

Annual Report of the Committee Appointed to Monitor the Effectiveness of the Diversion Programme

2014

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and on the Irish Youth Justice Service Website www.iyjs.ie

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO
MONITOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE
DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE



Dear Commissioner,

It is my pleasure as chairman of the Monitoring Committee appointed under section 44(1) of the Children Act 2001 to present the 2014 Annual Report.

The report reflects the activities of the Monitoring Committee and the Diversion Programme during 2014 and sets out recommended actions for 2015.

The number of referrals to the Diversion Programme during 2014 was 19,854 and the number of individual children referred was 9,991. Of those referred 7,451 (74%) were admitted to the Programme.

During 2014, the Programme administered 993 cautions by way of Restorative Justice. In 2015, we will continue to progress the use of Restorative Justice as part of the Diversion Programme in addition to promoting restorative practices as a way of working by all professionals responsible for the well-being of children and young people.

2014 was the final year of the second Garda Children and Youth Strategy, developed for the years 2012 – 2014 inclusive.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks to the Director of the Diversion Programme, Superintendent Colette Quinn and her staff at the Garda Youth Diversion Office and Juvenile Liaison Officers throughout the country for their dedication, commitment and excellent work during 2014.

I would also like to thank my fellow members on the Section 44 Monitoring Committee - Chief Superintendent Anne Marie McMahon, Mr Eddie D'Arcy, Mr John Cheatle, B.L. and Garda Monica Reilly, Secretary to the Committee for their efforts and diligence throughout the year.

Assistant Commissioner

A.J. Nolan

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OVERVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE

The Children Act 2001 at Section 44, provides that a Committee be appointed to monitor the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme. The terms of reference of the Committee are to:

- monitor the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme.
- review all aspects of its operation.
- monitor all ongoing training needs of the facilitators.
- present an annual report to the Commissioner of the Garda Síochána on its activities during the year.

The tasks of the Committee are to:

- examine the management and effective delivery of the Diversion Programme.
- identify best practices in the administration of the Programme.
- assess best practices for the training of facilitators and monitor training delivery.
- put in place methodologies for the evaluation and measurement of the Programme's effectiveness.

The current members of the Committee are:



Assistant Commissioner Jack Nolan PhD, has responsibility for the office of Organisation Development and Strategic Planning, Garda Headquarters, in addition to the South Eastern Garda Region. He previously held posts as Regional Commissioner of the Western Region, Director of Training & Development at the Garda College and Head of the Change Management Department in Garda HQ.



Chief Superintendent Anne Marie McMahon has responsibility for the Garda Community Relations Bureau in Harcourt Square, which includes the Garda Youth Diversion Office, and is in addition the current Director of Training in the Garda College, Templemore. She was formerly a Superintendent at Roxboro Road Garda Station, Limerick City.



Mr John Cheatile BL was educated in University College Dublin and Kings Inns. He was called to the Bar in 1994 and practices in the areas of asylum, judicial review, commercial and personal injuries. He was trained as an accredited mediator by the Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution and has a particular interest in restorative justice and victim offender mediation. He is a member of the GAA's Disputes Resolution Authority and was a council member of the Irish Commercial Mediation Association.



Eddie D'Arcy is a professional youth worker with more than 35 years experience, including 15 years as manager of Ronanstown Youth Service and 6 years as Head of Youth Work Services with Catholic Youth Care. He developed the first Garda Youth Diversionary Project (GRAFT). He is presently lecturing on Youth Justice in NUI Maynooth and working as a freelance consultant on youth work.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- In 2014, there was a reduction of 3% in the number of referrals to the Juvenile Diversion Programme.
- The total number of incidents referred to the Diversion Programme during 2014 was 19,854 compared to 20,536 in 2013.
- The total number of individual children referred to the Programme was 9,991 compared to 10,420 in 2013.
- 7,451 (74%) of the children referred were admitted to the Diversion Programme compared to 7,732 (74%) in 2013.
- 4,925 (49%) children had their cases dealt with by way of an informal caution compared to 5,188 (50%) in 2013.
- 2,526 (25%) children had their cases dealt with by way of a formal caution compared to 2,544 (24%) in 2013.
- 310 (3%) children have a decision in their case pending compared to 449 (4%) in 2013.
- 648 (6%) children required no further Garda action to be taken compared to 587 (6%) in 2013.
- 1,582 (16%) children were considered not suitable for inclusion in the Programme compared to 1,652 (16%) in 2013.
- 25% of children who were referred to the Programme were female while 75% were male, the same as 2013 figures.
- The Garda Programme of Restorative Justice continued to develop, promoting restorative practice in youth diversion intervention. Juvenile Liaison Officers used Restorative Justice in 993 referrals.
- Theft and related offences (28.5%), Public Order (23.5%), and damage to property and to the environment (10.2%) constitute the three main categories of offences for which children were referred.
- The total number of JLO posts is 123 including 8 JLO Sergeants, which remains the same as 2013 figures.

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OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

When a person under 18 years of age is responsible for a crime the matter can be dealt with in one of two ways;

1. the young person can be cautioned, or
2. brought before the courts.

Before any young person is brought before the courts s/he must first be considered for a caution. The caution is a warning from a Garda Juvenile Liaison Officer and includes a discussion about the crime. The decision to caution or prosecute is made by a Garda Superintendent at the Garda Youth Diversion Office. This alternative programme for dealing with young people who commit an offence or crime is known as the Diversion Programme. This programme operates under legislation as set out in the Children Act, 2001.

INCLUSION IN THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Before a young person can be considered suitable for being cautioned and included in the Diversion Programme, there are a number of criteria that must be fulfilled.

The young person must:

- take responsibility for the offending behaviour,
- agree to be cautioned,
- where appropriate agree to terms of supervision.

It is the responsibility of the Director of the Diversion Programme to decide upon the suitability of a young person for inclusion in the programme. In making this decision the Director may seek the views of any victim but the final decision rests with the Director.

WHO DECIDES IF A PERSON IS SUITABLE OR NOT?

The decision to include a person in the Diversion Programme is made by a Garda Superintendent at the Garda Youth Diversion Office who is known as the Director of the Programme. In making his/her decision the Director may consider:

- The nature of the offence
- The views of the victim
- The interests of society
- The views of the arresting Garda
- The views of the JLO
- The attitude and views of the young person who offended
- The views of the young person's parents or guardian
- Whether an apology has been made
- Whether or not something can be done to repair any harm caused
- The child's previous involvement in the programme.

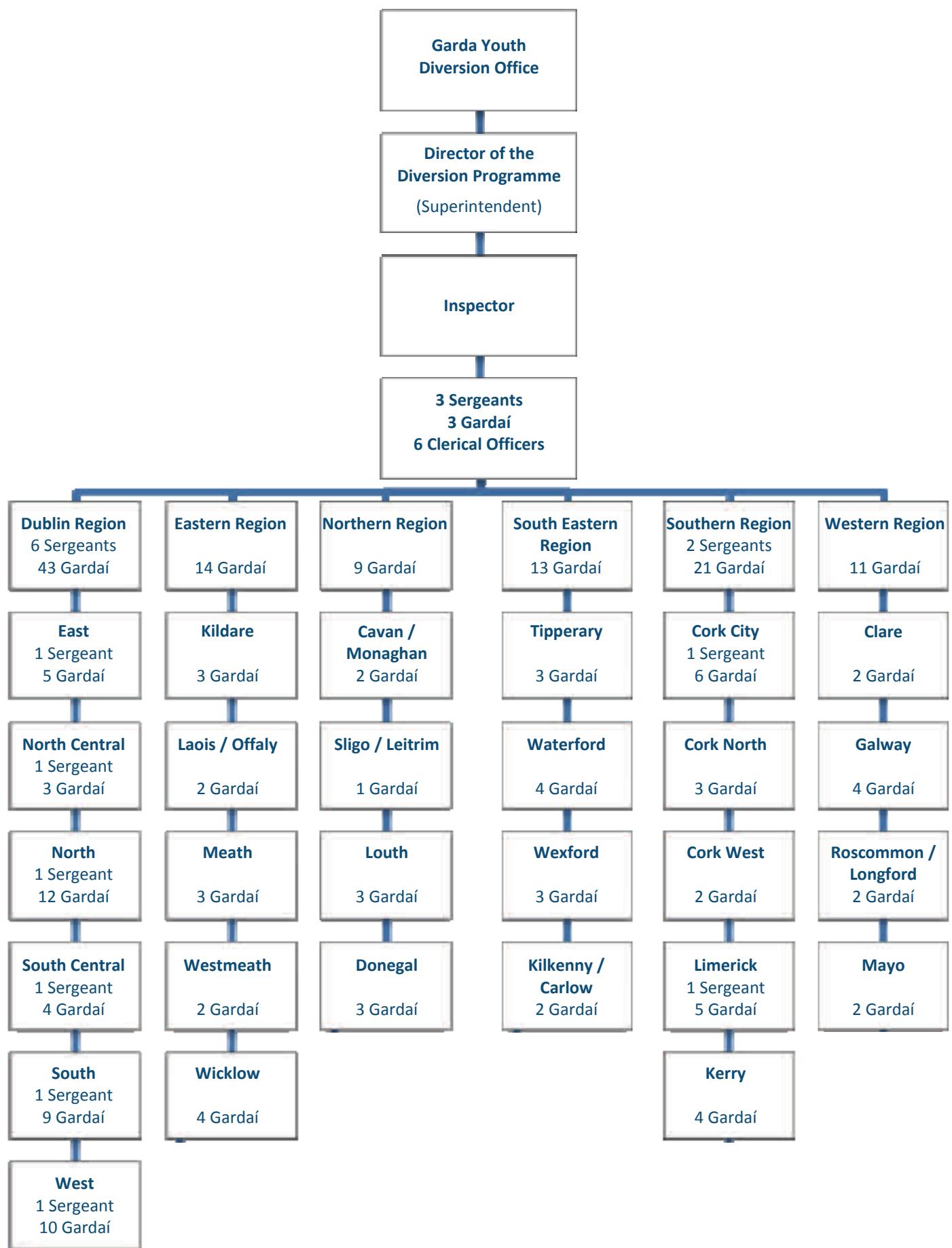
HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK?

In all cases a local Juvenile Liaison Officer (JLO) will make contact with the young person and meet them to discuss the offending behaviour. This meeting may take place in the child's home or in the Garda Station. The child and the child's parent/s or guardian must be present. In the course of the discussion, the young person will be expected to undertake not to offend in the future. The JLO and the family will try to support whatever efforts the young person is willing to make to prevent any future offending behaviour. The caution will be given by a JLO, a Garda Inspector or the Garda Superintendent.

WHAT IS SUPERVISION?

When a young person is given a caution she/he may be placed under the supervision of the JLO for a period of 12 months. The nature of the supervision will be decided upon by the JLO and will vary from case to case. For instance, it may involve the young person agreeing to engage in certain activities, attendance at a youth project, or it may require the young person to report on particular occasions to the JLO or other Garda.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME



TRAINING PROVIDED TO JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS

The Children Act 2001 places an onus on the Garda Commissioner to provide training to those concerned with facilitating the Diversion Programme. An Garda Síochána provides specific training to Juvenile Liaison Officers (JLOs) to include;

JLO Induction Training

Gardaí appointed as Juvenile Liaison Officers undergo induction training which focuses on the legal and statutory obligations underpinning the role. The training includes instruction on international best practice in the area of juvenile justice along with guidance on the administrative processes and procedures to be followed when engaging with young offenders.

Mediation Training

Juvenile Liaison Officers are trained in conflict resolution skills and techniques. This training focuses on the process of mediation to improve communication, defuse emotion and preserve relationships. The sixty hour training programme is accredited and is a requirement for JLOs under the Children Act 2001.

Restorative Justice Facilitator Skills Training.

Restorative Justice is a victim and community oriented theory of justice that emphasises repairing the harm caused or revealed by criminal behaviour.

The National Commission on Restorative Justice (Final Report 2009) explains it as "*Restorative Justice is a victim-sensitive response to criminal offending which through engagement with those affected by crime, aims to make amends for the harm that has been caused to victims and communities and which facilitates offender rehabilitation and integration into society.*

Juvenile Liaison Officers undergo a three day accredited course in Restorative Practices. The course provides JLOs with the skills to facilitate restorative cautions and to use restorative practices in their engagement with young offenders.

Advanced Diploma in Juvenile Justice - King's Inn

This part-time programme focuses on the substantive law and salient legal issues concerning children involved in the criminal justice system. Predominately concerned with juvenile offending, the programme also addresses the role of the child as a witness in criminal justice proceedings. The Programme has a strong practical focus with a number of guest lectures from individuals working with children in different areas of the criminal justice system in Ireland.

Substantive lectures allow students to develop an in-depth understanding of the legal provisions; policies; emerging trends; research; current academic discourse and accepted best practice in the area of juvenile offending. In 2014, 10 JLOs undertook the course.

Development of a Strategy for the Implementation of Restorative Justice and Restorative Practices.

In 2014, a working group comprising of members of An Garda Síochána, experienced JLO officers, and members of the Garda Youth Diversion Office, was established to develop the above strategy. Internal consultation has taken place in the form of questionnaires, discussions at District level and semi structured interviews with Detective Superintendents, Superintendents and Divisional Officers. External consultation has been carried out with stakeholders in the area of Restorative Justice and Practices, examination of academic literature and examination of practices in a number of police forces worldwide. The aim of the strategy is to create more awareness and improved protocols for Restorative Justice and Restorative Practice use in the community. It will provide advice and guidance to JLOs and local management on implementing Restorative Justice and Restorative Practices. It is anticipated that the Strategy will be published in 2015.

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REFERRALS TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

There were 19,854 referrals issued in 2014 which is 3% lower than the 20,536 referrals issued in 2013.

Figure 1 - Number of Cases Referred 2007-2014

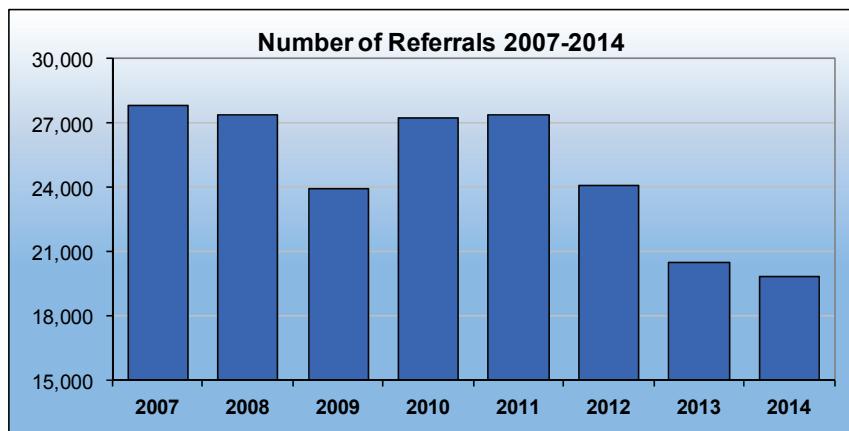


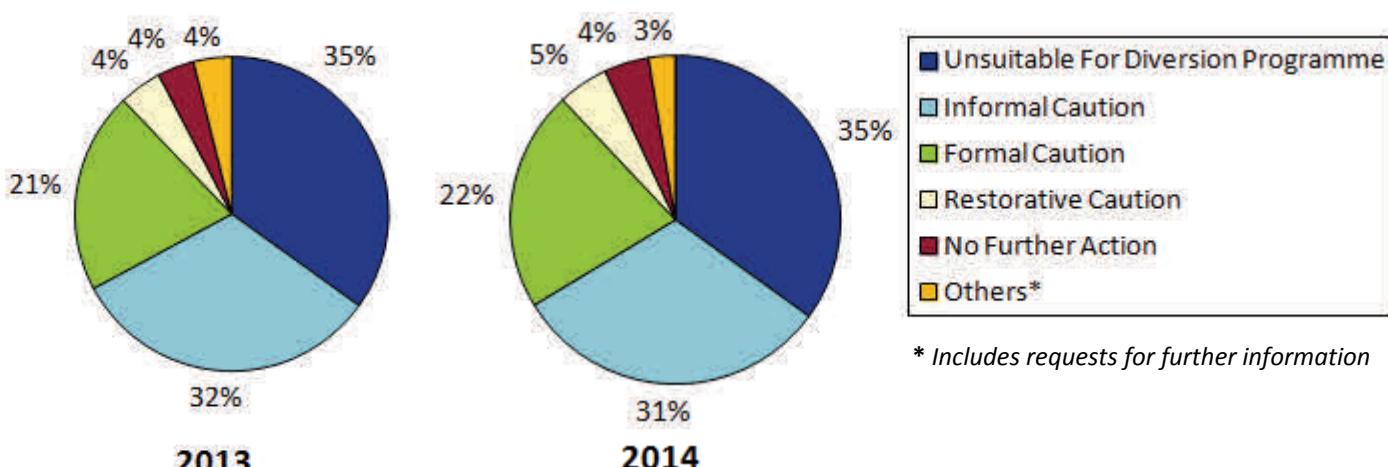
Figure 2 - Case Decisions as a percentage of total referrals (2014)

Recommendation	Total	%
Unsuitable For Diversion Programme	6,941	35%
Informal Caution	6,233	31%
Formal Caution	4,291	22%
Restorative Caution	993	5%
No Further Action	873	4%
*Others	523	3%
Grand Total	19,854	100%

**Includes requests for further information*

35% of referrals were deemed Unsuitable for Diversion Programme, 31% were dealt with by Informal Cautions and 22% dealt with by Formal Cautions.

Figure 3 - Case Decisions as a percentage of total referrals 2013-2014



REFERRALS TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Table 1 - Number of Referrals in 2014 by Region and Division

2014 Region / Division	Total	% Change 2014	Unsuitable	Informal Caution	Formal Caution	Restorative Caution	NFA	Others *
Dublin Region	6,838	-2%	2,820	1,763	1,417	278	340	220
D.M.R. Eastern	753	-1%	304	187	138	27	32	65
D.M.R. North Central	1,158	75%	410	445	165	17	81	40
D.M.R. Northern	1,244	-17%	520	254	277	136	30	27
D.M.R. South Central	963	99%	514	188	157	18	65	21
D.M.R. Southern	1,163	-31%	474	321	267	11	49	41
D.M.R. Western	1,557	-18%	598	368	413	69	83	26
Eastern Region	2,798	-1%	1,089	817	606	116	110	60
Kildare	551	-7%	132	204	142	19	39	15
Laois/Offaly	662	21%	298	181	115	21	23	24
Meath	590	-22%	285	131	113	41	14	6
Westmeath	391	-7%	175	94	83	27	7	5
Wicklow	604	17%	199	207	153	8	27	10
Northern Region	1,893	0%	433	706	487	162	52	53
Cavan/Monaghan	545	21%	122	204	170	32	10	7
Donegal	569	15%	88	211	156	69	9	36
Louth	489	-24%	126	185	99	53	21	5
Sligo/Leitrim	290	-6%	97	106	62	8	12	5
South Eastern Region	2,102	-11%	557	791	497	108	93	56
Kilkenny/Carlow	451	-21%	74	230	99	17	18	13
Tipperary	531	-13%	173	143	138	49	17	11
Waterford	646	-13%	214	225	116	26	45	20
Wexford	474	7%	96	193	144	16	13	12
Southern Region	4,025	-4%	1,587	1,180	738	272	169	79
Cork City	1,341	13%	669	358	169	51	56	38
Cork North	472	-20%	143	147	100	65	13	4
Cork West	395	-9%	99	157	92	20	23	4
Kerry	595	-4%	151	208	144	46	33	13
Limerick	1,222	-11%	525	310	233	90	44	20
Western Region	2,198	4%	455	976	546	57	109	55
Clare	659	3%	160	264	177	13	27	18
Galway	951	9%	185	423	236	35	51	21
Mayo	332	-7%	54	188	56	5	22	7
Roscommon/Longford	256	0%	56	101	77	4	9	9
National Total	19,854	-3%	6,941 (-3%)	6,233 (-6%)	4,291 (1%)	993 (9%)	873 (13%)	523 (-35%)

* Includes requests for further information

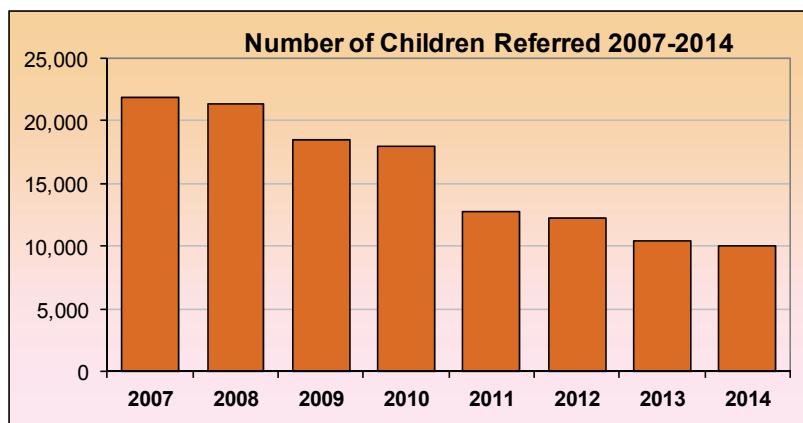
Some percentages do not sum to exactly 100 due to rounding

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CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

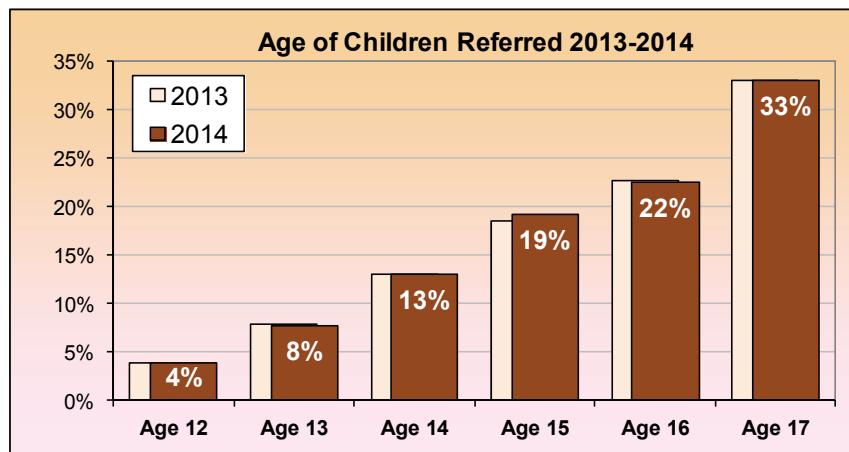
There were 9,991 children referred in 2014 which is 4% lower than the 10,420 children referred in 2013.

Figure 4 - Number of Children Referred 2007-2014



- 75% of children referred were male, 25% female.

Figure 5 - Age of Children Referred 2013-2014



- 25% of children were under 15 years of age and 33% were 17 years of age when cautioned in 2014.

Figure 6 - Number of Children Referred 2014

Children (most recent referral)	Total	% ⁺	Male	Female
Informal Caution	4,925	49%	66%	34%
Formal Caution	2,526	25%	84%	16%
Unsuitable For Diversion Programme	1,582	16%	88%	12%
No Further Action	648	6%	65%	35%
Others*	310	3%	84%	16%
Grand Total	9,991	100%	75%	25%

*Includes requests for further information

⁺Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding errors

- 49% of children referred had an Informal Caution as their most recent referral type. 66% of children who received an Informal Caution as their most recent caution were male while 88% deemed Unsuitable for the Diversion Programme as their most recent caution were also male.

CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Figure 7 - Number of Referrals per Child - 2014

Referrals in 2014	Total	%	Male	Female
1 only	7,020	70%	71%	29%
2-3 referrals	1,917	19%	82%	18%
4-5 referrals	481	5%	84%	16%
6 or more	573	6%	92%	8%

- 70% of children referred have just one referral while 6% have 6 or more referrals in 2014. Of those receiving 1 referral in 2014, 71% are male and 29% female. Children with 6 or more referrals were predominantly male with just 8% female.

Figure 8 - Age Profile by Number of Referrals

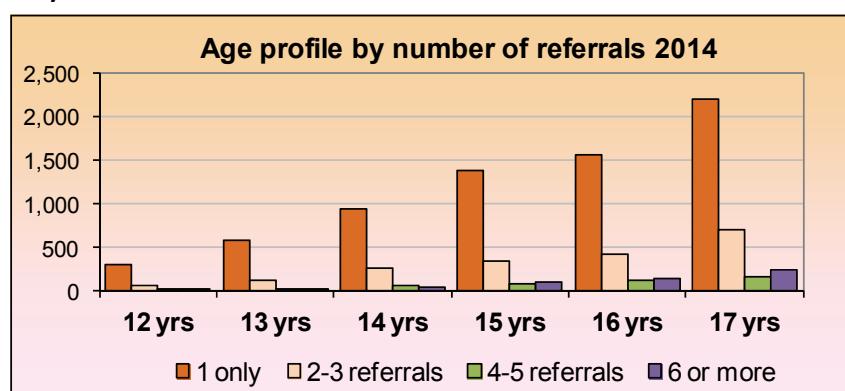


Figure 9 - Age Profile by Number of Referrals

	1 only	2-3 referrals	4-5 referrals	6 or more	% by Age
12 yrs	299	62	13	12	4%
13 yrs	585	128	26	27	8%
14 yrs	944	250	63	38	13%
15 yrs	1,383	338	89	98	19%
16 yrs	1,554	426	115	145	22%
17 yrs	2,187	697	168	242	33%
18 yrs	47	16	7	11	1%

* Table shows all individuals recorded as being between 12 and 18 years of age

- A greater proportion of referrals relate to older children with those aged 17 years of age or older making up 33% of those referred while 12 year olds account for just 4%.

Figure 10 - Referral Type by Number of Referrals 2014

Referral Type	Number of Referrals 2014		
	1 only	2-5 referrals	6 or more
Unsuitable For All Cases	8%	24%	68%
Informal Caution	70%	28%	2%
Formal Caution	23%	51%	25%
Restorative Caution	32%	44%	24%
No Further Action	62%	32%	7%
Others *	37%	42%	21%

* Includes requests for further information

- Most Informal Caution and No Further Action outcomes are linked to children with just 1 referral in 2014. 68% those deemed Unsuitable for inclusion in the Programme received 6 or more referrals in 2014.

CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Table 2 - Number of Children Referred in 2014 by Region and Division of residence

Region / Division	% Change		Informal	Formal	Unsuitable	NFA	Others *
	Total	2014	Caution	Caution			
Dublin Region	3,112	-4%	1,308	821	632	227	124
D.M.R. Eastern	302	-17%	131	58	52	23	38
D.M.R. North Central	240	-6%	88	46	69	21	16
D.M.R. Northern	715	-1%	259	258	140	39	19
D.M.R. South Central	216	10%	103	39	41	26	7
D.M.R. Southern	712	-5%	351	134	152	55	20
D.M.R. Western	927	-4%	376	286	178	63	24
Eastern Region	1,354	-5%	699	320	212	83	40
Kildare	333	-4%	184	68	43	25	13
Laois/Offaly	273	-5%	145	51	54	15	8
Meath	302	-5%	136	87	57	20	2
Westmeath	154	-23%	66	47	31	6	4
Wicklow	292	4%	168	67	27	17	13
Northern Region	1,004	-2%	521	288	124	39	32
Cavan/Monaghan	253	-7%	152	73	18	7	3
Donegal	327	-1%	144	123	33	6	21
Louth	265	12%	138	67	40	16	4
Sligo/Leitrim	159	-15%	87	25	33	10	4
South Eastern Region	1,191	-3%	655	277	154	68	37
Kilkenny/Carlow	281	-12%	163	66	29	11	12
Tipperary	303	2%	154	81	49	11	8
Waterford	356	2%	183	77	51	37	8
Wexford	251	-7%	155	53	25	9	9
Southern Region	1,958	-9%	967	523	321	111	36
Cork City	569	-4%	270	120	137	33	9
Cork North	270	-17%	129	94	32	11	4
Cork West	236	-7%	131	57	33	14	1
Kerry	293	-17%	159	84	25	18	7
Limerick	590	-4%	278	168	94	35	15
Western Region	1,269	3%	749	285	130	71	34
Clare	311	-3%	174	80	32	14	11
Galway	569	10%	331	128	65	33	12
Mayo	224	-6%	154	33	17	17	3
Roscommon/Longford	165	4%	90	44	16	7	8
Outside Jurisdiction	103	-5%	26	12	9	49	7
Grand Total	9,991	-4%	4,925	2,526	1,582	648	310

* Includes requests for further information

CRIME TYPE FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED

Table 3 - Crime type for which Children were referred 2014

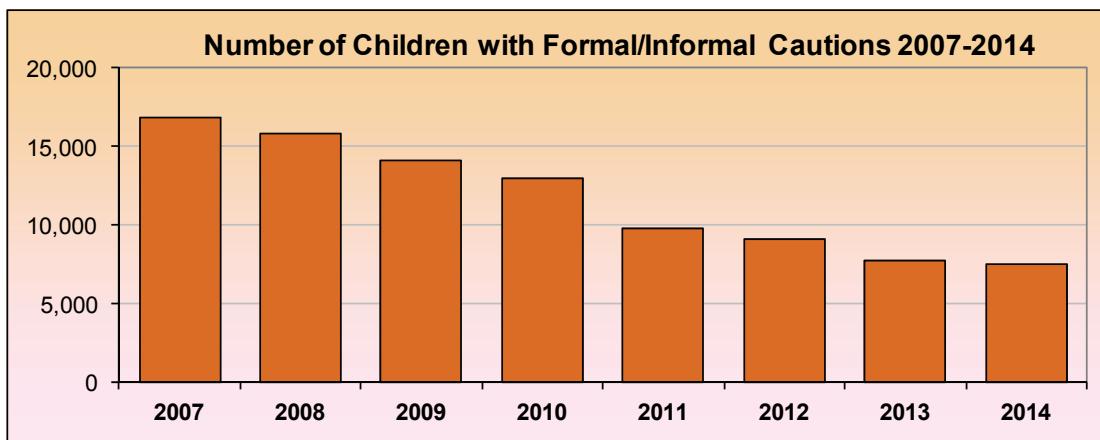
Offence Group / Offence Type	2014	% of Total	% Change	2013	Detected Offences in 2014*
Theft and Related Offences	5,654	28.5%	1%	5,611	22%
Theft from shop	3,474	17.5%	8%	3,228	22%
Theft Other	524	2.6%	-8%	572	13%
Theft/Unauthorised taking Vehicle	506	2.5%	29%	392	51%
Theft from vehicle	327	1.6%	-21%	415	25%
Theft/Unauthorised taking Pedal Cycle	270	1.4%	-30%	387	57%
Handling Stolen Property	308	1.6%	-6%	328	22%
Theft from person	131	0.7%	-31%	191	19%
Interfering with Mechanism of MPV	110	0.6%	15%	96	33%
Public Order and other Social Code Offences	4,669	23.5%	-14%	5,400	16%
Public order offences	2,509	12.6%	-17%	3,019	13%
Trespass Offences	1,011	5.1%	-1%	1,020	60%
Drunkenness offences	593	3.0%	-18%	725	9%
Purchase/Consume Alcohol U18	361	1.8%	-19%	445	---
Collect money no permit	62	0.3%	15%	54	64%
Affray/Riot/Violent Disorder	71	0.4%	51%	47	76%
Begging	28	0.1%	-22%	36	3%
Damage to Property and to the Environment	2,026	10.2%	-7%	2,188	34%
Criminal damage (not arson)	1,859	9.4%	-7%	2,004	33%
Arson	143	0.7%	-17%	173	53%
Litter offences	24	0.1%	118%	11	29%
Attempts/Threats to Murder, Assaults, Harrassments	1,572	7.9%	9%	1,442	19%
Minor assault	1,134	5.7%	13%	1,004	21%
Assaults causing harm	367	1.8%	9%	338	18%
Assault/Obstruct/Resist Arrest - Peace Officer	34	0.2%	-24%	45	13%
Threats to Kill/Cause Serious Harm	16	0.1%	33%	12	7%
Harassment	12	0.1%	-29%	17	5%
Burglary and Related Offences	1,409	7.1%	1%	1,401	30%
Burglary (not aggravated)	1,198	6.0%	-2%	1,218	30%
Possess article (burgle, steal, demand)	178	0.9%	5%	169	28%
Aggravated burglary	33	0.2%	136%	14	28%
Controlled Drug Offences	1,186	6.0%	-2%	1,212	8%
Possession of drugs for personal use	957	4.8%	-2%	978	9%
Possession of drugs for sale or supply	186	0.9%	-8%	203	5%
Obstruction under the Drugs Act	38	0.2%	46%	26	7%
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	4	0.0%	-20%	5	1%
Road and Traffic Offences (NEC)	1,181	5.9%	2%	1,155	1%
General Road offences	695	3.5%	-6%	738	1%
License/Insurance/Tax	308	1.6%	-16%	366	1%
Dangerous or Negligent Acts	554	2.8%	18%	469	1%
Dangerous/Careless driving	308	1.6%	23%	250	8%
Speeding	124	0.6%	14%	109	0%
Endangering traffic offences	61	0.3%	42%	43	2%
Driving/In charge over legal alcohol limit	49	0.2%	-4%	51	1%
Driving/In charge under influence of drugs	2	0.0%	-78%	9	1%
Weapons and Explosives Offences	432	2.2%	-11%	486	19%
Possess offensive weapons (not firearms)	365	1.8%	-6%	390	19%
Fireworks offences (for sale, igniting etc.)	44	0.2%	-40%	73	64%
Possession of Firearms	18	0.1%	20%	15	11%
Robbery, Extortion and Hijacking Offences	412	2.1%	22%	339	40%
Robbery from the person	353	1.8%	21%	292	60%
Robbery of an establishment or institution	50	0.3%	22%	41	13%
Hijacking Unlawful Seizure of vehicle	9	0.0%	50%	6	17%
Off. against Government, Justice Procedures, Organised	326	1.6%	-3%	337	4%
Breach of bail	275	1.4%	-1%	279	4%
Sexual Offences	247	1.2%	-2%	253	28%
Sexual assault (not aggravated)	127	0.6%	-27%	175	26%
Rape of a male or female	73	0.4%	70%	43	34%
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2006	30	0.2%	43%	21	39%
Child Pornography	13	0.1%	117%	6	15%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	108	0.5%	-31%	157	6%
Offences Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)	76	0.4%	-4%	79	7%
Kidnapping and Related Offences	1	0.0%	-80%	5	2%
Homicide Offences	1	0.0%	-50%	2	2%
Murder	1	0.0%	0%	1	3%
All Offences	19,854	100.0%	-3%	20,536	9%

*Proportion of Youth Offences to overall offences in 2014

* Total percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding errors

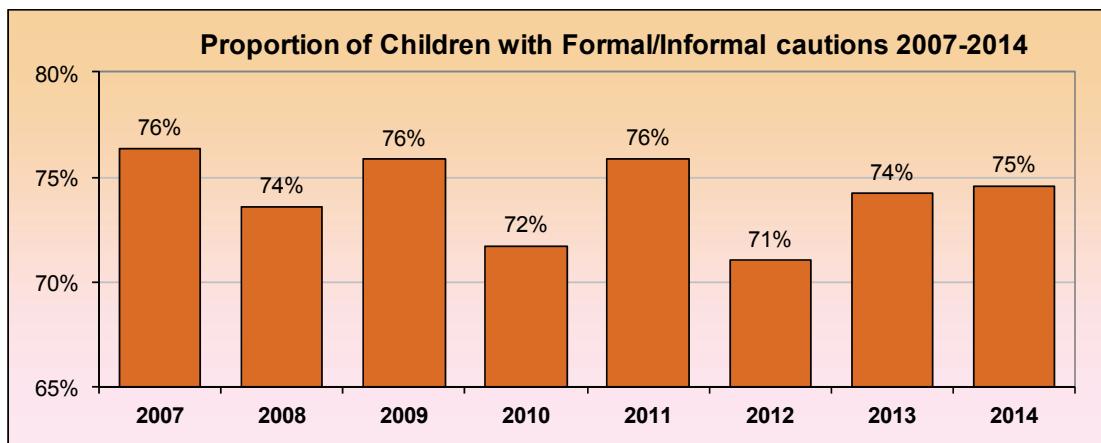
CAUTIONS—FORMAL & INFORMAL

Figure 11 - Number of Children with Formal / Informal Caution 2007-2014



- There were 7,451 children who received Formal or Informal cautions in 2014 which is 4% fewer than in 2013 - based on most recent referral received. This is in line with the overall decrease in the numbers of children referred in 2014 as compared with 2013 which is down 3%.
- 72% are male and 28% female.

Figure 12- Percentage of Children with Formal / Informal Caution 2007-2014



- 74% of children who received a caution were deemed suitable for inclusion on the Programme with 49% receiving an Informal Caution and 25% a Formal Caution - based on most recent referral received.

8

CHILDREN CONSIDERED UNSUITABLE FOR INCLUSION

There was a total of 1,582 children deemed Unsuitable for Caution in 2014 down 4% on the 2013 total of 1,652 - based on most recent number of referrals received. 88% are male and 12% are female.

- A case may be recorded as unsuitable if any of the following are present:
- The child does not accept responsibility for their behaviour.
- The child does not consent to be cautioned and, where appropriate, to being supervised by a Juvenile Liaison Officer.
- It would not be in the interests of society to caution the child.
- The child is offending persistently.

The Director shall be satisfied that the admission of the child to the Programme is appropriate, in the best interest of the child and consistent with the interests of society and any victim(s).

When the admission of a child to the Programme is being considered, any views expressed by any victim in relation to the child's criminal or anti-social behaviour shall be given due consideration, but the consent of the victim shall not be obligatory for admission.

Cases deemed unsuitable are then returned to local Garda management certifying that the child is unsuitable for Inclusion in the Diversion Programme. This is with a view to initiating a prosecution before the Courts.

Figure 14 - Number of Children Considered Unsuitable for Inclusion 2007-2014

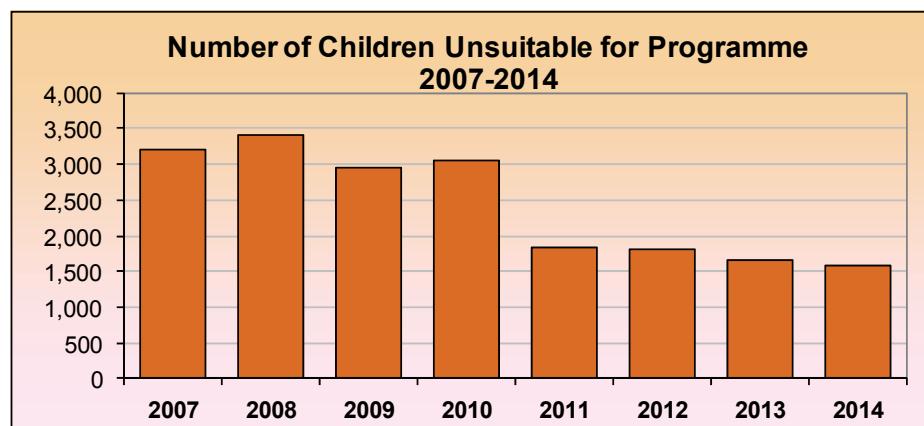
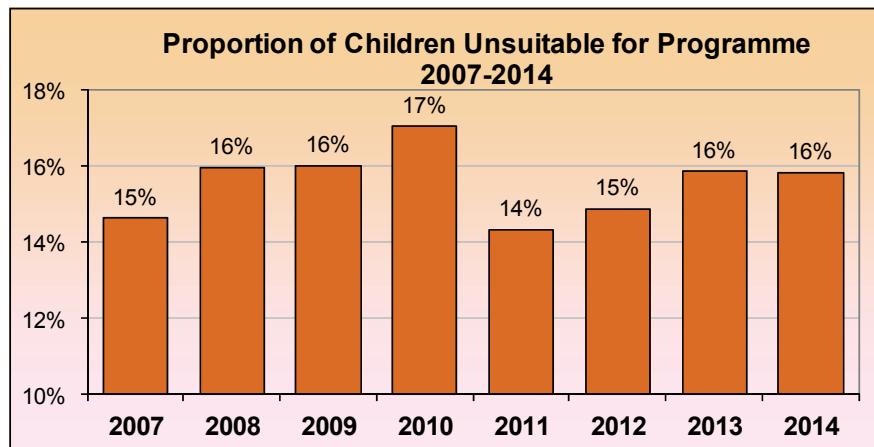


Figure 15 - Percentage of Children Considered Unsuitable for Inclusion 2007-2014



- Proportion of children deemed unsuitable for the Programme was 16% in 2014, the same proportion as in 2013.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

Restorative Justice is a voluntary process where the young person accepts responsibility for his/her offending behaviour and becomes accountable to those he or she has harmed. The victim is given the opportunity to have their views represented either by meeting the young person face to face or having their views represented by someone else. This meeting is set up and run by a Juvenile Liaison Officer (JLO).

WHAT DOES RESTORATIVE JUSTICE SEEK TO ACHIEVE?

When an offence or crime is committed there is harm done to a person or a community. In some way that person or community is affected by the harm. Restorative Justice attempts to deal with the harm through a discussion and attempts to bring that harm to the centre of the discussion. It does this by giving a voice to the person who has been affected by the crime. It then creates an opportunity for the offender to repair the harm caused by the offence and work towards the prevention of re-offending. The Restorative Justice process does not concern itself with judging or blaming.

WHO CAN BE INVOLVED?

All those taking part in a Restorative Justice meeting do so voluntarily. Participants should include the young person who has offended, his/her family and the victim, who may also bring along someone to support them. Any person who can positively contribute to the process, may be invited by either the victim or the young person. The process is organised by a JLO and is usually chaired by another JLO who is specially trained. Examples of people invited to attend include: persons to support the victim, teachers, social workers, sports trainers and youth or project workers.

WHAT HAPPENS AT A RESTORATIVE EVENT?

The chairperson, who is a JLO, introduces everyone and outlines how the meeting will run. The young person accounts for his/her behaviour. Each participant then has the opportunity to tell his/her story without interruption and outlining how the offending behaviour impacted upon them. When everyone who wishes to speak has concluded, there will be an opportunity to respond and ask questions. The offender will be given an opportunity to apologise and the victim will be invited to say what they would like from the meeting. A discussion then takes place on how best to meet the needs of the victim and to address the harm. The future behaviour of the young person is then discussed. Where possible, the meeting will identify supports to be put in place which will help the young person to prevent him/her re-offending.

WHERE WILL THE MEETING BE HELD?

The Restorative Justice meeting can be held in any location agreeable to the parties directly involved. A requirement for favourable outcomes is that the parties invited feel safe and comfortable. Examples of such venues include community centres, sports centres, parish centres, hotels and Garda stations.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS FOR THE VICTIM?

Importantly, victims get a chance to be heard, to give their side of the story and to explain the full impact of the offence on them. They also get a chance to meet the offenders and to challenge their behaviour. Feedback from victims suggest this process is helpful in moving on from the offence. The meeting may also help them to overcome worries about possible future victimisation or to obtain answers to questions that are troubling them. While there are no guarantees as to the final outcome, victims may also benefit from financial compensation or other forms of restitution. Recent research indicated that over 90% of victims were satisfied with the manner in which the case was dealt with by using this process.

WILL PRIVACY BE RESPECTED?

By law, issues that are disclosed at the meeting and the content of any agreement reached are confidential and will not be disclosed to any person without the prior permission of those directly involved.

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS FOR THE YOUNG PERSON?

The restorative caution and conference provide an opportunity for the young person to accept responsibility for his/her actions and to account for their behaviour. They have a chance to apologise directly to the victim and, where appropriate, to do something positive to repair the harm caused. The meeting will endeavour to assist the young person to avoid re-offending through acceptance and reintegration.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE 2014 PER REGION AND DIVISION

There were 993 Restorative Cautions in 2014 up from 911 Restorative Cautions in 2013.

Figure 13 - Number of Restorative Cautions 2007 - 2014

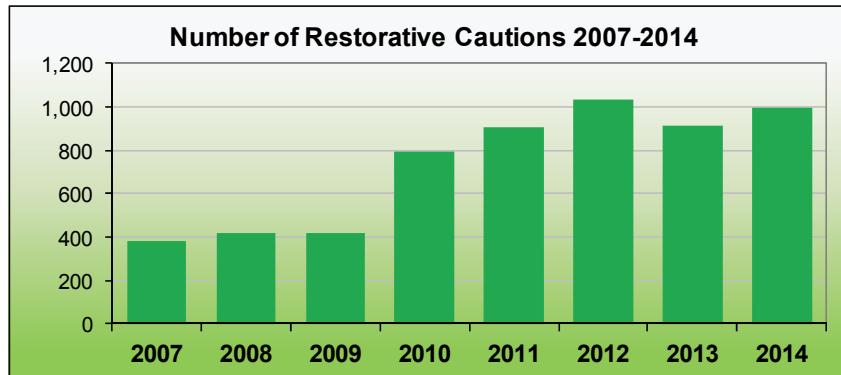


Table 4 - Number of Restorative Cautions 2011 -2014

Division	2014	% Change	2013	2012	2011
Dublin Region	278	9%	254	213	212
D.M.R. Eastern	27	145%	11	18	18
D.M.R. North Central	17	-39%	28	24	21
D.M.R. Northern	136	0%	136	73	82
D.M.R. South Central	18	50%	12	10	21
D.M.R. Southern	11	83%	6	7	14
D.M.R. Western	69	13%	61	81	56
Eastern Region	116	13%	103	96	87
Kildare	19	280%	5	27	26
Laois/Offaly	21	-25%	28	9	19
Meath	41	41%	29	17	23
Westmeath	27	8%	25	29	15
Wicklow	8	-50%	16	14	4
Northern Region	162	100%	81	96	77
Cavan/Monaghan	32	78%	18	10	10
Donegal	69	92%	36	60	31
Louth	53	194%	18	18	26
Sligo/Leitrim	8	-11%	9	8	10
South Eastern Region	108	-25%	144	149	88
Kilkenny/Carlow	17	0%	17	50	16
Tipperary	49	14%	43	53	40
Waterford	26	-28%	36	16	21
Wexford	16	-67%	48	30	11
Southern Region	272	3%	265	405	357
Cork City	51	-18%	62	58	102
Cork North	65	-11%	73	78	115
Cork West	20	-20%	25	38	44
Kerry	46	-4%	48	134	47
Limerick	90	58%	57	97	49
Western Region	57	-5%	60	76	82
Clare	13	-61%	33	18	4
Galway	35	169%	13	44	26
Mayo	5	-62%	13	8	6
Roscommon/Longford	4	300%	1	6	46
Others	0	-100%	2	1	0
Grand Total	993	9%	909	1,036	903

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE STORIES

Burglary at a Family Home

In this case a home was burgled whilst the occupants were away. They returned to find that a large sum of money, jewellery and other personal items had been taken from their house.

The impact of the burglary was compounded, as a planned holiday for the following week was in jeopardy because their passports and money had been taken and they were seriously inconvenienced in their attempt to continue with the holiday.

Five youths were subsequently arrested for the offence and referred to the Diversion Programme. The case was considered suitable to be dealt with by restorative justice and the Juvenile Liaison Officer spent significant time working with the victims and young offenders case to assist in their preparation and attendance at the restorative caution.

Everybody participated in a respectful manner and there was acknowledgment by all that the crime was totally unacceptable. When the victims gave their account of the effect the crime had on their lives the atmosphere in the room became very emotive. They described what it was like to walk into their own home and find it ransacked and the worst thing was the fact that their planned holiday, which was to take place only days later, was in doubt because of the theft of passports and money and thus a happy family event was overshadowed by this crime.

The victims were able to describe what it was like to have to arrange new passports which resulted in them having to delay their flight and arrange to fly from a different airport.

Significantly of course, was an opportunity by the victims, to tell the youths how they were affected by the theft of close personal items and the fact that these were never recovered and could never be replaced. They were able to explain how their daily lives were changed as a result of the crime.

The youths were very remorseful and understood the enormity of their actions on the victims and on their own parents, who were present for the meeting also. They collectively paid back money to the victims and made undertakings to the JLO about their future behaviour.

One of the victims later described how, after the restorative meeting, it was the first time she had slept undisturbed since the burglary.

Assault at a Charity Event

In 2013, a 'Relay for Life' event for Cancer funding was being run in a large park in a large country town. The Relay for Life brings together teams of friends, neighbours and families who come together in groups and commit to keeping participants walking around a track or path for 24 hours. The event starts with a cancer survivors' lap of honour. Understandably all participants find this a very emotive event which is embraced in such a way to make it a special event for all participants.

On the night of the event a drunken youth assaulted another youth at the event and it had a serious effect on the event participants who were very upset by such actions at an event like this. A responsibility fell upon the event organisers to report the matter to Gardai and the situation, at the time, was very tense and difficult for all concerned.

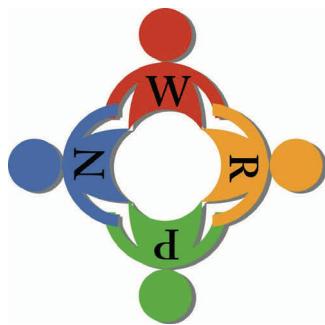
When the JLO met with the young offender she found a boy who had a realisation of what he did and was aware of the effect on the other boy and all those who were at the relay for life on that evening.

Daniel (not his real name) undertook to write a letter to the boy whom he had assaulted and the JLO then convened a meeting between all those affected by Daniel's actions.

It was evident that Daniel did not fully understand the impact of his actions on the night and the meeting allowed for others to tell Daniel about the event and the effect it had, not only on the victim, but on others who were present on the night.

After this meeting Daniel, of his own accord, undertook fundraising for cancer and donated monies raised to the event organisers and apologised to them for his actions.

In 2014, Daniel participated in the event himself; a selfless reparation process, the result of engagement in the restorative caution.



WATERFORD RESTORATIVE PRACTICES NETWORK

Background

The Waterford City and County Restorative Justice Initiative was commenced by An Garda Síochána in 2010. The initiative was approved and championed by the then Assistant Commissioner Strategy and Services. It was led locally by An Garda Síochána Waterford with the Garda Community Relations Bureau having a governance and oversight role.

The purpose of the initiative was to establish Waterford City as the first Restorative City in Ireland. It was set up to act as a pilot to establish Restorative Practices as the mechanism to be used when dealing with children and young people who have committed not only an offence or anti-social behaviour contrary to law but also a breach of rules of schools and clubs. It was anticipated that the long term benefits would include a reduction in truancy, the building of respectful relationships within schools and clubs and a permeation effect into the community leading to a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviours.

Members of An Garda Síochána who were qualified trainers accredited by International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP), facilitated and delivered interagency training at local level. The training consisted of 1 day restorative practices familiarisation courses, 3 day courses which would enable participants to facilitate a restorative event and ‘train the trainer’ courses. The participants ranged from local Gardaí, staff from local Garda Youth Diversion Projects, workers from local youth clubs, teachers from local schools, members from local sports clubs, members from the HSE and the general community. The training was primarily funded by Waterford City Council.

Current Status

The initiative has evolved over the past 4 years and formally developed into the ‘**Waterford Restorative Practices Network (WRPN)**’ in 2014.

It is delivered in a collaborative fashion with the HSE, Local Authority, Schools, youth service providers and the community. Partner agencies involved include The Probation Service, Waterford Council, School Completion, Waterford and South Tipperary Youth Services, Barnardos, Waterford Institute of Technology, Treo Project Portlairge, and “Le Cheile” mentoring service. The initiative is progressing well, positively impacting people across various Educational, Organisational, Justice, Health & Community settings.

WRPN’s mission is that the necessary skills, support and training will be provided to ensure that all forms of Restorative Practices (RP) are embedded within the fabric of Waterford society.

WRPN objectives include:

1. Awareness-Raising of RP in Waterford City & County.
2. Identify & Collaborate with Strategic Partners.
3. Development of RP Training.
4. Supporting the use of RP Practices in the Community and developing and Strengthening links with RP partners.
5. Ensuring work is financially sustainable
6. Evaluation of impacts of RP training & usage to ensure Best Practice

The people comprising WRPN and the organisations they represent believe that the broader use of RP in Waterford will benefit the people, the community and the quality of life for people living and working in Waterford.

The training of Restorative Practices (RP) practitioners continues through subsidised training programmes accredited through the International Institute for Restorative Practices EU (IIRP EU). The official launch of the Waterford Practices Network is planned for 2015 in addition to an evaluation of the initiative by Waterford Institute of Technology.

10 GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS

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

GYDPs work with young people primarily aged between 12 and 18 years who have come in conflict or are at risk of coming into conflict with the law. Up to 5,000 young people each year are referred for diversion programmes and of those, 55% are referred following a JLO caution, however a child can also be referred by another Garda, another agency, by a community worker or a family member.

The project works with the child and sets an individual plan of intervention for him/her which seeks to assist the child in examining their decision making process focusing on the decisions that led them to offend and on the need for change. Motivational interviewing techniques are used by project staff to facilitate this change and pro-social modelling is used to challenge individual participant's attitudes and behaviours.

Assistance and support is also provided to the participant's family, recognising that any changed attitudes and behaviours in the participant must be positively re-enforced at home, in school, within peer groups and in the community.

Throughout 2014, the Garda Youth Diversion Office has worked closely with the Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS) to improve interventions provided by projects. In particular the work has focussed on realigning the project outcomes with local crime trends. This involved local Garda management identifying the key issues relating to youth offending in their Districts and working with the project to design and implement appropriate interventions within key areas to challenge the identified offending behaviour.

Dormant Accounts Disbursement Scheme

In December 2014, Frances Fitzgerald T.D., Minister for Justice and Equality, announced funding under the Dormant Accounts Disbursement Scheme to the Irish Youth Justice Service Community Programmes managed by her Department.

The new funding will enhance the range of social inclusion measures available to support young people, particularly in areas of economic and social disadvantage.

Minister Fitzgerald said: "**I am delighted that the Youth Justice area will be able to provide additional supports to young people in marginalised communities to support efforts by my Department and An Garda Síochána to reduce crime."**

There will be €2.8 million available to the Irish Youth Justice Service Community Programmes to support a number of proposals, including the establishment of new Garda Youth Diversion Projects at additional locations around the country.

The locations for new projects will be selected on the basis of various factors including increases in the youth population and/or levels of youth crime. The Minister will make further announcements on the new projects in the new year.

The funding will also support the employment of additional youth justice workers in existing Garda Youth Diversion Projects requiring resources, and the development of enhanced interventions to support young people coming to the attention of An Garda Síochána.

LOCATION OF GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS NATIONWIDE

Region:	Division:	Local Station:	GYDP
Northern	Cavan / Monaghan	Cavan	Cavan 365
		Monaghan	MNYP
	Sligo / Leitrim	Sligo	Youth Action Project Sligo
		Drogheda (x 2)	Boyne, CABLE
	Louth	Dundalk (x 2)	TEAM, High Voltage
		Letterkenny	Falcarragh GYDP
	Donegal	Milford	LEAF
Western	Clare	Ennis	Ennis Youth
		Kilrush	Kilrush GYDP
	Galway	Mill Street, Galway (x 2)	BÁN, MEAS
		Tuam	Treo Nua
	Roscommon / Longford	Ballinasloe	Junction
		Roscommon	RAD
	Longford	Longford	LEAP
	Mayo	Ballina	Youth Action Ballina
		Castlebar	Castlebar Youth Action Project
Southern	Cork City	Gurranabraher (x 2)	Ballingcollig Action Project, Knocknaheeny Holyhill
		Mayfield (x 2)	FAYRE, GAP
		Angelsea Street	MAY
		Togher (x 2)	TACT, Douglas West
	Cork North	Cobh	Feabhas
		Mallow	Mallow GYDP
		Youghal	Youghal GYDP
	Cork West	Bandon	Bandon Youth
	Kerry	Tralee (x 3)	MY, JUST US, Connect 7
		Listowel	NK10
		Killarney	BAPADE
		Castleisland	An T-Oiléain
	Limerick	Limerick (x 5)	Ballynancy Youth, CCYDG, Irishtown Youth, Kings Island, Southside Youth Initiative
		Newcastlewest	West Limerick
South Eastern	Tipperary	Clonmel (x2)	CYD, EDGE
		Tipperary Town	TAR
		Roscrea	RAY
	Waterford	Waterford (x 3)	BALL, SWAY, PACT
		Tramore	TYRE
	Wexford	Dungarvan	DAY
		Wexford	SAFE
		Enniscorthy	Slaney
	Kilkenny / Carlow	New Ross	Tréoin
		Kilkenny	COMPASS
		Carlow	HUB
Eastern	Kildare	Newbridge	Curragh Newbridge
		Leixlip	Bridge Youth
	Laois / Offaly	Portlaoise (x2)	BLOCK, PORT
		Tullamore (x2)	Fusion, ACORN
	Meath	Birr	SUB
		Navan	NYPD
	Westmeath	Trim	SMART
		Athlone	ALF
	Wicklow	Mullingar	EYE
		Bray	New Directions
		Wicklow	WAY
Dublin Metropolitan Region	East	Dun Laoghaire (x2)	LAB, Castle
		Shankill	SAY
	North Central	Fitzgibbons Street (x3)	DIME, HAY, MICKOL
		Bridewell	MOST
	North	Store Street	SWAN
		Coolock (x 2)	Woodale, Kilmore West Youth
	South Central	Ballymun	Ballymun
		Swords	JETS
	South	Kevin Street (x 2)	DÁN, Liberties Club
		Tallaght (x 5)	APT, Boost, JAY, KEY, YEW
	West	Crumlin (x 2)	Brú GYDP / CLAY
		Clondalkin (x 3)	GRAFT, SWIFT, Valley
		Blanchardstown (x 3)	WEB 1 / WEB 2 / ORB
		Ballyfermot (x2)	CODY, ABLE
		Cabra	Cabra Step Up
		Finglas (x 2)	EFFORT, FAN

11

OBSERVATIONS

The Committee noted a number of developments during 2014 which will significantly enhance the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme and help provide a better service for youth offenders, victims of crime, Garda members, and for the criminal justice system in Ireland going forward.

- **Review of the Diversion Programme by the Garda Professional Standards Unit (GPSU).**

In April 2014, Chief Superintendent, Garda Community Relations Bureau sought a review of current practices and procedures in place at the Garda Youth Diversion Office by the Garda Professional Standards Unit (GPSU). A number of meetings were held and following an onsite visit certain areas were identified which would benefit from examination;

- PULSE
- File management and monitoring,
- Office procedures at the Garda Youth Diversion Office,
- Staff training
- and responsibility of persons under the Youth Diversion Referral process and subsequent investigations.

Upon further review of the scope of the examination, it was agreed to examine the process from referral to final outcome, whether this was inclusion in the Diversion Programme or prosecution, and whether or not the prosecution was progressed. GPSU will conclude their review in 2015.

- **Publication of Garda Inspectorate Report on Crime Investigation**

In November 2014, the Garda Inspectorate Report on Crime Investigation was published which was the result of a detailed two-year examination by the Inspectorate of crime investigation in the Garda Síochána. The Inspectorate examined the policies, practices and procedures used in the prevention and investigation of crime including the Diversion Programme.

Amongst the key findings of the report, the following points are noted by the Committee:

- In cases unsuitable for cautions, some youths are not prosecuted;
- Referrals for some cases are delayed;
- GYDO has no performance targets and does not record statistics on outcomes in connection with re-offending rates;
- JLOs would prefer a procedure where a caution is given with or without a supervision order rather than the current formal and informal caution system;
- JLOs do not consider themselves qualified to deal with young people with severe emotional and behavioural difficulties;
- Young people are sent for treatment without mandatory attendance, particularly sex offender treatment;
- One in twenty cases dealt with by JLOs use restorative justice processes;
- Opportunity to create a co-located multi-agency youth offender service;
- In 2015, the Irish Youth Justice Service will roll out the full version of an assessment tool to all diversion programmes which can be used to develop an intervention plan for the children referred;
- In relation to young offenders there was a practice of prematurely detecting a crime before a young offender was deemed suitable for the diversion programme;
- A significant number of JLO cases recorded as detected, even though the person was marked on PULSE as unsuitable for the scheme;
- Progressing cases deemed unsuitable for a Garda Youth Diversion Office (GYDO) caution varied across the divisions visited.

OBSERVATIONS

- **Publication of Garda Inspectorate Report on Crime Investigation (continued)**

The Inspectorate made 2 recommendations regarding the Diversion programme; recommending that the Department of Justice and Equality convene a cross-departmental and multi-agency working group to progress the development of a co-located and fully integrated youth offender service. (Long term). To achieve the above recommendation, it is recommended that the following key actions be taken:

- Examine the role of the Garda Youth Diversion Office (GYDO), in pre-charge decision-making processes involving juvenile offenders suspected of serious crimes such as murder and rape
- Consider the application of a suitable engagement or diversionary scheme for those aged under twelve who come to the notice of the Garda Síochána
- Promote the use of restorative processes in accordance with the Children Act, 2001
- Introduce an information sharing protocol between Juvenile Liaison Officers and diversion programmes to assist in the identification and treatment of behavioural issues
- Reassess the process of formal and informal cautions
- Produce evidence-based performance measures to assist in the planning of diversionary activity
- Engage with a research partner to develop best practice in regards to the Garda Youth Diversion Office process and the Garda School Programme to ensure efficiency and effectiveness
- Review the participation requirements for treatment programmes for young offenders and particularly those who have committed sexual offences

The Inspectorate recommended that the Garda Síochána improves the current operation of the Garda Youth Diversion Programme (Short term). To achieve the above recommendation, the Inspectorate recommended that the following key actions be taken:

- Ensure that all eligible cases are referred to GYDO for decisions
- Ensure that the processing of young offenders is completed in a timely manner
- Ensure that cases deemed as unsuitable for JLO cautions are progressed towards prosecution
- Evaluate and clarify Garda policy in the application of multiple cautions

- **Publication of Tackling Youth Crime – Youth Justice Action Plan, 2014-2018**

In February 2014, the above action plan, developed by the Irish Youth Justice Service was published. The focus for the Action Plan is to continue the downward trends in high volume crime and detention; become more adept in understanding and intervening in more serious crime offending patterns; and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of these interventions in addressing the behaviour and needs of these young people. Data will increasingly determine how resources are prioritised, including the means to maximise the coverage of Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) nationwide. An Garda Síochána through the Diversion Programme is a key shareholder in this plan.

- **Development of a Strategy for the Implementation of Restorative Justice and Restorative Practices**

The Committee welcomes the development of this strategy and acknowledges the ongoing efforts to promote Restorative Justice and Restorative Practices.

12

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that:

- *A toolkit be prepared for the whole Garda organisation incorporating a range of guidance documents for Superintendents, Gardai and JLOs with the aim of increasing awareness about the processing of youth offenders and ensuring compliance with Garda Policy and Procedure relating to the Diversion Programme. This should ensure that the short term recommendations of the Garda Inspectorate are addressed.*
- *The Garda Youth Diversion Office considers implementation of The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™ (YLS/CMI™) to inform Suitability Reports of youth offender and their inclusion in the Diversion Programme. YLS, risk/needs assessment would provide a scientific based scoring for suitability thus standardising decision making and removing subjectivity.*
- *The location of GYDP's proposed to be established with funding under the Dormant Accounts Disbursement Scheme, be selected on the basis of the findings of the research 'Analysis of Youth Crime'.*
- *The Garda Youth Diversion Office continues to utilise the expertise of the Garda Síochána Analysis Service in order to target more effective and efficient responses and interventions for young people.*
- *The Garda Youth Diversion Office continues to promote the use of Restorative Justices and Practices within An Garda Síochána.*

Tuarascáil Bhliantúil an Choiste arna cheapadh chun Faireachán a dhéanamh ar Éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha

2014

Tá cóip den tuarascáil seo ar fáil ar láithreán gréasáin an Gharda www.garda.ie agus ar
láithreán gréasán Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig www.iyjs.ie

Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige An Gharda
Síochána,
An Garda Síochána,
Cearnóg Fhearchair,
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2014

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL

AN CHOISTE ARNA CHEAPADH CHUN
FAIREACHÁN A DHÉANAMH ÉIFEACHTAHT AN
CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA

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TEACHTAIREACHT Ó CHATHAOIRLEACH AN CHOISTE



A Choimisinéara, a chara,

Is cúis áthais dom mar chathaoirleach an Choiste Monatóireachta a ceapadh faoi alt 44(1) d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 chun Tuarascáil Bhliantúil na bliana 2014 a chur in do láthair.

Léirítear sa tuarascáil gníomhaíochtaí an Choiste Monatóireachta agus an Chláir Athstiúrtha i rith na bliana 2014, agus is inti a leagtar amach na gníomhartha molta don bhliain 2015.

B'ionann líon na n-atreoruite don Chláir Athstiúrtha i rith na bliana 2014 agus 19,854, agus b'ionann líon na leanaí aonair a atreoraíodh agus 9,991. Glacadh le 7,451 (74%) díobh siúd a atreoraíodh isteach sa Chláir.

Rinne an Clár 993 rabhadh a riadaradh i rith na bliana 2014 trí mheán an Cheartais Aisiríoch. Coinneoidimid orainn sa bhliain 2015 ag cur úsáid an Cheartais Aisiríoch ar aghaidh mar chuid den Chláir Athstiúrtha i dteannta le cur chun cinn na gcleachtas aisiríoch mar bhealach oibre ag gach gairmí a bhíonn freagrach as leas leanaí agus daoine óga.

Ba í an bhliain 2014 an bhliain dheireanach den Dara Straitéis do Leanaí agus don Óige ag an nGarda, arna forbairt do na blianta idir 2012 – 2014.

Ba mhaith liom mo bhúiochas ó chroí a ghabháil le Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha, an Ceannfort Colette Quinn agus lena foireann ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus leis na hOifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige ar fud na tíre as ucht a ndíograise, a dtiomantais agus a saothair den scoth i rith na bliana 2014.

Ba mhaith liom buiochas a ghabháil freisin le mo chomhbhaill ar Choiste Monatóireachta Alt 44 - An tArd-Ceannfort Anne Marie McMahon, An tUas. Eddie D'Arcy, An tUas. John Cheatle, Abhcóide; agus an Garda Monica Reilly, Rúnaí don Choiste as ucht a gcuid iarrachtaí agus a ndúthrachta i gcaitheamh na bliana.

An Leas-Choimisinéir

A.J. Nolan

FORBHREATHNÚ AR AN gCOISTE

Foráiltear le hAlt 44 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 go gceaptar Coiste chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Baineann téarmaí tagartha an Choiste le:

monatóireacht ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha.

- athbhreithniú ar gach gné dá oibriú.
- monatóireacht ar gach éileamh oiliúna leanúnach de chuid na n-áisitheoirí.
- cur tuarascála bliantúla faoi bhráid Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána i leith a ghníomhaíochtaí i rith na bliana.

Is iad tascanna an Choiste ná chun:

- scrúdú a dhéanamh ar bhainistiú agus seachadadh éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha.
- dea-chleachtais a aithint i riadaradh an Chláir.
- measúnú a dhéanamh ar na dea-chleachtais d'oiliúint áisitheoirí agus chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar sheachadadh oiliúna.
- modheolaíochtaí a chur i dtoll a chéile do bhreithmheas agus tomhas éifeachtacht an Chláir.

Is iad seo a leanas baill reatha an Choiste:



Bíonn **An Leas-Choimisinéir Jack Nolan PhD**, freagrach as oifig Forbartha Eagrúcháin agus Pleanála Straitéisí, Ceanncheathrú an Gharda, i dteannta le Réigiún Oirdheiscirt an Gharda. Bhí poist aige roimhe seo mar Choimisinéir Réigiúnach do Réigiún an Iarthair, Stiúrthóir Oiliúna & Forbartha ag Coláiste an Gharda agus Ceannaire na Rannóige um Bainistiú Athrú i gCeanncheathrú an Gharda.



Bíonn **An tArd-Cheannfort Anne Marie McMahon** freagrach as Biúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Phobail i gCearnóg Fhearchair, lena n-áirítear Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána, agus is í an Stiúrthóir Oiliúna reatha anuas air sin í i gColáiste an Gharda, An Teampall Mór. Bhí sí ina Ceannfort roimhe seo ag Stáisiún an Gharda i mBaile an Róistigh, Cathair Luimnigh.



Cuireadh oideachas ar **an Uas. John Cheatle**, Abhcóide, sa Choláiste Ollscoile, Baile Átha Cliath agus in Óstaí an Rí. Glaodh chun an Bharra é thiar sa bliain 1994, agus cleachtaíonn sé i limistéir an tearmainn, an athbhreithnithe bhreithiúnaigh, agus díobhálacha tráchtala agus pearsanta. Cuireadh oiliúint air mar eadránaí creidiúnaithe ón Lárionad do Réiteach Éifeachtach Díospoidí, agus tá spéis faoi leith aige sa cheartas aisiríoch agus san eadrán idir cointóirí agus íospartaigh. Is ball é d'Údarás Réitigh Dhíospoidí an CLG agus ba bhall comhairle é de Chumann Idirghabhála Tráchtala na hÉireann.



Is oibrí óige gairmiúil é **Eddie D'Arcy** le níos mó ná taithí 35 bliain aige, lena n-áirítear 15 bliain mar bhainisteoir i Seirbhís Óige Bhaile Uí Rónáin agus 6 bliana mar Cheann Seirbhísí Oibre Óige le Cúram don Óige Chaitliceach. Ba eisean a d'fhorbair an chéad Tionscadal Athstiúrthach Óige den Gharda (GRAFT). Tá sé ina léachtóir faoi láthair leis an gCeartas Óige in Ollscoil na hÉireann, Má Nuad; agus tá sé ag obair mar shaorachomhairleach san obair óige.

3

ACHOIMRE FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

- Tharla laghdú 3% sa bhliain 2014 i lón na n-atreoruithe chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha Ógánach.
- Ba é 19,854 líon iomlán na dteagmhas a atreoraíodh chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha i rith na bliana 2014, i gcomparáid le 20,536 sa bhliain 2013.
- Ba é 9,991 líon iomlán na leanaí aonair a atreoraíodh chuig an gClár i gcomparáid le 10,420 sa bhliain 2013.
- Glacadh le 7,451 (74%) de na leanaí a atreoraíodh isteach sa Chlár Athstiúrtha i gcomparáid le 7,732 (74%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Pléadh le 4,925 (49%) de chásanna leanaí trí mheán rabhaidh neamhfhoirmiúil i gcomparáid le 5,188 (50%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Pléadh le 2,526 (25%) de chásanna leanaí trí mheán rabhaidh fhoirmiúil i gcomparáid le 2,544 (24%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Tá cinneadh ar feitheamh i gcásanna 310 (3%) leanbh i gcomparáid le 449 (4%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Níor theastaigh aon ghníomh breise ón nGarda i gcás 648 (6%) de na leanaí i gcomparáid le 587 (6%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Breithníodh 1,582 (16%) de na leanaí gan bheith oiriúnach lena n-áireamh sa Chlár i gcomparáid le 1,652 (16%) sa bhliain 2013.
- Ba leanaí baineanna iad 25% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh chuig an gClár, agus 75% acu fireann, arb ionann iad agus figiúirí na bliana 2013.
- Leanadh ar aghaidh ag forbairt Chláir Cheartais Aisiríoch an Gharda, inar cuireadh chun cinn an cleachtas aisiríoch san idirghabháil athstiúrtha óige. Bhain na hOifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige leas as an gCeartas Aisiríoch i 993 atreorú.
- Is ionann an ghoid agus cionta gaolmhara (28.5%), an tOrd Poiblí (23.5%), agus díobháil don mhaoin agus don chomhshaol (10.2%) agus na trí phríomhchatagóir cionta dá n-atreoráitear leanaí.
- Is ionann líon iomlán na bpost JLO agus 123 lena n-áirítéar 8 Sáirsintí JLO, arb ionann agus figiúirí na bliana 2013.

4

FORBHREATHNÚ AR AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Nuair a bhíonn duine faoi bhun 18 bliain d'aois freagrach as coir éigin is féidir plé leis an gcás ar cheachtar den dá bhealach;

1. Is féidir rabhadh a thabhairt don duine óg, nó
2. Is féidir iad a thabhairt os comhair na cúirte.

Caithfear rabhadh a bhreithniú do dhuine óg ar dtús sula dtugtar os comhair na cúirte iad. Is foláireamh atá sa rabhadh ó Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh an Gharda don Óige, agus áirítear leis comhrá faoin gcoir i gceist. Is é Ceannfort an Gharda a ghlacann an cinneadh chun rabhadh nó ionchúiseamh a thabhairt ag Oifig Atreoraithe Óige an Gharda. Tugtar an Clár Atreoraithe ar an gclár malartach seo chun plé le daoine óga a dhéanann cion nó coir éigin. Oibrítear an clár seo faoi reachtaíocht arna leagan amach in Acht na Leanaí, 2001.

ÁIREAMH LEIS AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Is ann do roinnt critéar a chaithfear a chomhlíonadh sular féidir duine óg a bhreithniú go hoiriúnach do rabhadh agus dá áireamh leis an gClár Athstiúrtha.

Caitheann an duine óg:

glacadh le freagracht as an iompar ciontaithe,
comhaontú le rabhadh a fháil,
comhaontú de réir mar is cuí le téarmaí na maoirseachta.

Is faoi Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha chun cinneadh a dhéanamh faoi oiriúnacht duine óig lena áireamh sa chlár. Agus an cinneadh sin á dhéanamh féadann an Stiúrthóir tuairimí a lorg ó iospertach ar bith, ach is faoin Stiúrthóir é an cinneadh deireanach.

CÉN CHAOI A nOIBRÍONN AN PRÓISEAS?

Is amhlaidh i ngach aon chás a dhéanfaidh Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige (JLO) teagmháil leis an duine óg agus a bhuaillfidh siad leo chun an t-iompar ciontaithe a phlé. Féadann an cruinniú sin tarlú i mbaile an linbh nó sa Stáisiún Garda. Caitheann an leanbh agus tuismitheoir (i) nó caomhnóir an linbh bheith i láthair. I gcaitheamh an phlé sin is amhlaidh a bheifear ag dul ón duine óg go ngeallfaidh siad gan cionta a dhéanamh amach anseo. Déanfaidh an JLO agus an teaghlaigh iarracht chun tacú le pé iarrachtaí a bhíonn an duine óg toilteanach chun a dhéanamh chun aon iompar ciontaithe amach anseo a chosc. Is é JLO, Cigire Garda nó an Ceannfort Garda a thabharfaidh an rabhadh.

CÉ A GHLACANN AN CINNEADH AN OIRÚNACH NÓ NACH OIRÚNACH É AN DUINE?

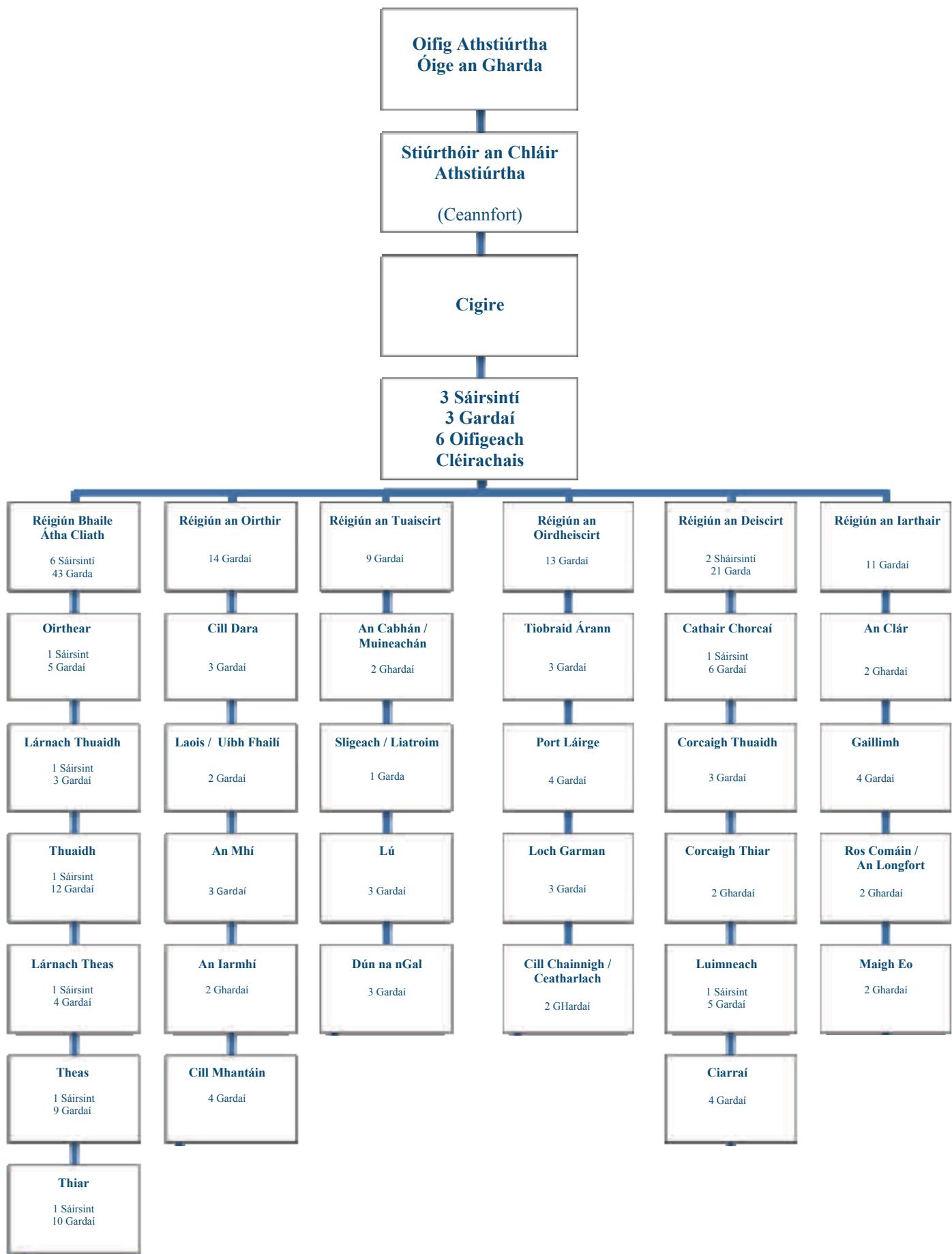
Is é Ceannfort Garda ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a dhéanfaidh an cinneadh chun duine a áireamh leis an gClár Athstiúrtha, ar a dtugtar Stiúrthóir an Chláir. Agus a c(h)inneadh á ghlacadh aige/aici, is féidir an Stiúrthóir breithniú faoi:

- Cineál an chiona
- Tuairimí an íospartaigh
- Leasanna na sochaí
- Tuairimí an Gharda gabhála
- Tuairimí an JLO
- Dearcadh agus tuairimí an duine óig a rinne an cion
- Tuairimí thuismitheoirí ná chaomhnóir an duine óig
- Ar gabhadh leithscéal
- An féidir ná nach féidir rud ar bith a dhéanamh chun an diobháil a dheisiú
- Baint roimhe seo an linbh sa chlár.

CAD Í AN MHAOIRSEACHT?

Is féidir an duine óg a chur faoi maoirseacht an JLO ar feadh tréimhse 12 mí nuair a thugtar rabhadh dó/di. Is é an JLO a dhéanfaidh cinneadh i leith chineál na maoirseachta, agus beidh éagsúlacht ann ó chás go chéile. Cuir i gcás go mbaineann comhaontú an duine óig leis chun dul i mbun gníomhaíochtaí áirithe, freastal ar thionscadal óige, ná nach foláir don duine óg tuairisciú chuig an JLO ná chuig Gardaí eile ag tráthanna sonracha.

STRUCHTÚR EAGRÚCHÁIN AN CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA



AN OILIÚINT A THUGTAR D'OIFIGIGH IDIRCHAIDRIMH DON ÓIGE

Cuirtear dualgas ar Choimisinéir an Gharda faoi Acht na Leanaí 2001 chun oiliúint a chur orthu siúd a bhíonn bainteach le héascú an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Is é An Garda Síochána a sholáthraíonn oiliúint shonrach d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige (JLOÍ) a n-áirítear léi:

Oiliúint ionduchtúcháin JLO

Cuirtear oiliúint ionduchtúcháin ar na Gardaí a cheaptar ina nOifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige ina ndírítear ar na dualgais dlíthiúla agus reachtúla faoi bhun an róil. Áirítear leis an oiliúint teagasc sa dea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta i limistéar an cheartais ógánach i dteannta le treoir faoi na próisis agus na nósanna imeachta riarracháin le comhlíonadh nuair a théitear i ngleic le ciontóirí óga.

Oiliúint Eadrána

Cuirtear oiliúint ar Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige in oilteachtaí agus teicníochtaí réitigh choimhlinne. Díronn an oiliúint sin ar na próisis eadrána chun cumarsáid a fheabhsú, chun mothúcháin a mhaolú agus chun caidrimh a chaomhnú. Is clár creidiúnaithe é an clár oiliúna séasca uair ar fhad, agus is ceangaltais é do na JLOÍ faoi Acht na Leanaí 2001.

Oiliúint in Oilteachtaí Áisitheora sa Cheartas Aisiríoch.

Is teoiric an cheartais é an Ceartas Aisiríoch atá dírithe ar fóspartaigh agus ar an bpobal, ina leagtar béim ar dheisiú na díobhála a dhéantar leis an iompar coiriúil.

Tugtar míniú air i dTuarascáil Dheireanach an Choimisiún Náisiúnta um an gCeartas Aisiríoch (2009) mar seo a leanas “*Restorative Justice is a victim-sensitive response to criminal offending which through engagement with those affected by crime, aims to make amends for the harm that has been caused to victims and communities and which facilitates offender rehabilitation and integration into society*” (Is freagra é an Ceartas Aisiríoch do chionta coiriúla lena mbaineann íogaireacht d'fóspartaigh, a mbíonn an aidhm aige trí dhlúthbhaint leo siúd a dtéann an choireacht i bhfeidhm orthu chun an díobháil a rinneadh d'fóspartaigh agus pobail a chúiteamh, agus lena n-éascaítear d'athshlánú agus comhtháthú an chiontóra isteach sa tsochaí).

Cuirtear cursa creidiúnaithe sna Cleachtais Aisiríocha trí lá ar na hOifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige. Soláthraítear na holteachtaí do na JLOÍ tríd an gcúrsa chun rabhaidh aisiríocha a éascú agus chun leas a bhaint as cleachtais aisiríocha ina ndlúthbhaint le ciontóirí óga.

Ard-Dioplóma sa Cheartas Ógánach - Óstaí an Rí

Dírítear sa chlár páirtaimseartha seo ar na saincheisteanna tábhachtacha, dlí agus dlíthiúla suntasacha maidir le leanaí a bhíonn páirteach sa chóras ceartais choiríúil. Dírítear é den chuid is mó ar chiontú ógánach, agus tugtar aghaidh ann freisin ar ról an linbh mar fhinné sna himeachtaí ceartais choiríúil. Leagtar béim phraiticiúil láidir sa Chlár ar roinnt aoi-léacataí ó dhaoine aonair a oibríonn le leanaí i limistéar éagsúla den chóras ceartais choiríúil in Éirinn.

Ligtear do na mic léinn trí na léacataí ábhartha chun tuiscint ghrinn a forbairt ar fhorálacha dlíthiúla; bearatais; treochtaí ag éirí aníos; taighde; dioscúrsa acadúil reatha agus an dea-chleachtas a nglactar leis i limistéar chionta ógánach. Rinne 10 JLOÍ an cursa sa bláthain 2014.

Forbairt Straitéisíse d'Fhorfheidhmiú an Cheartais Aisiríoch agus na gCleachtais Aisiríoch.

Bunaíodh grúpa oibre sa bláthain 2014 lenar bhain baill den Gharda Síochána, oifigigh JLO le taithí, agus baill d'Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána, chun an straitéis thusa a forbairt. Chuathas i mbun comhairliúcháin inmheánaigh i bhfoirm ceistneoirí, comhráite ag leibhéal Dúiche agus agallaimh leathstruchtúrtha le Ceannfoirt Bhleachtaireachta, Ceannfoirt agus Oifigigh Rannánacha.

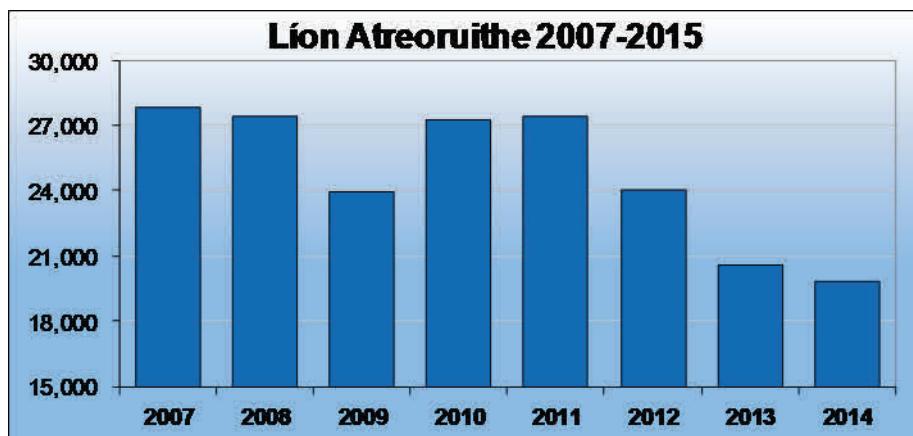
Rinneadh comhairliúchán seachtrach le geallsealbhóirí i limistéar an Cheartais agus na gCleachtais Aisiríoch, iniúchadh na litríochta acadúla agus scrúdú ar chleachtas i roinnt fórsaí pólínéachta ar fud an domhain. Is éard is aidhm leis an straitéis ná chun níos mó feasachta a spreagadh agus chun protácail fheabhsaithe a chruthú d'úsáid an Cheartais Aisiríoch agus don Chleachtas Aisiríoch sa phobal. Soláthrófar léi comhairle agus treoir do na JLOÍ agus don lucht bainistíochta áitiúil i leith fhorfheidhmiú an Cheartais Aisiríoch agus na gCleachtais Aisiríoch. Táthar ag dul go bhfoilseofar an Straitéis amach sa bláthain 2015.

5

ATREORUITHE CHUIG AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Eisíodh 19,854 atreorú sa bhliain 2014 arbh íse faoi 3% iad ná na 20,536 leanbh atreorú a eisíodh thiar sa bhliain 2013.

Fíor 1 - Líon na gCásanna a Atreoraíodh 2007-2014

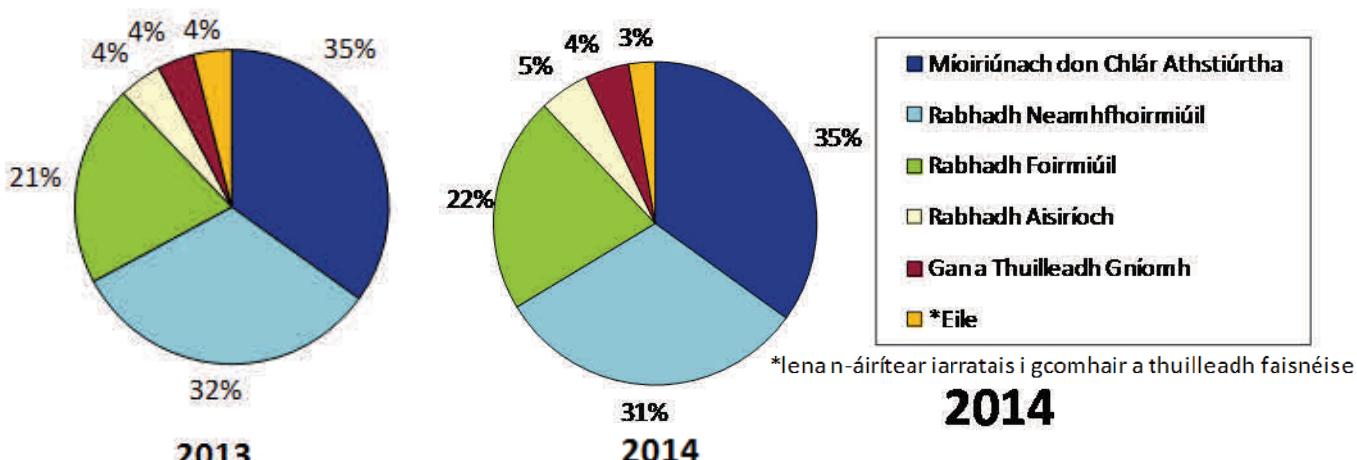


Fíor 2 - Cinní Cáis mar chéatadán de líon iomlán na n-atreoruite (2014)

Moladh	Iomlán	%
Míoriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	6,941	35%
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	6,233	31%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	4,291	22%
Rabhadh Aisiríoch	993	5%
Gan a Thuilleadh Gnímh	873	4%
*Eile	523	3%
Iomlán Glan	19,854	100%

* lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh fainseise

Measadh 35% de na hatreoruite bheith Míoriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha, pléadh trí Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla le 31% acu, agus pléadh trí Rabhaidh Fhoirmiúla le 22% acu.



ATREORUITHE CHUIG AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Tábla 1 - Líon na nAtreoruithe sa bhliain 2014 de réir Réigiún agus Rannán

2014 Réigiún / Rannán	Iomlán	%Athrú 2014	Mioiriúnach	Rabhadh Neamhfhoiri- miúil	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Rabhadh Aisirfóch	Gan a Thuilleadh Gnímh	* Eile *
Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath	6,838	-2%	2,820	1,763	1,417	278	340	220
RCBÁC Thoir	753	-1%	304	187	138	27	32	65
RCBÁC Thuaidh Lárnach	1,158	75%	410	445	165	17	81	40
RCBÁC Thuaidh	1,244	-17%	520	254	277	136	30	27
RCBÁC Theas Lárnach	963	99%	514	188	157	18	65	21
RCBÁC Theas	1,163	-31%	474	321	267	11	49	41
RCBÁC Thiar	1,557	-18%	598	368	413	69	83	26
Réigiún an Oirthir	2,798	-1%	1,089	817	606	116	110	60
Cill Dara	551	-7%	132	204	142	19	39	15
Laois/Uladh Fhaill	662	21%	298	181	115	21	23	24
An Mhí	590	-22%	285	131	113	41	14	6
An Iarmhí	391	-7%	175	94	83	27	7	5
Cill Mhantáin	604	17%	199	207	153	8	27	10
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	1,893	0%	433	706	487	162	52	53
An Cabhán/ Muineachán	545	21%	122	204	170	32	10	7
Dún na nGall	569	15%	88	211	156	69	9	36
Lú	489	-24%	126	185	99	53	21	5
Sligeach/Liatroim	290	-6%	97	106	62	8	12	5
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	2,102	-11%	557	791	497	108	93	56
Cill Chainnigh/ Ceatharlach	451	-21%	74	230	99	17	18	13
Tíobraid Árann	531	-13%	173	143	138	49	17	11
Port Láirge	646	-13%	214	225	116	26	45	20
Loch Garman	474	7%	96	193	144	16	13	12
Réigiún an Deiscirt	4,025	-4%	1,587	1,180	738	272	169	79
Cathair Chorcaí	1,341	13%	669	358	169	51	56	38
Corcaigh Thuaidh	472	-20%	143	147	100	65	13	4
Corcaigh Thiar	395	-9%	99	157	92	20	23	4
Ciarraí	595	-4%	151	208	144	46	33	13
Luimneach	1,222	-11%	525	310	233	90	44	20
Réigiún an Iarthair	2,198	4%	455	976	546	57	109	55
An Clár	659	3%	160	264	177	13	27	18
Gaillimh	951	9%	185	423	236	35	51	21
Maigh Eo	332	-7%	54	188	56	5	22	7
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	256	0%	56	101	77	4	9	9
Iomlán Náisiúnta	19,854	-3%	6,941 (-3%)	6,233 (-6%)	4,291 (1%)	993 (9%)	873 (13%)	523 (-35%)

* lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise

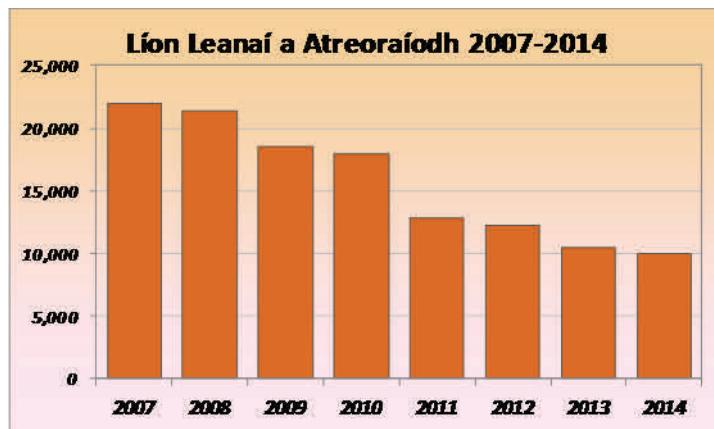
Ní shuimítear roinnt céatadán go díreach chuig 100 de bharr slánúcháin

6

LEANAÍ ATREORAITHE CHUIG AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTA

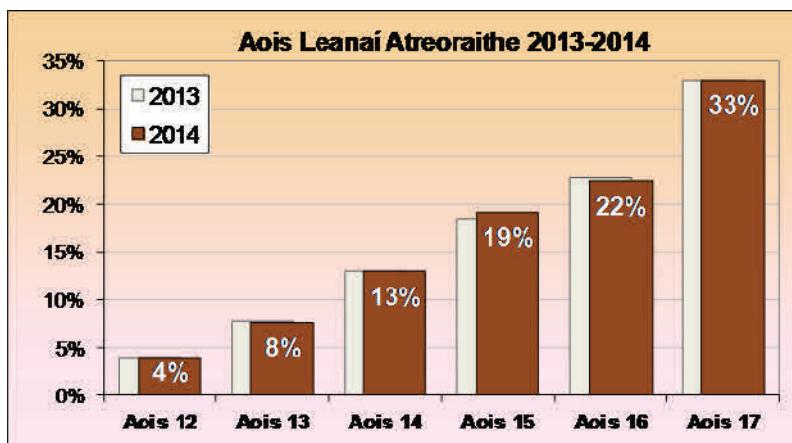
Atreoraíodh 9,991 leanbh sa bhliain 2014 arbh ísle faoi 4% iad ná na 10,420 leanbh a atreoraíodh sa bhliain 2013.

Fíor 4 - Líon na Leanaí a Atreoraíodh 2007-2014



- B'fhireann iad 75% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh, agus 25% baineann

Fíor 5 - Aois na Leanaí a Atreoraíodh 2013-2014



- Bhí 25% de na leanaí faoi bhun 15 bliana déag d'aois, agus bhí 33% ag aois 17 mbliana déag sa bhliain 2014.

Fíor 6 - Líon na Leanaí a Atreoraíodh 2014

Leanaí (atreorú is déanaí)	Iomlán	% ⁺	Fireann	Baineann
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	4,925	49%	66%	34%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	2,526	25%	84%	16%
Míoriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	1,582	16%	88%	12%
Gan a Thuilleadh Gnómh	648	6%	65%	35%
*Eile	310	3%	84%	16%
Iomlán Glan	9,991	100%	75%	25%

*lená n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise

⁺Ní shuimítear roinnt céatadán go díreach chuig 100 de bharr slánúcháin

- Ba é Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil an cineál atreoraithe ba dhéanaí acu i gcás 49% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh. B'fhireann iad 66% de na leanaí a fuair Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil mar an rabhadh ba dhéanaí acu, agus b'fhireann freisin 88% díobh siúd a measadh de bheith Míoriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha.

LEANAÍ ATREORAITHE CHUIG AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTA

Fíor 7 - Lón na nAtreoruithe de réir Linbh - 2014

Atreoruithe 2014	lomlán	%	Fireann	Baineann
1 amháin	7,020	70%	71%	29%
2-3 atreorú	1,917	19%	82%	18%
4-5 atreorú	481	5%	84%	16%
6 atreorú nó níos mó	573	6%	92%	8%

- Níl ach atreorú amháin ag 70% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh, agus tá sé cinn nó níos mó ag 6% sa bhliain 2014. Díobh siúd a fuair 1 atreorú amháin sa bhliain 2014, is fireann 71% acu agus is baineann 29% acu. B'fhireann den chuid ba mhó iad na leanaí le 6 atreorú nó níos mó, gan ach 8% acu baineann.

Fíor 8 - Próifil Aoise de réir Lón na nAtreoruithe



Fíor 9 - Próifil Aoise de réir Lón na nAtreoruithe

	1 amháin	2-3 atreorú	4-5 atreorú	6 atreorú nó níos mó	% de réir Aoise
Aois 12	299	62	13	12	3.9%
Aois 13	585	128	26	27	7.7%
Aois 14	944	250	63	38	13.0%
Aois 15	1,383	338	89	98	19.1%
Aois 16	1,554	426	115	145	22.4%
Aois 17	2,187	697	168	242	33.0%
Aois 18	47	16	7	11	0.8%

* Léirítear sa tábla gach duine a taifeadadh de bheith idir 12 agus 18 bliain d'aois

- Baineann cion níos mó d'atreoruithe le leanaí níos sine, agus iad siúd d'aois 17 bliain d'aois nó níos sine ina 33% díobh siúd a atreoraíodh, agus ní hionann líon na leanaí 12 bliain d'aois ach amháin do 4% de na cásanna.

Fíor 10 - Cineál Atreoraithe de réir Lón na nAtreoruithe 2014

Cineál Atreoraithe	Lón na nAtreoruithe 2014		
	1 amháin	2-5 atreorú	6 atreorú nó níos mó
Míoriúnach do Gach Cás	8%	24%	68%
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmíúil	70%	28%	2%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	23%	51%	25%
Rabhadh Aisírioich	32%	44%	24%
Gan a Thuilleadh Gnímh	62%	32%	7%
Eile *	37%	42%	21%

* lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise

- Ceanglaítear an chuid is mó de na tortaí um Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmíúil agus Gan a Thuilleadh Gnímh le leanaí gan ach 1 atreorú amháin acu sa bhliain 2014. 68% díobh siúd a measadh de bheith Míoriúnach dá gcuimsiú faoin gClár; fuair siad 6 atreorú nó ní ba mhó sa bhliain 2014.

LEANAÍ ATREORAITHE CHUIG AN gCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Tábla 2 - Líon na Leaní Atreoraithe sa bhliain 2014 de réir Réigiún agus Rannán chónaithe

Réigiún / Rannán	Iomlán	% Athrú 2014	Rabhadh Neamh- fhoirmiúil	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Míóiriúnac h	Gan a Thuilleadh Gnímh	Gan a Thuilleadh Eile *
Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath	3,112	-4%	1,308	821	632	227	124
RCBÁC Thoir	302	-17%	131	58	52	23	38
RCBÁC Thuaidh Lárnach	240	-6%	88	46	69	21	16
RCBÁC Thuaidh	715	-1%	259	258	140	39	19
RCBÁC Theas Lárnach	216	10%	103	39	41	26	7
RCBÁC Theas	712	-5%	351	134	152	55	20
RCBÁC Thiar	927	-4%	376	286	178	63	24
Réigiún an Oirthir	1,354	-5%	699	320	212	83	40
Cill Dara	333	-4%	184	68	43	25	13
Laois/Uibh Fhaillí	273	-5%	145	51	54	15	8
An Mhí	302	-5%	136	87	57	20	2
An Iarmhí	154	-23%	66	47	31	6	4
Cill Mhantáin	292	4%	168	67	27	17	13
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	1,004	-2%	521	288	124	39	32
An Cabhán/Muineachán	253	-7%	152	73	18	7	3
Dún na nGall	327	-1%	144	123	33	6	21
Lú	265	12%	138	67	40	16	4
Sligeach/Liatroim	159	-15%	87	25	33	10	4
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	1,191	-3%	655	277	154	68	37
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	281	-12%	163	66	29	11	12
Tíobraid Árann	308	2%	154	81	49	11	8
Port Láirge	356	2%	183	77	51	37	8
Loch Garman	251	-7%	155	53	25	9	9
Réigiún an Deiscirt	1,958	-9%	967	523	321	111	36
Cathair Chorcaí	569	-4%	270	120	137	33	9
Corcaigh Thuaidh	270	-17%	129	94	32	11	4
Corcaigh Thiar	236	-7%	131	57	33	14	1
Ciarraí	293	-17%	159	84	25	18	7
Luimneach	590	-4%	278	168	94	35	15
Réigiún an Iarthair	1,269	3%	749	285	130	71	34
An Clár	311	-3%	174	80	32	14	11
Gaillimh	569	10%	331	128	65	33	12
Maigh Eo	224	-6%	154	33	17	17	3
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	165	4%	90	44	16	7	8
Lasmuigh den Dlínsé	103	-5%	26	12	9	49	7
Iomlán Glan	9,991	-4%	4,925	2,526	1,582	648	310

* lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise

CINEÁL COIRE DÁR ATREORAÍODH NA LEANAÍ

Tábla 3 - Cineál coire dár atreoraíodh Leanaí 2014

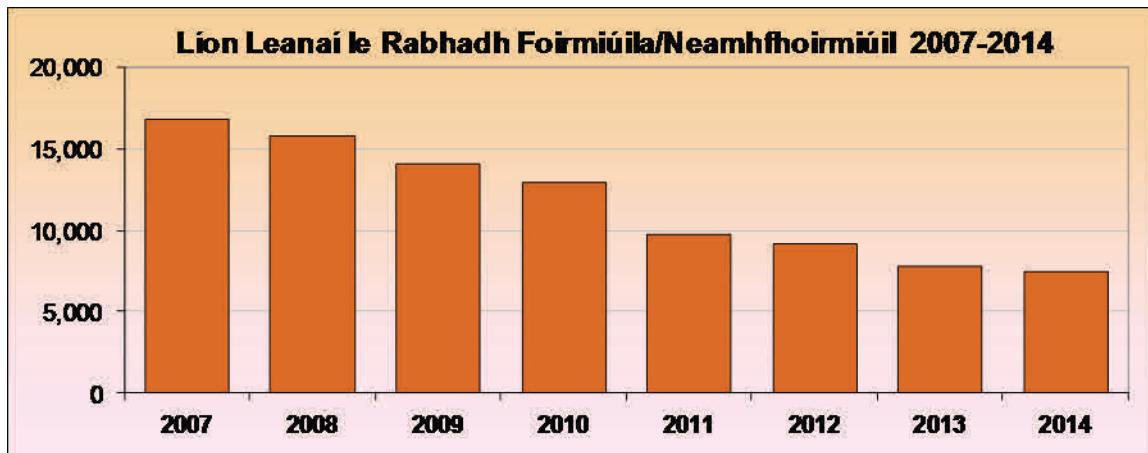
Grúpa Cionta / Cineál Ciona	2014	% Iomlán	% Athrú	2013	Cionta Braite
					2014*
Goid agus Cionta Gaolmhara	5,654	28.5%	1%	5,611	22%
Goid ó Shiopa	3,474	17.5%	8%	3,228	22%
Goid Eile	524	2.6%	-3%	572	19%
Goid/gabhláil neamhúdarai the feithicle	506	2.5%	29%	392	51%
Goid ó fheithicí	327	1.6%	-2%	415	25%
Goid/gabhláil neamhúdarai the Rothair	270	1.4%	-30%	387	57%
Maoín Ghóidte a Léimhseú	308	1.6%	-6%	528	22%
Goid ó Dhuine	131	0.7%	-31%	191	19%
Cur Inneach ar Mhaoineacha MPV	110	0.6%	15%	96	33%
Cionta Oird Phoiblí agus Cóid Shóisialta eile	4,669	23.5%	-14%	5,400	16%
Cionta oird phoiblí	2,509	12.6%	-17%	3,019	13%
Cionta Treaspaðs	1,011	5.1%	-3%	1,020	60%
Cionta Meisce	593	3.0%	-18%	725	9%
Aldil a Cheannach/Thomhaill: faoi bhun 18 bliain	361	1.8%	-19%	445	—
Airgead a bhailíú gan chead	62	0.3%	15%	54	64%
Adhrann/Cinelli/Aimreall Phianáigreach	71	0.4%	5%	47	70%
Impí Déirce	28	0.1%	-22%	36	3%
Díobháil do Mhaoin agus don Chomhshaol	2,026	10.2%	-7%	2,188	34%
Díobháil choiriúil (nach coirloscadh)	1,859	9.4%	-7%	2,004	33%
Cóirleasadh	143	0.7%	-1%	179	52%
Cionta caite bruscair	24	0.1%	118%	11	29%
Iarrachtaí/Bagairtí Dúnmharaithe, lonsaithe, Cásann	1,572	7.9%	9%	1,442	19%
Mionionsai	1,134	5.7%	13%	1,004	21%
Ionsaif díobháilach	357	1.9%	9%	358	18%
Ionsáí/Bac/Cur in agh. Gabhála - Oifigeach Síos	34	0.2%	-24%	45	13%
Bagairtí Dúnmharaithe/Díobháil Thomchúiseach	16	0.1%	3%	12	7%
Ciapadh	12	0.1%	-29%	17	5%
Buirgléireacht agus Cionta Gaolmhara	1,409	7.1%	1%	1,401	30%
Buirgléireacht (nach trom i)	1,198	6.0%	-2%	1,218	30%
Seilbh a rearsa (Buirgléireacht, goid, éileamh)	178	0.9%	9%	169	20%
Buirgléireacht Throm	33	0.2%	135%	14	28%
Cionta Drugaí Rialithe	1,186	6.0%	-2%	1,212	8%
Seilbh drugaí d'úsáid phearsanta	957	4.8%	-2%	978	9%
Seilbh drugaí dí i ndol agus soldáchar	126	0.7%	-3%	208	5%
Bac faoin Acht um Dhrugaí	38	0.2%	46%	26	7%
Saothrú ná déantúisíocht drugaí	4	0.1%	-20%	5	1%
Cionta Bóithre agus Tráchta (NEC)	1,181	5.9%	2%	1,155	1%
Cionta ginearálá Bóithre	595	3.5%	-6%	738	1%
Ceanáin/Áradach/Cáin	308	1.6%	-1%	365	1%
Gníomhartha Contúirteacha nó Faillíocha	554	2.8%	18%	469	1%
Tiomáint chontúirteach/neamhai reach	308	1.6%	23%	250	8%
Tiomáintar Réklas	124	0.6%	14%	109	0%
Cionta chun trácht a churi mbaol	61	0.3%	42%	43	2%
Tiomáint/i bhfeighil gluaiseáin thar an uair	49	0.2%	-4%	51	1%
Tiomáinte/i bhfeighil gluaiseáin faci thionchar	2	0.0%	-78%	9	1%
Airm agus Cionta le Pléascáin	432	2.2%	-11%	486	19%
I seilbh arm ionsaitheach (nach airm thine i aonáin)	365	1.8%	-6%	390	19%
Cionta tinteolaíochta (le dol, le hadraithe etc.)	44	0.2%	-4%	73	6%
Seilbh ar Airm Thine	18	0.1%	20%	15	11%
Cionta Gadaíochta, Sractha agus Fuadaigh	412	2.1%	22%	339	40%
Gadaíocht ón duine	353	1.8%	21%	292	60%
Gadaíochta ó ghniúlacht ná foras dígrín	50	0.3%	22%	41	19%
Fuadach Urghabháil Neamhdhlíthiúil feithicle	9	0.0%	50%	6	17%
Cionta i gcoinne an Rialtais, Nósanna Imeachta Cearúil	326	1.6%	-3%	337	4%
Sárú bannáí	275	1.4%	-1%	279	4%
Cionta Gnéisacha	247	1.2%	-2%	253	28%
Ionsaí gnéisach (nach trom é)	127	0.6%	-27%	175	26%
Eigíteáil freisin ná balúnún	73	0.4%	7%	43	34%
An tAcht um an Dlí Coiriúil (Cionta Gnéisacha)	30	0.2%	43%	21	39%
Pomagrafáiloch Leasan	13	0.1%	11%	6	15%
Calaois, Cealgaireacht agus Cionta Gaolmhara	108	0.5%	-31%	157	6%
Cionta nach Rangaítear in Áit ar Bith eile (NEC)	76	0.4%	-4%	79	7%
Fuadach agus Cionta Gaolmhara	1	0.0%	-80%	5	2%
Cionta Dúnmharaithe	1	0.0%	-50%	2	2%
Dúnmháruí	1	0.0%	0%	1	3%
Gach Cionta	19,854	100.0%	-3%	20,536	9%

*Cion na gCionta Óige i gcomhréir le cionta foriomlána sa bhliain 2014

14 *D'fhéadfáí nár bhíonn an céatadán iomlán agus 100% de bharr earráidí slánúcháin

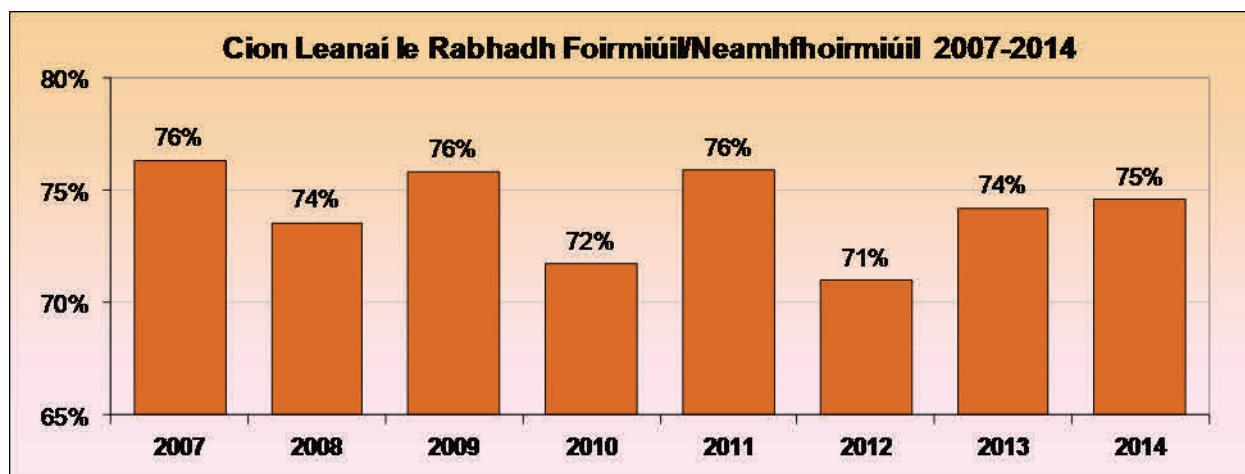
RABHAIDH—FHOIRMIÚLA & NEAMHFHOIRMIÚLA

Fíor 11 - Líon na Leanaí le Rabhadh Foirmiúil / Neamhfhoirmiúil 2007-2014



- Bhí 7,451 leanbh ann a fuair rabhaidh fhoirmiúla nó neamhfhoirmiúla sa bhliain 2014, ar lú é faoi 4% ná sa bhliain 2013 - bunaithe ar an atreorú ba dheireanaí a fuarthas. Tagann sé sin leis an laghdú foriomlán i líon na leanaí a atreoraíodh sa bhliain 2014 i gcomparáid leis an m bliain 2013 ar lú faoi 3% é.
- Is fireann iad 72% acu agus is baineann iad 28% acu.

Fíor 12 - Céatadán na Leanaí le Rabhadh Foirmiúil / Neamhfhoirmiúil 2007-2014



- Measadh 74% de na leanaí a fuair rabhadh de bheith oriúnach dá n-áireamh leis an gClár, le 49% ag fáil Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúil agus 25% ag fáil Rabhaidh Fhoirmiúil - bunaithe ar an atreorú ba dhéanaí a fuarthas.

LEANÁÍ A MEASADH DE BHEITH MÍOIRIÚNACH DÁ nÁIREAMH

Measadh 1,582 leanbh san iomlán de bheith Míóiriúnach do Rabhadh sa bhliain 2014, anuas faoi 4% ar líon iomlán na bliana 2013 ag 1,652 - bunaithe ar an líon atreoruithe ba dhéanaí a fuarthas. Is fireann 88% acu agus is baineann 12% acu.

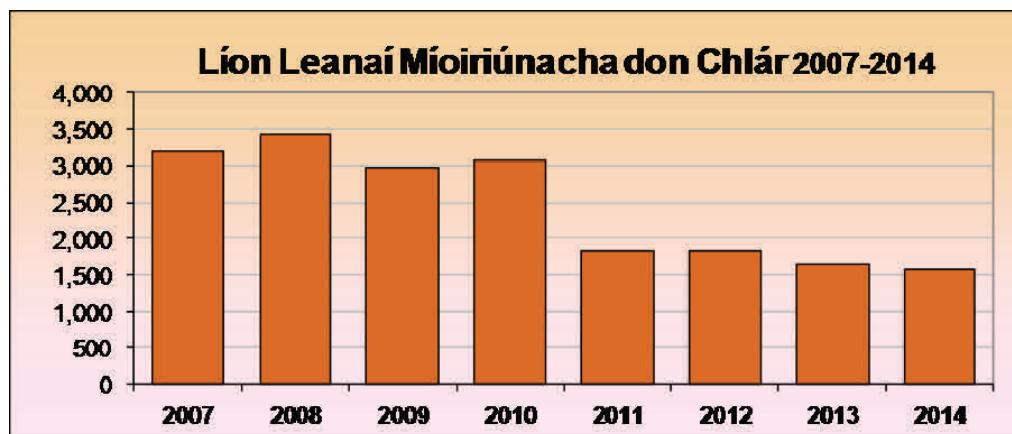
- Is féidir cás a thaifeadadh go míóiriúnach más ann d'aon cheann de na nithe seo a leanas:
- Ní ghlacann an leanbh le freagacht as a gcuid iompair.
- Ní thoilíonn an leanbh dá rabhadh agus, de réir mar is cuí, dá maoiriú ag Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige.
- Ní bheadh sé chun tairbhe na sochaí chun rabhadh a thabhairt don leanbh.
- Bíonn an leanbh ag athchontú go dianseasmhach.

Beidh an Stiúrthóir sásta gurb iomchuí í iontráil an linbh isteach sa Chlár, gur chun leasa an linbh í agus go mbíonn sí comhsheasmhach le leasanna na sochaí agus aon íospartach/íospartaigh.

Nuir a bhítear ag breithniú glacadh leis an leanbh isteach sa Chlár, is amhlaidh a thabharfar machnamh go cuí d'aon tuairimí a noctann íospartach ar bith i ndáil le hiompar coiriúil nó frith-shóisialta an linbh, ach ní bheidh toiliú an íospartaigh ceangailteach dá nglacadh isteach.

Seoltar na cásanna a mheastar de bheith míóiriúnach ar ais chuig lucht bainistíochta áitiúla an Gharda leis an deimhniú gur mí-oiriúnach é an leanbh dá n-áireamh sa Chlár Athstíúrtha. Is amhlaidh sin sa tsúil chun ionchúiseamh a thionscnamh os comhair na Cúirte.

Fíor 14 - Céatadán na Leanaí a Breithníodh Míóiriúnach dá nÁireamh leis 2007-2014



Fíor 15 - Céatadán na Leanaí a Breithníodh Mí-oiriúnach dá nÁireamh leis 2007-2014



- B'ionann céatadán na leanaí a measadh de bheith míóiriúnach don Chlár agus 16% sa bhliain 2014, ar chomhionann é leis an m bliain 2013.

AN CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH

Is próiseas saorálach é an ceartas aisiríoch mar a nglacann an duine óg freagracht as a (h)iompar ciontaithe agus mar a n-éiríonn siad freagrach dóibh siúd a ndearna siad díobháil orthu. Tugtar an deis don íospartach chun a gcuid tuairimí a léiriú trí chruinniú pearsanta leis an duine óg nó trí chur i láthair a gcuid tuairimí ag duine éigin eile. Is é Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige (JLO) a shocraíonn agus a reáchtállan an cruinniú úd.

CÉARD A BHÍTEAR AG IARRAIDH A GHNÓTHÚ LEIS AN gCEARTAS AISIRÍOCH?

Déantar díobháil do dhuine nó do phobal éigin nuair a dhéantar cion nó coir. Téann an díobháil sin i bhfeidhm ar bhealach éigin ar an duine nó pobal sin. Déantar iarracht tríd an gceartas aisiríoch chun plé leis an díobháil trí chomhphlé agus déantar iarracht chun an díobháil sin a thabhairt chuig croílár an chomhphlé. Déantar amhlaidh ach glór a thabhairt don duine a ndeachaigh an choir i bhfeidhm orthu. Cruthaítear deis leis ansin don chiontóir chun an díobháil a tháinig ón gcion a dheisiú agus chun cosc an athchiontaithe a chur ar aghaidh. Ní bhaineann breithiúnas ná milleán le próiseas an Cheartais Aisiríoch.

CÉ AR FÉIDIR LEO BHEITH BAINTEACH LEIS?

Is go saorálach a ghlacann gach aon duine a bhíonn páirteach i gcruiinniú Ceartais Aisiríoch. Ba cheart go n-áireofaí leis na rannpháirtithe an duine óg a rinne an cion, a t(h)eaghlaigh agus an t-íospartach, agus féadann duine éigin eile teacht in éineacht leo chun tacú leo. Féadtar cuireadh a thabhairt ón íospartach nó ón duine óg do dhuine ar bith a fhéadann rannchur go dearfach leis an bpróiseas. Is é JLO a eagraíonn an próiseas, agus is iondúil gur JLO eile le sainoiliúint a bhíonn mar chathaoirleach air. Áirítear leis na samplaí de dhaoine dá dtugtar cuireadh chun freastal air: daoine chun tacú leis an íospartach, oidí, oibrithe sóisialta, oiliúnóirí spórt agus oibrithe óige nó tionscadail.

CAD A THARLAÍONN AG ÓCÁID AISIRÍOCH ÉIGIN?

Cuireann an cathaoirleach is JLO gach duine in aithne ar a chéile, agus tugann achoimre de leagan amach an chruinnithe. Tugann an duine óg cuntas i leith a (h)iompair. Bíonn an deis ansin ag gach rannpháirtí chun a scéal a insint gan bhriseadh, agus chun an chaoi a ndeachaigh an t-iompar ciontaithe i bhfeidhm orthu a chur in iúl. Nuair a bhíonn cead cainte tugtha do gach aon duine ar mian leo labhairt, is amhlaidh a bheidh deis ann chun freagairt agus chun ceisteanna a chur. Tabharfar deis don chiontóir chun leithscéal a ghabháil, agus tabharfar deis don íospartach a dteastaíonn uathu ón gcruiinniú a rá. Tarlaíonn comhrá ansin faoin gcaoi is fearr chun éilimh an íospartaigh a shásamh agus chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar an díobháil. Pléitear ansin iompar an duine óig sa todhchaí. Aithneofar tacáiochtaí sa chruinniú de réir mar is féidir lena gcur i dtoll a chéile chun cuidiú leis an duine óg chun cosc a chur lena (h)athchiontú.

CÁ REÁCHTÁLFAR AN CRUINNIÚ?

Is féidir an cruinniú Ceartais Aisiríoch a reáchtáil ag ionad ar bith ar a gcomhaontaíonn na páirtithe a mbíonn dlúthbhaint dhíreach acu leis. Is ceangaltais do thorthaí fabhracha é go mbraitheann na páirtithe dá dtugtar cuireadh slán sábhalte agus ar a gcompord. Áirítear le samplaí de na hionaid sin lárionaid phobail, spórtlanna, agus lárionaid pharóiste, óstáin agus stáisiúin an Gharda féin.

CAD IAD NA TAIRBHÍ FÉIDEARTHA DON ÍOSPARTACH?

Is gné thábhachtach í go bhfaigheann íospartaigh cead cainte, chun a ndearcadh i leith an scéil a thabhairt agus chun tionchar iomlán an chiona orthu a mhíniú. Faigheann siad deis freisin chun bualadh leis na ciontóirí agus chun dúshlán a thabhairt in aghaidh a gcuid iompair. Tugtar le fios ón aiseolas ó íospartaigh gur cuiditheach é an próiseas seo chun bogadh ar aghaidh ón gcion. Féadann an cruinniú cuidiú leo freisin chun aon imní i leith fósparáth fhéideartha na todhchaí a shárú nó chun freagraí a fháil do cheisteanna a chuireann as dóibh. Cé nach bhfuil aon ráthú ann don toradh deiridh, is féidir le híospartaigh tairbhe a bhaint freisin ó chuíteamh airgeadais nó ó chineálacha aisíoca eile. Tugadh le fios sa taighde le déanaí go raibh os cionn 90% de na híospartaigh sásta leis an mbealach inar pléadh leis an gcás trí leas a bhaint as an bpróiseas sin.

AN LÉIREOFAR URRAIM DON PHRÍOBHÁIDEACHT?

Is de réir an dlí ar rúnda iad na saincheisteanna a nochtar ag an gcruiinniú agus an t-ábhar d'aon chomhaontú ar a dtagtar, agus ní nochtfar iad d'aon duine gan chead roimh ré díobh siúd lena mbaineann.

CAD IAD NA TAIRBHÍ FÉIDEARTHA DON DUINE ÓG?

Soláthraítear leis an rabhadh aisiríoch agus leis an gcomhdháil deis don duine óg chun glacadh le freagracht as a c(h)uid gníomhartha agus chun cuntas a thabhairt i leith a n-iompair. Faigheann siad deis chun leithscéal a ghabháil go díreach leis an íospartach, agus de réir mar is cuí, chun rud éigin dearfach a dhéanamh chun an díobháil dá bharr a dheisiú. Déantar iarracht sa chruinniú chun cúnamh leis an duine óg chun athchiontú a chosc trí ghlacadh leis an toradh agus comhtháthú in athuair.

AN CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH 2014 IN AGHAIDH RÉIGIÚIN AGUS RANNÁIN

Chonacthas 993 Rabhadh Aisiríoch sa bhliain 2014 anós ó 911 Rabhadh Aisiríocha thiar sa bhliain 2013.

Fíor 13 - Lón na Rabhadh Aisiríoch 2007 – 2014



Tábla 4 - Lón na Rabhadh Aisiríoch 2011 – 2014

Rannán	2014	%Athru	2013	2012	2011
Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath	278	9%	254	213	212
RCBÁC Thoir	27	145%	11	18	18
RCBÁC Thuaidh Lárnach	17	-39%	28	24	21
RCBÁC Thuaidh	136	0%	136	73	82
RCBÁC Theas Lárnach	18	50%	12	10	21
RCBÁC Theas	11	83%	6	7	14
RCBÁC Thiar	69	13%	61	81	56
Réigiún an Oirthir	116	13%	103	96	87
Cill Dara	19	280%	5	27	26
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	21	-25%	28	9	19
An Mhí	41	41%	29	17	23
An Iarmhí	27	8%	25	29	15
Cill Mhantáin	8	-50%	16	14	4
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	162	100%	81	96	77
An Cabhán/ Muineachán	32	78%	18	10	10
Dún na nGall	69	92%	36	60	31
Lú	53	194%	18	18	26
Sligeach/Liatroim	8	-11%	9	8	10
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	108	-25%	144	149	88
Cill Chainnigh/ Ceatharlach	17	0%	17	50	16
Tiobraid Árann	49	14%	43	53	40
Port Láirge	26	-28%	36	16	21
Loch Garman	16	-67%	48	30	11
Réigiún an Deiscirt	272	3%	265	405	357
Cathair Chorcaí	51	-18%	62	58	102
Corcaigh Thuaidh	65	-11%	73	78	115
Corcaigh Thiar	20	-20%	25	38	44
Ciarraí	46	-4%	48	134	47
Lúimneach	90	58%	57	97	49
Réigiún an Iarthair	57	-5%	60	76	82
An Clár	13	-61%	33	18	4
Gaillimh	35	169%	13	44	26
Maigh Eo	5	-62%	13	8	6
Ros Comáin / An Longfort	4	300%	1	6	46
Eile	0	-100%	2	1	0
Iomlán Glan	993	9%	909	1,036	903

SCÉALTA FAOIN gCEARTAS AISIRÍOCH

Buirgléireacht ag Baile Teaghlaigh

Rinneadh buirgléireacht ar bhaile éigin sa chás seo agus muintir an tí ar shiúl ón mbaile. Tháinig siad ar ais chun fáil amach gur baineadh suim mhór airgid, seodra agus earraí pearsanta eile óna dteachsan.

Treisíodh tionchar na buirgléireachta, óir go raibh saoire phleanálte don tseachtain dár gcionn i mbaol toisc gur goideadh a gcuid pasanna agus airgid, agus gur bhain míchaoithíulachtaí móra lena n-iarrachtaí chun leanúint ar aghaidh leis an tsaoire.

Gabhadh cúigear ógánach ina dhiaidh sin as an gcionn agus atreoraíodh chuig an gClár Athstíúrtha iad. Measadh an cás bheith oiriúnach dá phlé tríd an gceartas aisiríoch agus chaith an tOifigeach Idirchaidrimh roinnt ama ag obair leis na híospartaigh agus le cás na gcontóirí óga chun cúnamh lena n-ullmhú agus lena bhfreastal ag an rabhadh aisiríoch.

Ghlac gach uile dhuine rannpháirt ann ar bhealach urramach, agus d'aithin gach aon duine gur dhoghlaetha amach is amach í an choir féin. D'éirigh an t-atmaisféar sa seomra fiorchorraitheach nuair a thug na híospartaigh cuntas ar an tionchar a bhí ag an gcoir ar a gcuid beatha. Rinne siad tuairisc ar an gcaoi ar bhraith siad nuair a shiúil siad isteach ina mbaile féin agus é ina chór thuathail, agus ba é an rud ba mheasa go raibh a saoire phleanálte, a bhí le teacht anuas gan ach cúpla lá ina dhiaidh sin, i mbaol mar thoradh ar ghoid pasanna agus airgid, agus b'amhlaidh a chaith an choir sin a scáil thar ócáid teaghlaigh shona éigin.

Bhí na híospartaigh in ann tuairisciú faoin gcaoi arbh éigean dóibh pasanna nua a eagrú, rud a chuir moill lena n-eitilt agus eitilt ó aerfort éigin eile a chur in eager.

Bhí deis iontach dar ndóigh ag na híospartaigh chun insint do na hógánaigh faoin gcaoi a ndeachaigh goid earraí dlúthpearsanta i bhfeidhm orthu, agus faoin gcaoi nach bhfuarthas ar ais riabh iad agus nár bhféidir iad a athchur. Bhí siad in ann a mhíniú an chaoi ar athraíodh an saol laethúil acu mar thoradh ar an gcoir.

Bhí na hógánaigh fíor-aiféalach agus thuig siad tionchar mór a gcuid gníomhartha ar na híospartaigh agus ar a gcuid tuismitheoirí féin, a bhí i láthair ag an gcuinniu freisin. D'íoc siad airgead ar ais do na híospartaigh i gcomhar a chéile agus thug siad gealltanás don JLO i leith a n-ionpair amach anseo.

Chuir duine amháin de na híospartaigh in iúl ní ba dhéanaí an chaoi tar éis an chruinnithe aisiríoch arbh í an chéad uair di chun codladh go sámh ón mbuirgléireacht i leith.

Ionsáí agus Ócáid Carthanachta

Bhíothas ag reáchtáil ócáid 'Relay for Life' chun cistí ailse a charnadh thiar sa bláthain 2013 i bpáirc mhór i mbaile mór faoin tuath. Is sa Relay for Life a thugtar le chéile fairne cairde, comharsan agus teaghlach ag teacht le chéile ina ngrúpaí agus chun tiomantas a thabhairt ó na rannpháirthe chun siúl timpeall raoin nó cosáin ar feadh na gceithre huaire fichead. Tosaíonn an ócáid le cuairt ómóis ag marthanóirí na hailse. Is intuigthe gur ócáid fhíorchorraiteach atá san imeacht seo do gach rannpháirtí inti, agus déantar ceiliúradh inti chun is go mbeidh sí speisialta do gach rannpháirtí.

Rinne ógánach ar meisce ionsáí ar ógánach eile inti oíche na himeachta, agus bhí tionchar tromchúiseach aige ar rannpháirthe na hócáide, a bhí trína chéile lena leithéid de ghníomhartha ag imeacht mar í. Tháinig freaghracht ar lucht eagraithe na himeachta chun an cás a thuairisciú do na Gardáí, agus bhain teannas mór agus deacracht leis an gcéim sin do gach aon duine lenar bhain.

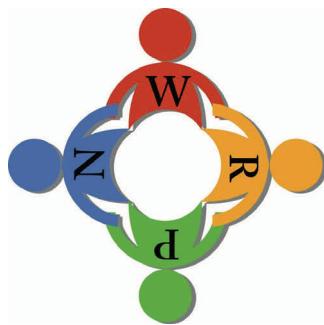
Nuir a bhualil an JLO leis an gcontóir óg tháinig sí ar bhuaachaill a thug go maith a ndearna sé agus arbh fheasach dó an tionchar ar an mbuachaill eile agus orthu siúd go léir a bhí ag an relay for life an oíche úd.

Gheall Dónal (nach é an t-ainm fíor aige) chun litir a scríobh chuig an mbuachaill a ndearna sé ionsáí air, agus d'eagraigh an JLO cruinniu ansin idir gach aon duine a ndeachaigh gníomhartha Dhónail i bhfeidhm orthu.

Ba léir nár thuig Dónal tionchar a chuid gníomhartha an oíche úd ina ionláine, agus ceadaíodh do dhaoine leis an gcuinniu chun insint do Dhónal faoin imeacht agus faoin tionchar a bhí aige, ní hamháin ar an íospartach, ach ar dhaoine eile a bhí i láthair an oíche úd.

Rinne Dónal bailiú airgid don ailse tar éis an chruinnithe úd dá dheoin féin, agus thug an t-airgead a bailíodh d'eargarthóirí na himeachta agus thug leithscéal dóibh as ucht a ghníomhartha.

Ghlac Dónal rannpháirt san imeacht é féin sa bláthain 2014; ar príoseas cúitimh amach is amach é, mar thoradh ar rannpháirtíocht sa rabhadh aisiríoch.



GRÉASÁN CLEACHTAS AISIRÍOCH PHORT LÁIRGE

Cúlra

Ba é An Garda Síochána a chuir túis le Tionscnamh Ceartais Aisiríoch Chathair agus Chontae Phort Láirge thiar sa bhliain 2010. Ba é an Leas-Choimisinéir um Straitéis agus Seirbhísí a thug faomhadh don tionscnamh agus a thacaigh leis an tráth sin. Ba é An Garda Síochána i bPort Láirge a bhí ina cheannas go háitiúil, le ról rialachais agus maoirseachta ag Biúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Pobail.

B'éard ba chuspóir leis an tionscnamh ná chun Cathair Phort Láirge a bhunú mar an gcéad Chathair Aisiríoch in Éirinn. Bunaíodh é chun feidhmiú mar chlár píolótach chun Cleachtais Aisiríocha a bhunú mar an mheicníocht le húsáid nuair a bhítear ag plé le leanáig agus le daoine óga nach ndearna cion ná iompar frith-shóisialta i gcoinne an dlí amháin, ach a sháraigh rialacha scoileanna agus cumann freisin. Táthar ag dul go n-áireofaí leis na tairbhí fadtéarmacha laghdú sa neamhfheastal scoile, tógál caidreamh urramach laistigh de na scoileanna agus cumainn agus tionchar tréscaolte sa phobal óna dtiocfaidh laghdú sa choireacht agus sna hiompair frith-shóisialta.

Ba iad baill den Gharda Síochána a bhí ina n-oiliúnóirí cáilithe arna gcreidiúnú ag an Institiúid Idirnáisiúnta um Chleachtais Aisiríocha (IICA), a d'éascaigh agus a sheachaid oiliúint idirghníomhaireseachta ag an leibhéal áitiúil. Cúrsaí aon lae le cleachtadh a fháil ar chleachtais aisiríocha, cúrsaí 3 lá ina gcumasófaí na rannpháirtithe chun éascú d'imeacht aisiríoch agus cúrsaí 'oiliúint a chur ar an oiliúnóir'; bhain siad leis an oiliúint. Chonacthas idir Ghardaí áitiúla, lucht foirne ó Thionscadail Áitiúla Athstíúrtha an Gharda, oibrithé óna cumainn óige áitiúla, oidí ó scoileanna áitiúla, bhaill ó chumann sóirt áitiúla, bhaill den FSS agus den phobal i gcoitinne i measc na rannpháirtithe ann. Ba í Comhairle Chathair Phort Láirge a chistigh an chuid ba mhó den oiliúint.

Stádas Reatha

Tá an tionscnamh tar éis cloachlú le 4 bliana anuas le forbairt go foirmiúil ina 'Waterford Restorative Practices Network (WRPN/Ghréasán Cleachtas Aisiríoch Phort Láirge)' faoin mbliain 2014.

Seachdtar ar bhealach comhoibritheach é leis an FSS, an tÚdarás Áitiúil, na Scoileanna, soláthróirí seirbhíse óige agus leis an bpobal. Áirítear leis na gníomhaireachtaí comhpháirteacha a mbaineann leo an tSeirbhís Phromhaidh, Comhairle Phort Láirge,

Seirbhísí Óige Phort Láirge agus Thiobraid Árann, Barnardos, Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Phort Láirge, Tionscadil Treo Phort Láirge agus an tseirbhís mheantóireachta "Le Chéile". Tá an tionscnamh ag déanamh dul chun cinn go maith, ag dul i bhfeidhm go dearfach ar dhaoine ar fud na socruithe éagsúla Oideachasúla, Eagrúchán, Ceartais, Sláinte & Pobail.

Is é misean WRPN go soláthrófar na hoileachtaí, tacaíocht agus oiliúint éigeantach chun a chinntí go mbíonn gach cineál Cleachtas Aisiríoch (CA) leabaithe i bhfréamha na socháí i bPort Láirge.

Áirítear le **cuspóirí WRPN**:

1. Spreagadh Feasacha i leith CA i gCathair & Contae Phort Láirge.
2. Comhpháirtithe Straitéiseacha a Aithint & Comhoibriú leo.
3. Forbairt na hOiliúna CA.
4. Tacú le húsáid na gCleachtas CA sa Phobal agus fobairt agus treisiú na nasc leis na comhpháirtithe CA.
5. A chinntí go mbíonn an saothar inbhuanaithe ó thaobh an airgeadais de Breithmheas ar thionchair na hoiliúna & na húsáide CA chun an Dea-Chleachtas a chinntí.
6. Creideann muintir WRPN agus na heagrais ar ionadaithe dóibh iad go rachaidh úsáid níos forleithne an CA i bPort Láirge chun tairbhe na ndaoine, an phobal agus cháilíocht na beatha do dhaoine a chónaíonn agus a oibríonn i bPort Láirge.

Leanatar ar aghaidh le hoiliúint a chur ar chleachtóirí Cleachtas Aisiríoch (CA) trí mheán na gclár oiliúna fóirdheonaithe le creidiúnú ó Institiúid Idirnáisiúnta um Chleachtais Aisiríocha an AE (IICA AE). Táthar ag pleanáil seoladh oifigiúil an Ghréasán Chleachtas Phort Láirge don bhliain 2015 i dteannta le breithmheas ar an tionscnamh ag Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Phort Láirge.

TIONSCADAIL ATHSTIÚRTHA ÓIGE AN GHARDA

Bíonn Tionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (TAÓGÍ) ina dtionscnaimh phobal-bhunaithe, ilghníomhaireachta a dhíritear go príomha chun daoine óga a athstiúradh a raibh rannpháirt ach le hiompar frithshóisialta agus/nó coiriúil ach gníomhaíochtaí oiriúnacha a sholáthar chun éascú don fhorbairt phearsanta, chun freagracht shibhialta a chur chun cinn agus chun ionchais fostáiochta fadtéarmacha a feabhsú. Féadtar oibriú le daoine óga sna tionscadail freisin a bhíonn go mór i mbaol bheith bainteach le hiompar frithshóisialta agus/nó coiriúil. Is tríd an saothar sin a rannchuireann na tionscadail le feabhsú chállocht na beatha laistigh de na pobail agus le feabhsú na gcaidreamh idir an Garda agus an pobal.

Oibrítear le daoine óga sna TAÓGÍ den chuid is mó ag aois idir 12 agus 18 bliana déag, a tháinig trasna an dlí nó atá i mbaol an dlí a thrasnú. Atreoraítear suas le 5,000 duine óg chuig cláir athstiúrtha gach aon bhliain, agus atreoraítear 55% díobh siúd tar éis rabhaidh JLO; is féidir Garda éigin eile, gníomhaireacht eile, oibrí pobail nó duine dá muintir an leanbh a atreorú freisin.

Oibrítear leis an leanbh sa tionscadal agus socraítear pleán idirghabhála aonair dó/di ina bhféachtar chun cúnamh leis an leanbh chun a gcuid cinnteoireachta a scrúdú, trí dhíriú ar chinntí óna dtagann a gcuid cionta agus ar an ngá d'athrú meoin. Baineann foireann an tionscadail leas as teicníochtaí agallóireachta spreagthacha chun an t-athrú sin a éascú agus baintear leas as samháltú sóisialta chun dúshlán a thabhairt in aghaidh dearctaí agus iompair rannpháirtí éigin.

Soláthraítear cúnamh agus tacaíocht freisin do theaghlaigh an rannpháirtí, agus aitheantas ann go gcaithfear aon athrú i ndearctaí agus iompair an rannpháirtí a atreisiú go dearfach sa bhaile, ar scoil, laistigh de phiarghrúpaí agus sa phobal.

Tá Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána tar éis obair go dlúth i rith na bliana 2014 le Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ) chun na hidirghabhálacha a sholáthraítear trí na tionscadail a feabhsú. Dírfodh an saothar go sonrach ar athailíniú thortháil an tionscadail leis na treocheataí áitiúla sa choireacht. Bhain aithint na n-eochaircheisteanna i ndáil le cionta óige ina nDúichí féin ag lucht bainistíochta áitiúil an Gharda, agus oibriú leis an tionscadal chun idirghabhálacha iomchuí a dhearadh agus a fhorfheidhmiú laistigh de na heochairlimistéir chun dúshlán a thabhairt i gcoinne iompraíochta ciontaithe aitheanta.

Scéim Eisíocaíochta na gCuntas Díomhaoin

D'fhogair Frances Fitzgerald T.D., an tAire Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais, cistíú i mí na Nollag 2014 faoi Scéim Eisíocaíochta na gCuntas Díomhaoin do Chláir Phobail Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig arna mbainistiú ag a Roinnse féin.

Feabhsófar leis an gcistíú nua réimse beart cuimsitheachta sóisialta dá bhfuil ar fáil do dhaoine óga, go háirithe i limistéir atá faoi mhíbhuntáiste ó thaobh na heacnamaíochta agus na sochaí de.

Dúirt an tAire Fitzgerald: "Tá ríméad orm go mbeidh limistéar an Cheartais Óige in ann tacáíochtaí breise a sholáthar do leanáí óga i bpobail imeallaithe chun tacú le hiarrachtaí ag mo Roinnse agus ag An Garda Síochána chun an choireacht a laghdú."

Beidh €2.8 milliún ar fáil do Chláir Phobail Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig chun tacú le roinnt tograí, lena n-áirítear bunú Tionscadal Athstiúrtha nua an Gharda Síochána ag ionaid bhireise timpeall na tíre.

Roghnoífar ionaid na dtionscadal nua ar bhunús fachtóirí éagsúla lena n-áireofar méaduithe sa daonra óg agus/nó leibhéal na coireachta óige. Beidh a thuilleadh fógraí ón Aire i leith na dtionscadal san athbhliain.

Tacóidh an cistíú freisin le fostú oibrithe ceartais óige breise san Tionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda reatha óna dteastaíonn na hacmhainní, agus le forbairt idirghabhálacha feabhsaithe chun tacú le daoine óg a thagann chun airde an Gharda Síochána.

IONAD TIONSCADAL ATHSTIÚRTHA ÓIGE AN GHARDA SA TÍR

Réigiún:	Rannán:	Stáisiún Áitiúil:	TAÓG
Thuaidh	An Cabhán / Muineachán	An Cabhán Muineachán	Cavan 365 MNYP
	Sligeach / Liatroim	Sligeach	Tionscadal Ghníomh Óige Shligigh
	Lú	Droichead Átha (x 2) Dún Dealgan (x 2)	Boyne, CABLE TEAM, High Voltage
	Dún na nGall	Leitir Ceanainn Baile na nGallóglach	TAÓG an Fháil Charraigh LEAF
	An Clár	Inis	Óige na hInse
		Cill Rois	TAÓG Chill Rois
Thiar	Gaillimh	Sráid an Mhuilinn, Gaillimh (x 2) Tuaim	BÁN, MEAS Treo Nua
	Ros Comáin / An Longfort	Béal Átha na Sluaighe Ros Comáin	Junction RAD
		An Longfort	LEAP
	Maigh Eo	Béal an Átha Caisleán an Bharraigh	Gníomh Óige Bhéal an Átha Tionscadal Ghníomh Óige Chaisleán an Bharraigh
	Theas	Cathair Chorcaí	Tionscadal Gnímh Bhaile an Chollaigh, Chnoc na hAoine, Chnoc an Chuilinn
		Garrán na mBráthar (x 2) Baile na mBocht (x 2) Sráid Angelsea An Tóchar (x 2)	FAYRE, GAP MAY TACT, Dúglas Thiar
Corcaigh Thuaidh	Corcaigh Thuaidh	An Cóbh Mala	Feabhas TAÓG Mhala
		Eochaill	TAÓG Eochaillé
	Corcaigh Thiar	Droichead na Bandan	Óige Dhroichead na Bandan
	Ciarraí	Trá Lí (x 3) Lios Tuathail	MY, JUST US, Connect 7 NK10
		Cill Áirne	BAPADE
	Luimneach	Oileán Chiarraí Luimneach (x 5)	An tOileán Óige Bhaile na Neanta, CCYDG, Óige an Bhaile Ghaelaigh, Oileán an Rí, Tionscnamh Óige Southside
		An Caisleán Nua	Luimneach Thiar
Thoir Theas	Tiobraid Árann	Cluain Meala (x2) Baile Thiobraid Árann	CYD, EDGE TAR
		Ros Cré	RAY
	Port Láirge	Port Láirge (x 3)	BALL, SWAY, PACT
		Trá Mhór	TYRE
	Loch Garman	Dún Garbháin	DAY
		Loch Garman Inis Córthaídh	SAFE An tSláine
Thoir	Cill Chainnigh / Ceatharlach	Ros Mhic Thriúin Cill Chainnigh	Tréoin COMPASS
		Ceatharlach	HUB
	Cill Dara	An Droichead Nua	An Currach An Droichead Nua
		Léim an Bhradáin	Bridge Youth
	Laois / Uíbh Fhailí	Port Laoise (x2)	BLOCK, PORT
		Tulach Mhór (x2)	Fusion, ACORN
Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath	An Mhí	Biorra	SUB
		An Uaimh	NYPD
		Baile Átha Troim	SMART
	An Iarmhí	Baile Átha Luain	ALF
		An Muileann gCéarr	EYE
	Cill Mhantáin	Bré	New Directions
		Cill Mhantáin	WAY
Réigiún Cathrach Bhaile Átha Cliath	Thoir	Dún Laoghaire (x2)	LAB, Castle
		An tSeanchill	SAY
	Thuaidh Lárnach	Sráid Mhic Giobúin (x3)	DIME, HAY, MICKOL
		Bridewell	MOST
		Sráid an Stórais	SWAN
	Thuaidh	An Chúlóg (x2)	Gleann na Coille, Óige na Coille Móire Thiar
		Baile Munna	Baile Munna
		Sord	JETS
	Theas Lárnach	Sráid Chaoimhín (x 2)	DÁN, Cumann na Saoirsí
	Theas	Tamhlacht (x 5)	APT, Boost, JAY, KEY, YEW
		Croimghlinn (x2)	Brú GYDP / CLAY
	Thiar	Cluain Dolcáin (x 3)	GRAFT, SWIFT, Valley
		Baile Blhainséir (x 3)	WEB 1 / WEB 2 / ORB
		Baile Formaid (x2)	CODY, ABLE
		An Chabhrach	Step Up na Cabráí
		Fionnghlas (x 2)	EFFORT, FAN

Thug an Coiste roinnt forbairtí faoi deara i rith na bliana 2014 lena bhfeabhsófar go mór éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha agus lena gcuideofar chun seirbhís níos fearr a sholáthar do chiontóirí óige, íospartaigh na coireachta, baill an Gharda, agus don chóras ceartais choiriúil in Éirinn amach anseo.

Athbhreithniú an Chláir Athstiúrtha ag an Aonad um Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána (GPSU).

D'fhéach an tArd-Cheannfort i mBiúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Pobail chun athbhreithniú a fháil i mí Aibreáin 2014 ar na cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta reatha a bhí i bhfeidhm ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána ón Aonad um Chaighdeán Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána (GPSU). Reáchtáladh roinnt cruinnithe agus aithníodh limistéir áirithe tar éis cuairte ar an láthair ina bhféadfaí tairbhe a bhaint ó iniúchadh;

- PULSE
- Bainistiú agus monatóireacht na gcomhad,
- Nósanna imeachta oifige ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána,
- Oiliúint foirne
- agus freagrácht daoine faoin bpróiseas Atreoraithe don Athstiúradh Óige agus fiosrúcháin ina dhiaidh sin.

Aontaíodh ar athbhreithniú breise ar raon feidhme an iniúchta, chun an próiseas a scrúdú idir atreorú agus toradh deireanach, bíodh sé sin mar áireamh leis an gClár Athstiúrtha nó ionchúiseamh, agus ar cuireadh an t-ionchúiseamh ar aghaidh nó nár cuireadh. Cuirfidh an GPSU críoch lena n-athbhreithniú sa bhliain 2015.

Foilsíú Thuarascáil Cigireachta an Gharda Síochána um Phiosrúchán Coireachta

Foilsíodh Tuarascáil Cigireachta an Gharda Síochána um Phiosrúchán Coireachta i mí na Samhna 2014, a tháinig mar thoradh ar iniúchadh mionsonraithe dhá bhliain ag an gCigireachta ar phiosrúchán na coireachta sa Gharda Síochána. Rinne an Chigireacht iniúchadh ar na beartais, cleachtais agus nósanna imeachta as ar baineadh leas chun cosc agus fiosrú na coireachta lenar áiríodh an Clár Athstiúrtha.

I measc na n-eochairthorthaí den tuarascáil is amhlaidh a thugann an Coiste faoi deara na pointí seo a leanas:

- Ní thugtar ionchúiseamh in aghaidh roinnt ógánach i gcásanna míóiriúnacha do rabhaidh;
- Cuirtear moill le hatreoruithe i gcomhair roinnt cásanna;
- Níl aon spriocanna feidhmíochta ag GYDO agus ní thaifeadtar a cuid staitisticí i leith torthaí i ndáil le rátaí athchiontaithe;
- B'fhearr leis na JLOí nós imeachta mar a dtugtar rabhadh le hordú maoirseachta nó gan é, seachas an córas rabhaidh fhoirmiúil agus neamhfhoirmiúil reatha;
- Ní mheasann na JLOí go bhfuil siad cáilithe chun plé le daoine óga a mbaineann deacrachtáil géara mothúchánacha agus iompraíochta dóibh.
- Cuirtear daoine óga ar aghaidh i gcomhair cóireála gan freastal éigeantach, go háirithe um chóireáil do chiontóir gnéasach;
- Baintear leas as próisis an cheartais aisiríoch i gcás amháin as gach fiche cás lena bpléann na JLOí;
- Tá deis ann chun seirbhís ilgħnfomhaireachta chomhlonnaithe do chiontóirí óga a chruthú;
- Déanfaidh Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig an leagan iomlán d'uirlis measúnachta a rolladh amach sa bhliain 2015 ar gach clár athstiúrtha, ar féidir leas a bhaint aisti chun plein idirghabhála a fhorbairt do na leanaí a atreoraíodh;
- Maidir leis na ciontóirí óga bhí cleachtas ann coir a bhrath go róluth sular measadh an ciontóir óg de bheith oiriúnach don chlár athstiúrtha;
- Taifeadaadh roinnt mhór cásanna JLO mar chásanna braite, cé gur marcáladh an duine ar PULSE de bheith míóiriúnach don scéim;
- B'éagsúil é dul chun cinn i leith cásanna a measadh de bheith míóiriúnach do rabhadh ó Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (GYDO) ar fud na rannán ar tugadh cuairt orthu.

TUAIRIMÍ

Foilsíú Thuarascáil Cigireachta an Gharda Síochána um Phiosrúchán Coireachta (ar lean)

Thug an Chigireacht 2 mholadh maidir leis an gClár Athstiúrtha; moladh go ngairfeadh an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais grúpa oibre trasrannach agus ilghníomhaireachta chun seirbhís cointóirí óige chomhshuite agus lán-chomhtháite a fhorbairt. (Fadtéarma). Moltar do ghnóthú an mholta thusa go nglactar na heochairghníomhartha seo a leanas:

- Iniúchadh ar ról Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (TAÓG), sa phróiseas cinnteoireachta réamh-chúisithe lena mbaineann cointóirí is ógánaigh a bhíonn faoi amhras coireanna tromchúiseacha ar nós dúnmaraithe agus éiginthe.
- Cur chun feidhme scéime oriúnaí rannpháirtíochta nó athstiúrtha a bhreithniú dóibh siúd faoi bhun dhá bhliain déag d'aois a thagann chun airde an Gharda Síochána
- Úsáid próiseas aisiríoch a chur chun cinn i gcomhréir le hAcht na Leanaí, 2001
- Prótacal do chomhroinnt na faisnéise a thabhairt isteach idir Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige agus cláir athstiúrtha chun cúnamh le sainaithint agus le cóireáil na saincheisteanna iompraíochta
- Próiseas na rabhadh foirmiúil agus neamhfhoirmiúil a athmheasúnú
- Bearta feidhmíochta bunaithe ar fhianaise a thabhairt isteach chun cúnamh le pleanáil na gníomhaíochta athstiúrtha
- Compháirtí taighde a fhostú chun an dea-chleachtas a fhorbairt i ndáil le próiseas Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus le Clár Scoile an Gharda chun éifeachtúlacht agus éifeachtacht a chinntíú
- Na ceangaltais rannpháirteachais do na cláir chóireála do chiontóirí óga a athbhreithniú, agus go háirithe dóibh siúd a rinne cionta gnéasacha

Mhol an Chigireacht go bhfeabhsaíonn an Garda Síochána oibriú reatha Chlár Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (Gearrthéarma). Mhol an Chigireacht go nglacfaí na heochairghníomhartha seo a leanas chun an moladh thusa a ghnóthú:

- A chinntíú go n-atreoraítear gach cás incháilithe don GYDO i gcomhair cinntí
- A chinntíú go gcríochnaítear próiseáil ciontóirí óga ar bhealach tráthúil
- A chinntíú go gcuirtear na cásanna a mheastar de bheith míoriúnach do rabhaíd JLO ar aghaidh i dtreo ionchúsimh
- Beartas an Gharda a bhreithmheas agus a shoiléiriú i dtaca le cur ilrabhadh i bhfeidhm

Foilsíú Tackling Youth Crime – Youth Justice Action Plan, (Ag Dul i nGleic le Coireacht na hÓige – Plean Gnímh don Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig) 2014-2018

Foilsíodh an plean gnímh thusa i mí Feabhra na bliana 2014, arna fhorbairt ag Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig. Díritear aird an Phlean Gnímh chun leanúint ar aghaidh leis na treochtaí íslitheacha sa choireacht ardtoirte agus sa choinneáil; éirí níos inniúla chun tuiscint a fháil agus idirghabháil a bheartú sna patrún chiontaithe um choireacht thromchúiseach; agus éifeachtacht agus éifeachtúlacht na n-idirghabhálacha úd a fheabhsú chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar iompar agus ar éilimh na ndaoine óga sin. Is leis na sonraí is mó de réir a chéile a chinnteofar an chaoi ina mbeartófar tosaíocht d'acmhainní, lena n-áirítear an chaoi chun cumhdach na dTionscadal Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (TAÓG) a uasmhéadú ar fud na tíre. Is eochair-gheallsealbhóir é an Garda Síochána tríd an gClár Athstiúrtha sa phlean seo.

Forbairt Straitéisíse d'Fhorfheidhmiú an Cheartais Aisiríoch agus na gCleachtais Aisiríoch

Fáiltíonn an Coiste roimh fhorbairt na straitéise seo, agus aithníonn na hiarrachtaí leanúnacha chun an Ceartas Aisiríoch agus na Cleachtais Aisiríocha a chur chun cinn.

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MOLTAÍ

Is é moladh an choiste:

- *Go n-ullmhófaí sraith straitéisí d'eagras iomlán an Gharda lena gcuimseofaí réimse cáipéisí treoracha do Cheannfoirt, Gardaí agus na JLOí leis an aidhm chun feasacht a spreagadh i leith phróiseáil na gciontóirí óige agus chun comhlíonadh le Beartas agus Nós Imeachta an Gharda i ndáil leis an gClár Athstiúrtha a chinntiú. Ba chóir go gcinnteofaí léi sin go dtugtar aghaidh ar mholtáí gearrthéarmacha Chigireacht an Gharda.*
- *Is í Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a bhreithníonn go múnlófar Tuairiscí Oiriúnachta do chiontóirí óga agus dá n-áireamh leis an gClár Athstiúrtha le forfheidhmiú The Youth Level of Service/Case Management Inventory™ (YLS/CMI™). Sholáthrófaí le measúnú éileamh/priacail YLS scóráil bunaithe ar an eolaíocht i leith oríuúnachta, agus dhéanfaí an chinnteoireacht a chaighdeánú agus an tsuibiachtúlacht a bhaint dá réir.*
- *Roghnófaí ionad na dTAÓG a mholtar lena mbunú le cistíú faoi Scéim Eisíocaíochtaí na gCuntas Díomhaoin ar bhunús thorthaí an taighde ‘Anailís ar Choireacht na hÓige’.*
- *Leanann Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána ar aghaidh ag baint leasa as saineolas Sheirbhís Anailíse an Gharda Síochána d'fhoinn freagraí agus idirghabhálacha níos éifeachtaí agus níos éifeachtúla a dhíriú ar dhaoine óga.*
- *Coinníonn Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána uirthi ag cur chun cinn úsáid na gCeartas agus na gCleachtas Aisiríoch laistigh den Gharda Síochána.*