



South West Scotland  
Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements  
Annual Report 2018



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# Foreword

by **Detective Superintendent Jim Kerr – Interim  
Chair of the Strategic Oversight Group (SOG)**

As the current interim Chair of the South West Scotland Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPAs) this is the first annual report I have had the privilege to deliver. It gives me an opportunity to provide the residents of South West Scotland with an understanding of how the MAPPAs arrangements have worked over the past year and, by providing statistical information, offer an insight into the nature and scale of the work the MAPPAs agencies carry out in order to keep our communities safe.

South West Scotland encompasses four local authority areas, North, South and East Ayrshire and Dumfries & Galloway. The Strategic Oversight Group (SOG) comprises senior representatives from all four local authorities as well as Police Scotland, the Scottish Prison Service (SPS), NHS Ayrshire and Arran and NHS Dumfries and Galloway.

In addition to the annual report, I provide regular updates to the four Chief Officers Groups in South West Scotland ensuring that current and accurate information on the management of those individuals to whom MAPPAs applies is placed before the most senior people within the Police, Health Boards and Local Authorities.

MAPPAs is a complex business however in South West Scotland the MAPPAs agencies work in co-ordination to effectively manage threat and optimise safety.

Moving forward over the next year the SOG will focus on four key areas: Operational Practice and Process, Public Information and Engagement, Performance and Learning and Development.

This report provides assurance of collaborative working in South West Scotland and evidence of the knowledge, experience, resources and resilience required to manage the risk posed by all those in our communities who are subject to MAPPAs.

Detective Superintendent Jim Kerr





# 1. Introduction

Since the enactment of the Management of Offenders etc. Scotland Act 2005: <http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/14/contents>

Local Authorities, Scottish Prison Service, Police and Health Boards have worked together to assess and manage individuals who pose a risk of serious harm to the public.

This Annual Report outlines the work of our MAPPA, and provides statistical information about the numbers of people we manage, their MAPPA categories and shows how the arrangements work in practice.

The MAPPA are critically important to making our communities safer. It must be acknowledged that it is never possible to eliminate risk completely; however, all the agencies involved in MAPPA work tirelessly to ensure that all reasonable steps are taken to reduce the risk of serious harm to the public.

As Responsible Authorities we are required to keep MAPPA under review and to publish an annual report. This report allows us to demonstrate how we manage those individuals who present a risk to the public. It also outlines the steps being taken to refine and improve our practice and procedures.

The protection of the public and management of violent and sexual offenders is a difficult and challenging task which is why, by working together and making use of our joint expertise and resources, we can deliver a service which is more effective than the sum of its parts. In Scotland MAPPA arrangements encompass the management of Restricted Patients, Registered Sex Offenders and others who pose a risk of serious harm to the public. All the agencies involved in this work are highly motivated to ensure that practice and procedures are scrutinised and reviewed to minimise the risk presented to the community.

On 31 March 2018 there were 479 registered sex offenders at liberty in South West Scotland, an increase of 9% on last year's figure of 437. The total number of sex offenders in the area, which includes those in custody, also rose from 586 to 618; a 6% increase. During 2017/18, 5 Registered Sex Offenders were convicted of a further sexual offence; this is a reduction from 7 last year.

On 31 March 2018 12 restricted patients were living in South West Scotland; in hospital or in the community. Where it is appropriate they are gradually re-integrated into the community after care and treatment in secure hospital settings. We use the MAPPA process to achieve this safely.



## 2. How does MAPPA work?

No restricted patient in South West Scotland was convicted of a further offence in 2017/18.

This is the second Annual Report to include the third category of offender to be brought under MAPPA. These are “Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders”. This category may include people with a history of persistent or escalating violent crime, if it is assessed that the risks that were evident when they were offending, continue to be present and require multi-agency management. To fall under MAPPA they must also be subject to some form of statutory social work supervision.

On 31 March 2018 there were 5 “Other Risk of Serious Harm” offenders being managed across South West Scotland.

Further statistical information is available within Annex 1 of this report.

All Responsible Authorities are required by law Management of Offenders etc. Scotland Act 2005:

<http://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2005/14/contents>

to have local MAPPA arrangements in place. These arrangements Scottish Government, MAPPA Guidance:

<http://www.scotland.gov.uk/Topics/Justice/public-safety/protection/reports> ensure we share information in order to manage risk.

The level of risk posed by those managed under MAPPA varies. We estimate this level of risk using risk assessment tools, examination of the nature of all previous offending and the individual circumstances of the case. We then manage and monitor the individuals according to their risk level to make sure that they receive appropriate supervision. Every case we manage is risk assessed then reviewed regularly through the MAPPA process. There are three MAPPA management levels and these allow us to deliver efficiently a level of service appropriate to need and risk.

- Level 1 - Where an individual can be safely managed, mainly, by one agency. However it is often the case that more than one agency is involved in compiling the risk management plan. People subject to Level 1 management are managed within the normal arrangements applied by whichever agency supervises them. However information sharing between agencies still takes place and any risk actively and dynamically managed.

- Level 2 - Where more than one agency is required to implement the risk management plan. The Risk Management Plans (RMPs) for these individuals requires the active involvement of several agencies via regular MAPPA meetings. Level 2 managed cases are usually more complex and may involve risks related to mental health issues, substance misuse, unsuitable or unstable home circumstances and/or domestic abuse.

- Level 3 - Where a range of agencies are involved at a senior level to allocate the necessary resources to manage the case. Some cases require involvement from senior officers to authorise the use of additional resources and provide ongoing senior management oversight. The assessed imminence of re-offending and the potential to cause serious harm together with the complexity of the case are carefully considered before referral to Level 3 is made. Level 3 Multi Agency Public Protection Panels (MAPPP) are chaired by a Senior Manager from the Responsible Authority.

# MAPPA Governance

In South West Scotland (SWS) MAPPA works with a two tier structure. Senior representatives of the Responsible Authorities form the Strategic Oversight Group (SOG) who scrutinise and govern the arrangements. The MAPPA Operational Managers Group (OMG) oversees the day to day operation of MAPPA. The SOG is responsible for the strategic development of MAPPA and ensuring that the strategic links and effective lines of communication are maintained between MAPPA and other Public Protection partnerships such as Child Protection and Adult Support and Protection.

In the SWS area, there are four Chief Officers Groups operating within the respective local authorities; Dumfries and Galloway, East Ayrshire, North Ayrshire and South Ayrshire. The Chair of the SOG is responsible for providing the Chief Officers Groups with regular updates on the operation of the MAPPA and engaging with the partnerships to ensure a comprehensive overview of risks to public protection are known and responded to appropriately.

# Responsible Authorities

Joint working and information sharing between agencies is a crucial part of the Multi Agency Public Protection Arrangements. Whilst the Police and Social Work Justice Services are the principal agencies for the management of registered sex offenders in the community, the Scottish Prison Service is the lead agencies for those within the Prisons' estates. Health Boards are the lead agency for Restricted Patients. A summary of the roles and responsibilities in relation to Multi Agency Public Protection in SWS is provided below.

## The Scottish Prison Service

The SPS (or private sector provider) is the Responsible Authority for registered sex offenders and other risk of serious harm offenders whilst they are in prison. All prisoners are subject to a risk and needs assessments using the LS/CMI case management tool. This tool is crucial in determining how a prisoner should be managed during their sentence and for pre-release planning. SPS also work in partnership with the local Justice Services supervising officer during sentence and in preparation for release. This process of sentence planning is referred to as Integrated Case Management (ICM).

## Health Boards

Dumfries and Galloway Health Board and Ayrshire and Arran Health Board each have nominated a single point of contact for MAPPA in South West Scotland. The single point of contact, who is a senior manager within the Health Board, either chairs or attends the MAPPA meetings for restricted patients. All Restricted Patients have a Mental Health Officer (MHO) and a Responsible Medical Officer (RMO) with specific responsibility in relation to their case. They attend MAPPA meetings, alongside other persons from the clinical team, or from Housing Services or any other agency that might be involved. The care of all restricted patients within SWS is managed through the Care Programme Approach, whether they are detained in hospital or living in the community. The mandatory CPA process for restricted patients involves regular multi-disciplinary/multi-agency review meetings (CPA meetings) with standardised documentation for Care Plans incorporating risk issues and contingency plans. The police, and other relevant agencies, are involved in the CPA process.

## The Local Authorities

### Justice Services

The Local Authorities provide a range of social work and social care services, including the provision of justice services. The core justice social work responsibilities are: the provision of reports to the Court and Parole Board; supervision of those subject to a Community Payback Order (CPO) and the supervision of post-custodial licences. Whilst public protection and the risk management of registered sex offenders is a core objective of justice social work services, the primary aims of Justice Services are about resettlement, rehabilitation and desistance. Justice services have responsibility for the risk assessment and management of all registered sex offenders subject to community supervision. All persons leaving custody are entitled to apply to social work justice services for voluntary aftercare up to 12 months after leaving custody. Local authorities provide services to adults with convictions and to young people who offend or who are at risk of offending.

### MAPPA in Action: Protecting Children

David is a 40 year old man who was convicted of the sexual abuse of two girls aged 5 and 8 years for which he received a 6 year custodial sentence.

David was released on parole licence and returned to his community with strict conditions attached, one being that “he must inform his supervising officer of any new relationship that he forms” and another that “he must not be in the company of anyone under the age of 17 years”

His release from prison was managed through the MAPPA and level 2 MAPPA meetings were held with all the agencies involved in David’s case attending. At this time David claimed that he was fully complying with his licence conditions.

However, around the same time, the Police received an application under “Keeping Children Safe” from a member of the public. The application indicated that David was in a relationship with a woman and was having contact with her 15 year old daughter.

Enquiries were carried out and the information confirmed. As a result a breach of licence report was submitted to the parole board, David’s licence was revoked and he was returned to prison.



## The Police

Responsibilities of the Police in relation to registered sex offenders include maintaining their ViSOR records. ViSOR, is, in effect, the Sex Offenders Register. It is a data base that is owned by the Home Office in England and Wales but administered in Scotland by the Police on behalf of the Home Office. All persons subject to the notification requirements of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 are recorded on this system. The Police, as one of the Responsible Authorities within the MAPPA, has an important role in assessing and managing the risk presented by sex offenders in the community and a responsibility to develop, in conjunction with partner agencies, risk management plans for the purpose of monitoring and managing risk. Where someone in the community is subject to no other form of statutory supervision, then the police assume the role of lead responsible authority for that person. This includes sharing the responsibility for assessing all Registered Sex Offenders, within the community. The assessment is carried out by officers working within the Offender Management Unit, and colleagues within Justice Services, who have been trained in the use of specialised risk assessment tools. The Police also play an important role in the management of restricted patients, and other risk of serious harm offenders, particularly with regard to risk assessment and the development of risk management plans.

## Duty to Co-operate Agencies

Duty to Co-operate agencies such as Health Boards (in respect of registered sex offenders), Housing Providers, SACRO, and other Voluntary or Private Sector Organisations have a responsibility to share information, search records for any involvement with named persons, and participate and contribute meaningfully, on a case by case basis, to the Risk Management Plan in accordance with their statutory function.

### Health Boards

Whilst Health Boards are a responsible authority in respect of Restricted Patients, they have a duty to co-operate in respect of Registered Sex Offenders and other risk of serious harm offenders. Where an offender has contact with the NHS then the health board is under a duty to co-operate with other agencies in terms of information sharing and contributing to risk management.

### Electronic Monitoring Services

Currently the Scottish Government contract for the provision of electronic monitoring in Scotland is with G4S. It is recognised that electronic monitoring has an important part to play in supporting individuals to comply with their licence. Electronic monitoring ("tagging") ensures that an offender adheres to the curfew component of his/her order or license

### **Electronic Monitoring can be used:**

- as an alternative to custody in conjunction with a range of community sentencing options
- to provide structure in an individual's day
- to provide support to an individual in the community
- to assist in the transition of an individual from a custodial environment to the community

Electronic monitoring restricts the movements of someone within specified times. It should be noted that this measure is not used for all Registered Sexual Offenders. The Management of Offenders Bill, if enacted without significant amendment, could potentially allow agencies to remotely monitor the physical whereabouts of some offenders through the use of Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) technology.

### **Housing Agencies**

Housing agencies, under a duty to co-operate, are Local Authority housing services and providers and Registered Social Landlords. Their role is to contribute to the management of risk identified by Responsible Authorities by providing accommodation; liaising with the Responsible Authorities on the ongoing management and monitoring of the risk of a tenant. In SWS Environmental Risk Assessments (ERA) are carried out on every property that is potentially available. Victim issues are the primary focus of the ERA. SOLOs and the NASSO Co-ordinator are standing members of all MAPPA meetings.

### **MAPPA in Action: Protecting the Public and Supporting a Restricted Patient**

Alex is a 47 year old man who was, 10 years ago, detained in the State Hospital under a Compulsion Order/Restriction Order having assaulted a close relative with a knife. This placed him into the Restricted Patient Category and subject to the MAPPA.

At the time he committed the offence, he had become unwell and believed that a close relative was planning to hurt him. He attacked the relative with a knife and was arrested and charged by the Police with attempted Murder. However, it was immediately recognised that he was unwell and so he was dealt with under Mental Health legislation.

Alex remained in hospital for a period for 9 years. During which time his severe mental illness was gradually brought under control. Following a period of stability within the State Hospital he was placed on a structured programme with a view to reducing the level of security around him. During this time, he made significant progress and was transferred to the medium secure unit and some month later, to a local low secure hospital.

As his condition improved, he was found a local authority house in the area within which he had previously resided. This prompted a MAPPA referral and the MAPPA meetings considered any victim issues and the close relative he had assaulted was consulted. Fortunately, the victim



understood that Alex was ill at the time of the offence and, although apprehensive, felt he could support Alex coming back into the community.

Initially Alex was allowed access to the community only when escorted by nursing staff but, as he progressed, he was granted permission to have unescorted time within the grounds of the hospital, then, for limited periods, into a nearby town to do shopping. At each stage the MAPPA meeting arranged for the necessary risk assessments and, risk management and contingency plans to be in place. During this time, Alex's mental health was managed through the Care Programme Approach (CPA) and the management of any potential risks arranged through the MAPPA. Both of these processes operating independently but each recognising the importance of the other and working in harmony throughout.

Soon Alex was supported to have overnight stays within his new home. These were completely successful and Alex has since been conditionally discharged. As a result Alex is no longer subject to the MAPPA. He continues to receive support from the local mental health team and remains well at the time this report was written.

## ICR/SCR

Whenever someone, managed under the MAPPA goes on to commit a further sex offence, or where, as a result of their status, the person subject to MAPPA becomes the victim of serious crime, the lead authority must notify the MAPPA coordinator of this. In most cases, this initial notification will prompt a review of the case and any learning which may be identified will be circulated locally and, if appropriate, nationally through the MAPPA Coordinators Group. Where the MAPPA SOG chair feels it to be necessary, the case can be subject to a more detailed and in depth Initial Case Review, again, in order to identify any learning points that may, if acted upon, prevent such circumstances arising again. The review process is designed to examine the actions or processes employed by the agencies involved to ensure that all reasonable steps had been undertaken to manage the risk posed by the offender and to capture any learning arising as a result of the circumstances of the case. The level of review undertaken is determined by the nature and seriousness of the alleged further offending. Where the crimes committed or the level of harm caused are serious, the case may be subject to independent scrutiny when a Significant Case Review is commissioned. There have been no Significant Case Reviews undertaken during this reporting period.

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# Disclosure

Occasionally it is necessary to disclose information regarding a RSO's status to individuals who may be at risk of harm. We might do this where there are child and adult protection concerns or if an individual's employment brings him/her into contact with children or vulnerable people. There is also a separate Protection of Vulnerable Groups scheme (Disclosure Scotland Protection of Vulnerable Groups Scheme: <http://www.disclosurescotland.co.uk/guidance/index.html>).

Disclosure of an offender's status can happen in four ways:

- the offender can self-disclose
- disclosure can be made by a Chief Constable
- disclosure can be made by Social Workers where there is an overriding concern regarding the safety of a child
- disclosure can be made through the Sex Offender Community Disclosure Scheme.

## Sex Offender Community Disclosure Scheme

The "Keeping Children Safe" scheme properly known as the Community Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme gives parents, guardians and carers information to help them protect their children. The scheme does not provide an automatic right to be told about an offender, this might cause people to abscond, creating a greater risk of harm to children. Under the Community Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme anyone can make an application about a person who has some form of contact with a child or children. If the person has convictions for sexual offences against children and poses a risk of causing harm to a child, this information can be disclosed. The disclosure will only be made to a parent, guardian or carer and not always to the person making the application.

From 1 April 2017 to 31 March 2018 Dumfries and Galloway division (V Division) have had 12 Keeping Children Safe applications and 2 child protection disclosures have been made, Ayrshire (U Division) received 23 applications and made 4 child protection disclosures.



# Civil Preventative Orders

Currently we have four Civil Orders at our disposal. If people fail to comply with the restrictions associated with these orders, they will be arrested and can be returned to prison. The orders are:

- Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) - this places restrictions on the behaviour of the person. These might include, for example, preventing a Registered Sexual Offender approaching or communicating with children.
- Risk of Sexual Harm Order (RSHO) - designed to protect children (under 16) from those who display inappropriate behaviour towards them.
- Notification Order – used when a person who has been convicted of a relevant sexual offence abroad comes to live in the United Kingdom. The person is then listed on the sex offenders register.
- Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) - police can apply for a foreign travel order to prevent convicted offenders from committing further sexual offences either in this country or against children abroad. These orders can either ban travel to specific countries or they can be more wide-ranging, banning all overseas travel.

# What have we done during the past year?

Self-evaluation is the key to understanding how well the arrangements are functioning and it is the view of this SOG that we should be our own harshest critic. As part of our wider self-evaluation processes, the SOG has developed, and this year, tested a Multi-Agency Case File Audit tool. A great deal of learning was taken from the exercise, not only in relation to the performance of the arrangements but also around the best way to continue to improve our audit process to inform the effectiveness of our activities.

In 2017/18 the case files relating to 13 individuals were reviewed. Of these, 12 individuals were subject to the Sex Offender Notification Requirement (SONR) and were managed at Level 2, while the remaining case involved a Category 3 offender. Across all key indicators, the arrangements in South West Scotland were found to be working well. Our risk Assessment and Contingency Planning processes were found to be particularly strong and all measures that looked at Multi Agency working indicated that it was effective. There was also clear evidence of the swift and appropriate sharing of information out with the MAPPA meeting cycle where an offender started to pose an increased level of risk, indicating good local





arrangements that can adapt to rapidly changing circumstances. Going forward, the audit identified that work was needed to improve multi agency use of the ViSOR database and the extent to which offenders and their families are actively involved in the MAPPA process. The issue around ViSOR usage is a national one and is already the subject of a great deal of discussion. The question of the engagement of the offender and their family in the MAPPA process is a complex one and will be examined in more detail.

The NHS holds valuable information that can have a direct bearing upon risk, equally the NHS receives information from MAPPA which it uses to protect staff and patients. In order to ensure the accuracy and currency of that information, we carried out an audit of all Multi Agency Information held by the NHS in respect of those subject to MAPPA.

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a European regulation on data protection and privacy for all individuals within the European Union. Its primary aim is to give citizens control over their personal data. However much of MAPPA business is about legal and proportionate information sharing. MAPPA is not a body corporate but a set of arrangements. Each of the constituent parts of MAPPA, be they Responsible Authorities or held under a Duty to cooperate are "Competent Authorities" under the Data Protection Act 2018 and data controllers of their own data. Accordingly the South West Scotland MAPPA Memorandum of Understanding and associated Information Sharing Protocol was amended in order

to comply with the new European Regulation. Linked to this has been the implementation of the refreshed guidance in relation to the sharing of information with the Department of Work and Pensions (DWP). This process ensures that all Registered Sexual Offenders are subject to employment vetting and cannot be provided with employment or training which allows access to potential victims.

In line with the aims set out in our training strategy and delivered as part of our Training and Development work stream, we provided training to those staff members who are required to chair MAPPA level 2 or 3 meetings. In addition, we delivered four Multi Agency MAPPA awareness sessions each of which were attended by staff from all MAPPA partner agencies. We have consolidated the roll out of the refreshed MAPPA meeting documents and continued to set the highest of standards in respect of the requirement for a risk of serious harm assessment to accompany level 2 or 3 referrals.

As a result of ongoing self-evaluation activities we have identified a training need for staff to enhance their skills in how to work with and manage the risks of young people subject to MAPPA. As a result, the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice from Strathclyde University has been commissioned to provide training on the subject of Young People and Risk Management. We have also created an up to date Training Calendar which provides details of our training activities.



# Going forward

The SOG acknowledges that the landscape within which MAPPA operates has, over recent years, become more complex and as indicated in last year's annual report, in order to ensure MAPPA remains aligned to wider public protection arrangements, the SOG has engaged an independent consultant to review its constitution and governance arrangements.

Our self-evaluation process identified that young people find the transition from Youth Justice risk management to MAPPA risk management a difficult journey. MAPPA can place restriction on the choices young people have and too often it has been identified that young people find it difficult to live within these constraints. In an effort to improve the outcomes experienced by young people managed under MAPPA, the SOG has engaged the Centre for Youth and Criminal Justice to deliver four training events, two in Dumfries and two in Ayr. The first event which will be delivered at both locations, is aimed at all MAPPA partner agencies that may work with young people and a second event, again at both locations, will be focused on the Police Offender Management Units and Social Work justice services.

The Management of Offenders (Scotland) Bill is, at time of writing, making its way through the committee stage at Parliament. Its main aims are to set out an overarching

system of electronic monitoring, providing the courts or Scottish Ministers the authority to require an offender to submit to electronic monitoring and to make use of the information obtained through the use of an approved device. The information in question can relate to the offender's whereabouts and will utilise GPS technology similar to "Sat Nav" or to an offender's consumption, of alcohol, drugs or other substances.

The South West Scotland MAPPA Strategic Oversight Group, follows a three year strategic plan to develop and improve MAPPA. We are currently half way through our 2017-20 plan. In this three year plan we will ensure that self-evaluation, reflection and learning are embedded into our process and plans and each year we will hold an externally facilitated strategic development day, to focus on this.

We shall enhance our existing self-evaluation activity by embedding into routine practice, a multi-agency case file audit process. This will add to our existing self-evaluation activity to create a robust process of structured self-evaluation through which we can both address the recommendations and areas for development identified by the Joint Thematic Review of MAPPA and better inform the activity required by our work streams to achieve continuous improvement in the MAPPA process.

# Annex 1

**Table 1: Registered Sex Offenders**

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)	NUMBER
<b>a)</b> Number of Registered Sex Offenders: 1) At liberty and living in your area on 31 March	479
2) Per 100,000 of the population on 31 March 2017 (pop 520,080)	92
<b>b)</b> The number of RSO's having a notification requirement who were reported for breaches of the requirements to notify between 1 April and 31 March:	60
<b>c)</b> The number of "wanted" RSOs on 31 March	1
<b>d)</b> The number of "missing" RSOs on 31 March	0

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

The Number	Applied for by Police	Granted by the courts
<b>a)</b> Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPO'S) in force on 31 March		94
<b>b)</b> SOPO'S imposed by courts between 1 April and 31 March		17
<b>c)</b> Risk of Sexual Harm Orders (RSHO's) in force on 31 March		2
<b>d)</b> Number of RSO's convicted of breaching SOPO conditions between 1 April & 31 March		3
<b>e)</b> Number of people convicted of a breach of a RSHO between 1 April & 31 March		2
<b>f)</b> Number of Foreign Travel Orders imposed by courts between 1 April & 31 March		0
<b>g)</b> Number of Notification Orders imposed by courts between 1 April and 31 March		0

**Table 3: Registered Sex Offenders**

REGISTERED SEX OFFENDERS (RSO's)	NUMBER
a) Number of RSOs managed by MAPPA level as at 31 March:	
i) Mappa Level 1:	595
ii) Mappa Level 2:	20
iii) Mappa Level 3:	3
b) Number of Registered Sex Offenders convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime between 1 April and 31 March.	
i) Mappa Level 1:	4
ii) Mappa Level 2:	1
iii) Mappa Level 3:	0
c) Number of RSO's returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions between 1 April and 31 March (including those returned to custody because of a conviction for a group 1 or 2 crime):	10
d) Number of indefinite sex offenders reviewed under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	0
e) Number of notification continuation orders issued under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) (Scotland) Order 2011 between 1 April and 31 March:	0
f) Number of notifications made to Jobcentre Plus under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 April and 31 March:	120
g) Number of RSO's subject to formal disclosure	0

**Table 4: Restricted Patients**

RESTRICTED PATIENTS (RP'S)	NUMBER
a) Number of RP'S:	
i) Living in your area on 31st March:	12
ii) During the reporting year:	15
b) Number of RP's per order:	
i) CORO	12
ii) HD	0
iii) TTD	0
c) Number within hospital/community	
i) State Hospital	7
ii) Other hospital on suspension of detention (SUS)	3
iii) Other hospital with unescorted SUS	2
iv) Community (Conditional Discharge)	0
d) Number managed by MAPPA level on 31 March:	
i) MAPPA Level 1	12
ii) MAPPA Level 2	0
iii) MAPPA Level 3	0
e) Number of RPs convicted of a further group 1 or 2 crime between 1 April and 31 March:	
i) MAPPA Level 1	0
ii) MAPPA Level 2	0
iii) MAPPA Level 3	0
f) No of RPs on Suspension of detention	
i) Who did not abscond or offend	3
ii) Who absconded	0
iii) Who absconded and then offended	0
iv) Where absconsion resulted in withdrawal of suspension of detention	0
g) No. of RPs on Conditional Discharge:	
i) who did not breach conditions, were not recalled, or did not offend:	2
ii) who breached conditions (resulting in letter from the Scottish Government):	0
h) Recalled by Scottish Ministers due to breaching conditions:	0
l) Recalled by Scottish Ministers for other reasons:	0

**Table 5: Statistical Information -  
Other Risk of Serious Harm Offenders**

<b>OTHER RISK OF SERIOUS HARM OFFENDERS (OROSHO'S)</b>	<b>NUMBER</b>
a) Number of offenders managed by MAPPA level as at 31 March:	
i) MAPPA Level 2:	5
ii) MAPPA Level 3:	0
b) Number of offenders convicted of a further Group 1 or 2 crime:	
i) MAPPA Level 2:	0
ii) MAPPA Level 3:	0
c) Number of offenders returned to custody for a breach of statutory conditions (including those returned to custody because of a conviction of Group 1 or 2 crime)	0

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

<b>Age</b>	<b>RSO Number</b>	<b>RSO %</b>
Under 18	1	0.16
18 - 21	26	4.21
22 - 25	37	5.99
26 - 30	67	10.84
31 - 40	111	17.96
41 - 50	118	19.09
51 - 60	129	20.87
61 - 70	86	13.92
Older than 70	43	6.96
Data Not Held	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100.00</b>
d) Number of notifications made to DWP under the terms of the Management of Offenders etc. (Scotland) Act, 2005 (Disclosure of Information) Order 2010 between 1 April and 31 March	0	

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

<b>Sex</b>	<b>RSO Number</b>	<b>RSO %</b>
Male	610	98.71
Female	7	1.13
Other	1	0.16
Data Not held	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100.00</b>



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

<b>Ethnic Origin</b>	<b>RSO Number</b>	<b>RSO %</b>
White - White Scottish	495	80.10
White - Other British	82	13.27
White - Irish	10	1.62
White - Gypsy Traveller		
White - Polish	1	0.16
White - Other white ethnic group	15	2.43
Mixed - Any Mixed or Multiple ethnic group	1	0.16
Asian - Pakistani, Pakistani Scottish or Pakistani British	3	0.49
Asian - Indian, Indian Scottish or Indian British	1	0.16
Asian - Bangladeshi, Bangladeshi Scottish or Bangladeshi British		
Asian - Chinese, Chinese Scottish or Chinese British		
Asian - Other	1	0.16
African - African, African Scottish or African British		
African - Other	1	0.16
Caribbean or Black - Caribbean, Caribbean Scottish or Caribbean British		
Caribbean or Black - Black, Black Scottish or Black British		
Caribbean or Black - Other		
Other Ethnic Group - Arab, Arab Scottish or Arab British		
Other ethnic group - Other	1	0.16
Subject declined to define ethnicity		
Subject does not understand		
Not Known	1	0.16
Data Not Held	6	0.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100.00</b>

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

<b>Number of RSO's</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage %</b>
a) On Statutory supervision:	225	36
b) Subject to notification requirements only:	393	64
<b>Total</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>100</b>

