ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO MONITOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME 2018

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Garda Youth Diversion Office
AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
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DUBLIN 2

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1. MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE COMMITTEE

Dear Commissioner,

It is my pleasure as chairperson of the Monitoring Committee appointed under section 44 (1) of the Children Act 2001 to present the 2018 Annual Report. It is my first year in the position and the role has provided me with the opportunity to engage with both the Section 44 Committee members and the staff at the Garda Youth Diversion Office (GYDO) in working together to ensure the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme.

The Diversion Programme provides a unique opportunity to An Garda Síochána to engage with young people and provide guidance and support to them in addressing their behaviour and making positive choices. The Programme is a vital crime prevention tool and an important asset to An Garda Síochána. In my role as Chairperson of the Committee, I wish to highlight the excellent work that is being carried out by all those involved in the operation of the Diversion Programme on a daily basis and ensure the ongoing commitment of An Garda Síochána in supporting the Programme to meet the highest levels of quality and effectiveness.

The Monitoring Committee provides support to the Diversion Programme and GYDO by identifying and highlighting areas that can be improved upon and by making recommendations to ensure the Diversion Programme continues to be an effective means in diverting children from crime and the criminal justice system. The 2018 Annual Report reflects the activities of the Monitoring Committee and the Diversion Programme during 2018. It highlights the developments that occurred during the year, identifies the current challenges and risks to the Diversion Programme, and provides statistics relating to the operation of the Programme in 2018. Having monitored the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme throughout 2018 through the meetings of the Committee and engagement with GYDO, a number of recommendations have been set out for 2019.

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to the Director of the Diversion Programme, the staff at the Garda Youth Diversion Office and each Juvenile Liaison Officer nationwide for their continued commitment to youth diversion throughout 2018. I also wish to thank the Garda Síochána Analysis Service for the provision of the Diversion Programme statistics for 2018. Finally, I wish to thank the members of the Section 44 Monitoring Committee; Dr. Jennifer Carroll MacNeill, Mr. Eddie D'arcy and Chief Superintendent Colette Quinn for their efforts and commitment throughout the year.

Orla McPartlin Assistant Commissioner

ORLA MCPARTLIN

2. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE

Section 44 of the Children Act 2001 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 An 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 Orla McPartlin has responsibility for the Community Relations Bureau which includes the national portfolios of the Garda Youth Diversion Office and Garda National Community Oriented Policing Bureau. She was appointed as Chairperson of the Monitoring Committee in 2019.

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 Diversion Project (GRAFT). He is currently a lecturer in youth work at Dundalk IT and works with the Compass Project which supports young offenders after their release from prison.

Dr Jennifer Carroll MacNeill is a barrister and former solicitor and political scientist. She is the co-author of 'The Children Court: A National Study' published in 2007 by the Association for Criminal Justice Research and Development. She has worked in the Department of Children and Youth Affairs and the Department of Justice and Equality. She was appointed to the Monitoring Committee in October 2015.

Chief Superintendent Colette Quinn has responsibility for the Garda Youth Diversion Office which includes the portfolios of the Garda Youth Diversion Projects Office and the Garda Age Card and took up her role in January 2018. She previously served as the Director of the Diversion Programme from 2007 to 2017.

3. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

STATISTICS AT A GLANCE

2018 saw 16,491 youth referrals to the Diversion Programme. This is a 17.5% decrease from the 2017 referral figures which were 20,006. The number of children referred was 8,561, a 19% reduction on the number of children referred in 2017. 71% were male and 29% were female. 1,249 children were deemed unsuitable for admission in 2018. In 9,324 (56.5%) cases, the child was deemed suitable for admission to the Diversion Programme with 5,149 (31%) cases deemed unsuitable. The remaining 2,018 (12.5%) cases were subject to further investigative inquiries; requests for covering reports, requests for skeleton investigation files, and / or compilation of JLO Suitability Reports as per end of year, 2018. There was a general decrease in the number of restorative justice cautions delivered over the course of 2018 arising from budgetary constraints. This emanated from a decision by Irish Youth Justice Ireland to re-diverted support funding from the Youth Diversion Office to other areas under its remit. An Garda Síochána has initiated a review of funding requirements to support the administration of the Youth Diversion Programme in light of this development.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 2018

In response to the Garda Professional Standards Report on the administration of the Diversion Programme, an examination team was established to examine referrals where children were deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme and the cases did not proceed before the courts. The work of the examination team is ongoing and it is expected that recommendations will be delivered to address gaps in the youth referral process in 2019.

The Garda Youth Diversion Office (GYDO) benefited from additional Garda staff personnel during 2018 who have been deployed as administrative support to the office. In addition, a new Garda Youth Diversion Bureau structure was proposed and approved and will be established in the first quarter of 2019. In 2018, the Diversion Programme Policy Unit reviewed and developed a number of the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) relating to the administration of the Diversion Programme by An Garda Síochána.

The SOPs were developed to provide guidance to Juvenile Liaison Officers and Garda members on generally on standards to be followed when processing youth referrals to the Programme.

The Committee has identified concerns regarding the limitation of the governance of the Garda PULSE functionality and Information Communication Technology (ICT) generally, which poses a challenge to enhancing the governance efficiency of managing referrals to the Diversion Programme. During 2018, a business case was submitted / approved to design a bespoke IT system that will enhance the administration of the Programme and reduce current level of manual processes.

A Children in Care project was trialled in one Garda division during 2018 which helped practitioners and stakeholders to focus on the underlying needs of those in care by prioritising this group and delivering appropriate interventions. This project will be further developed during 2019 in conjunction with colleagues from An Garda Síochána and partners from TUSLA and other service providers. The initiative is a notable example of how different agencies can positively impact upon children's lives.

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION OFFICE AND NATIONWIDE STRUCTURE

CHALLENGES IN 2018

Staffing levels remain an important issue, and although temporary Garda members were put in place throughout 2018, the ability to adequately support the administration of the Programme remains a concern to the committee.

For a number of years the Irish Youth Justice Service provided a monetary budget to the Director of the Youth Diversion Programme in support of the delivery of Restorative Justice Training, research and administrative support.

The national office tasked with managing referrals to the Diversion Programme is the Garda Youth Diversion Office (GYDO). The office is overseen by a Garda Chief Superintendent.

A Garda Superintendent, the Director of the Diversion Programme, has overall responsibility for deciding on the suitability of a child for admission to the Programme. The Director's role is provided for under section 20 (1) Children Act 2001 and is a statutory position.

GYDO has responsibility for developing policy and guidance on how An Garda Síochána administers the Diversion Programme. In 2018, the office reviewed and updated a number of its Standard Operating Procedures.

The Garda Youth Diversion Office continues to work closely with the Irish Youth Justice Service, Department of Children & Youth Affairs, youth organisations and other stakeholders to identify, share and promote best practice.

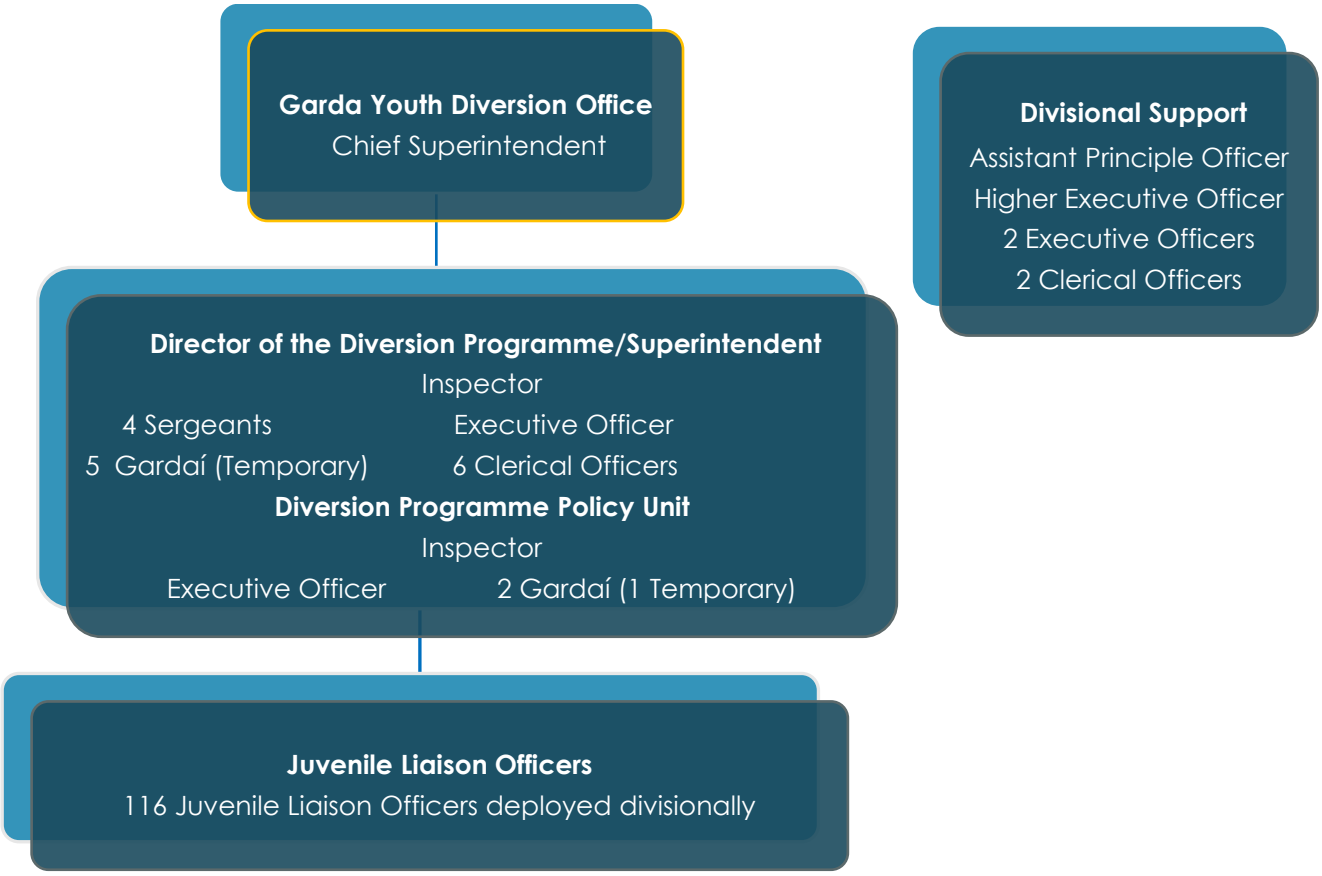


Figure 1 - Garda Youth Diversion Office and nationwide structure

4. GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS (GYDPS)

GYDP BEST PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT TEAM

The purpose of the Best Practice Development Team (BPDT) is to achieve better outcomes for young people engaged in Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPS) nationally by supporting the needs of all Youth Justice Workers (YJWs) and developing practice across the network of GYDPs. The need for these supports, initially provided through the Best Practice Initiative (BPI) managed by Foróige, was identified via a baseline analysis of GYDPs (Redmond, 2009). Set up in 2010, the BPI's purpose was to improve practice in GYDPs. In 2015 the Irish Youth Justice Service released funding with support from the Dormant Accounts Fund, to employ two part time workers. This is a unique development within the youth sector with a multi-agency approach in delivering a shared plan for the benefit of the young people who are participants across all Garda Youth Diversion Projects. At the end of 2018, this multiagency team was made up of three full time staff managed by Foróige, Youth Work Ireland Galway and Crosscare, providing supports and delivering training to Youth Justice Workers across all GYDPs.

The work of the BPDT is overseen by a Committee made up of representatives from Irish Youth Justice Service (IYJS), An Garda Síochána (AGS) and representatives from Community Based Organisations (CBOs) managing GYDPs, including Foróige, Youth Work Ireland, Crosscare, Extern and those representing GYDPs managed by independent CBOs. It provides a mechanism for IYJS, An Garda Síochána and CBOs to collaborate with the BPDT on the development of GYDPs. In addition, the Committee allows for opportunities for learning and information sharing between CBOs, IYJS and An Garda Síochána with a focus on developing practice across the network of GYDPs that will benefit the young people participating on the projects.

DEVELOPMENTS IN 2018

The implementation of restorative practices across all GYDPs was initiated in 2018. Following a literature review and a tendering process, Ulster University (UU) were contracted to develop bespoke training for all GYDPs, in conjunction with the BPDT. In 2019, thirteen YJWs will be trained to deliver training in Restorative Practices to all YJWs.

In response to the practice needs identified by YJWs, the BPDT produced a literature review on 'Anger and young people'. This review identified ways that YJWs can be best supported in addressing this issue with young people.

The 'Together Stronger: Guidelines for effective partnership between Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers and Garda Youth Diversion Projects' was developed following a series of eight regional focus groups with both YJWs and JLOs, in 2017. This was disseminated to all YJWs and JLOS early in 2018. These guidelines aim to develop and improve effective partnerships between Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers and Garda Youth Diversion Projects. It is hoped that this document provides a basis for establishing interagency relationships in each project, in turn supporting better outcomes for young people participating on GYDPs.

5. LOOKBACK AT 2018 – OVERVIEW OF STATISTICS

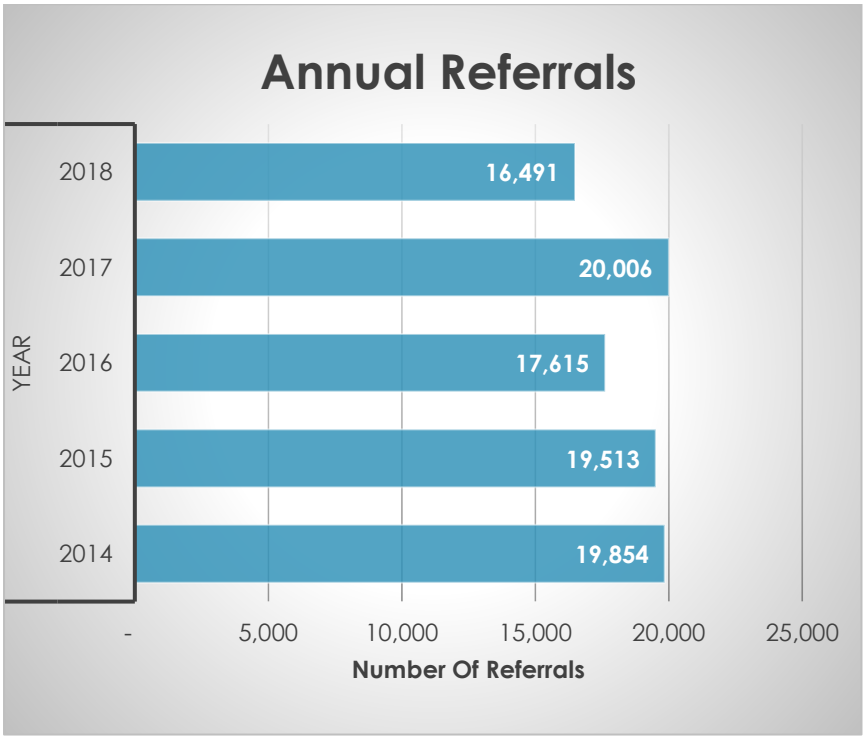
INTERPRETATION OF STATISTICS

What are we interpreting?	Why are we examining this data?	Value of interpreting this data?	What are the key performance trends?
• AGS [GYDO] collect and analyse data on referrals to the Diversion Programme generated from the Garda PULSE System	• To report on the number of referrals to the Diversion Programme • To assess trends in youth needs • To identify interventions needed	• Through examining the statistics on the PULSE System, we can highlight issues and promote better practice.	• Key performance trends have been identified in 3 core areas: • Annual Referrals • Children Referred • Number of children deemed suitable for admission to the Programme

OVERVIEW OF KEY PERFORMANCE TRENDS

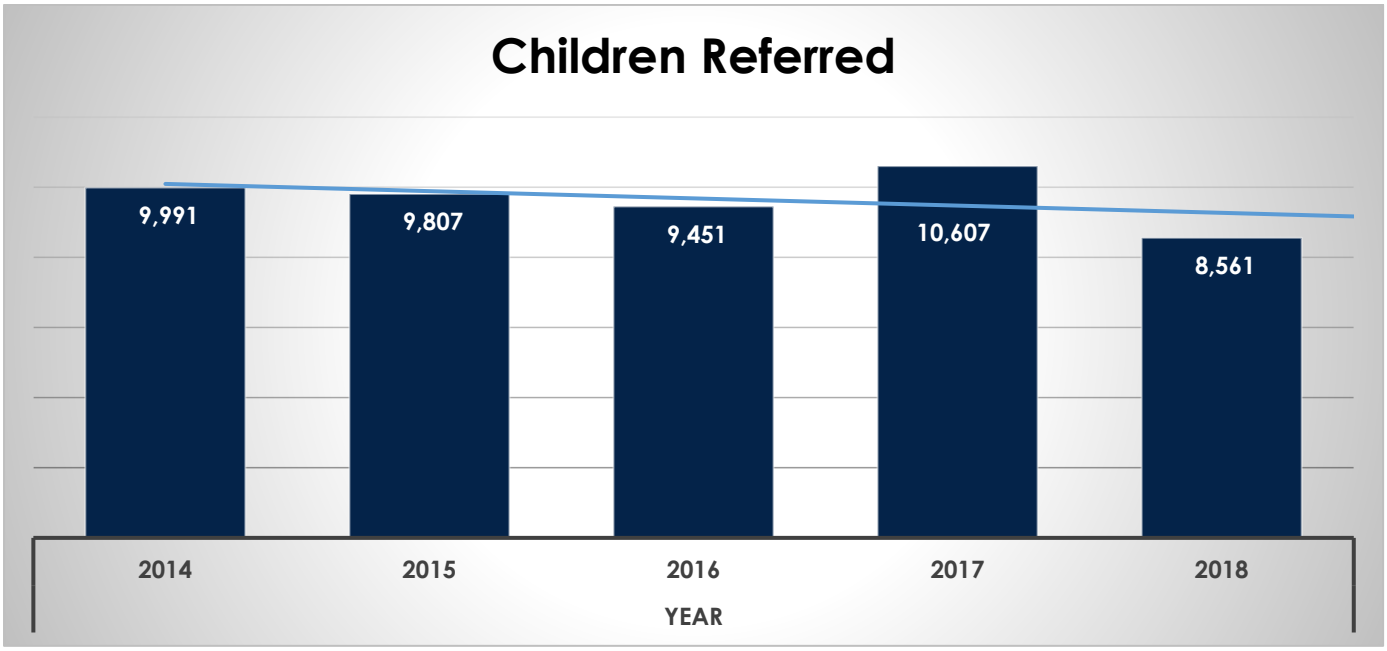
A) Annual Referrals	• 16,491 referrals in 2018 • Decrease of 17.5% on 2017
B) Children Referred	• 8,561 children referred in 2018 • 27% of children were under 15 years of age
C) Suitability for admission to the Programme	• 1,249 children deemed unsuitable • Decrease of 18% on 2017

A) Annual Referrals

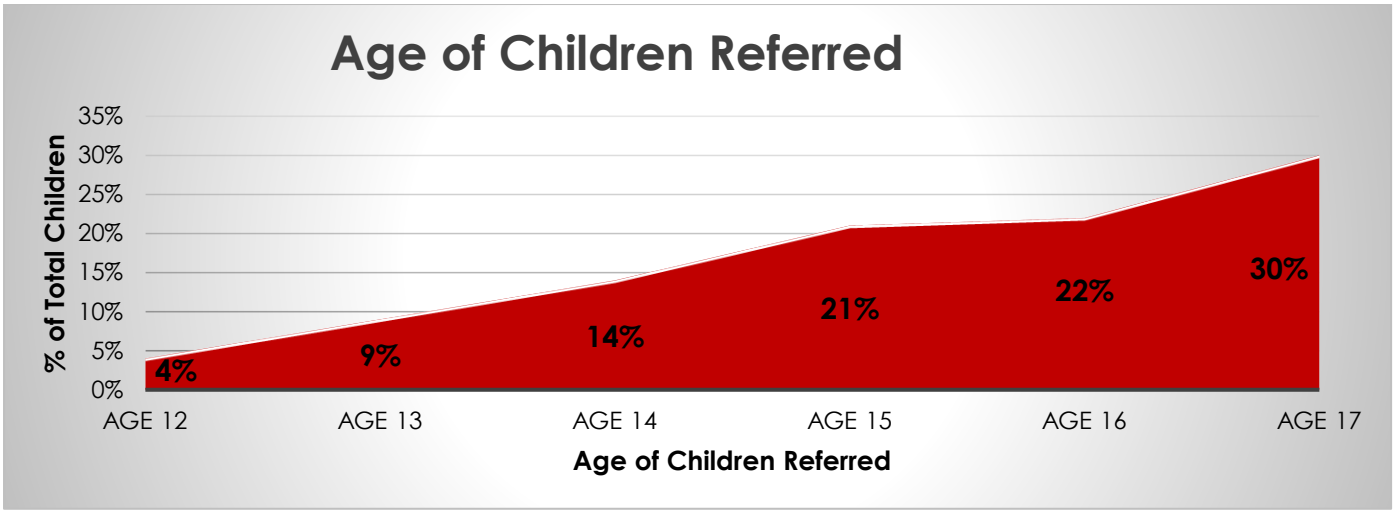


There were 16,491 referrals in 2018, a decrease of 17.5% on 2017. The reduction in referrals may be explained by the introduction of improved governance in February 2018 surrounding the creation of youth referrals on PULSE. These changes to the PULSE system created the requirement for electronic approval to be given by the relevant District Officer on the PULSE incident before a youth referral can be created.

B) Children Referred

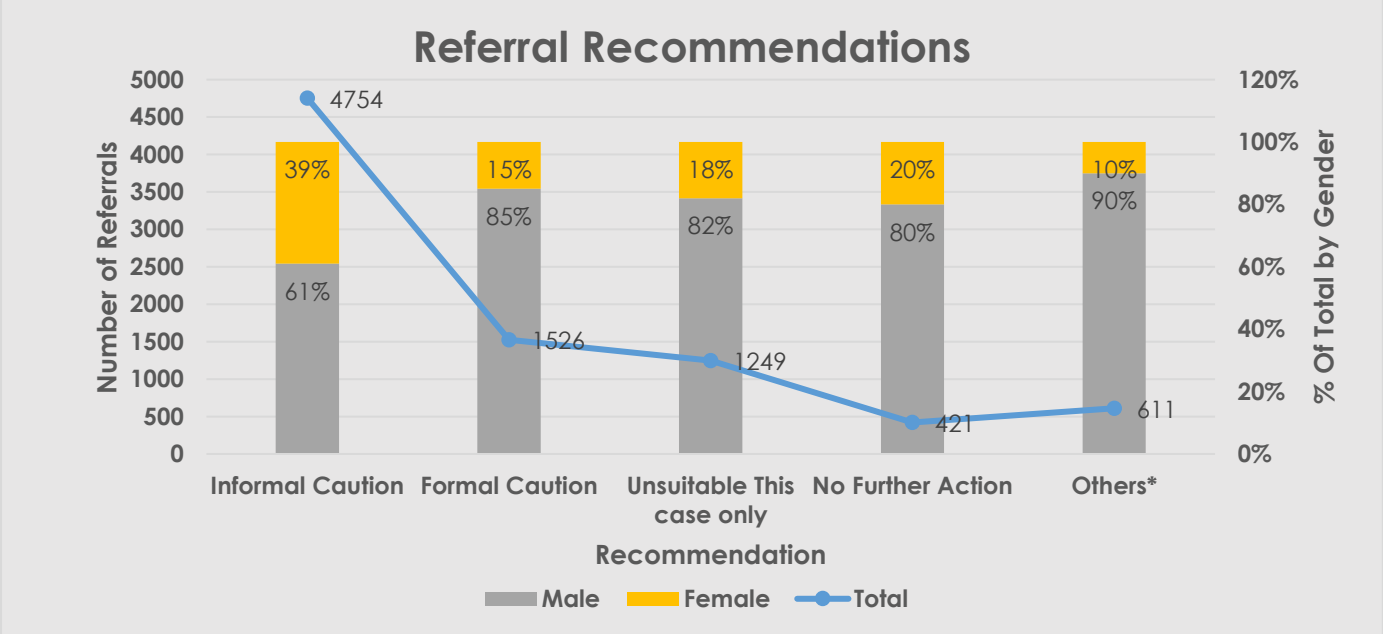


The number of children referred decreased from 10,607 in 2017 to 8,561 in 2018, a decrease of 18%. This is in line with the decrease in overall referrals of 17.5% since 2017.

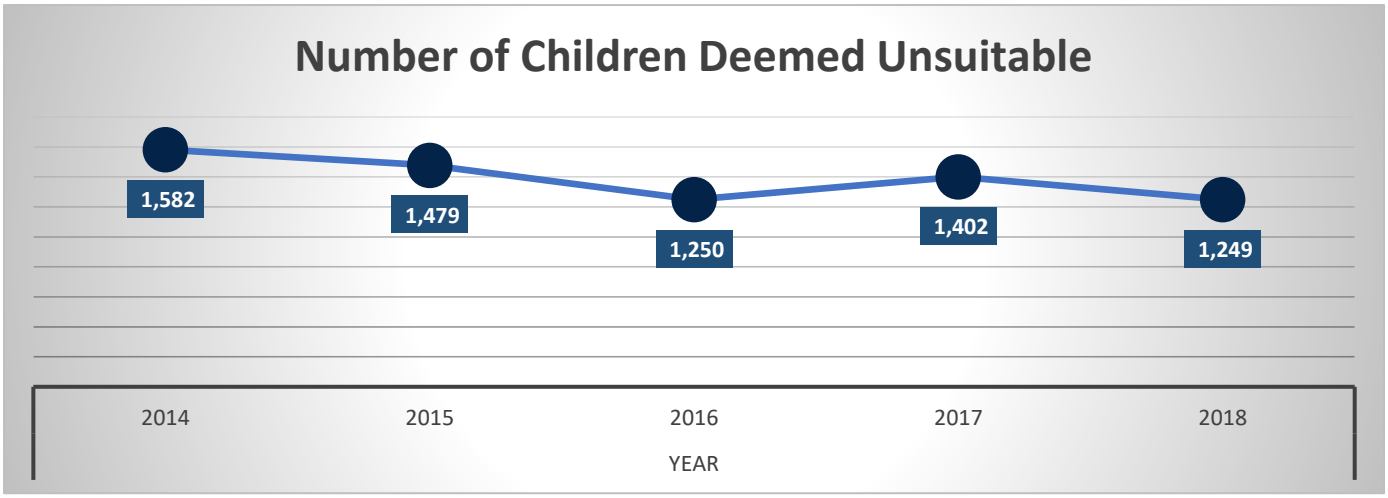


The determining factor for admission to the Programme is the age of the child on the date of the alleged offence. The graph above represents the date of the offence and not the age of the child admitted to the Programme.

C) Suitability for Admission to the Programme



Recommendations of informal and formal cautions relate to the referrals for which the child has been deemed suitable for admission to the Programme. 'Unsuitable This Case Only' means that the child has been deemed not suitable for the Programme. 'No Further Action' relates to the recommendation that no further Garda action is required in relation to the matter. ***'Other' relate to youth referral incidents which were created in late 2018 but had not yet being subject to an determination at the time of statistical generation for the purpose of this Report.



There was a total of 1,249 children deemed unsuitable for the programme in 2018, down 11% on the 2017 total of 1,402. The proportion of children deemed unsuitable for the programme was 15% in 2018, which is an increase of 2% on 2017 (13% has been the average since 2016).

Referrals (children)deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme are returned to the Garda District where the alleged offence occurred, these cases are then progressed to final disposal by way of file to Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), Charge or Summons before the courts.

6. RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

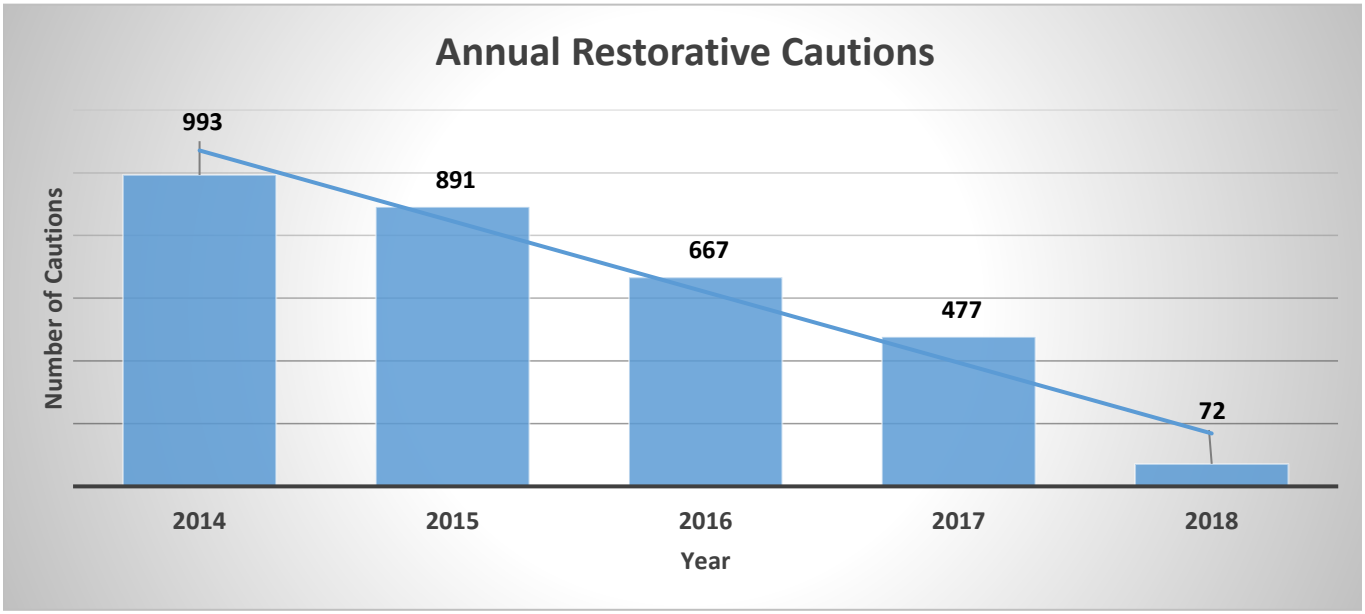
WHAT IS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE?

Restorative justice is a voluntary process where the young person accepts responsibility for their offending behaviour and becomes accountable to those they have 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. Section 26 of the Children Act 2001 provides for the restorative justice caution whilst Section 29 provides that a victim can attend the welfare conference provided for under this section where it is deemed appropriate.

OBJECTIVE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

When a crime is committed, there is harm done to a person or a community. 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 and work towards the prevention of re-offending. The restorative justice process does not concern itself with judging or blaming.

2018 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE STATISTICS



Restorative cautions have been trending downwards since 2014. However, in 2018 there was a further decrease in the number of restorative cautions administered. This decrease is due to a combination of factors such as the continued practice of not recommending restorative cautions in relevant cases arising from legal obligations placed on An Garda Síochána to safeguard the rights of victims in relation to their participation in a restorative justice event under Section 26 of the Criminal Justice (Victims of Crime) Act, 2017 in addition to the withdrawal / re-diverting of funding by Irish Youth Justice Ireland to augment work in other areas of youth diversion / youth development.

7. TRAINING PROVIDED TO JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS

The Children Act 2001 places an onus on the Garda Commissioner to provide training to those facilitating the Diversion Programme. It is a task of the Monitoring Committee to assess best practices for the training of facilitators and monitor training delivery. The committee welcomes the delivery of important training programmes to JLOs which are vital to the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme. The following training was delivered to JLOs throughout 2018:

Induction Training

Induction training was delivered to newly appointed JLOs over five days in August 2018 in conjunction with the Garda College in Templemore. The training focused on the legal and statutory obligations underpinning the role. It included instruction on international best practice in the area of youth justice along with guidance on the administrative processes and procedures to be followed when engaging with young offenders.

Continuous Professional Development

Two training seminars for JLOs and GYDO staff were held in the Garda College in 2018. The first took place in June and involved presentations on the role and challenges faced by Family Liaison Officers; dealing with victims of crime and their families; the role of the Victims Liaison Office, the provisions of the Victim's of Crime Act 2017 and the subsequent responsibilities of An Garda Síochána to victims.

The second seminar day took place in August and consisted of a guest speaker from NIAPP, TUSLA in relation to working with children who have demonstrated harmful sexual behaviour in addition to guest speakers from a number of community based organisations.

Restorative Justice Facilitator Training

In September, 11 participants underwent a three-day training course accredited by the International Institute for Restorative Practices Europe. This course provided JLOs with the skills, knowledge and confidence to facilitate restorative cautions and restoratives conferences.

Presentation Skills

In November, training on presentation skills was delivered to 27 JLOs. This training focused on the practical skills of presenting and introduced the JLO to the processes involved in the creation and delivery of a presentation.

Interviewing Skills

12 JLOs completed a one-day training course in relation to interviewing techniques.

8. DEVELOPMENTS IN 2018

PULSE Release 7.3

In February, a major change to the youth referral process was introduced with 'PULSE Release 7.3' by the implementation of an approval layer within the youth referral process on PULSE. The change introduced a new electronic process within PULSE for confirmation of the existence of prima facie evidence against the child before approval is then given for a youth referral to be created at District Officer level. The purpose of this change was to introduce increased governance at district level in relation to the creation of youth referrals and now means that youth referrals cannot be created without the case having been reviewed by a District Officer or by a Performance and Accountability Framework (PAF) Administrator on their behalf.

Additional Resources at GYDO

One Assistant Principal Officer, one Higher Executive Officer and three Executive Officers joined GYDO on a permanent basis and were deployed to policy development, governance and administrative support to the office. In late 2018, three newly appointed Garda Sergeants were allocated to GYDO on a permanent basis. Three Garda members were also allocated on temporary transfer to assist with new governance processes deployed at GYDO to increase the monitoring capabilities of the office in relation to the progression of referrals nationally.

Children in Care

Children living in residential state care are among the most vulnerable people with whom members of An Garda Síochána come into contact. In 2018, GYDO trialled a divisional pilot scheme aimed at children living in state residential care who may have committed offences. This pilot scheme brought together key figures in the lives of children in care who had been referred to the Diversion Programme. Working with the child's appointed JLO, staff from GYDO liaised with care workers, doctors, psychologists, social workers and TUSLA to ensure the welfare of the child and to understand the facts and potential triggers around their offending behaviour. Following the results of the preliminary pilot, it is proposed that in Quarter 3, 2019, the scheme will be extended nationally to all children living in residential state care.

The GYDO pilot scheme pre-empted two substantial reports in the UK and in Ireland. The first, a UK policy document published jointly by the Department of Education, Home Office, and Ministry of Justice firmly established that children in care are among the most vulnerable populations and should be diverted away from the criminal justice system, wherever possible. In Ireland, GYDO contributed to the Irish Penal Reform Trust's report on "Care and Justice", a study of the over-representation of children in care in the criminal justice system.

Diversion Programme Policy Unit

In addition to leading the roll out of the Children in Care pilot scheme, in 2018, the Diversion Programme Policy Unit reviewed and began developing a number of additional Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) guideline documents relating to the administration of the Diversion Programme.

The purpose of these procedural documents is to provide guidance to Juvenile Liaison Officers [JLOs] and Garda Personnel generally on standards to be followed when processing youth referrals to the Programme. Development of these documents continued throughout 2018 and involved both desktop and primary research which included conducting focus groups with Juvenile Liaison Officers across 4 Garda regions. Development of these procedural documents will continue in 2019 and it is planned that they will be disseminated to the wider organisation by the end of Quarter 2 2019.

Governance and Accountability

With the increase in both Garda and Garda staff resources of supervisory rank at GYDO, improved quality assurance processes have been introduced to the procedures surrounding the processing of youth referrals. In September, the allocation of three Gardaí on temporary transfer allowed for the establishment of a team with the sole purpose of monitoring the progression of referrals from the creation of the referral, through to creation of a charge/summons or file being sent to the Director of Public Prosecutions [DPP] if a child was subsequently deemed unsuitable for admission to the Diversion Programme. This oversight function also includes the issuing of reminders to Garda Districts seeking responses to requests for additional information by GYDO and reviewing those which are outstanding over a certain time period.

It is proposed that in 2019, a team from GYDO will provide guidance to Chief Superintendents and Superintendents at divisional meetings on their governance and accountability role in relation to the administration of the Diversion Programme at both divisional and district level.

To support the ability of GYDO to deliver on its responsibility for national oversight and governance of the administration of the Diversion Programme, a proposal for the approval of the design of a bespoke IT system has been submitted to senior management in An Garda Síochána. In addition, a new Garda Youth Diversion Bureau structure was proposed and approved and will be established in Quarter 1 2019. This will involve the establishment of the Operational Directing Office and the Diversion Programme Policy and Governance Office, in addition to the current offices of the Garda Diversion Projects Office and Garda Age Card Office, all of which will ultimately report to the Chief Superintendent of the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau.

9. CHALLENGES IN 2018

Outcome of Garda Professional Standards Unit (GPSU) Report and subsequent Youth Referral Examination

Following a review of GYDO by the GPSU, a number of issues were identified that gave rise to concern and subsequently a special review team was established to conduct a deep exploration of those issues over the period of 2010-2017. Of particular concern was the non-progression of cases before the courts following a child having been deemed unsuitable for admission to the Diversion Programme

The examination by the special review team continued throughout 2018 and the final report is expected in 2019. During this period, there has been continuous engagement between the review team and GYDO which has resulted in the introduction of improved governance processes and the establishment of the monitoring team within GYDO. Other outcomes of this ongoing examination are the proposed restructuring of GYDO and the development of Standard Operating Procedures for all aspects of the Diversion Programme.

Until this report is completed and its recommendations acted upon, the issues raised during the review will continue to present as key challenges to the effective administration of the Diversion Programme going forward.

Staffing Levels at the GYDO

Although the allocation of Garda staff of various grades and three Garda Sergeants to GYDO during the latter part of 2018 is welcomed by the committee, staffing levels at GYDO remain a challenge to the effective administration of the Diversion Programme. All except one Garda member are temporary resources and the three Sergeants allocated to the office filled positions which had been vacant since 2017 rather than increasing the capacity of the office. It is envisaged that efforts will be intensified to regularise this matter over the course of 2019.

Budgetary Requirements

For a number of years, the Irish Youth Justice Service provided a substantial budget to the Diversion Programme to support the delivery of training and research. However, this support was withdrawn in 2018. The vacuum created by the non-availability of funding from Irish Youth Justice Services resulted in a significant reduction in the operational capability of the GYDO and the ability to fully implement on the recommendations of the Monitoring Committee in its 2017 Report.

A 'Business Case' for the provision of a [substitute] budget to support the Diversion Programme will be compiled and submitted to the Garda Executive Team for approval in an effort to maintain a continuity of service regarding the restorative justice approached implemented by the GYDO.

National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Acts 2012-2016

An anomaly has arisen in the current legislative framework in respect of the disclosure of a criminal conviction of a child as per Section 258 of the Children Act 2001 for the purposes of vetting, but a child's admission to the Diversion

Programme can be disclosed under the Section 258 of the National Vetting Bureau (Children and Vulnerable Persons) Act, 2012 – 2016 which stipulates a legislative basis for the mandatory vetting of persons who wish to undertake certain work or activities relating to children or vulnerable persons or to provide certain services to children or vulnerable persons.

The Act provides for the provision of 'specified information' where potential 'bona fide' concerns exist regarding children or vulnerable persons, thus presenting a challenge to JLOs working with children and their families.

An Internal Working Group has been established within An Garda Síochána to examine and review the issues of concern arising in this matter and to liaise with the Department of Justice & Equality to resolving such matters.

10. RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The Section 44 Monitoring Committee appointed to monitor the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme makes the following recommendations;

1. Continued engagment to occur between GYDO and the special review team established to examine issues identified in the GPSU report of GYDO and subsequent implementation of recommendations made by the special review team's report when complete in 2019.

2. Develop enhanced reporting to support the governance and monitoring function of GYDO enabling GYDO to be more effective and targeted in their monitoring of youth referrals.

3. Continue the development and review of standard operating procedures to standardise practice among Juvenile Liaison Officers.

4. Promote the Diversion Programme within An Garda Síochána and inform all members of their roles and responsibilities in relation to the Programme through regional management briefings, Garda Portal updates, targeted training and dissementation of guideline documents on all aspects of the Programme.

5. Develop a restorative Justice strategy to promote and enhance the administration and effectiveness of restorative cautions.

6. Continue to improve upon the allocation of resources (including budget) to support the Garda Youth Diversion Office develop an effective operating model within the national office and the subsequent effective administration of the Diversion Programme.

7. Review the effectiveness and impact of the Children in Care project and further develop the scope of the project in 2019.

APPENDIX A: DIVERSION PROGRAMME STATISTICS 2018

Diversion Programme Statistics Report 2018

GARDA SÍOCHÁNA ANALYSIS SERVICE

Diversion Statistics Report*

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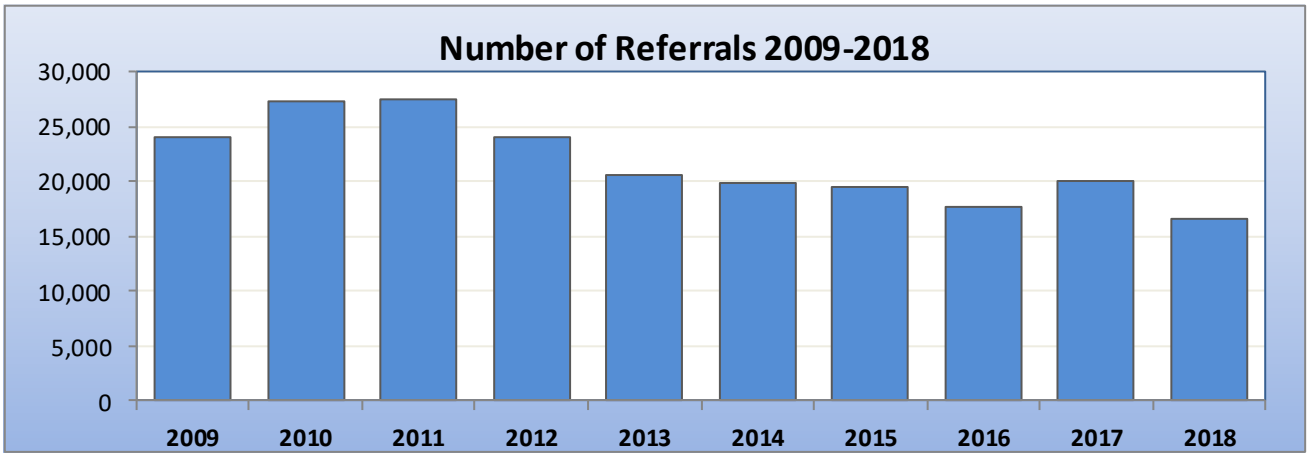
**Based on PULSE data as of 26th February 2019.*

Referrals



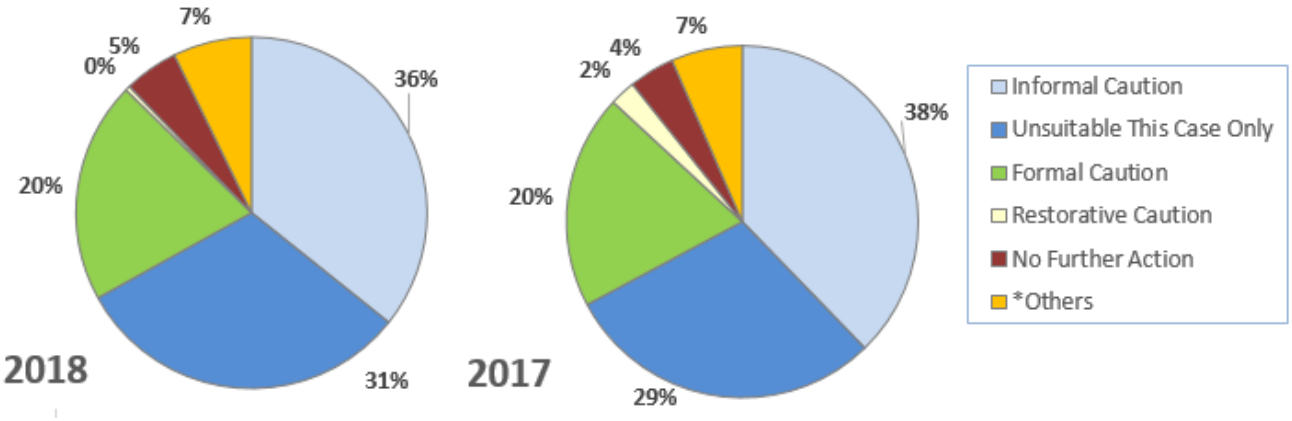
- There were 16,491 referrals to the Diversion Programme in 2018 which is down 17.5% on the 20,006 referrals to the Programme in 2017.

Recommendation	Total	%⁺
Informal Caution	5,891	36%
Unsuitable This Case Only	5,149	31%
Formal Caution	3,361	20%
Restorative Caution	72	0.4%
No Further Action	824	5%
*Others	1,194	7%
Grand Total	16,491	100%

** Includes requests for further information*

⁺ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- 31% of referrals were deemed Unsuitable for the Diversion Programme, 36% dealt with by Informal Caution and 20% dealt with by Formal Caution.
- *Others include 544 'Requests for Skeleton File' (46%), 350 'Requests for Covering Report' (29%) and 232 'Request Suitability Report' (19%).

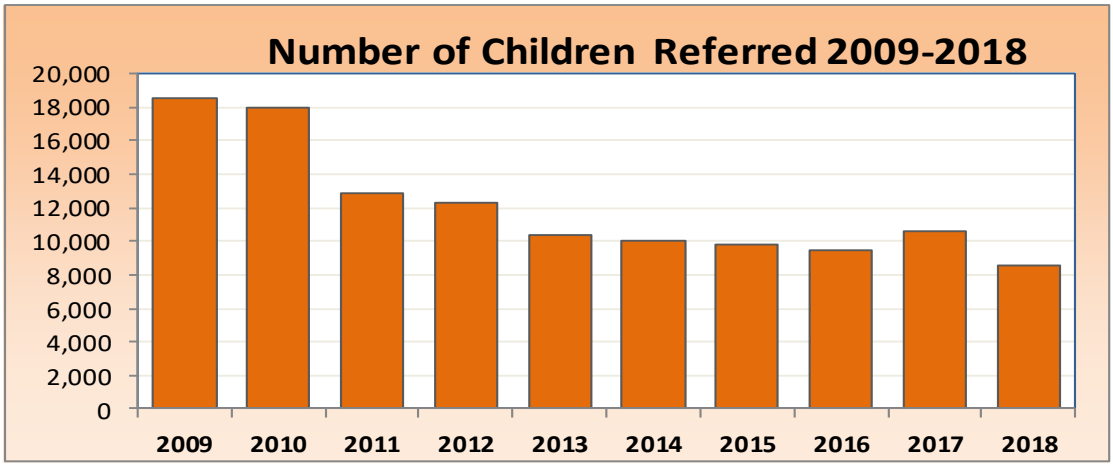


- There was a decrease in the proportion of Informal Cautions and an increase in the proportion of Formal Cautions between 2017 and 2018. Restorative Cautions decreased from 477 cases in 2017, 2% of the total, to 72 cases, 0.4% of the total between 2017 and 2018, with other categories close to last years levels.

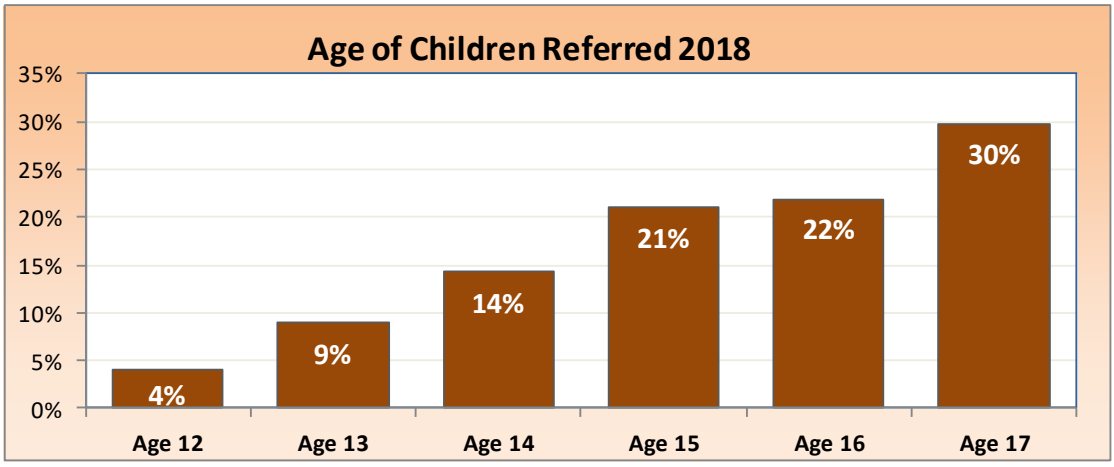
Referrals by Area

2018 Region / Division	Total	% Change 2017	Informal Caution	Unsuitable	Formal Caution	No Further Action	Restorative Caution	Others
Dublin Region	**5,464**	**-19%**	**1,651**	**2,041**	**894**	**257**	**20**	**601**
D.M.R. Eastern	691	-21%	255	240	83	27	0	86
D.M.R. North Central	884	-27%	405	263	97	26	8	85
D.M.R. Northern	1,312	-2%	310	603	189	59	0	151
D.M.R. South Central	715	-14%	97	299	186	22	0	111
D.M.R. Southern	874	-16%	239	338	156	62	0	79
D.M.R. Western	988	-32%	345	298	183	61	12	89
Eastern Region	**2,559**	**-9%**	**789**	**843**	**608**	**142**	**2**	**175**
Kildare	566	-18%	195	199	105	36	0	31
Laois/Offaly	563	-2%	200	129	142	41	1	50
Meath	670	+5%	141	274	185	28	1	41
Westmeath	379	-3%	143	112	90	21	0	13
Wicklow	381	-28%	110	129	86	16	0	40
Northern Region	**1,707**	**-26%**	**702**	**402**	**349**	**99**	**19**	**136**
Cavan/Monaghan	531	-26%	230	102	154	26	10	9
Donegal	467	-29%	212	31	103	42	7	72
Louth	485	-24%	140	220	60	19	2	44
Sligo/Leitrim	224	-24%	120	49	32	12	0	11
South Eastern Region	**1,936**	**-14%**	**738**	**523**	**460**	**105**	**2**	**108**
Kilkenny/Carlow	446	-28%	211	109	92	17	0	17
Tipperary	483	-9%	166	144	109	33	1	30
Waterford	590	+10%	243	167	114	34	0	32
Wexford	417	-25%	118	103	145	21	1	29
Southern Region	**3,112**	**-15%**	**1,264**	**914**	**636**	**153**	**28**	**117**
Cork City	1,024	-4%	477	300	178	27	11	31
Cork North	551	+2%	183	191	127	26	0	24
Cork West	251	-35%	141	39	53	13	0	5
Kerry	356	-27%	157	53	110	17	12	7
Limerick	930	-22%	306	331	168	70	5	50
Western Region	**1,713**	**-23%**	**747**	**426**	**414**	**68**	**1**	**57**
Clare	328	-45%	176	59	73	17	0	3
Galway	936	-9%	363	257	243	31	0	42
Mayo	230	-18%	105	58	57	5	0	5
Roscommon/Longford	219	-30%	103	52	41	15	1	7
National Total	**16,491**	**-18%**	**5,891 (-22%)**	**5,149 (-13%)**	**3,361 (-15%)**	**824 (-2%)**	**72 (-85%)**	**1,194 (-9%)**

Children Referred



- There were 8,561 children referred in 2018 which is 19% fewer than the 10,607 children referred in 2017.
- 71% of children referred were male, 29% female.



- 27% of children referred were under 15 years of age in 2018 with 30% being 17 years of age.

Children (most recent referral)	Total	% of total+	versus 2017	Male	Female
Informal Caution	4,754	56%	**-21%**	61%	39%
Formal Caution	1,526	18%	**-25%**	85%	15%
Unsuitable For Diversion Programme	1,249	15%	**-11%**	82%	18%
No Further Action	421	5%	**-13%**	80%	20%
Others*	611	7%	**-11%**	90%	10%
Grand Total	8,561	100%	**-19%**	71%	29%

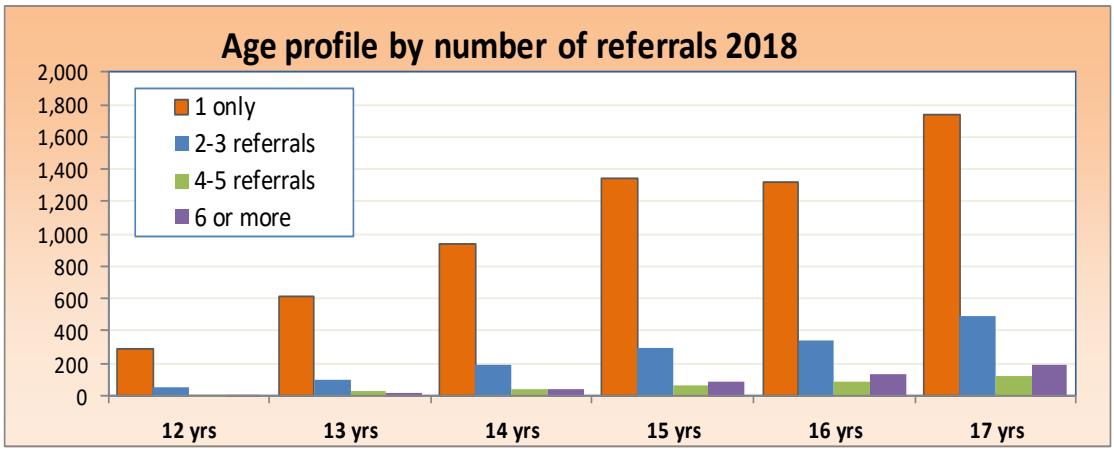
** Includes requests for further information*

+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- There has been decreases recorded in each decision type in 2018 particularly for Informal and Formal Cautions which are down 21% and 25% respectively.
- 41% of *Others are a 'Request for Skeleton File', 38% are a 'Request for Covering Letter' and 17% are recorded as 'Request Suitability Report'.
- The majority of young people referred the under different referral types are Male, though a significant proportion of those receiving an Informal Caution are Female.

Referrals in 2018	Total	% of total+	Male	Female
1 only	6,252	73%	67%	33%
2-3 referrals	1,473	17%	80%	20%
4-5 referrals	355	4%	85%	15%
6 or more	481	6%	91%	9%

+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors



- 73% of children referred have just one referral while 6% have 6 or more referrals in 2018. Of those referred once in 2018, 67% are male and 33% female. Children with 6 or more referrals were predominantly male with just 9% female.

	1 only	2-3 referrals	4-5 referrals	6 or more	% by Age+
12 yrs	289	49	9	5	4%
13 yrs	619	101	26	15	9%
14 yrs	933	194	45	44	14%
15 yrs	1,349	297	62	89	21%
16 yrs	1,315	341	85	130	22%
17 yrs	1,735	489	126	193	30%
18 yrs	3	2	0	3	0%

Only includes referrals linked to individuals recorded as between 12 and 18 years of age

+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- A greater proportion of referrals relate to older children with those 17 years of age or older making up 30% of those referred while 12 year olds account for just 4%.

	Proportion of Referrals 2018		
Referral Type	1 only	2-5 referrals	6 or more
Informal Caution	**70%**	27%	3%
Formal Caution	25%	**43%**	32%
Unsuitable For This Case Only	11%	21%	**68%**
No Further Action	**39%**	33%	28%
Others	30%	34%	36%

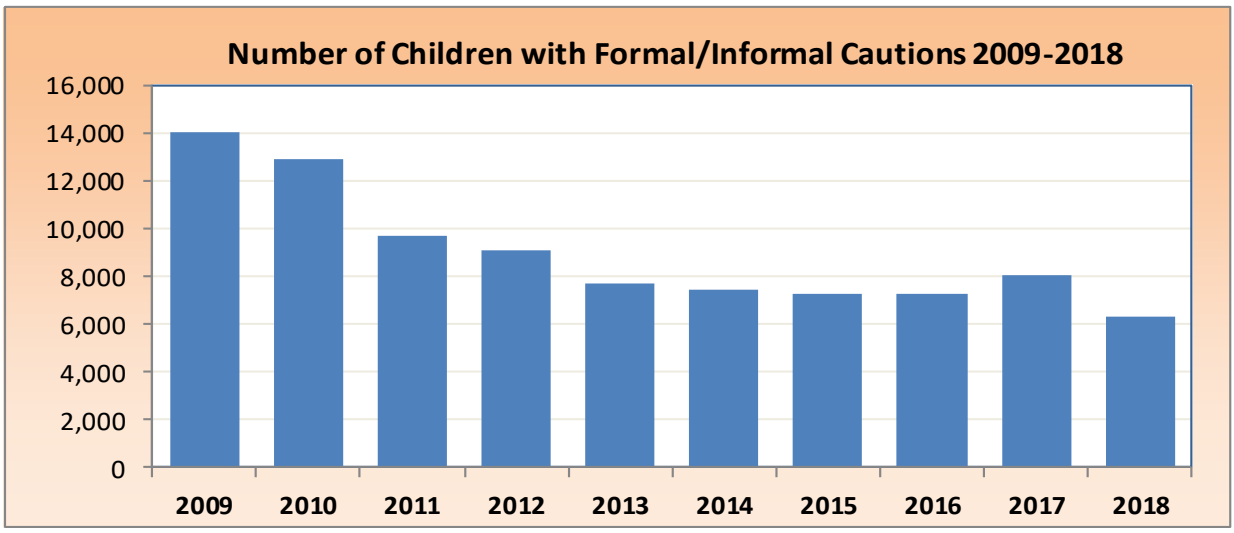
+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- Most Informal Caution decisions are linked to children with just 1 referral in 2018. 68% those deemed Unsuitable for inclusion in the Programme had been referred 6 or more times in 2018.

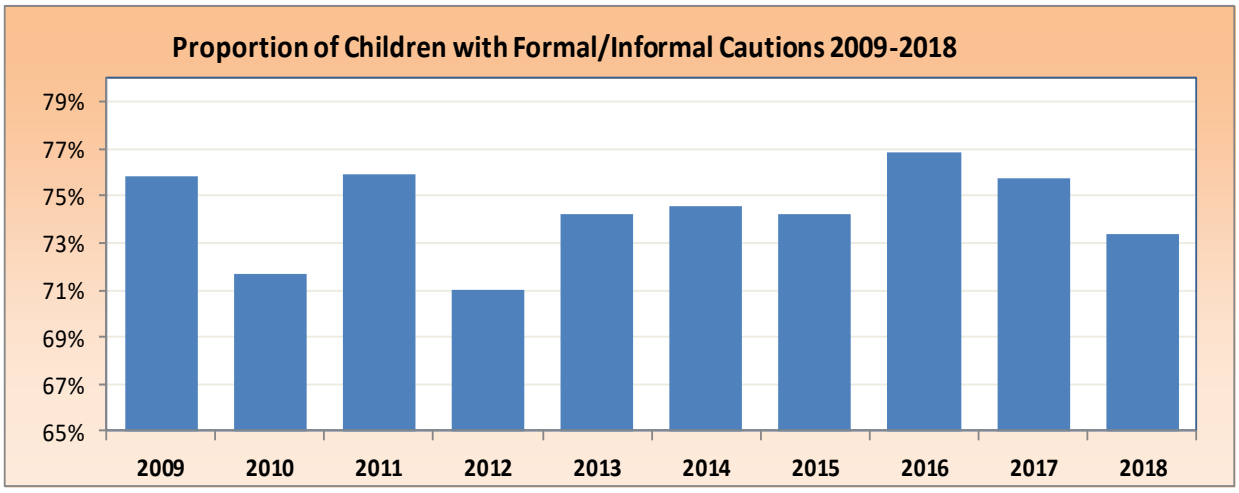
Children Referrals by Area

Region Of Youth	Total	% Change vs 2017	Informal Caution	Formal Unsuitable	Formal Caution	Formal NFA	Formal Others
Dublin Region	**2,608**	**-24%**	**1,369**	**483**	**370**	**100**	**286**
D.M.R. Eastern	352	-23%	207	67	36	14	28
D.M.R. North Central	520	-25%	372	74	30	13	31
D.M.R. Northern	545	-17%	239	103	98	22	83
D.M.R. South Central	228	-25%	85	48	39	10	46
D.M.R. Southern	395	-29%	185	83	64	19	44
D.M.R. Western	568	-27%	281	108	103	22	54
Eastern Region	**1,193**	**-14%**	**620**	**168**	**242**	**72**	**91**
Kildare	300	-13%	155	46	61	18	20
Laois/Offaly	297	-7%	151	35	66	21	24
Meath	230	-15%	110	41	46	11	22
Westmeath	196	-2%	114	20	41	14	7
Wicklow	170	-32%	90	26	28	8	18
Northern Region	**993**	**-21%**	**584**	**96**	**177**	**72**	**64**
Cavan/Monaghan	320	-17%	201	31	59	17	12
Donegal	324	-21%	176	16	67	32	33
Louth	214	-20%	116	38	33	14	13
Sligo/Leitrim	135	-30%	91	11	18	9	6
South Eastern Region	**1,026**	**-12%**	**561**	**133**	**197**	**72**	**63**
Kilkenny/Carlow	277	-1%	178	31	42	13	13
Tipperary	260	-11%	130	36	54	25	15
Waterford	297	-13%	164	44	48	21	20
Wexford	192	-23%	89	22	53	13	15
Southern Region	**1,753**	**-15%**	**1024**	**254**	**327**	**72**	**76**
Cork City	631	-10%	407	101	93	14	16
Cork North	280	1%	135	52	64	14	15
Cork West	170	-27%	110	16	32	9	3
Kerry	233	-25%	125	23	63	10	12
Limerick	439	-19%	247	62	75	25	30
Western Region	**988**	**-24%**	**596**	**115**	**213**	**33**	**31**
Clare	219	-40%	149	17	46	7	0
Galway	485	-17%	290	55	102	16	22
Mayo	142	-24%	79	21	36	3	3
Roscommon/Longford	142	-18%	78	22	29	7	6
Outside Juristiction	**0**	**---**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Grand Total	**8,561**	**-19%**	**4,754**	**1,249**	**1,526**	**421**	**611**

Children Receiving Informal/Formal Cautions

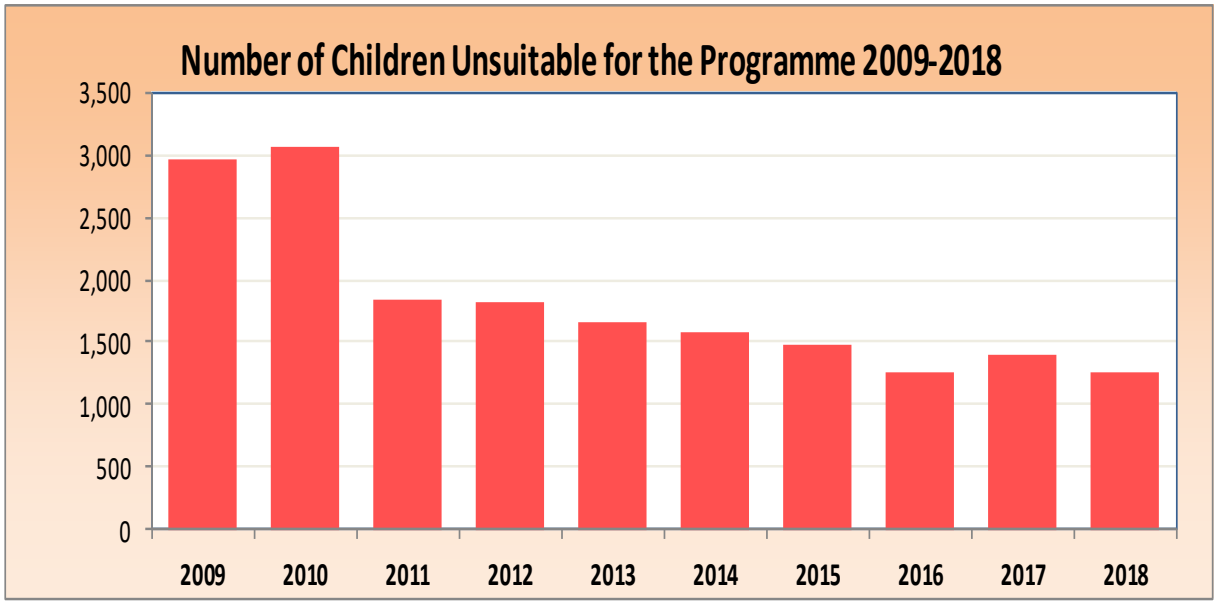


- There were 6,280 children who received Formal or Informal cautions in 2018 which is down 22% on the 2017 total – based on most recent referral received.
- 67% are male and 33% female.

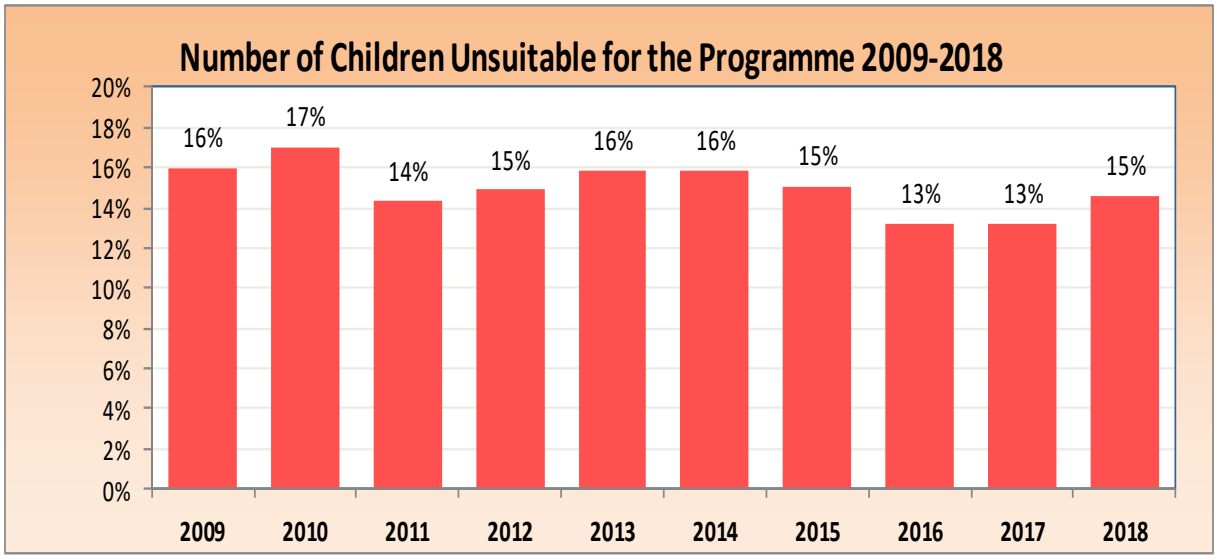


- 73% of children who received a caution were deemed suitable for inclusion on the Programme with 76% receiving an Informal Caution and 24% a Formal Caution - based on most recent referral received.

Children deemed unsuitable for the Programme

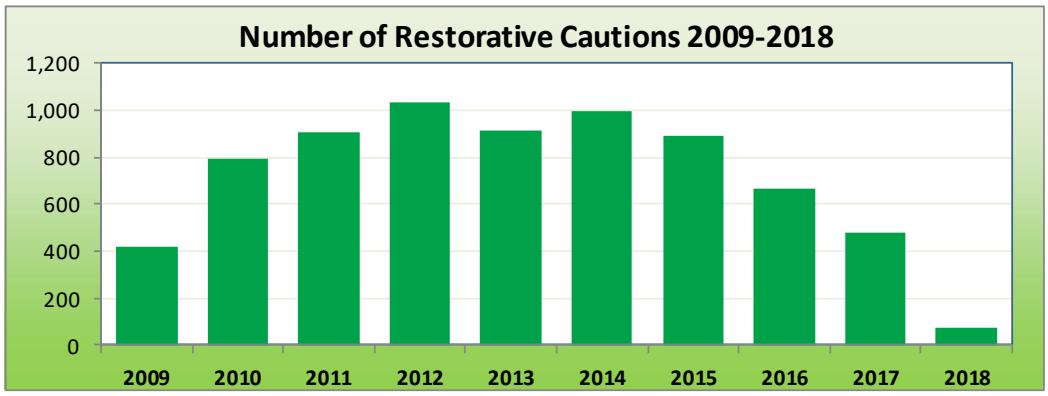


- There was a total of 1,249 children deemed Unsuitable for the Programme in 2018 down 11% on the 2017 total of 1,402 - based on most recent referral received.
- 82% are male and 18% are female.



- Proportion of children deemed Unsuitable for the Programme was 15% in 2018, which is higher than the proportion recorded in 2017.

Restorative Cautions



- There were 72 Restorative Cautions in 2018, down 405 from the 477 Restorative Cautions in 2017.

Restorative Cautions by Area

Division	2018	%Change	2017	2016	2015	2014
Dublin Region	**20**	**-86%**	**144**	**130**	**237**	**278**
D.M.R. Eastern	0	-100%	2	4	19	27
D.M.R. North Central	8	-85%	53	10	8	17
D.M.R. Northern	0	-100%	48	57	86	136
D.M.R. South Central	0	-100%	9	6	21	18
D.M.R. Southern	0	-100%	3	0	27	11
D.M.R. Western	12	-59%	29	53	76	69
Eastern Region	**2**	**-96%**	**54**	**143**	**90**	**116**
Kildare	0	-100%	2	7	16	19
Laois/Offaly	1	-93%	15	65	17	21
Meath	1	-95%	21	35	19	41
Westmeath	0	-100%	6	29	31	27
Wicklow	0	-100%	10	7	7	8
Northern Region	**19**	**-77%**	**81**	**145**	**145**	**162**
Cavan/Monaghan	10	-50%	20	28	16	32
Donegal	7	-77%	31	50	64	69
Louth	2	-92%	24	64	33	53
Sligo/Leitrim	0	-100%	6	3	32	8
South Eastern Regio	**2**	**-92%**	**26**	**38**	**106**	**108**
Kilkenny/Carlow	0	-100%	4	0	21	17
Tipperary	1	-93%	14	13	55	49
Waterford	0	-100%	1	11	15	26
Wexford	1	-86%	7	14	15	16
Southern Region	**28**	**-78%**	**130**	**147**	**260**	**272**
Cork City	11	-67%	33	42	69	51
Cork North	0	-100%	50	45	79	65
Cork West	0	-100%	18	19	36	20
Kerry	12	-33%	18	19	38	46
Limerick	5	-55%	11	22	38	90
Western Region	**1**	**-98%**	**41**	**58**	**35**	**57**
Clare	0	-100%	9	24	9	13
Galway	0	-100%	16	9	14	35
Mayo	0	-100%	14	22	5	5
Roscommon/Longford	1	-50%	2	3	7	4
Others	**1**	**+0%**	**1**	**6**	**18**	**0**
Grand Total	**72**	**-85%**	**477**	**667**	**891**	**993**

Offence Types

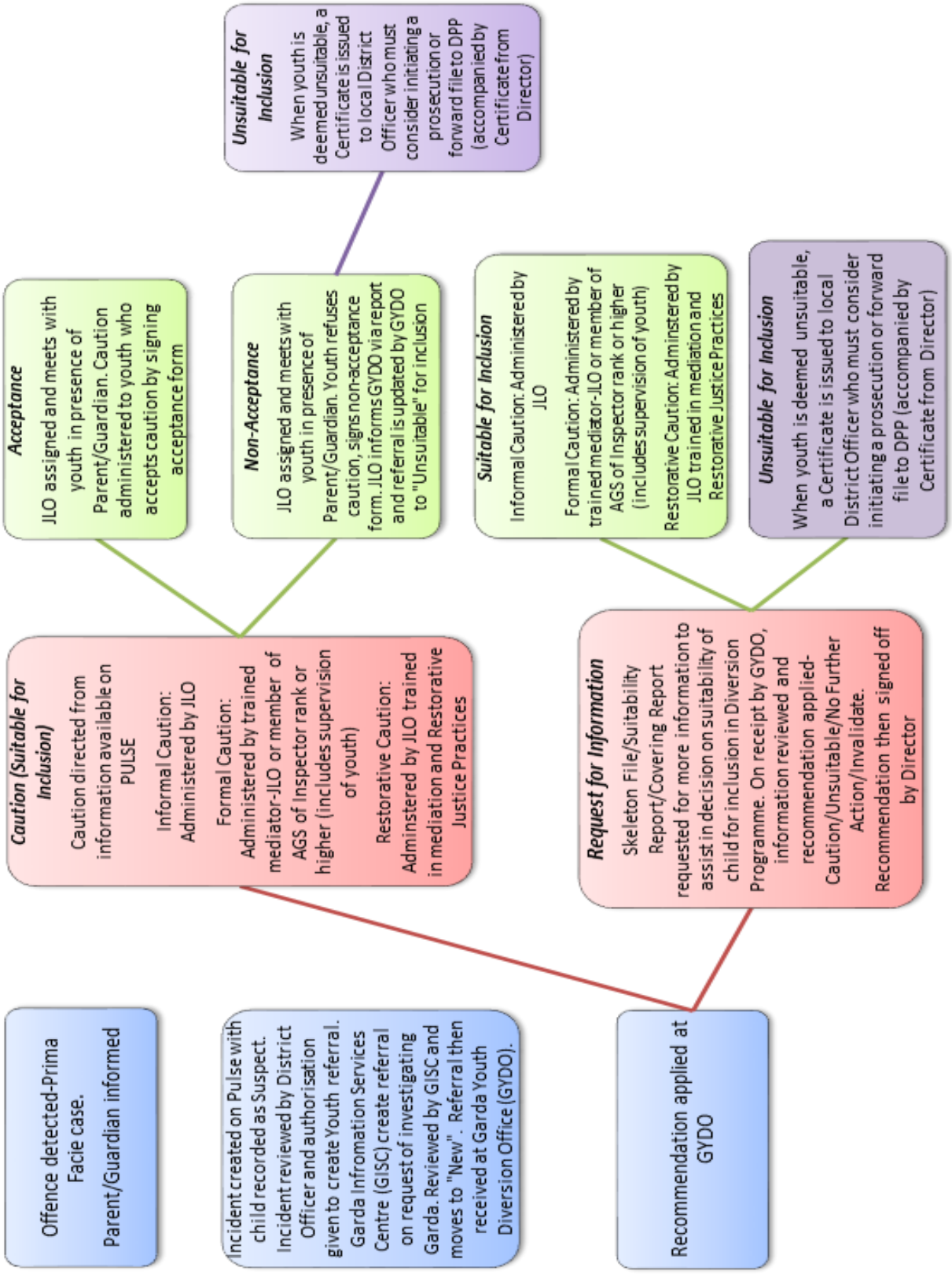
Offence Group / Offence Type	2018	% of Total	% Change	2017	% Detected Offences linked to U18 in 2018*
Theft and Related Offences	**5,169**	**31.3%**	**-15%**	**6,099**	**24%**
Theft from shop	3,622	22.0%	-14%	4,226	25%
Theft Other	469	2.8%	-7%	503	15%
Theft/Unauthorised Taking (Pedal Cycle)	193	1.2%	-42%	334	51%
Handling Stolen Property	196	1.2%	-23%	256	14%
Unauthorised Taking (Vehicle)	245	1.5%	-18%	298	45%
Theft from vehicle	299	1.8%	-5%	314	33%
Theft from person	106	0.6%	+22%	87	21%
Interfering with Mechanism of MPV	38	0.2%	-53%	81	17%
Public Order & Social Code Offences	**3,473**	**21.1%**	**-21%**	**4,375**	**14%**
Public order offences	1,763	10.7%	-21%	2,237	12%
Drunkenness offences	859	5.2%	+17%	737	11%
Trespass Offences	594	3.6%	-37%	946	55%
Purchase/Consume Alcohol U18	135	0.8%	-46%	250	---
Begging	14	0.1%	-59%	34	1%
Collect money no permit	20	0.1%	-56%	45	50%
Affray/Riot/Violent Disorder	76	0.5%	-20%	95	100%
Damage to Property & Environment	**1,335**	**8.1%**	**-32%**	**1,972**	**32%**
Criminal damage (not arson)	1,199	7.3%	-33%	1,794	31%
Arson	130	0.8%	-26%	176	75%
Litter offences	6	0.0%	+200%	2	23%
Assault, Murder Attempt/Threat, Harrassment	**1,568**	**9.5%**	**-10%**	**1,750**	**28%**
Minor assault	1,022	6.2%	-14%	1,185	30%
Assault causing harm	416	2.5%	-7%	447	28%
Assault/Obstruct/Resist Arrest - Peace Officer	63	0.4%	+40%	45	18%
Threats to Kill/Cause Serious Harm	28	0.2%	+4%	27	10%
Harassment	20	0.1%	-29%	28	32%
Burglary and Related Offences	**736**	**4.5%**	**-26%**	**992**	**28%**
Burglary (not aggravated)	637	3.9%	-25%	849	29%
Possess article (burgle, steal, demand)	79	0.5%	-31%	114	23%
Aggravated burglary	20	0.1%	-31%	29	32%
Controlled Drug Offences	**1,422**	**8.6%**	**-1%**	**1,442**	**10%**
Possess drugs for personal use	1,104	6.7%	+0%	1,101	10%
Possess drugs for sale or supply	274	1.7%	-4%	286	11%
Obstruction under Drugs Act	41	0.2%	-24%	54	9%
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	3	0.0%	+200%	1	3%
Road and Traffic Offences (NEC)	**682**	**4.1%**	**-41%**	**1,151**	**1%**
General Road offences	337	2.0%	-47%	630	1%
License/Insurance/Tax	276	1.7%	-34%	421	1%
Dangerous or Negligent Acts	**455**	**2.8%**	**+13%**	**401**	**2%**
Dangerous/Careless driving	299	1.8%	+12%	268	6%
Speeding	55	0.3%	-14%	64	0%
Driving/In charge over legal alcohol limit	36	0.2%	+13%	32	1%
Endangering traffic offences	50	0.3%	+108%	24	44%
Drugs - Driving offences	2	0.0%	-50%	4	1%
Weapons and Explosives Offences	**396**	**2.4%**	**-24%**	**521**	**21%**
Possess offensive weapons (not firearms)	319	1.9%	-20%	399	18%
Fireworks offences (for sale, igniting etc.)	49	0.3%	-44%	87	92%
Possession of Firearms	24	0.1%	-11%	27	30%
Robbery, Extortion and Hijacking Offences	**267**	**1.6%**	**-8%**	**290**	**49%**
Robbery from the person	224	1.4%	-10%	249	79%
Robbery of an Establishment / Institution	30	0.2%	-6%	32	13%
Hijacking Unlawful Seizure of vehicle	13	0.1%	+44%	9	50%
Off. against Government, Justice, Organised Crime	**152**	**0.9%**	**-50%**	**306**	**2%**
Breach of bail	116	0.7%	-55%	256	2%
Sexual Offences	**571**	**3.5%**	**+43%**	**400**	**69%**
Sexual assault (not aggravated)	276	1.7%	+23%	224	43%
Child Pornography	62	0.4%	+5%	59	57%
Rape of a male or female	203	1.2%	+178%	73	27%
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2006	26	0.2%	-32%	38	55%
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	**221**	**1.3%**	**-11%**	**247**	**13%**
Offences Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)	**28**	**0.2%**	**-38%**	**45**	**6%**
Kidnapping and Related Offences	**12**	**0.1%**	**+33%**	**9**	**32%**
Homicide Offences	**4**	**0.0%**	**+0%**	**4**	**9%**
Murder/Manslaughter	4	0.0%	+33%	3	14%
Dangerous Driving causing Death	0	0.0%	-100%	1	0%
All Offences	**16,491**	**100.0%**	**-18%**	**20,006**	**9.1%**

**Proportion of Youth Offences to overall offences in 2018*

⁺ Only most common Offence Types listed

⁺⁺ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

Dublin Metropolitan Region
Local Station | GYDP
Clondalkin | SWIFT
Ballyfermot (2) | CODY, ABLE
Blanchardstown (3) | ORB, WEB, WEB LDTF
Cabra | Cabra Step-up
Finglas (2) | FÁN, EFFORT
Lucan (3) | Graft, The Valley, UCAN
Dun Laoghaire (2) | The Castle Project, LAB
Blackrock | SAY
Tallaght (5) | APT, JAY, KEY, BOOST, YEW
Crumlin (2) | Brú, Clay, Krib
Kevin St. (2) | DÁN, Liberties
Mountjoy (3) | HAY, MOST
Bridewell | NICKOL
Store Street | SWAN
Ballymun | BYB
Santry (2) | KEEP, Donnycarney
Coolock | Woodale
Swords | JETS
Balbriggan | North Bay
Northern
Local Station | GYDP
Cavan | Cavan 365
Monaghan | Monaghan NYP
Letterkenny | Leaf (Raphoe)
Milford | Falcarragh
Sligo | YAPS
Drogheda (2) | BOYNE, Cable
Dundalk (2) | High Voltage, TEAM
Western
Local Station | GYDP
Ennis | Ennis
Kilrush | Kilrush
Mill Street | Bán, Meas
Ballinasloe | Junction
Tuam | Treo Nua
Roscommon | RAD
Longford | LEAP
Ballina | YAB
Castlebar | Castlebar Youth Action Project
Eastern
Local Station | GYDP
Naas | Naas
Celbridge | The Bridge
Newbridge | The Curragh
Athy | Athy
Portlaoise (2) | Block, Portarlington
Tullamore | Acorn, Fusion
Birr | SUB
Trim | SMART
Navan | NYPD
Athlone | ALF
Mullingar | EYE
Wicklow | WAY
Bray | New Directions
South Eastern
Local Station | GYDP
Waterford (3) | BALL, PACT, SWAY
Tramore | TYRE
Dungarvan | DAY
Clonmel (2) | CYD, Edge
Tipperary | TAR
Roscrea | RAY
Nenagh | Nenagh
Wexford | SAFE
Gorey | Slaney
New Ross | TREOIN
Kilkenny | Compass
Carlow | HUB
Southern
Local Station | GYDP
Gurranabraher (2) | Ballincollig Action Projects, Knocknaheeny Holyhill
Mayfield (2) | FAYRE, GAP
Anglesea St | MAY
Togher (2) | TACT, Douglas West, HERON
Cobh | Feabhas
Mallow | Mallow
Youghal | Youghal
Bandon | Bandon Youth Project
Tralee | KDYS
Henry St. (5) | Corpus Christi Youth Development Group, Ballynanty, Kings Island Southside, Irishtown
Newcastlewest (2) | West Limerick, Rathkeale



Source – Garda Youth Diversion Office

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL AN CHOISTE A CEAPADH CHUN MONATÓIREACHT A DHÉANAMH AR ÉIFEACHTACHT AN CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA 2018

Tá cóip den tuarascáil seo ar fáil ag www.garda.ie

Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (an GYDO)
AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
CEARNÓG FHEARCHAIR
SRÁID FHEARCHAIR
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2

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1. TEACHTAIREACHT Ó CHATHAOIRLEACH AN CHOISTE

A Choimisinéir, a chara,

Is mór an pléisiúr dom, mar chathaoirleach an Choiste Monatóireachta a ceapadh faoi alt 44(1) d'Acht na Leanaí, 2001, an Tuarascáil Bhliantúil na bliana 2018 a chur i láthair.

Seo mo chéad bhliain sa phost agus thug an ról deis dom idirchaidreamh a dhéanamh le baill Choiste Alt 44 agus leis an bhfoireann ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (an GYDO) chun oibriú le chéile le héifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha a chinntiú. `

Cruthaíonn an Clár Athstiúrtha deis uathúil don Gharda Síochána chun idirchaidreamh a dhéanamh le daoine óga agus treoir agus tacaíocht a sholáthar dóibh chun dul i ngleic lena n-iompar agus chun roghanna dearfacha a dhéanamh. Uirlis ríthábhachtach um chosc na coireachta atá sa Chlár agus is sócmhainn thábhachtach í don Gharda Síochána. Is mian liom, i mo ról mar Chathaoirleach an Choiste, béim a leagan ar an tsárobair atá á déanamh acu siúd go léir atá bainteach le hoibriú an Chláir Athstiúrtha ar bhonn laethúil agus tiomantas leanúnach an Gharda Síochána a chinntiú chun tacú leis an gClár chun na leibhéil is airde de cháilíocht agus éifeachtacht a bhaint amach.

Cuireann an Coiste Monatóireachta tacaíocht ar fáil don Chlár Athstiúrtha agus don GYDO trí limistéir a shainaithint agus a thabhairt chun solais ar féidir feabhas a chur orthu agus trí mholtaí a dhéanamh lena chinntiú go leanann an Clár Athstiúrtha a bheith mar bhealach éifeachtach chun leanaí a athstiúradh ón gcoireacht agus ón gcóras dlí choiriúil. Léirítear i dTuarascáil Bhliantúil 2018 gníomhaíochtaí an Choiste Mhonatóireachta agus an Chláir Athstiúrtha i rith 2018. Leagtar béim inti ar na forbairtí a rinneadh i rith na bliana agus aithnítear na dúshláin agus na rioscaí reatha atá ann don Chlár Athstiúrtha agus tugtar staitisticí inti maidir le hoibriú an Chláir in 2018. I ndiaidh monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha le linn 2018, trí chruinnithe an Choiste agus idirchaidreamh leis an GYDO, leagadh roinnt moltaí amach don bhliain 2019.

Ba mhaith liom an deis seo a ghlacadh chun mo bhuíochas ó chroí a ghabháil le Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha, an fhoireann ag Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus gach Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige ar fud na tíre, as a dtiomantas leanúnach d'athstiúradh óige i gcaitheamh 2018. Is mian liom buíochas a ghabháil, chomh maith, le Seirbhís Anailíse an Gharda Síochána as staitisticí an Chláir Athstiúrtha do 2018 a sholáthar. Ar deireadh, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghabháil le baill Choiste Monatóireachta Alt 44; An Dr Jennifer Carroll MacNeill, An tUasal Eddie D'Arcy agus An tArd-Cheannfort Colette Quinn as a n-iarrachtaí agus a dtiomantas i gcaitheamh na bliana.

Orla McPartlin Coimisinéir Cúnta

ORLA MCPARTLIN

2. LÉARGAS GINEARÁLTA 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-éascaitheoirí.
- Tuarascáil bhliantúil a chur faoi bhráid Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána i leith a ghníomhaíochtaí i rith na bliana.

Is iad tascanna an Choiste ná chun an méid seo a leanas a dhéanamh:

- Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar bhainistiú agus soláthar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha.
- Dea-chleachtais a aithint nuair a bhíonn an Clár á riar.
- Measúnú a dhéanamh ar na dea-chleachtais d'oiliúint áisitheoirí agus chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar sholáthar oiliúna.
- Modheolaíochtaí a chur i bhfeidhm chun measúnú agus tomhas a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir.

Is iad comhaltaí reatha an Choiste:

Tá an **Coimisinéir Cúnta Órla McPartlin** freagrach as an mBiúró Caidrimh Pobail, lena n-áirítear portfóiliónna náisiúnta Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus Bhiúró Náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána um Póilíneacht Phobaldírithe. Ceapadh í mar Chathaoirleach an Choiste Mhonatóireachta in 2019.

Is oibrí óige gairmiúil é **Eddie D'Arcy** a bhfuil taithí de bhreis ar 35 bliain aige, lena n-áirítear 15 bliana mar bhainisteoir ar Sheirbhís Óige Bhaile Uí Rónáin agus 6 bliana mar Cheann Seirbhísí Oibre don Óige le Cúram don Óige Chaitliceach. Ba eisean a d'fhorbair an chéad Tionscadal Athstiúrtha Óige de chuid an Gharda Síochána (GRAFT). Tá sé ina léachtóir faoi láthair leis an Obair don Óige ag Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Dhún Dealgan agus tá sé ag oibriú le Tionscadal Compass a thacaíonn le ciontóirí óga i ndiaidh go scaoiltear iad ón bpríosún.

Abhcóide í **an Dr Jennifer Carroll MacNeill** agus b'aturnae agus eolaí polaitiúil í roimhe seo. Comhúdar í le 'The Children Court: A National Study', a d'fhoilsigh an Cumann um Thaighde agus Forbairt Ceartais Choiriúil in 2007. D'oibrigh sí sa Roinn Leanaí agus Gnóthaí Óige agus sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Ceapadh í leis an gCoiste Monatóireachta i nDeireadh Fómhair 2015.

Tá **an tArd-Cheannfort Colette Quinn** freagrach as Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána lena n-áirítear portfóilionna Oifig Tionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus Chárta Aoise an Gharda Síochána agus ghlac sí lena ról in Eanáir 2018. D'fhóin sí roimhe seo mar Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha ó 2007 go 2017.

3. ACHOIMRE FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

SRACFHÉACHAINT AR STAITISTICÍ

Atreoraíodh 16,491 duine óg chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha in 2018. Is ionann seo agus laghdú 17.5% anuas ó fhigiúirí atreoraithe 2017, arbh ionann iad agus 20,006. Ba é líon na leanaí a atreoraíodh 8,561, arb ionann sin agus laghdú 19% ar líon na leanaí a atreoraíodh in 2017. Buachaillí a bhí i gceist le 71% díobh agus cailíní a bhí i gceist le 29% díobh. Measadh nach raibh 1,249 leanbh oiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dóibh in 2018. I 9,324 (56.5%) cás, measadh go raibh an leanbh oiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dó/di chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha agus measadh nach raibh 5,149 (31) cás oiriúnach.

FORBAIRTÍ IN 2018

Mar fhreagairt do Thuarascáil ar Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána ar riar an Chláir Athstiúrtha, bunaíodh foireann scrúdaithe chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar atreoruithe inar measadh nach raibh leanaí oiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dóibh chuig an gClár agus níor leanadh ar aghaidh leis na cásanna os comhair na gcúirteanna. Tá obair na foirne scrúdaithe ar siúl i gcónaí agus tá súil leis go gcuirfear moltaí ar fáil chun dul i ngleic le bearnaí sa phróiseas atreoraithe óige in 2019.

Bhain Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (an GYDO) tairbhe as pearsanra breise foirne an Gharda Síochána i rith 2018 a rinneadh a imlonnú mar thacaíocht riaracháin leis an oifig. Anuas air sin, rinneadh struchtúr nua Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a bheartú agus a fhaomhadh agus bunófar é sa chéad ráithe in 2019. In 2018, rinne Aonad Beartais an Chláir Athstiúrtha roinnt Buan-Nósanna Imeachta Oibriúcháin (BNIOanna) a athbhreithniú agus a fhorbairt a bhaineann le riar an Chláir Athstiúrtha ag an nGarda Síochána.

Forbraíodh na buan-nósanna imeachta oibriúcháin chun treoir a sholáthar d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige agus do chomhaltaí an Gharda Síochána go ginearálta ar chaighdeáin a bhfuiltear le cloí leo nuair a bhíonn atreoruithe óige á bpróiseáil leis an gClár.

Tá ábhar buartha aitheanta ag an gcoiste maidir le rialachas fheidhmíochta PULSE an Gharda Síochána agus Theicneolaíocht Cumarsáide Faisnéise (TFC) go ginearáta a theorannú, gur dúshlán é chun éifeacht rialachais a fheabhsú i dtaobh atreoruithe go dtí an Clár Athstiúrtha. I rith 2018, seoladh cás gnó ar aghaidh agus ceadaíodh é chun córas TF saincheaptha a dhearadh a chuirfidh feabhas ar riar an Chláir agus a laghdóidh an leibhéal reatha de phróisis de láimh.

Baineadh triail as tionscadal Leanaí i gCúram i roinn amháin den Gharda Síochána i rith 2018 a chabhraigh le cleachtóirí agus páirtithe leasmhara chun díriú ar bhunriachtanais iad siúd i gcúram trí thús áite a thabhairt don ghrúpa seo agus idirghabháil chuí a sholáthar. Déanfar forbairt bhreise ar an tionscadal seo i rith 2019 i gcomhar le comhghleacaithe ón nGarda Síochána agus comhpháirtithe ó TUSLA agus soláthraithe seirbhíse eile. Sampla suntasach é an tionscnamh den bhealach is féidir le gníomhaireachtaí éagsúla tionchar dearfach a imirt ar shaol leanaí.

DÚSHLÁIN IN 2018

Príomh-shaincheist tábhachtach go fóill is ea leibhéil soláthair foirne, agus cé go raibh comhaltaí sealadacha an Gharda Síochána ag feidhmiú ó thús deireadh 2018, ábhar buartha go fóill don choiste is ea an cumas chun tacú go leordhóthanach le riar an Chláir.

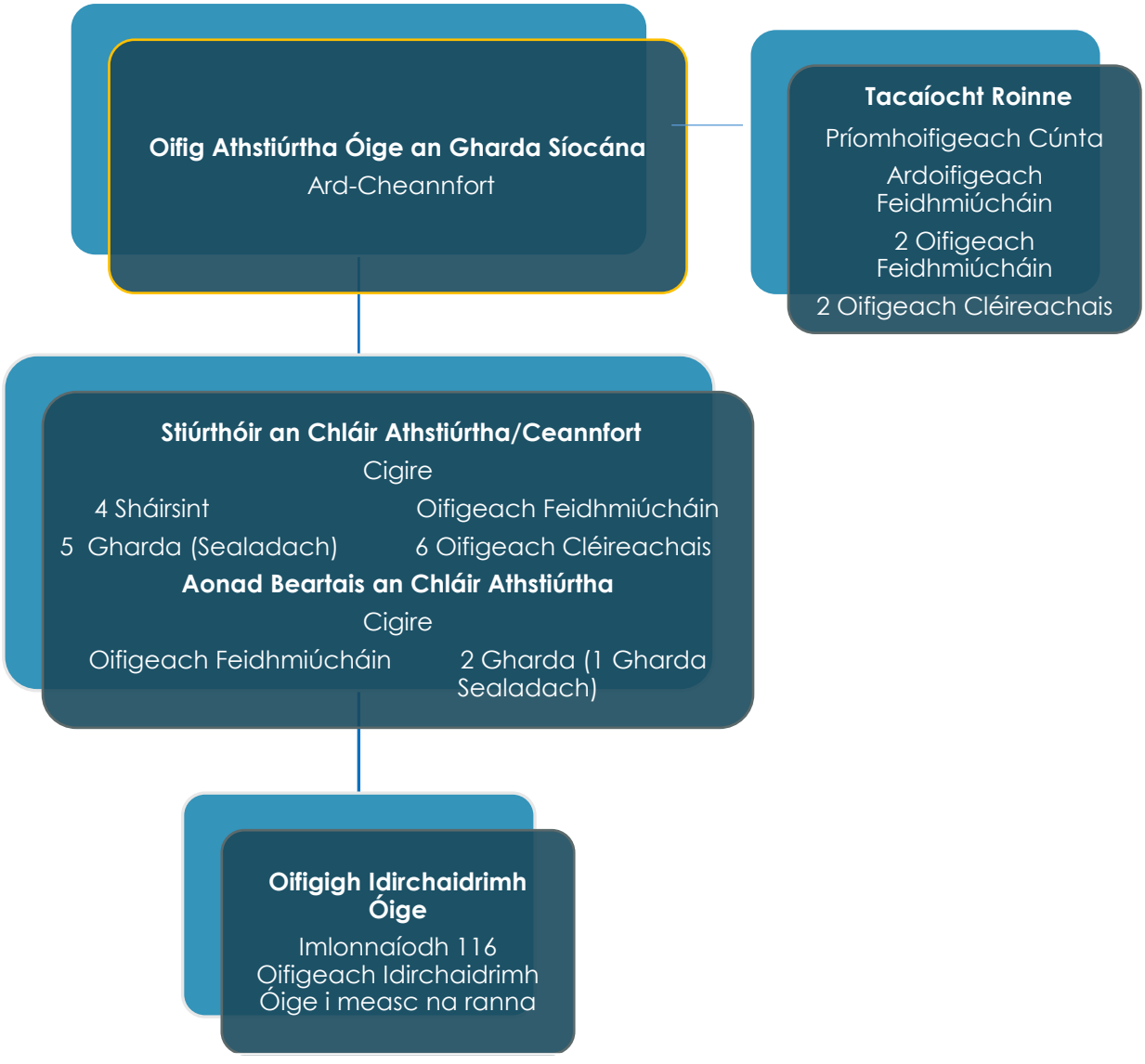
Chuir Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig buiséad airgid ar fáil ar feadh roinnt blianta do Stiúrthóir Chlár Athstiúrtha an Aosa Óig chun tacú le seachadadh oiliúna, taighde agus tacaíocht riaracháin an Cheartas Aisiríoch.

4. OIFIG ATHSTIÚRTHA ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA AGUS AN STRUCHTÚR AR FUD NA TÍRE

Is í an oifig náisiúnta a bhfuil an tasc aici chun atreoruithe a bhainistiú chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha ná Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (an GYDO). Déanann Ard-Cheannfort Garda maoirseacht ar an oifig. Tá freagracht, ar an iomlán, ar Cheannfort Garda, Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha, as cinneadh a dhéanamh faoi oiriúnacht linbh maidir le cead isteach a thabhairt chuig an gClár a thabhairt dó/di. Foráiltear do ról an stiúrthóra faoi alt 20 (1) den Acht Leanaí, 2001 agus is post reachtúil é.

Tá an GYDO freagrach as beartas agus treoir a fhorbairt maidir le conas a riarann an Garda Síochána an Clár Athstiúrtha. In 2018, rinne an oifig athbhreithniú agus nuashonrú ar líon dá Buan-Nósanna Imeachta Oibriúcháin.

Leanann Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána ag oibriú go dlúth le Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig, an Roinn Leanaí agus Gnóthaí Óige, eagraíochtaí óige agus páirtithe leasmhara eile chun dea-chleachtas a shainaithint, a roinnt agus a chur chun cinn.



Fíor 1 - Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána agus an struchtúr ar fud na tíre

5. TIONSCADAIL ATHSTIÚRTHA ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA (TAÓGSANNA)

FOIREANN FORBARTHA DEA-CHLEACHTAIS AN TAÓGS

Is é cuspóir na Foirne Forbartha Dea-Chleachtais (an FFDC) chun torthaí níos fearr a bhaint amach do dhaoine óga a bhfuil páirt á glacadh acu i dTionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (TAÓGSanna) go náisiúnta trí thacú le riachtanais gach Oibrí Ceartais i leith an Aosa Óig (OCAÓanna) agus cleachtas a fhorbairt i measc an líonra GYDPanna. Aithníodh go raibh gá leis na tacaíochtaí seo, a cuireadh ar fáil i dtosach tríd an Tionscnamh Dea-Chleachtais (an TDC) a bhainistigh Foróige, trí anailís bhonnlíne a rinneadh ar TAÓGSanna (Redmond, 2009). Bunaíodh é in 2010 agus ba é cuspóir an TDC chun feabhas a chur ar chleachtas in TAÓGSanna. In 2015, scaoil Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig le cistiú le tacaíocht ó Chiste na gCuntas Díomhaoin, chun beirt oibrithe páirtaimseartha a fhostú. Forbairt uathúil é seo laistigh den earnáil óige a bhfuil cur chuige ilghníomhaireachta aige chun plean comhroinnte a sholáthar ar mhaithe leis na daoine óga ar rannpháirtithe iad i measc Thionscadal uile Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána. Ag deireadh 2018, bhí triúr foirne lánaimseartha a bhainistigh Foróige, Obair d'Ógra Éireann, Gaillimh agus Crosscare san fhoireann ilghníomhaireachta seo, a sholáthair tacaíochtaí agus oiliúint d'Oibrithe Ceartais i leith an Aosa Óig i measc na TAÓGSanna go léir.

Déanann Coiste ina bhfuil ionadaithe ó Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (SÉCAÓ), an Garda Síochána (an GS) agus ionadaithe ó eagraíochtaí pobalbhunaithe (EPBanna) a bhainistíonn TAÓGSanna, Foróige, Obair d'Ógra Éireann, Crosscare, Extern agus iad siúd a dhéanann ionadaíocht do TAÓGSanna a bhainistíonn EPBanna, obair an FFDC a mhaoirsiú. Cuireann sé meicníocht ar fáil do SÉCAÓ, an GS agus gach EPB chun comhoibriú a dhéanamh leis an FFDC maidir le TAÓGSanna a fhorbairt.

Anuas air sin, cuireann an Coiste deiseanna ar fáil chun foghlaim agus eolas a roinnt idir EPBanna, SÉCAÓ agus an GS agus díriú ar chleachtas a fhorbairt ar fud an líonra TAÓGSanna a rachaidh chun sochair na ndaoine óga a ghlacann páirt sna tionscadail.

FORBAIRTÍ IN 2018

Cuireadh tús le cleachtais aisiríocha a chur i bhfeidhm ar fud na TAÓGSanna go léir in 2018. I ndiaidh go ndearnadh athbhreithniú ar litríocht agus i ndiaidh próiseas tairisceana, bronnadh conradh ar Ollscoil Uladh (OU) chun oiliúint shaincheaptha a fhorbairt do gach TAÓGS, i gcomhar leis an FFDC. In 2019, cuirfear oiliúint ar thriúr déag OCAÁanna chun oiliúint a sholáthar i gCleachtais Aisiríocha do gach OCAÁ.

Mar fhreagairt do na riachtanais chleachtais a shainaithin OCAÁanna, rinne an FFDC athbhreithniú litríochta a chur le chéile ar 'Fearg agus daoine óga'. Sainaithníodh san athbhreithniú seo na bealaí is fearr is féidir tacú le OCAÁanna chun dul i ngleic leis an tsaincheist seo le daoine óga.

Forbraíodh 'Together Stronger: Treoirlínte do Chomhpháirtíocht Éifeachtach idir Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige an Gharda Síochána agus Tionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána' i ndiaidh sraith ocht ngrúpa fócais réigiúnacha le OCAÁanna agus OIÓanna, in 2017. Scaipeadh é seo ar gach OCAÁ agus OIÓ go luath in 2018. Tá mar chuspóir ag na treoirlínte seo chun comhpháirtíochtaí éifeachtacha a fhorbairt agus a fheabhsú idir Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige an Gharda Síochána agus Tionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána. Tá súil leis go gcuireann an cháipéis seo bonn ar fáil chun caidreamh idirghníomhaireachta a bhunú i ngach tionscadal, a thacóidh, ar a uain sin, le torthaí níos fearr do dhaoine óga a ghlacann páirt in TAÓGSanna.

6. SÚIL SIAR AR 2018 – LÉARGAS GINEARÁLTA AR STAITISTICÍ

STAITISTICÍ A LÉIRMHÍNIÚ

Cad atá á léirthuiscint againn?

- Déanaimid sonraí a bhailiú agus a anailísiú faoi atreoruithe a dhéantar chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha a ghintear ó Chóras PULSE an Gharda Síochána

Cén fáth a bhfuil na sonraí seo á scrúdú againn?

- Tuairisciú a dhéanamh ar an líon atreoruithe chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha
- Measúnú a dhéanamh ar threochtaí i measc riachtanais óige
- Idirghabháil a shainaithint a theastaíonn

Cén luach a bhaineann leis na sonraí seo a léirthuiscint?

- Trí na staitisticí ar chóras PULSE a scrúdú, is féidir linn saincheisteanna a thabhairt chun solais agus cleachtas níos fearr a chur chun cinn.

Cad iad na príomhthreochtaí feidhmíochta?

- Sainaithníodh príomhthreochtaí feidhmíochta in 3 chroílimistéar:
  - Atreoruithe Bliantúla
  - Leanaí a Atreoraíodh
  - Líon na leanaí a meastar atá oiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dóibh chuig an gClár

LÉARGAS GINEARÁLTA AR PHRÍOMHTHREOCHTAÍ FEIDHMÍOCHTA

A) Atreoruithe Bliantúla

- 16,491 atreorú in 2018
- Laghdú 17.5% anuas ó 2017

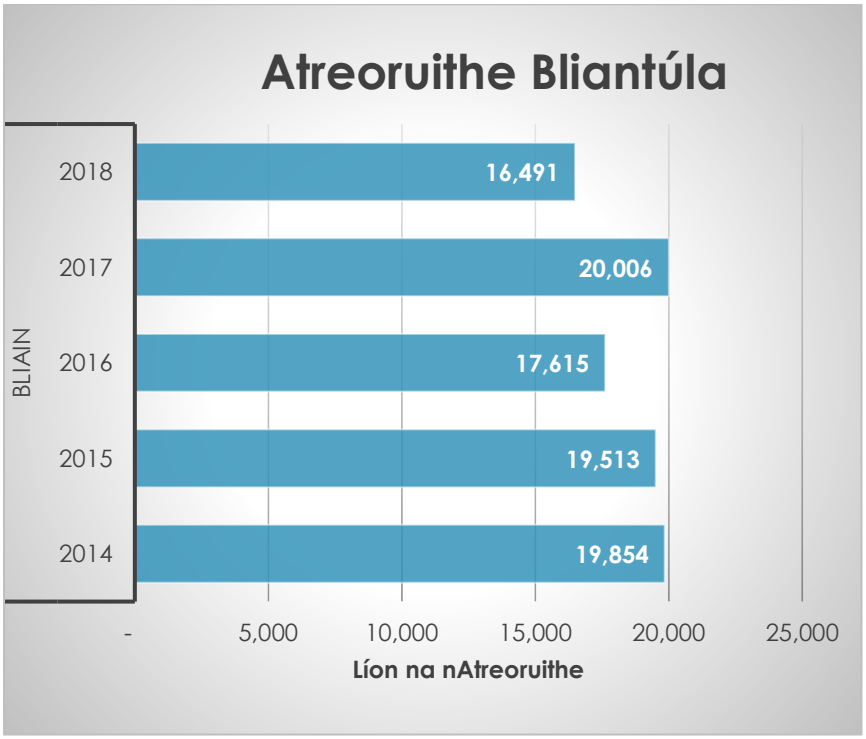
B) Leanaí a Atreoraíodh

- Atreoraíodh 8,561 leanbh in 2018
- Bhí 27% de na leanaí faoi 15 bliana d'aois

C) Oiriúnacht chun an Clár a iontráil

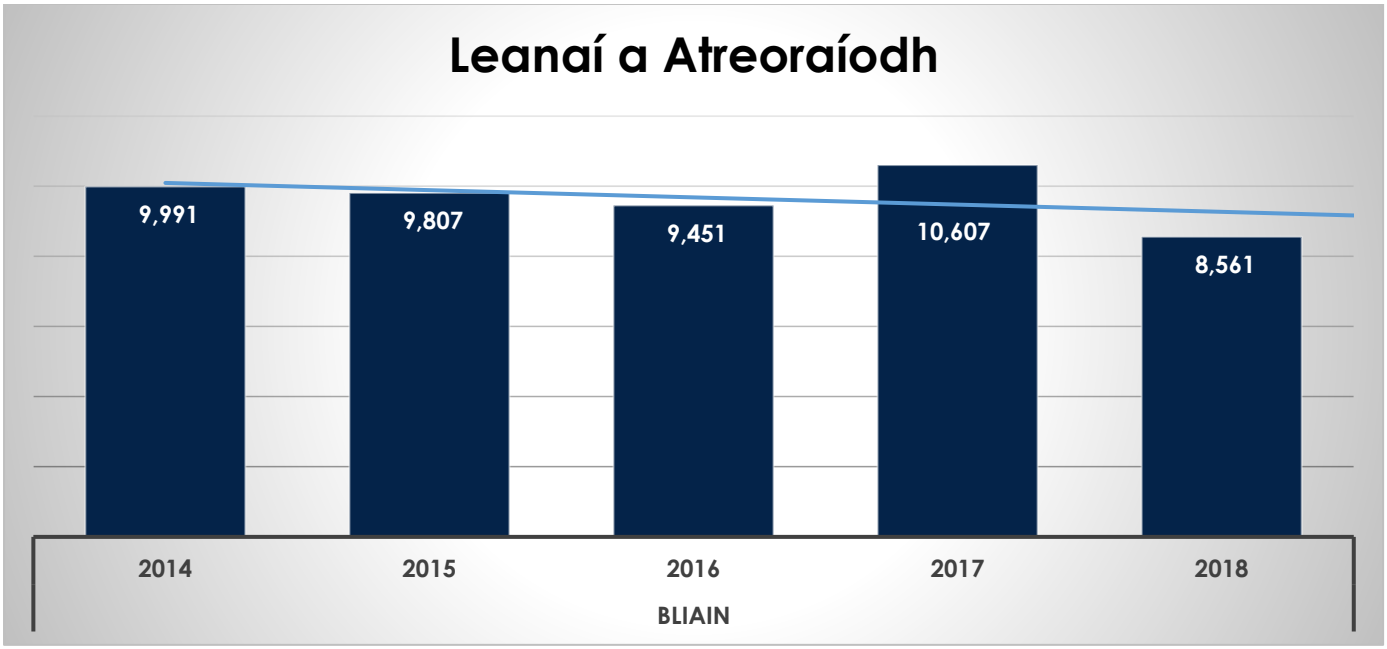
- Measadh nach raibh 1,249 leanbh oiriúnach
- Laghdú 18% anuas ó 2017

A) Atreoruithe Bliantúla

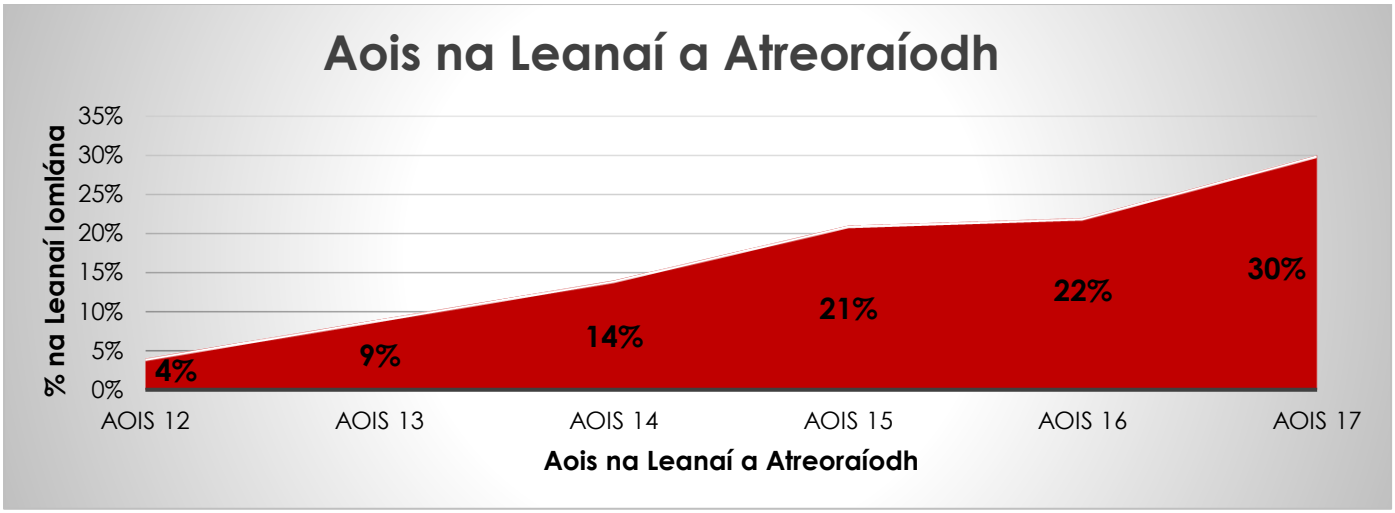


Rinneadh 16,491 atreorú in 2018, arb ionann sin agus laghdú 17.5% anuas ó líon atreoruithe 2017. Is féidir an laghdú ar atreoruithe a mhíniú trí rialachas feabhsaithe a thabhairt isteach i bhFeabhra 2018 a bhaineann le hatreoruithe óige a chruthú ar PULSE. Chruthaigh na hathruithe seo ar chóras PULSE an riachtanas go dtugann an tOifigeach Ceantair imscrúdaithe faomhadh leictreonach don teagmhas ar PULSE sular féidir atreorú óige a chruthú.

B) Leanaí a Atreoraíodh

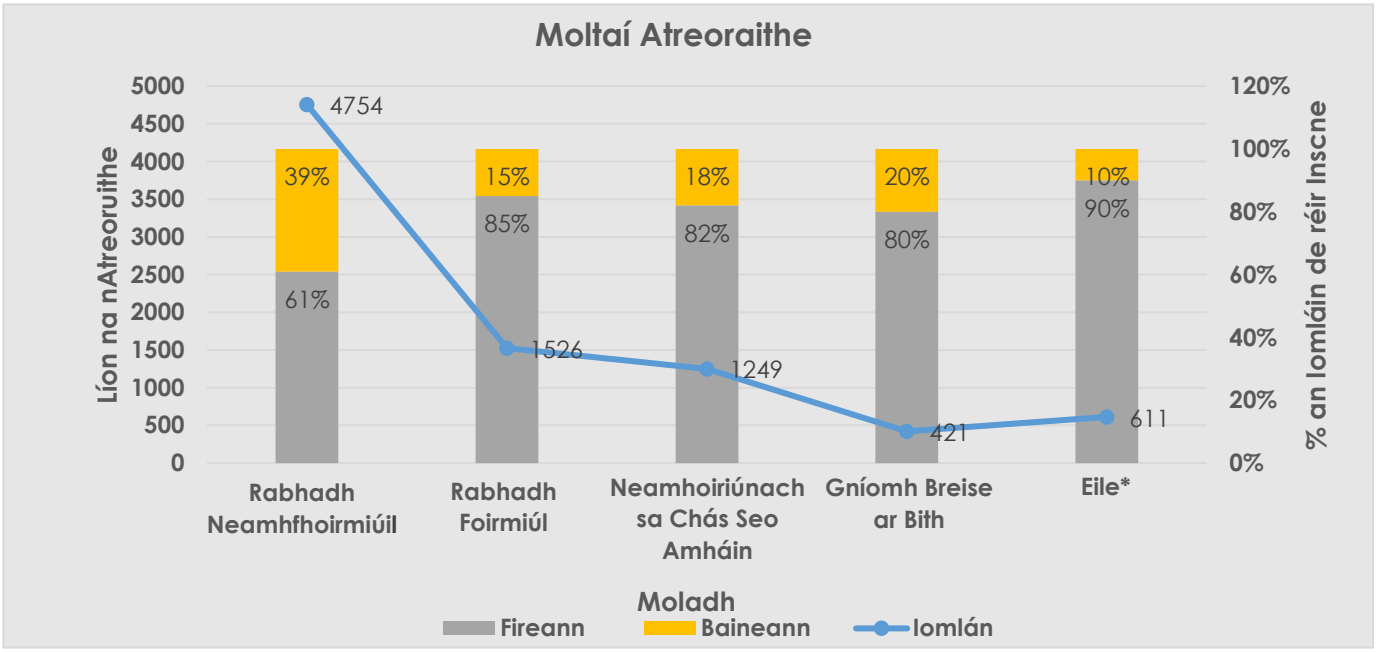


Tháinig laghdú ar an líon leanaí a atreoraíodh anuas ó 10,607 in 2017 go dtí 8,561 in 2018. Is ionann seo agus laghdú 18%. Tá seo ar aon dul leis an laghdú a tháinig ar atreoruithe foriomlána 17.5% ó bhí 2017 ann.

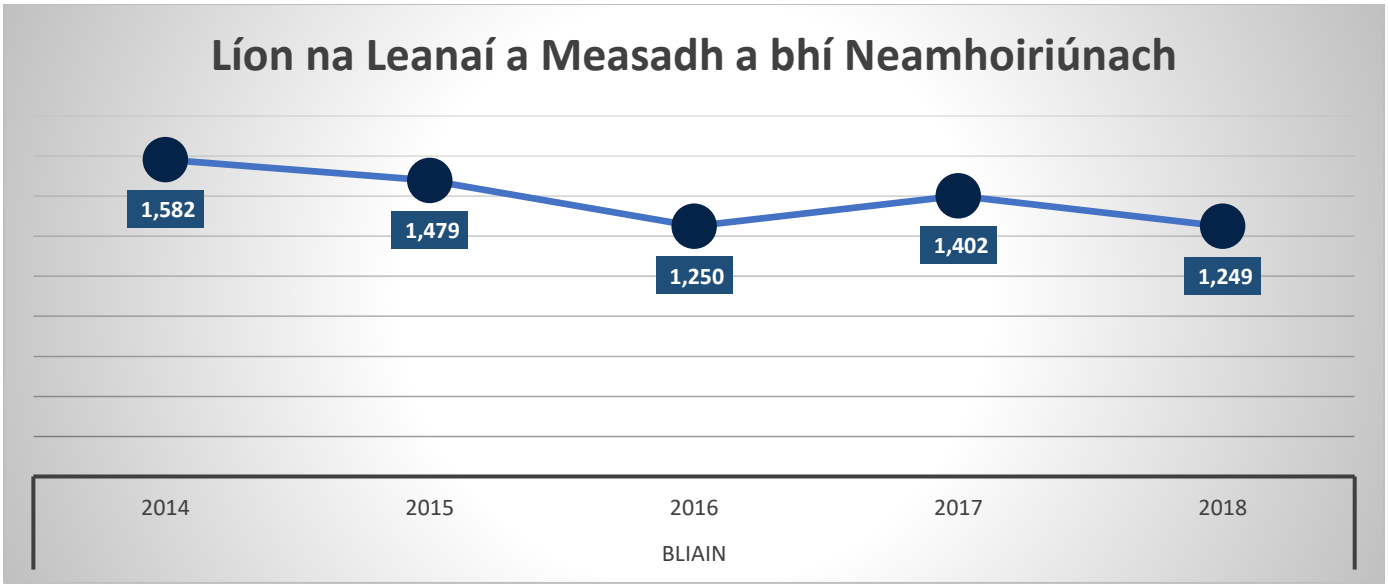


Is é an toisc a chinneann cead isteach chuig an gClár ná aois an linbh ar dháta an chiona líomhnaithe. Léirítear sa ghraf thuas dáta an chiona, seachas aois an linbh ar tugadh cead isteach dó/di chuig an gClár.

C) Oiriúnacht chun Cead Isteach a thabhairt chuig an gClár



Baineann moltaí maidir le rabhaidh neamhfhoirmiúla agus fhoirmiúla le hatreoruithe ar measadh go raibh an leanbh oiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dó/di chuig an gClár. Ciallaíonn 'Neamhoiriúnach sa Chás seo Amháin' nach meastar go bhfuil an leanbh oiriúnach don Chlár. Baineann 'Gníomh Breise ar Bith' leis an moladh nach gá don Gharda Síochána gníomh breise a dhéanamh maidir leis an gceist.



Measadh go raibh 1,249 leanbh, ar an iomlán, neamhoiriúnach don chlár in 2018, ar laghdú 11% é seo ar iomlán 1,402 in 2017. B'ionann an chomhréir leanaí a measadh a bhí neamhoiriúnach don chlár agus 15% in 2018, ar méadú 2% é seo i gcomparáid le 2017 (ba é 13% an meán ó 2016 ar aghaidh).

Seoltar atreoruithe (leanaí) a mheastar atá neamhoiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dóibh chuig an gClár ar ais chuig Ceantar an Gharda Síochána ina líomhnaítear gur tharla an cion, tugtar na cásanna seo ar aghaidh ansin a fhad le diúscairt deiridh trí chomhad a sheoladh chuig an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí (an SIP), Cúiseamh nó Toghairm os comhair na gcúirteanna.

7. CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH

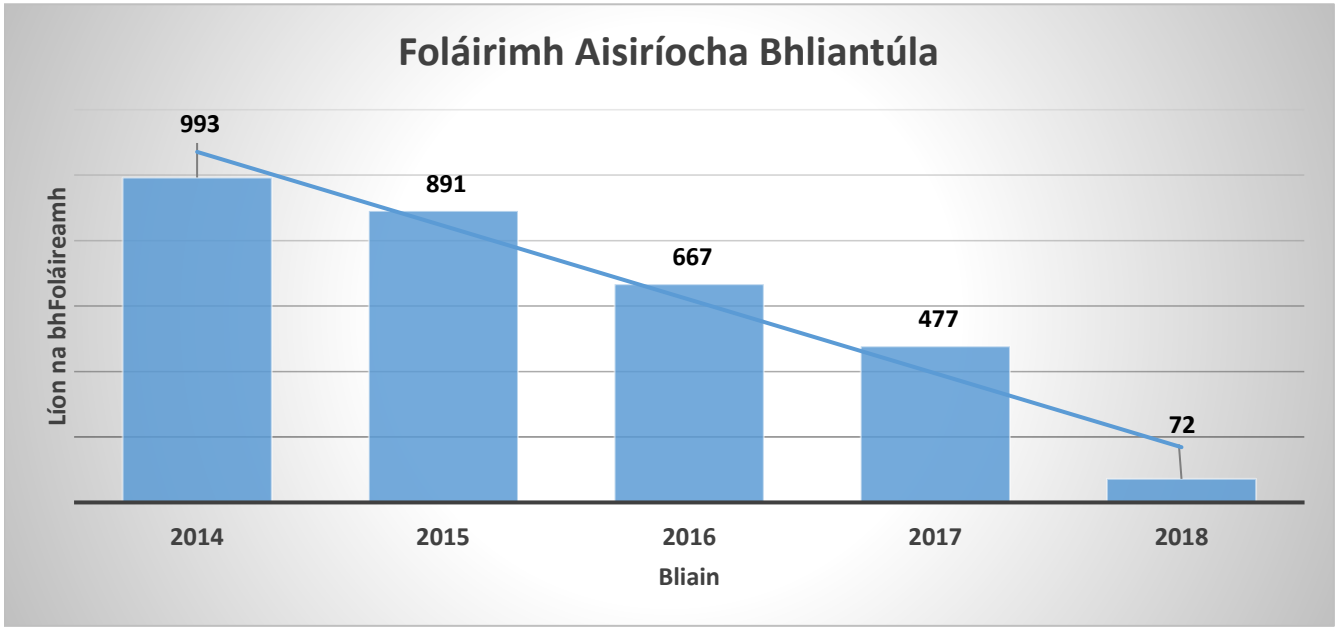
CAD É CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH?

Próiseas deonach é ceartas aisiríoch ina nglacann an duine óg le freagracht as a n-iompar ciontaithe agus ina mbíonn siad cuntasach dóibh siúd a ndearna siad díobháil dóibh. Tugtar an deis don íospartach go léirítear meas ar a ndearcthaí trí chasadh leis an duine óg aghaidh ar aghaidh nó go ndéanann duine eile ionadaíocht dá ndearcthaí. Foráiltear in alt 26 den Acht Leanaí, 2001 don fholáireamh ceartais aisiríoch agus foráiltear in alt 29 gur féidir le híospartach freastal ar an gcomhdháil leasa dá bhforáiltear faoin Alt seo, nuair a mheastar gur cuí.

CUSPÓIR AN CHEARTAIS AISIRÍOCH

Nuair a dhéantar coir, déantar díobháil do dhuine nó pobal. Déanann Ceartas Aisiríoch iarracht chun déileáil leis an díobháil trí phlé agus déanann sé iarracht chun an díobháil sin a thabhairt go lár an phlé. Déanann sé é seo trí ghlór a thabhairt don duine a bhí thíos leis an gcoir. Ansin cruthaíonn sé deis don chiontóir chun an díobháil a rinneadh a chur ina ceart agus oibriú i dtreo cosc a chur ar athchiontú. Ní bhíonn baint ag an bpróiseas ceartais aisiríoch le breithiúnas a thabhairt nó milleán a chur.

STAITISTICÍ CEARTAIS AISIRÍOCH 2018



Tá treocht anuas ag teacht ar Rabhaidh aisiríocha ó bhí 2014 ann. Tháinig laghdú an-mhór, áfach, in 2018 ar an líon rabhaidh aisiríocha a riaradh.

8. OILIÚINT A CUIREADH AR OIFIGIGH IDIRCHAIDRIMH DON ÓIGE

Leagtar dualgas in Acht na Leanaí, 2001, ar Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána, chun oiliúint a chur orthu siúd a éascaíonn an Clár Athstiúrtha. Tá tasc ag an gCoiste Monatóireachta measúnú a dhéanamh ar dhea-chleachtais chun oiliúint a chur ar áisitheoirí agus chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar sholáthar oiliúna. Cuireann an coiste fáilte roimh chláir thábhachtacha oiliúna a sholáthar do OIÓanna lena mbaineann ríthábhacht i dtaobh éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Cuireadh an oiliúint seo a leanas ar fáil do OIÓanna i rith 2018:

Oiliúint Ionduchtúcháin

Cuireadh oiliúint ionduchtúcháin ar OIÓanna nua-cheaptha i gcaitheamh cúig lá i Lúnasa 2018 i gcomhar le Coláiste an Gharda Síochána sa Teampall Mór. Dhírigh an oiliúint ar na hoibleagáidí dlíthiúla agus reachtúla a bhuntacaíonn leis an ról. Áirítear leis treoir ar dhea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta i limistéar an cheartais i leith an aosa óig anuas ar threoir ar na próisis agus nósanna imeachta riaracháin atá le leanúint nuair a dhéantar idirchaidreamh le hógchiontóirí.

Forbairt Ghairmiúil Leanúnach

Cuireadh dhá sheimineár oiliúna do OIÓanna agus foireann an GYDO ar bun i gColáiste an Gharda Síochána in 2018. Bhí an chéad seimineár ar siúl i Meitheamh agus rinneadh cuir i láthair ann ar ról Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh do Theaghlaigh agus na dúshláin atá rompu; déileáil le híospartaigh na coireachta agus a dteaghlaigh; ról na hOifige Idirchaidrimh le hÍospartaigh, forálacha an Achta um Cheartas Coiriúil (Íospartaigh na Coireachta), 2017 agus freagrachtaí an Gharda Síochána i dtaobh íospartach ina dhiaidh sin.

Bhí an dara seimineár ar siúl i Lúnasa agus labhair aoichainteoir ó Thionscadal Idirghníomhaireachta an Taoibh Thuaidh (TITT), TUSLA maidir le hoibriú le leanaí a thug le fios go raibh siad thíos le hiompar díobhálach gnéasach agus aoichainteoirí ó roinnt eagraíochtaí pobalbhunaithe.

Oiliúint ar Éascaitheoir Ceartais Aisiríoch

Thug 11 rannpháirtí faoi chúrsa oiliúna trí lá a chreidiúnaigh Institiúid Idirnáisiúnta na hEorpa um Chleachtais Aisiríocha i Meán Fómhair. Sholáthair an cúrsa seo na scileanna, an t-eolas agus an mhuinín do OIÓanna chun rabhaidh aisiríocha agus comhdhálacha aisiríocha a éascú.

Scileanna Cuir i Láthair

Cuireadh oiliúint ar scileanna cuir i láthair ar 27 OIÓ i Samhain. Dhírigh an oiliúint seo ar na scileanna praiticiúla a bhaineann le cur i láthair a dhéanamh agus chuir sé tús eolais ar fáil don OIÓ faoi na próisis a bhíonn i gceist chun cur i láthair a chruthú agus a sholáthar.

Scileanna Agallóireachta

Chríochnaigh 12 OIÓ cúrsa oiliúna lá amháin maidir le teicnící agallaimh.

9. FORBAIRTÍ IN 2018

Leagan 7.3 PULSE

Thug 'Leagan 7.3 PULSE' athrú mór isteach i bhFeabhra ar an bpróiseas atreoraithe óige i ndiaidh gur cuireadh sraith faofa i bhfeidhm laistigh den phróiseas atreoraithe ar PULSE. Thug an t-athrú próiseas leictreonach nua isteach laistigh de PULSE chun láithreacht fianaise prima facie a dheimhniú in aghaidh an linbh sula dtugtar faomhadh ansin d'atreorú óige a chruthú ar leibhéal Oifigeach Ceantair. Is é cuspóir an athraithe seo rialachas méadaithe a thabhairt isteach ar leibhéal ceantair maidir le hatreoruithe óige a chruthú agus ciallaíonn sé anois nach féidir atreoruithe óige a chruthú gan athbhreithniú a bheith déanta ar an gcás ag Oifigeach Ceantair nó ag Riarthóir an Chreata Feidhmíochta agus Cuntasachta (an CFC) thar a gceann.

Acmhainní Breise ag an GYDO

Thosaigh Príomhoifigeach Cúnta amháin, Ardoifigeach Feidhmiúcháin amháin agus triúr Oifigeach Feidhmiúcháin ag oibriú leis an GYDO, ar bhonn buan agus rinneadh iad a imlonnú go dtí forbairt beartais, riaracháin agus tacaíocht riaracháin leis an oifig. Go déanach in 2018, leithdháileadh triúr Sáirsintí Garda nua-cheaptha ar an GYDO ar bhonn buan. Leithdháileadh triúr Comhaltaí an Gharda Síochána chomh maith, ar aistriú sealadach iad, chun cabhrú le próisis nua rialachais a imlonnaíodh ag an GYDO chun acmhainneacht mhonatóireachta na hoifige a mhéadú maidir le dul chun cinn atreoruithe go náisiúnta.

Leanaí i gCúram

Tá leanaí a gcónaíonn i gcúram stáit cónaithe i measc na ndaoine is leochailí a ndéanann comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána teagmháil leo.

In 2018, bhain an GYDO triail as scéim phíolótach a bhí dírithe ar leanaí a chónaíonn i gcúram cónaithe an stáit a d'fhéadfadh cionta a dhéanamh. Tugadh príomhphearsa le chéile sa scéim phíolótach seo i saol leanaí i gcúram a rinneadh a atreorú chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha. Trí oibriú le OIÓ a bhí ceaptha do na leanaí, rinne foireann ón GYDO idirchaidreamh le hoibrithe cúraim, dochtúirí, síceolaithe, oibrithe sóisialta agus TUSLA le leas an linbh a chinntiú agus le tuiscint a fháil ar na fíricí agus ar na cúiseanna a bhíonn lena n-iompar ciontaithe. I ndiaidh na dtorthaí a bhí ar an réamhchlár píolótach, beartaítear go sínfear an scéim i Ráithe 3 2019 go náisiúnta chun é a chur ar fáil do gach leanbh a chónaíonn i gcúram cónaithe stáit.

Cuireadh scéim phíolótach an GYDO ar bun sular foilsíodh dhá thuarascáil mhóra sa Ríocht Aontaithe agus in Éirinn. Deimhníodh go daingean sa chéad tuarascáil, cáipéis bheartais ón Ríocht Aontaithe a chomhfhoilsigh an Roinn Oideachais, Home Office, agus an Aireacht Cheartais, go bhfuil leanaí i measc na ndaonraí is leochailí agus ba cheart iad a aistriú amach ón gcóras dlí choiriúil, pé áit ar féidir. Chuir an GYDO, in Éirinn, le tuarascáil Iontaobhas na hÉireann um Athchóiriú an Chórais Choiriúil ar "Cúram agus Ceartas", staidéar ar ró-ionadaíocht leanaí i gcúram sa chóras dlí choiriúil.

Aonad Beartas an Chláir Athstiúrtha

Anuas ar stiúradh a dhéanamh ar an scéim phíolótach Leanaí i gCúram a thabhairt isteach, d'athbhreithnigh agus thosaigh Aonad Beartais an Chláir Athstiúrtha le roinnt cáipéisí treoirlíne breise Buan-Nósanna Imeachta Oibriúcháin (BNIOanna) a fhorbairt a bhaineann leis an gClár Athstiúrtha a riar.

Is é cuspóir na gcáipéisí nós imeachta seo chun treoir a sholáthar d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige agus do chomhaltaí an Gharda Síochána, go ginearálta, ar chaighdeáin a bhfuiltear le cloí leo nuair a bhíonn atreoruithe óige á bpróiseáil leis an gClár. Leanadh leis na cáipéisí seo a fhorbairt i rith 2018 agus bhain taighde deisce agus príomhthaighde araon leis, grúpaí fócais a chur ar bun ina measc le Gardaí OIÓ agus le Sáirsintí OIÓ i measc 4 réigiún an Gharda Síochána. Leanfar leis na cáipéisí nós imeachta seo a fhorbairt in 2019 agus beartaítear go ndéanfar iad a scaipeadh ar an eagraíocht níos fairsinge faoi dheireadh Ráithe 2 2019.

Rialachas agus Cuntasacht

Tugadh próisis fheabhsaithe dearbhaithe cáilíochta isteach sna nósanna imeachta maidir le hatreoruithe óige a phróiseáil leis an méadú ar acmhainní an Gharda agus acmhainní foirne an Gharda Síochána a bhfuil céim mhaoirseachta acu sa GYDO. I Meán Fómhair, leithdháileach triúr Gardaí ar bhonn sealadach a chuir ar chumas an Garda Síochána foireann a bhunú a bhfuil an cuspóir aonair acu ná monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar dhul chun cinn atreoruithe ó chruthú an atreoraithe, a fhad le cúiseamh/toghairm a chruthú nó comhad a sheoladh chuig an Stiúrthóir Ionchúiseamh Poiblí má measadh ina dhiaidh sin go raibh leanbh neamhoiriúnach le cead isteach chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha a thabhairt dó/di. Áirítear leis an bhfeidhm mhaoirseachta seo, chomh maith, meabhrúcháin a eisiúint do Cheantair an Gharda Síochána a lorgaíonn freagairtí ar iarrataí ar eolas breise a dhéanann an GYDO agus athbhreithniú a dhéanamh orthu siúd nár freagraíodh go fóill i rith tréimhse ama áirithe.

Beartaítear go gcuirfidh foireann ón GYDO treoir ar fáil d'Ard-Cheannfoirt agus Ceannfoirt in 2019 ag cruinnithe roinne maidir lena ról rialachais agus cuntasachta maidir leis an gClár Athstiúrtha a riar ar leibhéal roinne agus ceantair araon.

Chun tacú le cumas an GYDO chun aghaidh a thabhairt ar a bhfreagracht as maoirseacht agus rialachas náisiúnta a dhéanamh ar riar an Chláir Athstiúrtha, cuireadh togra chun dearadh córas saincheaptha TF a fhaomhadh faoi bhráid na bainistíochta sinsearaí sa Gharda Síochána. Anuas air sin, rinneadh struchtúr nua Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a bheartú agus a fhaomhadh agus bunófar é sa chéad ráithe in 2019. Is éard a bhainfidh leis seo ná an Oifig Stiúrtha Oibríochtúil agus Oifig Beartais agus Rialachais an Chláir Athstiúrtha a bhunú, anuas ar oifigí reatha Oifig Tionscadail Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána agus Oifig Chárta Aoise an Gharda Síochána, a ndéanfaidh siad go léir tuairisciú ar deireadh le hArd-Cheannfort Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána.

10. DÚSHLÁIN IN 2018

Toradh Thuarascáil an Aonaid um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána (an GPSU) agus an Scrúdaithe ar Atreorú Óige a rinneadh ina dhiaidh sin.

I ndiaidh don GPSU athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar an GYDO, sainaithníodh roinnt ceisteanna a bhí ina n-ábhar buartha agus bunaíodh foireann athbhreithnithe speisialta ina dhiaidh sin chun tabhairt faoi na saincheisteanna siúd a fhiosrú i gcaitheamh na tréimhse idir 2010 agus 2017. Ábhar ar leith buartha a bhí i neamhdhul chun cinn cásanna os comhair na gcúirteanna i ndiaidh gur measadh go raibh leanbh neamhoiriúnach le cead isteach a thabhairt dó/di sa Chlár Athstiúrtha.

Leanadh leis an scrúdú a rinne an fhoireann athbhreithnithe speisialta ó thús deireadh 2018 agus tá súil leis an tuarascáil deiridh in 2019. I rith na tréimhse seo, rinneadh idirchaidreamh leanúnach leis an bhfoireann athbhreithnithe agus an GYDO ónar eascair gur tugadh próisis rialachais fheabhsaithe isteach agus gur bunaíodh an fhoireann mhonatóireachta laistigh den GYDO. Torthaí eile den scrúdú leanúnach seo iad athstruchtúrú beartaithe an GYDO agus Buan-Nósanna Imeachta Oibriúcháin a fhorbairt do gach gné den Chlár Athstiúrtha.

Go dtí go dtugtar an tuarascáil seo chun críche agus go dtí go dtéitear i mbun gnímh ina leith, leanfaidh na saincheisteanna a tugadh chun solais i rith an athbhreithnithe ar aghaidh mar phríomhdhúshláin i leith riar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha as seo amach.

Leibhéal Foirne ag an GYDO

Cé go bhfáiltíonn an coiste roimh fhoireann an Gharda Síochána ar ghráid éagsúla agus triúr Sáirsintí Garda a leithdháileadh ar an GYDO go déanach in 2018, leanann leibhéil soláthair foirne ag an GYDO le dúshlán a chruthú in aghaidh riar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Acmhainní sealadacha iad gach comhalta, seachas comhalta Garda amháin agus ghlac an triúr Sáirsintí Garda a leithdháileadh ar an oifig le poist a bhí folamh ó 2017 ar aghaidh, seachas acmhainneacht na hoifige a mhéadú. Ceaptar go leanfar go dian le hiarrachtaí an fhadhb seo a réiteach le linn 2019

Riachtanais Bhuiséadacha

Ar feadh roinnt blianta, chuir Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig buiséad substainteach ar fáil don Chlár Athstiúrtha chun tacú le hoiliúint agus taighde a sholáthar. Rinneadh an tacaíocht seo a aistarraingt, áfach, in 2018. Cruthaíodh folús nuair nach raibh maoiniú ar fáil ó Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig ba chúis le laghdú ar chumas oibríochta an GYDO agus ar an ábaltacht moltaí an choiste monatóireachta ina Thuarascáil 2017 a chur i bhfeidhm go hiomlán.

Beidh 'Cás Gnó' do sholáthar buiséad [malartach], d'fhonn tacú a thabhairt don Chlár Athstiúrtha, curtha le chéile agus curtha faoi bhráid Fhoireann Feidhmiúcháin an Gharda, lena bhfaomhadh, in iarracht seirbhís leanúnach a chothú maidir leis an gcur chuige do Cheartas Aisiríoch atá curtha i bhfeidhm ag an GYDO.

Na hAchtanna um an mBiúró Náisiúnta Grinnfhiosrúcháin (Leanaí agus Daoine Soghonta), 2012 go 2016.

Tá aimhrialtacht tagtha chun solais sa chreat reachtaíochta reatha maidir le ciontuithe coiriúla linbh a nochtadh de réir alt 258 d'Acht na Leanaí, 2001, ar mhaithe le grinnfhiosrúchán, ach gur féidir Iontráil linbh sa Chlár Athstiúrtha a nochtadh faoi alt 258 d'Acht um an mBiúró Náisiúnta Grinnfhiosrúcháin (Leanaí agus Daoine Soghonta), 2012 go 2016, a leagann amach bonn reachtaíochta chun grinnfhiosrúchán éigeantach a dhéanamh ar dhaoine ar mian leo tabhairt faoi obair nó gníomhaíochtaí áirithe a bhaineann le leanaí nó daoine leochaileacha nó seirbhísí áirithe a sholáthar do leanaí nó daoine leochaileacha.

Foráiltear san Acht do "faisnéis shonraithe" a sholáthar nuair is ann do bhuarthaí 'bona fide' i ndáil le leanaí agus daoine leochaileacha, rud a thugann dúshlán d'OIÓanna dá bharr atá ag obair le leanaí agus daoine leochaileacha.

Tá Grúpa Oibre Inmheánach bunaithe laistigh den Gharda Síochána chun na hábhair buartha a eascraíonn as an gcás seo a scrúdú agus a athbhreithniú agus chun teagmháil a dhéanamh leis an Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais maidir le cásanna dá leithéid a réiteach.

11. MOLTAÍ AN CHOISTE

Déanann Coiste Monatóireachta Alt 44, a ceapadh chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha, na moltaí seo a leanas;

1. Idirchaidreamh leanúnach idir an GYDO agus an fhoireann athbhreithnithe speisialta a bunaíodh chun saincheisteanna a scrúdú a sainaithníodh i dtuarascáil GPSU an GYDO agus moltaí a chur i bhfeidhm a rinneadh i dtuarascáil na foirne athbhreithnithe speisialta ina dhiaidh sin nuair a bheidh sé críochnaithe in 2019.

2. Tuairisciú feabhsaithe a fhorbairt chun tacú le feidhm rialachais agus mhonatóireachta an GYDO a chuireann ar chumas an GYDO a bheith níos éifeachtaí agus níos dírithe sa mhonatóireacht a dhéanann siad ar atreoruithe óige.

3. Leanúint le buan-nósanna imeachta oibriúcháin a fhorbairt agus a athbhreitihniú chun cleachtas a chaighdeánú i measc Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh Óige.

4. An Clár Athstiúrtha a chur chun cinn laistigh den Gharda Síochána agus comhaltaí a chur ar an eolas ar a róil agus freagrachtaí maidir leis an gClár trí chruinnithe faisnéise réigiúnacha bainistíochta, nuashonruithe ar Thairseach an Gharda Síochána, oiliúint spriocdhírithe agus cáipéisí treoirlínte a scaipeadh ar gach gné den Chlár.

5. Straitéis ceartais aisiríoch a fhorbairt chun riaradh agus éifeachtúlacht rabhaidh aisiríocha a chur chun cinn agus a fheabhsú .

6. Leanúint le feabhas a chur ar leithdháileadh acmhainní (an buiséad san áireamh) chun tacú le hOifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána chun samhail éifeachtach oibriúcháin a fhorbairt laistigh den oifig náisiúnta agus le riar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha ina dhiaidh sin.

7. Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht agus tionchar an tionscadail Leanaí i gCúram agus forbairt bhreise a dhéanamh ar scóip an tionscail in 2019.

AGUISÍN A: STAITISTICÍ AN CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA 2018

Tuarascáil ar Staitisticí an Chláir Athstiúrtha 2018

SEIRBHÍS ANAILÍSE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

Tuarascáil ar Staitisticí an Chláir Athstiúrtha*

Clár Ábhar

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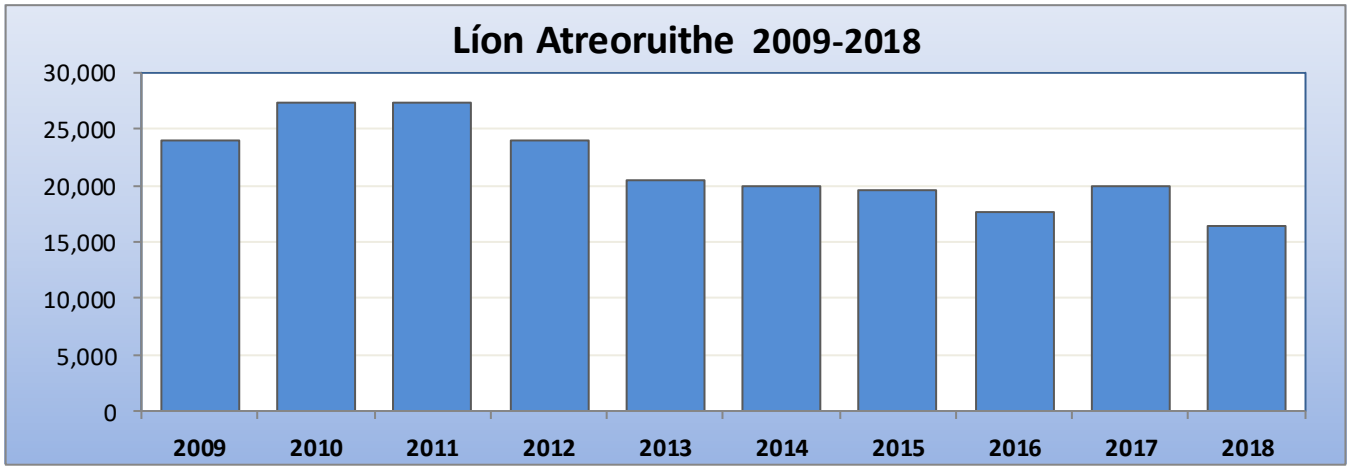
Leanaí a Atreoraíodh de réir Ceantair……6
Leanaí a dtugtar Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla/Fhoirmiúla dóibh……7
Leanaí a mheastar atá neamhoiriúnach don Chlár……8
Rabhaidh Aisiríocha a achtaíodh……9
Saghsanna Ciona……10

**Bunaithe ar shonraí PULSE amhail an 26 Feabhra 2019.*

Atreoruithe



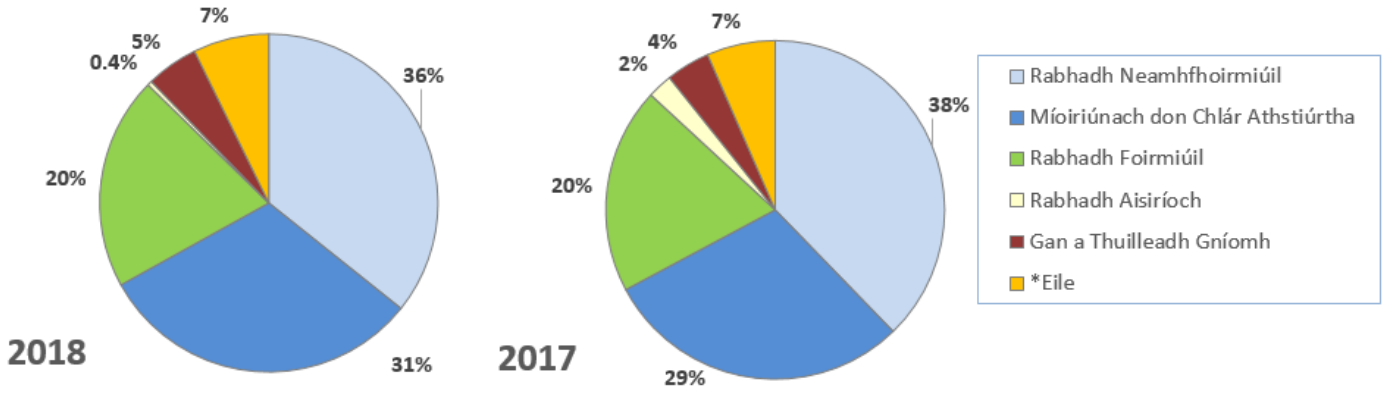
- Rinneadh 16,491 atreorú chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha in 2018, ar laghdú 17.5% é seo ar na 20,006 atreorú a rinneadh leis an gclár in 2017.

Moladh	Iomlán	%⁺
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	5,891	36%
Míoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	5,149	31%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	3,361	20%
Rabhadh Aisiríoch	72	0.4%
Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	824	5%
*Eile	1,194	7%
Iomlán Glan	16,491	100%

** lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise*

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Measadh go raibh 31% de na hatreoruithe Neamhoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha, déileáladh le 36% díobh trí Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil agus déileáladh le 20% díobh trí Rabhadh Foirmiúil.
- *I measc cinn eile, bhí 544 'Iarratais do Chreatchomhad' (46%), 350 'Iarratais ar Thuarascáil Chumhdaigh' (29%) agus 232 'Iarratais ar Thuarascáil Oiriúnachta' (19%).

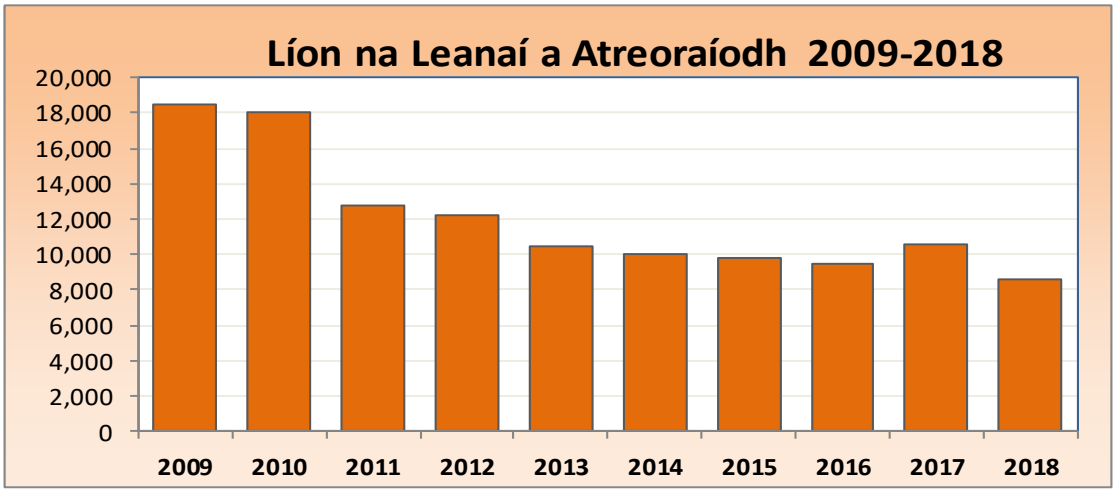


- Tháinig laghdú ar an gcomhréir do Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla agus tháinig méadú ar an gcomhréir do Rabhaidh Aisiríocha idir 2017 agus 2018. Tháinig laghdú ar Rabhaidh Aisiríocha anuas ó 477 cás in 2017, 2% den iomlán, go dtí 72 cás, 0.4% den iomlán idir 2017 agus 2018, agus b'ionann na leibhéil i measc catagóirí eile agus leibhéil na bliana seo caite, den chuid ba mhó.

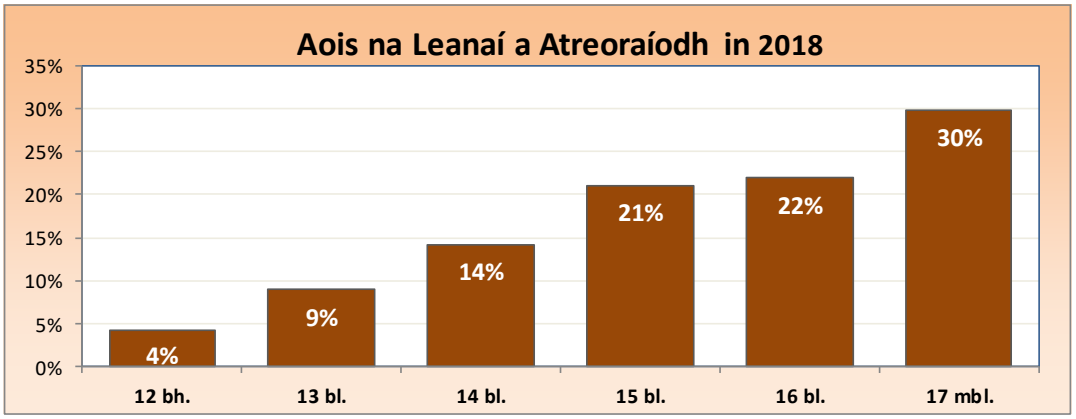
Atreoruithe de réir Ceantair

Réigiún Óige	2018 Iomlán	Athrú % 2017	Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	Míoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	Rabhadh Aisiríoch	Eile
Réigiún BÁC	**5,464**	**-19%**	**1,651**	**2,041**	**894**	**257**	**20**	**601**
RCBÁC Thoir	691	-21%	255	240	83	27	0	86
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	884	-27%	405	263	97	26	8	85
RCBÁC Thuaidh	1,312	-2%	310	603	189	59	0	151
RCBÁC Theas Láir	715	-14%	97	299	186	22	0	111
RCBÁC Theas	874	-16%	239	338	156	62	0	79
RCBÁC Thiar	988	-32%	345	298	183	61	12	89
Réigiún an Oirthir	**2,559**	**-9%**	**789**	**843**	**608**	**142**	**2**	**175**
Cill Dara	566	-18%	195	199	105	36	0	31
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	563	-2%	200	129	142	41	1	50
An Mhí	670	+5%	141	274	185	28	1	41
An Iarmhí	379	-3%	143	112	90	21	0	13
Cill Mhantáin	381	-28%	110	129	86	16	0	40
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	**1,707**	**-26%**	**702**	**402**	**349**	**99**	**19**	**136**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	531	-26%	230	102	154	26	10	9
Dún na nGall	467	-29%	212	31	103	42	7	72
Lú	485	-24%	140	220	60	19	2	44
Dsligeach/Liatroim	224	-24%	120	49	32	12	0	11
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	**1,936**	**-14%**	**738**	**523**	**460**	**105**	**2**	**108**
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	446	-28%	211	109	92	17	0	17
Tiobraid Árann	483	-9%	166	144	109	33	1	30
Port Láirge	590	+10%	243	167	114	34	0	32
Loch Garman	417	-25%	118	103	145	21	1	29
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**3,112**	**-15%**	**1,264**	**914**	**636**	**153**	**28**	**117**
Cathair Chorcaí	1,024	-4%	477	300	178	27	11	31
Corcaigh Thuaidh	551	+2%	183	191	127	26	0	24
Corcaigh Thiar	251	-35%	141	39	53	13	0	5
Ciarraí	356	-27%	157	53	110	17	12	7
Luimneach	930	-22%	306	331	168	70	5	50
Réigiún an Iarthair	**1,713**	**-23%**	**747**	**426**	**414**	**68**	**1**	**57**
An Clár	328	-45%	176	59	73	17	0	3
Gaillimh	936	-9%	363	257	243	31	0	42
Maigh Eo	230	-18%	105	58	57	5	0	5
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	219	-30%	103	52	41	15	1	7
Olliomlán	**16,491**	**-18%**	**5,891 (-22%)**	**5,149 (-13%)**	**3,361 (-15%)**	**824 (-2%)**	**72 (-85%)**	**1,194 (-9%)**

Leanaí a Atreoraíodh



- Atreoraíodh 8,561 leanbh in 2018, arbh ionann seo agus 19% níos lú ná na 10,607 leanbh a atreoraíodh in 2017.
- Buachaillí a bhí i 71% de na leanaí agus ba chailíní 29%.



- Bhí 27% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh faoi 15 bliana d'aois in 2018 agus bhí 30% díobh 17 mbliana d'aois.

Leanaí (an t-atreorú is déanaí)	Iomlán	% den iomlán⁺	in aghaidh 2017	Fireann	Baineann
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	4,754	56%	**-21%**	61%	39%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	1,526	18%	**-25%**	85%	15%
Neamhoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	1,249	15%	**-11%**	82%	18%
Gníomh Breise ar Bith	421	5%	**-13%**	80%	20%
Eile*	611	7%	**-11%**	90%	10%
Iomlán Glan	8,561	100%	**-19%**	71%	29%

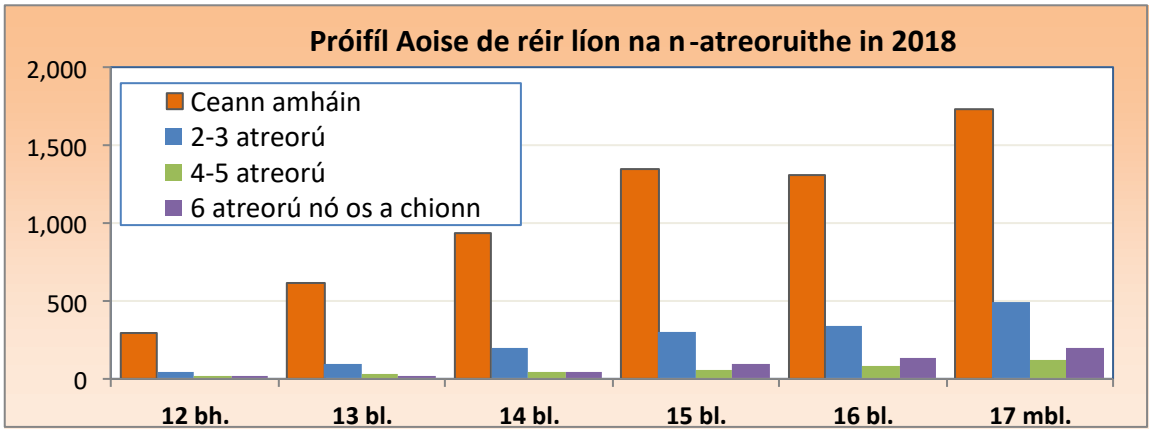
** lena n-áirítear iarratais i gcomhair a thuilleadh faisnéise*

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Cuireadh laghduithe i gcuntas i ngach saghas cinnidh in 2018, go háirithe i dtaobh Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla agus Fhoirmiúla, ar tháinig laghdú 21% agus 25%, faoi seach, orthu.
- Is ionann 41% de *Eile agus 'Iarratas ar Chreatchomhad', 'Iarraidh ar Litir Chumhdaigh' iad 38%, agus 'Iarraidh ar Thuarascáil Oiriúnacha' iad 17%.
- Buachaillí iad tromlach na ndaoine óga a atreoraíodh faoi na saghsanna éagsúla atreoraithe, cé gur Cailíní comhréir shuntasach díobh siúd a fhaigheann Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil.

Atreoruithe in 2018	Iomlán	%⁺	Fireann	Baineann
Ceann amháin	6,252	73%	67%	33%
2-3 atreorú	1,473	17%	80%	20%
4-5 atreorú	355	4%	85%	15%
6 atreorú nó os a chionn	481	6%	91%	9%

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe



- Ní raibh ach atreorú amháin ag 73% de na leanaí a atreoraíodh agus bhí 6 atreorú nó níos mó ag 6% díobh in 2018. Díobh siúd a atreoraíodh uair amháin in 2018, buachaillí iad 67% díobh agus cailíní iad 33% díobh. Ba bhuachaillí, den chuid ba mhó, na leanaí ag a raibh 6 atreorú nó ní ba mhó agus ba chailíní 9% díobh.

	Ceann amháin	2-3 atreorú	4-5 atreorú	6 atreorú nó os a chionn	% de réir Aoise⁺
12 bh.	289	49	9	5	4%
13 bl.	619	101	26	15	9%
14 bl.	933	194	45	44	14%
15 bl.	1,349	297	62	89	21%
16 bl.	1,315	341	85	130	22%
17 mbl.	1,735	489	126	193	30%
18 mbl.	3	2	0	3	0%

Ni áirítear leis seo ach atreoruithe a bhaineann le daoine aonair a cuireadh í gcuntas amhail bheith idir 12 agus 18 d'aois

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Baineann comhréir níos mó d'atreoruithe le leanaí níos sine agus b'ionann leanaí 17 mbliana d'aois nó níos sine agus 30% díobh siúd a atreoraíodh agus b'ionann leanaí 12 bhliain d'aois agus 4%.

	Líon na nAtreoruithe in 2018		
Cineál Atreoraithe	Ceann amháin	2-5 atreorú	6 atreorú nó os a chionn
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	**70%**	27%	3%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	25%	**43%**	32%
Míoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	11%	21%	**68%**
Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	**39%**	33%	28%
Eile	30%	34%	36%

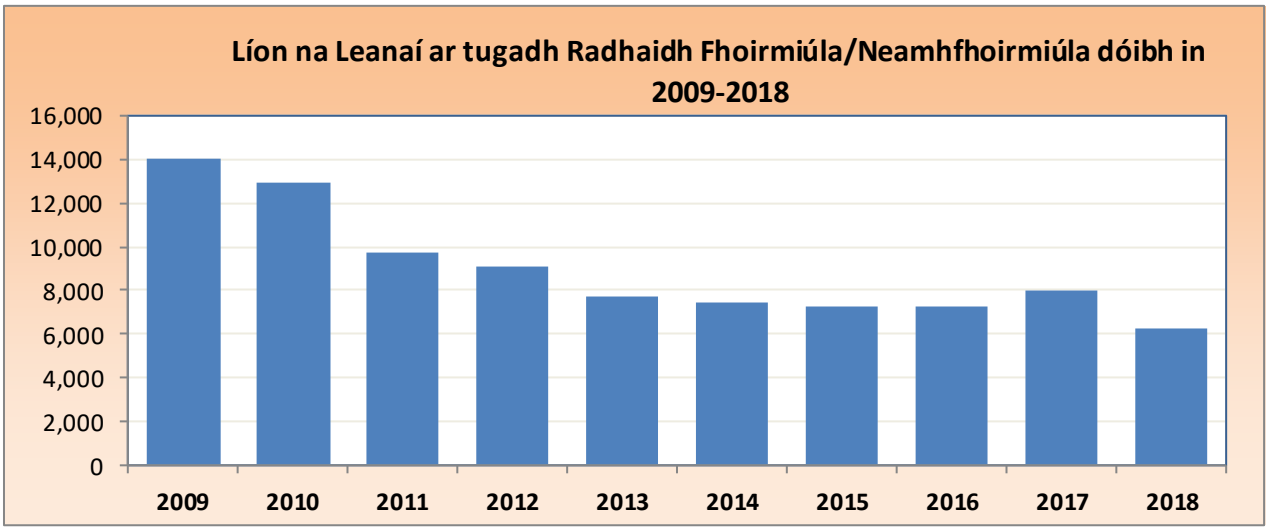
⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Baineann formhór na gcinntí faoi Fholáireamh Neamhfhoirmiúil le leanaí agus ní raibh ach Rabhadh amháin faighte acu in 2018. Atreoraíodh 68% díobh siúd a measadh a bheith Neamhoiriúnach lena gcuimsiú sa Chlár sé huaire nó níos mó in 2018.

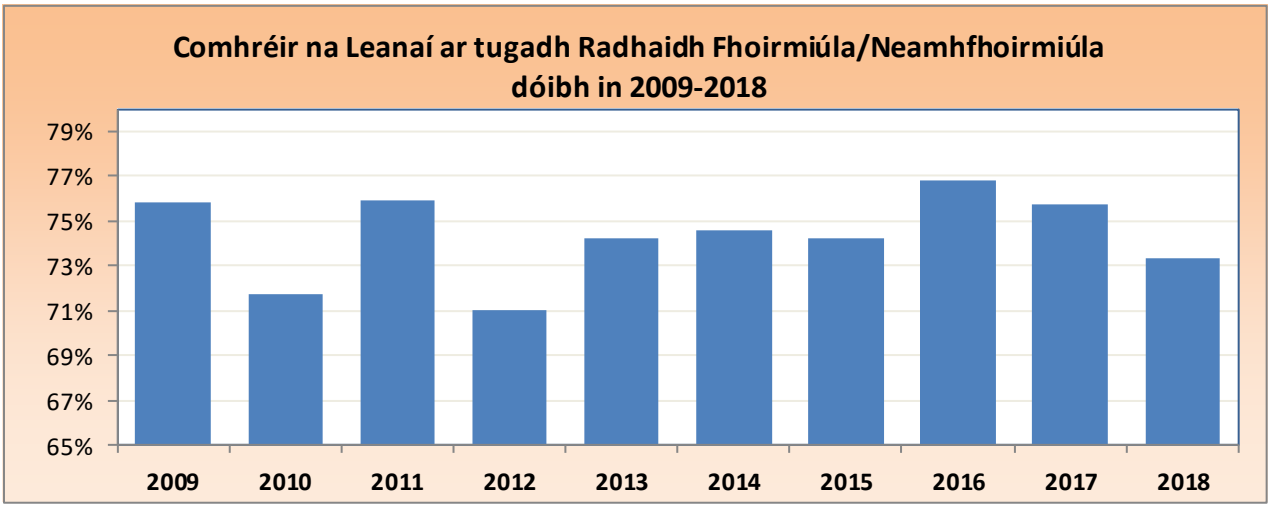
Atreoruithe Leanaí de réir Ceantair

Réigiún Óige	Iomlán	Athrú % 2017	Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	Míoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Thuilleadh Gníomh	Eile
Réigiún BÁC	**2,502**	**-23%**	**1,247**	**491**	**380**	**100**	**284**
RCBÁC Thoir	258	-28%	157	35	29	12	25
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	181	-20%	68	41	29	11	32
RCBÁC Thuaidh	651	-14%	335	127	97	19	73
RCBÁC Theas Láir	150	-30%	67	29	21	7	26
RCBÁC Theas	540	-26%	261	119	77	28	55
RCBÁC Thiar	722	-25%	359	140	127	23	73
Réigiún an Oirthir	**1,255**	**-15%**	**699**	**164**	**234**	**73**	**85**
Cill Dara	336	-8%	186	45	63	18	24
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	285	-17%	153	34	60	18	20
An Mhí	263	-13%	144	38	45	14	22
An Iarmhí	171	-5%	98	13	42	12	6
Cill Mhantáin	200	-32%	118	34	24	11	13
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	**917**	**-20%**	**530**	**90**	**169**	**70**	**58**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	276	-22%	168	25	56	17	10
Dún na nGall	292	-21%	155	16	61	30	30
Lú	225	-15%	127	36	34	14	14
Dsligeach/Liatroim	124	-24%	80	13	18	9	4
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	**1,027**	**-13%**	**576**	**119**	**196**	**70**	**66**
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlac	281	2%	181	26	45	16	13
Tiobraid Árann	270	-18%	136	35	53	25	21
Port Láirge	277	-15%	161	38	44	16	18
Loch Garman	199	-22%	98	20	54	13	14
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**1,738**	**-15%**	**1012**	**240**	**332**	**71**	**83**
Cathair Chorcaí	575	-12%	350	98	93	13	21
Corcaigh Thuaidh	342	7%	201	49	66	13	13
Corcaigh Thiar	161	-38%	110	14	26	7	4
Ciarraí	216	-24%	111	22	63	8	12
Luimneach	444	-17%	240	57	84	30	33
Réigiún an Iarthair	**1,004**	**-23%**	**621**	**113**	**204**	**33**	**33**
An Clár	225	-36%	151	22	42	9	1
Gaillimh	467	-16%	286	51	95	14	21
Maigh Eo	146	-25%	90	20	31	3	2
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	166	-19%	94	20	36	7	9
Lasmuigh den dlínse	**118**	**-36%**	**69**	**32**	**11**	**4**	**2**
Olliomlán	**8,561**	**-19%**	**4,754**	**1,249**	**1,526**	**421**	**611**

Leanaí a dtugtar Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla/Fhoirmiúla dóibh

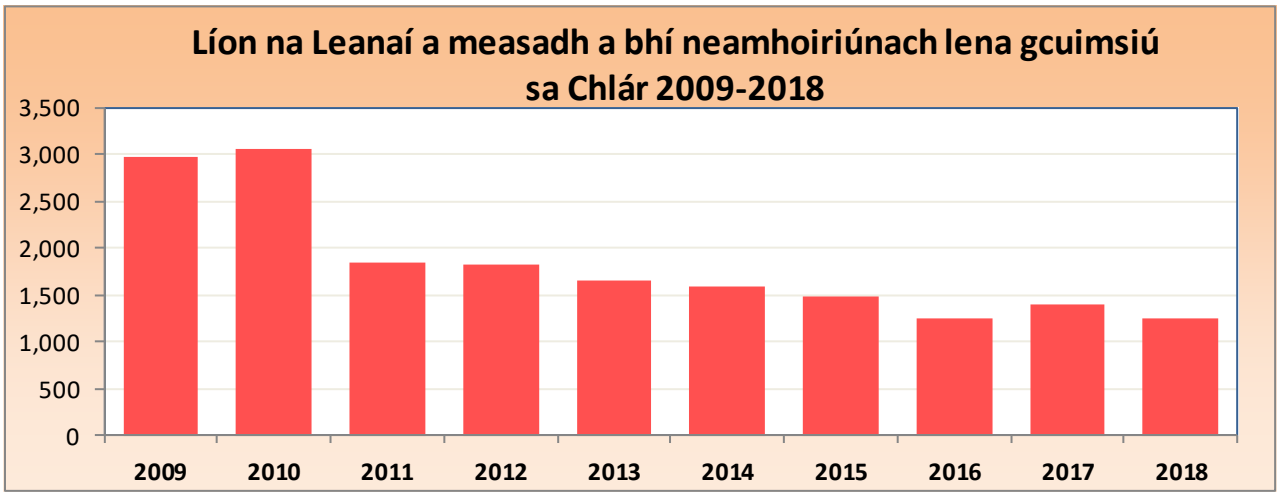


- Bhí 6,280 leanbh ann ar tugadh rabhaidh Fhoirmiúla nó Neamhfhoirmiúla dóibh in 2018, ar laghdú 22% é seo ar iomlán 2017 – bunaithe ar an atreorú is déanaí a fuarthas.
- Buachaillí iad 67% díobh agus cailíní iad 33% díobh.

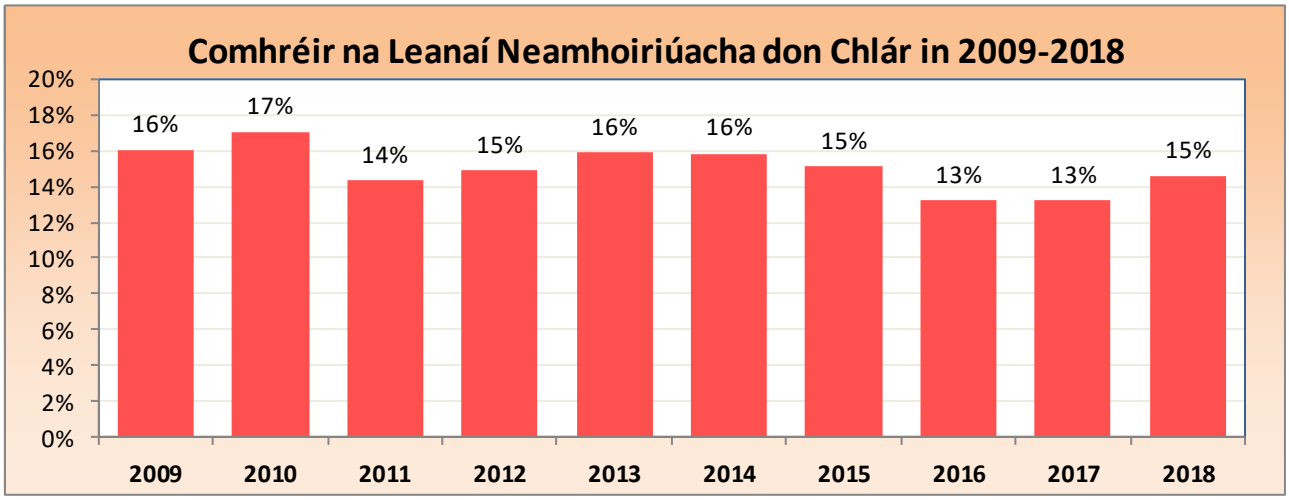


- Measadh go raibh 73% de leanaí a fuair rabhadh oiriúnach lena gcuimsiú sa Chlár agus tugadh Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil do 76% agus tugadh Rabhadh Foirmiúil do 24% - bunaithe ar an atreorú ba dhéanaí a fuarthas.

Leanaí a mheastar atá neamhoiriúnach don Chlár

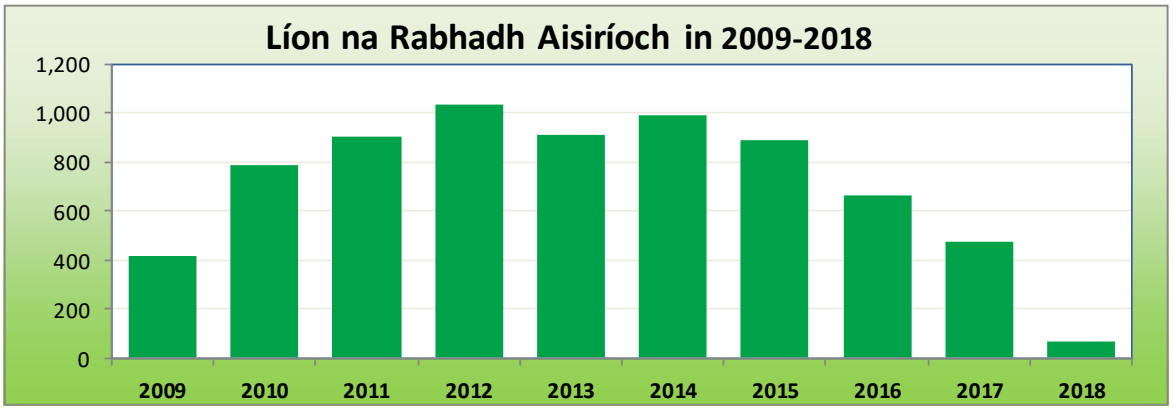


- Bhí 1,249 leanbh ann, ar an iomlán, a measadh a bhí Neamhoiriúnach don Chlár in 2018, ar laghdú 11% é seo ar iomlán 1,402 2017 - bunaithe ar an atreorú is déanaí a fuarthas.
- Buachaillí iad 82% díobh agus cailíní iad 18% díobh.



- B'ionann an chomhréir leanaí a measadh a bhí Neamhoiriúnach don Chlár agus 15% in 2018, ar líon níos airde é seo ná an chomhréir a cuireadh i gcuntas in 2017.

Rabhaidh Aisiríocha



- Tugadh 72 Rabhadh Aisiríoch in 2018, ar laghdú 405 é seo anuas ó na 477 Rabhadh Aisiríoch a tugadh in 2017.

Rabhaidh Aisiríocha de réir Ceantair

Réigiún Óige	2018	Athrú %	2017	2016	2015	2014
Réigiún BÁC	**20**	**-86%**	**144**	**130**	**237**	**278**
RCBÁC Thoir	0	-100%	2	4	19	27
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	8	-85%	53	10	8	17
RCBÁC Thuaidh	0	-100%	48	57	86	136
RCBÁC Theas Láir	0	-100%	9	6	21	18
RCBÁC Theas	0	-100%	3	0	27	11
RCBÁC Thiar	12	-59%	29	53	76	69
Réigiún an Oirthir	**2**	**-96%**	**54**	**143**	**90**	**116**
Cill Dara	0	-100%	2	7	16	19
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	1	-93%	15	65	17	21
An Mhí	1	-95%	21	35	19	41
An Iarmhí	0	-100%	6	29	31	27
Cill Mhantáin	0	-100%	10	7	7	8
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	**19**	**-77%**	**81**	**145**	**145**	**162**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	10	-50%	20	28	16	32
Dún na nGall	7	-77%	31	50	64	69
Lú	2	-92%	24	64	33	53
Dsligeach/Liatroim	0	-100%	6	3	32	8
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt	**2**	**-92%**	**26**	**38**	**106**	**108**
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	0	-100%	4	0	21	17
Tiobraid Árann	1	-93%	14	13	55	49
Port Láirge	0	-100%	1	11	15	26
Loch Garman	1	-86%	7	14	15	16
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**28**	**-78%**	**130**	**147**	**260**	**272**
Cathair Chorcaí	11	-67%	33	42	69	51
Corcaigh Thuaidh	0	-100%	50	45	79	65
Corcaigh Thiar	0	-100%	18	19	36	20
Ciarraí	12	-33%	18	19	38	46
Luimneach	5	-55%	11	22	38	90
Réigiún an Iarthair	**1**	**-98%**	**41**	**58**	**35**	**57**
An Clár	0	-100%	9	24	9	13
Gaillimh	0	-100%	16	9	14	35
Maigh Eo	0	-100%	14	22	5	5
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	1	-50%	2	3	7	4
Lasmuigh den dlínse	**1**	**+0%**	**1**	**6**	**18**	**0**
Olliomlán	**72**	**-85%**	**477**	**667**	**891**	**993**

Saghsanna Ciona

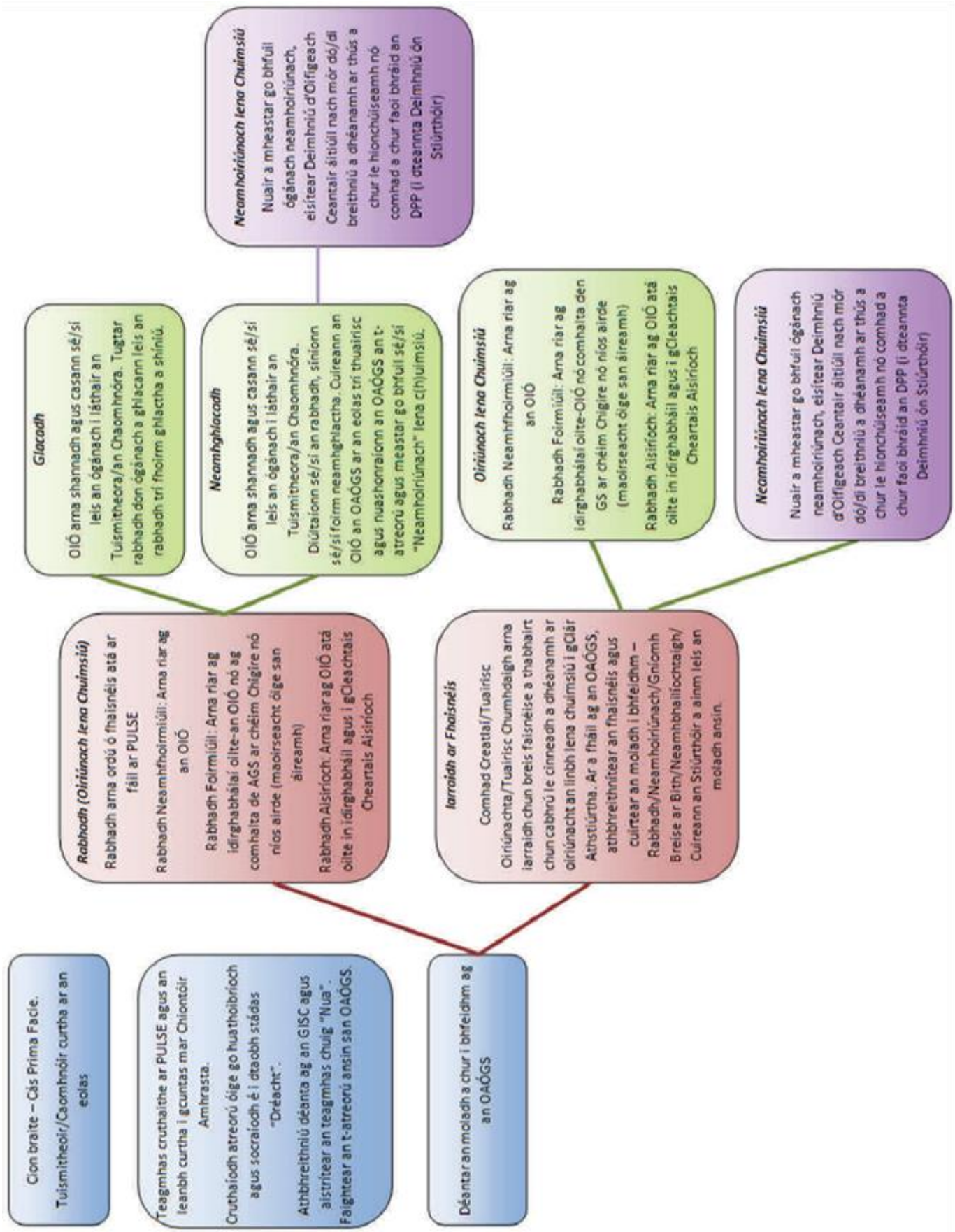
Grúpa Ciona / Saghas an Chiona	2018	% den Líon Iomlán	% an Athraithe	2017	Chionta a Braitheadh in 2018*
Goid agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**5,169**	**31.3%**	**-15%**	**6,099**	**24%**
Goid ó Shiopa	3,622	22.0%	-14%	4,226	25%
Goid Eile	469	2.8%	-7%	503	15%
Goid/Rothar a thógáil gan údarás	193	1.2%	-42%	334	51%
Láimhseáil Maoine Goidte	196	1.2%	-23%	256	14%
Goid/Feithicil a thógáil gan údarás	245	1.5%	-18%	298	45%
Goid ó fheithicil	299	1.8%	-5%	314	33%
Goid ó dhuine	106	0.6%	+22%	87	21%
Cur isteach ar Mheicníocht Feithicle Inneallghluaiste	38	0.2%	-53%	81	17%
Ord Poiblí agus Cionta Cóid Shóisialta eile	**3,473**	**21.1%**	**-21%**	**4,375**	**14%**
Cionta oird phoiblí	1,763	10.7%	-21%	2,237	12%
Cionta meisce	859	5.2%	+17%	737	11%
Cionta foghla	594	3.6%	-37%	946	55%
Ceannach nó Ól Alcóil ag Daoine faoi bhun 18 mbliana d'aois	135	0.8%	-46%	250	---
Déirc a iarraidh	14	0.1%	-59%	34	1%
Airgead a bhailiú gan chead	20	0.1%	-56%	45	50%
Gráscar/Círéib/Mí-ord Foréigneach	76	0.5%	-20%	95	100%
Díobháil a dhéanamh do Mhaoin agus don Timpealleacht	**1,335**	**8.1%**	**-32%**	**1,972**	**32%**
Damáiste Coiriúil (nach coirloscadh é)	1,199	7.3%	-33%	1,794	31%
Coirloscadh	130	0.8%	-26%	176	75%
Cionta bruscair	6	0.0%	+200%	2	23%
Irrachtaí/Bagairt chun Dúnmharú/Ionsaí/Ciapadh	**1,568**	**9.5%**	**-10%**	**1,750**	**28%**
Mionionsaí	1,022	6.2%	-14%	1,185	30%
Ionsaithe is cúis le díobháil a dhéanamh	416	2.5%	-7%	447	28%
Ionsaí/Bac/Cur in Aghaidh Gabhála - Oifigeach Síochana	63	0.4%	+40%	45	18%
Bagairtí/Iarracht chun Dúnmharú	28	0.2%	+4%	27	10%
Ciapadh	20	0.1%	-29%	28	32%
Buirgléireacht agus Cionta Ga olmhara	**736**	**4.5%**	**-26%**	**992**	**28%**
Buirgléireacht (gan í a bheith forthromaithe)	637	3.9%	-25%	849	29%
Ga bháil earra (le hintinn buirgléireachta, gadaíocta,éilimh)	79	0.5%	-31%	114	23%
Trom bhuirgléireacht	20	0.1%	-31%	29	32%
Cionta Drugaí Rialaithe	**1,422**	**8.6%**	**-1%**	**1,442**	**10%**
Sealbhú drugaí le húsáid phearsanta	1,104	6.7%	+0%	1,101	10%
Sealbhú drugaí le díol agus soláthar	274	1.7%	-4%	286	11%
Cosc faoin Acht um mí-úsáid Drugaí	41	0.2%	-24%	54	9%
Saothrú nó táirgeadh Drugaí	3	0.0%	+200%	1	3%
Cionta Bóithre agus Tráchta (nach n-aicmítear in áit ar bith eile)	**682**	**4.1%**	**-41%**	**1,151**	**1%**
Cionta ginearálta bóithre	337	2.0%	-47%	630	1%
Ceadúnas/Árachas/Cáin	276	1.7%	-34%	421	1%
Gníomhartha Contúirteacha nó Faillíocha	**455**	**2.8%**	**+13%**	**401**	**2%**
Tiomáint chontúirteach/neamhaireach	299	1.8%	+12%	268	6%
Tiomáint róghasta	55	0.3%	-14%	64	0%
Tiom áint/i bhfeighil feithicle thar teorainn dleathach alcóil	36	0.2%	+13%	32	1%
Cionta tráchta a d'fhéadfadh dochar a dhéanamh	50	0.3%	+108%	24	44%
Tiomáint feithicle/bheith i gceannas ar fheithicil faoi thionchar drugaí	2	0.0%	-50%	4	1%
Cionta Arm agus Pléascán	**396**	**2.4%**	**-24%**	**521**	**21%**
Sealbhú arm ionsaitheach (gan airm thine san áireamh)	319	1.9%	-20%	399	18%
Cionta atá bainteach le tinte ealaíne (díol, lasadh, srl)	49	0.3%	-44%	87	92%
Sealbhú arm Tine	24	0.1%	-11%	27	30%
Cionta Robála Sracaidh agus Fuadaithe	**267**	**1.6%**	**-8%**	**290**	**49%**
Robáil ón bPearsa	224	1.4%	-10%	249	79%
Robáil ó fhoras nó ó institiúid	30	0.2%	-6%	32	13%
Fuadach cairr, Fuadach / Urghabháil Mhídhleathach Aerárthaigh	13	0.1%	+44%	9	50%
Cionta in aghaidh an Rialtais, Nósanna Ceartais agus Eagrú na Coire	**152**	**0.9%**	**-50%**	**306**	**2%**
Sárú bannaí	116	0.7%	-55%	256	2%
Cionta Gnéasacha	**571**	**3.5%**	**+43%**	**400**	**69%**
Ionsaí Gnéasach (Gan a bheith trom)	276	1.7%	+23%	224	43%
Pornagrafaíocht Leanaí	62	0.4%	+5%	59	57%
Éigniú Fir nó Mná	203	1.2%	+178%	73	27%
An tAcht um an Dlí Coiriúil (Cionta Gnéasacha) 2006	26	0.2%	-32%	38	55%
Calaois, Dallamullóg agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**221**	**1.3%**	**-11%**	**247**	**13%**
Cionta nach bhfuil rangaithe aon áit eile	**28**	**0.2%**	**-38%**	**45**	**6%**
Fuadach agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**12**	**0.1%**	**+33%**	**9**	**32%**
Cionta Dún mhású	**4**	**0.0%**	**+0%**	**4**	**9%**
Dúnmharú/Dúnorgain	4	0.0%	+33%	3	14%
Tiomáint Chontúirteach faoi deara Bás	0	0.0%	-100%	1	0%
Gach cion	**16,491**	**100.0%**	**-18%**	**20,006**	**9.1%**

* **Líon na gCionta Dhaoine Óga taobh le cionta braite i 2018*

\+ **Na cionta is coitianta atá liostaithe*

\+ *** Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe*

Réigiún Caitheach Bhaile Átha Cliath
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
Cluain Dolcáin | SWIFT
Baile Formaid | CODY, ABLE
Baile Bhlainséir | ORB, WEB, WEB LOTF
An Chabhrach | Cabra Step-up
Fionnghlas | FÁN, EFFORT
Leamhcán | Graft, The Valley, UCAN
Dún Laoghaire | The Castle Project, LAB
An Charraig Dhubh | SAY
Tamhlacht | APT, JAY, KEY, BOOST, YEW
Cromghlinn | Brú, Clay, Krib
Sráid Chaoimhín | DÁN, Liberties
Muirseo | HAY, MOST
An Seachtlann | NICKOL
Sráid an Stórais | SWAN
Baile Munna | BYB
Seantrabh | KEEP, Donnycarney
An Chúlóg | Woodale
Sord | JETS
Baile Brigín | North Bay
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
An Cabhán | Cavan 365
Muineachán | Monaghan NYP
Leitir Ceanainn | Leaf (Raphoe)
Baile na nGallóglach | Falcarragh
Sligeach | YAPS
Droichead Átha | BOYNE, Cable
Dún Dealgan | High Voltage, TEAM
Réigiún an Iarthair
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
Inis | Ennis
Cill Rois | Kilrush
Sráid an Mhuilinn | Bán, Mess
Béal Átha na Sluaighe | Junction
Tuaim | Treo Nua
Ros Comáin | RAD
An Longfort | LEAP
Béal an Átha | YAB
Caisleán an Bharraigh | Castlebar Youth Action Project
Réigiún an Oirthir
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
An Nás | Naas
Cill Droichead | The Bridge
Droichead Nua | The Curragh
Baile Átha I | Athy
Port Laoise | Block, Portarlington
Tulach Mhór | Acorn, Fusion
Bíorra | SUB
Baile Átha Troim | SMART
An Uaimh | NYPD
Baile Átha Luain | ALF
An Mulleann gCearr | EYE
Cill Mhantáin | WAY
Bré | New Directions
Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
Port Láirge | BALL, PACT, SWAY
Trá Mhór | TYRE
Dún Garbhán | DAY
Cluain Meala | CYO, Edge
Tiobraid Árann | TAR
Ros Cré | RAY
An tAonach | Nenagh
Loch Garman | SAFE
Gualainn | Slaney
Ros Mhic Thriúin | TREOIN
Cill Chainnigh | Compass
Ceatharlach | HUB
Réigiún an Deiscirt
Stáisiún Áitiúil | GYDP
Garrán na mBráthar | Ballincollig Action Projects, Knocknaheeny Hollyhill
Baile na mBocht | FAYRE, GAP
Sráid Angleseo | MAY
An Tóchar | TACT, Douglas West, HERON
An Cóbh | Peabhas
Mala | Mallow
Eochaill | Youghal
Droichead na Bandan | Bandon Youth Project
Trá Lí | KDYS
Sráid Annai | Corpus Christi Youth Development Group, Ballynanty, Kings Island Southside, Irishtown
An Caisleán Nua | West Limerick, Rathkeale



Foinse – Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána