

**Multi-Agency Public Protection
Arrangements (MAPPA)**

Ruegen International Symposium

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Outline of presentation

- **MAPPA in context**
- **MAPPA framework**
- **Key stages in the MAPPA process**
- **Offender categories and levels**
- **Risk assessment and risk management**
- **Desistance**



MAPPA in context

Status

A mechanism, not a statutory body

Purpose

To help to reduce the re-offending behaviour of sexual and violent offenders in order to protect the public, including previous victims, from serious harm.

Framework - defined by its core functions

1. Identification of all MAPPA offenders
2. Information-sharing
3. Risk assessment
4. Risk management



Key stages

1. Identification of all MAPPA offenders

- System in place to identify MAPPA eligible offenders
- Notification to MAPPA Co-ordinator by Police and Probation
- Notification by YOTs and Mental Health
- Timeliness is essential



MAPPA eligibility

- Category 1 offenders - registered sexual offenders
- Category 2 offenders - violent offenders sentenced to 12 months plus imprisonment
- Category 3 offenders - other dangerous offenders



Key stages

2. Information-sharing - the principles

- Have lawful authority
- Be necessary
- Be proportionate
- Ensure the safety and security of the information shared
- Be accountable



Key stages

3. Risk Assessment

- Starting point for all offender-facing work
- OASys - agreed risk assessment tool
- Incorporates both static and dynamic risk assessment
- Assessment of likelihood of re-offending vs up to 13 offending-related factors
- Offender self-assessment
- Victim focus
- Basis for risk management planning
- ViSOR



Key stages

4. Risk Management

- Process of ensuring that there is an effective risk management plan in place
- Not an exact science, elimination of risk not possible
- Decisions must be defensible
- Effective risk management strategies rely on external controls and those that promote internal controls
- External controls - reducing triggers and opportunities for harmful behaviour



Levels of Management

- Each case managed at lowest appropriate level
- Level 1: Ordinary Agency Management
- Level 2: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting
- Level 3: Multi-Agency Public Protection Meeting
- MAPPA disclosure



Desistance from Crime

- Process of abstaining from crime where the offender has engaged in a sustained pattern of offending
- Relationship with both external/social aspects of offender's life and internal/psychological factors



Desistance from Crime

Key factors:

- Getting older and maturing
- Family and relationships
- Sobriety
- Employment
- Hope and motivation
- Belonging to a social group
- Not having a criminal identity



Desistance - a more effective response

- Offender engagement
- Focus on strong and meaningful relationships
- Conveying optimism and avoidance of labelling
- Focus on strengths, not just risks
- Mark achievements
- Prioritise practical assistance
- Work with and support communities



Questions?

