The Parole Board
An Bhoird Pharúil

The Parole Board
Annual Report 2005

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Chairman's Foreword

The Parole Board has now finished four years of work. This is the 4th Annual Report which I have the privilege of presenting to the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform and to the public.

It must first be understood that the only cases in which the Parole Board has any function are where prisoners are serving a sentence of eight years or more. This of course includes persons sentenced to life imprisonment, the vast majority of whom have been convicted of murder. It is important therefore to realise that all of those prisoners who are dealing with the Parole Board have been convicted or have pleaded guilty to extremely serious offences and the Board are very conscious of this responsibility.

What is the appropriate length of time that a prisoner convicted of murder should serve before being considered for any form of temporary release? Well there is no doubt about two aspects of this. First of all it depends on the gravity of the offence because even the horrible offence of murder, which involves taking a person's life, can be attended by varying degrees of cruelty. All murders are horrible but there is no doubt whatever that some are committed in such ghastly circumstances that cause public revulsion even years after the offences have been committed.

Over the years the Board has reiterated the serious view it takes of the crime of murder. The fallacy that murderers only serve 8 or 10 years in prison must by now have been dispelled. The Board have made their position quite clear.

Tragically for this country murder has become a much more common crime. All too frequently we read in the newspapers of murders committed domestically, committed as a result of gang warfare, committed as a result of drug involvement and committed in so many different ways in connection with other unlawful but gainful activities. This is the other serious aspect which the Board must take into account. Those who commit murder must realise what they are facing.

Last year in my Foreword to the Annual Report I indicated that so common have murders become that human life has been cheapened and that the Board must react to that. The days of prisoners who have served 10 or 12 years expecting to be released from custody are now over. The sentence they must serve must be a long and salutary one. The Board must do everything it can to promote public confidence and to ensure that its attitude to the dreadful crime of murder will remain constant. The position of human life in society must be restored.

The circumstances under which murders are committed, of course, vary. The number of murders that are drug related is increasing. Nobody seems to contemplate the consequences of what they are doing. While the Garda Síochána are doing an excellent job in combating the influx of drugs into this country, the prevalence of drugs in the circumstances surrounding the commission of serious offences remains extremely high. Whilst the Board has every sympathy for the Gardaí in the great work they are doing in combating the drug environment in this country, the persons involved in this nauseous trade must realise what the consequences may be. The Board views with great dismay the fact that drugs are available in so many places of detention in the country. We have even seen examples of prisoners who went on drugs for the first time whilst in custody. Whilst this difficulty arises in other jurisdictions the information we have gathered reveals that it is far less prevalent than in Irish prisons and what can be done in other jurisdictions can surely be done here. The intention of the Minister and the prison service to cut out the availability of drugs in prisons must be fully supported.

The extravagant publicity given by the popular press to some murders can and does present a difficulty to the Board. Sometimes it exaggerates the circumstances under which a murder was committed. This obviously has an effect on public opinion. How should the Board react to it? Well the Board's reaction has and will remain that what is written in the public press and what appears on radio and television programmes will not influence the Board in its recommendations. The Board will deal with the cases on the information provided to it. If it wants more information, more psychological or psychiatric input, such will be obtained, but it will not take into account what the media have said in any case.

The gun and the knife have become quite commonplace. What should the authorities do about this? All persons convicted of offences of violence and found with a knife, or other weapon, in their possession should be dealt with very seriously. It is not only in the interests of the public that I make that suggestion. If a person is carrying a knife there is a temptation to use it. If it is used it may result in a death and if so then a long prison sentence must follow. Every step must be taken to restore human life to the position it once occupied.

If stern and salutary penalties are not imposed on persons who carry weapons that, when used, can endanger life, then the spiral of death on our streets will continue. The Gardaí must be given every support in their endeavours to stamp out the lawlessness that has too sadly arisen in our country in recent years.

In last year's Report we drew attention to the fact that if prisoners do what they can to rehabilitate themselves and attend such courses as are available - and there are now an ever increasing number of courses so available - then that must be reflected in the recommendations we make to the Minister for them.

The Board must respond to the prisoner who does his or her best for themselves. If a prisoner acknowledges his or her offence and makes significant progress with their own rehabilitation then, obviously within the parameters of the sentence he or she is serving, he or she should have access to whatever benefits are going.

Persons convicted of murder may have their cases referred to the Board after 7 years. It is inconceivable at this stage, however, that the Board would be contemplating any recommendation involving release for such persons. What it does for the prisoner is give the Board the opportunity to study in detail their crime, to meet with them on an individual basis and to ensure that a plan which they should follow is put in place. In turn, if a prisoner follows this plan and adopts the appropriate attitude it will lead to their serving the shortest possible period in custody. The fact that they have access to the Board should not give rise to unrealistic expectations as prisoners convicted of murder will still serve a long period of imprisonment.

Irish persons who commit crimes in England and Wales and are sentenced there may elect to serve their sentence here. This means that they are subject to the Irish Prison regime. The remission they get is only 25% compared to a far higher percentage in England and Wales in most cases up to 50%. In murder cases the tariff imposed on their sentence by the trial Judge (i.e. the number of years the Judge thinks they should be made serve before they can apply for parole), whilst noted, has no legal effect in this country.

There is one aspect of the English system of which the Board approves. Sentence management in the United Kingdom appears to start the moment the sentence is started. Thus prisoners are assessed, analysed, have psychological and, where appropriate, psychiatric examinations and are generally appraised very soon after the commencement of their sentence. This is the time that a scheme of sentence management is worked out. Details of the crime they have committed is still strong in their minds. This is the appropriate time that the corrective intervention for an offender should commence.

Sadly the same is not followed in this country. Sentence management does not typically commence until well into a prisoner's sentence. It is clearly less effective then and in many ways it must be realised that prisoners will do what they can to get released quicker. It is a matter which has caused concern to many members of the Board and one which the Board would like to see addressed.

While it is gratifying for the Board to see that over recent years there has been an effort to increase the number of psychologists working in the Prison Service, it is abundantly clear that there are still far too few.

Psychologists are very important to long-term prisoners seeking to rehabilitate themselves. Acknowledgment of and facing up to a prisoner's offending behavior remains a priority of the Board. The Board frequently require psychological assessments of prisoners. A risk assessment of prisoners who have committed crimes of violence is extremely important and it is hard for the Board to carry out its work in many cases as effectively as it would like. Every effort must be made to assist the Prison Service in the excellent work they are doing. The primary concern must be to enable them to carry out their work efficiently and effectively. It is a great advantage that the Board has, among its members, the Director General of the Prison Service. It enables frank discussions to take place and the Board always knows what is possible and what is not possible in any given circumstance.

The dedicated work of the Probation and Welfare Service has been commented on previously in the Board's Annual Report and again it is of great advantage that the Director of that service is a member of the Board. It is no harm that I should yet again pay tribute to that Service and to the people who work so assiduously and with such good humour and who do not always have the satisfaction of enjoying the results which they deserve. The quality of the reports from the Probation and Welfare Service which the Board sees is extremely high and the work done by the individual members of that Service within each and every prison is absolutely essential to the rehabilitation of prisoners and to the work of the Board. Without their work, the public would be placed at greater risk.

The Board wishes to acknowledge the contribution made by teachers, provided by County and City Vocational Education Committees, to improve the quality of learning amongst long term offenders, a number of whom lack any formal education on committal to prison. Some achieve high qualification during the period of imprisonment which can only contribute to their rehabilitation.

When the Board meets they can have available to them information and reports from many sources. First of all we hear from Prison Governors and they see to it that we get reports of the behavior of the prisoner in his given prison, his disciplinary record and the various educational milestones that he has achieved. In addition the Board wish to acknowledge the co-operation and facilities afforded to its members while conducting prisoner interviews and the continuing assistance of Governors and their staff in making the review process work. The input of the Prison Service generally is extremely helpful.

We have also available to us the report of the local Prison Review Committee. These are dedicated individuals who work in a caring way for the benefit of the prisoner and whose recommendations the Board greatly appreciates.

There has been a recent initiative whereby Prison Review Committees not only meet to consider a prisoner's case in the context of preparing a report for the Board but also for the purpose of following up on the implementation of the Minister's decisions. This development is most welcome and can only operate for the benefit of the prisoner and the Board and, indeed, the cause of sentence management generally.

The home circumstance report given to the Board deals with where a prisoner to whom temporary release may be granted would be able to live and it enables the Board to assess the consequences of their returning to the environment from which they came. Obviously, a prisoner on release from Prison is at his or her most vulnerable and therefore the support such prisoners get is extremely valuable. The Board recognise that the reintegration of long term prisoners is dependant on the availability of facilities and support services in the community. The Board wishes to acknowledge the contribution made by existing organisations, but they are too few and almost exclusively based in the greater Dublin region. The Board supports the recommendations contained in the National Economic and Social Forum Report entitled 'Re-integration of Prisoners' published in January 2002. If the recommendations are implemented, it will give the Board more options in considering and making recommendations in cases of long term and life sentence prisoners.

The interview of a prisoner, which is conducted by two members of the Board, is of the greatest importance. Prisoners are always interviewed as part of a first review and frequently now as part of a subsequent review, in particular where there is a substantial interval. The feedback from such interviews is absolutely necessary so the Board may make an informed judgment of the efforts a prisoner is making and his or her attitude to their offence and how far he or she have rehabilitated themselves. It enables the prisoner to put his or her case to the Board and demonstrates further how inclusive the process is.

All of the information, including all information available in relation to the victim or the victim's family is considered by the Board before they come to what is hoped is a rounded and well reasoned recommendation to the Minister in any given case.

During the year the Irish Prisons Inspectorate thought fit to criticise the Board on certain matters. It is, to express it very mildly, a matter of grave doubt as to whether the Parole and Temporary Release system within this country falls within the remit of the Inspectorate or not. The Board would certainly take the view that it does not. The Inspectorate, however, thinks that its brief extends far beyond prisons and the Prison Service themselves. Nonetheless it has thought fit to pass critical comments upon the Board.

The issues of delay to which the Inspectorate referred have already been adequately dealt with by the Board in its Annual Reports for 2003 and 2004 which the Inspectorate has obviously not studied.

Those prisoners who are considered for parole are all serving long sentences and the public risk which the release of such persons would involve is of paramount concern to the Board. The Inspector's comments would appear to be based on nothing more than anecdotal information from a few long term prisoners. Seeking the opinion of such prisoners on what the Board do or do not do is very much akin to seeking the opinion of turkeys on Christmas. The Board have their priorities and will not be deviated from them by opinions of others however sympathetic those opinions may be for the wrongdoers in question.

Perhaps more important are the statistics quoted by the Inspector. Here the Inspector, in his Report on his inspection of the Training Unit in March 2005 purported to set out the number of recommendations from the Board which had been accepted by the Minister. It is interesting to observe that the Inspector criticised the Board and then went on to suggest (wrongly) that the majority of the Board's recommendations were not accepted by the Minister. The Inspector's Report reads "……the Minister rejects the advice of the Parole Board in 98% of the cases."

In fact the true statistics are that the Minister, in the years from 2002 (in which the Board's first recommendations were made) to 2004, accepted in full some 89% of the recommendations made by the Board. The Minister also accepted in-part some 5% of recommendations made, and, in fact, rejected less than 5%.

The Board remain primarily concerned with the safety of the community and the rehabilitation of prisoners prior to planning for temporary release. The Board have stated (and there is no harm in restating) the fact that where prisoners are released on remission they are, for the most part, no longer under the care and supervision of the Probation and Welfare Service. In the Report of 2004 we recommended that the system of remission be revised and we are very happy that the Minister, with his customary directness, took that recommendation on board and already has a senior officer of his Department engaged on an entire review of the remission system.

Where a prisoner is released on temporary release before he or she has finished their sentence he or she then remains under the supervision of the Probation and Welfare Service who can do a great deal to ensure the success of his or her reintegration into the community as a free person.

Where a prisoner is released on remission, he or she is not subject to that control and support and is far more susceptible to outside agents and to resume the life he or she led before the prison sentence was imposed. This, of course, does not apply in the case of some sex offenders who are the subject of a post release order, under the provisions of the Sex Offenders Act, 2001. Prisoners given temporary release are, of course, subject to having that release terminated by the Minister for appropriate reasons.

If prisoners do not engage with the services that are available to assist their rehabilitation why should remission as at present constituted be available to them? The Board would, in many cases, like to see remission increased for non violent offences with a compensating supervision of the prisoner thus released. They feel that this would be more advantageous to the public at large and aid the prisoner on the road to rehabilitation.

Yet again I must express my sincere thanks and the thanks of all the Board to the Probation & Welfare Service, to the Prison Service, to the Garda Síochána and to all the other services that have been of so much help and assistance to us. The good work that they do is, in many cases, hidden from the public but it is skilled and it is meaningful and, as I said last year, the persons responsible are entitled to the satisfaction of knowing that their job has been well done and the Board would like to avail of this opportunity of paying public tribute to them.

We are grateful to the officials of the Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform for the assistance they give us. It is gratifying to see that the number of psychologists in the prison system is increasing and it is also gratifying to see the quality of the reports which these psychologists provide.

We are very anxious that support for victims of serious crimes should be continued and maintained. We therefore welcome the appointment of the Commission for Victims. We hope that it will be able to provide holistic support and assistance to the groups engaged in this work.

As Chairman of the Parole Board I am deeply grateful to my fellow Board members whose individual experience and expertise has produced a cohesive Board whose collective thinking and attitudes to the cases that come before them is both compassionate, considerate and responsible. Their time is given unstintingly. I am grateful to each and every one of them because their knowledge and their wisdom is, as I said in other years, at the very core of our activities.

Finally I must express my thanks to the permanent staff of the Board. Serving a somewhat demanding master like the Board is no easy task but our thanks to Allan Grant and his team, Alice Treacy and Colin Donovan, who are deserving of the greatest appreciation. They carry out their work under heavy pressure and the job always seems to be done.

They serve the Board well. They serve the public well.

Gordon Holmes

March 2006

INTRODUCTION

The Parole Board was established by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform to review the cases of prisoners with longer term sentences and to provide advice in relation to the administration of those sentences. The Board was appointed by the Minister on 4 April, 2001. The first meeting of the Board was held in July 2001 and the first prisoners were interviewed by members of the Board, as part of the review process, in November of that year.

This is the fourth annual report of the Parole Board and it relates to the Board's activities during 2005. During the year members of the Board were very pleased to attend the Eighth Annual Conference of the Irish Association for the Study of Delinquency.

Before the Board can review the case of any prisoner, his or her case must first be referred to it by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Generally, the cases of prisoners sentenced to eight years or more, but less than fourteen years, are reviewed at the half sentence stage. The cases of prisoners sentenced to fourteen years or more, including life, are reviewed after seven years has been served.

As a general principle, prisoners serving sentences for:

(a) Treason or attempted treason or murder or attempted murder to which section 3 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1990 applies (i.e. murder or attempted murder of a member of An Garda Síochána or the Irish Prison Service acting in the course of his or her duty);

(b) Murder or attempted murder done in the course or furtherance of an offence under section 6 of the Offences Against the State Act, 1939, or in the course or furtherance of the activities of an unlawful organisation within the meaning of section 18 (other than paragraph (f) of that Act);

(c) Murder or attempted murder, committed within the State for a political motive, of the head of a foreign state or of a member of the government or a diplomatic officer of a foreign State,

will not be eligible for review by the Board.

In addition, persons sentenced to a term of imprisonment for the possession of drugs under subsections 3A and 3B of section 27 of the Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 as amended by section 5 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1999 may also not be eligible for review by the Board.

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform may, however, refer any individual case to the Board for review.

The Board's review process is designed to be open and inclusive. A significant difference between the Board's process and that of its predecessor, the Sentence Review Group, is the general practice of providing copies of reports and other material to the prisoner whose case is being reviewed.

The cases of some 109 prisoners were referred to the Board during 2005. This is a substantial increase over the number of cases referred to the Board in 2004. Sixty six prisoners accepted an invitation to participate in the review process. In addition, 25 others had not yet been invited or had not responded to an invitation by the end of the year, due to time constraints. During 2005 the Board made recommendations to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform in 46 cases. In addition to dealing with new referrals, 54 cases, at various stages of the review process, were carried over from 2004 and some 34 cases were scheduled for a second or subsequent review. Second or subsequent reviews generally take place on an annual basis in the case of prisoners serving less than 10 years and within 3 years in other cases.

Staff of the Board continued to make presentations to and meet with groups of prisoners with a view to supporting the work of the Probation & Welfare and Psychology Services and in an effort to provide factual information about the Board's review process, directly to the prisoners involved. Representatives of the Board made a presentation to a delegation from Malaysia including the Deputy Minister for Internal Security on the development of parole and related matters in May 2005. In addition the Board participated in a meeting between AdVIC (Advocates for Victims of Homicide) and the Irish Prison Service in December 2005.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE BOARD

Dr. Gordon Holmes	Chairperson
Mr. John Kilcommins	Probation and Welfare Service *(from March to September 2005)*
Mr Michael Donnellan	Probation and Welfare Service *(from September 2005)*
Mr. Frank McCarthy	Community Representative
Ms. Lillian McGovern	Community Representative
Ms. Anne O'Gorman	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform *(to August 2005)*
Ms Mary Burke	Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform *(from September 2005)*
Mr. Tim O'Donoghue	Community Representative
Ms. Daisy O'Reilly	Community Representative
Mr. Brian Purcell	Irish Prison Service
Dr. Charles Smith	Central Mental Hospital
Mr. Martin Tansey	Community Representative

ALTERNATE BOARD MEMBERS

Mr Gerry McNally	Probation and Welfare Service
Mr Willie Connolly	Irish Prison Service (from December 2005)

STAFF OF THE SECRETARIAT

Mr. Allan Grant	Assistant Principal Officer
Ms. Alice Treacy	Higher Executive Officer
Mr. Colin Donovan	Clerical Officer

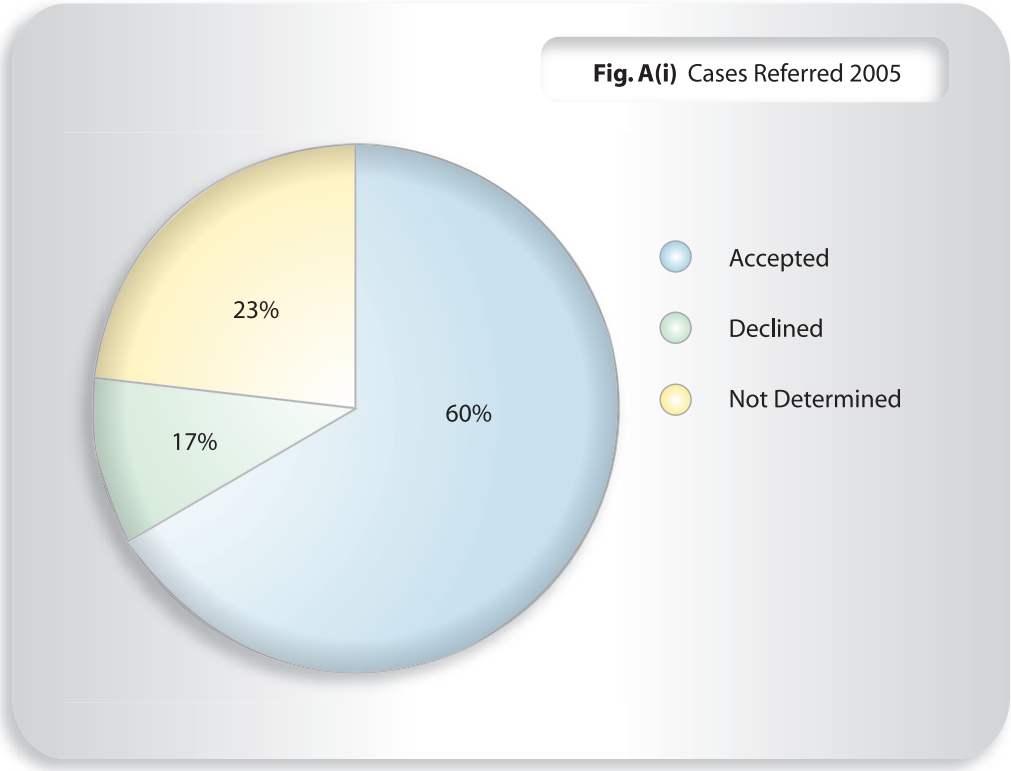
APPENDICES

Appendix A(i)

Cases Referred to the Board - 2005		
	Number of Cases	**%**
Cases referred to the Board for review	**100**	**100**
Cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was accepted	65(1)	59.63
Cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was declined	19	17.43
Cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was not determined(2)	25	22.94

Notes: (1) In addition 1 prisoner who, having previously declined an invitation to participate in the review process, accepted the invitation during 2005, bringing the total new cases to 66

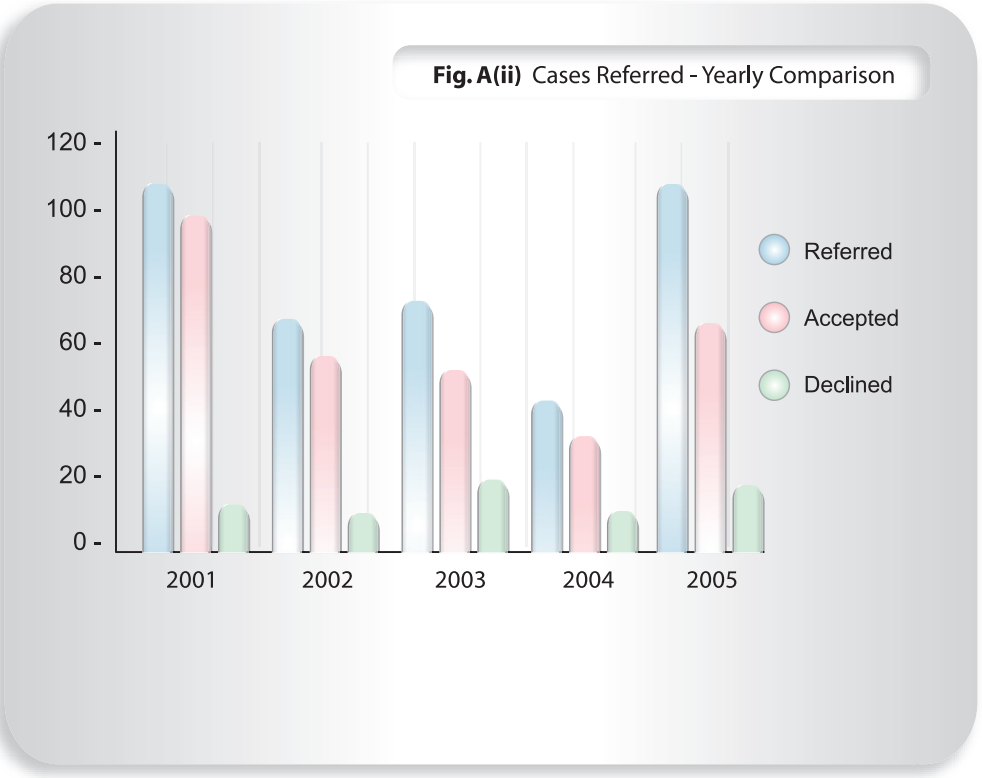
(2) 'Not determined' refers to cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was not made or responded to by the end of the year



Appendix A(ii)

Cases Referred - Yearly Comparison					
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Cases referred to the Board for review	113	67	72	43	109
Invitations to participate in the review process accepted	100	57	53	33(1)	65(1)
Invitations to participate in the review process declined	13	10	19	10	19
Cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was no determined(2)	0	0	0	0	25

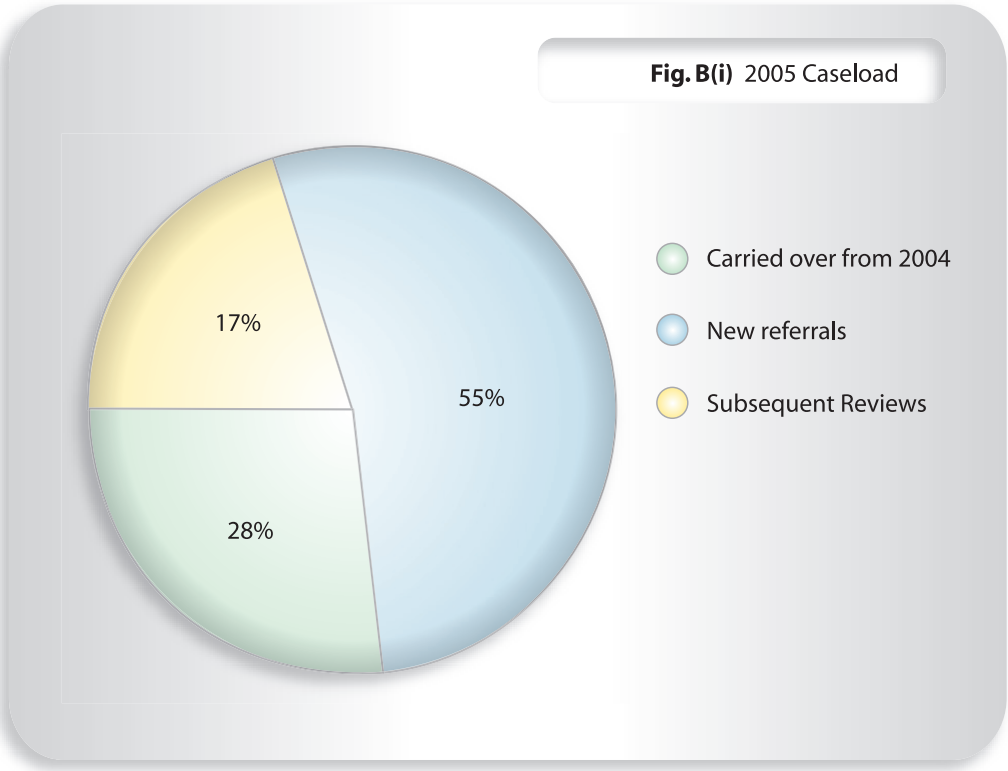
Notes: (1) In addition 1 prisoner who, having previously declined an invitation to participate in the review process, accepted the invitation
(2) 'Not determined' refers to cases in which an invitation to participate in the review process was not made or responded to by the end of the year



Appendix B(i)

2005 Caseload		
	Number of Cases	**%**
Cases referred to the Board for review	109	55.33
Cases carried over from 2004	54(1)	27.41
Cases for second or subsequent review	34	17.26
Total Caseload	**197**	**100**

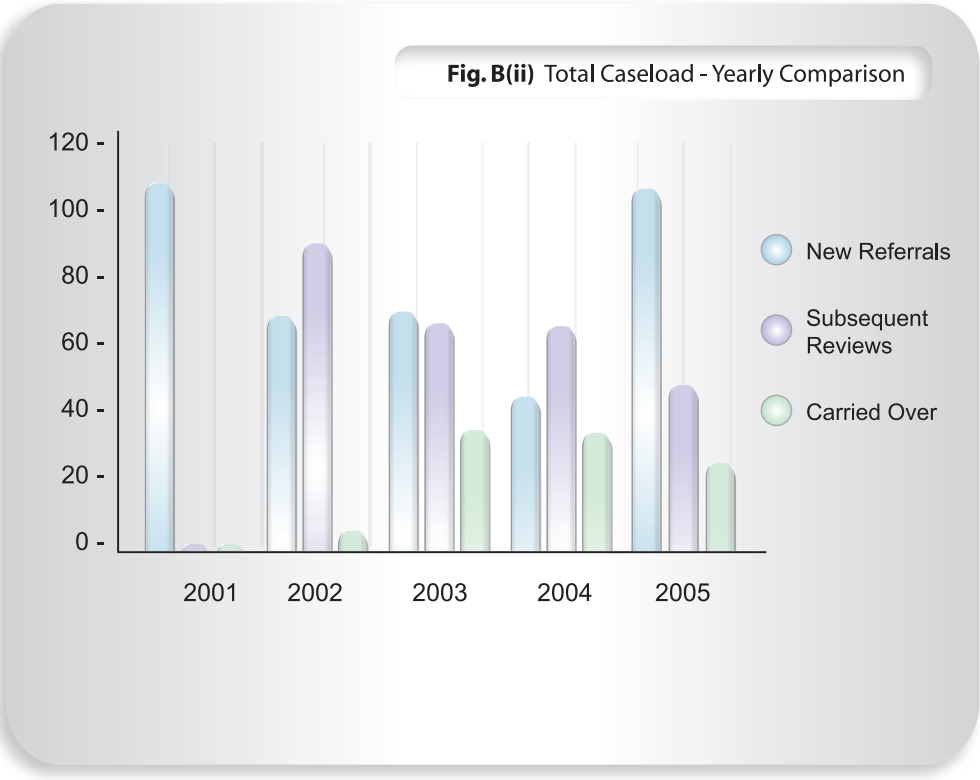
Notes: (1) In addition 1 prisoner who, having previously declined an invitation to participate in the review process, accepted the invitation during 2005



Appendix B(ii)

Total Caseload - Yearly Comparison					
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Cases referred to the Board for review	113	67	72	43	109
Cases carried over	0	93	67	64(1)	54(1)
Cases for second or subsequent review	0	3	35	35	19
Total Caseload	**113**	**163**	**174**	**141**	**197**

Notes: (1) In addition 1 prisoner who, having previously declined an invitation to participate in the review process, accepted the invitation during 2004 and 2005



Appendix C(i)

Case Review Progress - 2005		
	Number of Cases	**%**
Cases on hands at beginning of year	54	**100**
Cases for second or subsequent review	34	
Cases in which an invitation to participate was accepted in 2005(1)	66	
Cases in which a recommendation to the Minister was made	46	29.87
Cases where the prisoner was released by the Courts during review process	1	0.65
Cases where the prisoner withdrew from the review process	10	6.49
Cases on hands - i.e. at various stages of the review process and to be carried over to 2006	97	62.99

Notes: (1) In addition 1 prisoner who, having previously declined an invitation to participate in the review process, accepted the invitation during 2005
(2) In addition 1 other prisoner withdrew from the Parole Board process subsequent to a recommendation being made, making a total of 11 withdrawals in all

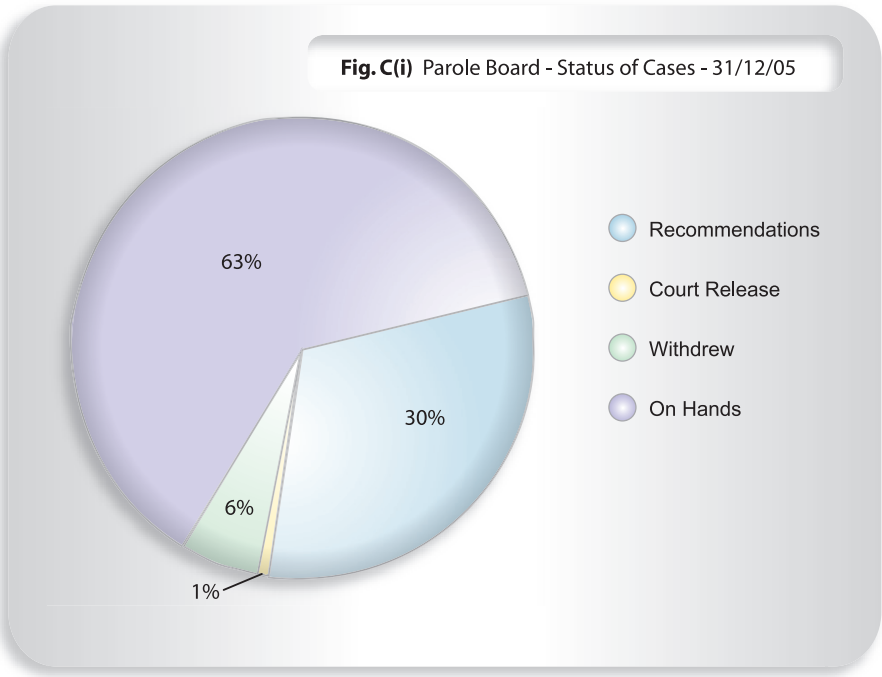
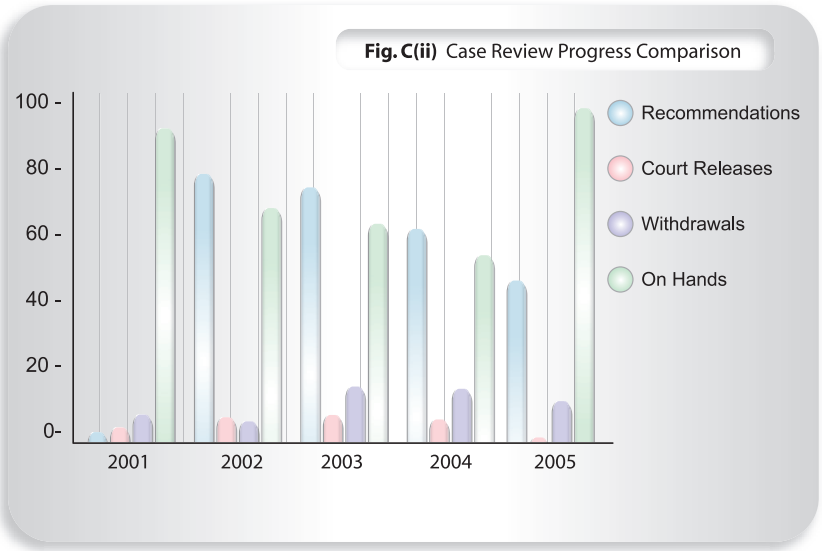


Fig. C(i) Parole Board - Status of Cases - 31/12/05

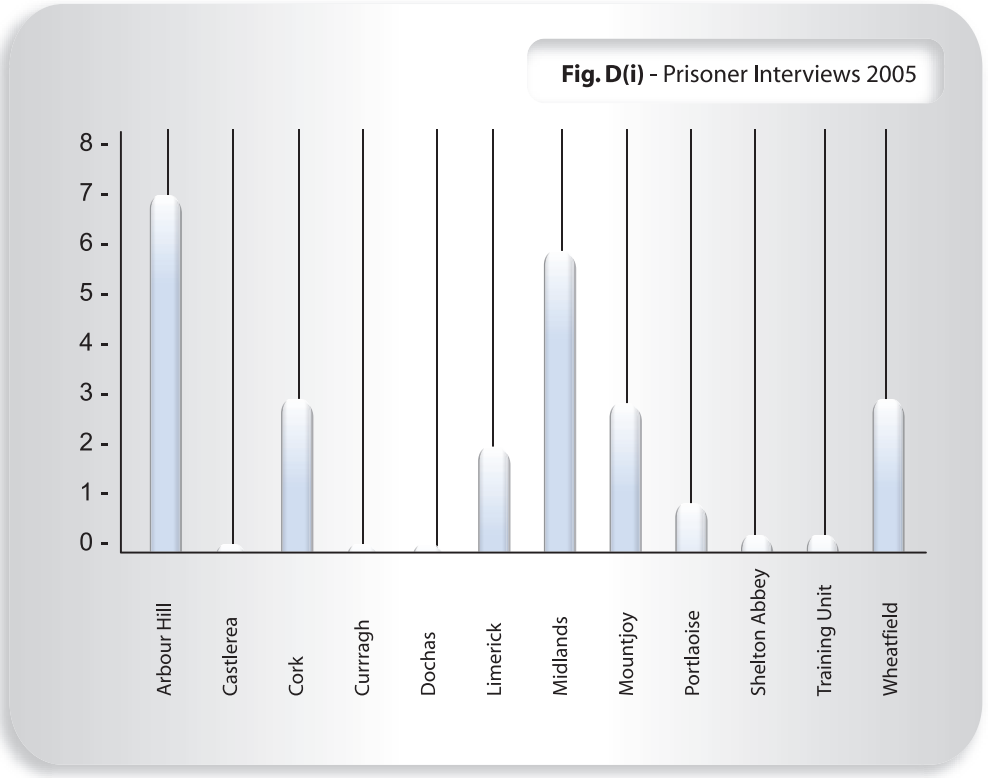
Appendix C(ii)

Case Review Progress Comparison										
	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cases on hand at beginning of year	0		93		67		63		54	
Cases for second or subsequent review	0	100	3	100	35	100	35	100	34	100
Cases in which an invitation to participate was accepted	100		57		55		34		66	
Cases in which a recommendation to the Minister was made	0	0	79	51.63	74	47.13	61	46.21	46	29.87
Cases where the prisoner was released by Courts during review process	1	1	4	2.61	6	2.82	4	3.03	1	0.65
Cases where the prisoner withdrew from the review process	6	6	3	1.96	14	8.92	13	9.85	10	6.49
Cases on hande - i.e. at various stages of the review process and to be carried over	93	93	67	43.79	63	40.13	54	40.91	97	62.99



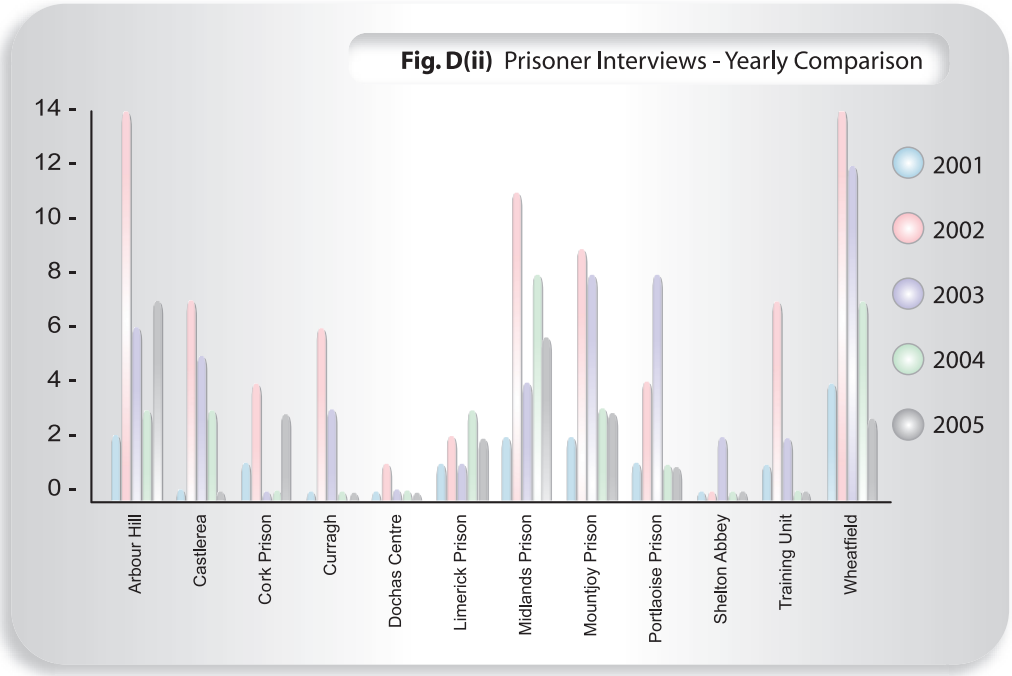
Appendix D(i)

Prisoner Interviews 2005		
Institution	**No. of Prisoners**	**%**
Arbour Hill Prison	7	28
Castlerea Prison	0	0
Cork Prison	3	12
Curragh Place of Detention	0	0
Dochas Centre	0	0
Limerick Prison	2	8
Midlands Prison	6	24
Mountjoy Prison	3	12
Portlaoise Prison	1	4
Shelton Abbey	0	0
The Training Unit	0	0
Wheatfield Prison	3	12
Total	**25**	**100**



Appendix D(ii)

Prisoner Interviews - Yearly Comparison					
	Number of Prisoners				
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Arbour Hill Prison	2	14	6	3	7
Castlerea Prison	0	7	5	3	0
Cork Prison	1	4	0	0	3
Curragh Place of Detention	0	6	3	0	0
Dochas Centre	0	1	0	1	0
Limerick Prison	1	2	1	3	2
Midlands Prison	2	11	4	8	6
Mountjoy Prison	2	9	8	2	3
Portlaoise Prison	1	4	8	1	1
Shelton Abbey	0	0	2	0	0
The Training Unit	1	7	2	3	0
Wheatfield Prison	4	14	12	7	3
Total	**14**	**79**	**51**	**31**	**25**



Appendix E(i)

Offence Analysis of Cases in which an Invitation to Participate was accepted in 2005		
Offence[1]	**No. of Prisoners**	**%**
Murder	16	24.24
Manslaughter	11	16.66
Sex Offences	9	13.64
Other Offences Against the Person	4	6.06
Drug Offences	5	7.58
Robbery	7	10.61
Burglary / Aggravated Burglary	1	1.51
False Imprisonment	6	9.09
Other Offences	7	10.61
Total	**66**	**100**

Notes: (1) Where the Prisoner was convicted of more than one offence, the offence indicated is that for which the longest sentence was imposed

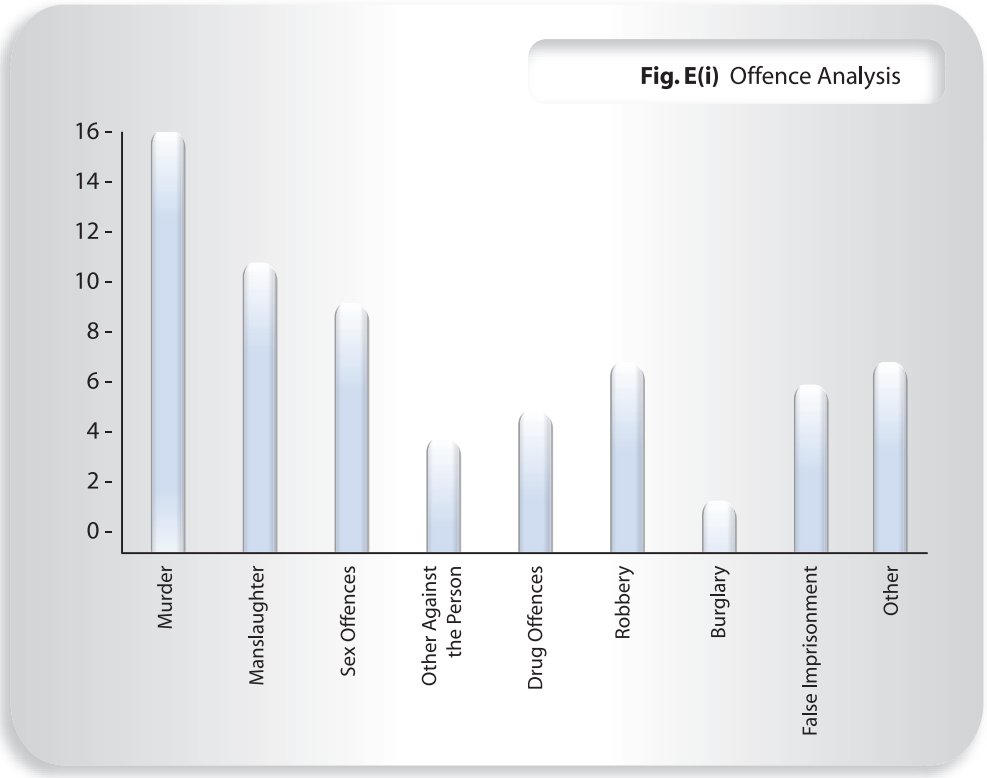
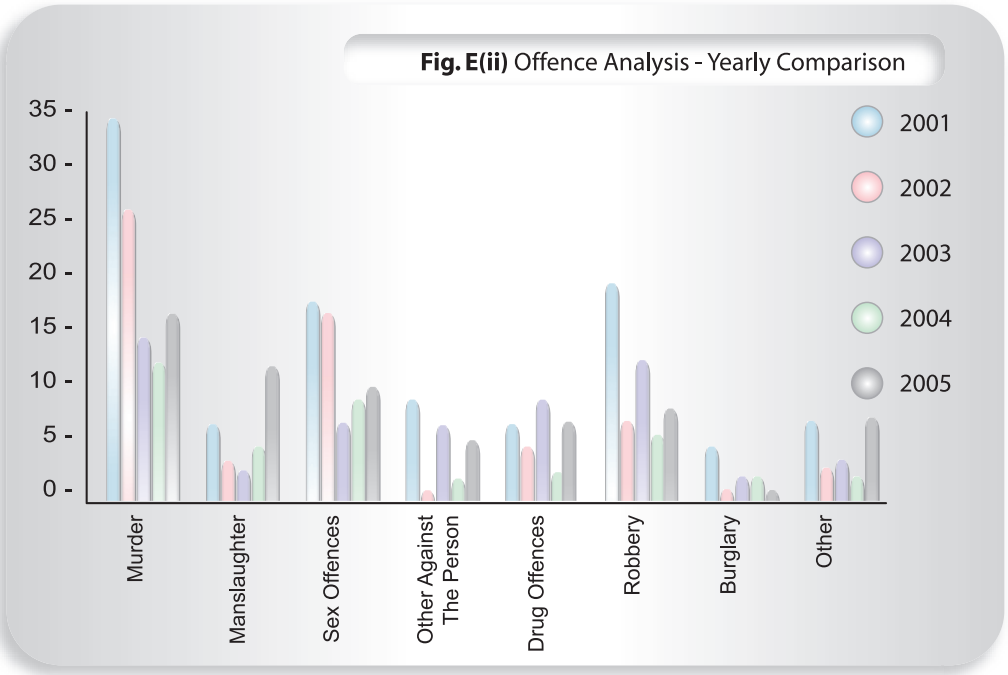


Fig. E(i) Offence Analysis

Appendix E(ii)

Offence Analysis of Cases - Yearly Comparison					
Offence[1]	**No. of Prisoners**				
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Murder	34	26	14	12	16
Manslaughter	6	3	2	4	11
Sex Offences	17	16	6	8	9
Other Offences Against the Person	8	0	6	1	4
Drug Offences	6	4	8	2	5
Robbery	19	6	12	5	7
Burglary / Aggravated Burglary	4	0	1	1	1
False Imprisonment	0	0	0	0	6
Other Offences	6	2	3	1	7
Total	**100**	**57**	**52**	**34**	**66**

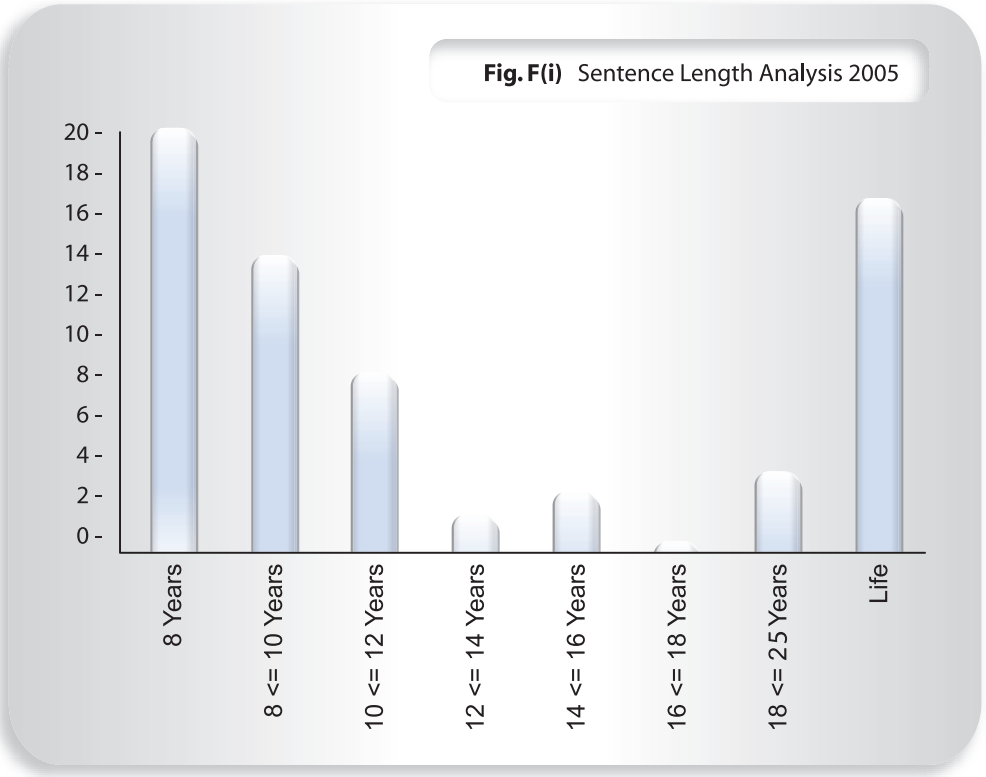
Notes: (1) Where the Prisoner was convicted of more than one offence, the offence indicated is that for which the longest sentence was imposed



Appendix F(i)

Sentence Length Analysis of Cases in which an Invitation to Participate was accepted in 2005		
Sentence Length(1)	**No. of Prisoners**	**%**
8 Years	20	3.03
8 <= 10 Years	14	21.21
10 <= 12 Years	8	12.12
12 <= 14 Years	1	1.52
14 <= 16 Years	2	3.03
16 <= 18 Years	0	0.0
18 <= 25 Years	4	6.06
Life	17	25.76
Total	**66**	**100**

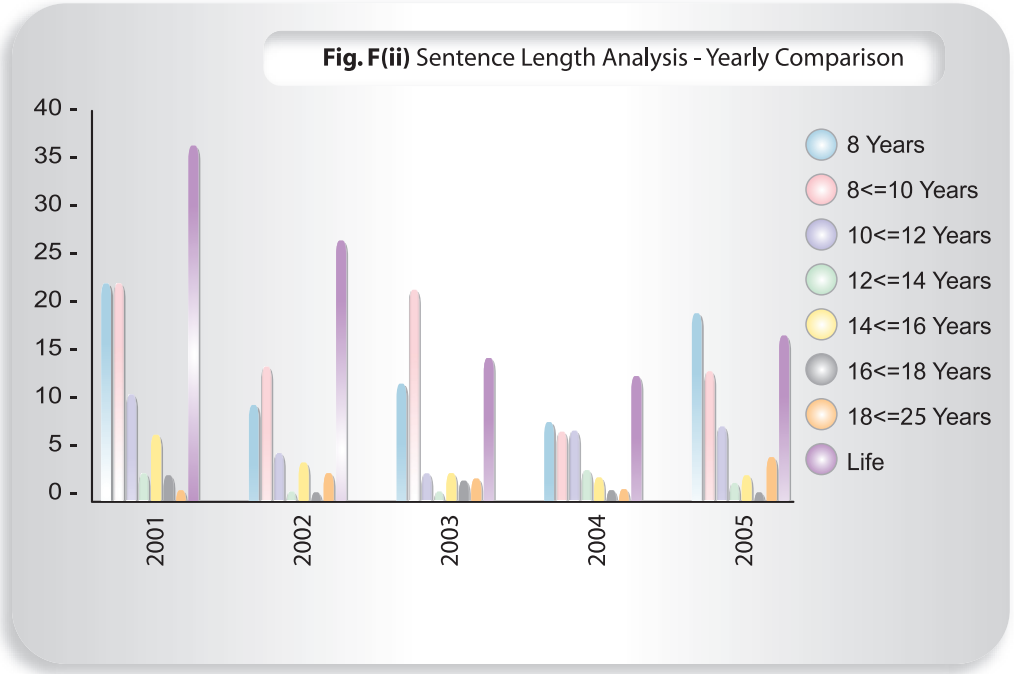
Notes: (1) Where the Prisoner received more than one sentence, the sentence indicated in the largest sentence imposed or, where applicable, the aggregate of (consecutive or overlapping) sentences



Appendix F(ii)

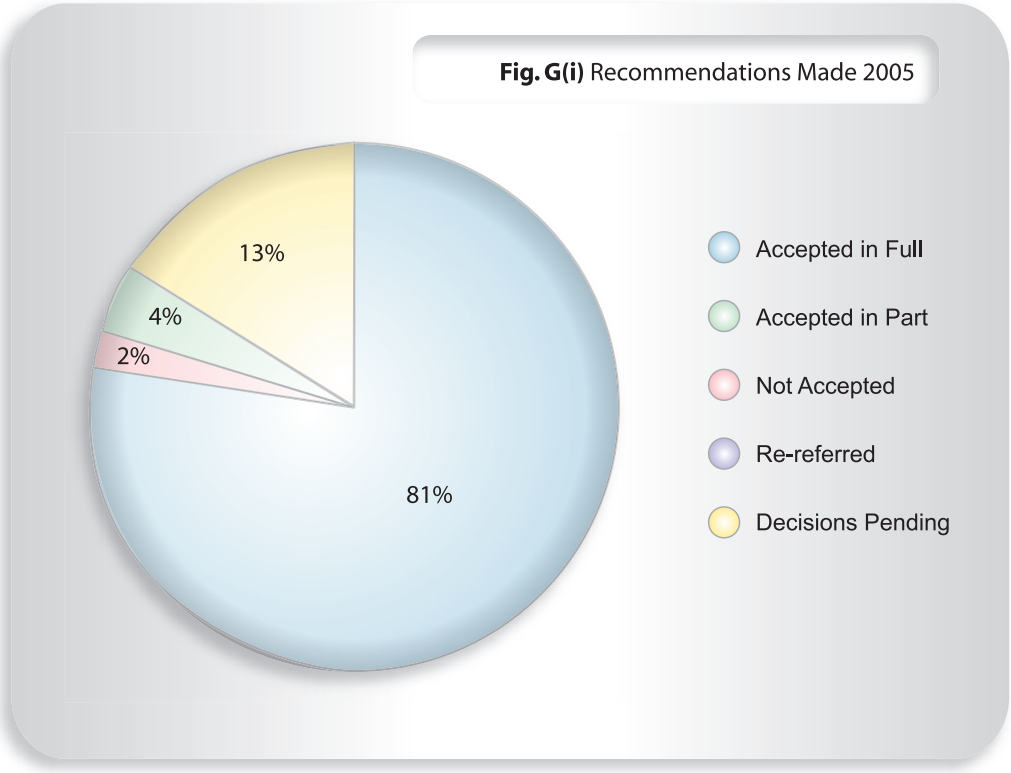
Sentence Length Analysis - Yearly Comparison					
Sentence Length(1)	**No. of Prisoners**				
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
8 Years	22	9	11	7	21
8 <= 10 Years	22	13	21	6	14
10 <= 12 Years	10	4	2	6	8
12 <= 14 Years	2	0	0	2	1
14 <= 16 Years	6	3	2	1	2
16 <= 18 Years	2	0	1	0	0
18 <= 25 Years	0	2	1	0	4
Life	36	26	14	12	17
Total	**100**	**57**	**52**	**34**	**66**

Notes: (1) Where the Prisoner received more than one sentence, the sentence indicated in the largest sentence imposed or, where applicable, the aggregate of (consecutive or overlapping) sentences



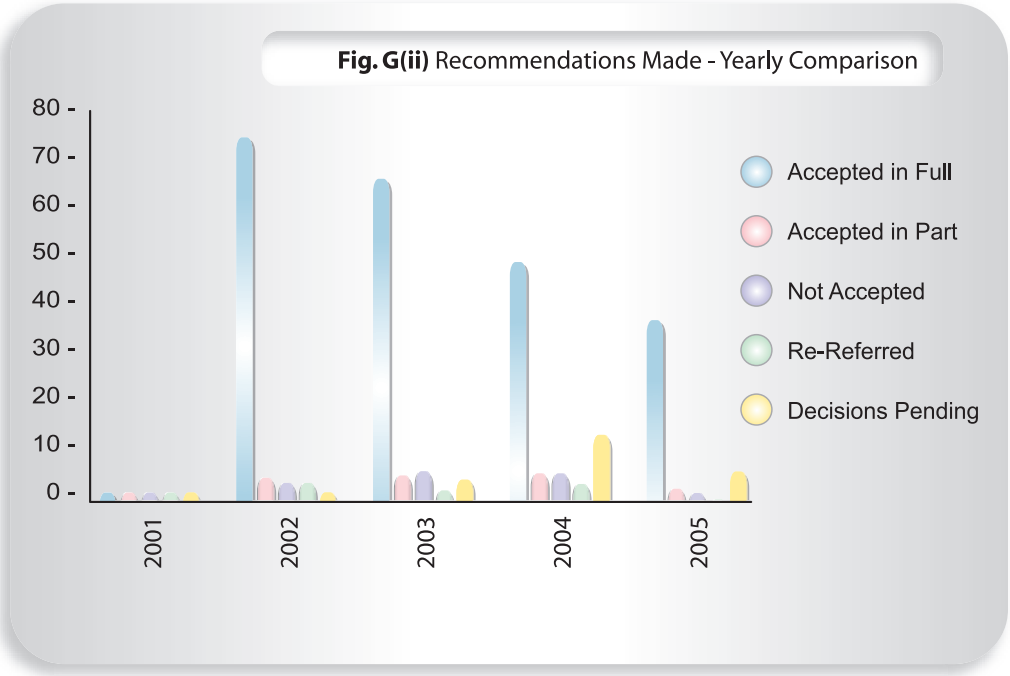
Appendix G(i)

2005 Recommendations made to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform		
	Number	**%**
Recommendations accepted in full	37	80.44
Recommendations accepted in part	2	4.35
Recommendations not accepted	1	2.17
Cases referred back to the Board for further consideration	0	0.0
Ministerial decisions pending	6	13.04
Total Recommendations Made	**46**	**100**



Appendix G(ii)

Recommendations made to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform Yearly Comparison					
	Number of Cases				
	2001	**2002**	**2003**	**2004**	**2005**
Recommendations accepted in full	0	74	67	51	37
Recommendations accepted in part	0	3	3	5	2
Recommendations not accepted	0	1	4	4	1
Cases referred back to the Board for further consideration	0	1	0	1	0
Ministerial decisions pending	0	0	0	0	6
Total Recommendations Made	**0**	**79**	**74**	**61**	**46**



Parole Board
31 - 35 Bow Street
Dublin 7

Tel: + 353 1 8720280 Fax: + 353 1 8720316
E-mail: info@paroleboard.gov.ie