

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

2014

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

Garda Youth Diversion Office
An Garda Síochána
Harcourt Square
Harcourt Street
Dublin 2

Tel: (01) 666 38 31/2/3/4
Fax: (01) 666 38 27
Email: youthdiversion@garda.ie

2014

ANNUAL REPORT

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

CONTENTS

1. Message from the Chairman of the Committee.....	3
2. Overview of the Committee	4
3. Executive Summary.....	5
4. Overview of the Diversion Programme	6
Organisational Structure of the Diversion Programme.....	7
Training provided to Juvenile Liaison Officers.....	8
5. Referrals to the Diversion Programme	9
6. Children Referred to the Diversion Programme.....	11
Crime Type for which Children were Referred.....	14
7. Cautions—Formal and Informal Cautions.....	15
8. Children Considered Unsuitable for Inclusion	16
9. Restorative Justice	17
Restorative Justice Events 2014 per Region and Division	18
Restorative Justice Stories.....	19
Waterford Restorative Practices Network	20
10. Garda Youth Diversion Projects	21
Location of Garda Youth Diversion Projects Nationwide.....	22
11. Observations	23
12. Recommendations.....	25

1

MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE



Dear Commissioner,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assistant Commissioner

A.J. Nolan

2

OVERVIEW OF THE COMMITTEE

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

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

The tasks of the Committee are to:

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

The current members of the Committee are:



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



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



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



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

3

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

4

OVERVIEW OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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

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

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

INCLUSION IN THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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

The young person must:

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

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

HOW DOES THE PROCESS WORK?

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

WHO DECIDES IF A PERSON IS SUITABLE OR NOT?

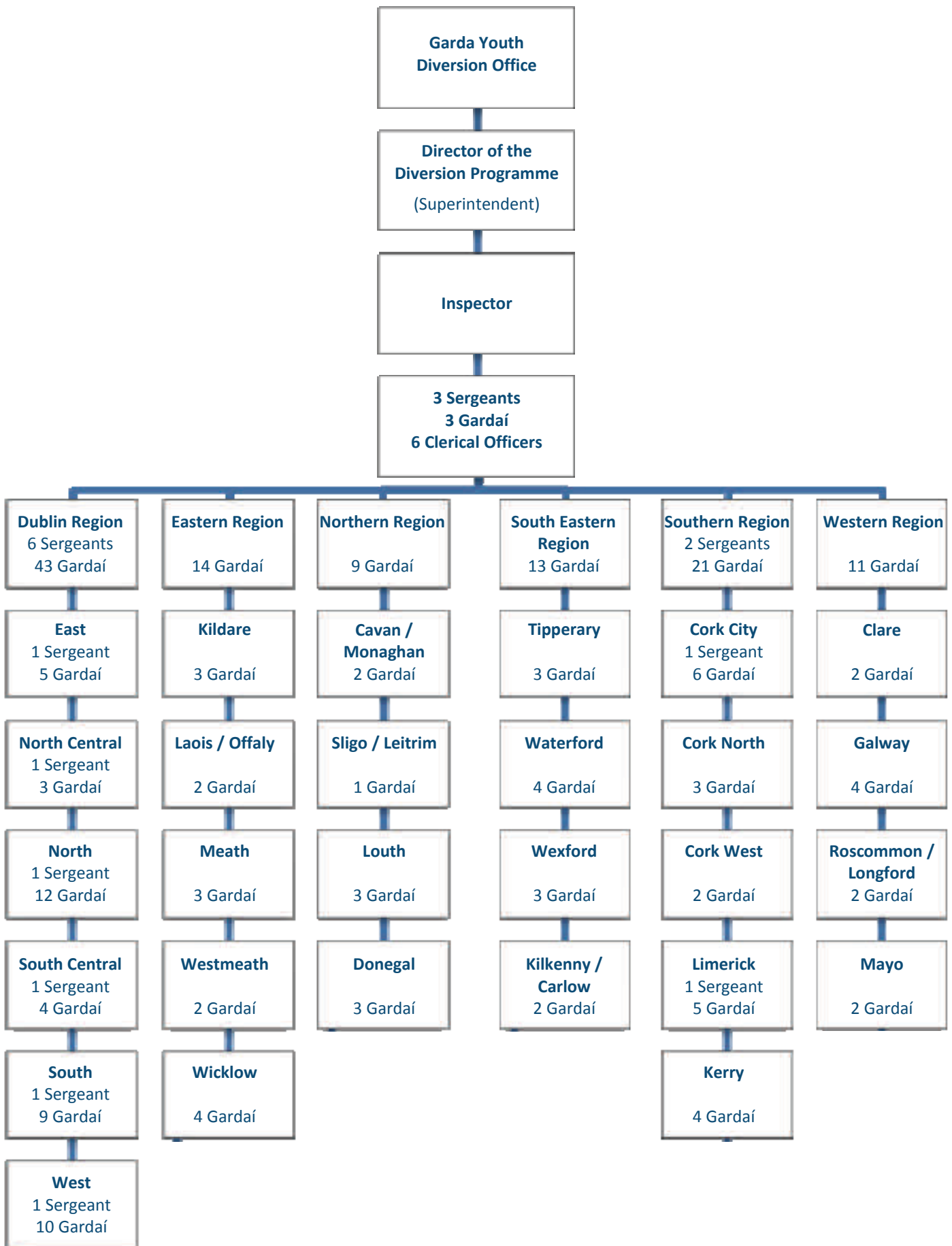
The decision to include a person in the Diversion Programme is made by a Garda Superintendent at the Garda Youth Diversion Office who is known as the Director of the Programme. In making his/her decision the Director may consider:

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

WHAT IS SUPERVISION?

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

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME



TRAINING PROVIDED TO JUVENILE LIAISON OFFICERS

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

JLO Induction Training

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

Mediation Training

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

Restorative Justice Facilitator Skills Training.

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

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

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

Advanced Diploma in Juvenile Justice - King's Inn

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

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

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

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

5 REFERRALS TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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

Figure 1 - Number of Cases Referred 2007-2014

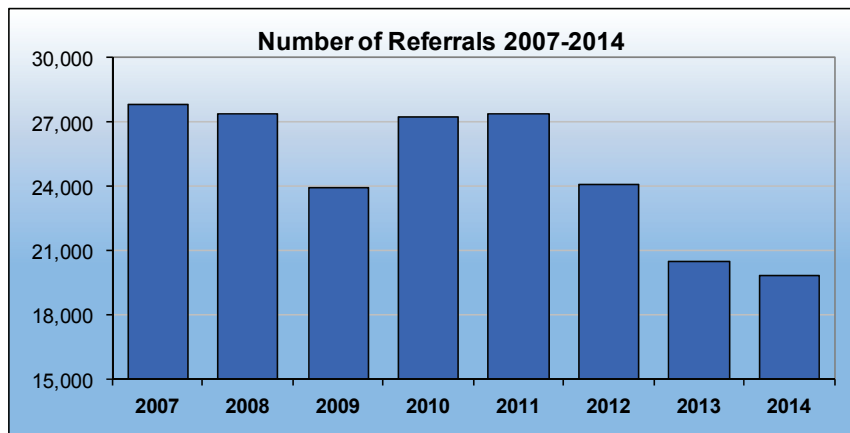


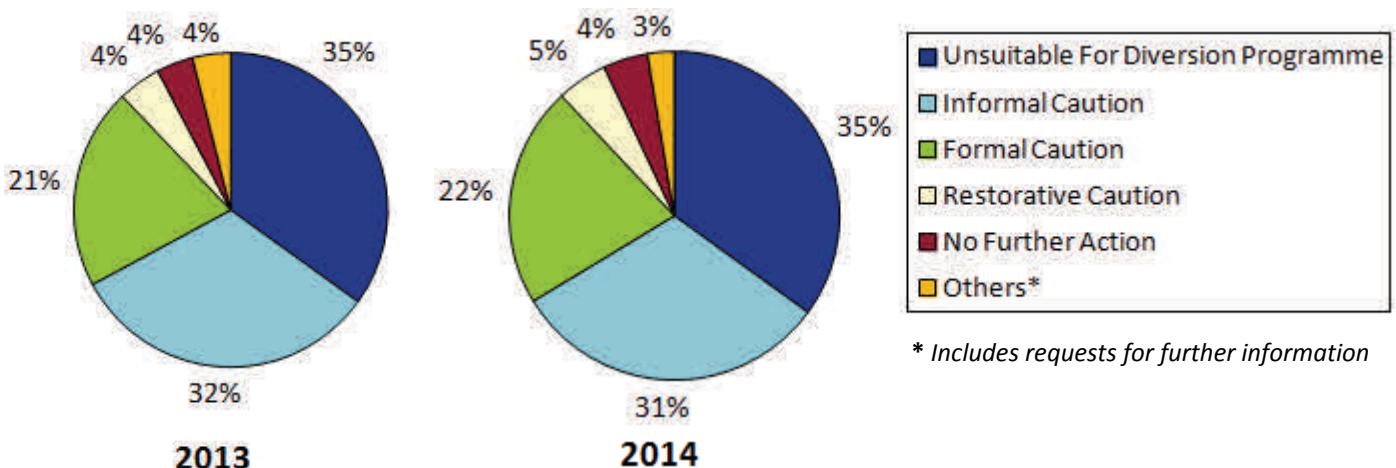
Figure 2 - Case Decisions as a percentage of total referrals (2014)

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

*Includes requests for further information

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

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



* Includes requests for further information

REFERRALS TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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

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

* Includes requests for further information

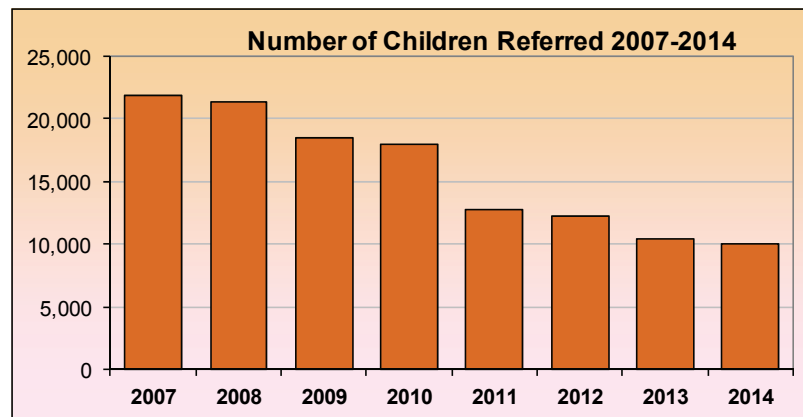
Some percentages do not sum to exactly 100 due to rounding

6

CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

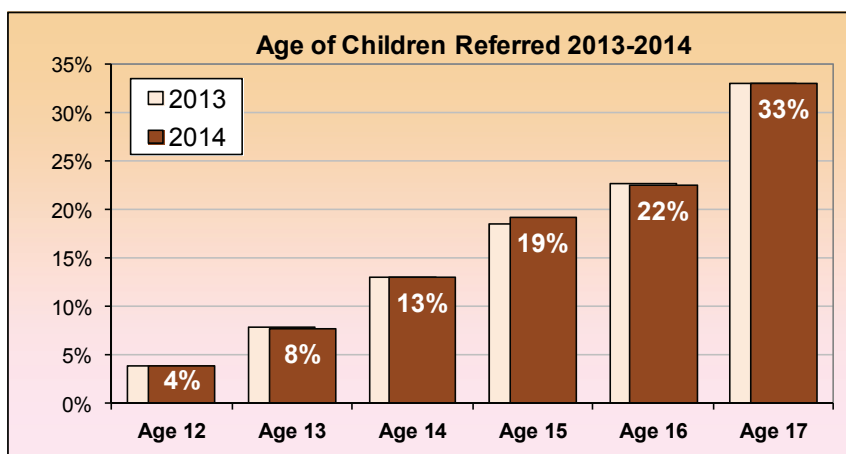
There were 9,991 children referred in 2014 which is 4% lower than the 10,420 children referred in 2013.

Figure 4 - Number of Children Referred 2007-2014



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

Figure 5 - Age of Children Referred 2013-2014



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

Figure 6 - Number of Children Referred 2014

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

*Includes requests for further information

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

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

CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Figure 7 - Number of Referrals per Child - 2014

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

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

Figure 8 - Age Profile by Number of Referrals

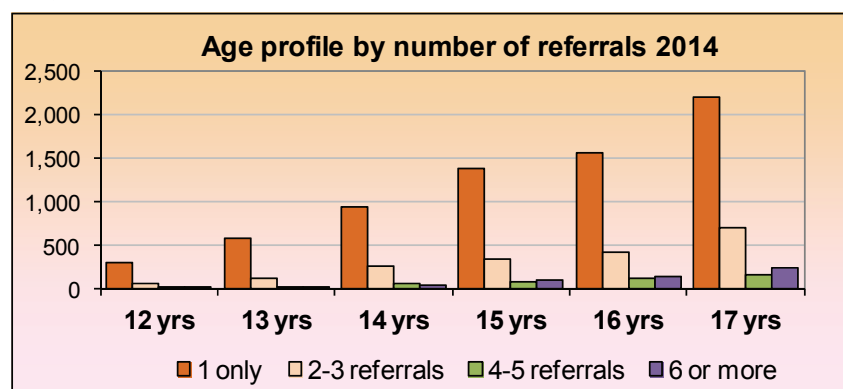


Figure 9 - Age Profile by Number of Referrals

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

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

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

Figure 10 - Referral Type by Number of Referrals 2014

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

* Includes requests for further information

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

CHILDREN REFERRED TO THE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

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

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

* Includes requests for further information

CRIME TYPE FOR WHICH CHILDREN WERE REFERRED

Table 3 - Crime type for which Children were referred 2014

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

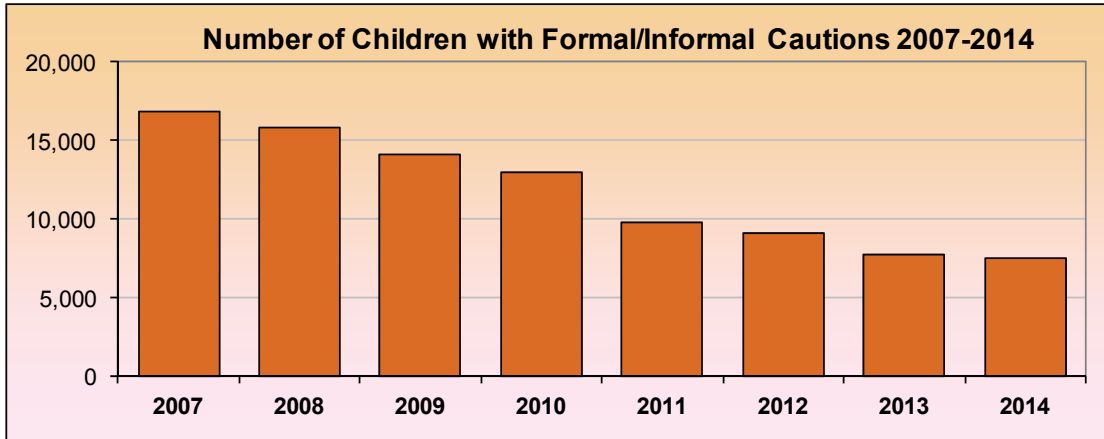
*Proportion of Youth Offences to overall offences in 2014

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

7

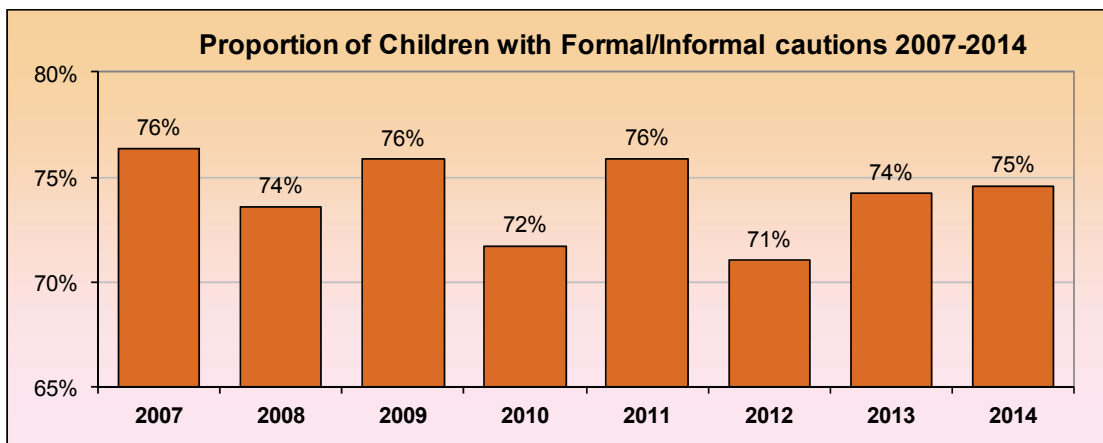
CAUTIONS—FORMAL & INFORMAL

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



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

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



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

8

CHILDREN CONSIDERED UNSUITABLE FOR INCLUSION

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

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

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

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

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

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

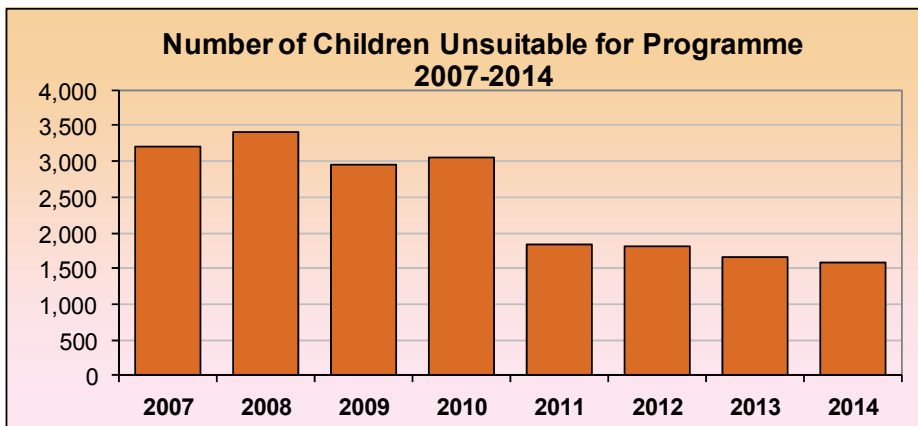
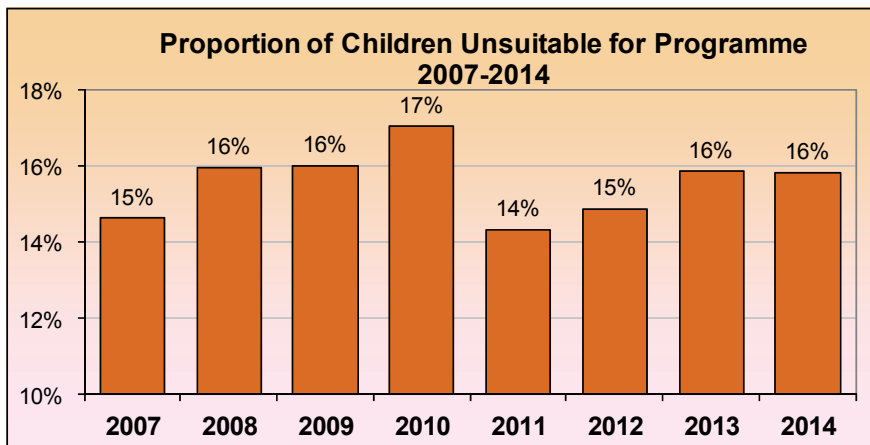


Figure 15 - Percentage of Children Considered Unsuitable for Inclusion 2007-2014



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

9

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

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

WHAT DOES RESTORATIVE JUSTICE SEEK TO ACHIEVE?

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

WHO CAN BE INVOLVED?

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

WHAT HAPPENS AT A RESTORATIVE EVENT?

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

WHERE WILL THE MEETING BE HELD?

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

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS FOR THE VICTIM?

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

WILL PRIVACY BE RESPECTED?

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

WHAT ARE THE POSSIBLE BENEFITS FOR THE YOUNG PERSON?

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

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE 2014 PER REGION AND DIVISION

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

Figure 13 - Number of Restorative Cautions 2007 - 2014

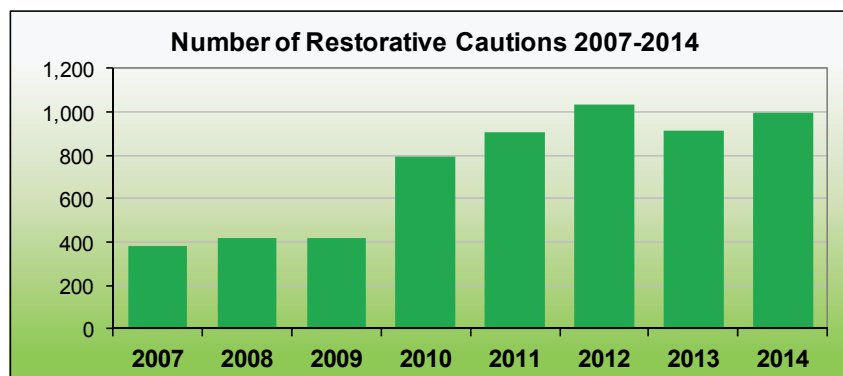


Table 4 - Number of Restorative Cautions 2011 -2014

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

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE STORIES

Burglary at a Family Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Assault at a Charity Event

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

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

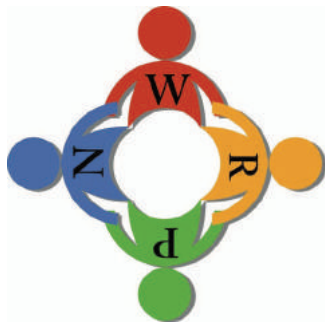
When the JLO met with the young offender she found a boy who had a realisation of what he did and was aware of the effect on the other boy and all those who were at the relay for life on that evening.

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

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

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

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



WATERFORD RESTORATIVE PRACTICES NETWORK

Background

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

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

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

Current Status

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

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

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

WRPN objectives include:

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

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

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

10

GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS

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

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

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

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

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

Dormant Accounts Disbursement Scheme

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

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

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

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

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

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

LOCATION OF GARDA YOUTH DIVERSION PROJECTS NATIONWIDE

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

11

OBSERVATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

OBSERVATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee recommends that:

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