

## Supervision

What is supervision?	Supervision is a rehabilitative community-based sentence managed by Community Probation & Psychological Services. Supervision requires offenders to address the causes of their offending. Offenders can be sentenced to supervision for between six months and one year.
Who decides?	Only a sentencing judge can impose supervision. They may take into account a pre-sentence report and recommendation from a probation officer who has assessed the person's offending needs and what sentence and programmes are likely to be most suitable.
How does it work?	Offenders will have standard and possibly special conditions imposed under supervision. Offenders report to a probation officer who will explain the requirements and conditions of the sentence, including how often they have to report.
Standard conditions	Standard conditions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- reporting regularly to CPPS</li><li>- restrictions on living and working arrangements</li><li>- restrictions on associating with certain people.</li></ul>
Special conditions	Special conditions include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- participation in training programmes</li><li>- participation in non-residential rehabilitative programmes</li><li>- addressing any other issues that reduce the person's risk of further offending.</li></ul>
The probation officer's role	Probation officers work with offenders on supervision to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- address the causes of their offending behaviour</li><li>- motivate them to seek change</li><li>- ensure they attend rehabilitative programmes as required.</li></ul>
Enforcing the conditions	<p>If offenders are not meeting the requirements of their sentence, probation officers can take the offender back to court on a breach charge.</p> <p>If convicted for breaching or not meeting the requirements of the sentence, the court may impose up to three months' imprisonment or a fine of up to \$1000.</p> <p>The probation officer can also apply to the court for a review of sentence and ask for the offender to be re-sentenced on the original charge.</p>
What else happens?	In addition to supervision, the court may also sentence the offender to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- pay a fine</li><li>- pay reparation to the victims</li><li>- do unpaid work through a community work sentence</li><li>- be under electronically-monitored curfews through a community detention sentence.</li></ul>

## CPPS – General Information

### Our business

Community Probation & Psychological Services (CPPS) manages offenders serving sentences or orders in the community and provides information to the judiciary and NZ Parole Board.

CPPS has close to 1,500 staff in 140 sites. At any one time staff may be managing up to 29,000 sentences and orders, or around 72,000 sentences and orders per year.

CPPS works closely with prisons, community providers and groups, and other government agencies and organisations. Our staff include probation officers, community work supervisors, service centre managers, psychologists and programme facilitators.

### Our strategies

- Ensuring effective offender management using an integrated approach.
- Improving responsiveness to Māori by effectively addressing the needs of Māori offenders and the expectations of the Māori community.
- Contributing to reducing re-offending by ensuring access to rehabilitation programmes and reintegrative services for offenders.
- Growing CPPS capability and capacity through developing skilled staff and enhanced technology and infrastructure.

### Range of sentences

CPPS manages offenders on a range of sentences with particular aims including reparation to the community, punishment (restriction of liberty) and rehabilitation. Offenders may be subject to one or more sentences at any one time.

### Reducing re-offending

Evidence-based research from here and overseas shows that treating an individual's specific crime-causing needs is an effective way to reduce re-offending. CPPS delivers a variety of interventions such as targeted rehabilitation programmes and reintegrative services to suitable offenders in the community.

There is no 'one size fits all' solution – the best results are achieved when the right person receives the right intervention at the right time, and gets support from the community, friends and family to maintain their new behaviours once their sentence has ended.

### Like to know more?

For more information about CPPS and the work we do visit [www.corrections.govt.nz](http://www.corrections.govt.nz) or read our other information sheets on:

- community work
- community detention
- supervision
- intensive supervision
- extended supervision
- home detention
- parole/ residential restrictions
- release on conditions