



Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA) Annual Report 2020/21

Main Points

MAPPA population continues to grow and was at 87,657 on 31 March 2021



The overall MAPPA population on 31 March 2021 was up 2% on the previous year and up 70% since 2011.

**On 31 March 2021:
64,325 Category 1;
22,944 Category 2; and
388 Category 3 offenders.**



These represent an increase of 3% for Category 1 offenders and 17% for Category 3 offenders on 31 March 2021 from previous year. The number of Category 2 offenders was barely changed.

**On 31 March 2021:
86,268 managed at Level 1;
1,233 managed at Level 2;
156 managed at Level 3.**



Populations managed at Levels 1 and 2 increased by 2% and 3%, respectively, on 31 March 2021 from last year. The figure for Level 3 was barely changed in the same period.

168 serious further offence (SFO) charges and 85 serious further offence convictions during 2020/21.



The number of SFO charges was the lowest in the last 8 years and represents a decrease of 13% in the latest year. SFO convictions decreased by 42%, partly due to the restricted operation of courts during the COVID-19 pandemic.

785 Levels 2 and 3 licence recall returns to custody in 2020/21.



Licence recall returns were up by 9% in 2020/21.

4,325 SHPOs imposed in 2020/21



Fewer Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) were imposed, a decrease of 2% on last year.

This bulletin covers MAPPA statistics for England and Wales 2020/21. Two sets of tables covering each section in this bulletin are published alongside this bulletin; a set of summary tables covering each section of this bulletin, including experimental statistics providing diversity data on MAPPA offenders, and a table of all the data provided by individual local MAPPA areas. These documents are published at <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-reports>.

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Statistician's comment

“Published numbers today show the MAPPA population on 31 March continues to increase yearly. Historically these increases have been driven mainly by increases in the number of persons convicted of sexual offences subject to notification. Annual increases have been smaller in the last 3 years, driven by a similar trend in the MAPPA sex offender population - fewer people have been convicted of sexual offences in the last four years and more people are no longer subject to notification requirements in recent years.

The number of individuals managed at Level 1 continues to increase yearly, whilst populations at both Level 2 and Level 3 have been relatively stable in recent years.

The number of Serious Further Offence (SFO) charges against eligible MAPPA offenders decreased in the latest year to its lowest level in the last 8 years. Also, SFO convictions for MAPPA offenders (not all charged in the latest period) decreased, which was partly due to reduced court activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.”

For feedback related to the content of this publication, please contact us at: statistics.enquiries@justice.gov.uk

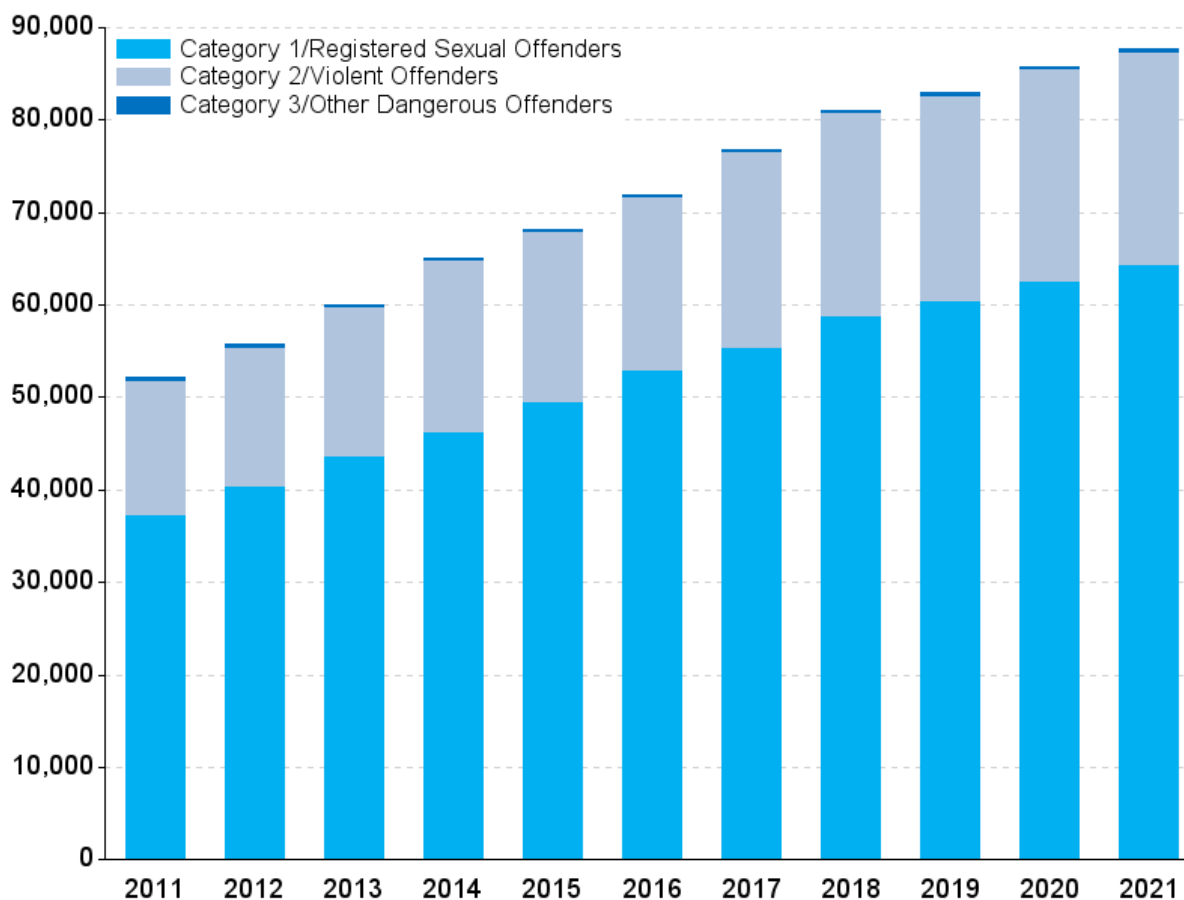
1. MAPPA Population on 31 March

The population of MAPPA offenders increased to 87,657 on 31 March 2021.

The overall population continues to grow, and it increased by 2% from the previous year.

The MAPPA population¹ on 31 March 2021 increased by 2% on last year, driven mainly by an increase in Category 1. The March 2021 figure is an increase of 70% in the MAPPA population since March 2011.

Figure 1: MAPPA population by Category on 31 March 2011 – 2021 (Source: Table 2)



Categories

- The number of Category 1 offenders continues to increase annually, standing at 64,325 on 31 March 2021. This is an increase of 3% on last year and 73% higher than in 2011. About 7 out of 10 MAPPA offenders are Category 1, which has remained broadly consistent in the last decade.

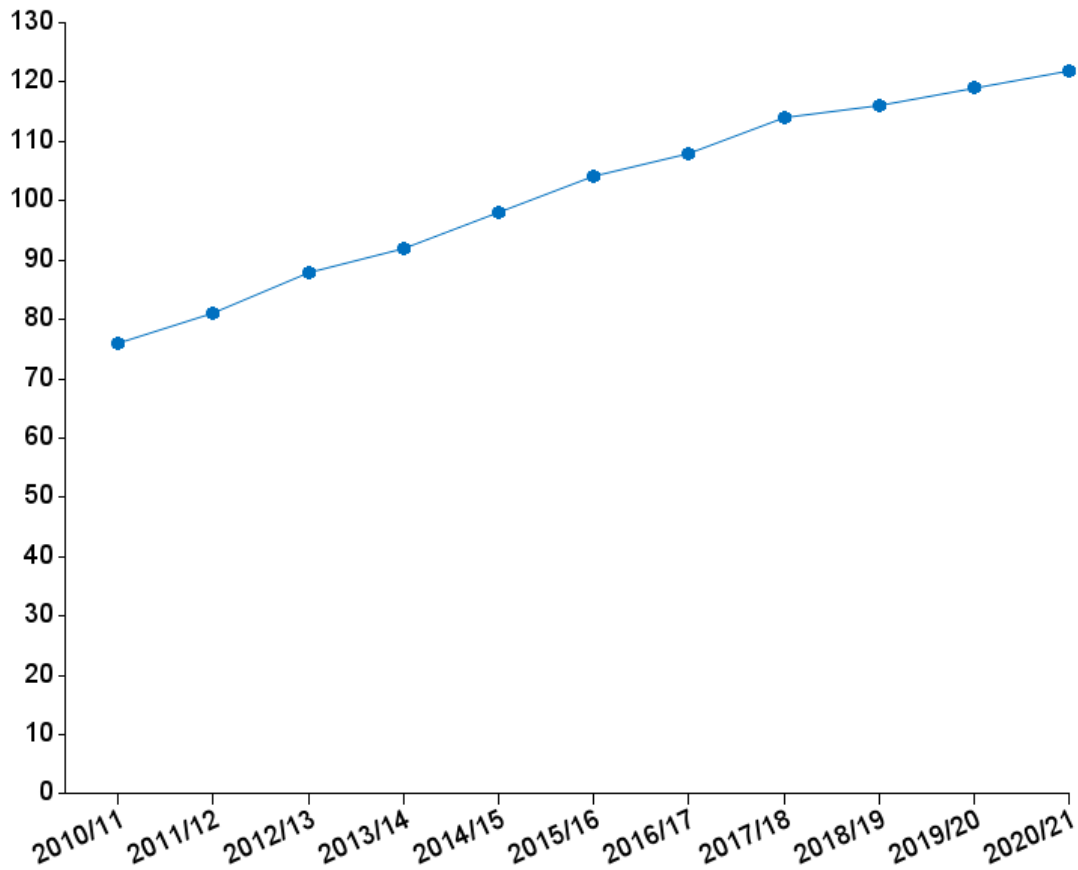
More people being [convicted of sexual offences](#) between 2011 and 2017 and the requirement for many sex offenders to register for long periods of time, partly explain

¹ For more detailed description of MAPPA, categories of offenders and management levels, see the [background notes and definition section](#) of this bulletin.

the rise in Category 1. However, annual increases have been smaller in the last three years partly due to fewer people being convicted of sexual offences in the last four years and more people coming off of notification requirements due to the length of notification requirements.

The number of offenders subject to notification requirements (i.e. Category 1) per 100,000 head of population aged 10 and over was 122 on 31 March 2021, continuing an increasing trend.

Figure 2: Category 1 Offenders subject to notification requirements per 100,000 population aged 10 or over (Source: Table 3)



- The number of Category 2 offenders was relatively unchanged from last year, standing at 22,944 on 31 March 2021. However, annual figures have trended upwards with the latest figure representing an increase of 58% from 2011. About a quarter of MAPPA offenders are Category 2, broadly consistent in the last decade.

The number of people [convicted of violence against the person](#) has broadly remained stable between March 2011 and March 2021; however, [average custodial sentence length](#) has increased in recent years and that means offenders are now staying under probation supervision for longer.

- After decreasing to a decade low of 255 in 2015, the Category 3 population has since trended upward. The latest figure of 388 is an increase of 17% on last year and the highest since 2013.

Management Levels

- The overwhelming majority (currently 98% and at least 97% since 2014) of MAPPA offenders continue to be managed at Level 1. On 31 March 2021, 86,268 offenders were being managed at Level 1, 2% higher than in last year and 37% higher than in 2014.

About 7 in 10 of those managed at Level 1 are Category 1 offenders, broadly consistent in the last decade². Category 3 offenders cannot be managed at Level 1 as they only qualify for MAPPA if they require multi-agency management to be overseen by a formal meeting at level 2 or 3.

- The MAPPA population managed at level 2 has trended downward, although annual changes since 2015 have been smaller. The Level 2 population on 31 March 2021 was 1,233, an increase of 3% from last year but a decrease of 34% from 2014.

The Level 2 population is made up of about equal proportions of Category 1 (37%) and Category 2 (36%) offenders. In the last three years the number of Category 1 offenders at Level 2 has continued to decrease while numbers in Category 2 and Category 3 have been relatively stable.

- The Level 3 population has fluctuated between 140 and 160 since 2014, and the latest figure of 156 is a decrease of 1% from last year.

In contrast with other management levels, Level 3 has Category 2 offenders as the largest proportion (40%), followed by Category 3 offenders (35%) and Category 1 (25%).

Table 4 in the [set of tables](#) accompanying this bulletin provides figures on the number of Level 2 and Level 3 offenders managed throughout the year.

Experimental Data – Diversity

For the first time, we are publishing experimental data on the diversity of the MAPPA population managed at Level 2 and 3. This is partially in response to the recommendations of the Lammy Review into the treatment of and outcomes for people from ethnic minority backgrounds in the Criminal Justice System. We are aware of associated quality issues with the recording of diversity across the MAPPA areas, which include the use of different case management systems by different agencies, none of which cover all MAPPA offenders and many of which overlap. We have therefore designated the table as experimental statistics. We will be conducting investigations into the data with view to improving the quality of the diversity data for future publication. We cannot identify any trends as this is the first year we have collected these data but they identify that, for the offenders whose data we hold:

- 95% of offenders managed at MAPPA Level 2 or 3 are male.
- 6% of Level 2 and 3 offenders are Asian, 11% are black and 73% are white.
- 35% are 30 years of age or younger, 46% are 31-50 and 19% are over 50.

² See previously published [tables](#)

2. Serious Further Offences and Serious Case Reviews (Offenders under MAPPA)

SFO charges and convictions both fell in the latest year for Probation supervised cases.

SFO charges decreased by 13% to 168, and SFO convictions decreased by 42% to 85 in the latest period. The decrease in convictions is partly due to reduced court activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

SFO charges

The number of MAPPA offenders supervised by the Probation Service on licence or on a community order charged with a Serious Further Offence (SFO) decreased in the latest year. The number of Category 1 and Category 2 offenders charged with an SFO both decreased, while the number of Category 3 offenders charged with an SFO increased. The latest figure (168) is the lowest in the last 8 years, and mirrors decreases in the general SFO notifications since 2016/17.

Of the 168 charged, 64 were Category 1, 98 were Category 2 and 6 were Category 3. An offence only counts as an SFO if it is committed by someone under probation supervision. Most Category 1 offenders are not under probation supervision (they are under police supervision). This partly explains why more Category 2 offenders fall within the scope of the Probation SFO Review Procedures despite there being three times as many Category 1 offenders within MAPPA.

Not surprisingly, the majority (88%) of those charged with an SFO were managed at Level 1 as Level 1 constitutes about 98% of the MAPPA population.

SFO Convictions

The number of SFO charges and number of SFO convictions in the same year do not necessarily relate to the same group of offenders, as charges for these convictions may have been laid in previous years and charges laid in the current year may conclude in subsequent years.

The number of MAPPA SFO convictions went down by 42% to 85 in the latest year; however, outstanding charges rose by 54%, likely indicating fewer cases going through the courts during the COVID-19 pandemic. The number of other SFO outcomes fell by 27%. About 30% of SFO charges that concluded in the latest year did not result in an SFO conviction.

Serious Case Reviews

These are mandatory reviews where an offender managed by any agency at either MAPPA Level 2 or 3 is charged with committing or attempting to commit an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape. They are also done on a discretionary basis in some other circumstances.

The number of serious case reviews has been increasing since 2016/17 ³ and increased from 12 to 15 in the latest year, due to more discretionary cases being reviewed.

³ See previously published [tables](#)

3. Committals to custody following licence recall and SOPO/SHPO breaches (Level 2 and Level 3)

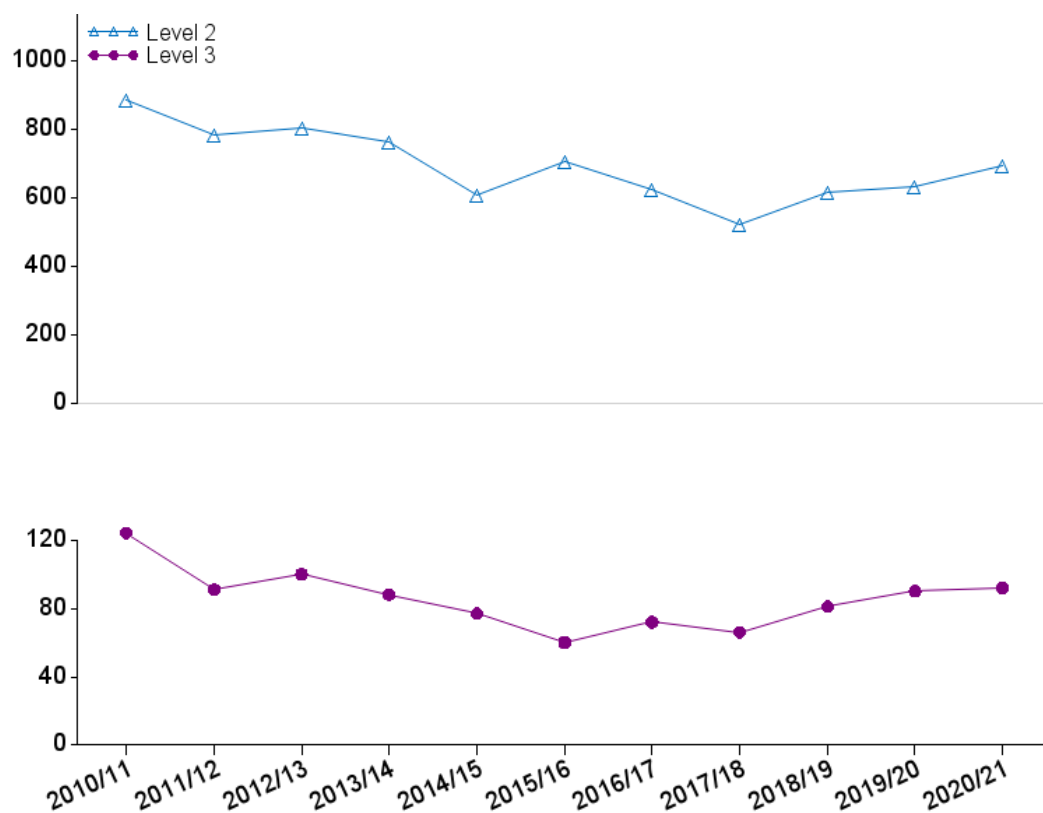
Returns to custody following licence recall increased for offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 in the latest year, whereas fewer were sent to prison for breach of Sexual Offences Prevention Orders(SOPO)/Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO).

Licence recall returns went up by 9% to 785, and number of offenders sent to custody for breach of SOPO/SHPO went down by 42% to 26 in the latest period. The decrease for breach of SOPO/SHPO may be partly due to reduced court activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Licence Recalls (Level 2 and Level 3)

Licence recalls for those managed at Level 2 and Level 3 mostly decreased yearly from 2010/11 to 2017/18, partly because of accompanying decreasing trend in the number of offenders managed at these levels. However, there have now been successive increases in these returns over the last three years; the annual number of recalls in general continued to increase from 2016/17 to 2019/20 but fell in the latest year.⁴ The number of Category 2 and Category 3 licence recalls increased in the latest year while the number of Category 1 recalls decreased.

Figure 3: Offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 returned to custody for breach of licence (Source: Table 7a)



⁴ <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

Licence recalls increased for both Level 2 and Level 3 offenders in the latest year, Level 2 returns were up by 9% and Level 3 returns went up by 2%.

Overall more offenders managed at Level 2 are recalled than managed at Level 3, reflecting the fact that there are far more offenders managed at Level 2 than at Level 3. For Category 1 offenders, Level 3 offenders were more likely to be recalled than Level 2 offenders. For Category 2 and Category 3 offenders, Level 2 offenders were more likely to be recalled than Level 3 offenders.

Overall, about 1 in 5 offenders managed at each of Level 2 and Level 3 were returned to custody for breach of license conditions in the latest year. Information is not collected on those managed at Level 1 who were returned to custody for breach of licence conditions.

Category 1 offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 sentenced to custody for breaching SOPO/SHPO

Breaching a SOPO/SHPO is a criminal offence punishable by up to 5 years' imprisonment. Category 1 offenders (those subject to notification requirements) who are subject to a SOPO/SHPO can be sent to custody for breaching them.

The number of Category 1 offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 sent to custody for breach of a SOPO/SHPO decreased, to 26. This is about 2% of Category 1 offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3. Information is not collected on those managed at Level 1 who were sent to custody for breach of a SOPO/SHPO.

4. Restrictive Orders and Notification Requirement

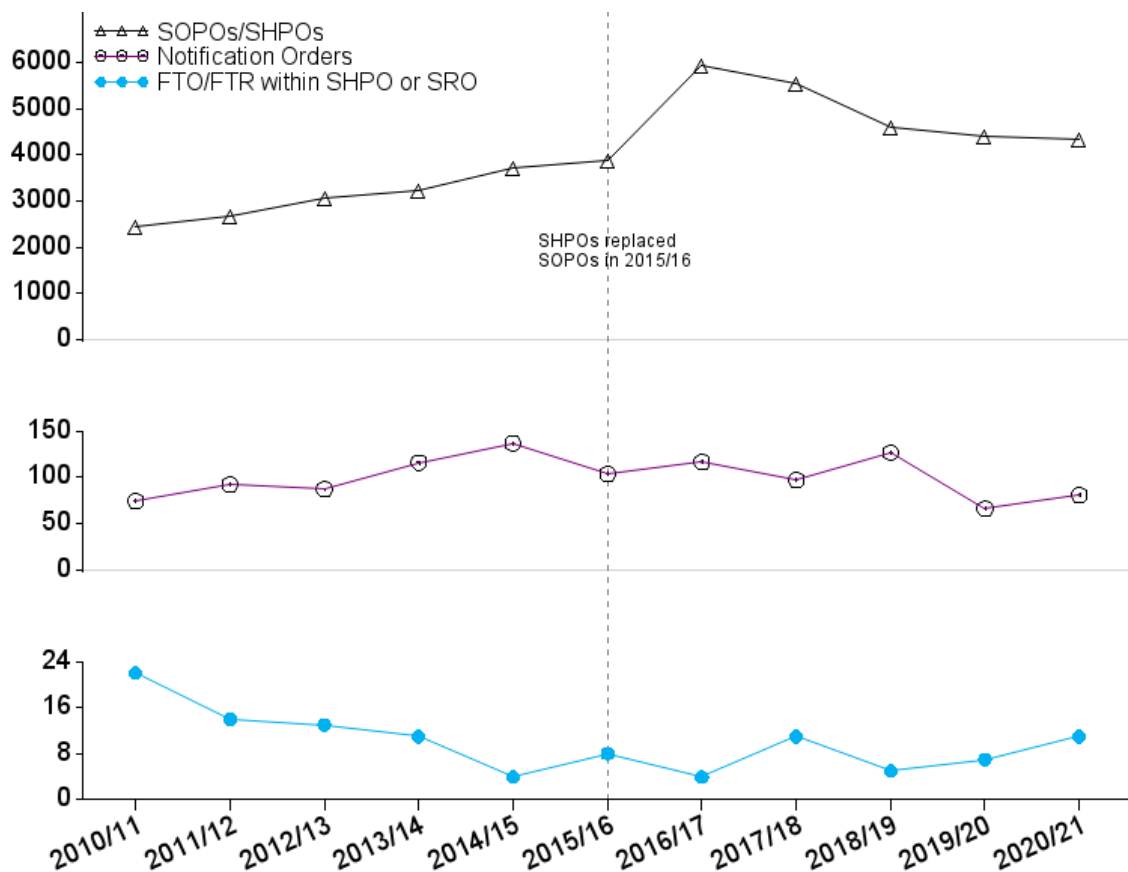
The number of Sexual Harm Prevention Orders (SHPOs) imposed decreased slightly in the latest year. The number of Notification Orders (NOs) increased in the latest year following a sharp fall in the previous year.

SHPOs imposed decreased by 2% to 4,325 and NOs imposed rose by 23% to 81 following a 48% decrease in the previous year.

SHPOs Imposed

The number of SHPOs imposed annually fell for the fourth year running to 4,325 in the latest year, from a high of 5,931 in 2016/17. This coincides with a decreasing number of people being [convicted of sexual offences](#) in the last three years.

Figure 4: SOPOs/SHPOs, NOs and Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs)/Foreign Travel Restrictions (FTR) withing SHPOs or SROs imposed by the courts (Source: Table 6)



- The increase in SOPOs/SHPOs in 2016/17 is not comparable with increases in previous years since SHPOs replaced SOPOs in 2015/16. The criteria required for Courts to grant SHPOs have a lower threshold than those for the previous SOPOs.
- In 2015/16, FTOs ceased to be a standalone order and became foreign travel restrictions within either SHPO or Sexual Risk Order (SRO)

SHPOs account for majority of restrictive orders. All offenders subject to a SHPO will be subject to notification requirements, though not all those subject to notification requirements will have a SHPO.

Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) Imposed

The number of FTOs imposed as part of a SHPO had been relatively stable over the previous six years, averaging about 7, but increased to 11 in the latest year.

Notification Orders (NOs) Imposed

A Notification Order (NO) requires sexual offenders who have been convicted of a sexual offence overseas to notify the UK police and become subject to notification requirements on their return to the UK.

The number of NOs imposed yearly saw a 23% increase in the latest year following a 48% decrease in the previous year. The latest figure is the second lowest since 2010/11.

Notification Requirements

Category 1 offenders are required to notify the police of certain details (sometimes referred to as “being on the sex offenders’ register”). A breach of this notification requirement is a criminal offence and can lead to a caution or conviction.

- **Sexual Risk Orders (SROs) and Notification Requirements**

SROs may be made in relation to a person without a conviction, but who poses a risk of sexual harm. Breaching SRO can lead an offender to become subject to notification requirements.

The number of people who became subject to notification requirements following a breach of an SRO fell to 37 in 2020/21 from 45 in 2019/20.

- **Cautions or Convictions for breaches of notification requirements**

The number of offenders subject to notification requirements who were cautioned or convicted for breaches of their notification requirement had been increasing since 2015/16 but declined by 36% last year to 1,641.

For Category 1 offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 the proportion cautioned or convicted for breaching notification requirements was relatively small (about 3%). This has been consistently under 5% since 2008/09.

- **Revocation of lifetime notification requirement**

Since September 2012, a mechanism has been in place that allows qualifying⁵ sex offenders subject to notification requirements for life to apply for a review. Between April 2020 and March 2021, 402 Category 1 Offenders had their lifetime notification requirements revoked on application, compared to 411 in 2019/20.

⁵ Individuals subject to indefinite notification will only become eligible to seek a review once they have been subject to the indefinite notification requirements for a period of at least 15 years for adults and 8 years for juveniles.

5. Further information on the MAPPA data

Accompanying files

As well as this bulletin, the following products are published as part of this release:

- A set of summary tables covering each section of this bulletin, including experimental data on the diversity of MAPPA offenders.
- One table of all the data provided by individual local MAPPA areas.

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.

Users and uses of these 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:

<http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice>

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.

This report relates to offenders in England and Wales only. Information on MAPPA in Scotland can be found here: <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-reoffending/sex-offender-management/protection>

Information on MAPPA in Northern Ireland can be found here:

<http://www.publicprotectionni.com/>

The contents of the report will be of interest to the public, the media, and 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 notification requirements, the use of restrictive orders and serious further offences.

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

User	Summary of main statistical needs
MoJ Ministers	Statistics are used 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 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	Statistics are used as a source for research purposes and to support lectures, presentations and conferences.
Journalists	Statistics are used as a compendium of data on MAPPA offenders so that an accurate and coherent story can be told on this subset of the offender population.
Voluntary sector	Statistics 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 provide responses to consultations.
General public	Statistics are used to respond to ad-hoc requests and requests made under the Freedom of Information Act.

Related publications

Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin⁶: This bulletin provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or supervised by the Probation Service or Community Rehabilitation Companies. 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.

Release Schedule

This bulletin was published on 28 October 2021 and includes financial year statistics for the year 2020/21.

The next publication of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements is scheduled to be published in October 2022.

⁶ Offender Management Statistics <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly>

6. Background Notes and Definitions

What are MAPPA?

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. MAPPA were established by Sections 325 to 327 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003.

MAPPA bring together the Police, Probation and Prison Services to form the MAPPA Responsible Authority for each MAPPA Area. MAPPA Areas are coterminous with police force areas, as set out in the Police Act 1996.

Some other agencies are under a duty to co-operate with the Responsible Authority. These include Children's Services and Adult Social Care, Health Trusts and Authorities, Youth Offending Teams, Home Office Immigration Enforcement, local housing authorities and certain registered social landlords, the Department of Work and Pensions and electronic monitoring providers.

The agency with the primary responsibility for managing the offenders identifies whether they meet the criteria for MAPPA, as set out in the Criminal Justice Act 2003 and relevant agencies gather and share information about them. They assess the nature and level of the risk of harm the offenders pose and implement a risk management plan to protect the public. Although risk of harm can be managed, it cannot be eliminated.

The period an offender remains under MAPPA varies significantly. Some will be MAPPA offenders for life and some for less than 6 months. The period will be dependent upon the offence committed and the sentence imposed.

Categories of offenders under MAPPA

There are **3 broad categories of offenders under MAPPA:**

- **Category 1 - Offenders subject to notification requirements.** These are offenders 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 (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.** These are offenders who have been convicted of a specified violent offence⁷ and sentenced to imprisonment/detention for at least 12 months 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.
- **Category 3 - Other Dangerous Offenders.** These are offenders who do not qualify under Category 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.

⁷ See appendix 4, MAPPA Guidance, for qualifying offences:
<http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements>

Management Levels

Under MAPPA, offenders are **managed at one of 3 levels**. These levels reflect the level of multi-agency co-operation required to implement the individual offender's risk management plan effectively. 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 their risk. Every offender is assessed and management levels are set for each individual offender.

- **Level 1** – The agency that has the lead in supervising the offender applies their usual arrangements to manage the offender. In addition, all relevant agencies, especially the Police and Probation Services, will exchange information about these offenders to inform the level of management and the risk management plan. The agencies do not hold formal multi-agency meetings to discuss an offender's case. Offenders will be managed at Level 1 in most cases.
- **Level 2** – The risk management plans for these offenders require the active involvement of several agencies via regular formal multi-agency public protection meetings which oversee the implementation of a coordinated risk management plan.
- **Level 3** – As with offenders managed at Level 2, the active involvement of several agencies is required; however, the risks presented by offenders managed at this level are such that senior staff from the agencies involved are required to authorise the use of additional resources, such as specialised accommodation.

Breach of licence

Offenders who are aged 18 and over and released into the community following a period of imprisonment are supervised by either the Probation Service (or previously a Community Rehabilitation Company) 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 (FTO)

A restrictive order that could be applied to prevent offenders with convictions for sexual offences against children from travelling abroad, where it was considered necessary to protect children from the risk of sexual harm. The Order was granted by the Court on application from the Police. From 2015/16 onwards, FTOs have been replaced by Sexual Harm Prevention Orders with a foreign travel restriction.

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 commissioned 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 15/2014⁶; or
- where it is assessed that it would be in the public interest to undertake a review.

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.

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 notify the UK police and become subject to notification requirements on their return to the UK, 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 include Sexual Harm Prevention Orders and Sexual Risk Orders, which were introduced by the Anti-Social Behaviour Crime and Policing Act 2014. They replaced the previous Sexual Offences Prevention Orders, Risk of Sexual Harm Orders and Foreign Travel Orders, which were introduced by the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (see individual definitions).

Serious Further Offence (SFO)

Under the Probation Serious Further Offence procedures, the Probation Service completes an internal management report, known as a SFO review when a supervised individual, subject to a court order or on licence after release from a custodial sentence or within 28 days of termination, appears in court charged a qualifying offence. An offence automatically triggers an SFO review in cases of murder, manslaughter, or another offence causing death, rape, or a sexual offence against a child under 13. A SFO review is also completed where a supervised individual has been charged with another offence listed in Probation Instruction 06/2018 (this list is based on those offences in Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003 that are specified offences for the purpose of MAPPA, excluding s.18 Wounding with intent) **and** certain conditions are met: their risk of serious harm has been assessed as high or very high during the current sentence, or they have not been subject to a risk assessment during the current sentence.

A discretionary SFO Review may be completed where a supervised individual is charged with an offence outside the above eligibility criteria, but HM Prison and Probation Service (HMPPS) consider that it is in the public interest to complete a review. This would apply regardless of whether the offence was on the SFO qualifying list or not.

⁶ Probation Instruction 15/2014 supersedes Probation Instruction 10/2011 and Probation Circular 22/2008. See <http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/probation/probation-instructions>

A MAPPA SCR and Probation SFO review may be conducted simultaneously.

Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO)

A restrictive order that could be made by a Court at the time of sentence for a sexual offence or following an application by the Police. The duration of a SOPO was variable, ranging from a minimum of 5 years to the remainder of an offender's life. A SOPO required the subject to register with the Police as a sexual offender and could include conditions, such as preventing the offender from loitering near schools or playgrounds. If the offender failed to comply with the requirements of the order, he or she could be taken back to court and could be liable to up to 5 years' imprisonment. From 2015/16 onwards, SOPOs have been replaced by Sexual Harm Prevention Orders.

Sexual Harm Prevention Order (SHPO)

A restrictive order that replaced the Sexual Offences Prevention Order and Foreign Travel Order following the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. A SHPO can be applied to anyone convicted or cautioned for a specified sexual or violent offence, including offences committed overseas. The court needs to be satisfied that the order is necessary for protecting the public (or any particular member of the public) from sexual harm, or for protecting children from sexual harm outside of the United Kingdom. SHPOs require offenders to register with the Police as a sex offender and prohibit them from doing anything described in the SHPO. This can include a prohibition on foreign travel. Prohibitions have effect for a fixed period, specified in the Order, of at least 5 years, or until further Order. SHPOs may specify different periods for different prohibitions. Failure to comply with a requirement imposed under a SHPO is an offence punishable by a fine and/or imprisonment.

Sexual Risk Order (SRO)

A restrictive order that replaced the Risk of Sexual Harm Order following the Anti-social Behaviour, Crime and Policing Act 2014. An SRO can be made where a person has committed an act of a sexual nature and as a result there is reasonable cause to believe that it is necessary for such an order to be made, even if they have never been convicted. The court needs to be satisfied that the order is necessary for protecting the public (or any particular members of the public) from sexual harm. SROs prohibit offenders from doing anything described in the Order and can include a prohibition on foreign travel. Prohibitions have effect for a fixed period of not less than 2 years, or until further Order. SROs may specify different periods for different prohibitions. An individual subject to an SRO is required to notify local police of their name and home address within three days of the order being made and also to notify them of any changes to this information within three days. A breach of an SRO is a criminal offence punishable by a maximum of five years' imprisonment and being made subject to full notification requirements.

Contact points for further information

Press enquiries should be directed to the Ministry of Justice press office:

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

Eric Nyame

Public Protection Group
HM Prison and Probation Service
8th Floor
102 Petty France
London
SW1H 9AJ

General enquiries about the statistical work of the Ministry of Justice can be e-mailed to: statistics.enquiries@justice.gsi.gov.uk

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



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