

NAP/inclusion Implementation

Report for Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform

OBJECTIVE: FACILITATE PARTICIPATION IN EMPLOYMENT

Commitment	To increase the labour market participation levels and job progression rates among women and marginalised and excluded groups (NAP/Inclusion 3.2.1)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound (Target not quantifiable for the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform's intervention)
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of agreed recommendations in the Report of the Working Group on the Review and Improvement of the Maternity Protection Legislation • Research and report on Male/Female Wage Differentials • Achieve the EU targets, for female participation in the workforce, of 57% for 2005 and 60% for 2010 from the 2003 base of 56.7% (also covered by ET&E) • Achievement of targets on equal opportunities childcare provision • Childcare targets and progress in relation to these targets are set out below
Progress being made	<p><u>Parental Leave</u> In line with the agreed recommendations in the Report of the Working Group on the Review of the Parental Leave Act 1998, the General Scheme of a Bill to amend the Parental Leave Act 1998 was approved by the Government on 8 September 2004, with a view to implementation at the earliest possible date.</p> <p>The Parental Leave (Amendment) Bill 2004 was published on 16 December 2004 and was passed by the Seanad on 16 February 2005. It is currently awaiting Dáil Second Stage and is expected to be enacted by autumn 2005.</p> <p><u>Maternity Leave</u> The Maternity Protection (Amendment) Act 2004 amends the Maternity Protection Act 1994 to give effect to the outstanding recommendations of the Working Group on the Review and Improvement of the Maternity Protection Legislation. The Maternity Protection (Amendment) Act 2004 was signed by the President on 19 July 2004 and was commenced on 18 October 2004.</p> <p><u>Adoptive Leave</u> On 27 May, 2003 the Government agreed to improve the existing adoptive leave provisions in line with the new maternity leave</p>

	<p>provisions contained in the Maternity Protection (Amendment) Bill 2003 (now Maternity Protection (Amendment) Act 2004).</p> <p>The Adoptive Leave (Amendment) Bill 2004 was published on 2 April 2004 and completed Committee Stage in the Dáil on 7 December 2004 and is expected to be enacted in the coming months.</p> <p>An increase in the adoptive leave entitlement by 2 weeks to 16 weeks was implemented by Ministerial Order on 19 November 2004, in advance of the enactment of the Bill. The increased leave was implemented in this manner so that adopting parents could avail of the increased leave provision around the same time that natural mothers benefit from the reduction in compulsory pre-confinement maternity leave from 4 weeks to 2 weeks which was introduced in the Maternity Protection (Amendment) Act 2004.</p> <p><u>Equality Studies Unit –</u></p> <p>The Equality Studies Unit (ESU) of the Equality Authority, which is funded by the Employment and Human Resources Development Operation Programme (EHRDOP) of the National Development Plan 2000-2006 (NDP), focuses on exclusion and discrimination in the labour market as covered by equality legislation and for particular groups named in the EHRDOP which include older workers; people with disabilities; refugees; and, members of the Traveller Community. The brief of the ESU is to examine labour market inequalities and their implications for labour market policy. Its' work to date includes a number of reports and projects which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify existing data deficits and advise on how they might be addressed so that access to and participation in the labour market can be tracked and analysed; • improve understanding of the specific labour market needs of groups exposed to social exclusion and discrimination and promoting a capacity to accommodate these differing needs; • enhance the monitoring of outcomes for these groups through inputs to the responsible committees and other foray. <p>Ongoing ESU projects include:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A rolling programme of studies examining equality policy and practice in individual EHRDOP education and training measures, which are carried out in partnership with implementing agencies, - A research project on the mainstreaming of training and employment services for people with disabilities, - Production of information and other resources to support the development of capacity to promote equality and accommodate diversity in education, training and labour market provision. <p><u>Gender pay gap</u></p>
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A Consultative Group Report to Government on Male/Female Wage Differentials has been published and distributed to interested parties. Commissioned research into the gender pay gap for graduates, arising from the Report's recommendations, is now underway. It is expected that this research will be completed by mid 2005.

Equality for Women Measure – Phase II

Grants amounting to €7 million, to fund the development of 58 projects under the RAPID Strand of Phase II of the Equality for Women Measure, have been approved. The organisations receiving funding include community and voluntary groups, partnership companies and Vocational Education Committees. A broad range of different target groups will benefit from this funding, including women with a disability, ethnic minority women, lone parents, female drug users, Travellers, lesbians and ex-prisoners. The projects will target disadvantaged women living in RAPID designated areas under the following strands:

- Improving women's access to education, training and employment;
- Achieving equality for women in the workplace and business;
- Increasing participation of women in the workplace and in local authority/agency planning and development structures.

The Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme 2000 - 2006 (EOCP)

To 31st May 2005 over 2,497 grant applications under the EOCP have been approved, making €396 million in capital, staffing and quality improvement grants for Childcare nationwide. A total of €341 million has been approved for a wide range of capital and staffing projects across the country and, on completion of the EOCP, this funding is projected to create some 36,000 new centre based childcare places and will support 30,476 existing places.

By the end of 2004 some 24,636 new places were already in place as a result of the EOCP expenditure to date. Also, 2,213 childcare staff, working directly with children in disadvantaged areas, have been supported under the Programme. A significant part of the remaining funding will be required to roll over staffing grant supports being made available to Childcare Facilities which cater for disadvantaged families and for ongoing supports to the City/County Childcare Committees and the National Voluntary Childcare Organisations.

To the end of May 2005, over €66.5 million was committed to funding childcare services operating in RAPID areas and €31 million was committed to funding childcare services in CLÁR

	<p>areas, supporting urban and rural regeneration in areas of disadvantage.</p> <p>An initiative, for childminders to be delivered by the City/County Childcare Committees, was launched in December 2003. This initiative is being provided through a Quality Awareness Programme of short lectures for childminders on aspects of quality childminding and a small capital grants scheme of up to €30 for the purchase of quality enhancing equipment. Over 2,556 childminders availed of the Quality Awareness Programme up to the end of 2004, while in 2004 a further 544 availed of other training opportunities offered by the City/County Childcare Committees.</p> <p>Partnerships for Quality Childcare is a new EOCP initiative introduced December 2004, to promote collaborative projects undertaken by national, regional and local structures supported under the EOCP which would make a significant contribution to quality awareness in the Irish childcare sector. The two-phased initiative has had its first call for Projects, and grant aid of some €73,000 was awarded to seven projects in May 2005.</p> <p>Since it was launched, funding for the Programme for the 2000-2006 Programme has increased from €18 million to €99.3 million or by 57%, the most recent increase being an additional €0 million announced in Budget 2005 under the Capital Investment Framework to 2007. A further €40 million in additional funding for the period from the end of the National Development Plan to 2009 was also included in the Budget 2005 announcement.</p> <p>Impact of the Programme on Social Inclusion</p> <p>The following, which is based on responses to the Annual Beneficiary Survey (approximately 1,000 respondents per year) between 2002 and 2004 (preliminary results), signals the types of impacts the Programme has had in terms of Social Inclusion over the period:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community and voluntary groups continue to make up the bulk of grant beneficiaries under the Programme. Preliminary results for 2004 suggest that approximately 60% of respondents to the 2004 Annual beneficiary questionnaire were community and voluntary groups. • In excess of 20% of beneficiaries under the Programme are from designated RAPID areas and approximately 11% are from CLAR designated areas • There are a number of groups which are most likely to be more affected by social inclusion issues and these include members of the Travelling Community and Lone Parents: • the number of services which reported that there was at
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	<p>least one Traveller child among the children attending their services rose from 84 services in 2002 to 160 services in 2004.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The number of childcare services which indicated that there was at least one child in attendance at the facility who was being cared for by a lone parent rose from 459 in 2002 to 717 in 2004. • The number of children being cared for by lone parents attending across all facilities rose from 3,780 in 2002 to 5,864 children in 2004, which represents approximately 19% of all children attending. • Preliminary results from the 2004 Annual Beneficiary Survey indicated that amongst 43,713 parents whose child/children were attending childcare services 89.2% of fathers and 71.5% of the mothers are actively engaged in employment, education and training the primary aim of the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme.
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	<p>The Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme indicators included in the Regional Operational Programme Complements of the NDP were based on information from the report of the P2000 Expert Working Group report, the Commission on the Family and the Report of the National Forum for Early Childhood Education, and, in addition, baseline data on childcare facilities, staff and children attending was collated from a National Childcare Census 1999 - 2000, commissioned by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.</p> <p>The targets set under Regional Operational Programme Complements are monitored on an ongoing basis and are reported to the respective monitoring committees biannually. The data used is sourced directly from grant recipients in the form of quarterly reports and an annual beneficiary questionnaire.</p> <p>The CSO provides extensive information on labour market participation and, in 2003, published a module on childcare as part of the Quarterly National Household Survey.</p> <p>A synopsis of progress under the EOCP, the QNHS module and labour market participation in relation to childcare is contained in “Developing Childcare in Ireland – a review of progress on the implementation of the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme 2000 – 2006.” which is available on www.justice.ie</p>
Areas where progress	The indicators under the Regional Operational Programme Complements for the Childcare Measures, i.e. the Equal

made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Opportunities Childcare Programme (EOCP) were examined as part of the mid term review. The suite of 17 indicators were amended in line with recommendations with the mid term review (For most recent data please see Appendix 1).
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

OBJECTIVE: Facilitating access to resources, rights, goods and services for all

Commitment	<p>Drive forward, in a comprehensive way, the range of proofing mechanisms (poverty, equality and others) necessary to ensure that policies and programmes are developed in such a way as to achieve the maximum impact in reducing and eliminating poverty and social exclusion (NAP/Inclusion 3.3.1)</p> <p>To undertake policy, research and legislative initiatives for development of the equality infrastructure (NAP/Inclusion 4.3.2)</p>
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a programme of work on the poverty/inequality interface by the Equality Authority, the Combat Poverty Agency and the Office for Social Inclusion. • Production of the second progress report of the Committee to monitor and co-ordinate the implementation of the recommendations of the Task Force on the Travelling Community • Amend equality legislation in order to transpose EU directives in relation to race, employment and Gender Equal Treatment. • Review of the Employment Equality Act 1998 and Equal Status Acts
Progress being made	<p><u>Proofing</u> The Department of Social and Family Affairs, the Equality Authority and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform are progressing work on an integrated poverty-proofing template that will focus on the wider equality agenda.</p> <p>The Working Group on Equality Proofing established under the Programme for Prosperity and Fairness continues in the context of the Sustaining Progress commitments.</p> <p>There are a number of programmes, run through 2004, currently being finalised. The Manual on Equality Proofing for Community</p>

Groups is being finalised by the Community Workers Co-operative and is expected to be available towards the end of 2005. The Equal Status Review in the North Western Health Board has taken place and the Report of the Process is being finalised providing for an Equal Status Review Template which will become available for rollout around mid-2005. Follow up to the Pilot Projects on Equality Proofing in FÁS is ongoing with additional areas now being targeted for equality proofing. A report on the activities of the Working Group will be submitted to the Steering Group on Sustaining Progress shortly.

Special Initiative on Migration and Interculturalism and National Action Plan against Racism

A revised Key Actions paper on migration and interculturalism has been circulated to social partners. The National Plan Against Racism (see separate commitment) effectively encompasses the Special Initiative on Migration and Interculturalism.

Task Force report on policy regarding Emigrants

Action is underway on implementing over two-thirds of the recommendations of the Task Force report on policy regarding emigrants. A new dedicated unit – the Irish Abroad Unit – has been established within the Department of Foreign Affairs to coordinate the provision of assistance to our emigrants, to work intensively with Government Departments and voluntary agencies involved in this area. The dedicated unit will introduce a new dynamic to our collective effort to advance this important area of national policy. An additional allocation of €1m was secured by the Department of Foreign Affairs for emigrant services, bringing the total allocation for 2004 to €5m. This represents an increase of two thirds on the previous year.

Task Force on the Travelling Community

The Second Progress Report of the Committee to Monitor and Co-ordinate the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Task Force on the Travelling Community is currently being finalised and will be published during 2005.

High Level Group on Traveller Issues

A High Level Group on Traveller Issues was established under the aegis of the Cabinet Committee on Social Inclusion, with a remit to ensure that the relevant statutory agencies involved in the full range of services to Travellers focus on the immediate and practical delivery of such services, including accommodation. This group which is chaired by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform has commenced its consideration of the issues involved.

Transposing EU directives in relation to race, employment and gender Equal Treatment

	<p>The Equality Act 2004, enacted in July 2004, amends the Employment Equality Act 1998 and the Equal Status Act 2000. It implements three EU Directives, the Race Directive (2000/43/EC), the Framework Employment Directive (2000/78/EC) and the Gender Equal Treatment in Employment Directive (2002/73/EC).</p> <p><u>Review of the Employment Equality Act 1998 and Equal Status Acts</u></p> <p>The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform initiated a review of the Employment Equality Act 1998 in 2001 with a Discussion Paper and a Round Table Conference. In the course of the review it was argued that the Act should be amended to include four new grounds. It was decided that it was necessary to examine in detail the implications of extending the Employment Equality legislation to the new grounds suggested having regard to international experience of legislation in those areas.</p> <p>The findings of research by UCC into the international experience in relation to legislation in this area were published on 3 September 2004 in a report entitled 'Extending the Scope of Employment Equality Legislation: Comparative Perspectives on the Prohibited Grounds of Discrimination'. The report was circulated to relevant Government Departments and the Social Partners for comment. The findings of UCC research and the information obtained through the Department's consultations in relation to the review will inform any future policy decisions.</p> <p>The outcome of the above review of the Employment Equality Act 1998 will help inform the review of the Equal Status Act 2000.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	Not applicable
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Not applicable
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	Develop more formal expressions of entitlements across the range of public services and the setting of standards and
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	guidelines regarding the standard of service delivery that can be expected by the customer (NAP/Inclusion 3.3.1 – Access to Services – Legal Services)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of formal expressions of entitlements across the range of public services and the setting of standards and guidelines regarding the standard of service delivery that can be expected by the customer • Customer Charters/Statements of Entitlements
Progress being made	<p><u>The Courts Service</u> The Courts Service continues to cooperate with the National Adult Literacy Agency to raise awareness of the issues facing people with literacy difficulties who find themselves involved with the legal system. The Service has also made advances in the drive to make information available for those users of the courts for whom English is not their first language. The leaflet explaining the Small Claims procedure has been published in Chinese (Cantonese & Mandarin), Spanish and French.</p> <p>The Courts Service has established focused groups for users of the Circuit and High Court Family Law Courts, the High Court Probate Office, the Examiners and Official Assignees' Offices, a cross jurisdictional group for users of the civil courts and a similar cross jurisdictional group for users of the criminal courts. These groups meet 3 times per annum and are attended by relevant staff members and representatives of the various legal professions and justice agencies. The minutes of the meetings are circulated to the members of the Group who make them available to their nominating bodies.</p> <p>Later this year the Courts Service plans to establish a separate set of user panels to provide a forum to assist it to ascertain and meet the needs of non professional users of the Courts and to conduct a survey of persons who have completed Jury Service to ascertain how best to meet their needs also, given the vital role such persons play in the administration of the criminal justice system.</p> <p>The Courts Service has established a protocol for consultation with court users in relation to court buildings and court facilities.</p> <p><u>Criminal Legal Aid</u> Criminal legal aid is provided under the Criminal Legal Aid Scheme. Under the Criminal Justice (Legal Aid) Act, 1962 and the Regulations made under it, free legal aid may be granted, in certain circumstances, for the defence of persons (including non-nationals) of insufficient means in criminal proceedings.</p>

	<p><u>Civil Legal Aid</u> The Civil Legal Aid Act, 1995, which provides for the establishment of the Legal Aid Board, allows for the provision of legal aid and legal advice in civil cases to persons who satisfy the financial eligibility and merits tests laid down in the Act and Regulations. The Legal Aid Board has recently updated their Customer Charter and has a Customer Compliant system in operation.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	<p>Civil Legal Aid:-Certain Legal Aid centres have a backlog of civil cases due to the volume of work in their area. To alleviate this problem, the Legal Aid Board has received an increase in their funding for 2005. Details of the waiting list (in months) is attached at Appendix 2.</p>
Data sources used to monitor progress	<p>The Courts Service regularly updates its Customer Service Action Plan under the auspices of the Sustaining Progress Agreement.</p> <p>Criminal Legal Aid:-The Department monitors the ongoing operation of the Criminal Legal Aid and Advice Schemes.</p> <p>Civil Legal Aid:-In house statistics on a monthly basis are used to monitor the situation in each Legal Aid centre and through this the Board can move to alleviate any large backlogs in civil cases.</p>
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	<p>The revised Courts Service website complies with Level 1 of the World Accessibility Initiative (WAI) Guidelines and hosts many publications including 'Courts Service News'.</p> <p>Criminal Legal Aid:-The Department's website hosts information regarding the Criminal Legal Aid and Advice Schemes.</p> <p>Civil Legal Aid:-With the increase in funding, the private practitioners scheme in the District Court has been expanded to provide service to a greater number of people. In addition, sanction was given recently for the use of private practitioners in the Circuit Court to deal with judicial separation and divorce cases. The Board is already in the process of allocating cases to private practitioners. These two measures will enable the Legal Aid Board to meet its objectives of ensuring that a service is provided to all persons within a period of about four months.</p>
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	<p>Not applicable.</p>

OBJECTIVE: To Help the Most Vulnerable

Commitment	Application of Positive Sentence Management Strategy (NAP/Inclusion 3.5.6)
Summary Assessment	In Progress

Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Indicators will be developed as part of the ongoing development of Positive Sentence Management (see next response).
Progress being made	<p>Positive Sentence Management (PSM) is envisaged as a mechanism for effective integration and co-ordination of all services and programmes designed to meet the complex and diverse needs of offenders. A Scoping Group on PSM has been established by the Irish Prison Service to prepare a report, including terms of reference for the introduction of PSM, an evaluation process and any IT requirements etc. The Report of the Scoping Group on PSM is due to be completed in mid-2005.</p> <p>Following on from the completion of this Report, it is anticipated that a number of sub-groups to further develop and implement PSM will be established. Priority focus will be given to the development of assessment processes and improved information sharing between the Irish Prison Service and Probation and Welfare Service and the various relevant statutory and non-statutory bodies.</p> <p>An important aspect of the elaboration of PSM is the building of alliances and partnerships with the other Services including the Probation and Welfare Service and the wider community and the development of a co-ordinated approach to the delivery of drug treatment, education, vocational training and multidisciplinary programmes - including offender behaviour programmes. Among the corporate aims of the Irish Prison Service is one of developing appropriate partnerships with agencies in the wider community. Each of the prisons and places of detention includes tasks and actions to this end in its local Business Plan.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	
Data sources used to monitor progress	This will be considered in the context of the ongoing development of PSM.
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	This will be considered in the context of the ongoing development of PSM.
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	See previous response.
Commitment	Continue ongoing work in relation to prisoners' education and training, and post-release initiatives [NAP/inclusion 4.5.6 and NAP/inclusion ANNEX 4.19]

Summary Assessment	In progress
Will Target be met on time	Not time bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Level of prisoner participation in education and work/training. • Implementation of service-wide strategies in relation to education and work/training. • Level of prisoner referral to, and participation of ex-offenders in post-release initiatives. <p>In relation to the first two indents, more explicit indicators are as follows:</p> <p>Education: level of participation in education; level of intensive participation in education.</p> <p>Work/Training: level of participation in work/training; level of participation in certified courses; Nos. of prisoners achieving qualifications in certified courses.</p> <p>Post release Initiatives: Number on temporary release supervised by the Probation and Welfare Service.</p> <p>Level of referral to post release and throughcare projects funded by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform through the Probation and Welfare Service.</p>
Progress being made	<p>The Irish Prison Service aims to maintain participation in education among those in custody as close as possible to 50 per cent. At end 2004, the participation rate was 51%; almost half of the participants were intensively involved (i.e., for more than 10 hours per week of classes). A more detailed table of participation in prison education, on a prison by prison basis, appears in the IPS Annual Report. The Table to appear in the 2004 report is contained in Appendix 3 of this template.</p> <p>The 'Prison Adult Literacy Survey - Results and Implications', published in September 2003, found that 52 per cent of the prisoner population were at Level 1 or pre-Level 1 literacy levels. In other words, more than twice as many prisoners are at the lowest level as compared with the general population. Furthermore, in respect of those aged 21 years or younger, the Survey showed the following: pre-Level 1 - 26.2%, Levels 1, 2 - 53.6%, and Levels 3, 4, 5 - 20%. This is in striking contrast with two groupings of older persons in the Survey: "those aged 22 to 31 years" - where the corresponding figures were 21.4%, 53.8% and 25%; and "those aged 32 years and older" - where the corresponding figures were 20.7%, 35.6% and 43.7%. As can be seen, rather more than a quarter of those aged 21 and younger scored at pre-Level 1, whereas this was true of only just over one-fifth of those in the older age groups.</p> <p>In addition to the research Survey mentioned above, the Irish Prison</p>

	<p>Service published <i>Guidelines for Quality Literacy Work in Prisons</i> in 2003. Implementation of both the Survey recommendations and the Guidelines is ongoing. For example, the Prison Education Service will be co-ordinating the introduction for the prisoner population of the literacy assessment tool 'Mapping the Learning Journey' to be launched by the National Adult Literacy Agency in 2005. This tool will provide the first national framework for monitoring and recording the progress of literacy learners.</p> <p>In April 2004, the Irish Prison Service published the Curriculum Review Group Report. The Report continues to inform the future development of the prison education curriculum.</p> <p>The Irish Prison Service is continuing its efforts to maximise the skill training opportunities for prisoners to enhance their employment prospects on release.</p> <p>Post-Release Initiatives: The Prison Education Service continues to engage in structured efforts to help prisoners in the transition from prison to the community, through the putting in place of post-release support in relation to a number of institutions. The following are examples of these developments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Pathways Project, a post-release centre in Dublin city centre, funded by the City of Dublin VEC, has as its main aim the social and educational reintegration for its client group of ex-prisoners. The project helps, supports and advises ex-prisoners on matters concerning employment, accommodation and training and educational courses. The centre's clients are also given support in terms of personal development, gaining confidence and heightening self-esteem as well as personal and vocational guidance counselling; - the Dillons' Cross Project, Cork, is a pre- and post-release course available to prisoners and their families. Prisoners attend courses pre-release in the Education Unit of Cork Prison and their families attend courses in an outside community venue. Courses offered cover a range of areas: home management; job skills, health, personal development and run for 12 to 14 weeks; - Prison Education units which do not have access to specially designated post-release projects, can refer prisoners to courses that are provided by local Vocational Education Committees, which provide opportunities for full-time "second chance" education. <p>The Probation and Welfare Service (PWS) contributes to the preparation and implementation of pre and post release programmes for prisoners and assists the Parole Board and the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform through the provision of comprehensive assessments and reports.</p>
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	<p>The PWS supervises 59 life sentence prisoners in the community on temporary release from prisons. This is in addition to the supervision of other prisoners on defined periods of temporary release for the purpose of resettlement and integration.</p> <p>74 Community based projects and initiatives are funded through the PWS which address, inter alia, offending behaviour and assist with the reintegration of prisoners in the community.</p> <p>Linkage Programme: This is a joint project between business in the community and the PWS funded by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. The object of this programme is provide personalised support and access to training, education and employment for prisoners leaving custody.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	
Data sources used to monitor progress	<p>Participation in education in prison varies with factors such as facilities, turnover of population and segregation. See text above under ‘progress being made’ in relation to statistics of participation in prison education.</p> <p>In relation to work/training in the prisons, a work/training database is under development at present within the Irish Prison Service. It is envisaged that the database will be rolled out to all institutions by the end of 2005. The database will be used to facilitate reports on the number of prisoner participants in work/training activities, certified vocational courses and the number of prisoners who achieve qualifications or certification.</p> <p>Statistics of prisoners referred to, and registered with, post release projects/post-release ‘second chance’ education courses.</p> <p>Probation and Welfare Service tracking system.</p>
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	See previous response.
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable.

Commitment	To foster public safety and prevent crime through better detection, use of approved youth diversion programmes and restorative schemes, optimum use of community based sanctions and reducing the level of re-offending. (Revised NAPS Page 19 NAP/Inclusion 3.5.7)
Summary	In Progress

Assessment	
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The existence of an economic and efficient Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme that deals with participants in an effective manner • A management system in place that ensures that Garda Youth Diversion Projects meet their objectives in the most economic and efficient manner • Implementation of the Garda Youth Diversion Project Guidelines by end 2006 • The percentage of participants in the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme that do not record a conviction within 3 years of participation • The number of participants in Garda Youth Diversion Projects • The provision of relevant and timely training to Juvenile Liaison Officers • Provision of community sanctions for use by Courts in appropriate cases • Provision of pilot schemes by the Probation and Welfare Service which replicate provisions of the Children Act, 2001 • Provision of restorative justice schemes • Number of offenders placed on community sanctions and other Probation and Welfare managed orders, including post release supervision orders
Progress being made	<p>The Children Act 2001 placed the Juvenile Diversion Programme on a statutory footing, and the relevant sections of the Act were commenced in May 2002. Part 4 of The Children Act 2001 introduced the concepts of restorative justice, specifically restorative cautioning and restorative conferencing, to the Juvenile Diversion Programme. Essentially, these provisions provide for the inclusion, where appropriate and possible, of the victim, the juvenile's family and the wider stake holding community in the process of diversion.</p> <p>To facilitate these innovative developments, all of the 94 Juvenile Liaison Officers have received training in the principles of restorative justice and over half have received mediation training, with advanced training being provided to selected officers. The Garda authorities have informed us that in the year 2004, the Garda National Juvenile Office processed 20,607 referrals under the programme (some juveniles are referred for multiple crimes). Since the commencement of the relevant Part of the Children Act in May 2002 to December 2004, approximately 300 restorative justice events have been held. Early assessments indicated a very high level of satisfaction from all those involved in the process.</p>

	<p>Ongoing evaluation of restorative justice practice is being carried out by the Garda Research Unit. It is intended that as Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers become more skilled in administering restorative justice, they will be able to focus on the more complex and high-risk juveniles, with a view to further reducing the incidence of recidivism.</p> <p>Garda Youth Diversion Projects are community based, multi-agency crime prevention initiatives. Sixty-four projects are funded by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and administered by the Community Relations Section of the Garda Síochána. Areas and individuals are selected for Garda Youth Diversion Projects according to internationally recognised risk factors for offending which include reference to socio-economic status and educational attainment.</p> <p>The Probation and Welfare Service mission is to foster public safety and promote the common good by:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Challenging the behaviour of offenders; - Advancing the recognition and use of community sanctions thereby, reducing the level of re-offending. This is achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measuring the risk of further offending posed by those offenders referred for assessment; and • Managing offenders who are on supervision in the community as a sanction for criminal actions, whether court ordered or following release from custody. <p>The Probation and Welfare Service provides funding for projects and programmes which support the work of the Service in managing offenders in the community. The Service currently supports seventy projects nationally, of which, forty two offer a service to young offenders.</p> <p>The target group for the projects and programmes supported by the Service are offenders who have been before the Courts or who have been released following a period of detention - whether it be in a detention school or prison.</p> <p>The overall objective of the projects/programmes is to assist the reintegration of young offenders into their community and to reduce the risk of re-offending. Projects can be divided between educational/vocational, counselling and offender reintegration, substance misuse treatment and aftercare, restorative justice and those providing residential services and day assessment.</p> <p>The Family Conference provision of the Children Act 2001 was placed on a statutory footing with effect from 29 July 2004. This conference which is convened by the Probation and Welfare Service on the direction of the Court where it considers that the preparation of an action plan would be desirable in an individual</p>
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	<p>case.</p> <p>Other developments include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 staff recruited and assigned nationally to progress the implementation of the Probation and Welfare Service aspects of the Children Act 2001 • Establishment of 2 dedicated youth justice teams within the Probation and Welfare Service to deal with all young offenders in the Dublin area and progress the implementation of the Probation and Welfare Service provisions of the Children Act 2001 • Establishment, in May, 2005, of a family conferencing steering committee to oversee the development of family conferencing by the Probation and Welfare Service. • Development of a ‘pilot’ mentoring programme has taken place in Dublin, staff recruited and offices established. It is planned to recruit volunteers to act as mentors later this year. • Development of a Case Tracking System in the Probation and Welfare Service will allow the Service to analyse information regarding the use of community sanctions and other orders annually: Information available will include:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the volume of probation reports requested by Courts (ii) the volume of family conference referrals by the Courts. (iii) the number of offenders referred for supervision in the community, including referrals from the Courts on release from prisons, detention centres and detention schools (iv) the number of offenders placed on community sanctions.
<p>Areas where intended implementation not being achieved</p>	<p>The Department is committed to the continuing development and, as resources permit, the expansion of Garda Youth Diversion Projects. Proposals made by An Garda Síochána to the Department on establishing further projects are examined within the context of available resources.</p> <p>In light of current budgetary and staffing constraints, it is not envisaged that additional Garda Youth Diversion Projects will be established in the short term. However, the possibility of funding further projects in light of prevailing budgetary conditions remains.</p> <p>Probation and Welfare Service provisions of the Children Act 2001 are being implemented on a phased basis as resources allow.</p>
<p>Data sources used to monitor progress</p>	<p>A committee was appointed in June 2003 for a period of four years to monitor the effectiveness of the Juvenile Diversion Programme, review aspects of its operation, monitor training needs of Juvenile Liaison Officers and produce an annual report. To date the Committee has produced two reports one covering the last six</p>

	<p>months of 2003 and an Annual report for 2004</p> <p>Garda Síochána Annual Reports</p> <p>All Garda Youth Diversion Projects operate within the overall framework of a set of guidelines which were published in May 2003. The purpose of the guidelines is to act as a benchmark against which applications for new projects are to be assessed and against which existing projects are to be evaluated on an ongoing basis. They act as an aid to new and existing Garda Youth Diversion Projects on the establishment, operation, administration and monitoring of their projects. Section 4 provides guidelines on the monitoring and evaluation activities which projects should undertake. In this context, all projects are required to submit monitoring documentation which facilitates the monitoring of projects' progress, practices and financial activity.</p> <p>Arising from the material submitted, the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform produces aggregated information covering all aspects of the Garda Youth Diversion Projects. A database has recently been developed which will assist both the Department and An Garda Síochána Community Relations Section in monitoring this data.</p> <p>Probation and Welfare Service Research and Statistics section provide data and information relating to Probation and Welfare Service activities. Other relevant statistics may be sourced from Annual Reports of;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Courts Service; ▪ An Garda Síochána and ▪ the Irish Prison Service. <p>Additional data may be obtained from various evaluations undertaken on behalf of the Probation and Welfare Service.</p>
<p>Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues</p>	<p>Garda Youth Diversion Projects:- The type of crime that the projects were set up to address has diminished significantly in their respective areas, as reflected in crime data relating to the areas where the projects are located. There is also evidence of a reduction in anti-social behaviour and an improved quality of life for people in the catchment areas of projects. While this reduction cannot be ascribed entirely to the work of the projects, they have contributed to it.</p> <p>Most recent data indicated that there are approximately 3,150 participants currently involved in the 64 Garda Youth Diversion Projects.</p> <p>As part of the reporting requirements under the NDP, the Department provides material in relation to the number and percentage of Garda Youth Diversion Projects located in RAPID</p>

	<p>areas and the number and percentage of participants broken down by gender involved in projects in these areas. The most recent reports are attached at Appendix 4.</p> <p>The Department is currently looking at the possibility of commissioning a longitudinal survey which will examine the extent and nature of progression for Garda Youth Diversion Project participants.</p> <p>It is planned to further develop existing projects to support the Probation and Welfare Service implementation of the Children Act 2001.</p>
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	A five-year National Women's Strategy is to be developed (NAP/Inclusion 3.5.1)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	Production of National Women's Strategy
Progress being made	A key recommendation in the Report to the United Nations on the National Plan for Women 2002 on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, published in October 2002, was the development of a National Women's Strategy as the framework for Ireland's gender equality agenda for the coming years. Work commenced on the drafting of the Strategy in January 2005 with the establishment of an Inter-Departmental Committee and a Consultation Group (comprising of the Social Partners and the National Women's Council of Ireland). It is expected that the Strategy will be published by the end of 2005 and will have a duration of ten years.
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	Not applicable
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Not applicable
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	The overall objective is to increase the participation of people with disabilities in work and in society generally and to support people with a disability, and their families, to lead full and independent lives (NAP/Inclusion 3.5.4)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	Production of a National Disability Strategy
Progress being made	<p>On Tuesday, 21 September 2004, the Government launched the National Disability Strategy. The Strategy is a framework of positive action measures to support participation by people with disabilities in Irish society. The Strategy comprises four elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disability Bill 2004; • Comhairle (Amendment) Bill 2004; • Six Outline Sectoral Plans; and • A commitment to a multi-annual Investment Programme for disability support services. <p>The Disability Bill is currently progressing through the Houses of the Oireachtas and is expected to be enacted shortly.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	Not applicable
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	<p>(i) This item is relevant to a range of Departments since a mainstreaming approach to service delivery for persons with disabilities was introduced and launched by the Taoiseach on 12 June 2000.</p> <p>(ii) The Government launched the National Disability Strategy on 21 September 2004 to underpin the participation of people with disabilities in society. The strategy comprises legislation, outline sectoral plans produced by six Government Departments which set out programme for action in key service areas and a multi-annual investment programme from 2005 to 2009 providing over €billion additional funding for high priority disability support services mainly in the health and education areas. The published outline sectoral plans will be subject to consultation before being finalised for approval by Government.</p> <p>The Strategy builds on existing policy and legislation including the Employment Equality Act 1998, the Equal Status Act 2000, the Equality Act 2004 and the Education for Persons with Special Educational</p>

	Needs Acts 2004 and the policy of mainstreaming service provision for people with disabilities by State agencies.
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	From a gender mainstreaming perspective, there is a need to have increased awareness of the importance of the different experiences of each gender. (NAP/Inclusion 3.6.1)
Summary Assessment	In progress
Will Target be met on time	Not time bound
Indicator (s)	Gender dis-aggregation of NDP beneficiaries and participants across various policy areas
Progress being made	<p><u>Gender Mainstreaming</u></p> <p>To progress gender mainstreaming the NDP included the following commitments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • requiring that equal opportunities be part of the criteria for selecting projects to be funded by the NDP; • requiring indicators to be provided for each gender ‘where the nature of the assistance permits’; • promoting a balance of women and men on Monitoring Committees; • including a representative for equal opportunities, from a relevant Government Department or statutory body, on all Monitoring Committees; • establishing a unit within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to monitor gender mainstreaming in the NDP, and to advise on the development of appropriate indicators to measure this; • establishing an Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Co-ordinating Committee to oversee progress in equal opportunities issues in NDP spending. <p>124 of the 130 measures of the National Development Plan are reporting twice yearly to NDP Monitoring Committees on the implementation of the Government commitment to support gender equality under NDP. Following the Mid-Term Review of the NDP, 51 out of the 124 measures have been prioritised for in-depth reporting on this commitment.</p> <p>In the period 2000-2003, more than half of the 124 measures which were required to indicate their impact on gender</p>

	<p>equality have adopted gender dis-aggregation indicators to assist with this process. Following the mid-term review in 2003, many of the NDP indicators were revised and further gender dis-aggregated indicators were developed. An assessment of the number of gender dis-aggregated indicators will be made on receipt of the material for the April 2005 monitoring committee meetings.</p> <p><u>Equal Opportunities in Project Selection</u></p> <table border="1" data-bbox="486 560 1284 788"> <thead> <tr> <th>Programme</th> <th>No of Measures</th> <th>Total Measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Infrastructure</td> <td>0</td> <td>10</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Industry</td> <td>25</td> <td>50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Employment +</td> <td>9</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional (BMW)</td> <td>30</td> <td>55</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Regional (S&E)</td> <td>30</td> <td>57</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>+many education and training measures are national rolling programmes where equal opportunities is a stated objective but project selection procedures do not apply.</p> <p>All NDP Managing Authorities have been informed of the Government's commitment to gender balance and the gender representation on NDP Monitoring Committees is monitored.</p> <p>The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is a full member of all the NDP Monitoring Committees. In addition, the NDP Gender Equality Unit and the Equality Authority are advisory members of these committees.</p> <p><u>NDP Gender Equality Unit</u> The NDP Gender Equality Unit was set up in 2000. It has a budget of €m and a staff of five to support gender mainstreaming of the NDP. Details of the Unit's work, including its statistical database, are available on the Unit's website www.ndpgenderequality.ie.</p> <p><u>NDP/CSF Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Coordinating Committee</u> This Committee was established in 2000. It meets twice a year and reports to the NDP/CSF Monitoring Committee.</p>	Programme	No of Measures	Total Measures	Infrastructure	0	10	Industry	25	50	Employment +	9	33	Regional (BMW)	30	55	Regional (S&E)	30	57
Programme	No of Measures	Total Measures																	
Infrastructure	0	10																	
Industry	25	50																	
Employment +	9	33																	
Regional (BMW)	30	55																	
Regional (S&E)	30	57																	
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Areas of low performance are picked up as part of the NDP Monitoring process.																		
Data sources used to monitor progress	NDP Monitoring Committee Reports																		
Areas where	The NDP Gender Equality Unit considers all available																		

progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	national data sources. For example, the recent publication, <i>Women and Men in Ireland</i> , from the CSO is a useful data source for the Unit's work.
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	The National Action Plan Against Racism will be published and measures agreed by Government implemented (NAP/Inclusion 3.6.2)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	As per commitment
Progress being made	<p>The National Plan Against Racism, covering the years 2005-2008 and launched in January 2005, is the most significant document published by the Government in the area of racism. The Plan cuts across the work of a variety of Departments and local government initiatives. It will seek to address racism and promote a more inclusive, intercultural society. The emphasis in the Plan will be on proactive strategies and practical measures.</p> <p>The Plan will have a wide-ranging impact and as such it effectively encompasses the Special Initiative on Migration and Interculturalism. In light of this it makes sense to use the National Action Plan as a vehicle for the implementation of the Special Initiative.</p> <p>A Steering Group set up to oversee the implementation of the National Action Plan Against Racism held its first meeting in March 2005. The Steering Group is chaired by Ms Lucy Gaffney. The full membership of the group is available on www.justice.ie.</p> <p>The aim of a grant scheme, announced to coincide with the launch of the Plan, is to enable organisations to raise awareness about racism and highlight cultural diversity in Ireland. A total of €250,000 has been allocated to 44 projects nationally. A full list of the grants provided is available on www.knowracism.ie.</p> <p>To support the aims of the plan, the Steering Group for the plan announced a grant scheme in May 2005 for the development of actions, initiatives or projects in the area of sport, recreation and the arts, which encourage participation and involvement of ethnic minority groups. €200,000 was made available under this scheme.</p>
Areas where intended	Not applicable

implementation not being achieved	
Data sources used to monitor progress	Not applicable
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Not applicable
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	<p>A comprehensive framework policy on migration covering the regulation of inflows into the state, as well as integration issues, racism and interculturalism, will be developed in respect of immigrants, emigrants and returning emigrants. . (NAP/Inclusion 3.6.2)</p> <p>Developing a new immigration legislative framework within which fair and sensible immigration policies to meet the changing needs of Irish society can be developed and implemented. Such legislation will be developed following widespread consultation and will be based on best practice elsewhere (Revised NAPS Page 18)</p>
Summary Assessment	In progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publication of an Immigration and Residence Bill following public consultation on policy proposals
Progress being made	<p>Work on the development of the Immigration and Residence Bill is ongoing. Preparatory work has included a public consultation in 2001/2002 and a review of best practice internationally.</p> <p>A discussion document, ‘Immigration and Residence in Ireland – Outline policy proposals for an Immigration and Residence Bill’ was published on 12 April 2005 inviting comments on the issues concerned by Friday 29th July 2005.</p> <p>The Reception and Integration Agency (RIA) continues to address integration issues for refugees and those with leave to remain through a wide range of activities. These include; funding refugee support groups through the European Refugee Fund (ERF); working with NGO's to develop common agendas; making information available through development of the RIA web site and local visits; and piloting the use of existing local structures to stimulate a more active role in integration activities. In addition,</p>

	<p>the RIA operate a "small grants" scheme for asylum support groups and ERF funding is available to NGO's for reception projects for asylum seekers.</p> <p>With regard to effective policy development in this area, the Integration Unit in RIA, has been reviewing international experience and has been engaging in wide-ranging consultations, both formal and informal, with non-Government organisations, with support groups working with refugees in Ireland and with refugees themselves. Given that effective implementation of integration policy is best carried out at local level, the use of existing local structures such as County and City Development Boards is also being piloted by the Integration Unit in order to stimulate a more active role in refugee integration activities.</p> <p>On 1 March 2005 the Irish Government approved the establishment of the Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) as an executive office within the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. The Service will incorporate the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform's current structures dealing with asylum, immigration and citizenship. The Visa Section of the Department of Foreign Affairs will transfer to the Service in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Responsibility for the provision of visa services at diplomatic and consular missions abroad will remain with the Department of Foreign Affairs.</p> <p>The Service will be tasked with developing a cohesive system for the issuing of work permits and visas through a virtual link between the work permit system in the Department of Enterprise, Trade and Employment and the INIS. The overall effectiveness of these arrangements will be reviewed within 2 years. The economic migration policy function will remain with the Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment.</p> <p>It should be noted that the proposed Irish Naturalisation and Immigration Service (INIS) will also include a new Immigration Integration Unit which will promote and co-ordinate social and organisational measures across the whole spectrum of Government, for the acceptance of lawful immigrants into Irish economic and cultural life.</p> <p>It will also assist in the enhancement of a "whole of government" approach to the immigration and asylum issue. The asylum determination agencies will also report to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform via the Director General of the new service.</p>
Areas where intended implementation	Not applicable

not being achieved	
Data sources used to monitor progress	Not applicable
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Not applicable
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Commitment	Provide the resources for an efficient, fair, independent and transparent procedure for processing asylum applications with the target of deciding on applications within 6 months (Revised NAPS Page 18)
Summary Assessment	In Progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of an efficient, fair, independent and transparent procedure for processing asylum applications • Number of cases on hands over six months old
Progress being made	<p>During 2003-2005, the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform continued to implement the Government's asylum strategy aimed at: achieving greatly increased processing capacity to deliver more speedy decisions in relation to applications for refugee status leading to the completion to finality of the processing of all new asylum applications within a six month period; and dealing with the increased numbers of repatriations arising in respect of persons who do not qualify for refugee status.</p> <p>In terms of independence, the Office of the Refugee Applications Commissioner and the Refugee Appeals Tribunal are statutorily independent bodies established under the Refugee Act, 1996 to consider asylum applications at first instance and appeals respectively.</p> <p>Considerable progress continues to be made in relation to asylum processing and in meeting targets for finalising the consideration of applications.</p> <p>In terms of resources, the sanctioned number of staff employed in the asylum determination process increased from 22 in 1997 to some 529 in 2005.</p> <p>In terms of application processing,</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Some 7,000 cases were finalised by ORAC in 2004; ➤ 6,500 appeals were concluded by RAT in 2004; ➤ Some 2,700 cases awaited processing in ORAC and RAT at the end of May 2005 as compared to some 5,400 at the end of May 2004 – representing a decrease of 50%. This can also be contrasted with some 7,550 cases at year end 2002; ➤ Some 734 cases were in the asylum process for over 6 months at the end of May 2005. This may be contrasted with 6,500 such applications in September 2001. <p>In terms of timescales, a new accelerated process has been introduced for certain categories of applications with a first instance decision provided by ORAC within an average of 14 working days and on appeal on the papers, where applicable, provided in some 10 working days by the RAT. At present, such cases comprise some 46% of all applications.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	Statistics provided in-house by the relevant agencies.
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	Not applicable
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

OBJECTIVE: TO PREVENT THE RISKS OF EXCLUSION

Commitment	Prevention of homelessness among offenders (NAP/Inclusion 2.6.3)
Summary Assessment	In progress
Will Target be met on time	Not time bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of a coherent, integrated implementation mechanism that contributes to and facilitates the development of a more comprehensive and co-ordinated delivery of services to homeless offenders by all relevant agencies • Implement actions set out in Government’s Preventative Strategy • Relevant statistics on ex-offender homelessness
Progress being made	HOST (H omeless O ffenders S trategy T eam) - a multi-agency unit within the Probation and Welfare Service of the Department of Justice, Equality and

	<p>Law Reform - was established in 2002 on foot of the Government's Homeless Preventative Strategy and the National Economic and Social Forum (NESF) Report on the Re-Integration of Prisoners (2002). One of the roles of HOST is to identify the accommodation and other related needs of homeless offenders and those at risk of homelessness. It is a relatively small unit with a national remit and a mainly strategic focus. HOST has also been resourced by Dublin City Council, with the support of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government.</p> <p>HOST has developed and published a strategic plan (2004-2007) the main aims of which is to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevent and minimise homelessness amongst offenders; and • Improve access to accommodation for homeless offenders. <p>The Probation and Welfare Service (PWS) continues to work closely, at national and local level, with a range of organisations in the statutory and voluntary sectors, to improve access to accommodation and related services for homeless offenders. Recent additions to these services, which receive financial as well as other support from the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, through the Probation and Welfare Service include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Padua House (part of the BOND project for ex-offenders), a residential facility in the West of Dublin providing supported transitional accommodation for up to eight homeless men between the ages of 18 and 25; • Tus Nua, a transitional accommodation project in North Dublin City, operated by the DePaul Trust, for up to six adult women leaving prison; and • Kazelain, a supported accommodation facility for up to 12 ex-offenders in Sligo. <p>In addition, three single units of supported accommodation for ex-prisoners are managed by Sophia Housing in Cork City with the support of Cork City Council. This project has also been assisted by the Probation and Welfare Service.</p> <p>It is expected that the Probation and Welfare Case Tracking System will provide statistics on homelessness among the PWS client group by end 2006. In addition, standards for probation hostels for young offenders and criteria for use of hostel accommodation by PWS clients, will be introduced by the end of 2005 - this will result in statistical data being available on the numbers homeless among those young offenders who reside in PWS hostels.</p> <p>A range of recent improvements to in-reach services made available to those in custody have also been made and/or are ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Dublin prisons the services of the Health Service Executive's Homeless Persons Unit and Dublin City County Council's tenancy sustainment and housing advice services have been made available to
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	<p>prisoners while in custody, in order to prevent homelessness and improve access to services pre-release.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Access Housing Unit (part of the Threshold organisation) commenced a pilot project in 2005 in partnership with the Probation and Welfare Service and the Irish Prison Service, to source accommodation in the private rented sector for prisoners nearing the end of their sentences and referred through the Probation and Welfare Service. • A partnership protocol has been agreed between the Probation and Welfare Service, the Irish Prison Service and Dublin City Council and the Irish Prison Service, for the provision of up to fifty units of accommodation provided or sourced by the local authority for suitable prisoners on release. • A multi-agency committee, led by HOST and the Probation and Welfare Service has been established in the Dublin area with a view to the accommodation and effective management of up to 20 homeless sex offenders, with a particular reference to issues of public safety, risk management and prevention of victimisation. <p>HOST and the Irish Prison Service have been influential in progressing a number of initiatives especially in relation to post-release accommodation and benefits for prisoners. The most notable of these positive changes are as follows.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prisoners are now entitled to apply to be placed on local authority social housing lists nine months before completing their sentences or likely release dates; • local authorities are now required to address prisoners' housing needs in their reviews of their housing strategies; • subject to estate management considerations, remand and short sentence prisoners are able to retain their local authority tenancies whilst in custody; • under regulations introduced by the Department of Social and Family Affairs, which came into operation from 31 January 2004, short sentence and remand prisoners can continue to receive rent supplement for a maximum of 13 weeks, and • the Department of Social and Family Affairs has also published an information booklet, “What Now? Useful Things to Know Before and After Your Release”, which is made available to those in custody.
Areas where	Not applicable.

intended implementation not being achieved	
Data sources used to monitor progress	Review of Government Homeless Strategy (2005). Local authority assessments of homelessness and housing need, as co-ordinated by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government (although offenders are not specifically recognised as a distinct sub- group among the homeless in this regard; thus making absolute accuracy difficult). Periodic or local data collection and research by the Probation and Welfare Service and Irish Prison Service, as they occur are another possible source.
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	The Probation and Welfare Service has funded and commissioned major research on prisoner homelessness. This research, carried out by the Centre for Social and Educational Research at the Dublin Institute of Technology, tracked the progression of a sample of offenders in Dublin through the courts and prison, with a particular reference to accommodation issues facing them. The research, which will be published shortly, will provide statistical data on homelessness amongst offenders and will make a valuable contribution to the planning and provision of services in this area.
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable.

Commitment	To combat domestic violence through awareness raising and other prevention measures and to promote co-ordination between the various statutory and other agencies involved in this field.
Summary Assessment	In progress
Will Target be met on time	Not Time Bound
Indicator (s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of incidents of domestic violence reported to (i) An Garda Síochána and (ii) support services for victims.
Progress being made	<p>The number of incidents of domestic violence reported to An Garda Síochána in 2003 was 8,452, a decrease of 21% on the number of incidents reported in 2002.</p> <p>A number of awareness raising campaigns have been conducted over the last number of years. The most recent campaign consisted of a TV advertisement aired on national television during February and March 2005. The advertisement displayed the telephone number of a national domestic violence Helpline operated by Women's Aid. The advertisement was also aired on 27 local radio stations throughout the country.</p> <p>The key messages of the advertisement are;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living in a domestic violence situation impacts on

	<p>children.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Free and confidential help and support is available to those experiencing domestic violence, and is only a phone call away • Domestic violence creates an atmosphere of fear and foreboding in a home, and is more than a series of one-off incidents. <p>This campaign was run jointly with the Northern Ireland Assembly.</p> <p>The National Steering Committee on Violence Against Women has commenced the development of a long term awareness strategy in relation to violence against women, including domestic violence.</p> <p>In addition to the national awareness campaign, funding has been provided by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform to various regional and local groups and organisations for the purposes of awareness raising initiatives and prevention measures in relation to violence against women, including domestic violence, rape and sexual assault. The total amount of grant funding provided in 2004 was €76,000.</p> <p>The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform is supporting (financially) the operation and development of a number of intervention programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence throughout the country. The total amount of funding provided for this purpose in 2004 was €30,000. These Programmes have recently been independently evaluated and the evaluation report is due to be published shortly. Any recommendations in the Report for the further development of these Programmes will receive consideration.</p>
Areas where intended implementation not being achieved	Not applicable
Data sources used to monitor progress	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Survey of levels of public awareness and attitudes 2. Research
Areas where progress made/proposed to address data or indicator issues	<p>As part of the recent awareness raising campaign, a survey of public awareness and attitudes to the issue of domestic violence was conducted. The survey was undertaken in 2 stages – a pre-campaign survey in December 2004 and a follow-up survey in May 2005. The final results show a relatively high rate of public awareness of domestic violence with 58% of respondents being aware of various advertising or promotions in relation to the issue. Results in relation to attitudes were also relatively high, for example, only 10% of</p>

	<p>respondents believe that domestic violence is a private matter only for the two people involved. It is intended that further surveys of this nature will be conducted over the next few years.</p> <p>The National Crime Council has conducted a national study on domestic violence, which will include prevalence of and public attitudes to the issue. This report is due to be published in Summer 2005.</p> <p>In relation to intervention programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence, an independent evaluation of all Programmes currently in receipt of Government funding has recently been completed and is due for publication by early summer. This will provide information on the effectiveness of these Programmes and make recommendations for any necessary improvements in this regard.</p>
Data/Indicator Deficiencies	Not applicable

Appendix 1 – EOCP Performance Indicators

BMW Impact of the Childcare Capital Measure

Performance Indicators

Class	Indicator	Outturn to 31 December 2003	Final Target	Outturn December 2004
Output	Number of New Facilities established. ³	132 facilities established.	220 facilities established	178 facilities established
	Number of facilities upgraded. ³	204 facilities upgraded	320 facilities upgraded	420 facilities upgraded
Result	Increase in number of childcare places broken down between part-time and full-time places. ^{1,3}	7,134 new childcare places created ³ , of which 2,292 were full time childcare places.	Increase of 10,000 in number of places available ▼	8,667 new childcare places created (+62%), of which 2,883 are provided on a full time basis.▼
	Number of Childcare places in quality enhanced facilities. ^{1,3}	Not applicable	2,300 childcare places in quality enhanced facilities.	1,815 childcare places in quality enhanced only services
Impact	% of parents engaging in education, training or employment opportunities on foot of the availability of childcare facilities broken down by gender ³	Not applicable	60% of parents engaging in education, training and employment.	Data from Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire (ADM 2005) indicates 78% of parents engaging in education, training and employment.
	% retention of facilities after 2 years following full expenditure of grant aid.	Not applicable	90% retention rate.	98% retention

* The National Childcare Census was undertaken in 1999 and focused on children attending group based childcare facilities in the country, not including childminders.

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator

1 It should be noted that the number of new childcare places created results from the investment of both the Capital Facilities Measures and the Support for Staffing Costs Sub-Measure.

2 Since the National Childcare Census and, in part, as a benefit of the Childcare Measures, a number of childcare providers are operating more than one session per day. In such cases the childcare places have been included in the figures for the result indicator. Full and part time places are recorded in line with the definitions for Full day and Sessional care in the Child Care (Pre-school services) Regulations.

3 It should be noted that county level data will be made available through the NDP IT System.

S&E Region Impact of the Childcare Capital Measure

Performance Indicators

Class	Indicator	Outturn to December 2003	Final Target	Outturn December 2004
Output	Number of New Facilities. ³	233 facilities established.	580 facilities established	349 facilities established
	Number of facilities upgraded. ³	563 facilities upgraded	880 facilities upgraded	675 facilities upgraded
Result	Increase in number of childcare places broken down between part-time and full-time places. ^{1,3}	+11,055 new childcare places created ³ , of which 5,202 were full time places.	Increase in number of places available: +21,372 ▼	+15,969 new childcare places created places (37.4% increase) of which 7,470 were full time ▼
	Number of Childcare places in quality enhanced facilities. ^{1,3}	Not applicable	3,500 childcare places in quality enhanced facilities.	3,293 childcare places in quality enhanced only facilities
Impact	% of parents engaging in education, training or employment opportunities on foot of the availability of childcare facilities broken down by gender. ³	Not applicable	60% of parents engaging in education, training or employment.	Data from Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire (ADM 2005) indicates 79.5% of parents engaging in education, training and employment..
	% retention of facilities 2 years following full expenditure of grant aid.	Not applicable	90% retention rate.	98% retention rate.

* The National Childcare Census was undertaken in 1999 and focused on children attending group based childcare facilities in the country, not including childminders.

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator

1 It should be noted that the number of new childcare places created results from the investment of both the Capital Facilities Measures and the Support for Staffing Costs Sub-Measure.

2 Since the National Childcare Census and, in part, as a benefit of the Childcare Measures, a number of childcare providers are operating more than one session per day. In such cases the childcare places have been included in the figures for the result indicator. Full and part time places are recorded in line with the definitions for Full day and Sessional care in the Child Care (Pre-school services) Regulations.

3 It should be noted that county level data will be made available through the NDP IT System.

BMW impact of the Staffing sub-measure

Performance Indicators

Class	Indicator	Outturn to December 2003	Final Target	Outturn December 2004
Output	Number of childcare workers supported (disaggregated by gender full time and part time.)	738 childcare workers funded directly under the sub-measure.	800 childcare workers funded directly under the sub-measure, of which 45 will be school age childcare staff.	849 childcare workers (98.5% female*), of which 270 are full time staff.
Result	% of childcare workers supported under the Programme with a childcare qualification accredited at FETAC Level 5 or higher ^{1,2}	Not applicable	50% of childcare workers funded with a childcare qualification accredited at FETAC Level 5 or higher. ▼	47% of childcare workers funded with a childcare qualification accredited at FETAC level 5 or higher. *
Impact	% of parents engaging in education, training or employment opportunities on foot of the availability of childcare facilities broken down by gender	Not applicable	60% of parents engaging in education, training or employment	Data from Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire (ADM 2005) indicates 78% of parents engaging in education, training and employment

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator

* Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire 2004 – preliminary results (ADM 2005).

1 The impact of this particular indicator will be measured on an annual basis by way of a survey

2. Following placement of legacy awards in the National Framework of Qualifications FETAC (NCVA/FAS) level II is now referred to as FETAC Level 5. This does not affect the status existing awards.

S&E Region Impact of Staffing sub-measure

Class	Indicator	Outturn to December 2003	Final Target	Outturn to December 2004
Output	Number of childcare workers supported (disaggregated by gender part-time and full-time.) ¹	1,210 childcare workers funded directly under the sub-measure.	2,000 childcare workers funded directly under the sub-measure, of which 120 will be school age childcare staff.	1,364 childcare workers (98.5% female*) funded directly under the sub-measure of which 636 are full time.
Result	% of childcare workers supported under the Programme with a childcare qualification accredited by FETAC at Level 5 or higher ^{2, 3}	Not applicable	50% of childcare workers funded with a childcare qualification accredited at level II or higher. ▼	48.9% of childcare workers funded with a childcare qualification accredited at FETAC level 5 or higher.*
Impact	% of parents engaging in education, training or employment opportunities on foot of the availability of childcare facilities broken down by gender	Not applicable	60% of parents engaging in education, training and employment	Data from Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire (ADM 2005) indicates 79.5% of parents engaging in education, training and employment.

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator

* Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire 2004 – preliminary results (ADM 2005).

1 For the purpose of the Social Inclusion Horizontal Principle the numbers of childcare workers supported in RAPID and CLAR areas.

2 The impact of this particular indicator will be measured on an annual basis by way of a survey

3. FETAC (NCVA/FAS) level II is now referred to as FETAC Level 5.

BMW Quality Improvement

Class	Indicator	Outturn to December 2003	Final Target	Outturn to December 2004
Output	Number of local childcare networks established.	13 local networks, at least 1 in each county	At least 1 local network in each county (13)	17 local networks have been supported, with at least one in each county
	Number of National Non-Statutory Childcare Organisations supported.	7 organisations supported nationally (1 in BMW Region)	Support provided to 7 Organisations nationally (of which one is	Support for 1 National Voluntary Childcare Organisations in BMW region.

¹ Courses accredited by national accreditation bodies: FETAC, HETAC or National Universities

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator.

	<p>Number of accredited¹ training courses delivered by National Voluntary Childcare Organisations (NVCO's) personnel by level and location and no. of participants disaggregated by gender.</p> <p>Number of accredited training courses organised by City/County Childcare Committees (CCC's) by level and location and the no. of participants disaggregated by gender</p> <p>The number of collaborative actions funded</p> <p>Number of childminders supported under the Childminding Development Grants scheme</p> <p>Number of participants in the Childminding Quality Awareness Programme</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>funded through BMW Regional Operational Programme)</p> <p>700 participants on courses delivered by NVCO's</p> <p>780 participants on courses organised by CCC's</p> <p>8 Collaborative actions</p> <p>400 Childminders supported.</p> <p>400 Participants on QAP</p>	<p>Nationally 7 NVCO's are receiving support.</p> <p>21 accredited training courses with 254 participants, 19 courses accredited at FETAC level 5 or above with 233 participants (0.4% male).</p> <p>65 accredited training courses with 1,304 participants, 55 courses accredited at FETAC level 5 or above with 1,129 participants (0.1% male)</p> <p>Applications under Phase 1 of the initiative were being submitted up to January 2005</p> <p>257 childminders supported.</p> <p>516 Participants on QAP reported by CCC's</p>
Result	<p>% of participants who completed accredited training provided by the NVCO's and/or organised by CCC's</p> <p>The number of participants who have completed training of trainers courses</p>	<p>Not applicable</p> <p>Not applicable</p>	<p>70% of participants completing courses ▼</p> <p>20 participants completing course.</p>	<p>87.5% of participants completing courses</p> <p>Not available.</p>

S&E Region Impacts of the Quality Improvement Sub-measure

Performance Indicators

Class	Indicator	Outturn to December 2003	Final Target	Outturn to December 2004
Output	Number of local childcare networks established.	20 local networks, 1 in each county	At least 1 local network in each county (20)	20 Local Childcare Networks
	Number of National Non-Statutory Childcare Organisations supported.	7 organisations supported nationally (6 in SAE Region)	Support provided to 7 Organisations nationally (of which six are funded through SAE Regional Operational Programme)	Support for 6 National Voluntary Childcare Organisations in SAE region. Nationally 7 NVCO's are receiving support.
	Number of accredited ²³ training courses delivered by National Voluntary Childcare Organisations (NVCO) personnel by level and location and no. of participants disaggregated by gender.	Not applicable	1,700 participants in training courses provided by NVCO's	35 accredited training courses with 534 participants, 32 courses accredited at FETAC level 5 or above with 491 participants (0.6% male).
	Number of accredited training courses organised by City and County Childcare Committees (CCC) by level and location and the no. of participants disaggregated by gender	Not applicable	1,200 participants in training courses organised by CCC's	63 accredited training courses with 1,348 participants, 57 courses accredited at FETAC level 5 or above with 1,214 participants (0.4% male)
	The number of collaborative actions	Not applicable	12 Collaborative	Applications under Phase 1

▼ Key Effectiveness Indicator

² Course accredited by national accreditation bodies: FETAC, HETAC or National Universities.

³ A decision on the placement of legacy awards by FETAC means that Childcare NCVA/FAS level 2 is now placed at FETAC Level 5 in the National Framework of Qualifications. This does not affect awards which have already been made.

	funded		Collaborative actions	under Phase 1 of the initiative were being submitted up to January 2005
	Number of childminders supported under the Childminding Development Grants scheme	Not applicable	650 Childminders supported	247 Childminders supported
	Number of participants in the Childminding Quality Awareness Programme (QAP)	Not applicable	650 participants on QAP	956 participants on QAP reported by CCC's.
Result	% of participants who completed accredited training provided by the NVCO's and/or organised by CCC's.	Not applicable	70% of participants completing courses ▼	65.5% of participants completed courses. ▼
	The number of participants who have completed training of trainers courses	Not applicable	30 participants completing course.	Not available

Social Inclusion Horizontal Principle Annual Reporting Template

1. Name of Measure/Sub-Measure:

Childcare Facilities Measure and Childcare Staffing and Quality Improvement Measure

2. What actions have taken place over the last year to incorporate the principle of social inclusion into the measure?

(a) Ongoing Actions:

The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform has responsibility for the development of childcare to meet the needs of parents in employment, education and training through the delivery of the Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme 2000-2006, which is part funded by the European Union and for which the Programme budget for this phase is now over €499 million.

The Programme operates under three distinct strands to meet this aim and provides grant assistance in the form of:

- capital funding for both community/not for profit groups and for private providers;
- staffing supports for community/not for profit groups in disadvantaged areas; and
- supports for Quality Improvement projects, including supports to the City/County Childcare Committees and the National Voluntary Childcare Organisations.

(b) New Actions:

During 2004 713 childcare providers (294 in the BMW Region and 419 in the SAE Region) from disadvantaged areas received advice and support from City and County Childcare Committees.

3. Progress against Indicators (where established):

Childcare Data in RAPID/CLAR areas:

Impact of Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme in RAPID and CLAR:

	December 2004			
BMW	Full time	Part time	RAPID/CLAR Total	% of Regional Total
Increase in childcare places	1,096	2,672	3,768	43.5%
	New	Upgraded	Total	
Childcare Facilities	72	157	229	42.4%
	Full Time	Part time	Total	
Number of Childcare	136	276	412	48.5%

Workers				
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4. Taking account of the material presented under 2 and 3 above, what contribution is the measure making to the promotion of social inclusion?

Background

- Economic and social changes over the past thirty years have transformed Irish Society.
- It was not until the early 1970s that Irish women in general began to remain in employment following marriage and, even then, frequently withdrew from the labour force on the birth of their first child.
- This reflected a mix of tradition and the absence of any other childcare options for families.
- A strong demand for non-parental childcare only began to emerge in Ireland from 1994 onwards (NESC).
- A number of factors have come to bear on this trend but, by far the most significant has been the rise, in female labour force participation (which grew from 483,000 in 1995 to 801,700 in late 2004), most acutely among mothers of young children.

Key Economic Changes in 2004

- On average employment increased by 3% last year. This compares with an average annual increase of 1.9% in 2003, 1.8% in 2002 and 3.1% in 2001 (CSO).
- The average number of men in employment rose by 2.8% and, similarly, the average number of women rose by 3.2% in 2004.
- There was an increase of 11,500 in the numbers of married women in the labour force and their participation rate rose from 48.5% to 49.8%.
- Employment grew by 5.3% in the BMW Region and by 3.0% in the SAE Region during the period.
- All of the annual fall in unemployment was concentrated in the BMW Region where there was a decrease by 400 in the numbers unemployed in the year.
- The overall labour participation rate in the BMW Region increased from 58.3% to 59.7% during 2004.
- In the SAE Region the Participation rate increase was more modest from 60.9% to 61.5% suggesting that the participation rates between the two regions were beginning to converge.

Impact of the Programme on Social Inclusion

The following, which is based on responses to the Annual Beneficiary Survey between 2002 and 2004, signals the types of impact the Programme has had in terms of Social Inclusion over the period:-

- Community and Voluntary Groups continue to make up to bulk of grant beneficiaries under the Programme such that approximately 60% of respondents to the 2004 Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire were Community and Voluntary Groups.
- In excess of 20% of beneficiaries under the Programme are from designated RAPID areas and approximately 11% are from CLAR designated areas.

- There are a number of groups which are most likely to be more affected by social inclusion issues and these include members of the Travelling Community and Lone parents.
 - The number of services which reported that there was at least one Traveller child among the children attending their services rose from 84 services in 2002 to 160 services in 2004. This is nearly double the number of services from 2002.
 - In relation to the children attending their facilities were cared for by lone parents, the number of services indicated that there was at least one child in attendance at the facility who was being cared for by a lone parent rose from 459 in 2002 to 727 in 2004.
 - The number of children being cared for by lone parents attending across all facilities rose from 3,780 in 2002 to 5,864 children in 2004, which represents approximately 19% of all children attending.
5. Identify any issues arising that need to be drawn to the attention of the Managing Authority, the Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Co-ordinating Committee or other Department/s.⁴

N/A

6. *Please feel free to attach any relevant additional material to this reporting template.*⁵

N/A

⁴ The issues could relate to specific implementation concerns e.g. collection of data or could relate to more general findings concerning the principle in question e.g. a particular policy in another department is obstructing your measure from promoting the principle.

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During 2004 713 childcare providers (294 in the BMW Region and 419 in the SAE Region) from disadvantaged areas received advice and support from City and County Childcare Committees.

3. Progress against Indicators (where established):

Childcare Data in RAPID/CLAR areas:

Impact of Equal Opportunities Childcare Programme in RAPID and CLAR:

	December 2004			
SAE	Full time	Part time	RAPID/CLAR Total	% of Regional Total
Increase in childcare places	1,570	2,338	3,908	24.5%
	New	Upgraded	Total	
Childcare Facilities	63	166	229	25.1%
	Full Time	Part time	Total	
Number of Childcare	263	282	545	40%

Workers				
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4. Taking account of the material presented under 2 and 3 above, what contribution is the measure making to the promotion of social inclusion?

Background

- Economic and social changes over the past thirty years have transformed Irish Society.
- It was not until the early 1970s that Irish women in general began to remain in employment following marriage and, even then, frequently withdrew from the labour force on the birth of their first child.
- This reflected a mix of tradition and the absence of any other childcare options for families.
- A strong demand for non-parental childcare only began to emerge in Ireland from 1994 onwards (NESC).
- A number of factors have come to bear on this trend but, by far the most significant has been the rise, in female labour force participation (which grew from 483,000 in 1995 to 801,700 in late 2004), most acutely among mothers of young children.

Key Economic Changes in 2004

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- The average number of men in employment rose by 2.8% and, similarly, the average number of women rose by 3.2% in 2004.
- There was an increase of 11,500 in the numbers of married women in the labour force and their participation rate rose from 48.5% to 49.8%.
- Employment grew by 5.3% in the BMW Region and by 3.0% in the SAE Region during the period.
- All of the annual fall in unemployment was concentrated in the BMW Region where there was a decrease by 400 in the numbers unemployed in the year.
- The overall labour participation rate in the BMW Region increased from 58.3% to 59.7% during 2004.
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- Community and Voluntary Groups continue to make up to bulk of grant beneficiaries under the Programme such that approximately 60% of respondents to the 2004 Annual Beneficiary Questionnaire were Community and Voluntary Groups.
- In excess of 20% of beneficiaries under the Programme are from designated RAPID areas and approximately 11% are from CLAR designated areas.

- There are a number of groups which are most likely to be more affected by social inclusion issues and these include members of the Travelling Community and Lone Parents:
 - In total of 160 (15.7%) The number of services which reported that there was at least one Traveller child among the children attending their services rose from 84 services in 2002 to 160 services in 2004. This is nearly double the number of services from 2002.
 - In relation to the children attending facilities who were cared for by lone parents, the number of services which indicated that there was at least one child in attendance at the facility who was being cared for by a lone parent rose from 459 to 727 services between 2002 and 2004.
 - The number of children being cared for by lone parents attending across all facilities rose from 3,780 to 5,864 children, which represents approximately 19% of all children attending..
5. Identify any issues arising that need to be drawn to the attention of the Managing Authority, the Equal Opportunities and Social Inclusion Co-ordinating Committee or other Department/s.⁶

N/A

6. *Please feel free to attach any relevant additional material to this reporting template.*⁷

N/A

⁶ The issues could relate to specific implementation concerns e.g. collection of data or could relate to more general findings concerning the principle in question e.g. a particular policy in another department is obstructing your measure from promoting the principle.

⁷ ⁷ The issues could relate to specific implementation concerns e.g. collection of data or could relate to more general findings concerning the principle in question e.g. a particular policy in another department is obstructing your measure from promoting the principle.

Appendix 2

Law Centre	Maximum current waiting time in months
	<i>Dec-03</i>
Athlone	0.75
Castlebar	1.50
Cavan	0.75
Popes Quay	14.00
South Mall	9.00
Blanchardstown	5.75
Clondalkin	4.25
Finglas	10.75
Gardiner Street	9.00
Brunswick Street	15.75
Ormond Quay	5.75
Tallaght	7.50
Dundalk	5.00
Ennis	12.00
Galway	10.00
Kilkenny	11.00
Letterkenny	8.00
Limerick	4.00
Longford	0.00
Monaghan	4.75
Navan	12.00
Nenagh	3.75
Newbridge	8.00
Portlaoise	13.00
Sligo	4.75
Kerry	6.00
Tullamore	2.25
Waterford	4.75
Wexford	4.50
Wicklow	9.75

Law Centre	Maximum current waiting time in months
	<i>Dec-04</i>
Athlone	2.75
Castlebar	4
Cavan	3.5
Popes Quay	2
South Mall	11
Blanchardstown	10.75
Clondalkin	2.5
Finglas	14.5
Gardiner Street	7.75
Brunswick Street	3.5
Ormond Quay	3.25
Tallaght	5.5
Dundalk	4.5
Ennis	9
Galway	3.75
Kilkenny	6.75
Letterkenny	7.5
Limerick	3
Longford	0
Monaghan	3.5
Navan	10
Nenagh	6
Newbridge	20
Portlaoise	10
Sligo	2
Kerry	3.75
Tullamore	2.75
Waterford	3
Wexford	5.75
Wicklow	14.5

Law Centre	Maximum current waiting time in months
	<i>Mar-05</i>
Athlone	1.25
Castlebar	2.75
Cavan	0.50
Popes Quay	4.00
South Mall	14.00
Blanchardstown	4.00
Clondalkin	1.75
Finglas	11.25
Gardiner Street	1.00
Brunswick Street	2.25
Ormond Quay	2.00
Tallaght	3.25
Dundalk	5.00
Ennis	4.00
Galway	4.50
Kilkenny	4.25
Letterkenny	8.00
Limerick	1.50
Longford	0.00
Monaghan	3.50
Navan	11.75
Nenagh	7.00
Newbridge	17.50
Portlaoise	6.50
Sligo	2.25
Kerry	4.00
Tullamore	1.50
Waterford	2.50
Wexford	5.75
Wicklow	10.75

Appendix 3

Participation in prison education 2004

Prison	(a) Participation	(b) Population (24/11/2004)	(a) ÷ (b) Percentage Participation	(c) Intensive Participation: No. Involved for 10 Hours or more per week	(c) ÷ (b) Rate of Intensive Participation
<i>Arbour Hill</i>	108	135	80%	50	37%
<i>Castlerea</i>	109	214	51%	43	20%
<i>Cloverhill</i>	0*	406	0%	0	0%
<i>Cork</i>	174	271	64%	64	24%
<i>Dochas Centre (Mountjoy female)</i>	78	95	82%	55	58%
<i>Limerick (male and female)</i>	134	286	47%	95	33%
<i>Loughan House</i>	35	58	60%	10	17%
<i>Midlands</i>	237	443	53%	61	14%
<i>Mountjoy (Male)</i>	210	468	45%	120	26%
<i>Portlaoise</i>	85	117	73%	16	14%
<i>Shelton Abbey</i>	41	54	76%	25	46%
<i>St. Patrick's Institution</i>	92	187	49%	53	28%
<i>Training Unit</i>	58	96	60%	25	26%
<i>Wheatfield</i>	263	372	71%	159	43%
TOTAL	1,624	3,202	51%	776	24%

* Provision for the Education Unit at Cloverhill Remand Prison had not been completed at end-2004.

Appendix 4 –Data in relation to the number of participants attending Garda Youth Diversion Projects in 2004

Numbers attending each Garda Youth Diversion Programme in 2004

Project title	Number of participants
Knocknaheeny/Hollyhill Project	36
MAY	53
GAP	32
ABLE	58
WEB	90
CODY	40
Woodale	100
DÁN	49
FAN	14
JAY	60
KEY	41
LAB	54
NICKOL	18
DIME	64
MOST	38
GRAFT	31
The Junction	31
BÁN	86
Connect 7/Just Us	127
CCYDG	308
Limerick South City Youth Initiative	57
TEAM	76
NYPD	21
Slí Eile	52
YAPS	20
BALL	44
SWAY	30
New Directions	23
Raphoe Project	59
BRÍS	82
BLOCK	33
LEAP	39
High Voltage Project	46
BOYNE	88
YAB	49
Neighbourhood Youth Project	45
ACORN	78

RAD	16
ALF	36
EYE	71
Ennis Youth Project	18
Ballincollig Action Project	23
Bandon Youth Project	40
FAYRE	58
FEABHAS	17
TACT	20
SWIFT	126
CYI	35
YAK	23
YIS	41
Poddle Close Project	35
SAY	25
HAY	35
YEW	33
BAPADE	57
Kilkenny City Project	16
Ballynanty Project	84
SMART	21
CYD	44
DAY	39
PACT	31
SAFE	27
WAY	23

Appendix 4 cont. - Number and percentage of Garda Youth Diversion Projects located in RAPID areas

NDP funded projects in RAPID Areas

Total figures for both BMW and S & E region

Project Name	Total participants	Male Referrals	Female Referrals
BMW	146	111	35
S & E	455	320	135
Totals	601	431	170

% of males 71.71
 % of females 28.29

5 of the 12 NDP funded projects in the BMW region are in RAPID areas. This represents 41.6% in this region
 14 of the 23 NDP funded projects in the S & E region are in RAPID areas. This represents 60.86% in this region
 Overall, there are 35 NDP funded projects, of which 19 are in RAPID areas. This represents 54.28%.