



Ministry
of Justice



Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Annual Report 2012/13

Ministry of Justice
Statistics Bulletin

31 October 2013

Introduction

Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) are a set of statutory arrangements to assess and manage the risk posed by certain sexual and violent offenders. They are established by virtue of Sections 325 to 327 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

MAPPA bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services into what is known as the MAPPA Responsible Authority for each MAPPA Area. MAPPA Areas are co-terminous with police force areas, as set out in the Police Act 1996.

A number of other agencies are under a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority. These include: Children's Services, Adult Social Services, Health Trusts and Authorities, Youth Offending Teams, United Kingdom Border Agency, local housing authorities and certain registered social landlords, Jobcentre Plus, and electronic monitoring providers.

Offenders eligible for MAPPA are identified and information is gathered and shared about them across relevant agencies. The nature and level of the risk of harm they pose is assessed and a coordinated risk management plan is implemented to protect the public.

By virtue of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, there are **3 broad categories of offender eligible for MAPPA:**

- **Category 1** - Registered sexual offenders: offenders who have been convicted of a specified sexual offence¹ and/or to whom the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 apply (and who are therefore required to notify the Police of their name, address and other personal details, and notify the Police of any subsequent changes);
- **Category 2** - Violent offenders: offenders convicted of a specified violent offence¹ and sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order. This category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for the notification requirements that apply to Category 1 offenders and offenders disqualified from working with children; and

¹ See appendix 4, MAPPA Guidance 2012, for qualifying offences:
www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements

- **Category 3 - Other Dangerous Offenders:** offenders who do not qualify under Categories 1 or 2 but have been assessed as currently posing a risk of serious harm. The link between the offence they have perpetrated and the risk that they pose means that they require active multi-agency management.

Under MAPPA, there are **3 levels at which offenders are managed**, which reflect the level of multi-agency co-operation required to implement effectively the individual offender's risk management plan. Offenders may be moved up or down the levels to reflect changes in the level of risk that they present or the action required to manage it.

- **Level 1 - Ordinary Agency Management.** These offenders are subject to the usual management arrangements applied by whichever agency has the lead in supervising them. Information will usually be exchanged between relevant agencies, especially between police and probation, but formal multi-agency meetings will not be held to discuss the offender's case.
- **Level 2 - Active Multi-agency Management.** The risk management plans for these offenders require the active involvement of several agencies via regular multi-agency public protection meetings.
- **Level 3 - Active Multi-agency Management.** As with offenders managed at Level 2, the active involvement of several agencies is required; however, the risk presented by offenders managed at Level 3 means that the involvement of senior staff from those agencies is additionally required to authorise the use of additional resources, such as for specialised accommodation.

In most cases, the offender will be managed under the ordinary arrangements applied by the agency or agencies with supervisory responsibility. A number of offenders, though, require active multi-agency management, and their risk management plans will be formulated and monitored via Multi-Agency Public Protection meetings attended by various agencies.

Users and uses of these Statistics

The contents of the report will be of interest to the public, the media, agencies responsible for offender management at both national and local levels, government policy makers and others who want to understand more about MAPPA eligible offenders, including registered sex offenders, the use of restrictive orders and serious further offences.

The statistics included in this publication meet a broad spectrum of user needs as shown below.

User	Summary of main statistical needs
MOJ Ministers	Use the statistics to monitor the MAPPA offender caseload, use of some restrictive orders and serious further offences.
MPs and House of Lords	Statistics are used to answer parliamentary questions.
Policy teams	Statistics are used to inform policy development, to monitor impact of changes over time and to model future changes and their impact on the system
Agencies responsible for offender management	Current and historical robust administrative data are used to support performance management information at national and local levels to complement their understanding of the current picture and trends over time
Academia, students and businesses	Used as a source of statistics for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences
Journalists	Used as a compendium of robust data on MAPPA offenders so that an accurate and coherent story can be told on this subset of the offender population.
Voluntary sector	Data are used to monitor trends of MAPPA offenders, to reuse the data in their own briefing and research papers and to inform policy work and responses to consultations.
General public	Data are used to respond to ad-hoc requests and requests made under the Freedom of Information Act.

Related publications

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin²: This bulletin provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or under Probation Service supervision. It covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (releases from prison or probation terminations) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time.

² Offender Management Statistics:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly

Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly³: provides proven re-offending figures for offenders who were released from custody, received a non-custodial conviction at court, received a caution, reprimand, warning or tested positive for opiates or cocaine in the 12 months ending September 2011.

Taken together, these publications present users with a more coherent overview of offender management including re-offending among both adults and young people, those offenders in prison custody and the programmes undertaken by offenders whilst in prison or under Probation Service supervision.

Release Schedule

This bulletin was published on 31 October 2013 and includes financial year statistics for the year 2012/13.

The next publication of the Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements bulletin is scheduled to be published in October 2014.

National Statistics

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics.

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

- meet identified user needs;
- are well explained and readily accessible;
- are produced according to sound methods; and
- are managed impartially and objectively in the public interest.

Once statistics have been designated as National Statistics it is a statutory requirement that the Code of Practice shall continue to be observed.

³ Proven Re-offending Statistics Quarterly

www.gov.uk/government/collections/proven-reoffending-statistics

This report relates to offenders in England and Wales only. Statistics on MAPPA in Scotland may be found here:

www.scotland.gov.uk/Publications/2013/09/1961

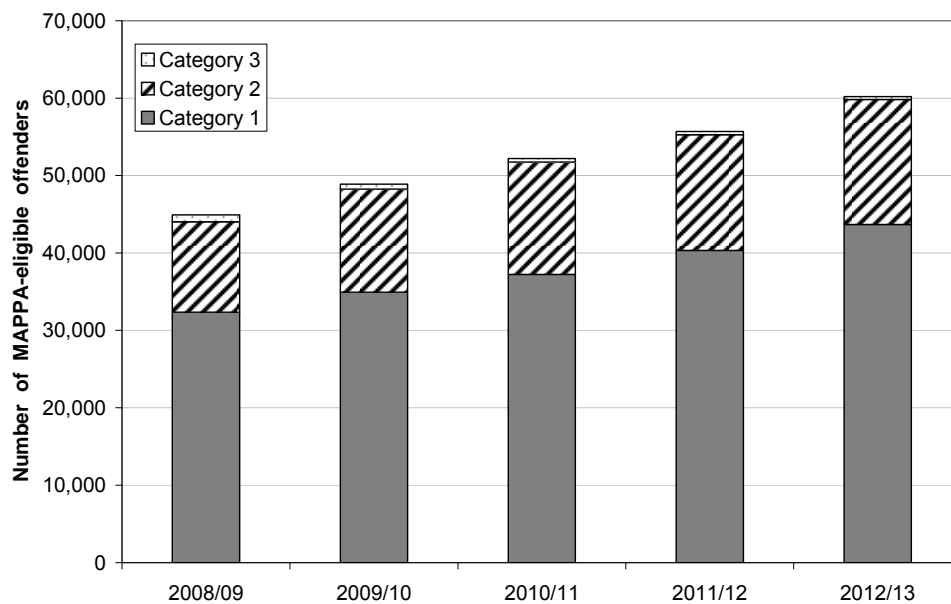
Statistics on MAPPA in Northern Ireland may be found here:

www.publicprotectionni.com/

Key findings

- On 31 March 2013 there were 60,193 MAPPA-eligible offenders. Of these, which, 73% were Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders), 27% were Category 2 (Violent Offenders) and the remaining 1% were Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders). The majority of cases (96%) were managed at Level 1 – ordinary agency management.

Figure 1: MAPPA eligible offenders by category on 31 March 2008/09 – 2012/13



- The total number of MAPPA-eligible offenders has increased by 8% compared with 2011/12. As in previous years, the largest increase is in the total numbers of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders). This increase is attributed to a combination of more people being sentenced to custody for sexual offences; the average custodial sentence length increasing and through many sexual offenders being required to register for long periods of time, with some registering for life.
- The rate of registered sexual offenders in 2012/13 is 88 per 100,000 of population. This is an increase from 81 in 2011/12 and continues a trend of successive annual increases. During this time the population has increased but the rise in registered sexual offenders has been at a greater rate, accounting for the increase in the number of registered sex offenders per 100,000 of population.

- The number of MAPPA eligible offenders charged with a serious further offence in this reporting period is 149. This is an increase of 2 from 147 in 2011/12⁴. Of the 149 offenders charged with an SFO in 2012/13, 125 were managed at Level 1; 18 at Level 2 and 6 at Level 3.

⁴ One area (Avon & Somerset) had not recorded 2 SFO charges last year. The total now shows the corrected figure.

MAPPA eligible offenders

On 31 March 2013 there were 60,193 MAPPA-eligible offenders.

Table 1 shows the breakdown by Category of Offender and Management Level. Around 73% of MAPPA-eligible offenders are Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) and the large majority of cases (96%) are managed at Level 1.

Table 1: MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2013

Management Levels	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3 Other	Total
	Registered Sexual Offenders	Violent Offenders	Dangerous Offenders	
Level 1	42,685	15,332	-	58,017
Level 2	914	763	354	2,031
Level 3	65	45	35	145
Total	43,664	16,140	389	60,193

Note: Category 3 offenders managed are only managed at Level 2 and Level 3.

The total number of MAPPA-eligible offenders at 31 March 2013 is an increase of 8 per cent when compared with 31 March 2012 (Table 2); this is consistent with annual rises since 2009/10.

Table 2: MAPPA-eligible offenders by Category on 31 March 2006/07-2012/13 ^(a)

Year	Category 1	Category 2 ^(a)	Category 3 ^(a)	Total
	Registered Sexual Offenders	Violent Offenders	Other Dangerous Offenders	
2006/07	30,416	14,921	3,132	-
2007/08	31,392	16,249	2,569	-
2008/09 ^(b)	32,347	11,689 ^(r)	884	44,920 ^(r)
2009/10 ^(b)	34,939	13,307 ^(r)	633	48,879 ^(r)
2010/11 ^(b)	37,225	14,508 ^(r)	479	52,212 ^(r)
2011/12 ^(b)	40,345	14,947 ^(r)	412	55,704 ^(r)
2012/13	43,664	16,140	389	60,193

^(a) Up to and including 2007/08 this figure was a yearly total; from 2008/09 this figure is taken at 31 March to align reporting methods. Category 1 has always been taken on 31st March of the relevant year.

^(b) During the production of this year's figures, one area (Merseyside) discovered an error for the years 2008/09 -2011/12 inclusive. Totals now show corrected figures.

The largest increase is in the total number of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders), a rise of 8%. Category 2 (Violent Offenders) have also increased by 8%, though the increase in numbers of offenders is smaller.

Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders) continue to fall and are now less than half the level seen in 2008/09.

The increase in the number of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) and Category 2 (Violent Offenders) is influenced by more people being sentenced to custody for sexual and violent offences, and the average custodial sentence length increasing⁵. This effect is more pronounced for those sentenced for sexual offences.

Additionally, many sexual offenders are required to register for long periods of time, with some registering for life. As a result, this has a cumulative effect on the total number of offenders required to register at any one time.

The on-going reduction in the number of offenders managed in the community at Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders) reflects an increasing confidence of agencies to manage dangerous offenders in a multi agency context without necessarily requiring formal MAPP meetings.

Table 3: Registered sexual offenders per 100,000 population aged 10 or over on 31 March, 2006/07-2012/13

Year	Number of Category 1 offenders per 100,000 of population aged 10 and above
2006/07	64
2007/08	66
2008/09	67
2009/10	72
2010/11	76
2011/12	81
2012/13	88

In 2012/13, the number of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) per 100,000 head of the population was 88⁶. The increase from 81 in 2011/12 continues a trend of successive annual increases.

For reasons outlined previously, the number of registered sexual offenders has been increasing over time. This increase has been at a higher rate than the increase in the overall population which leads to the year on year rise in the number of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) per 100,000 head of the population.

⁵ See sentencing tables for more information: www.gov.uk/government/collections/criminal-justice-statistics-quarterly

⁶ The per 100,000 head of population rate is calculated using Category 1 figures and population estimates supplied by the Office for National Statistics.

Change in legislation on sexual offenders

A recent legal challenge and legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place which will allow qualifying sex offenders who are subject to notification requirements for life to apply for a review of this requirement. This applies from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders (15 years after the commencement of the Sex Offenders Act 1997).

On 21 April 2010, in the case of *R (on the application of F and Angus Aubrey Thompson) v Secretary of State for the Home Department [2010] UKSC 17*, the Supreme Court upheld an earlier decision of the Court of Appeal and made a declaration of incompatibility under s. 4 of the Human Rights Act 1998 in respect of notification requirements for an indefinite period under section 82 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

This has been remedied by virtue of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (Remedial) Order 2012 which has introduced the opportunity for offenders subject to indefinite notification to seek a review; this was enacted on 30th July 2012.

Persons will not come off the register automatically. Qualifying offenders will be required to submit an application to the police seeking a review of their indefinite notification requirements. This will only be once they have completed a minimum period of time subject to the notification requirements (15 years from the point of first notification following release from custody for the index offence for adults and 8 years for juveniles).

Those who continue to pose a significant risk will remain on the register for life, if necessary. In the event that an offender is subject to a Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) the order must be discharged under section 108 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 prior to an application for a review of their indefinite notification requirements.

For more information, see the Home Office section of the gov.uk website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sexual-offences-act-2003-remedial-order-2012>

Management of MAPPA eligible offenders

The following section focuses on the management of MAPPA-eligible offenders at Level 2 and 3, where there are regular inter-agency meetings held. The section covers:

- Number of offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3 (Table 4)
- Breaches of notification requirements for sexual offenders (Table 5)
- Number of restrictive orders imposed (Table 6)
- Returns to custody for breaches of licence conditions and those sent to custody for breaches of Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (Table 7)
- Numbers of offenders charged with an Serious Further Offence and subsequent outcomes of these cases (Tables 8, 9a and 9b)

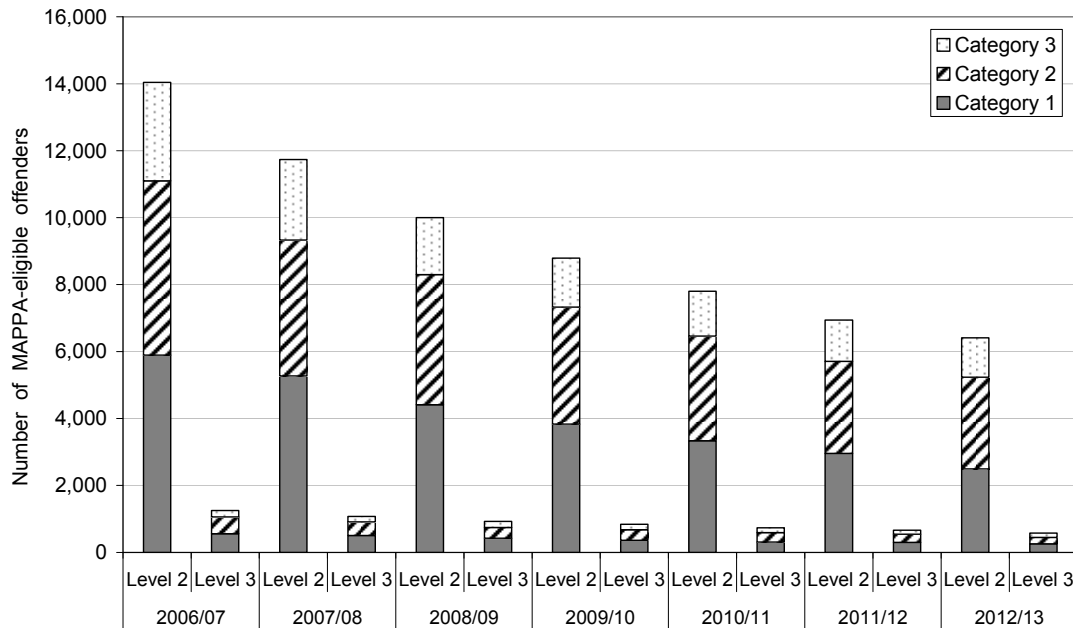
The figures in this section are taken over the whole year instead of using the end of March position which informed the previous summary of MAPPA-eligible offenders. Within this, offenders are only counted once; cases are counted at the highest level at which they have been managed throughout the reporting period.

Table 4: MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by category (yearly total), 2006/07-2012/13

Year	Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		Total	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
2006/07	5,894	558	5,205	502	2,943	189	14,042	1,249
2007/08	5,271	507	4,057	402	2,406	163	11,734	1,072
2008/09	4,408	424	3,891	320	1,701	179	10,000	923
2009/10	3,833	362	3,499	313	1,461	168	8,793	843
2010/11	3,337	308	3,126	281	1,338	145	7,801	734
2011/12	2,956	298	2,750	242	1,233	124	6,939	664
2012/13	2,497	257	2,737	189	1,173	128	6,407	574

In total, there were 6,407 offenders managed at Level 2 and 574 offenders managed at Level 3 in 2012/13. This is a decrease from 2011/12 when the figures were 6,939 for Level 2 and 664 for Level 3, or a reduction of 8% and 14% respectively.

Figure 2: MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by category (yearly total), 2006/07-2012/13



The overall increase in MAPPA-eligible offenders against the decrease in cases managed at Levels 2 and 3 reflects an increase in the management of offenders at Level 1 throughout the year.

The decrease in 2012/13 is consistent with previous years. A case is changed from Level 3 to Level 2 and then to Level 1 if that is what the risk assessment and risk management plan requires. Levels are dynamic and the case can be re-listed at the higher level(s) if circumstances change.

Breaches of notification requirements for sexual offenders

Registered sexual offenders are required to notify the police of certain details, with further notification required if any of those details change (sometimes referred to as being on the sex offenders register). A breach of this notification requirement can lead to a caution or conviction.

Table 5: Registered sexual offenders who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the notification requirement, 2006/07-2012/13

Year	Total
2006/07	1,552
2007/08	1,634
2008/09	1,337
2009/10	1,518
2010/11	1,492
2011/12	1,371
2012/13	1,576

The number of registered sexual offenders who were cautioned or convicted for breaches of their notification requirement has increased from 1,371 in 2011/12 to 1,576 in 2012/13 (a 15% increase). This stops the downward trend since 2010/11 and reflects the increase in the total number of those offenders subject to notification requirements.

It should be noted that these figures relate to breaches of sexual offender registration requirements and are not recording new sexual offences.

Number of restrictive orders imposed

Restrictive Orders are used to assist in managing the risks presented by an offender. These were introduced in the Sexual Offences Act (2003) and include Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs), Notification Orders (NOs) and Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) imposed by the courts. See definitions on pages 24-26 for further details.

Table 6: Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs), Notification Orders (NOs) and Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) imposed by the courts, 2006/07-2012/13

Year	SOPOs imposed	NOs imposed	FTOs imposed
2006/07	1,114	62	3
2007/08	1,440	70	1
2008/09	1,512	72	12
2009/10	1,862	67	15
2010/11	2,438	74	22
2011/12	2,658	92	14
2012/13	3,064	87	13

In 2012/13 the courts imposed 3,064 SOPOs compared to 2,658 in 2011/12. This represents an increase of 15%, continues the year on year rise and reflects the increased use of SOPOs by police to manage some sexual offenders in the community.

SOPOs account for the majority of restrictive orders and are used to impose prohibitions on sexual offenders who pose a risk of serious sexual harm. For example, a SOPO could be used to prohibit an offender from being alone with children under 16. The offender is automatically made subject to sexual offender registration and, if the order is breached, may be liable to a maximum of 5 years imprisonment.

All those offenders who are subject to a SOPO will be registered sex offenders though not all registered sex offenders will have SOPO. The SOPO is specific to the offender and is tailored to manage specific risks.

Returns to custody

Offenders who are aged 18 and over and released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more will be supervised by the Probation Service, subject to a licence with conditions. If the offender is found to have failed to comply or breached those conditions, action may be taken to recall the offender back to custody.

Figures on offenders returned to custody for breaches of licence conditions relate to all categories of MAPPA. Figures on offenders being sent to custody for a breach of a SOPO relate to registered sex offenders only.

Table 7: Offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 returned to custody for a breach of licence or sent to custody for breach of SOPO, 2006/07-2012/13

Year	Breach of Licence			Breach of SOPO		
	Level 2	Level 3	Total	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2006/07	1,566	218	1,784	72	17	89
2007/08	1,451	208	1,659	76	20	96
2008/09	1,297	117	1,414	58	10	68
2009/10	997	119	1,116	81	8	89
2010/11	886	122	1,008	45	12	57
2011/12	786	91	877	65	15	80
2012/13	803	100	903	125	8	133

In 2012/13, 903 Level 2 and Level 3 MAPPA eligible offenders have been returned to custody for breach of their licence, an increase of 3% from the previous year. Although, there has been an increase this year, the overall downward trend since 2007/08 is consistent with the reduction in the number of offenders managed at this level.

There were 133 Level 2 and Level 3 registered sex offenders sent to custody for breach of their SOPO, an increase of 66% from the previous year. Although there are fluctuations from year to year, since 2006/07 the total number of breaches has stayed within a narrow range. This is in contrast to the number of SOPOs imposed which have more than doubled since 2006/07.

Serious further offences

For the purposes of this bulletin, an offender under probation supervision, normally either subject to a court order or on licensed supervision after release from a custodial sentence, who is charged with a serious sexual or violent offence will be considered to have committed an serious further offence if his or her offence is either murder or listed in the qualifying offences based on Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

Table 8: MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence

Year	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2006/07	..	69	13	-
2007/08	..	72	7	-
2008/09 ^(a)	..	40	8	-
2009/10	162	31	3	196
2010/11	108	23	3	134
2011/12 ^(b)	116	24 ^(r)	7	147 ^(r)
2012/13	125	18	6	149

^(a) On 01/12/2008, Probation Circular 22/2008 introduced changes in the process for notification and the subsequent review of SFOs. As a result, the figures for 2008/09 include cases before and after the changes and therefore are not directly comparable with the previous and subsequent year.

^(b) One area (Avon & Somerset) had not recorded 2 Level 2 SFO charges last year. The total now shows the corrected figure.

Table 8 shows there were 149 MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a serious further offence, in 2012/13. Of these, 125 were managed at Level 1, 18 at Level 2, and 6 at Level 3.

The latest figures show an increase of 2 from 147 in 2011/12.

Table 9a shows the MAPPA Category and Level for the 149 MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a serious further offence during 2012/13.

Table 9a: MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2011/12

Table 9b looks at all outcomes of serious further offences during 2012/13. Recorded outcomes for those charged are not always available within the reporting year and so the total number of outcomes in Table 9b will not equal the total charges in Table 9a.

Offenders charged with an SFO in 2012/13 ^(a)

	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Total
Level 1	43	82	-	125
Level 2	7	9	2	18
Level 3	1	1	4	6
Total	51	92	6	149

^(a) as defined in Probation Instruction 10/2011.

Table 9b: Outcomes of SFO cases in 2011/12

Table 9b shows that 91 offenders were convicted of a serious further offence during 2012/13 and 51 offenders' cases resulted in another outcome, such as acquittal or conviction of an offence which does not meet the SFO definition.

A further 67 offenders remained still charged with a serious further offence as at the end of March 2013.

Table 9b: Outcomes of SFO cases in 2012/13

Outcome: ^(a)	Conviction for SFO	Offender still charged with SFO at 31/03/2013	Any other outcome ^(b)	Total
Category 1				
Level 1	30	13	13	56
Level 2	6	2	3	11
Level 3	2	0	2	4
Category 2				
Level 1	43	44	30	117
Level 2	3	5	3	11
Level 3	1	0	0	1
Category 3				
Level 2	4	0	0	4
Level 3	2	3	0	5
Total	91	67	51	209

^(a) Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2012.

^(b) Other outcomes include charge dropped, acquittal, convicted of a non-SFO, offender deceased.

MAPPA Serious Case Review

It is mandatory for a MAPPA Serious Case Review to be carried out by the local MAPPA Strategic Management Board where a MAPPA offender managed at either Level 2 or 3 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape or attempting to commit murder or rape. A MAPPA Serious Case Review may also be conducted on a discretionary basis in some circumstances.

In 2012/13, there were nine MAPPA Serious Case Reviews. Of these, five were for offenders managed at Level 2, and four were for offenders managed at Level 3 at the time they were charged (Table 14).

Serious Further Offences by MAPPA Area

The following section presents information on serious further offences at MAPPA area level, covering:

- MAPPA eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 (Table 10)
- MAPPA eligible offenders charged with and subsequently convicted of a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 by 31 March 2013 (Table 11)
- MAPPA eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 who remained charged on 31 March 2013 (Table 12)
- MAPPA eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 resulting in any other outcome (Table 13)
- MAPPA Serious Case Review resulting from Level 2 and Level 3 offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence (Table 14)

A spreadsheet containing all data at area level is published alongside this statistics bulletin in the Ministry of Justice section of the gov.uk website:

www.gov.uk/government/collections/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-reports

Serious Further Offences by MAPPA Area

Table 10: MAPPA eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
All Areas	43	7	1	82	9	1	2	4	149
Avon and Somerset	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cheshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derbyshire	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Devon and Cornwall	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dorset	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gwent	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hampshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humberside	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kent	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Lancashire	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Leicestershire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	7	2	0	23	4	0	0	1	37
Greater Manchester	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	10
Merseyside	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	1	9
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Northumbria	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
South Wales	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	5
South Yorkshire	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
Staffordshire	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	5
Suffolk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surrey	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sussex	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Mercia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
West Midlands	4	1	0	9	0	0	0	0	14
West Yorkshire	4	0	1	9	1	0	0	0	15
Wiltshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 11: MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with and subsequently convicted of a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 by 31 March 2013

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2012.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
All Areas	30	6	2	43	3	1	4	2	91
Avon and Somerset	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cheshire	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derbyshire	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Devon and Cornwall	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dorset	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Humberside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kent	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Lancashire	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	3	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	8
Greater Manchester	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	7
Merseyside	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	1	8
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Northumbria	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
South Wales	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
South Yorkshire	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
Staffordshire	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
Suffolk	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Surrey	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sussex	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Mercia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
West Midlands	4	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	8
West Yorkshire	1	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	7
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12: MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 who remained charged on 31 March 2013

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2012.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
All Areas	13	2	0	44	5	0	0	3	67
Avon and Somerset	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gwent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humberside	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kent	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lancashire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Leicestershire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	3	1	0	17	4	0	0	1	26
Greater Manchester	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
Merseyside	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northumbria	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
South Wales	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
South Yorkshire	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
Staffordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Warwickshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
West Mercia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	1	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	8
West Yorkshire	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 13: MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2012/13 resulting in any other outcome by 31 March 2013 (e.g. charge dropped, acquittal, conviction for non-SFO).

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2012.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
All Areas	13	3	2	30	3	0	0	0	51
Avon and Somerset	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Derbyshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hampshire	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Humberside	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancashire	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	1	1	1	13	1	0	0	0	17
Greater Manchester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Merseyside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northumbria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
South Wales	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
South Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staffordshire	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Warwickshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Mercia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
West Yorkshire	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
Wiltshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Table 14: MAPPA Serious Case Review resulting from Level 2 and Level 3 offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence

Area	Level 2	Level 3	Total
All Areas	5	4	9
Avon and Somerset	0	0	0
Bedfordshire	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	0	0
County Durham	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0
Dorset	1	1	2
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	0	0	0
Gwent	0	0	0
Hampshire	1	0	1
Hertfordshire	0	0	0
Humberside	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0
Lancashire	0	0	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0
London	0	1	1
Greater Manchester	0	1	1
Merseyside	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	0
North Wales	1	0	1
North Yorkshire	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	1	0	1
Northumbria	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0
South Wales	0	0	0
South Yorkshire	0	0	0
Staffordshire	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0
Teesside	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0
Warwickshire	0	0	0
West Mercia	0	0	0
West Midlands	1	0	1
West Yorkshire	0	1	1
Wiltshire	0	0	0

Data sources, quality and revisions

The data presented in this brief are drawn from MAPPA areas' local administrative IT systems. The data are submitted by areas at summary rather than individual level so detail on specific offenders and any subsequent focus on individuals is not possible from this dataset.

Although care is taken when processing and analysing the returns, the detail collected is subject to the inaccuracies inherent in any large-scale recording system.

The data are collected for a financial year and are submitted on an annual basis. During the data collection process, areas may identify the need to correct or amend the previous year's data. If required, these are made in the following year's report. A footnote on the relevant table will indicate the scale of the revision.

Explanatory notes

Unless otherwise stated, the yearly totals refer to the period between 1st April of a given year and 31st March the following year.

Symbols and conventions

The following symbols have been used throughout the tables in this bulletin:

- = Not applicable
- 0 = Nil
- .. = Not available
- (r) = Revised data
- (p) = Provisional data
- == = Discontinuity in the series

Contact points for further information

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General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from www.statistics.gov.uk

Definitions (in alphabetic order)

Breach of licence – Offenders who are aged 18 and over and released into the community following a period of imprisonment of 12 months or more will be supervised by the Probation Service, subject to a licence with conditions. If the offender is found to have failed to comply or breached those conditions, action may be taken to recall the offender back to custody.

Foreign Travel Orders – A restrictive order that may be applied to prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from travelling abroad, where this is considered necessary to protect children from the risk of sexual harm. Police may apply to the court for these orders. The Order is granted by the Court on application from the Police.

MAPPA-eligible offenders – Offenders defined in law as eligible for MAPPA management, because they have committed specified sexual and violent offences, or have been assessed as presenting a serious risk of harm to the public.

MAPPA Serious Case Review (MAPPA SCR) – It is mandatory for a MAPPA SCR to be carried out by the local MAPPA Strategic Management Board where a MAPPA offender managed at either Level 2 or 3 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape or attempting to commit murder or rape.

MAPPA SCRs may also be conducted on a discretionary basis in the following circumstances:

- where a MAPPA offender managed at Level 1 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape or attempting to commit murder or rape; or
- where a MAPPA offender managed at any level is charged with one of the serious offences listed in Probation Instruction 10/2011⁶ (PI 10/2011); or
- where it is assessed that it would be in the public interest to undertake a review. For example, a case which results in serious physical or psychological harm to a vulnerable adult or child but is not an offence listed in PI 10/2011⁷.

The purpose of the review is to examine the activity of the agencies involved in the management of the offender and whether MAPPA guidance and policies were followed appropriately.

⁷ Probation Instruction 10/2011 supercedes Probation Circular 22/2008. See www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/probation/probation-instructions

The MAPPA SCR should identify whether there are lessons to be learned from the way in which the case was managed and how they will be acted upon. A MAPPA SCR and Probation SFO review (see below) may be conducted simultaneously.

Notification Order – A restrictive order which requires sexual offenders who have been convicted of a sexual offence overseas to register with the UK police, in order to protect the public in the UK from any risk that they pose. Police may apply to the court for the order in relation to offenders living in, or intending to come to, the UK.

Restrictive Orders – Orders used to assist in managing the risks presented by an offender. These were introduced in the Sexual Offences Act (2003) and include Notification Orders, Sexual Offences Prevention Orders and Foreign Travel Orders (see individual definitions).

Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO) – A restrictive order that may be made by a Court at the time that an offender convicted of a sexual offence is sentenced, or may be applied by the Court following an application by the police. The length of term that the SOPO may apply for is variable: the minimum term is 5 years; however, a SOPO may be imposed for the remainder of the offender's life. A SOPO will require the subject to register with the Police as a sexual offender and can include conditions, for example, to prevent the offender loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender fails to comply with the requirements of the order, he or she can be taken back to court and may be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment.

Serious Further Offence (SFO) – For the purposes of this Bulletin, an offender under probation supervision, normally either subject to a court order or on licensed supervision after release from a custodial sentence, who is charged with a serious sexual or violent offence will be considered to have committed an SFO if his or her offence is either murder or listed in the qualifying offences based on Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003 (this was originally based on those offences in the Schedule which carried maxima of 14 years and Life, but as of 1 December 2008 it excludes s.18 wounding with intent.)

Probation Serious Further Offence (SFO) Review Process – A mandatory SFO Review will be conducted where an offender under probation supervision or within 28 days of completing supervision is charged with an offence in the following circumstances:

- The offender is charged with perpetrating or attempting to carry out one of the most serious offences, i.e. murder, manslaughter, or another offence causing death, rape, or a sexual offence against a child under 13 (including attempted offences).
- The offender is charged with another offence in Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, except Section 18 assault, and his or her risk of serious harm has been assessed as high or very high during

the current sentence, or he or she has not been subject to a risk assessment during the current sentence.

A discretionary SFO Review may be carried out where:

- The offender is charged with an offence outside the above eligibility criteria, but it is decided by the National Offender Management Service (NOMS) and the Probation Trust that it may be in the public interest to complete a notification and subsequent review. This would apply regardless of whether the offence was on the SFO qualifying list or not.

A MAPPA SCR and Probation Serious Further Offence review may be conducted simultaneously.

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