OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP)
Guidance for Practitioners

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Public Protection Group
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1. What is OSP?

The OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP) is the new actuarial risk assessment tool now being used by HMPPS to assess all adult males convicted of a current or previous sexual or sexually motivated offence.

Actuarial risk assessment tools form an important part of the risk assessment process of those convicted of sexual offences. Until now, Risk Matrix 2000 has been the main actuarial risk assessment tool used by HMPPS.

Why change?
As an organisation, it is essential that we review our risk assessment tools to ensure they are as up-to-date, reliable and robust as possible. OSP has been proven to be more predictively valid than RM2000 in assessing the likelihood of sexual reconviction in adult males and will therefore serve to support our risk assessments of this cohort.

Furthermore, the joint HMIP thematic inspection into Management and Supervision of Men convicted of Sexual Offences (January 2019) recommended that ‘assessment tools were streamlined’. The reason for this is to allow us to have one holistic risk assessment with all relevant information incorporated into it, which will make it easier for OMs to ensure the actuarial score is used to inform the overall risk assessment, as set out in the Risk of Serious Harm Guidance (2020).

The benefits of OSP include:

- OSP is already being calculated within RSR
- It produces two scores:
  - OSP/C which predicts the likelihood of proven reoffending for a sexual/sexually motivated contact offence, and
  - OSP/I which predicts the likelihood of proven reoffending for an offence relating to possessing or downloading of indecent images of children
- Calculating OSP requires less professional judgment and is therefore less prone to error
- No formal training is required
- OSP will be recorded in one place and will automatically be re-calculated every time the OASys assessment is reviewed

Please note
There is currently no actuarial risk assessment tool available for women. OSP is not designed for use with women convicted of sexual offences, it must therefore not be calculated or used and no OSP scores will be displayed in an assessment where the individual’s gender has been recorded as female.

2. What does OSP predict?

Calculating OSP produces two outcomes:

- **OSP/C** predicts proven reoffending for a sexual/sexually motivated offence involving actual or attempted physical contact with a victim (proven contact sexual reoffending)
- **OSP/I** predicts proven reoffending involving possessing or downloading of indecent images of children (proven IIOC reoffending).
OSP does not predict other noncontact sexual reoffending. That is, it does not predict the likelihood of someone committing an offence such as voyeurism, indecent exposure, sexually motivated theft (e.g. theft of underwear) etc. However, OSP can and must still be calculated on someone with an index offence that is a noncontact offence (e.g. indecent exposure), as it will still predict the likelihood of this individual going on to commit a contact offence, or an offence related to possessing or downloading of indecent images of children.

What is meant by 'contact offence'? 
For the purpose of OSP, a contact offence is defined by there being actual or attempted contact with a live human being. Convictions related to intent or attempt to seek contact are considered within the ‘contact’ offending for the purposes of OSP. As such, offences such as inciting a child to engage in sexual activity can be considered as a ‘contact’ offence, even if no physical contact has taken place for example the contact has taken place over the internet, as the individual has ‘caused’ the sexual harm.

Does OSP/I predict all types of internet offences?
The outcome produced by OSP/I only predicts the likelihood of reconviction for an offence relating to possessing or downloading of indecent images of children. It does not predict reconviction for offences of extreme pornography or bestiality, for example. For someone with an index offence such as these, OSP will predict the likelihood of them committing a contact offence or an offence relating to indecent images of children in the future.

OSP categories and reconviction rates
OSP/C is a 4 point scale, giving an outcome of ‘Low’, ‘Medium’, ‘High’ or ‘Very High’. OSP/C takes into account information about the individual such as age, number of sexual/sexually motivated offences, previous general offending and if they have committed a contact/attempts contact offence against a stranger victim.

OSP/I is a 3 point scale, giving an outcome of ‘Low’, ‘Medium’ or ‘High’. The OSP/I scale solely takes into account the overall number of current and previous convictions for IIOC offences. The research and evidence into proven risk factors for those convicted of IIOC offences is much more limited than for contact offending, hence the different number of categories.

The OSP/I scale can be understood as follows:

OSP/I Low = no IIOC sanctions
OSP/I Medium = 1 IIOC sanction
OSP/I High = More than 1 IIOC sanction

Thus, the benefit of OSP is that it makes use of all the risk-related information that we have about an individual and it draws from this to provide a more informed outcome about what the nature of the sexual reoffending, as well as the likelihood of further proven sexual offending.

Proven reoffending rates and the OSP categories
Sexual reconviction rates for those convicted of sexual offences are relatively low. Understanding the base-rates that sit behind the category label is therefore really important. For example, when informing the court or the parole board that someone’s actuarial assessment is ‘high’, this needs to be explained in the context of the likelihood of this person going on to commit a further sexual offence e.g. when we describe someone as ‘OSP/C high’, this means that there are a number of characteristics/factors present which are indicative of a heightened risk of further proven offending (more factors present than those in the low and medium groups, but less than those in the very high group).
The 2-year proven reoffending rates are set out in the following table. It is important to remember that the two scales predict different types of reoffending based on different information, therefore the two scales are not directly comparable in terms of reconviction rates.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>OSP/C</th>
<th>OSP/I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very High</td>
<td>4.2%</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Should the OSP/C and OSP/I scores be considered together, to produce an overall level of risk? As explained, OSP/C will provide a score for the risk of reconviction for contact sexual offending and OSP/I will provide a score for risk of reconviction for an offence relating to viewing Indecent Images of Children. They are two separate scores and should be treated as such. For example, OSP/C will only provide information about the likelihood of reconviction for a contact sexual offence and, therefore, cannot provide information on whether the person is likely to also view Indecent Images of Children and vice versa. Therefore, the scores cannot be combined, so a medium score in both categories would not mean a score of high overall. The scores should always be commented upon separately in all risk assessments. That said, in a case where both scores are medium or high, it may be that an assessor comments on the likely range of offending by the Service User but the scores for both OSP/C and OSP/I should be separately shown.

Noncontact NonIIOC offences
As mentioned above, OSP scores must be calculated for those convicted of noncontact nonIIOC offences (e.g. indecent exposure and voyeurism) as it will provide scores for the likelihood of the individual going on to commit a contact offence or an IIOC offence.

OSP does not estimate the probability of someone committing further noncontact nonIIOC offences; however, this type of reoffending is strongly predicted by the history of such offences. When assessing someone whose only current and previous sexual offence sanctions are for this type of offending (i.e. no current or previous contact or IIOC offences), it is therefore useful to consider whether this is their first sanction for such an offence or whether they have been sanctioned for such offences more than once. The following statistics are drawn from a study of almost 15,000 men convicted of all types of sexual offences, with a reoffending follow-up averaging just over three years. They usefully demonstrate how the proportion with proven further noncontact nonIIOC offending increases with the number of sanctions:

- The proportion amongst those with one sanction for a noncontact nonIIOC offence was 2.8%
- The proportion amongst those with two sanctions for noncontact nonIIOC offences was 10.6%
- The proportion amongst those with three or more sanctions for noncontact nonIIOC offences was 16.1%

For suggested wording for court reports, please see Annex B.
Nonsexual index offence, but with previous sexual/sexually motivated sanctions

OSP scores must be calculated for those convicted of nonsexual index offences where the individual has a previous sexual/sexually motivated offence, to assess the likelihood of the individual committing a further sexual/sexually motivated contact offence or an IIOC offence in the future.

3. How is OSP calculated?

OSP is a subset of the Risk of Serious Recidivism (RSR) score and is calculated in section 1 of OASys.

In most cases, OSP scores will first be calculated at Court stage. This will either be within the Risk of Serious Harm Assessment (RoSH-A) when a fast delivery or oral report is produced, or within a layer 3 OASys assessment.

Both OSP scores, OSP/C and OSP/I, will be displayed in the Risk of Serious Harm summary with all other actuarial scores.

Who will OSP be calculated on?

OSP scores will be calculated for all adult males, aged 18 years and over, convicted of a current or previous sexual offence, or a current offence with a sexual element or sexual motivation. Please see Section 4 Scoring Guidance for further information.

There is currently no actuarial risk assessment tool available for women. OSP is not designed for use with women convicted of sexual offences, it must therefore not be calculated or used.

Transgender individuals

OASys triggers an OSP score based on the individual’s recorded gender (as well as the nature of their offending behaviour) so when the assessor records in the OASys that the individual is male, this automatically triggers OSP scores to be calculated and displayed.

Although those who identify as transgender must be permitted to present and express themselves in the gender with which they identify (or in a gender neutral way), all individuals must be recorded on HMPPS systems according to their legally recognised gender. This means that OSP scores will be displayed for a transgender woman without a Gender Recognition Certificate, because they will be recorded as legally male within the assessment. A transgender man without a Gender Recognition Certificate, who is recorded as legally female, will not have OSP scores calculated or displayed.

There is currently insufficient evidence on the predictive accuracy of OSP scores in these circumstances, so assessors should exercise caution applying the OSP score to transgender individuals. You would be likely to place less reliance on actuarial scores as a starting point and will need to consider the scores within the context of the circumstances of the individual and the pattern of offending.

Offences with a relevant sexual element

OSP allows for current and previous nonsexual offences to be counted where there is evidence of sexual motivation. For example, this could include offences such as theft of underwear or burglary where the perpetrator has been equipped with certain items suggestive of causing sexual harm.
However, there will be offences such as ‘revenge pornography’ which will appropriately be assessed at 2.2 in OASys as having a sexual element, however the underlying motivation is much more likely to intend to cause the victim distress, than for the perpetrator to gain sexual gratification. These offences should **not** be counted for the purposes of scoring OSP.

Calculating OSP on those whose only sexual conviction was under the age of 18 OSP scores will automatically be calculated and displayed for those whose only sexual conviction was committed under the age of 18. OSP takes into account the age that the individual was when they committed the offence and apportions a lower score to someone who was 16-17 when they committed the offence, and an even lower score to someone under 16, than to someone who was over the age of 18.

Caution must, however, be applied to using the OSP scores for someone whose only offences were committed before the age of 18. It will be important to consider the circumstances of the offences and the presence of any outstanding risk factors, alongside the actuarial score.

**The impact of increasing age on OSP scores**

OSP scores are calculated based on the date at which the individual will be ‘at risk’ in the community. For example, at Court stage, the scores will be based on the current date, as RSR assumes a non-custodial sentence. As such, it is possible that in those cases where someone is sentenced to a custodial sentence, their OSP scores will change from their pre-sentence assessment to the scores in their initial sentence plan assessment.

This is because OSP allocates fewer points for higher age categories e.g. someone who is ‘at risk’ in the community in their 30s will have more ‘points’ allocated than someone in their 50s. This takes into account the fact that an older person is less likely to commit a further proven sexual offence than someone younger. As such, when OSP is scored for someone who just starting a long prison sentence, it will provide risk levels for the individual based on their age at the earliest point that they may be released from prison.

It is therefore important to ensure that any sentence planning decisions taken in custody are based on an up-to-date assessment which has been completed post sentence.

**Individuals with learning disabilities and challenges (LDC)**

OSP has been validated for use with people who have learning disabilities and challenges (LDC). As such OSP should be calculated and used with this group of individuals.

**Scoring offences of extreme pornography in OSP**

For the purposes of OSP, offences related to the possession of extreme pornography are scored as noncontact nonIIOC (NCNI). The possession of extreme pornography was made an offence in 2009, as the development of OSP began. Consequently, no individuals with convictions relating to extreme pornography were present in the sample of men used in the OSP validation studies. More widely, research relating to recidivism by those convicted of extreme pornography offences is limited.

For individuals convicted of offences of both extreme pornography and IIOC, we do not know whether the behaviour linked to extreme pornography is more aligned with the behaviours of prototypical noncontact offending, or IIOC offending. The OSP scoring prioritisation means that, currently, OSP will allocate points for these offences on both the OSP/C and OSP/I scale. It is possible that OSP/C scores may be slightly overestimated for a small number of individuals with a combination of IIOC offending and possession of extreme pornography and practitioners should therefore consider the scores within the context of the pattern of offending and the circumstances of the individual. **This might include seeking advice from a Treatment Manager in relation to programme suitability.**

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Future development of OSP will draw on any further research or information available in this area, to review and update the tool where necessary.

4. Scoring

OSP scores are calculated within the RSR in OASys. There is detailed helptext for each question, to help you answer it correctly.

Before answering the questions, it is helpful to familiarise yourself with the following:

Sanction

A ‘sanction’ includes a formal caution, reprimand or final warning, or a court appearance resulting in conviction. It is not a penalty notice, nor any unproven or informally cautioned offence. A sanction can be for one or many offences, provided they are all dealt with on the same day. If a sanction includes both sexual and nonsexual offences, it is a sexual sanction.

Irrespective of the number of offences, if dealt with on the same day, this should be counted as one sanction. If it includes offences from more than one of the four sexual offence categories, count it as ‘contact adult’ if possible, otherwise ‘contact child’, otherwise ‘other noncontact’.

Sexual element

As noted above, sanctions with a sexual element should only be counted where it is evident that the sexual element indicates a degree of sexual motivation. In cases such as revenge pornography, where the sexual element relates to the content of the imagery but the motivation was to cause distress to the victim and was not sexual, these cases should not be counted.

The OSP questions

To calculate the scores, the following sexual offending related information is required:

❖ Have they ever committed a sexual or sexually motivated offence? Y/N

This question will be automatically completed for you if the current offence is recorded as sexual in the Offending Information section.

Answer ‘yes’ if they have:

- any current or previous sanctions for a statutory sexual offence;
- any current or previous sanctions for a sexually motivated nonsexual offence;
The following questions only appear if you answer ‘yes’ to the question above

❖ Does the current offence involve actual/attempted contact against a victim who was a stranger? Y/N

The same definition of ‘stranger’ should be used as is currently used in Risk Matrix 2000 – that is, that a victim counts as a stranger if either the victim did not know the offender 24 hours before the offence, or the offender did not know the victim 24 hours before the offence.

Similarly, the same definition of ‘knowing’ should be used. ‘Knowing’ minimally involves having met, had a conversation with, and being able to recognise the other person. All three of these conditions must be met to classify as ‘knowing’. The exception to this is when two people have been communicating via a webcam/video-conferencing; in this situation, they may not have physically met, but could still be classed as ‘knowing’ each other for the purpose of this item.

Offences against animals are not used to score this item.

❖ Date of most recent sanction involving a sexual/sexually motivated offence

This requires the date of the most recent sanction for either a statutory sexual offence or offence with a sexual motivation. You should use the conviction or caution date wherever it is available (not the offence date).

The aim of the next questions is to understand the nature of the current and previous sanctions involving sexual or sexually motivated offences. For help in categorising sexual offences, please see Appendix 1.

Offences with a sexual motivation will not be covered in Appendix 1 so, for these offences, apply the following principle:

Convictions related to intent or attempt to seek contact are considered as ‘contact’ offending. Any offending that involves causing or attempting to cause a victim to be involved in sexual activity without lawful consent can be considered a contact offence, even where no physical contact has taken place.

Offences with a sexual motivation that did not involve actual/attempted physical contact or attempting to be involved in sexual activity with the victim should be classed as noncontact.

Consider offences as ‘contact adult’ if there are victims aged 16 or over, or ‘contact child’ if aged under 16.

Multiple offence types with a single sanction
If a single sanction includes multiple sexual offence types, focus on the primary offence and count it in that question only. If not clear, choose ‘contact adult’ if there are any such offences, otherwise ‘contact child’ if there are any such offence, otherwise ‘other noncontact’. This ranking matches the strength of associations of the different types of sexual offending with contact sexual recidivism.

❖ Number of previous/current sanctions involving contact adult / sexually motivated offences
Count contact adult sexual / sexually motivated sanctions only

❖ Number of previous/current sanctions involving contact child / sexually motivated offences

For the purposes of this question, count contact child sexual / sexually motivated sanctions where the victim is under 16, and statutory offences of breach of trust with victims aged 16 and 17.

❖ Number of previous/current sanctions involving noncontact / sexually motivated offences

Count sanctions for noncontact offences other than possessing or downloading indecent images of children

e.g. indecent exposure, extreme pornography (generally referred to as 'other noncontact sexual offences.'

❖ Number of previous/current sanctions involving indecent child image sexual/sexually motivated offences

Count offence sanctions relating to possessing or downloading of indecent images of children only.

**NB:** A sanction can be counted on both the 'indecent images of children' question as well as the 'contact' and 'noncontact' questions – this will happen if it includes both an indecent image offence and some other type of sexual offence. This double-counting is allowed because it is important to ensure that indecent images are counted fully to calculate the OSP/I element of RSR.

❖ Date of commencement of community sentence or earliest possible release from custody

This requires the date from which the statutory period of management in the community began or is anticipated to begin. For community sentences, this is the sentence date. For custody cases, this will be the release date (even if the sentence is in the early stages and the individual remains in custody). When the actual date of release is not known, the earliest plausible date of release should be used.

If the individual is in custody because they have been recalled, use the current date if the offender could be released again at any time, otherwise use the earliest plausible date at which re-release could occur.

Release on temporary licence (ROTL) dates should not be considered when determining date in community and assessors do not need to review OSP scores if a ROTL is going to take place.

*Reviewing the OSP scores*

OSP scores will only change in the following circumstances:

- if the individual commits a further offence
- if the individual is recalled to custody
- if the individual is refused parole
In terms of the last two bullet points, the OSP scores will change in these circumstances as their age when next ‘at risk date in the community’ will be updated. This will not necessarily change their OSP scores, but the assessor will need to pay attention to any potential change e.g. notifying the programmes team if the change in score impacts on programme eligibility.

The probation practitioner will be responsible for noting any changes to the scores, and using this to inform the risk assessment, risk management plan and sentence plan, and communicate any relevant changes to others involved in delivery of the sentence plan eg the programmes team.

**New assessments**

OSP scores will be calculated in all new OASys assessments created after 1 March 2021.

For those with an existing RM2000 score, there is no expectation for OSP to be calculated immediately at the point of implementation. The OASys assessment should be reviewed, and the OSP scores therefore calculated, at the point of the next sentence plan review.

**5. Using the OSP scores**

*Eligibility criteria for Accredited Programmes using OSP*

The following table sets out the way in which OSP/C will be used to identify those who are eligible for the following sexual offending accredited programmes. OSP/I score will not be applicable for targeting for these programmes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accredited Programme</th>
<th>Required OSP/C score</th>
<th>OSP/I score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kaizen*</td>
<td>High and Very High</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming New Me +*</td>
<td>High and Very High</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Me Strengths*</td>
<td>Medium, High and Very High</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horizon</td>
<td>Medium, High and Very High</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* additional needs assessment required

The following table sets out the way in which OSP/I will be used to identify those who are eligible for an internet sexual offending accredited programme. You will note that, for this programme, a combination of both the OSP/C and OSP/I risk levels will be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accredited Programme</th>
<th>Required OSP/I score</th>
<th>Required OSP/C score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>iHorizon</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>or</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Medium, High and Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Eligibility criteria for Polygraph using OSP*
The actuarial risk level is a key component in identifying those individuals meeting the criteria for mandatory polygraph testing. From 1 March 2021 for nonparole cases, and from 1 June 2021 for all parole cases, the OSP/C score will be used in place of the RM2000 score for all new polygraph licence conditions.

To be eligible for a polygraph condition all cases must fit the legal criteria as defined in PI 53/2014 (aged 18 or over, serving a prison sentence of 12 months or over for a relevant offence as specified sexual offence in Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003). Any case meeting the legal criteria, assessed as high or very high risk of serious harm using OASys and high or very high risk of sexual reconviction using OSP/C must be tested.

Men with existing licence conditions for polygraph examinations informed by RM2000
Where someone has a polygraph testing licence condition already added to their licence based on their RM2000 score, this condition will remain in place even if their newly calculated OSP/C score means that they do not fit the criteria for mandatory testing.

As per the existing process, the individual will remain subject to polygraph testing until such time as their Risk of Serious Harm assessment is reviewed and is no longer High or Very High.

There will be instances where a PD1 request for a licence condition has already been submitted prior to implementation of OSP based on the RM2000 score, where the individual will be released after the implementation date. There is no expectation for OSP scores to be calculated and licence conditions to be changed in these circumstances.

As per the parole cases, it is expected that all pre discharge PD1 requests are informed by OSP scores by 1 April 2021.

Cases with an existing RM2000 assessment at the point of implementation on 1 March 2021
At the point of transition from RM2000 to OSP, all existing MCoSOS will have a current RM2000 score. Some of these individuals will be in the community and some will be in custody. All will be at different points in their sentence. Depending on where they are in their sentence, the implementation of OSP will impact differently. A list of potential circumstances and suggested responses is included at Appendix 1, but there are some overarching principles which have been agreed as part of the transition to OSP, as follows:

➢ Cases subject to a community sentence

For someone subject to an existing community sentence who has already had a decision made about an accredited programme based on their RM2000 score (either as a court-imposed programme requirement, or as a referral from the offender manager to complete the programme using RAR days), it is not expected that this decision be changed in light of a differing OSP score. That is, if a medium RM2000 score means that they have already been referred onto an accredited programme, this does not need to be removed if a subsequent OSP score means that they no longer fit the eligibility criteria for an accredited programme.

➢ Cases subject to licence conditions
As per community sentences, for someone subject to a licence condition to complete an accredited programme, it is not expected that this decision be changed in light of a differing OSP score.

➢ **Cases serving a custodial sentence**

For those serving a prison sentence, particularly an indeterminate sentence, it will be critical to ensure that sentence plans are reviewed and the OSP scored to make sure that any changes to the risk of reconviction score is considered within the context of that individual.

For example, if someone is currently on the waiting list for a programme due to a RM2000 score of medium, but their OSP scores are low, the appropriateness of keeping them on the waiting list for a programme will need to be considered.

**Scoring helptext**

OASys includes helptext for accurate scoring of the RSR questions. Accurate scoring of these questions ensures accurate OSP scores, so the helptext should always be used.

**Subject Access Requests**

ALL information held on an individual has to be submitted to the Subject Access Request Team if a subject access request is made and is potentially liable for disclosure. For further information please refer to the Handling Sensitive Information Guidance.
Annex A: Transitional arrangements for cases with an existing Risk Matrix 2000 assessment

Community sentences

My case was sentenced recently and given a Programme Requirement at Court, based on a Risk Matrix 2000 (RM2000) score of medium. They have not started the programme yet and their new OASys Sexual re-offending Predictor (OSP) scores are both low. Should I return this to Court to get the Programme Requirement removed?

No, cases in this situation must not be returned to Court for the Programme Requirement to be removed just as a result of the new OSP scores. The policy is that sentence planning decisions, which were made appropriately, based on the risk assessment tool in use at that point, must remain.

Should there be additional relevant circumstances, which may require an application for amendment, this should be in line with the current process in place for Treatment Managers to be able to make decisions about suitability for a programme.

My case has been sentenced to a Community Order with RAR days to complete MAPS for Change, due to being assessed as low RM2000. I have completed a Sentence Plan Review and their OSP scores are OSP/C Medium and OSP/I Medium. Should I refer them for a programme?

In cases such as this, the principle is that you should not automatically refer someone onto a programme, based on the change in their OSP scores. Using MAPS for Change to target the right areas for that individual and delivering the exercises in a strengths-based, future-focused way, will ensure that your RAR sessions are enabling them to make changes in the areas that will help them desist from further offending.

In the event, however, that you have particular concerns about someone, such as non-compliance with Civil Orders or intelligence, which suggests risk-taking behaviours, it is important to use the OSP scores as you would any new risk-related information, to inform the risk assessment and Risk Management Plan. You may consider that, on the basis of the new scores and the ongoing concerns, a referral for a programme may be appropriate.

In summary, you are not required to change someone’s sentence based solely on a change from RM2000 to OSP. However, if you think that a programme is either no longer suitable, or is now appropriate, you should act accordingly.
Licence cases

My case is serving a standard determinate sentence. Their RM2000 whilst they were in custody was low, so they do not have a condition to complete a programme on their licence. I have completed their initial post-release Sentence Plan and the scores are high OSP/C and low OSP/I. What do I do?

An appropriate pre-release decision was made for a licence to be issued without a programme requirement, based on the risk assessment that was being used at the time. For this reason, the plan should not change automatically based on the new OSP scores.

That said, the OSP scores should be considered as new information, for example, giving more information about what specific risk the individual poses. In this particular circumstance, the new information tells you that if they were to re-offend, it would be most likely a contact offence. It also tells you that this person has a number of the risk factors present, which are indicative of a heightened likelihood of sexual reoffending.

If the individual has stable dynamic risk factors, a robust Risk Management Plan and a number of protective factors in place, you should not seek to add a programme condition to their licence only based on the change in risk level. However, if there are concerns about the individual’s commitment to comply with conditions, or evidence of ongoing acute risk factors, then you may wish to consider whether a programme referral should be submitted. In this instance, you should discuss a programme with the individual and ensure that they are motivated to comply.

Custody cases

My case has a Parole Hearing shortly and their risk level has changed. They were medium on RM2000 and have completed a programme in custody but their OSP scores are high OSP/C and low OSP/I. What does this mean?

It is good to prepare for the oral hearing in this way – knowing what the RM2000 score is and how this has informed the Sentence Plan so far but also being able to tell the panel what the OSP scores are and what additional information this may provide.

In this circumstance, the individual has already completed a programme, based on the risk assessment process at that time and was deemed suitable for that intervention. Consequently, the OSP scores are not likely to have had much impact on this person’s sentence.
However, the OSP scores are important, as they will allow you to better convey to the panel that this person’s risk of sexual reconviction is most likely to be for a contact sexual offence. This will allow for particular attention to the risk of further contact offending within your Risk Management Plan.

My case has been in prison for a long time and has not completed a programme based on their RM2000 score. Their new OSP/C score is High. They are shortly due for a Parole Hearing. Do I have to change my report and review their Sentence Plan for them to now complete a programme?

For the individual, the actuarial score from OSP is an important first step in your risk assessment but the assessment of dynamic risk and protective factors is also important. Where there is evidence that risk factors appear stable, there is a robust Risk Management Plan in place, the individual has engaged with other opportunities on their Sentence Plan and they are presenting as motivated to desist from further offending, the OSP score should not automatically change any progress that is being supported.

In those instances where the risk is assessed as manageable in the community but there may still be benefit in them completing a programme, this could be added as a licence condition. However, if we consider the perspective of the individual concerned, they may be surprised at now being assessed as suitable, based on a different risk assessment. Therefore, it is important that any new programme referrals, where the individual has not been required to consider this route before, are discussed thoroughly with the individual. In order for someone to be offered a place on a programme and successfully complete such an intervention, they would need to be motivated to comply with the process.

Additionally, when there is an increase in the risk level it is helpful to think about the reconviction rates for those convicted of sexual offences, to put this increase into context. OSP helps us categorise those on our caseloads, based on the number of known sexual reconviction risk factors the person has. For someone in the very high category, they will have more of the risk factors present than someone in the high category. Someone in the high category will have more of the risk factors than someone in the medium category and so on. Overall, the risk of reconviction rates for people who sexually offend is relatively low. As such, someone whose risk assessment score has increased by 2 categories may mean an increase in the likelihood of reconviction of up to 4%.

Annex B: Suggested wording for reporting OSP scores in pre-sentence reports

Individuals being sentenced for convictions for contact or IIOC sexual offences
The following suggested wording may be used when reporting OSP scores in court reports for someone convicted of a contact sexual offence (as per the OSP definition of 'contact') or an offence relating to possessing or downloading indecent images of children eg

‘Mx X has been assessed using the OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP) which is an actuarial risk assessment tool used to assess the likelihood of proven sexual reoffending for adult males. In Mx X’s case:

OSP/C predicts further offending for a sexual/sexually motivated contact offence. Mx X has been assessed as Low/Medium/High/Very High on OSP/C.

OSP/I predicts further offending involving possessing or downloading of indecent images of children. Mx X has been assessed as Low/Medium/High on OSP/I.’

Individuals being sentenced for convictions for noncontact nonIIOC sexual offences

The following suggested wording may be used when reporting OSP scores in court reports for someone convicted of a noncontact nonIIOC offence (such as indecent exposure or voyeurism). That is, the OSP scores will still need to be reported to the court, particularly as sentencers will wish to know the likelihood of someone going on to commit a contact offence. In addition, you can report the likelihood of further noncontact offending, taking into account their offending history and the assessment of their wider dynamic factors e.g.

‘Mx X has been assessed using the OASys Sexual reoffending Predictor (OSP) which is an actuarial risk assessment tool used to assess the likelihood of proven sexual reoffending for adult males. In Mx X’s case:

OSP/C predicts further offending for a sexual/sexually motivated contact offence. Mx X has been assessed as Low/Medium/High/Very High for OSP/C.

OSP/I predicts proven reoffending involving indecent images of children. Mx X has been assessed as Low/Medium/High for OSP/I.

In terms of the likelihood of committing further [insert offence here e.g. indecent exposure, voyeurism etc] offences. This is Mx X’s first such offence and the likelihood of further such offending is therefore relatively low/This is Mx X’s second [insert offence type] conviction and there is therefore a raised likelihood of further offending for this type of offence.’

Appendix 1: Classification of sexual offences for sexual offence history questions

Where an offence involves a sexual motivation but is not listed below, it should be classified as contact adult if there is contact with an adult victim, otherwise contact child if there is contact with a child victim, otherwise noncontact.

NB: ‘Breach’ offences - such as failure to notify police of name or address, notifying police with false information or breaches of SOPO, RSHO or FTO – do not count as sexual offences when answering OSP questions in RSR.
Where not listed, offences with the same root fall into their parent category. For example, the listed code 02100 also refers to all offence codes from 02101 to 02199.

### Contact sexual offences with child victims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of Offence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01612, 01617, 01623-01628</td>
<td>Buggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01705, 01711, 01714, 01716</td>
<td>Indecent assault on a male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01803, 01804, 01807, 01808, 01811</td>
<td>Gross indecency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01907, 01909, 01911, 01913, 01916-01919</td>
<td>Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02001, 02004, 02006</td>
<td>Indecent assault on a female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02100</td>
<td>Sexual activity with a girl under 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02200</td>
<td>Sexual activity with a girl under 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02300 (not 02312, 02313)</td>
<td>Incest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02503</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07100</td>
<td>Arranging or facilitating child sex offences, paying for sex with a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07307-07318</td>
<td>Abuse of trust (with a child)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07400</td>
<td>Gross indecency with children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08801, 08802</td>
<td>Sexual grooming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Contact sexual offences with adult victims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Title of Offence</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>01601-01611, 01613-01616, 01618-01622</td>
<td>Buggery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01712, 01713, 01715</td>
<td>Indecent assault on a male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01802, 01805, 01806, 01809, 01810</td>
<td>Gross indecency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01901-01904, 01908, 01910, 01912, 01914</td>
<td>Rape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02002, 02003, 02005</td>
<td>Indecent assault on a female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02202-02205</td>
<td>Causing adult person to engage in sexual activity without consent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02312, 02313</td>
<td>Incest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02501, 02502, 02504, 02505</td>
<td>Abduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07000</td>
<td>Sexual offences against person with a mental disorder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07200</td>
<td>Sexual exploitation/trafficking offences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07301, 07302</td>
<td>Abuse of trust (not with child)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Other noncontact (paraphilia) offences**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>08600 (not 08602, 08610, 08615)</td>
<td>Possession of obscene material, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08803, 08804</td>
<td>Intercourse with an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08808</td>
<td>Sex in a public lavatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08809</td>
<td>Exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08810</td>
<td>Voyeurism</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08811</td>
<td>Sexual penetration of a corpse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13900</td>
<td>Indecent exposure (Vagrancy Act 1824)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16412</td>
<td>Indecent exposure (Town Police Clauses Act 1847)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17504</td>
<td>Sexual activity in a public lavatory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Indecent images of children</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08602</td>
<td>Taking, permitting to be taken or making, distributing or publishing indecent photographs or pseudo-photographs of children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08610</td>
<td>Possession of indecent photograph of a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08615</td>
<td>Possessing prohibited images of children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>