



Irish Youth Justice Service

Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig

IRISH YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT 2010



AN ROINN DLÍ AGUS CIRT AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE AND LAW REFORM

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Foreword

I welcome the opportunity to present the 3rd Annual Report of the Irish Youth Justice Service which outlines the progress made in 2010 in implementing the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010.

Despite the difficulties we are all facing in the current economic climate, I feel we can look back on the achievements of the last few years in the youth justice area with considerable pride. The continued development of a significant change programme in the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) and other diversionary measures will ensure many children who may otherwise have been drawn into the criminal justice system will avoid such a fate in the future. The YJForum, the new online learning community which was developed by the IYJS for those working on GYDPs, will enable those practitioners working on the ground throughout the country in the youth justice system to share valuable experience and work together to build a stronger system.

I am pleased to note that work has continued in 2010 in planning for the new national children detention facilities on the Oberstown campus in Lusk, Co. Dublin. When this facility is established, it will facilitate the rehabilitation of these young people who have to be detained and also enable us to end the practice of detaining boys under 18 in St. Patrick's Institution in line with international best practice.

Interagency working is central to the approach to youth justice and I would like to take this opportunity to thank those agencies and Departments who worked closely with the IYJS throughout 2010 and also the National Youth Justice Oversight Group which facilitated the necessary cross-agency collaboration and prioritised and progressed issues in the Strategy. I would also like to thank Directors, staff and teachers in the children detention schools for their continued commitment throughout the year.

This Government's commitment to the youngest members of Irish society has been clearly shown through the establishment of the Department of Children and Youth Affairs. I want to acknowledge Minister Frances Fitzgerald's commitment to the Irish Youth Justice Service and I look forward to our ongoing collaboration in the Youth Justice area. The Irish Youth Justice Service is now operating as an integrated unit within the new Department and comprises staff who have transferred to DCYA and who have responsibility for children detention schools and Department of Justice and Equality staff who have responsibility for the justice elements of the Children Act, including youth crime policy, diversion, community sanctions and linked projects in the community. This collaborative approach will strengthen the existing coordination across children and youth strategies and will provide a solid platform for our shared objectives in the promotion of integrated policy and service delivery in respect of vulnerable children.

Mr. Alan Shatter, T.D.
Minister for Justice and Equality

Preface

I am very pleased to present this Annual Report which details the progress made in 2010 towards the achievement of the High Level Goals in the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010.

On delivering on the current Strategy much of our focus has been on securing better engagement by key agencies and linking in to various social policies. The National Youth Justice Oversight Group has continued to progress the implementation of the Strategy and has agreed some key objectives for 2011.

We put several measures in place throughout the year which we consider will help us to reduce offending through the use of targeted and evidence based programmes. Together with An Garda Síochána and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) we have made the Garda Youth Diversion Projects more effective and have begun to focus the project's activities on dealing with local crime problems. We also continued to support the Probation Service and Young Persons' Probation in promoting the optimum use of non-custodial interventions. I am also pleased with the continued co-operation with the HSE.

In 2010, developments to support children in the detention schools included the development of an Education Strategy by the Department of Education and Skills which will ensure adequate provision for the education of detained children who have often been excluded from mainstream education and the commencement of some enabling works which will prepare the site at Oberstown, Lusk, Co. Dublin for the construction of Phase 1 of the new national children detention facilities. Some other developments in 2010 included the progression of an integration strategy to streamline policies and practices and the roll out of a new behaviour management training. I am also particularly glad to note that the children detention schools generally met the required care standard and the positive relationship between staff and young people was noted on their first inspection by HIQA.

The current economic climate, and the efforts to bring about greater efficiency in the youth justice system as part of wider public sector reform, makes it more important than ever that we strive to deliver an effective system with good outcomes for children. I am grateful for the support and co-operation of the management and staff of the statutory and voluntary agencies who have played a key role in delivering on the objectives of the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010. This co-operation is key to developing appropriate responses to the children we deal with and is something we will encourage further in our future youth justice policy.

Michelle Shannon
National Director – Irish Youth Justice Service

PART 1

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Irish Youth Justice Service

The Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) is an executive office of the Department of Justice and Law Reform working with the Office of the Minister for Children and Youth Affairs (OMCYA).

The IYJS is responsible for leading and driving reform in the youth justice area and is committed to the principles of dealing with young offenders through rehabilitation as enshrined in the Children Act 2001, as amended, using detention only as a last resort, when all other options have been explored. The IYJS funds organisations and projects providing services, including Garda and Probation Projects, to young people aged under 18 years who find themselves in conflict with the law. These children may be involved with An Garda Síochána, the Probation Service and the Courts Service. We are also responsible for the development and management of an integrated children detention school service.

Tackling youth crime, including anti-social behaviour, is a key priority for the Government. The approach adopted by the Government involves an incremental process of diversion from the formal criminal justice system, community sanctions as alternatives to custody and detention as a last resort. In the case of anti-social behaviour the diversion process includes the use of warnings, good behaviour contracts and anti-social behaviour orders, where appropriate.

Our remit is to improve the delivery of youth justice services and reduce youth offending. This challenge is met by focusing on diversion and rehabilitation involving greater use of community-based interventions and the promotion of initiatives to deal with young people who offend. Providing a safe and secure environment for detained children and supporting their early re-integration back into the community is also a key function.

The IYJS Budget allocation for 2010 was €51.65 million.

Mission Statement

“To create a safer society by working in partnership to reduce youth offending through appropriate interventions and linkages into services.”

National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010

The Government's policy on youth crime is set out in detail in the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010. This strategy is underpinned by the principles of the Children Act 2001, as amended, and focuses on young people who have already had some contact with the criminal justice system.

It's aim is to provide a partnership approach among agencies working in the youth justice sector and sets out key actions and commitments for each of these stakeholders, including the Department of Education and Skills; Department of Health and Children; the HSE; An Garda Síochána; Courts Service; Probation Service; and the Department of Community, Equality and Gaeltacht Affairs.

The Strategy is being progressed at a national level by the National Youth Justice Oversight Group to ensure effective implementation and to facilitate cross-agency collaboration. The Oversight Group includes senior representatives from relevant Government departments, criminal justice agencies and other appropriate agencies, including An Garda Síochána. The Group is committed to report to the Cabinet Committee on Social Inclusion at least twice a year.

The Strategy contains the following High Level Goals:

High Level Goals National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010

- 1) To provide leadership and build public confidence in the youth justice system;
- 2) To work to reduce offending by diverting young people from offending behaviour;
- 3) To promote the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives to deal with young people who offend;
- 4) To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children which will assist their early re-integration into the community;
- 5) To strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services.

Progress under each of the Strategy's 5 High Level Goals is listed in PART 3 of this Report.

PART 2

KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN 2010

KEY DEVELOPMENTS 2010

Partnership Approach

2nd Biennial IYJS Conference and 5 Nations Conference

- The IYJS held its second conference on 25th February 2010 in Dublin Castle themed '*Young People and Crime – Where to Now?*' which centred on youth justice, and in particular the use of restorative practices and diversionary measures to prevent youth offending. It provided an opportunity to reflect on the progress made in the two years since the Strategy was launched and also on the challenges which face us moving beyond the Strategy and into the future.¹
- In June 2010 the IYJS hosted the 5 Nations Conference on Children, Young People and Crime and brought together delegates from Ireland, Northern Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales. The theme of the conference was '*Prevention and Early Intervention*' with the key aim to establish formal networks between the respective policy makers, academics and practitioners in each jurisdiction. In addition to keynote speakers the conference also featured a mixture of presentations, workshops and youth participation ².

North/South Co-Operation

- Three meetings of the North South Project Advisory Group on Youth Justice took place during 2010. A joint work business plan was agreed between North and South for 2009 and 2010 which focused on three areas: (1) Strengthening Families; (2) Volunteer Policy; and (3) a challenge function for ideas/programmes in each jurisdiction.

Approaches to Youth Offending

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs)

The IYJS, in collaboration with the Garda Office for Children and Youth Affairs, is implementing a significant change programme in the existing 100 Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs).

Plans to increase the effectiveness of projects and build the capacity of project works to deliver programmes were progressed during 2010.

Annual Planning

- The Annual Planning format for projects is now radically changed with projects obliged to demonstrate how their service will reduce crime locally.

¹ See www.iyjs.ie for Conference Report and presentations

² See www.iyjs.ie for Conference Report and presentations

The IYJS has assisted in this by facilitating exchange of youth crime data between local Garda management and youth services to enable projects to better identify their target audience. The reporting mechanism structured to measure performance against the Annual Plan was also put in place in 2010. This process of providing more effective responses to youth offending was also supported by a national programme of training provided to all staff in the projects in 2010 through the IYJS.

Youth Justice (YJ) Forum

- The YJForum was launched in July 2010. It is a closed on-line forum for staff of projects and Gardaí involved in GYDPs with specific objectives to (a) tap into organisational wisdom across the GYDP network by facilitating local projects to collaborate by solving local crime problems in on-line discussion and (b) to improve the research knowledge base across GYDPs by providing access to on-line criminological publications and leading discussions regarding the applicability of international research to local practice. At the end of 2010 the Forum had 278 members.

Financial management

- The mechanisms required to change financial management of projects from Garda-run accounts in Garda stations to Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) - run accounts were developed during 2010 through a consultative process with the major stakeholders. This required a review of the GYDP Guidelines, which was completed in September 2010.
- These new funding arrangements will, essentially, civilianise the financial administration of projects, thereby releasing Gardaí, both at a national and local level, to concentrate on the performance of projects in crime prevention and crime reduction.

Children Detention Schools (CDS)

The management of the CDS focuses, in the main, on (a) planning for the development of new facilities and (b) planning for the integration of services to deliver better standards of care. The role of the IYJS in this area is the delivery of more efficient and effective services. Significant cost savings have been achieved, services have been centralised and shared, staff engaged in on-going training to meet the needs of the job and programmes have been examined to determine impact on offending behaviour.

New National Children Detention Facilities

- The project to develop new national facilities on the Oberstown campus in Lusk, Co. Dublin was progressed in 2010. The Steering Committee, established to monitor progress on the project on a strategic level, approved sketch designs and the OPW worked throughout 2010, in consultation with the IYJS and management and staff of the CDS, to develop detailed specifications in order to tender for the construction of the new facilities.

- In September 2010 the planning process for the project was successfully completed. Some advance works were identified to proceed in order to enable the main construction project at a later date. The first of these works, to establish a new entrance, initially to facilitate construction traffic and later to become a staff entrance, commenced on site in December 2010. Tendering for the main construction project will be subject to Government approval and to the necessary funding being made available.
- Trinity House School and Cuan Beag, a unit of Oberstown Girls School, will be retained and will operate as part of the new national facilities into the future. In preparation for this, a refurbishment of the residential accommodation in Trinity House School was carried out during 2010 which has improved the accommodation for both children and staff.

Closure of Finglas Child and Adolescent Centre

- Finglas Child and Adolescent Centre (FCAC) closed on 31 March, 2010. Appropriate arrangements were made for the transfer of staff, children and services to Oberstown. 35 staff members availed of a voluntary redundancy package. The Finglas site was handed back to the Office of Public Works.

Developing an integrated children detention school service in Oberstown

- In 2010 work continued on the development of a unified, shared services approach to programmes and services delivered on the Oberstown campus. Centralisation of services in the domestic and catering area of the schools has also been finalised or progressed. Work also continued in relation to payroll, financial management, rostering and staff deployment on a cross-campus basis.
- In 2010 staffing numbers in the CDS were reduced from 310 to 226 as a result of retirements, voluntary redundancies and non-renewal of fixed term contracts.
- The social, health and welfare needs of the young people are promoted and protected through the development and operation of the 'Safeguarding Policy'. This policy informs all other policies which must conform with the need to safeguard young people and ensure that the provision of safe and secure detention is delivered in a manner that prevents impairment of their health and development as well as ensuring that they are given optimum life chances.

Risk Assessment Tool

- CDS staff began using the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) in 2010. This assessment tool allows for a shared understanding of the concepts of risk and need across the sector as it is also used by the Young Persons Probation Service. It is proposed that a screening version be rolled out to the GYDPs in 2011.

Behaviour Management Programme

- In January 2010 a review of the staff training on Non-Violent Crisis Intervention (NCI) was conducted. This review was hosted by the Crisis Prevention Unit (CPI) professionals and attended by CPI Certified Instructors.

This provided an opportunity for instructors to be involved in policy development and to examine any teaching issues arising from the programme.

- Following the review, approximately 115 CDS staff received training in the Behaviour Management Programme.
- In July 2010, the Behaviour Management Policy and Procedures document was agreed by the CDS Board of Management.

Data Sharing

- In 2010, in conjunction with the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), the IYJS examined ways in which relevant personal information could be shared by organisations in the youth justice sector in a manner compliant with data protection law. A general guide setting out the main principles of personal data protection and sharing was developed in 2010.

Children Act Amendments

- In 2010 the Minister's approval in principle was sought to proceed to draft the Heads of a Bill in respect of amendments to the Children Act 2001. Approval was given at the end of July 2010 and work to draft the Heads of a Bill and engage with relevant stakeholders commenced.

Please see PART 3 for further information on the above key developments and achievements under each Strategy High Level Goal

PART 3

**PROGRESS MADE ON NATIONAL YOUTH
JUSTICE STRATEGY 2008-2010 HIGH
LEVEL GOALS**

PROGRESS MADE ON NATIONAL YOUTH JUSTICE STRATEGY 2008 - 2010 HIGH LEVEL GOALS

Implementation of the National Youth Justice Strategy 2008-2010

Approaching the end of the Strategy, it is time to review the progress made, re-examine priorities and plan the future direction of youth justice policy. As stated in PART 1 of this Report, the Strategy sets out key actions and commitments for each of the stakeholders including: Department of Education and Skills; Department of Health and Children; the HSE; An Garda Síochána; Courts Service; Probation Service; and the Department of Community, Equality and Gaeltacht Affairs.

The vast majority of the actions contained in the Strategy have now been completed. Significant progress has been made in key areas but particularly in developing the capacity and operation of Garda Youth Diversion Projects and the integration of the children detention schools. The net effect of this has been to develop a more co-ordinated strategic approach, making better use of existing resources. This had led to improved outcomes in the youth justice sector. Improved service development for the children detention schools continues which will lead to a fully integrated service on the campus in Oberstown.

Other actions were not progressed, either because they were financially unfeasible or when examined were found not to deliver adequate value to warrant the resources and time required to establish them. For example, the IT alignment of information/IT systems of stakeholders was not feasible and the bail support programme was not launched due to current budgetary constraints. Others, like the Victims Charter, were considered unnecessary as separate charters have been developed by other agencies and a further publication would duplicate the existing Charters.

The preparation of a successive National Youth Justice Strategy will continue in 2011 in tandem with the new Children's Strategy which is currently being drafted and also the White Paper on Crime which sets out the overall framework within which measures to prevent and combat crime will be implemented in the future.

HIGH LEVEL GOAL 1

To provide leadership and build public confidence in the youth justice system

The focus of High Level Goal 1 has been on securing better engagement by key agencies and linking in to various social policies. The implementation of the Strategy has been instrumental in co-ordinating and focussing relevant services to fulfil their responsibilities with young people who are in trouble with the law.

Overall, there is now greater dialogue between the criminal justice agencies in terms of working towards common goals. Youth justice and responsibility for young people who offend extends beyond the criminal justice system and the IYJS will continue to build on the cooperation between agencies, which is now firmly in place, to divert young people from further involvement in crime and the criminal justice system.

National Youth Justice Oversight Group

- The National Youth Justice Oversight Group met on four occasions during 2010 and agreed, pending the publication of the follow-up to the Strategy, to progress items in the current Strategy and prioritise objectives to be progressed in the interim.

Liaison Officers Group

- The Liaison Officers Group, which was established by the IYJS and comprises of members from each of the departments and agencies involved in the Strategy, also met to discuss issues at an operational level.

2nd Biennial IYJS Conference and 5 Nations Conference

Inter-Jurisdiction Work

Please see PART 2 for information.

HIGH LEVEL GOAL 2

To work to reduce offending by diverting young people from offending behaviour

High Level Goal 2 seeks to divert young people from crime. One of the key principles of the Strategy is that prevention is better than cure and it is essentially our mandate to deal with children who get into trouble with the law as effectively as possible within the community. One of the key means of doing this is through the Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) which are country-wide, community-based crime prevention initiatives seeking to divert young people from becoming involved in anti-social or criminal behaviour.

- Of the 100 projects operating nationwide, there are 20 Community Based Organisations (CBOs) running 20 Garda projects; 77 projects are run by 3 main CBOs – Foróige and Catholic Youth Care (CYC) are responsible for 39 projects; Youth Work Ireland CBO members are responsible for 38 projects; and Órga Chorcaí are responsible for the remainder. In 2010 there were 5480 young people engaged in projects. (See statistics on pages 27-30).
- These projects act as a support mechanism for the statutory Garda Diversion Programme (under Part 4 of the Children Act 2001, as amended). The Garda Diversion Programme deals with children who offend by way of administering a caution rather than a formal charge and then placing the child under the supervision of a Juvenile Liaison Officer (JLO) for a period of 12 months.

Please see further information in relation to GYDPs and the Garda Diversion Programme at pages 37 and 38.

Funding for Garda Projects in 2010

- In 2010 funding to both Garda Youth Diversion Projects and Young Persons' Probation (YPP) Projects was reduced by 6% from 2009 levels to reflect the reduced Community Programmes allocation of €17.3m. Projects had to adjust their planned expenditure to reflect this reduced Community Programmes allocation and this resulted in an outturn of €17.2m.
- The Department received European Social Funding (ESF) of €2m in 2010 based on eligible Community Programmes expenditure under the Human Capital Investment Operational Programme 2007 - 2013. In 2010, GYDPs continued to be supported to undertake measures under the part ESF-funded GYDP Human Capital Investment Operational Programme 2007- 2013. These measures are designed to provide support for participants of GYDPs in accessing further education and training. Two measures are being undertaken by the projects under the guidelines of the ESF programme, IT/Personal Development Course and the additional employee measure. These courses will enhance the education and employability of participants.

If the projects meet the criteria laid down under the ESF Programme, the IYJS can claim 50% of certain costs (e.g. employment of an additional worker and running IT/Personal Development Courses).

Major Change Programme

Effectiveness

- The major change programme which arose from the report '*Designing effective local responses to youth crime*' commenced in 2009 and continued in 2010 with the 5 Garda projects selected to take part in a 'boot camp' type trial to improve their performance in reducing youth crime. The trial was backed up with significant resources from the Analysis Service within An Garda Síochána and directly mentored by the IYJS and the Garda Office for Children and Youth Affairs (GOCYA). The trial sites were provided with detailed data in relation to youth crime in their locality and required to design their services to demonstrably impact the patterns of crime, even where this meant starting from scratch in terms of their current work practices. The new models of practice for these projects were disseminated to all GYDPs by end 2010 and will be implemented by the trial sites in 2011, alongside the development of performance evaluation tools and a recidivism study.

Financial Management

Please see PART 2

Annual Planning

- During 2010 the Annual Planning document was reviewed and a revised format was issued for 2011. The new service planning arrangements will provide for better performance reporting and the IYJS monitoring, initially in terms of targeting and service outputs, but ultimately in terms of improving youth crime outcomes.
- A national programme of training to all staff in 100 Garda projects was completed. The programme was also provided to local Gardaí attached to projects. Approximately three hundred staff received training in (1) pro-social modelling (2) motivational interviewing and (3) dealing with parents who are unmotivated.

Risk Assessment

- A successful trial on a screening risk assessment tool entitled the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory - Screening Version [YLS/CMI-SV] has been completed and we are satisfied that this tool will provide a much clearer picture of the relative size of challenge being presented to projects across the country and valuable management information regarding the presenting needs of young people.

Launch of YJForum nationwide

- As previously stated in PART 2, the YJForum was launched in July 2010. It is a closed on-line Forum for staff working on GYDPs and offers an opportunity to share ideas and practice challenges with colleagues working across the country. In addition, the Head of Young Offender Programmes in the IYJS

communicates through the Forum on a regular basis on topical issues. Access to key criminological journals is also available and ensures that each project has significant access to the most up-to-date research.

HIGH LEVEL GOAL 3

To promote the greater use of community sanctions and initiatives to deal with young people who offend

A fundamental principle of the Children Act 2001, as amended, is that detention is a last resort and should only be used when all other community-based alternatives have been exhausted. The Act provides for a number of community sanctions³ for the courts when dealing with young offenders, offering an alternative to detention. High Level Goal 3 of the Strategy promotes the widespread application and roll out of these sanctions nationwide. The bulk of this work is being carried out by the Probation Service in conjunction with the IYJS.

Community Sanctions

The requirement to have a range of community-based sanctions available to the courts is an essential component of the Children Act 2001, as amended, if effect is to be given to the policy of detention being an absolute last resort.

The Act makes provision for ten community sanctions; nine of these involve the Probation Service. Young Persons' Probation develops and provides the infrastructure for the implementation of community sanctions.

These sanctions offer a menu of options to the court in the making of their orders. Many of the community sanctions seek to maintain an educational ethos and to empower parents and families by giving them a role and responsibility in the court process. Young Persons' Probation staff work in conjunction with voluntary and statutory organisations operating in that part of the country, particularly with community-based projects that are IYJS funded but probation managed and which support the engagement of Probation Officers with young people.

Young Persons' Probation (YPP) Division

Recognising that working with young people who offend is different to working with adults who offend, Young Persons' Probation (YPP), was established as a specialist division of the Probation Service, to work with children and young people aged 12-18 years who come before the Courts or who are in St. Patrick's Institution or the Children Detention Schools.

Change is possible for young people but they need and require the interest, positive support and commitment of adults. Officers in YPP assist in breaking the negative spiral that some young offenders find themselves in. Initial contact with young

³ See Appendix 2 for list

offenders is when they come before the courts. YPP has a court liaison role. Probation Officers deliver a service to court through the presentation of reports and taking of referrals. Furthermore, they provide appropriate guidance and information relating to management of offenders under community sanction orders.

Progress 2010

- In 2010 A range of initiatives in working with young offenders and their families were undertaken in co-operation with the IYJS and other partners. During 2010, YPP officers continued to operate from a best practice and evidence-based perspective, informed by training in restorative justice, risk assessment (YLS/CMI) and suicide awareness for all officers.
- A partnership with Lancashire Youth Offending Team and the Dept. of Computing, University of Central Lancashire, has led to the development, training and roll out of Dvice, an internet- based cognitive skills offending behaviour programme nationally.
- Funded Day Centres have now been certified in Cork, Galway and Dublin. The provision of parenting programmes has expanded to include parent-to-parent mentoring alongside group programmes Parents Plus and the Strengthening Families Programme.
- In 2010 the Probation team in St. Patrick's Institution continued to develop a throughcare to the community approach.
- Throughout 2010, Young Persons' Probation continued to participate on Children Services Committees, where developed, contributing to a joined-up approach in the development of a multi-agency response in order to achieve better outcomes for children and young people. YPP is also represented on the National Children's Services Implementation Group.

Community Based Organisations (CBOs)

- The Probation Service works in partnership with communities, local services and voluntary organisations to reduce offending and to make communities safer. Young Persons' Probation has established partnerships with CBOs to deliver initiatives and services that support and add value to the work of YPP.
- The Irish Youth Justice Service, through the Probation Service, provided funding of €4.6 million for the provision of services to eighteen CBOs in 2010.
- CBOs operate as independent companies limited by guarantee. They work in partnership with YPP in the community to enhance offender re-integration and resettlement as positive contributing members of their communities. CBOs provide mentoring, drug treatment, education and training, restorative justice initiatives and other important services to young offenders in their communities.

- Four CBOs in Cork, Galway, Tallaght and Ballyfermot Dublin have been designated Day Centres for the purposes of a Day Centre Order as provided under section 118-123 of the Children Act 2001 (as amended).

HIGH LEVEL GOAL 4

To provide a safe and secure environment for detained children which will assist their early re-integration into the community

In cases where community sanctions have been deemed unsuccessful by the Courts, or where the nature of the offence requires a custodial sentence, young offenders are dealt with in one of the existing three children detention schools in the State. High Level Goal 4 requires that detention facilities provide safe and secure accommodation and respond to the social, health and welfare needs of these children.

New national children detention facilities

- The IYJS is responsible for overseeing the development of new national children's detention facilities on the Oberstown Campus in Lusk, Co Dublin, in close cooperation with management and staff of the Children Detention Schools (CDS) and the Office of Public Works (OPW). Significant progress was made during 2010 in the development of site designs and technical specifications for this project. The IYJS plans to continue this work to tender stage in 2011. Subject to Government approval Phase 1 will involve the provision of 80 new detention places along with the necessary education, recreation, administration and ancillary facilities.
- This project will provide sufficient detention places to extend the child care model of detention to all children under the age of 18 years ordered to be detained by the Courts. In line with Government policy, it will also result in the transfer of responsibility for boys aged 16 and 17 years, currently housed in St. Patrick's Institution, from the Irish Prison Service (IPS).
- It is important to note that approval for the award of contract for each phase of the project is subject to government approval and to the necessary funding being made available.
- Some joint training has taken place between the staff of the CDS and St. Patrick's Institution on two fronts. Firstly, to prepare the staff of the CDS, prior to taking over responsibility for the 16/17 year old boys, on issues in relation to older young people. And secondly, to assist the IPS in dealing with the detention of the younger boys within their system.

The Health, Information and Quality Authority (HIQA)

- HIQA has also carried out inspections on the care provision in each of the schools. In the main, the findings indicated that many of the care, health and education practices met the required standard throughout the (then) four children detention schools. The reports highlighted the positive relationships which exist between staff and young people. The IYJS is committed to working with each of the schools to facilitate required improvements as

identified by HIQA – such as the monitoring and evaluation of programmes; and the setting up of a working group to develop a revised integrated policy on supervision.

- A safeguarding policy, which has built on existing child protection policy and has taken on board the revised national guidelines for child protection and welfare *Children First*, was developed and signed-off by the Board of Management.
- Training continued in 2010 in the Behaviour Management Programme which is scheduled to be implemented in early 2011. Also an integrated Medication Policy is scheduled to be implemented at the same time.

Review of Mental Health Needs

- Arising from the review of mental health needs in CDS in 2009 and the recommendations of the *Report of the Commission to Inquire into Child Abuse Implementation Plan, 2009*, the IYJS worked with the HSE in 2010 to agree a suitable model of service provision in the CDS with a view to enhancing the services available to children in detention. A national specialist service is being established for children in special care and detention. A small team, which will be recruited in 2011, will be based on site in the children detention schools.
- The HSE is also developing a forensic child and adolescent mental health service which will provide in-reach to the children detention schools as required.

Integration Strategy for Children Detention Schools

- In 2010 the integration strategy for rationalisation of policies and services progressed in the CDS with a number of services centralised. Specifically a number of integrated policies were rolled out, including a detailed review of bed management services i.e. the number of beds available to the Courts for detained children; the educational framework for the Detention Schools; financial procedures; and administrative policies.
- Centralisation of catering services for the campus was approved in October 2010. Work on proposals for the centralisation of further services was also progressed by the IYJS in conjunction with CDS senior management and the Board of Management in discussions with the relevant staff representative bodies.
- During 2010 proposals to align the payroll of the CDSs and to implement rostering/staff deployment arrangements were also progressed. Progress was also made in reviewing management structures in the CDS.

Education Strategy

- On 21 September, 2010 an Education Strategy which will ensure adequate provision for the education of detained children who have often been excluded from mainstream education was agreed by the Management Advisory

Committee of the Department of Education and Skills. Its implementation has been progressed in the CDS, in particular the approval of the curriculum framework and guidelines for the education of children in care and detention.

HIGH LEVEL GOAL 5

To strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services

High Level Goal 5 seeks to strengthen and develop information and data sources in the youth justice system to support more effective policies and services. The IYJS has sought to facilitate the sharing of relevant personal information in the best interests of children in the youth justice system.

IYJS Newsletters

- Two editions of IYJS News were published in 2010 on a range of topics including a special on the IYJS Conference 2010; the 5 Nations Conference; consultation on Criminal Sanctions launched as part of the White Paper on Crime process; IYJS Data Sharing Project; Camp Diversion 2010; Garda Youth Crime Case Management System. Articles also included the presentation of the National Awards for Services to Children and Young People to Trinity House School; the CDS development project and the Green Schools initiative.

Copies of IYJS News can be downloaded from the IYJS website at www.iyjs.ie

Data Sharing

- In 2010, in conjunction with the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC), the IYJS examined ways in which relevant personal information could be shared by organisations in the youth justice sector in a manner compliant with data protection law. A general guide setting out the main principles of personal data protection and sharing was developed in 2010.

Research Programme

- In 2010, 'A Study of Children's Journey into Detention' was commenced by Ms. Siobhán Young of the IYJS. This research will focus on similarities and differences between children's pathways to a justice placement in a detention school and a welfare placement in a special care unit.

GYDPs – Analysis of Data

- GYDPs have benefited from the analysis of data provided by the Analysis Service of An Garda Síochána and individual Juvenile Liaison Officers involved in the Diversion Programme. As part of the 2011 Annual Planning exercise each project [100 in total] has now received a PULSE analysis of reported youth crime bespoke to the locality it serves. In addition Juvenile Liaison Officers have provided information regarding detected youth crime within each locality. Taken together these anonymised data sources will add considerably to identifying the youth crime challenge to each project and a

local accountability in terms of the contribution each project commits to in terms of improving the situation.

PART 4

STATISTICS AND BASELINE DATA

Community Programmes Statistics

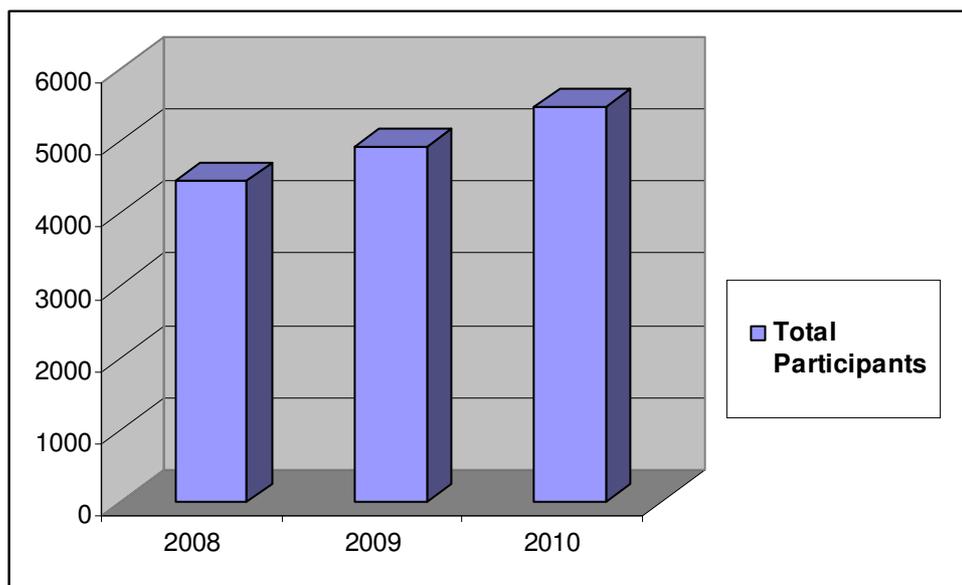
Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs)

There were approximately 5480 young people engaged in GYDPs in 2010. This is an increase of 23% on 2008 figures and 11% on 2009 figures.

Number of young people engaged in Projects

Total Participants	Male	Female	Total
2008	3222	1235	4457
2009	3493	1429	4922
2010	3866	1614	5480

Source: IYJS internal statistics



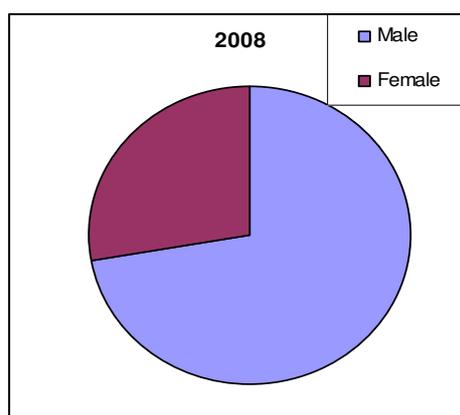
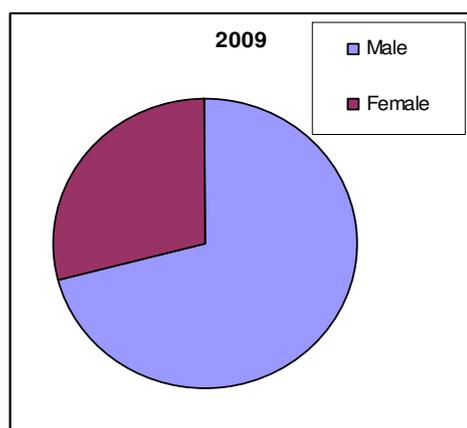
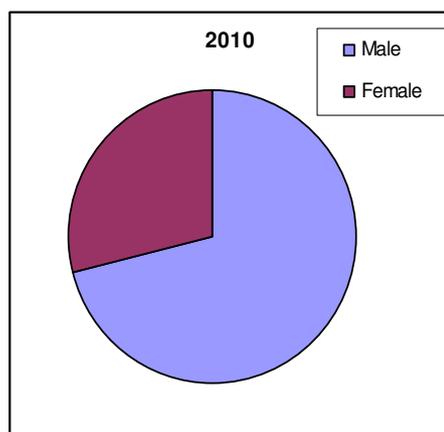
Source: IYJS internal statistics

Community Programmes Statistics

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) continued

Gender breakdown

The gender breakdown for 2010 was 3866 male (71%) and 1614 female (29%).



Source: IYJS internal statistics

Age breakdown

Age	<12	12	13	14	15	16	17	>18	Total
Participants	318	411	562	843	1047	986	772	541	5480
Approx % of Total	6%	8%	10%	15%	19%	18%	14%	10%	100%

Source: IYJS internal statistics

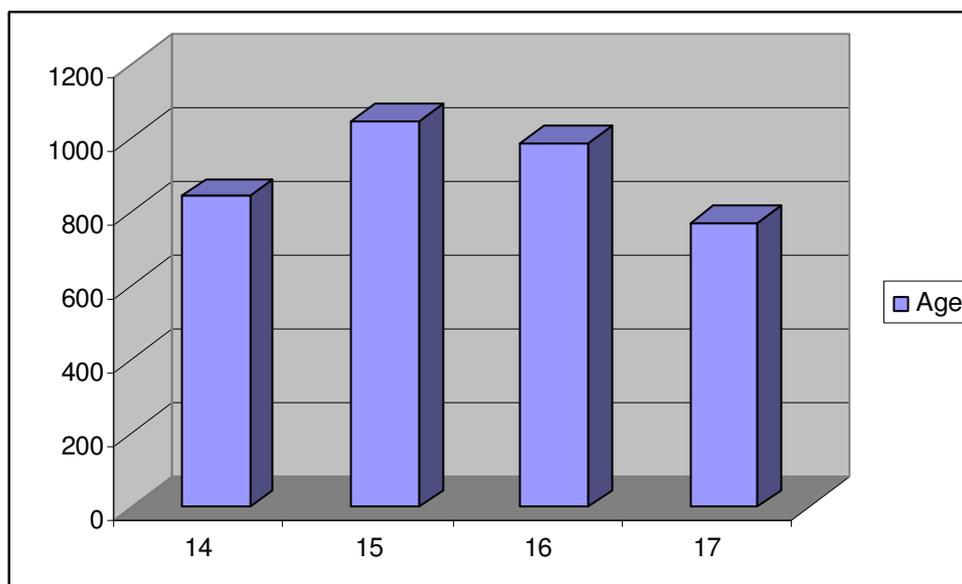
3,648 young people between the ages of 14-17 years were engaged in projects.

Some projects also provide services for under 12s and also for over 18 year olds.

Community Programmes Statistics

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) continued

Age breakdown



Source: IYJS internal statistics

Source of Referrals

Referral Source	JLO/AGS	Probation	HSE	School	CTW	Parent	Youth Service	Self	Other/Not Classified	Total
Participants	2343	42	110	552	75	361	488	905	604	5480
Approx % of Total	43%	1%	2%	10%	1%	7%	8%	17%	11%	100%

Source: IYJS internal statistics

JLO – Juvenile Liaison Officer

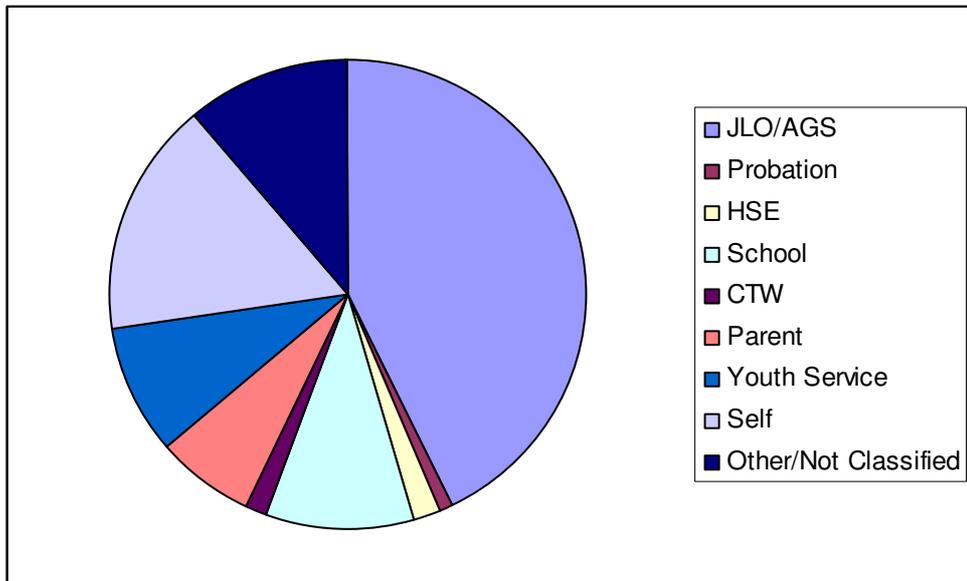
AGS – An Garda Síochána

HSE – Health Service Executive

CTW – Community Training Workshops

Community Programmes Statistics

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) continued



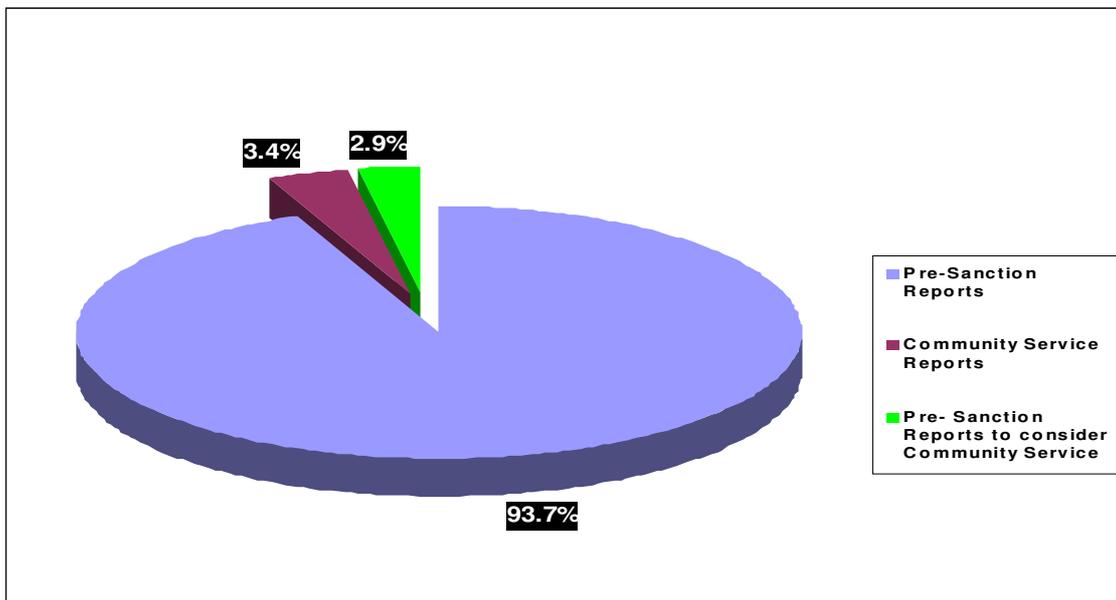
Source: IYJS internal statistics

Young Persons' Probation Statistics

Young Person's Probation

Young Persons Assessment Reports Requested	2009	2010
Pre-Sanction Reports	1038	979
Community Service Reports	42	36
Pre- Sanction Reports to consider Community Service	18	30

Breakdown of Offender Assessment Reports Young Persons - 2010

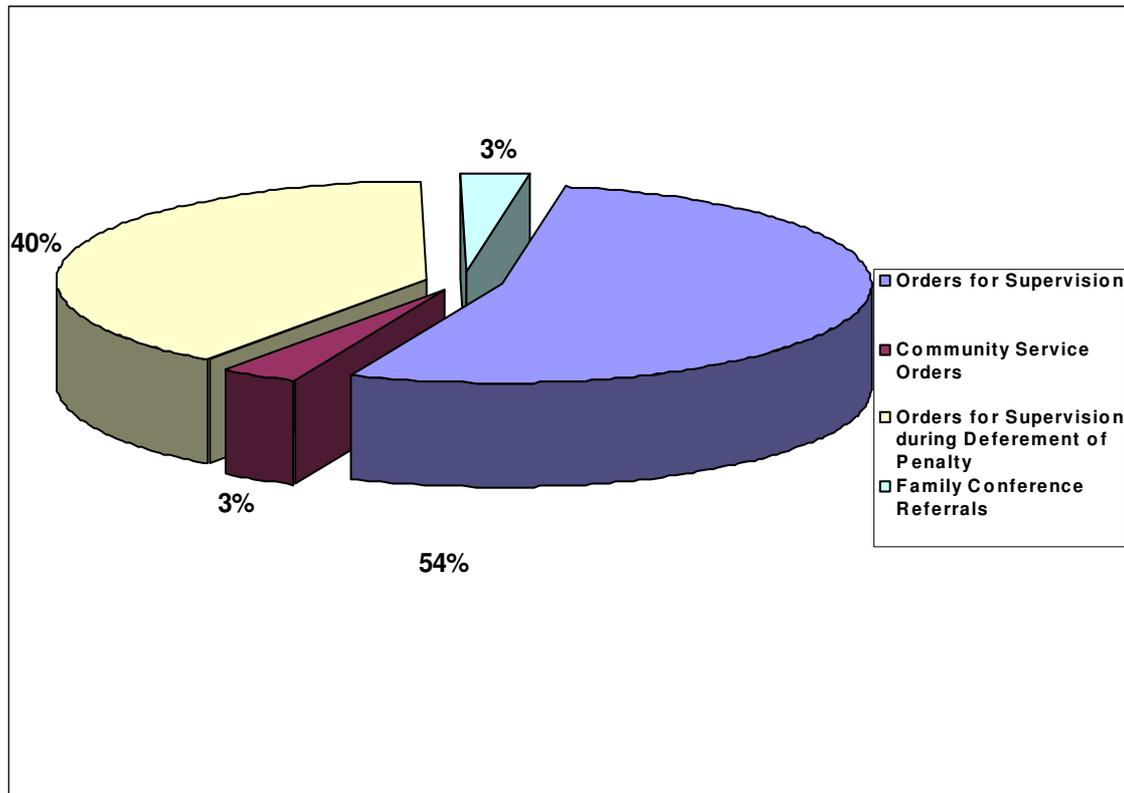


Source: The Probation Service Annual Report 2010 available at www.probation.ie

Young Persons' Probation Statistics

Young Persons' Probation continued

Supervision of Young Persons	2009	2010
Orders for Supervision	383	491
Community Service Orders	43	30
Orders for Supervision during Deferment of Penalty	418	361
Family Conference Referrals	32	28



Source: The Probation Service Annual Report 2010 available at www.pprobation.ie

Community Programmes Statistics

Anti-Social Behaviour Orders

Part 13 of the Children Act 2001, as amended, relating to anti-social behaviour by children was commenced on 1 March, 2007. These provisions set out an incremental procedure for addressing anti-social behaviour, ranging from a warning from a member of An Garda Síochána, to a good behaviour contract involving the child and his or her parents or guardian, to referral to the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme and to the making of a behaviour order by the Children Court⁴.

In addition to these developments, joint policing committees in each local authority administrative area are being set up to provide a forum where members of a local authority and the senior Garda officers responsible for the policing of that area, with the participation of Oireachtas members and community interests, can consult, discuss and make recommendations on matters affecting the policing of the area including the levels and patterns of anti-social behaviour such as the misuse of alcohol and drugs.

Month	Behaviour Warnings Child	Good Behaviour Contracts	Behaviour Orders
January	23	0	0
February	37	0	0
March	58	0	0
April	80	0	0
May	46	0	0
June	40	1	0
July	32	1	0
August	35	0	0
September	45	0	0
October	65	0	0
November	45	0	0
December	18	0	0
Total	524	2	0

Source: Department of Justice and Equality

Year	Behaviour Warnings Child	Good Behaviour Contracts	Behaviour Orders
2007	131	4	0
2008	513	8	3
2009	436	1	0
2010	524	2	0
Total	1604	15	3

Source: Department of Justice and Equality

⁴ Please see A New Response to Anti-Social Behaviour (ASBOs) at www.ijjs.ie and www.garda.ie

Courts Service Statistics

Juvenile Crime Outcomes in terms of Offences and Defendants 2010

Outcome of offences dealt with	2010	2010
	Offences	Defendants
Community service	36	22
Detention	478	221
Detention part suspended	27	9
Detention suspended	255	135
Dismiss	412	159
Dismiss on probation	514	280
Disqualified	260	126
Fine	536	276
Other	58	10
Order Community Sanction	2	2
No order	218	121
Peace Bond	247	118
Poor Box	6	4
Probation order	1,294	327
Strike out	2,557	799
Taken into consideration	2,006	505
Returned to higher Court for trial	256	107
TOTAL	9162	3221

Source: Courts Service Annual Report 2010

NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS 2005-2010

YEAR	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
DEFENDANTS	2434	2386	2813	3180	3222	3221

Source: Courts Service Annual Report 2010

Children Detention Schools Statistics

2010 Annual Admissions Summary			
Admissions of young persons in 2010			
	Total	Female	Male
New Remand Admissions	171	37	134
New Committal Admissions	40	10	30
Total Admissions	211	47	164
Discharges of young persons in 2010			
	Total	Female	Male
Remand Discharges	173	38	135
Committal Discharges	37	6	31
Total Discharges	210	44	166

Source: IYJS internal statistics

Age of young persons who were admitted/discharged in 2010			
	Total (years/months)	Female (years/months)	Male (years/months)
Average Age of Committals on Admission	15 yrs 10	16 yrs 11	15 yrs 6
Average Age of Remands on Admission	15 yrs 5	16 yrs 4	15 yrs 3
Average Age of Admission (R&C)	15 yrs 6	16 yrs 5	15 yrs 3
Average Age of Discharged Committals	16 yrs 4	17 yrs 4	16 yrs 2

Source: IYJS internal statistics

Offences/Category of Admissions in 2010								
Offences/category of Admissions	Remand	Remand Male	Remand Female	Committal	Committal Male	Committal Female	Total	%
Assault	34	21	13	9	4	5	43	20.38%
Criminal Damage	34	27	7	6	6		40	18.96%
Firearms/ Offensive Weapons	4	4		4	4		8	3.79%
Miscellaneous	10	10		1	1		11	5.21%
Other Traffic Offences	4	3	1	2	2		6	2.84%
Public Order	27	21	6	1	1		28	13.27%
Theft	46	37	9	13	8	5	59	27.96%
Vehicle Offences	5	5		0			5	2.37%
Burglary	5	5		4	4		9	4.27%
High Court Order	2	1	1				2	0.95%
TOTAL	171	134	37	40	30	10	211	100.00%

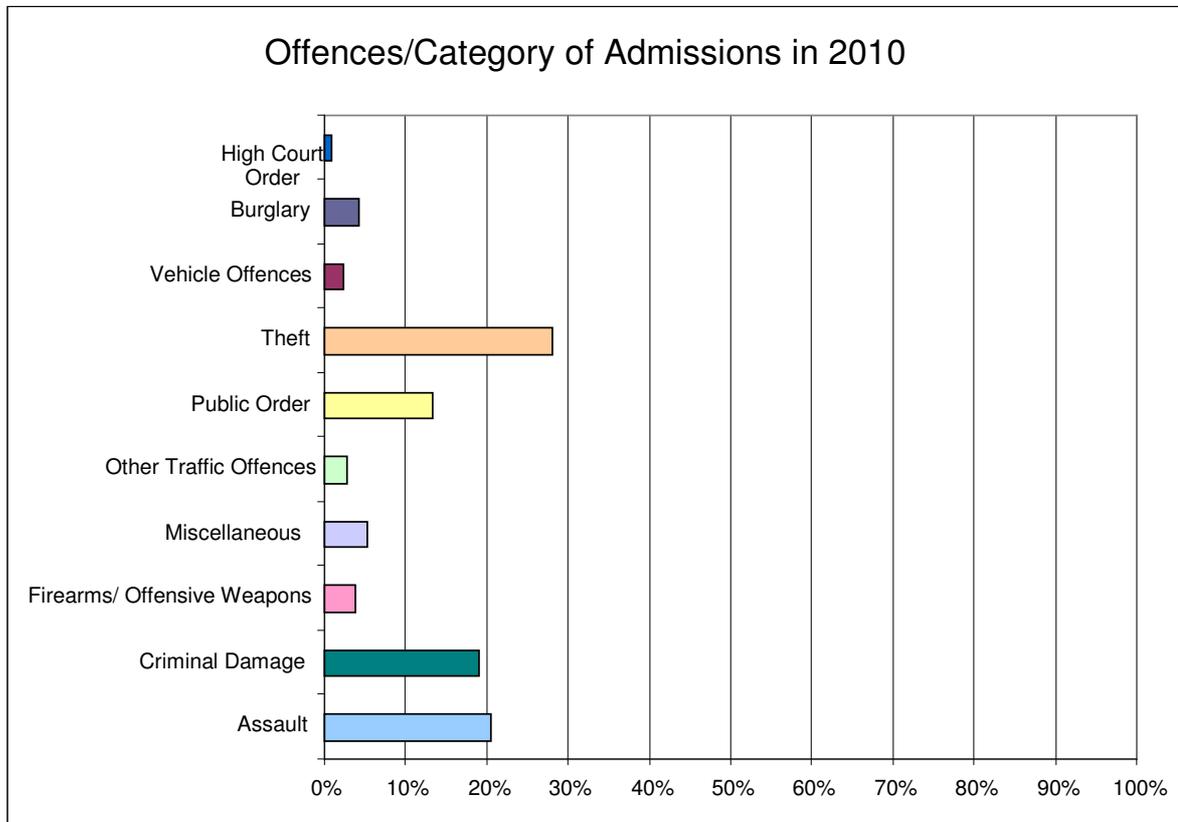
Source: IYJS internal statistics

Individuals who were in detention at any time during 2010 (i.e including those in detention on 1st Jan 2010)

	Total	Female	Male
Individuals Remanded	104	24	80
Individuals Committed	56	11	45
Total Individuals Admitted	125	26	99

Source: IYJS internal statistics

Note: Many individuals in detention may have multiple offences.



Source: IYJS internal statistics

PART 5

APPENDICES

Community-based initiatives through criminal justice agencies

Garda Diversion Programme

The Garda Diversion Programme (Part 4 of the Children Act 2001, as amended), which operates under the general superintendence and control of the Garda Commissioner, aims to deal with young people who offend by way of administering a formal (supervised) or informal (unsupervised) caution, thus diverting the offender away from the Courts and minimising the likelihood of further offending. The programme embraces, whenever possible, the principles of restorative justice and, at all times, it pays the highest regard to the needs of the victims. The programme has proven to be highly successful in diverting young persons away from crime by offering guidance and support to the young people and their families.

Garda Youth Diversion Projects

Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs), which are funded by the Irish Youth Justice Service, work in tandem with and act as a resource to the Diversion Programme. They are community-based, multi-agency crime prevention initiatives which, primarily, seek to divert young people who have been involved in anti-social and/or criminal behaviour by providing suitable activities to facilitate personal development, and promote civic responsibility and improve long-term employability prospects. The projects contribute to improving the quality of life within communities and enhancing Garda/community relations. The projects also work with young people who are significantly at risk of becoming involved in anti-social and/or criminal behaviour.

The projects undertake a series of programmes and activities which are aimed at changing behaviours, attitudes and lifestyles of project participants to being about positive change and learning outcomes. The programmes offer opportunities for education, employment training, sport and other activities while providing a structured environment to add stability and support to a young person's life. This work is primarily carried out by a project coordinator/youth worker, who operates under the guidance of a project/CBO. These projects are managed by committees comprising representatives from An Garda Síochána, the CBOs or youth organisation and representatives from the Probation Service and other local agencies, community groups, schools, etc.

In 2009, the IYJS completed a baseline analysis of the 100 Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) in the report '*Designing effective local responses to youth crime*'. The report's key recommendations to improve the operation of the GYDPs are currently being implemented, including:

- improved alignment of project activities with local youth crime patterns;
- improved service design and development, to be implemented initially in five of the projects on a trial basis; and
- improved training for staff across all Projects.

This will lead to better outcomes for the young people engaged in the projects and will have a corresponding impact on youth crime.

List of Garda Youth Diversion Projects 2010 (GYDPs)

Name of Project	Location
ABLE	Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
ACORN	Edenderry, Co. Offaly
ALF	Athlone, Co. Westmeath
An T-Oiléain	Castleisland, Co. Kerry
APT	Tallaght, Dublin 24
BALL	Lisduggan, Waterford City
Ballynanty Youth	Ballynanty, Limerick City
BÁN	Ballybane, Co. Galway
Bandon Youth	Bandon, Co. Cork
Ballincollig Action Project	Ballincollig, Co. Cork
BAPADE	Killarney, Co. Kerry
BEST	Ballymun Cross, Dublin 9
BLOCK	Portlaoise, Co. Laois
Boost	Brookfield, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Boyne	Drogheda, Co. Louth
Bridge Youth	Celbridge, Co. Kildare
CABLE	Drogheda, Co. Louth
Cabra Step Up	Cabra, Dublin 7
Castle	Carrickmines, Dublin 18
Cavan 365	Cavan Town, Co. Cavan
CCYDG	Moyross, Limerick
CLAY	Crumlin, Dublin 12
CODY	Ballyfermot, Dublin 10
COMPASS	Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny
Connect 7	Tralee, Co. Kerry
Curragh Newbridge	Newbridge, Co. Kildare
Castlebar Youth Action Project	Castlebar, Co. Mayo
CYD	Clonmel, Co. Tipperary
DÁN	Donore Ave., Dublin 8
DAY	Rinnasillogue, Co. Waterford
DIME	Hardwicke Street, Dublin 1

Douglas West	Douglas, Co. Cork
EDGE	Carrick on Suir, Co. Tipperary
EFFORT	Finglas South, Dublin 11
Ennis Youth	Ennis, Co. Clare
EYE	Mullingar, Co. Westmeath
Falcarragh	Falcarragh, Co. Donegal
FAN	Finglas South, Dublin 11
FAYRE	Farranree, Co. Cork
Feabhas	Cobh, Co. Cork
Fusion	Tullamore, Co. Offaly
GAP	The Glen, Cork
GRAFT	Clondalkin, Dublin 22
HAY	Summerhill, Dublin 1
High Voltage	Dundalk, Co. Louth
HUB	Athy Road, Carlow
Irishtown Youth	17 John Street, Limerick
JAY	Tallaght, Dublin 24
JETS	Swords, Co. Dublin
Junction	Ballinasloe, Co. Galway
JUST US	Tralee, Co. Kerry
KEY	Tallaght, Dublin 24
Kilmore West Youth	Kilmore West, Dublin 5
Kilrush	Kilrush, Co. Clare
Kings Island	Nicholas Street, Limerick
Knocknaheeny Holyhill	Holyhill, Cork
LAB	Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
LEAF	Raphoe, Co. Donegal
LEAP	Longford, Co. Longford
Liberties Club	Newmarket Square, Dublin 8
LSCYI	Southill, Limerick
Mallow	Mallow, Co. Cork
MAY	Blackrock, Co. Cork
MEAS	Knocknacarra, Co. Galway
MNYP	Monaghan, Co. Monaghan
MOST	Dominick Place, Dublin 1
MY	Tralee, Co. Kerry
New Directions	Bray, Co. Wicklow
NICKOL	Buckingham Street, Dublin 1
NK10	Listowel, Co. Kerry
NYPD	Navan, Co. Meath
ORB	Hartstown, Dublin 15
PACT	Manor Street, Waterford
Poddle Close	Crumlin, Dublin 12
PORT	Portarlinton, Co. Laois
RAD	Roscommon, Co. Roscommon

RAY	Roscrea, Co. Tipperary
SAFE	Coolcotts, Co. Wexford
SAY	Sandyford, Dublin 18
Slaney	Enniscorthy, Co. Wexford
SMART	Trim, Co. Meath
SUB	Birr, Co. Offaly
SWAN	North Wall, Dublin 1
SWAY	St. John's Park, Waterford
SWIFT	Clondalkin, Dublin 22
TACT	Togher, Co. Cork
TAR	Tipperary Town, Co. Tipperary
TEAM	Dundalk, Co. Louth
Treo Nua	Tuam, Co. Galway
Tréoin	New Ross, Co. Wexford
TYRE	Tramore, Co. Waterford
Valley	Clondalkin, Dublin 22
WAY	Wickow, Co. Wicklow
WEB	Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
West Limerick	Newcastlewest, Co. Limerick
Woodale GYDP	Darndale, Dublin 17
Youghal	Youghal, Co. Cork
Youth Action Ballina	Ballina, Co. Mayo
Youth Action Project Sligo	Sligo, Co. Sligo
Youth Enhancement Whitechurch	Ballyboden, Dublin 16

List of Local Drugs Task Forces (LDTFs)

Local Drugs Task Force	Location
Kerrigan Tyrell LDTF	Mayfield, Cork City
Knocknaheeny/Holyhill LDTF	Knocknaheeny, Cork City
Togher Link – Up LDTD	Togher, Co. Cork
WEB LDTF	Blanchardstown, Dublin 15
YEW Tree LDTF	Anglesea Street, Cork City

Appendix 2

Young Persons' Probation (YPP)

Young Persons' Probation (YPP) is a specialised division of the Probation Service with dedicated resources to work with children aged 12 to 18 years who come before the courts.

It aims to promote the use of community based sanctions and restorative justice in order to get young offenders to address their behaviour and change it so that they can positively contribute to society and reduce re-offending. The work of the YPP involves:

- preparing pre-sanction assessments for the courts;
- supervising offenders in the community who are referred by the courts;
- supervising offenders released conditionally from custody; and
- providing a counselling service to offenders and their families.

In the Children Courts, YPP Officers advise where Family Welfare Conferences appear appropriate and if subsequently requested, initiate the process with referred children and their families.

Assessments for pre-sanction reports on referred children are completed by YPP Officers nationally. Recommendations to Court outline the most appropriate community disposal for consideration, based on assessment, which includes the application of a risk assessment tool. At a local level managers and officers liaise with the sitting Judiciary and Court Service staff in regard to the provision of community sanctions.

The IYJS also funds YPP projects which are operated by community based organisations. These projects promote the use of community based sanctions and restorative justice in order to get young offenders to address their behaviour and change it so that they can positively contribute to society and reduce re-offending.

List of Young Persons' Probation (YPP) Projects

YPP CBO's funded by the IYJS through the Probation Service	
Project	Address
Adventure Sports Project	School On Stilts, Rutland Street, Dublin 1
Aislinn	Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny
Candle Community Trust	P.O Box 1145, Lynch's Lane, Ballyfermot, D10
Ceim ar Cheim Moyross	UNIT 5 Moyross Enterprise Unit, Knockalisheen Road, Moyross, Limerick
Cork Day Centre Ogra Chorcaí	Westview House, 17 Audley Place, Cork
Cox's Demesne - 2nd Chance	16 Oakland Park, Dundalk, Co. Louth
Daughters Of Charity	8-9 Henrietta Street, Dublin 1
Dochas don Óige	Lisoban Industrial Estate, Team Road, Galway
Kerry Adolescent Centre	Baloonagh, Tralee, Co. Kerry
Le Chéile	24 Tivoli Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
Matt Talbot Adolescent Services Drug Free	Rockview, Trabeg Lawn, Douglas, Co. Cork
Matt Talbot Adolescent Services, Day Programme	Rockview, Trabeg Lawn, Douglas, Co. Cork
Southill Outreach	The Factory Southside Youth Scheme, Glavine Industrial Estate, Limerick
Wexford Centre Project	5-7 O'Connell Street, Dublin 1
WHAD	The Orchard Community Centre, Cherryorchard Grove, Dublin 10
WRENS	Killinarden, Tallaght, Dublin 24
Tivoli Training Project	24 Tivoli Terrace, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin
Tallaght Probation Project	Courthouse Sq. Westpark, Tallaght, Dublin 24

List of Community Sanctions

Community Sanction Orders under the Children Act 2001, as amended

The following is a breakdown by order and sanction:-

(a) Community Service Order (1983 Act Section 3)

This Order is imposed on young persons age 16+. It specifies the number of hours of community service to be completed in lieu of a specified custodial sentence. A maximum of 240hrs in any 12 month period is permitted. Available nationwide.

(b) Day Centre Order (Section 118-123 of the Children Act)

This Probation Order should not exceed 90 days, and not interfere with attendance at school or employment. The young person is under Probation supervision and required to attend a day centre for a specified period of time each week. Each young person will have a personalised plan that includes an activity, occupation or instruction. Attendance times at day centres can incorporate weekday evenings and Saturday.

(c) Probation Supervision Order (Section 2 of 1907 Act)

This Order states that a young person is under the supervision of a Probation officer for a specific period of time, up to a maximum of three years and is widely used. The conditions of the order can vary between individuals and are generally set down in a Probation Officers Report. Conditions are mostly task orientated with a focus on education/employment, addressing offending behaviour and may include undergoing treatment for an addiction. Available nationwide.

(d) Probation (Training or Activities Programme) Order (Section 124 of the Children Act)

This is a Probation Order with a specified training programme of activities, for example, completion of a music/sports course. Suitable for a child's development and is time bound. This order is available nationwide with a particular emphasis on using our probation funded projects and is used widely in the sense that such conditions of supervision are often included in Probation Supervision Orders.

(e) Probation (Intensive Supervision) Order (Section 125 of the Children Act)

This is a Probation Order, with intensive supervision whereby a young person must undergo an education programme or course of treatment. This Order is suitable for high risk cases and is considered a robust community alternative to detention. A proposal for specific programmes to deliver this model of intensive supervision is being developed.

(f) Probation (Residential Supervision) Order (Section 126 of the Children Act)

This is a Probation Order, detailing a specific place of residence as a condition of the Order. Implementation at present is on a case by case basis through individual placements sourced through approved providers.

(g) Suitable Person (Care and Supervision) Order (Section 129 of the Children Act)

This Order assigns a suitable person (either relative/foster parent) to care for a child. This suitable person must be approved by the Probation Service. Parents or guardians must consent in writing to this, and can withdraw their consent at anytime. This Order cannot exceed two years, and the child is under supervision of a Probation Officer while the Order is in force.

(h) Mentor (Family Support) Order (Section 131 of the Children Act)

This Order assigns a person either a relative or mentor (sourced through Le Chéile Mentoring Project, a DJLR fully funded initiative) to help support a family in its efforts to prevent a child from committing further offences. The Mentor will gently challenge behaviour and promote pro-social values. This Order is available in most YPP areas. In many cases of adjourned supervision, still before the Courts, and standard probation orders the mentoring relationship has been a feature.

(i) A Restriction on Movement Order (Section 133 of the Children Act)

This Order enables a court to require a child to be at a specified residence between specific times during the period 7.00 p.m. to 6.00 a.m. and/or to stay away from any specified premises, place or locality between certain times. Supervision of this Order is a matter for An Garda Síochána.

(j) Dual Order (Section 137 of the Children Act)

The Court can combine Probation supervision, Day Centre Orders and Restriction on Movement Orders in one Order for up to six months. Part of this Order is available nationwide (restriction of movement and probation supervision).

Appendix 4

List of useful websites

Irish Youth Justice Service: www.iyjs.ie

An Garda Síochána: www.garda.ie

Department of Children and Youth Affairs: www.dcyu.ie

Courts Service of Ireland: www.courts.ie

Department of Education and Skills: www.education.ie

Department of Health: www.dohc.ie

Department of Justice and Equality: www.justice.ie

Health Information and Quality Authority: www.hiqa.ie

Health Service Executive: www.hse.ie

Irish Prison Service: www.irishprisons.ie

National Educational Welfare Board: www.newb.ie

Office for Social Inclusion: www.socialinclusion.ie

Probation Service: www.probation.ie