



# Irish Prison Service Report 1999 and 2000



## Irish Prison Service Report 1999 and 2000

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ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AND tSOLÁTHAIR

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*Brian McCarthy*

## **Foreword by the Chairman of the Prisons Authority Interim Board**

As chairman of the Prisons Authority Interim Board, I welcome the publication of this report of the Irish Prison Service for the years 1999 and 2000.

Both 1999 and 2000 were highly significant years in the ongoing process of establishing the Irish Prison Service as an effective, independent agency. I want to thank my fellow Board members, the management and staff of the Prison Service and the staffs of other agencies working in the prison system for their contributions and commitment to this process during both years.

The appointment of the Interim Board by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform on 26 April 1999, followed by the appointment of the Director General on 15 July 1999, brought a new resource to management of prison services at central level. This, together with further major investment during 1999 and 2000 in prison accommodation, facilities and services at institutional level, put the Irish Prison Service in a stronger position to meet challenges before it.

The significant progress made by the Irish Prison Service in 1999 and 2000, was followed by further important advancements in 2001 and, to date, in 2002. Much more of course, remains to be done to improve prison services in the interest of community safety and prisoner custody, care and rehabilitation. The Interim Board will continue to work closely with the Irish Prison Service and its associate agencies in seeking to bring about those improvements.

**Brian McCarthy**  
*Chairman*



Seán Aylward

## Introduction by the Director General, Seán Aylward

Irish public services generally have been undergoing fundamental change and development in recent years. The change process is still ongoing and much continues to be done in the interest of ensuring effective services to the community.

For the Irish Prison Service, the years 1999 and 2000 were a special time of change. This report records the very significant progress made in those years including the initial steps taken in the Service's transition to independent agency status, the ending of the so-called 'revolving door', improvements in the organisation and delivery of prison services and the positive changes for prisoners through the provision of new, modern accommodation and better living conditions.

Specific new developments covered in this report include:

- the introduction of new organisational structures following on the appointment of the non-executive Prisons Authority Interim Board, my own appointment as Director General and the creation of new Director positions in preparation for independent agency status;
- the opening of three new prisons: the Dóchas Centre, which adopts an innovative approach to the custody and care of female prisoners; the Midlands Prison, a state-of-the-art facility for adult male prisoners with substantial facilities for education and work training, and Cloverhill Prison, the State's first-ever dedicated facility for remand prisoners;
- the new structured approach to drug treatment in the form of agreed recommendations set out in the Report of the Steering Group on Prison-Based Drug Treatment as well as other new initiatives such as new methadone maintenance programmes and the new drug-free unit at St Patrick's Institution;

- the appointment of the first cadre of professional nurses; and
- the introduction of leading-edge information and communications technology linking the Service's institutions with central and support services;

These and other new developments would not have been achieved without the wholehearted dedication and commitment of the Prison Authority Interim Board and all staff working in the prison system, as well as the ongoing support and assistance of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and his Department. I want to say a sincere thank you to all concerned for your continuing efforts in the interest of all the people served by the Irish Prison Service.

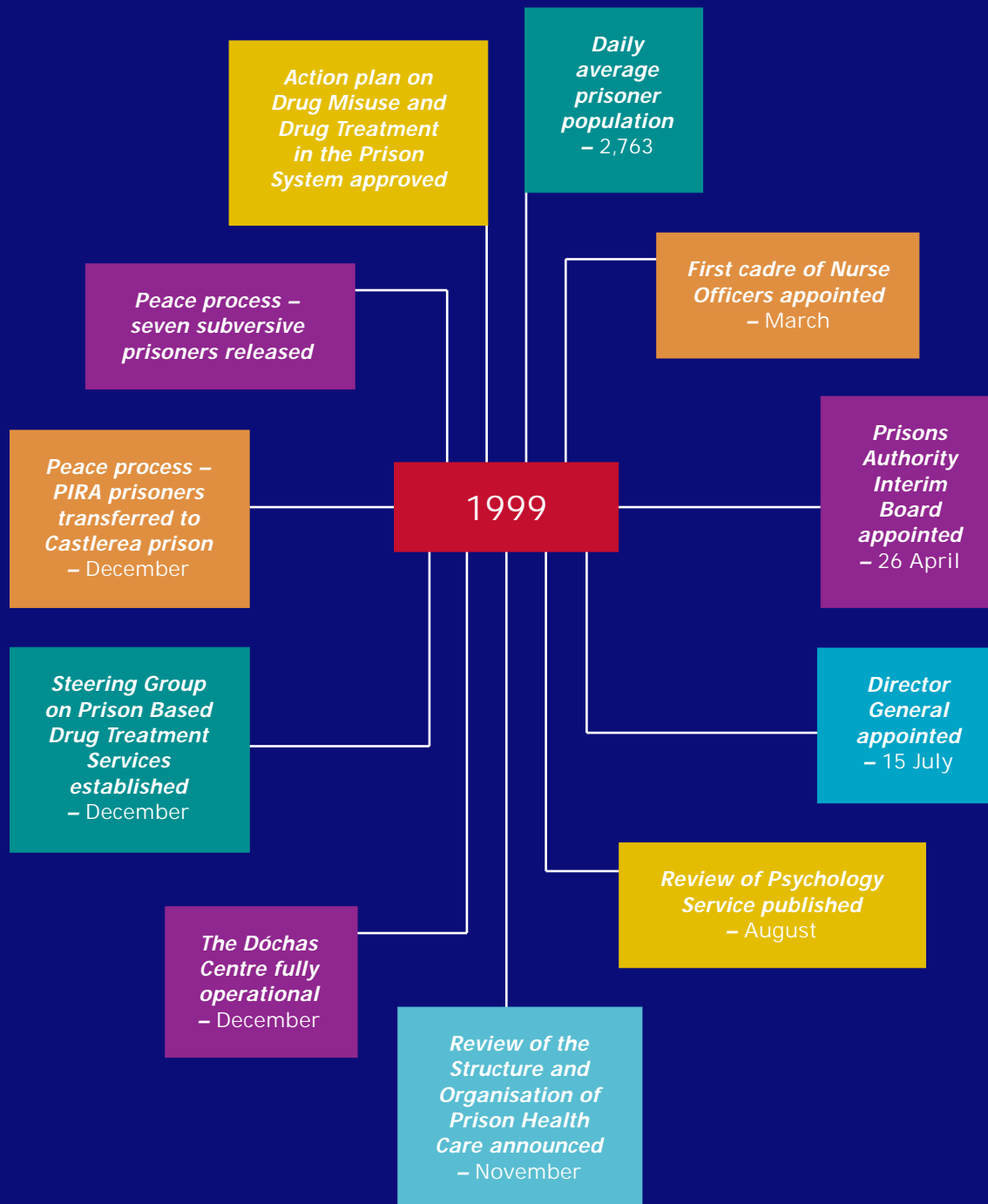
The process of change and development continued apace in 2001 and 2002 to date. Later this year, the Service will publish its Annual Report for 2001 which will chart the progress to date in achieving the objectives set out in the Irish Prison Service Strategy Statement 2001-2003 which was published last year. It is also intended that the 2001 Report will contain more extensive statistical information accessible from the new Prisoner Records Information System.

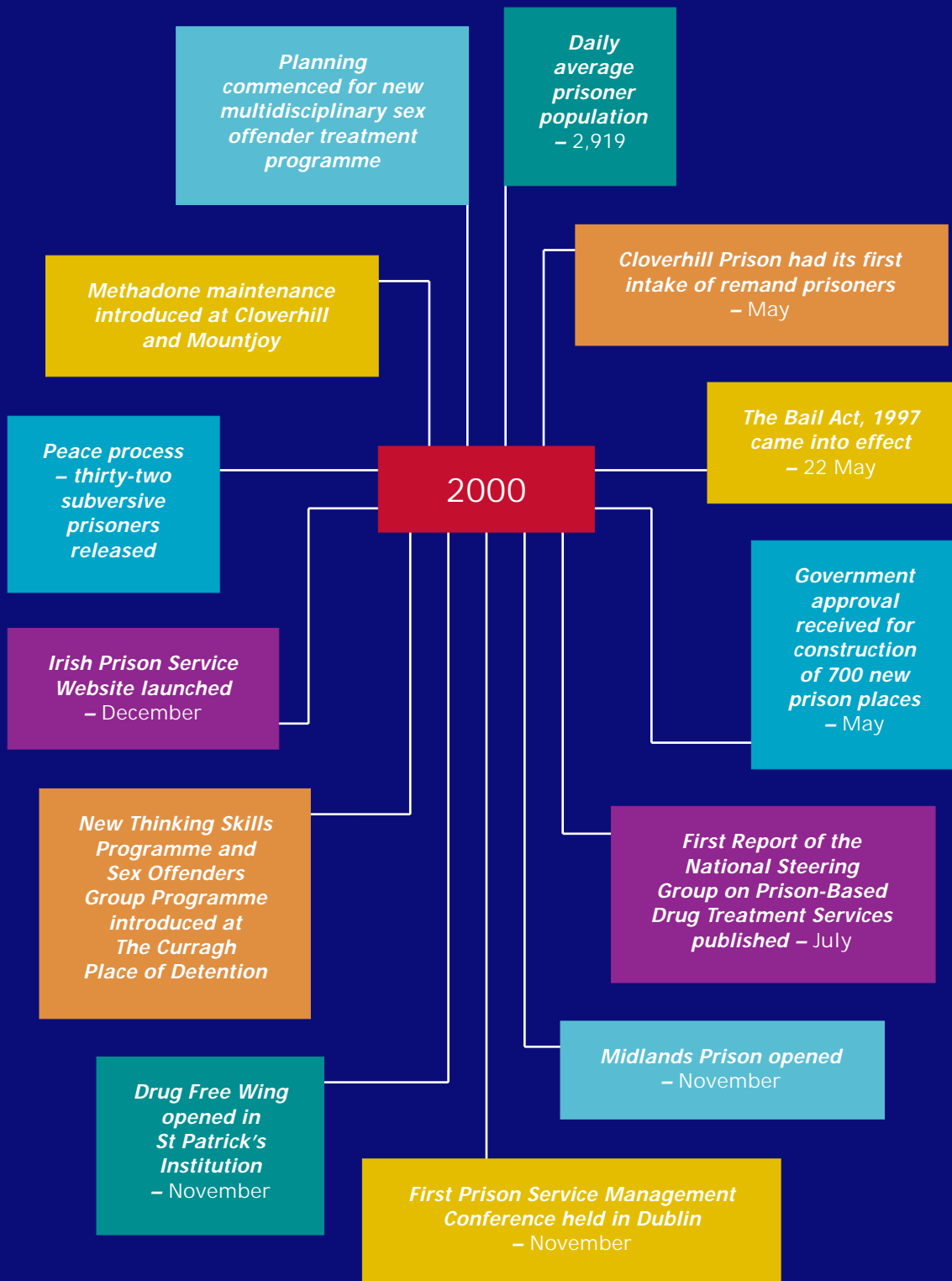
I trust that readers will find this 1999 and 2000 Report informative and interesting. It is the first Prison Service Report to be produced in full-colour in the interest of more reader-friendly presentation of information and statistics on the prison system. Further data and information on the Irish Prison Service and the prison system is available on our website – [www.irishprisons.ie](http://www.irishprisons.ie).

**Seán Aylward**  
*Director General*

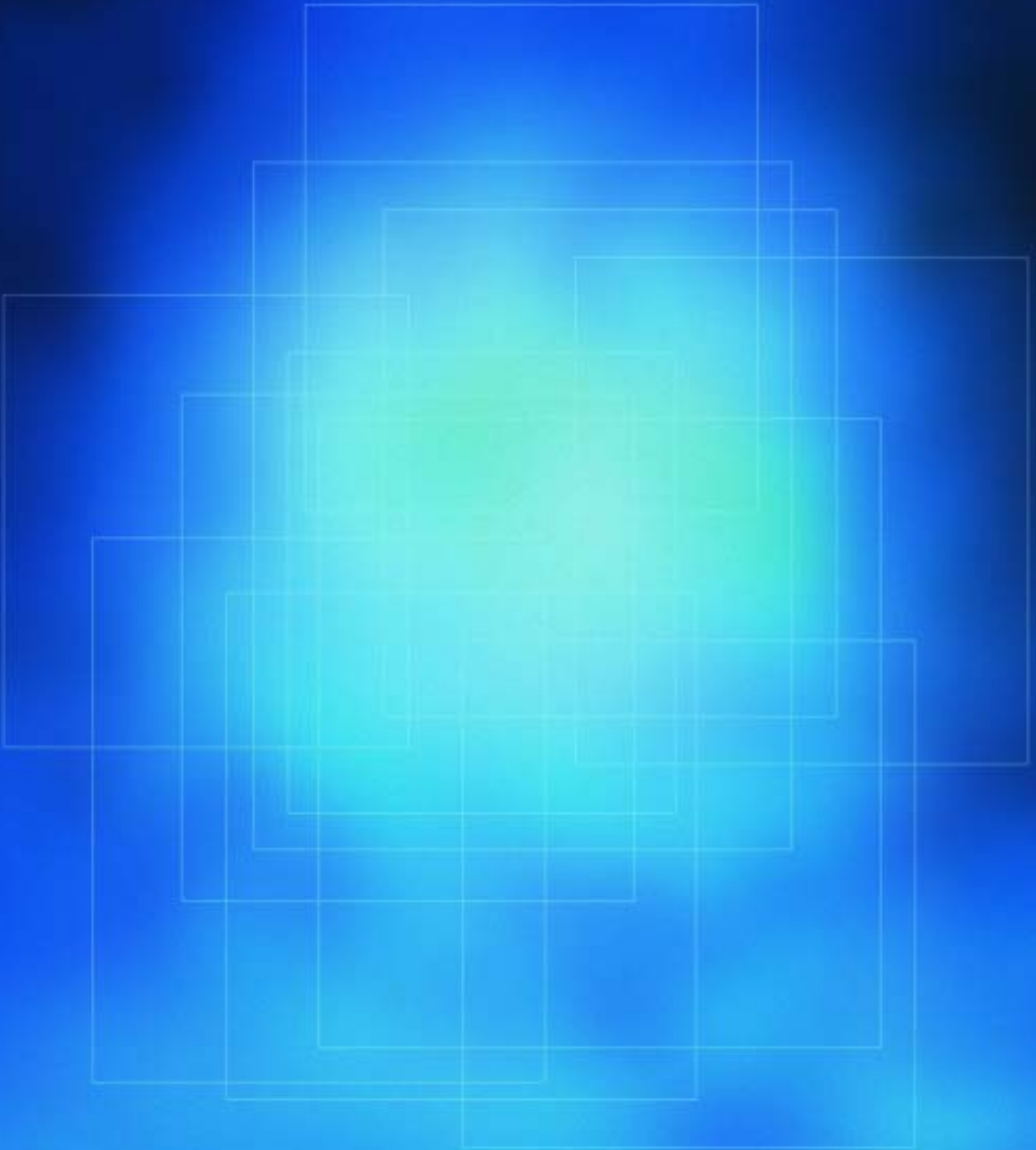
March 2002

# Overview – 1999 and 2000 at a Glance





# Custody of Prisoners



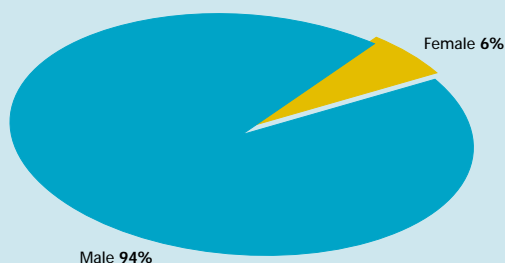


## Numbers

The daily average number of prisoners in custody in 1999 was 2,763 – an increase of 152 on 1998. The daily average number in custody in 2000 was 2,919 – a further increase of 5.6% on the 1999 figure.

There were 3,163 persons in custody on 1 June 2001, 2,705 of whom were sentenced and 458 on remand. The number on remand has been increasing steadily since the implementation of the Bail Act, 1997 which came into effect on 22 May 2000. The total of 458 prisoners on remand on 1 June 2001 represented an increase of 42% over the number of prisoners on remand (322) on the same date in 2000.

Prisoners in Custody on Remand on 1 June 2001



Of the 2,705 prisoners in custody under sentence on 1 June 2001, 38% were aged between 17 and 25 years; 61% were serving sentences of 2 or more years; 23% were serving sentences of between 5 and 10 years and 12% were serving sentences of more than 10 years.

Male prisoners continue to account for the vast majority of the prisoner population. Of the 3,163 prisoners in custody on 1 June 2001, 3,070 were male and 93 female.

## Overcrowding

The chronic overcrowding which had been a feature of the Prison System for many years has been addressed very positively in the five years to the end of 2000. With the provision of over 1,200 additional spaces under the current building programme, the prison system has reached the stage where it can accommodate those sentenced by the Courts for the full duration of their sentences, with the exception of women prisoners for whom additional accommodation is planned.

During the period under review, overcrowding among women prisoners and in St Patrick's Institution was alleviated with the opening of the Dóchas Centre, the new Women's Prison at Mountjoy which became fully operational in December 1999. The new 400 place remand prison at Cloverhill took its first prisoners in November 1999 and became a remand institution on 22 May 2000. The new Midlands prison took its first prisoners in November 2000. At full capacity it will hold 515 prisoners.

There has been a significant reduction in the proportion of the total number of prisoners on temporary release from 13.1% in December 1998 to 8.5% in December 1999 and 6.3% in December 2000.

## Sex Offenders

The number of sex offenders in custody continued to account for a substantial proportion of the total prisoner population with 350 serving sentence in November 2000. The rapid increase in sex offenders numbers in recent years was mainly attributed to society's new awareness in the 1990s of paedophilia offences and the number of successful prosecutions in respect of such offences, including prosecutions in respect of offences committed many years previously. In view of the relatively long sentences imposed for sex offences, these offenders will continue to form a

significant proportion of the prison population for some time to come. The sex offender population places particular demands on prison management in terms of ensuring their safety and putting in place specialist programmes to address their offending behaviour. The treatment of sex offenders is dealt with in detail under 'Care and Rehabilitation' in this report.

### Escapes from Custody

There were 14 escapes from custody in 1999 and 8 in 2000. In all cases prisoners escaped from the custody of prison officers while outside

the confines of a closed institution, for example during the course of an escort to court or hospital. The vast majority of the escapees were recaptured and returned to prison to complete their sentences. A few returned voluntarily.

### Deaths in Custody

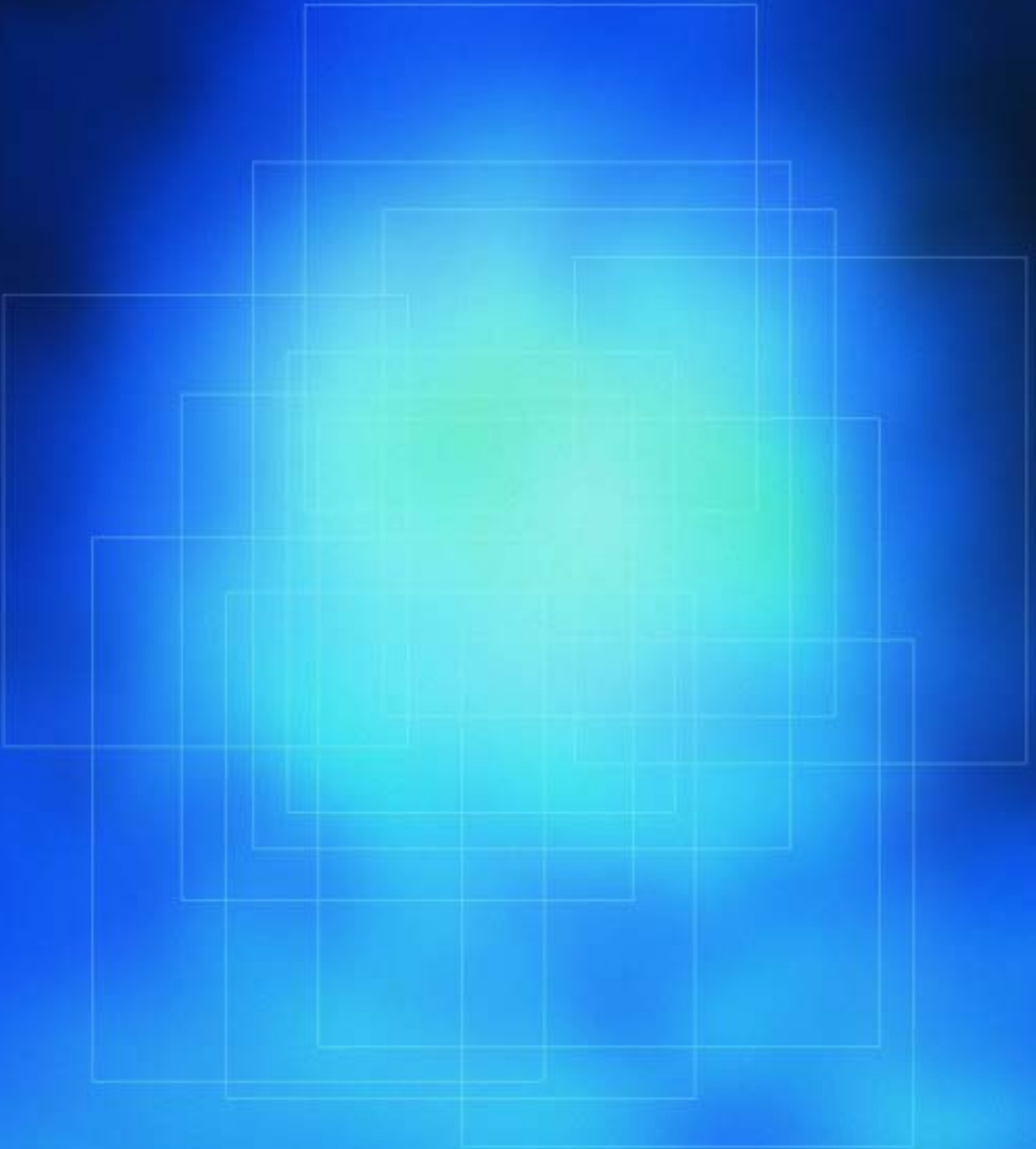
There were 16 deaths in custody during the period 1999-2000. Nine were self-inflicted (hanging), 1 overdose and 5 from natural causes. On 23 April 2000 a prisoner was fatally wounded when stabbed by his cell mate. The perpetrator has since been sentenced to life imprisonment.

#### Deaths in Custody 1999 and 2000

Year	Gender	Age	Prison	Cause of Death
<i>1999</i>				
6/1/1999	Female	33 yrs	Mountjoy (F)	Hanging
17/7/1999	Male	67 yrs	Curragh	Natural Causes
12/8/1999	Male	40 yrs	Cork	Hanging
16/10/1999	Male	22 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Hanging
4/11/1999	Male	23 yrs	Wheatfield	Hanging
10/11/1999	Male	25 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Hanging
13/12/1999	Male	38 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Hanging
<i>2000</i>				
5/1/2000	Male	75 yrs	Curragh	Natural Causes
6/4/2000	Male	38 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Natural Causes
14/4/2000	Male	33 yrs	Wheatfield	Hanging
23/4/2000	Male	22 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Stabbing*
22/6/2000	Male	30 yrs	Wheatfield	Hanging
5/7/2000	Male	20 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Overdose
22/8/2000	Female	37 yrs	Mountjoy (F)	Asphyxiation
24/9/2000	Male	21 yrs	Cloverhill	Natural Causes
28/10/2000	Male	29 yrs	Mountjoy (M)	Natural Causes*

\* Subject to a Coroner's inquest yet to take place

# Care and Rehabilitation



# Care and Rehabilitation of Prisoners

## Services for Prisoners

The Prison Service aims to provide a range of care services to prisoners to a standard commensurate with that applying in the wider community. These services include medical, dental, psychiatric, psychological, education, vocational training, welfare, spiritual, counselling and recreational services. These services are important in sustaining prisoners' physical and mental health, counteracting the detrimental effects of imprisonment and encouraging positive personal development from within.

## Improved Living Conditions

The investment in new and refurbished prison accommodation in the five years to end 2000 has greatly improved living conditions for a very substantial proportion of the prisoner population.

Large-scale overcrowding, involving multiple occupation of single cells and prisoners sleeping on mattresses on cell floors, was largely

eliminated. More than 70% of all prisoners now have in-cell sanitation facilities and these are being provided as standard in all new and refurbished prison accommodation. There have also been significant improvements in kitchen, classroom, training, recreation and visiting facilities.

## Prison Health Care Developments

There were significant developments in prison health care during 1999 and 2000.

### *Nurse Officers*

In March 1999, the first cadre of Nurse Officers was recruited to the Prison Service. A total of 22 Nurse Officers were taken-in that year and by end-2000, there were 54 Nurse Officers in the Service. The advent of the Nurse Officers represented a welcome boost to prisoner health care, even though it was already becoming evident in 2000 that making best use of this new resource would require a new nursing management structure both at central and local levels.



*Sleeping accommodation at the Dóchas Centre*



### *Health Care Review*

In November 1999, the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform announced a Review of the Structure and Organisation of Prison Health Care. The Review Group, comprising representatives of the various professional bodies directly relevant to prison health care (GP, Nursing, Dental, Pharmacy, Psychiatry), together with representatives of other interested parties, held a number of meetings during 2000. The Group's report, which was published in September 2001, outlines and recommends strategic steps to ensure that health care standards and structures in prison match those in the wider community. The report and follow-up action in relation to it will be covered in the 2001 Annual Report.

### *Medical Services*

One of the immediate triggers of the Health Care Review had been the increasing difficulty in both recruiting and retaining a variety of health care professionals to provide services within the prison system. These difficulties persisted through 1999 and 2000 in light of increased expectations and demands associated with the continuing success of the economy.

### *Health Care Study*

A health care study of Irish prisoners which was undertaken by the Department of Health Promotion at NUI Galway was published in July 2000. The report of the study, entitled '*General Health Care Study of the Irish Prison Population*', comprehensively documents the overall health status of prisoners and provides an important base for identifying prison health care strategies and priorities. The principal finding of the report was that levels of excellent or very good health were lower in the prisoner population than in the general population and that there were indicators of higher levels of mental illness among prisoners.

### *Research Reports*

Another important prison-based medical research report published in 1999 was '*Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV in Irish Prisoners: Prevalence and Risk*'. This report was prepared by the Department of Community Health and General Practice, Trinity College. It disclosed very high rates of Hepatitis C among drug-using prisoners as well as significant numbers of prisoners with Hepatitis B and HIV infection. A follow-up study of committal prisoners (*Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C and HIV in Irish Prisoners, Part II*) was published in July 2000.

## Psychiatric Service

This service is provided to Prisons and Places of Detention by visiting psychiatrists employed by the Health Boards. The psychiatric service of the Eastern Health Board at the Central Mental Hospital, Dundrum, provides regular weekly counselling and treatment sessions in the Dublin prisons.

Offenders who, in the opinion of the psychiatrist and the Prison Doctor, are in need of in-patient treatment, may be transferred by Ministerial Order to either the Central Mental Hospital or a District Mental Hospital. In practice, such transfers occur to the Central Mental Hospital only and are restricted in number because of the limitations on accommodation there. The Eastern Regional Health Authority's day centre at Ushers Island, Dublin City, provides counselling and support to those in need after their release from prison.

## Drug Treatment

### *Action Plan*

An *Action plan on Drug Misuse and Drug Treatment in the Prison System* was approved in 1999 with the objective of raising the level of treatment for drug addicted offenders. The plan, which built on an agreed medical policy between the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the then Eastern Health Board advocated the expansion of detoxification facilities, more drug free areas and the provision of methadone maintenance.

With a view to implementing the Action Plan, the Director General of the Prison Service established a National Steering Group for Prison Based Drug Treatment Services in December 1999. The Group, which is multidisciplinary in nature and comprises representatives of the Prison Service and the Eastern Regional Health Authority, submitted its first Report in July 2000. The report recommended the following three pronged strategy:

- appointment of a Drug Treatment Co-ordinator for the Dublin Prisons;
- recruitment of drug treatment specialists in the counselling, psychological and medical fields; and
- a training programme led by an Assistant Governor to enhance and further professionalise Prison Officers involved in interpersonal work with prisoners undergoing drug treatment.

Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report was approved, in principle, by Government on 18 October 2000.

### *Drug Free Unit, St Patrick's Institution*

Another important initiative was the opening, in November 2000, of a designated drug free wing in St Patrick's Institution with a capacity for 76 prisoners. Up until 2000, the only drug free area in the Prison System was located at the Training Unit. The aim of the Drug Free Wing is to try to foster a concept of a drug free environment where inmates volunteer to stay drug free and receive the support and counselling needed to achieve this objective. This new initiative is aimed both at prisoners who were never on drugs and who wish to remain drug free and those who are using drugs and wish to give them up.



*Opening of the Drug Free Unit, St Patrick's Institution*

A comprehensive mechanism was put in place in St Patrick's for the selection of candidates culminating in the signing of a contract by the successful candidate and his relocation to the Drug Free wing on "D" Division. A poster campaign outlining the aims of the "D" Division and the criteria for selection generated a lot of interest. An initial group of 24 staff undertook developmental training in the operation of the new regime. Planning and preparation for the introduction of the drug free wing was undertaken by both management and staff and other disciplines using the "partnership" model. This involved a high degree of consultation and co-operation and proved most successful.

#### *Methadone Maintenance*

Another major development in 2000 has been the introduction of methadone maintenance into the prison system for those committals already on approved treatment programmes in the community. As a result, offenders who had been on methadone maintenance in the community no longer have to terminate their treatment on committal. By December 2000, 184 prisoners were on methadone maintenance in five Dublin prisons.

#### **Sex Offender Treatment**

There are various forms of direct therapeutic intervention available to sex offenders within the Irish prison system at present. All are aimed at enabling such offenders gain some measure of control over their personal tendencies toward offending behaviour.

One intervention method is individual counselling from the Prison's Psychology Service and from the Probation and Welfare Service. This is a largely demand led service to individual prisoners who ask for help.

An intensive offence focused group work programme has been available in Arbour Hill Prison for a number of years and is delivered by officers of the Probation and Welfare and Psychology Services of the Department. This programme takes ten/eleven months to complete and caters for eight/ten prisoners at a time. A similar programme was introduced in The Curragh in November 2000.

The psychiatric service also provides services to prisoners sex offenders in this category on a one to one basis. This is done on a sessional basis as well as in response to particular individual crises.

Another method of intervention, which is not solely for sex offenders, is a multidisciplinary Thinking Skills Group Work Programme. The programme is dealt with in the next section of this chapter.

### *Multidisciplinary Programmes*

A Steering Group to put in place multidisciplinary prisoner programmes was established in early 2000. This Group, chaired by a senior Prison Governor, included representatives from the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Prison Service Management, the Probation and Welfare Service, Psychology Service, Prisons Education and the Prison Officers' Association. Its first task is to oversee the establishment of a new rehabilitative programme for sex offenders. The programme will be delivered by a multidisciplinary team comprising of prison officers, psychologists, probation and welfare staff and teachers. Overall therapeutic responsibility is being assigned to the Psychology Service.

The services of a research psychologist were engaged to assist in the development of the new programme. The researcher carried out an in-depth study of the delivery of sex offender rehabilitation programmes in Ireland, the UK, Canada and Vermont, USA and produced a report of her findings and best practices. The report will provide the basis for the new sex offender programme to be run in Irish prisons. A detailed manual for the delivery of the new programme is currently been prepared.

The ultimate objective of the Irish Prison Service is to develop and put in place a wider range of rehabilitation programmes for prisoners than are currently available. It is also intended to pursue external accreditation of the delivery of rehabilitation programmes. The purposes of such accreditation is to ensure that programmes are based on the characteristics of intervention shown in the research literature to reduce re-offending and are delivered to a professional standard in accordance with approved manuals.

### **Thinking Skills**

The Thinking Skills Course is an offending behaviour programme delivered by multidisciplinary teams, including Prison Officers. The aim of the course is to equip participants with a range of problem solving skills and social skills, that will make it easier for them to avoid criminal behaviour and to engage in legitimate activities. This programme was introduced in Arbour Hill and Cork prisons early in 1998 and was extended to The Curragh in 2000.

### **Work and Training**

The Irish Prison Service places strong emphasis on the provision of vocational training for prisoners. Training activities are chosen to give as much employment as possible for those in prison and to give opportunities to acquire skills which will help them secure employment on their release. Many of the activities are also chosen with a view to providing products and services for the prisons.





*Prison Workshop*

Work and Training activities are organised in diverse areas such as laundries, kitchens, workshops and farming/horticulture. Workshops make furniture, clothing, printed materials, concrete products, etc. The farms provide vegetables for use in prison kitchens. Workshops also engage in projects for the community. Workshop products include Braille publications, playground equipment, furnishings and computerised indices of heritage material.

Specialised industrial training is provided at a number of prisons. Courses in welding, machining, general engineering, electronics, introduction to industry, catering, printing and construction are provided to prisoners. Training activities are integrated with special education courses. A total of 100 staff are involved in these Programmes which are overseen by the Co-ordinator of Work and Training.

## **The Connect Project**

Connect 2000-2006 is an action-research project which is run by the Irish Prison Service in collaboration with the National Training and Development Institute (NDTI) of the Rehab Group. It is funded through the National Development Plan. The project focuses on prisoners' transition from custody, through training, on to reintegration in the community and labour market participation. The project was run on a pilot basis under funding from the EU INTEGRA Employment Initiative from 1998-2000. Research was carried out and based on this research, pilot strategies and systems were developed and implemented to enhance vocational preparation programmes for prisoners and to improve the employability of offenders in Mountjoy, the Dóchas Centre and the Training Unit. The project will be expanded to every prison in the State during the period 2000-2006.



*Classroom No 23 at Wheatfield Prison*

Pre-vocational training programmes developed by CONNECT provide prisoners with the opportunity and encouragement to make well-informed choices about how to use their time in custody. An individualised planning system was developed to provide support and structure activities to help the person reach their vocational goals. CONNECT has also extended the number of certified vocational training programmes and systems in the prisons. The project is also contributing to links between the prison, training, other developmental opportunities, community-based services and employment opportunities.

### **Education Service**

The Prison Education Service consists of a partnership between the Irish Prison Service, prison staff and a range of educational agencies. Ten Vocational Education Committees make the largest contribution to, and are the mainstay of, the Prison Education Service. The Service also incorporates important partnerships with the Open University, Public Library Service, the Arts Council, several third-level colleges and a number of other bodies.

The Department of Education and Science provided in an allocation of 215 whole-time teacher equivalents to the prisons through the VEC's in the academic year 2001/02. This includes provision for the summer months and also enables special teaching arrangements where the prisoners have to be segregated (e.g. Portlaoise, Mountjoy, Wheatfield, Limerick).

Other agencies also contribute significantly to prison education, for example:

- (i) Public Library Services, especially via four full-time librarians based at Wheatfield and serving Dublin prisons, the Curragh and Portlaoise;
- (ii) The Open University, which caters for about 80 prisoners each year on degree-level courses;
- (iii) The Arts Council, who supports writers' workshops and artists' workshops;
- (iv) Other third-level colleges, such as NCAD at Portlaoise, which are becoming increasingly involved.

Overall co-ordination of these services is the responsibility of the Co-ordinator of Education. Policy is drawn largely from the Department of Justice Policy Document on Prison Education (1984), the Council of Europe Report on the Education of Prisoners (Strasbourg 1990), and The Management of Offenders, A Five Year Plan (1994).

Objectives, methods and course content are largely those of adult education. Set courses and examination work are a minority part of prison education because of time restrictions, irregular intake and prisoners' special needs and interests.

The emergence of NCVA (National Council for Vocational Awards) accreditation has opened up new possibilities in prison education. Therefore, a high degree of curriculum development and teaching material development is essential in prison education. This is facilitated through an extensive in-service training policy, covering internal and external courses for teachers and via a range of structures, including the Prison Education Council, and 'development workers' in areas such as Health Education, the Arts and Physical Education.

Participation in education varies with factors such as facilities, turnover of population and segregation but is generally over 50% for the whole prison system, e.g. in a sample week in May 2000, there were 1,537 prisoners engaged in some classes, out of a prison population of 2,941 – 52% of the whole population. Excluding Cloverhill Prison, which was only just opened as a remand Prison that month and Mountjoy Prison, where facilities are limited, the participation rate was 63%.

## Psychology Service

### Staffing

There were some changes to the staff complement of the Psychology Service in the years 1999 and 2000. At the beginning of 1999, the service consisted of seven staff: one Head of Service, four permanent staff and two temporary staff. By the end of 2000 this had risen to 11 staff, comprising 10.5 permanent posts.

The role and work of the Psychology Service has various responsibilities within the prison system. As well as maintaining a commitment to the provision of a generic clinical psychology service for individual prisoners, the service has increasingly focused its limited resources on the following areas:

- the development of therapeutic programmes for particular offender groups,
- a variety of training initiatives with Prison Officers aimed at enhancing the role of the Officer, and
- contributing to strategic and operational initiatives for the prison system.

The graphs below offer a breakdown of how the work of the Psychology Service was distributed in 1999 and 2000. It is clear from these graphs that a modest, but significant, shift has taken place in the work of the service. In 2000 programmes for offender groups took up nearly 20% of the work of the service (compared to 16.7% in 1999), with Prison Officer training taking up 19% of the work of the service (compared to 11.3% in 1999). This shift in focus is reflected in a reduction of 5.5% in the amount of time spent on one to one counselling or therapeutic work with offenders in 2000.

This trend is likely to increase in the years ahead, as the service increasingly prioritises group programmes for targeted sections of the prison population and the development of the role of Prison Officer, particularly with a view to their participation in group programmes for offenders and strategic initiatives.

During 2000, members of the Psychology Service were involved in the expansion of the Sex Offender Programme from one to two prisons – Arbour Hill and the Curragh Prison; in the expansion of the Thinking Skills Course from two to three prisons – Cork Prison, Arbour Hill and the Curragh Prison; and in the expansion of a variety of programmes for young offenders in St Patrick’s Institution.

### Service Review

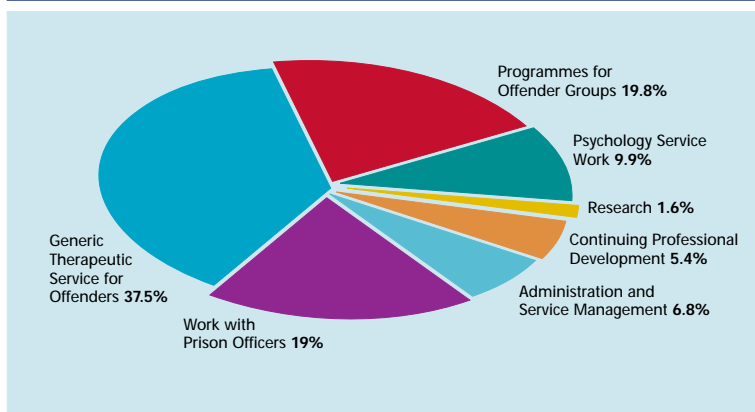
Following an internal review of the Psychology Service which was completed in October 1998, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform set up an expert group to review the Psychology Service. The Group’s considerations covered a number of areas, including the role and structure of the Psychology Service, as well as fundamental resource and organisational requirements for effective running of the service. The Review Group issued its report in mid-1999.

The Review Group recognised that the principal aim of the Service is to provide, in co-operation with others, a generic therapeutic service to prisoners aimed at addressing their psychological needs and at reducing re-offending. The Group reported that a clinically competent psychology service is being provided which can and ought to be expanded. In this regard, the Group has made fifteen key recommendations in their Report, including the following:

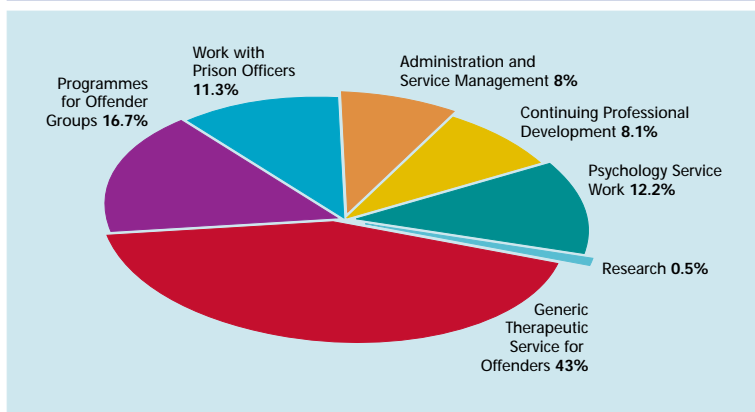
- The Service should form part of the new Prisons Service;
- The Service should be regionalised and prison based;
- The number of psychologists should be increased;
- Adequate administrative/secretarial support should be provided;

Working with offenders in groups is a cost-effective way of using psychological resources to reach more offenders in less time rather than attempting to meet all these offenders’ needs individually.

Clinical Psychology Service Distribution of Work 2000



Clinical Psychology Service Distribution of Work 1999



- The possibility of the increased use of trained personnel with competence in the applied psychological/psychiatric area (nurse therapists, counsellors etc.) should be explored along with the possibility of funding places on postgraduate clinical training psychology programmes;
- The Psychology Service remain actively involved in developing programmes – such as those which address offending behaviour, substance abuse and sex offending – as part of multidisciplinary teams;
- There should be close liaison between prison services, probation and welfare services and relevant community services with regard to aftercare;
- The Service should also play a greater role in developing and utilising the skills/qualifications of Prison Officers in rehabilitative work.

The Group concluded that the provision of psychological services as regards the development of new programmes, the setting of objectives, the achieving of targets, and staffing should be kept under review with a formal review to be undertaken by the Prison Service.

### Probation and Welfare Service

The Probation and Welfare Service continued to be involved in a range of prisoner programmes in prisons and places of detention in the years 1999 and 2000. The Service played an active role in helping prisoners maintain links with family and community agencies and encouraging prisoners to address their offending behaviour, addiction, violence and sex offending. In addition, the Service provided supervision in certain cases under temporary release provisions.

While the provision of welfare services at some institutions was adversely affected by long-term vacancies for Probation and Welfare Officers, the situation was relieved by having prisoners' immediate welfare needs met by Prison Officers. The 2001 report will record the current much improved situation following on the recruitment of additional Probation and Welfare staff in that year.

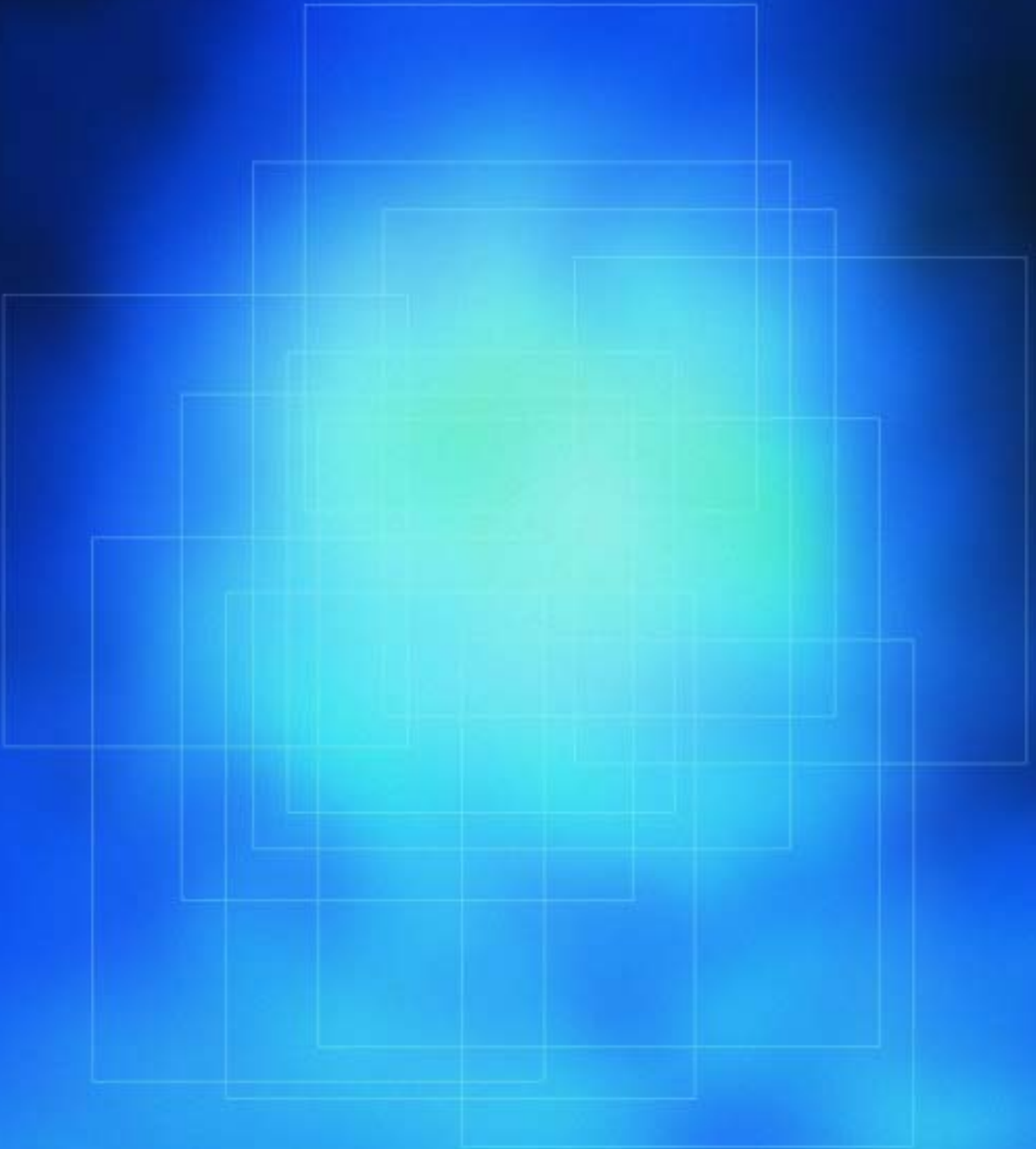
### Chaplaincy

A chaplaincy service is available in each prison and place of detention. Full-time Roman Catholic Chaplains are attached to the prisons and places of detention in the Archdiocese of Dublin. A full-time Roman Catholic Chaplain is also attached to Cork and Castlerea Prisons. Part-time Roman Catholic Chaplains are assigned to the other institutions.

Chaplains of other denominations attend the prisons on a part-time or visiting basis as necessary.

The primary function of the Chaplain is to make religious services available to offenders. Chaplains also offer support to offenders and assistance in their human and spiritual development. The work involves close liaison with other services in the prisons, with parochial clergy, offenders' families and outside agencies (e.g. employers) and attendance at meetings in the prisons to review individual prisoners' cases.

# The Institutions





## *Governor*

**Mr William Kane**

### *Location:*

Arbour Hill, Dublin 7.

### *Status:*

Closed Prison, medium security.

### *Function:*

Prison for males aged 18 years and over serving sentences of more than two years.

### *Accommodation:*

Arbour Hill opened as a civilian prison in 1975 following renovation of the former military detention centre there. The design capacity of the prison was 138 on 30 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 139.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 138 in 1999 and 139 in 2000. The highest number in custody at any one time was 143.
- There was one death in custody from natural causes in the period under review.
- Governor Pat Dunne retired from Arbour Hill Prison in June 2001. Governor Dunne had served as Governor at the Prison for over 10 years. During his stewardship he championed many progressive initiatives, including the development of the sex offender treatment programme – the first such programme to be run in the Irish prison system.
- The Thinking Skills Programme, which seeks to provide prisoners with problem solving and social skills to help them avoid criminal behaviour, was introduced at Arbour Hill in 1999. For the first time, Prison Officers were directly involved in the delivery of this programme as part of a multidisciplinary team which included personnel from the Psychology Service, the Probation & Welfare Service and Teachers.
- The Sex Offender Programme and the Thinking Skills Programme were both oversubscribed in 1999 and 2000. The non-replacement of two Probation and Welfare Officers assigned to the prison was a serious setback in the period under review.
- The Industrial Unit continued to provide work and training for all offenders in the prison. Woodwork, print work and Braille products were produced for a variety of public service and other bodies.
- The relationship with community groups continued with valuable counselling and support provided by Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, St Vincent de Paul, the Samaritans and Maynooth's Student Priests on a voluntary basis.
- The construction of a new electrical substation was nearing completion by the end of 2000.
- A new Halite external lighting system was operational in 2000.



## *Governor*

### **Mr Dan Scannell**

#### *Location:*

Harristown, Castlerea, Co Roscommon.

#### *Status:*

Closed Place of Detention. Medium security in Main Block. A separate area within the perimeter wall known as the 'Grove' functions as a low-security, semi-open prison. It comprises 5 houses in which offenders live in a domestic-type environment.

#### *Function:*

Committal Prison for male adults.

#### *Accommodation:*

Castlerea Prison, a former psychiatric hospital, opened in December 1996. The design capacity of the Prison was 183 on 31 December 1998 (147 in the Main Block and 36 in the Grove). The bed capacity on that date was 182 (146 in the Main Block and 36 in the Grove).

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 195 in 1999 and 190 in 2000.

- The Education Unit provided a broad range of courses for prisoners including basic literacy, general school subjects and home economics with 60% of prisoners involved in educational pursuits.
- Many of the prisoners are employed in workshops, catering, horticulture, gardening, general cleaning, maintenance and waste management and disposal.
- PIRA prisoners were moved to 'The Grove' in December 1999 as a confidence building measure in the context of the Northern Ireland Peace Process.
- It is policy to have a drug-free environment in the prison. This policy has been pursued with commendable success to date.
- Most cells are single occupancy with the exception of those in the Remand Unit and some designated cells on the landings. All cells have sinks and toilets installed with the exception of the segregation cells.
- There were no major breaches of discipline within the prison. One prisoner is currently under investigation in connection with a serious offence which is alleged to have been committed while he was on temporary release.
- Voluntary groups such as the Samaritans, Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and AVP attend on a weekly basis and continue to give excellent support to the prisoners. Two counsellors also attend on a voluntary basis for over 20 hours per week.





## *Governor*

### **Mr John Brophy**

#### *Location:*

Cloverhill Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

#### *Status:*

Remand prison, medium security.

#### *Function:*

Remand Prison for male adults.

#### *Accommodation:*

The Prison has accommodation for approx. 400 prisoners in a combination of single, double and triple cells. The design capacity of Cloverhill Prison on 31 December 2000 was 400. The bed capacity on that day was 406.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- Cloverhill was inaugurated by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform Mr John O'Donoghue, TD on 1 June 1999 and is the first dedicated remand prison in this jurisdiction. The construction commenced in May 1997 and was completed at the end of March 1999.
- Cell accommodation is provided in 5 purpose-built two-storey blocks. All cells have integral sanitation and a cell call system. Each floor level has its own recreation rooms. Outdoor recreational facilities are also provided.

- The facilities at the new prison also include a modern kitchen conforming to the highest national standards of hygiene and state of the art technology. There is widespread use of CCTV systems to improve security and a range of other modern security features have been incorporated into the design.
- The prison took in its first group of work-party prisoners in late-1999 to begin the work of commissioning the new prison. Cloverhill became a committal prison in May 2000 and took its first remand prisoners that month.
- The operation of the prison involved the reassignment of significant numbers of staff from other prisons in the Dublin area on a phased basis to facilitate gradual build-up to full capacity.
- The prisoner population of the prison was increased on a phased basis from an average of approximately 200 prisoners at the end of May 2000 to full capacity (400 prisoners) in December 2000.
- The daily average number of offenders in custody in 2000 was 213.
- One prisoner died in custody from natural causes during the period under review.
- Screened visits are used extensively in Cloverhill. This represents a further step in the drive to reduce the smuggling of drugs and contraband into prisons.
- Cloverhill was one of the first prisons to establish methadone maintenance as part of a comprehensive drug treatment programme. This programme also includes detoxification. The programme is administered by a medical team under the supervision of a consultant specialist.



### *Governor*

**Mr Frank Mc Carthy**

#### *Location:*

Rathmore Road, Cork.

#### *Status:*

Closed Prison, medium security.

#### *Function:*

Committal Prison normally for males aged 17 years and over serving sentences up to life.

#### *Accommodation:*

Cork Prison, a former military detention centre. It was handed over to the Department of Justice for use as a civilian prison in 1972. It became a committal prison for the southern region of the country in 1983. The design capacity of the prison on 31 December 2000 was 150. The bed capacity on that date was 270.

## Profile 1999 to 2000

- The prisoners general conduct during 1999 and 2000 was good with the exception of the following incidents;
    - On 7 November 1999 a serious disturbance occurred between rival prisoners in the Main Yard and 'C' Division. One Prison Officer and three prisoners required hospital treatment arising from the incidents. The incidents were dealt with by the prison staff in a very efficient and professional manner.
    - On 14 April 2000 an Officer sustained serious facial injuries in an unprovoked assault by a prisoner. An Assistant Chief Officer was also injured when he came to the Officer's assistance.
    - On 16 December 2000 an Officer was the victim of a serious assault when he attempted to separate two prisoners who were fighting.
  - An Addiction Counsellor was appointed through the local Drugs Task Force. There are now two very dedicated Drug and Alcohol addiction Counsellors assigned to the Prison. Offenders referred for counselling by the Courts receive priority treatment and 150 prisoners availed of the counselling services in 2000. A solid working relationship has been established with all treatment facilities in Cork City and surrounding area. Follow-up counselling services are available to interested prisoners on release.
  - A Telephone Card System for prisoners was installed.
  - The Southern Health Board delivered a six-week Smoking Cessation course for prisoners.
- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 271 in 1999 and 267 in 2000. With a design capacity of only 150, overcrowding was – and continues to be – a major problem in Cork. As well as resulting in unacceptable living conditions for prisoners, overcrowding continues to put pressure on visiting, services and prison facilities generally.

- The annual Craft & Art exhibition organised by the Education Unit, which was held in December on both years, again proved successful.
- New lighting was installed in the Yard extending outdoor evening recreation for prisoners during the winter period.
- A new staff canteen was opened in 2000. Two padded cells were revamped. The breathing apparatus room was completely refurbished. A new compressor was installed and commissioned for the purpose of refilling air cylinders for the breathing apparatus used in emergency situations involving fire.
- A new secure Key Tagging system was installed, gas and fire detection units were upgraded and new fire sensors were installed on the prison block roof. Television aerials were installed in all cells.
- The Cork Prison Encounter Scheme continued to be implemented. This initiative is a multi-agency approach involving the Garda Juvenile Liaison Section, Probation and Welfare Service and the Prison Authorities. The overall aim of the Scheme is to divert young people from criminal activity. More than 150 young people who were involved in various degrees of criminal activity, (aged between 12 and 17 years) have participated in the scheme since its introduction in 1994.
- The Dillons Cross Project is firmly established as part of the Prison Education Programme. It is managed by VEC teachers assigned to the Prison. The project provides counselling, advice and training for the partners of prisoners in custody. Courses include Computers, Personal Development, Crafts, Child Care and Health Education. Twenty participants sat for the NCVA Foundation Level in 2000. The prisoners take part in a parallel course within the Prison.
- A Thinking Skills programme was introduced in the Prison in 1998 and has proved appropriate to the needs of the prisoners. The direct involvement of Prison Officers in the programme, together with members of the Psychology, Teaching and Welfare Services, in targeting areas of difficulty for offenders is a major breakthrough and a positive indicator for future multidisciplinary ventures.



## *Governor*

**Mr Pat Riordan**

### *Location:*

Curragh, Co Kildare.

### *Status:*

Closed Place of Detention, medium security.

### *Function:*

Place of Detention for adult males, mainly sex offenders.

### *Accommodation:*

Curragh Place of Detention, a former military detention centre, opened in November 1996. The design capacity of the centre was 68 on 31 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 94.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 93 in 1999 and 94 in 2000.
- Two prisoners died in custody during the period under review. Both died from natural causes.
- The 'Q' Mark for excellence from "Excellence Ireland" was awarded to kitchen staff in 1999 (and retained in 2000) for high standards in Quality Food Production and Hygiene.
- The Thinking Skills Programme was introduced in The Curragh in 2000 following a training programme for staff. A Sex Offender Group work programme, similar to that in place in Arbour Hill, also began in November 2000.
- A Mental Health/Stress Management programme which was presented in 2000 by the area Psychiatric Nurse was very successful.
- A new computer room was opened in October 1999. It received City and Guilds approval for the commencement of certification in January 2000. Courses are offered to prisoners in Word Processing, Desk Top Publishing, Database Management, Spreadsheets and Typing.
- A new Recreation Hall was opened in November 1999 providing recreational facilities, including TV.
- There continued to be a high uptake of education courses. In addition to the Junior and Leaving Certificate, the Education Unit prepared prisoners for NCVA, CPC and Open University examinations.
- A number of writers' workshops financed by the Arts Council were held.
- The good relationship with community groups continued with valuable counselling and support provided by Alcoholics Anonymous, The Samaritans and St Vincent de Paul on a voluntary basis.
- Building work undertaken during the period under review included the completion and occupation of a new extension, the commencement of a dry rot rectification programme, the installation of a water detection system in the underground plant room, resurfacing of the internal roadway and the completion of the new gate in the perimeter wall.



*D/Governor*

**Ms Kathleen McMahon**

*Location:*

North Circular Road, Dublin 7.

*Status:*

Closed Prison, medium security.

*Function:*

The Dóchas Centre is a committal prison for female prisoners.

*Accommodation:*

The Dóchas Centre is a purpose built modern prison. It has accommodation for 80 women in seven separate houses within the complex. The bed capacity was 70 on 31 December 2000.

## Profile 1999 to 2000

- Prisoners are accommodated in seven separate houses. Sleeping accommodation comprises single rooms. A limited number of interconnecting rooms may be used to accommodate members of the same family and larger rooms are available for mothers with babies.
  - Each room has a toilet, washbasin and shower installed in an en-suite unit.
  - Each house has a kitchen cum dining area and sitting room.
  - The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 70 in 1999 and 59 in 2000.
  - The Dóchas Centre actively promotes a multidisciplinary management approach. The heads of all prison-based services meet on a fortnightly basis to plan and deliver a quality service for all the women. This new initiative in service co-ordination is proving to be very successful.
  - A comprehensive range of supports and facilities are provided for the women, including education, life skills, computer skills, physical education, medical services, counselling, library, chaplaincy, indoor and outdoor recreation and a training workshop.
  - The Centre's kitchen achieved the Q Mark for excellence. A very high standard of food preparation and hygiene was maintained since its opening.
  - One female prisoner escaped during the period under review. The escape occurred while the prisoner was attending the Mater Hospital for treatment.
- The Dóchas Centre was officially opened by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Mr John O'Donoghue, TD on 28 September 1999. Construction and commissioning of the Centre had been carried out over a thirty month period from April 1997. The prison received its first prisoners during the first week in October 1999.

- One prisoner died from non-natural causes at the Dóchas Centre in 1999.
- The Connect Project was introduced in the Centre in February 2000. Two classes, with a throughput of 20 prisoners, were completed during that year.
- The first AVP Course (Alternative to Violence Programme) was held in 2000 and was very successful.
- The Methadone Maintenance programme commenced in the Dóchas Centre in October 2000.
- A Christmas party for all the children of the women was organised on the Sunday before Christmas. Over eighty children attended.
- A number of speakers attended the prison to give talks on drugs, HIV and AIDS on National AIDS Day.
- The Dóchas Centre is very grateful for the wonderful support it receives from all the befrienders who visit on a regular basis, in particular, the students and teachers from All Hallows and the sisters of the Catherine McAuley Centre.



## *Governor*

### **Mr Finbarr O'Leary**

#### *Location:*

Spike Island, Cork Harbour.

#### *Status:*

Closed Prison, medium security.

#### *Function:*

Place of Detention for males, mainly in the age group 16 to 21 years.

#### *Accommodation:*

Fort Mitchell, a former naval base, opened as a civilian prison in 1985. The design (and bed) capacity of the prison on 30 December 2000 was 102.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 100 in 1999 and 89 in 2000.
- Offenders continued to avail of the broad-range educational curriculum at the prison. A total of 51 offenders undertook NCVA Modules and received certification.
- Personal Development and Skills Programmes undertaken by offenders in the prison included Drug & Alcohol Awareness programmes, NCVA Interpersonal Skills course, Health Education programmes and Anger Management courses.
- The HOPE Voluntary project continued to assist ex-offenders access FÁS work/training programmes and educational support. The project also provided help in relation to housing and drug and alcohol related issues.
- Twelve offenders trained for and ran the Ballycotton Ten Mile Race – albeit within the precincts of the prison – to raise money for the “Chernobyl Children’s Project”. Adi Roche visited the prison twice in 2000 and spoke about the Project. £1,200 was raised for the children. Ten of the Chernobyl children visited the prison in June 2000.
- A Millennium Pond was built in summer 2000 complete with ceramic ornaments, trees, plants, flowers and fish. The project was a joint undertaking by prisoners and staff, including the Art Teacher, the Horticultural Teacher and the Officer in charge of grounds.
- TVs were installed in all cells in 2000, which contributed greatly to improved offender behaviour and alleviated boredom during lockup.
- Prisoners continued to make annual Christmas donations of toys and money to both Cuanlee Battered Wives Hostel and the ‘Joanne O’Riordan’ project.
- The relationship with community groups continued with valuable counselling and support provided by Alcoholics Anonymous, St Vincent de Paul and the Samaritans on a voluntary basis.



## Governor

### Mr Patrick Laffan

#### Location:

Mulgrave Street, Limerick.

#### Status:

Closed Prison, medium security.

#### Function:

Committal Prison normally for males aged 18 years and over serving sentences up to life. Limerick is also a committal prison for female offenders.

#### Accommodation:

Limerick Prison opened in 1821. The design capacity of the prison was 145 (133 male and 12 female) on 31 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 186 (170 male and 16 female).

## Profile 1999 to 2000

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 226 (14 female) in 1999 and 225 (13 female) in 2000
- "C" Wing was demolished as part of its major redevelopment to provide much-needed modern accommodation facilities.

- Female prisoners were transferred to "E" Block.
- One prisoner who was on a working party escaped in December 1999. He was returned by the Gardaí after 9 days.
- The introduction of televisions in all cells had a very calming effect on the prison.
- A serious assault on a member of staff took place in the prison in January 2000. Successful prosecutions were brought against the three perpetrators of the assault following a Garda investigation. The findings of an internal security review, which was undertaken in the light of the incident, are being implemented.
- The Bedford Row Project, which provides support for the families of prisoners, opened a support office in the visitor reception area. The Project also liaises with the families and the prison in helping to address particular difficulties relating to imprisonment that arise from time to time.
- The Alternative to Violence Programme continued at the prison. This programme challenges the behaviour of prisoners who have a tendency to resort to violence and encourages them to adopt non-violent approaches.
- The attendance levels at a wide range of education programmes continued to be above average.



- Improvements to accommodation during the period under review included the provision of new beds in “A” and “B” wings which are fixed to the wall and floor, a new basketball court in “D” Yard, new windows in the Tower building, new steel doors to the General Stores area, a new Information Technology training centre and controlled-access locking to three gates at the front of the prison.
- Netting was installed over “A” Recreation yard to frustrate attempts to get drugs into the prison by throwing them over the perimeter wall.
- Construction work began on the new temporary Administration Block to facilitate the redevelopment plan for “C” wing, which will provide permanent accommodation for the Administration Section.
- Staff commenced IT training in preparation for the introduction of the Prisoner Records Information System.



## *Governor*

**Mr John O'Brien**

### *Location:*

Blacklion, Co Cavan.

### *Status:*

Open centre, low security.

### *Function:*

Detention centre for males aged 18 years and over.

### *Accommodation:*

Loughan House, a former seminary, opened as a penal institute for male juvenile offenders in 1972. The design (and bed) capacity of the centre was 85 on 31 December 2000. Sleeping accommodation comprises mainly single and double bedrooms.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- All prisoners who transferred to Loughan House were interviewed by the Supervising Teacher and programmes were set out for them. The education curriculum ranged from general school subjects to computer studies, art and physical education.
  - Activities for prisoners included cooking, cleaning, farming and horticulture.
  - Some prisoners from farming backgrounds worked with local farmers during lambing and summer times. Other work included the assembly of automotive parts.
  - The Governor reported that a number of portocabin buildings have exceeded their 'best-by' date including the visiting box, workshop and educational unit/staff quarters. The replacement of these buildings will fall to be considered in the context of a long-term resource plan for the Centre.
  - Bishop Leo O'Reilly visited the Prison in July 2000 and celebrated Mass in the church. He met personally with each prisoner.
- The daily average number of offenders in custody was 56 in 1999 and 66 in 2000.
  - The number of prisoners who absconded in 1999 was 28, of whom 19 returned during the year. In 2000, 21 absconded, with 14 returning that year.



## *Governor*

**Mr John O'Sullivan**

### *Location:*

Dublin Road, Portlaoise, Co Laois.

### *Status:*

Closed prison, medium security.

### *Function:*

Prison for males aged 18 years and over serving sentences up to life.

### *Accommodation:*

The prison has a capacity of 515 places, mainly in single cells with a small number of triple cells.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The Midlands Prison was officially opened by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Mr John O'Donoghue, TD on 9 November 2000. The construction of the prison commenced in May 1998 and was completed in April 2000.
- Fit-out, furnishing, installation of security lockings and organisation of staffing were completed in time for the prison to receive its first prisoners in October 2000.
- A range of modern security features, including extensive use of CCTV, have been incorporated into the design. These, together with the general layout and design of the prison, enable an effective but yet unoppressive level of security to be achieved in aid of safe custody and good order.
- Cell accommodation is contained in four three-storey wings. There are segregation facilities in a stand-alone building to accommodate up to 40 offenders.
- Each cell has a toilet and wash basin installed and there is an indoor recreation area on the end of every landing.
- Outdoor recreation and sports facilities have also been provided.
- The prison has a comprehensive range of prisoner support facilities including education classrooms, a full size recreation hall, and facilities for medical, counselling, library and chaplaincy services.
- Other prisoner services being provided include maintenance workshops and factory units.
- The operation of the prison has involved the reassignment of significant numbers of staff from other prisons. This progressed on a phased basis during 2001 and will be dealt with in greater detail in the 2001 Report.
- The prisoner population was increased on a phased basis with approximately 340 prisoners in custody at the end of December 2000.



## *Governor*

### **Mr John Lonergan**

#### *Location:*

North Circular Road, Dublin 7.

#### *Status:*

Closed Prison, medium security.

#### *Function:*

Mountjoy is the main committal prison in the State for males aged 18 years and over serving sentences up to life.

#### *Accommodation:*

Mountjoy is a purpose-built prison dating from 1850. The design capacity of the prison was 547 on 31 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 670.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 756 in 1999 and 664 in 2000.
- There were four escapes from custody in 1999. Two of the escapes were from hospitals, one from a court holding cell and one from an escorted home visit.
- There were two deaths in custody in 1999, both from non-natural causes. Four prisoners died in custody in 2000, three from natural causes and one was the victim of a fatal stabbing by his cell mate.
- The Methadone Maintenance programme started in the prison in October 2000.
- A total of 1,359 prisoners received a 14 day Methadone detoxification during the period under review.
- Prisoners from Mountjoy completed the construction of St Ronan's Community Centre, Clondalkin in June 1999 at an overall construction material cost of £235,000. They also completed a refurbishment of the Huntstown Community Centre in Clonsilla in November 2000 at a material cost of £132,000. Work commenced in November 2000 on the rebuilding of the Matt Talbot Hospice in Ballinascorney, Tallaght.
- Two plays were performed in the auditorium in Mountjoy – "Flight to Grosse Ile" in 1999 and "The Plough and the Stars" in 2000. Both plays were open to the public for a run of 5 days each and proceeds were donated to charities.
- The Separation Unit in the Prison was closed in December 2000 in preparation for planned redevelopment works to be undertaken at the Mountjoy complex over the coming years.
- A book entitled "Mountjoy – The story of a prison" by Tim Carey was published to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Prison in 2000.
- Both Kitchen areas were once again awarded the Q Mark for excellence in catering in 1999 and 2000.
- Prisoners were awarded Certificates in Computer Training, Hygiene Control and CONNECT. In 2000, the Computer Workshop received examination accreditation from the City and Guilds examination authority.
- A new Parenting Skills course was introduced in 2000. Also introduced was a new referral system from CONNECT to all services in the Prison, i.e. Education, Probation and Welfare, Psychology, etc.



## *Governor*

### **Mr William Donoghue**

#### *Location:*

Portlaoise, Co Laois.

#### *Status:*

Closed Prison, high security.

#### *Function:*

Prison for males aged 18 years and over, including males convicted of subversive type offences, serving sentences up to life.

#### *Accommodation:*

Portlaoise Prison dates from 1830. An additional block was provided in 1901. The design capacity of the prison on 31 December 2000 was 205. The bed capacity on that date was 203.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 148 in 1999 and 167 in 2000.
- The prison continues to operate with restricted capacity for security/operational reasons.

- 39 subversive prisoners (mainly PIRA) were released as a confidence building measure in the context of the Northern Ireland Peace Process.
- PIRA prisoners were transferred to Castlereagh Prison in December 1999, again as a confidence building measure in the context of the Peace Process.
- The year 2000 saw an increase in the number of subversive prisoners aligned to the RIRA grouping. This group is housed on E2 Landing. INLA and Continuity IRA prisoners are accommodated on E3 Landing.
- Planning was underway for a new modern cell block unit in the old stores area. This will replace the "D" Block Unit.
- A Smoke extraction System was installed in "E" Block.
- In September 2000, TVs were installed in cells which helped to alleviate boredom during lockup periods.
- Two one day courses on "Alternatives to Violence" were attended by offenders from E4 and "D" Block.



## *Governor*

**Mr Sean Lennon**

### *Location:*

North Circular Road, Dublin 7.

### *Status:*

Closed Place of Detention, medium security.

### *Function:*

Committal Institution for males, aged 16 to 21, serving sentences up to life.

### *Accommodation:*

St Patrick's Institution opened in 1956 (the building itself dates from 1850). The design capacity of the Institution on 31 December 2000 was 220. The bed capacity on that date was 239.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 194 in 1999 (with a high of 224 and a low of 155 on Christmas Day) and 193 in 2000 (with a high of 233 and a low, again on Christmas Day, of 153).
- "D" division, which had been used to accommodate female prisoners committed to Mountjoy Prison, was returned to St Patrick's Institution in 2000 following the opening of the Dóchas Centre, thus increasing the bed capacity of the Institution for male prisoners from 172 to 239.
- A new Drug Free Unit was opened in 'D' Division in November 2000 by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law reform, Mr John O'Donoghue, TD. See under 'Care and Rehabilitation of Prisoners' also. Participants are required to sign a contract to remain substance free and be of good behaviour. Extra privileges are granted to these prisoners, including extra visits and letters and special clothing concessions.
- Good security was maintained within the Institution during the period under review. The conduct of the majority of prisoners was good with no serious incidents.
- The Education Unit offered a wide range of courses from Basic Literacy to Leaving Certificate. While the average number of prisoners attending the Unit was disappointingly low, especially given the age-group of the prisoners, every effort was made to encourage a better uptake.
- The limited availability of workshops in St Patrick's was highlighted by the Governor in his annual report for 2000. The Director General has asked that consideration be given to introducing additional work and training activities.

- The Institution continued to be well served throughout the period by agencies such as:

The Samaritans  
 Alcoholics Anonymous  
 Gamblers Anonymous  
 Legion of Mary  
 BOND Project  
 Bridge Project  
 Cabra Resource Centre  
 Candle  
 Clondalkin Youth Service  
 Coolmine  
 Focus Ireland  
 Merchants Quay Project  
 Narcotics Anonymous  
 Sarsfield House  
 Talbot Centre  
 Tower Project  
 Youth Action Plan Ballymun  
 St Vincent de Paul.

These organisations provided support and counselling for prisoners who wished to avail of these services.

- A Partnership Committee was formed in 1999 under the Strategic Management Initiative and continued to operate during 2000. The committee comprises representatives of the following groups:

Prison Management  
 Prison Officers' Association  
 Chaplain  
 Probation & Welfare Service  
 Teaching Staff  
 Medical Staff.

- A number of subcommittees have been formed from the Partnership Committee, i.e. Environmental Committee and Communications Committee.
- The Probation & Welfare Service within St Patrick's Institution addresses prisoners' offending behaviour through individual and group programmes. The Service provides a counselling and rehabilitation service dealing with addiction problems, anger management and relationship difficulties. The Service contributes to the multidisciplinary positive sentence management programme in developing, co-ordinating and co-delivering pre-release programmes for inmates. The Service co-ordinates the activities of the voluntary and statutory groups visiting those in custody. They network with community based services to meet training, treatment and accommodation needs of prisoners
- Positive Sentence Management Programme was introduced in St Patrick's Institution on a pilot basis in the Drug-Free "D" Division during 2000. All prisoners in the Drug Free "D" Division are eligible to be placed on the Positive Sentence Management Programme. Here a multidisciplinary team assesses the prisoner's needs and through encouragement, support and appropriate intervention, assists him to use his time in custody to address those issues which have resulted in his detention. Participation by prisoners is voluntary. Prison staff who are involved in the Positive Sentence Management Programme have undergone developmental training specifically tailored for this task.



## *Governor*

**Mr John Quigley**

### *Location:*

Shankill, Co Dublin.

### *Status:*

Open Centre, low security.

### *Function:*

Open centre for male juveniles aged 16 to 21.

### *Accommodation:*

Shanganagh Castle opened in 1969. Sleeping accommodation is in dormitories. The design and bed capacity of the centre was 60 on 31 December 2000.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 39 in 1999 and 28 in 2000.
- 96 of the 117 prisoners who absconded in 1999 returned during the year. In 2000, 66 absconded of whom 55 returned that year.
- The 'Moving-on Project' continued in 1999. The project is designed to assist boys who show high motivation to remain crime-free on their release. Modules include personal plans, health care, mock interviews, completing CVs and drug abuse. There are inputs from outside agencies such as the Eastern Regional Health Authority and Pathways. The Education Unit was unable to set up the project in 2000 due to low numbers of prisoners.
- Building works undertaken included the renovation of the surgery, new fire escape stairs fitted in the sick bay, new fence erected between castle grounds and the farm, Governor's residence and Gate Lodge fitted with gas heating and connected to mains sewerage.
- Concern was expressed at the time being taken to complete the work on the Grianan due to the discovery of asbestos in walls and ceiling. The area had to be completely vacated and porto-cabins installed to provide temporary Stores, Trades and Visiting Rooms.





## *Governor*

### **Mr Martin Corrigan**

#### *Location:*

Arklow, Co Wicklow.

#### *Status:*

Open Centre, low security.

#### *Function:*

Open centre for males, aged 19 years and over, serving sentences up to life.

#### *Accommodation:*

Shelton Abbey opened in 1973. Sleeping accommodation is in dormitories. The design capacity of the centre was 58 on 31 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 30.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 46 in 1999 and 25 in 2000.
- The number of prisoners who absconded during 1999/2000 was 75 with 57 returning within the calendar year.

- Extensive work commenced in November 2000, including the complete re-roofing of the building, rewiring, new heating system and refurbishment of the kitchen.
- The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Mr John O'Donoghue, TD visited the Centre in September 1999.
- The allocation of teaching hours was increased from 4,000 in 1998 to 4,700 in 1999 and 2000. The curriculum offered basic literacy, general school subjects as well as Pre-release, Post-release and Addiction Awareness courses.
- The prisoners and staff continued the excellent tradition of the Centre cutting and supplying a large quantity of firewood for the elderly and disadvantaged in the immediate area.
- The discontinuation of psychology services to the centre continued to be a great loss. All prisoners were, however, seen by the Welfare Officer on committal and thereafter as required.
- Vegetables grown by prisoners on the farm at Shelton Abbey were used in the Centre's kitchen.
- Major works were undertaken to lay a new water pipeline from forestry through the front lawn of the house to the outlet at the river.



## Governor

**Mr John O'Hara**

### Location:

Glengarriff Parade, Dublin 7.

### Status:

Semi-Open Centre, low security.

### Function:

Industrial Training Centre for males, aged 18 years and over, serving sentences up to life (long-sentence offenders at the Unit are normally nearing the end of their sentence).

### Accommodation:

The Training Unit, which is located on the Mountjoy complex, is a purpose-built custodial centre, completed in 1976. It has extensive workshops and good indoor recreation space. Sleeping accommodation comprises 96 single bedrooms.

## Profile 1999 to 2000

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 87 in 1999 and 89 in 2000.

- The Training Unit has been accredited by the City & Guilds of London Institute. Certificates in Information Technology, Desktop Publishing, Electronic Assembly & Circuitry and Welding are obtainable through the workshops.
- Many prisoners who undertook training courses during the period went on to complete further community-based training and education with bodies such as FÁS, CERT, PACE (Prisoner After-Care and Education) and driving schools.
- In addition to the Junior and Leaving Certificate, the Education Unit prepared prisoners for Pitman, NCVA, ECDL and Open University examinations.
- A number of educational events were held, including Arts Week and a production of *Hatchet* by Heno Magee. Courses in addiction studies and Holistic studies were introduced. The Public Speaking final has become a permanent annual fixture on the school calendar and it has gone from strength to strength.
- In 2000, the Computer Workshop was moved to a bigger area and upgraded. It is equipped with a total of 17 state of the art computers. Two instructors are assigned to the workshop.
- The CONNECT Project, which was introduced at the Unit in 1997 to assist prisoners in identifying the training and education options most suited to their needs, continues to operate successfully.



## *Governor*

### **Mr Ned Whelan**

#### *Location:*

Cloverhill Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.

#### *Status:*

Closed Place of Detention, medium security.

#### *Function:*

In the years under review, Wheatfield was a Place of Detention for males serving sentences up to life. Wheatfield became a committal prison for remand prisoners in 2001.

#### *Accommodation:*

Wheatfield is a purpose-built place of detention, completed in 1989. The design capacity was 320 on 31 December 2000. The bed capacity on that date was 368.

## **Profile 1999 to 2000**

- The daily average number of prisoners in custody was 368 in 1999 and 368 in 2000.
- There were three deaths in custody, one in 1999 and two in 2000, all from non-natural causes.

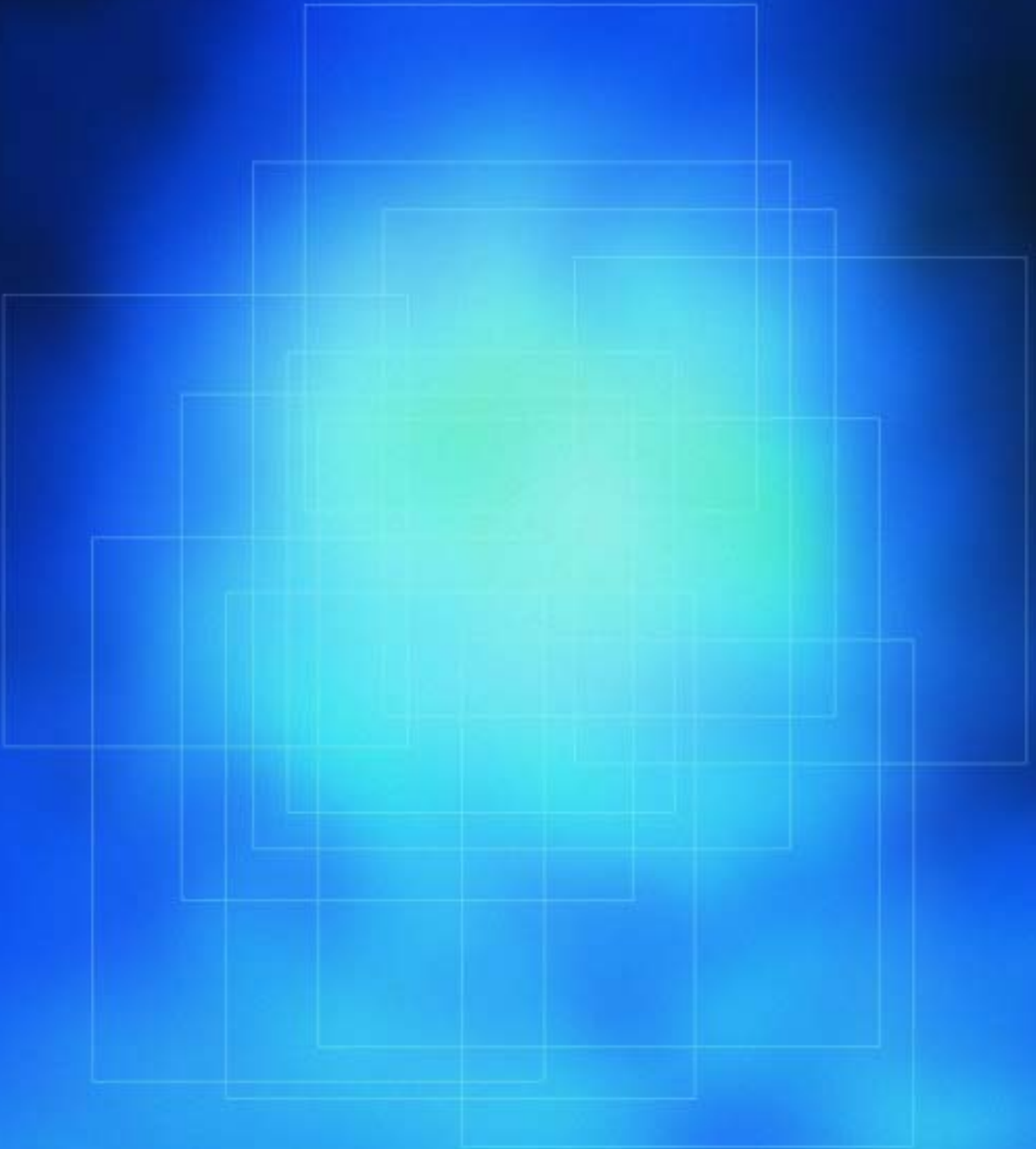
A particular circumstance which arose in relation to one of the deaths in 2000 was the fact that the prisoner took his own life within a short time of suffering distress as a result of a sensational media advertisement, which characterised him as “the Beast”. The prisoner had heard the advertisement first hand and conveyed his distress in the matter to the Prison Governor.

Following the tragic death of the prisoner, the Prisons Authority Interim Board requested the Director General to make a formal written complaint to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission regarding the advertisement. The complaint was upheld and an apology issued, with an assurance that any future similar advertisement would not be broadcast.

- Two prisoners escaped from custody during the period under review. Both were apprehended within a short time.
- During the period under review, 54 prisoners successfully sat the Junior Certificate and 36 prisoners were successful in the Leaving Certificate.
- Two productions of “The Winters Tale” were staged by prisoners in the Drama class under the direction of the Drama Teacher. One was performed before an invited audience. A number of works of art by the prisoners were included in the Irish Prisons Art Exhibition at Kilmainham Gaol in 2000.
- Wheatfield once again received a major hygiene award (The Category award) from Excellence Ireland.

- Prisoners were awarded certificates in the areas of Hygiene, Welding, Printing, Typing, Catering and Indexing. In each case, the awarding body was an external agency. NTCB Training and certification was also awarded.
- Prisoners successfully completed a number of projects under the supervision of the Industrial Training Instructors. Various items were made in the workshops for children at CARI House, MS Ireland, Inner City Residential Centres for children, Barrettstown Castle, To Russia with Love and others.
- The Indexing Unit made presentations of computerised school registers to Donore Avenue and Donnybrook National Schools at ceremonies attended by the Lord Mayor of Dublin. Prisoners involved in the completion of the registers were awarded with Certificates by Dublin Public Libraries. This project has proved to be very popular with both prisoners and schools. Prisoners compile computer records of old school records thus helping to preserve the original records and assisting parishes in tracing family relatives and ancestors.

# Corporate Development



## Introduction

The years 1999 and 2000 were important years in the transition of the Prison Service from being part of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to independent, agency status.

The Expert Group report *'Towards an Independent Prisons Agency'*, which was published in 1997, set out a blueprint for the establishment of the new Prison Service. Following careful analysis of the report, 1999 saw the first steps being taken to implement the report's recommendations.

Foremost in this regard were:

- the appointment of the Prisons Authority Interim Board and the first Director General of the Prison Service,
- decisions on new management and headquarters structures; and
- the setting of strategic direction for the new Prison Service by embarking on preparation of a first-ever Prison Service Strategy Statement.

## Prisons Authority Interim Board

On 26 April 1999, the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, Mr John O'Donoghue, TD established the Prisons Authority Interim Board under the chairmanship of Mr Brian McCarthy. The Interim Board was established on a non-statutory basis pending the enactment of legislation – the Prisons Authority Bill – which will provide for a statutory Prisons Board and Service.

The responsibilities of the Interim Board are to advise the Minister on:

- (i) Guidelines in relation to the management, administration and business of the Prison Service;
- (ii) Steps involved in the transition to the statutory Prisons Authority, including the senior management structure for the Authority;
- (iii) Strategic and Business Planning in the Prison Service; and
- (iv) the Service's annual budget.

## Director General

The first Director General of the Prison Service, Mr Seán Aylward, was appointed on 15 July, 1999 following a publicly-advertised recruitment competition organised by the Civil Service Commission. Pending enactment of the Prisons Authority Bill, the Director General is tasked with responsibility for day-to-day management of the Prison Service in accordance with an Assignment Order under section 4(1) of the Public Service Management Act, 1997.

A Transition Team, comprising civil service and prison service staff, was convened to assist the Director General in the process of transition to agency status.



## Prisons Authority Interim Board

### *Chairman*

**Mr Brian McCarthy**  
*Chairman, FEXCO Ireland*

### *Members*

**Mr Seán Aylward**  
*Director General, Irish Prison Service*

**Ms Mairead Ahern**  
*County Registrar*

**Professor Patricia Casey**  
*Psychiatrist*

**Ms Anne Coughlan**  
*Director, Legal and Corporate Affairs,  
National Treasury Management Agency*

**Mr Tom Hoare**  
*Nominee of Irish Congress of Trade Unions*

**Mr Jerry Kiersey**  
*Chief Executive, Institute of Freight  
Forwarders of Ireland*

**Mr Eamon Leahy\***  
*Senior Counsel*

**Mr Frank McCarthy**  
*Prison Governor*

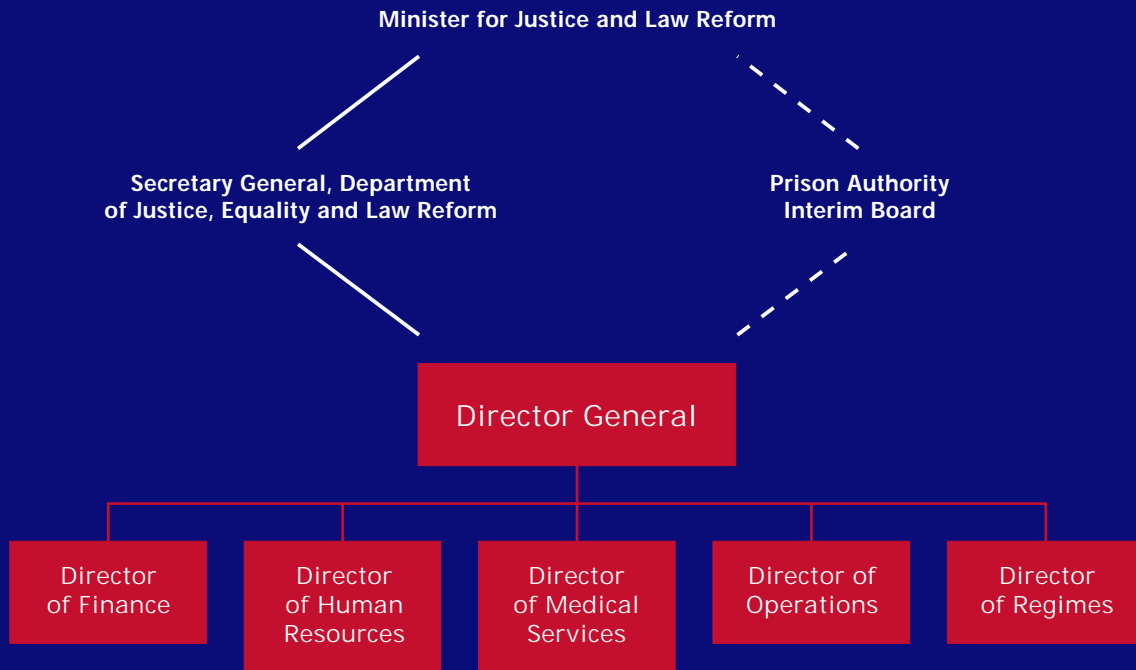
**Mr Michael Mellett**  
*Deputy Secretary, Department of Justice,  
Equality and Law Reform*

**Ms Kathleen O'Neill**  
*Community Worker*

**Mr Michael Whelan**  
*Former Human Resources Manager,  
Guinness Ireland Group*

*\* Since replaced by Mr Michael O'Shea, MCC*

# Irish Prison Service



## Institutions

Remand Prison	Open/ Semi-open Centres	Committal Prisons Institutions	Prisons	Places of Detention
Cloverhill	Loughan House Shelton Abbey Training Unit Shanganagh	Castlereagh Cork Dóchas Centre Limerick Mountjoy Portlaoise St Patrick's Institution	Arbour Hill Midlands	Curragh Fort Mitchel Wheatfield

## Staff/Logistics Support

**Building Services Division**  
**Prison Services Training Centre**  
**Employee Assistance Programme**



## Progress in the Transition Process

In accordance with their brief, the Prisons Authority Interim Board identified a number of organisational and management initiatives required to prepare the Prison Service for agency status. The following progress was made on implementing those initiatives in the years 1999/2000:

### *New Management structure*

A new Management Structure was approved for the new Prisons Service, comprising the Director General and five Directors (including the serving Director of Prison Medical Services).

Recruitment to the four new Director positions began with the appointment of Mr John Conlon, FCA, as Director of Finance in September 2000. Mr Brian Fitzpatrick and Mr Brian Purcell were appointed to the posts of Director of Human Resources and Director of Operations, respectively, in 2001.

In addition to the five Directors, it was also decided that two Deputy Directors, with responsibility for Corporate Affairs and Estates, would report directly to the Director General in respect of those functions.

The complete Prison Service Organisation Structure is shown in the chart opposite.

### *New Prison Service Headquarters*

Fundamental to the development of the Prison Service as an independent agency was the establishment of the Service's own corporate headquarters. This involved the recruitment of new headquarters staff and the procurement of new office accommodation.

Sanction for a new headquarters staffing structure was obtained from the Department of Finance on 3 March 2000. The sanction provided for 58 new headquarters posts to supplement 83 civil service posts due to transfer to the Prison Service from the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Included in the new headquarters posts are 10 posts which are reserved for staff from Prison Service grades. This is the first cadre from these grades to be appointed to headquarters positions.

There was delay initially in filling the 58 new posts (other than the post of Director of Finance) pending a decision by the Department of Finance on the location of the Prison Service Headquarters. This was subsequently resolved (in 2001) when the go-ahead was given for a lease of premises at Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. At the time of writing, recruitment of Headquarters staff is well advanced and the new headquarters accommodation is being occupied on a phased basis following completion of a fit-out contract organised by the OPW.

### *Transfer of staff to the new Prison Service Headquarters*

As part of the transition process, all prison service posts and most of the existing civil service posts in the Prisons Division of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform are due to transfer to the new Prison Service.



*Management Conference, November 2000*

Discussions opened in November 1999 with the six relevant unions on the terms and conditions for staff transfers to the Prison Service. The discussions were conducted in a Joint Working Party of management and union representatives, which was established under the umbrella of the Conciliation and Arbitration Council.

While progress in the negotiations was hampered initially by uncertainty as to where the Prison Service Headquarters would be located, two important issues were resolved in the years under review. Arising from the negotiations, the Minister decided that all serving and future staff of the Prison Service would have civil service status and that the Prisons Authority Bill would include provision for staff representation on the statutory Prisons Board.

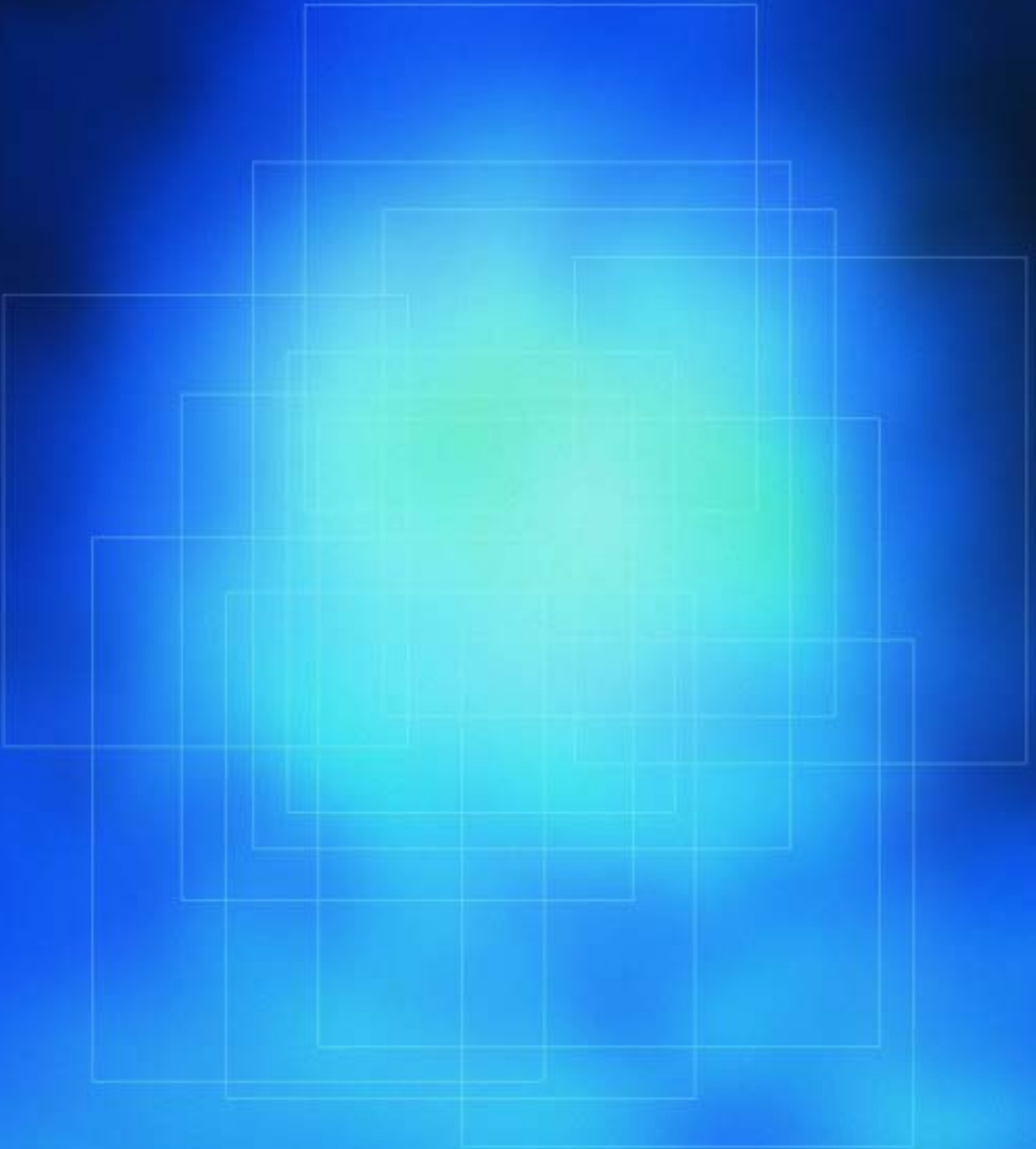
### *Strategic Plan*

Up to 2001, strategic planning in the Prison Service was comprehended by the Strategy Statement of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform 1998-2000.

In November 2000, the first-ever Prison Service Management Conference took place in Dublin with substantial emphasis on strategic planning. The Conference was attended by more than 150 management personnel, representative of all disciplines working in the prison system. The conclusions of the Conference provided the springboard for the launch of strategic planning in the Prison Service.

By way of follow-up to the Management Conference, the December 2000 meeting of the Prisons Authority Interim Board approved proposals from the Director General for the preparation of a Prison Service Strategy Statement 2001-2003. The proposals included provision for the establishment of a multidisciplinary Planning Team in each Prison and Place of Detention to ensure that all institutions and staff were fully involved in the development of the Service's mission, objectives and strategic targets. All of the Planning Teams were in place before end-December 2000.

# Human Resources



The Irish Prison Service recognises that it depends on the commitment and expertise of the staff at all levels throughout the system for the delivery of a high quality service to prisoners and to the public. Recent years have seen a remarkable change in the size of the prison system and the range of services it provides. In this environment staff have increasingly shown themselves to be responsive to the needs of the new kind of service which is evolving. New systems programmes and procedures have presented staff with considerable challenges and these challenges will continue to be a feature of prison service employment as the process of change continues and increases in the years to come.

## Staffing

On 31 December 1998 there were 2727 persons employed in the Irish Prison Service. During the year 1999, 352 recruits were appointed to the Prison Service. Of these recruits, 69 were

appointed from a recruitment competition held in 1995 while the remainder were recruited from a new competition in 1998.

The 1998 competition marked a new departure for Prison Service recruitment in that the competition process adopted a competency based approach. This was based on a detailed job analysis of the role of the Prison Officer carried out by a firm of occupational psychologists. During 1999, 21 Nurse Officers were recruited to the Irish Prison Service bringing the total number of people employed in the service on 31 December 1999 to 3073. During the year 2000 135 Prison Officer recruits were appointed, together with 25 Nurse Officers and 15 Trades Officers. All recruits received 9 weeks induction training.

In the period 1999/2000, 33 staff retired from the Prison Service, 14 of whom retired on ill health grounds. A further 48 staff resigned from the service and seven officers died in service during the period.



*Guard of Honour, Wheatfield*



## Partnership

There is a firm commitment on the part of the Irish Prison Service to the principle of partnership. Under the Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform Prisons Partnership Subcommittee a pilot partnership scheme in St Patrick's Institution has been launched and extension of the partnership scheme to other prisons is to follow.

The partnership approach is also being deployed in ongoing deliberations with staff interests in a number of areas of common concern. An active staff representative dimension to Prison Service Health and Safety structures continues to be developed. Staff interest in the Employee Assistance Programme is also an important feature.

## SORT

There is a general acceptance throughout the Prison Service that the era of staff working long hours, of an endemic overtime system and of providing an adequate but less than ideal regime

for prisoners must come to an end. There is also the imperative to consider the ever escalating cost of the administration of the Prison Service which is out of line with Services in other jurisdictions.

A dedicated cost review team known as SORT (Staffing and Operations Review Team) was established in 1998 on foot of a recommendation of the Prison Service Cost Review Group. Specifically SORT was charged with:

- providing a credible record of what is actually happening in each prison having regard to the role and function of the prison, the regime and the constraints which exist
- establishing the cost in man hours of running the prison with present rosters and work/posts, while providing for non-effective time, e.g. Sick leave and training, and
- making recommendations about how arrangements can be improved and/or work reorganised to deliver effective service.



*Prison Service Training Centre, Portlaoise*

This team comprised Head Office staff and Governors who were seconded to it for the duration of the project. It was helped in its deliberations by two experienced prison service practitioners from the United Kingdom, Mr Gordon Lakes and Mr Brendan O’Friel, both of whom acted as consultants to the project.

Over a period of two years 1999 and 2000, the Team assessed and reported on 14 operational institutions and on three new institutions in advance of their becoming operational. A separate Report was published in respect of each institution. These individual Reports contain specific recommendations in relation to staffing which are designed to deliver the existing or enhanced regime, while maintaining safety and security standards.

Early in 2001 the SORT Team’s Global Report was finalised, encompassing its overall recommendations for improving and reorganising current work practices in order to deliver a more effective service.

The individual SORT Reports provide the basis for the next stage of the strategy which is the Strategic Effectiveness Programme (STEP) The STEP process aims to engage staff interests with management in order to examine how the revised tasks identified in the SORT Reports can be undertaken without the need for overtime working. The process will also involve an examination of the changes needed in the management and organisational structure and in conditions of service.

## **Training**

The primary role of the Prison Service Training Centre is to provide high quality training services which meet the need of those working within the organisation. A new training facility was built in 1997. The complex comprises a tutorial block equipped with up-to-date training aids, Information Technology tutorial facility, gymnasium and showering facility, a radio control training room and a sports hall. The residential section comprises 45 en-suite bedrooms along with a kitchen, dining room, lounge and laundry facilities.

Courses provided during 1999 and 2000 include the following:

- All recruit officers undergo 9 weeks induction training. In 1999, 381 recruits were inducted and 177 in 2000.
- Twenty five Nurse Officers received training in 1999 and 34 in 2000.
- With the introduction of new Information Technology systems, considerable training was necessary across all disciplines and grades. This was accomplished by training 61 trainers to deliver the programmes to the appropriate personnel.
- Health and Safety training received high priority. The key courses delivered were Self-contained Breathing Apparatus, Fire Marshalling, Manual Handling and the ongoing development of key personnel who manage health and safety in the prisons.
- A number of Hostage Command Courses were delivered to all management grades. Hostage negotiators courses were also attended by officers.
- Catering Training continued with officers participating in the basic cooking skills course.
- Other courses included first-aid training, HIV/AIDS multidisciplinary training programme, management training programmes and control and restraint training.

## Sick Absence in the Prisons Service

Absenteeism continues to be a problem in the Irish Prison Service. While there was an increase of 4117 in the number of days lost due to sick leave in 1999 over 1998 (46,221 as against 42,104), nevertheless, there was a marginal drop in the rate of sick leave 'per capita' when increased staffing levels are factored in (i.e. 15.04 days per capita in 1999 as opposed to 15.43 days in 1998). This improvement is attributable to the new policy for reducing absenteeism which was introduced in 1998 and which brought to a halt the trend towards increasing absenteeism which existed between 1995 and 1997. In 2000, however, the level of absenteeism 'per capita' rose to 16.56, which is approaching the high 1997 'per capita' level of 17.1.

The continuing high levels of absenteeism in the Prison Service has prompted a firm management approach to the problem. In the period from June 1998 to June 2000 156 officers had the privilege of sick leave with pay withdrawn for a period of 12 months, 53 officers had the privilege of uncertified sick leave withdrawn.

## Electronic Time Recording System

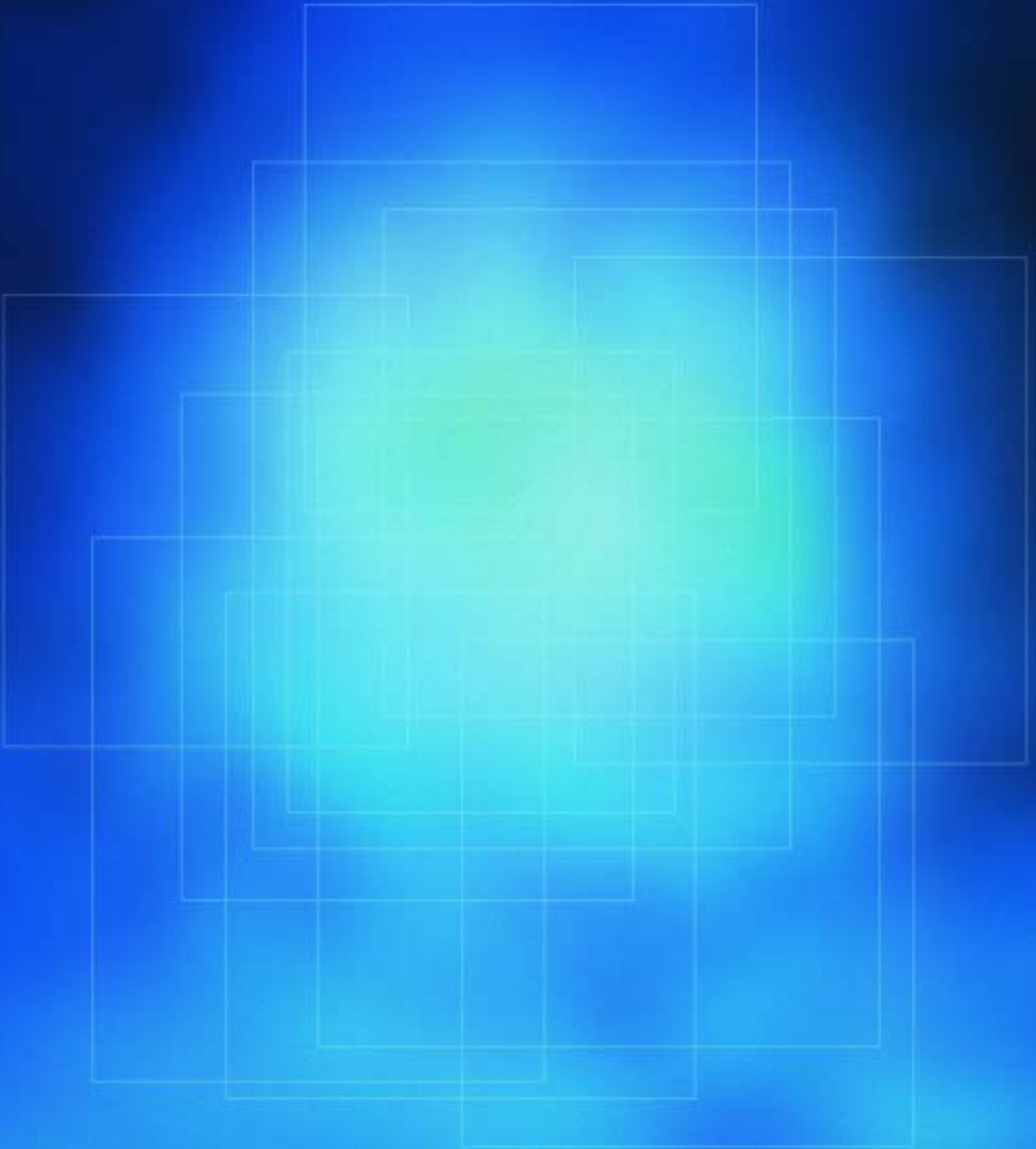
In 1997 the Department of Justice Equality and Law Reform entered into an agreement with the Prison Officers Association under the terms of the Programme for Competitiveness and Work. Under the terms of that Agreement, the Prison Officers Association agreed to a wide range of issues affecting work practices within the Prison Service. That Agreement provided for significant pay increase for POA members. The new structures set out in the Agreement provided for, among other measures, the extension and the completion of an Electronic Time Recording System in all prisons and places of detention.

While agreement was reached with the Prison Officers Association in 1999, the ongoing preparations to implement the system have given rise to a number of difficulties both from a technological and an industrial relations point of view. It has been necessary in the circumstances to design a customised Time Recording System specifically for the prison system. This has necessitated the creation and modification of software which is fully responsive to the many features of the 24 hour, 365 days a year service provided across all prison institutions. The complex nature of pay and allowances which are paid to prison staff provided a further challenge to the software consultants contracted to carry out this task.

Notwithstanding the difficulties posed, management and union continue to progress the system in readiness for full implementation of a uniform system of Time Recording in all prisons and places of detention.



# Estates Management



The long-standing need for additional prison accommodation to relieve overcrowding was met by bringing over 1,200 additional prison places into use in the three years since 1998. As well as providing additional prison places, considerable progress was made in recent years in upgrading existing prison accommodation. The prisons building, refurbishment and maintenance programmes continued at a rapid pace during 1999 and 2000, details as follows:

## 1999

A number of major building projects were completed, delivering a total of 480 prison places towards Government commitments.

Cloverhill Remand Prison was inaugurated by the Minister in June and began receiving prisoners soon after. The prison has a 400 place capacity and includes a courthouse adjacent to the site,

which has reduced the operational costs associated with prisoner court escorts. Sittings of the High Court and District Court are held in the courthouse.

The Dóchas Centre – the State's first purpose built women's prison – was opened in September 1999 and became fully operational later in the year, with a capacity of 80 places. The prison was selected for a Special Merit Award in the Millennium Construction Excellence Awards.

Concurrent with the opening of the Dóchas Centre, new purpose-designed waiting rooms for visitors' opened at Mountjoy Prison and St Patrick's Institution. These centres, jointly managed by the Society of St Vincent de Paul and the Society of Friends provide valuable support services to prisoners' families. Similar services are being made available at the Cloverhill, Wheatfield and Midlands Prisons.



*Midlands Prison*



*Dóchas Centre, New Womens' Prison at the Mountjoy Complex*

Mountjoy Prison saw the completion of a new central stores building which also houses a suite of Governor and administrative offices, and the Prison's Control Room. The Staff Mess was completely refurbished and extended.

The Mountjoy Complex Redevelopment Group was established by the Prisons Management Team in late 1999 as a consultative body to plan the development of the complex.

In June, a contract was signed for the construction of an additional wing at the Midlands Prison Project. This 115-place extension increased the total number of spaces at the completed prison to 515.

Also in June, the Prison Management Group set up a Strategic Steering Group to examine the environmental performance of prisons and the Prison Service and to recommend a policy and system whereby environmental issues and waste management might be addressed.

## 2000

In November, the Midlands Prison was opened by the Minister and began receiving its first prisoners later that month. The prison will cater for 515 offenders in single cell accommodation, with a full range of medical, educational and training facilities. The prison is also a flagship for advanced security technologies in the areas of lockings, audio/visual monitoring and CCTV.

The Mountjoy Complex Redevelopment Group published its first report in May. This Report recommended that the development of the four prisons on the site as an integrated complex, operating as a positive and progressive regime, and playing a significant role in drug treatment, induction and pre-release.

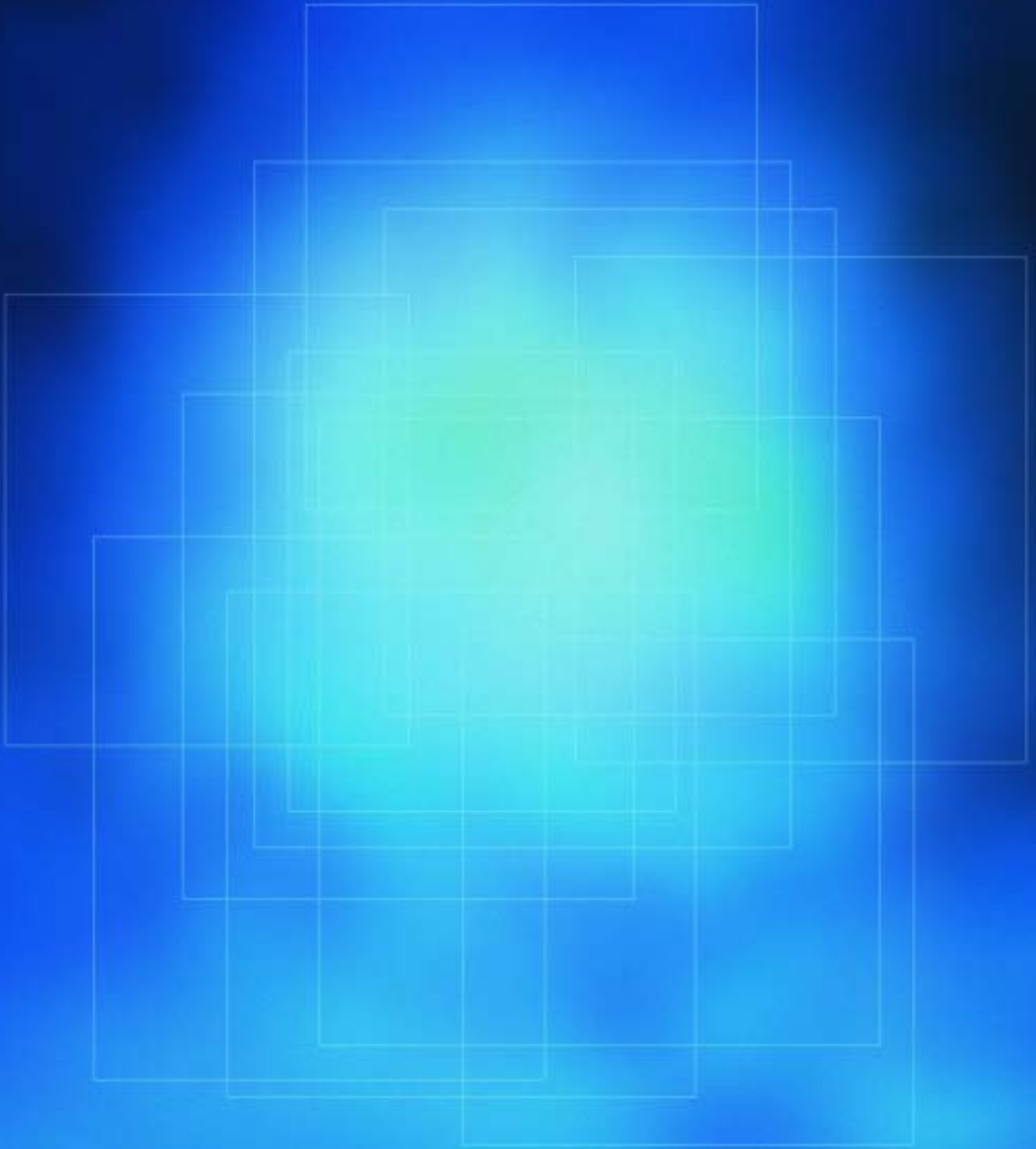
Also in May, the Prison Service received Government approval for its plans to proceed with the construction of 700 new prison places. Major proposals include: the construction of a 110 place juvenile centre in Dublin; the construction of a new, 240 place adult male prison in Dublin; a new unit for women at Limerick; the extension of Cork and Castlerea Prisons.

In late 2000, work commenced on the demolition of "C" Block at Limerick Prison, and its replacement which will provide 78 adult male places. Construction work also started on a new courthouse, visiting block and two new house units at Castlerea Prison. A contract was signed for the refurbishment of Shelton Abbey.

A new Officers' Mess was completed at Cork Prison. The Prison Service-wide roll-out of a prepaid prisoner phone system began in Cloverhill and Wheatfield Prisons, after the successful implementation of the system in the Mountjoy Complex. A contract was signed for the construction of a new prison kitchen at Fort Mitchel.

Planning commenced on a stand-alone prison for female offenders at Limerick which will accommodate 36. An additional 20 places will be provided in the development by a halfway house unit.

# Finance and Information Systems



## Finance Directorate

In autumn 2000 the Irish Prison Service appointed a Director of Finance and Information Technology. The Director is the first qualified accountant to be recruited by the Service.

The responsibilities of the Director of Finance include:

- Financial reporting and control, including the production of annual financial statements in respect of the Service.
- Developing and implementing financial controls and procedures that comply with best accounting practice, EU regulations and National legislation and guidelines.
- Implementing a new financial management information system.
- Financial Management and planning, including the provision and interpretation of financial management information.
- Introducing devolved budgetary control and delegation of financial authority to local management.
- Information Technology encompassing the provision of new information systems and a modern country wide communications infrastructure to support the management and administration of the Service.
- Management of civil compensation claims initiated against the Service.

## Financial Information

The Irish Prison Service is funded through Vote 21 of Dáil Éireann. Included in this Vote is the Probation and Welfare Service which is managed separately. The total expenditure in respect of Vote 21 was 1999: £173,885,000 and 2000: £205,656,000.

The table opposite details expenditure by major expenditure category.

## New Financial Accounting and Management Information System

In late 1998 the Irish Prison Services selected Oracle Financials as its new financial accounting and management system. A project team was established in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform Finance Division in Killarney.

During 1999 and 2000 work continued on the development of the system to meet the needs of the Irish Prison Service. Management and users from the prisons, headquarters divisions, Killarney and the project team held workshops to document the Service's business processes. Three staff with extensive prisons experience were selected and appointed to the project team.

The new financial system will include the following modules:

- General Ledger
- Accounts Payable
- Procurement and Purchase Order Processing
- Inventory Control
- Fixed Assets Management

The first two modules were implemented in August 2000. The remaining three modules are under development.

Prisons and Places of Detention	1999		2000	
	Expenditure £'000	Expenditure €'000	Expenditure £'000	Expenditure €'000
<i>Current Expenditure</i>				
Pay – (basic + allowances)	(80,741)	102,519.92	(96,339)	122,325.30
Pay – (overtime)	(31,036)	39,407.59	(38,654)	49,080.46
Administrative costs	(7,536)	9,568.75	(7,696)	9,771.90
Buildings (less Capital)	(4,539)	5,763.34	(6,812)	8,649.46
Education Services for offenders	(643)	816.44	(679)	858.34
Training equipment for offenders	(551)	699.63	(824)	1,046.26
Other prison services for offenders	(11,389)	14,461.05	(12,791)	16,241.22
Manufacturing Department & Farm	(525)	666.61	(764)	970.08
Compensation Awards and Criminal Injuries Tribunal	(2,079)	2,639.79	(1,433)	1,819.53
Prison Officer Medical Aid Society	(412)	523.13	(476)	604.40
<i>Total Current Expenditure</i>	<b>139,451</b>	<b>177,066.24</b>	<b>166,468</b>	<b>211,370.76</b>
<i>Capital Expenditure</i>				
Building & Capital Works	(15,570)	19,769.82	(16,780)	21,306.20
Computer	(4,110)	5,218.62	(5,923)	7,520.66
<i>Total Capital Expenditure</i>	<b>19,680</b>	<b>24,988.45</b>	<b>22,703</b>	<b>28,826.86</b>
<i>Overall Expenditure</i>	<b>159,131</b>	<b>202,054.59</b>	<b>189,171</b>	<b>240,197.62</b>

## Central Purchasing Unit

Included in the Finance Directorate, which was established as part of the new headquarters structure for the Irish Prison Service, is a new Central Purchasing Unit (CPU). The CPU will have overall responsibility for the strategic development and enhancement of the procurement functions within the Service. It will strive to develop further efficiencies in procurement through the active management of the combined spend of the Service and the introduction of best procurement practices and procedures. At present certain functions of this unit are being performed by staff currently deployed within the Finance Directorate. This role will be greatly enhanced by the recruitment of additional dedicated staff to the CPU.

## Payroll Functions

The largest expenditure category for the Service is pay. This includes basic pay, allowances and overtime. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform Finance Division in Killarney is responsible for payment of the 3,224 staff in the Service. In October 2000 the majority of Irish Prison Service staff moved to fortnightly pay from weekly pay. While overtime and temporary allowances are still claimed on a weekly basis the introduction of fortnightly pay has obvious processing savings due to the large volumes being processed.

## Compensation Awards and Criminal Injuries Tribunal

The Criminal Injuries Tribunal operates independently of the Irish Prison Service. However the Irish Prison Service fund any award made to prison officers as a result of criminal injuries incurred in the course of their duty.

Over a number of years the Service was subjected to an increasing number of Civil compensation claims. In order to minimise the financial impact of these claims the Service initiated a thorough review of procedures and operating practices for dealing with civil compensation claims including:

- A comprehensive review of all claims was undertaken.
- Regular management meetings to review compensation cases on hand were initiated.
- The filing system was computerised.
- Relations and information exchanges were enhanced with the Chief State Solicitors Office, legal teams and local management to ensure that prompt sharing of information and procedures were implemented.
- Active participation by claims unit staff at pre-trial consultations and hearings with the Chief State Solicitors' Office and Counsel was initiated to ensure that the legal team was fully briefed.
- Local management were fully included in the claims management process.





*IT Training class*

- A significant education and training programme of local prison management was completed.
- A claims management handbook was designed and issued to assist local management in their investigation and reporting of incidents within their institution. The handbook deals specifically with the main areas giving rise to litigation against the Irish Prison Service.

This active case management strategy is reflected in results achieved and in the reduced level of expenditure. The average cost of disposing of a case was reduced from £33,250 in 1998 to £23,293 in 2000.

### **Changeover to the Euro**

Ireland is one of eleven EU member States participating in the European Monetary Union. The monetary union transition period began on 1 January 1999, with the introduction of the Euro on a no compulsion basis for noncash transactions.

A Euro Changeover Committee comprising prisons staff and staff from headquarters divisions was established under the chairmanship of the Director of Finance. A Euro Implementation Manager was appointed to ensure that all parts of the Service were Euro-compliant on or before 31 December 2001.

### **Information Technology**

The four year Prisons IT programme which commenced in late 1998 made substantial progress during 1999 and 2000.

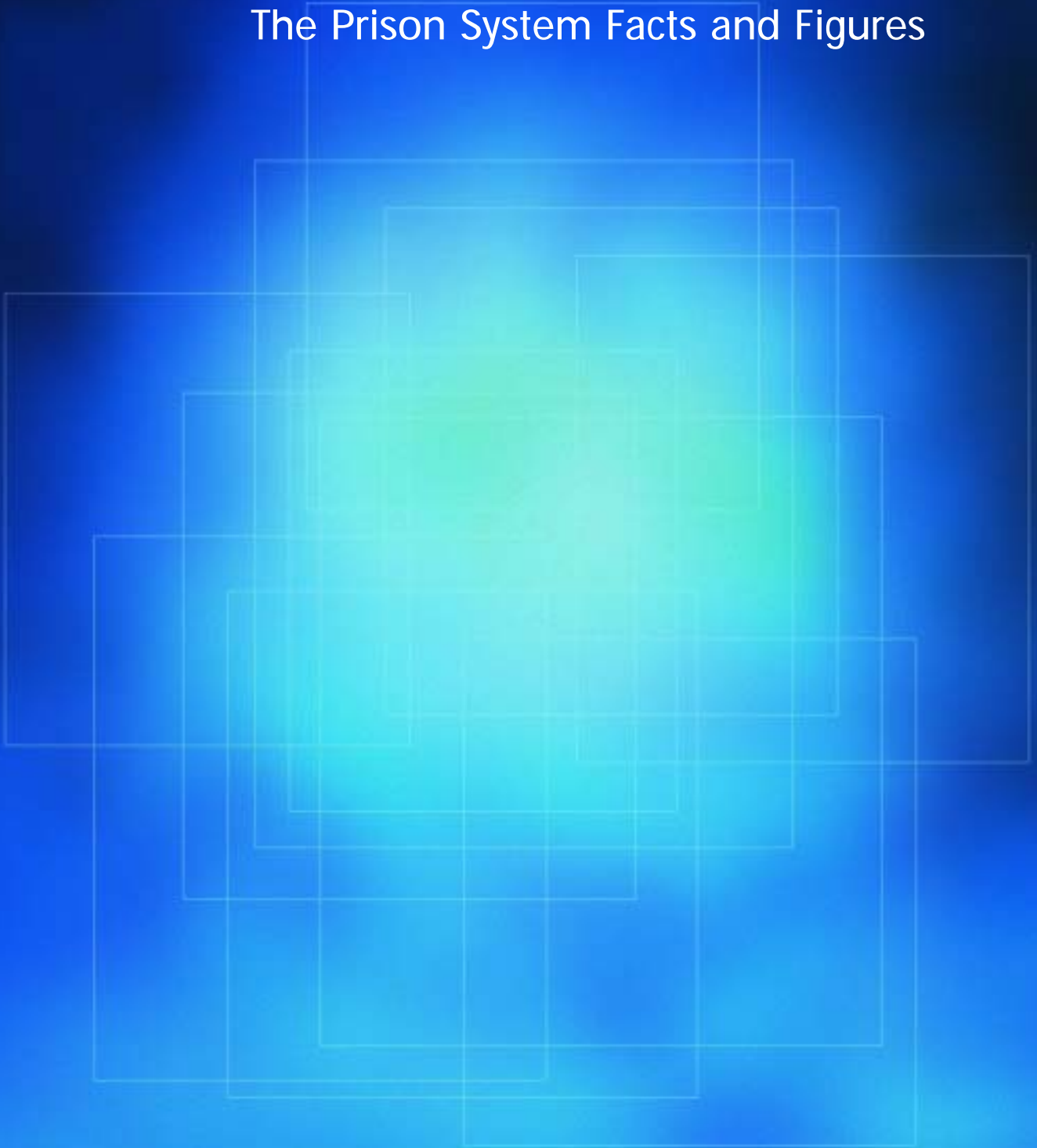
- Project boards were established for all projects. These consisted of users from the prisons, staff from the IT department and the project consultants/software developers. The overall objective of these boards was to oversee the design and implementation of the systems to Irish Prison Service requirements.

- A new prisoner records system was developed during 1999 and 2000 and was implemented in its first site (Mountjoy Prison) in August 2000. By the end of 2000 this system had been implemented in all committal prisons and was also accessible from the remaining sites on a limited basis.
- A computerised system for time and attendance and staff deployment, was also implemented in all Prisons. Additional functions, including a link to payroll, are planned.
- Substantial progress was also achieved in other large systems including Prisoner Medical Records, Document Management and Financial Accounting and Management systems. The benefits of this work will be realised as the systems come into operation through 2002.
- The Irish Prison Service launched its web site in December 2000. It is available at [www.irishprisons.ie](http://www.irishprisons.ie).
- A large scale IT training programme for staff was implemented. This programme has used the "train the trainer" method with some 65 staff qualifying as IT trainers and going on to deliver the training programme to their colleagues.
- A wide area telecommunications network connecting all of the prisons was completed. This network was essential to support the new systems and also to provide for the prisons e-mail system, which is now in place.
- Within the prisons, a major computer equipment roll out programme was completed to facilitate the use of the new systems.

Systems development for the new computer applications is being carried out in association by a consortium headed by ICL computers. A key element has been the active participation of the staff of the service both in the prisons and headquarters. Further enhancements were effected in 2001 and more are planned for 2002.

# Appendix 1

## The Prison System Facts and Figures



# Appendix 1

## The Prison System Facts and Figures

### Legislative Framework

Primary legislation governing the operation of prisons and places of detention includes the Prison Acts, the Visiting Committee Act, 1925, the Criminal Justice Act, 1960, the Criminal Justice (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1997 and the Transfer of Sentenced Persons Acts, 1995 and 1997. There is also a body of secondary legislation comprising statutory Rules and Regulations, the most important of which are the Rules for the Government of Prisons, 1947. Revision of the latter Rules is well advanced.

### Prisons – Locations and Accommodation

There are seventeen custodial institutions in the State, eight in Dublin, four elsewhere in Leinster, three in Munster, one in Connaught and one in Ulster. Of the seventeen institutions, thirteen are traditional 'closed' institutions with both internal and perimeter security (Arbour Hill, Fort Mitchel, Castlereagh, Cloverhill, Cork, Curragh, Limerick (male adult and female prisons), Mountjoy (male adult and Dóchas Centre – female prison), Portlaoise, St Patrick's Institution, Wheatfield and the Midlands. Three institutions are 'open' centres with minimal internal and perimeter security (Shanganagh Castle (males under 21), Shelton Abbey and Loughan House). The remaining institution – the Training Unit on the Mountjoy Complex – is 'semi-open' with traditional perimeter security and minimal internal security. (The 'village' area of Castlereagh Prison also operates as a 'semi-open' centre.)

Until recently nearly all of the State's prison accommodation was outdated. Substantial investment in prison infrastructure has, however, been made in recent years with the provision of new, state-of-the-art facilities at Midlands (2000), Cloverhill (2000), Dóchas Centre (1999), Castlereagh

(1998) and Wheatfield (1989). Other major renovation/new works are ongoing at Limerick and Cork Prisons. Total expenditure on the Prisons Building Programme over the past five years amounted to €153.5 million.

Most prison accommodation was designed with the intention of single cell occupancy, with provision for limited numbers of cells for two, three or more offenders. Sleeping accommodation in the open centres is in dormitories and 2/3 person bedrooms.

Substantial progress was made in the 1990's in providing in-cell sanitation facilities for prisoners. At present, over 70% of prisoners have 24-hour access to sanitary facilities. All new prison places are equipped with in-cell sanitation and these facilities are provided as standard in all prison renovations carried out as part of the Prisons Building Programme. Prisoners in the open and semi-open centres have ready access to sanitary facilities at all times. In the closed prisons, where in-cell facilities are not available, access to toilets during lockup is facilitated as far as possible.

A guiding principle in the placement of prisoners is that, subject to prisoner security and safety considerations, they are detained in an institution as near to their home as possible to facilitate visits from relatives and friends.

### Daily Timetable – Closed Institutions

The time table in closed institutions is generally as follows:

<b>0815</b>	unlock, breakfast, return to cell
<b>0915</b>	unlock, tidy cell, go to place of employment/training course/school
<b>1230</b>	collect dinner, return to cell
<b>1410</b>	unlock, tidy cell, return to employment/training/education activities

<b>1630</b>	collect tea, return to cell
<b>1715</b>	unlock go to recreation
<b>1930</b>	collect supper, return to cell
<b>2000</b>	final lock up

### Daily Time Table – Semi-open Institution (Training Unit)

The traditional lock-unlock does not apply in the Training Unit. A prisoner rises at approx. 8am and retires at 10pm. His room is not occupied throughout the day and he is not obliged to return to it for any set periods. Most of the day is spent in one of the workshops or at education classes, i.e. from 9am until 5pm with meal breaks in between. There is evening recreation time with a full range of activities including television, snooker, squash, volleyball, etc. until bedtime.

### Daily Time Table – Open Institutions

The daily regime in an open centre is more relaxed reflecting the lower security rating. From the time the prisoner rises until bedtime (approx. 8am to 11pm), he has practically full-time association with access to a wide range of activities both indoor and outdoor. The traditional lockup system associated with closed prisons does not apply in open institutions.

### Diet

A healthy well-balanced diet prepared by a dietician is supplied to all persons in custody in accordance with prison regulations. Menus rotate on a 14, 21 or 28 day cycle depending on the institution involved. A change of diet can be obtained following approval of the prison medical officer. Catering and hygiene standards generally in prison kitchens are at or close to the Q Mark standard with some prisons awarded the Q Mark for three consecutive years.

### Hygiene, Clothing and Bedding

Prisoners are supplied with a range of casual clothing in fashion in the community. Clothing may be changed at least once weekly. In certain circumstances a prisoner may wear his own clothing. All prisoners are entitled to wash daily and shower at least once a week. Cell bedding usually comprises, bed mattress, duvet, sheets, pillow and pillow cover.

### Recreation

Prisoners are free to recreate at weekends, in the evenings and when not attending work or educational classes. Facilities include, television, table games and library facilities. There is increasing use being made of gym activities and outdoor games. The activities are organised in close conjunction with the educational programme at the institutions. Gym instruction and supervision is provided by specially trained prison officers and PE Teachers.

### Visiting Arrangements

In general, each prisoner is entitled to at least one visit per week, but, in practice, visits are allowed more frequently where circumstances permit. Visits in open centres are unsupervised and may be granted on demand.

### Letters and Telephone Calls

There is no limit to the number of letters a prisoner may send to his legal advisors. Otherwise, prisoners serving sentences are allowed send two letters per week. Extra letters to family may be allowed on request. A prisoner awaiting trial may send as many letters as he/she wishes. There is no limit to the number of letters which may be received. Prisoners may use prison telephones to maintain contact with family, friends and solicitors.

## Remission

Standard remission on fixed sentences is 25%. This is automatically given and may be reduced only for bad conduct. Extra remission may be gained by most prisoners in open centres – usually 50% of the balance of sentence remaining to be served on transfer to such centres.

## Administration of Sentence and Temporary Release

Section 2 of the Criminal Justice Act, 1960 enables the Minister to grant temporary release to prisoners.

Among the factors generally taken into account in assessing cases for release are the nature of offence committed, previous record, length of sentence served, behaviour while in custody and the likely risk which might be posed to the community by a release. An over-riding factor in reaching decisions must be the need to protect the public.

Temporary release may be made subject to certain conditions, e.g. supervision by the Probation and Welfare Service, a requirement to report regularly to the Gardaí, an obligation to keep the peace and be of good behaviour and sober habits. Breach of these conditions renders the offender liable to return to custody.

The administration of sentences is greatly facilitated by regular 'review' meetings at the various institutions. These enable the cases of individual offenders to be discussed in detail by representatives of the various disciplines such as prison staff, representatives of the Probation and Welfare Service and Chaplains. An official from Prison Service Headquarters attends these meetings.

## Parole Board

The Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform established a Parole Board on an administrative basis on 7 April 2001. The function of the Board, which replaced the former Sentence Review Group, is to advise the Minister on the administration of long-term sentences.

All prisoners who have served a term of 7 years or more of a current sentence including life sentences (but excluding prisoners serving sentences for capital murder) may have their cases reviewed by the Parole Board. A prisoner may, through the Governor, write to the Board setting out any points which he/she wishes the Board to take into account. In addition, members of the Parole Board would, generally, meet with individual offenders before completing a review. A period of not more than 3 years may elapse between one review and the next.

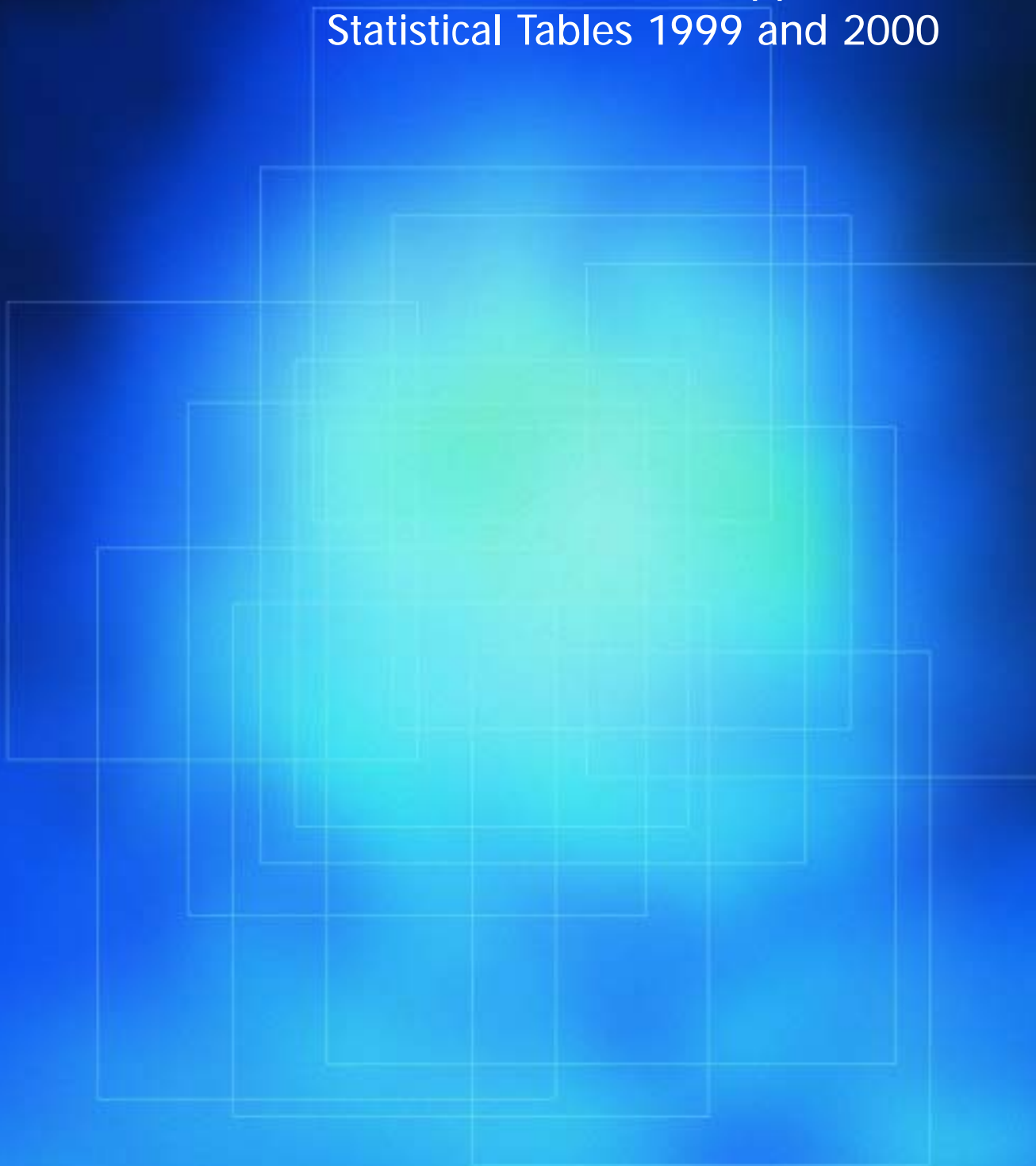
## Visiting Committees

The Prisons (Visiting Committees) Act, 1925 provides for the appointment by the Minister for Justice of Visiting Committees to prisons and places of detention. The Prisons (Visiting Committees) Order, 1925 sets out the rules under which Committees operate. A Visiting Committee is an independent statutory "watchdog" on behalf of the public to oversee the treatment of prisoners.

Prisoners have free access to the Visiting Committees and may communicate complaints to them. Visiting Committees are required to report any abuses to the Minister. Each year, each Committee makes a Report to the Minister. Visiting Committees hold monthly meetings in their respective prisons and one or two members of each Committee undertake at least one unannounced prison inspection within the month.

## Appendix 2

### Statistical Tables 1999 and 2000



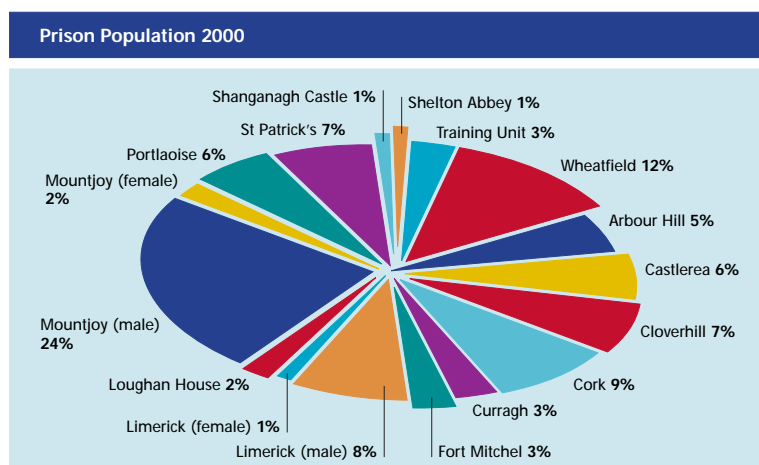
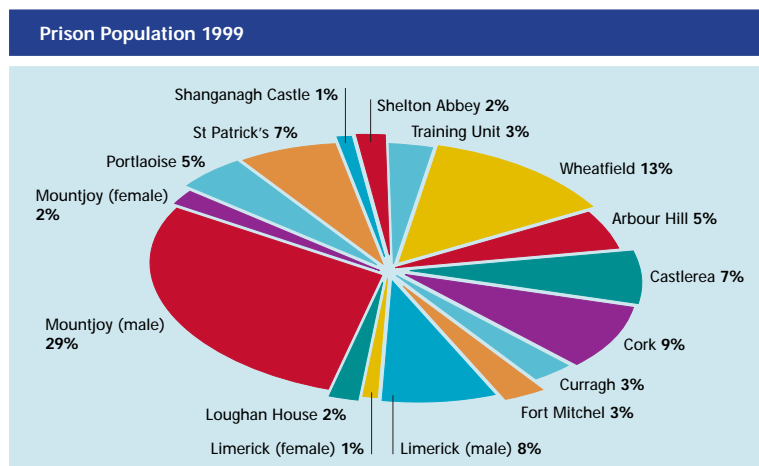
	<i>Table No.</i>
<b>Statistics relating to the years 1999 and 2000</b>	
Prison Population 1999 and 2000	1
Total Number of Committals 1999 and 2000	2
Intakes at Each Institution 1999 and 2000	3
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Outward Transfers)	4
Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons (Inward Transfers)	5
Prison Service Staffing by Grade 1999 and 2000	6
Expenditure on Prisons and Places of Detention 1999 and 2000	7
Prison Service – Appropriations in Aid 1999 and 2000	8
Abstract Statement of Accounts of the Prisons and Places of Detention for the years ended 31 December 1999 and 2000	9



Table 1

**Prison Population 1999-2000  
Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Arbour Hill	138	139
Castlerea	195	190
Cloverhill		213
Cork	271	267
Curragh	93	94
Fort Mitchel	100	89
Limerick (male)	226	225
Limerick (female)	14	13
Loughan House	56	66
Mountjoy (male)	826	723
Mountjoy (female)	70	59
Portlaoise	148	167
St Patrick's	194	193
Shanganagh Castle	39	28
Shelton Abbey	46	25
Training Unit	87	89
Wheatfield	368	368
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,948</b>



Committals 1997-2000

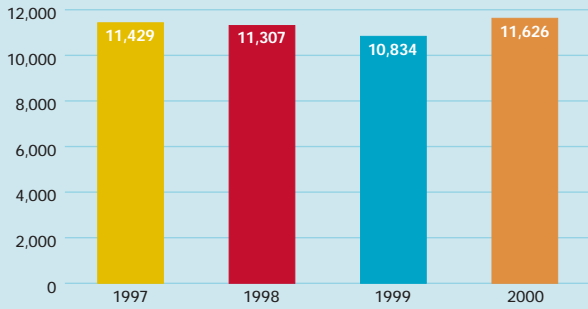


Table 2

**Total Numbers of Offender Committals**

<i>Year</i>	<i>Committals</i>
Year 1997	11,429
Year 1998	11,307
Year 1999	10,834
Year 2000	11,626

Table 3

**Intakes at Each Institution**

<i>Institution</i>	<i>Total Number of Receptions</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Arbour Hill	116	63
Castlerea	707	885
Cloverhill	76	3,505
Cork	1,454	1,244
Curragh	41	60
Fort Mitchel	226	161
Limerick (male)	956	970
Limerick (female)	175	139
Loughan House	580	523
Midlands		80
Mountjoy (male)	4,876	2,718
Mountjoy (female)	693	706
Portlaoise	206	207
St Patrick's	2,477	1,477
Shanganagh Castle	385	257
Shelton Abbey	421	331
Training Unit	354	408
Wheatfield	508	460
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14,251</b>	<b>14,194</b>

*Table 4*

**Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons**

*Applications for Outward Transfer to:*

	<i>Year 1999</i>	<i>Year 2000</i>	<i>Total</i>
United Kingdom	6	10	16
Northern Ireland	4	5	9
Germany	1	1	2
Spain	0	1	1
Italy	0	1	1
France	1	0	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>30</b>

*Outward Transfers Effected to:*

United Kingdom	1	3	4
Northern Ireland	5	0	5
Netherlands	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10</b>

*Table 5*

**Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons**

*Inward Transfers – Applications Received from:*

	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>Totals</i>
United Kingdom	20	31	51
Northern Ireland	1	0	1
Isle of Man	0	1	1
Spain	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>54</b>

*Inward Transfers Effected from:*

United Kingdom	11	10	21
Isle of Man	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>22</b>

*Table 6*

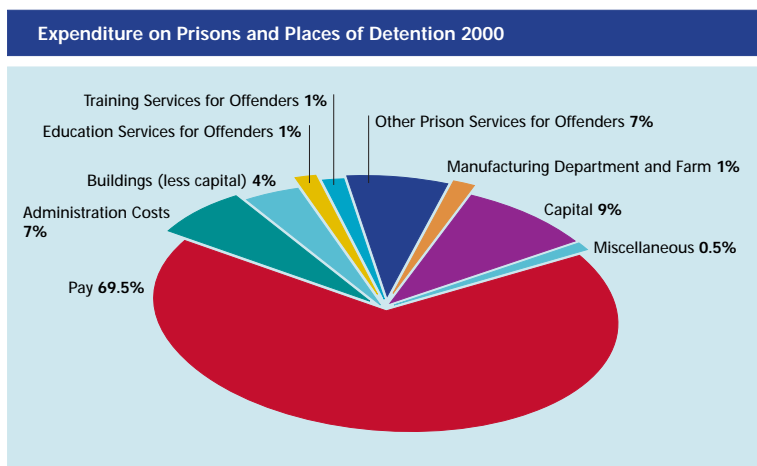
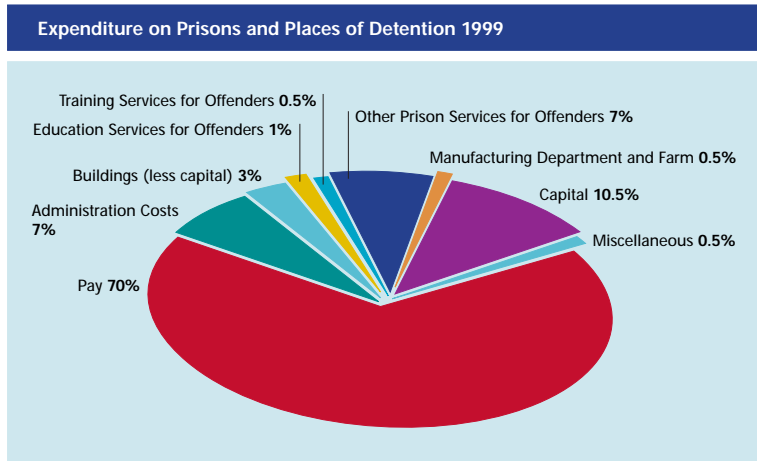
**Prison Service Staffing by Grade –  
1999-2000**

<i>Grade</i>	<i>31 Dec 1999</i>	<i>31 Dec 2000</i>	<i>Grade</i>	<i>31 Dec 1999</i>	<i>31 Dec 2000</i>
Governor Grade 1	4	6	Chief Officer Class 2	26	31
Governor Grade 2	15	15	Industrial Training Instructor Grade 2	18	14
Governor Grade 3	1	0	Clerk 1	18	24
Psychologist Grade 1	1	1	Chief Trades Officer 2	19	19
Psychologist Grade 2	7.5	8.5	Clerk 2	95	85
Psychologist Locum	0	0	Industrial Supervisor	21	23
Pharmacist Locum	0	0	Assistant Chief Officer	189	172
Deputy Governor	13	15	Trades Officer	82	102
Assistant Governor	9	12	Prison Officer	2,391.5	2,480
Inspector of Works	3	3	Nurse Officer	26	50
Assistant Governor (Works)	4	4	Trades Officer Temporary	3	0
Chief Officer Class 1	5	7	Assistant Industrial Supervisor	71	65
Chief Officer Welfare/Training	2	2	Prison Doctor	22	22
Industrial Training Instructor Grade 1	0	0	Staff Cook	6	5
Chief Trades Officer 1	4	4	Head Chaplain	1	1
Industrial Manager	4	5	Chaplains Full Time	11	19
Clerk of Works	1	1	Chaplains Part time	0	5
			<b>Total</b>	<b>3,073</b>	<b>3,200.5</b>

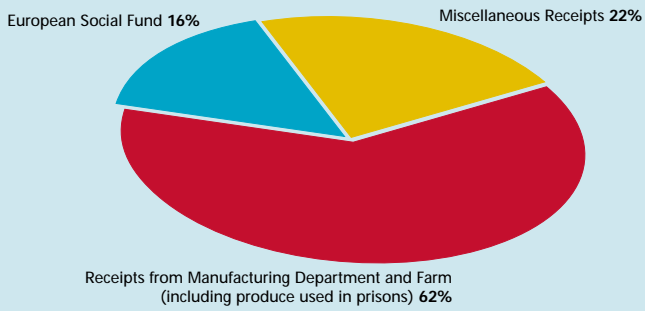
Table 7

**Expenditure on Prisons and Places of Detention 1999 to 2000**

	1999	2000
<i>Prisons and Places of Detention</i>		
	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
	€'000	€'000
	£'000	£'000
<i>Current</i>		
(i) Pay	141,928 [111,777]	171,406 [134,993]
(ii) Administration Costs	14,787 [11,646]	17,293 [13,619]
(iii) Buildings (less Capital)	5,763 [4,539]	8,649 [6,812]
(iv) Education Services for Offenders	816 [643]	862 [679]
(v) Training Services for Offenders	700 [551]	1,046 [824]
(vi) Other Prison Services for Offenders	14,461 [11,389]	16,241 [12,791]
(vii) Manufacturing Department and Farm	667 [525]	970 [764]
(viii) Capital	19,770 [15,570]	21,306 [16,780]
Miscellaneous	523 [412]	604 [476]
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>199,415</b> <b>[157,052]</b>	<b>238,378</b> <b>[187,738]</b>



Prison Services – Appropriations in Aid 1999



Prison Services – Appropriations in Aid 2000

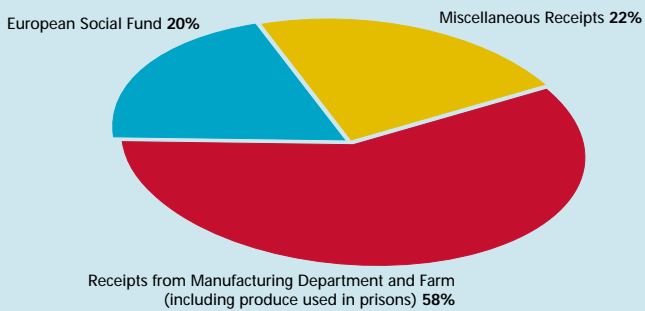


Table 8

Prison Services – Appropriations in Aid 1999-2000

	1999 Total € £	2000 Total € £
Receipts from Manufacturing Department and Farm (including produce used in prisons)	1,138,019 [896,263]	1,007,710 [793,636]
Receipts from European Social Fund	307,184 [241,927]	337,150 [265,527]
Miscellaneous Receipts	416,992 [328,408]	372,008 [292,980]
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,862,195</b> <b>[1,466,598]</b>	<b>1,716,867</b> <b>[1,352,143]</b>

Table 9A

Abstract Statement of Accounts of the Prisons and Places of Detention for the Year Ended 31 December 1999

1999	Agriculture	Other Industries	Total
	€ £	€ £	€ £
Stock in hand on 1 January 1999	30,925.74 [24,356]	692,545.62 [545,424]	723,471.36 [569,780]
Purchases	19,023.22 [14,982]	645,929.73 [508,711]	664,952.94 [523,693]
Profit	17,263.36 [13,596]	492,945.14 [388,229]	510,212.50 [401,825]
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,212.32</b> <b>[52,934]</b>	<b>1,831,424.40</b> <b>[1,442,364]</b>	<b>1,898,636.80</b> <b>[1,495,298]</b>

1999	Agriculture	Other Industries	Total
	€ £	€ £	€ £
Sales	46,633.67 [36,727]	109,165.40 [859,717]	1,138,249.00 [896,444]
Stock in hand on 31 December 1999	20,578.65 [16,207]	739,809.08 [582,647]	760,387.73 [598,854]
Write-off	0 [0]	0 [0]	0 [0]
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,212.32</b> <b>[52,934]</b>	<b>1,831,424.40</b> <b>[1,442,364]</b>	<b>1,898,636.80</b> <b>[1,495,298]</b>

Table 9B

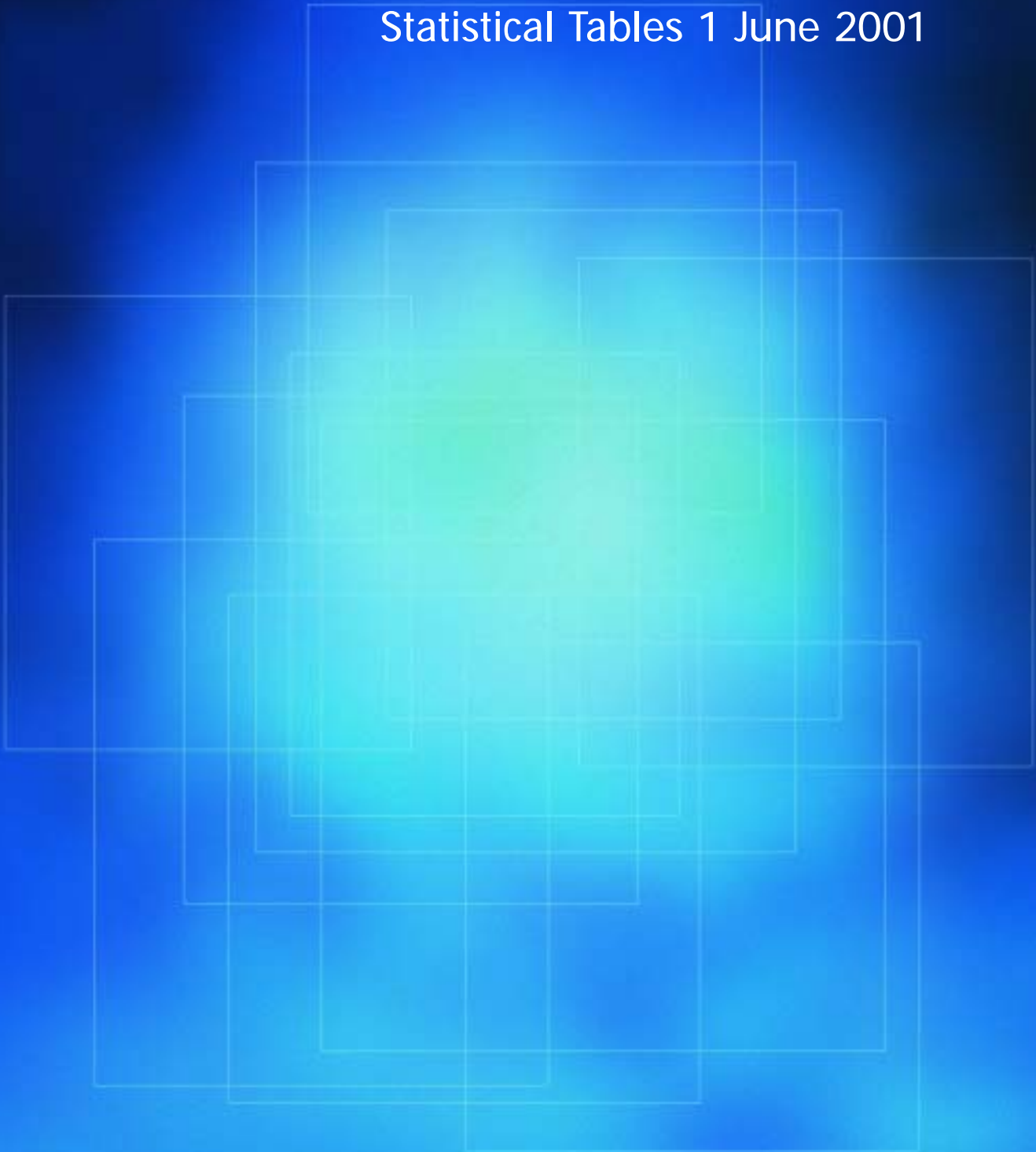
Abstract Statement of Accounts of the Prisons and Places of Detention for the Year Ended 31 December 2000

2000	Agriculture	Other Industries	Total
	€ £	€ £	€ £
Stock in hand on 1 January 2000	20,578.65 [16,207]	739,809.08 [582,647]	760,387.73 [598,854]
Purchases	24,794.18 [19,527]	964,371.15 [759,504]	989,165.32 [779,031]
Profit	14,134.72 0	199,869.47	214,004.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,507.54</b> <b>[46,866]</b>	<b>1,904,049.70</b> <b>[1,499,561]</b>	<b>1,963,557.20</b> <b>[1,546,427]</b>

2000	Agriculture	Other Industries	Total
	€ £	€ £	€ £
Sales	45,720.73 [36,008]	983,128.99 [774,277]	1,028,849.70 [810,285]
Stock in hand on 31 December 2000	13,785.55 [10,857]	920,920.71 [725,284]	934,706.26 [736,141]
Write-off	0 [0]	0 [0]	0 [0]
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,506.28</b> <b>[46,865]</b>	<b>1,904,049.70</b> <b>[1,449,561]</b>	<b>1,963,555.90</b> <b>[1,546,426]</b>



Appendix 3  
Statistical Tables 1 June 2001



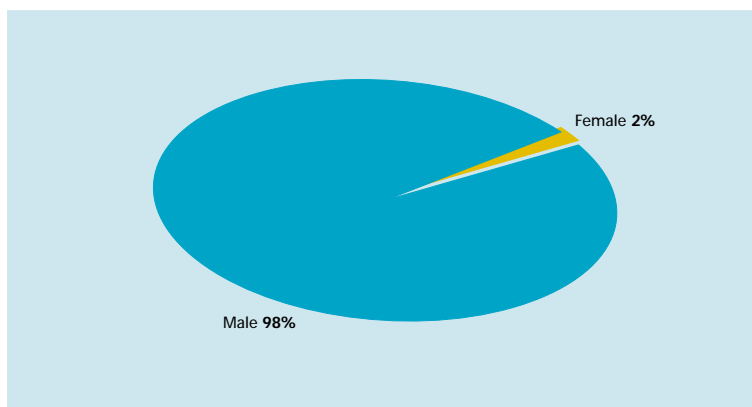
	<i>Table</i>
<b>Prisoners in Custody on 1 June 2001</b>	
Prisoners in Custody under Sentence and Remand 1 June 2001	10
Age Profile of Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001	11
Age Profile of Female Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001	12
Age Profile of Male Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001	13
Sentence Profile of All Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001	14
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Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 – Offences Classified by Age of Male Offenders	18
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Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 – Offences Classified by Age of Female Offenders	20
Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 – Age of Female Offenders Classified by Length of Sentence	21

*Table 10*

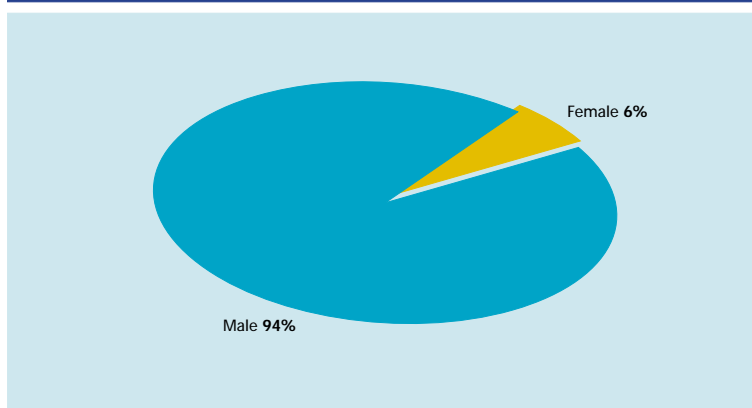
**Prisoners in Custody under Sentence and on Remand on 1 June 2001**

<i>Gender</i>	<i>Sentenced</i>	<i>Remand</i>	<i>Total</i>
Male	2,639	431	3,070
Female	66	27	93
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,705</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>3,163</b>

**Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**



**Prisoners in Custody on Remand on 1 June 2001**

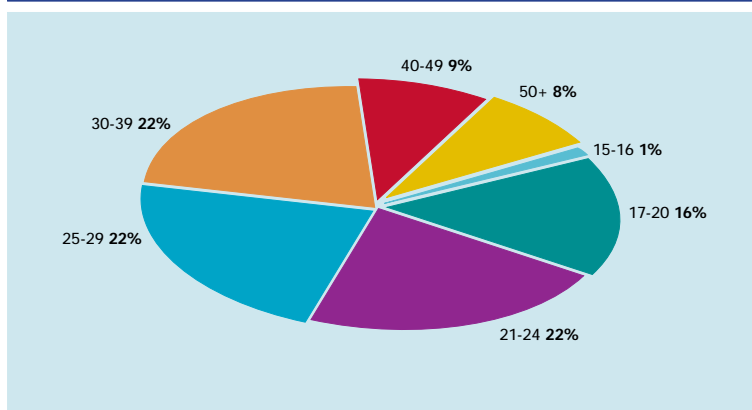


*Table 11*

**Age Profile of all Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**

<i>Age</i>	<i>All Prisoners</i>
15-16	25
17-20	446
21-24	593
25-29	587
30-39	584
40-49	250
50+	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,705</b>

**Age Profile of all Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**



Age Profile of Female Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001

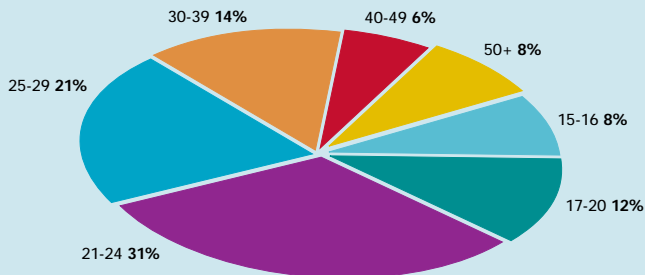


Table 12

Age Profile of Female Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001

Age	Female Prisoners
15-16	5
17-20	8
21-24	21
25-29	14
30-39	9
40-49	4
50+	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>

Age Profile of Male Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001

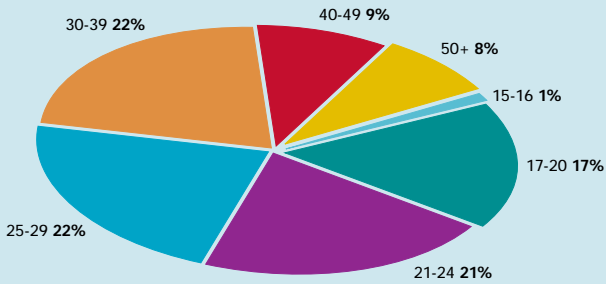


Table 13

Age Profile of Male Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001

Age	Male Prisoners
15-16	20
17-20	438
21-24	572
25-29	573
30-39	575
40-49	246
50+	215
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,639</b>

Table 14

**Sentence Profile of all Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>All Prisoners</i>
Life	118
10+ years	194
5yrs<10 yrs	611
3yrs<5yrs	478
2yrs<3yrs	254
1yr<2yrs	455
6mths<1yr	367
<6 months	228
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,705</b>

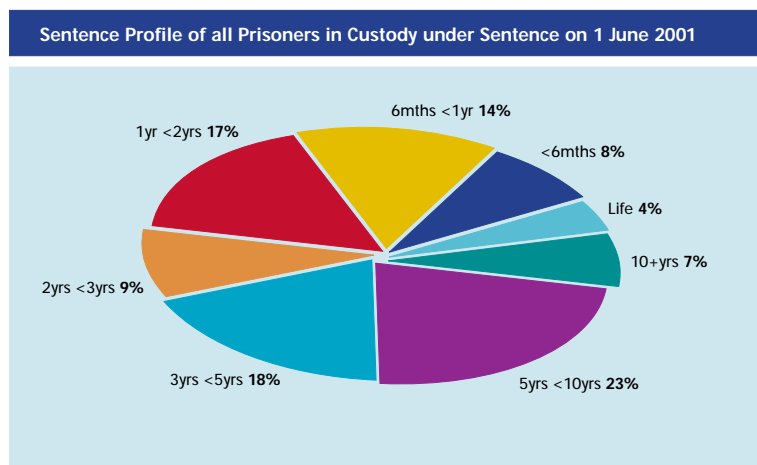
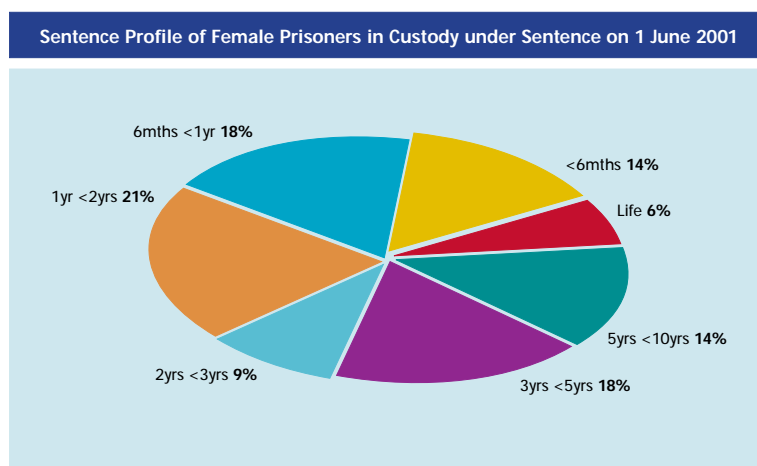


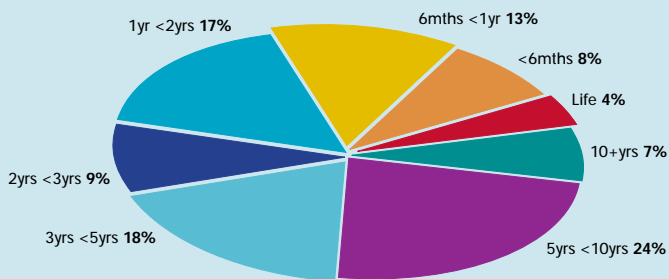
Table 15

**Sentence Profile of Female Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Female Prisoners</i>
Life	4
10+ years	0
5yrs<10 yrs	9
3yrs<5yrs	12
2yrs<3yrs	6
1yr<2yrs	14
6mths<1yr	12
<6 months	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>



**Sentence Profile of Male Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**



*Table 16*

**Sentence Profile of Male Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**

<i>Sentence</i>	<i>Male Prisoners</i>
Life	114
10+ years	194
5yrs < 10 yrs	602
3yrs < 5yrs	465
2yrs < 3yrs	248
1yr < 2yrs	441
6mths < 1yr	355
< 6 months	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,639</b>

*Table 17*

**Offence Profile of all Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001**

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Male Prisoners</i>	<i>Female Prisoners</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Murder	119	4	123
Manslaughter	50	0	50
Sexual Offences	354	0	354
Other	646	15	661
Offences against property with violence	288	5	293
Offences against property without violence	411	1	412
All other offences	771	41	812
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,639</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>2,705</b>

**All Prisoners in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 Classified by Offence**

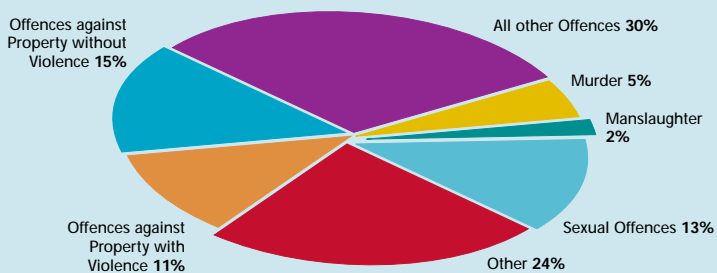


Table 18

Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 – Offences Classified by Age of Male Prisoners

All Institutions

Offence Type	Age Group (Years)							Total
	15-16	17-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	
<i>Group 1: Offences against the person</i>								
Murder	0	5	6	18	48	24	18	119
Manslaughter	0	3	7	18	11	7	4	50
Sexual Offences	0	26	25	36	61	74	132	354
Other	2	74	164	161	182	42	21	646
<i>Group 2: Offences against property with violence</i>								
	3	59	80	66	59	20	1	288
<i>Group 3: Offences against property without Violence</i>								
	5	116	90	115	69	9	7	411
<i>Group 4: All other offences</i>								
	10	155	200	159	145	70	32	771
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,639</b>

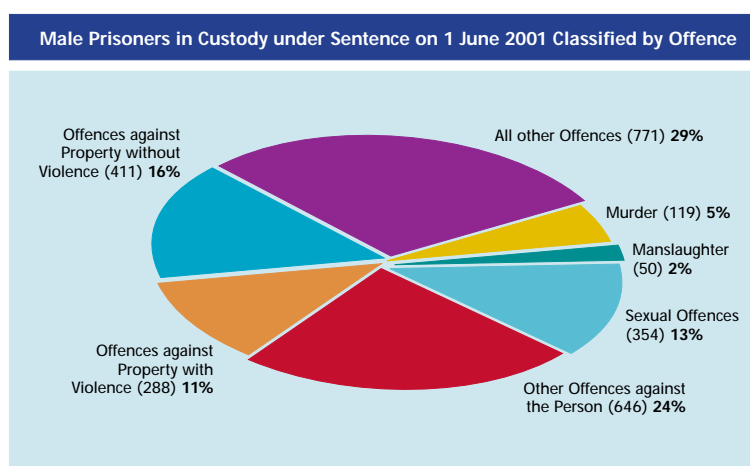


Table 19

Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 – Offences Classified by Age of Female Prisoners

All Institutions

Offence Type	Age Group (Years)							Total
	15-16	17-20	21-24	25-29	30-39	40-49	50+	
<i>Group 1: Offences against the person</i>								
Murder	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Manslaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	2	3	4	4	1	1	0	15
<i>Group 2: Offences against property with violence</i>								
	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
<i>Group 3: Offences against property without Violence</i>								
	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<i>Group 4: All other offences</i>								
	1	4	14	9	7	2	4	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>

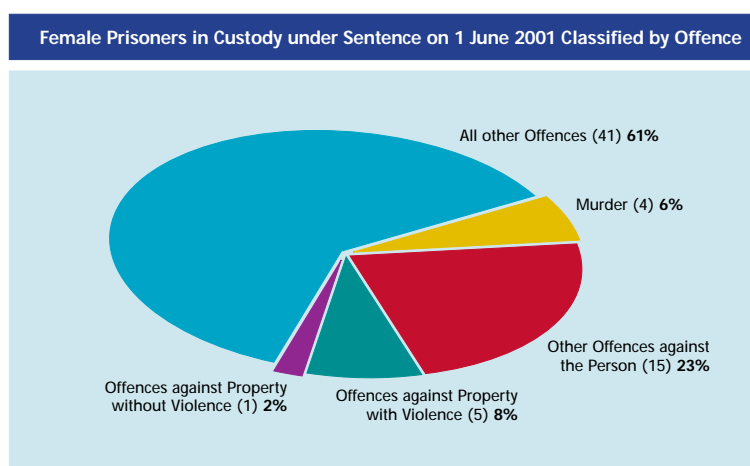




Table 20

Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 –  
Age of Male Prisoners Classified by Length of Sentence

All Institutions

<i>Sentence Length</i>	<i>Age Group (Years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>15-16</i>	<i>17-20</i>	<i>21-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50+</i>	
Life	0	4	6	17	46	23	18	114
10 Years or more	0	2	22	33	60	39	38	194
5 years-10 years	1	37	121	157	149	65	72	602
3 years-5 years	0	80	101	95	104	42	43	465
2 years-3 years	3	34	73	67	43	17	11	248
1 years-2 years	6	157	106	81	54	23	14	441
6 months-1 year	5	82	104	59	71	24	10	355
0-6 months	5	42	39	64	48	13	9	220
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2,639</b>

Table 21

Persons in Custody under Sentence on 1 June 2001 –  
Age of Female Prisoners Classified by Length of Sentence

All Institutions

<i>Sentence Length</i>	<i>Age Group (Years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>15-16</i>	<i>17-20</i>	<i>21-24</i>	<i>25-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50+</i>	
Life	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
10 Years or more	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5 years-10 years	0	2	2	0	2	2	1	9
3 years-5 years	0	0	3	6	2	0	1	12
2 years-3 years	0	1	2	2	0	0	1	6
1 years-2 years	0	3	6	3	1	1	0	14
6 months-1 year	0	3	4	2	3	0	0	12
0-6 months	0	2	2	3	0	1	1	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>66</b>

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