

Tackling Youth Crime Youth Justice Action Plan 2014-2018

Tackling Youth Crime

Progress Report 2016

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Mission Statement
(Irish Youth Justice Service and Youth Justice Action Plan)

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

Introduction

This report outlines how the “Tackling Youth Crime: Youth Justice Action Plan 2014–2018”, was implemented during 2016 and it signals important actions to be pursued during 2017. The Youth Justice Action Plan is an interagency plan that focuses on children and young people who require targeted, strategic attention because their behaviour has led to their involvement with the youth justice system. The Action Plan sets out a number of specific goals and objectives that aim to deliver better outcomes for children who get into trouble with the law. These goals also aim to reduce crime and make communities safer.

The Action Plan:

- Builds on the existing community policing partnerships and forums to enhance trust between local communities and their Gardaí.
- Emphasises alternative programmes for young offenders through the work of Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers and the Garda Diversion Programme.
- Focuses on outcomes-based contracts with community based organisations to help reduce re-offending by young people.
- Ends the practice of sending 16/17 year old boys to St. Patrick’s Institution.
- Prioritises resources based on evidence, research, tracked levels of recidivism and the voice and experience of children involved in the youth justice system.

The Action Plan identifies specific goals to achieve the commitments set out in “Towards Recovery: Programme for a National Government 2011-2016” in the area of youth justice, and was extended into the 2016 “A Programme for a Partnership Government”. The Action Plan also forms part of broader national policies, particularly “Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures - the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014 – 2020”.

During 2016, agencies made significant progress in implementing the Action Plan under each of its five high-level goals. For example, the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) and University of Limerick (UL) have established the Research Evidence into Policy, Programmes and Practice (REPPP) project. This research initiative will provide the basis for targeted interventions to reduce youth offending. In addition, a pilot Bail Supervision Scheme that provides young people with opportunities for supervised bail was developed and brought into operation in Dublin, reducing the number of young people remanded in custody while awaiting trial.

An Inter-Agency Implementation Team, which is comprised of senior representatives from all of the key youth justice agencies plus Tusla, oversees implementation of the Action Plan. A list of the agencies represented on the Implementation Team and a summary of their roles in relation to youth offending is included below.

Agencies represented on the YJAP Implementation Team

Irish Youth Justice Service

www.iyjs.ie

The Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) operates as an executive office located in the Department of Children and Youth Affairs. It has responsibility for leading and driving reform in the area of youth justice and Chairs the YJAP Implementation Team. It is staffed by officials from the Department of Children and Youth Affairs and the Department of Justice and Equality.

An Garda Síochána

www.garda.ie

The Garda Youth Diversion Office at the Garda Bureau of Community Engagement is the national office for the management and implementation of the Diversion Programme. The Diversion Programme offers children and young people who accept responsibility for their offending behaviour the opportunity of a caution and referral to a Garda Youth Diversion Project (if one is available in their area) and appropriate supports in order to divert children and young people from committing further offences.

TUSLA

www.tusla.ie

Tusla, The Child and Family Agency, is the dedicated State agency responsible for improving wellbeing and outcomes for children and ensuring that all decisions affecting children are guided by the best interests of the child. Tusla works closely with IYJS and relevant youth justice agencies to ensure that these responsibilities are met in the case of children who are in trouble with the law.

The Probation Service

www.probation.ie

The Probation Service is an agency within the Department of Justice and Equality, which works with offenders to help change their behaviour and make good the harm done by crime. Young Persons Probation (YPP) is a specialised division of The Probation Service established to work with children and young people aged 12-21 years who come before the Courts or who are in the Children Detention Schools.

The Irish Prison Service

www.irishprisons.ie

The Irish Prison Service operates as an executive agency within the Department of Justice and Equality and deals with male offenders who are 17 years of age or over and female offenders who are 18 years of age or over.

Oberstown Children Detention Campus

www.oberstown.com

The Oberstown Children Detention Campus is Ireland's national facility for the detention of children remanded or sentenced by the criminal courts and is located on a single site in Oberstown, Lusk, Co Dublin. The facility is funded by IYJS and its principal objective, under the Children Act 2001 (as amended), is to provide care, education, training and other programmes, with a view to reintegrating children and young people into their communities and society after their release. The Oberstown Children Detention Campus is the new name for the Children Detention Schools at Oberstown, which were amalgamated into one facility in 2016.

Acronyms

ACTS	Assessment, Consultation and Therapy Service
AGS	An Garda Síochána
BOBF	Better Outcomes, Brighter Futures - the National Policy Framework for Children and Young People 2014 – 2020
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CEHOP	Care, Education, Health, Offending and Planning for Future
CFSN	Child and Family Support Networks
CJSC	Criminal Justice Strategic Committee
CMP	Case Management Plan
CSO	Central Statistics Office
CYPSC	Children and Young People's Services Committee
DAF	Dormant Accounts Funding
DCYA	Department of Children and Youth Affairs
DJE	Department of Justice and Equality
EPIC	Empowering People in Care
ESF	European Social Fund
GSAS	Garda Síochána Analysis Service
GYDP	Garda Youth Diversion Project
HIQA	Health Information and Quality Authority
HSE	Health Service Executive
IGA	Intergovernmental Agreement on Cooperation on Criminal Justice Matters
IPS	Irish Prison Service
IYJS	Irish Youth Justice Service
JLO	Juvenile Liaison Officer
NSO	Night Supervision Officer
PAG	Project Advisory Group
PBNI	Probation Board of Northern Ireland
RSCW	Residential Social Care Worker
TAG	Teenagers and Gardaí
YAP	Youth Advocacy Programmes Ireland
YJAP	Youth Justice Action Plan
YLS/CMI	Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory
YPP	Young Persons Probation

High Level Goal 1: To work together to ensure public confidence in dealing with young people in trouble with the law

This High-Level Goal is pursued through two objectives: enhanced collaboration between all of the youth justice agencies; effective information sharing and promoting best practice, with a view to ensuring that investment in the Youth Justice System yields positive results.

The key actions identified in the Youth Justice Action Plan (YJAP) to achieve these objectives are:

1. Prioritising youth justice policy in strategies, policies and programmes of all agencies;
2. Continually reviewing standards and practices;
3. Identifying and providing training to personnel delivering services;
4. Reviewing and amending, as required, the governing legislation, i.e. Children Act 2001 (as amended);
5. Supporting North/South and international cooperation across the justice agencies;
6. Promoting integrated approaches to youth offending;
7. Developing, strengthening and aligning policies, legislation and resources to achieve better outcomes for children and young people;
8. Implementing effective governance to ensure that service providers deliver within allocated resources.

Notable Progress in 2016

5. North/South and international cooperation

- Arrangements were made to facilitate staff exchanges and information sharing between the Juvenile Detention facilities in Northern Ireland and Ireland based on identified priorities. Cross-border meetings between staff (senior management to operational staff), in the Oberstown Children's Detention Campus, Dublin, and the Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre, Bangor, took place on a regular basis throughout 2016. Information on management and structures as well as operational practices and procedures was shared at these meetings.
- Staff exchanges took place between staff from Oberstown (ROI) and Woodlands (NI) to share ideas, strategic business models, operational models, procedures and practices and best practice.
- Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers (JLOs), members from the Garda Youth Diversion Office, Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) Youth Diversion Officers and representatives from the Youth Justice Agency (YJA) attended a joint PSNI/An Garda Síochána (AGS) meeting in April 2016 and agreed on shared actions and information sharing between the two jurisdictions.
- Bi-annual meetings were held between YJA and AGS to share information and develop best practice in managing young people who "border hop", either to commit crime or who have to leave the NI jurisdiction because of threats. These meetings also provided a basis for the development of information sharing protocols between the relevant agencies.

- The Probation Service (ROI) and the Probation Board (NI) continued to share information on offenders through the international desk and arrangements under the Intergovernmental Agreement on Co-operation on Criminal Justice Matters.
- Presentations on the Bail Supervision Scheme (BSS) and on the Research Evidence into Policy, Programmes and Practice (REPPP) project were made to youth justice agencies at the November meeting of the Youth Justice Project Advisory Group held in Belfast as part of sharing information on best practice.

6. Promoting integrated approaches to youth offending

- The IYJS, Department of Children and Youth Affairs (DCYA), established the REPPP (Research Evidence into Policy, Programmes and Practice) project which was launched in the University of Limerick, in September 2016, by Minister Zappone. Dr. Sean Redmond, who is seconded from the Department of Children and Youth Affairs, is the programme manager.
- The REPPP project aims to develop and utilise the evidence base in relation to youth offending in order to better support the development of youth crime policy and programmes and practice across the youth justice sector.

7. Develop cross agency links for standardisations of systems and processes.

- Programmes and interventions were examined to identify models of good practice and gaps in service provision.
- This led to training for youth justice workers on the use of the Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (YLS/CMI) 2.0 tool, which was completed at the start of 2016. The tool was rolled out across all GYDP's in Q1 of 2016. The tool assesses the risk of recidivism in young people and develops a case management plan based on the specific risks and needs of the individual.
- 'Communities in Practice' sessions were organised by Foroige with youth justice workers in various Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) in order to ensure consistency in the application of the YLS tool.
- The GYDP Best Practice Team completed a survey in relation to the programmes and interventions used by GYDPs, and how these were linked to YLS risk categories .

Important Items for Work Programme 2017

- Develop Cross-Sectoral Co-operation
- Review and evaluation of GYDP interventions
- Provide training to JLOs on YLS/CMI
- Review of Criminal Justice part of Children Act
- Continue North/South co-operation

High Level Goal 2: To strengthen and develop our evidence base to support more effective policies and services, having regard to the voice of young people

This High-Level Goal is pursued through four objectives: developing mechanisms to produce performance-focussed data for young people across the criminal justice system; improving and increasing the availability of reliable and relevant research on youth crime and the youth justice system to inform and focus policy and service development; examining new and emerging patterns of persistent offending, including serious criminal and violent behaviour and designing appropriate interventions; and exploring active means by which children and young people can inform policy and improve the performance of the youth justice system.

The key actions identified in the YJAP to achieve these objectives are as follows:

1. Facilitate the collation of youth justice data and information in conjunction with stakeholders;
2. Promote the sharing and dissemination of data within the youth justice sector;
3. Conduct joint research to identify progression routes into serious adult crime;
4. Conduct research on levels of compliance with community sanctions and evolution of youth justice service systems;
5. Conduct research on children and young people's journey into detention;
6. Track the level and nature of recidivism through the youth justice system;
7. Review data holdings on supports and services provided by the youth justice system;
8. Generate a national profile of participants in the GYDPs;
9. Profile substance misuse among children and young people subject to community sanctions/probation service supervision;
10. Actively seek the views of children and young people with regard to youth crime, policy and practice.

Notable Progress in 2016

1. Facilitate the collation of youth justice data and information in conjunction with stakeholders

- YLS/CMI assessment tool rolled out across all GYDPs in 2016.
- A survey of information held on young people by the agencies represented on the YJAP Implementation Team was undertaken in 2016, and this has informed IYJS participation in the Criminal Justice Data Interoperability working group, which aims to develop the infrastructure for data and information sharing between all the criminal justice agencies.

2. Promote the sharing and dissemination of data within the youth justice sector

- Communication and information sharing arrangements between agencies were reviewed in order to identify weaknesses and actions to address to them.
- Information sharing protocols were developed between Oberstown and the Irish Prison Service and between Oberstown and the GYDPs.

6. Track the level and nature of recidivism through the youth justice system

- A sub group of the DJE Criminal Justice Strategic Committee (CJSC) was established in December 2015 to examine the findings of the “Greentown” study on the involvement of children and young persons in criminal networks. (The initial study was carried out in an urban area which has been anonymised, using the name “Greentown”)
- The CJSC approved proposals that the REPPP project in UL would pursue a national prevalence study to gauge the degree to which the findings from the Greentown study are transferable to other areas, including identifying other suitable locations to repeat the study and to design a new multi-agency intervention programme to address the issues identified.
- Proposals initiated for a “Youth” Joint Agency Response to Crime (JARC), following successful piloting by Justice agencies of a JARC approach for adult offenders.
- A new proposal from Solas to support an intensive mentoring scheme aimed at Young People deemed unsuitable for the Garda Diversion programme was under close consideration by IYJS, with reference to possible complementarity with Bail Supervision and Youth JARC initiatives.

8. Generate a national profile of participants in the GYDPs

- Training for youth justice workers on the use of YLS/CMI 2.0 was completed at the start of 2016 and the tool was rolled out across all GYDP’s in Q1 2016.
- Implementation of YLS/CMI 2.0 across all GYDPs will facilitate the collection of appropriate detailed data on GYDP participants, including relevant information on personal and family circumstances.

Important Items for Work Programme 2017

- Youth crime recidivism study
- Data System Research Project
- Develop the analysis of data generated with respect to GYDPs
- Progress a programme of projects by the Research Evidence into Policy Programmes and Practice Project (UL)

High Level Goal 3: To review and strengthen targeted interventions to reduce offending and divert young people from the criminal justice system

This High-Level Goal is pursued through three objectives: to promote focussed and effective interventions through our Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) to challenge and divert children and young people from offending behaviour; to utilise our GYDPs' resources in areas of greatest need and to establish effective crime prevention supports in cooperation with youth service providers nationwide; to actively promote crime prevention policy through focussed educational interventions designed to positively influence the development of children and young people as responsible citizens.

The key actions identified in the YJAP to achieve these objectives are:

1. Guide the GYDPs' service delivery in line with youth justice operational requirements;
2. Identify priority locations for resource needs, based on crime incidence and evidence of need;
3. Engage with youth service providers to promote the use of crime prevention supports and a standardised working ethos in delivery of youth services;
4. Embed pro-social development strategies to prevent young persons from becoming involved in offending behaviour;
5. Strengthen the anti-crime policy framework and implementation arrangements to support a reduction in youth crime and reduced demands for detention;
6. Through the GYDPs, support AGS in the delivery of a service which engages with children and young people and their families to establish their needs and priorities;
7. Ensure that children and young people identified at risk of offending receive appropriate and adequate care.

Notable Progress in 2016

1. Guide the GYDPs' service delivery in line with youth justice operational requirements

- Following roll out in 2015, the YLS/CMI 2.0 assessment tool continues to be used nationwide. All Youth Justice Workers are now trained in the use of the tool.

2. Identify priority locations for resource needs, based on crime incidence and evidence of need

- Approximately 2 million in Dormant Accounts Funding (DAF) was allocated to IYJS in 2016. This facilitated the establishment of 10 new GYDPs at additional locations nationwide. Three of these additional GYDPs commenced operations in 2015 with the remaining seven commencing in 2016. The DAF funding also supports the employment of 17 additional youth justice workers in 15 existing GYDPs.
- Other projects and initiatives are supported by DAF including a Pilot Mentoring Scheme and the work of the GYDP Best Practice Development Team.

3. Engage with other youth service providers to promote the use of crime prevention supports and a standardised working ethos in delivery of youth services

- During 2016 the Best Practice Development Team conducted a review of the types of interventions utilised across all of the GYDPs and their effectiveness. Seventy-Four GYDPs participated in the survey and provided a comprehensive insight into the individual and collective operations of projects nationally. A comprehensive list of resources has been compiled from the survey for dissemination to GYDPS.

4. Embed pro-social development strategies towards preventing any young person from becoming involved in offending behaviour

- The Work to Learn Programme is a work experience initiative for young people participating in Garda Youth Diversion Projects which was developed by 'Ossory Youth' in Kilkenny in 2015. The Programme exposes participants to the world of work and the skills required to operate effectively in it, through a structured and supported process involving preparation, placement and reflection. The operation of the programme in Kilkenny during 2016 has proven to be successful with approximately 20 young people participating. It is planned to roll out the programme to six other GYDPs across the country in 2017 with a view to replicating it in other areas as appropriate. The programme is supported by 'State Street', a financial institution in Ireland which provides international fund services.

5. Strengthen anti-crime policy framework and implementation arrangements to support a reduction in youth crime and reduced demands for detention

- YLS/CMI 2.0 risk assessment and case management tool was implemented in all GYDPs.
- IYJS engaged with AGS to address the recommendations of Penal Policy Review Group on the development of a diversion model for offenders aged 18-24 years. There are significant implementation issues which require further detailed consideration.
- The Irish Prison Service (IPS) Strategic Plan 2016 – 2018 commits to working with partner agencies to develop measures to rehabilitate support young offenders, with an initial focus 18 to 21 year olds.
- Young offenders aged 18-21 were supervised by Young Persons Probation (YPP) where there was sufficient capacity, as 12 to 18 year olds are a priority for YPP supervision. Otherwise, 18 -21 year olds were supervised by local (adult) teams.

6. Through the GYDPs, support An Garda Síochána in the delivery of a service that engages with children and young people and their families to establish their needs and priorities

- With Dormant Accounts Funding the national network of GYDPs was expanded to 10 new locations. Three of these GYDPs commenced in 2015 with the remaining seven coming into operation during 2016.
- The YLS/CMI 2.0 Risk/Needs Assessment tool is operating fully in all GYDPs throughout the country which enables the particular risks and needs of participants in diversion projects to be identified.
- Juvenile Liaison Officers continued to engage closely with children and young people and their families in order to base interventions on the young person's needs.

7. Ensure that children and young people identified at risk of offending receive appropriate and adequate care

- The processes and interventions currently in place for children at risk of criminal behaviour were examined in the context of ongoing development of diversion initiatives.
- Young persons at risk of offending were referred to GYDPs for support where required.

Important Items for Work Programme 2017

- Diversion of persons over the age of 18
- Review of GYDP service delivery model

High Level Goal 4: To promote and increase the use of community measures, including restorative justice, for young people who offend

This High-Level Goal is pursued through three objectives: to continue to support the Probation Service in the promotion of optimum non-custodial interventions for children and young people who have offended; to continue to support the Courts Service to ensure the use of detention as a last resort; to encourage the use of restorative justice practices are used to the greatest extent possible.

The key actions identified in the YJAP to achieve these objectives are:

1. Further develop programmes in co-operation with the Probation Service based on recommendations of the Young Persons Probation report, “Working in Partnership with communities to reduce youth crime” (2011);
2. Improve interagency coordination of community sanctions;
3. Continue to liaise on appropriate methods of informing the judiciary of developments in the area of youth justice and the efficient operation of the Children Court;
4. Provide facilities for pre-Court consultation;
5. Examine the feasibility of Social Impact Investment;
6. Drive a restorative practice ethos in the delivery of services to challenge offending behaviour;
7. Maximise opportunities for Court-ordered conferencing;
8. Strengthen and extend restorative justice practices for children and young people subject to community sanctions.

Notable Progress in 2016

1. ***Further develop programmes in co-operation with the Probation Service based on recommendations of the Young Persons Probation report “Working in Partnership with Communities to reduce youth crime” (2011)***
 - Probation Officers delivered one-to-one interventions according to the level of risk/need and responsivity identified. Officers referred young offenders to CBOs to address their level of risk/need and responsivity.
 - One-to-one and group programmes, such as the *Westview Project* in Cork and *Candle Community Trust* in Dublin, addressed issues relating to literacy, education, life skills and addiction.
 - The new Treo Centre in Waterford was officially opened in January 2016. The refurbishment of the premises was funded by the Probation Service and local philanthropies. Established in 2000, the Treo project currently works with over 100 young persons, providing a variety of programmes and activities including offending behaviour, community service and restorative justice interventions for young offenders in Waterford City and Dungarvan.

4. Provide facilities for pre-Court consultation

- Since early 2016 the Courts Service has been working on a proposal for the development of a new 22 courtroom complex on a site close to Hammond Lane. The new complex will have a number of key components including- a purpose built Family Law Centre containing courts at District, Circuit and High Court Level and a new Children Court Complex replacing the facilities currently available.

5. Examine the feasibility of Social Impact Investment

- A Bail Supervision Scheme (BSS) was established and launched as a pilot project in Dublin for 2 years, with information and training provided to all Youth Justice Agencies.
- The BSS is continuously evaluated through the REPPP. Value for money on this project is expected to spread beyond detention.

Important Items for Work Programme 2017

- Review use of and effectiveness of community sanctions
- Consideration of how restorative practice can be best implemented in GYDPs.

High Level Goal 5: To provide a safe, secure environment and necessary support for detained young people to assist their re-integration into the community

This High-Level Goal is pursued through three objectives: To provide evidence-based care and developmental opportunities to children and young people in detention and prepare them to take their place in the community as persons who observe the law and are capable of making a positive and productive contribution to society; to complete the development of integrated services in the Children Detention Schools; to complete the new national children detention facilities in Oberstown by 2015.

The key actions identified in the YJAP to achieve these objectives are:

1. To make available specialist therapeutic services to children and young people in detention;
2. Develop and review protocols to provide for the continued care of children and young people on release from detention, as well as their relevant social needs;
3. Continue to integrate services, management, practices, procedures and policies in Children Detention Schools;
4. Amend the Children Act 2001 if/as required to support an integrated model;
5. Meet and enhance the “Standards and Criteria for Children Detention Schools” (2008) and all other relevant legislation, policies and standards;
6. Review the appropriate governance structure for the integration of the schools;
7. Progress the capital project to complete the national children detention facilities in Oberstown;
8. Recruit and train sufficient staff to manage the extended facilities.

Notable Progress in 2016

1. To make available specialist therapeutic services to children and young people in detention

- The Assessment Consultation, Therapeutic Service (TUSLA) provided therapeutic services to young people referred by the Campus. In 2016, there were 1027 ACTS clinician appointments, which represents 107 young people. The MAYSI assessment instrument used by campus staff to identify young people to be referred. ACTs engaged in weekly review meetings with campus staff throughout 2016 to support information sharing, referral management and practice development.

2. Develop and review protocols to provide for the continued care of children and young people on release from detention, as well as their relevant social needs

- The CEHOP framework (developed by Oberstown management) to be used to review and inform all care practices in Oberstown (Care, Education, Health, Offending and Planning for Future).

- Development of assistance scheme in association with SUSI (Student Universal Support Ireland) with regard to ongoing education / training grants as part of aftercare programme in Oberstown.
- The Deputy Director of Care Operations represented the Campus at the National Aftercare Steering Committee (TUSLA) on in Q3 & Q4 2016.
- CEHOP review commenced in January 2016. A Continued Care work programme is being put in place, and will be reviewed on an ongoing basis.
- In Q3 an Operational Review undertaken by external consultants commenced.
- CES Review Lessons from the literature: building relationships with detained young people to improve pro-social outcomes was published by Oberstown Detention Campus in June 2016. A second phase (how children feel about staff engagement) is in train, with involvement from Angela O'Connell UCC and Jennifer Gargan EPIC. Implementation of the findings of the review is ongoing.
- Aftercare Education and Training Discussions are ongoing with Tusla and SUSI (Student Universal Support Ireland) in relation to funding for further education for young offenders leaving detention.
- Youthreach retain a number of places for young people leaving Oberstown and provide special extended programmes.
- YAP (Youth Advocacy Programmes Ireland) pilot is ongoing – and will be reviewed.
- Le Chéile is proposing a pilot Mentoring Support programme for parents of young people sentenced to detention orders. Funds identified in Q4 2016
- Post release (detention supervision orders) supervision is in place by YPP teams and YPP officers on local teams.
- A number of supervised temporary release cases have been agreed between Oberstown and the Probation Service.

3. Continue to integrate services, management, practices, procedures and policies in Children Detention Schools

- Two new Deputy Directors took up position mid-way through 2016 with responsibility for Residential Services and Care Services to support the development and implementation of standardised policy, procedures and practices on campus.
- Change Management workshops took place for all Campus staff throughout Q3 & Q4 of 2016 and continue into 2017.
- Monthly Group Supervision for Middle Managers and Senior Managers commenced in November 2016 with a completion date planned for Q2 2017.
- The Policy Oversight Consultative Committee was reconvened in Q4 2016 to support the development of cross campus policy and procedures.
- McInerney Saunders continued to support the campus regarding a Project Improvement Plan - Financial Services tasked with integrating financial management practices and systems development on campus.
- Development and implementation of Campus Case Management and Human Resources IT systems commenced. The HR IT package is the first part of the system with work ongoing throughout 2016. Expected to be operational by Q 3 2017.

- Joint Working Groups between Management, Staff Teams and Unions ongoing throughout 2016
- A Campus Health & Safety review commenced in Q3 2016 undertaken by an external consultant

4. Amend the Children Act 2001 if/as required to support an integrated model

- On the 24th of May 2016 SI N. 273 of 2016 was published, amalgamating Oberstown Boy's School, Oberstown Girl's School and Trinity House School creating a single entity: Oberstown Children Detention Campus.
- Ongoing engagement by the office of the Campus Director with the DCYA during 2016 regarding the legislation and associated developments throughout 2016

5. Meet and enhance the "Standards and Criteria for Children Detention Schools" (2008) and all other relevant legislation, policies and standards

- A full review of the 2008 Standards and Criteria for Children Detention Schools has begun with a doctoral researcher from University College Cork.
- Review in train – to involve other advocate agencies.

6. Review the appropriate governance structure for the integration of the schools

- The Campus continued to be run by the Board of Management
- Internal Management Structures were strengthened by the appointment of two new Deputy Directors and the re-organisation of roles and responsibilities associated with these appointments.
- Q3 2016 Plans for the re-organisation of middle managers to fulfil roles that will support the standardisation of practices and the implementation of policies across the campus commenced by the Senior Management Team.

7. Progress the capital project to complete the national children detention facilities in Oberstown

- The campus is undergoing Refurbishment following recent damage.
- Due to extensive damage in Q3 2016 one residential unit is to be demolished
- Ongoing work source and replace building fittings in conjunction with the DCYA and OPW to assist with supporting the management of the campus throughout 2016

8. Recruit and train sufficient staff to manage the extended facilities

- Ongoing recruitment continued throughout 2016, competitions included: Nursing Staff, Residential Social Care Workers, Unit Managers, Deputy Directors. Staffing Capacity for 7 residential units operational by Q4 2016 (6 boys units and 1 girls unit)
- Four new teachers, nine new staff on induction mostly night staff.
- Induction training ongoing during 2016 for newly recruited staff.

Important Items for Work Programme 2017

- Increase staffing levels in Oberstown Children Detention Campus
- Review of Standards – end Q1 2017
- Ongoing works and refurbishment
- CEHOP & Journey through Care review

Appendix A: Statistics on Youth Justice

Source:

Annual Reports of the Committee Appointed to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Diversion Programme 2015 and 2016 (Draft)

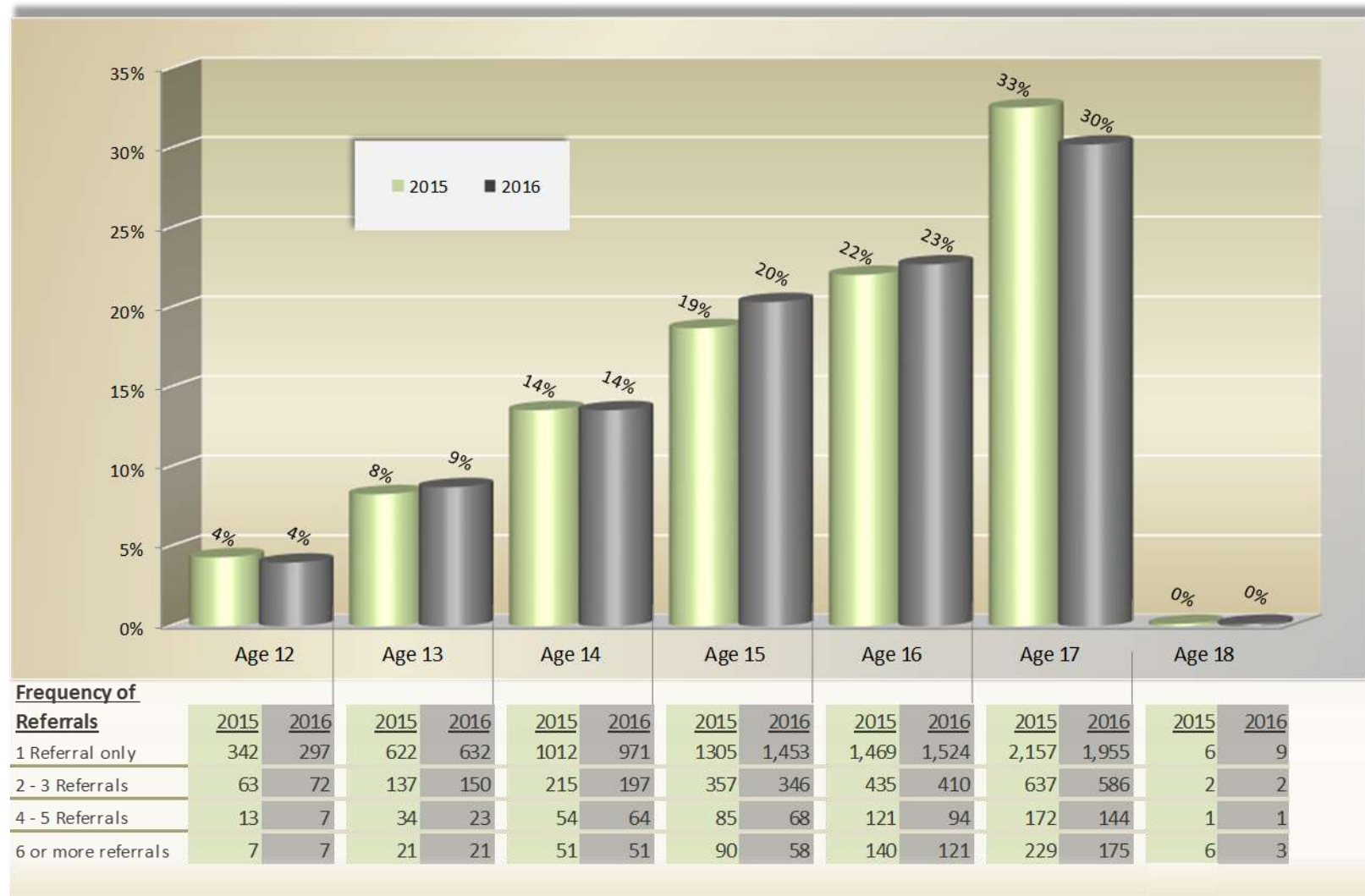
2015	2016
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of incidents referred was 19,513 Total number of individuals referred was 9,807 Total number of individuals admitted was 7,282 (74%) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of incidents referred was 17,615 Total number of individuals referred was 9,451 Total number of individuals admitted was 7,262 (77%)

Number of Referrals per Young person/Gender breakdown 2015 & 2016

Number of Referrals	2015			2016		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1only	6,933	71%	29%	6,848	70%	30%
2-3 referrals	1,849	82%	18%	1,766	80%	20%
4-5 referrals	480	85%	15%	401	87%	13%
6 or more	545	90%	10%	436	88%	12%
<u>Total</u>	<u>9,807</u>	<u>75%</u>	<u>25%</u>	<u>9,451</u>	<u>74%</u>	<u>26%</u>

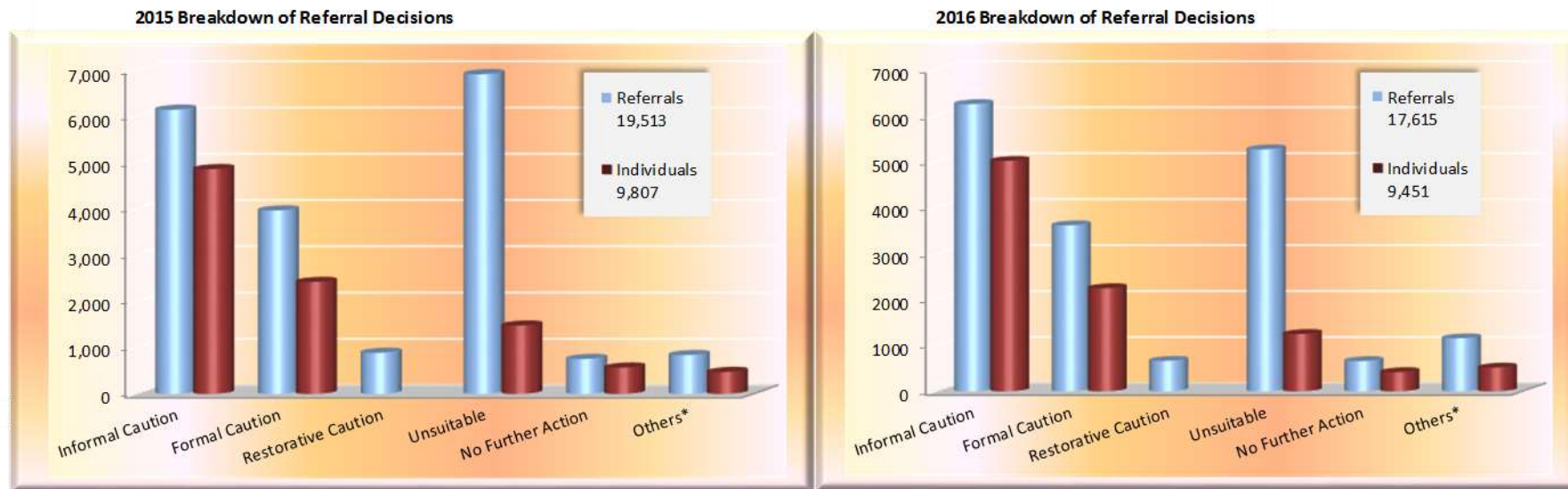
*Annual Reports of the Committee Appointed to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Diversion Programme 2015 and 2016(Draft)
(Continued:)*

2015 & 2016 Diversion Programme - Breakdown by Age and Number of Referrals



*Annual Reports of the Committee Appointed to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Diversion Programme 2015 and 2016(Draft)
(Continued:)*

Referrals



*Includes requests for further information.

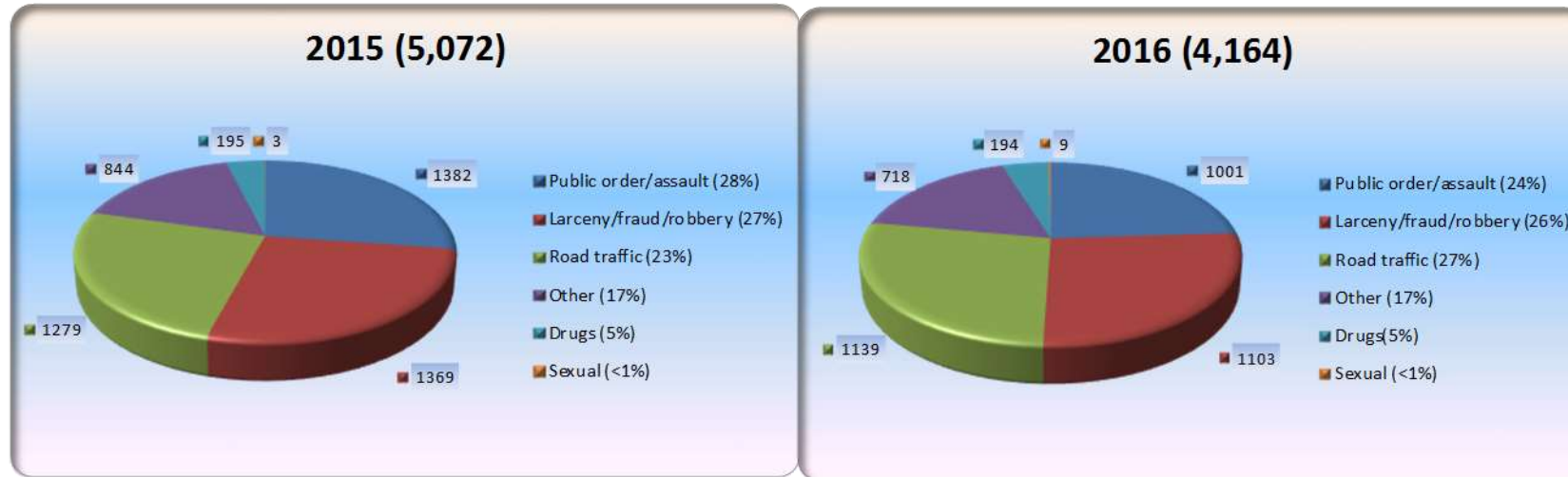
Please note that the breakdown of decisions by individual relates to the most recent referral type.

It should also be noted that the number of individuals linked to Restorative Cautions is not readily available.

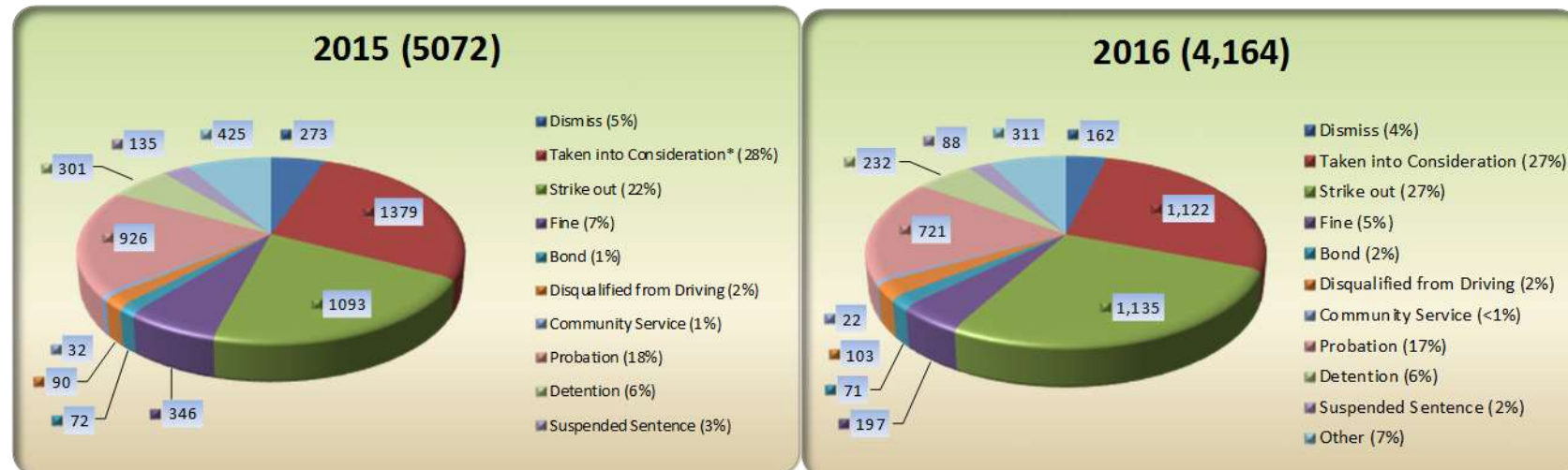
Source:

Courts Service Annual Reports 2015 and 2016

Type of Offences before the Children Court - 2015/2016 Comparison



Outcomes of Cases before the Children Court - 2015/2016 Comparison

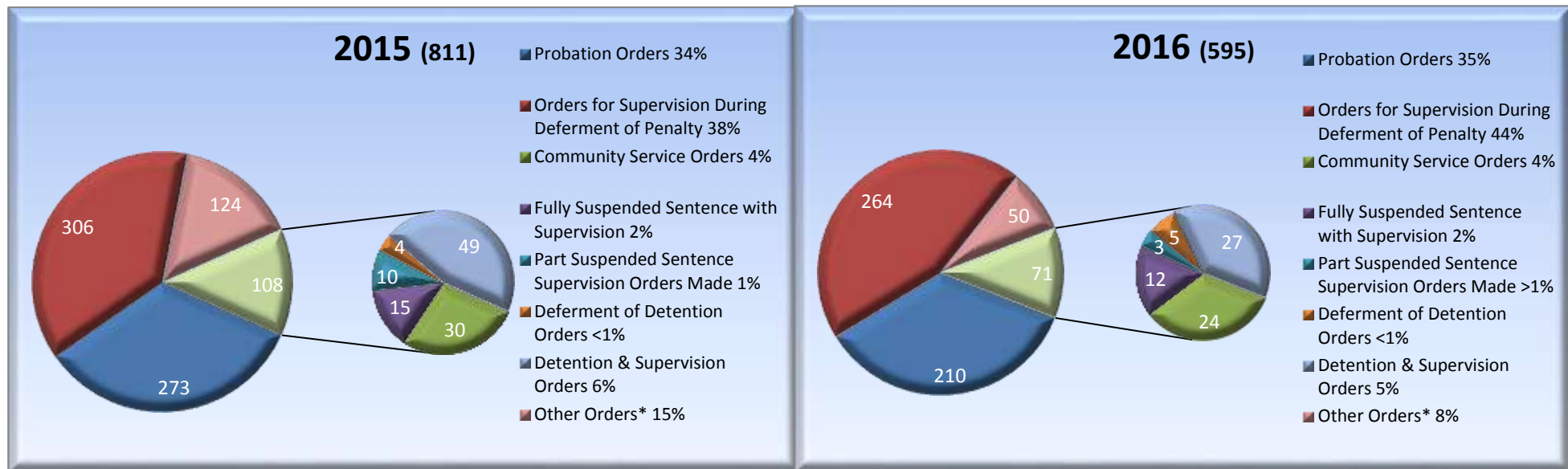


*Offences may be taken into consideration where an offender is sentenced in relation to other multiple offences

Source:

Probation Service Annual Report 2015 and 2016

Young Person Court Orders - 2015/2016 Comparison



* Other Orders includes various disposals under the Children Act, 2001

Progress Report 2016

Source:

Department of Children and Youth Affairs

Children Remand Orders 2015/2016

	2015			2016		
	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female
No of Remands	<u>263</u>	253	10	<u>210</u>	204	6
Age 13-14	<u>22</u>	21	1	<u>18</u>	18	0
Age 15-16	<u>154</u>	153	1	<u>111</u>	108	3
Age 17	<u>87</u>	79	8	<u>81</u>	78	3
Average length of stay (days)	<u>23.98</u>	24.49	11.1	<u>30.28</u>	30.26	30.8

Children Detention Orders 2015/2016

	2015			2016		
	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female
No of Committals	<u>93</u>	93	0	<u>88</u>	86	2
Age 13-14	<u>4</u>	4	0	<u>6</u>	6	0
Age 15-16	<u>89</u>	89	0	<u>80</u>	79	1
Age 17		0		<u>2</u>	1	1
Average length of stay (days)	<u>170.73</u>	170.73	0	<u>142.18</u>	144.58	63

Children subject to Remand Orders 2015/2016

	2015			2016		
	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female
No of Remands	<u>163</u>	155	8	<u>139</u>	136	3
Age 13-14	<u>13</u>	12	1	<u>11</u>	11	0
Age 15-16	<u>88</u>	87	1	<u>66</u>	65	1
Age 17	<u>62</u>	56	6	<u>62</u>	60	2
Average length of stay (days)	<u>23.98</u>	24.49	11.1	<u>30.28</u>	30.26	30.8

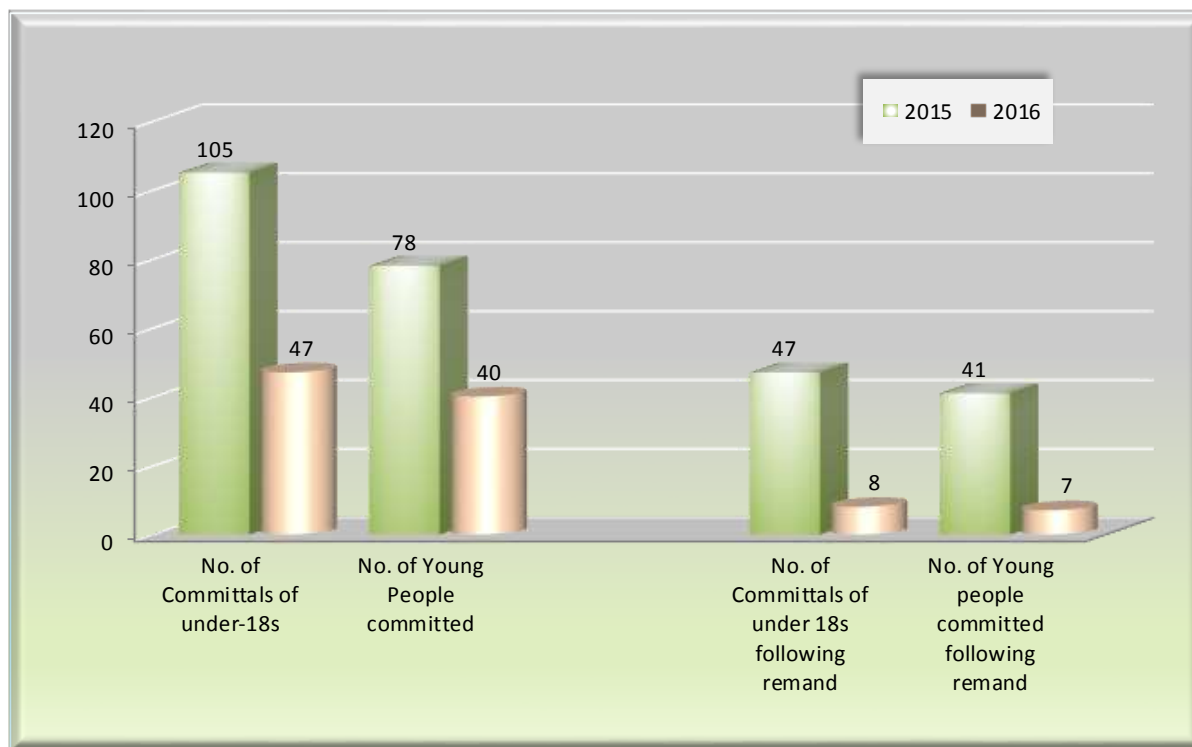
Children subject to Detention Orders 2015/2016

	2015			2016		
	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female	<u>Total</u>	Male	Female
No of Committals	<u>87</u>	87	0	<u>70</u>	68	2
Age 13-14	<u>3</u>	3	0	<u>5</u>	5	0
Age 15-16	<u>84</u>	84	0	<u>63</u>	62	1
Age 17	<u>0</u>	0	0	<u>2</u>	1	1
Average length of stay (days)	<u>170.73</u>	170.73	0	<u>142.18</u>	144.58	63

Source:

Irish Prison Service

No. of Committals / No. of Young People - 2015/2016 Comparison



Note: A person can be committed more than once in a calendar year.

Source:*Irish Youth Justice Service*

Participant data in GYDPs 2015 & 2016

Participation information	2015					2016				
	Male		Female		<u>Total</u>	Male		Female		<u>Total</u>
Numbers of Participants at start of year	2194	(75%)	712	(25%)	<u>2906</u>	1957	(77%)	598	(23%)	<u>2555</u>
New Participants within the year	1120	(75%)	367	(25%)	<u>1487</u>	1121	(73%)	405	(27%)	<u>1526</u>
Total Participants within the year	3314	(75%)	1079	(25%)	<u>4393</u>	3078	(75%)	1003	(25%)	<u>4081</u>