



Ministry  
of Justice



# **Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements Annual Report 2014/15**

Ministry of Justice  
Statistics Bulletin

29 October 2015

# Introduction

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

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

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

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

The United Kingdom Statistics Authority has designated these statistics as National Statistics, in accordance with the Statistics and Registration Service Act 2007 and signifying compliance with the Code of Practice for Official Statistics: [www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice](http://www.statisticsauthority.gov.uk/assessment/code-of-practice)

Designation can be broadly interpreted to mean that the statistics:

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

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

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

[www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-reoffending/sex-offender-management/protection](http://www.gov.scot/Topics/Justice/policies/reducing-reoffending/sex-offender-management/protection)

Information on MAPPA in Northern Ireland can be found here:

[www.publicprotectionni.com/](http://www.publicprotectionni.com/)

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

- **Category 1** - Registered sexual offenders: offenders who have been convicted of a specified sexual offence<sup>1</sup> and/or to whom the notification requirements under Part 2 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 apply (and who are therefore required to notify the Police of their name, address and other personal details, and notify the Police of any subsequent changes);
- **Category 2** - Violent offenders: offenders convicted of a specified violent offence<sup>1</sup> and sentenced to imprisonment/detention for 12 months or more, or detained under a hospital order. This category also includes a small number of sexual offenders who do not qualify for the notification requirements that apply to Category 1 offenders; and
- **Category 3** - Other Dangerous Offenders: offenders who do not qualify under Categories 1 or 2 but have been assessed as currently posing a risk of serious harm. The link between the offence they have perpetrated and the risk that they pose means that they require active multi-agency management.

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> See appendix 4, MAPPA Guidance 2012, for qualifying offences:  
[www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements](http://www.justice.gov.uk/offenders/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements)

agencies is additionally required to authorise the use of additional resources, such as for specialised accommodation.

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

### **Revisions in this edition**

As a result of data quality checks carried out in the production of this publication, an error was identified in the data supplied for **Table 4: Trends in MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by category (yearly total)** that affected this and previous years' data. The annual data request sent to MAPPA areas asks for the total number of MAPPA offenders managed at Level 2 or 3 throughout the year and for those offenders managed at more than one level, for them to be counted at the *highest* level at which they were managed in the year. Some data provided in previous years counted offenders at the *most recent* Level that they had been managed during the year. As offenders will tend to be moved to lower levels over the course of management, this resulted in the figures in this table showing an undercount of offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3. Correct data have been sourced back to 2012/13 and **Table 4** revised with these figures from 2012/13 onwards. **Table 4** now shows these revised figures with a break in the time series. As the undercount has been broadly consistent over time, this revision only affects the absolute number of MAPPA offenders reported while the overall trend of decreases in the number of offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3 over time remains. More details on this revision can be found in **Annex 1**.

Data for **Table 7b: Category 1 Offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) managed at Level 2 and Level 3 sent to custody for breach of SOPO** have been revised for 2013/14 and removed for 2012/13. During data quality checks carried out in the production of this publication, it was identified that data provided for 2013/14 had included Category 1 offenders returned to custody for reasons other than breach of SOPO and so 2013/14 data were revised. It was not possible to establish if a similar error had occurred in 2012/13. However, due concerns about the variation in figures for 2012/13 compared with other years and the confirmed error in data for 2013/14, it was decided to remove 2012/13 data from the table as the quality of the data could not be assured. The statements in the 2012/13 and 2013/14 MAPPA Annual Reports that there had been an increase in Category 1 Offenders returned to custody for breach of SOPO in each year no longer apply.

### **Users and uses of these Statistics**

The contents of the report will be of interest to the public, the media, and agencies responsible for offender management at both national and local levels, government policy makers and others who want to understand more

about MAPPA eligible offenders, including registered sex offenders, the use of restrictive orders and serious further offences.

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

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

## Related publications

***Offender Management Statistics Quarterly Bulletin***<sup>2</sup>: This bulletin provides key statistics relating to offenders who are in prison or supervised by the National Probation Service or Community Rehabilitation Companies. It covers flows into these services (receptions into prison or probation starts) and flows out (releases from prison or probation terminations) as well as the caseload of both services at specific points in time.

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<sup>2</sup> Offender Management Statistics [www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly](http://www.gov.uk/government/collections/offender-management-statistics-quarterly)

## **Release Schedule**

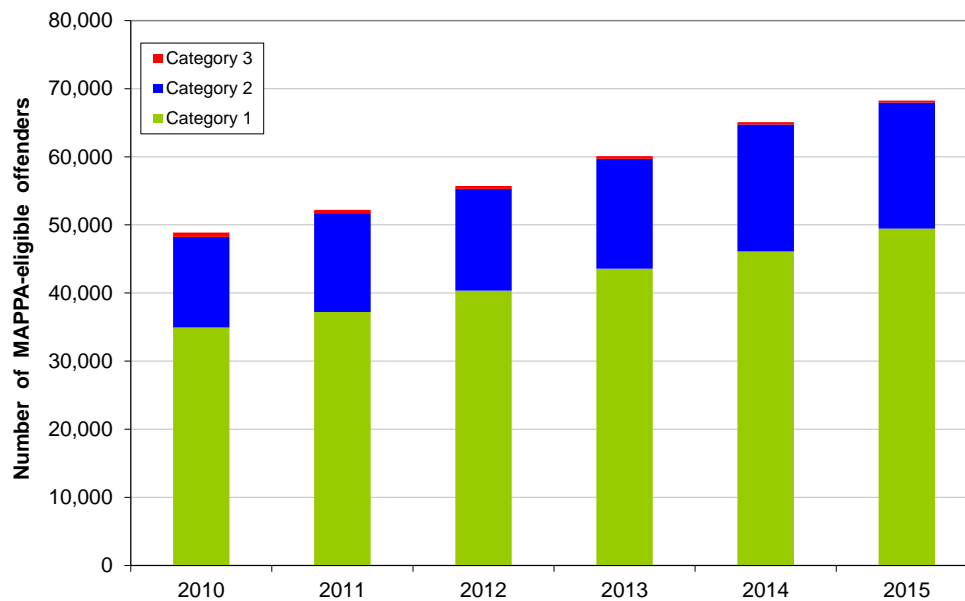
This bulletin was published on 29 October 2015 and includes financial year statistics for the year 2014/15.

The next publication of Multi-Agency Public Protection Arrangements is scheduled to be published in October 2016.

## Key findings

- On 31 March 2015 there were 68,214 MAPPA-eligible offenders. Of these, 73% were Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders), 27% were Category 2 (Violent Offenders) and less than 1% were Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders). The majority of cases (98%) were managed at Level 1 – ordinary agency management.

**Figure 1: MAPPA eligible offenders by category on 31 March 2010 – 2015**



- The total number of MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2015 is 5% higher than on 31 March 2014. This increase is entirely in Category 1 (Registered Sex Offenders), while numbers in the other two categories fell slightly.
- The rate of Category 1 offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) in 2014/15 is 98 per 100,000 of population. This is an increase from 92 in 2013/14 and continues a trend of successive annual increases.
- The number of Category 1 offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) who were cautioned or convicted for breaches of their notification requirement was 2,070 in 2014/15, or 4.2 offenders cautioned or convicted for breach per 100 offenders. This is a rise of less than 1% from the 2,057 offenders who were cautioned or convicted for breach in 2013/14.
- There were 64 Level 2 and Level 3 MAPPA managed Category 1 offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) sent to custody for breach of

their Sexual Offences Prevention Order (SOPO). This was a decrease of 17% from 77 in 2013/14<sup>3</sup>.

- The number of MAPPA eligible offenders charged with Serious Further Offences (SFO) in this reporting period is 222. This is a 28% rise from 2013/14 when there were 174 offenders charged with a SFO.

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<sup>3</sup> This is a revision from the data published in the previous annual publication.



## MAPPA eligible offenders

On 31 March 2015 there were 68,214 MAPPA-eligible offenders.

Around 73% of MAPPA-eligible offenders are Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) and the majority of cases (98%) are managed at Level 1 (**Table 1**).

**Table 1: MAPPA-eligible offenders on 31 March 2015**

Management Level	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Total
	Registered Sexual Offenders	Violent Offenders	Other Dangerous Offenders	
Level 1	48,784	17,857	-	66,641
Level 2	645	582	225	1,452
Level 3	37	54	30	121
<b>Total</b>	<b>49,466</b>	<b>18,493</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>68,214</b>

Note: '-' is used because Category 3 offenders are only managed at Levels 2 and 3.

The total number of MAPPA-eligible offenders at 31 March 2015 is an increase of 5% when compared with 31 March 2014 (**Table 2**); this is consistent with annual rises since 2008/09.

**Table 2: MAPPA-eligible offenders by Category on 31 March<sup>(a)</sup>**

Year	Category 1	Category 2 <sup>(a)</sup>	Category 3 <sup>(a)</sup>	Total
	Registered Sexual Offenders	Violent Offenders	Other Dangerous Offenders	
2006/07	30,416	14,921	3,132	-
2007/08	31,392	16,249	2,569	-
2008/09	32,347	11,689	884	44,920
2009/10	34,939	13,307	633	48,879
2010/11	37,225	14,508	479	52,212
2011/12	40,345	14,947	412	55,704
2012/13	43,567	16,140	389	60,096
2013/14	46,102	18,649	332	65,083
2014/15	49,466	18,493	255	68,214

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

Note: '-' is used because it is not possible to calculate a total for 2006/07 or 2007/08 as Category 1 figures were calculated on a different basis to Categories 2 and 3.

The overall increase is entirely due to an increase of 7% in Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders), continuing a trend of successive annual rises since 2006/07. Category 2 (Violent Offenders) fell by 1% between 31 March 2014 and 31 March 2015, the first fall since 2008/09. The long-term reduction in Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders) continued, falling by

23% in the last year and is now less than a third of the number on 31 March 2009.

The increase in the number of registered sexual offenders is reflected in an increase in the number of Category 1 offenders per 100,000 head of population from 92 in 2013/14 to 98 in 2014/15, continuing a trend of successive annual increases in this measure (**Table 3**).

**Table 3: Category 1 Offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) per 100,000 population aged 10 or over**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Category 1 offenders per 100,000 of population aged 10 and above</b>
2006/07	64
2007/08	66
2008/09	67
2009/10	72
2010/11	76
2011/12	81
2012/13	88
2013/14	92
2014/15	98

The increase in the number of Category 1 (Registered Sexual Offenders) is influenced by sentencing trends, in which the number of people convicted of sexual offences is increasing. Additionally, many sexual offenders are required to register for long periods of time, with some registering for life. This has a cumulative effect on the total number of offenders required to register at any one time.

The slight decrease in the number of Category 2 (Violent Offenders) may be a delayed effect of a fall in the number of offenders convicted of violence against the person offences between 2010 and 2013<sup>4</sup>. However, with only the recent annual reduction in the number of Category 2 offenders, it is too early to tell the overall effect that sentencing trends are having on the long-term trend in MAPPA numbers.

The on-going reduction in the number of offenders managed in the community at Category 3 (Other Dangerous Offenders) indicates that agencies may be increasingly able to manage dangerous offenders in a multi-agency context without necessarily requiring formal MAPPA meetings.

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<sup>4</sup> See sentencing tables for more information: [www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-march-2015](http://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/criminal-justice-system-statistics-quarterly-march-2015)

## Change in legislation on sexual offenders

A legal challenge in 2010 and a corresponding legislative response means there is now a mechanism in place which will allow qualifying sex offenders who are subject to notification requirements for life to apply for a review of this requirement. This applies from 1 September 2012 for adult offenders (15 years after the commencement of the Sex Offenders Act 1997).

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

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

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

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

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

## Level 2 and 3 MAPPA eligible offenders

Under MAPPA, there are 3 levels at which offenders are managed, which reflect the level of multi-agency co-operation required to effectively implement the individual offender's risk management plan. Levels are dynamic and offenders can be moved between levels if that is what the risk assessment and risk management plan requires.

At Levels 2 and 3, there are regular inter-agency meetings held and so figures are collected on the number of offenders managed at these levels over the whole year as an indication of the amount of inter-agency activity taking place. This is in contrast to the previous section (**MAPPA Eligible Offenders**) which used the number of offenders managed at the end of March. Within this offenders are only counted once, with cases counted at the highest level at which they have been managed throughout the reporting period.

Data quality improvement work has resulted in revisions to these figures in this bulletin for the number of Category 2 and 3 offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3 resulting in an increase in the numbers recorded in Category 2 Level 2 in particular. These revisions have been backdated to 2012/13 to provide a short time series. Figures from 2012/13 onwards are not comparable with those for earlier years for Category 2 or 3. See **Annex 1** for a full explanation of these revisions.

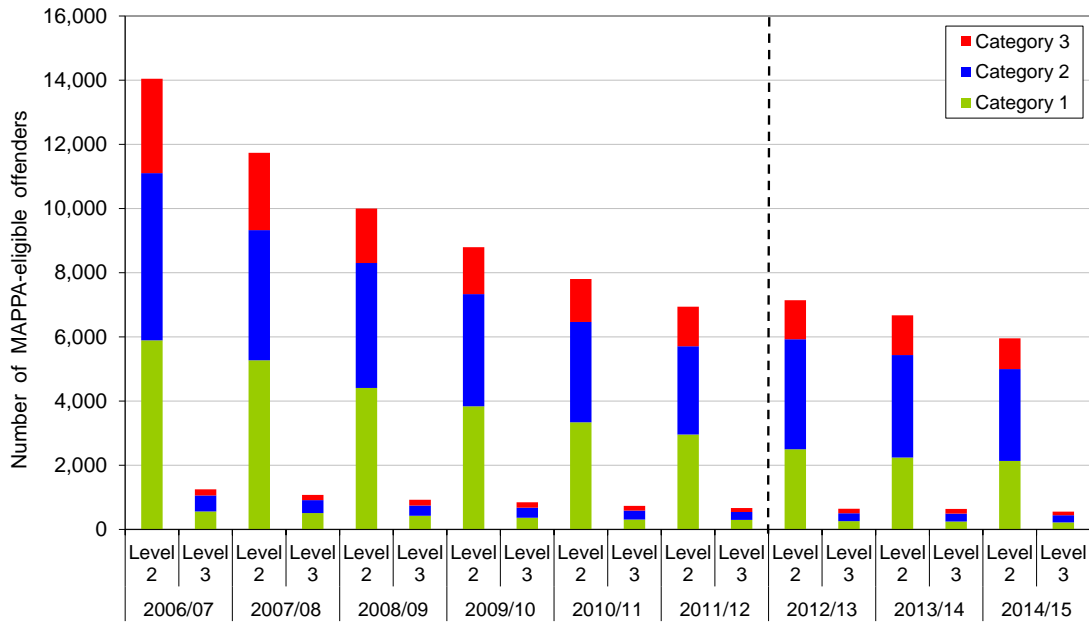
**Table 4: MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by Category (financial year total)**

Year	Category 1		Category 2 <sup>(a)</sup>		Category 3 <sup>(a)</sup>		Total	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
2006/07	5,894	558	5,205	502	2,943	189	14,042	1,249
2007/08	5,271	507	4,057	402	2,406	163	11,734	1,072
2008/09	4,408	424	3,891	320	1,701	179	10,000	923
2009/10	3,833	362	3,499	313	1,461	168	8,793	843
2010/11	3,337	308	3,126	281	1,338	145	7,801	734
2011/12	2,956	298	2,750	242	1,233	124	6,939	664
2012/13 <sup>(r)</sup>	2,497	257	3,431	248	1,211	139	7,139	644
2013/14 <sup>(r)</sup>	2,238	244	3,196	248	1,237	143	6,671	635
2014/15	2,131	216	2,865	226	959	109	5,955	551

(a) Figures in Category 2 and 3 are thought to be an undercount from 2006/07 - 2011/12, so should be viewed as a reflection of the overall trend in the number of MAPPA offenders rather than an absolute count. These figures have been revised from 2012/13 onwards. Figures before and after this change are therefore not comparable. See Annex 1 for more details.

These revisions continue the trend seen prior to 2012/13 of decreases in the number of offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3 over time. The total number of Level 2 and 3 offenders fell by 11% and 13% respectively between 2013/14 and 2014/15.

**Figure 2: MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by Category (financial year total)**



Note: dotted line indicates a break in the time series. Figures before and after this point are not directly comparable.

## Breaches of notification requirements for Category 1 Offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders)

Category 1 offenders are required to notify the police of certain details, with further notification required if any of those details change (sometimes referred to as 'being on the sex offenders register'). A breach of this notification requirement can lead to a caution or conviction.

The number of Category 1 offenders who were cautioned or convicted for breaches of their notification requirement was 2,070 in 2014/15. This is a rise of 1% from 2013/14 when there were 2,057 offenders who were cautioned or convicted. It is the highest level for 9 years. However, the increase in the number of offenders cautioned or convicted should be viewed in the context of increasing numbers of Category 1 offenders. Despite the increase in the number of offenders cautioned or convicted, the number of Category 1 offenders cautioned or convicted per 100 offenders fell from 4.5 in 2013/14 to 4.2 in 2014/15 (**Table 5**).

**Table 5: Category 1 offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) who were either cautioned or convicted for breaches of the notification requirement**

Year	Number of offenders cautioned or convicted	Total number of Category 1 offenders	Number of offenders cautioned or convicted per 100 offenders
2006/07	1,552	30,416	5.1
2007/08	1,634	31,392	5.2
2008/09	1,337	32,347	4.1
2009/10	1,518	34,939	4.3
2010/11	1,492	37,225	4.0
2011/12	1,371	40,345	3.4
2012/13	1,576	43,567	3.6
2013/14	2,057	46,102	4.5
2014/15	2,070	49,466	4.2

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

## Number of Restrictive Orders imposed

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

In 2014/15 the courts imposed 3,706 Sexual Offences Prevention Orders and 137 Notification Orders. This represents an increase of 14% and 18% respectively compared with 2013/14, reflecting the increased use of these orders by police to manage offenders in the community (**Table 6**).

**Table 6: Sexual Offences Prevention Orders (SOPOs), Notification Orders (NOs) and Foreign Travel Orders (FTOs) imposed by the courts**

Year	SOPOs imposed	NOs imposed	FTOs imposed
2006/07	1,114	62	3
2007/08	1,440	70	1
2008/09	1,512	72	12
2009/10	1,862	67	15
2010/11	2,438	74	22
2011/12	2,658	92	14
2012/13	3,064	87	13
2013/14	3,243	116	11
2014/15	3,706	137	4

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

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

## Returns to Custody

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

Figures on offenders returned to custody for breaches of licence conditions relate to all categories of MAPPA. Figures on offenders being sent to custody for breaches of a SOPO relate to Category 1 offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) managed at Levels 2 and 3 only.

In 2014/15, 684 Level 2 and Level 3 MAPPA eligible offenders were returned to custody for breach of their licence, a decrease of 20% from the previous year. This continues the overall downward trend since 2006/07 (**Table 7a**).

**Table 7a: Offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 returned to custody for a breach of licence**

Year	<u>Number Returned to Custody</u>			Number of MAPPA Eligible Offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	Per cent returned to Custody
	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
2006/07	1,566	218	1,784	15,291	11.7
2007/08	1,451	208	1,659	12,806	13.0
2008/09	1,297	117	1,414	10,923	12.9
2009/10	997	119	1,116	9,636	11.6
2010/11	886	122	1,008	8,535	11.8
2011/12	786	91	877	7,603	11.5
2012/13 <sup>(r)</sup>	803	100	903	7,783	11.6
2013/14 <sup>(r)</sup>	762	88	850	7,306	11.6
2014/15	607	77	684	6,506	10.5

(a) Managed at Level 2 and Level 3

2012/13 and 2013/14 Numbers of MAPPA Eligible Offenders have been revised. See Annex 1 for details.

As well as continuing the downward trend in numbers, the proportion of Level 2 and Level 3 MAPPA offenders returned to custody for a breach of licence decreased by 1.1 percentage points from 11.6% in 2013/14 to 10.5% in 2014/15.

The total number of MAPPA offenders managed at Level 2 and 3 has been revised as per **Table 4** and therefore the percent returned to custody for the period 2012/13 to 2014/15 is not comparable to the percentage returned to custody in earlier years. See **Annex 1** for an explanation of this revision.



In 2014/15, there were 64 Level 2 and 3 Registered Sexual Offenders sent to custody for breach of their SOPO, a decrease of 17% from the previous year. This represented 2.7% of Category 1 offenders managed at these levels, a fall of 0.4 percentage points since 2013/14 (**Table 7b**).

**Table 7b: Category 1 Offenders (Registered Sexual Offenders) managed at Level 2 and Level 3 sent to custody for breach of SOPO**

Year	Number Returned to Custody			Number of Category 1 MAPPAs Eligible Offenders <sup>(a)</sup>	Per cent sent to custody
	Level 2	Level 3	Total		
2006/07	72	17	89	6,452	1.4
2007/08	76	20	96	5,778	1.7
2008/09	58	10	68	4,832	1.4
2009/10	81	8	89	4,195	2.1
2010/11	45	12	57	3,645	1.6
2011/12	65	15	80	3,254	2.5
2012/13 <sup>(b)</sup>	-	-	-	-	-
2013/14 <sup>(r)</sup>	66	11	77	2,482	3.1
2014/15	57	7	64	2,347	2.7

(a) Category 1 managed at Level 2 and Level 3.

(b) '-' is used where 2012/13 figures have been removed due to quality issues identified with this year's data.

2013/14 figures have been revised as previous figures included all returns to custody, rather than just those for breach of SOPO.

## Serious Further Offences

For the purposes of this bulletin, a serious further offence is an offence of either murder or one listed in the qualifying offences based on Schedule 15 of the Criminal Justice Act 2003, committed by an offender under probation supervision, normally either subject to a court order or on supervision after release from a custodial sentence<sup>5</sup>.

There were 222 MAPPA-eligible offenders (supervised by Probation) charged with a serious further offence (SFO), in 2014/15. This represents a 28% rise in offenders charged with a SFO from 174 in 2013/14 (**Table 8**). This increase is almost entirely due to a 29% rise in Level 1 managed offenders charged with a SFO from 143 in 2013/14 to 185 in 2014/15.

Annual increases in the number of SFOs from 2010/11 to 2013/14 were broadly in line with increases in the number of MAPPA-eligible offenders over this period. Although the number of MAPPA-eligible offenders continued to increase between 2013/14 and 2014/15, the rise in the number of SFOs outpaced the rise in the MAPPA population in this period.

**Table 8: MAPPA-eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence 2006/07 – 2014/15**

Year	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
2006/07	..	69	13	-
2007/08	..	72	7	-
2008/09 <sup>(a)</sup>	..	40	8	-
2009/10	162	31	3	196
2010/11	108	23	3	134
2011/12	116	24	7	147
2012/13	125	18	6	149
2013/14	143	28	3	174
2014/15	185	36	1	222

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

Note: '..' is used to show that these data were not collected at Level 1 from 2006/07 to 2008/09 and therefore that a Total is not available, indicated by '-'.

**Table 9a** shows the MAPPA Category and Level for the 222 MAPPA-eligible offenders charged with a serious further offence during 2014/15.

<sup>5</sup> An offender may be charged with more than one serious further offence.

**Table 9a: MAPPA-eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15**

Offenders charged with an SFO in 2014/15 <sup>(a)</sup>	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Total
Level 1	60	125	-	185
Level 2	15	12	9	36
Level 3	1	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>222</b>

(a) As defined in Probation Instruction 10/2011.

Note: '-' is used because Category 3 offenders are only managed at Levels 2 and 3.

**Table 9b** shows the outcomes of serious further offences during 2014/15. Recorded outcomes for those charged are not always available within the reporting year and so the total number of outcomes in **Table 9b** will not equal the total charges in **Table 9a**.

**Table 9b: Outcomes of SFO cases in 2014/15**

Outcome: <sup>(a)</sup>	Conviction for SFO	Offender still charged with SFO at 31 March 2015	Any other outcome <sup>(b)</sup>	Total
Category 1				
Level 1	36	27	12	75
Level 2	11	3	3	17
Level 3	1	0	1	2
Category 2				
Level 1	89	52	40	181
Level 2	8	5	3	16
Level 3	0	0	0	0
Category 3				
Level 2	6	3	1	10
Level 3	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>301</b>

(a) As defined in Probation Instruction 10/2011.

(b) Any Other Outcomes include case dismissed and charges changed to a lesser non-SFO offence.

**Table 9b** shows that 151 offenders were convicted of a serious further offence during 2014/15 and 60 offenders' cases resulted in another outcome, such as acquittal or conviction of an offence which does not meet the SFO definition.

A further 90 offenders remained still charged with a serious further offence as at the end of March 2015.

## MAPPA Serious Case Review

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

In 2014/15, there were 11 MAPPA Serious Case Reviews, all for offenders managed at Level 2 at the time they were charged (**Table 14**).

## Serious Further Offences by MAPPA Area

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

- MAPPA eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 (**Table 10**)
- MAPPA eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with and subsequently convicted of a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 by 31 March 2015 (**Table 11**)
- MAPPA eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 who remained charged on 31 March 2015 (**Table 12**)
- MAPPA eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 resulting in any other outcome (**Table 13**)
- MAPPA Serious Case Reviews resulting from Level 2 and Level 3 offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence 2014/15 (**Table 14**)

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

[www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-reports](http://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/ministry-of-justice/series/multi-agency-public-protection-arrangements-mappa-annual-reports)

## Serious Further Offences by MAPPA Area

**Table 10: MAPPA eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15**

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
Avon and Somerset	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cambridgeshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cheshire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Derbyshire	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	5
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hampshire	3	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	9
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Humberside	2	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	8
Kent	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Lancashire	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	7
Leicestershire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	7	4	0	32	4	0	1	0	48
Greater Manchester	6	1	0	5	2	0	0	0	14
Merseyside	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7
Norfolk	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
North Wales	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
North Yorkshire	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Northamptonshire	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
Northumbria	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
Nottinghamshire	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
South Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Yorkshire	3	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	6
Staffordshire	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Thames Valley	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Warwickshire	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
West Mercia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
West Midlands	3	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	18
West Yorkshire	8	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	17
Wiltshire	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
<b>All</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>222</b>

**Table 11: MAPPA-eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with and subsequently convicted of a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 by 31 March 2015**

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2014.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
Avon and Somerset	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Cambridgeshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cheshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Derbyshire	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hampshire	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Humberside	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
Kent	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Lancashire	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	2	1	0	33	3	0	0	0	39
Greater Manchester	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
Merseyside	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Norfolk	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
North Wales	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	4
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Northamptonshire	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
Northumbria	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	6
Nottinghamshire	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	6
South Wales	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
South Yorkshire	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Staffordshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Teesside	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	4
Thames Valley	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
Warwickshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Mercia	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
West Midlands	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	8
West Yorkshire	3	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	12
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>151</b>

**Table 12: MAPPA-eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 who remained charged on 31 March 2015**

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2014.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
Avon and Somerset	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cheshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dorset	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampshire	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	6
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Humberside	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Kent	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Lancashire	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
Leicestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	7	2	0	12	1	0	0	0	22
Greater Manchester	3	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	10
Merseyside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Northumbria	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Yorkshire	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
Staffordshire	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warwickshire	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West Mercia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
West Yorkshire	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	6
Wiltshire	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
<b>All</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>90</b>



**Table 13: MAPPA-eligible offenders supervised by Probation in England and Wales, charged with a Serious Further Offence in 2014/15 resulting in any other outcome by 31 March 2015 (e.g. charge dropped, acquittal, conviction for non-SFO).**

Note: Includes Level 2 and Level 3 offenders who remained charged with a SFO on 31 March 2014.

Area	Category 1			Category 2			Category 3		Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	
Avon and Somerset	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bedfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Cambridgeshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
County Durham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Derbyshire	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Dorset	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Essex	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Gloucestershire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gwent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hertfordshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Humberside	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Kent	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lancashire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Leicestershire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Lincolnshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
London	2	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	16
Greater Manchester	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Merseyside	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	6
Norfolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Yorkshire	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Northamptonshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Northumbria	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Wales	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Yorkshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Staffordshire	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Suffolk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sussex	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teesside	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thames Valley	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warwickshire	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
West Mercia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Midlands	2	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	10
West Yorkshire	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
Wiltshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>All</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>60</b>

**Table 14: MAPPA Serious Case Reviews resulting from Level 2 and Level 3 offenders charged with a Serious Further Offence 2014/15**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Level 2</b>	<b>Level 3</b>	<b>Total</b>
Avon and Somerset	0	0	0
Bedfordshire	0	0	0
Cambridgeshire	1	0	1
Cheshire	0	0	0
County Durham	0	0	0
Cumbria	0	0	0
Derbyshire	0	0	0
Devon and Cornwall	0	0	0
Dorset	0	0	0
Dyfed-Powys	0	0	0
Essex	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	0	0	0
Gwent	1	0	1
Hampshire	1	0	1
Hertfordshire	0	0	0
Humberside	0	0	0
Kent	0	0	0
Lancashire	0	0	0
Leicestershire	0	0	0
Lincolnshire	0	0	0
London	2	0	2
Greater Manchester	2	0	2
Merseyside	0	0	0
Norfolk	0	0	0
North Wales	0	0	0
North Yorkshire	0	0	0
Northamptonshire	0	0	0
Northumbria	0	0	0
Nottinghamshire	0	0	0
South Wales	0	0	0
South Yorkshire	1	0	1
Staffordshire	0	0	0
Suffolk	0	0	0
Surrey	0	0	0
Sussex	1	0	1
Teesside	0	0	0
Thames Valley	2	0	2
Warwickshire	0	0	0
West Mercia	0	0	0
West Midlands	0	0	0
West Yorkshire	0	0	0
Wiltshire	0	0	0
<b>All</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>

## Annex 1 – Revision to Table 4: Trends in MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by category (yearly total)

As a result of data quality checks carried out in the production of this publication, an error was identified in the data supplied for **Table 4: Trends in MAPPA-eligible offenders in Level 2 and Level 3 by category (yearly total)** that affected this and previous years' data.

The annual data request sent to MAPPA areas asks for the total number of MAPPA offenders managed at Level 2 or 3 throughout the year and for those offenders managed at more than one level, for them to be counted at the *highest* level at which they were managed in the year.

Data provided by one MAPPA area calculated this figure by taking the number of offenders at each level on 31 March of the relevant year and adding to this any who ended MAPPA management during the year. This meant that offenders were recorded at the level they were on 31 March or the level they had been when MAPPA management ended and were therefore effectively counted at the *most recent* level that they had been managed during the year. As offenders will tend to be moved to lower levels over the course of management, this resulted in the figures in this table showing an undercount of offenders managed at Levels 2 and 3. Correct data have been sourced back to 2012/13 and **Table 4** revised with these figures from 2012/13 onwards. **Table 4** now shows these revised figures with a break in the time series.

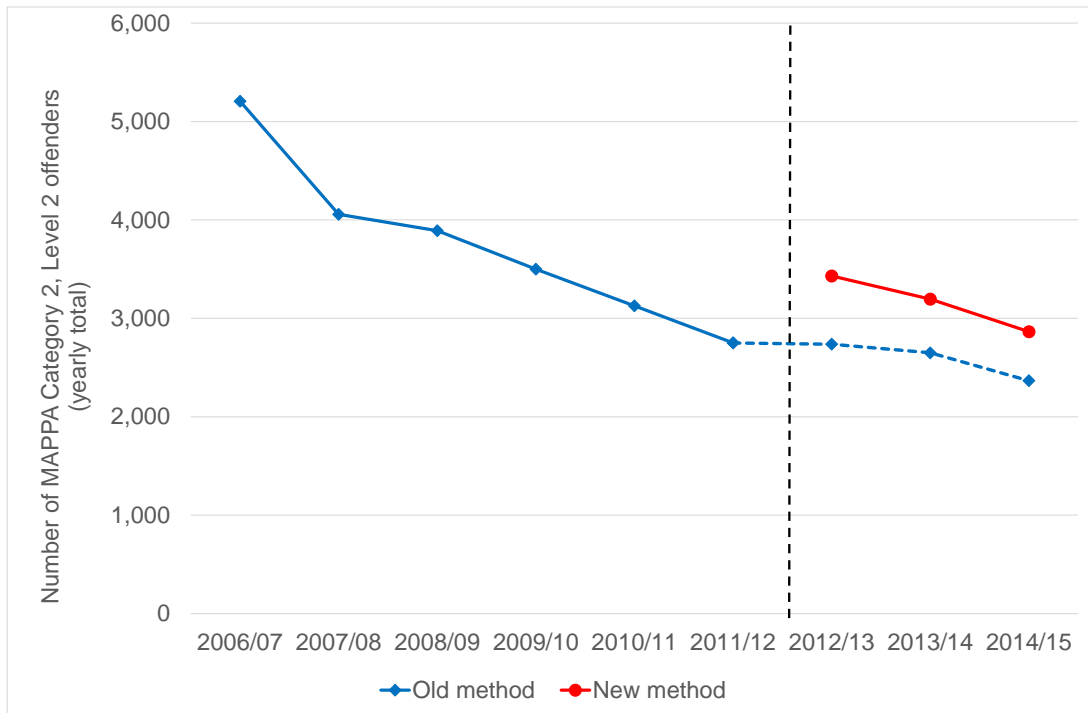
This error had no effect on the number of Category 1 Level 2 and Level 3 offenders. It also had a limited effect on Category 3 offenders as the main effect was to count offenders at a lower level and there is no Level 1 in this category for them to be incorrectly counted as.

The main effect was on the number of Category 2 Level 2 and Level 3 offenders which were undercounted prior to the revisions being made. The table below shows the numbers in **Table 4** for 2014/15 using the old and new methods to indicate the difference between them.

	Category 1		Category 2		Category 3		Total	
	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3	Level 2	Level 3
2014/15 (old method)	2,131	216	2,366	191	958	109	5,455	516
2014/15 (new method)	2,131	216	2,865	226	959	109	5,955	551
Difference	-	-	21% ↑	18% ↑	<1% ↑	-	9% ↑	7% ↑

**Figure 3** shows the impact on the long-term trend in the number of offenders managed at Category 2 Level 2 where the impact was greatest. As this undercount was consistent over time, the effect is a step-change in 2012/13 with a continuation of the previous trend after this.

**Figure 3: Number of MAPPA Category 2 Level 2 offenders under old and new counting method (financial year total)**



Additional data quality checks were carried out to assess whether this error was present in data supplied by other MAPPA areas and the methods were reviewed by a selection of areas with figures that suggested a possible undercount. None of these areas used the incorrect counting method identified.

These revisions have also resulted in a break in the time series for **Table 7a**: Offenders managed at Level 2 and Level 3 returned to custody for a breach of licence.

## Data sources, quality and revisions

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

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

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

## Explanatory notes

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

### **Symbols and conventions**

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

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

## Definitions

**Breach of licence** – Since 1 June 2014, offenders who are aged 18 and over and released into the community following a period of imprisonment will be supervised by either the National Probation Service or a Community Rehabilitation Company, subject to a licence with conditions. If the offender is found to have failed to comply or breached those conditions, action may be taken to recall the offender back to custody.

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

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

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

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

- where a MAPPA offender managed at Level 1 is charged with committing an offence of murder, manslaughter or rape, or attempting to commit murder or rape; or
- where a MAPPA offender managed at any level is charged with one of the serious offences listed in Probation Instruction 15/2014<sup>6</sup>; or
- where it is assessed that it would be in the public interest to undertake a review.

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

The MAPPA SCR should identify whether there are lessons to be learned from the way in which the case was managed and how they will be acted

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

upon. A MAPPA SCR and Probation SFO review (see below) may be conducted simultaneously.

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

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

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

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

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

- The offender is charged with perpetrating or attempting to carry out one of the most serious offences, i.e. murder, manslaughter, or another offence causing death, rape, or a sexual offence against a child under 13 (including attempted offences).
- The offender is charged with another offence in Schedule 15 to the Criminal Justice Act 2003, except Section 18 assault, **and** his or her risk of serious harm has been assessed as high or very high during the current sentence, or he or she has not been subject to a risk assessment during the current sentence.

A discretionary SFO Review may be carried out where:

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

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



## Contact points for further information

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

Tel: 020 3334 3536

Other enquiries about these statistics should be directed to:

**Phil Hall**

Offender Management and Public Protection Group

National Offender Management Service

8<sup>th</sup> Floor

102 Petty France

London

SW1H 9AJ

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

General information about the official statistics system of the UK is available from [www.statistics.gov.uk](http://www.statistics.gov.uk)



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