2019

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

Garda Youth Diversion Bureau

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
HARCOURT SQUARE
HARCOURT STREET
DUBLIN 2

A copy of this report is available on the Garda Síochána website www.garda.ie and on the Irish Youth Justice Service website www.iyjs.ie

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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 Annual Report for 2019. My current role has provided me with the continued opportunity to engage with the Section 44 Committee, the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau & External stakeholders in working together to monitor & enhance the effectiveness of the Programme.

The Diversion Programme is a vital crime prevention tool complimented by a restorative justice framework that translates into a strategic asset for An Garda Síochána. This approach provides a unique opportunity for the organisation to engage with young people involved in offending behaviour. This engagement is critical in supporting them to address their behaviour and to assist them in making positive choices. In my role as Chairperson, I wish to highlight the excellent work being carried out by all those involved in the operation of the Diversion Programme on a daily basis.

The Monitoring Committee monitors the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme by identifying areas for improvement and making recommendations to ensure that the Programme continues to be an effective means in diverting children from crime. The Annual Report highlights the developments that occurred during the year, identifies current challenges to the Programme, and provides statistics regarding the functioning of the Programme in 2019. Having monitored the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme through our engagement with the GYDB, a number of recommendations have been identified for delivery in 2020.

I wish to extend my appreciation to Chief Superintendent Quinn, Superintendent Burke and the entire staff of the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau; each Juvenile Liaison Officer for their continued commitment and the Garda Síochána Analysis Service for the provision of the Diversion Programme statistics for 2019. I would also extend my appreciation to the staff of the Garda Youth Diversion Projects [GYDPs], the Diversion Programme Policy Unit [DPPU] and the community based organisations responsible for the delivery of the GYDPs for their dedication and commitment as displayed in their daily work. I wish to sincerely thank the members of the Section 44 Monitoring Committee for their support and positive contribution to the said Committee; Mr. Eddie D'arcy, Chief Superintendent Quinn and Dr. Jennifer Carroll MacNeill – it was a pleasure to work with such fine advocates.

Orla McPartlin, Assistant Commissioner

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 Garda Community Relations Bureau which incorporates the national portfolio of the Garda Youth Diversion 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 and continued as a member until completion of her tenure in May 2019.

Chief Superintendent Colette Quinn has responsibility for the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau 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

OVERVIEW OF STATISTICS

◆2019 saw 18,567 youth referrals to the Diversion Programme. This is an increase of 12.6% on 2018 which saw 16,491 referrals to the Programme. ◆ The number of children referred was 9,842, an increase of 15% on the number of children referred in 2018. 72% of children were male and 28% were female. ◆1,605 children were deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme in 2019, an increase of 29% on 2018. ◆ 7,661 children received formal or informal cautions in 2019 which is up 22% on the 2018 total – based on most recent referral received. ◆ The downward trend in restorative cautions over the previous two years was reversed with an increase to 125 from 72 in 2018.

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION BUREAU

◆ In response to recommendations made by both internal and external reviews of the Diversion Programme, Quarter 1 2019 saw the national office tasked with managing referrals to the Diversion Programme being restructured and established as the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau (GYDB). The GYDB is now a Garda division led by a Chief Superintendent with sole responsibility for the Bureau and forms part of the Garda Community Relations Bureau, a Garda region led by a Garda Assistant Commissioner.

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS (GYDPS)

◆ Overseen by the GYDP Best Practice Development Team (BPDT), training provided to Youth Justice Workers in 2019 included Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory SV & 2.0, practice enhancing workshops, Audits and Inter-rater studies, Outcomes Focused Programme Design training, Planning for Success (Annual Plan) Workshops, and Motivational Interviewing & Foróige's A Life of Choices Training. ◆ 2019 also saw the commencement of a bespoke Restorative Practice Training Model for GYDPs. This was developed by Ulster University in conjunction with the GYDP BPDT and provided an opportunity for a number of Youth Justice Workers to become Restorative Practice trainers. A national rollout of this training will be led by the GYDP BPDT in 2020 and will be supported by Ulster University and the Restorative Practice Training Team. ◆ The GYDP BPDT continued to work in partnership with the Research Evidence into Policy Programmes and Practice (REPPP) team in the University of Limerick in relation to ongoing Action Research in GYDPs and will continue to work collaboratively as this research evolves.

PULSE IT DEVELOPMENT

In 2019, a working group titled 'PULSE IT Development Team' was established to progress the implementation of PULSE process changes relating to referrals to the Diversion Programme. The objective of the project is to address issues within the current youth referral process identified under the Bureau's risk

management system and to enact recommendations contained in the National Youth Referral Examination Report, 2019.

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAMME - CHILD IN CARE INITIATIVE

Following the establishment of the Garda Youth Diversion Programme – Child in Care initiative in 2018, the initiative continued in 2019. Meetings continued to be held in Wexford County attended by all agencies involved with supporting children in care and all referrals to the Diversion Programme for children in care in Co. Wexford were case managed at GYDB. It is proposed that Chief Superintendent, GYDB will review the effectiveness of the said Pilot in early 2020 with a view of progressing such matters.

DIVERSION PROGRAMME TRAINING

Delivery of training programmes to JLOs and the wider Garda organisation took place in 2019 and included JLO Induction and Mediation Skills training, a JLO training seminar and the delivery of briefings and training presentations on the Diversion Programme at regional level to various ranks of Gardaí and to Phase Three Gardaí in the Garda College.

NATIONAL YOUTH REFERRAL EXAMINATION 2018 - 2019

An internal examination regarding the administration of the Diversion Programme that commenced in early 2018 following an initial review of such matters previously conducted by the Garda Professional Standards Unit [in 2017] was concluded in March, 2019. The subsequent National Youth Referral Examination Report, 2019 made a series of recommendations for implementation in the period 2019 – 2021 under the auspices of the National Youth Referral Review Implementation Action Plan focusing in the area of enhanced governance, a bespoke ICT system, training and resourcing in order to enhance the administration & governance processes in place at the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau.

INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Investigation Management System (IMS) is currently being introduced to An Garda Síochána with IMS Phase 1 going live in Quarter 1 2019. It is an electronic system designed to support management of all investigations within the organisation and is being rolled out across the organisations on a staggered basis. In order to support the Garda divisions operating on the platform, GYDB must also participate in the roll out of IMS in respect of youth referrals received from these divisions. Planning for this process began in Quarter 2 2019 for a proposed commencement date of IMS within GYDB in Quarter 2 2020.

4 GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION BUREAU AND NATIONWIDE STRUCTURE

The national Garda office tasked with administering, processing and managing youth referral incidents as pertinent to the Diversion Programme is currently the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau [GYDB]. In Quarter 1 2019, the national office was restructured with the establishment of Garda Youth Diversion Bureau [GYDB] to replace the former Garda district referred to as the Garda Youth Diversion Office.

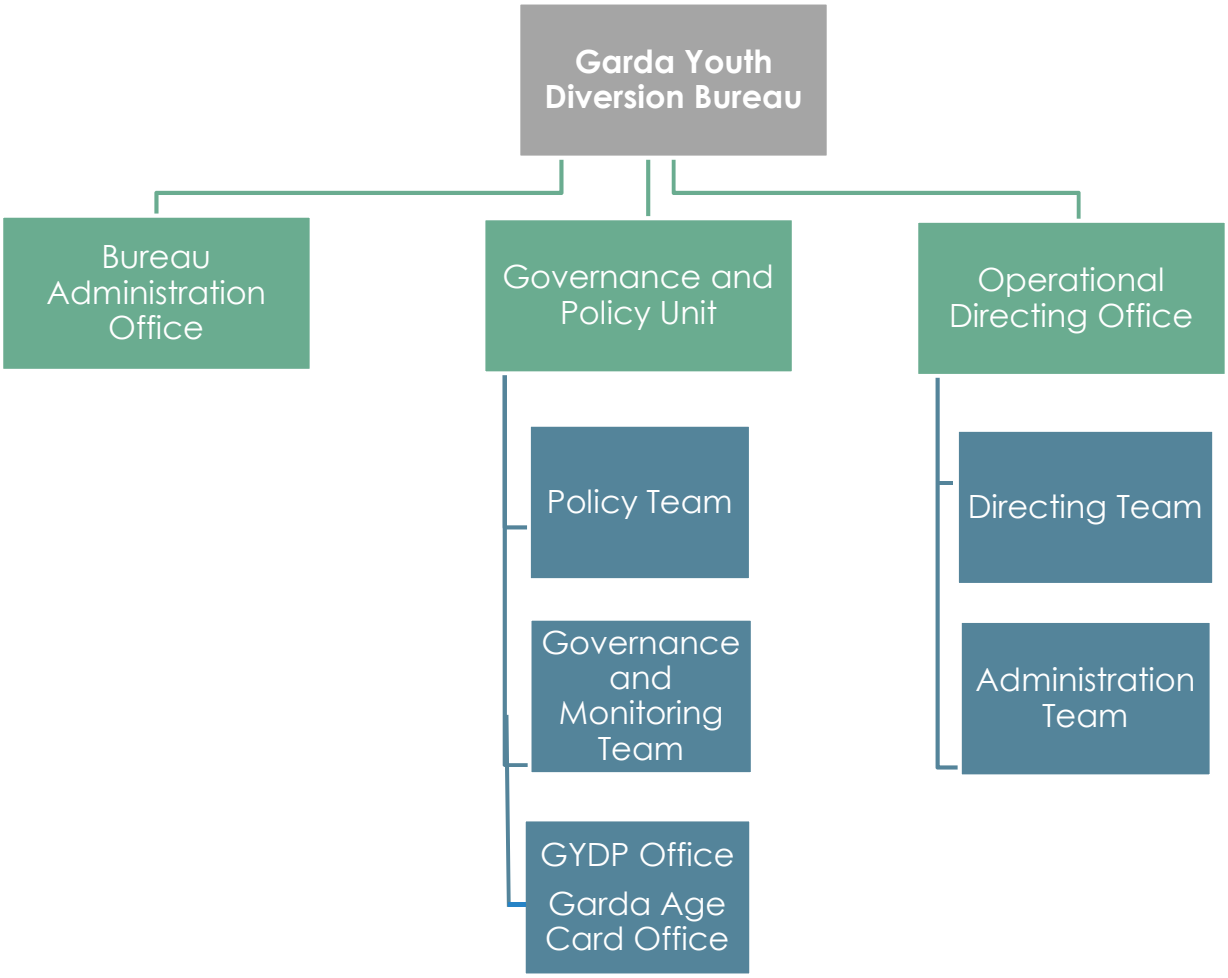
◆The Garda Youth Diversion Bureau was elevated to the status of Garda division under the direction of a Chief Superintendent with sole responsibility for the said Bureau. In addition to the latter, an Assistant Commissioner was appointed with responsibility for the Garda Community Relations Bureau – a newly established Garda region. A Garda Superintendent is appointed as Director of the Diversion Programme by the Commissioner with statutory 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.

◆ The establishment of the GYDB was in response to recommendations made by both internal and external reviews of the Diversion Programme, namely, the Garda National Youth Referral Examination Report, Garda Professional Standards Unit (GPSU) Report and A Review of An Garda Síochána Diversion Programme by Judge Gillian Hussey (Retired).

◆The remit of the GYBD includes the administration, co-ordination, governance and development of the Diversion Programme from a national perspective. It holds an oversight position on all aspects of youth referrals and the Programme and supports Garda districts and divisions in ensuring effective governance and the timely processing of referrals. It also supports a network of 8 JLO Sergeants and 108 JLO Gardaí distributed across every Garda division nationwide.

◆ The GYDB continues to work closely with the Irish Youth Justice Service, Department of Children & Youth Affairs, Garda Diversion Projects Best Practice Development Team, youth organisations and other stakeholders to identify, share and promote best practice in the field of youth justice. This work also includes involvement with the steering group convened in February 2019 tasked with advising and guiding the development of a new Youth Justice Strategy for the period 2020 – 2026.

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION BUREAU AND NATIONWIDE STRUCTURE



Dublin Region 6 JLO Sergeants 43 JLO Gardaí	Eastern Region 15 JLO Gardaí	Northern Region 9 JLO Gardaí	South Eastern Region 12 JLO Gardaí	Southern Region 2 Sergeants/ 20 Gardaí	Western Region 10 JLO Gardaí

5 OVERVIEW OF DIVERSION PROGRAMME STATISTICS 2019

◆ PURPOSE OF COLLECTING AND REPORTING DIVERSION PROGRAMME STATISTICS

What is being interpreted?

- Data on referrals to the Diversion Programme is generated from the Garda PULSE system by the Garda Síochana Analysis Service

Why is this data being examined?

- To report on the number of referrals to the Diversion Programme
- To assess trends in youth needs
- To identify interventions needed

What is the value of analysing this data?

- Through examining the statistics on the PULSE System, we can highlight issues and promote better practice.

What are the key performance trends?

- Key performance trends have been identified in 3 core areas:
  - Annual Referrals
  - Children Referred
  - Number of children deemed suitable or unsuitable for admission to the Programme

◆ OVERVIEW OF KEY PERFORMANCE TRENDS IN 2019

A) Annual Referrals

- 18,567 referrals in 2019
- Increase of 12.6% on 2018

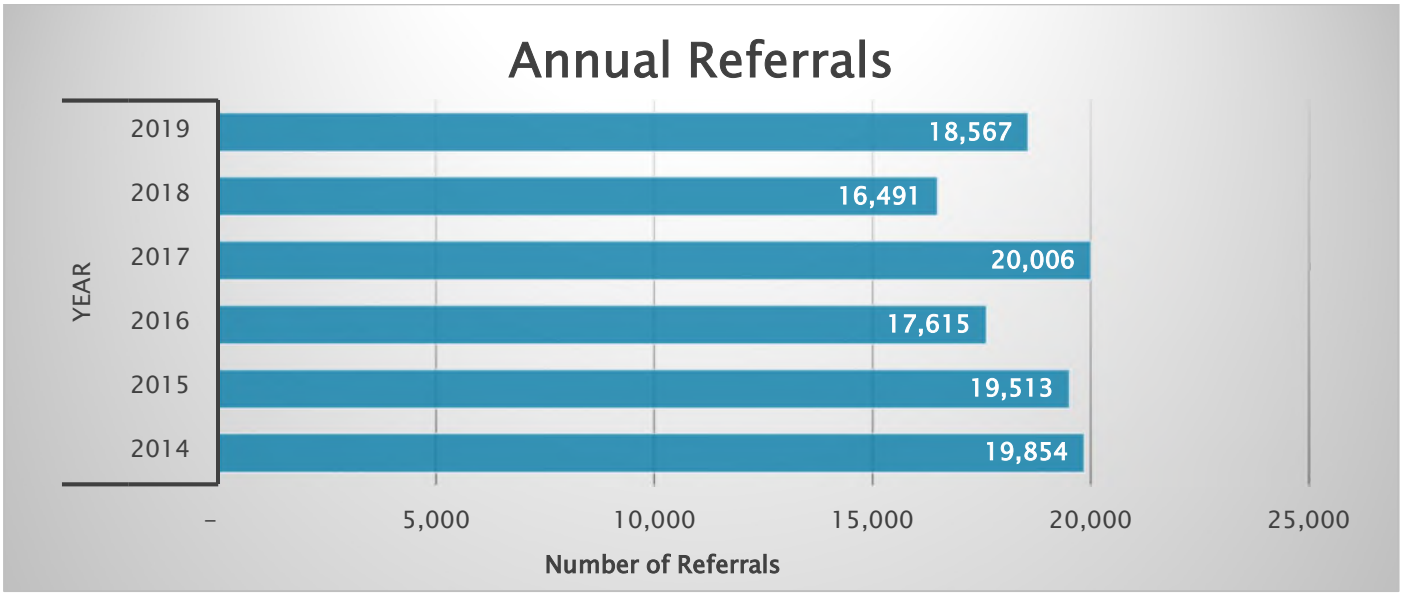
B) Children Referred

- 9,842 children referred in 2019
- 30% of children referred were under 15 years of age in 2019 with 29% being 17 years of age.

C) Suitability for admission to the Programme

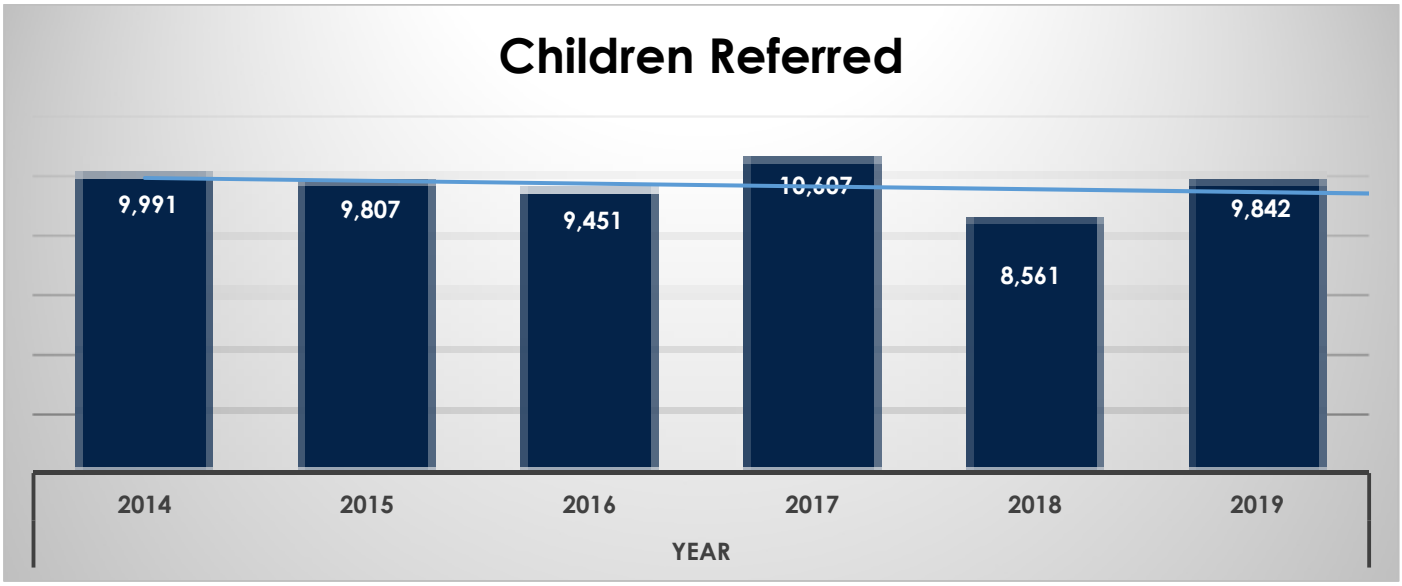
- 1,605 children had their case(s) deemed unsuitable (these children account for 6,062 of cases referred in 2019)
- Increase of 29% on 2018

A) ANNUAL REFERRALS

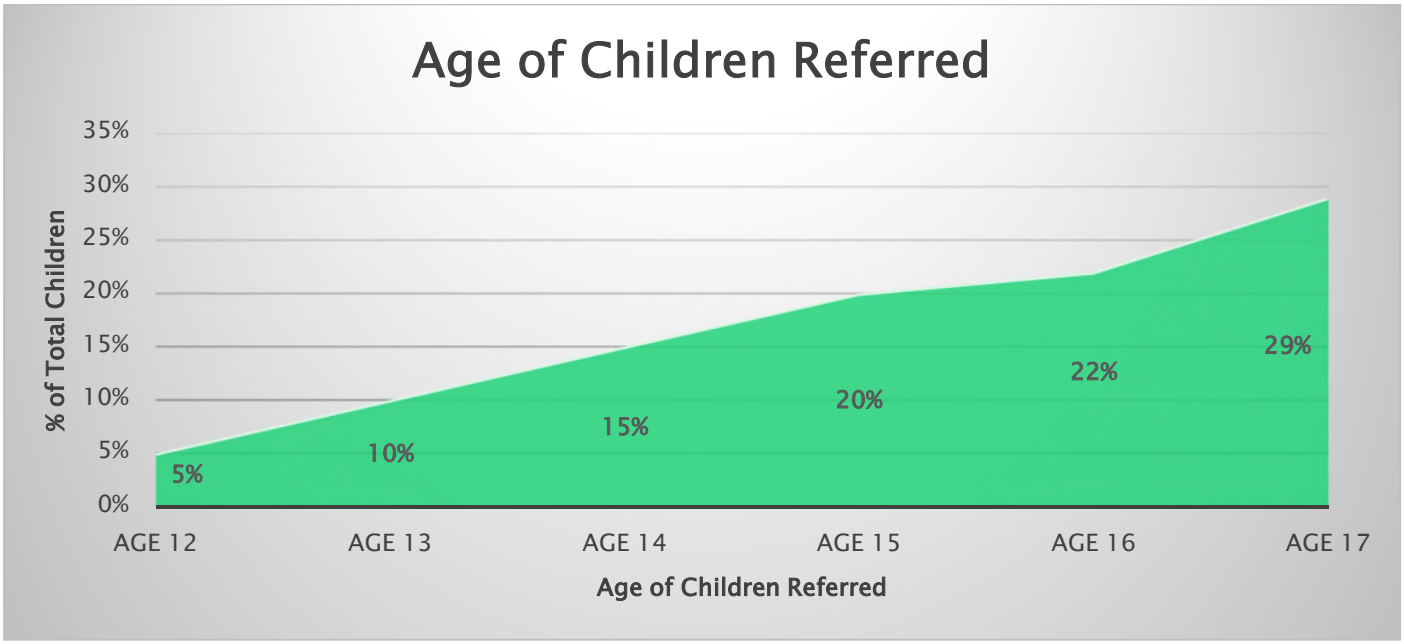


◆ There were 18, 567 referrals to the Diversion Programme in 2019 which is up 12.6% on the 16,491 referrals to the Programme in 2018. Although this is an increase on the 2018 total, it is in line with the average annual total of youth referrals of 18,674 for the overall period 2014-2019.

B) CHILDREN REFERRED



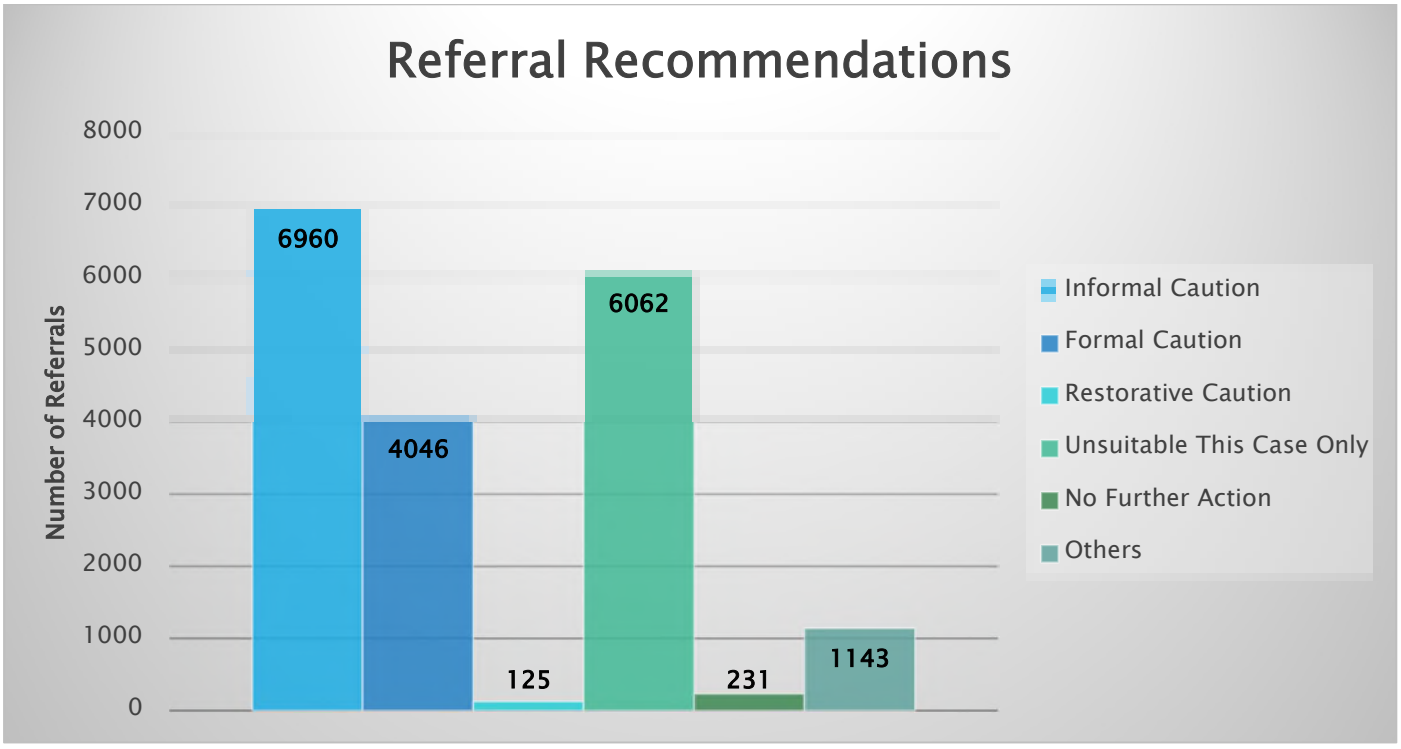
◆ There were 9,842 children referred in 2019 which is 15% more than the 8,561 children referred in 2018. Again, although this is a substantial increase on the 2018 figure, it is in line with the average total annual figure of 9,683 children referred for the period 2014-2019.



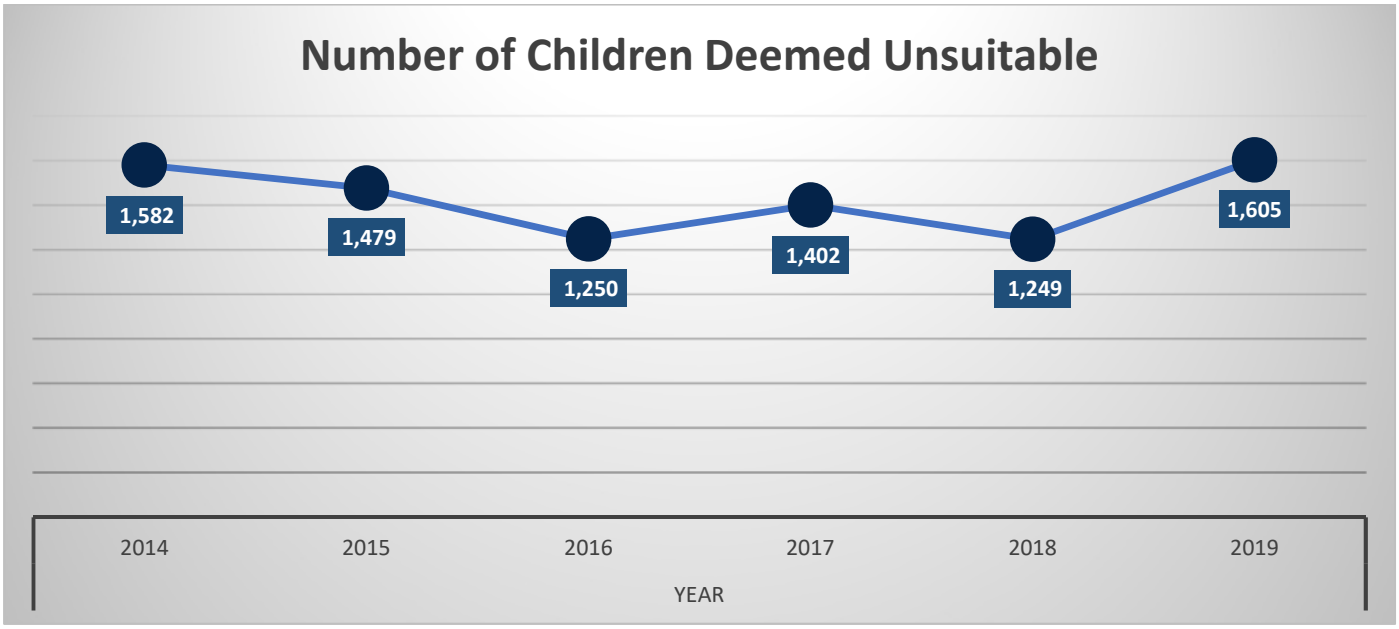
**May not equal 100% due to rounding*

- 50% of children referred were aged between 12 and 15 years with the 16-17 year age group accounting for the remaining 50% of children referred to the Diversion Programme.

C) SUITABILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE DIVERSION 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 case 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. Use of this recommendation ceased in early 2019. 'Others' relates to referrals which were created in 2019 but the Director of the Diversion Programme had not yet made a direction in relation to it at the time the statistics were generated.



◆1,605 children had their case(s) deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme in 2019, an increase of 29% on 2018. These children account for 6,062 referrals to the Diversion Programme. The reasons behind this increase includes the overall increase in referrals and the cessation of 'No Further Action' as a direction by the Director of the Diversion Programme in early 2019. This is reflected in the decrease in recommendations of No Further Action to 116 in 2019, a reduction of 72% when compared to 2018. 'No Further Action' was replaced by the direction of deeming the case unsuitable for admission to the Programme in certain circumstances such as insufficient evidence being present to initiate proceedings. The child would neither be prosecuted nor receive a caution under the Programme in these circumstances.

6 GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS

◆ Garda Youth Diversion Projects (GYDPs) are an integral part of the Diversion Programme with 105 projects across all Garda divisions. They are a key element in supporting An Garda Síochána in diverting young people away from further offending through appropriate research based intervention and support.

GYDP BEST PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT TEAM (BPDT)

◆ The purpose of the GYDP 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). Established in 2010, the purpose of the BPI 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 was a unique development within the youth sector with a multi-agency approach in delivering a shared plan for the benefit of the young people engaged across all Garda Youth Diversion Projects nationally. At the end of 2019, this multi-agency team was made up of three full time staff managed by Foróige, Youth Work Ireland Galway and Crosscare, providing support and delivering training to Youth Justice Workers across all GYDPs.

the GYDP Advisory Committee. The Committee is made up of representatives from the Department of Justice and Equality (DJE), An Garda Síochána (AGS), the University of Limerick (UL), the EU Funds Administration Unit and representatives from community based organisations (CBOs) managing GYDPs, including Foróige, Youth Work Ireland, Crosscare, Extern and those representing GYDPs managed by Independent CBOs. The GYDP Advisory Committee provides a mechanism for DJE, AGS, UL and all CBOs to collaborate with the GYDP BPDT on the strategic development of GYDPs. In addition, the Committee allows for the exploration of opportunities for learning and information sharing between CBOs, DJE and AGS with a focus on developing practice across the network of GYDPs, consequentially improving outcomes for young people and families engaged with GYDPs nationally.

TRAINING

◆ Through the GYDP BPDT, all YJWs have access to a national training programme designed to not only equip staff with the necessary skills and expertise, but also to further develop and enhance their practice through various reflective processes. GYDP BPDT learning experiences provided to Youth Justice Workers in 2019 included:

- Training for YJWs, JLOs and CBO representatives in the use of the Youth Level of Service/ Case Management Inventory SV & 2.0 (YLS/CMI SV & 2.0) which

is the national risk/need assessment tool used by all GYDPs. Other supports to assist with the continued implementation of this tool included practice-enhancing workshops, audits and inter-rater studies.

- Outcomes Focused Programme Design training to enable staff to plan effectively in line with the specific needs of their GYDPs.
- Planning for Success (Annual Plan) Workshops to assist GYDPs with the successful completion of yearly plans designed in line with local crime statistics provided by An Garda Síochána.
- Motivational Interviewing & Foróige's A Life of Choices Training to enhance responses to local issues through effective intervention delivery.

2019 BPDT WORK HIGHLIGHTS

◆ In addition to the training outlined above, 2019 saw the commencement of a bespoke Restorative Practice Training Model for GYDPs. This was developed by Ulster University in conjunction with the GYDP BPDT and provided an opportunity for a number of Youth Justice Workers to become Restorative Practice trainers. A national rollout of this training will be led by the GYDP BPDT in 2020 and will be supported by Ulster University and the Restorative Practice Training Team.

◆ The GYDP BPDT continued to oversee the continued implementation of the YLS/CMI 2.0 Risk/Need Assessment and Case Planning tool across all GYDPs in 2019 and work continued on the development of a structure to support the transition to an online platform in the near future.

◆ In response to the practice needs identified by Youth Justice Workers, the GYDP BPDT piloted three Exploring Anger workshops in 2019. There was a high level of interest in these workshops and a positive response to the pilots. Based on feedback from the pilots, the GYDP BPDT will facilitate a number of workshops which will be made available to all YJWs in 2020.

◆ The 'Together Stronger: Guidelines for effective partnership between Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers and Garda Youth Diversion Projects' were developed in 2017 by the GYDP BPDT and An Garda Síochána. A number of workshops designed to explore these guidelines took place in 2019 with 41 projects and their associated JLOs taking part. The workshops were co-facilitated by a GYDB Sergeant and the GYDP BPDT. This provided a space where YJWs and JLOs could discuss these guidelines in more detail and explore local ways in which these relationships could be enhanced further, in turn supporting better outcomes for young people participating in GYDPs. The workshops highlighted a need for further support for the CBOs and GYDP Project Committee Chairpersons, and 2020 will see the development and facilitation of a number of workshops specifically for this cohort.

◆ The GYDP BPDT also continues to work in partnership with the Research Evidence into Policy Programmes and Practice (REPPP)

team in the University of Limerick in relation to ongoing Action Research in GYDPs, and will continue to work collaboratively as this research evolves.

FUTURE DIRECTION OF GYDP BPDT

◆ In addition to the range of learning experiences referenced previously, additional areas of focus for the GYDP BPDT in 2020 include:

- Contributing to the development of the new Criminal Justice Youth Strategy.
- Supporting the restructuring of mechanisms for ongoing consultation and dialogue between the various GYDP stakeholders.
- Contributing to the ongoing strategic development of GYDPs through involvement in the GYDP Advisory Committee.
- Providing support and consultation for the Department of Justice and Equality on a range of policy-related issues.
- Providing ongoing support to Youth Justice Workers, CBOs and JLOs in relation to the ongoing provision of a high-quality GYDP service informed by both international research and best practice.

7 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

WHAT IS RESTORATIVE JUSTICE?

◆ Section 26 of the Children Act 2001 provides for the restorative justice caution under the Diversion Programme to include a victim. 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. This means that instead of focusing on a criminal justice outcome for a child who has admitted an offence, repairing the damage to the victim and reintegrating the child back into the community becomes the primary focus. By validating the victim's experience and by reintegrating the child back into their community, restorative justice is associated with better outcomes for the offender, a reduced risk of reoffending, more positive outcomes for victims, and is in practice more cost effective and better associated with practitioner well-being and improved community relations.

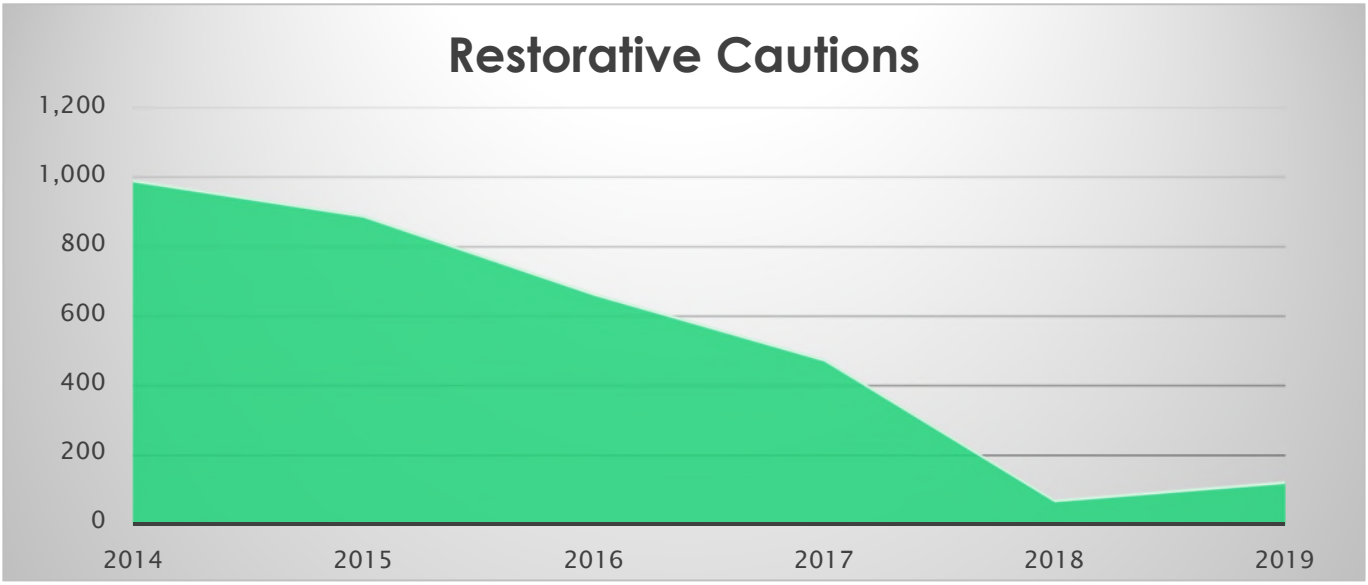
OBJECTIVE OF RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

◆ Where the Director of the Diversion Programme directs that a Restorative Caution is to be administered, it is an opportunity for a child's behaviour to be addressed and publically acknowledged in a way that holds the child accountable while also ensuring that the victim experiences validation and recognition of the harm that they have suffered. The process is organised by a JLO and is usually chaired by another JLO who is specially trained in restorative practices. Examples of people invited to attend include: persons to support the victim, teachers, social workers, sports trainers and youth or project workers.

◆ A discussion takes place on how best to meet the needs of the victim and to address the harm and the future behaviour of the young person. Where possible, the meeting will identify supports to be put in place which will help divert the young person from reoffending and will endeavour to assist the young person avoid re-offending through acceptance and reintegration. Importantly, victims get a chance to be heard, to give their side of the story and explain the full impact of the offence on them. They also get a chance to meet the offenders and challenge their behaviour. The meeting may also help them overcome worries about possible future victimisation or to obtain answers to questions that are troubling them. While there are no guarantees as to the final outcome, victims may also benefit from financial compensation or other forms of restitution.

2019 RESTORATIVE JUSTICE STATISTICS

◆ There were 125 Restorative Cautions in 2019, up from the 72 Restorative Cautions in 2018, an increase of 74%.



◆ In Quarter 4 of 2019, the Garda Commissioner approved the allocation of a Restorative Caution Budget to the Garda Youth Diversion Bureau in support of the administration and promotion of Restorative Cautions for the period 2020 following the withdrawal of funding by Irish Youth Justice Ireland in 2018. This funding has resulted in planning being put in place around training, education and promotion of restorative justice practices as part of the effective delivery of the Diversion Programme to take place in 2020.

◆ This will include the delivery of the International Institute for Restorative Practices (IIRP) 'Train the Trainer' Restorative Practice facilitator training to newly appointed JLOs.

◆ To enhance the awareness, development and use of restorative justice, and to integrate a broader understanding of restorative justice and its principles within An Garda Síochána, Restorative Justice briefings will be delivered in Quarter 1 2020 to JLOs and Garda management on a regional and divisional basis. This follows the delivery of training tailored for staff within GYDB in the form of a one day seminar on 'Restorative Justice Practices and Youth Offending' in Quarter 4 2019.

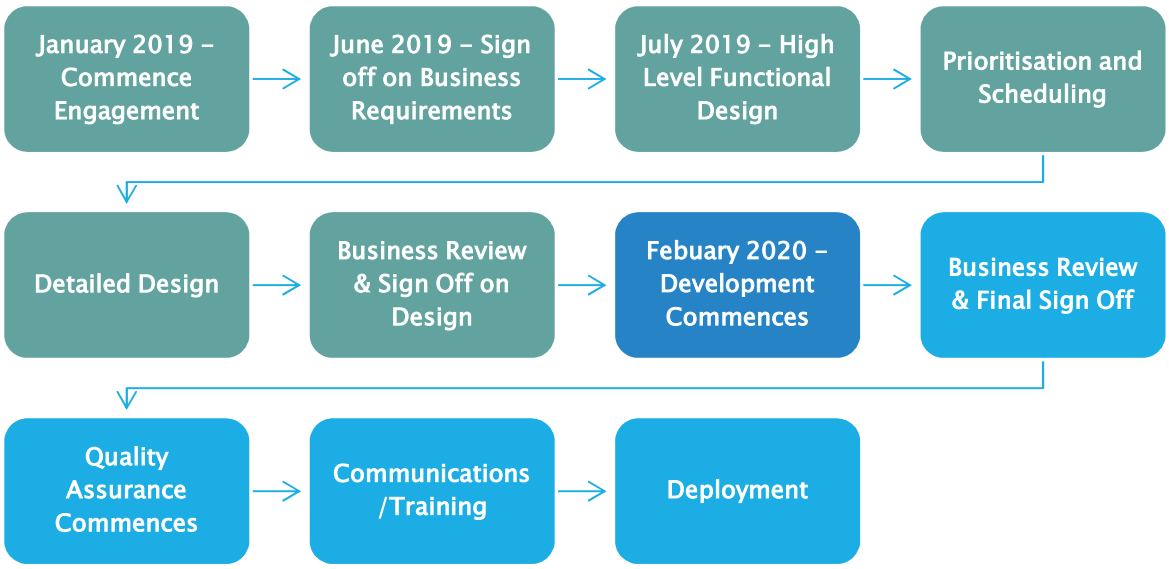
8 PULSE IT DEVELOPMENT

◆ In 2019, an internal working group namely a 'PULSE IT Development Team' was established by Chief Superintendent, GYDB; members of her Management Team supported by a System Analyst and Business Analyst was assembled in an effort to advance the implementation of PULSE process changes relating to referrals to the Diversion Programme.

◆ PULSE is the primary system used in the process of referring youth offenders to the Diversion Program. As the process of referring children to the Programme has changed over time, PULSE has been adjusted to meet the changing requirements. However, despite the evolving electronic process, there are still a number of manual tasks in the overall procedure which have prevented it from being a fully automated process.

◆ The objective of the PULSE IT Development Team is to address issues within the current GYDB referral process identified by the Bureau's own risk management system and to enact recommendations contained in the National Youth Referral Examination Report, 2019. The initial engagement of the working group was around documenting the Bureau's processes coupled with stakeholder engagement with those involved in the referral process internally and externally. The purpose of this approach is to provide structured engagement with stakeholders to identify the functional business requirements of GYDB with the next step being implementation of the the design stage of the project.

◆ The end goal is for the deployment of a complete, fit for purpose bespoke IT solution that streamlines GYDB'S functions within PULSE. The chart below is a snapshot of the early development steps of the project and both highlights the steps achieved in 2019 and demonstrates the goals set for 2020 and beyond.



- In 2019, the Pulse IT development team met all development deadlines and objectives resulting in a 'Business Requirements' document which details 30 existing Diversion Programme process steps and 55 recommendations for improvements to current processes. From this requirements definition stage, a functional design document was agreed based upon the prioritisation of improvements and the consideration of available resources. This document details 40 improvement recommendations through PULSE updates and reporting services updates. The balance of the 55 recommendations will be met through existing services and future PULSE releases.
- Stakeholder engagement involved collaboration with the Garda Síochána Analysis Service, the Garda Information Services Centre, JLOs nationwide, GYDB staff, District Performance Accountability Framework (PAF) Administrators, Regional Diversion Programme Portfolio Administrators and members of the IT Design Team. Continuous engagement with these stakeholders and project team members was key to generating required data, to aid in measuring the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme's processes and to assess the impact of potential process changes. With the approval and delivery of the Functional Design Document, the next steps in this project to be prioritised will be the commencement of the design process and subsequent PULSE release in 2020.
- The implementation of this design will greatly assist in resolving the current strain on processes which are highly manual, require significant staffing levels, and carry associated risks of human error due to lack of automation.

9 GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROGRAMME CHILDREN IN CARE INITIATIVE

◆ The area of children in care was first raised in early 2018 at the Youth Justice Action Plan (YJAP) implementation team meetings. Agencies represented on the YJAP include An Garda Síochána, Tusla, Young Persons Probation, Oberstown Detention School & Irish Youth Justice Service. Given their very unique and personal circumstances, it has been highlighted by the Policing Authority Children Committee that children in the care of the State deserve additional consideration and evidence was requested of inter-agency cooperation addressing the needs of this cohort of children.

◆ Arising out of this, a Garda led exploratory multi-agency meeting took place in Wexford town in May 2018. The purpose of this meeting was to explore developing protocols for An Garda Síochána and TUSLA in relation to how both agencies interact to deliver the best possible service to children in the care environment. Based on the positive outcomes of this meeting, Wexford County was selected by GYDB as the area for the Garda Youth Diversion Programme – Child in Care initiative.

◆ Follow on meetings held during 2018 & 2019 were attended by representatives of all the agencies involved with supporting children in care. Each agency demonstrated their commitment to working together to better understand the issues for children in care and in particular, the issue of their criminalisation as a result of their behaviour both within and outside their home whilst they are in the care of the state.

◆ As part of this initiative, all referrals to the Diversion Programme for children in care in Wexford county were case managed at GYDB. The agreed protocol stated that no child should be deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme before interagency consideration was given to such child. A pilot team was established at GYDB to monitor, assess and direct on all referrals relating to all children in residential care homes in Wexford County.

◆ The possibility of expanding this initiative is currently being considered by An Garda Síochána with the objective of developing succinct lines of communication between Tusla, An Garda Síochána and residential care providers, was explored in detail for rollout / implementation pending approval by the necessary internal stakeholders.

10 TRAINING PROVIDED TO FACILITATORS OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

◆ Section 46 of the Children Act 2001 places responsibility 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 in 2019 which are vital to the effectiveness of the Diversion Programme. The following training was delivered to JLOs throughout 2019: Induction Training, Mediation Skills, and Continuous Professional Development.

INDUCTION TRAINING

◆ Induction training was delivered to newly appointed JLOs over five days in September at the Garda College. The training focused on the legal and statutory obligations underpinning the role and also included the following topics; Supervision of children admitted to the Diversion Programme, Child Protection, Restorative Justice, GYDPs, Completion of Suitability Reports, and Suicide Awareness (SAFE Talk).

MEDIATION SKILLS

◆ In November, mediation skills training was delivered to 12 JLOs over a 6 day period. As provided under Section 25 of the Children Act 2001, a JLO must be trained in mediation skills in order to deliver formal cautions. Mediation training therefore is an important part of a JLO's training and the Committee welcomes the delivery of this training shortly after the newly appointed JLOs received their induction training. The purpose of the mediation training was;

- to introduce participants to the concept of mediation and its use in the settling of arguments, disputes and conflict,
- to develop an understanding of mediation and the various tasks involved in each step,
- to gain an insight onto one's own approach to conflict,
- to understand the principles involved in effective mediation,
- to learn and practise a range of skills for effective conflict resolution, and
- to consider how best to introduce and use mediation in the participant's role as a JLO.

CONTINUOUS PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

◆ Coinciding with the induction training week, a continuous professional development one day training seminar took place in the Garda College. In addition to providing the opportunity to JLOs nationwide to share their knowledge and experience, the following topics were addressed through presentations and question and answer sessions: Diversity [anti-radicalisation training], Hate Crime, General Data Protection Regulation [GDPR] and Intellectual Disability Awareness.

11 FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN 2019

NATIONAL YOUTH REFERRAL EXAMINATION REPORT 2018 - 2019

◆ The National Youth Referral Examination Report which commenced in 2018 was concluded in March, 2019. The establishment of the examination was in response to an internal review of referrals by the Garda Professional Standards Unit (GPSU) in 2017 regarding the administration of the Diversion Programme. This resulted in the examination team being established to examine referrals where children were deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme [UTCO] in which such cases did not result in a prosecution before the Courts.

◆ The terms of reference of the examination focused on outcomes for incidents referred to the Diversion Programme and deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme over the period 1st of January, 2010 to 28th of July, 2017. The subsequent National Youth Referral Examination Report cited the following four terms of reference and made a number of recommendations to prevent a reoccurrence of a similar nature in the future:

1. Youth Referrals where the Director deemed the child unsuitable for inclusion in the Programme and which did not have a follow up charge or summons to court.
2. Youth referrals not assigned to a Juvenile Liaison Officer.
3. Youth referrals remaining at a status of 'DRAFT' preventing the Garda Youth Diversion Office from processing the youth referral in a timely manner.
4. Review of the processes and procedures of the Garda Youth Diversion Office to address issues identified by the Garda Professional Standards Unit with a view to ensuring that a reoccurrence is prevented.

◆ The recommendations of the examination can be broadly grouped under **6 key Categories**:

1. Governance
2. Communications
3. ICT
4. Policy
5. Resourcing
6. Training

The National Youth Referral Review Implementation Action Plan sets out the said recommendations for delivery in the period 2019 - 2021 with the objective of improving / enhancing governance, ICT, resourcing and training in respect of enhancing the effectiveness of the Programme. The GYDB supported by the wider Garda organisation will continue to implement and deliver the said recommendations with ongoing reviews of current practices / procedures taking place periodically under the remit of the GYDB DPPU in conjunction with the Garda Professional Standards Unit [GPSU].

◆ A function of the monitoring unit within GYDB is the generation of reports from PULSE and dissemination of these reports to each Garda region on a monthly basis regarding youth referrals where a child has been deemed unsuitable for admission to the Programme. On a quarterly basis, a report is sent to each region highlighting the total figures for the last quarter, the number of incidents still requiring progression, and also highlights trends regarding the number of youth referrals for which a child has been deemed unsuitable. A regional guide is also disseminated to assist with governance and to provide advice regarding prevalent issues.

◆ The monitoring unit also issues 'reminders' on a monthly basis to each Garda division requesting outstanding files and reports to be submitted to the GYDB, JLOs to assign themselves to youth referrals, and for the delivery of outstanding cautions by JLOs.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AT GYDB

Staffing levels of permanent Garda members continued to pose a challenge for GYDB in 2019, however, the approval of a National Competition by Deputy Commissioner Twomey for the GYDB [Directing Office] has progressed the said matter with interviews scheduled to take place in January, 2020. It is anticipated this Competition will be completed and staff en situ by March, 2020.

PROMOTING AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

◆ The remit of the GYBD includes the Co-ordination, development and governance of the Diversion Programme on a national basis thus holding an oversight role in respect of all aspects of youth referrals. In fulfilling these responsibilities, in 2019, the GYDB developed and disseminated guideline documents targeting all members of An Garda Síochána covering various aspects of the Diversion Programme and the various roles each Garda member is required to play to ensure effective administration of the Programme.

◆ In support of these guideline documents, an e-learning training module on the Diversion Programme was launched and forms part of all Garda members' continuous professional development. In addition, regional briefings were conducted by GYDB in Garda regions nationwide which addressed members of Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent and Superintendent Ranks regarding governance and accountability in respect to administration of the Diversion Programme at both a national and local level.

◆ Furthermore, through engagement with the Garda College, GYDB have ensured that a module on the Diversion Programme is delivered to each Phase Three Garda Probationer class and each Sergeant's Promotion course by GYDB staff. This is achieved through the delivery of a lecture by GYDB tailored to the participants' obligations, roles and responsibilities in respect of the Diversion Programme.

◆ Briefings of Performance Accountability Framework (PAF) administrators at both regional and divisional level by the Director of the Diversion Programme and a Garda Sergeant attached to GYDB began in December 2019 and will continue in the first quarter of 2020. As a result of PULSE Release 7.3, a youth referral to the Diversion Programme can only be created after authorisation has been given by the District Officer or PAF Administrator on the incident on PULSE. The purpose of these briefings is;

- to gather information and feedback on the current practices being carried out by PAF administrators,
- to obtain details of the roles and responsibilities they have been delegated by District Officers in relation to youth referrals and monitoring of investigations in relation to youth crime,
- to identify areas which may require to be addressed in future training of PAF administrators in relation to the Diversion Programme.

INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

◆ The Investigation Management System (IMS) is an electronic system being adopted by An Garda Síochána to standardise, digitise and support management of all investigations in An Garda Síochána. IMS Phase 1 went live in the Waterford division in Quarter 1 in 2019 and in Quarter 4 was rolled out on a staggered basis to Kilkenny/Carlow, Tipperary and Wexford divisions.

◆ In order to support these divisions on the IMS platform, GYDB must also participate in the roll out of IMS in respect of youth referrals received from these divisions. In November 2019, GYDB staff completed classroom based training on the use of IMS as well as completing e-learning modules. GYDB will continue to work closely with the IMS Business Support Team in 2020 with regards to the project management of the deployment of IMS within GYDB and the facilitation of training for new staff members in preparation for the proposed commencement date for IMS deployment at GYDB in Quarter 2 2020.

12 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

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

1. Implement the National Youth Referral Review Examination Report recommendations within the timeframes as outlined by the Implementation Action Plan [2019-2021].

2. Maintain promotion and development of understanding of the Diversion Programme within An Garda Síochána through targeted training and briefings to all Garda members and Garda Staff on their respective roles and responsibilities in the administration of the Programme.

3. Continue to review and develop guideline documents for all staff within An Garda Síochána providing detailed instruction and guidance in respect of the administration of the Diversion Programme.

4. Implement the Restorative Justice strategy developed in 2019 with continued monitoring to ensure any issues with regard to its implementation and any training requirements are identified to ensure restoration of restorative cautions to 2017 levels.

5. Review and reinstate the Garda Youth Diversion - Child in Care Initiative and progress the further development of its scope.

6. Assess on an ongoing basis current governance and monitoring functions carried out by GYDB on the administration of the Diversion Programme nationally to identify and addresses any emerging issues as part of the Bureau's Risk Management Strategy.

7. Continue engagement with the Investigation Management System Business Support Team to ensure that the requirements of the Diversion Programme are effectively addressed and areas where administrative efficiencies can be improved upon are identified and developed.

APPENDIX A: DIVERSION PROGRAMME STATISTICS 2019

Diversion Programme Statistics Report 2019

GARDA SÍOCHÁNA ANALYSIS SERVICE

Diversion Statistics Report*

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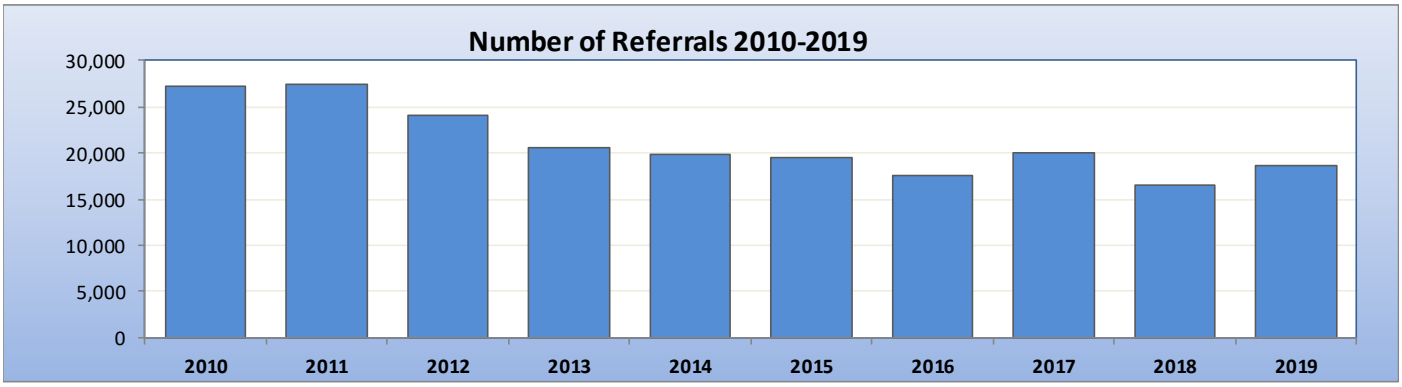
**Based on PULSE data as of 2nd March 2020.*

Referrals



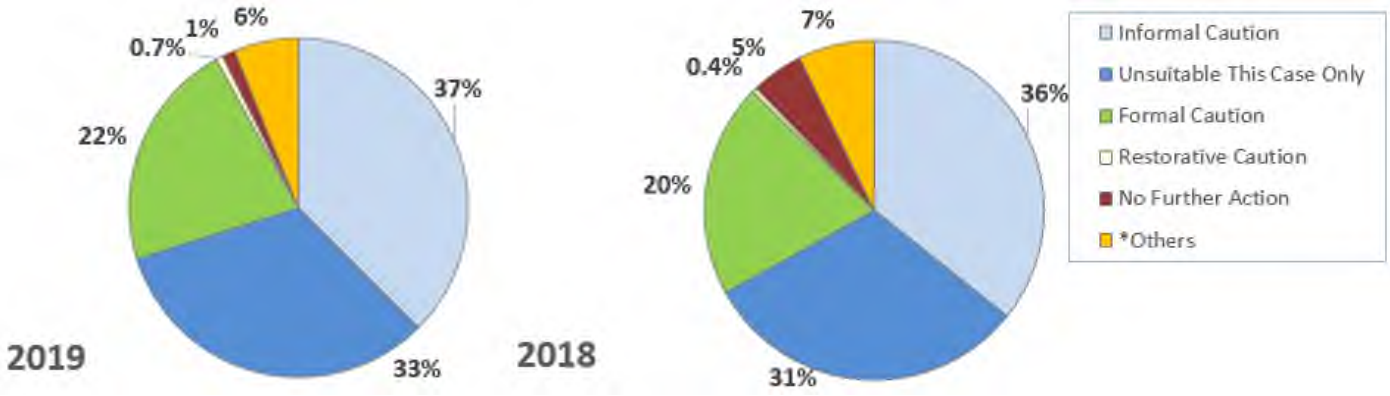
- There were 18,567 referrals to the Diversion Programme in 2019 which is up 12.6% on the 16,491 referrals to the Programme in 2018.

Recommendation	Total	%+
Informal Caution	6,960	37%
Unsuitable This Case Only	6,062	33%
Formal Caution	4,046	22%
Restorative Caution	125	0.7%
No Further Action	231	1%
*Others	1,143	6%
Grand Total	18,567	100%

** Includes requests for further information*

+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- 37% of referrals were dealt with by Informal Caution, 33% were deemed Unsuitable for the Diversion Programme and 22% dealt with by Formal Caution.
- *Others include 468 'Requests for Skeleton File' (41%), 330 'Requests for Covering Report' (29%) and 226 'Request Suitability Report' (20%).

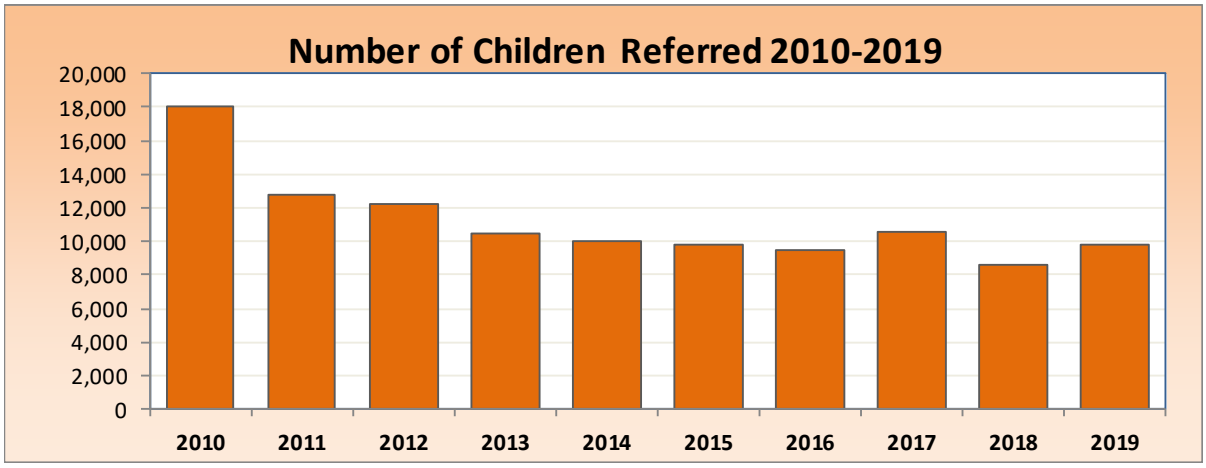


- There was an increase in the proportion of Informal Cautions, Formal Cautions and Unsuitable this Case Only decisions between 2018 and 2019. Restorative Cautions increased from 72 cases in 2018 to 125 in 2019.

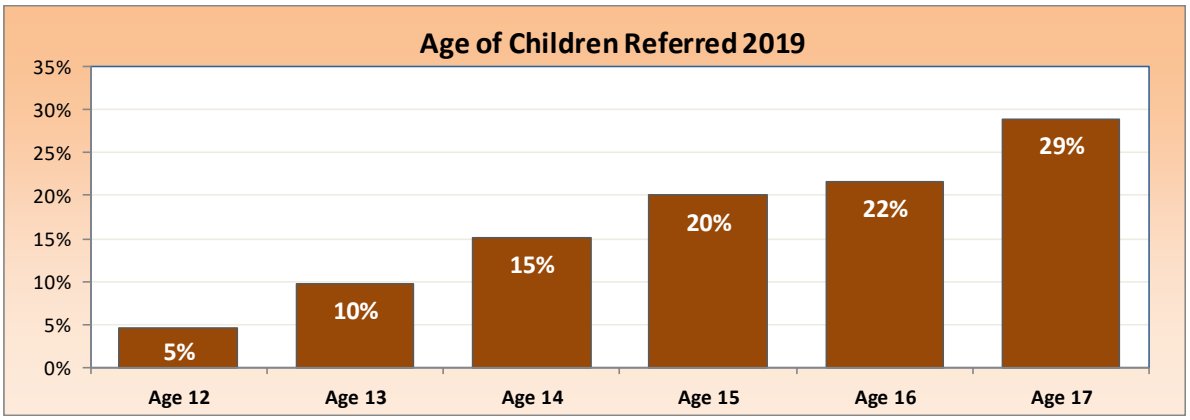
Referrals by Area where offence occurred

2019 Region / Division	2019 Total	% Change 2018	Informal Caution	Unsuitable	Formal Caution	No Further Action	Restorative Caution	Others
Dublin Region	**6,472**	**+18%**	**2,201**	**2,457**	**1,199**	**68**	**47**	**500**
D.M.R. Eastern	883	+28%	389	297	142	12	0	43
D.M.R. North Central	1,007	+14%	433	367	115	8	22	62
D.M.R. Northern	1,387	+6%	447	568	270	9	6	87
D.M.R. South Central	689	-4%	152	346	109	6	0	76
D.M.R. Southern	1,040	+19%	309	388	217	12	0	114
D.M.R. Western	1,466	+48%	471	491	346	21	19	118
Eastern Region	**4,404**	**+10%**	**1,429**	**1,562**	**1,029**	**58**	**8**	**318**
Kildare Div	650	+15%	206	284	131	6	4	19
Kilkenny/Carlow	517	+16%	201	178	103	4	0	31
Laois/Offaly	710	+26%	204	179	182	7	2	136
Meath Div	601	-10%	188	232	140	7	0	34
Waterford Div	606	+3%	233	170	152	17	0	34
Westmeath Div	446	+18%	138	199	87	4	0	18
Wexford Div	398	-5%	123	155	94	8	2	16
Wicklow Div	476	+25%	136	165	140	5	0	30
North Western Region	**3,653**	**+18%**	**1,572**	**953**	**856**	**44**	**45**	**183**
Cavan/Monaghan	608	+15%	270	157	138	5	4	34
Donegal	740	+58%	300	190	193	8	9	40
Galway Div	796	-15%	363	188	206	7	18	14
Louth Div	570	+18%	239	151	116	9	6	49
Mayo	313	+36%	153	78	67	6	0	9
Roscommon/Longford Div	285	+30%	100	101	59	4	5	16
Sligo/Leitrim	341	+52%	147	88	77	5	3	21
Southern Region	**4,031**	**+3%**	**1,758**	**1,084**	**962**	**61**	**25**	**141**
Clare	338	+3%	172	37	101	8	2	18
Cork City	1,198	+17%	556	378	223	9	7	25
Cork North	523	-5%	215	171	122	3	3	9
Cork West	258	+3%	139	51	56	3	4	5
Kerry	444	+25%	197	94	120	9	1	23
Limerick	776	-17%	294	212	208	16	2	44
Tipperary	494	+2%	185	141	132	13	6	17
Outside Jurisdiction	*7*	---	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
National Total	**18,567**	**+13%**	**6,960 (18%)**	**6,062 (18%)**	**4,046 (20%)**	**231 (-72%)**	**125 (74%)**	**1,143 (-4%)**

Children Referred



- There were 9,842 children referred in 2019 which is 15% more than the 8,561 children referred in 2018.
- 72% of children referred were male, 28% female.



- 30% of children referred were under 15 years of age in 2019 with 29% being 17 years of age.

Children (most recent referral)	Total	% of total+	versus 2018	Male	Female
Informal Caution	5,605	57%	**18%**	63%	37%
Formal Caution	2,056	21%	**35%**	83%	17%
Unsuitable For Diversion Programme	1,605	16%	**29%**	81%	19%
No Further Action	116	1%	**-72%**	81%	19%
Others*	460	5%	**-25%**	88%	12%
Grand Total	9,842	100%	**15%**	72%	28%

** Includes requests for further information*

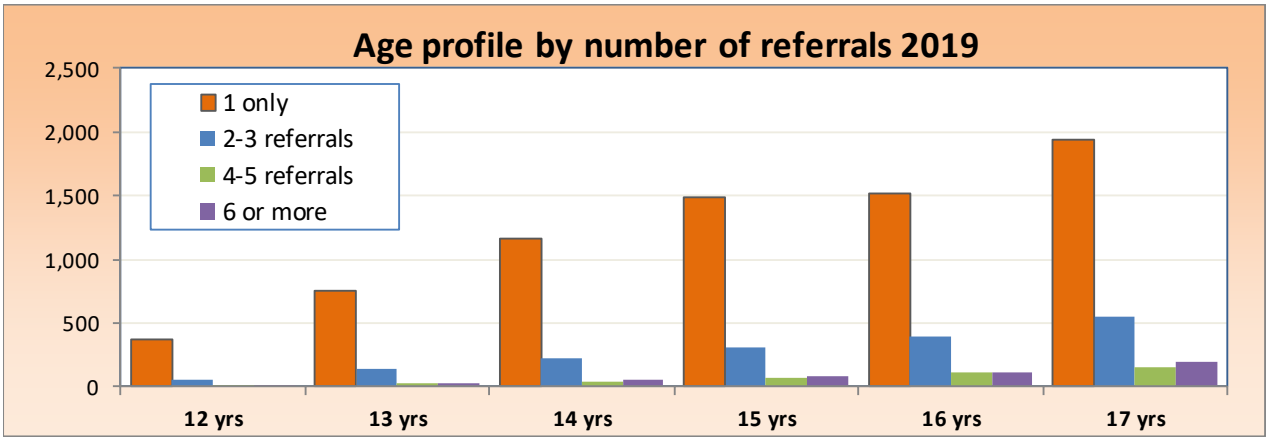
+ % may not total 100% due to rounding errors

- There has been increases recorded in the most common decision types in 2019 particularly for Formal Cautions which are up 35% on the 2018 total.
- 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 2019	Total	% of total+	Male	Female
1 only	7,256	74%	68%	32%
2-3 referrals	1,691	17%	80%	20%
4-5 referrals	408	4%	83%	17%
6 or more	487	5%	89%	11%

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

- 74% of children referred have just one referral while 5% have 6 or more referrals in 2019. Of those referred once in 2019, 68% are male and 32% female. Children with 6 or more referrals were predominantly male with just 11% female.



- A greater proportion of referrals relate to older children with those 17 years of age or older making up 29% of those referred while 12 year olds account for just 5%.

	Proportion of Referrals 2019		
Referral Type	1 only	2-5 referrals	6 or more
Informal Caution	**71%**	26%	3%
Formal Caution	25%	**49%**	26%
Unsuitable For This Case Only	14%	23%	**63%**
No Further Action	**43%**	28%	29%
Others	26%	30%	44%

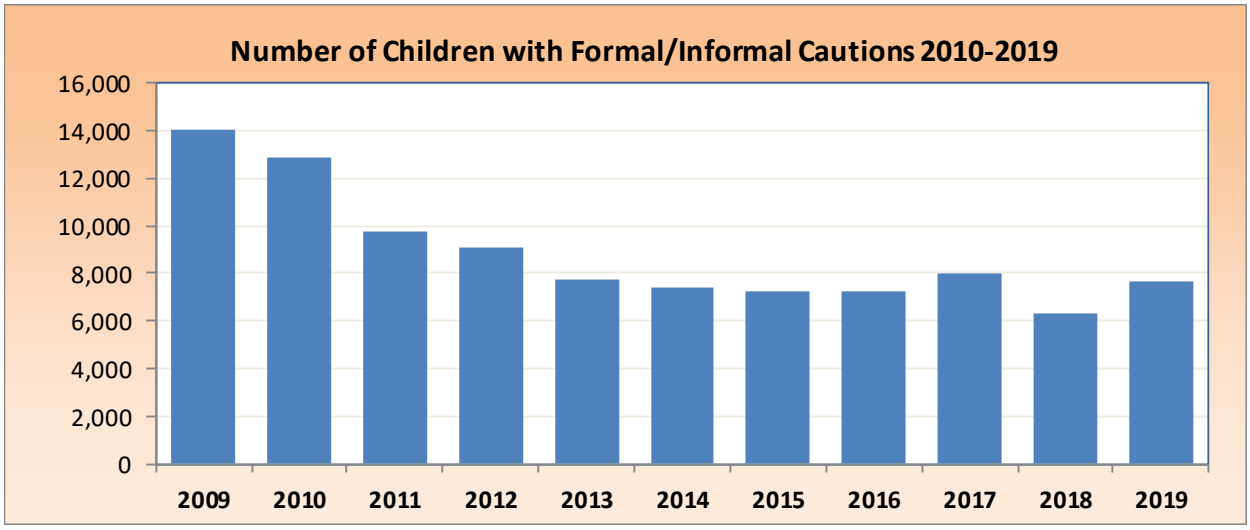
+ *% may not total 100% due to rounding errors*

- Most Informal Caution decisions are linked to children with just 1 referral in 2019. 63% those deemed Unsuitable for inclusion in the Programme had been referred 6 or more times in 2019.

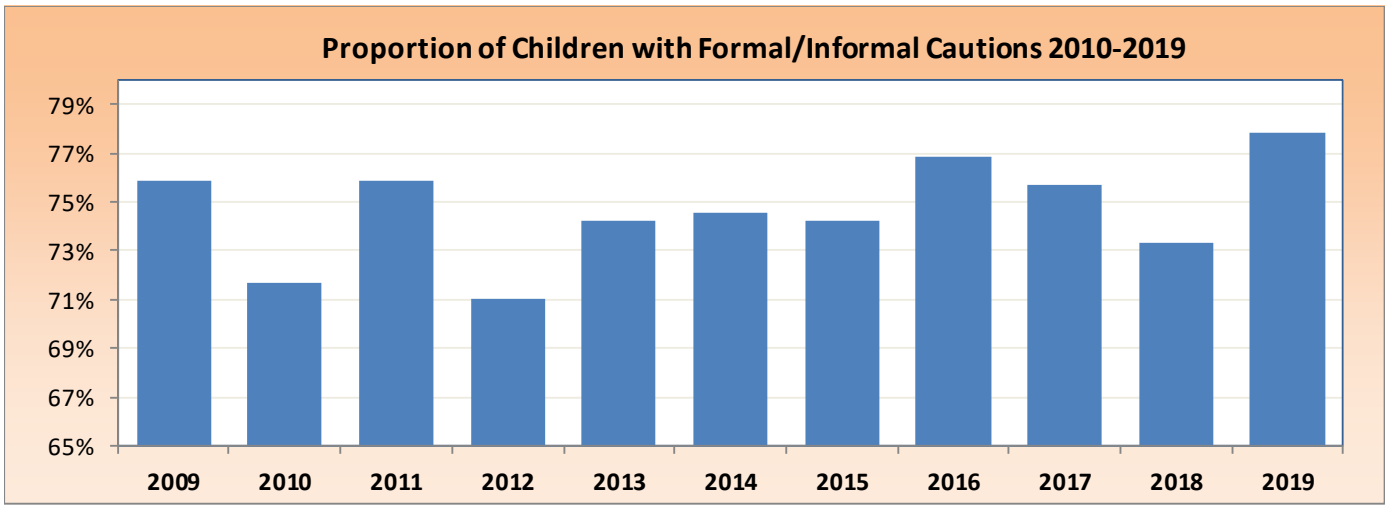
Referrals by Area in which child resides

Region Of Youth	Total	% Change vs 2018	Informal Caution	Unsuitable	Formal Caution	NFA	Others
Dublin Region	**3,127**	**+25%**	**1,660**	**582**	**626**	**36**	**223**
D.M.R. Eastern	322	+25%	192	49	52	9	20
D.M.R. North Central	208	+15%	92	58	44	0	14
D.M.R. Northern	867	+33%	496	149	177	6	39
D.M.R. South Central	183	+22%	101	38	23	2	19
D.M.R. Southern	646	+20%	330	126	128	7	55
D.M.R. Western	901	+25%	449	162	202	12	76
Eastern Region	**2,158**	**+7%**	**1,239**	**370**	**421**	**28**	**100**
Kildare Div	359	+7%	199	86	60	4	10
Kilkenny/Carlow	277	-1%	174	44	38	1	20
Laois/Offaly	279	-2%	154	33	79	3	10
Meath Div	280	+6%	172	47	42	5	14
Waterford Div	323	+17%	182	62	63	5	11
Westmeath Div	169	-1%	94	23	40	4	8
Wexford Div	215	+8%	121	35	43	4	12
Wicklow Div	256	+28%	143	40	56	2	15
North Western Region	**2,049**	**+21%**	**1,215**	**286**	**456**	**28**	**64**
Cavan/Monaghan	318	+15%	194	40	77	3	4
Donegal	399	+37%	211	52	116	6	14
Galway Div	473	+1%	292	59	106	5	11
Louth Div	306	+36%	180	44	54	7	21
Mayo	206	+41%	128	34	37	3	4
Roscommon/Longford Div	171	+3%	103	27	32	2	7
Sligo/Leitrim	176	+42%	107	30	34	2	3
Southern Region	**2,359**	**+6%**	**1,411**	**312**	**545**	**24**	**67**
Clare	206	-8%	126	18	56	2	4
Cork City	665	+16%	425	102	118	6	14
Cork North	308	-10%	197	36	66	3	6
Cork West	181	+12%	127	15	38	0	1
Kerry	270	+25%	139	33	81	6	11
Limerick	427	-4%	233	62	111	1	20
Tipperary	302	+12%	164	46	75	6	11
Outside Jurisdiction	*149*	*26%*	*80*	*55*	*8*	*0*	*6*
National Total	**9,842**	**+15%**	**5,605**	**1,605**	**2,056**	**116**	**460**

Children Receiving Informal/Formal Cautions

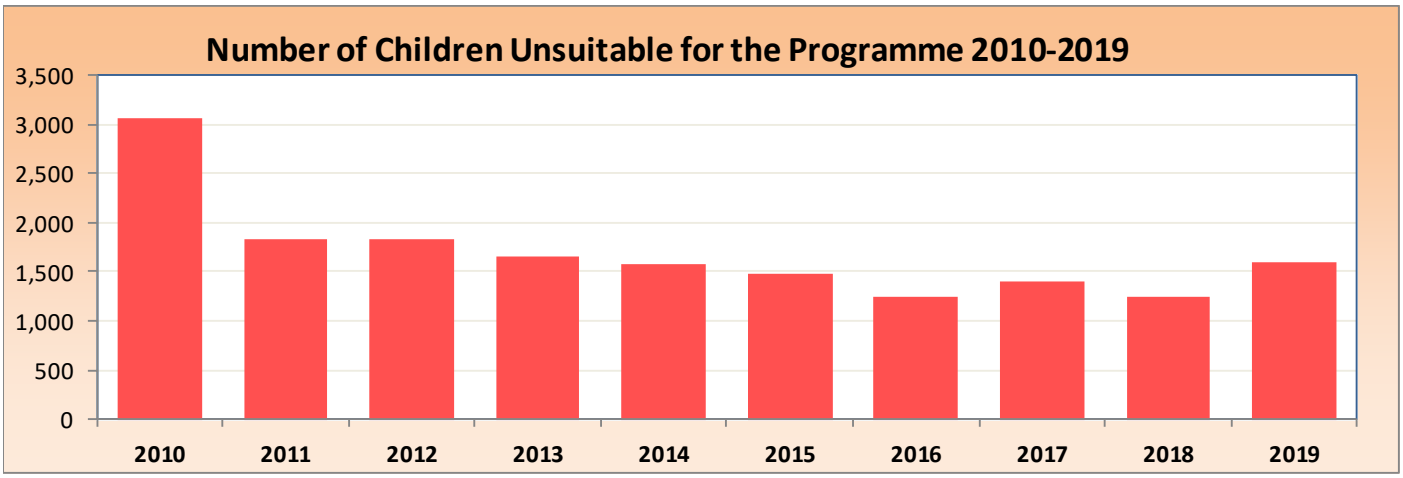


- There were 7,661 children who received Formal or Informal cautions in 2019 which is up 22% on the 2018 total – based on most recent referral received.
- 69% are male and 31% female.

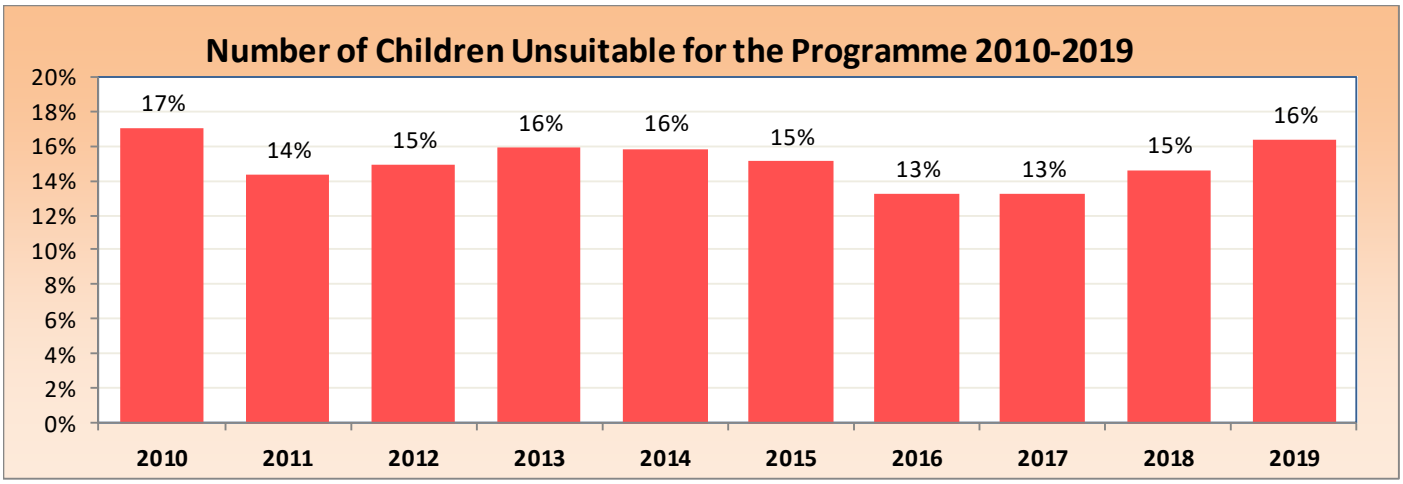


- 78% of children who received a caution were deemed suitable for inclusion on the Programme with 73% receiving an Informal Caution and 27% a Formal Caution - based on most recent referral received.

Children deemed unsuitable for the Programme

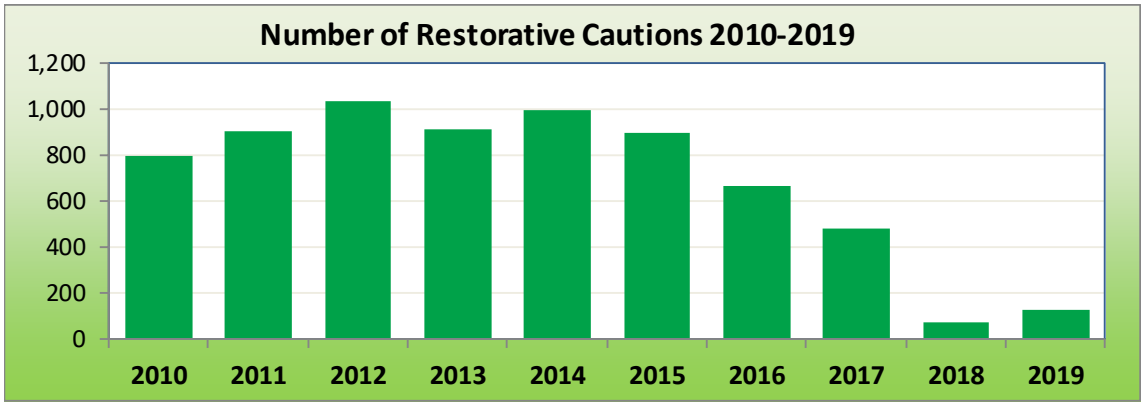


- There was a total of 1,605 children deemed Unsuitable for the Programme in 2019 up 29% on the 2018 total of 1,249 - based on most recent referral received.
- 81% are male and 19% are female.



- Proportion of children deemed Unsuitable for the Programme was 16% in 2019, which is higher than the proportion recorded in 2018.

Restorative Cautions



- There were 125 Restorative Cautions in 2019, up from the 72 Restorative Cautions in 2018, an increase of 74%.

Restorative Cautions by Area

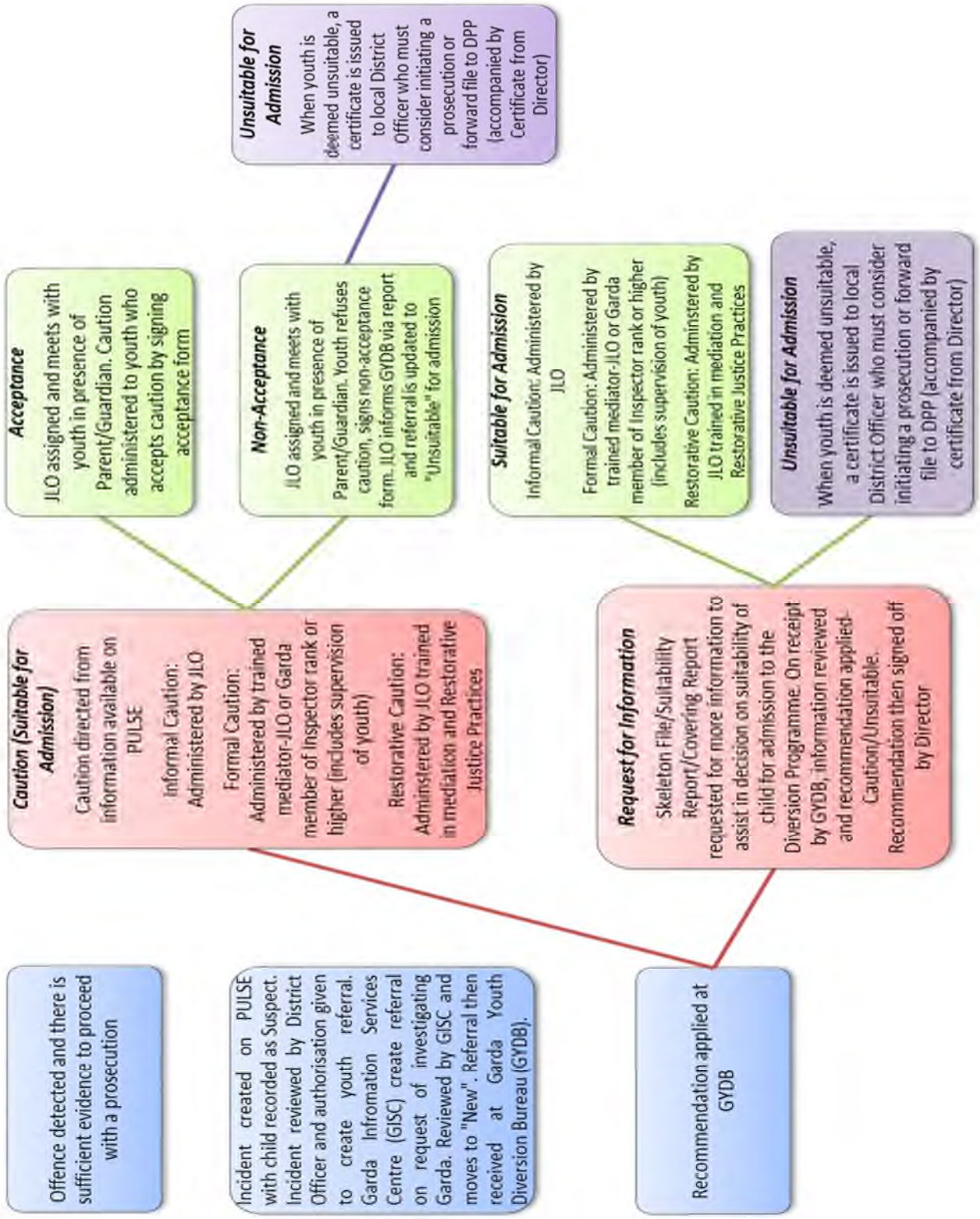
Region/ Division of Youth	2019	%Change	2018	2017	2016	2015
Dublin Region	**47**	**+135%**	**20**	**144**	**130**	**237**
D.M.R. Eastern	0	---	0	2	4	19
D.M.R. North Central	22	+175%	8	53	10	8
D.M.R. Northern	6	---	0	48	57	86
D.M.R. South Central	0	---	0	9	6	21
D.M.R. Southern	0	---	0	3	0	27
D.M.R. Western	19	+58%	12	29	53	76
Eastern Region	**8**	**+167%**	**3**	**54**	**168**	**141**
Kildare Div	4	---	0	2	7	16
Kilkenny/Carlow	0	---	0	4	0	21
Laois/Offaly	2	+100%	1	15	65	17
Meath Div	0	-100%	1	21	35	19
Waterford Div	0	---	0	1	11	15
Westmeath Div	0	---	0	6	29	31
Wexford Div	2	+100%	1	7	14	15
Wicklow Div	0	---	0	10	7	7
North Western Region	**45**	**+125%**	**20**	**41**	**179**	**171**
Cavan/Monaghan	4	-60%	10	20	28	16
Donegal	9	+29%	7	31	50	64
Galway Div	18	---	0	16	9	14
Louth Div	6	+200%	2	24	64	33
Mayo	0	---	0	14	22	5
Roscommon/Longford Div	5	+400%	1	2	3	7
Sligo/Leitrim	3	---	0	6	3	32
Southern Region	**25**	**-14%**	**29**	**130**	**184**	**324**
Clare	2	---	0	9	24	9
Cork City	7	-36%	11	33	42	69
Cork North	3	---	0	50	45	79
Cork West	4	---	0	18	19	36
Kerry	1	-92%	12	18	19	38
Limerick	2	-60%	5	11	22	38
Tipperary	6	+500%	1	14	13	55
Others	*0*	---	*0*	*1*	*6*	*18*
National Total	**125**	**+74%**	**72**	**477**	**667**	**891**

Offence Types

Offence Group / Offence Type	2019	% of Total	% Change 2018	2018
Theft and Related Offences	**5,749**	**31.0%**	**+11%**	**5,169**
Theft from shop	4,026	21.7%	+11%	3,622
Theft Other	511	2.8%	+9%	469
Unauthorised Taking (Vehicle)	287	1.5%	+17%	245
Theft/Unauthorised Taking (Pedal Cycle)	273	1.5%	+41%	193
Theft from vehicle	265	1.4%	-11%	299
Handling Stolen Property	234	1.3%	+19%	196
Theft from person	78	0.4%	-26%	106
Interfering with Mechanism of MPV	74	0.4%	+95%	38
Public Order & Social Code Offences	**3,664**	**19.7%**	**+5%**	**3,473**
Public order offences	1,949	10.5%	+11%	1,763
Drunkenness offences	773	4.2%	-10%	859
Trespass Offences	635	3.4%	+7%	594
Affray/Riot/Violent Disorder	151	0.8%	+99%	76
Purchase/Consume Alcohol U18	123	0.7%	-9%	135
Collect money no permit	20	0.1%	+0%	20
Begging	11	0.1%	-21%	14
Damage to Property & Environment	**1,496**	**8.1%**	**+12%**	**1,335**
Criminal Damage (not arson)	1,346	7.2%	+12%	1,199
Arson	148	0.8%	+14%	130
Litter offences	2	0.0%	-67%	6
Assault, Murder Attempt/Threat, Harrassment	**1,763**	**9.5%**	**+12%**	**1,568**
Minor assault	1,078	5.8%	+5%	1,022
Assault causing harm	476	2.6%	+14%	416
Assault/Obstruct/Resist Arrest - Peace Officer	100	0.5%	+59%	63
Threats to Kill/Cause Serious Harm	46	0.2%	+64%	28
Harassment	24	0.1%	+20%	20
Burglary and Related Offences	**750**	**4.0%**	**+2%**	**736**
Burglary (not aggravated)	645	3.5%	+1%	637
Possess article (burgle, steal, demand)	97	0.5%	+23%	79
Aggravated burglary	8	0.0%	-60%	20
Controlled Drug Offences	**1,786**	**9.6%**	**+26%**	**1,422**
Possess drugs for personal use	1,368	7.4%	+24%	1,104
Possess drugs for sale or supply	341	1.8%	+24%	274
Obstruction under Drugs Act	70	0.4%	+71%	41
Cultivation or manufacture of drugs	6	0.0%	+100%	3
Road and Traffic Offences (NEC)	**794**	**4.3%**	**+16%**	**682**
General Road offences	430	2.3%	+28%	337
License/Insurance/Tax	261	1.4%	-5%	276
General Bye laws	69	0.4%	+50%	46
Dangerous or Negligent Acts	**485**	**2.6%**	**+7%**	**455**
Dangerous/Careless driving	315	1.7%	+5%	299
Speeding	62	0.3%	+13%	55
Endangering traffic offences	41	0.2%	-18%	50
Driving/In charge over legal alcohol limit	36	0.2%	+0%	36
Drugs - Driving offences	12	0.1%	+500%	2
Weapons and Explosives Offences	**492**	**2.6%**	**+24%**	**396**
Possess offensive weapons (not firearms)	375	2.0%	+18%	319
Fireworks offences (for sale, igniting etc.)	93	0.5%	+90%	49
Possession of Firearms	21	0.1%	-13%	24
Robbery, Extortion and Hijacking Offences	**280**	**1.5%**	**+5%**	**267**
Robbery from the person	219	1.2%	-2%	224
Robbery of an Establishment / Institution	46	0.2%	+53%	30
Hijacking Unlawful Seizure of vehicle	14	0.1%	+8%	13
Off. against Government, Justice, Organised Crime	**105**	**0.6%**	**-31%**	**152**
Breach of bail	73	0.4%	-37%	116
Annoying phone calls, wasting police time	13	0.1%	-19%	16
Sexual Offences	**447**	**2.4%**	**-22%**	**571**
Sexual assault (not aggravated)	227	1.2%	-18%	276
Rape of a male or female	115	0.6%	-43%	203
Child Pornography	56	0.3%	-10%	62
Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 2006	46	0.2%	+77%	26
Fraud, Deception and Related Offences	**720**	**3.9%**	**+226%**	**221**
Offences Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)	**25**	**0.1%**	**-11%**	**28**
Kidnapping and Related Offences	**9**	**0.0%**	**-25%**	**12**
Homicide Offences	**2**	**0.0%**	**-50%**	**4**
Murder/Manslaughter	2	0.0%	-50%	4
All Offences	**18,567**	**100.0%**	**+13%**	**16,491**

APPENDIX B: YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS NATIONWIDE MAP

APPENDIX C: PROCESS MAP OF REFERRALS TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME



2019

Tuarascáil Bhliantúil an Choiste atá Ceaptha chun Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar Éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha

Biúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
CEARNÓG FHEARCHAIR
SRÁID FHEARCHAIR
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 2

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

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1 TEACHTAIREACHT Ó CHATHAOIRLEACH AN CHOISTE

A Choimisinéir, a chara,

Is mór an pléisiúr dom mar chathaoirleach an Choiste Monatóireachta ceaptha faoi Alt 44 (1) d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 an Tuarascáil Bhliantúil le haghaidh 2019 a chur i láthair. Thug an ról atá á chomhlíonadh agam faoi láthair deis leanúnach dom teagmháil a chothú le Coiste Alt 44, Biúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána & Páirtithe leasmhara seachtracha agus oibriú le chéile chun éifeachtacht an Chláir a mhonatóiriú & a fheabhsú.

Is uirlis ríthábhachtach coiscthe coireachta é An Clár Athstiúrtha a bhfuil creat ceartais aisiríoch ag tacú leis arb ionann é agus sócmhainn straitéiseach don Gharda Síochána. Is ionann an cur chuige seo agus deis ar leith don eagraíocht oibriú le daoine óga atá i mbun iompair ghoilliúnaigh. Baineann fíorthábhacht leis an obair seo chun tacú leis na daoine óga déileáil lena n-iompar agus cabhrú leo roghanna dearfacha a dhéanamh. I mo ról mar Chathaoirleach, is mian liom aird a tharraingt ar an obair den chéad scoth atá á déanamh ag gach duine a bhfuil baint acu le feidhmiú an Chláir Athstiúrtha ar bhonn laethúil.

Déanann an Coiste Monatóireachta monatóireacht ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha trí réimsí a bhféadfaí iad a fheabhsú a aithint agus trí mholtaí a dhéanamh lena chinntiú go leanann an Clár ag feidhmiú mar mhodh éifeachtach chun leanaí a athstiúradh ó choireacht. Tarraingítear aird sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil ar na forbairtí a tharla i rith na bliana, aithnítear na dúshláin atá le sárú ag an gClár i láthair na huaire, agus soláthraítear staitisticí maidir le feidhmiú an Chláir in 2019. I ndiaidh monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha trínár rannpháirtíocht le BAÓGS, tá roinnt moltaí aitheanta atá le soláthar in 2020.

Is mian liom mo bhuíochas a chur in iúl don Ard-Cheannfort Quinn, don Cheannfort Burke agus d'fhoireann uile Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána; do gach Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige as a dtiomantas leanúnach agus do Sheirbhís Anailíse an Gharda Síochána as staitisticí maidir leis an gClár Athstiúrtha le haghaidh 2019 a chur ar fáil. Chomh maith leis sin, is mian liom buíochas a ghabháil le foirne Thionscadail Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (TAÓGSanna), Aonad Beartais an Chláir Athstiúrtha [ABCA] agus na n-eagraíochtaí pobalbhunaithe atá freagrach as soláthar TAÓGSanna as a ndíograis agus a dtiomantas dá gcuid oibre ó lá go lá. Is mian liom buíochas ó chroí a ghabháil le comhaltaí Choiste Monatóireachta Alt 44 as tacú le agus cur go dearfach le hobair an Choiste; an tUasal Eddie D'arcy, an tArd-Cheannfort Quinn agus an Dr. Jennifer Carroll MacNeill – ba mhór an pléisiúr a bheith ag obair le hionadaithe den chéad scoth.

Orla McPartlin, Coimisinéir Cúnta

2 FORLÉARGAS AR AN gCOISTE

Foráiltear le h**Alt 44 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001** go gceapfar coiste chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Seo a leanas téarmaí tagartha an choiste:

- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha.
- Athbhreithniú a dhéanamh ar gach gné d'fheidhmiú an Chláir.
- Monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar riachtanais oiliúna leanúnacha na n-éascaitheoirí.
- Tuarascáil bhliantúil a chur faoi bhráid Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána maidir leis na gníomhaíochtaí atá curtha i gcrích i rith na bliana.

Seo a leanas na tascanna atá le cur i gcrích ag an gCoiste:

1. Scrúdú a dhéanamh ar bhainistíocht agus ar sholáthar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha.
2. Dea-chleachtais i riaradh an Chláir a aithint.
3. Dea-chleachtais a aithint maidir le hoiliúint éascaitheoirí agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar sholáthar oiliúna.
4. Modheolaíochtaí a bhunú chun éifeachtacht an Chláir a mheas agus a thomhas.

Seo a leanas comhaltaí reatha an Choiste:

Tá an **Coimisinéir Cúnta Orla McPartlin** freagrach as Biúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Pobail ina gcuimsítear punann náisiúnta Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána. Ceapadh í mar Chathaoirleach ar an gCoiste Monatóireachta in 2019.

Is oibrí gairmiúil don aos óg é **Eddie D'Arcy** a bhfuil breis is 35 bliain taithí aige, lena n-áirítear 15 bhliain mar bhainisteoir ar Sheirbhísí d'Aos Óg Bhaile Uí Rónáin agus 6 bliana mar Cheannasaí ar Sheirbhísí Oibre don Aos Óg le Cúram don Óige Chaitliceach. D'fhorbair sé chéad Tionscadal Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (GRAFT). I láthair na huaire, tá sé ag obair mar léachtóir le hobair don aos óg in Institiúid Teicneolaíochta Dhún Dealgan agus oibríonn sé le Tionscadal *Compass* chomh maith, tionscadal a thacaíonn le ciontóirí óga i ndiaidh dóibh an príosún a fhágáil.

Is abhcóide í an **Dr. Jennifer Carroll MacNeill** agus bhí sí ag obair mar aturnae agus mar eolaí polaitiúil roimhe seo. Is comhúdar *'The Children Court: A National Study'* í, saothar a d'fhoilsigh An Cumann um Thaighde agus Fhorbairt Ceartais Choiriúil in 2007. Chaith sí tamall ag obair sa Roinn Leanaí agus Gnóthaí Óige agus sa Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais. Ceapadh í ina comhalta den Choiste Monatóireachta i nDeireadh Fómhair 2015 agus lean sí uirthi ag feidhmiú mar chomhalta go dtí gur tháinig deireadh lena tionacht i mBealtaine 2019.

Tá an t**Ard-Cheannfort Colette Quinn** freagrach as Biúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a áirítear ann punanna Oifig an Gharda Síochána um Thionscadail Athstiúrtha don Óige agus Aoischárta an Gharda Síochána agus chuir sí tús lena ról in Eanáir 2018. Roimhe seo, idir 2007 agus 2017, bhí sí ag obair mar Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha.

3 ACHOIMRE FHEIDHMEACH

FORLÉARGAS AR NA STAITISTICÍ

◆I rith 2019 rinneadh 18,567 atreorúchán óige chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha. Is ionann é seo agus méadú 12.6% i gcomparáid le 2018 tráth a raibh 16,491 atreorúchán chuig an gClár i gceist.

◆ Atreoraíodh 9,842 leanbh, méadú 15% i gcomparáid le líon na leanaí atreoraithe in 2018. Bhí 72% de na leanaí fireann agus 28% baineann.

◆Measadh go raibh 1,605 leanbh mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár in 2019, méadú 29% i gcomparáid le 2018.

◆ Fuair 7,661 leanbh rabhadh foirmiúil nó neamhfhoirmiúil in 2019, méadú 22% i gcomparáid leis an líon iomlán in 2018 – bunaithe ar an atreorúchán is déanaí faighte.

◆ Iompaíodh an treocht anuas sa líon rabhadh aisiríoch i gcomparáid leis an dá bhliain roimhe sin, agus tugadh méadú go dtí 125 ó 72 in 2018 faoi deara.

BIÚRÓ ATHSTIÚRADH ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

◆ Mar fhreagairt do mholtaí déanta ag na hathbhreithnithe inmheánacha agus seachtracha ar an gClár Athstiúrtha, Ráithe 1 2019, bhí an oifig náisiúnta freagrach as atreorúcháin chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha a bhainistiú a bhí á n-athstruchtúrú agus bunaithe ag Biúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána (BAÓGS). Is rannán de chuid an Gharda Síochána é BAÓGS anois atá faoi stiúir Ard-Cheannfoirt ag a bhfuil freagracht iomlán as an mBiúró agus arb ionann é agus cuid de Bhiúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Pobail, réigiún de chuid an Gharda Síochána faoi stiúir Choimisinéir Cúnta de chuid an Gharda Síochána.

TIONSCADAIL ATHSTIÚRTHA DON ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA (TAÓGSanna)

◆ Tá maoirseacht á déanamh ag Foireann Forbartha Dea-chleachtais (FFDC) TAÓGS ar an obair seo, agus in 2019 áiríodh i measc na hoiliúna a cuireadh ar fáil d'Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig Leibhéal Seirbhíse don Aos Óg/ Fardal Cásbhainistithe SV & 2.0, ceardlanna feabhsaithe cleachtais, Iniúchtaí agus Staidéar comhghrádaitheoirí, oiliúint i nDearadh Clár Dírithe ar Thorthaí, Ceardlanna Pleanáil don Rath (Plean Bhliantúil), agus Agallóireacht Inspreagtha & agus Oiliúint *Saol Lán Roghanna* Foróige.

◆ Chomh maith leis sin, in 2019 cuireadh tús le Samhail Oiliúna saincheaptha maidir le Cleachtas Aisiríoch do TAÓGSanna. Ba í Ollscoil Uladh a d'fhorbair é seo i gcomhpháirt le FFDC TAÓGS agus cuireadh deis ar fáil do roinnt Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig feidhmiú mar oiliúnóirí Cleachtais Aisiríoch. Déanfar an oiliúint seo a rolladh amach ar bhonn náisiúnta, faoi stiúir FFDC TAÓGS in 2020 agus beidh tacaíocht ar fáil ó Ollscoil Uladh agus Foireann Oiliúna an Chleachtais Aisiríoch.

◆ Lean FFDC TAÓGS ag obair i gcomhpháirt leis an bhfoireann Fianaise Taighde ar Chláir agus ar Chleachtas Polasaí (FTCCP) in Ollscoil Luimnigh i ndáil le Taighde Gníomhach ar TAÓGSanna agus leanfar leis an obair i gcomhpháirt de réir mar a fhorbraítear an taighde seo.

FORBAIRT TF PULSE

In 2019, bunaíodh grúpa oibre dar teideal 'Foireann Forbartha TF PULSE' chun dlús a chur le cur chun feidhme athruithe ar phróiseas PULSE a bhaineann le hatreorúcháin chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha. Is é cuspóir an tionscadail déileáil le saincheisteanna a bhaineann leis an bpróiseas d'atreorúcháin óige atá ann faoi láthair atá sainaitheanta faoi chóras bainistíochta riosca an Bhiúró agus moltaí atá le fáil sa Tuarascáil Scrúdaithe ar Atreorúcháin Óige Náisiúnta a achtú.

CLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA - TIONSCNAMH 'LEANBH FAOI CHÚRAM'

I ndiaidh Chlár Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána – an tionscnamh 'Leanbh faoi Chúram' a bhunú in 2018, leanadh leis an tionscnamh in 2019. Leanadh le cruinnithe a reáchtáil i gCo. Loch Garman ar fhreastail gach gníomhaireacht a bhfuil baint acu le tacú le leanaí i gcúram orthu agus bhí gach atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha do leanaí i gcúram i gCo. Loch Garman á chásbhainistiú ag BAÓGS. Tá sé beartaithe go ndéanfaidh Ard-Cheannfort, BAÓGS athbhreithniú ar éifeachtacht an chláir Phíolótaigh sin ag tús 2020 agus é mar aidhm dlús a chur lena leithéid sin de nithe.

OILIÚINT SA CHLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA

Cuireadh na cláir oiliúna ar fáil d'Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige (OIÓanna) agus d'eagraíocht an Gharda Síochána trí chéile in 2019, oiliúint Ionduchtúcháin agus Scileanna Idirghabhála OIÓ san áireamh, seimineár oiliúna OIÓ agus seisiúin faisnéise agus láithreoireachtaí oiliúna maidir leis an gClár Athstiúrtha ag leibhéal réigiúnach do ghráid éagsúla de chuid an Gharda Síochána agus do Ghardaí Chéim a Trí i gColáiste an Gharda Síochána.

SCRÚDÚ AR ATREORÚCHÁN ÓIGE NÁISIÚNTA 2018 - 2019

I Márta 2019, cuireadh scrúdú inmheánach maidir le riaradh an Chláir Athstiúrtha, ar cuireadh tús leis ag tús 2018 i ndiaidh d'Aonad um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána [in 2017] athbhreithniú tosaigh a dhéanamh ar nithe den sórt sin.

Sa Tuarascáil Scrúdaithe ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta 2019, rinneadh sraith moltaí maidir le cur chun feidhme i rith na tréimhse 2019 – 2021 faoi choimirce Phlean Gníomhaíochta Athbhreithnithe an Atreorúcháin Óige Náisiúnta, a bhí dírithe ar réimse an rialachais feabhsaithe, córas TFC saincheaptha, oiliúint agus acmhainní a chur ar fáil chun na próisis riaracháin & rialachais atá i bhfeidhm i mBiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána a fheabhsú.

CÓRAS BAINISTÍOCHTA IMSCRÚDAITHE

Tá Córas Bainistíochta Imscrúdaithe (CBI) á bhunú faoi láthair in An Garda Síochána agus beidh Céim 1 CBI beo i Ráithe 1 2019. Is córas leictreonach é a bhfuil sé mar aidhm leis tacú le bainistiú gach imscrúdú laistigh den eagraíocht agus tá sé á rolladh amach ar bhonn céimnithe san eagraíocht trí chéile. D'fhonn tacú le rannáin an Gharda Síochána atá ag feidhmiú ar an ardán, ní mór do BAÓGS páirt a ghlacadh freisin i rolladh amach CBI i ndáil leis na hatreorúcháin óige a fhaightear ó na rannáin seo. Cuireadh tús leis an obair phleanála don phróiseas seo i Ráithe 2 2019 agus bhí sé beartaithe tús a chur le CBI laistigh de BAÓGS i Ráithe 2 2020.

4 BIÚRÓ ATHSTIÚRADH ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA AGUS STRUCHTÚR

Tá oifig náisiúnta an Gharda Síochána freagrach as teagmhais atreorúcháin óige a riar, a phróiseáil agus a bhainistiú mar go mbaineann suntas leis an gClár Athstiúrtha i gcomhthéacs Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána [BAÓGS] i láthair na huaire. I Ráithe 1 2019, rinneadh an oifig náisiúnta a athstruchtúrú nuair a bunaíodh Biúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána [BAÓGS] chun teacht in áit iarcheantar an Gharda Síochána dá dtagraítear dó mar Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána.

◆Tugadh stádas rannáin de chuid an Gharda Síochána do Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána faoi stiúir Ard-Cheannfoirt ar a bhfuil freagracht iomlán as an mBiúró thuasluaite. I dteannta leis sin, ceapadh Coimisinéir Cúnta atá freagrach as Biúró an Gharda Síochána don Chaidreamh Pobail – réigiún nua de chuid an Gharda Síochána atá bunaithe. Ceapann an Coimisinéir Ard-Cheannfort de chuid an Gharda Síochána mar Stiúrthóir ar an gClár Athstiúrtha ag a bhfuil freagracht reachtúil as cinneadh a dhéanamh maidir le hoiriúnacht linbh páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár. Déantar foráil le haghaidh ról an Stiúrthóra faoi alt 20 (1) d'Acht na Leanaí 2001.

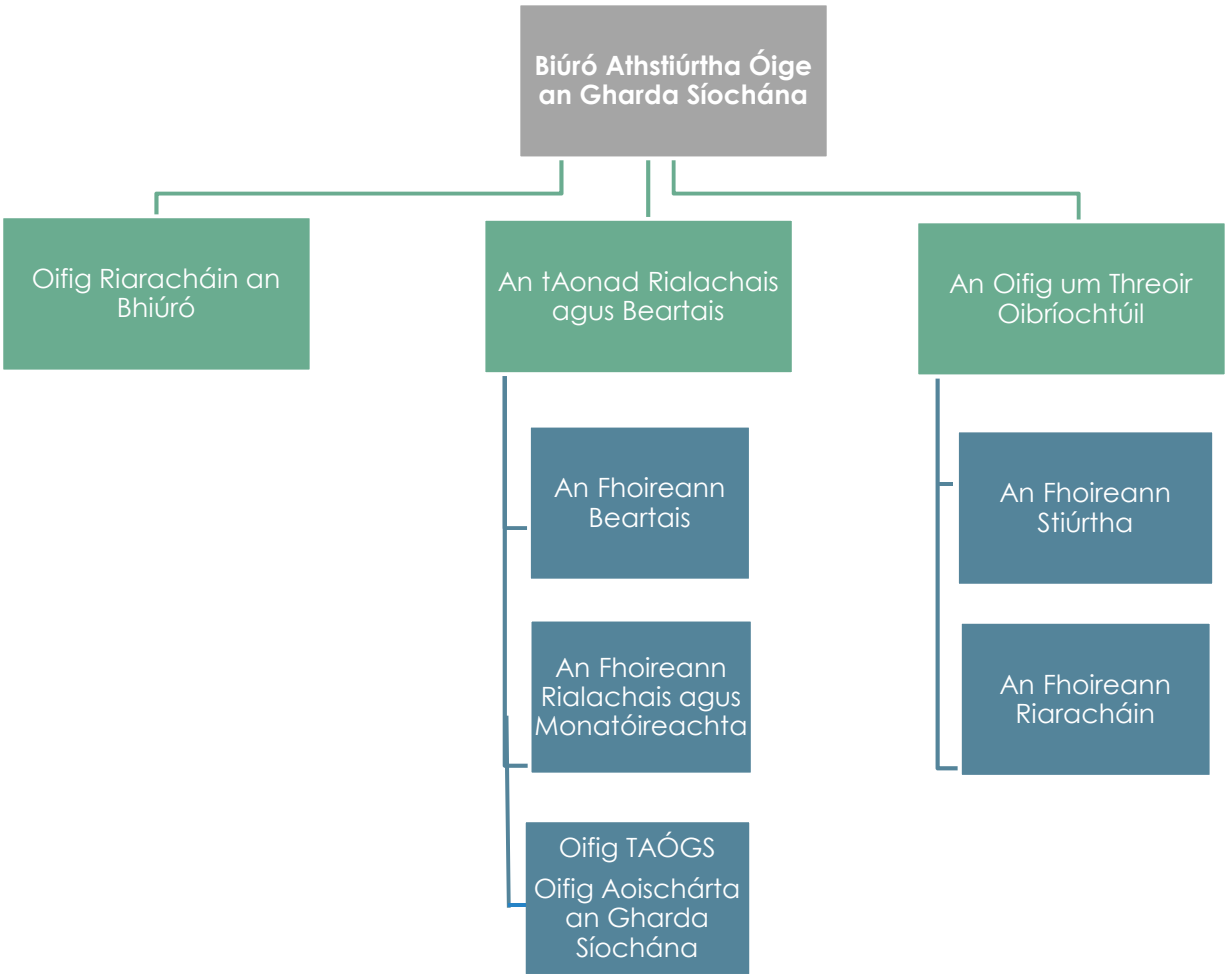
◆ Bunaíodh BAÓGS mar fhreagairt do mholtaí a rinneadh in athbhreithnithe inmheánacha agus seachtracha ar an gClár Athstiúrtha, eadhon, Tuarascáil Scrúdaithe an Gharda Síochána ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta, Tuarascáil Aonad um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána (ACGGS) agus Athbhreithniú a rinne an Breitheamh Gillian Hussey (Ar scor) ar Chlár Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána.

◆Cuimsítear i dtéarmaí tagartha BAÓGS riaradh, comhordú, rialachas agus forbairt an Chláir Athstiúrtha bunaithe ar pheirspictíocht náisiúnta. Tá seasamh maoirseachta aige i ndáil le gach gné d'atreorúcháin óige agus tacaíonn an Clár le ceantair agus le rannáin an Gharda Síochána chun rialachas éifeachtach agus próiseáil thráthúil atreorúchán a chinntiú. Chomh maith leis sin, tacaíonn sé le líonra de 8 Sáirsint OIÓ agus 108 Garda OIÓ atá dáilte ar fud gach rannán den Gharda Síochána ar fud na tíre.

◆ Tá BAÓGS ag leanúint ar aghaidh ag obair i ndlúthpháirt le Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig, an Roinn Leanaí & Gnóthaí Óige, Foireann Forbartha Dea-chleachtais Thionscadail Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána, eagraíochtaí óige agus páirtithe leasmhara eile chun dea-chleachtas i réimse an cheartais i leith an aosa óig a shainaithint, a roinnt agus a chur chun cinn. Áirítear san obair seo freisin rannpháirtíocht leis an ngrúpa stiúrtha a tionóladh i mí Feabhra 2019 atá freagrach as comhairle agus treoir a sholáthar i ndáil le forbairt Straitéis um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óige nua don tréimhse 2020 – 2026.

NÁISIÚNTA

BIÚRÓ ATHSTIÚRADH ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA AGUS STRUCHTÚR NÁISIÚNTA



Réigiún Bhaile Átha Cliath 6 Sháirsint OIÓ 43 Garda OIÓ	Réigiún an Oirthir 15 Gharda OIÓ	Réigiún an Tuaiscirt 9 nGarda OIÓ	Réigiún an Oirdheiscirt 12 Gharda OIÓ	Réigiún an Deiscirt 2 Sháirsint/ 20 Garda	Réigiún an Iarthair 10 nGarda OIÓ

5 FORLÉARGAS AR STAITISTICÍ AN CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA 2019

◆ AN AIDHM ATÁ LE STAITISTICÍ MAIDIR LEIS AN GCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA A BHAILIÚ AGUS A THUAIRISCIÚ

Céard atá á léirmhíniú?

- Gineann Seirbhís Anailíse an Gharda Síochána sonraí maidir le hatreorúcháin chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha ó chóras PULSE an Gharda Síochána

Cén fáth a bhfuil na sonraí seo á scrúdú?

- Líon na n-atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha a thuairisciú
- Treochtaí a bhaineann le riachtanais óige a mheas
- Idirghabhálacha a theastaíonn a shainaithint

Cén luach a bhaineann le hanailís a dhéanamh ar na sonraí seo?

- Mionscrúdú a dhéanamh ar na staitisticí ar an gCóras PULSE, ionas gur féidir aird a tharraingt ar shaincheisteanna agus cleachtas níos fearr a chur chun cinn.

Céard iad na príomhthreochtaí feidhmíochta?

- Tá príomhthreochtaí feidhmíochta sainaitheanta i 3 phríomhréimse:
  - Atreorúcháin Bhliantúla
  - Leanaí Atreoraithe
  - Líon na leanaí a measadh a bhí oiriúnach nó mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár

◆ FORLÉARGAS AR PHRÍOMHTHREOCHTAÍ FEIDHMÍOCHTA IN 2019

A) Atreorúcháin Bhliantúla

- 18,567 atreorúchán in 2019
- Méadú 12.6% i gcomparáid le 2018

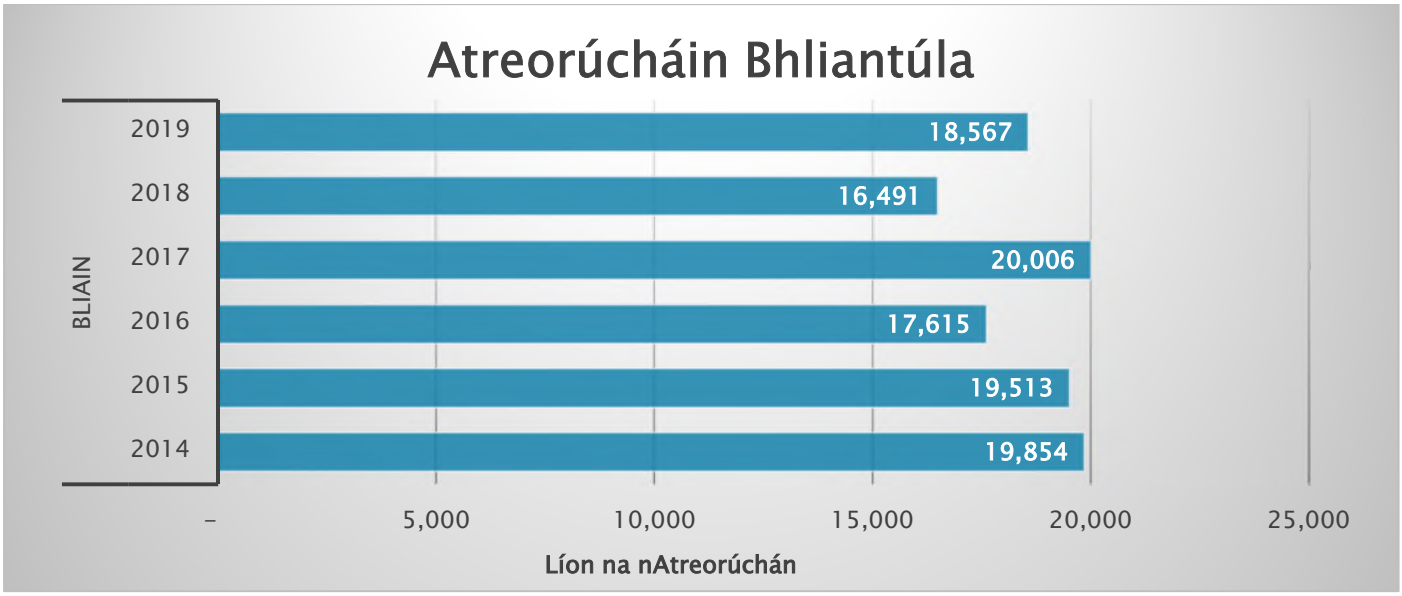
B) Leanaí Atreoraithe

- Atreoraíodh 9,842 leanbh in 2019
- Bhí 30% de na leanaí atreoraithe faoi 15 bhliain d'aois in 2019 agus bhí 29% 17 mbliana déag d'aois.

C) Oiriúnacht chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár

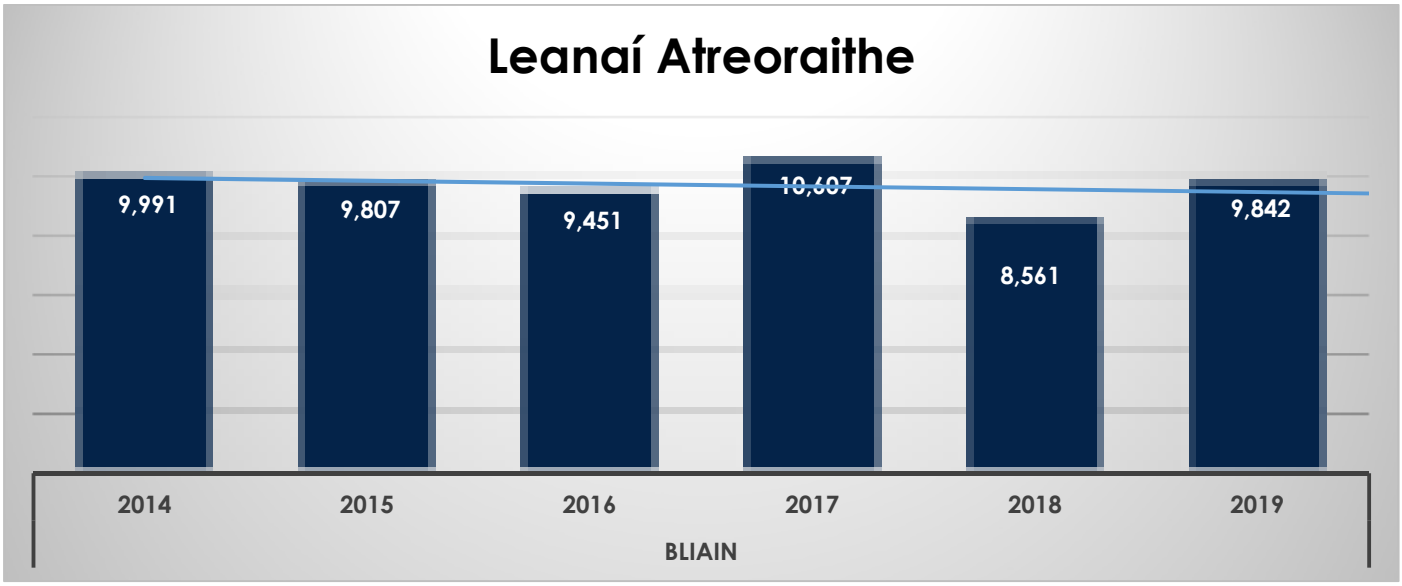
- Measadh go raibh cás 1,605 leanbh mí-oiriúnach (is ionann na leanaí seo agus 6,062 de na cásanna atreoraithe in 2019)
- Méadú 29% i gcomparáid le 2018

A) ATREORÚCHÁIN BHLIANTÚLA

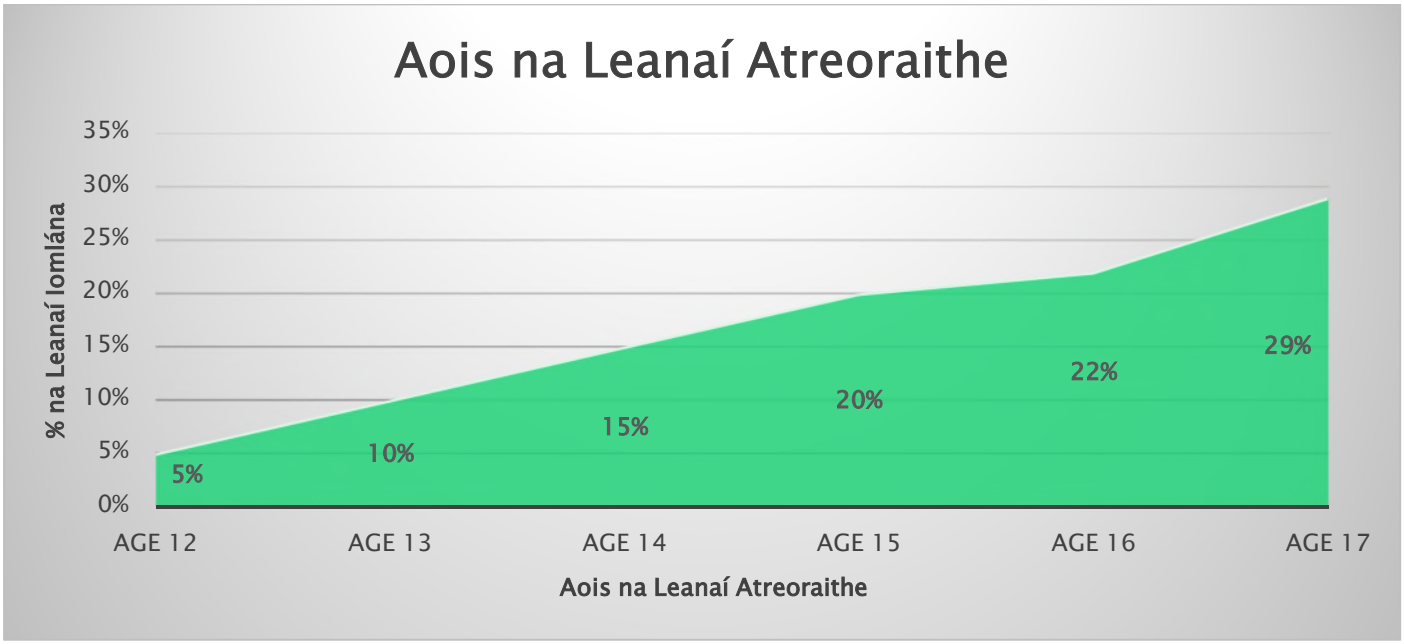


◆ Rinneadh 18, 567 atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha in 2019 arb ionann é agus méadú 12.6% i gcomparáid leis an 16,491 atreorúchán chuig an gClár in 2018. Ainneoin gurb ionann é seo agus méadú ar an líon iomlán in 2018, tá sé ag teacht leis an meánlíon iomlán d'atreorúcháin óige de 18,674 don tréimhse idir 2014-2019 trí chéile.

B) LEANAÍ ATREORAITHE



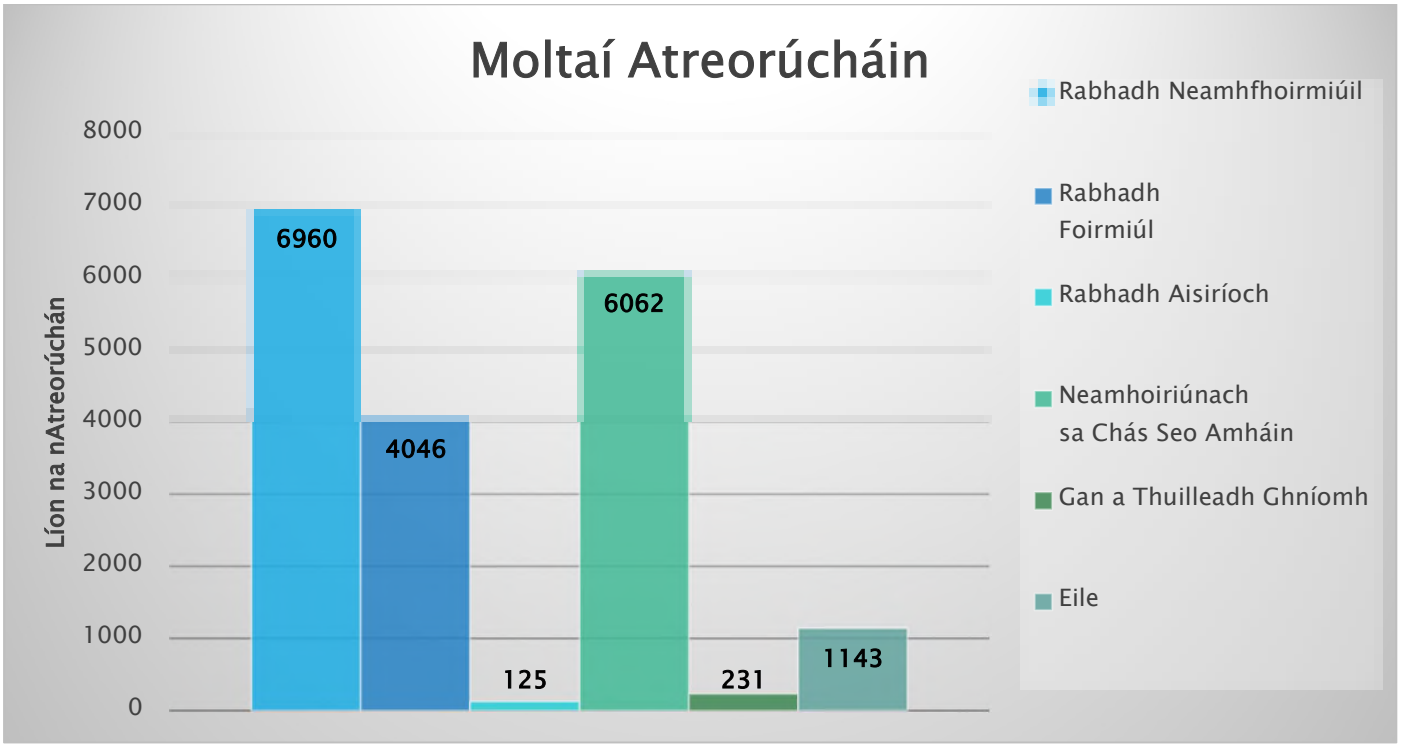
◆ Atreoraíodh 9,842 leanbh in 2019 arb ionann é sin agus 15% níos mó ná an 8,561 leanbh a atreoraíodh in 2018. Arís, ainneoin gur méadú suntasach é seo i gcomparáid le figiúr 2018, tá sé ag teacht leis an meánfhigiúr iomlán bliantúil de 9,683 leanbh atreoraithe don tréimhse idir 2014-2019.



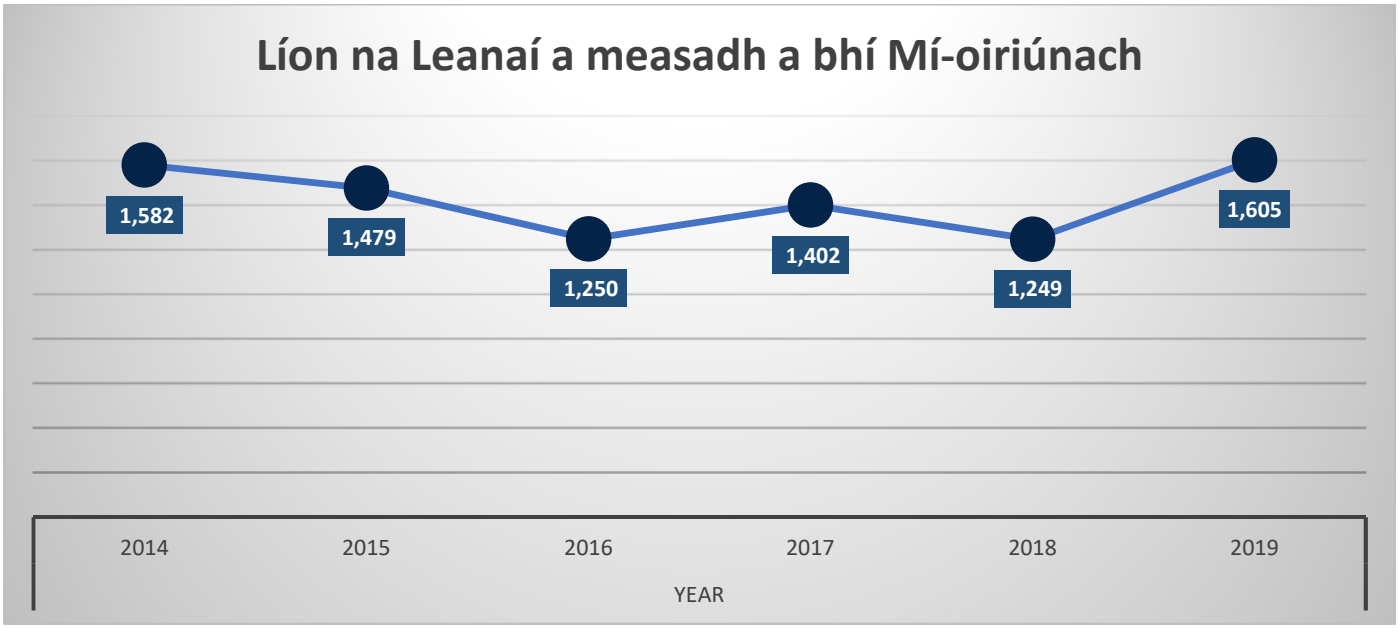
**Ní gá go mbeadh sé cothrom le 100% mar thoradh ar shlánú*

◆ Bhí 50% de na leanaí atreoraithe idir 12 agus 15 bhliain d'aois agus ba leis an aoisghrúpa idir 16-17 mbliana d'aois a bhain an 50% eile de leanaí a atreoraíodh chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha.

C) OIRIÚNACHT CHUN PÁIRT A GHLACADH SA CHLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA



Baineann moltaí le haghaidh rabhadh neamhfhoirmiúil agus foirmiúil leis na hatreorúcháin inar measadh go raibh an leanbh oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár. Ciallaíonn 'Mí-oiriúnach - An Cás seo Amháin' gur measadh go bhfuil an cás seo mí-oiriúnach don Chlár. Baineann 'Gan Ghníomh Breise' leis an moladh nach bhfuil gá le haon ghníomh eile de chuid an Gharda Síochána i ndáil leis an gceist. Cuireadh stop le húsáid a bhaint as an moladh seo ag tús 2019. Baineann 'Eile' leis na hatreorúcháin a cruthaíodh in 2019 ach níl treoir tugtha ag Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha tráth ginte na staitisticí.



◆Measadh go raibh 1,605 leanbh mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár in 2019, méadú 29% i gcomparáid le 2018. Áirítear na leanaí seo i 6,062 atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha. Áirítear i measc na gcúiseanna atá leis seo an méadú foriomlán ar líon na n-atreorúchán agus stop a bheith curtha le 'Gan Ghníomh Breise' de réir treorach ó Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha ag tús 2019. Tá sé seo le tabhairt faoi deara sa laghdú ar líon na moltaí 'Gan Ghníomh Breise' go dtí 116 in 2019, laghdú de 72% i gcomparáid le 2018. In áit 'Gan Ghníomh Breise' measadh go raibh cás mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár in imthosca áirithe cosúil le gan dóthain fianaise a bheith ann chun imeachtaí a thionscnamh. Ní dhéanfaí an leanbh a ionchúiseamh nó rabhadh a thabhairt dó/di faoin gClár sna himthosca seo.

6 TIONSCADAIL ATHSTIÚRTHA AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

◆ Is dlúthchuid den Chlár Athstiúrtha iad Tionscadail Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána (TAÓGSanna) agus tá 105 tionscadal bunaithe ar fud rannáin an Gharda Síochána. Tá ról lárnach acu i dtacú le An Garda Síochána trí dhaoine óga a athstiúradh ó bhreis ciontaithe trí idirghabháil agus tacaíocht oiriúnach atá bunaithe ar thaighde.

FOIREANN FORBARTHA DEA-CHLEACHTAIS TAÓGS (FFDC)

◆ Is é an aidhm atá le FFDC TAÓGS torthaí níos fearr a bhaint amach do dhaoine óga atá ag glacadh páirte i dTionscadail Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána (TAÓGSanna) ar fud na tíre trí thacú le riachtanais gach Oibrí um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (OCAÓanna) agus cleachtas a fhorbairt ar fud ghréasán na TAÓGSanna.

◆ Sainaithníodh an gá a bhí leis na tacaíochtaí seo, a bhí á gcur ar fáil ar dtús tríd an Tionscnamh Dea-Chleachtais (TDC) a bhí á bhainistiú ag Foróige, trí anailís bhonnlíne ar na TAÓGSanna (Redmond, 2009). Ba sa bhliain 2010 a bunaíodh TDC agus ba é an aidhm a bhí aige cleachtas in TAÓGSanna a fheabhsú. In 2015, chuir Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig maoiniú ar fáil trí thacaíocht a fháil ó Chiste na gCuntas Díomhaoin, chun beirt oibrithe pháirtaimseartha a fhostú. Forbairt uathúil ba ea é seo laistigh den earnáil óige le cur chuige ilghníomhaireachta i ndáil le plean comhroinnte a sholáthar chun tairbhe na ndaoine óga atá páirteach i ngach Tionscadal Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána ar fud na tíre. Ag deireadh 2019, bhí triúr comhaltaí foirne lánaimseartha páirteach san fhoireann ilghníomhaireachta seo a bhí á bhainistiú ag Foróige, Obair d'Ógra Éireann na Gaillimhe agus *Crosscare*, agus bhí tacaíocht agus oiliúint á soláthar d'Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óige sna TAÓGSanna ar fad.

◆ Tá maoirseacht á déanamh ag Coiste Comhairleach TAÓGS ar obair FFDC TAÓGS. Páirteach sa Choiste tá ionadaithe ón Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais (RDCC), An Garda Síochána (AGS), Ollscoil Luimnigh (UL), Aonad um Riarachán Cistí an AE agus ionadaithe ó eagraíochtaí pobalbhunaithe (EPBanna) a bhfuil TAÓGSanna á mbainistiú acu, lena n-áirítear Foróige, Obair d'Ógra Éireann, *Crosscare*, *Extern* agus iad siúd a bhfuil ionadaíocht á déanamh acu ar TAÓGSanna atá á mbainistiú ag EPBanna. Soláthraíonn Coiste Comhairleach TAÓGS sásra don RDCC, AGS, UL agus gach EPB chun comhoibriú le FFDC TAÓGS ar fhorbairt straitéiseach TAÓGSanna. Lena chois sin, ceadaíonn an Coiste scrúdú a dhéanamh ar dheiseanna foghlama agus comhroinnte faisnéise idir EPBanna, RDCC agus AGS, agus leagtar béim ar chleachtas a fhorbairt ar fud an ghréasáin TAÓGSanna, rud a bhíonn mar bhonn le torthaí a fheabhsú do dhaoine óga agus do theaghlaigh atá páirteach in TAÓGSanna ar fud na tíre.

OILIÚINT

◆ Ar fud FFDC TAÓGS, tá rochtain ag gach OCAÓ ar chlár oiliúna náisiúnta atá deartha chun na scileanna agus an saineolas cuí a roinnt le comhaltaí foirne, ach chomh maith leis sin, chun a gcleachtas a fhorbairt agus a fheabhsú tuilleadh trí phróisis mhachnamhacha éagsúla. Áiríodh i measc na n-éispéireas foghlama FFDC TAÓGS a cuireadh ar fáil d'Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig in 2019:

- Oiliúint do OCAÓanna, OIÓanna agus ionadaithe EPB maidir le húsáid a bhaint as Leibhéal Seirbhíse don Aos Óg/ Fardal Cásbhainistithe SV & 2.0 (YLS/CMI SV & 2.0) arb ionann é agus an uirlis náisiúnta riosca/measúnaithe riachtanas a úsáideann gach TAÓGS.

Áiríodh i measc na dtacaíochtaí eile chun cabhrú le cur i bhfeidhm leantach na huirlise seo ceardlanna feabhsaithe cleachtais, iniúchtaí agus staidéar comhghrádaitheoirí.

- Dearadh Clár Dírithe ar Thorthaí chun comhaltaí foirne a chumasú chun pleanáil a dhéanamh go héifeachtach de réir riachtanas sonrach a TAÓGSanna.
- Ceardlanna Pleanáil don Rath (Plean Bliantúil) chun cabhrú le TAÓGSanna pleananna bliantúla a chur i gcrích atá deartha de réir na staitisticí coireachta áitiúla atá á soláthar ag An Garda Síochána.
- Agallóireacht Inspreagtha & Oiliúint *Saol Lán Roghanna* Foróige chun freagairtí do shaincheisteanna áitiúla a fheabhsú trí idirghabháil éifeachtach a sholáthar.

BUAICPHOINTÍ OBAIR FFDC 2019

◆ Le cois na hoiliúna thuasluaite, in 2019 cuireadh tús le Samhail Oiliúna saincheaptha maidir le Cleachtas Aisiríoch do TAÓGSanna. Ba é Ollscoil Uladh a d'fhorbair é seo i gcomhpháirt le FFDC TAÓGS agus cuireadh deis ar fáil do roinnt Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig feidhmiú mar oiliúnóirí Cleachtais Aisiríoch. Déanfar an oiliúint seo a rolladh amach ar bhonn náisiúnta, faoi stiúir FFDC TAÓGS in 2020 agus beidh tacaíocht ar fáil ó Ollscoil Uladh agus Foireann Oiliúna an Chleachtais Aisiríoch.

◆ Lean FFDC TAÓGS le maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar chur chun feidhme leantach YLS/CMI 2.0 Measúnú Riosca/Riachtanas agus uirlis Phleanála Cásanna i ngach TAÓGS in 2019 agus leanadh leis an obair ar struchtúr nua a fhorbairt chun tacú leis an aistriú chuig ardán ar líne amach anseo.

◆ Mar fhreagairt do riachtanais an chleachtais sainaitheanta ag na hOibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig, reáchtáil FFDC TAÓGS trí cheardlann phíolótacha *Exploring Anger* in 2019. Cuireadh an-spéis sna ceardlanna seo agus fuarthas freagairt dhearfach ar na ceardlanna píolótacha. Bunaithe ar an aiseolas ó na ceardlanna píolótacha, éascóidh FFDC TAÓGS roinnt ceardlann a bheidh ar fáil do gach OCAÓ in 2020.

◆ In 2017, d'fhorbair FFDC TAÓGS agus An Garda Síochána 'Níos Láidre le Chéile: Treoirlínte le haghaidh comhpháirtíocht éifeachtach idir Oifigigh Idirchaidrimh don Óige an Gharda Síochána agus Tionscadail Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána'. In 2019 reáchtáladh roinnt ceardlann a bhí deartha chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar na treoirlínte seo, agus ghlac 41 tionscadal agus na OIÓanna gaolmhara páirt iontu. Bhí na ceardlanna seo á n-éascú ag Sáirsint BAÓGS i dteannta le FFDC TAÓGS. Thug sé seo deis do OCAÓanna agus OIÓanna na treoirlínte seo a phlé níos mine agus teacht ar bhealaí áitiúla ina bhféadfaí an caidreamh atá ann a fheabhsú, rud a thacódh le torthaí níos fearr do dhaoine óga atá ag glacadh páirte in TAÓGSanna. Tharraing na ceardlanna seo aird ar an ngá atá le tuilleadh tacaíochta a thabhairt do EPBanna agus do Chathaoirligh Choiste Tionscadail TAÓGS, agus in 2020 forbrófar agus éascófar roinnt ceardlann atá dírithe go sonrach ar an gcohórt seo.

◆ Tá FFDC TAÓGS ag leanúint ar aghaidh ag obair i gcomhpháirt leis an bhfoireann Fianaise Taighde ar Chláir agus ar Chleachtas Polasaí (FTCCP) in Ollscoil Luimnigh i ndáil le Taighde Gnímh leanúnach ar TAÓGS, agus leanfar leis an obair i gcomhpháirt de réir mar a fhorbraíonn an taighde.

TREO FFDC TAÓGS AMACH ANSEO

◆ Le cois an raon eispéireas foghlama thuasluaite, áiríodh i measc na réimsí eile a raibh FFDC TAÓGS ag díriú orthu in 2020:

- Cur le forbairt na Straitéise nua um Cheartas Coiriúil i leith an Aosa Óig.
- Tacú le hathstruchtúrú sásraí le haghaidh comhairliúcháin agus plé leanúnach idir na páirtithe leasmhara éagsúla TAÓGS.
- Cur le forbairt straitéiseach leanúnach TAÓGSanna trí rannpháirtíocht i gCoiste Comhairleach TAÓGS.
- Tacaíocht agus comhairliúchán a sholáthar don Roinn Dlí agus Cirt agus Comhionannais maidir le raon saincheisteanna a bhaineann le polasaí.
- Tacaíocht a sholáthar ar bhonn leanúnach d'Oibrithe um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig, EPBanna agus OlÓanna i ndáil le soláthar leanúnach sheirbhís TAÓGS ar ardchaighdeán atá bunaithe ar thaighde agus ar dhea-chleachtas idirnáisiúnta.

7 CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH

CÉARD É CEARTAS AISIRÍOCH?

◆ Foráiltear le Alt 26 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 íospartach a áireamh sa rabhadh ceartais aisiríoch faoin gClár Athstiúrtha. Is próiseas deonach é ceartas aisiríoch ina nglacann an duine óg le freagracht as an (h)iompar goilliúnach agus bíonn sé/sí cuntasach do na daoine a bhfuil díobháil déanta dóibh. Tugtar deis don íospartach a t(h)uairimí a chur in iúl trí bhualadh leis an duine óg go pearsanta nó a c(h)uid tuairimí a chur in iúl trí dhuine éigin eile. Ciallaíonn sé seo, seachas díriú ar thoradh ceartais choiriúil do leanbh a bhfuil cion déanta aige/aici, go leagtar an bhéim ar an damáiste a rinneadh don íospartach a chur ina cheart agus deis a thabhairt don leanbh a bheith páirteach sa phobal arís. Trí eispéireas an íospartaigh a bhailíochtú agus trí dheis a thabhairt don leanbh a bheith páirteach ina p(h)obal féin arís, bíonn torthaí níos fearr don chiontóir mar thoradh ar cheartas aisiríoch, riosca laghdaithe go mbeidh athchiontú i gceist, torthaí níos dearfaí d'íospartaigh, agus i gcleachtas is modh níos costéifeachtaí é agus tá folláine cleachtóra níos fearr luaite leis mar aon le caidreamh pobail feabhsaithe.

CUSPÓIR AN CHEARTAIS AISIRÍOCH

◆ Sa chás go dtreoraíonn Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha go bhfuil Rabhadh Aisiríoch le riaradh, is deis atá ann déileáil le hiompar linbh agus é a aithint go poiblí ar bhealach a chiallaíonn go bhfuil an leanbh cuntasach agus ag an am céanna a chinntiú go mbíonn an t-íospartach á bhailíochtú agus go mbíonn an díobháil atá déanta dó/di aitheanta.

OIÓ a eagraíonn an próiseas agus go hiondúil bíonn OIÓ eile i mbun na cathaoirleachta, OIÓ ag a bhfuil oiliúint shonrach i gcleachtais aisiríocha. Áirítear i measc na samplaí de dhaoine a dtugtar cuireadh dóibh a bheith i láthair:
daoine chun tacú leis an íospartach, múinteoirí, oibrithe sóisialta, oiliúnóirí spóirt agus oibrithe don aos óg nó oibrithe tionscadail.

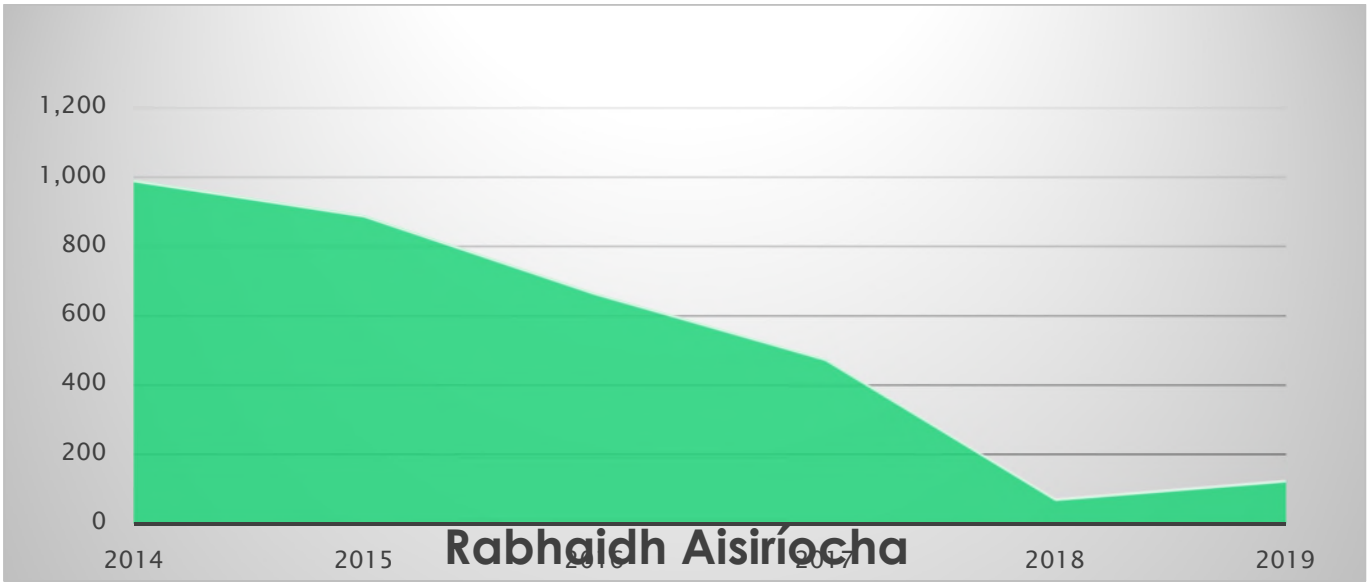
◆ Reáchtáiltear plé maidir le conas is fearr freastal ar riachtanais an íospartaigh agus déileáil le díobháil agus iompair an duine óig amach anseo. Más féidir, sainaithneofar i rith an chruinnithe tacaíochtaí atá le bunú a chabhróidh chun an duine óg a athstiúradh ó athchiontú agus déanfar gach iarracht cabhrú leis an duine óga athchiontú a sheachaint trí ghlacacht agus athimeascadh. Pointe tábhachtach is ea go dtugtar cluas éisteachta d'íospartaigh, a scéal féin agus an tionchar a bhí ag an gcion air/uirthi a mhíniú. Chomh maith leis sin, tugtar deis do na híospartaigh bualadh leis na ciontóirí agus iad a cheistiú maidir lena n-iompar. Anuas air sin, d'fhéadfadh an cruinniú cabhrú leo déileáil le hábhair imní faoi íospairt amach anseo nó freagraí a fháil ar cheisteanna atá ag déanamh imní dóibh. Cé nach bhfuil aon chinnteacht ann maidir leis an toradh deiridh, d'fhéadfadh go mbainfeadh íospartaigh tairbhe as cúiteamh airgeadais nó foirmeacha eile cúitimh chomh maith.

◆ Tugadh 125 Rabhadh Aisiríoch in 2019, suas ón 72 Rabhadh Aisiríoch a tugadh in 2018, méadú de 74%.

◆ I Ráithe 4 de 2019, cheadaigh Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána leithdháileadh Buiséid do Cheartas Aisiríoch do Bhiúró Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána chun tacú le riaradh agus cur chun cinn Rabhadh Aisiríoch do thréimhse 2020 i ndiaidh do Sheirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig maoiniú a aistarraingt in 2018. Chabhraigh an maoiniú seo le pleanáil a dhéanamh i ndáil le hoiliúint, oideachas agus cur chun cinn cleachtas ceartais aisiríoch mar chuid de sholáthar éifeachtach an Chláir Athstiúrtha atá le tarlú in 2020.

◆ Áireofar anseo soláthar chlár na hInstitiúide Náisiúnta um Chleachtais Aisiríocha (IIRP) 'Oiliúint don Oiliúnóir' i Ráithe 1 2020. Cuirtear an clár seo ar fáil do ghrúpa OIÓanna ag a bhfuil taithí a bheidh in ann oiliúint éascaitheora Chleachtas Aisiríoch IRRP a chur ar fáil do OIÓanna nuacheaptha ina dhiaidh sin.

◆ Chun cur le feasacht, forbairt agus úsáid an cheartais aisiríoch, agus chun tuiscint níos ginearálta ar an gceartas aisiríoch agus na prionsabail a bhaineann leis a chomhtháthú laistigh den Gharda Síochána, reáchtálfar seisiúin faisnéise faoin gCeartas Aisiríoch i Ráithe 1 2020 do OIÓanna agus d'fhoireann bainistíochta an Gharda Síochána ar bhonn réigiúnach agus rannach. Tarlóidh sé seo i ndiaidh oiliúint shaincheaptha a chur ar fáil don fhoireann laistigh de BAÓGS i bhfoirm seiminéar lae maidir le 'Cleachtais Ceartais Aisiríoch agus Ciontú i measc an Aosa Óig' a reáchtálfar i Ráithe 4 2019.



8 FORBAIRT TF PULSE

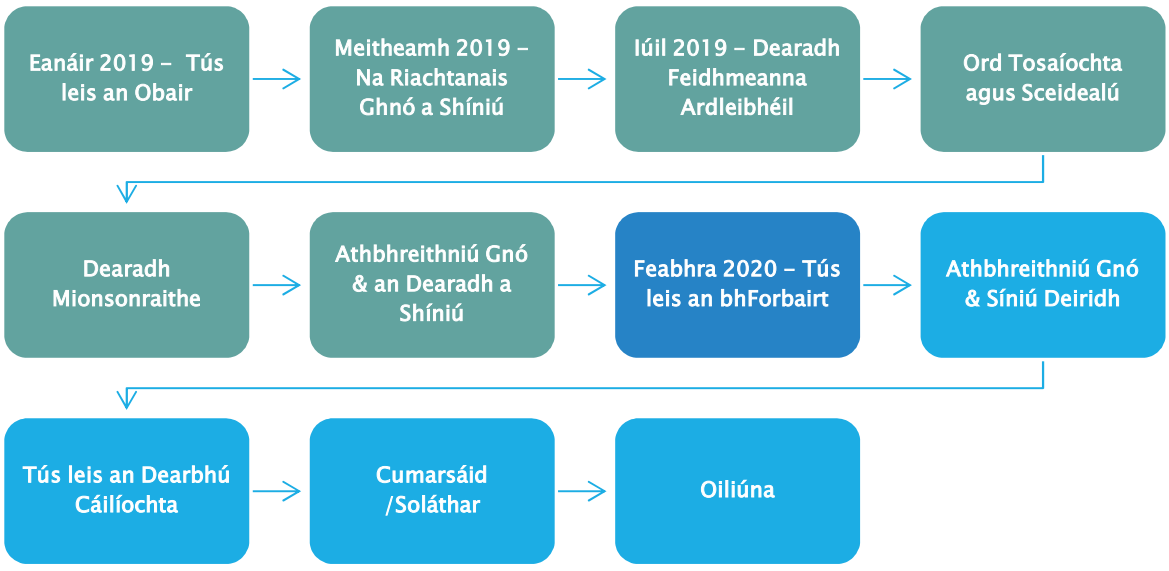
◆ In 2019, bhunaigh Ard-Cheannfort BAÓGS grúpa oibre inmheánach dar teideal 'Foireann Forbartha TF PULSE'; tionóladh comhaltaí dá Foireann Bainistíochta, le tacaíocht ó Anailísí Córais agus Anailísí Gnó, mar iarracht dlús a chur le cur chun feidhme athruithe ar phróiseas PULSE a bhain le hatreorúcháin chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha.

◆ Is é PULSE an príomhchóras a úsáidtear sa phróiseas a bhaineann le ciontóirí óga a chur i dtreo an Chláir Athstiúrtha. De bhrí go bhfuil athrú tagtha ar an bpróiseas a bhaineann le leanaí a chur i dtreo an Chláir le himeacht ama, tá PULSE coigeartaithe chun na riachtanais athraitheacha a chomhlíonadh. Ainneoin úsáid a bheith á baint as próiseas leictreonach atá ag forbairt, tá roinnt tascanna a bhaineann leis an nós imeachta nach mór iad a gcrích de láimh a chiallaíonn nach bhfuil an próiseas iomlán uathoibrithe.

◆ Is é an aidhm atá ag Foireann Forbartha TF PULSE déileáil le saincheisteanna a bhaineann le próiseas atreorúcháin reatha BAÓGS atá sainaitheanta ag córas bainistíochta riosca an Bhiúró agus moltaí atá le fáil i dTuarascáil Scrúdaithe ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta, 2019 a achtú.

Bhí obair thosaigh an ghrúpa oibre dírithe ar phróisis an Bhiúró a dhoiciméadú mar aon le rannpháirtíocht le páirtithe leasmhara a bhfuil baint acu leis an bpróiseas atreorúcháin, go hinmheánach agus go seachtrach. Is é an aidhm atá leis an gcur chuige seo rannpháirtíocht struchtúrtha le páirtithe leasmhara a chinntiú chun riachtanais feidhmeanna gnó BAÓGS a shainaithint agus ansin tabhairt faoi chur chun feidhme chéim dearaidh an tionscadail.

◆ Is é an cuspóir atá ann i ndeireadh na dála réiteach IT atá iomlán, oiriúnach dá chuspóir agus saincheaptha a sholáthar a dhéanann feidhmeanna BAÓGS a shruthlíniú laistigh de PULSE. Tugtar léargas sa chairt thíos ar chéimeanna forbartha tosaigh an tionscadail agus tarraingítear aird ar na céimeanna a cuireadh i gcrích in 2019 agus tugtar léargas ar na cuspóirí atá sonraithe le haghaidh 2020 agus níos faide anonn.



◆ In 2019, chomhlíon foireann forbartha TF Pulse gach spriocdháta agus cuspóir forbartha rud a bhí mar bhonn le doiciméad 'Riachtanais Ghnó' inar mionsonraíodh 30 céim a bhaineann le próiseas an Chláir Athstiúrtha reatha agus 55 moladh chun próisis reatha a fheabhsú. Bunaithe ar chéim sainmhínithe na riachtanas, comhaontaíodh ar dhoiciméad dearadh feidhmeanna bunaithe ar ord tosaíochta feabhsuithe agus breithniú a dhéanamh ar na hacmhainní atá ar fáil. Tá mionsonraí sa doiciméad seo faoi 40 moladh feabhais trí nuashonruithe PULSE agus nuashonruithe seirbhísí a thuairisciú. Comhlíonfar an 55 moladh fágtha trí na seirbhísí atá ann cheana féin agus eisiúintí PULSE amach anseo.

◆ San áireamh sa rannpháirtíocht le páirtithe leasmhara bhí comhoibriú le Seirbhís Anailíse an Gharda Síochána, Ionad Seirbhísí Faisnéise an Gharda Síochána, OlÓanna ar fud na tíre, foireann BAÓGS, Riarthóirí an Chreata Cuntasachta Feidhmíochta Ceantair (CCF), Riarthóirí Phunann an Chláir Athstiúrtha Réigiúnaigh agus baill den fhoireann Dearaidh TF. Bhí ról lárnach ag rannpháirtíocht leanúnach leis na páirtithe leasmhara seo agus le baill foirne an tionscadail i nginiúint na sonraí riachtanacha, chun cabhrú le héifeachtacht phróisis an Chláir Athstiúrtha a thomhas agus measúnú a dhéanamh ar na hathruithe próisis a d'fhéadfadh a bheith i gceist. Nuair a bheidh an Doiciméad Dearadh Feidhmeanna faofa agus curtha ar fáil, is iad na chéad chéimeanna eile den tionscadal seo a dtabharfar tús áite dóibh tús a chur leis an bpróiseas dearaidh agus eisiúint PULSE ina dhiaidh sin in 2020.

◆ Cabhróidh cur chun feidhme an dearaidh seo go mór le dul i ngleic leis an mbrú atá ar phróisis faoi láthair, próisis atá le déanamh de láimh, a dteastaíonn leibhéal suntasach foirne lena n-aghaidh, agus a bhfuil rioscaí a bhaineann le hearráid dhaonna ag baint leo mar gheall ar easpa uathoibrithe.

9 CLÁR ATHSTIÚRADH ÓIGE AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

◆ Tarraingíodh aird ar dtús ar réimse na leanaí faoi chúram ag tús 2018 ag cruinnithe foirne cur chun feidhme Phlean Gníomhaíochta Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig (PGCAÓ). I measc na ngníomhaireachtaí a raibh ionadaíocht acu ar PGCAÓ bhí An Garda Síochána, Tusla, Seirbhísí Promhaidh do Dhaoine Óga, Scoil Coinneála Bhaile an Oibricigh & Seirbhís na hÉireann um Cheartas i leith an Aosa Óig. I bhfianaise a n-imthosca uathúla agus pearsanta, leag Údarás Póilíneachta an Choiste Leanaí béim ar an bpointe go bhfuil breithniú breise tuillte ag leanaí atá i gcúram an Stáit agus lorgaíodh fianaise maidir le comhoibriú idirghníomhaireachta a théann i ngleic le riachtanais an chóhoirt leanaí seo.

◆ Ag eascairt uaidh seo, reáchtáladh cruinniú ilghníomhaireachta tuairimí, faoi stiúir an Gharda Síochána, i mbaile Loch Garman i mBealtaine 2018. Ba é an aidhm a bhí leis an gcruinniú seo scrúdú a dhéanamh ar phrótacail a fhorbairt do An Garda Síochána agus TUSLA i ndáil le conas a bhféadfadh an dá ghníomhaireacht idirghníomhú lena chéile chun an tseirbhís is fearr agus is féidir a chur ar fáil do leanaí sa timpeallacht chúraim. Bunaithe ar na torthaí dearfacha a bhí mar thoradh ar an gcruinniú seo, roghnaigh BAÓGS Contae Loch Garman mar an ceantar a mbeadh tionscnamh 'Leanaí faoi Chúram' Chlár Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána bunaithe ann.

◆ Reáchtáladh cruinnithe ina dhiaidh sin i rith 2018 & 2019 ar fhreastail ionadaithe ó na gníomhaireachtaí ar fad a bhfuil baint acu le tacú le leanaí faoi chúram orthu. Thug gach gníomhaireacht léargas ar a dtiomantas oibriú le chéile chun teacht ar thuiscint níos fearr ar na saincheisteanna atá ag cur isteach ar leanaí faoi chúram agus go háirithe, an tsaincheist a bhaineann lena gcoiriúlú mar thoradh ar a n-iompar laistigh de agus lasmuigh dá mbaile féin le linn dóibh a bheith faoi chúram an Stáit.

◆ Mar chuid den tionscnamh seo, rinneadh gach atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha do leanaí faoi chúram i gcontae Loch Garman a chásbhainistiú in BAÓGS. Sonraíodh sa phrótacal comhaontaithe nár cheart go measfaí nach bhfuil aon leanbh mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár sula ndéanfaí breithniú idirghníomhaireachta ar an leanbh i gceist. Bunaíodh foireann phíolótach in BAÓGS chun gach atreorúchán a bhain le gach leanbh i dtithe cúraim chónaithe i gCo. Loch Garman a mhonatóiriú, a mheas agus a threorú.

◆ Tá an fhéidearthacht a bhaineann leis an tionscnamh seo a fhorbairt á breithniú ag An Garda Síochána faoi láthair agus é mar aidhm línte soiléire cumarsáide a fhorbairt idir Tusla, An Garda Síochána agus soláthróirí cúraim chónaithe, a scrúdú go mion agus táthar ag feitheamh ar rolladh amach / cur chun feidhme a bheith á fhaomhadh ag na páirtithe leasmhara inmheánacha riachtanacha.

10 OILIÚINT CURTHA AR FÁIL D'ÉASCAITHEOIRÍ AN CHLÁIR

◆ Leagtar béim in Alt 46 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001 ar an bhfreagracht atá ar Choimisinéir an Gharda Síochána oiliúint a chur ar fáil dóibh siúd a bhfuil an Clár Athstiúrtha á éascú acu. Is faoin gCoiste Monatóireachta atá sé dea-chleachtais a aithint maidir le hoiliúint éascaitheoirí a mheas agus monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar sholáthar oiliúna. Fáiltíonn an coiste roimh sholáthar clár oiliúna tábhachtach in 2019 atá riachtanach i ndáil le héifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Cuireadh na cúrsaí oiliúna seo a leanas ar fáil do OIÓanna i rith 2019: Oiliúint Ionduchtúcháin, Scileanna Idirghabhála, agus Forbairt Ghairmiúil Leanúnach.

OILIÚINT IONDUCHTÚCHÁIN

◆ Cuireadh oiliúint ionduchtúcháin ar fáil do OIÓanna nuacheaptha thar thréimhse cúig lá i gColáiste an Gharda Síochána i mí Mheán Fómhair. Bhí an oiliúint dírithe ar na hoibleagáidí dlíthiúla agus reachtúla atá ag tacú leis an ról agus pléadh na topaicí seo a leanas; Maoirseacht leanaí atá ag glacadh páirte sa Chlár Athstiúrtha, Cosaint Leanaí, Ceartas Aisiríoch, TAÓGSanna, Comhlánú Tuarascálacha Oiriúnachta, agus Feasacht i leith Féinmharú (*SAFE Talk*).

SCILEANNA IDIRGHABHÁLA

◆ I mí na Samhna, cuireadh oiliúint i scileanna idirghabhála ar fáil do 12 OIÓ thar thréimhse 6 lá. De réir mar a fhoráiltear faoi Alt 25 d'Acht na Leanaí 2001, ní mór go mbeadh OIÓ oilte i scileanna idirghabhála ionas gur féidir leis/léi rabhaidh fhoirmiúla a thabhairt. Dá réir sin, is cuid thábhachtach d'oiliúint OIÓ é oiliúint idirghabhála agus fáiltíonn an Coiste roimh sholáthar na hoiliúna seo go gairid i ndiaidh do na OIÓanna a n-oiliúint ionduchtúcháin a dhéanamh.

Seo a leanas an cuspóir a bhí luaite leis an oiliúint idirghabhála:

- aird na rannpháirtithe a tharraingt ar choincheap na hidirghabhála agus an úsáid is féidir a bhaint as idirghabháil nuair a bhíonn argóintí, díospóidí agus coinbhleacht á réiteach,
- teacht ar thuiscint ar idirghabháil agus ar na tascanna éagsúla atá i gceist i ngach céim,
- léargas a fháil ar chur chuige duine maidir le coinbhleacht,
- teacht ar thuiscint ar na prionsabail a bhaineann le hidirghabháil éifeachtach,
- raon scileanna atá éifeachtach le haghaidh réiteach coinbhleachta a fhoghlaim agus a chleachtadh, agus
- breithniú a dhéanamh ar conas is féidir idirghabháil a bhunú agus a úsáid i ról an rannpháirtí mar OIÓ.

FORBAIRT GHAIRMIÚIL LEANÚNACH

◆ Ag teacht leis an tseachtain oiliúna ionduchtúcháin, reáchtáladh seimineár oiliúna aon lá amháin d'fhorbairt ghairmiúil leanúnach i gColáiste an Gharda Síochána. Le cois deis a thabhairt do OIÓanna ar fud na tíre a gcuid eolais agus taithí a roinnt, déileáladh leis na topaicí seo a leanas trí láithreoireachtaí agus seisiúin ceisteanna agus freagraí: Éagsúlacht [oiliúint frithradacaithe], Fuathchoireacht, an Rialachán Ginearálta maidir le Cosaint Sonraí [RGCS] agus Feasacht Míchumas Intleachtúil.

TUARASCÁIL SCRÚDAITHE AR ATREORÚCHÁN ÓIGE NÁISIÚNTA 2018 - 2019

◆ Cuireadh tús leis an Tuarascáil Scrúdaithe ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta in 2018 agus cuireadh críoch leis i Márta 2019. Bunaíodh an scrúdú mar thoradh ar fhreagairt d'athbhreithniú inmheánach ar atreorúcháin a rinne Aonad um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána (ACGGS) in 2017 maidir le riaradh an Chláir Athstiúrtha. Dá thoradh seo, bunaíodh an fhoireann scrúdaithe chun scrúdú a dhéanamh ar atreorúcháin inar measadh go raibh leanaí mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár [MCSA] agus nach raibh ionchúiseamh roimh na Cúirteanna mar thoradh ar a leithéid sin de chásanna.

◆ Dhírigh téarmaí tagartha an scrúdaithe ar thorthaí a bhaineann le teagmhais dá dtagraítear dóibh sa Chlár Athstiúrtha agus a measadh a bhí mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár i rith na tréimhse ón 1ú Eanáir 2010 go dtí an 28ú Iúil 2017. Tagraíodh sa Tuarascáil Scrúdaithe ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta ina dhiaidh sin na ceithre théarma tagartha seo a leanas agus rinneadh roinnt moltaí lena chinntiú nach dtarlódh rud éigin mórán mar an gcéanna amach anseo:

1. Atreorúcháin Óige inar mheas an Stiúrthóir go raibh an leanbh mí-oiriúnach le páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár agus nach raibh cúiseamh nó toghairm chúirte dá dtoradh.
2. Atreorúcháin óige nach raibh Oifigeach Idirchaidrimh don Óige sannta chun déileáil leo.
3. Atreorúcháin óige a raibh an stádas 'DRÉACHT' luaite leo a chuir cosc ar Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána an t-atreorúchán óige a phróiseáil go tráthúil.
4. Athbhreithniú ar phróisis agus ar nósanna imeachta Oifig Athstiúrtha Óige an Gharda Síochána chun déileáil le saincheisteanna atá sainaitheanta ag Aonad um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána lena chinntiú nach dtarlaíonn a leithéid arís.

◆ Is féidir moltaí an scrúdaithe a ghrúpáil i **6 Phríomhchatagóir**:

1. Rialachas
2. Cumarsáid
3. TFC
4. Polasaí
5. Acmhainní a chur ar fáil
6. Oiliúint

Sonraítear i bPlean Gníomhaíochta Cur Chun Feidhme an Athbhreithnithe ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta na moltaí atá le cur i bhfeidhm sa tréimhse idir 2019 - 2021 agus é mar aidhm rialachas, TFC, acmhainní agus oiliúint a fheabhsú / a threisiú chun éifeachtacht an Chláir trí chéile a bharrfheabhsú. Leanfaidh BAÓGS, le tacaíocht ó eagraíocht an Gharda Síochána trí chéile, leis na moltaí sin a chur chun feidhme agus a sholáthar mar aon le hathbhreithnithe leanúnacha a dhéanamh ar chleachtais / nósanna imeachta reatha go tréimhsiúil faoi shainordú ABCS BAÓGS i gcomhpháirt le hAonad um Chaighdeáin Ghairmiúla an Gharda Síochána [ACGGS].

RIALACHAS AGUS CUNTASACHT

I ndiaidh scrúdú a dhéanamh ar phróisis, polasaithe agus nósanna imeachta an Chláir Athstiúrtha, bunaíodh aonad monatóireachta i BAÓGS chun dul chun cinn atreorúchán óige a mhonatóiriú agus a chinntiú.

◆ Feidhm de chuid an aonaid monatóireachta laistigh de BAÓGS é tuarascálacha a ghiniúint ó PULSE agus na tuarascálacha seo a scaipeadh i ngach réigiún de chuid an Gharda Síochána ar bhonn míosúil, tuarascálacha a bhaineann le hatreorúcháin óige a measadh a bhí mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár. Ar bhonn ráithiúil, seoltar tuarascáil chuig gach réigiún ina dtarraingítear aird ar na figiúirí iomlána don ráithe dheireanach, líon na dteagmhas atá fós le cur i gcrích, agus treochtaí maidir le líon n-atreorúchán óige ina measadh go raibh leanbh mí-oiriúnach. Scaiptear treoir réigiúnach freisin chun cabhrú le rialachas agus chun comhairle maidir le saincheisteanna coitianta a sholáthar.

◆ Chomh maith leis sin, eisíonn an t-aonad monatóireachta 'meabhrúcháin' gach mí chuig rannán de chuid an Gharda Síochána maidir le comhaid agus tuarascálacha atá le cur faoi bhráid BAÓGS, OIÓanna chun iad a féin a shannadh d'atreorúcháin óige, agus rabhaidh atá fós le tabhairt ag OIÓanna.

ACMHAINNÍ BREISE AG BAÓGS

Chruthaigh leibhéil foirne comhaltaí buana den Gharda Síochána dúshlán ar bhonn leanúnach do BAÓGS in 2019, ach tá dul chun cinn déanta, áfach, i ndáil le Comórtas Náisiúnta a bheith á fhaomhadh ag an Leas-Choimisinéir Twomey do BAÓGS [Oifig Stiúrtha] agus tá sé beartaithe agallaimh a reáchtáil in Eanáir 2020. Meastar go gcuirfear an Comórtas seo i gcrích agus go mbeidh foireann ceaptha faoi Mhárta 2020.

FEASACHT AGUS TUISCINT AR AN GCLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA A CHUR CHUN CINN

◆ Cuimsítear i sainchúram BAÓGS comhordú, forbairt agus rialachas an Chláir Athstiúrtha ar bhonn náisiúnta rud a chiallaíonn go bhfuil ról maoirseachta aige i ndáil le gach gné d'atreorúcháin óige. Le linn na bhfreagrachtaí seo a chomhlíonadh, in 2019, d'fhorbair agus scaip BAÓGS doiciméid treorach i measc chomhaltaí uile an Gharda Síochána, doiciméid inár pléadh gnéithe éagsúla den Chlár Athstiúrtha agus na róil éagsúla a bheidh ag gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána chun riaradh éifeachtach an Chláir a chinntiú.

◆ D'fhonn tacú leis na doiciméid treorach seo, seoladh modúl oiliúna ríomhfhoghlama ar an gClár Athstiúrtha arb ionann é agus cuid d'fhorbairt ghairmiúil leanúnach gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána. Ina theannta sin, reáchtáil BAÓGS seisiúin réigiúnacha i réigiúin de chuid an Gharda Síochána ar fud na tíre a bhí dírithe ar na Gráid seo a leanas - Coimisinéir Cúnta, Ard-Cheannfort agus Ceannfort - maidir le rialachas agus cuntasacht i ndáil le riaradh an Chláir Athstiúrtha ag leibhéal náisiúnta agus áitiúil.

◆ Os a choinne sin, trí rannpháirtíocht le Coláiste an Gharda Síochána, chinntigh BAÓGS go gcuireann foireann BAÓGS modúl faoin gClár Athstiúrtha ar fáil do gach rang ina bhfuil Gardaí Promhóra Chéim a Trí agus do gach cúrsa Ardaithe Céime do Sháirsintí. Cuirtear é seo i gcrích trí léacht a reáchtálann BAÓGS atá saincheaptha d'oibleagáidí, róil agus freagrachtaí na rannpháirtithe i ndáil leis an gClár Athstiúrtha.

◆ Reáchtálann Stiúrthóir an Chláir Athstiúrtha agus Sáirsint sa Gharda Síochána atá ag obair le BAÓGS seisiúin faisnéise do riarthóirí an Chreata Cuntasaíochta Feidhmíochta (CCF) ag leibhéal réigiúnach agus rannach. Cuireadh tús leis na seisiúin seo i mí na Nollag 2019 agus leanfar leo sa chéad ráithe de 2020. Mar thoradh ar Eisiúint 7.3 PULSE, ní féidir atreorúchán óige chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha a chruthú ach i ndiaidh údarú a bheith tugtar ag an Oifigeach Ceantair nó ag Riarthóir CCF maidir leis an teagmhas ar PULSE. Seo a leanas cuspóir na seisiún faisnéise seo;

- eolas a bhailiú agus aiseolas a thabhairt maidir leis na cleachtais atá in úsáid ag riarthóirí CCF i láthair na huaire,
- mionsonraí a fháil maidir leis na róil agus freagrachtaí atá tarmligthe dóibh ag Oifigigh Ceantair i ndáil le hatreorúcháin óige agus monatóireacht ar imscrúduithe a bhaineann le hógchoireacht,
- réimsí a shainaithint a bhféadfadh sé a bheith riachtanach déileáil leo in oiliúint riarthóirí CCF amach anseo i ndáil leis an gClár Athstiúrtha.

CÓRAS BAINISTÍOCHTA IMSCRÚDAITHE

◆ Is córas leictreonach é Córas Bainistíochta Imscrúdaithe (CBI) a bhfuil glactha ag An Garda Síochána leis chun bainistíocht gach imscrúdú in An Garda Síochána a chaighdeánú, a dhigitiú agus tacú leo. Tá CBI Céim 1 beo i rannán Phort Láirge ó Ráithe 1 in 2019 agus i Ráithe 4 rinneadh é a rolladh amach ar bhonn céimnithe sna rannáin seo a leanas - Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach, Tiobraid Árann agus Loch Garman.

◆ D'fhonn tacú leis na rannáin seo ar an ardán CBI, ní mór do BAÓGS páirt a ghlacadh freisin i rolladh amach CBI i ndáil leis na hatreorúcháin óige faighte ó na rannáin seo. I mí na Samhna 2019, chuir foireann BAÓGS oiliúint sa seomra ranga i gcrích - oiliúint faoi úsáid CBI mar aon le modúil ríomhfhoghlama. Leanfaidh BAÓGS ag obair i ndlúthchomhar le Foireann Tacaíochta Gnó BAÓGS in 2020 i ndáil le bainistíocht tionscadail úsáid CBI laistigh de BAÓGS agus oiliúint comhaltaí foirne nua a éascú mar ullmhúchán don dáta a bhfuil sé beartaithe tús a chur le húsáid CBI i BAÓGS i Ráithe 2 2020.

12 MOLTAÍ AN CHOISTE

Déanann Coiste Monatóireacht Alt 44 ceaptha chun monatóireacht a dhéanamh ar éifeachtacht an Chláir Athstiúrtha na moltaí seo a leanas;

1. Moltaí ó Thuarascáil Scrúdaithe an Gharda Síochána ar Atreorúchán Óige Náisiúnta a chur chun feidhme laistigh de na hamfrámaí atá sonraithe sa Phlean Gníomhaíochta Cur Chun Feidhme [2019-2021].

2. Leanúint le cur chun cinn agus le forbairt na tuisceana ar Chlár Athstiúrtha an Gharda Síochána laistigh de An Garda Síochána trí oiliúint agus seisiúin faisnéise spriocdhírithe a reáchtáil do gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána agus Foireann an Gharda Síochána maidir lena róil agus freagrachtaí faoi seach i ndáil le riaradh an Chláir.

3. Leanúint le hathbhreithniú agus le forbairt doiciméad treoirlíne don fhoireann ar fad laistigh de An Garda Síochána agus treoracha agus treoir mhionsonraithe maidir le riaradh an Chláir Athstiúrtha a sholáthar.

4. An straitéis maidir le Ceartas Aisiríoch a forbraíodh in 2019 a chur chun feidhme agus monatóireacht leanúnach a dhéanamh lena chinntiú go sainaithnítear aon saincheisteanna a bhaineann lena cur chun feidhme agus aon riachtanais oiliúna chun athchóiriú rabhadh aisiríoch go dtí leibhéil 2017 a chinntiú.

5. Tionscnamh 'Leanaí faoi Chúram' Athstiúradh Óige an Gharda Síochána a athbhreithniú agus a athbhunú agus dlús a chur faoi thuilleadh forbairt a dhéanamh ar a raon feidhme.

6. Measúnú a dhéanamh ar bhonn leanúnach ar fheidhmeanna reatha rialachais agus monatóireachta atá á gcur i gcrích ag BAÓGS i ndáil le riaradh an Chláir Athstiúrtha ar bhonn náisiúnta chun aon saincheisteanna atá ag teacht chun cinn mar chuid de Straitéis Bainistíochta Riosca an Bhiúró a shainaithint agus déileáil leo.

7. Leanúint le rannpháirtíocht le Foireann Tacaíochta Gnó an Chórais Bainistíochta Imscrúdaithe lena chinntiú go ndéileáiltear go héifeachtach le riachtanais an Chláir Athstiúrtha agus go sainaithnítear agus go bhforbraítear easnaimh riaracháin a bhféadfaí iad a fheabhsú.

AGUISÍN A: STAITISTICÍ AN CHLÁIR ATHSTIÚRTHA 2019

Tuarascáil Staitisticí an Chláir Athstiúrtha 2019

SEIRBHÍS ANAILÍSE AN GHARDA

Tuarascáil Staitisticí Athstiúrtha*

Clár na nÁbhar

Atreorúcháin……2

Atreorúcháin de réir an Cheantair……3

Leanaí atreoraithe……4

Leanaí Atreoraithe de réir an Cheantair……6

Leanaí a fuair Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla/Fhoirmiúla……7

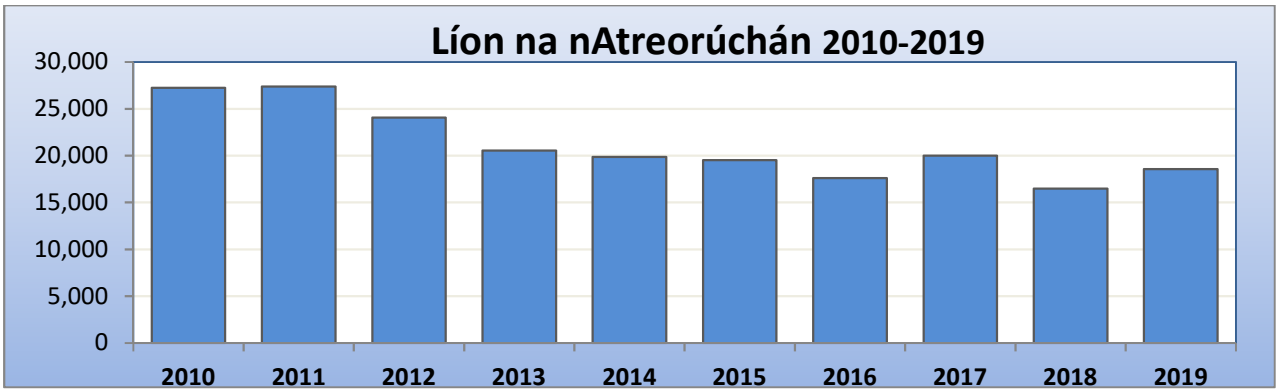
Leanaí a measadh a bhí Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár……8

Rabhaidh Aisiríocha achtaithe……9

Cineálacha Cionta……10

**Bunaithe ar shonraí PULSE ag an 2 Márta 2020.*

Atreorúcháin:



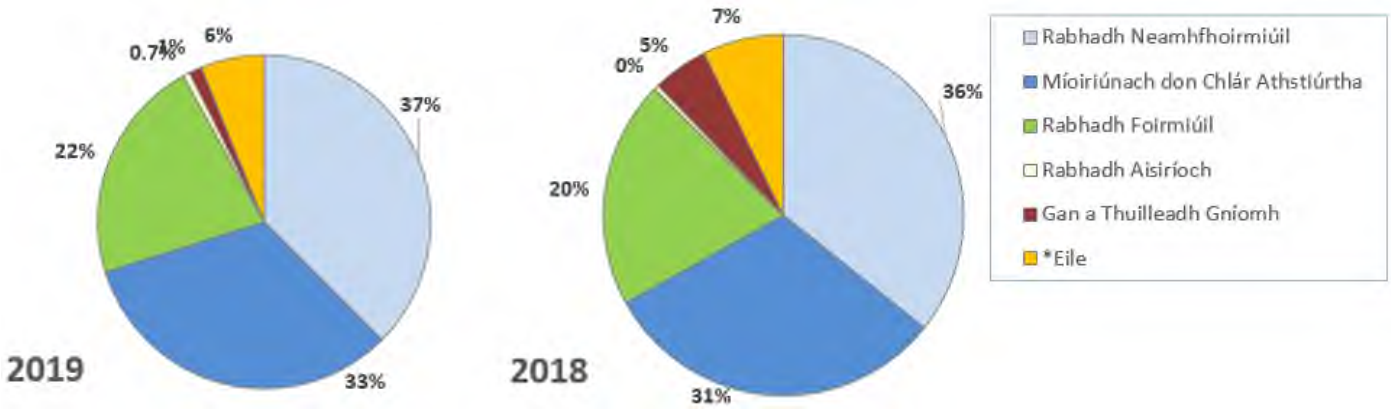
- Rinneadh 18,567 atreorúchán chuig an gClár Athstiúrtha in 2019 arb ionann é agus méadú 12.6% i gcomparáid leis an 16,491 atreorúchán chuig an gClár in 2018.

Moladh	Iomlán	%⁺
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	6,960	37%
Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	6,062	33%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	4,046	22%
Rabhadh Aisiríoch	125	0.7%
Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	231	1%
*Eile	1,143	6%
Iomlán Glan	18,567	100%

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

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Déileáladh le 37% d'atreorúcháin trí Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil, measadh go raibh 33% Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha, agus déileáladh le 22% trí Rabhadh Foirmiúil.
- *Áirítear i measc Eile 468 'Iarratas ar Chreatchomhad' (41%), 330 'Iarratas ar Thuarascáil Chumhdaigh' (29%) agus 226 'Iarratas ar Thuarascáil Oiriúnachta' (20%).

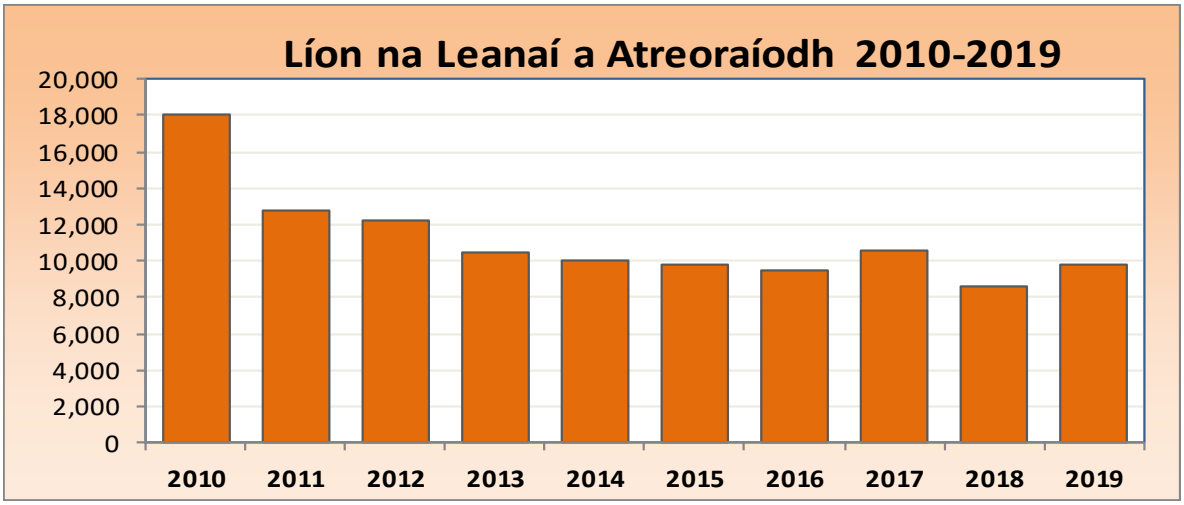


- Tugadh méadú faoi deara i gcéatadán na Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil, Rabhadh Foirmiúil agus cinntí Mí-oiriúnacha - An Cás seo Amháin idir 2018 agus 2019. Tugadh méadú faoi deara i líon na Rabhadh Aisiríoch ó 72 cás in 2018 go dtí 125 cás in 2019.

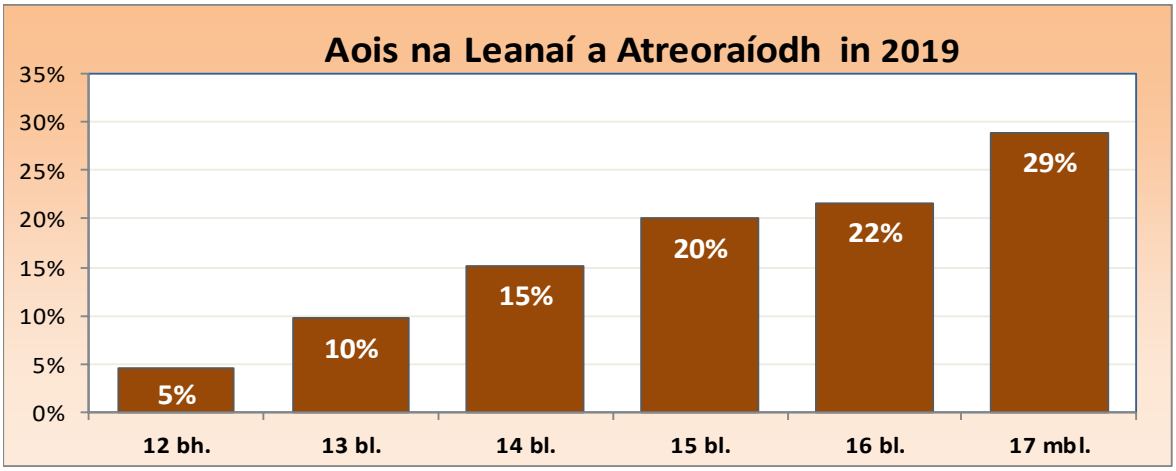
- **Atreorúcháin de réir an Cheantair inar tharla an cion**

Réigiún Óige	2019 Iomlán	Athrú % 2018	Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	Rabhadh Aisiríoch	Eile
Réigiún BÁC	**6,472**	**+18%**	**2,201**	**2,457**	**1,199**	**68**	**47**	**500**
RCBÁC Thoir	883	+28%	389	297	142	12	0	43
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	1,007	+14%	433	367	115	8	22	62
RCBÁC Thuaidh	1,387	+6%	447	568	270	9	6	87
RCBÁC Theas Láir	689	-4%	152	346	109	6	0	76
RCBÁC Theas	1,040	+19%	309	388	217	12	0	114
RCBÁC Thiar	1,466	+48%	471	491	346	21	19	118
Réigiún an Oirthir	**4,404**	**+10%**	**1,429**	**1,562**	**1,029**	**58**	**8**	**318**
Cill Dara	650	+15%	206	284	131	6	4	19
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	517	+16%	201	178	103	4	0	31
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	710	+26%	204	179	182	7	2	136
An Mhí	601	-10%	188	232	140	7	0	34
Port Láirge	606	+3%	233	170	152	17	0	34
An Iarmhí	446	+18%	138	199	87	4	0	18
Loch Garman	398	-5%	123	155	94	8	2	16
Cill Mhantáin	476	+25%	136	165	140	5	0	30
Réigiún an Iarthuaiscirt	**3,653**	**+18%**	**1,572**	**953**	**856**	**44**	**45**	**183**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	608	+15%	270	157	138	5	4	34
Dún na nGall	740	+58%	300	190	193	8	9	40
Gaillimh	796	-15%	363	188	206	7	18	14
Lú	570	+18%	239	151	116	9	6	49
Maigh Eo	313	+36%	153	78	67	6	0	9
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	285	+30%	100	101	59	4	5	16
Sligeach/Liatroim	341	+52%	147	88	77	5	3	21
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**4,031**	**+3%**	**1,758**	**1,084**	**962**	**61**	**25**	**141**
An Clár	338	+3%	172	37	101	8	2	18
Cathair Chorcaí	1,198	+17%	556	378	223	9	7	25
Corcaigh Thuaidh	523	-5%	215	171	122	3	3	9
Corcaigh Thiar	258	+3%	139	51	56	3	4	5
Ciarraí	444	+25%	197	94	120	9	1	23
Luimneach	776	-17%	294	212	208	16	2	44
Tiobraid Árann	494	+2%	185	141	132	13	6	17
Lasmuigh den dlínse	*7*	---	*0*	*6*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*1*
Olliomlán	**18,567**	**+13%**	**6,960 (18%)**	**6,062 (18%)**	**4,046 (20%)**	**231 (-72%)**	**125 (74%)**	**1,143 (-4%)**

Leanaí Atreoraithe



- Atreoraíodh 9,842 leanbh in 2019 arb ionann é sin agus 15% níos mó ná an 8,561 leanbh a atreoraíodh in 2018.
- Fir ba ea 72% de na leanaí agus mná ba ea 28% de na leanaí.



- Bhí 30% de na leanaí atreoraithe faoi 15 bhliain d'aois in 2019 agus bhí 29% 17 mbliana déag d'aois.

Leanaí (an t-atreorúchán is déanaí)	Iomlán	% den iomlán⁺	in aghaidh 2018	Fireann	Baineann
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	5,605	57%	**18%**	63%	37%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	2,056	21%	**35%**	83%	17%
Neamhoiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	1,605	16%	**29%**	81%	19%
Gníomh Breise ar Bith	116	1%	**-72%**	81%	19%
Eile*	460	5%	**-25%**	88%	12%
Iomlán Glan	9,842	100%	**15%**	72%	28%

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

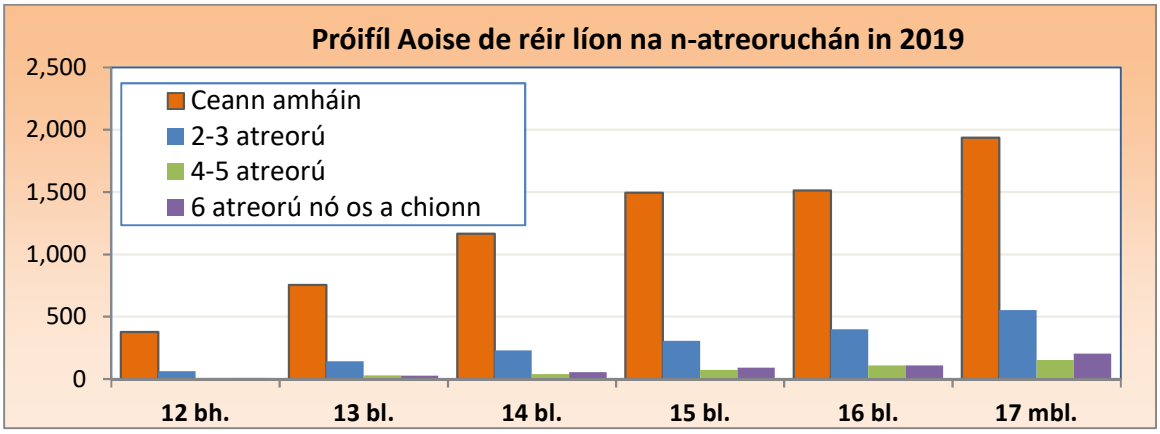
⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Taifeadadh méaduithe sna cineálacha cinntí is coitianta in 2019 go háirithe i ndáil le Rabhaidh Fhoirmiúla atá méadaithe 35% i gcomparáid leis an líon iomlán in 2018.
- Is Fir iad formhór na ndaoine óga atreoraithe faoi chineálacha éagsúla atreorúcháin, cé gur Mná iad céatadán suntasach dóibh siúd a bhfuil Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil á fháil acu.

Atreoruchán in 2019	Iomlán	%⁺	Fireann	Baineann
Atreorúchán amháin	7,256	74%	68%	32%
2-3 atreorúchán	1,691	17%	80%	20%
4-5 atreorúchán	408	4%	83%	17%
6 atreorú nó níos mó	487	5%	89%	11%

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

- Níl ach atreorúchán amháin ag 74% de na leanaí atreoraithe agus tá 6 atreorúchán nó níos mó ag 5% in 2019. As measc na ndaoine a atreoraíodh in 2019, is fir iad 68% agus is mná iad 32%. Fir den chuid is mó iad na leanaí ag a bhfuil 6 atreorúchán nó níos mó, agus níl ach 11% mná i gceist anseo.



	Atreorúchán amháin	2-3 atreorúchán	4-5 atreorúchán	6 atreorúchán nó níos mó	% de réir Aoise⁺
12 bh.	378	61	7	7	5%
13 bl.	755	142	29	26	10%
14 bl.	1,167	228	40	53	15%
15 bl.	1,496	307	71	91	20%
16 bl.	1,512	398	109	108	22%
17 mbl.	1,937	552	151	202	29%
18 mbl.	4	3	1	0	0%

Ni áirítear leis seo ach atreorúchán 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 céatadán níos mó d'atreorúcháin le leanaí níos sine; is ionann leanaí atá 17 mbliana d'aois nó níos sine agus 29% de na daoine atá atreoraithe, agus is ionann leanaí atá 12 bhliain d'aois agus 5%.

- Tá formhór na gcinntí maidir le Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil nasctha le leanaí ag a raibh 1 atreorúchán in 2019. Bhí 63% de na leanaí a measadh a bhí Mí-oiriúnach chun páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár atreoraithe 6 huair nó níos mó in 2019.

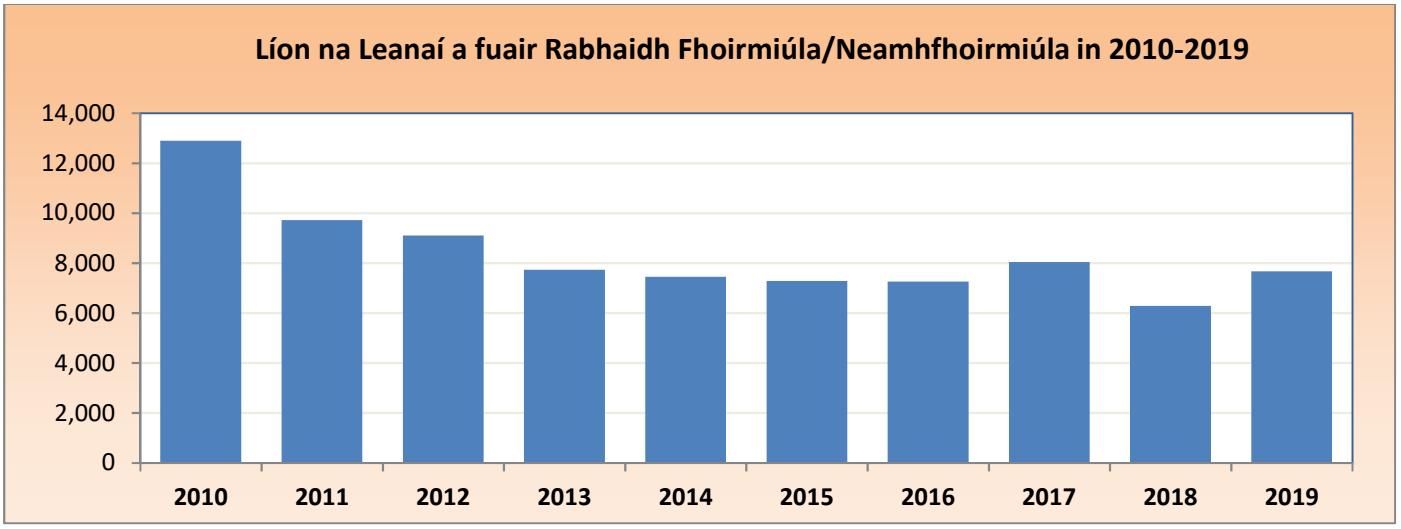
	Líon na nAtreorúchán in 2019		
Cineál Atreorúcháin	Atreorúchán amháin	2-5 atreorúchán	6 atreorú nó níos mó
Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	**71%**	26%	3%
Rabhadh Foirmiúil	25%	**49%**	26%
Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	14%	23%	**63%**
Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	**43%**	28%	29%
Eile	26%	30%	44%

⁺ Ní fhéadfaidh 100% iomlán mar gheall ar earráidí slánaithe

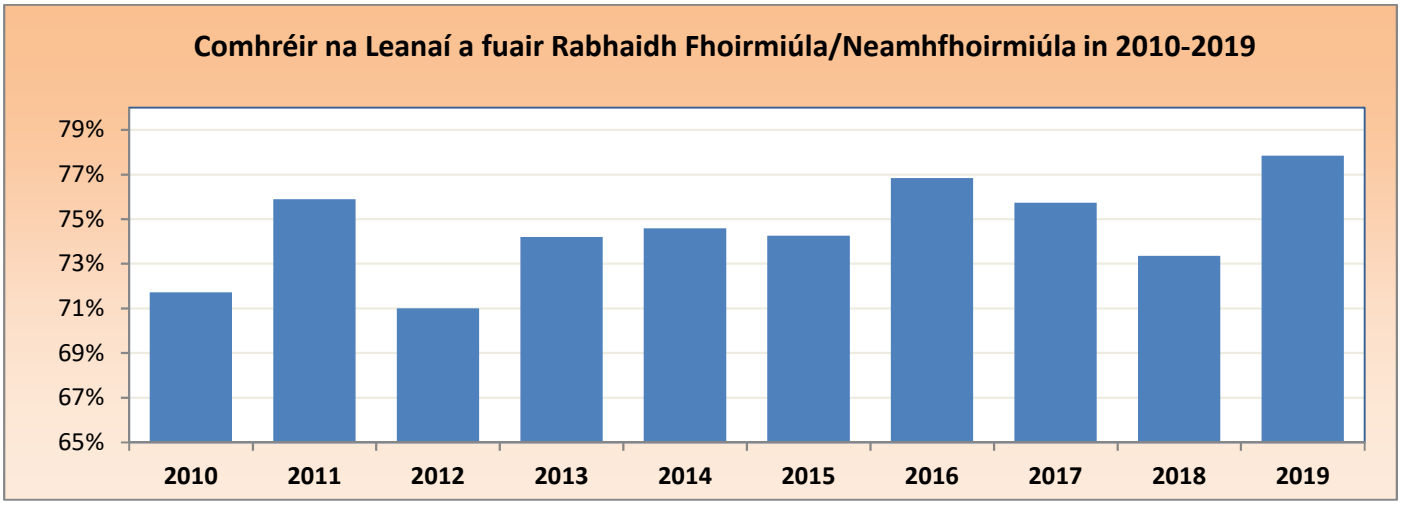
Atreorúcháin de réir an Cheantair ina bhfuil an leanbh ina c(h)ónaí

Réigiún Óige	2019 Iomlán	Athrú % 2018	Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil	Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár Athstiúrtha	Rabhadh Foirmiúil	Gan a Thuilleadh Gníomh	Eile
Réigiún BÁC	**3,127**	**+25%**	**1,660**	**582**	**626**	**36**	**223**
RCBÁC Thoir	322	+25%	192	49	52	9	20
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	208	+15%	92	58	44	0	14
RCBÁC Thuaidh	867	+33%	496	149	177	6	39
RCBÁC Theas Láir	183	+22%	101	38	23	2	19
RCBÁC Theas	646	+20%	330	126	128	7	55
RCBÁC Thiar	901	+25%	449	162	202	12	76
Réigiún an Oirthir	**2,158**	**+7%**	**1,239**	**370**	**421**	**28**	**100**
Cill Dara	359	+7%	199	86	60	4	10
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	277	-1%	174	44	38	1	20
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	279	-2%	154	33	79	3	10
An Mhí	280	+6%	172	47	42	5	14
Port Láirge	323	+17%	182	62	63	5	11
An Iarmhí	169	-1%	94	23	40	4	8
Loch Garman	215	+8%	121	35	43	4	12
Cill Mhantáin	256	+28%	143	40	56	2	15
Réigiún an Iarthuaiscirt	**2,049**	**+21%**	**1,215**	**286**	**456**	**28**	**64**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	318	+15%	194	40	77	3	4
Dún na nGall	399	+37%	211	52	116	6	14
Gaillimh	473	+1%	292	59	106	5	11
Lú	306	+36%	180	44	54	7	21
Maigh Eo	206	+41%	128	34	37	3	4
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	171	+3%	103	27	32	2	7
Sligeach/Liatroim	176	+42%	107	30	34	2	3
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**2,359**	**+6%**	**1,411**	**312**	**545**	**24**	**67**
An Clár	206	-8%	126	18	56	2	4
Cathair Chorcaí	665	+16%	425	102	118	6	14
Corcaigh Thuaidh	308	-10%	197	36	66	3	6
Corcaigh Thiar	181	+12%	127	15	38	0	1
Ciarraí	270	+25%	139	33	81	6	11
Luimneach	427	-4%	233	62	111	1	20
Tiobraid Árann	302	+12%	164	46	75	6	11
Lasmuigh den dlínse	*149*	*26%*	*80*	*55*	*8*	*0*	*6*
Olliomlán	**9,842**	**+15%**	**5,605**	**1,605**	**2,056**	**116**	**460**

Leanaí a fuair Rabhaidh Neamhfhoirmiúla/Fhoirmiúla

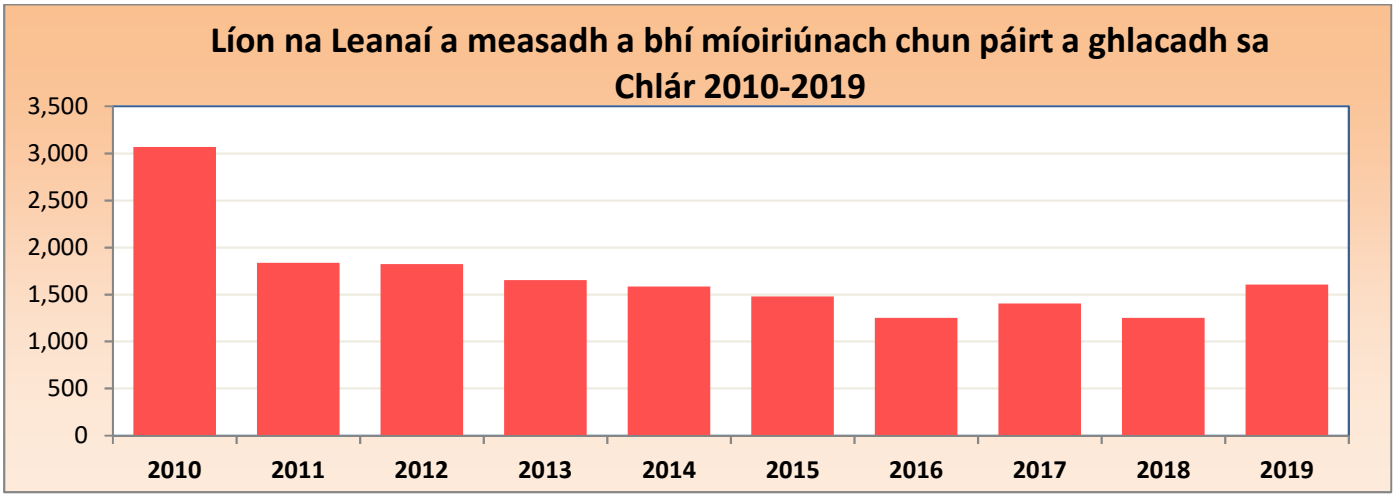


- Fuair 7,661 leanbh rabhadh Foirmiúil nó Neamhfhoirmiúil in 2019, méadú 22% i gcomparáid leis an líon iomlán in 2018 – bunaithe ar an atreorúchán is déanaí faighte.
- Is fir iad 69% agus is mná iad 31%.

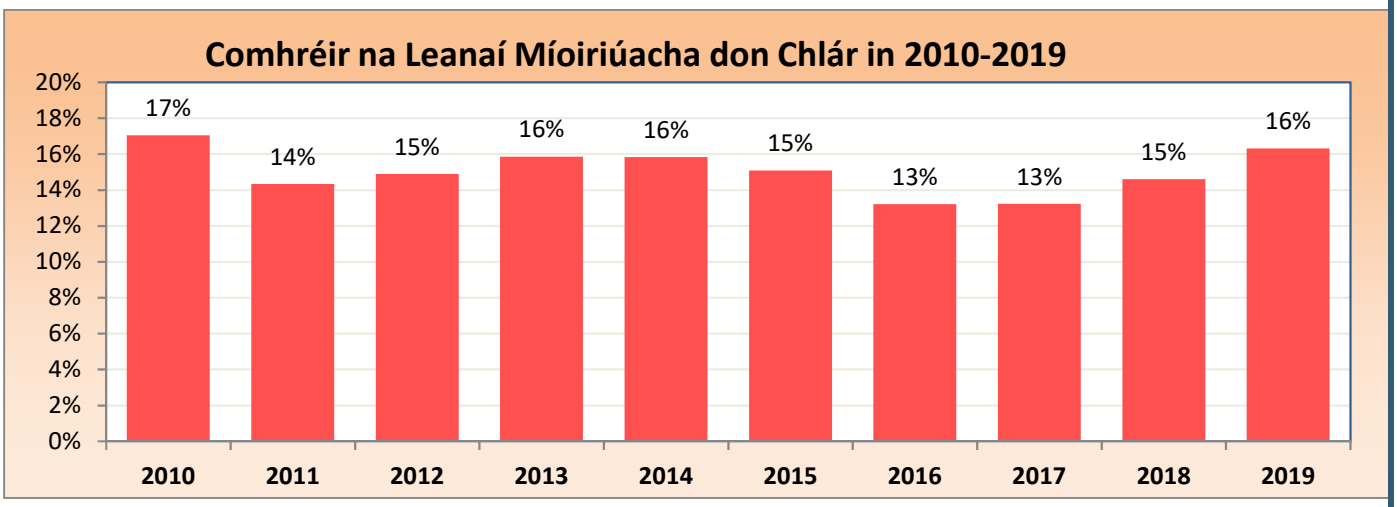


- Measadh go raibh 78% de na leanaí a fuair rabhadh oiriúnach le páirt a ghlacadh sa Chlár agus fuair 73% díobh Rabhadh Neamhfhoirmiúil agus fuair 27% Rabhadh Foirmiúil - bunaithe ar an atreorúchán is déanaí faighte.

Leanaí a measadh a bhí mí-oiriúnach don Chlár

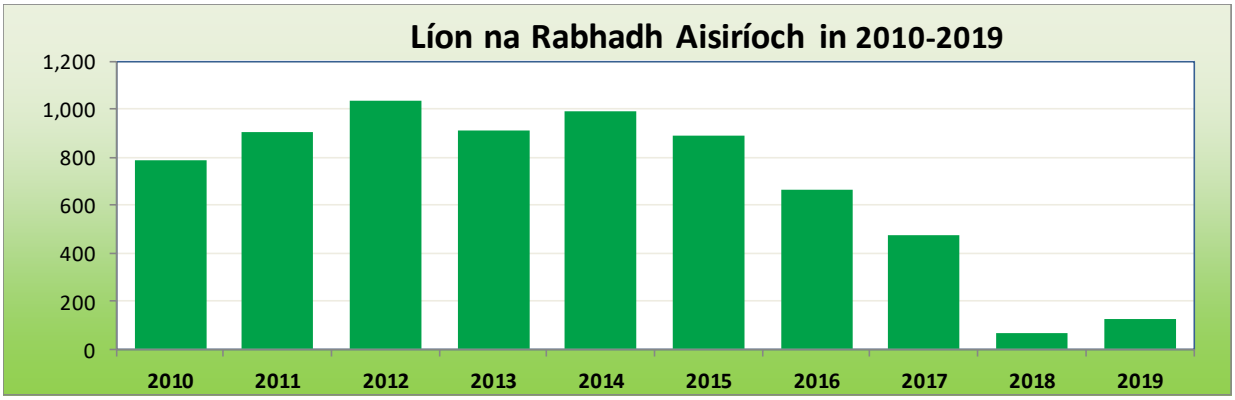


- Measadh go raibh 1,605 leanbh Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár in 2019, méadú 29% i gcomparáid leis an líon iomlán in 2018 - 1,249 bunaithe ar an atreorúchán is déanaí faighte.
- Is fir iad 81% agus is mná iad 19%.



- Bhí céatadán na leanaí a measadh a bhí Mí-oiriúnach don Chlár cothrom le 16% in 2019, céatadán atá níos airde ná an céatadán a taifeadadh in 2018.

Rabhaidh Aisiríocha



- Tugadh 125 Rabhadh Aisiríoch in 2019, suas ón 72 Rabhadh Aisiríoch a tugadh in 2018, arb ionann é agus méadú de 74%.

Rabhaidh Aisiríocha de réir an Cheantair

Réigiún Óige	2019	Athrú %	2018	2017	2016	2015
Réigiún BÁC	**47**	**+135%**	**20**	**144**	**130**	**237**
RCBÁC Thoir	0	---	0	2	4	19
RCBÁC Thuaidh Láir	22	+175%	8	53	10	8
RCBÁC Thuaidh	6	---	0	48	57	86
RCBÁC Theas Láir	0	---	0	9	6	21
RCBÁC Theas	0	---	0	3	0	27
RCBÁC Thiar	19	+58%	12	29	53	76
Réigiún an Oirthir	**8**	**+167%**	**3**	**54**	**168**	**141**
Cill Dara	4	---	0	2	7	16
Cill Chainnigh/Ceatharlach	0	---	0	4	0	21
Laois/Uíbh Fhailí	2	+100%	1	15	65	17
An Mhí	0	-100%	1	21	35	19
Port Láirge	0	---	0	1	11	15
An Iarmhí	0	---	0	6	29	31
Loch Garman	2	+100%	1	7	14	15
Cill Mhantáin	0	---	0	10	7	7
Réigiún an Tuaiscirt	**45**	**+125%**	**20**	**41**	**179**	**171**
An Cabhán/Muineachán	4	-60%	10	20	28	16
Dún na nGall	9	+29%	7	31	50	64
Gaillimh	18	---	0	16	9	14
Lú	6	+200%	2	24	64	33
Maigh Eo	0	---	0	14	22	5
Ros Comáin/An Longfort	5	+400%	1	2	3	7
Sligeach/Liatroim	3	---	0	6	3	32
Réigiún an Deiscirt	**25**	**-14%**	**29**	**130**	**184**	**324**
An Clár	2	---	0	9	24	9
Cathair Chorcaí	7	-36%	11	33	42	69
Corcaigh Thuaidh	3	---	0	50	45	79
Corcaigh Thiar	4	---	0	18	19	36
Ciarraí	1	-92%	12	18	19	38
Luimneach	2	-60%	5	11	22	38
Tiobraid Árann	6	+500%	1	14	13	55
Eile	*0*	---	*0*	*1*	*6*	*18*
Olliomlán	**125**	**+74%**	**72**	**477**	**667**	**891**

Cineálacha Cionta

Grúpa Ciona / Saghas an Chiona	2019	% den Líon Iomlán	% an Athraithe 2018	2018
Goid agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**5,749**	**31.0%**	**11%**	**5,169**
Goid ó Shiopa	4,026	21.7%	11%	3,622
Goid Eile	511	2.8%	9%	469
Goid/Feithicil a thógáil gan údarás	287	1.5%	17%	245
Goid/Rothar a thógáil gan údarás	273	1.5%	41%	193
Goid ó fheithicil	265	1.4%	-11%	299
Láimhseáil Maoine Goidte	234	1.3%	19%	196
Goid ó dhuine	78	0.4%	-26%	106
Cur isteach ar Mheicníocht Feithicle Inneallghluaiste	74	0.4%	95%	38
Ord Poiblí agus Cionta Cóid Shóisialta eile	**3,664**	**19.7%**	**5%**	**3,473**
Cionta oird phoiblí	1,949	10.5%	11%	1,763
Cionta meisce	773	4.2%	-10%	859
Cionta foghla	635	3.4%	7%	594
Gráscar/Círéib/Mí-ord Foréigneach	151	0.8%	99%	76
Ceannach nó Ól Alcóil ag Daoine faoi bhun 18 mbliana d'aois	123	0.7%	-9%	135
Airgead a bhailiú gan chead	20	0.1%	0%	20
Déirc a iarraidh	11	0.1%	-21%	14
Díobháil a dhéanamh do Mhaoin agus don Timpeallacht	**1,496**	**8.1%**	**12%**	**1,335**
Damáiste Coiriúil (nach coirloscadh é)	1,346	7.2%	12%	1,199
Coirloscadh	148	0.8%	14%	130
Cionta bruscair	2	0.0%	-67%	6
Iarrachtaí/Bagairt chun Dúnmharú/Ionsaí/Ciapadh	**1,763**	**9.5%**	**12%**	**1,568**
Mionionsaí	1,078	5.8%	5%	1,022
Ionsaithe is cúis le díobháil a dhéanamh	476	2.6%	14%	416
Ionsaí/Bac/Cur in Aghaidh Gabhála - Oifigeach Síochána	100	0.5%	59%	63
Bagairtí/Iarracht chun Dúnmharú	46	0.2%	64%	28
Ciapadh	24	0.1%	20%	20
Buirgléireacht agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**750**	**4.0%**	**2%**	**736**
Buirgléireacht (gan í a bheith forthromaithe)	645	3.5%	1%	637
Ga bháil earra (le hintinn buirgléireachta, gadaíochta, éilimh)	97	0.5%	23%	79
Trom bhuirgléireacht	8	0.0%	-60%	20
Cionta Drugaí Rialaithe	**1,786**	**9.6%**	**26%**	**1,422**
Sealbhú drugaí le húsáid phearsanta	1,368	7.4%	24%	1,104
Sealbhú drugaí le díol agus soláthar	341	1.8%	24%	274
Cosc faoi Acht um Mí-Úsáid Drugaí	70	0.4%	71%	41
Saothrú nó táirgeadh Drugaí	6	0.0%	100%	3
Cionta Bóithre agus Tráchta (nach n-aicmítear in áit ar bith eile)	**794**	**4.3%**	**16%**	**682**
Cionta ginearálta bóithre	430	2.3%	28%	337
Ceadúnas/Árachas/Cáin	261	1.4%	-5%	276
Fodhlíthe Ginearálta	69	0.4%	50%	46

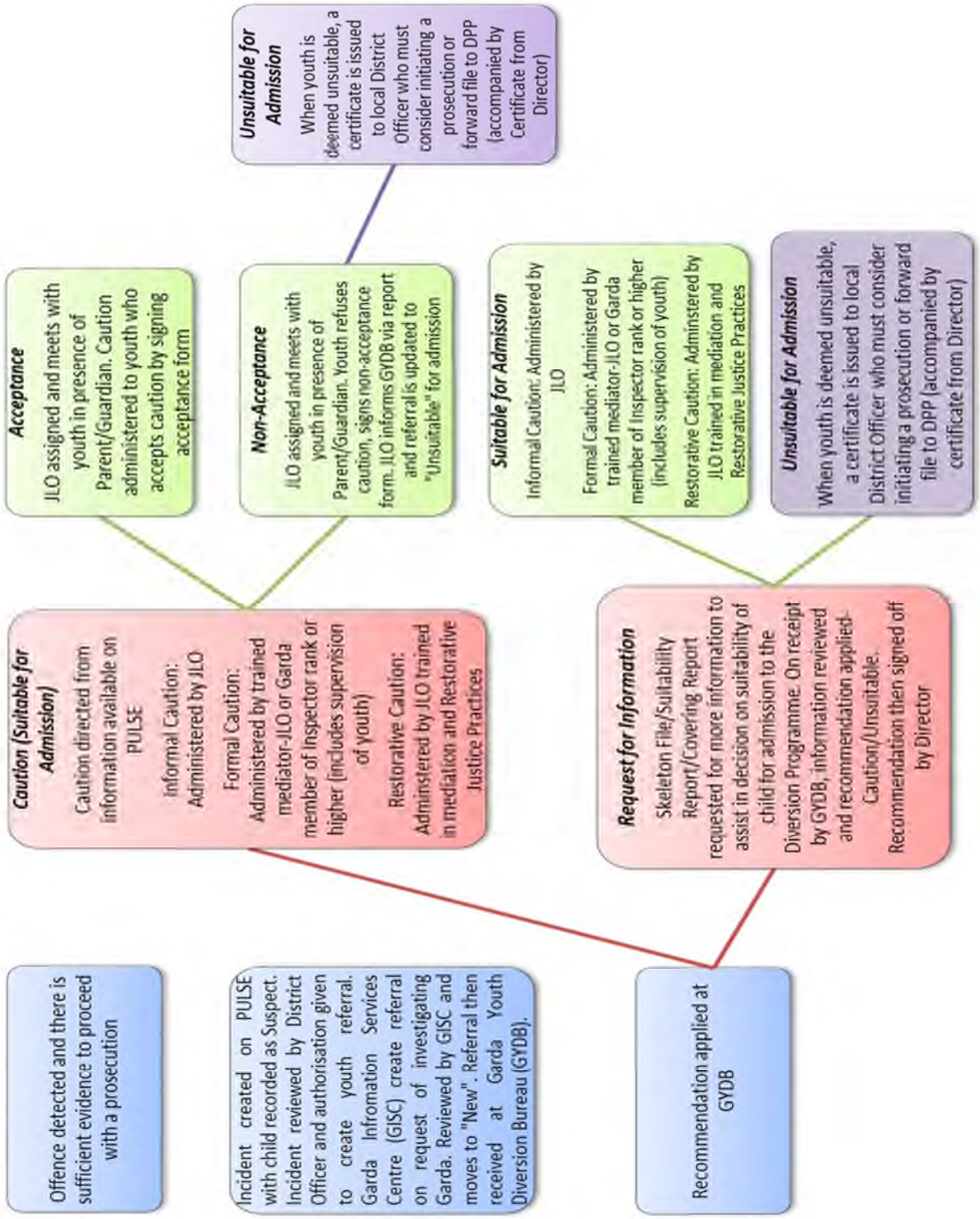
Grúpa Ciona / Saghas an Chiona	2019	% den Líon Iomlán	% an Athraithe 2018	2018
Gníomhartha Contúirteacha nó Faillíocha	**485**	**2.6%**	**7%**	**455**
Tiomáint chontúirteach/neamhaireach	315	1.7%	5%	299
Tiomáint róghasta	62	0.3%	13%	55
Cionta trách ta a d'fhéadfadh dochar a dhéanamh	41	0.2%	-18%	50
Tiomáint/i bhfeighil feithicle thar teorainn dleathach alcóil	36	0.2%	0%	36
Tiomáint feithicle/bheith i gceannas ar fheithicil faoi thionchar drugaí	12	0.1%	500%	2
Cionta Arm agus Pléascán	**492**	**2.6%**	**24%**	**396**
Sealbhú arm ionsaitheach (gan airm thine san áireamh)	375	2.0%	18%	319
Cionta atá bainteach le tinte ealaíne (díol, lasadh, srl)	93	0.5%	90%	49
Sealbhú arm Tine	21	0.1%	-13%	24
Cionta Robála Sracaidh agus Fuadaithe	**280**	**1.5%**	**5%**	**267**
Robáil ón bPearsa	219	1.2%	-2%	224
Robáil ó fhoras nó ó institiúid	46	0.2%	53%	30
Fuadach cairr, Fuadach / Urghabháil Mhídhleathach Aerárthaigh	14	0.1%	8%	13
Cionta in aghaidh an Rialtais, Nósanna Ceartais agus Eagrú na Coire	**105**	**0.6%**	**-31%**	**152**
Sárú bannaí	73	0.4%	-37%	116
Glaonna teileafóin núis, ag caitheamh am póilíní	13	0.1%	-19%	16
Cionta Gnéasacha	**447**	**2.4%**	**-22%**	**571**
Ionsaí Gnéasach (Gan a bheith trom)	227	1.2%	-18%	276
Éigniú Fir nó Mná	115	0.6%	-43%	203
Pornagrafaíocht Leanaí	56	0.3%	-10%	62
An tAcht um an Dlí Coiriúil (Cionta Gnéasacha) 2006	46	0.2%	77%	26
Calaois, Dallamullóg agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**720**	**3.9%**	**226%**	**221**
Cionta nach bhfuil rangaithe aon áit eile	**25**	**0.1%**	**-11%**	**28**
Fuadach agus Cionta Gaolmhara	**9**	**0.0%**	**-25%**	**12**
Cionta Dúnmharaithe	**2**	**0.0%**	**-50%**	**4**
Dúnmharú/Dúnorgain	2	0.0%	-50%	4
Gach cion	**18,567**	**100.0%**	**13%**	**16,491**

** Líon na gCionta Dhaoine Óga taobh le cionta braite i 2019*

⁺ Na cionta is coitianta atá liostaithe

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

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 TRECON
Kilkenny Compass
Carlow HUB
Southern
Local Station GYDP
Gurranabraher (2) Ballincollig Action Projects, Knocknaheeny Holyhill
Mayfield (2) FAYRE, GAP
Anglesea St MAP
Togher (2) TACT, Douglas West, HERON
Cobh Fealbhas
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


Offence detected and there is sufficient evidence to proceed with a prosecution
Incident created on PULSE with child recorded as Suspect. Incident reviewed by District Officer and authorisation given to create youth referral. Garda Infromation Services Centre (GISC) create referral on request of investigating Garda. Reviewed by GISC and moves to "New". Referral then received at Garda Youth Diversion Bureau (GYDB).
Recommendation applied at GYDB
Caution (Suitable for Admission)
Caution directed from information available on PULSE
Informal Caution: Administered by JLO
Formal Caution: Administered by trained mediator-JLO or Garda member of Inspector rank or higher (includes supervision of youth)
Restorative Caution: Administered by JLO trained in mediation and Restorative Justice Practices
Request for Information
Skeleton File/Suitability Report/Covering Report requested for more information to assist in decision on suitability of child for admission to the Diversion Programme. On receipt by GYDB, information reviewed and recommendation applied- Caution/Unsuitable. Recommendation then signed off by Director
Acceptance
JLO assigned and meets with youth in presence of Parent/Guardian. Caution administered to youth who accepts caution by signing acceptance form
Non-Acceptance
JLO assigned and meets with youth in presence of Parent/Guardian. Youth refuses caution, signs non-acceptance form. JLO informs GYDB via report and referral is updated to "Unsuitable" for admission
Suitable for Admission
Informal Caution: Administered by JLO
Formal Caution: Administered by trained mediator-JLO or Garda member of Inspector rank or higher (includes supervision of youth)
Restorative Caution: Adminstered by JLO trained in mediation and Restorative Justice Practices
Unsuitable for Admission
When youth is deemed unsuitable, a certificate is issued to local District Officer who must consider initiating a prosecution or forward file to DPP (accompanied by Certificate from Director)
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