

Probation Board for Northern Ireland Caseload Statistics Report

**Financial Year
2016/17**

Published May 2017



Introduction

This report provides statistics on the PBNI caseload for the 2016/17 financial year (1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017). Throughout the report comparable statistics are provided for 2011/12 to 2015/16 and percentage change figures are provided between 2015/16 and 2016/17.

Statistics on the number of reports completed, the number of new orders made, and victim information scheme registrations cover the entire financial year (i.e. 1st April – 31st March). Statistics on the total caseload are on a point in time basis, i.e. as at the end of the financial year (31st March). The tables presented in this report are available to download from the PBNI website (www.pbni.org.uk/about-us/statistics-research/).

The data presented in this publication is drawn from the PBNI's case management system (PIMS). Although care is taken when processing and analysing to quality assure the data, the data is subject to inaccuracies inherent in an administrative data recording system. Where percentages have been presented in this report they are subject to rounding.

We welcome comment and feedback on these statistics. If you would like to forward your views, contact PBNI Statistics & Research Branch at 02890 262400 ext. 2525, or e-mail: statistics&research@pbni.gsi.gov.uk.

Summary

Section 1: Reports (Page 3)

There were 9,040 reports (all report types) completed between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017. This represents an increase of 10% on 2015/16 (8,255).

Pre Sentence Reports, which assist judges in making a decision about the most suitable type of sentence, are the main type of report completed by PBNI. The combined total of Pre Sentence Reports (PSR) and Short Pre Sentence Reports (SPSR) completed during 2016/17 was 5,058, which is 2% higher than in 2015/16 (4,946). Likely reasons for this include a reduction in court activity in recent years and the clearing of a backlog of Crown Court cases due to a legal dispute in 2015. During the year SPSRs accounted for 6% of all Pre Sentence Reports (PSR & SPSR) completed.

Section 2: Total Caseload [Point in Time] (Page 6)

At 31st March 2017, there were 4,301 people subject to 4,716 orders on the PBNI caseload. The total number of people on the PBNI caseload is 2% higher than at the end of March 2016. More than three-quarters of people (78%) were allocated to PBNI teams in the community, with the remainder in custody (22%).

In terms of the 3 main types of community order under supervision, the number of people on Probation Orders under supervision has risen by 4%, the number of people on Community Service Orders has decreased by 5% and the number of people on Combination Orders is broadly comparable with the number at 31st March 2016.

The number of people on Determinate Custodial Sentences on the caseload has increased by 7%; again this may be explained by the clearing of the backlog of Crown Court cases from the legal aid dispute in 2015.

At the end of the 2011/12 financial year, PBNI were supervising a total of 4,441 people. At 4,301, the total number of people on the caseload at the end of the 2016/17 year is 3% lower.

- The total number of people under supervision for a community sentence at 31st March 2017 is broadly comparable with the previous year.
- The number of people on the PBNI caseload, subject to pre and post release supervision at 31st March 2017 is 2% higher than at the same point in the previous year.
- At 926, the number of people on the pre-release caseload has risen by 5% since 2015/16.

Section 3: New Orders (Page 11)

At 3,341, the number of new statutory orders added to the PBNI caseload between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 increased 8% in comparison with the number in 2015/16 (3,091).

In terms of the main community disposals, the number of Community Service Orders made in 2016/17 is 13% lower than in 2015/16, the number of Probation Orders made is 4% higher, and the number of Combination Orders made is 9% lower.

The number of new Determinate Custodial Sentences (DCS) made has increased by 113%, likely due to the clearing of the backlog of Crown Court cases from the legal aid dispute in 2015.

Section 4: Victims Information Scheme (Page 15)

There were 108 new registrations to the PBNI Victims Information Scheme during 2016/17. At the end of March 2017 there were 248 victims registered on the Scheme.

Annex 1: Definitions (Page 17)

Section 1: Reports

Section 1: Reports

**Figure 1: Reports* Completed – All Types and Pre Sentence Reports (Including Short PSRs):
Rolling 12 Month Total to end March 2017**

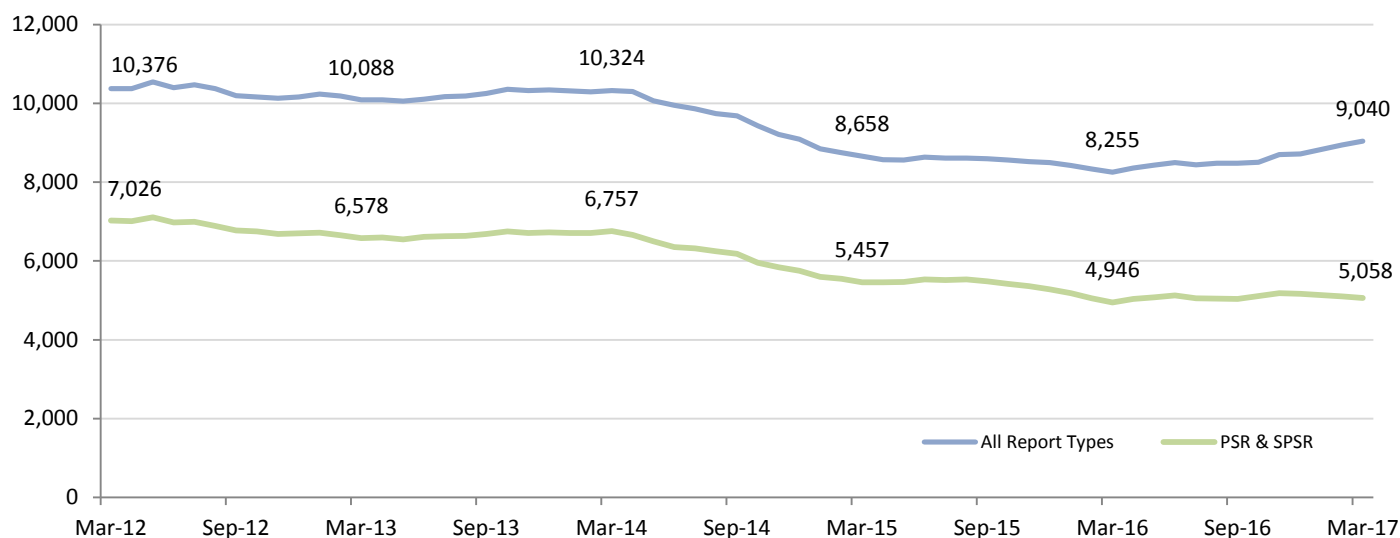


Table 1: Reports* Completed: 2011/12 to 2016/17

Type of Report	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	% change 2016/17 on 2015/16
Pre Sentence Report	6,096	5,565	5,877	4,885	4,445	4,734	+7%
Short Pre Sentence Report	930	1,013	880	572	501	324	-35%
Addendum Report	1,318	1,288	1,406	1,418	1,622	1,437	-11%
Breach/Recall/Revocation Reports	1,600	1,834	1,680	1,432	1,339	1,274	-5%
Parole Commissioners/Life Sentence Unit Reports	137	166	94	28	10	80	-
Other**	295	222	387	323	338	1,191	+252%
Total Reports	10,376	10,088	10,324	8,658	8,255	9,040	+10%

- Percentage change is not shown as the denominator is less than 50.

*All Report Types. Excludes explanatory letters to courts. **Includes Home Circumstances Report, Probation Officers Report, Magistrates' Court Report, Prison Release Plan, and Home Leave Report.

- There were 9,040 reports (all report types) completed between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017. This represents an increase of 10% on 2015/16 (8,255).
- The number of Pre Sentence Reports (PSRs) completed has increased by 7% (2015/16: 4,445 to 2016/17: 4,734), while the number of Short Pre Sentence Reports (SPSRs) completed has decreased by 35% (2015/16: 501 to 2016/17: 324).
- The combined total of PSRs and SPSRs completed during 2016/17 was 5,058, which is 2% higher than in 2015/16 (4,946).
- SPSRs, which are mainly provided to Magistrates' Courts, accounted for 6% of all Pre Sentence Reports (PSRs & SPSRs) completed during 2016/17.
- The majority of PSRs and SPSRs completed during 2016/17 were provided to Magistrates' Courts (66%), with 32% provided to Crown Court.
- The number of PSRs and SPSRs completed for Magistrates' Courts during 2016/17 is 19% lower than in 2015/16 (2015/16: 4,112, 2016/17: 3,321), while the number completed for Crown Court is 145% higher (2015/16: 659, 2016/17: 1,613) due to the legal dispute leading to a backlog of Crown Court cases in 2015.

Figure 2: Age of people* on whom a PSR/SPSR was completed: 2016/17

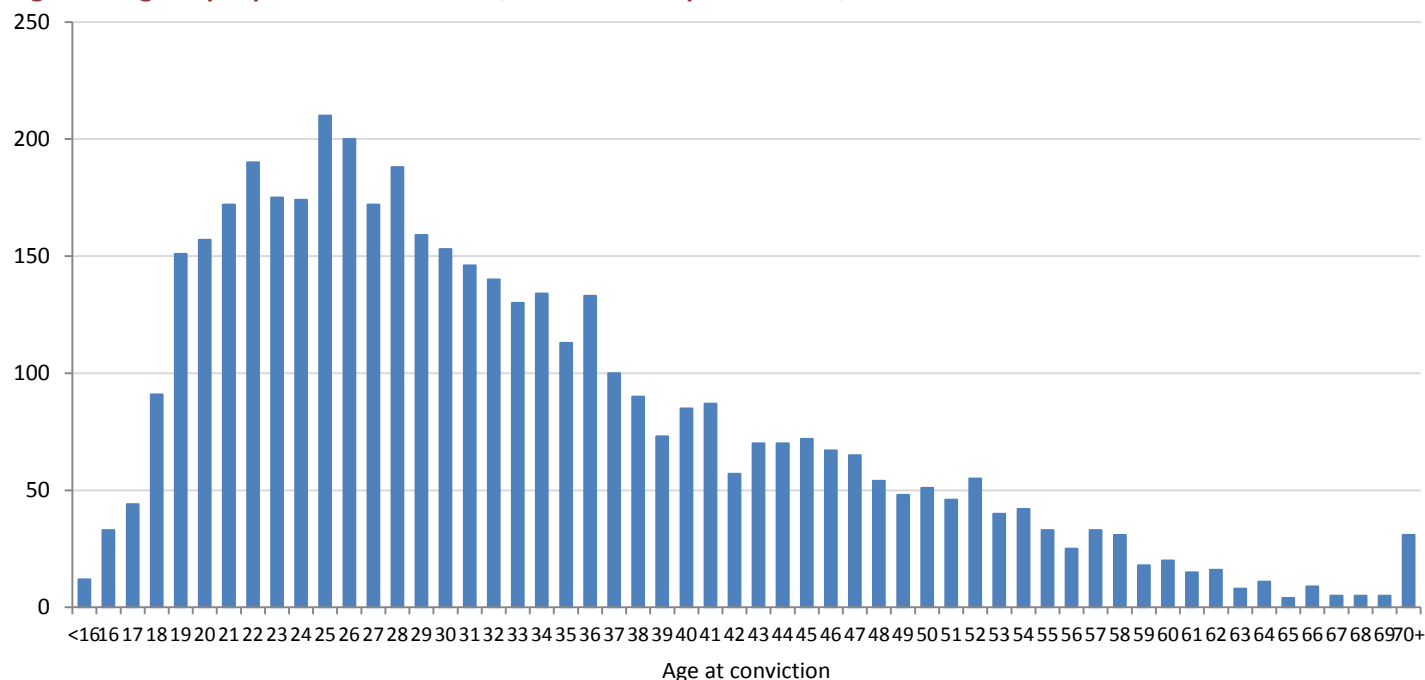


Table 2: Gender and Age profile of people* on whom a PSR/SPSR was completed: 2016/17

2016/17	N	%	No. per 1,000 NI population**
Female	619	14%	0.8
Male	3,899	86%	5.0
Less than 18	89	2%	0.5
18-19	242	5%	5.0
20-24	868	19%	7.2
25-29	929	21%	7.5
30-39	1,212	27%	5.0
40-49	675	15%	2.7
50-59	374	8%	1.5
60 +	129	3%	0.3
Total People	4,518	100%	2.8

*Each person is counted only once within the year. For those people on whom more than one report was completed during the year, age is taken at the date of their first report. ** Based on NISRA 2015 Population Estimates (those aged 10 & over)

- PBNI completed a Pre Sentence Report (including Short Pre Sentence Report) on 4,518 people during 2016/17. This equates to a rate of 2.8 people per 1,000 in the Northern Ireland population**.
- At 86%, the majority of those on whom a PSR/SPSR was completed during 2016/17 were male.
- In terms of age, the median age of those on whom a PSR/SPSR was completed was 30. Those aged 20-39 accounted for two-thirds of those on whom a PSR/SPSR was completed during the year (3,009 people, 67%).

Section 2: Total Caseload [Point in Time]

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Figure 3: Total Caseload at Point in Time 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

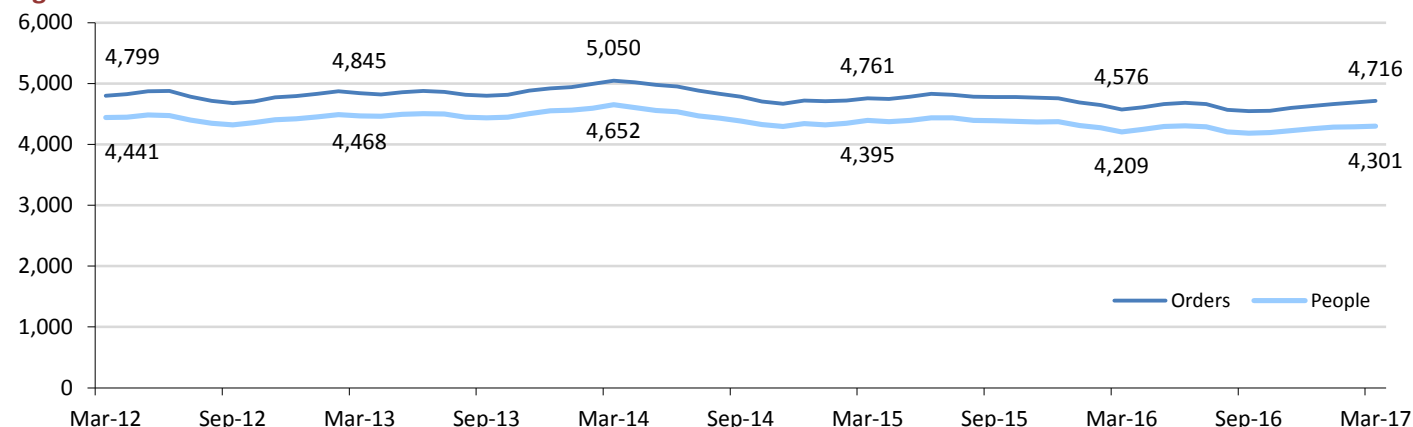


Table 3: Number of People on the caseload at Point in Time by sentence type*: 31st March 2012 – 31st March 2017

Number of People*	31 Mar 2012	31 Mar 2013	31 Mar 2014	31 Mar 2015	31 Mar 2016	31 Mar 2017	% change 31 Mar 2017 on 31 Mar 2016
All Community Sentences	2,821	2,616	2,525	2,248	2,354	2,347	0%
Pre-release	939	1,085	1,225	1,119	867	926	+5%
All post-release supervision	648	765	925	1,048	969	963	-1%
All pre and post-release supervision	1,581	1,836	2,141	2,156	1,831	1,878	+2%
Non Statutory supervision	99	80	33	28	12	13	-
All PBNI supervision	4,441	4,468	4,652	4,395	4,209	4,301	+2%

- Percentage change is not shown as the denominator is less than 50. * Each person is counted once for each type of supervision, as a result individual categories will not sum to totals/subtotals, e.g. a person may be subject to a community sentence and post-release supervision.

- Table 5 shows the total number of people on the PBNI caseload is 2% higher than at the end of March 2016 (4,209).
- The number of people under supervision for a community sentence at 31st March 2017 is broadly comparable with the number at the end of 2015/16.
- The number of people on the PBNI caseload subject to pre and post-release supervision at 31st March 2017, i.e. those that have both a custodial and community element to their sentence, is 2% higher than the position at 31st March 2016, having increased in the preceding years to 2014/15 due to increasing numbers of people on the caseload who had been given one of the sentences arising out of the new sentencing framework in the Criminal Justice (NI) Order 2008 (Determinate/ Extended/ Indeterminate Custodial Sentences).
- At 926, the number of people on the pre-release caseload has risen by 5% since 2015/16. The number of people on post-release supervision is 1% lower than a year ago, and these figures are again likely influenced by the legal dispute in 2015.

Table 4: People at Point in Time: 31st March 2012 – 31st March 2017

Type of Supervision		31	31	31	31	31	31	% change 31 Mar 2017 on 31 Mar 2016
		Mar 2012	Mar 2013	Mar 2014	Mar 2015	Mar 2016	Mar 2017	
Orders	Combination Order	332	346	342	303	390	391	0%
	Community Service Order	915	841	760	643	708	674	-5%
	Custody Probation Order	356	220	141	95	78	69	-12%
	Determinate Custodial Sentence	702	1,048	1,381	1,432	1,138	1,215	+7%
	Juvenile Justice Centre Order	18	21	36	20	19	7	-
	Probation Order	1,698	1,523	1,517	1,360	1,344	1,393	+4%
	Other Orders*	1	19	4	5	50	121	+142%
Licences	Life Sentence/ Licence	248	246	252	253	251	254	+1%
	Sex Offender Licence	123	126	120	112	104	89	-14%
	GB Licence	48	47	45	60	52	51	-2%
Public Protection Sentences	Extended Custodial Sentence	101	143	174	193	192	194	+1%
	Indeterminate Custodial Sentence	13	21	29	30	34	37	-
Non-statutory	Inescapable Voluntary	24	26	24	23	10	12	-
	Remand/Sentence	75	54	9	5	2	1	-
Total People**		4,441	4,468	4,652	4,395	4,209	4,301	+2%

- Percentage change is not shown as the denominator is less than 50. * Includes Community Responsibility Order, Enhanced Combination Order, Supervision & Treatment Order, and Supervised Activity Order. **Unique count, an individual may be subject to more than one type of order and multiple orders of the same type.

- At 31st March 2017, there were 4,301 people subject to 4,716 orders on the PBNI caseload. Please be aware that an individual may be subject to more than one type of order and multiple orders of the same type.
- More than three-quarters of people (3,374, 78%) were allocated to PBNI teams in the community, with the remainder in custody (927, 22%).
- The table above shows the number of people on each type of order on the caseload at the end of the each financial year since 2011/12 and includes a year-on-year comparison between the position at 31st March 2017 and 31st March 2016.
- In terms of the 3 main types of community order under supervision; the number of people on Probation Orders under supervision has risen by 4% from 1,344 at 31st March 2016 to 1,393 at 31st March 2017. The number of people on Community Service Orders under supervision has fallen by 5% and the number of people on Combination Orders remains broadly similar. In addition to this there are 118 people under supervision subject to an Enhanced Combination Order as part of a pilot scheme which came into effect in October 2015.
- The number of people on Determinate Custodial Sentences on the caseload has increased by 7% from 1,138 at 31st March 2016 to 1,215 at 31st March 2017.
- The charts overleaf show the point-in-time trend by month for the main order types over the same period.

Figure 4: People on Probation Orders at Point in Time 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

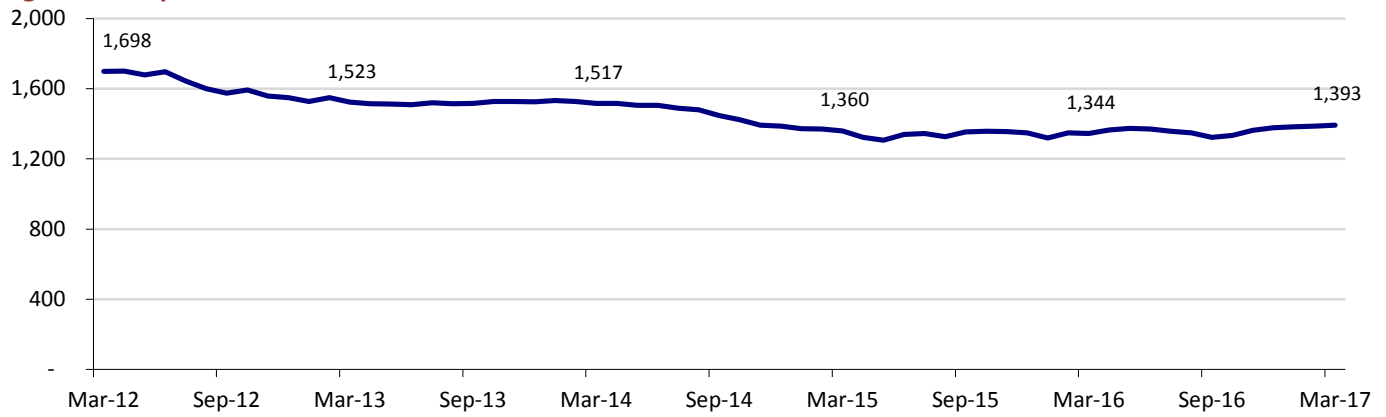


Figure 5: People on Community Service Orders at Point in Time 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

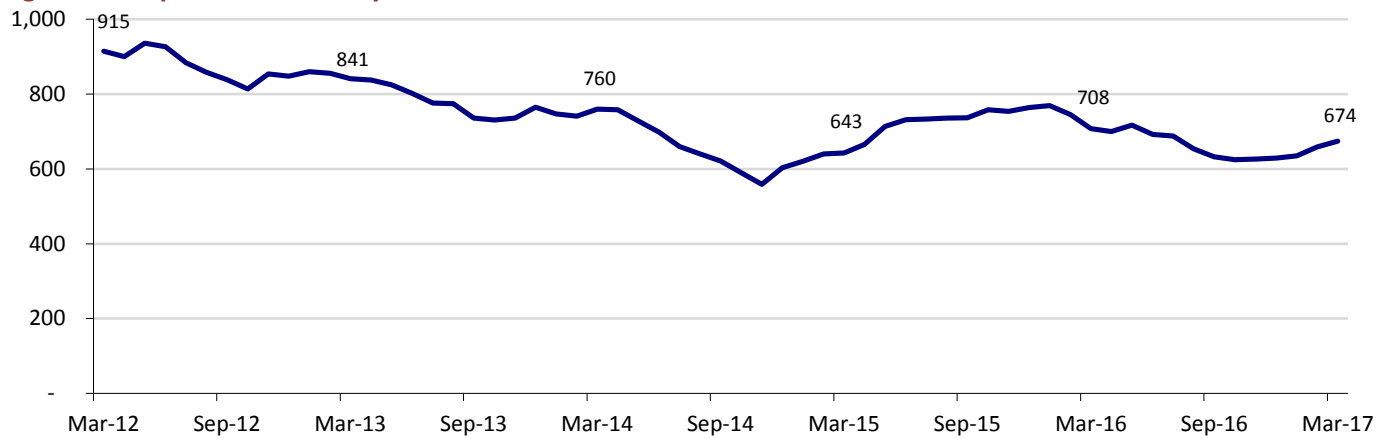


Figure 6: People on Combination Orders at Point in Time 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

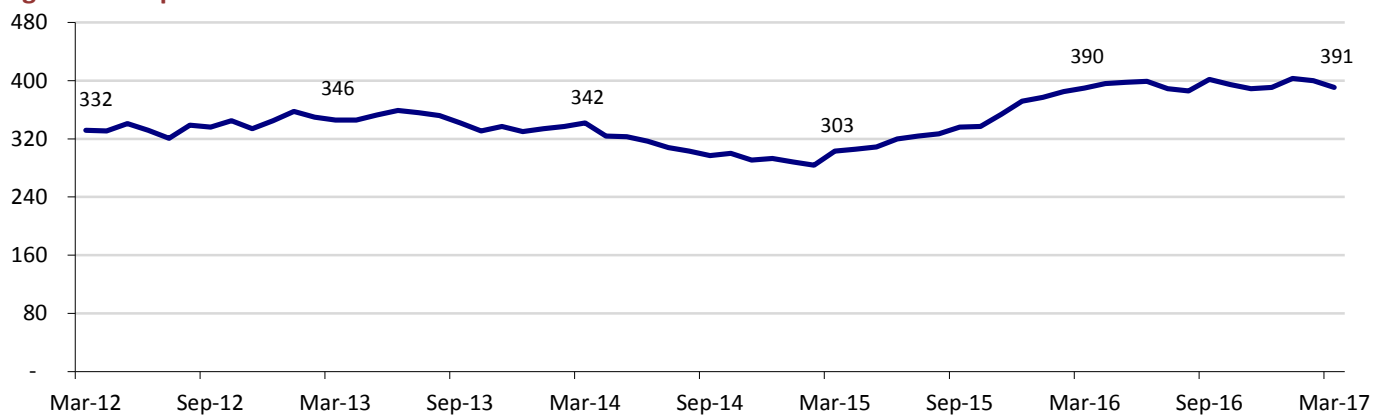


Figure 7: People on Custody Probation Orders & Determinate Custodial Sentences at Point in Time 31 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

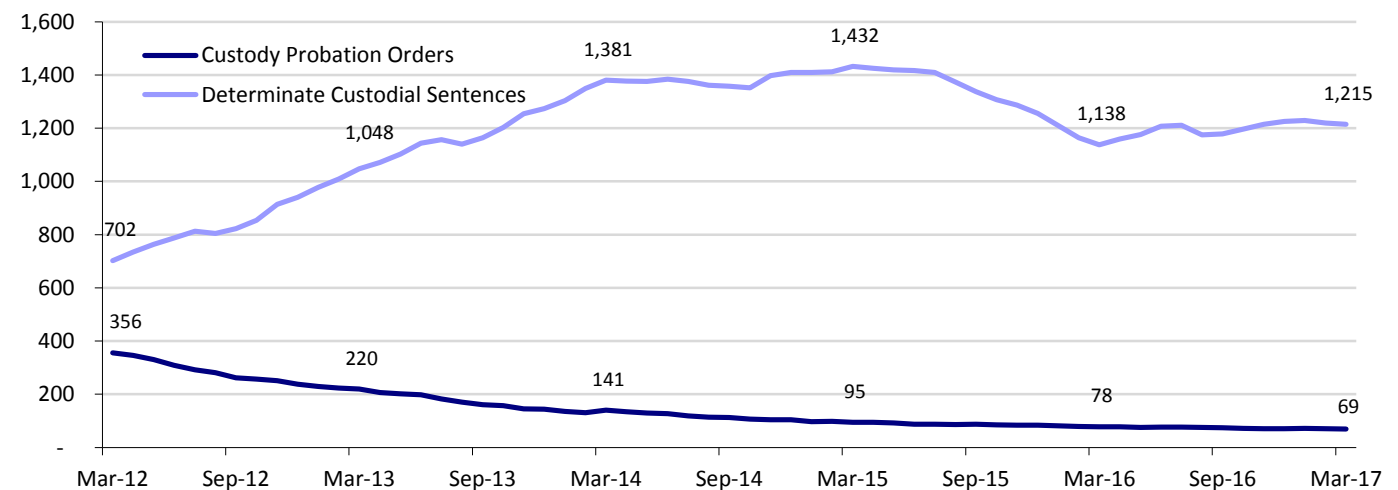


Figure 8: Gender and Age profile of offenders on the caseload at 31st March 2017

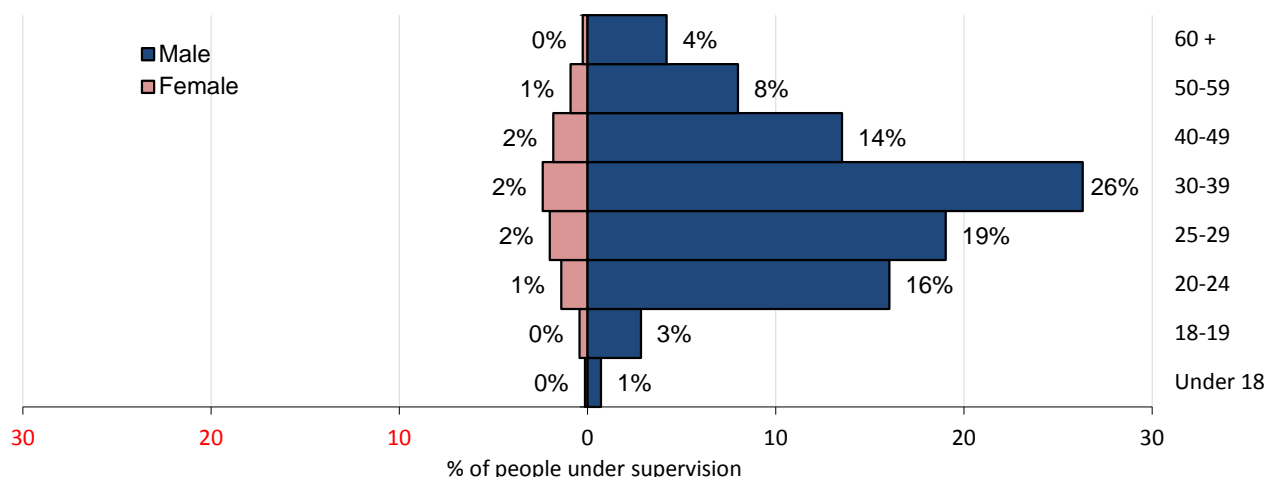


Table 5: Gender and Age profile of offenders on the caseload at Point in Time: 31st March 2012 – 31st March 2017

Number of people	31 Mar 2012	31 Mar 2013	31 Mar 2014	31 Mar 2015	31 Mar 2016	31 Mar 2017	% change 31 Mar 2017 on 31 Mar 2016	31 Mar 2017 Profile*
Female	472	453	437	420	399	400	0%	9%
Male	3,969	4,015	4,215	3,975	3,810	3,901	+2%	91%
Less than 18	87	90	82	60	51	37	-27%	1%
18-19	281	219	211	149	176	140	-20%	3%
20-24	1,142	1,076	1,056	903	772	750	-3%	17%
25-29	856	930	924	928	869	905	+4%	21%
30-39	986	1,033	1,119	1,100	1,105	1,234	+12%	29%
40-49	664	692	709	711	685	660	-4%	15%
50-59	296	301	390	392	379	383	+1%	9%
60 +	129	127	161	152	172	192	+12%	4%
Total People	4,441	4,468	4,652	4,395	4,209	4,301	+2%	100%

*Individual Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

- At 91%, males account for the vast majority of those on the caseload at 31st March 2017, with females accounting for 9%.
- The median age of those on the caseload at 31st March 2017 was 32.
- The chart above presents an age and gender breakdown of those on the caseload at 31st March 2017 and shows that three-fifths (61%) are males aged 20-39.
- At 927, the number of people aged under 25 on the caseload is 7% lower than at 31st March 2016 (996 people). The number of people on the caseload aged 25 and over (3,374) is 5% higher than the number at 31st March 2016 (3,210 people).

Figure 9: People under supervision in the community by Home Council Area: 31st March 2017

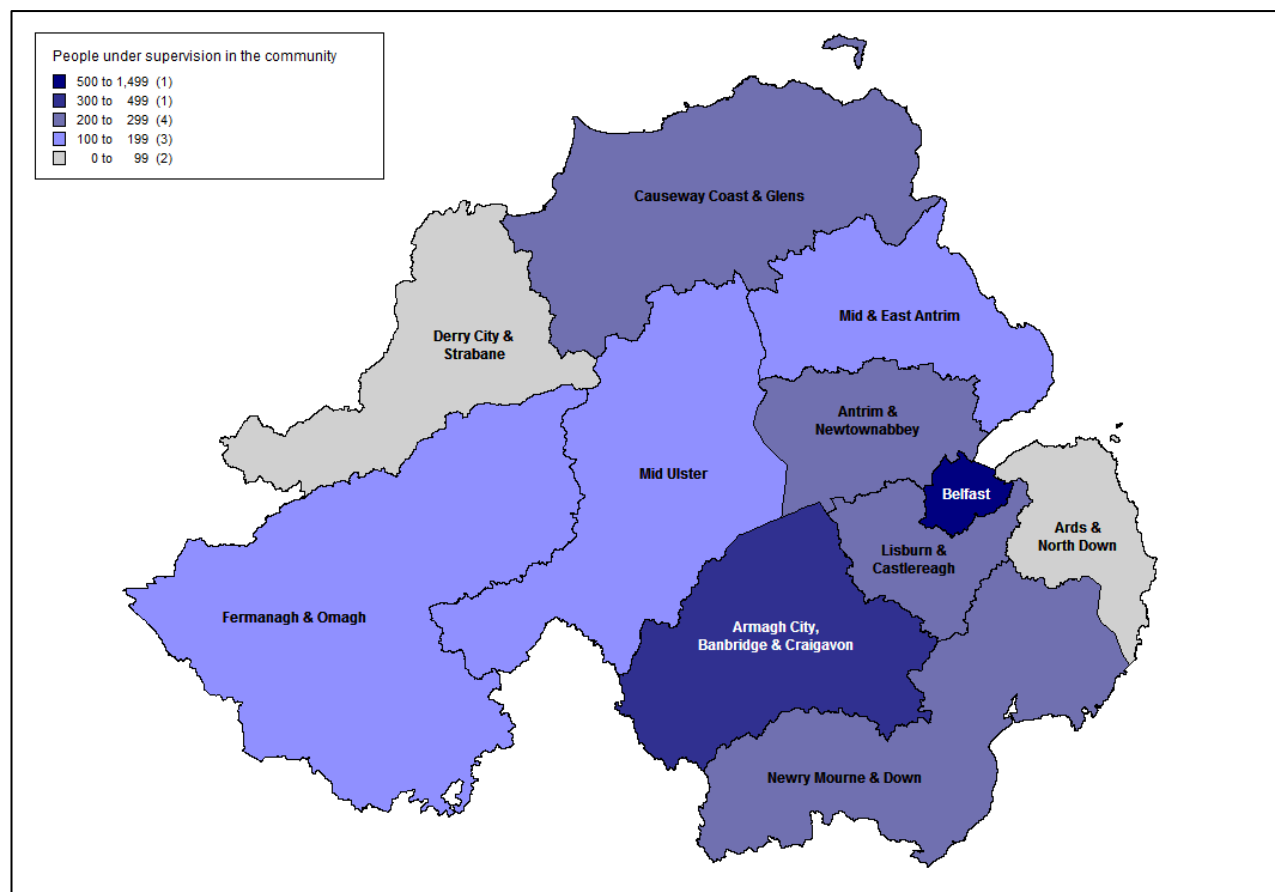


Table 6: Number of People under supervision in the community per 1,000 population by Home Council Area: 31st March 2017

Council	No. per 1,000 NI population*
Antrim & Newtownabbey Borough Council	1.8
Ards & North Down Borough Council	1.8
Armagh City, Banbridge & Craigavon Borough Council	1.7
Belfast City Council	3.9
Causeway Coast & Glens District Council	1.6
Derry City & Strabane District Council	1.9
Fermanagh & Omagh District Council	1.4
Lisburn & Castlereagh City Council	1.6
Mid & East Antrim Borough Council	1.6
Mid Ulster District Council	1.3
Newry, Mourne & Down District Council	1.5
Northern Ireland	2.0

* Based on NISRA 2015 Population Estimates (those aged 10 & over)

- More than three-quarters of people on the PBNI caseload at 31st March 2017 were allocated to PBNI teams in the community, with the remainder in custody. The map above shows the home council area of those under supervision in the community.
- The number of people under supervision in the community equates to 2.0 per 1,000 population. At 3.9 per 1,000 population, the rate was highest in Belfast City Council Area.

Section 3: New Orders

Section 3: New Orders ***

Table 7: New Orders Starting during the year: 2011/12 – 2016/17

Type of Supervision		2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	% change 2016/17 on 2015/16
Orders	Combination Order	317	316	286	249	365	333	-9%
	Community Service Order	1,552	1,456	1,360	1,048	1,149	1,003	-13%
	Custody Probation Order	44	30	36	20	12	15	-
	Determinate Custodial Sentence	530	640	809	628	291	621	+113%
	Juvenile Justice Centre Order	46	45	70	55	46	28	-
	Probation Order	1,384	1,218	1,260	1,006	1,114	1,153	+4%
	Other Orders*	2	57	5	7	51	112	+120%
Licences	Life Sentence/ Licence	17	10	10	8	4	10	-
	Sex Offender Licence	15	20	16	15	8	2	-
	GB Licence	16	21	16	29	20	25	-
Public Protection Sentences	Extended Custodial Sentence	51	50	44	31	27	35	-
	Indeterminate Custodial Sentence	10	9	7	5	4	4	-
Total Orders		3,984	3,872	3,919	3,101	3,091	3,341	+8%
Total People		3,660	3,558	3,584	2,849	2,846	3,046	+7%

- Percentage change is not shown as the denominator is less than 50.

*Includes Community Responsibility Order, Enhanced Combination Order, Supervised Activity Order, and Supervision & Treatment Order. Please note that a Supervised Activity Order pilot project operated during 2012/13 and an Enhanced Combination Order pilot operated during 2015/16 and 2016/17, which accounts the higher figures for Other Orders in these years. **Please note that a person can receive more than one new order during the year. ***New Non-statutory cases are not included in these figures.

- At 3,341, the number of new statutory orders added to the PBNI caseload between 1st April 2016 and 31st March 2017 is 8% higher than the number made in 2015/16 (3,091).
- In terms of the main community disposals, the number of Community Service Orders made in 2016/17 (1,003) is 13% lower than in 2015/16 (1,149), the number of Probation Orders made is 4% higher (1,153 in 2016/17 compared with 1,114 in 2015/16), and the number of Combination Orders made is 9% lower (333 in 2016/17 compared with 365 in 2015/16). In addition to this there were 108 Enhanced Combination Orders made in 2016/17 as part of a pilot scheme which came into effect in October 2015.
- The number of new Determinate Custodial Sentences (DCS) made has increased by 113% from 2015/16, this may be explained by the legal dispute leading to a backlog of Crown Court cases in 2015.
- During 2016/17 the average duration of the main types of statutory orders made was as follows;
 - Community Service Order: 131 hours,
 - Probation Order: 16-17 months,
 - Determinate Custodial Sentence: 15-16 months prison, 16-17 months' probation,
 - Combination Orders: 16-17 months' probation and 88 hours community service.
- The charts overleaf show the rolling 12-month total trend for all orders combined and for the main types of order.

Figure 10: All New Orders: Rolling 12 Month Total to end March 2017

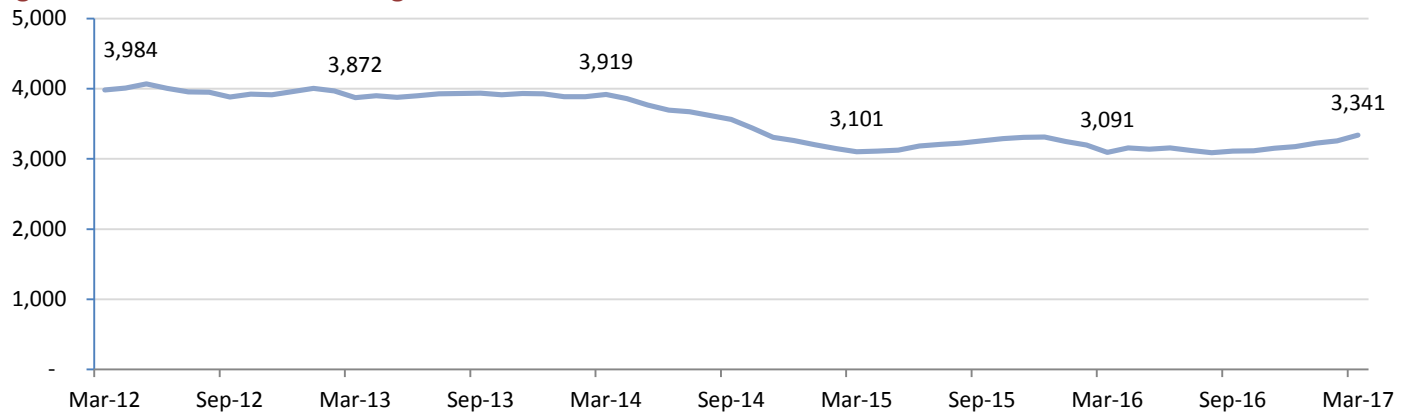


Figure 11: New Probation Orders: Rolling 12 Month Total to end March 2017

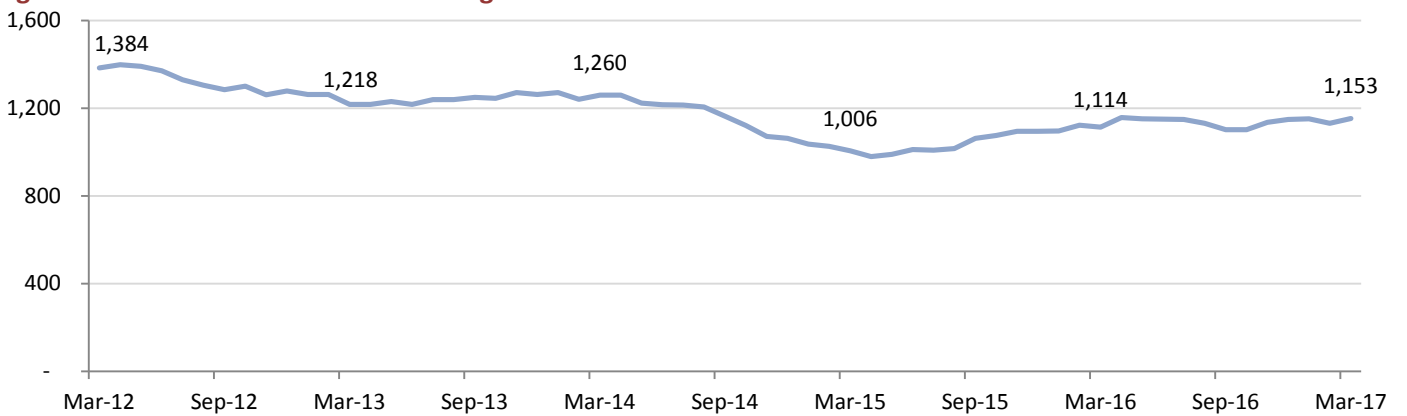


Figure 12: New Community Service Orders: Rolling 12 Month Total to end March 2017

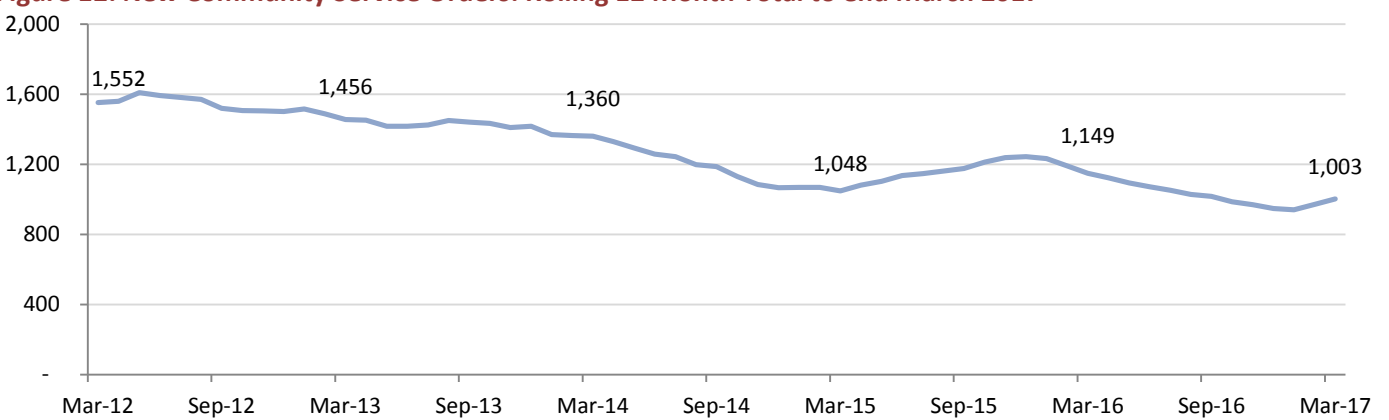


Figure 13: New Determinate Custodial Sentences: Rolling 12 Month Total to end March 2017

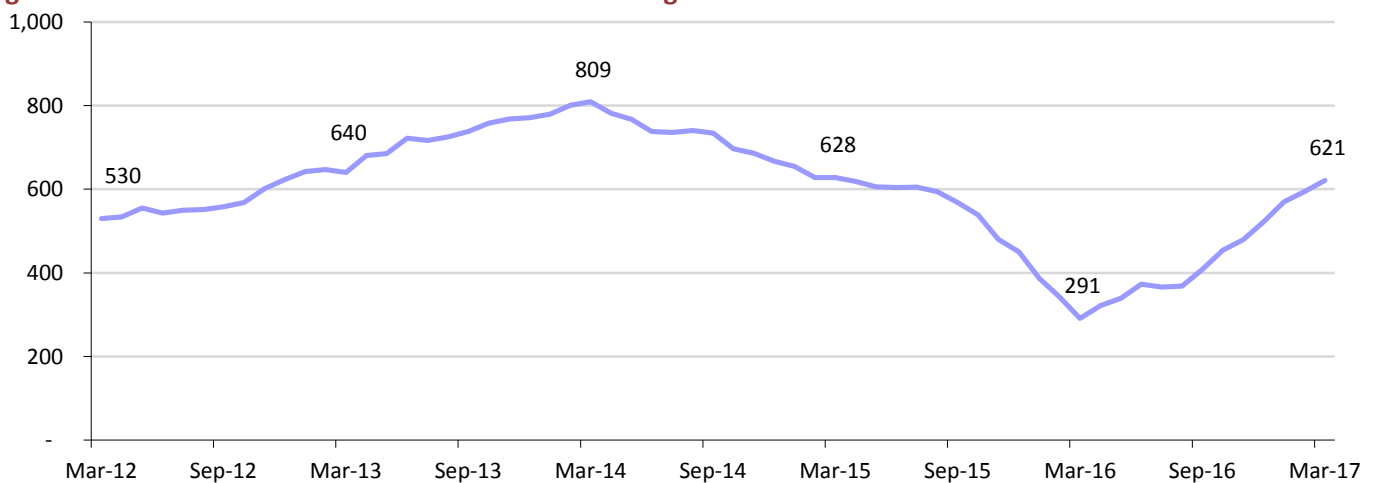


Figure 14: Age of people* given a new order: 2016/17

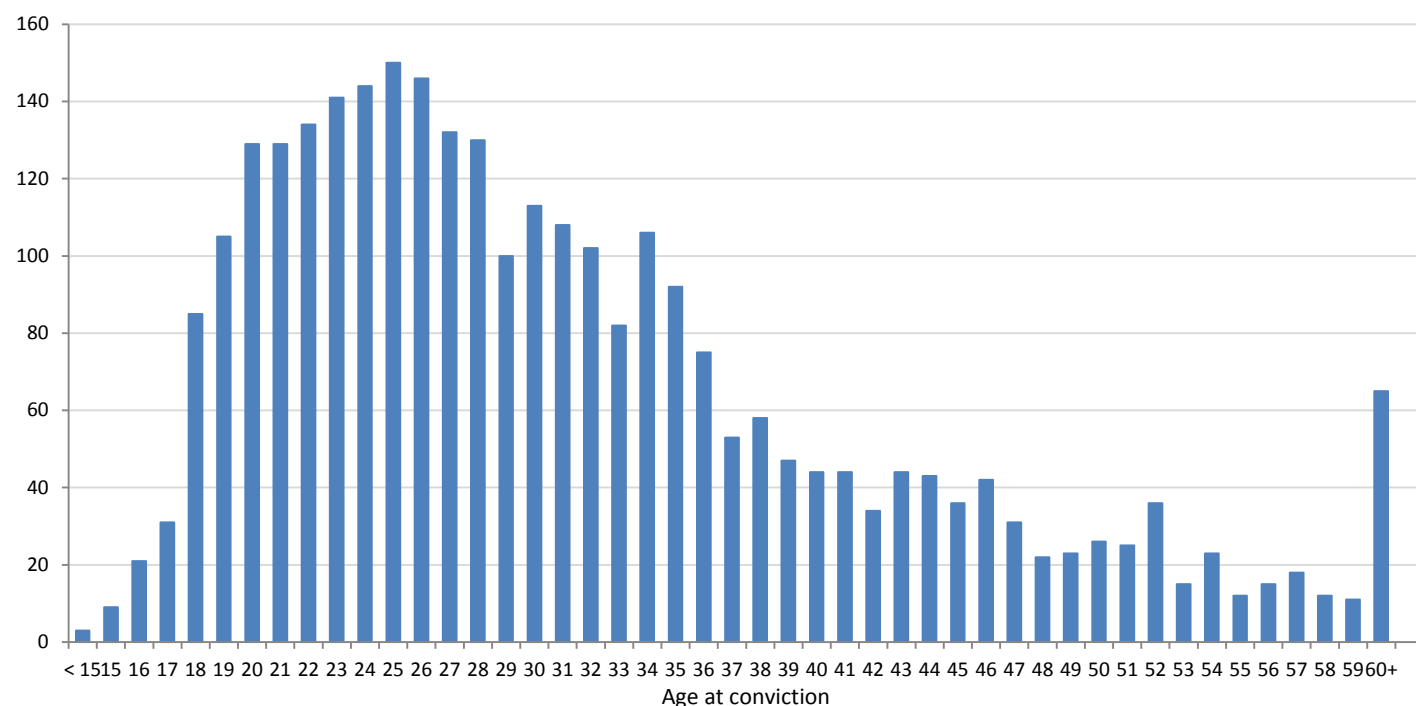


Table 8: Gender and Age profile of people* given a new order: 2016/17

2016/17	N	%	No. per 1,000 NI population**
Female	378	12%	0.5
Male	2,668	88%	3.4
Less than 18	64	2%	0.3
18-19	190	6%	3.9
20-24	677	22%	5.6
25-29	658	22%	5.3
30-39	836	27%	3.5
40-49	363	12%	1.4
50-59	193	6%	0.8
60 +	65	2%	0.2
Total People	3,046	100%	1.9

*Each person is counted only once within the year. For those people receiving more than one order during the year, their age is taken at the date of their first conviction. ** Based on 2015 NISRA Population Estimates (those aged 10 & over)

- During 2016/17 there were 3,046 people given an order at court which was added to the PBNI caseload. This equates to a rate of 1.9 people per 1,000 in the Northern Ireland population ** .
- At 88%, the vast majority of those given an order at court which was added to the PBNI caseload during 2016/17 were male.
- In terms of age, the median age was 29 and those aged 20 to 39 accounted for seven in ten of those given an order at court (2,171 people, 71%).

Section 4: PBNI Victim Information Scheme

Figure 15: New Registrations to the PBNI Victim Information Scheme by month: 1 March 2012 to 31 March 2017

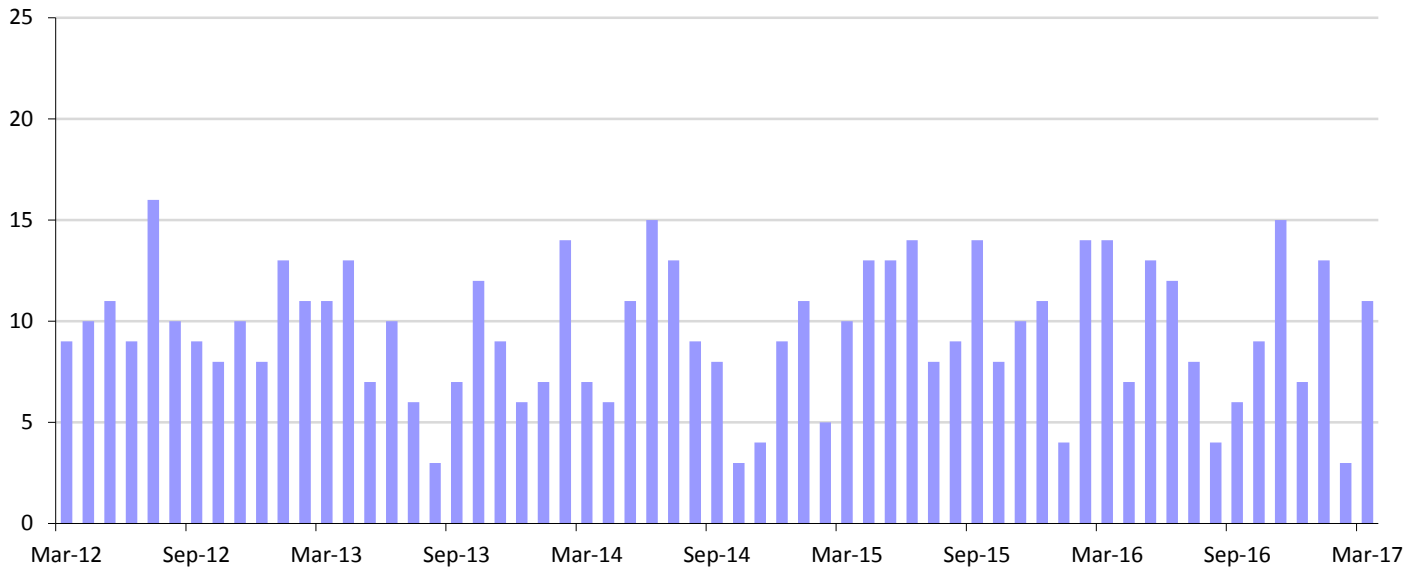


Table 9: Work completed by the PBNI Victim Information Scheme*: 2011/12 to 2016/17

	2011 /12	2012 /13	2013 /14	2014 /15	2015 /16	2016 /17	% change 2016/17 on 2015/16
New Registrations	112	126	101	104	132	108	-18%
No. of victim reports completed for the Parole Commissioners	9	10	12	20	4	7	-

- Percentage change is not shown as the denominator is less than 50.

Please note that Victim Registrations are person based, each person may have multiple contacts and reports across different years.

*This information relates to the PBNI Victim Information Scheme only, i.e. it does not include statistics relating to the co-located NI Prison Service or Department of Justice Victims Schemes.

- At the end of March 2017 there were 248 victims registered on the PBNI Victim Information Scheme.
- During 2016/17, there were 108 new registrations to the Scheme, which is 18% lower than the position in 2015/16 (132).

Annex 1: Definitions

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A **Combination Order** is a sentence that combines a Probation Order and a Community Service Order. The period of Probation supervision can last from 1 to 3 years. The Community Service part of the Order can range from 40 to 100 hours and must be completed as instructed.

A **Community Service Order** requires an offender to do unpaid work in the community. It may be given to someone 16 or over if the offender consents, and lasts between 40 hours and 240 hours and must be completed within 12 months.

A **Custody Probation Order** requires an offender to serve a period of imprisonment followed by a period of supervision in the community (the period of supervision will be 1 to 3 years commencing on date of release), and is unique to Northern Ireland. This order cannot be made unless the offender consents. Although Custody Probation Orders remain on the statute books, Determinate Custodial Sentences were made available from 1 April 2009. This is only a valid disposal where the offence was committed prior to April 2009.

A **Determinate Custodial Sentence** requires an offender to serve a period of imprisonment followed by a period of supervision in the community. The court will specify the length of both custody and community supervision at sentencing. This will be the standard determinate sentence for all offenders, and has been available to the courts from 1 April 2009.

An **Enhanced Combination Order** is an intensive pilot project with a focus on rehabilitation, reparation, restorative practice, and desistance, and has been available to two of the court divisions from October 2015. The period of Probation supervision can last from 1 to 3 years. The Community Service part of the Order can range from 40 to 100 hours and must be carried out at an accelerated pace.

An **Extended Custodial Sentence** may be given at court if the offender has been convicted on indictment of a specified offence, where a life sentence or Indeterminate Custodial Sentence is not appropriate. The court must be of the opinion that there is a significant risk that the offender will re-offend and that such re-offending is likely to cause serious harm to members of the public.

The sentence involves a portion of time spent in custody (at least 1 year) and a period of time under licence conditions (extension period).

ECS prisoners will be referred to the Parole Commissioners of Northern Ireland (PCNI) approximately 6 months prior to the mid-point of their sentence and must demonstrate that they can be safely released into the community. If PCNI direct release, the prisoner will remain on licence for the remainder of the custodial term as well as the licence period set by the court.

A **GB Transfer Licence** – any individual subject to licence may, given the agreement of the Probation Board for Northern Ireland, transfer to Northern Ireland from another jurisdiction in Great Britain.

An **Indeterminate Custodial Sentence** may be given at court if the offender has been convicted on indictment of a specified offence, where a life sentence is not appropriate but an Extended Custodial Sentence is not sufficient. The court must be of the opinion that there is a significant risk that the offender will re-offend and that such re-offending is likely to cause serious harm to members of the public. No release date is given for an ICS. Offenders serving an ICS will be given a “tariff” date which is the earliest date that they may become eligible for consideration for release by the PCNI. The tariff is a minimum of 2 years. An ICS prisoner will remain in custody until they have demonstrated to the satisfaction of the PCNI that they can be released safely into the community.

Inescapable Voluntary refers to those offenders who continue to be supervised by PBNI on a voluntary basis following the end of their sentence, usually for the purposes of completing programmes. These are not statutory orders.

A **Juvenile Justice Centre Order** requires a young offender (aged between 10 and 17 years) to spend time, normally three months, in a Juvenile Justice Centre and then be supervised in the community by a probation officer, normally for three months.

A **Life Sentence Licence** means an offender serving a life sentence will be released from custody on licence. An individual must comply with the conditions of his licence in order to remain in the community and not be returned to custody.

A **Probation Order** can last between 6 months and 3 years, and puts the offender under the supervision of a Probation Officer for that period. The order may have extra requirements. Offender consent is required.

Remand/Sentence - refers to persons who are remanded in custody awaiting sentence or who are subject to a custodial sentence not involving PBNI supervision on release with whom PBNI works in order to assess individual risks and needs.

A **Sex Offender Licence** – under article 26 of the Criminal Justice (Northern Ireland) Order 1996 makes provision for all offenders convicted of a sexual offence to be released on licence under the supervision of a Probation Officer.

A **Supervised Activity Order** requires an offender to do unpaid work in the community. It may be given to someone 16 or over if the offender consents, and lasts between 10 hours and 100 hours and must be completed within 12 months.

A **Supervision and Treatment Order** requires the specified person to be under supervision for a period of not more than 2 years; and to submit, during that period to treatment under the direction of a medical practitioner with a view to the improvement of his mental condition.