



Home Office

Crime Reduction & Community Safety Group

Tilley Awards 2009 Application form

Please ensure that you have read the guidance before completing this form. **By making an application to the awards, entrants are agreeing to abide by the conditions laid out in the guidance.** Please complete the following form in full, within the stated word limit and ensuring the file size is no more than 1MB. Failure to do so will result in your entry being rejected from the competition.

Section A: Application basics

1. Title of the project: **Kjet**

2. Award category:

National

3. Key problem that the project is addressing *e.g. preventing theft of satnavs from city centre multi-story car park:*

The Reduction of crime and anti-social behaviour arising from youths causing annoyance in the Ballymacash Estate, Lisburn

4. Category of entry (please select which priority element the project addresses from the list on the Effective Practice Database - **Anti-Social Behaviour**

www.crimereduction.homeoffice.gov.uk/effectivepracticelatabase/) *e.g. Theft from vehicle*

Author contact details

5. Name of application author: Sgt Gregory Smyth

6. Name of organisation submitting the application: Lisburn Neighbourhood Team

7. Full postal address: 15 Barrack Street, Lisburn, Co Antrim, BT28 1TJ

8. Email address: gregory.smyth@psni.pnn.police.uk

9. Telephone number: 02890 650222 ext 27380

Partnership agency lead contact details

10. Name of secondary contact from the lead partnership agency contributing to the project:

Inspector Nigel Rowland

11. Name of partnership organisation:

YMCA Lisburn, Lisburn North Community Association, Northern Ireland Attention Deficit & Hyperactivity Disorder (NIADD)

12. Secondary contact email address: nigel.rowland@psni.pnn.police.uk

13. Secondary contact telephone number: 02890 650222 ext 27240

14. Please mark this box with an X to indicate that all organisations involved in the project have been notified of this entry (this is to prevent duplicate entries of the same project):

Section B: Summary of application - In no more than 400 words use this space to provide a summary of your project under the stated headings (see guidance for more information).

Scanning:

In January 2005 Lisburn Neighbourhood officers, were dealing with a group of seven young people in Ballymacash, Lisburn, who had come to police attention in relation to Anti-Social Behaviour. It was discovered four of this group were diagnosed as having ADHD.

ADHD is a medical condition, a cluster of learning and behaviour problems.

On the Wednesday 11th May 2005 the pilot scheme commenced with five children, they named it "KJET" using initials from their names.

Analysis:

PAT analysis suggested a high correlation of offending profile, as offenders' diagnosed with ADHD. The direct linking of ADHD diagnosis within identified offender grouping was the only homogenous categorisation found.

Police analysts assisted with in-depth reviews of offending behaviour focused in the Ballymacash Estate area.

ADHD is linked to increased crime and as a precursor to offender involvement in crime. The Governor of Mountjoy Prison reports that 70% of all inmates suffer from ADHD or some other coexisting conditions

Response:

Integral to the strategy from the start has been the twin track approach of promoting family inclusion and developing a support network for parents.

The YMCA in Lisburn as a core partner developed a curriculum for the programme. This programme has necessarily been bespoke on a programme by programme basis. It looks at core themes of Groups, Me, Roles, Rules, Self, Identity and Evaluation. Police have helped lead in this programme design and delivery.

KJET Lisburn is now delivered to participants throughout the area. KJET styled programmes are up and running now in Banbridge, Londonderry and Craigavon.

Exit strategies and post programme signposting has been immensely successful in helping to maintain the positive experience of the programme and has been a central plank to the programme.

Assessment:

Post programme participants report positive attitudes towards the police. One participant reported that he wanted to join the police, another said;

"Ok started to like them now"

The Ballymacash area has experienced a 69.9% drop in relation to Youths Causing Annoyance reports over a 4 year period. A comparative study of a similar area in Lisburn, where KJET is not active, reported a reduction of only 22.7%.

Constable Ray Gardner summed up their success;

"The measure of our success as a partnership is in challenging the behaviours of forty five young persons with ADHD who completed the programme. Only two of them, three years on have come to further attention of police for the wrong reasons....."

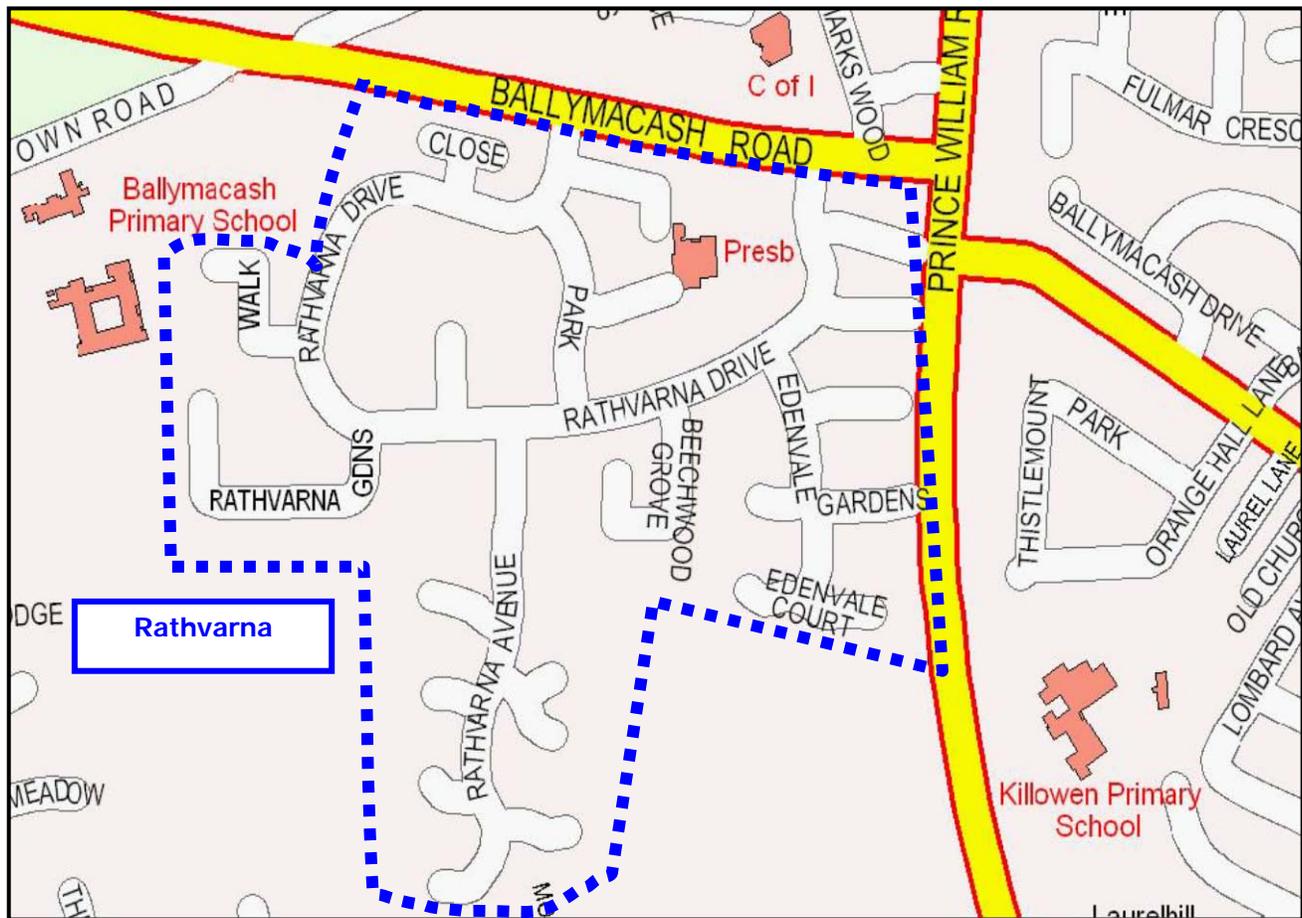
State number of words: 400

Section C: Description of project - Describe the project in no more than 4,000 words. Please refer to the full guidance for more information on what the description should cover.

Scanning:

In January 2005 Constables Ray Gardiner and James Caulfield of Lisburn North Neighbourhood Policing Team, were dealing with a group of seven young people and children in Ballymacash / Rathvarna housing estate in Lisburn.

Rathvarna is a fairly typical estate in Lisburn. There is approximately 400 houses in the estate which is predominantly unionist / loyalist. The estate is well established. Ballymacash is an area of Lisburn which used to be known locally as a village but has been swallowed up by the expansion of Lisburn. Ethnically the estate is predominately white.



Housing within the estate is predominately tenancy based social housing, with the Northern Ireland Housing Executive as the landlord. A small percentage of the housing is owner occupier. There are no leisure facilities or shops within the estate. There are a few shops close by selling fast food and alcohol. At the time the project commenced no local community groups existed.

A group of young people and children came to the attention of the local neighbourhood police officers arising out of their involvement in a range of Anti Social Behaviour linked offences. These incidents included, harassment, criminal damage, riding "mini motos" on the street, and hoax calls to the emergency services. Following contact with the young people and children along with there family, it was identified that out of the seven involved, that four of them had been diagnosed as having Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder, which is more commonly referred to as ADHD.

ADHD refers to a cluster of learning and behaviour problems that may cause a child to under function and to under behave for the standard of parenting that they receive. Medical research would suggest that this is caused due to slight neural imbalances. It is not a new condition, it was identified as far back as 1902 by an eminent writer, the father of British paediatrics, Sir George Still, who described "difficult children who were resistant to discipline". The condition is believed to affect the frontal lobes of the brain particularly those parts which control reflective thought

processes, and which also moderate ill considered behaviour.

Children suffering with ADHD may exhibit;

- ✚ Impulsiveness,
- ✚ be Demanding,
- ✚ Social Clumsiness
- ✚ Over activity
- ✚ Inattention
- ✚ Poor short term memory
- ✚ Disorganisation
- ✚ Dyslexia
- ✚ Say “no” principle to external stimuli

Linked closely to this is statistics which would highlight that those who suffer from ADHD are twice as likely to be involved in crime, up to four times more likely to have accidents, up to eighth times more likely to be disqualified from driving. Young persons diagnosed with ADHD are more likely to engage in sexual intercourse at an early age, to have more sexual partners and a higher propensity to early pregnancy. These young people are more likely to abuse substances such as alcohol, solvents and drugs. The incidence of suicide is also higher amongst this group of young people. Diagnosis of the condition is on the increase, which is believed to be hereditary, it effects approximately 5% of the population.

Ray and James on speaking to parents and guardians became acutely aware of a cluster of diagnosed young people and children in the area. Prompted by the lack of support for the children or their families the officers commenced a POP Folder (problem orientated policing [as it then was called]) analysis of the issue.

From scanning they were able to identify a number problems that they wished to look at initially. These may be summarised as follows;

- ✚ High incidence of anti social behaviour focused in and around the Ballymacash / Rathvarna Estate area, relative to demographics
- ✚ A cluster of children in the area who had ADHD
- ✚ An apparent correlation of cause and effect in relation to the preceding points
- ✚ A vacuum with respect to support for the children diagnosed and their parents

The children on the first group comprised of children from the Ballymacash Estate, ethnically all were white and two were female with three male. The age range of the children was 12-15 years.

Ray and James embarked on a programme of personal education in relation to ADHD as a precursor to finding a solution and in so doing spoke with and developed a network of relationships with a wide range of external agencies, some of whom would later become involved in the actual design, delivery and management of the programme that helped to resolve the problem.

The officers spoke with the local Health Trust in Lisburn, the Local member of parliament, Rt. Hon Jeffery Donaldson, MP, MLA for the area who had a substantial interest in the issue. They also developed links with a Miss Julianne Bell who was a local youth worker, who had a practical and working knowledge of ADHD.

A local physician, Dr Martell, working closely with the children and whose diagnoses of ADHD assisted at the early stages of awareness building. Contact and a long term relationship was built up with NIADD, Northern Ireland Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder support centre, who Dr Martell had close links with.

It became clear from a very early stage that there was no specific provision for those suffering from ADHD, and also that there was a serious lack of knowledge with respect to the condition and how it impacted on young people. It became equally clear at this stage that there was considerable potential for collateral impact on policing aims and objectives from young people suffering from ADHD.

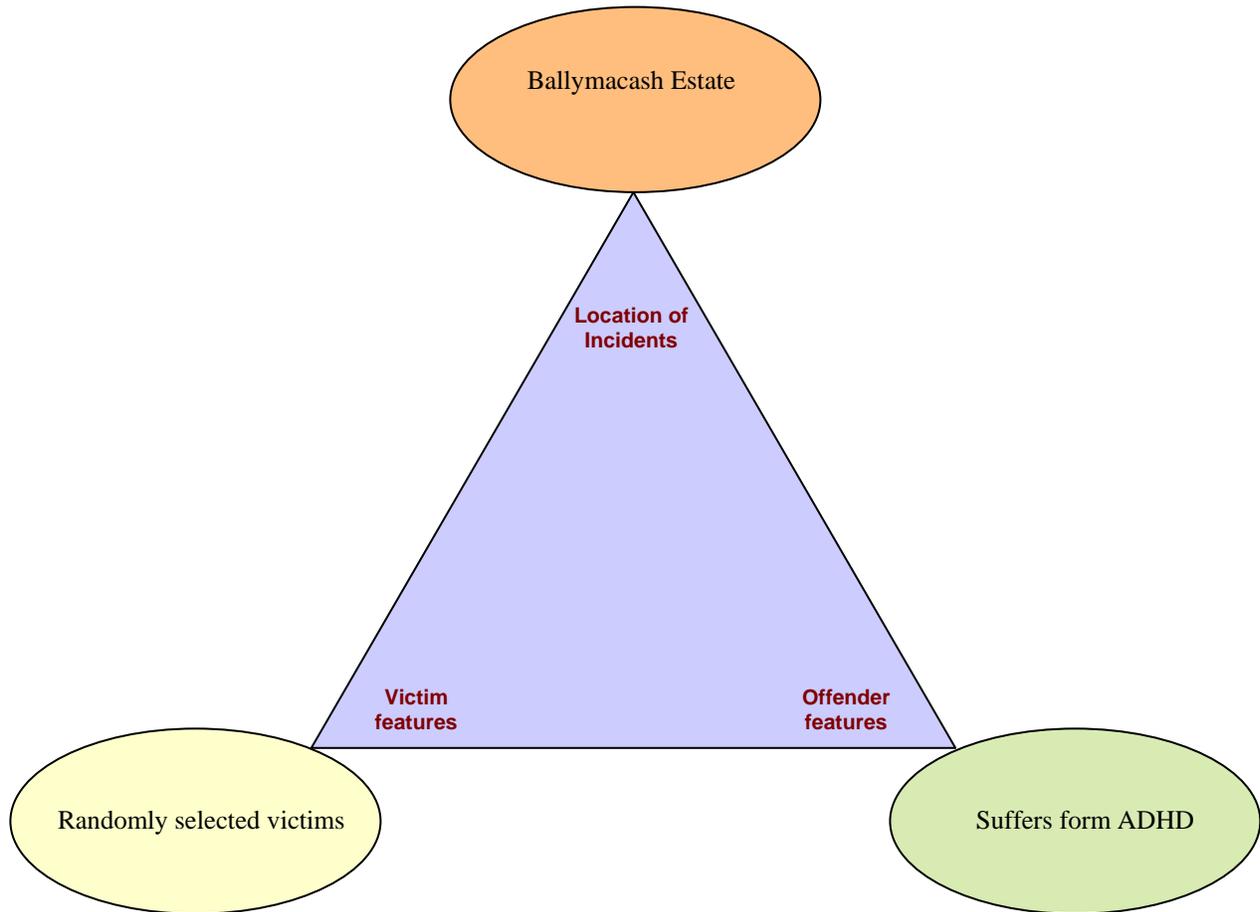
Constable Ray Gardiner is reported towards the beginning of the project in early 2006 as saying;

“A number of local children coming to our attention had the common factor of being ADHD diagnosed. Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder is a disability which affects the way children or young people communicate and relate to the world around them. It is believed to be caused by a slight imbalance of chemicals in the brain. It is a real condition, which to some extent affects 5% of young people attending school in the Lisburn area.”

Analysis:

The first identification of the problem was generated from a family member of a local young person, this anecdotally generated the phenomena that there was a linkage between youths causing annoyance and ADHD, in the Ballymacash / Rathvarna Estate.

Using the Problem Analysis Triangle (PAT) Ray and James were able to classify the issue as follows;



It became clear to Ray and James upon speaking to individual victims over the course of a prolonged period of time that they were being targeted on a random impromptu basis. This presented problems in developing victim orientated solutions to the problem identification.

The nature of ADHD is such that it can cause those suffering to act impetuously without warning towards others, without thought of consequences. This may result in a violent action that may have serious impact on both victim and perpetrator. The random nature and lack of identified motive, was consistent with the analysis of incidents, and could be directly traced back to local young people diagnosed as suffering from ADHD. Ray and James were able to clearly identify this as being clustered locally to the Ballymacash Estate.

Analysis of the location allowed Ray and James to diagnose that the behaviour was focused around the Ballymacash Estate. More beneficial was the ability to catalogue a correlation between the offender and the offender's diagnosed

condition of ADHD.

A review of the Ballymacash Estate physically revealed that environmental and physical deficiencies were not the root cause of these problems. Lighting, boundaries, green areas nor wooded areas etc were a common theme in the problem identification.

Victims did not belong to an identifiable group or sub group, there was not a common theme identified in speaking with them that allowed Ray and James to identify that it was based along the lines of gender, age, ethnicity, socio economic group, etc.

The direct linking of ADHD diagnosis within identified offender grouping was the only homogenous categorisation that was established in the primary problem analysis.

Police analysts were able to assist with a number of in depth reviews of offending behaviour focused in the Ballymacash Estate area.

Early on they were able to provide a breakdown of activity in the Ballymacash Estate area;

<i>Report Type</i>		<i>2004/05</i>
Crime	Offences Against the person	26
	Domestic Burglary	1
	Criminal Damage	18
	Theft (excl vehicles)	5
	Theft from vehicles	1
	Vehicles Theft (Incl. Attempts)	4
	Total	55
Incidents	Youths Causing Annoyance	28
	Domestics (No Injury)	23
	Hoax Calls	1
	Suspicious Behaviour	31
	Disturbance Minor	24
	Total	107

Analysts were able to qualify the figures relating to youths causing annoyance (YCA), noting that "rates generally remain level over the year, with a spike at October (over Halloween).

Youths causing annoyance was identified as generating 28 specific calls during the accounting period. It is clear though that there are a number of the categories that could collaterally have resulted from the offender sub grouping under review. Analysis was not able to identify if there was a correlation between offender and ADHD diagnosis, as record details would not contain sufficient data to confirm any related association.

Working with Dr Martell and NIADD on this matter they were able to assist with ADHD offender diagnostic data which suggested;

- ⊕ People with ADHD were twice as likely to be involved in crime
- ⊕ Those who suffer from ADHD and are involved in crime will commit three times as many offences
- ⊕ Young persons with ADHD are more likely to commit suicide
- ⊕ Young persons with ADHD are more likely to be involved in substance abuse, to take drugs or abuse alcohol
- ⊕ Young persons with ADHD are twice as likely to run away from home
- ⊕ Young persons with ADHD are more likely engage in sexual intercourse at an earlier age, they will have on average three times as many sexual partners and will have a higher likelihood of an early pregnancy

In a conference held in the Ramada Hotel, Mr John Lonagan, the Governor of Mountjoy Prison quoted from studies completed in his prison that 70% of all inmates suffered from ADHD or some other coexisting conditions. No similar research has been conducted in Northern Ireland or Great Britain.

Response:

The response was to develop a supported programme for the young people in the area who had been diagnosed as having ADHD. Integral to the strategy from the start was a twin track approach of;

-  promoting family inclusion
-  a support network for parents

Key stakeholders in the project started to come together. The local community was represented by the Lisburn North Community Association (LNCA), which was led by Mr Jimmy Millar and Miss Julianne Bell. Ray and James remained the pivotal driving force. Inclusion of NIADD was essential, bringing considerable professional experience to the initial phases of the programme.

While looking for a service delivery partner, Ray and James developed a relationship with the YMCA in Lisburn, who had previously delivered programmes to vulnerable and violent young people. In conjunction with NIADD an initial programme was designed.

Six weeks after the first identification of this problem by Ray and James they had established a steering group to explore possible solutions.

On Wednesday 11th May 2005 the pilot scheme commenced with five children. The children on this first programme come up with the programme name "KJET" which they created using initials from their names.

Work with Kevin Quigley of the YMCA in Lisburn and staff at the NIADD, particularly Dr Martell, developed a thematic of behaviour of societal and victim impact which was translated into a programme.

Programme referral has been facilitated from many sources and to date programme take-up has been very successful. Feeder partners in this process have included Youth Justice Agency, Social Services, Local Schools, Youth Diversion Officers (PSNI), Dr Martell (NIADD) and off course Lisburn NPT continue to play a major role in encouraging local young people diagnosed with ADHD to become involved.

Core curriculum themes delivered as part of the programme were;

Groups	What is a group, what makes a group, rules of groups, versus "your rules"
Me	Me, where was I born, who is my family, who are my friends, where do I belong
Roles	ADHD behaviour, what is my role in school in home and at school, my other roles, other roles in society. Who else lives in my society, is it just one place
Rules	What are the rules of society, why have these rules, different rules in different places, feelings towards rules, why do we follow rules, visit to a police station, implications of rule breaking.
Self	Self portrait, project work around the self, how others see us
Family & Identity	Symbols of me and my family, unique identity, similarities in identity, stereotypes, sharing feelings
Evaluation	Evaluation, reflections, what next, parent and delivery staff evaluation

Central to the programme is neighbourhood policing, involvement in this continues to remain central to the programme. Ray and James were the catalyst for the programme, as they moved along the development path they learnt more about the condition and used this to help influence the curriculum design.

This police involvement continues with police integrally involved in ongoing programme delivery, programme review and re-design and the strategic programme development. The young people of Ballymacash and now increasingly the greater Lisburn area who suffer from ADHD are gaining a better insight into their behavioural responsibility, societal impact and consequences on them along with others of their behaviour. Police involvement has been pivotal in helping to cement this, while Ray and James have moved on, Lisburn neighbourhood officers continue to be involved and help lead the programme.

To date there have been seven programmes completed in Lisburn, and around 50 young people have participated in these programmes.

The Problem Analysis Triangle clearly identified the primary root of the problem lying within the offender domain. Ray and James through a dynamic review of the programme identified other aspects specific to the location sector and collateral to the offender/family sector, in that there was no support network or facilities. They liaised with Phoenix Gas a large local utilities company who in co-operation with the Lisburn North Community Association developed a support centre for those with ADHD. This was funded and a support centre was established early on within the Lisburn North Community Association centre. Police did not have a direct involvement with this project.

Fundamental to the approach that was developed in this project was the underpinning ethos of making “Safer Neighbourhoods”. The project addressed directly a number of core aims in the District Policing Plan (2004) related to “Improving confidence in Policing”;

-  Achieving confidence levels in the police of not less than 75%
-  Monitor by Sector reports of Anti Social Behaviour
-  The use of Problem Solving Folders in relation to Anti Social Behaviour
-  Increase number of referrals to the Youth Diversion Officer
-  To establish a baseline in respect of people who believed that police were dealing effectively with Ant Social Behaviour

The collateral impact was to reduce crime in respect of violent crime and crime against property.

Hallmarks of Partnership

Effective Leadership	Ray and James having identified the problem, developed a solution, they identified potential key stakeholders and brought them together. They were the driving force in setting up the project and maintaining it.
Engaging with Communities	The neighbourhood team worked directly with members of the communities and local community workers
Visible Accountability	The Kjet programme was widely marketed around the local area to make those who it might apply to aware of it and to build community confidence that the police were working toward reducing local crime and factors that impact directly on local residents
Knowledge	After identifying that there was a problem, those involved, commenced a learning cycle. They underwent specific training from professionals in relation to ADHD.
Intelligence Led Processes	The use of analyst’s reports to monitor trends was used throughout the project.
Responsive Delivery Structures	The use of YMCA (Kevin Quigley) has meant that the programme, which follows a general thematic, remains bespoke to individual groups.

From the outset an essential desire was to use the programme to build options and allow those who accessed the programme to move forward. Signposting and post programme growth and development has been as important as programme referral. Those young people who have accessed the programme have moved on to involvement in a wide range of other structured activity and personal development. These exit strategies and partnerships have included;

-  Duke of Edinburgh awards
-  Army Air Cadets
-  Adventure Learning Programme (PSNI)
-  Volunteer work with a stable and an animal sanctuary

-  Volunteer conservation work
-  Local youth clubs
-  ADHD outreach and support centre
-  ADHD mentoring scheme

Ray and James have went on to help spread this programme, with sister programmes up and running in a number of locations across Northern Ireland. KJET styled programmes are up and running now in Banbridge, Londonderry and Craigavon. Interest has been expressed from other areas keen to benefit from the positive outcomes this programme brings to local areas.

Ray and James have from there work and insight in this area been involved in helping to shape the future provision of mental health services in this field for Northern Ireland. They made submissions to the Bamford Review of Mental Health and Disability Learning (N. Ireland). ADHD featured as an area of recommendation in the resulting document. Adoption of the recommendations appear to be someway off in the future. Currently the programme is not ring fenced to Ballymacash, and is open to residents from throughout the Lisburn area.

Assessment:

Ongoing assessment and reflection of this programme has been at its centre from the start, this can be identified in a number of strands.

The programme has been under constant evaluation and redesign by the curriculum team led by Kevin Quigley of the YMCA. This is a living dynamic process as programmes have essentially evolved and mutated within programmes to meet the dynamics of the group. This places considerable challenges on delivery by YMCA and the support of delivery by neighbourhood police.

Formal post course assessments and evaluations have been conducted by the delivery team and again Kevin has played a central role in leading this part of the evaluation. Assessment and evaluation have because of the very nature of the programme become crucial in its delivery. This ethos is what has helped to keep the programme fresh and responsive to the bespoke nature of each new and individual group.

In a recent programme review a number of the young people reflecting on views towards the police service.

Before attending the programme participants reported;

“Nothing. Don’t like them, everytime saw policeman reminded me of being to police station. Brought back memories”

“A **. Don’t like them”***

“Alright sometimes if called them names they’d retaliate and arrest you”

Following the programme all participants reported positive attitudes towards the police. One participant reported that he wanted to join the police;

“Good. Walk past a police station and remember I was there. Think whatever I do I’m never going to go back”

“Ok started to like them now”

“when leave school going to become a policeman”

Police analysts have conducted a number of in depth reviews of the impact of changes to patterns within the Ballymacash / Rathavarna Estate area. Analysis has been very impressive in terms of the impact that the programme may have achieved. Reported calls play only a small part of the reality of what is happening in an area, and this is probably more so in the general area of anti social behaviour and is exaggerated often when dealing with Youths Causing Annoyance. Some people will be more indulgent of low levels of this type of behaviour and reporting levels may be much lower than reality.

A review of the calls and analysis of these statistics would suggest that in the Youth’s Causing Annoyance category

that Ballymash Estate has experienced a significant impact with respect to incidence levels in this category. These developments have been sustained over the last number of years and would indicate from a 2004 high of 28 reported incidents per year down to a reported incident level of 7 reported incidents in 2008. This is a 75% reduction over a four year span in Youths causing Annoyance. Analysts statistics provided for Ballymacash Estate are summarised below for the years 2005 to 2008.

Ballymacash Estate					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
YCA Incidents	23	12	9	7	51
% Change		-47.8%	-25.0%	-22.2%	-69.6%
Index	100%	52.2%	39.1%	30.4%	

In looking at reports it became clear that no comparative review had been conducted on other similar areas within the Lisburn area to test the validity of the hypothesis that there had been a reduction in incidence levels and that this was;

1. Attributable to the KJET programme, or
2. That the reduction phenomena was not just a symptom of local trends and improved policing, or
3. With recent accounting changes in crime recording methodology, that reductions could not be accounted for in terms of this.

I decided to validate these figures by taking a control sample area which was geographically close in proximity to Ballymacash, and which was similar in relation to size and general societal demographics. Then by comparing like figures which had been compiled in the same manner it would be become clear if this was a discrete phenomena, or a general phenomena for the locality.

Tonagh Estate					
	2005	2006	2007	2008	Total
YCA Incidents	97	93	89	75	354
% Change		-4.1%	-4.3%	-15.7%	-22.7%
Index	100%	95.9%	91.8%	77.3%	

Headline reductions are extremely impressive with a reduction of 69.9% over the sample period in the target area of Ballymacash, and a 22.7% reduction in the Tonagh area. The indexation of the results for the figures was used to further remove and filter the respective difference in absolute incidence levels in the respective areas.

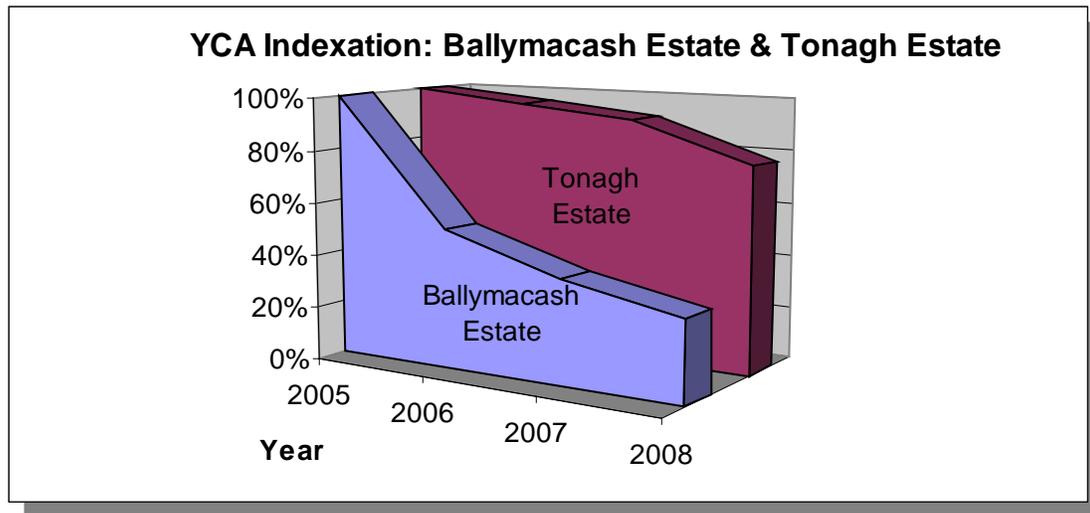
The consequence of this analysis was to show that there had been substantial and a significant reduction in Youths Causing Annoyance category reports in the Ballymacash area and that this was a sustained phenomena over a number of years. There is no evidence to suggest that there has been any displacement of crime, this would be consistent with the nature of the precursor and central causation factor of ADHD. The programme which develops responsibility in young people is designed to remove causes of criminal behaviour. The programme was recognised by the Prince of Wales in January 2007, where he highlighted the good work of all those involved.

This time frame sample covers the period from when the programme started. Tonagh Estate has not been targeted

with this programme with only one known course participant from this area over the history of the programme. The benefit of using a comparative data sample collected using the same data handling criteria is that it validates the demonstrated phenomena as being significant and discrete to the Ballymacash area.

There is no empirical data available to prove that the programme has caused the reduction, however it is a significant, unique and discrete local difference which would very strongly point to this being the primary motivator in relation to reduced reported levels.

The following graph pictorially demonstrates the dramatic impact on incidence levels in the area using the indexation data.



Ray Gardiner who spent some 22 years as a police officer in Lisburn, much of that as a neighbourhood beat officer in Lisburn, in a recent conference described the success of the programme in the following manner;

“The measure of our success as a partnership is in challenging the behaviours of forty five young persons with ADHD who completed the programme. Only two of them, three years on have come to further attention of police for the wrong reasons. Some of those who dropped out of the programme have got into further trouble”

This programme was funded in its infancy heavily through the PSNI Policing with the community fund. This funding was crucial to getting the programme up and running.

More recently the programme funding has been absorbed by the YMCA, the longer term viability of this is a matter for ongoing review by the programme management. PSNI Policing with the community fund is no longer available for this programme.

The level of police funding in terms of cash was £4,800 in 2006.

Police involvement has been substantial and is anticipated to continue at the current level with new officers taking over. A recent review with the relevant sector commander considered that the cost benefit value analysis on continued police involvement made this very good value for money. Police are able to develop local engagement, and significantly influence reductions in crime reporting at acceptable, indeed value for money levels.

State number of words used: 3,999

Section D: CDRP/CSP Authorisation – Applications submitted by eligible Police forces outside England & Wales should be authorised by the BCU Commander or individual of equivalent rank.

15. Name of DCU COMMANDER/HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
C/Supt H Irvine, D District, PSNI

16. Contact email address: Henry.Irvine@ psni.pnn.police.uk

17 Government Office (entries from Wales should state Home Office Crime Team) area e.g. GO East Midlands:

18. Can you confirm that the partners listed carried out the project as stated?
Yes

19. Can you confirm that the details stated are factually correct?
Yes

20. Is there any reason why the contents of this application should not be made publicly available? If so please state the reason/s and refer to guidance concerning sharing Tilley application submissions.
No

21. Please add any comments in support of this application:

I fully support the dedication and commitment displayed by both officers, namely Constable Gardiner and Constable Caulfield Lisburn PSNI, with external agencies in the Lisburn area, which formulated in the KJET programme to assist and address the needs of youths with ADHD. As outlined in the application, this was reflected when the KJET programme was recognized by the Prince of Wales in 2007. The programme continues to address the needs and concerns of youths with ADHD and from a community prospective assists to reduce crime levels within the Lisburn area. As `Good Practice` Lisburn PSNI have held seminars for personnel from other PSNI District's to cascade the programme throughout Northern Ireland. The KJET programme has now brought the problems associated with ADHD to both the Health and Education ministers within Northern Ireland with a view to early identification and timely intervention.

Section E: Pre-marking - this page will not be provided to sift teams to prevent any bias in marking.

23. Has this project been submitted to the pre-marking service?
Yes

24. If yes please state pre-marking reference: **PM0917**