Economic Note	Number: HO EN 1041
Title of regulatory proposal	Management of registered sex offenders, including notification requirements and restrictions on changing their name
Lead Department/Agency	Home Office
Expected date of implementation	October 2026
Origin	Domestic
Date	17/03/2026
Lead Departmental Contact	Raphael.Kay@homeoffice.gov.uk
Departmental Assessment	GREEN

Rationale for intervention, objectives and intended effects

The intervention aims to improve the management of registered sex offenders (RSOs) by addressing gaps and inconsistencies in existing notification requirements and police disclosure arrangements. The objectives are to strengthen monitoring of higher-risk offenders and reduce opportunities to evade supervision The intended effects are more effective risk management and to improve public protection in the UK, particularly to protect vulnerable people and children from sexual harm.

Policy options (including alternatives to regulation)

Option 0: 'Do nothing'.

Option 1: Update how RSOs are managed by requiring earlier and clearer notifications (such as for name changes and absence from address), widening how police can monitor and manage risk, and improving consistency in how information is shared and acted on. **This is the government's preferred option.**

Costs and benefit summary

Total estimated costs range between £2.0 million and £16.0 million, with a central estimate of £6.3 million. The total monetised benefits range between £2.0 million and £5.2 million, with a central estimate of £3.4 million. The NPSV ranges between £0.03 million and -£10.8 million, with a central estimate of -£2.9 million. In line with the negative central NPSV, this intervention will primarily rely on non-monetised public protection benefits to provide value for money.

Risks

There is significant uncertainty in the modelling due to an absence of data on breaches of the notification requirements; sensitivity analysis is used to mitigate this risk.

Total Cost (£m PV)	Transition Cost (£m Constant)	Cost to Business (£m PV)	
6.3	**0.2**	**0**	
Total Benefit (£m PV)	**NPSV (£m PV)**	**BNPV (£m PV)**	**EANDCB (£m PV)**
3.4	-2.9	0	0
Price Base Year	**PV Base Year**	**Appraisal period (Years)**	**Transition period (Years)**
2026/27	**2026/27**	**10**	**1**

Departmental sign-off (*SCS*):	Mya Eastwood	Date: 19/03/2026
Chief Economist sign-off:	Tim Laken	Date: 15/04/2026
Better Regulation Unit sign-off:	Emma Kirk	Date: 15/04/2026

Evidence Base

A. Policy objectives and intended effects

1. The government has committed to halving levels of Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) in a decade, including by using every tool available to target perpetrators of VAWG crimes.[1] VAWG crimes are those that disproportionately – but not exclusively – impact women and girls, such as sexual offences.

2. The legislative changes proposed in this economic note are intended to strengthen the notification requirements for registered sex offenders (RSOs). They will improve the monitoring of RSOs' name changes, domestic travel and access to children, as well as prohibit certain high-risk RSOs from changing their names on official documents. The changes will also enable the police to manage the risk RSOs pose in the UK and abroad more efficiently and put police guidance on a statutory footing to ensure better consistency and application across forces.

3. This package of measures will aim to improve consistency across police forces and improve data sharing across agencies. More stringent requirements will improve monitoring of potentially high-risk offenders to facilitate higher levels of protection for the UK public.

B. Policy options considered, including alternatives to regulation

Option 0: 'Do nothing'

4. Maintain the current notification requirements for RSOs in Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 (SOA 2003) and delegated legislation. [2]

Option 1: Strengthen Registered Sex Offenders management (Preferred option):

5. Strengthen the notification requirements for RSOs in Part 2 of the SOA 2003 so that:

   a) name changes are notifiable in advance, and the police may place restrictions on RSOs' name changes on official documents;

   b) RSOs are required to notify absences of five days or more from their home address;

   c) the rank of police officers able to authorise warrants to enter an RSO's home to risk assess them is reduced to Inspector (section 96B, SOA 2003 warrant);

   d) child sex offenders and those without convictions for sexual offences against children but that pose a risk to children are required to notify in advance entry into a specified premises (for example, a household) where children are present;

   e) certain RSOs can notify virtually in specified circumstances;

   f) the police can proactively review indefinite notification requirements after 15 years; and

   g) there is a new power for the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Home Secretary) to issue statutory guidance on disclosing information about registered sex offenders, both those who may pose a risk to children ('Sarah's Law')[3] and more

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[1] The Labour Party (2024). Take back our streets. Available at: https://labour.org.uk/change/take-back-our-streets/#vawg

[2] 'Do nothing' means doing nothing additional to the actions already being taken (such as communications, new guidance for police and prosecutors, and new funding).

[3] Find out if a person has a record for child sexual offences - GOV.UK: https://www.gov.uk/guidance/find-out-if-a-person-has-a-record-for-child-sexual-offences

generally. The Crime and Policing Bill is to be used as the legislative vehicle to transfer the guidance to a statutory footing.

6. **Option 1 is the government's preferred option** as it meets the strategic objective of more effective police monitoring of RSOs. The 'Do nothing' option does not give police the power to more effectively monitor RSOs, particularly those that are high-risk or pose risks to certain groups.

C. Past evaluations and rationale for government intervention

7. The Crime Survey for England and Wales found that in the year ending March 2025, 1.9 per cent of adults aged 16 years and over had experienced sexual assault in the preceding year[4] and previous estimates on the cost of crime developed by the Home Office in 2015/16 have shown the economic and social costs of sexual violence total around £17.2 billion annually in 2026/27 prices.[5]

8. The Home Office commissioned an independent report into the police's management of sex offenders in the community in 2022, which was conducted by retired Chief Constable Mick Creedon. A summary version of his report 'Independent review of police-led sex offender management' was published by the Home Office in April 2023.[6] Creedon made recommendations to improve the consistency, efficiency, and effectiveness of the police's management of sex offenders, such as:

    a. That legislation places the responsibility on the police to proactively consider and, if suitable, discharge indefinite notification requirements after 15 years.

    b. Allowing forces to assess which details to collect and how individuals should notify, affording opportunities for online or remote notification where appropriate.

    c. That notification requirements are reviewed to explore whether the current details collected are fit for purpose, considering the incorporation of additional details.

9. The proposed legislative changes respond to those recommendations. Additional changes are being made to the notification requirements following engagement with individual police forces and the National Police Chiefs' Council (NPCC).

10. Regarding the restriction on RSOs' name changes: there is an absence of reliable data on the volumes of RSOs who change their names with the intention of reoffending by concealing criminal pasts. Engagement with the police suggests there is a cohort of RSOs recorded as 'missing' on police systems due to a failure to comply with notification requirements. This is likely to be a small group and an RSO's 'missing' status may not be associated with a name change.[7]

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4 CSEW (2025). Crime in England and Wales: year ending March 2025. Available at: https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2025

5 Home Office (2018). The Economic and Social Costs of Crime, Second Edition. N.B: The costs presented in the Impact Assessment covers both rape and other sexual offences projected costs, uplifted to current prices using the most recent GDP Deflator series. Cost of Crime Report available at: The economic and social costs of crime: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b684f22e5274a14f45342c9/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf

6 Independent review of police-led sex offender management - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-police-led-sex-offender-management

7 They could be recorded as missing due to other factors such as leaving the country or changing address.

11. The changes to implement restrictions on RSOs' changes of name are designed to enable the police and document issuing agencies to more closely monitor the use of name changes on official documents by high-risk offenders.

12. The disclosure of police information to prevent sexual reoffending is inconsistent across England and Wales, leaving vulnerable people at risk of sexual abuse and exploitation. Guidance for police on how best to approach the disclosure of such information is currently issued on a non-statutory basis with the Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme (CSODS), also known as – 'Sarah's Law' [revised in April 2023][8]. Greater consistency and adherence to guidance could be further strengthened by placing it on a statutory footing thereby placing a duty on police to have regard to it.

13. These strengthened notification requirement measures aim to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police's management of RSOs in the community. The rationale for government intervention is improved public protection, with the wider public better protected from potentially high-risk sexual offenders.

D. Appraisal

General Assumptions and Volume Estimates from Data

General assumptions

14. The Net Present Social Value (NPSV) is calculated over 10 years using a 3.5 per cent discount rate; this is in line with HM Treasury Green Book Guidance.[9] The appraisal starts in the 2026/27 financial year. Transition costs are presented in the 2026/27 financial year as this is the expected point of implementation. All cost and benefit figures are presented in Present Value (PV) with the 3.5 per cent discount rate applied.

15. The incremental effects of Option 1 are modelled relative to the counterfactual 'Do nothing' baseline.

16. Optimism Bias of 20 per cent is applied to specific wage costs within the analysis as a national average is used as a value proxy.

17. The cost of a prison place is derived from internal Ministry of Justice (MoJ) analysis.

18. The policy implementation is expected to begin in a phased manner from Autumn 2026.

Estimating the impact on volume of breaches

19. To estimate the total number of RSOs in England and Wales who would breach the reformed absence from address measure, adjacent data on the number of RSOs that have breached this notification requirement in Northern Ireland (NI)[10] has been scaled up. Data acquired from NI Police was used, with sensitivity analysis applied, and scaled up using the ratio of RSOs in NI compared to England and Wales in 2024/25.[11] The corresponding NI legislation requires notification for a three-day absence from a recorded address, whereas the new measure in

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8 Independent review of police-led sex offender management - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-police-led-sex-offender-management

9 HM Treasury (2026), *The Green Book*. Available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/698dbcd17da91680ad7f4308/The_Green_Book_2026.pdf

10 Provided by colleagues from the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI)

11 GOV.UK (2025). Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) annual: 2024 to 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-report-2024-to-2025

England and Wales will require notification pending a five-day absence. A 60 per cent assumption has been applied to the expected number of breaches to account for this discrepancy.

20. The estimated number of additional breaches per year as a result of the absence from address measure in England and Wales ranges between 67 and 201, with a central estimate of 134 breaches. The analysis assumes volumes remain constant throughout the 10-year appraisal period as there is an absence of long-term data available to generate variance. These breach figures have been used to estimate the subsequent court, legal aid, and prison costs.

21. RSOs sentenced to 30 months or more of full immediate custody are currently required to comply with indefinite notification requirements with a minimum duration of 15 years (or eight years for juveniles) post-release. The proportion of RSOs sentenced to three or more years in immediate custody is 59 per cent[12]; the analysis assumes that these RSOs are eligible to have requirements removed after the 15-year statutory waiting period (2026/27) as the first year of appraisal). The 3 or more years bracket has been used as a proxy for 30 or more months as it is not possible to break the figures down by 6-monthly increments in the MoJ data return. There is an application process in place for RSOs to have their indefinite requirements removed. Between 2016 and 2018, 72 per cent of applications to remove indefinite requirements were approved.[13] This figure is used as the central estimate to determine how many RSOs will have their indefinite requirements removed (62 per cent as the low estimate and 82 per cent as the high estimate).

22. The number of RSOs who inadvertently breach their notification requirements is expected to reduce as more offenders are taken off indefinite requirements, relieving pressure on offender managers and the wider criminal justice system (CJS). Internal MoJ figures for the number of RSOs released from custody (2017 to 2023) show a 0.53 per cent annual growth rate. This is used to generate RSO release estimates back to 2009 to account for the 15-year statutory requirement period.

23. The likelihood of an RSO to breach notification requirements is calculated to determine the number of breaches avoided within the cohort of eligible RSOs per year. This figure estimates the likelihood of an RSO to breach notification requirements and the effect of this measure on the CJS. In the year ending June 2025, there were 2,601 convictions[14] for a breach of RSO notification requirements processed through the CJS.[15] The number of Category 1 MAPPA offenders (RSOs) in the community (73,047)[16] is divided by the number of convictions to generate a likelihood to breach rate of 3.56 per cent.

    To calculate the number of breaches avoided per year, the 3.56 per cent assumption is applied to the total number of eligible RSOs on indefinite notification requirements. In 2026/27, the central estimate of number of breaches avoided is 83. These figures are expected to rise

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12 Due to an absence of granular MoJ data the 3 or more years bracket has been used as a proxy for 30 or more months. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2025

13 According to the 2023 'Independent review of police-led sex offender management' report commissioned by Mick Creedon: https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/independent-review-of-police-led-sex-offender-management

14 CJS statistics quarterly: June 2025 - GOV.UK: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2025

15 The analysis assumes that each individual conviction for a breach of notification requirements is a different RSO. Repeat convictions by the same offender may lower the unique offender count and lead to a lower likelihood of breach per individual. This may lead to an overestimate of savings generated by the indefinite requirements measure.

16 GOV.UK (2024). Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) annual: 2024 to 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-report-2024-to-2025

slightly throughout the appraisal period due to the 0.53 per cent annual growth rate in RSO releases.

Estimating the volume of 'missing' RSOs who changed their name

24. This section of the analysis aims to estimate the total number of 'missing' RSOs due to changing their name. These RSOs are assumed to be deliberately avoiding detection by the authorities and are therefore in scope of the legislation and subsequent criminal proceedings.

25. Recently published (2024/25) multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) data shows that there were 73,047[17] known RSOs living in the community within England and Wales over the financial year ending 31 March 2025. This is scaled up by five per cent per year to give an estimated number of 80,422 RSOs in 2026/27. The five per cent average annual increase assumption is based on growth rates of the RSO cohort from the previous ten years of published data.

26. There is no centrally available data on volumes of RSOs that are 'missing' due to a name change. RSOs may be recorded as 'missing' due to other factors, such as leaving the country or changing address. To estimate this it is assumed, based on engagement with police, the same proportion of the missing RSO population will change their name as the general RSO population who notify of a name change. Projections for this number of missing RSOs are set out below.

27. The percentage of RSOs who notified the police of a name change is estimated using data from 17 police force areas, from a Freedom of Information Act 2000 (FOI) request using data from 2021/22[18]. Using the volumes of RSOs who notified of a name change, it is estimated that 1.1 per cent of total RSOs within the FOI request notify a name change annually.

28. This percentage is applied[19] to the estimates of 'missing' RSOs. The high estimate (729 RSOs) uses the number of RSOs that have either been recorded by police as missing or wanted for arrest in the past three financial years according to an FOI from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)[20]. The low estimate (151 RSOs) is estimated using the number of Category 1 RSOs that breached the notification requirement during 2024/25[21], less of those that were sentenced to custodial and non-custodial sentences. The central estimate (440 RSOs) is calculated by the central value of these estimates.

29. This analysis has produced a low estimate of the number of 'missing' RSOs that change their name annually following the RSO name change notice intervention of two, a central estimate of five, and a high estimate of eight.

Sensitivity analysis due to volume uncertainty

30. Stakeholder engagement with police has led to the inclusion of additional sensitivity analysis for the volume of RSOs in scope of the name change legislation as there is uncertainty over

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17 GOV.UK (2024). Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) annual: 2024 to 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-report-2024-to-2025

18 BBC Shared Data Unit (2023), *Sex offender name changes.* Available at: Sex offenders' name changes FOI data_to_share - Google Sheets: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EQFipVWshw_U3--bEdI278Ka5REAKx3qXMid9gsNL0I/edit

19 Following engagement with Police colleagues to test this assumption.

20 BBC Shared Data Unit (2023), Sex offender name changes. Available at: https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1EQFipVWshw_U3--bEdI278Ka5REAKx3qXMid9gsNL0I/edit

21 GOV.UK (2024). Multi-agency public protection arrangements (MAPPA) annual: 2024 to 2025. Available at: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-report-2024-to-2025

the potential impact of the policy. The sensitivity analysis is applied to the following cost categories; impacts on the police, HM Passport Office (HMPO), and the Driver and Vehicle Licensing Agency (DVLA). The wide sensitivity analysis highlights the uncertainty of the volume projections used within the analysis.

31. **Tables 1 and 2** show the range assumed for the number of additional RSOs expected to be in scope of the legislation per year, and the number of RSOs expected to apply for a name change per year. The high estimate is the expected additional RSOs per year using the five per cent annual growth rate. The low estimate applies the 1.1 per cent name change assumption mentioned in the previous section. The central estimate is calculated using the proportion of high/very high-risk offenders compared to the overall cohort of RSOs, volumes have been excluded from the appraisal due to data sensitivity issues. The high estimate is calculated using the total number of additional RSOs expected per year according to the five per cent annual growth rate assumption.

Table 1: Estimated number of additional RSOs in scope of the name change restriction legislation per year

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36
Low	41	43	45	48	50	52	55	58	60	63
High	3,776	3,962	4,157	4,362	4,577	4,802	5,039	5,287	5,548	5,821

Source: Home Office internal analysis

Table 2: Estimated number of additional RSOs to notify of a name change application per year

	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36
Low	10	10	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	15
High	875	918	963	1,010	1,060	1,112	1,167	1,225	1,285	1,348

Source: Home Office internal analysis

COSTS

Monetised costs: Set-up costs

32. Transitional costs are assumed to be split evenly between 2026/27 and 2027/28 as phased implementation is expected to begin in Autumn 2026.

Cost 1: Familiarisation costs

33. The police and probation service will need to familiarise themselves with the new legislation and guidance. Legislation length estimates fall between 3,348 and 17,630 words with a central point of 10,489 based on existing documents.[22] It is estimated between two and four inspectors per police force (43 forces in total in England and Wales[23]) will be required to read the guidance, which will be in digital format. The time taken to read the guidance is expected to

[22] Low estimate taken from College of Policing (2020), *Notification requirements.* Available at: Notification requirements | College of Policing Legislation: https://www.college.police.uk/app/major-investigation-and-public-protection/managing-sexual-offenders-and-violent-offenders/notification-requirements. High estimate taken from Sexual Offences Act 2003. Available at: https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/2003/42/contents

[23] Police workforce England and Wales statistics. Available at: https://www.police.uk/pu/find-a-police-force/

range between 5 and 124 minutes, with a central estimate of 42 minutes.[24, 25] The average wage across England and Wales for a senior police officer rank is £58.72[26] (2026/27 prices), whereas the corresponding hourly rate for a senior prison officer (used as a proxy for an offender manager) is £34.36 (2026/27 prices).[27] These figures incorporate additional 'on-costs' for example, pension and National Insurance contributions.

34. Costs are estimated as:

time taken to read legislation x wage rate x volume of people reading

35. Legislation familiarisation costs for both the police and probation service are **estimated to range between £6,000 and £300,000, with a central estimate of £80,000 (PV).**

36. For the statutory guidance measure set out in paragraph 5(g) (which is anticipated to cover published CSODs guidance in the immediate term) a small, one-off training and familiarisation cost could be incurred by the police if volumes increased considerably. This cost is expected to be negligible as the measure will apply to a scheme with which the police are already familiar. The publication of statutory guidance for additional information disclosure schemes to prevent sexual offending against other victims or in different contexts will incur further cost, which will be considered in any scheme's development.

Cost 2: DVLA costs

37. The DVLA will be required to absorb transition costs to ensure their current RSO tracking capabilities are in line with the potential scope of the name change legislation. This will include applying markers to driver's licence holders in England and Wales, plus generating further records for those without a driver's licence. The initial identity checks are implemented when a provisional driver's licence is issued.

38. The proportion of RSOs who hold a driver's licence in England and Wales is currently unknown due to an absence of comprehensive data. The analysis uses the proportion of people above the age of 17 years within England who hold a full driver's licence as a proxy. According to recent GOV.UK data, 75 per cent[28] of people aged 17 years or older within England held a driver's licence (2022 estimate). This analysis will monetise the total number of assumed RSOs in the year 2026/27 (80,422) by the valuation of time via wage rates. The DVLA will be required to absorb this additional administrative cost. The estimates use the national average hourly wage uplifted for non-wage costs and optimism bias (OB), rate of £27.67.[29] The 20 per cent OB rate is used to reflect the uncertainty associated with using a national average. The

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24 Calculated using the readingsoft calculator: http://www.readingsoft.com/

25 The move to place existing guidance on a statutory footing, as applied to CSODs is calculated to be negligible as the measure will apply to a scheme with which the police are already familiar and with revised non-statutory CSODS guidance being published in April 2023.

26 This figure is taken from internal Home Office staff cost analysis.

27 Data taken from the 2025 release – available at: Earnings and hours worked, occupation by four-digit SOC: ASHE Table 14 - Office for National Statistics: https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/occupation4digitsoc2010ashetable14

28 National Travel Survey 2022: Factsheet (accessible) - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk): https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/national-travel-survey-2022/national-travel-survey-2022-factsheet-accessible#:~:text=In%202022%2C%2075%25%20of%20English,points%20in%20the%20same%20period.

29 Data taken from the 2025 release – available at: Earnings and hours worked, occupation by four-digit SOC: ASHE Table 14 - Office for National Statistics: https://www.ons.gov.uk/employmentandlabourmarket/peopleinwork/earningsandworkinghours/datasets/occupation4digitsoc2010ashetable14

total set-up costs for the DVLA are **estimated to range between £16 and £320,000 with a central estimate of £70,000.**

Cost 3: Police application processing costs (Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme)

39. The measure seeks to create a power for the Home Secretary to issue statutory guidance regarding the disclosure of police information to prevent sexual offending. The estimated costs of introducing such a power are adjudged to be negligible and therefore not costed.

40. However, following anticipated press coverage around the Crime and Policing Bill and specifically areas around sex offender notifications, a small cost could be expected as a result of a short-term spike in CSODS applications. Based on data following the publication of revised CSODS guidance and subsequent media coverage in 2023 a projected spike of between 11 to 21 per cent has been used to estimate increased demand on police time in responding to requests for information.

41. Unit costs for dealing with applications have been used as follows: £172 for each application made about a subject where there is no information to suggest they pose a risk to children; £254 per application where there is information to suggest they post a risk of sexual harm to children but no disclosure of information is made; and £372 for each application that results in a disclosure. We have assumed no change in the proportion of applications that result in a disclosure. Multiplying the change in use by the cost to police gives an additional set-up cost of between **£50,000 and £97,000, with a central estimate of £74,000.**

Total Set-up costs

42. In total, the set-up costs are **estimated to range between £0.06 million and £0.7 million with a central estimate of £0.2 million**.

Monetised costs: Ongoing costs

43. Only 50 per cent of ongoing costs realised in 2026/27 are accounted for within the appraisal, as the expected point of implementation is Autumn 2026.

Cost 4: Prison costs

44. The absence from address measure set out in paragraph 5(b) is assumed to increase the number of prison places required across the prison estate. Prison place impact is calculated by multiplying the expected number of custodial sentences per year (n) by the Average Custodial Sentence Length (ACSL) served in years. For most offences, an offender will only serve one-third of their sentence prior to release on license unless certain conditions are attached.[30] This 33 per cent time-served assumption has been incorporated into the analysis.[31] The projected annual prison place impact is estimated to range between 3 and 16, with a central estimate of 8 (2027/28 steady state). The figures for the 2026/27 transition period are slightly higher due to the higher time-served assumption linked to the Sentencing Review.

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[30] The main exceptions to the 33 per cent custody assumption are offenders sentenced under extended sentencing provisions or those on indeterminate sentences, for example, life. 2026/27 represents a transition period, in which offenders are initially required to serve 40 per cent of their custodial sentence in immediate custody, falling to 33 per cent by the end of the financial year. From 2027/28 onwards, offenders will serve 33 per cent of their sentence in immediate custody.

[31] The RSO Notification Requirement breach is exempt from the upcoming Sentencing Review changes in which a proportion of short sentences (less than 12 months) are suspended. This assumption has been derived from consultation with the MoJ.

45. The immediate custody rate for a breach of notification requirements is 37 per cent.[32] This figure is applied to all CJS impacts to account for technical or inadvertent breaches. The assumption ensures that only the most significant breaches are captured by the modelling. The 37 per cent figure is retained as the central assumption, whereas 25 per cent is used in the low scenario and 50 per cent is used in the high scenario.

46. The name change restriction, set out in paragraph 5(a), is assumed to have a moderate inflationary impact on prison places required across the prison estate. The annual estimate for missing RSOs due to a name change application is used to calculate the proportion of the applicant RSOs that would likely be sentenced to immediate custody as the restrictions are introduced. Custody volumes are combined with the breach ACSL and 33 per cent custody assumption to generate prison place impact estimates; the central estimate shows an additional 0.29 prison places per year in the 2027/28 steady state.[33]

47. MoJ statistics show that the annual cost of a prisoner is £57,250[34] (2026/27 prices). This unit cost is multiplied by the prison place impact volume estimates previously set out.

48. The ongoing prison costs **are expected to range between £1.3 million and £9.9 million, with a central estimate of £3.9 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Cost 5: Court costs

49. The MoJ have developed internal estimates for the cost of public order offence cases that are processed through the Magistrates and Crown Courts. Both figures have been uprated from 2024/25 prices to the 2026/27 price year. MoJ statistics show that 77 per cent of RSO notification requirement breaches are processed through the Magistrates' Court, with the remaining 23 per cent of cases through the Crown Court.[35] The unit cost figures are multiplied by the number of additional expected breaches as a result of the measures. The sensitivity analysis used to account for unreported and technical breaches of notices is applied to the number of breaches to determine the number of cases processed through the CJS.

50. The ongoing court costs are **estimated to range between £0.2 million and £0.9 million, with a central estimate of £0.4 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Cost 6: Legal aid costs

51. The MoJ hold internal unit cost figures for legal aid provision per case processed through the CJS. The MoJ have developed internal eligibility assumptions for both courts. The unit costs are multiplied by the number of additional expected breaches as a result of the measures. The expected breaches assume the same volumes as in the court costs.

52. The ongoing legal aid costs are **estimated to range between £0.2 million and £1.4 million, with a central estimate of £0.7 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Cost 7: Police costs

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[32] This is an average taken from the last five years of data. Available at: CJS statistics quarterly: June 2025 - GOV.UK: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2025

[33] The prison place impact is assumed to be slightly higher for the 2026/27 transition period of 40 per cent time-served to 33 per cent time-served.

[34] Ministry of Justice (2025), Cost per place and costs per prisoner by individual prison. Available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67e51acfba11d0060f606d68/costs-per-place-costs-per-prisoner-2023-2024-summary.pdf – this figure has been inflated to the 2026/27 base year using the most recent GDP Deflator Series.

[35] Criminal Justice System statistics quarterly: June 2025 - GOV.UK: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2025

53. This legislation will confer a power on the police to issue a notice to RSOs who they consider pose a risk in relation to name change which mandates that the RSO must seek approval from the police before a name change on an identity document. The police will then use their discretion to approve or deny any requests from that RSO for a name change on official documentation. This means that offender managers will now have to review the evidence and potentially interview RSOs to determine name change risk. There is no data on the number of offender managers in England and Wales, therefore an assumption of a ratio of 50:1 RSOs to offender managers has been applied to the volume of MAPPA Category 1 RSOs.

54. The total amount of resource the police use to decide on all RSO name change applications will depend on the volume in scope. This is set out by Table 2 in the volumes data section, which shows the number of additional RSOs expected to apply for a name change per year. The overall costs will be calculated using the following formula:

*(Wage of offender manager x central assumption) *Volume of name change applications in scope.*

55. For the statutory guidance measure related to CSODS the intention is to improve consistency in police application of an existing scheme offered by all forces in England and Wales, therefore, there are unlikely to be any significant monetised ongoing costs.

56. Ongoing police costs are **estimated to range between £12,000 and £1.1 million with a central estimate of £0.3 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period**.

Cost 8: HMPO costs

57. HMPO are also expected to incur ongoing costs as per the DVLA. HMPO will be expected to review the name change applications they receive per year. The volume of expected name change applications per year is set out in **Table 2** within the volumes data section of the appraisal. HMPO are expected to incur ongoing costs due to the need to process the additional RSOs who are given a notice by the police each year. Future projections have been generated via the assumption of a five per cent annual increase in the overall volume of RSOs in England and Wales, which is set out in **Table 1.**

58. The ongoing costs for HMPO are **estimated to range between £5,000 and £0.5 million with a central estimate of £0.1 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Cost 9: DVLA costs

59. The DVLA are expected to incur ongoing costs due to the need to process the additional RSOs who are given a notice each year. This includes applying the markers to licence holders. The DVLA will also be expected to notify the police when an RSO makes a name change application. The volume in scope of this ongoing cost is the number of RSOs expected to apply for a name change application, which is set out in **Table 2**.

60. The overall ongoing costs for the DVLA are **estimated to range between £2,000 and £173,000 with a central estimate of £50,000 (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Cost 10: Probation Costs

61. The MoJ has developed internal estimates for the monthly unit cost of probation for offenders released from immediate custody. The figures (given in 2024/25 prices) have been uprated to 2026/27 prices. The unit cost figure is multiplied by the number of additional expected breaches derived from the absence from address measure that are expected to result in

immediate custody. This figure is multiplied by the average custodial sentence length and the average probation length assumption.[36]

62. The overall ongoing probation costs are **estimated to range between £0.2 million and £1.5 million with a central estimate of £0.6 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Total Ongoing costs

63. Total ongoing costs across all measures are **estimated to range between £1.9 million and £15.3 million, with a central estimate of £6.1 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Non-monetised costs

Cost 1: HM Passport Office, Migrations and Borders costs

64. HMPO currently employ a tracking system for public protection purposes, including for name changes by RSOs to limit evasion capabilities. This tracking system may need to be scaled up depending on the scope of the measure and how many RSOs will be affected. This may incur significant staff costs and require additional resource for HMPO, but it has not yet been possible to monetise these additional costs.

Cost 2: DVLA Costs

65. The DVLA will also be required to accommodate for an increased level of administration due to the introduction of this legislation. The opportunity cost of this increased administrative burden is the potential influence on other DVLA services. Additionally, the DVLA will be expected to add details of prospective exemptions to RSO records where applicable. The Department currently does not have any data on the proportion of cases in which an exemption may apply. At this stage, the process of handling an exception is non-monetised due to the lack of clarity on how handling exemptions would work, yet it is expected to add to the DVLA administrative burden.

Cost 3: Costs of appeals to the Criminal Justice System

66. There will be a right of appeal against a denial of a name change by the police, which will be made to the Magistrates' Court. The right of appeal will exist both for (a) the issuance of a notice by the police and (b) the denial of a name change on official documents by an RSO who has received a notice.

67. The Magistrates' Court unit cost of £874 (provided by MoJ) has been applied to give an indication of what the scale of appeal costs could be. However, with an absence of evidence surrounding the likelihood of appeals resulting from this legislation, this scenario modelling carries significant uncertainty and have not been included in the NSPV figures.

Cost 4: Child Sex Offender Disclosure Scheme statutory guidance costs

68. This policy seeks to improve consistency in police application of an existing scheme offered by all forces in England and Wales, there are unlikely to be any significant non-monetised ongoing costs.

Total Costs

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[36] It is assumed that the probation length of those released from immediate custody will increase from 60 per cent to 67 per cent in the 2026/27 transition period, with the time-served assumption remaining at 67 per cent from 2027/28 onwards for the remaining appraisal period.

69. Total costs across all monetised set up and ongoing costs across both sets of interventions are **estimated to range between £2.0 million and £16.0 million, with a central estimate of £6.3 million over the 10-year appraisal period.**

70. The wide range in the costs estimates is due to sensitivity analysis used to account for uncertainty in the conversion of Northern Ireland to England and Wales RSO data. Another leading factor is the sensitivity analysis used to account for technical and unreported breaches of notification requirements. There is also uncertainty in the custodial sentence length and the estimation of the number of RSOs that breach the name change restriction.

71. It is important to note that there are a number of substantial non-monetised costs associated with these reform measures that are not included in the Net Present Value (NPV) estimates. In relation to the name-change restriction reforms the total figures, there is insufficient data, such as staff time and IT infrastructure costs that would result to agencies producing identity documents, including DVLA, HMPO and Immigration Offices. When assessing total costs, it is important that these significant non-monetised costs are considered in conjunction with the monetised costs.

BENEFITS

Monetised benefits: Set-up benefits

72. It has not been possible to monetise any set-up benefits related to the interventions due to an absence of applicable data.

Monetised benefits: Ongoing benefits

Benefit 2: Police efficiency savings

73. The measure to shift the responsibility of processing a section 96B, SOA 2003 warrant[37] from superintendent to inspector set out in paragraph 5(c) is expected to generate efficiencies in the form of time and cost savings. According to internal HM Courts and Tribunals Service data, **150 section 96B warrants** were processed between 2018 and 2023, with an average of 25 warrants per year. The salaries of both inspectors and superintendents in 2026/27 prices are derived from internal Home Office analysis on police pay-scales[38]. The average weighted salary is taken from across England and Wales. These salaries have been converted to wage per hour figures, with additional on-costs to account for public sector national insurance and pension contributions.

74. Stakeholder engagement with police colleagues highlighted significant time savings for the section 96B warrant process under the new measure. The process will only take 30 minutes per warrant after this legislation is introduced, whereas this currently takes between four and six hours[39]. Both the time and wage savings will reduce the administrative burden for police forces across England and Wales.

75. The new section 96B warrant measure is expected to generate cost savings of **between £15,000 and £23,000, with a central estimate of £19,000 over the 10-year appraisal period.**

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[37] The section 96B, SOA 2003 warrant gives the police permission to enter an RSOs home to conduct a search of the premises if they are deemed to be high-risk individuals.

[38] These figures were generated by internal Home Office analysis on employee pay-scales. One key risk with these figures is that they represent national pay scales and don't take a potential London weighting for certain officers into account. This may lead to a slight underestimation of cost savings.

[39] This range will form the sensitivity analysis in the modelling.

Benefit 3: Ongoing prison cost savings

76. The indefinite requirements measure is assumed to generate cost savings for the prison system as a result of reduced inadvertent notification requirement breaches. For those given an immediate custodial sentence, the offender is likely to only serve 33 per cent of their sentence prior to release on license unless certain conditions are attached.[40]

77. The same sensitivity analysis rates are used to account for the technical and unreported breaches of notification requirements. The number of expected breaches is multiplied by the 33 per cent custody assumption and the sensitivity analysis is used to generate a range for the prison place impact of this measure, which is assumed to grow slightly throughout the appraisal period due to the annual RSO release rate of 0.53 per cent[41].

Table 3: Projected annual Prison Place Impact (PPI) reduction of the indefinite requirements measure

PPI	2026/27	2027/28	2028/29	2029/30	2030/31	2031/32	2032/33	2033/34	2034/35	2035/36
Low	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Central	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
High	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8

Source: Home Office internal analysis

78. The annual cost of a prison place is £57,250 (2026/27 prices).[42] This unit cost is multiplied by the prison place impact from the indefinite requirements measure projections set out in **Table 3**. These calculations generate estimates for the costs avoided due to an expected reduction in the number of notification requirement breaches that are processed through the CJS.

79. The potential cost savings in the form of reduced ongoing prison costs are expected to **range between £1.4 million and £3.7 million, with a central estimate of £2.4 million over the 10-year appraisal period.**

Benefit 4: Court cost savings

80. The MoJ unit costs for both the Magistrates' and Crown Courts have been used to determine the court cost savings derived from the reformed indefinite requirements system. The assumptions for court case distribution[43] are used to approximate the potential savings to the CJS. The sensitivity analysis assumptions to account for technical and unreported breaches have also been applied.

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[40] The key exceptions to the 33 per cent custody assumption are offenders sentenced under extended sentencing provisions or those on indeterminate sentences for example, life. This time served assumption is in place from the 2027/28 steady state onwards. A 36.5 per cent time served assumption is used for the 2026/27 transition period to represent the move from 40 per cent time served to 33 per cent time served as part of the Sentencing Review.

[41] This is based on official-sensitive MoJ RSO release data

[42] Ministry of Justice (2025), Cost per place and costs per prisoner by individual prison. Available here: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/67e51acfba11d0060f606d68/costs-per-place-costs-per-prisoner-2023-2024-summary.pdf – this figure has been uplifted to 2026/27 prices using the most recent GDP Deflator Series.

[43] 77 per cent of cases will be processed in the Magistrates' Court, with the remaining 23 per cent processed in the Crown Court. Data taken from: Criminal Justice System statistics quarterly: June 2025 - GOV.UK: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-june-2025

81. The relevant unit costs are multiplied by projected reduction in the number of breaches due to the indefinite notification requirement reforms. The measure is estimated to generate potential cost savings of **between £0.1 million and £0.6 million, with a central estimate of £0.3 million.**

Benefit 5: Legal aid cost savings

82. The same MoJ unit costs for both the Magistrates' and Crown Courts have been used to determine the projected legal aid cost savings due to the expected reduction in notification requirement breaches. The eligibility assumptions for the respective courts have been applied to the projected reduction in breaches.

83. The indefinite requirements measure set out in paragraph 5(f) is expected to generate cost savings in the form of reduced legal aid fees; the analysis shows that cost savings will range between **£0.2 million and £0.6 million, with a central estimate of £0.4 million.**

Benefit 6: Probation cost savings

84. The MoJ unit cost estimate for probation has been used to determine the projected probation cost savings resulting from a reduction in breaches caused by the indefinite requirements measure. The measure is expected to generate a potential cost saving ranging **between £0.2 million and £0.5 million with a central estimate of £0.4 million.**

Benefit 7: Name change restriction breakeven analysis

85. It has not been possible to monetise benefits related to the name change restriction, because of an absence of existing data or literature regarding the specific further offences that an RSO who currently breaches the notification requirement goes on to commit. Instead, breakeven analysis and non-monetised benefits are presented to show the benefit to society of enforcing a name change restriction for RSOs.

86. Separate breakeven analyses have been conducted to assess the number of rape offences or sexual offences which would have to be prevented to offset the costs of the intervention and provide a positive net present value. Both projections for the breakeven analysis use unit cost estimates from the Economic and Social Cost of Crime Report (ESCC)[44] to indicate the economic benefit of preventing a single crime. The uprated unit cost for rape is estimated at £55,533 (2026/27 prices) whilst the uprated unit cost for other sexual offences is estimated at £9,199 (2026/27 prices).

87. If the costs remained constant as the number of crimes decreased, there would need to be 21 rape offences prevented or 128 sexual offences prevented across the 10-year appraisal period to break even. However, as more crimes are prevented over time, the total costs will decrease leading to fewer crimes needing to be prevented to offset the true costs of the intervention.

Non-monetised benefits

Benefit 8: Improved public protection from sexual harm

88. The improved notification requirements for RSOs who pose a risk to children will allow the police to monitor these RSOs more effectively. This will aim to increase feelings of safety for children and reduce their risk of sexual harm from this cohort of RSOs. Increased awareness

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[44] GOV.UK (2018). The economic and social costs of crime, second edition. Available at: The economic and social costs of crime: https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/5b684f22e5274a14f45342c9/the-economic-and-social-costs-of-crime-horr99.pdf

of the RSO cohort's movements will aim to prevent sexual offences against children and reduce levels of reoffending.

89. The name change restriction policy aims to reduce the ability for RSOs to reoffend as they are less able to use a name change to gain access to vulnerable members of society. This ensures the safety and well-being of potential victims and supports rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders into society. Lower sexual reoffending also improves the confidence in the CJS, encouraging reporting and facilitating effective law enforcement.

90. The purpose of CSODS ('Sarah's Law') is to increase public protection and afford potential victims of child sexual abuse better protection by helping those responsible for them to make a more informed decision on whether to allow that contact to continue. Through placing CSODS on a statutory footing, the consistency of police application of the scheme can be improved to provide greater protection to potential victims of child sexual abuse.

Benefit 9: Virtual notification requirements efficiencies

91. The introduction of the discretionary virtual notification requirements will improve the equity of the system in place. Potentially vulnerable offenders with protected characteristics who struggle to notify the police in person (as the existing legislation requires) will be given the opportunity to do so virtually. Virtual notifications will reduce the demand for police resource and allow staff to work on other competing priorities. The virtual notification process will not lead to any additional costs for the police as this will be absorbed into current spend programmes. Home Office funding for the purchase of equipment and software to prevent online based sexual offending has been provided to police forces across England and Wales via the NPCC Advanced Tools for Offender Managers (ATOM) Programmes.[45] Offenders will also be able to stick to their routines and – where applicable – their employment will no longer be interrupted by the administrative notification requirements, which may bring benefits in terms of rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

Benefit 10: S96B warrant efficiencies

92. The transfer of responsibility for section 96B, SOA 2003 warrants from superintendents to inspectors will generate efficiencies for the police. This will ensure process consistency for police as the majority of other similar warrants are processed by inspectors. Superintendents will now have more resource to work on other competing priorities, including custody extensions, strategic objectives, and critical incidents within their police forces.

93. As there is a finite number of superintendents, the section 96B warrant and subsequent search of an RSO's address takes an extended period of time to be processed. The increased availability of inspectors will ensure that high-risk addresses can be searched more readily to reduce risk to the public. Offender managers are more able to respond to potential risk and authorise section 96B warrants as the process is made more efficient. This will allow rigorous offender management and ensure that high-risk RSOs are monitored more effectively.

Benefit 11: A more comprehensive offender management system

94. The name change restriction and the operationalisation of it by the updating of systems across agencies responsible for identity documents aim to improve information sharing between the police and those agencies, thereby improving the system for risk managing RSOs.

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[45] OFFICE OF THE POLICE AND CRIME COMMISSIONER (greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk): https://democracy.greatermanchester-ca.gov.uk/documents/s25276/GM Deputy Mayor Decision notice ATOM Funding Cumbria PCC drawn down Feb 2023 signed SW 2.3.23.pdf

Total Benefits

95. Total benefits across all monetised set up and ongoing benefit categories are **estimated to range between £2.0 million (PV) and £5.2 million (PV), with a central estimate of £3.4 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period**.

96. The wide range in the cost saving estimates is due to the sensitivity analysis to account for uncertainty over the number of RSOs to apply for a removal of indefinite requirements and the subsequent police acceptance rate. Another leading factor is the sensitivity analysis used to account for technical and unreported breaches of notification requirements.

97. There are a range of non-monetised benefits attached to the measures that are not incorporated into the NPV estimates. These include the equality benefits of the new virtual notifications and the efficiencies generated by the reform of the section 96B warrant procedure. These non-monetised benefits are considered in conjunction with the monetised benefits.

Total costs and benefits, NPSV, BNPV and EANDCB

98. Total monetised costs are **estimated to range between £2.0 million and £16.0 million, with a central estimate of £6.3 million (PV) over the 10-year appraisal period**. Total monetised benefits are **estimated to range between £2.0 million and £5.2 million, with a central estimate of £3.4 million (PV).**

99. The Net Present Social Value (NPSV) of the reform measures is estimated to range between **£0.03 million and -£10.8 million, with a central estimate of -£2.9 million (PV)** over the 10-year appraisal period. The low scenario has a marginally positive NPSV as the projected costs are lower compared to the alternative scenarios. The slightly higher benefits in this scenario in comparison to the costs has facilitated this positive NPSV.

100. As there is no cost to business, **both the Business Net Present Value (BNPV) and the net cost (EANDCB[46]) to business is zero**.

Table 4: Summary costs, benefits, NPSV, BNPV and EANDCB £ million (PV), 10 years

Summary of Costs and Benefits	Low	Central	High
Costs			
Set-up costs			
Private sector set-up costs	0.0	0.0	0.0

[46] The net direct cost to business is defined as the Equivalent Annual Net Direct Cost to Business (EANDCB) and is a measure used by the Regulatory Policy Committee (RPC) to assess the regulatory burden on business.

Public sector set-up costs	0.06	0.2	0.7
Total set-up costs	**0.06**	**0.2**	**0.7**
Ongoing Costs			
Private sector ongoing costs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public sector ongoing costs	1.9	6.1	15.3
Total ongoing costs	**1.9**	**6.1**	**15.3**
Total costs	**2.0**	**6.3**	**16.0**
Benefits			
Private sector benefits	0.0	0.0	0.0
Public sector benefits	2.0	3.4	5.2
Total benefits	**2.0**	**3.4**	**5.2**
Net Present Social Value	**0.03**	**-2.9**	**-10.8**
Business Net Present Value	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Equivalent Annual Net Direct Cost of Business	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

Source: Home Office estimates, 2026. **Figures may not add up due to rounding.**

Value for money (VfM)

101. The non-monetised benefits associated with the preferred option, such as increased public protection from high-risk offenders through improved monitoring and name change restrictions, may counteract the negative NPV in the central and high scenarios and expedite various strategic objectives.

E. Wider impacts

102. The policy is expected to primarily affect the CJS and agencies that provide identity documents. This effect has been set out in the appraisal section of the Economic Note.

F. Sensitivity

103. None of the measures in this Economic Note are regulatory provisions as defined under the Better Regulation Framework. The equivalent annual net direct costs to the public sector are less than +/- £20 million, so an Impact Assessment is not required. This Economic Note has been produced instead and contains proportionate analysis outlining the main costs, benefits, and NPSV calculations.

G. Risks

104. **Indefinite requirements.** There is a risk that the annual growth rate for RSO releases may vary from the 0.53 per cent assumption. The use of RSOs sentenced to 3 or more years in immediate custody as a proxy for the proportion of RSOs to be placed on indefinite

requirements impending release instead of the full 30 plus month period[47] may cause overestimations of the number of RSOs placed on indefinite requirements. This is the granularity of the MoJ outcomes data, and the closest interval was used to generate the most accurate estimate possible.

105. **RSO preference to remain on IR.** Stakeholder engagement with the police revealed that there are RSOs who prefer to remain on indefinite notification requirements as this provides both structure and security in their lives post-release. The requirement of RSO approval may cause overestimation in potential cost savings.

106. **Name change restriction.** The use of data on RSOs who willingly notified the police of a name/alias change to estimate the quantity of missing RSOs in scope may have caused underestimation as certain RSOs may try to change their name and not notify the police. These risks have been mitigated by using sensitivity analysis to account for uncertainty and generating variance in the estimated volumes.

107. **Sensitivity analysis.** The sensitivity analysis accounting for unreported breaches of notification requirements is not based on police intelligence, due to an absence of granular breach data. To account for uncertainty the modelling used wide sensitivity analysis to generate a range of cost projections.

108. **Higher rates of reoffending in RSOs convicted of child offences.** Part D of the preferred policy may encourage covert behaviour as previously compliant RSOs may feel victimised by the legislation. The risk will be mitigated by open communication from offender managers (OM) to preserve the working relationship between the OM and the RSO.

109. **Infrastructure and systems effects**. The name change restriction implementation will require several agencies to update current and implement new systems. This may require significant lead time, and the costs of a prospective automated system have been omitted by this appraisal, potentially leading to an underestimation of overall costs.

110. **Increase in CSODS applications**. The CSODS measure may lead to an increase in the number of applications to forces which will increase the administrative burden on the police. The analysis has mitigated this risk using scenario analysis with informed percentages in the low, central, and high scenarios.

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[47] Information: Sex offence notification requirements – Unlock: https://unlock.org.uk/advice/information-sex-offence-notification-requirements/#:~:text=Indefinite%20notification,-In%20April%202010&text=This%20is%20currently%2015%20years,first%20notification%20to%20the%20Police.

H. Annex

Mandatory specific impact test - Statutory Equalities Duties	Complete
The Home Office's assessment of this duty found that the notification requirement and name-change restriction reforms would not lead to direct discrimination, as it would apply equally to everyone, regardless of protected characteristic. Based on the data assessed, people with certain protected characteristics are more likely to be impacted by a name-change restriction or the notification requirement reform than those who do not. Based on the evidence available, certain groups (white young men) are more likely to be affected by a name-change restriction for RSOs or the notification requirement reform as they form the majority of perpetrators of sexual offences. While the effects of the reforms may amount to indirect discrimination by harming members of this group disproportionately, it is a proportionate means of achieving a legitimate policy goal of reducing RSOs' risk of sexual harm to the public (and certain members of the public such as children). Due to the limited data available, it is difficult to anticipate whether the reforms will cause any negative ramifications between those in protected characteristic groups and others. However, the reforms include the introduction of virtual notifications. The inclusion of this measure aims to make it easier for vulnerable offenders with protected characteristics to comply with the various notification requirements. Furthermore, the name-change restriction does include exemptions to account for particular protected characteristics that might be impacted by the policy. **The SRO has agreed these findings.**	**Yes**