

## Will the offender know when disclosure takes place?

Not where this would increase the risk or obstruct criminal investigations but, in most cases, they will be told. Sometimes the offender will make the disclosure themselves with the help of a police and/or probation officer or other official.

The form below is the agreement that you will be asked to sign to show that you fully understand your responsibilities having been given the information.

## Disclosure of information agreement

At a recent MAPP meeting, it was agreed that information should be disclosed to you. Before the information is shared, you must be prepared to give a verbal undertaking stating that you understand what you can and cannot do with this information.

## The information is confidential

### You cannot:

- Share it with anyone else unless you have asked the person who gave you the information if you can share it and they have given you their permission to do so and have agreed with you how it will be shared (preferably in writing).

### You can:

- Use the information to keep yourself and others safe;
- Use the information to keep your children safe;
- Ask what support is available;
- Ask who you should contact if you think you or others are at risk;
- Ask for advice on how to keep yourself and others safe.

I understand that the information given to me is confidential and that I cannot share it without permission.

Signed:

Date:

Witnessed:

Who to contact if you need further support or guidance:

Name:

Tel No:

Contact Address:



## Who's protecting the public from violent and sexual offenders?

# DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

## Managing risk through MAPPA



## What is MAPPA?

MAPPA stands for Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements. It is the process through which the Police, Probation and Prison Services work together with other agencies to manage the risks posed by violent and sexual offenders living in the community in order to protect the public.

## Who is managed through MAPPA?

There are three categories of violent and sexual offenders who are managed through MAPPA:

**Registered sexual offenders** are required to notify the police of their name, address and other personal details, under the terms of the Sexual Offences Act 2003. The length of time an offender is required to register with Police can be any period between 12 months to life, depending on the age of the offender, the age of the victim and the nature of the offence and sentence they received.

**Violent offenders** who have been sentenced to 12 months or more in custody or to detention in hospital and who are now living in the community subject to Probation supervision. This Category also includes a small number of people who have been disqualified from working with children.

**Other dangerous offenders** who have committed an offence in the past and who are considered to pose a risk of serious harm to the public.

## How does MAPPA work?

All MAPPA offenders are assessed to establish the level of risk of harm they pose to the public. Risk management plans are then worked out for each offender to manage those risks. MAPPA allows agencies to assess and manage offenders on a multi-agency basis by working together, sharing information and meeting, as necessary, to ensure that effective plans are put in place.

There are three levels of MAPPA management. They are mainly based upon the level of multi-agency co-operation required with higher risk cases tending to be managed at the higher levels. Offenders will be moved up and down levels, as appropriate.

**Level 1** – Ordinary agency management is for offenders who can be managed by one or two agencies (e.g. police and/or probation). It will involve sharing information about the offender with other agencies, if necessary and appropriate.

**Level 2** – Active multi-agency management is for offenders where the ongoing involvement of several agencies is needed to manage the offender. Once at level 2, there will be regular Multi-Agency Public Protection (MAPP) meetings about the offender.

**Level 3** – Same arrangements as level 2 but cases qualifying for level 3 tend to be more demanding on resources and require the involvement of senior people from the agencies, who can authorise the use of extra resources. For example, surveillance on an offender or emergency accommodation.

## Disclosure of information

It is not possible to eliminate all risks and some offenders continue to pose a risk to others and may cause harm to another person.

In order to protect the public, there are occasions where information from a MAPP meeting is disclosed to another person or group of people in order to either protect them directly from the offender or for them to protect others. For example, leisure centre staff might be alerted where a local offender is felt to pose a risk to those using the centre.

When information is disclosed it will always be to ensure that the public are being protected. The person disclosing the information will explain why the information is being disclosed and give advice on what will happen afterwards.

**THE INFORMATION IS ALWAYS CONFIDENTIAL AND MUST NOT BE SHARED WITH OTHERS WITHOUT THE PERMISSION OF THE PERSON WHO MADE THE DISCLOSURE.**