



TO THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, EQUALITY & LAW REFORM
DON AIRE DLÍ AGUS CIRT, COMHIONANNAIS AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ

ANNUAL REPORT
OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

1999
Annual Report 1999
Tuarascáil Bhliantúil 1999

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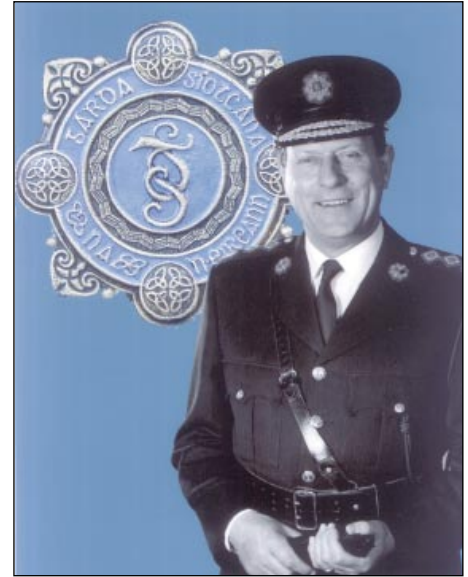
CURTHA LE CHÉILE AG AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
CEANNCHEATHRÚ NA nGARDÁÍ, PÁIRC NA FHIONNUISCE
BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH 8

A Aire Uasail

Cuireann sé áthas orm tuairisc bhliantúil an Gharda Síochána ón mbliain 1999 a chur ós bhúr gcomhair.

Tá líon na gcionta díotála a tuairiscíoch ag isliú go fóill. Táim bu'ioch de chomhaltaí an Gharda Síochána, agus foireann shibhialta na nGardaí as ucht a gcuid díograise agus proifisiúntachta agus iad ag obair le gníomachtaí stáit eile le tacaíocht an phobail.

I gcompráid le 1998, bhí laghdú 5% ar an gclarú agus ó 1995 tá laghdú 21% san iomlán bainte amach. Gan amhras is iad na stuaimenna eagsúla stratéisí agus neartú acmhainní, daingeanaithe le tacaíocht an phobail agus arthaithe dlí atá mar chroílár chun an cuspóir a bhaint amach. Ach chun leibhéal 1999 maidir le tuairicsú coireanna a choinneál is dúshlán ann féin a bhéas ann. Cé go bhfuil laghdú beag ón mbliain seo chaite ar an ráta braite ag 42% fós féin is éacht súntasach 6 seo.



Cé go soláthraíonn staitisticí cóir, an bunchloch le haghaidh polasaí feidhmiú dlí agus an modh le haghaidh roinnt acmhainnaí oibríonn siad. chomh maith mar threóir le haghaidh gníomhartha choisteach agus táim sa phroiseas cords a chruthú ina mbeidh anailís cóir ar phríomh cléim sa phroiseas choisteach. Thosaigh an chéad mhír den choras nua aimseartha IT don Garda Síochána, i míle naoi gcéad nocha naoi, b'é an toradh ná iochtan tapa agus comhordú l'eolas bainteacha, agus mar sin ag cur feabhsú ar fheidhmiú na nGardaí.

Tá na ceisteanna a bheidh so thuigte chun cords casta mar seo a chur I bhfeidhm a cheisiú tá roinnt acu sofheicthe sa tuairisc seo, sa tslí ina bhfuil anailís staitisticí cruinn in easnamh maidir lena figiurí, maidir leis na trí mhí deireadh.

Tréith bhunúsach amhain ná, ár niarracht, a chuaigh i ndéine agus ar chomheagar chun báis ar na bóithre a laghdú Tháinig laghdú ar na, timpisti cinniúnacha le 45 (fuair 413 duine bás i 1999 i geomparáid le 458 il 1998). Leanfaidh fir niarracht chomhbhearaithe i mbliana le haghaidh ár gcuspóir a acquaint amach, sé sin bás, dochar, agus timpisti ar fir mboithre a laghdú. Beidh feabhas ag teacht ar seo, tríd an modh ilgníomhaire ag oibriú le na roinne agus gníomhairí eile sa rialtas agus iad go léir ag obair chun na gealltanais atá Writhe sa stráitéis atá ag an rialtas ar shabháilteacht ar an mbóthar a acquaint amach.

Is é atá'i gceist i mo phlean póilíneachta don bhliain atá rómhainn na mo dhícheall a dhéanamh chun dul i ngleic le mór choiriúlacht coiríulacht bhóna bhána san áireamh agus leantúint ar aghaidh chun coiriúlacht eagraithe a stopadh, go háirithe na ciontóirí a bhíonn freagrach as na seandaoine a cheapadh agus gan scans ar bith é a thabhairt dos na daoine atá sé ar intinn acu bonn a acquaint ón bpróiseas Síochána, agus bagairt a dhéanamh i slí ar bith do shlándáil an stáit Leis an leas is eifeachtaí a acquaint as achmhainne ar dui chun cinn leis an méid coiriúlachta a laghdú agus an dui i ngleic le cásanna neamhord. phoiblí trí usáid a acquaint as rannpháirteacht an phobail atá mar aidhmeanna tábhachtacha póilíneachta.

Mar chríoch, ba mhaith liom buíochas a ghlacadh leis an rialtas, tú féin go pearasanta, agus foireann an roinn Dlí, Ceirt agus Comhionannas agus Athchóirthe dlí maidir lena tacaíocht leanúnach i rith na bliana.

Is mise le meas

Padraig Ó Bróin

PADRAIG Ó BRÓIN
COIMISINÉIR, AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

Dear Minister,

It is with pleasure I present my Annual Report on An Garda Síochána for 1999.

The incidence of reported indictable crime continued its downward trend. This reflects the dedication, commitment and professionalism of members of An Garda Síochána, and Garda civilian staff, working with other State agencies and with the support of the community. The endeavour of all concerned is sincerely appreciated.

In comparison with 1998, a 5% decrease was recorded and, since 1995, a 21% decrease overall has been attained. Undoubtedly the various initiatives, strategies and enhanced resourcing, reinforced by the excellent community assistance and legislative changes, have been pivotal in achieving the desired objective. But to maintain the 1999 level of reported crime in the years ahead will in itself be a challenge. The detection rate at 42%, while a slight decrease from last year, is none the less a significant achievement.

While crime statistics provide the basis for law enforcement policy and a means towards resource allocation, they also act as a guide to preventative action and I am in the process of devising a system whereby crime analysis will be a key step in the preventative process.

The first phase of a modern IT system for An Garda Síochána went live in 1999, resulting in rapid access to and coordination of relevant information, thus enhancing Garda performance. The expected issues inherent in implementing such a complex system are being addressed, some of which are manifested in this report in that the last three months figures lack precise statistical analysis.

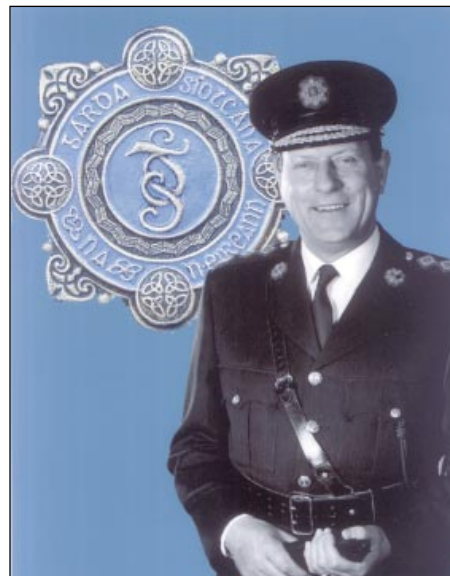
One significant feature of 1999 was our intensified and coordinated effort to reduce road deaths. Fatal accidents decreased by 45 (413 in 1999 compared with 458 in 1998). The coming year will see a continued concerted endeavour towards achieving our objective of reducing deaths, injuries and accidents on our roads. This will be progressed through the multiagency approach involving other Government Departments and Agencies all working to achieve the commitments outlined in the Government's Road Safety Strategy.

My policing plan for the coming year includes a commitment and determination to tackle major crime, including white-collar crime, and to continue targeting organised crime and particularly, criminals who prey on the elderly with no let up on those determined to undermine the Peace Process and threaten in any way the Security of the State. By the effective use of resources, the continued reduction of crime and tackling areas of public disorder through community involvement and partnership, are also priority policing objectives. Finally, I would like to thank the Government, you personally, and the personnel of the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for their continued support during the year.

Yours faithfully,



PATRICK BYRNE
COMMISSIONER OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA



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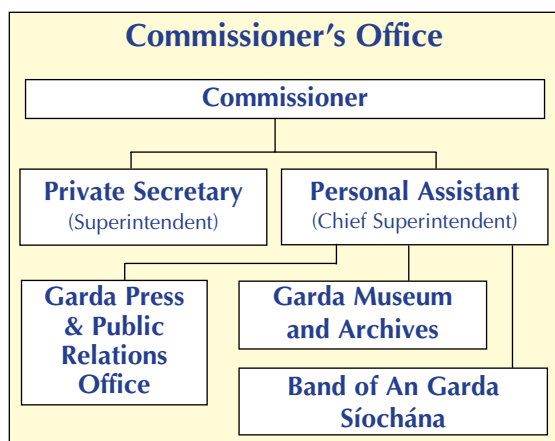
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OFFICE OF THE GARDA COMMISSIONER

OIFIG AN CHOIMISINÉARA



Garda Headquarters, Phoenix Park, Dublin is the Office of the Commissioner of An Garda Síochána. The buildings were purpose built as a police headquarters and have been in continuous use since 1842.



The general direction and control of An Garda Síochána is the responsibility of the Garda Commissioner. He is assisted by the Deputy Commissioner, Strategic & Resource Management and the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, both of whom direct all administrative and operational activity respectively.

Within the Commissioner's Office itself, the Commissioner has a Personal Assistant (Chief Superintendent) and a Private Secretary (Superintendent), together with an administrative staff.

The Garda Press & Public Relations Office; the Garda Museum & Archives and the Band of An Garda Síochána report direct to the Commissioner through the Personal Assistant.

GARDA PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

OIFIG PHREASA AGUS CHAIDRIMH PHOIBLÍ AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

1999 proved to be another busy year for the Garda Press and Public Relations Office. A Media Liaison Course which started in October 1998 continued into 1999 and by February, 120 Garda Officers had completed the course. The aim of the training is to have a consistent, effective and professional approach to media relations, particularly to major incidents and events.

International media attention was firmly focused on Ireland during the early summer with the establishment of the Independent Commission for Victims Remains. On the 28th of May, 1999, the first of the remains of the disappeared was left at a graveyard at Faughart, Dundalk, Co. Louth. Six sites where it was believed that a total of eight bodies were buried were identified to Gardaí by the Commission. These sites were in Counties Louth, Meath, Monaghan and Wicklow. Because of the huge amount of media attention, both nationally and internationally, Garda Media Liaison Officers were appointed at each site. This proved to be a challenging time for the Garda Press Office.

The Garda Press and Public Relations Office played a co-ordinating role in the TV series 'Solved & Unsolved' commissioned by RTE. The documentary series examines Garda investigations into serious cases, which are either solved or still under investigation, through a combination of re-constructions, file footage and witness interviews.

In addition to its regular functions of servicing the media and devising media strategies for An Garda Síochána, the Garda Press & Public Relations Office took control of the Garda Web Site – www.garda.ie



There are now eight thousand visits to the web site each month and this is increasing on a daily basis. The site currently contains information on all aspects of the organisation i.e. Recruitment Policy, Press Releases and information on the different aspects of the work of the Garda Síochána. Further development of the site is planned.

BAND OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

BANNA CEOIL AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

The Band of An Garda Síochána continued its busy schedule during 1999, appearing on 201 occasions throughout the country.

The thirty members of the band, under its Director, Inspector W. Byrne, continued its policy of visiting as many of the Garda Divisions as possible, performing at a diverse range of events including summer projects, Christmas parties, concerts, parade, TV shows, sporting events, school concerts, festivals, arts weeks and official Garda engagements.

During the year, the Band of An Garda Síochána continued to be in constant demand by all major event organisers throughout the country, so much so that many appearances were deferred to the following year. Major appearances during the year included appearances at Aras an Uachtarain; PTAA Centenary Celebrations at Croke Park; the Rose of Tralee Festival; the Cork Jazz Festival; the Galway Oyster Festival and many other events. The Garda Band continues its mission to perform music and to increase musical understanding of the widest variety in the best acceptable terms.



GARDA MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

IARSLANN AGUS CARTLANN NA nGARDAÍ

The Garda Museum and Archives continues to attract both visitors and researchers from all walks of life.

As part of the ongoing development of the Museum, facilities continue to be upgraded with additional exhibition stands and a microfilm reader located in the Research Room.

When fully functional, both these items will enhance the Museum with an additional display area for photographic/archival material and by facilitating visitors pursuing police related research.

Statutory obligations regarding records management issues continue to be a priority issue for the Garda Archivist. During the year the proposal to establish a National Garda Record Centre was approved and work has commenced.



The Garda Museum and Archives are located at the Record Tower, Dublin Castle and visitors are welcome between 9am to 5pm Monday to Friday and by appointment on Saturdays & Sundays (Telephone: 671 9597).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, STRATEGIC & RESOURCE MANAGEMENT



AN LEAS CHOIMISINÉIR, BAINISTÍOCHT STRAITÉISIACH AGUS ACMHAINNÉ

The Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management (SRM), directs leadership management, administration, strategy, planning and resource activity within An Garda Síochána, with responsibility for three Branches each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. Deputy Commissioner, SRM and Deputy Commissioner, Operations are the two key supports to the Commissioner of An Garda Síochána.

Accountability, strategic and annual planning – including monitoring, evaluating and reviewing – administration policy, finance, budgetary determination, leadership development, resource prioritisation and allocation, research, the Inspectorate, evaluation of EU policing projects and organisation development are all priority tasks of SRM.

Key achievements during 1999 were the:-

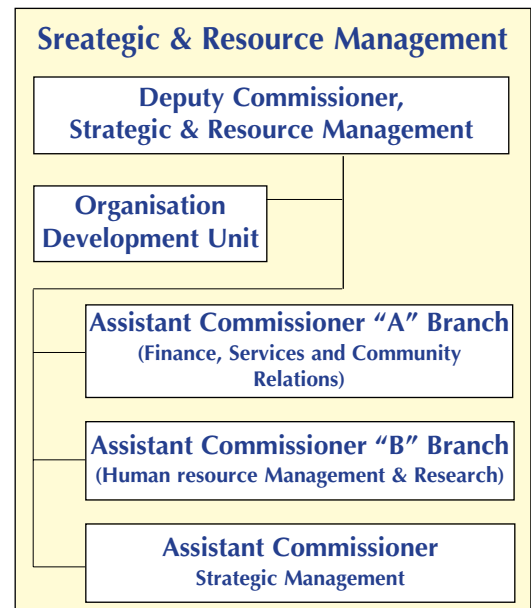
- Successful implementation of the Policing Plan.
- Drafting the Garda Síochána Corporate Strategy Plan 2000-2004.
- Consulting with community, staff, Government and a range of other agencies and drafting the Garda Síochána Annual Policing Plan 2000.
- Strong 1999 progress in achieving the SMI projects.
- Increase in the effectiveness of many different Garda sections

HRM achievements included the:-

- Progress in the implementation of the Garda Customer Service Action Plan.
- Successful Garda participation in international peacekeeping.
- The launch of the Garda Human Rights Initiative 1999-2000.
- Extension of the welfare service and a better tenure policy.
- Improved employment equality, with equal rent allowances.
- Completion of the New Opportunities for Women project.
- Providing key research reports including the Public Attitudes Survey 1999.

Finance, Services and Community Relations achievements include the:-

- Overhaul of Garda procurement policy.
- Start of the TETRA secure radio project.
- PULSE Garda IT progress.
- Financial management initiatives including training in devolved budgeting.
- Reviews of Community Policing and accommodation.



Memoranda of Understanding between An Garda Síochána and other police services – including an MOU renewed with Russia signed by the Commissioner – and the McCabe Fellowship Exchange are administered at SRM. In future, a range of bilateral agreements to combat crime which have been entered into by the Government will be serviced by An Garda Síochána.

A Superintendent, Executive Officer and a clerical staff are responsible for the effective administration of the office of the Deputy Commissioner.



The EU Co-ordination Unit, based at SRM, services Garda participation in EU Working Groups, prepares funding applications under EU programmes and contributes to Garda input into bilateral international agreements. This unit must now assist in the preparation for the Irish EU Presidency in 2004.

ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT UNIT

AONAD FORBARTHA EAGRAÍOCHTA

The Organisation Development Unit was established in 1994 to enhance organisational effectiveness through organisational development. The ODU research policy issues and carry out reviews of specialist units on behalf of Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management.

Organisation development provides the planned development and reinforcement of organisation strategies, structure and process for improving the organisation's effectiveness.

A STRATEGY FOR THE IRISH LANGUAGE IN AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA – 1998 TO 2002.

The document 'A Strategy for the Irish Language in An Garda Síochána – 1998 to 2002' is the third in a series of Action Programmes in An Garda Síochána for the development of a quality service for the Irish speaking public.

A Working Group was established in 1998 to oversee the implementation of policy emanating from the strategy. The Group, which has representatives from all relevant Garda Sections and from Bord na Gaeilge/An Foras Teanga, is under the chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner, Strategic & Resource Management. The Group met three times during the year and an agreed work programme for the year was implemented.

Some of the main developments during 1999 were:

- Compilation of a directory of Irish speakers in An Garda Síochána.
- An increase in bilingual content of Force publications.
- Issuing of instructions regarding the use of Irish at public meetings, in interviews and other contact with the public.
- Continuation and improvement of initiatives already undertaken in a number of areas, e.g. personnel in Gaeltacht Stations; correspondence with the public; telephone communication with the public; signage; official forms and notices; stationery; the Garda Schools Programme and instruction in the Irish Language.

STRAITÉIS DON GHAELGE SA GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA - 1998 GO 2002

Is é an doiciméad "Straitéis don Ghaeilge sa Gharda Síochána an tríú cheann sa tsraith Cláracha Gníomhaíochta sa Gharda Síochána d'fhorbairt seirbhís ardchaighdeán do lucht labhartha na Gaeilge.

Bunaíodh Grúpa Oibre i 1998 chun maoirseacht a dhéanamh ar fhorfheidhmiú pholasaí a d'éascair ón straitéis. Tá an Grúpa, a bhfuil ionadaithe aige ó gach Rannóg Gharda ábhartha agus ó Bhord na Gaeilge/An Foras Teanga faoi chathaoirleacht an Leas-Choimisinéara, Bainistíocht Straitéiseach agus Acmhainní. Tháinig an Grúpa le chéile trí huairé i rith na bliana agus cuireadh clár aontaithe oibre don bhliain i bhfeidhm.

B'iad cuid de na príomhfhorbairtí i rith 1999 ná

- Treoir cainteoirí Gaeilge sa Gharda Síochána a chur le chéile.
- Méadú datheangach ar a bhfuil i bhfoilseacháin an Fhórsa
- Eisiúint treoracha maidir le húsáid na Gaeilge ag cruinnithe poiblí, in agallaimh agus i dteagmháil eile leis an bpobal.
- Leanúint ar aghaidh agus feabhsú tionscnaimh a rinneadh cheana i líon áirithe réimsí, m. sh., pearsanra sna stáisiúin Ghaeltachta; comhfhreagras leis an bpobal; cumarsáid teileafóin leis an bpobal; comharthaíocht; foirmeacha oifigiúla agus fógraí; páipéarachas; Clár Scoile an Gharda Síochána agus teagasc i nGaeilge.



'A' BRANCH

(FINANCE, SERVICES & COMMUNITY RELATIONS)

BRAINSE 'A'

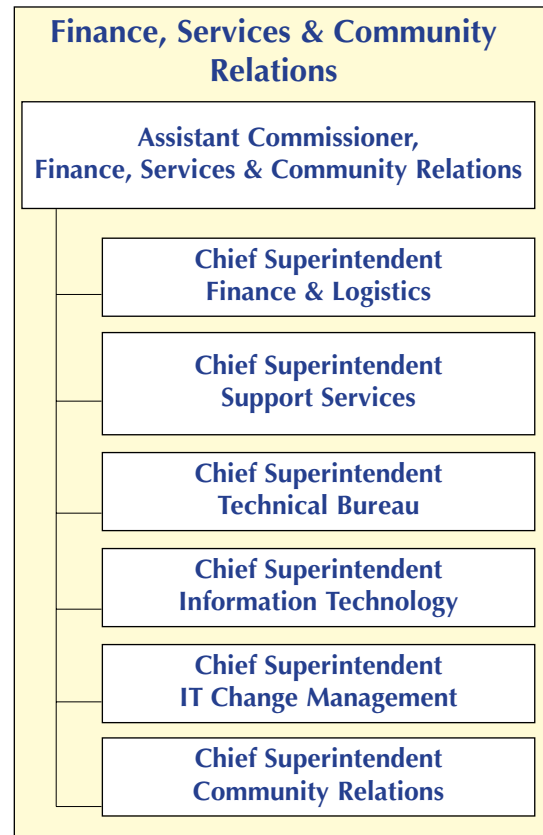
(AIRGEADAIS, SEIRBHÍSÍ AGUS CAIDREAMH PHOBAIL)

The internal structures within 'A' Branch (Finance, Service & Community Relations) were adjusted during the year and now consist of the sections indicated in the organisational chart below. Policy formulation and day to day running of the Branch is performed by an Assistant Commissioner reporting directly to Deputy Commissioner, Strategic & Resource Management.

The sections within 'A' Branch are responsible for providing a wide range of support services for all sections of An Garda Síochána.

The services provided reflect a modern police force and include Information Technology; Telecommunications; Transport; Finance; Equipment; Clothing; Accommodation; Technical Bureau; Community relations and Crime Prevention.

To ensure maximum efficiency and effectiveness is achieved in all Garda operations, this Branch works in close liaison with Government Departments and a wide range of Semi State and private companies, as well as other police forces.



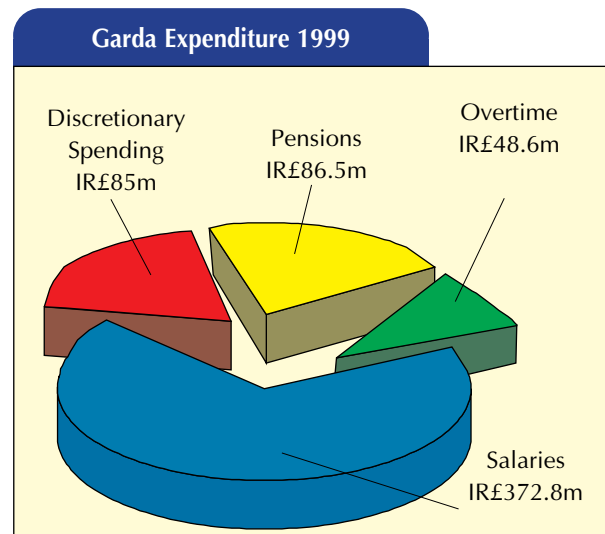
FINANCE & LOGISTICS

AIRGEADAIS AGUS LOIGHISTIC

The Finance & Logistics Section (previously the Barrack Masters Section) has a dedicated team of Garda and civilian staff, with responsibility for implementing policy in areas of purchasing, stores and financial management. In the year under review, satisfactory budgetary management was performed by this section.

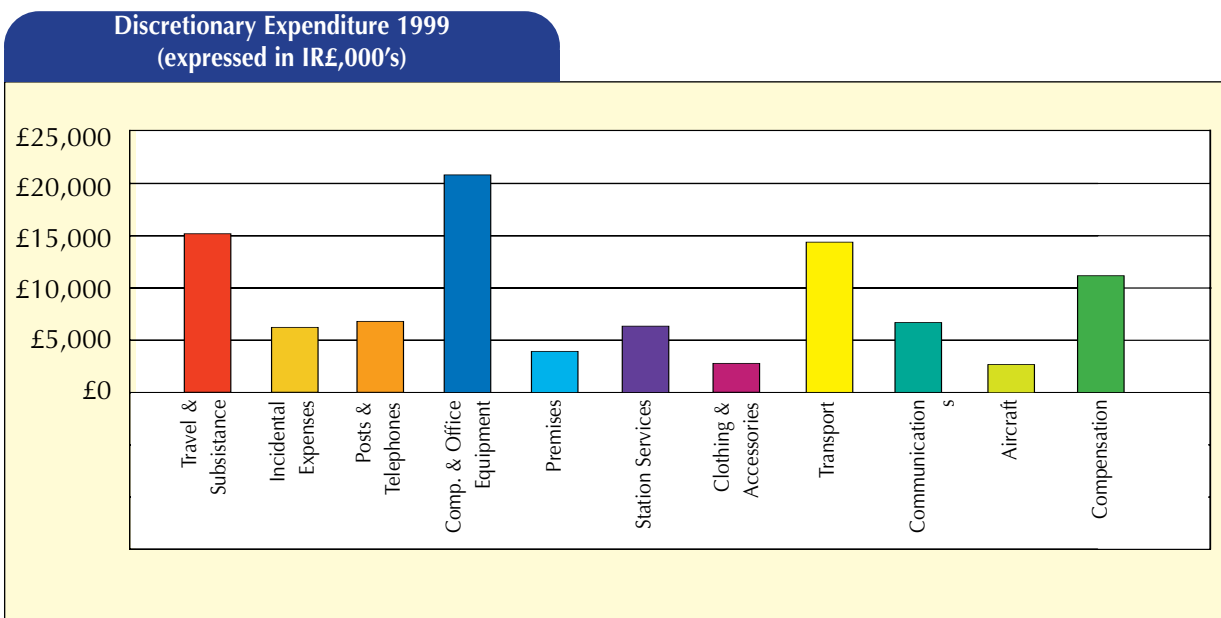
Ongoing new procedures and financial policies are being introduced at Finance & Logistics Section to provide timely and accurate information to senior management at both Headquarters and Regional/Divisional centres throughout the country.

Management information reports were also developed to improve on budget controls and monitor expenditure.



In preparation for the Commissioner becoming the Accounting Officer, selection competitions were held for senior management posts, including that of Director of Finance. Development work on these future roles and functions is progressing satisfactorily.

In 1999, An Garda Síochána incurred gross expenditure of IR£606.9m. When adjusted for Appropriations-in-Aid (IR£16.2m), the net expenditure figure is IR£590.7m. Salaries, Wages & Allowances including Overtime and Superannuation accounted for slightly over 86% of total expenditure with discretionary spending accounting for the remaining 14% or IR£85m. Discretionary Expenditure (IR£85m) was incurred under the following general headings:



Work continued throughout the year on stores/purchasing modernisation, resulting in computerised purchasing and stores management system (Mapics) was completed during the year, which includes Euro Functions. The introduction of a computerised Asset Register was completed which provides tracking and accountability of the substantial asset base of An Garda Síochána.

Work commenced on a custom built modern stores complex at Santry Garda Station, Dublin, which will house all Garda Stores. To compliment this development staff at the section underwent a number of training programmes, including computer related skills and Purchasing and Supplies Management and further training will continue.

The purchasing and accounts payable process was reviewed and new more streamlined structures were put in place to ensure greater efficiencies in this area. In addition, programmes were developed to produce timely and accurate Annual Appropriations Accounts.



SUPPORT SERVICES

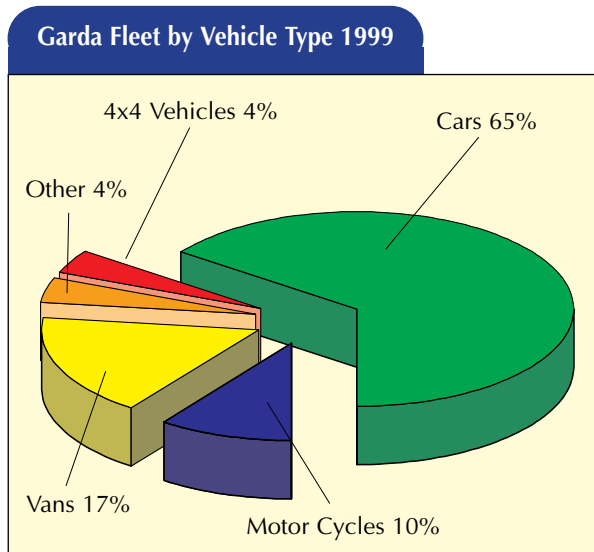
SEIRBHÍSÍ TACAÍOCHTA

Support Services includes the Transport, Telecommunications and Housing Sections. Support Services provides administrative coordination of all these inter-related areas, to ensure best value and practices are adhered to.

TRANSPORT SECTION

RANNÓG IOMPAIR

The provision of an effective and efficient transport fleet, to meet the operational requirements of An Garda Síochána, remains the objective of the Garda Transport Section. Effective use of the Fleet Management Computer System greatly assists the day to day management of the fleet, which at years end totaled 1,932 vehicles. The breakdown by type of vehicle is indicated in the chart below.



The total mileage of the entire fleet is approaching 50 million miles per year and to cope with mileage of this magnitude, while ensuring that value for money is obtained, a chargecard system for the purchase of fuel was introduced during the year and is fully operational.

This ensures that up to date information on vehicle/fuel usage is readily available for management purposes. Considerable savings on fuel costs have resulted since the introduction of this system.

Civilian drivers were introduced into the Transport Section at the end of the year. These drivers will replace existing Garda personnel at the Section and allow these members to return to core policing duties.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS SECTION

RANNÓG TELECHUMARSÁIDE

The Garda Telecommunications Section is headed by a Director of Engineering, assisted by a staff in excess of 100 personnel. Telecommunications Section provides systems and operational technical support services for An Garda Síochána, with its primary objectives being the design, procurement and support of mission specific equipment.

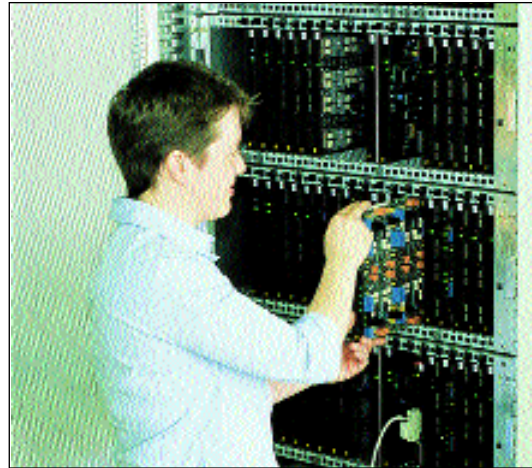
Considerable advances were made in utilising CCTV in the investigation of serious crimes. Monitoring and print facilities have been provided to Divisions and Specialist Units that greatly improve facilities at local level. This programme will continue with the integration of the video analysis suites in support of Urban CCTV Systems.

The introduction of large sophisticated telecommunications systems such as the new DMR Microwave Network, Data Network and PABX upgrades, in addition to increased resources for speed detection and specialist equipment necessitated improved service quality and cost control.

The Section continued to implement modern support processes to improve service quality, reliability and speed of delivery. In support of Telecommunications technology in 1999 expenditure in excess of £1.3m (1,651,000 Euros) was incurred in addition to processing £2.4m (3,048,000Euros) for the upgrade of current systems and new technology.

A number of projects were commenced or developed during the year under review, including:-

- Establishing the requirements for a new Tetra Radio Standard. Sample Tetra Radio demonstrations were also made to senior Garda management; the appointment of consultants to design Tetra for An Garda Síochána and briefings.
- Continued development of CCTV systems with the awarding of the contract for Cork City comprising of 29 cameras; commencement of installation of further system at Pearse St., Dublin, comprising of 15 cameras and the commencement of the link up from the Dublin Corporation Traffic Camera System to the Garda Communications Centre, Harcourt Square.
- Continued extension of networks including:- upgrades from analogue to digital PABXs in 37 District HQ Stations; purchase of a further 26 digital PABXs; the networking of 35 stations for Telephony/Data and the completion of a Virtual Private Network (VPN) for 17 provincial Divisional Headquarters stations.
- Telephone Traffic Computers were installed in 19 Divisional HQ stations and a further 200 general purpose fax machines were purchased.
- Provision of a Cellular Private Network for official issue mobile telephones and a Radio Planning Propagation Tool was acquired.



HOUSING SECTION

RANNÓG TITHÍOCHTA

The Housing Section is headed by a Superintendent reporting to Chief Superintendent, Support Services and the responsibilities of the section include:-

- Management of all matters relating to Garda accommodation.
- Regulating and managing matters pertaining to the placing of contracts with private contractors.
- Managing the capital budget including project management to sketch scheme stage.
- Certification for payment of monthly works carried out by the Office of Public Works.
- Advising senior management on relevant matters of policy, policy formulation and legislation & regulations.
- Management of Garda housing stock ensuring efficiency and effectiveness.
- Monitoring and controlling Annual Maintenance Budget, including sanction for maintenance works up to £50,000.
- Matters affecting accommodation in regard to health and safety issues and fire regulations.
- Adjudicating on the disposal, in part or full, of Garda premises and sites.
- Liaison on all official openings, contract signing and sod turning ceremonies.
- Liaison on all matters affecting temporary Garda accommodation at VIP sites, etc.
- Controlling and monitoring District Officers delegated expenditure.

The Housing Section is also responsible for prioritising projects for inclusion on the Garda Building Programme (New Stations) and the Minor Works List (Extensions, major refurbishment's). It maintains ongoing regular contact with both the Office of Public Works and the Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform regarding new projects, current projects and problems arising with sites or projects. Liaison is also maintained with the various Staff Representative Associations regarding station accommodation and facilities; official quarters, etc.



The total spent on maintenance of Garda buildings in 1999 was just over IR£3.6m (E4.8m), which included the redecoration of 99 stations as part to the new Scheduled Painting Programme. This allocation is being increased to facilitate the installation of audio/video recording of interviews suites.

In accordance with the Annual Policing Plan, a major review of Garda Accommodation was undertaken during the year.

TECHNICAL BUREAU

AN BIÚRÓ TEICNIÚIL

The Technical Bureau is headed by a Chief Superintendent who reports to Assistant Commissioner, 'A' Branch, Finance, Services & Community Relations. The Technical Bureau provides a diverse range of vital support functions for An Garda Síochána, particularly in the crime investigative field.

The role and functions of the Technical Bureau, established in 1934, have developed and expanded through the years. Specialist 'expert' personnel provide assistance at major incidents and crime scenes.

In 1999, Bureau personnel responded to 835 (external) requests for assistance at serious crime scenes. However, this figure represents only the initial contact and due to the high level of expertise provided by Bureau staff, many hours are engaged both at the scene of an incident and back at their respective laboratories and work stations at Garda Headquarters. All requests for assistance (Call Outs) are evaluated by management at the Technical Bureau and if appropriate, the service is provided. The objective of the Bureau is to provide a professional 'same day' service and to this end continual training, research and development of innovative concepts in crime scene/forensic examinations and crime scene management are undertaken.

In addition to 'Call-outs', the Technical Bureau also provides an internal service at Technical Bureau laboratories to scenes of crime examiners operating in every Garda Division. Technical Bureau staff also give presentations to staff courses at all levels and have a significant input into the training of Divisional scene's of crime examiners and detectives. The Garda Criminal Records Office and the Force gazette 'Fógra Tóra' are also managed at the Technical Bureau.

MAPPING SECTION

RANNÓG LÉAESCÁILÍOCHTA

The Mapping Section provides a comprehensive mapping service to An Garda Síochána, including provision of administrative maps, surveying and preparing scaled drawings and maps for serious crime investigation, fatal traffic accidents, security maps for major events, V.I.P visits etc. The main focus of the Mapping Section is criminal investigation where maps are produced to scale as exhibits for court purposes.

The Mapping Section undertakes the surveying of major crimes scenes, (internal or external scenes). External scenes are now mapped electronically by a robotic Geometer and the data is transferred to a Computer Aided Drawing System (CAD 2000) for editing and completion at the Mapping Section. Internal scenes are surveyed manually and drawn in CAD. The end product is a high quality map or plan. To further develop the capabilities of the Section, liaison was maintained during the year with the Ordnance Survey Service in regard to the provision of electronic or online mapping.

During the year, the Garda Mapping Section assisted in the investigation of 225 serious incidents, as per breakdown below:

Fatal Accidents	47
Firearms/Explosives/Drugs finds	16
Robbery/Burglary/Aggravated Burglary	19
Assaults	24
Rape/Sexual Assaults	29
Murder/Suspicious Death	64
Shooting	11
Other scenes	15

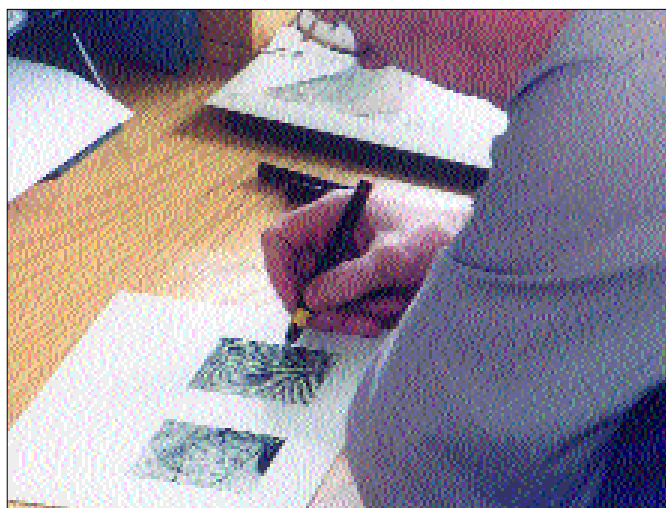


FINGERPRINT SECTION

RANNÓG MÉARLORG

The Fingerprint Section provides a fingerprints identification service to An Garda Síochána with the objectives of:

- Providing the identity of specific persons by their criminal records;
- Authenticating criminal history data;
- Linking culprits to the scenes of crime;
- Identifying dead bodies;
- Technically examining crime scenes;
- Providing expert fingerprints evidence in court;
- Maintaining fingerprints and palmprint databases in accordance with legislation;
- Providing training in the science of Fingerprints to Garda personnel;
- Provides an earprint identification service.
- Training scenes of crime examiners in the art of recovery of latent prints from crime scenes.



Prior to 1998, the Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) did not provide for searching facilities for palmprints developed at crime scenes. The system was developed internally within the Fingerprint Section, and since January 1999 palmprints of known criminals are encoded on the system, which has resulted in a high percentage of identifications.

An ISO9002 accreditation process was commenced during the year with the engagement of a management consultancy and accreditation to an International or Accrediting Agency is expected during 2000.

Non Numerical Standard Identification is a new concept being developed overseas and its progress is being monitored by the Fingerprint Section, ensuring that An Garda Síochána will be ready to implement such a system when fully developed and tested. The implementation of this standard will have major implications for the Section, requiring additional specialist training in Poroscopy, Edgeology and Ridgeology.

Livescan Electronic Fingerprinting Systems are being piloted at three locations, namely:- Bridewell Garda Station, Dublin; Bridewell Garda Station, Cork and at Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.

Planning for the upgrade of the AFIS System also commenced during the year. When complete, it will allow for the capture in a one-stop process images of latent finger and palm marks developed in the Chemical Development Laboratory by using a digital camera; an up-graded computer system and inputted directly to AFIS for search, rendering the system more efficient and of greater benefit to crime investigators.

DOCUMENT/HANDWRITING *DOICMÉID/SCRÍOBHNEOIREACHT*

The functions and role of the section can be divided into two related areas:- Handwriting comparison and Document examination. Handwriting involves the comparison of one piece of handwriting with another, carried out to determine whether there is a common authorship between the writings, the examination of signatures to determine if they are genuine, traced or simulated forgeries.

Document examinations consists of identifying if a substitution, addition, deletion, erasure or alteration has taken place. It also includes examination to determine if documents are counterfeit, e.g. currency, passports, travel documents, official documents, bank documents etc.

In addition to Court appearances and ancillary work relating to major criminal investigations and Tribunals, the section dealt with 525 cases during the year.

Personnel from the Document/Handwriting Section lecture to internal Garda courses and to Army personnel in Scenes of Crime Examination, Detective Training, Fraud, Forgery, etc. The section also represents An Garda Síochána at meetings of Interpol and Europol on a Handwriting/Document Examinations.

The section is equipped with the most modern equipment available which includes the ESDA (electrostatic detection apparatus) for detecting indentations on paper caused by the writing of one document while resting on top of another. The VSC2000 Computer System is used to differentiate inks and reveal water marks etc. in documents. Personnel attached to this Section are accredited or in training as Document/Handwriting experts, carrying out, within the wide parameters of forensic science, the scientific examination of documents.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SECTION *RANNÓG GRIANGHRAFADÓIREACHTA*

The Photographic Section provides a secure, independent photographic service to meet the requirements of An Garda Síochána and the Courts.

The CD Fit Technology, a compact-disc based facial identification system, continues to be used extensively and provides considerable assistance to serious crime investigations.

Case histories are now archived on CD Rom and developments continue to replace the current mini-lab system with a sophisticated processor, capable of printing from conventional negative and digital medium, bringing faster and more efficient methods of quality service.



During 1999, the Photographic Section attended at 404 crimes serious crime scenes, 62 of which involved suspicious deaths. A total of 4,207 crime scene examiners films were processed and 4,780 finger marks were photographed for the Fingerprint Section. One hundred and eighty (180) footmarks were photographed for comparison purposes, in addition to the production of 145 CD (Fits). One hundred and six (106) photographic assignments were undertaken for or on behalf of the Garda Press & Public Relations Office.

FORENSIC LIAISON OFFICE

OIFIG CHEANGAIL FHOIRÉINSEACH

The Forensic Liaison Office (FLO) provides a central reception facility for the processing of exhibits of possible evidential value for examination by the Garda Technical Bureau and/or Forensic Science Laboratory. The system is managed by a computerised Exhibit Tracking System, as exhibits move between laboratories and work stations for specific testing and examination. The Section is also responsible for the destruction of all major drug seizures nationwide.

During 1999, a total of 24,820 cases were processed by the Forensic Liaison Office, an increase of 1,055 cases over 1998.



BALLISTICS SECTION

RANNÓG BHAILISTÍOCHTA

The functions of the Ballistics Section include:

- The examination of all firearms and ammunition seized in relation to crime.
- The examination of all explosives and explosive devices seized.
- The technical examination of the scenes of murder, suspicious death and serious crime.
- The restoration of erased identification numbers on motor vehicles, pedal cycles, jewellery, electrical equipment.
- Providing assistance in the investigation of arson.
- The identification of shoe print, tyre print and tool marks found at the scenes of crime.

In respect of firearms examination and identification, all firearms received are fully examined and if possible, test fired. Bullets and cartridge cases test fired are microscopically compared with all previous shooting cases. A Ballistics Date Reference Centre maintains a collection of discharged cartridge cases and spent bullets recovered from crime scenes.

The Section is equipped with microscope rooms, laboratory, firearms examination room, work room, firing range and bullet recovery facilities. It also maintains an extensive reference collection containing specimens representative of firearms, ammunition and explosive devices which have come into the possession of An Garda Síochána.

A new crime scene vehicle, specifically designed to suit the requirements of the Section, was acquired during the year and fitted with all the technical equipment required at a major crime scene. Onboard computer facilities are being developed for the vehicle.

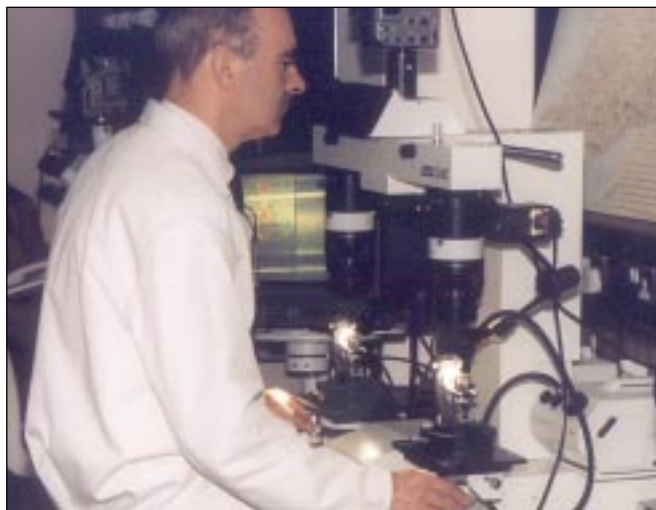
Developments continue and the section has sought the provision of a Computerised Ballistics Identification System which will enable rapid identification of bullets and discharged cartridge cases.

A footwear/shoe print database for the identification of shoe print evidence found at the scene of a crime is also being developed. During the year, the section acquired S.I.C.A.R. – a computerised Shoeprint Image Capture and Retrieval System – to assist experts at the section in the examination and management of shoeprints recovered at scenes by local examiners.

To achieve expert status, staff at the Ballistics Section attend at the Institute of Criminalistics/L.S.O.P., Zutphen, The Netherlands.

FÓGRA TÓRA

Fógra Tóra is a confidential publication issued on a bi-weekly basis, or more often if necessary. Details of outstanding criminal investigations are included in issues, along with details of persons & vehicles sought by investigating Gardai. The publication is circulated throughout An Garda Síochána in addition to police forces in Northern Ireland; Britain; the Channel Islands and Europe, via Interpol.



GARDA CRIMINAL RECORDS OFFICE OIFIG CHAIFEISI CHOIRIULACHTA NA nGARDAI

The function of Garda Criminal Records Office continues to be the computerised recording of criminal convictions and the vetting of applicants for appointments in An Garda Síochána, Defence Forces, Civil Service and PSV applicants. The GCRO utilises the new PULSE computer network to record court outcomes and a photography scanning facility was added during the year.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTION

RANNÓG TEICNEOLAÍOCHT AN EOLAIS

The IT Section is made up of five individual, but integrated sections, namely:-

IT Security & Operations – provides the Service Desk; support services; hardware procurement; rollout of equipment; IT security, etc.

Systems Development - provides services for systems outside the scope of the PULSE Project.

Programme Coordination Office (PCO) - deals with co-ordination and project management between all the constituencies involved in the PULSE Project, including the Garda IT Centre; Garda Telecommunications Section, Garda College, Finance and Logistics, etc.



Project Management Office - provides services to the various teams within the centre, such as document libraries, storage of key documents and deliverables, etc.

PULSE Project Teams – responsible for the design, build and pilot of the PULSE systems.

The Change Management Section, while inextricably linked to the Garda IT Section is an autonomous entity and it's structure and activities are outlined later in this report.

The Garda IT Section has undergone dramatic change in the recent past, primarily due to the implementation of the PULSE Project. Numbers of personnel have increased, which includes civilian staff and consultants from external agencies who are assisting with the project. The numbers of personnel are not static due to the fact that the project is not fully complete.

Because of the nature of work required from all personnel within the Garda IT Centre, a training programme is in place to ensure that all necessary skills are available within the centre. Each section has defined their specialist training requirements, and the training programme has been prepared to ensure that necessary courses are scheduled so that optimum service levels are provided.

In addition to the designing and building of systems, the PULSE Project also required a large logistical exercise to procure all the necessary hardware, which included equipment for both the Garda IT Centre and each networked location. Following procurement, the equipment had to be installed and commissioned in some 200 locations nationwide. In addition, each member of An Garda Síochána and civilian staff was required to be assigned an individual user ID and password – this aspect alone presented a major logistical challenge, which was completed efficiently and on schedule.

The Service Desk, which is the main contact point of the Garda IT Centre, now operates on a 24 hour, 7 day a week basis and the monitoring of all computer systems is also constant on a 24 hour basis.

A major data conversion programme was also developed to electronically transfer all data from the mainframe computer to the new PULSE environment. The data conversion required a shutdown of all central IT facilities for a period of four weeks.

The Garda IT Centre is responsible for other systems that are outside the current scope of PULSE. These include some office systems and products that meet localised needs of specialist sections.

MANAGEMENT OF THE PULSE PROJECT & PROGRAMME

The core PULSE project is managed on a day to day basis by a four person project directorate comprising an Andersen Consulting partner and three senior Garda personnel. A fully staffed project management office as well as a project co-ordination office ensure that project/programme status is tracked and reported in accordance with the PRINCE project management methodology.

Two project boards, each of which meets on a monthly basis and includes representatives from the Departments of Finance and Justice, Equality & Law Reform, oversee the project/programme. The I.T & Telecommunications Executive Committee, which meets on a quarterly basis, receive reports on PULSE status and technical directions and also supervise the overall PULSE Project/Programme.

BACKGROUND AND PROGRESS OF PULSE

The Garda IT Strategy was developed in 1992 in conjunction with Andersen Consulting. The strategy study was followed in 1993/94 by a high-level conceptual design project, which led to the issue in 1995 of a tender seeking a partner for the development of PULSE. The PULSE contract was awarded to Andersen Consulting in September 1996 following an EU wide competitive tendering process.

A computerised fingerprint storage and retrieval system (AFIS) was installed in 1995/6 as the first element of the PULSE Project. The AFIS system was not part of the PULSE contract and was an off the shelf product, customised to Garda requirements by PRINTRAK.



The joint Garda/Andersen Consulting teams began work in September 1996 on the PULSE Project, with Project Teams formed into four major constituencies – Project Management, Technical Architecture, Application Development and Change Management. At this point, more than 400 man-years of effort have been invested in the core project and more than £43 million has been expended from the project budget.

The first PULSE system, Criminal Intelligence, was introduced in April 1999. This system was introduced early to enable the project team and users become familiar with the new technology and environments. The next group of systems was introduced in November 1999 and these provided a replacement for corresponding mainframe systems, which needed to be replaced because of Y2K incompatibility. These systems included Incident Response; Interim Court Outcomes; Firearms; General Inquiries; Photographs; Property and Incident Analysis.

The new PULSE systems were installed in November 1999 before the Y2K end of year deadline and ensure the system operated successfully over the millennium change over period.

There are currently more than 1,100 PULSE workstations and 300 PULSE printers in 104 locations. At years end, work was well advanced on the provision of the remaining 300 workstations and printers in 75 locations.

The PULSE system has now taken over the work of the former mainframe system and new procedures and systems are bedding down successfully.

In addition to commissioning the foregoing systems, development of future systems also continued during the year. These systems include:- Warrants; Summonses; Bail; Charge Sheets; Prisoner Log; Full Court Outcomes; Driving Licence Production; Bail Sign on; Electoral Register; Barring Orders & Safety Orders; Traffic Accident Analysis and letters to Crime Victims.

As PULSE is a series of 'police specific' systems, it has generated considerable interest within the law enforcement community and foreign Government circles. The Garda IT Section has played host to visiting delegations from:- Australia; Britain; Europol; Germany; Hungary; Iceland; New Zealand; Spain; Sweden and The Netherlands.

PULSE TRAINING AND TDEC

There are more than 11,000 personnel to be trained by the Garda College, both at that location and through the In Service Training network nationally, this includes training for operational personnel in Enquiry and Data Entry. The logistics of the training effort, as well as the Y2K deadline were the factors behind the two phase training approach. To avoid 'training decay', only 1,000 personnel were trained in advance of PULSE rollouts to stations.

A PULSE Temporary Data Entry Centre (TDEC) was set up as a temporary transitional measure, which is the most practical way to cut-over from a large-scale mainframe operation to the new PULSE system. Significant economies of scale and reduction in project risks were achieved by the temporary data entry arrangements.

The Swiftpost system, which is also used by a number of government agencies, is utilised to provide recorded delivery of forms sent to TDEC or returned to stations for amendment. The bar-coding used within the system eliminated the recruitment of specific personnel for clerical tasks and the system also provides an Internet based tracking system to ensure that forms are not mislaid or lost.

OTHER INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS

Garda Year 2000 IT Programme - the Garda IT Centre managed a large scale Year 2000 compliance programme during 1999. PULSE Release 1b was a major component of the Y2K strategy and major upgrades were made to the computerised Command & Control system in the Dublin Metropolitan Region; the Garda Fines-on-the-Spot system and the Fraud System. All IT systems were reported compliant in November 1999 and there were no Y2K failures at the millennium cut-over.

I.T Centre Degree Programmes – One member of the Garda IT Section commenced an MBA Programme at the Smurfit Business School and a number of staff commenced or continued BA (Computer Science) degree programmes at the Institute of Public Administration.

IT Strategy Review 2000 - Crew Services (UK) were selected at the end of 1999 to carry out a review of the Garda IT Strategy, which, when completed will lead to the development of workplans and budgets for the period from 2000 to 2004. The review will also identify additional projects which are required in the IT strategy area.

International IT Commitments – in keeping with other sections within An Garda Síochána, the demand for participation of Garda IT personnel on EU related project boards and groups continued, as did the hosting of overseas groups on fact finding missions to the Centre.

Criminal Justice Integration Project – Garda IT personnel continued to participate in a project to achieve higher levels of integration between information systems in the criminal justice area.

IT Expenditure - the total expenditure from the Garda IT vote during 1999 was almost £18m. This included PULSE and non-PULSE expenditure.

PULSE CHANGE MANAGEMENT

GARDAI AG ÚSÁID NA MÓRCHÓRES GO HÉIFEACHTACH BAINISTÍOCHT ATHRÚCHÁIN

PULSE is a technology enabled change initiative designed to meet the quality of service objectives identified in the 'Information For Action Vision'. The 'Information For Action Vision' is 'an opportunity to redefine the way An Garda Síochána works in such a manner as to benefit the organisation and the community and enable the achievement of the corporate plan'.

ROLE OF CHANGE MANAGEMENT

Change management is generally focused on people issues associated with any major change initiative. It is concerned with linking people, processes, systems and technology to the strategic goals of an organisation. In An Garda Síochána the goals of the Change Management Team are being achieved through ongoing organisation involvement and participation during the design, development and implementation of PULSE and the establishment of an effective two-way communication process.

The Quality of Service objectives, which will be realised when PULSE is fully implemented throughout the organisation are:

Improve Responsiveness to Community Needs:

- ▶ Support better service of victims of crime.
- ▶ Enhance proactive police activities.

Achieve Excellence as an Organisation:

- ▶ Streamline routine management activities.
- ▶ Promote consistent use of best operational practices.
- ▶ Contribute to morale and job satisfaction.

Enhance Core Policing Activities:

- ▶ Streamline and eliminate non-value added activities.

CHANGE MANAGEMENT TEAM

The Change Management Team is headed by a Chief Superintendent and is divided into five core areas which include Organisation Analysis & Business Process Re-engineering; Communications & Involvement; Training; Procedures & Directives and Management & Organisation Development.

1. ORGANISATION ANALYSIS & BUSINESS PROCESS RE-ENGINEERING

The Organisation Analysis and Process Re-engineering team is essentially concerned with re-engineering work practises to eliminate replication and duplication of work. The team works with hundreds of personnel employed at all levels throughout the organisation. The business processes for the first part of PULSE were completed during 1999 and processes for future releases are now the focus of the team's work.

2. COMMUNICATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT

This team is responsible for relevant, timely and accurate information on PULSE to all personnel and in maintaining an effective two-way communication process. The objective is to ensure that people know and understand why PULSE is needed and how it will impact on everyday police work. The team is also responsible for establishing and maintaining the two thousand member PULSE Action Team, which is the primary change network for face-to-face communications up and down the organisation.

During the year, the team produced a video on PULSE, entitled 'Finger on the PULSE', which was viewed by the vast majority of members of the organisation. This was in addition to the production and distribution of a number of newsletters, bulletins, posters and PULSE marketing & promotional materials. Also during the year the team conducted a number of seminars and focus groups countrywide.



3. TRAINING

PULSE training is new to An Garda Síochána and consists of a combination of on-line computer based and instructor led training. This PULSE Training Team is responsible for developing the training materials including screen cams, 'How to' guides and participation guides. The training system is an exact reproduction of a live PULSE system. During the year, the training team designed and developed the training materials for the first part of PULSE and successfully trained core groups of trainers from the Garda College, who in turn trained over one thousand Garda personnel countrywide. Training materials for further releases of PULSE continue to be developed.

4. PROCEDURES AND DIRECTIVES

This team links the PULSE system to the organisation by issuing procedures and directives to support implementation. During the year the team produced the "User Manual Procedures and Responsibilities" which was issued to each station for use by Garda personnel during the PULSE transition period.

5. MANAGEMENT & ORGANISATION DEVELOPMENT

This team continued to be involved in designing, developing and delivering seminars, briefings and management development workshops for senior management. These activities are geared towards developing and devising strategies for the successful implementation of PULSE at local level. During the year a series of management development workshops were held throughout the country where implementation plans were formulated and presented at station, district, divisional and regional level. Workshops are ongoing to review implementation issues, monitor success and develop local plans for further releases of PULSE.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS SECTION

RANNÓG CHAIDRIMH PHOIBLÍ

As part of re-structuring within An Garda Síochána during the year, the Garda Community Relations Section now forms part of 'A' Branch, Finance, Services & Community Relations. Reporting to the Assistant Commissioner, the Section continues to be headed by a Chief Superintendent and is divided into three core units:- the Community Relations Office; the National Crime Prevention Office and the National Juvenile Office.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS OFFICE FUNCTIONS

OIFIG CAIDREAMH POIBLÍ

Developments during 1999 centered on the completion of a Resource Pack for those involved with

Community Relations Office functions

- Community policing.
- Neighbourhood Watch.
- Community Alert.
- Campus Watch.
- Coastal Watch.
- Riverwatch.
- Victim Support.
- Tourist victim support.
- Rural community policing.
- Hospital Watch.
- Policing forum.
- Participation at exhibitions.
- Focus groups incl. elderly.
- Mobile crime prevention/drugs unit.
- Liaison with minority/ethnic, gay /lesbian groups.
- Production of information literature for the service and the public.

Community Alert schemes. The pack provides access to information which will enable those involved in schemes to realise the full potential of Community Alert.

The first phase of training for the civilian participants in Neighbourhood Watch was completed, with training provided to the area co-ordinators of these schemes.

A 'Design a Web Page' competition was organised through the Dublin Neighbourhood Watch Representative Committee aimed at secondary schools. The task was to layout a web page for use on the Garda Neighbourhood Watch site and identify necessary links with other suitable sites on the net.

The section continued to review the manner in which victims of crime are treated and our partnership with Victim Support to enable the organisation to provide a better service. The first Riverwatch scheme was put into operation on the Barrow water network and the scheme is aimed at enhancing the amenity use of this facility by encouraging crime prevention awareness.

As 1999 was the UN Year of The Older Person the section participated in a wide range of activities and in particular a review of policy relating to retired Garda members. The section also produced a range of new information leaflets covering the areas of Domestic Violence; Vandalism; Child Protection; Advice for Older Persons and a new Neighbourhood Watch booklet.

Update Of Watch Programmes		
	31/12/98	31/12/99
Neighbourhood watch	2617	2578
Community Alert	1133	1139
Business Watch	103	121
Coastal watch	11	14
Campus Watch	11	12
Hospital Watch pilot scheme	1	1
Riverwatch pilot scheme	0	1

The prevention of crime is one of the primary objectives of An Garda Siochana. While the cost of crime in monetary terms is enormous, it is impossible to quantify the cost in human suffering to victims of crime.

To achieve the maximum benefits from Crime Prevention initiatives it is essential that the general public be advised on ways to reduce the opportunities for committing crime.

An Garda Siochana recognise the need for a multi-agency approach to modern day policing and have adopted a strategy which emphasises the pivotal role which community support plays in crime prevention. One of the most important crime prevention techniques is reducing the opportunity for committing crime. Analysis of crime trends and developments are carried out and advice is tailored to provide the best protection from current criminal methods. Evaluation of crime prevention initiatives in 1999 has shown that partnership between An Garda Siochana and interested groups has yielded results.

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION OFFICE **OIFIG NÁISIÚNTA COISCTHE COIREACHTA**

Crime prevention initiatives are co-ordinated through the National Crime Prevention Office, providing development and support for the Crime Prevention and Community Relations Officers throughout the country. The office examines modern crime prevention techniques and initiatives in relation to their feasibility to addressing Irish problems. Staff are currently developing the areas of vehicle security, computer theft and crime prevention design advice through architectural liaison.

The Office conducts seminars for Gardai and public groups on all matters relating to personal and business security, in addition to conducting security surveys, of which eighty-nine were undertaken.

An Garda Síochána uses many methods to disseminate crime prevention advice to the public generally, specific interest groups and at risk individuals, including the elderly. Almost 11.5% of our population are now aged 65 and over and An Garda Siochana are determined to provide the maximum possible level of protection for older members of our society to ensure that their dignity and quality of life are assured and sustained. In recent years interagency co-operation has been to the fore in addressing the security needs of the elderly.

Crime Prevention Officers also play an important role in developing and maintaining Business Watch, Campus Watch and Coastal Watch schemes. The advent of local radio has proved a useful forum for disseminating crime prevention advice and many local radio stations kindly allocate airtime to An Garda Siochana for this purpose.

The experience in this country and abroad with Town Centre CCTV as an aid to policing has been very positive. Crime Prevention Officers play a significant role in assessing the needs for new Town Centre systems, siting of cameras and the crime prevention element ensuing from the installation of a CCTV system. All Garda Crime Prevention Officers have received intensive training in all aspects of CCTV including planning of Town Centre CCTV systems.



The reduction of crime and disorder, thereby creating a safer environment, is a core policing function of An Garda Síochána. This function is carried out through various crime prevention measures and strategies, in partnership with other agencies. A natural extension of this function is the development of a close liaison between An Garda Síochána, Local Authorities, Planners and Architects, in order to achieve a sustained reduction in crime. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) acknowledges that the built environment can influence criminal behaviour for good or ill. The most economical and effective way of reducing the likelihood of criminal attack against any building is to plan its security well before it is built. It is with these objectives in mind that a Garda Crime Prevention Design Advisor was appointed in 1998 and continued to develop this aspect during 1999.

By liaising with all relevant parties involved in the planning and development stages of building construction and offering advice which is commensurate with the risk and the projected risk the Crime Prevention Design Advisor offers advice that will be suitable to making the building more resistant to crime. In particular the Crime Prevention Design Advisor liaises with the relevant agencies to:-

- Provide comment on the overall design after the general layout has been decided.
- Supply a security survey report from plans provided and/or meet the architect to discuss same.
- Supply security recommendations on subsequent schedules such as doors and windows.
- Read and examine maps and location floor plans, elevations and perspectives, artist's impressions and models.

The Crime Prevention Design Advisor has successfully undertaken new initiatives in the public and private sector.

NATIONAL JUVENILE OFFICE ***OIFIG NÁISIÚNTA D'ÓGÁNAÍ***

The Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme is a national scheme operated on the basis that young offenders might benefit more through having their criminal behaviour dealt with by way of caution rather than prosecution. Since the establishment of the programme in 1963, the vast majority of juveniles who benefited from a caution did not come to Garda notice again through repeat offending.

The programme operates under the supervision of the Director (Superintendent) at the National Juvenile Office and is managed country-wide by specially trained Gardai who are employed as full-time Juvenile Liaison Officers (JLO's). After the juvenile has been cautioned, the JLO may maintain contact with the offender and family for a specified period of time. It may also involve referring the juvenile to other statutory agencies, who are better placed to deal with the specific problems identified.



In 1999, some 7844 juvenile offenders were included in the programme and full details of how these incidents were managed are outlined later in this report.

The Garda Schools Programme has been operating since 1990 and administers the training, resourcing and support of Gardai involved nation-wide in implementing the Garda Schools Programme. Each Superintendent has responsibility for the proper implementation of the Programme, through Irish or English, within his/her District.

Expansion of the Garda Schools Programme is currently being researched, which may include the development of formal contact by Gardai with post-primary students in the area of drugs education, in order to support parents, teachers and the other agencies involved.



'B' BRANCH (HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH)

Brainse 'B' (*Bainistíocht Acmhainní Daonna & Taighde*)

Assistant Commissioner, 'B' Branch, (Human Resource Management & Research), based at Garda Headquarters, is responsible for all personnel issues relating to Gardai and civilian staff.

The Branch also incorporates training, research; health & safety, quality service and overseas service.

Each Section is headed by a Chief Superintendent reporting to the Assistant Commissioner, Human Resource Management & Research.



HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT *BAINISTÍOCHT ACMHAINNÍ DAONNA*

The Chief Superintendent, Human Resource Management is responsible for a variety of sections providing the regular HR functions for a large organisation, including recruitment, appointments, retirements, pensions, promotion, working conditions, equality issues, records and overall deployments.

CHANGES IN PERSONNEL DURING THE YEAR

As at the 31/12/99, the overall strength of An Garda Síochána stood at 11,458, all ranks (see table below for breakdown by rank), representing an increase of 223 (2%) over the strength on the 31/12/98.

Organisation Strength	
Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioner	2
Assistant Commissioner	10
Chief Superintendent	46
Superintendent	168
Inspector	263
Sergeant	1,876
Garda	9,092
	11,458
Civilian Staff	1,744
Overall Strength	13,202

Five hundred and fifty (550) Trainee Gardai commenced training at the Garda College during the year. As part of the 1998 Garda Trainee Programme some 2,192 candidates were successful in a written examination in March, 1999, with interviews commencing later in the year and ongoing at years end.

A new Garda Trainee Competition was advertised in July, 1999 with written examinations held in October. A total of 1,770 candidates were successful and will be interviewed as the competition progresses.

Garda Trainee Competitions will continue as part of the Government's commitment to bring the overall Garda strength of the organisation to 12,00 by 2001.

Retired	261
Dismissed	1
Resigned	32
Incapacitated	16
Death (Serving)	20

During the course of the year 330 members of An Garda Síochána departed the organisation for a variety of reasons, as outlined in the table on the right. A total of forty (40) former members of An Garda Síochána died during the year.

The breakdown of civilian staff by grade is shown in the table below, with a total of 1,744 civilian support staff allocated to An Garda Síochána in both part time and full time positions.

Promotion competitions were held during the year for promotion to the rank of Assistant Commissioner, Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Inspector and Sergeant. Promotion panels selected as a result of these competitions expire on the 31/12/00.

Administrative/clerical posts	796
General Operatives & Cleaners (F/time)	146
Cleaners & Services Attendants (P/time).	616
Specialist Posts e.g. Teaching, Medical, Research, Mapping, Accountancy,	
Photography & IT.	40
Traffic Wardens	140
Drivers (Transport Section)	6



Selection competitions are organised through a combination of Regional and Central Interview Boards for promotion to Sergeant and Inspector.

Promotion to the rank of Superintendent, Chief Superintendent and Assistant Commissioner are decided by separate Central Boards for each competition. Separate Interview Boards also sat in respect of members serving overseas. The table below indicates the applicants for promotion to each rank and the number who were successful.

Promotion to the rank of:	Applicants	Successful
Assistant Commissioner	19	1
Chief Superintendent	69	5
Superintendent	145	18
Inspector	430	26
Sergeant	854	80
Total	1517	130

There were 1,794 permanent transfers of personnel effected during 1999. These included transfers on first allocation (from the Garda College on completion of training); allocation on promotion and consequential transfers.

EMPLOYMENT NOW 1998 – 1999

The final year of the EU Initiative 'Employment NOW' (New Opportunities for Women) Project continued apace with training provided on skills including effective communication, team building, computer training, influencing writing styles & report writing, negotiation skills and presentation skills. These skills were provided to relevant groups targeted under the initiative which included women in supervisory/management roles; the female support network; middle management assigned to monitoring equal opportunities and staff attached to Human Resource Management.

An external professional communications company was commissioned to produce a video, having regard to the provisions of the Employment Equality Act, 1998. The video will be used as a training aid to provide instruction/guidance under this legislation throughout the organisation.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECTION

GNÓTHAÍ INMHEÁNACH

The Internal Affairs section is headed by a Chief Superintendent and reports to Assistant Commissioner, 'B' Branch, Human Resource Management & Research. This section manages all matters relating to discipline, complaints, civil proceedings, overseas service and Safety, Health & Welfare issues.

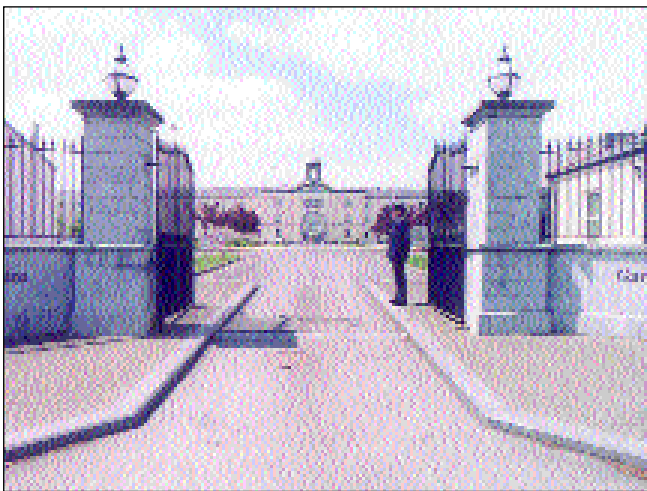
DISCIPLINE

The procedures for dealing with breaches of discipline by members of An Garda Síochána are contained in the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989 (S.I. No. 94/1989). During 1999, a total of 151 cases were reported to the Internal Affairs Section. Following investigation, cases may be disposed of by way of Sworn Inquiry, Unsworn Inquiry or through the provisions of Regulation 13.

Twenty seven (27) Sworn Inquiries were held during the year, seven of which were still pending at years end. Of the twenty cases finalised, members were found to be in breach in 14; found not in breach in two and the remaining four were discontinued.

The Sworn Inquiry Board may impose a fine of an amount equivalent to up to four weeks pay or may recommend to the Commissioner that the member be reduced in rank, dismissed or required to resign as an alternative to dismissal. No Unsworn Inquiries were held during the year.

Members may appeal the decision of an Inquiry or the Commissioner to an independent Appeals Board which consists of a person nominated by the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform from a panel of legal professionals; a member of An Garda Síochána of Commissioner rank nominated by the Commissioner and a member of the Central Executive Committee of the member's staff association. Six appeals were finally determined during the year with original orders affirmed in four cases and the appeal allowed in the remaining two.



Under Regulation 13, the member's Divisional Officer (Chief Superintendent) may adjudicate the matter, provided the member admits the breach and is agreeable to such disposal. Of the 42 cases finalised within the provisions of Regulation 13, fines totaling £3,340 were imposed in 24 cases and in the remaining 18 the member was reprimanded, warned, cautioned or advised.

Members of An Garda Síochána may be suspended from duty pending the completion of a disciplinary investigation for alleged serious misconduct or a conviction by a Court. With the members consent and only where appropriate, the member may be re-allocated to a different area or assigned to other duties as an alternative to suspension.

Members suspended from duty receive an allowance equivalent to 75% of basic pay and may also qualify for an additional 15% in cases of special hardship. Ten (10) members were suspended during the year and at years end a total of nineteen members remained on suspension.

There were a total of 29 cases in which criminal proceedings were instituted against members of An Garda Síochána during the year. Of these 17 cases were finalised with 13 resulting in convictions and four dismissed. Convictions were recorded in respect of Drink Driving offences (10); other Road Traffic offences (3); Public Order offence (1); Assaults (5); Sexual Assault (1); breach of Barring/Maintenance Order (2). One member of An Garda Síochána was dismissed during the year and three resigned involuntarily.

CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

In 1999, there was a total of 127 cases which were instituted and involved civil proceedings against the Garda Commissioner and/or the State arising out of discharge of duty by members of An Garda Síochána. This does not include proposed proceedings arising from traffic accidents involving Garda vehicles or accidental injuries suffered by members of the public or An Garda Síochána.

COMPLAINTS

Complaints by the public against members of An Garda Síochána are dealt with in accordance with the Garda Síochána (Complaints) Act, 1986 and statistics in this regard are published in the annual report compiled by the Garda Síochána Complaints Board, a statutory body independent of An Garda Síochána.

SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE

With an ever increasing awareness of safety in the workplace, the Safety, Health & Welfare Section within An Garda Síochána continues to deal with a growing range of issues affecting members of the organisation. To heighten awareness within An Garda Síochána and to ensure that safe practices are engaged in, this section continued or introduced a number of initiatives during the year, including:-

- A training programme in relation to the duties of Safety Representatives was devised and delivered to 162 Garda and Civilian personnel.
- A separate training provided for twenty five Peer Supporters.
- A review of existing Safety Statements in each Garda Division was carried out.
- The 'Safety Representative of the Year Award' was presented for the third consecutive year.
- A Fire Safety Management Programme was introduced by Fire Warden Trainers in each Garda Division.
- Copies of the Irish Heart Foundation Booklet – 'Your Heart' – was distributed throughout the organisation.
- Noise level surveys were carried out in specific sections including the Water Unit, Air Support Unit, Dog Unit.



A total of 206 accidents were reported by An Garda Síochána to the Health and Safety Authority (HSA), with assaults on Gardai and road traffic accidents accounting for the vast majority. Liaison is also maintained with HSA Inspectors in the investigation of deaths in the workplace.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

SEIRBHÍS THAR LEAR

Members of An Garda Síochána were deployed on three United Nations Peacekeeping Missions during 1999 and continue to be recognised for the professional and dedicated manner in which they carry out their duties. An Garda Síochána remain fully committed to the establishment of peace and democracy in the countries in which they serve. In addition to UN Missions in Bosnia & Herzegovina; Cyprus and East Timor, Gardai were also deployed with the OSCE in Croatia.



CYPRUS – UNFICYP

The mandate of UNFICYP is to prevent the renewal of fighting between the different ethnic groups in Cyprus, by maintaining a peaceful atmosphere within which a just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem can be found and to provide appropriate assistance for humanitarian agencies.

The Garda contingent is headed by a Chief Superintendent based at CIVPOL Headquarters, Nicosia, with the posts of Police Commander and Deputy Commander rotated on a six month basis between the Irish and their Australian counterparts. The remaining fourteen Garda personnel deployed on the island, serve in the eight different CIVPOL Stations there.



BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA – UNITPF

The Garda commitment to this UN Mission remains at thirty five personnel, deployed throughout the region and in varying capacities. The primary functions of the UNITPF on this mission is to monitor local police forces and ensure that human rights are not violated. The mandate also includes a training brief and advising Government authorities there on the organisation of effective law enforcement agencies.

Appropriate assistance is also provided to the relevant humanitarian agencies working within the region including the UN High Commission for Refugees and the International Red Cross.



CROATIA – OSCE

Seven Garda personnel completed their tour of duty with the OSCE (Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe) in Croatia during the year. Five members were assigned to serve in the Danube Region in Eastern Slavonia, with two others serving as plain clothes officers outside that area. Monitoring local police forces was the prime function within the mandate, along with carrying out research and preparing briefings on significant police issues.

EAST TIMOR – UNAMET

As a result of the 'May 5th' Agreement between the United Nations, Indonesia and Portugal, a Civilian Police (CIVPOL) contingent of two hundred and seventy two police officers were deployed to East Timor as part of the United Nations Assistance Mission in East Timor. Nine members of An Garda Síochána were deployed to East Timor in June and served in Dili, Suai, Los Palos and Baucau/Manatuto. The mandate of the mission was confined to liaising with and advising the Indonesian Police in the discharge of their duties and supervising the escort of ballot boxes in connection with the Referendum.

In the days after the Referendum there was extreme tension within the region, mounting violent incidents and open threats against UN personnel. As the situation deteriorated UN personnel were required to leave their accommodation and gather at the UN Compound in Dili. Following the announcement of the Referendum results and ongoing attacks on the UN Headquarters in Dili, it was deemed unsafe for personnel to remain there. Most of the UN personnel remaining in East Timor at that time were evacuated to Darwin, Australia on the September 10th, with all nine Garda personnel, thankfully returning safely to Ireland on September, 25th.

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING AND QUALITY SERVICE

STIÚRTHÓIR D'OILIÚINT & CHÁILÍOCHT NA SEIRBHÍSE

The Director of Training & Quality Service is of Chief Superintendent rank, reporting to the Assistant Commissioner, 'B' Branch, Human Resource Management & Research. The Director is responsible for the delivery of all training & development interventions and the coordination and implementation of the 'Garda Quality Service Action Plan' for members of the organisation. Training programmes are delivered at the Garda College, Templemore; Harcourt Square, Dublin and at Divisional In-Service Centres throughout the country. The Mission Statement for Garda training is:-

"In accordance with corporate policy and in partnership with our stakeholders we are committed to fulfilling the educational, training and developmental needs of all our customers by providing and supporting quality professional and personal learning opportunities".

STUDENT/PROBATIONER TRAINING

The review of Student Garda Education/Training Programme was published in June, 1999. The report recommends the introduction of a competency based training/education and development programme. It also recommends significant changes to the methods of training and educating Gardai in the future in order to meet the requirements for policing Irish society throughout the millennium.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (POLICE MANAGEMENT) DEGREE NCEA

Eighteen senior Garda managers completed this course in December, 1999 and are the first group to graduate from the Garda College with a BA Degree award in Police Management, awarded by the National Council for Educational Awards. In October, 1999, a further fifteen senior Garda officers commenced the Core Module of this Degree courses, while seventeen Garda Superintendents commenced the Foundation Module of the course. Participants complete the two and half year course by way of distance learning and attend at the Garda College for tutorials during the academic year.

GARDA SÍOCHÁNA HUMAN RIGHTS INITIATIVE

The Garda Síochána Human Rights Initiative 1999-2000 was officially launched in October, 1999 and is coordinated from the Garda College. The programme responds to an international Council of Europe project which aims to create an awareness of human rights within European Police Services and to challenge police authorities to initiate activities which promote the protection of Human Rights.

The main aims of the initiative are:-

- To develop educational and training interventions designed to inculcate respect for human rights and personal dignity in all Gardai;
- To audit Garda policies and codes of professional conduct.

The initiative will culminate in the celebration of 'International Human Rights Week' from October 28th to November 4th, 2000. During that week, which commemorates the 50th anniversary of the signing of the European Convention on Human Rights, the police services in each member state will present the achievements of the programme to the public.



GARDA TRAINING CONTRIBUTION EU AND OTHER POLICE FORCES

Primarily through the Garda College, An Garda Síochána continued to forge international links and contribute to the development of training issues in other police forces in the European Union and elsewhere.

- Police Officers from France, Germany, Cyprus, Belgium and Northern Ireland attended an Information Seminar at the Garda College in August/September, 1999. The objective of the seminar was to develop and strengthen contacts between police forces throughout Europe.
- Fifteen Police Officers representing Austria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, The Netherlands, Poland and Spain attended a Joint European Police Studies Course at the Garda College in February/March, 1999. The course content included language development, lectures on policing topics, visits to areas of policing and cultural interest, development of particular professional interests and practical work. The course was part funded by the European Commission under the Oisín Programme.
- The Garda College hosted and coordinated an EU funded exchange programme in the area of firearms anti-terrorist trainers. The project involves exchange and study visits between the participating countries, which are:- Ireland, England, Germany, France, Sweden and Northern Ireland.
- A group of 23 personnel from Pennsylvania State University were hosted by the Garda College during August, 1999. The participants comprised of police officers, correctional officers and probation personnel and the visit provided the participants with an opportunity to undertake a comparative analysis of policing systems outside of the United States.
- As part of an Exchange Programme established in 1993 between the Garda College and the Police College at St. Cyr, Lyon, France, a delegation comprising of eight French Police Officers visited the Garda College during 1999. The purpose of the visit was to advance their language skills, while studying comparative police and criminal justice systems. They visited various sections within the organisation and met a large cross section of personnel involved in the administration of justice. Five Garda officers also undertook a similar visit during 1999 to the French Police College at St. Cyr.

UNITED NATIONS PEACEKEEPING TRAINING PROGRAMMES

In addition to training Garda personnel embarking on UN peace keeping missions, the Garda College also conducted a training programme for personnel from the Royal Ulster Constabulary prior to their departure to Kosovo. An Garda Síochána has successfully completed many similar peace keeping missions and were pleased to be in a position to assist their RUC colleagues with their preparation for this mission.

JOINT LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The Joint Leadership Development Programme (JLDP) represented a most significant corroborative police training and development initiative between An Garda Síochána and the Royal Ulster Constabulary. It was facilitated by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and financed by the United States State Department and the FBI.

The programme was run over three cycles by teams in the United States FBI Academy, Quantico and New York; the Garda College and in Belfast and was designed to develop confidence in the police service. The goals of the programme were:

- To improve the interaction between the Police Services of Ireland and the communities they serve.
- To identify and use problem solving techniques to resolve common police/community issues and
- To understand the important elements of human rights and human dignity.

The participants reflected a broad cross-section of both organisations in terms of rank, gender, cultural tradition, operational & non operational backgrounds. Structured in teams, the group put forward a set of proposals which focused on planning, personnel, training, operations and law/policy, which if implemented have the capacity to enhance policing in Ireland.

GARDA NATIONAL QUALITY SERVICE BUREAU

AN BIÚRÓ CAILÍOCHT NA SEIRBHÍSE NÁISIÚNTA NA nGARDAÍ

The Garda National Quality Service Bureau was established under the directorship of the Chief Superintendent, Director of Training & Quality Service and has a National Manager of Superintendent rank. Since establishment, work has continued on pursuing and implementing the objectives set out in the Policing Plan 1998/99. All divisions have now set up their Divisional Quality Service Teams and have established, or are in the process of establishing, Customer Panels. Work is ongoing on five local issues identified by these teams and a draft Customer Chart has been prepared and is being examined.

Research designed to examine the internal workings of the organisation was conducted by the ESRI in September, 1999. The findings of the '999' response time research was circulated to the National Customer Service Panel. Preparatory work has taken place on a Garda pilot project to examine bullying in schools and exploratory work also commenced on the feasibility of adopting the model of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM).

STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT

BAINSTÍOCHTA STRAITÉISÍ

The Strategic Management Initiative (SMI) process continued, in consultation with staff associations, developing the wide ranging recommendations contained in the SMI Report (Report of the Steering Group on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of An Garda Síochána, June, 1997).

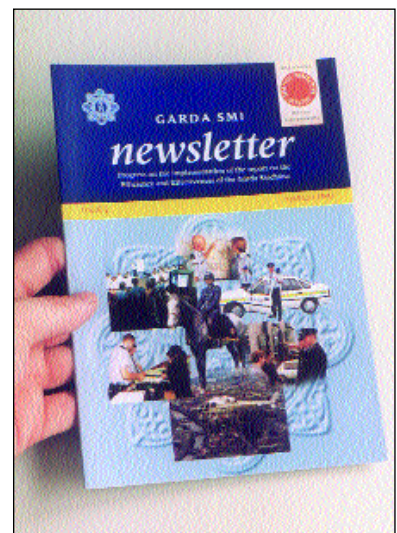
The SMI Implementation Team, is headed by an Assistant Commissioner and consists of a small group of administrative and specialist support staff. External consultants have been and continue to be engaged as the needs arise to provide dedicated specialist advice to the Team on specific issues.

During 1999, in co-operation with staff associations and senior management, agreement was reached in piloting a new roster system; a Director of Finance was selected; a number of baseline customer surveys were completed by the Quality Service Bureau and a review of Student Probationer Training was completed.

A revised promotion system has been developed and is currently being examined by the Promotion Advisory Council. Firm proposals on a comprehensive programme of civilianisation were developed and the process of consultation with staff associations continued.

Progress has been well advanced on a revised Resource Allocation Model; senior training and development; the Human Resource Management functions; structure and on a Performance and Accountability framework. Staff at all levels continue to be involved in the process through a wide range of seminars, workshops and focus groups as part of the policy of inclusiveness in the process of change.

The SMI Implementation Team co-ordinate many activities which will have medium to long terms implications for An Garda Síochána and how it does its business. These projects, which are at various stages of completion, will be progressed further and the commitment to change management will continue.



POLICING THE MILLENNIUM CHANGEOVER

AG PÓILÍNIÚ ATHRÚ NA MIL-AOISE

Planning within An Garda Síochána for policing the millennium changeover period commenced in January, 1999. There were three key areas which required to be addressed and contingency plans formulated, namely:- in-house Garda operating systems; the policing of celebratory events and overall issue of the consequences of failure of general computer systems.

A coordination group was established by the Commissioner, headed by an Assistant Commissioner, with representatives from each of the Garda Regions, along with representatives from various specialist sections within An Garda Síochána including:- Garda Telecommunications Section, Information Technology Section, Garda Press & Public Relations Office and Garda Training.



The possible consequences of wide-scale computer systems failure over the millennium period was firmly placed in the unknown category, making adequate planning particularly difficult.

At that early stage there was also a distinct lack of firm details available on the number and extent of millennium celebratory events. While groups indicated, at an early stage, that they would be holding large events, unfortunately, specific details were neither known or available.

Despite these unknown variables, An Garda Síochána were expected to properly plan for and implement a 'normal' policing service during the period and be in a position to assist any other services who may experience difficulties.

It was therefore considered prudent to plan for a 'doomsday' scenario, as some had predicted, on the basis that anything less would be a bonus.

IN HOUSE SYSTEMS

All critical systems within An Garda Síochána needed to be Y2K compliant to ensure that the organisation would not suffer any deterioration of support systems during the millennium changeover period. In addition, contingency plans to ensure maintenance of these critical system needed to be devised. As far back as 1992, the Garda IT Section undertook a strategy study, which included the complete replacement of Garda mainframe computer systems, which were not and could not be Y2K compliant.

Systems were identified and prioritised for either replacement or upgrade. Phase one of the strategy involved making a complete inventory of all hardware and software and bespoke applications, establishing Y2K status and identifying systems or elements which required upgrading or replacement. Phase two was concerned with assessing the exposure of An Garda Síochána's business functions to non-compliant applications and drawing up plans to address non-compliant elements.

At years end all Garda systems had been replaced or rendered Y2K compliant, including all IT systems and telecommunications networks. A 24 hour Help Desk was established to facilitate the reporting of any systems difficulties and Garda technicians were deployed throughout the country to ensure that any faults identified were attended to with minimum delay.

POLICING CELEBRATORY EVENTS

The coordinating agency for celebratory events over the millennium changeover period was the National Millennium Committee. Specific details of large events were not available until very close to the critical period. In addition, there were a whole host of locally organised events throughout the country.

The Garda strategy for the period was devised on a three tier system. The first required an assessment of requirements to carry out normal policing functions. The second phase was to assess additional requirements needed to police special events. This was a particularly difficult phase due to the lack of firm information at an early stage. The final phase was concerned with endeavouring to establish the Garda requirements which would be sufficient to deal with any eventuality that may arise as a result of the millennium changeover.

Regional and local policing plans were drawn up to ensure that the policing response was sufficient to meet what ever demands were placed upon it. In excess of 4,000 Garda personnel were on duty during the critical changeover period, in addition to many others providing back up and support in communications centres, Telecommunications & IT help desks, etc. All Garda specialist support units, including air support, mounted, dog and water units, were fully utilised at strategic locations.

COMPUTER SYSTEMS FAILURE

The greatest challenge to An Garda Síochána was planning for the unknown consequences should the millennium bug actually affect computer systems. All vital services are dependent on computer systems to varying degrees and while these services are not the direct responsibility of An Garda Síochána, any widespread disruption would invariably led to an increase in demand for Garda services. There was diverging views from the experts as the extent of the chaos that the millennium bug would cause – from absolutely no effect through to widespread disruption and chaos.

It was possible that the millennium bug would affect a range of systems perhaps resulting in disruption to electricity supply; street lighting; hospitals; power plants; airports; rail systems and a whole range of other vital services. While An Garda Síochána have no direct role in the provision of these services, nevertheless any significant disruption would have community safety issues, which is an area where An Garda Síochána have direct responsibilities and obligations. The operational plan, compiled with the complete assistance and cooperation of many agencies, was extensive providing for an appropriate response by An Garda Síochána across a wide range of possible scenarios.

Ultimately, the wide-spread chaos that some had predicted never materialised and despite the significant resources deployed in the preparation stages, An Garda Síochána were quite satisfied to leave the plan on the shelf unused.



DEPUTY COMMISSIONER, OPERATIONS

LEAS CHOIMISINÉIR, FEIDHMIÚCHÁIN

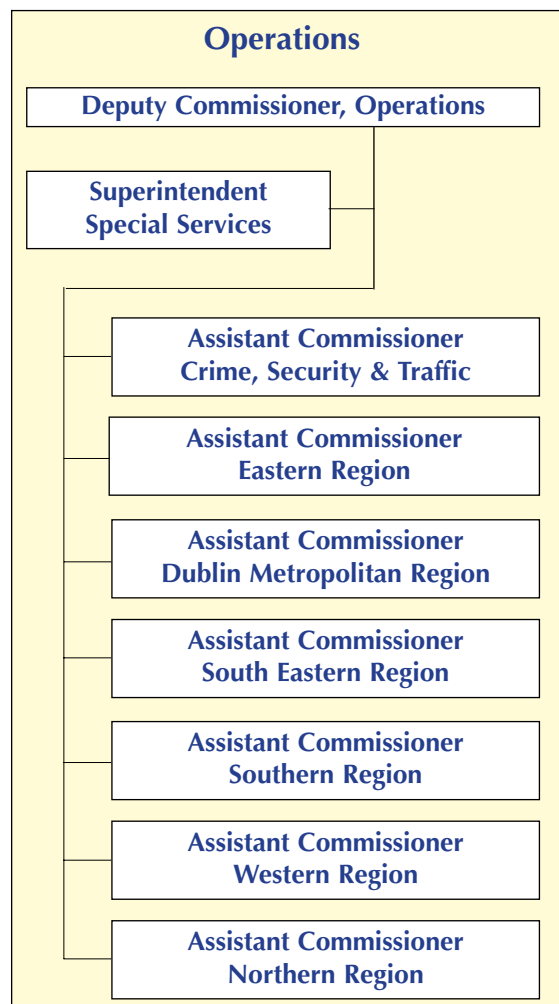


Operational responsibility of An Garda Síochána rests with the Deputy Commissioner, Operations. Based at Garda Headquarters, he has a small support staff headed by a Superintendent.

Overseeing investigations into serious incidents and special event policing are primary responsibilities. Operational Garda policy is subject to constant review by Operations and procedural arrangements for operational matters are determined by the Deputy Commissioner. Where appropriate, he advises the Commissioners on these matters.

The Deputy Commissioner also holds the Garda brief in respect of cross border policing co-operation.

Following the introduction of regionalisation in 1996, the jurisdiction now comprises of six Garda Regions, each headed by an Assistant Commissioner. These Assistant Commissioners, along with the Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch, Crime, Security & Traffic, report directly to the Deputy Commissioner on all operational matters.



SPECIAL SERVICES (OPERATIONS)

SEIRBHÍSÍ SPEISIALTA (OIBRÍOCHTAÍ)

Special Services (Operations) is headed by a Superintendent, reporting directly to Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

Special Services (Operations) consists of four units who provide specialist support for other operational units throughout the country. These units are the Garda Air Support Unit based at the Garda Station, Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel; the Garda Mounted Unit based at the Garda Stables, Aras an Uachtarain; the Garda Water Unit at Santry Garda Station, Dublin and the Garda Dog Unit at Kilmainham Garda Station, Dublin.



GARDA AIR SUPPORT UNIT AONAD TACAÍOCHT AEIR AN GHARDA



1999 saw the Garda Air Support Unit going from strength to strength. The unit currently has a Squirrel twin engine helicopter and a Defender 4000 fixed wing aircraft. Initial contracts were finalised during the year for the purchase of a second helicopter for the Garda Air Support Unit.

The unit provides a patrol response and surveillance capability in both covert and overt nature to operational units of An Garda Síochána, from its base at Casement Aerodrome, Baldonnel. Works were completed during the year on a new Garda Facility within the aerodrome and will be due for occupation shortly.

During the first two years of operations, the potential benefits of the unit to assist both mainstream and specialist policing were realised. The Garda Air Support Unit has become an integral part of every day policing and this has led to an ever increasing demand for air support.

The twelve-month period of 1999, saw 1,811 taskings being carried out during 1622 flying hours. Once again, these figures are amongst the highest tasks and flying hours in comparison to other European police air support units, relative to the unit size.



GASU operations in 1999 assisted, both directly and indirectly, in the arrest of 226 persons, the recovery of 62 stolen vehicles and the locating of 4 missing persons. However these figures are not a complete reflection of the contribution the unit has made to the overall policing operations.

The unit has continued to prove the effective use of both aircraft in combating crime, one of the more notable incidents being the apprehending of three armed raiders in the Wicklow Mountains. In this instance, the Garda helicopter landed in a remote location and a Garda Observer detained the three raiders until the arrival of ground units.



The unit strength consists of four Sergeants and twelve Gardai under the control of Superintendent Special Services. The unit provides an 18-hour per day rapid response service, with a call out response operating outside of this period. The addition of a third aircraft will allow for a full 24 hour rapid response being available.

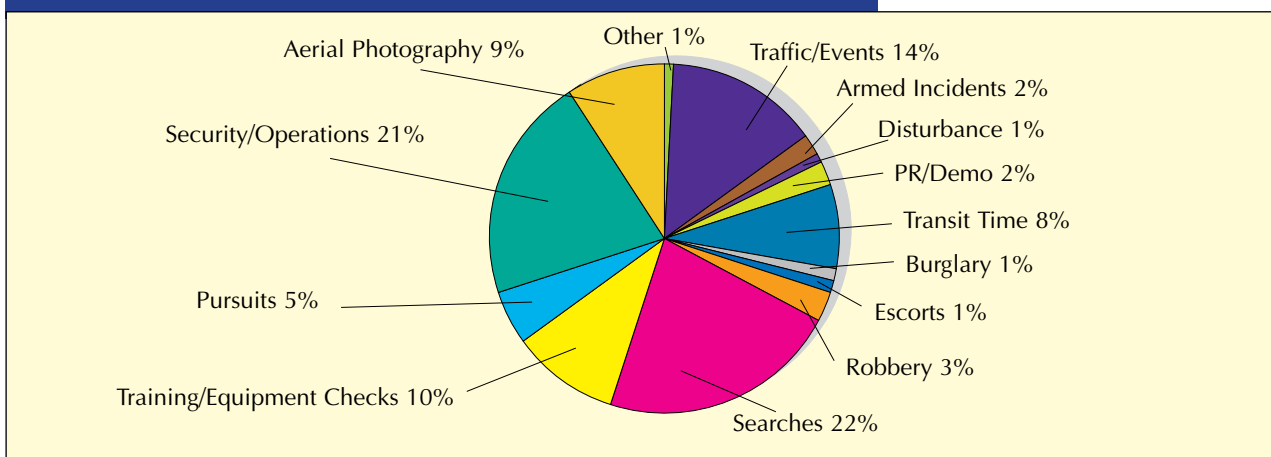
In addition to supporting regular policing functions, the Unit's commitment to special operations continued. The Unit played its part in operations Freeflow & Clearway – traffic management initiatives in the greater Dublin area – along with providing air cover at many large events. The most

notable being the Millennium Celebrations; Slane Concert; Skyfest fireworks display and the visit of HRH Prince Edward.

The capacity of GASU was extended during the year to include digital photography. This has been found to be a very effective and efficient tool in supporting operational units in the planning and executing of Garda tasks. Digital photographic missions accounted for 7% of the total mission tasks for the year.

Clearway and Freeflow initiatives accounted for 8% of the total mission flights. While primarily traffic operations, units are available to respond to non-traffic related calls. As a direct result of the air support assistance, various local authorities responsible for road engineering have acted on numerous suggestions from the unit, in relation to road layout and traffic sequencing.

Breakdown of tasks performed by the Garda Air Support Unit in 1999



1999 was marred by the unfortunate accident and tragic loss of life of four Air Corps personnel in the Dauphin helicopter crash in Waterford in early July. The pilots and crew of the ill-fated aircraft were well known to the Garda Air Support Unit and their untimely passing has heightened the awareness of the risks associated with aviation in serving the public.

GARDA MOUNTED UNIT AONAD MARC AN GHARDA



The Garda Mounted Unit was established in March, 1998 and completed its first full calendar year of operation in 1999. The Unit consists of one Sergeant and eight Gardai. Since the establishment of the Unit with six horses, a further three fully Irish bred horses have been acquired.

One horse, Fionn Rua, was donated to An Garda Síochána in May, 1999, by the Irish Draught Horse Society and in April, 1999, Oisín was purchased. The Henry Street/Mary Street Partnership, Dublin donated Setanta to the Garda Mounted Unit in December, 1999.



The Garda Mounted Unit are now established at their permanent accommodation at the Garda Stables, Aras an Uachtaráin, available with the kind permission of An tUachtarán, Mrs. Mary McAleese. Extensive construction work commenced during the year at this facility and on completion will provide an accommodation block with offices and a classroom; additional stabling; an extended tack room; forge and a wide variety of necessary equine and yard facilities.

As part of the ongoing development of the Unit, a number of Garda members are now fully proficient in both schooling young horses and training riders, making the Unit completely self sufficient in these aspects.

The Unit deploys to the city centre of Dublin on a daily basis on solo patrols. They have also deployed throughout the Dublin Metropolitan Region as part of regular crime prevention patrols and at special events including sporting fixtures at Croke Park, Lansdowne Road and Tolka Park among others. As a national Unit, members and mounts have attended many events throughout the country as part of the event operational policing plan, including:-

- Athy
- Ballinsloe Horse Fair
- Bandon
- Birr Vintage Week
- Cashel
- Castlemahon
- Cork Show
- Ennis
- Killorglin Puck Fair
- Kinsale
- Lee Tunnel Opening
- Limerick Festival
- Listowel Races
- Mallow
- Mill Street
- National Ploughing Championships
- Punchestown
- Slane Concert
- Tinahealy Show
- World Cup Rugby, Limerick

One of the highlights of the year was the participation of eight Garda members and mounts in the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Dublin where in excess of half a million people viewed the event as it passed through the city centre.

In conjunction with local Garda Neighbourhood Policing initiatives, members of the Garda Mounted Unit have, in 1999, become involved with the Fettercairn Horse Project, Tallaght; Baskin Equestrian Centre, Coolock and the Ballymun Horse Project. These initiatives have proved to be very worthwhile for the Unit, the local participants and for Garda/community relations generally.



Mounted patrols have proved to be a very effective policing tool, primarily as a crime prevention strategy. From a crime detection aspect the Unit have contributed, directly and indirectly, to the arrest of some 136 persons along with the recovery of eleven stolen vehicles and a number of drug seizures.

As a relatively new addition to policing, the Garda Mounted Unit continue to develop their skills and abilities. Relevant items of mounted police equipment continue to be researched and secured, where appropriate. In addition, the Unit continue to develop their personal skills both in terms of riders and mounts and specific programmes are being compiled in respect of searching techniques and public order functions. After just eighteen months in existence, the Unit has more that realised it's initial potential and continues to grow and develop as an operational policing Unit, both in their own right and in support of other Garda units and operations.

GARDA WATER UNIT

AONAD UISCE AN GHARDA



The Garda Water Unit was formed in March, 1999 having been previously called the Garda Sub Aqua Unit and Garda Underwater Unit. It continued to provide essential operational services to An Garda Síochána across a wide range of serious criminal investigations, security searches and missing person searches. The Unit consists of two Sergeants and eight Gardai, all of whom are qualified divers, and utilises a vast range of equipment including three large Rigid Inflatable Boats.

The Unit were deployed to twenty nine (29) missing person searches during the year, including a number under the Operation Trace enquiry. Eighteen (18)

weapons searches were carried out resulting in the recovery of a number of firearms and ammunitions, including evidence in murder and other serious cases. Four (4) stolen property searches were undertaken, which again resulted in the recovery of items of evidential value.

Security searches are a vital part of any major security operation and the Unit were deployed on ten (10) such searches during the year in connection with high profile visits and events, including the First Lady Hilary Clinton; Slane Concert; 2FM Beat on the Street; MTV Awards and visits of foreign Navy vessels to ports in Ireland.

Safety is of paramount importance in this dangerous policing activity and the Unit continues to engage in many training programmes relevant to their tasks. During the course of the year under review, various members of the Unit completed the following courses:- HSE Part IV & III Divers course; Dive Supervisors and Dive Contractors courses; safety officers course; occupational first aid and first aid instructors courses; abseiling; sea mammal rescue course; confined spaces/breathing apparatus courses and basic canoe handling. Many of these training programmes were run jointly with other agencies, including Dublin Fire Brigade, Civil Defence and included a series of exercises with the Irish Marine Emergency Services helicopters involving wet and dry winching at sea and



air recovery of bodies from water and boats. This type of training improves the operational skills of the team members and also provides an opportunity to further enhance the relations and spirit of co-operation with these organisations.

Within An Garda Síochána, the Garda Water Unit continued to cross train with other Garda Units including the Garda Air Support Unit, Garda Dog Unit, Emergency Response Unit and Tactical Training Unit. In preparation for the delivery of the Garda Patrol Launch, Unit members successfully completed courses in safety boat handling, powerboat handling and motor cruising handling.

GARDA DOG UNIT

AONAD MADRA AN GHARDA



The Garda Dog Unit is based at Kilmainham Garda Station, Dublin and consists of two Sergeants and fourteen Gardai based at Kilmainham, with a further two Garda handlers based at Cork and Limerick. There are 19 dogs in Kilmainham and one each in Cork and Limerick

Dogs are trained in specific disciplines for General Purpose Work; Drug detection and Explosive detection and consists of a mix of Labradors, Springer Spaniels, German Shepherds and an English Flat Coated Retriever.

The Unit deployed to a total of 2,025 operations during the year including 767 drug detection searches, 658 explosive searches and 600 foot patrols, in addition to missing person searches, crime scene searches and crowd control operations. While based in Dublin, the Unit is deployed throughout the jurisdiction.

Handlers and dogs are subject to ongoing training programmes including exercises in conjunction with other Garda specialist units. During the course of the year a handler and dog were trained in a new discipline of the recovery of human remains on land and over water and future developments will include the training of specialist dogs in firearms recovery. A selected number of members of the Garda Dog Unit qualified during the year as Training Instructors.



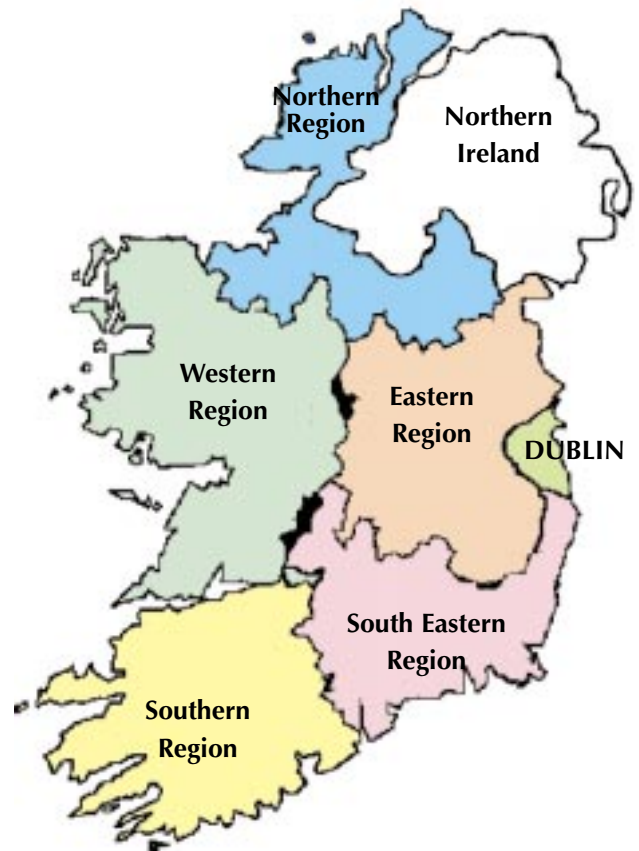
REGIONAL PROFILES

PRÓIFÍL RÉIGIÚNACH

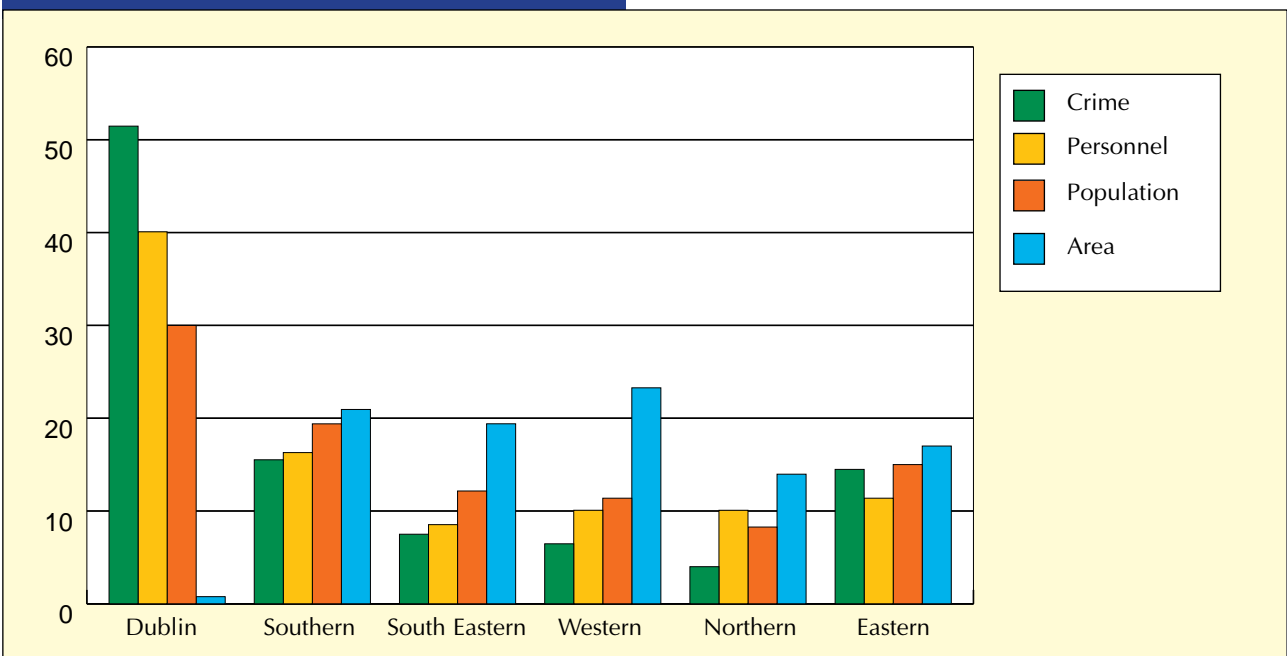
Since January, 1996, a Regional Command structure has been in place within An Garda Síochána, and the country has been divided into six separate regions, each headed by an Assistant Commissioner.

This management structure provides a more effective and efficient delivery of the police service across and within regions. The map on the right shows the outline of the regions.

The chart below provides an insight into the differences between the six regions. The chart shows the proportions of crime, personnel, population and area in the six regions. It is followed by a more detailed profile of each of the regions.



Percentage breakdown by region of Annual Crime, Garda Personnel, Population and Area





EASTERN REGION

RÉIGIÚN AN OIRTHIR

EASTERN REGION IN FIGURES	
Population:	599,894
Area:	12,864 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1,117.6 km
Regional Crime 1999:	11,196
Crime per 1,000 Population:	18.21
Regional Detections: 1999:	4,683
Detection Rate:	42%
Road Traffic Offences:	29,494
Garda Strength:	1,362
Garda Vehicles:	196
Garda Stations:	127
Garda Districts:	18

The Eastern Region consists of the Garda Divisions of Longford/Westmeath; Louth/Meath; Laois/Offaly and Carlow/Kildare. Reporting to the Deputy Commissioner, Operations, the region is headed by a Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Mullingar.

Crime recorded in the region for the year showed a decrease of 2% when compared to 1998 and the detection rate for the year stood at 42%, the national average.

A major crime initiative, Operation Advocate, commenced in 1998 and continued through 1999. The operation involved the deployment of members of the regional force, assisted by National Units, in a planned approach to curb armed crime throughout the region and in neighbouring regions.

The strategy was coordinated through the Regional Office and proved to be a most successful tactic and will continue as appropriate.

The region includes 90 miles of coastline, all within the Louth/Meath Division stretching from Carlingford in County Louth to Rush in Co. Dublin. A Coastal watch Scheme was launched in this area with the appointment of Liaison Gardai in each Garda Sub District. This Coastal Watch Scheme compliments other similar schemes throughout the country.



Punchestown Racecourse, established in 1850, played host to in excess of 100,000 at its annual racing festival in May. The facility continues to grow, as do the crowds attending and the policing and traffic management plan continues to be adapted to meet the policing requirements for this and other events. The policing of these events, both in the planning and implementation stages, is significant and the event was policed this year with no serious incidents occurring.

Another significant event in the region is the Annual Agricultural Show in Tullamore each August. While only lasting for one day, the event attracts some 35,000 patrons and again a proper and successful policing and traffic management strategy was devised and implemented.



DUBLIN

METROPOLITAN REGION

RÉIGIÚN LIMISTÉAR

CHATHAIR ÁTHA CLIATH

DUBLIN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	1,082,048
Area:	869 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	153.5 km
Regional Crime 1999:	41,821
Crime per 1,000 Population:	38.63
Regional Detections 1999:	16,572
Detection Rate:	40%
Road Traffic Offences:	135,855
Garda Strength:	3,669
Garda Vehicles:	472
Garda Stations:	43
Garda Districts:	17

In any year, the policing demands within the greater Dublin area are considerable and the year under review was no different. The Regional Assistant Commissioner is based at Harcourt Square and is responsible for an area stretching from Kilcoole, Co. Wicklow to the south; Swords to the north and Leixlip to the west. The region is divided into six geographical Garda Divisions – North; North Central; South; South Central; East and West. In addition, the Assistant Commissioner is responsible for two functional Garda Divisions, the Dublin Metropolitan Region Traffic Unit and the Special Detective Unit.

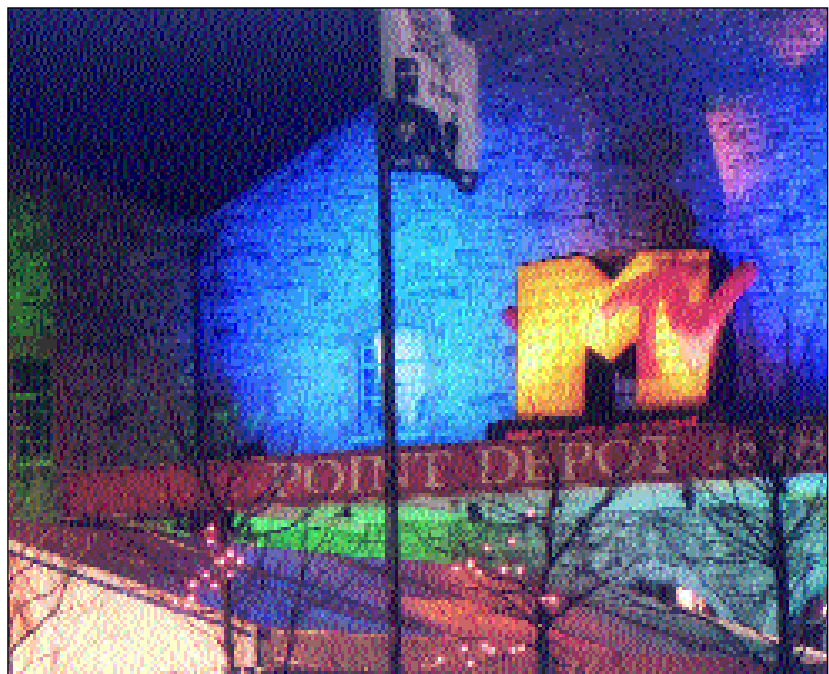
The success of 1997 and 1998, when reported crime in the region decreased by 14% and 10% respectively, were repeated in 1999 with a further decrease of 8%. The crime detection rate for the region stood at 40%.

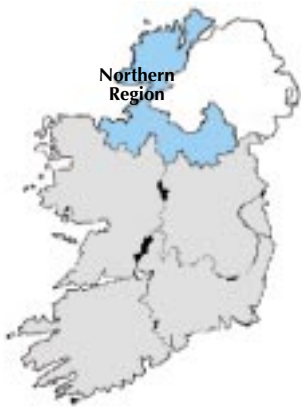
Dublin was the focus of a number of special events all of which required detailed advance planning and significant commitments over the periods of the events. Considerable resources were deployed to satisfactorily police the St. Patrick's Festival weekend; the MTV Awards and the Millennium period.

Many other major national and international sporting and social events placed an immense burden on policing resources in the region. All, however, took place in safety and relative comfort for participants, attendees and city residents alike.

A number of policing operations continued or were initiated during the year as part of the various strategies adopted in respect of crime prevention; crime detection; drug misuse and traffic management & enforcement. These included:-

- **Dóchas** – anti drugs initiative.
- **Cleanstreet/Night Cap** – target specific drug investigation operations.
- **Freeflow/Clearway** – traffic relieving measures.
- **Mustard** – targeting specific larcenies from building sites.
- **Boulevard/Nicotine/Mainstreet** – city centre drug, crime and public order operations.
- **Godfrey** – targeting stolen motorbikes.





NORTHERN REGION

RÉIGIÚN AN TUAISCIRT

NORTHERN REGION IN FIGURES	
Population:	315,129
Area:	11,306 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	745.2 km
Regional Crime 1999:	3,489
Crime per 1,000 Population:	11.1
Regional Detections 1999:	1,563
Detection Rate:	45%
Road Traffic Offences:	10,057
Garda Strength:	1,072
Garda Vehicles:	139
Garda Stations:	108
Garda Districts:	14

The region comprises of the Garda Divisions of Sligo/Leitrim; Donegal and Cavan /Monaghan, with the Regional Assistant Commissioner based in Sligo. While the region has a low population base compared to other regions, it's primary policing focus revolves around the 291 border points along it's 359 kilometre length. Despite advances made in the peace process, significant resources are deployed along the border areas and throughout the region to curb terrorist activity.

Reported crime in the region increased by 70 crimes representing a 2% increase over the 1998 figures, which had shown a 3% decrease over the previous year. The crime detection rate in the region stood at 45%, above the national average of 42%.

Despite the commitment to border security, considerable regular policing activities were undertaken by the regional force. 'Drugs/Alcohol Abuse, Awareness and Prevention' was the theme of the Youth Achievement Award Scheme. As with the inaugural award scheme initiated in 1998, this scheme proved very successful with very high levels of participation by schools and youth clubs throughout the entire region.

As with all Garda Regions, traffic management and enforcement of road traffic laws were a particular focus for the regional force. The primary marker of successful road safety strategies is the number of fatalities recorded. In the year under review, sadly xx persons lost their lives on the roads of this region. However, this represented a XX decrease over the previous year and Garda activity will continue to make our roads safer for all road users.

During the year, the Northern Region successfully applied for European Union funding under the Oisín Programme. The project was to examine the extent and effects of controlled drugs in rural areas, with special emphasis on amphetamines, ecstasy, heroin, cocaine and cannabis and to formulate programmes to counteract this threat. This was the first time funding was secured for a project managed by a section of An Garda Síochána other than a specialised national unit.

The project incorporated a number of conferences at which our Project Partners attended. The first conference within the programme took place in Bunrana, Donegal in October and was attended by representatives from Dumfries & Galloways Police, Scotland; Heddlu/Gwent Police, Wales; Police Judiciaria, Portugal; Jyvaskyla Police, Central Finland and our close colleagues from the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Initial evaluation indicates that this joint international approach, even to very local problems, is very beneficial and worthwhile.





SOUTH EASTERN REGION

RÉIGIÚN AN OÍR-DHEISCIRT

SOUTH EASTERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	452,109
Area:	12,977km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	906.5km
Regional Crime 1999:	7,502
Crime per 1,000 Population:	16.59%
Regional Detections 1999:	3,929
Detection Rate:	52%
Road Traffic Offences:	21,205
Garda Strength:	923
Garda Vehicles:	130
Garda Stations:	117
Garda Districts:	16

Reported crime in the region increased by 7% for the year under review, with an additional 520 crimes reported. The detection rate however stood at a very satisfactory 52%, which is well above the national average of 42%.

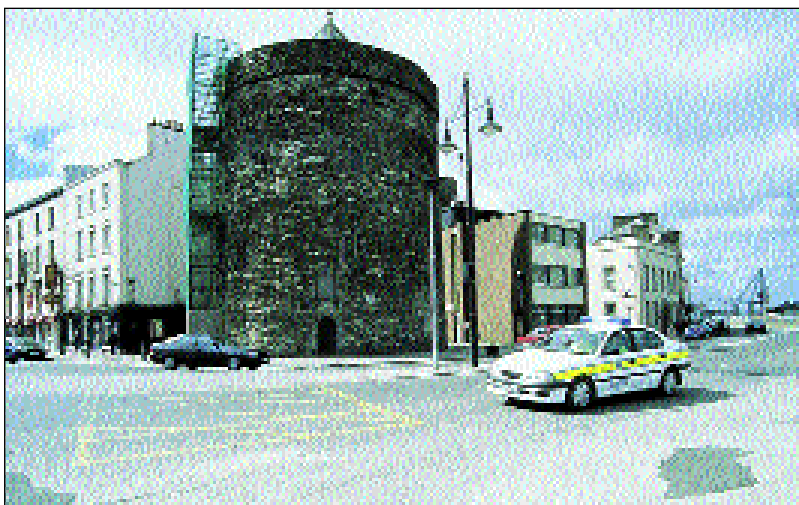
The success achieved in the crime detection rate can be attributed to a significant effort throughout the region to focus on persistent offenders and criminals travelling to the region to commit crime. Local and regional operations, such as:- 'Apex'; 'Baseline' and 'Deise' have contributed to the high crime detection rate, particularly in respect of attacks on the elderly and armed crime, throughout all three divisions in the region.

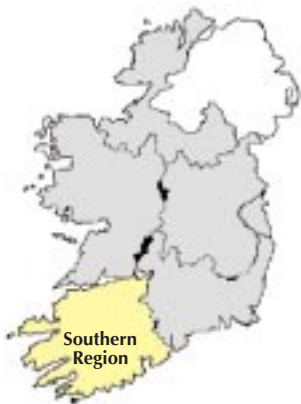
Proactive measures to target drug dealing/dealers were increased during the year particularly in the larger urban areas in the region and proved to be very successful. Interagency cooperation between the relevant agencies involved in the fight against drugs was also an efficient feature of our combined efforts. A notable success in this regard was the seizure of 40 kilos of Cannabis Resin at Rosslare Port and the subsequent arrest of a number of drug dealers from outside the region.

The management of traffic policing and enforcement within the region was reviewed and adjusted considerably during the year. While traffic management and enforcement has a number of key objectives, the reduction in the numbers of persons killed on our roads is by far the most important. During the year under review fifty five (55) persons lost their lives on roads in this region. This compares with 81 in 1998, showing a decrease of 32% considerably higher than the national average.

Within the crime prevention strategies adopted in the region, a Garda Special Project - Services Working Alongside Youth (SWAY) was launched in Waterford City, with two further projects planned in Wexford. Garda operations against terrorism, particularly dissident Republican elements, continued in the region throughout the year with a number of operations successfully concluded, including a significant arms find.

As with all other Garda Regions, this area played host to a number of large public events. The largest during the year was the Fleadh Cheoil in Enniscorthy in August which attracted in excess of 160,000 persons to the town over a three day period. A considerable amount of interagency planning and cooperation was necessary for the successful and peaceful holding the event.





SOUTHERN REGION *RÉIGIÚN AN DEISCIRT*

SOUTHERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	716,000
Area:	14,936 km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1,152.7km
Regional Crime 1999:	12,262
Crime per 1,000 Population 1999:	17.06
Regional Detections 1999:	5,275
Detection Rate:	43%
Road Traffic Offences:	51,573
Garda Strength:	1,733
Garda Vehicles:	237
Garda Stations:	162
Garda Districts:	22

The Southern region covers a huge area providing both a mix of rural and urban communities. It consists of five Garda Divisions covering the counties of Cork, Kerry and Limerick, with the Regional Assistant Commissioner based at Angelsea Street, Cork.

Reported crime in the region recorded a significant 7% decrease when compared with the previous year, with the crime a detection rate of 43%, marginally above the national average of 42%.

Crime Prevention and Road Safety Initiatives were to the forefront of policing throughout the region. One such crime prevention strategy 'Operation Longnights', was implemented to target a spate of attacks on business premises in rural parts of the region, culminating in the recovery of in excess of £46,000 worth of stolen property and the arrest of the main culprits.

While the number of vehicles travelling on the 1,152 kilometres of primary and secondary roads in the region continued to increase, the number of persons fatally injured decreased by two and the number seriously injured decreased by 35, when compared with the previous year. The use of sophisticated electronic surveillance traffic cameras intercepted almost 40,000 vehicles for excessive speed and was just one of the many road safety strategies employed throughout the region to improve the safety on our roads

The National Ploughing Championships were held at Castletownroche, Co. Cork in September, 1999 and attracted a record attendance over its three days. A major traffic and anti-crime operation was effected to ensure free passage of vehicles to and from the site and to contribute to the safe and peaceful hosting of this significant event. As with the policing of such major events, significant advance planning was undertaken and considerable numbers of Garda personnel deployed to the event.





WESTERN REGION

RÉIGIÚN AN IARTHAIR

WESTERN REGION IN FIGURES

Population:	445,389
Area:	17,739km ²
Primary/Secondary Roads:	1328.2km
Regional Crime 1999:	5,004
Crime per 1,000 Population:	11.29
Regional Detections 1999:	2,287
Detection Rate:	46%
Road Traffic Offences:	16,393
Garda Strength:	1,068
Garda Vehicles:	133
Garda Stations:	144
Garda Districts:	20

Headed by an Assistant Commissioner based at Mill Street, Galway, the Western region comprises of the Garda Divisions of Galway West, Roscommon/Galway East, Clare and Mayo.

Crime recorded in the region showed a decrease of 2% on the previous year. While the detection rate dropped to 46%, this remains above the national average of 42%.

The presence of Shannon Airport in the region continues to place policing demands on the regional force. The airport plays host to numerous dignitaries each year, many of whom require a significant policing presence at the airport and its vicinity. The most notable passenger passing through Shannon during the year under review was the US First Lady, Mrs. Hilary Clinton.

Major emergency exercises are also required to be carried out at the airport on a regular basis, in conjunction with airport authorities and other agencies. However, the Major Emergency Plan was activated, for real, in Belmullet following the outbreak of fire at a local rubber plant. The operation necessitated the evacuation of a wide area and was in force for some 25 hours. All emergency services combined in a coordinated and supportive manner to bring the incident to a speedy conclusion.

A juvenile based crime prevention project 'The Junction Project' was initiated in Ballinsloe during the year with the allocation of IR£50,000 in funding. The project aims to curb anti social behaviour by young persons in the locality and while still in it's infancy the achievements to date are very promising.



'C' BRANCH (CRIME, SECURITY & TRAFFIC)

BRAINSE 'C' (COIREACHT, SLÁNDÁIL AGUS TRÁCHT)

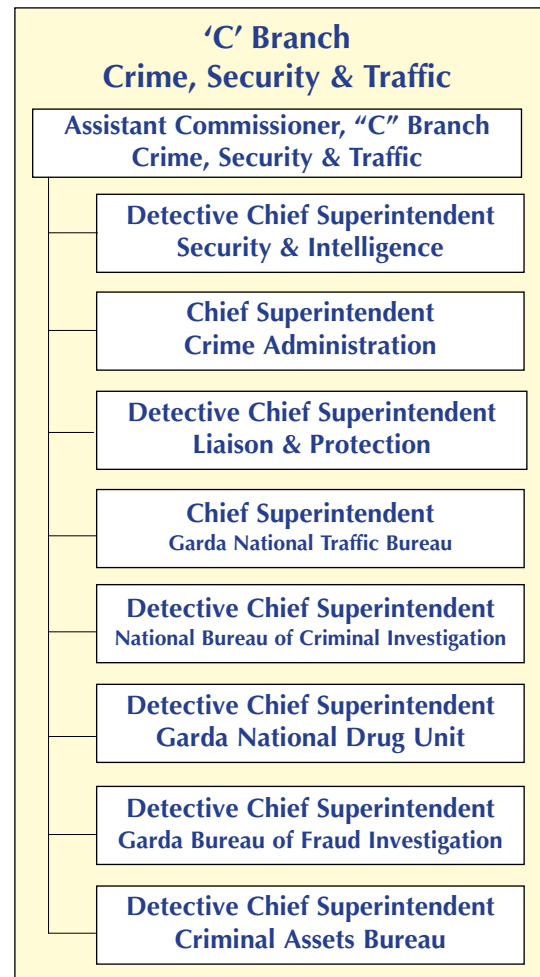


The structure within 'C' Branch was reviewed during the course of the year and some adjustments were made. The Garda National Traffic Bureau was added to 'C' Branch and some structural changes were made within sections.

The Branch consists of a number of sections dealing specifically with crime and security issues, and now traffic, on a national basis. The section is headed by an Assistant Commissioner based at Garda Headquarters, with sections located both at Garda Headquarters and at the Harcourt Square Complex, Dublin.

Each of the sections within 'C' Branch are reasonably autonomous with the respective Chief Superintendents reporting directly to the Assistant Commissioner. However, due to the nature of serious and organised crime, many operations and investigations are undertaken by personnel drawn from two or more sections.

In addition to all crime related matters, the Branch also encompasses cross border and international police liaison, along with VIP protection and many other operational policing matters.



SECURITY & INTELLIGENCE SECTION AN RANNÓG SLÁNDÁIL AGUS FAISNÉISE

Headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent, the core activity of the Security & Intelligence Section is the monitoring of trends in subversive and criminal activity in the State. The work of operational units who specifically target serious and subversive-related crime is supported on a daily basis from the Security & Intelligence Section.

An Garda Síochána are responsible not only for providing the policing service within the State, but also the security of the State. To this end, the Security & Intelligence Section maintains liaison links with police forces and security services throughout the world, forging new links where appropriate. This regularly includes the attendance by senior personnel at meetings and conferences overseas.



Meetings of all major European Union Police co-operation bodies, including Europol; Police Working Group on Terrorism; Police Cooperation Working Group and Interpol, are attended by personnel from Security & Intelligence Section.

The section also organises international conference and seminars on security related issues, which impart valuable knowledge gained through policing in this country, to a world-wide audience of police and law enforcement personnel.

Such gatherings also increase the knowledge base of Garda personnel involved and the organisation generally. These contacts also prove useful from an operational aspect.

Personnel from the section make presentations on security and intelligence related issues to promotion and development classes at the Garda College and to foreign police officers undergoing training in this country as part of various international agreements and programmes.

CRIME ADMINISTRATION SECTION

AN RANNÓG RIARACHÁN UM CHOREACHT

Headed by a Chief Superintendent reporting to Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch (Crime, Security & Traffic) the Crime Administration Section is divided into seven autonomous but related areas, each dealing with specific areas of policing on a national basis.

The **General Administration Office** monitors the progress of serious crime investigations throughout the country. It also services correspondence on crime related issues which arise from the public, Government Departments and other external agencies.

The **Missing Persons' Bureau** is responsible for data relating to missing persons, sudden deaths and the discovery of unidentified bodies. The Bureau deals with associated inquiries from external agencies, other jurisdictions and Interpol.

The **Legal Office** provides legal advice on all matters arising from the operational and administrative roles of An Garda Síochána. It liaises with a wide range of Government Departments, legal and other agencies in this respect.

Requests for mutual assistance from other jurisdictions are dealt with at the **Mutual Assistance Section**, which also coordinates all Irish requests for mutual assistance in criminal matters.

The **Crime Computer Section** is responsible for the integrity of the crime recording database and the production of management information reports on a periodic basis.

The **Extradition Section** receives extradition requests from other jurisdictions to locate persons who are subject of such requests. The section executes extradition warrants and processes Irish requests for the extradition of persons from other jurisdictions to answer charges in this country.

Finally, the **Crime Statistics' Office** compiles statistics which feature in the Annual Report. It also formulates replies to parliamentary questions and compiles statistical information to service inquiries from within and beyond An Garda Síochána

LIAISON & PROTECTION SECTION

AN RANNÓG TEAGMHÁLA AGUS COSANTA

The Liaison & Protection Section (formerly the International Liaison Office) is headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent and handles a range of matters relating to international law enforcement liaison; protection of resident and visiting dignitaries and security of key installations and buildings. In addition to personnel based at Garda Headquarters, Liaison & Protection is also responsible for a number of Garda Liaison Officers based in Europe.

The section coordinates security arrangements for An tUachtarán; the Diplomatic Corps; the Judiciary and other resident and visiting dignitaries. It is also responsible for security issues relating to the Courts; Embassies & Diplomatic Consulates; air & sea ports; banks & financial institutions; Garda Stations; prisons; Government Departments & State buildings; cash in transit operations and explosives issues. This section is also responsible for the management of the Witness Security Programme.



The administration of all matters relating to foreign nationals residing in the State; illegal aliens; asylum applicants and naturalisation applicants is dealt with at the **Aliens & Immigration Office**. Close liaison is maintained by this office with relevant Government Departments and Garda personnel deployed on immigration duties throughout the State.

The Liaison & Protection Section provides the primary international contact point with An Garda Síochána for all police and law enforcement agencies overseas. Depending on the specific subject, the issue may be dealt with at one of three offices.

The Europol National Unit deals with requests for assistance from law enforcement agencies within the European Union in the areas of criminality, drug trafficking, terrorism, stolen vehicle trafficking, trafficking in illegal immigrants, trafficking in humans, trafficking in nuclear & radioactive fuels and the laundering of the proceeds of any of the above illegal activities.

The Bureau de Liaison (BdL) provides a central secure communication facility for contact to/from foreign police forces, EU General Secretariat, Garda Drug Liaison Officers in The Hague and Madrid and security services world-wide, including cross border communications.

Interpol has 178 member countries and the **Interpol National Central Bureau** at Garda Headquarters maintains ongoing liaison with these members within the limits of the laws existing in these countries and within the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

GARDA NATIONAL TRAFFIC BUREAU

AN BIÚRÓ NÁISIÚNTA UM TRÁCHTA AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

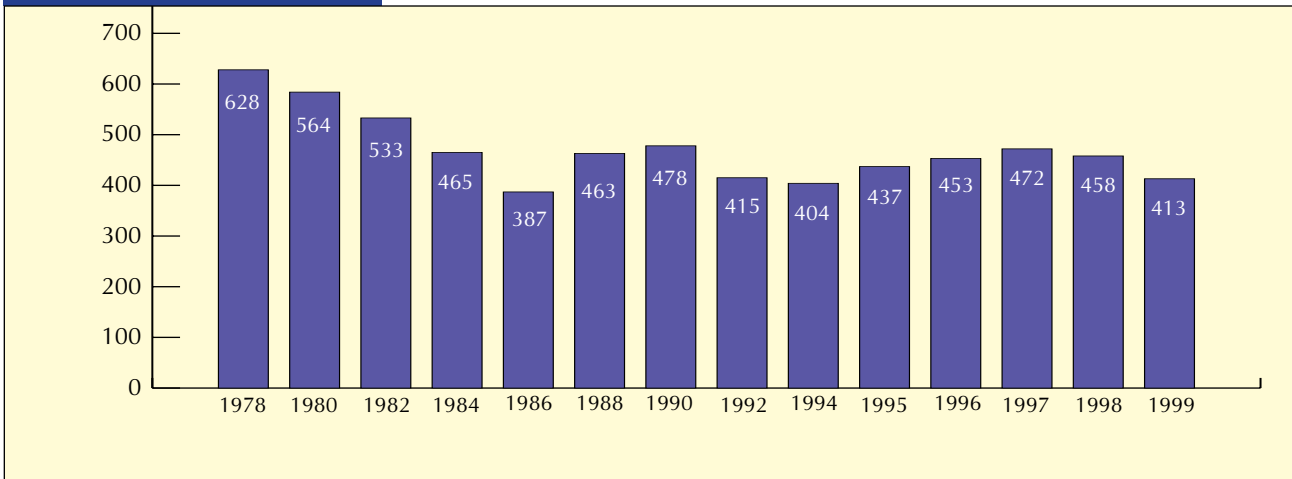
The Garda National Traffic Bureau is based at Garda Headquarters and is headed by a Chief Superintendent who reports to the Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch (Crime, Security & Traffic).

The year under review saw a reduction of 45 in the number of road traffic related deaths, over 1998 and it was the second year in succession that road deaths reduced.

An analysis of road fatalities indicates that those in the 16-30 year old age group were the most at risk from road traffic related death, with the most dangerous time between 6pm and 2am and the worst days being Friday, Saturday and Sunday. During the year, males accounted for 295 deaths and females for 118 deaths. This compares to 348 and 110 respectively in the previous year.

July was the worst month for fatalities with 48 deaths, while November showed a major reduction with 17 deaths – the least deaths in any single month in many years. Overall, road deaths in 1999 were down in eight of the twelve months compared with 1998. The South Eastern Region and Dublin Metropolitan Region recorded the greatest reductions, with falls of 26 and 14 respectively.

Irish Road Deaths 1978 to 1999



Road Traffic fatalities for the years 1997; 1998 and 1999 by month

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1997	26	30	45	29	53	36	41	37	42	51	41	41	472
1998	34	29	21	46	33	42	38	40	47	42	41	45	458
1999	30	34	35	31	26	35	48	42	38	40	17	37	413

The Government Strategy for Road Safety, 1997 – 2002 targeted a 20% reduction in road deaths during the strategy period. The reductions achieved so far during 1998 and 1999 have resulted in a net reduction of 12.5% in road fatalities already. Speeding, drink driving and non-wearing of seat belts continue to be the main causes of road deaths and remain the primary targets for Garda enforcement activity.

Through Operation Lifesaver, the strong enforcement policy of An Garda Síochána was intensified. Towards the end of July, a Garda National Road Safety Initiative, comprising of Operations 'Belt Up'; 'Check Up'; 'Juggernaut' and 'Fare', was launched to support Operation Lifesaver. These operations focused on seat belt wearing, road worthiness of vehicles, heavy goods vehicles and public service vehicles respectively. This initiative proved very successful and by the end of the operations in November over 5,700 Garda checkpoints had been mounted, some 57,000 offences detected and 278 dangerously defective vehicles seized.

During the year, 178,009 fine on the spot notices were issued for excessive speeding. In July, fines on the spot were introduced for non-wearing of seat belts and by the end of the year, some 25,000 notices had been issued. A total of 9,787 detection's were made for drink driving. These returns were all significantly greater than in previous years and emphasises the Garda focus on road traffic enforcement and enhanced safety.

Road Traffic fatalities for the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 by type

Road UserType:	Pedestrian	Driver	Passenger	Motorcyclist	Pedal cyclist	Total
1997	130	156	99	60	27	472
1998	111	188	109	30	20	458
1999	93	183	83	39	15	413



Many strides were made towards achieving the supporting targets set out in the Government's Strategy. Evidential breath testing commenced at four Garda locations, with considerable further expansion planned. Preparatory work for the commencement of the operation of Fixed Camera Speed Detection Systems was also undertaken during the year, which included training of personnel and the purchase of film viewing/processing systems.

The processing systems for 'Fines on the Spot' in Cork and Dublin were upgraded and work continued on the development of a National Processing System which will provide the

essential 'back office' capability for an extended detection environment. When fully implemented, this system will enable the extension of the fine on the spot procedures to more road traffic and other offences, leading to a higher enforcement/detection capability and improved efficiency.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION *BIÚRÓ NÁISIÚNTA IMSCRÚDU COIRIÚIL*

The National Bureau of Criminal Investigation is headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent reporting to Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch (Crime, Security & Traffic). The Bureau was established in 1997 with the amalgamation of a number of national investigation units. The national investigative remit of NBCI now includes:-

- Murder
- Serious & organised crime.
- Anti-racketeering.
- Arts & Antiques thefts.
- Stolen motor vehicles & plant.
- Theft of computer components.
- Domestic violence and serious sexual assault.
- Postal and telegraphy thefts & fraud.

MURDER, SERIOUS AND ORGANISED CRIME

While the responsibility for the proper investigation of all crime rests with the local Garda officers, the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation provide assistance to serious investigations through a range of expertise and skills available within the Bureau. Bureau staff assist in all aspects of the investigation including preliminary enquiries; case management; Incident Room management; general investigation; file preparation and other ancillary aspects of a criminal investigation. Specialist Investigation Teams within NBCI carry out these tasks when requested by local Garda officers or on direction of senior Garda management. The Bureau also proactively engages in intelligence gathering on known criminal suspects.



ANTI RACKETEERING UNIT

The protection of intellectual property is the primary function of the Anti-Racketeering Unit. To ensure a structured and coordinated approach in tackling the problem of counterfeit products, the unit liaises with investigating Gardai and assists in all aspects of this particular criminality. Personnel also interact with other agencies involved in the protection of intellectual property.

ARTS AND ANTIQUES UNIT

The theft of art and antiques caters for a specialised niche market in such goods and An Garda Síochána have developed a certain expertise in investigating such criminal acts. The Arts & Antiques Unit through a range of activities endeavours to heighten the awareness of the public to this type of theft and also provides operational assistance and expertise to Garda personnel investigating specific crimes.

To keep abreast of international markets and developments in this area, liaison is maintained with arts & antiques dealers, museums and galleries world-wide, in addition to close liaison with similar police investigation units elsewhere.

STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLE INVESTIGATION UNIT

The primary focus of the Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit is the coordination of information and intelligence relating to the theft of motor vehicles, plant & equipment and related crime on a national basis. The Unit also targets suspects, along with maintaining regular liaison with the motor industry, car hire companies, car auctions and close liaison with similar units on foreign police forces.



CRIMESTOPPERS

Crimestoppers is a world-wide concept revolving around a partnership between the police, the community, the media and the business world. The initiative was launched in Ireland in 1998 and while managed by an independent board, it is operated by An Garda Síochána at the Crimestoppers Office within NBCI.

Crimestoppers provides a confidential service to the public to pass information to An Garda Síochána on suspected criminal activity, using a freephone telephone number – 1800 25 00 25. All calls received are dealt with by Detective Gardai and a reward system operates where information results in a criminal conviction.

Since its establishment in January, 1998 up to the 31st December, 1999, the Crimestoppers Office has received 1,294 actionable calls, resulting in 83 arrests and the recovery or seizure of property in excess of IR£78,800 (100,055 Euros).

COMPUTER COMPONENT THEFT

Since the establishment of the Computer Component Theft Unit at NBCI in 1997, in excess of IR£12.5m (15.8m Euros) has been recovered in stolen computer components. The unit provides an effective prevention and investigative function to combat computer related crime, including robbery, hijacking and thefts of computers and their component parts. In addition to leading investigations in these areas, the Unit also operates an intelligence gathering network, identifies major principals involved in computer crime and provides analysis of patterns and trends in this area.

As with so many other aspects of organised criminal activity, there is a substantial international aspect to the theft of computer parts and the Unit maintain ongoing liaison with police forces throughout Europe and beyond.

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL ASSAULT INVESTIGATION UNIT

Advice, guidance and assistance in the investigation of child sexual abuse, other sexual crimes and domestic violence is given to Gardai by personnel from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigation Unit (DVSAIU). The Unit lead the investigation in the more complex cases.



The DVSAIU also maintain constant liaison with relevant Government Departments; State bodies and voluntary groups, embracing the very necessary multi-agency approach to tackling these issues and their causes. The primary considerations for An Garda Síochána in these cases is the protection and welfare of the child/children and the proper investigation of the alleged activity.

DVSAIU personnel also spend considerable time delivering presentations to various training, development and management courses within An Garda Síochána and to various gatherings and conferences outside. During the year, the Unit continued to develop their capacity to investigate illegal pornographic activity on the Internet, especially child pornography.

POST OFFICE INVESTIGATION UNIT

The Post Office Investigation Unit within NBCI continued to investigate postal and telegraphy offences. Close liaison is required with the statutory and commercial concerns in the business sector and the Post Office Investigation Unit provides expertise in the investigation of these types of offences.

GARDA BUREAU OF FRAUD INVESTIGATION *BIÚRÓ AN GHARDA UM IMSCRUDÚ CALAOISE*

The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation (GBFI) is the specialist agency within An Garda Síochána with national responsibility for the investigation of fraud-related crime. The Bureau is led by a Chief Superintendent (Bureau Director), reporting to Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch (Crime, Security & Traffic). The experience and expertise possessed by personnel within the Bureau can be availed of by all sections of An Garda Síochána.

The primary objectives of the Bureau may be summarised as:-

- to investigate serious cases of commercial fraud, cheque and credit card fraud, computer fraud, money laundering offences and counterfeit currency;
- to collate information and intelligence and act as a resource centre on fraud related matters and
- to play a pro-active role in the prevention and detection of fraud.

One of the key fraud prevention initiatives undertaken in 1999 by GBFI, was the production, by the GBFI of a comprehensive fraud prevention guide – **'Fraud Alert'** - in conjunction with PriceWaterhouseCoopers. This high quality guide was published in April and some 20,000 copies have been distributed free to private citizens and across the business and commercial sector, in addition to professional bodies, academic institutions and regulatory authorities.

In an easily understood and jargon free text, the guide offers invaluable advice on all areas of fraud prevention in addition to setting out the steps which should be followed in the event of discovering fraud.



Included as appendices are checklists covering recruitment procedures and financial controls which are recommended for implementation in all organisations. The document may be accessed via the Garda website at www.garda.ie.

If left unchecked, fraud can pose a serious threat to the welfare of our economy and our society. The staff at the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation continue to focus their efforts in preventing and detecting fraud related crime. This objective requires the whole hearted commitment and support of the entire community and in this context, Bureau staff continue to work closely with all relevant interested parties. Fraud Alert is an excellent example of how partnership can work in advancing this objective.

The Bureau carries out its functions through a number of separate, yet closely related Units. A brief summary of the workings of each of these Units is outlined below.

The **Assessment Unit** analyses and reviews each complaint made to the Bureau to establish firstly if a crime is disclosed requiring Garda attention and secondly, to make recommendations to Bureau management as to the scope and nature of the required investigation.

The more complex cases are investigated by Bureau staff, while others, following assessment, are referred to local Gardai for investigation.

During the year under review, 458 individual cases were processed by the Assessment Unit, representing a 35% increase over 1998. Some 270 cases were referred to the Bureau by Interpol which required investigation in this jurisdiction relative to fraud investigations by foreign law enforcement agencies.

In addition, a further 46 requests for Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters were received by the Bureau. Mutual Assistance requests under the Council of Europe Convention require investigation in this country under the Criminal Justice Act, 1994 and the volume of such requests continue to show a steady increase. Analysis of trends indicated that some 70% of requests received are fraud related.

The Assessment Unit also handles enquiries from other Garda members and the public seeking advice and/or assistance in fraud related matters.

Overview of fraud related complaints/investigations

Assessment Unit	
Irish cases assessed	142
Referred by Interpol	270
Mutual Assistance requests	46
Commercial Fraud Units	
Complaints	1065
Complex cases investigated by GBFI	78
Persons charged	34
Cheque/Credit Card Fraud Unit	
Cheque Fraud complaints	70
Credit Card Fraud complaints	140
Counterfeit currency	135
Persons charged	28
Computer Crime Unit	
Computer hard drives examined	117
Ancillary computer media copied/examined	1388
Assistance to other Units	99
Money Laundering Investigation Unit	
Reports made	1421
Persons charged	5

One of the primary functions of the Bureau is the investigation of serious and complex commercial fraud cases. These investigations are carried out within the Bureau by the personnel attached to the **Commercial Fraud Units**. Complaints are received from financial institutions, business firms, Government Departments, Insurance Companies, the Director of Public Prosecutions and the public generally.

In 1999, the Bureau, assisted by local Gardai, advanced 1065 complaints alleging irregularity in financial institutions. Many of these complaints were made following the wide publicity afforded to various issues involving some of the major Banks. Following extensive examination, through the relevant financial institutions, the vast majority of these complaints did not disclose any evidence of criminal wrongdoing. However, at years end, many investigations were continuing.

During the year, staff at the commercial fraud units handled 78 complex fraud investigations, with 55 persons arrested and 34 charged with fraud related offences. The staff also made their expertise available in assisting numerous other fraud investigations undertaken by local Gardai throughout the country.

Among the new trends noticed during the year, were a number of complaints alleging insider dealing by individuals within corporate entities and complaints of organised insurance fraud. These trends will be reflected in criminal charges as investigations are concluded.

Another noticeable trend was a significant number of senior officials within organisations coming to notice for allegedly committing large scale fraud over protracted periods.

The **Cheque/Credit Card Fraud Unit** concentrates on the more serious and organised cases of cheque, credit card and counterfeit currency fraud, while the less serious cases are referred to local Gardai for investigation. In 1999, some 345 complaints were made to this Unit. The table on the previous page outlines the composition of this number. The Unit preferred criminal charges against 28 persons during the year for a variety of offences.

Nationally there is evidence of an increasing trend in credit card fraud by both nationals and non-nationals. The most common cases relate to lost or stolen credit cards. However, there is also a steady increase in the use of counterfeit credit cards.

Another increasing trend coming to the notice is the existence of the 'advance fee' fraud activity. This involves the targeting of business concerns and an invitation to become involved in releasing substantial funds from an African country. The writer usually purports to be a senior Government official, promises a substantial return on the investment and seeks bank details of the business. Despite the persuasive approach adopted, it goes without saying that no money is ever received by the victim. During the course of the year, a major organised criminal gang of non nationals were found to be operating such a fraud in the Dublin City commercial centre. Had the gang not been intercepted, substantial sums of money would have been defrauded. A number of persons are currently before the Courts in this matter. The simple advice is that if a proposition appears too good to be true, it generally is.



The **Computer Crime Unit** at GBFI is the national central reference point for computer related crime. It also has responsibility for investigating computer fraud and for assisting other Garda units with the retrieval of computer based evidence. During the year under review, 117 computer hard drives and 1388 ancillary computer media were copied/examined by the Unit.

Personnel also assisted in some 99 other Garda investigations which included 18 internet cases, 12 hacking cases and 15 child pornography cases, in addition to many other serious crime investigations. A particular success during the year was the conclusion of an exhaustive investigation, which commenced in 1988, regarding an elaborate telecommunications fraud, resulting in a number of persons currently before the Courts on criminal charges.

The Unit continued its proactive approach in creating awareness of computer crime issues by providing presentations to various computer user groups. The Unit substantially increased its forensic computing capacity during the year to meet current and projected demands.

Close contact is also maintained with similar police investigation units overseas and the unit is currently examining the feasibility of a real time computer network link between these units throughout the EU.

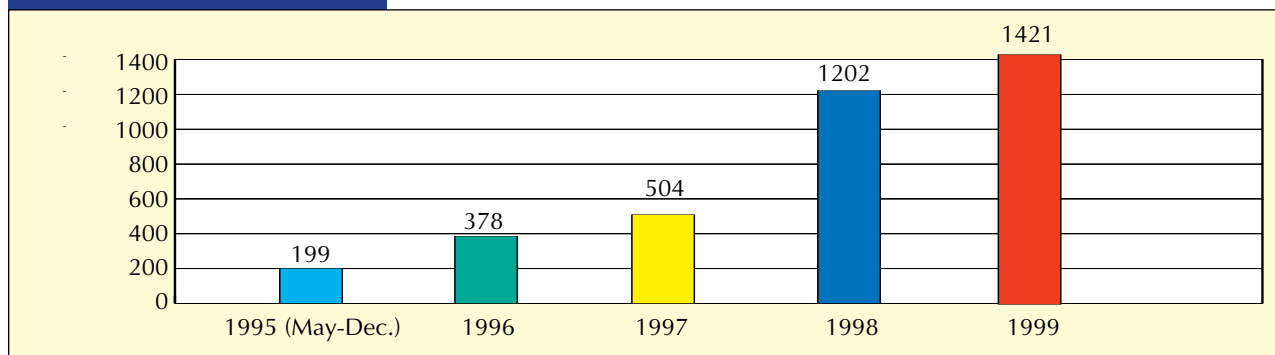
The **Money Laundering Investigation Unit** (MLIU) have the responsibility for the recording, evaluation, analysis and investigation of disclosures relating to suspicious financial transactions received from bodies designated under the Criminal Justice Act, 1994.

Continuing the trend reported in 1998, the number of disclosures made to the MLIU continues to rise dramatically – as indicated in the graphic on the following page. Fourteen persons were arrested during the year in relation to money laundering offences, with five of these subsequently charged. At years end, a number of files were being contemplated by the Law Officers. As with most fraud related investigations, these cases require protracted and very detailed examination which invariably include a multitude of extremely complex issues.

Personnel from this Unit have participated in many educational programmes for staff of financial institutions, advising participants on preventive measures and on the legal obligations placed on them and their employers regarding disclosures.

Close international cooperation continued with joint operations planned and executed between MLIU staff and many other police services, including the Royal Ulster Constabulary. Operations of this nature have successfully closed down an extensive cross border money laundering operation. Operations were also undertaken with law enforcement agencies in the United Kingdom; Holland; Belgium; Sweden and the United States.

Disclosures Reported



GARDA NATIONAL DRUGS UNIT

AONAD NÁUSIÚNTA NA NDRUGAÍ

Headed by a Detective Chief Superintendent, reporting to Assistant Commissioner, 'C' Branch (Crime Security & Traffic) the Garda National Drugs Unit (GNDU) continued its activities to curb national and international drug trafficking.

On the national level, the GNDU continue to coordinate large scale operations against those engaged in drug dealing/trafficking. They may either investigate such cases themselves or assist local Garda investigation teams. Operation Nightcap was initiated during the year to curb drug activity in licensed premises. The strategic deployment of undercover Gardai in numerous licensed premises throughout the country resulted in drug related charges being preferred against 87 persons. Notices were served on Licensees as appropriate as a result of these operations.

The year saw the implementation of the fourth phase of Operation Clean Street, which involves undercover Gardai purchasing small quantities of drugs from dealers. Those contravening the law were subsequently identified and 180 persons were charged. In excess of IR£16,500 (21,000 Euros) of controlled substances were seized in this phase of the operation which took place in urban and rural areas countrywide.

Drug trafficking is by nature an international activity and the GNDU continue to maintain close contact with law enforcement agencies world wide. This contact involves information and intelligence sharing, along with joint operations which often cross numerous jurisdictions in a single operation.



The activities of Garda Drug Liaison Officers in Madrid and The Hague and the Garda Liaison Officer at Europol Headquarters, have contributed greatly to major success recorded during the year.

As part of international cooperation, the GNDU hosted an EU funded operation under the Oisín Programme. In conjunction with law enforcement agencies in the Netherlands, Spain, Germany, Portugal and Belgium the objectives of the programme were to target Irish criminals residing outside of this country, identify current drug trafficking trends and identify best practices in combating drug trafficking within the EU. The programme commenced in September with a conference in Dublin, followed by exchange and operational visits to/from participating countries. Final evaluation of the programme has yet to be concluded but preliminary assessment indicate that the programme was hugely successful and of considerable benefit to all those involved, not least An Garda Síochána.

CRIMINAL ASSETS BUREAU

AN BIÚRÓ UM SHÓCMHAINNÍ COIRIÚLA

The Criminal Assets Bureau was established as a Statutory Body pursuant to the Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996 on the 15th October, 1996 and forms part of the Crime, Security & Traffic Branch.

The Bureau is the embodiment of the multi-agency approach and is staffed by officers from An Garda Síochána, Revenue Commissioners Taxes, Revenue Commissioners Customs and the Department of Social, Community & Family Affairs. It is headed by the Chief Bureau Officer, who is a Chief Superintendent of An Garda Síochána, reporting to the Commissioner on the performance and functions of the Bureau. An annual report is prepared and submitted through the Garda Commissioner for the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform and laid before both House of the Oireachtas in accordance with the Act.

The objectives of the Bureau include the identification of assets, wherever situated, of persons which derive or are suspected to derive directly or indirectly from criminal activity. The Bureau has primary responsibility in this area and takes appropriate action under the law to deprive or deny those persons of the assets and the proceeds of their activity.



The Bureau proactively targets persons involved in serious criminal activity in an effort to identify, seize and confiscate wealth illegally obtained by these persons. Working closely with all other relevant State agencies and in particular, with other units in An Garda Síochána in carrying out this task. During the year under review, a number of operations have been mounted by CAB with the Garda National Drugs Unit, the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation and the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation, in particular the Money Laundering Investigation Unit of the GBFI.

The effectiveness of the operations of the Criminal Assets Bureau has led to a number of seizures of illegally obtained assets. The establishment of the Bureau itself and the continuance of its operations, has led to the displacement of major criminal figures, many of whom have left the jurisdiction since coming to the attention of CAB.

In addition, CAB has secured convictions against persons involved in organised crime and continues to freeze or confiscate, through Court proceedings, assets and other wealth, including real estate, vehicles, cash and other property.

To control and trace the assets of organised crime, the Bureau has successfully conducted investigations resulting in the confiscation of illegally obtained assets and wealth, held both inside and outside this jurisdiction. The Bureau maintains close contact with its European and international partners in the identification, tracing and seizing of illegally obtained assets or wealth.

The Criminal Assets Bureau has played an important role in the State's fight against organised crime in 1999 and will continue to work closely with all other relevant agencies in proactively targeting persons involved in serious criminal activity in an effort to deny and deprive those persons of illegally obtained assets or wealth.

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Gníomhaíochtaí Idirnáisúnta



Crime and criminal activity is not exclusive to any single country or jurisdiction. With huge advancements in communications, and technology and the ease of movement between jurisdictions, more and more the activities of organised criminals are becoming transnational. The sophistication of methods employed by criminal groupings, particularly in the area of drugs, is an issue which is being addressed by law enforcement agencies world wide. The parochial approach is no longer sufficient to tackle these issues.

Despite the fact that Ireland is an island nation, the effects of the internationalisation of crime is felt here. An Garda Síochána continued to develop it's international liaisons during the year under review and some of the highlights of this cooperative approach are outlined here. Activities of An Garda Síochána engaged in United Nations Missions and various international training programmes/exchanges operated at the Garda College, are outlined elsewhere in this report

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CRIMINAL MATTERS

The Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters style of agreement, is an acceptable formalised method of agreement between Governments to assist each other on matters relating to criminal activity. Some agreements are general in nature while others specify the areas to which the assistance refers. An Garda Síochána, through the Government, have or are considering agreements of this type with a number of countries, including:- United Kingdom; Russia; Hungary; United States of America; Canada; Australia; Turkey; Poland; Bulgaria and Estonia.

MEMORANDA OF UNDERSTANDING

On a very formal level, An Garda Síochána are party to Memoranda of Understandings with police forces in three countries. In 1996, the Memorandum of Understanding between the Hungarian National Police Force and An Garda Síochána was signed, followed by an understanding with the National Police Authority of the Arab Republic of Egypt in 1997. In 1998, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed between An Garda Síochána and the Ministry of the Russian Federation.



Within the terms of the Memoranda, the named law enforcement agencies have successfully collaborated on a wide range of activities, including training programmes, information sharing and operational issues.

LIAISON OFFICERS

An Garda Síochána have a number of Liaison Officers and other staff based in Europe, who assist home based units involved in investigations with an international/European element. One Detective Inspector and one Detective Garda are based at Europol Headquarters at The Hague and a Detective Sergeant is based at Interpol Headquarters at Lyon. There is a Detective Sergeant based at the Irish Embassy in The Hague and one based at the Irish Embassy in Madrid. These latter two Garda personnel are engaged primarily in drug liaison matters in the countries where they are based and adjoining territories. An Garda Síochána also have one Detective Sergeant assigned to Interpol Headquarters, Lyon, France.

EUROPEAN UNION COMMITMENTS

An Garda Síochána acting alone and sometimes in conjunction with officials from the Department of Justice, Equality & Law Reform actively participate in all the various Working Groups within the EU framework. These groups, which ultimately submit recommendations to the Council of Ministers which impact on the activities of law enforcement agencies throughout the European Union.



EU FUNDED PROJECTS

Funding is available under various programmes operated by the EU on an annual basis. These programmes take various styles all with the objective of enhancing inter-agency cooperation in very

practical ways. Specific programmes include OISÍN, adopted in 1997 with a finish date in 2000, the programme encourages cooperation between law enforcement on crime prevention, detection and law enforcement generally; STOP, adopted in 1996 with a finish date in 2000, promotes coordinated initiatives in the fight against trafficking in human beings and sexual exploitation of children; FALCONE, adopted in 1998, encourages a multi-disciplinary approach, focusing on activities which will contribute to the implementation of the Action Plan to combat organised crime and ODYSSEUS, introduced in 1998 and running to 2002, aims to enhance training, exchanges and cooperation in law enforcement agencies dealing with asylum, immigration, external border policing and related issues.

Individual Garda sections/units submit proposals to the Commissioner for consideration and where appropriate these are submitted onward for funding. Funding applications are coordinated at the Garda EU Coordination Office and personnel at this office assist the submitting units in managing the successful projects. An Garda Síochána submit numerous applications for each tranche of funding and the following programmes which were successful in having funds allocated to them, commenced or continued through 1999.

- (i) "Training Exchange Programme for operational police personnel involved in the investigation of money laundering and the seizure of assets" received funding under the Oisín Programme. The programme concentrated on the procedural aspects of the investigation regarding cross border flow of funds identified and the most effective strategies and investigative tools for financial investigations. The project was managed by the Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation and participants included the United Kingdom; Holland; Spain; Germany; France; Italy; Belgium; Sweden; Austria; Russia and Hungary.
- (ii) "A strategic European initiative aimed at developing a framework to combat criminal syndicates involved in international drug trafficking" was proposed and managed by the Garda National Drugs Unit. The project aimed to facilitate interaction and exchange of intelligence with a view to identifying and prosecuting criminals operating in the participating jurisdictions. The countries involved were Belgium; Holland; Germany; Spain; Portugal, along with Europol and the Irish Customs Service.
- (iii) Coordinated by the Assistant Commissioner, Northern Region, Sligo and involving Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, England, Finland, Portugal, Europol, Non-Government Agencies and Community Groups, a project to assess the impact of drug abuse in rural areas and how issues arising could be best dealt with in a multi-agency approach, was funded under the Oisín programme.
- (iv) "A training exchange programme for firearms anti-terrorist trainers" was proposed by the Garda College and funded under the Oisín Programme. The project involved an examination and evaluation of firearms training methods, providing a platform for further cooperation and exchanges between the relevant units. Firearms trainers from England; Northern Ireland; Germany; France and Sweden participated.
- (v) Proposed and managed by the Garda Security & Intelligence Section, a project entitled "Combatting the global threat of terrorism" was funded under Oisín. The programme aimed to enhance international cooperation in this area of law enforcement, with a view to facilitating further exchanges on 'best practices' in operational methods to defeat terrorism. All EU Member States participated along with Europol, Russia, Hungary, Canada and the United States of America.
- (vi) "Halting the theft and trade in illegally obtained microchips" was the title of a project proposed and managed by the Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation and funded under the Falcone Programme. With the participation of the United Kingdom, France, Holland, Italy and Germany, the project aimed to develop joint strategies in relation to preventing the theft of computer microchips and in tracing stolen microchips.
- (vii) Also within the provision of the Falcone Programme, the Garda Security & Intelligence Section managed a project entitled "A Multi-Disciplinary Approach between Ireland, the U.K. and France to Combat Organised Crime Networks". Involving police and customs officials from Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales & Northern Ireland, the primary objective of the project was the

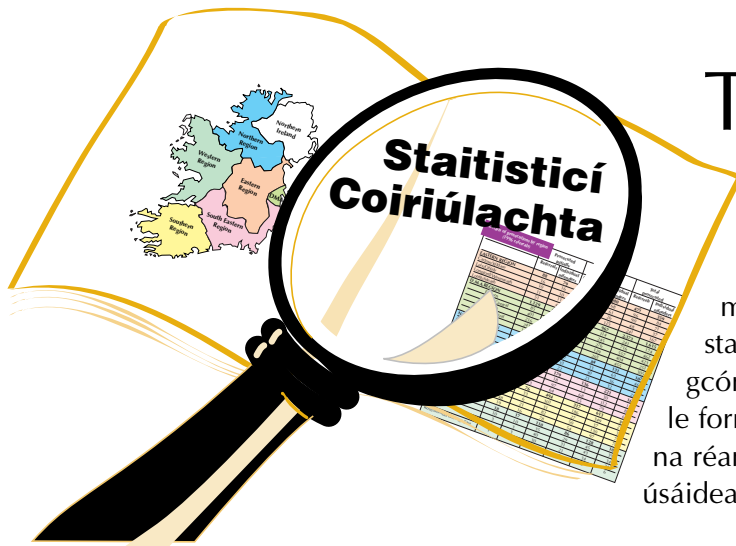
development of a knowledge base on the Organised Crime Networks operating between these jurisdictions. This knowledge base will facilitate strategic and operational planning by the participating countries to combat the threat posed.

- (viii) “Child Pornography on the Internet – a police response”, was the title funded under the STOP Programme. Devised and managed by the Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation, the project involved law enforcement agencies from the U.K., Germany, the Netherlands, Europol and Interpol.
The development of a proactive multi-disciplinary Joint Strategic Initiative to formulate policy for policing the internet for child trafficking and pornography, which are by the very nature, transnational, was the focus of the project.
- (ix) The Garda Regional Office, Southern Region, Cork, proposed and managed a project under the Odyssey Programme. The project aimed at an exchange of best practices in training and operations in the policing of external borders and the development of a knowledge base on the methods and persons involved in the illegal transportation of immigrants. Participants included Garda personnel, in addition to members of the Irish Customs and Irish Naval Service, along with representatives from the U.K., France, Spain and Hungary.
- (x) Within a programme designed to identify measures to combat racism, xenophobia and anti-semitism, the Garda Crime Administration Section managed a project under the title “Providing a Police Service in a developing multi-ethnic and multicultural Ireland”. In addition to Garda personnel, representatives also participated from the U.K., Germany, the Netherlands, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York and from other Non- Governmental Organisations.

DEATHS IN GARDA CUSTODY

On the 26th May, 1999, at 5.55 a.m., a person in custody at Trim Garda Station collapsed and was attended by a local doctor. He was pronounced dead at 6.12 a.m. An Inquest has not yet been held.

On the 22nd August, 1999, at 12.15 p.m. a person in custody at Rathmines garda Station, Dublin, collapsed and was attended by a local doctor who pronounced death at the scene. An Inquest was held and a verdict of death by misadventure, due to vomit inhalation as a result of acute alcohol intake.



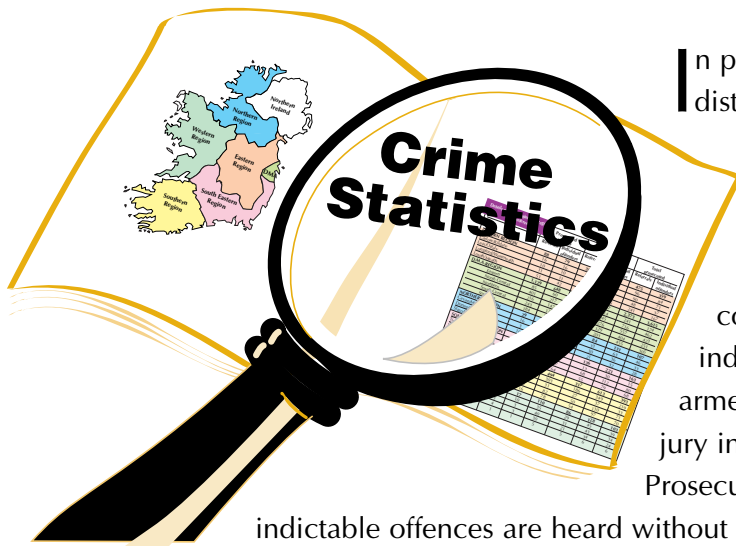
Tá na staitisticí coiriúlachta curtha i láthair i seacht roinn, cloíonn sé seo le leagadh amach na Tuairisce Bhliantúil 1997. Tá gach cuid de na seacht roinn, maraon le teidil na dtablaí le staitisticí agus na cairteacha, i gcóras datha. Cé go bhfuil cuntas le formhór na dtablaí staitistiúil tá na réamhchúntaisí ginearálta úsáideach.

Tá idirdhealú déanta í gcónaí idir cionta ionchúisithe agus cionta cúisithe maidir le cur i láthair na staitisticí coiriúlachta. Dífhéadfadh cuid de na cionta cúisithe cosúil le déircíneacht nó gan an crois sábhála a chaitheamh a bheith próiseálta go deireadh leis an gCúirt Dúiche. Dífhéadfadh breitheamh agus giúire sna cúirteanna níos airde deileáil le cionta ionchúisithe cosúil le dúnmharú nó robáil armtha. Ordaíonn stiúrthóir na n-Ionchúiseamh Poiblí go gcloistear rian beag de na cionta ionchúisithe gan triail giúire sa Chúirt Choiriúil Speisialta. Léiríonn an t-idirdhealú idir diúscairt achomair (ag Cúirt Dúiche) nó diúscairt ar dhíotáil (ag cúirt níos airde ná Cúirt Dúiche) dáiríre na coiriúlachta atá i gceist agus an pionóis a dífhéadfadh bheith leagtha síos.

Tá thart ar 120 saghas cionta ionchúisithe roinnte i gceithre cuid agus curtha i láthair go mion i gceithre thábla mórchrutach chun méid na gcionta cláraithe a thaispeáint, chun toradh an nós imeachta a thaispeáint agus chun aois agus gnéas na gcúisithe a thaispeáint. Tá sé tábhachtach a chur san áireamh go bhfuil líon na gcionta ionchúisithe atá cláraithe bunaithe ar na cionta a tuairiscíoch go dtí na Gardaí nó go raibh eolas ag na Gardaí fúthu i rith na bliana atá faoi athbheithniú. Dá réir dífhéadfadh cuid de na cionta ionchúisithe seo a tuairiscíoch nó go raibh eolas ag na Gardaí fúthu i rith na bliana 1998, tarlú na blianta ó shin, mar shampla, tuairiscítear cionta gnéis do na Gardaí cupla bliain tar éis dóibh tarlú.

Tosnaíonn an mionchuntas ar chionta ionchúisithe go bhfuil eolas ag na Gardaí fúthu i 1998 sna ceithre thábla mórchrutach sa chéad leathanach eile. Is féidir na cionta ionchúisithe a bhriseach síos i gceithre phríomh ghrúpa (cionta i leith an duine, cionta i leith maoinne, gadaíocht agus cionta eile) agus deileálann gach tábla le ceann amháin de na ceithre ghrúpa seo. Is féidir líon na gcionta bratha a dhéanamh amach tré luacha sa cholún le ceannteideal 3 air a shuimiú le luacha iad siúd sa cholún le ceannteideal 17 air (s'é sin le rá, tá líon na gcionta ar a bhfuil an nós imeachta tosnaíthe suimithe le líon na gcionta ag a bhfuil eolas faoi na ciontóirí ach gan an nós imeachta léirithe).

Tá an siombal “–” úsáidte in áiteanna ina bhfuil an difríocht idir dhá staitistic neamchainníochta i dtéarmaí céatadáin (mar shampla, an difríocht i bhfoirm céatadáin i méid coiriúlachta nuair nach raibh siad cláraithe i suíomh i mbliain amháin agus nuair a bhí deich gcinn cláraithe ann an bhliain dár gcionn).



In presenting the crime statistics a distinction has always been made between indictable and non-indictable offences. Non-indictable offences, such as failing to wear a seat belt or begging, may be processed to a conclusion by a District Court while indictable offences, such as murder or armed robbery, may be tried by a judge and jury in higher courts. The Director of Public Prosecutions directs that a small proportion of

indictable offences are heard without a jury trial in the Special Criminal Court. Generally, the distinction between summary disposal (i.e. by a District Court) or disposal on indictment (by a court higher than a District Court) reflects the gravity of the criminal act concerned and the penalty which may be applied.

It should be noted that the number of indictable offences recorded is based on those offences reported or known to the Gardaí during the year under review. Accordingly, some indictable offences reported or known to the Gardaí during 1999 may have taken place in earlier years: sexual offences, for example, are often reported to the Gardaí several years after they have taken place.

The crime recording computer system which produced the last twelve Annual Reports was replaced at the end of September 1999. This Annual Report was compiled during a transition period between the new and old computer systems with the result that the analysis of indictable offences recorded in the last three months of the year is not as extensive as that for the earlier nine months. Consequently, some indictable offence tables show detailed statistics for the first nine months of the year only.

Approximately 120 types of indictable offences are divided into four groups and presented in detail in four large format tables to show the volume of offences recorded, the results of proceedings taken and the age and gender of persons who have been convicted. These statistics are shown for the nine month period. (The total volume of indictable offences recorded and detected for the full year is shown.) Full year statistics are also available for most of the indictable offences which feature in the analysis of indictable offences (homicide, rape, robbery, burglary, larcenies etc.) section of the Annual Report.

The “—” symbol is used in situations where the difference between two statistics is unquantifiable in percentage terms (e.g. the percentage difference in the volume of crime where none was recorded in a location in one year and where ten were recorded there in the following year).

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH BECAME KNOWN TO GARDAI FROM JANUARY TO SEPT

	No. of Offences Reported or Known to the Gardai	No. of Offences in Which Criminal Proceedings Were Commenced	Informations Refused	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on Indictment						Results of Proceedings	
				Convictions	Acquittals	Found Insane & Incapable of Pleading on Indictment	Nolle Prosequi Entered	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (On Indictment)	Committed For Trial and Still Awaiting Trial	Convictions	Dismissals
GROUP 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON (#Jan-Sept incl.)											
#Murder	28	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
#Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Attempt to murder	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Murder - threats etc.	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
#Manslaughter	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
#Manslaughter (traffic fatalities)	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Dangerous driving causing death(s)	14	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
#Dangerous driving causing sbh.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Assaults, wounding, etc.	428	243	0	4	0	0	0	0	16	20	3
#Assaults, wounding, etc. (gdai on duty)	21	15	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4	0
#Poss fa or ammo wi endanger life	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Endangering railway passengers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Intimidation	16	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
#Intimidation by letter etc.	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
#Cruelty to or neglect of children	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Abandon children under two years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Child Stealing	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Procuring/assisting in abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Concealment of birth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Buggery of males only	78	48	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
#Bestiality	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Rape of females	218	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	1
#Sexual assault on females or males	431	181	0	4	0	0	1	0	19	5	0
#Unlawful carnal knowledge under 15	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
#Unlawful carnal knowledge (15-17)	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Incest	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Procuracion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Abduction (females)	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Bigamy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Kidnapping	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Aggravated Sexual Assault	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Use fa resist arrest or aid escape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Possession fa or ammo in susp circs	28	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Carry fa with criminal intent	12	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
#False imprisonment	33	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
TOTAL (#Jan-Sept incl.)	1,414	686	0	11	0	0	1	0	78	35	4
GROUP 2 - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY											
#Burglary	17,396	4,251	1	34	0	0	0	1	23	369	1
#Possess article with intent	133	121	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
#Armed robbery	85	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Armed attack on house	25	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Threat to publish wi to extort	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Arson	207	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0
#Killing and maiming cattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Causing an explosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Attempting to cause explosion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Malicious damage to schools	236	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
#Other malicious injury to property	6,197	2,597	0	9	0	0	0	0	18	354	10
#Interference with railway	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Possession of explosive substance	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Making explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Aggravated burglary other	543	191	0	2	0	0	0	0	17	5	0
#Robbery	1,219	375	0	2	0	0	0	0	29	12	0
#Unlawful seizure of aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Unlawful seizure of vehicles	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Armed aggravated burglary	121	36	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0
TOTAL (#Jan-Sept incl.)	26,186	7,685	1	49	0	0	0	1	94	767	11

SEPTEMBER 1999

Proceedings in Cases Dealt with Summarily					Offences detected & where no proceedings are shown	Persons Convicted or Against Whom the Charge was held proved or order made without Conviction								
Assaults	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Withdrawn	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of	Still Pending in District Court		Under 14 Years		14-16 Yrs		17 - 20 Yrs		21 Yrs and Over		Total Persons
						Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
13	14	15	16	17	18		19		20		21		22	
0	0	0	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	199	106	0	0	0	0	15	1	14	1	31	
0	0	0	9	4	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	5	
0	0	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	45	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	2	0	63	94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	1	0	151	167	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	9	
0	0	0	1	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	13	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	15	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
0	3	1	553	470	0	0	1	0	19	1	29	3	53	
20	7	7	3,788	1302	5	3	56	3	187	3	236	9	502	
0	0	0	111	6	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1	10	
1	0	0	10	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	48	37	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	29	70	0	0	5	0	8	0	2	0	15	
12	22	6	2,166	1,043	2	1	38	4	178	3	217	9	452	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	165	85	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	1	8	
2	0	0	330	130	0	0	1	0	10	0	9	0	20	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	29	17	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	5	
37	30	13	6,682	2,707	7	4	103	7	395	6	477	20	1,019 ctd <over>	

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHICH BECAME KNOWN TO GARDAI FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2018

	No. of Offences Reported or Known to the Gardai	No. of Offences in Which Criminal Proceedings Were Commenced	Informations Refused	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on Indictment						Results of Proceedings	
				Convictions	Acquittals	Found Insane & Incapable of Pleading on Indictment	Nolle Prosequi Entered	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of (On Indictment)	Committed For Trial and Still Awaiting Trial	Convictions	Dismissed
GROUP 3 LARCENIES ETC. (#Jan-Sept incl.)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
#Larceny of horses cattle or sheep	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny of other livestock	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny from persons (pickpocket)	2,179	497	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	15	0
#Larceny in house to value of £5	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny from house by employee	15	9	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
#Larceny of firearms	11	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
#Larceny of explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny of motor cars	591	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
#Larceny of motor cycles etc.	137	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny of motor lorries	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny of other m.p.v.'s	55	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny of pedal cycles	163	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
#Larceny of m.p.v. accessories	353	63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
#Larceny from unattended vehicles	9,014	2,320	0	5	0	0	0	0	19	135	0
#Larceny of petrol, diesel, l.p.g.	192	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
#Larceny from shops or stalls	5,389	3,526	0	10	0	0	0	1	9	281	8
#Larceny of cash, cheques etc.	1,136	414	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	50	2
#Larceny of drugs	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
#Larceny of t.v.'s, radios etc.	48	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
#Larceny of jewellery or watches	78	19	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
#Larceny of cigarettes	36	12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
#Larceny of copper, lead etc.	22	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Other larcenies	9,655	1,877	0	4	0	0	0	0	9	150	1
#Embezzlement	38	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
#False pretences	390	296	0	16	0	0	0	0	4	100	1
#Frauds by agents, trustees etc.	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Fraud by bogus advertisers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Fraud by bogus sales persons	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Larceny from persons (muggings)	1,195	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	17	0
#Frauds by bogus company	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Frauds by obtaining credit	20	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
#Fraudulent conversion	14	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Falsification of accounts	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Other frauds	115	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0
#Handling stolen goods	1,075	908	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	67	5
#Cheating	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Forgery and uttering	1,486	1,052	0	18	0	0	0	0	15	150	1
#Coinage Acts - Offences Against	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Debtors Ireland Act 1872 - other	23	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0
#Post Office Acts - Offences	18	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
#Extortion	15	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (#Jan-Sept incl.)	33,524	11,593	0	59	0	0	0	2	82	1,011	18
GROUP 4 - OTHER OFFENCES (#Jan-Sept incl.)											
#Official Secrets Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Treason Act 1939 Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Offences Against State	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Affray, riot or violent disorder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Incitement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Bribery	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Perjury	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Indecent exposure	13	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
#Brothel keeping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Prison Breach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Escape from lawful custody	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
#Rescue from lawful custody	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Public Mischief	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
#Conspiracy	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
#Destroy-dispose of dead bodies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Electoral Acts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Personation on Indictment	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Embracery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Misprision of felony	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Wireless Telegraphy Act	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Corruption	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Obstruct clergy during services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Other Indictable Offences	95	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	0
#Misuse of Drugs Act 1977	186	138	0	10	0	0	0	0	69	0	0
#Forcible Entry Act 1971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Compounding a felony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
#Fishery Acts	16	15	0	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0
#U/T of MPV - indictment	22	20	0	1	0	0	0	1	12	0	0
#Firearms Off. Weapons Act 1990	36	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (#Jan-Sept incl.)	392	293	0	19	0	0	0	1	94	7	0
Total Indictable Offences (#Jan-Sept incl.)	61,516	20,257	1	138	0	0	1	4	348	1,820	33

INDICTABLE OFFENCES PENDING FROM PREVIOUS YEARS DEALT WITH FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER 2018

Group 1 (#Jan-Sept Incl.)	856#	836*	3	62	6	0	2	2	125	47	8
Group 2 (#Jan-Sept Incl.)	10425#	10212*	0	150	1	0	3	0	262	2,313	93
Group 3 (#Jan-Sept Incl.)	14047#	13944*	2	67	0	0	1	0	137	3,033	142
Group 4 (#Jan-Sept Incl.)	268#	268*	0	20	0	0	4	0	91	14	3
TOTAL (#Jan-Sept Incl.)	25,596#	25,260*	5	299	7	0	10	2	615	5,407	246

SEPTEMBER 1999 Contd.

Proceedings in Cases Dealt with Summarily					Offences detected & where no proceedings are shown	Persons Convicted or Against Whom the Charge was held proved or order made without Conviction								
Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Withdrawn	Adjourned Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of	Still Pending in District Court	Under 14 Years		14-16 Yrs		17 - 20 Yrs		21 Yrs and Over		Total Persons		
				Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
1	4	0	474	62	0	0	1	0	2	0	8	6	17	
0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	37	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	
0	0	0	9	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	2	0	52	54	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	5	
0	1	0	60	31	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	
10	2	0	2,144	642	0	0	22	0	69	0	79	0	170	
0	1	0	46	24	0	0	1	0	7	0	5	0	13	
36	6	0	3,168	1,028	3	2	24	6	63	43	132	94	367	
2	2	0	355	214	0	0	7	0	20	3	21	4	55	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
0	0	0	11	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3	
0	0	0	17	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	
0	1	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	
0	0	0	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	4	1	1,698	678	1	0	15	0	47	5	98	13	179	
1	0	0	4	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	
5	0	0	170	47	0	0	0	0	3	5	109	5	122	
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0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	2	1	220	77	0	0	3	0	10	1	5	0	19	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	1	0	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	0	0	66	12	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	12	
5	3	0	816	167	0	0	2	1	21	10	44	6	83	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	4	9	853	232	1	0	2	0	27	8	91	42	172	
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	11	5	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	
0	0	0	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
0	0	0	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
78	33	25	10,285	3,378	6	2	79	7	279	79	612	178	1,242	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	
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0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
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1	0	0	57	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	
0	0	2	57	48	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	1	10	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	9	
0	0	0	6	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	
0	0	0	27	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	2	169	90	0	0	0	0	4	0	21	2	27	
116	66	41	17,689	6,645	13	6	183	14	697	86	1,139	203	2,341	

Y TO SEPTEMBER 1999

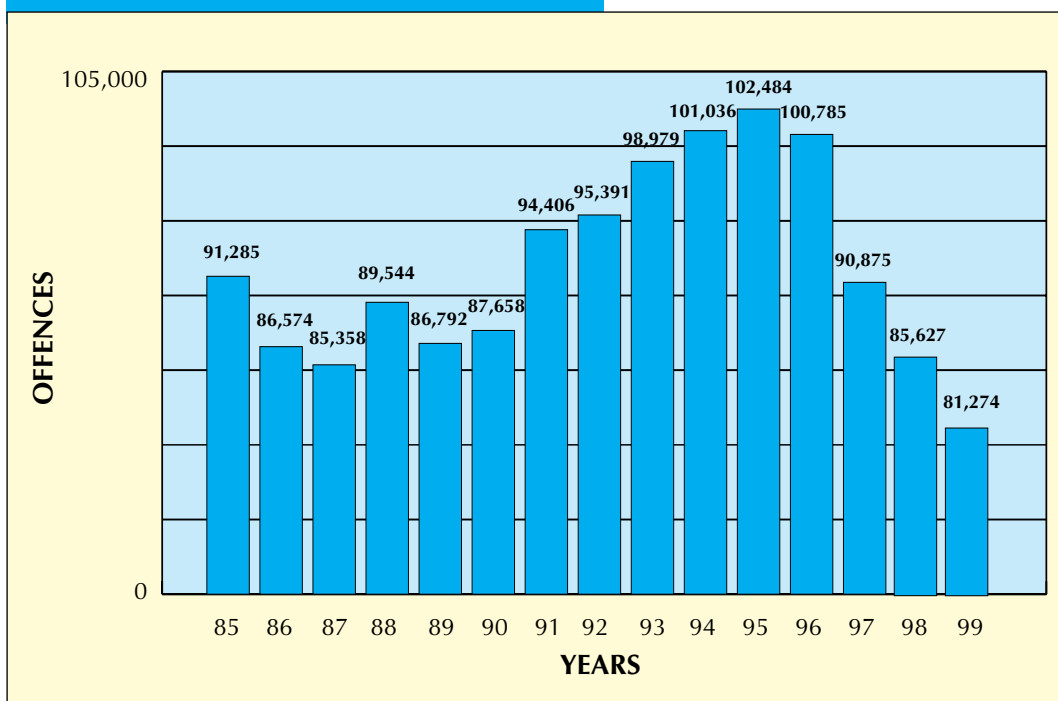
3	15	3	508	61	0	0	15	1	42	2	83	2	145
72	88	8	7,205	193	28	1	364	9	926	13	1,499	32	2,872
97	127	31	10,174	215	26	6	286	29	840	194	1,552	469	3,402
0	0	0	125	8	0	0	5	0	10	1	22	5	43
172	230	42	18,012	477	54	7	670	39	1,818	210	3,156	508	6,462

1999 INDICTABLE OFFENCES: A COMPARATIVE CONTEXT

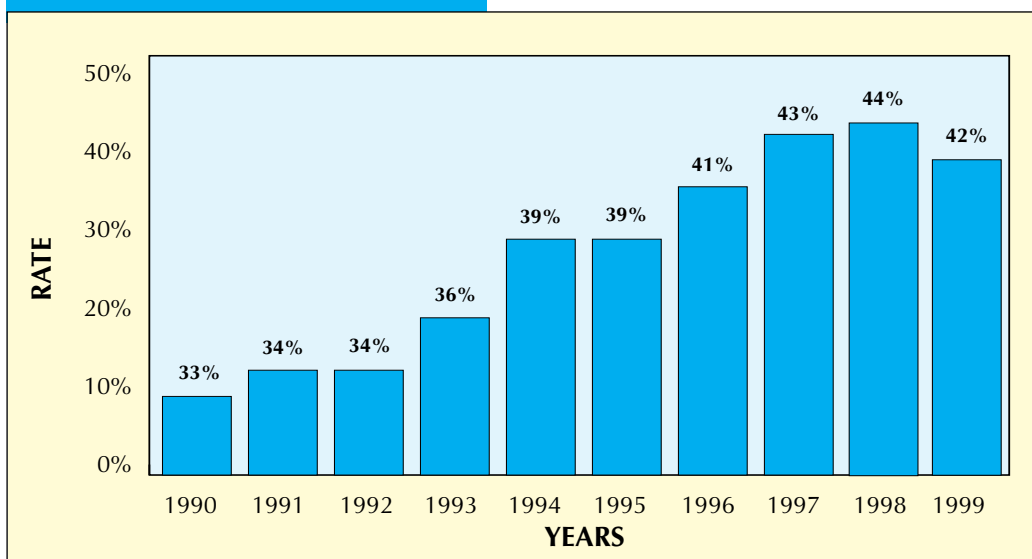
1999 CIONTA IONCHÚISITHE: COMHTHÉACS COMPÁRAÍDEACH

In order to demonstrate the context within which the current year's statistics have been recorded the chart below shows indictable offences for the fifteen years to 1999. The volume of indictable offences recorded in Ireland in 1999 is the second lowest during the 1980s and 1990s. A total of 81,274 indictable offences were recorded in 1999. This is a reduction of 5% over the previous year and a reduction of 21% over 1995 which was the year in which the highest volume was recorded.

Indictable offences recorded 1985 to 1999



Detection rates 1990 to 1999



On average, the detection rate remained at 33% for the first seven years of the 15 year period referred to above. A sustained increase began in 1991 and the chart on the right illustrates how the rate rose almost every year to 44% in 1998. The detection rate was 42% in 1999. Although it decreased during 1999, the rate exceeded 40% in all of the years from 1996 to 1999.

The number of offences recorded and detected in each of the ten years to 1999 are shown in the table on the right. A total of 81,274 indictable offences were recorded in 1999 and 34,309 of these offences were detected at year's end.

The table below shows the four groups into which indictable offences are divided. It shows the four groups for 1998 and for January to September 1999. The table does not allow a direct comparison between the two years. Comparisons from year to year are shown for the majority of the offences which feature in the analysis of indictable offences in the next section of the report.

Indictable offences recorded and detected 1990 to 1999

Year	Recorded	Detected
1990	87,658	28,985
1991	94,406	31,653
1992	95,391	32,400
1993	98,979	35,430
1994	101,036	39,108
1995	102,484	39,754
1996	100,785	41,056
1997	90,875	38,943
1998	85,627	37,972
1999	81,274	34,309

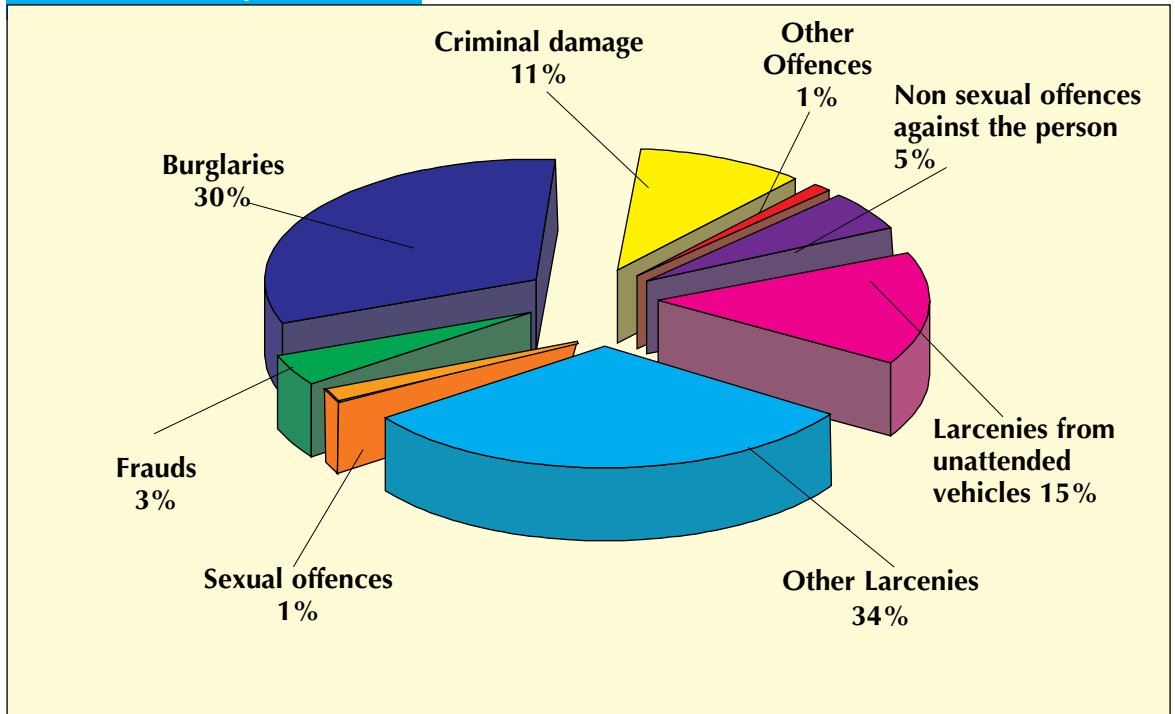
Indictable offences
1998 and 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

	Recorded		Detected		Detection Rate	
	1999*	1998	1999*	1998	1999*	1998
Offences against the person	1,414	1,907	1,156	1,622	81.8%	85.0%
Offences against property	26,186	37,191	10,392	15,411	39.7%	41.0%
Larcenies	33,524	46,127	14,971	20,545	44.7%	45.0%
Other indictable offences	392	402	383	394	97.7%	98.0%
Total	61,516	85,627	26,902	37,972	43.7%	44.0%

*January to September inclusive

A summary of the indictable offences recorded in 1997, 1998 and 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.) is shown in the table overleaf. (Approximately 120 different indictable offences are shown in the four large format tables which appear at the beginning of this section of the Annual Report.) The chart on the right shows the proportions of indictable offences recorded in the eight categories which are used in the summary table below.

Summary of indictable offences
1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)



Summary of indictable offences 1997 to 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

Non sexual offences against the person	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Murder	38	34	38	34	28	20
Manslaughter *	16	16	16	15	12	11
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted Murder	1	1	5	5	6	5
Dangerous Driving Causing death	16	15	29	29	14	14
Assault, Wounding or other like offences *	591	472	691	571	450	369
Endangering Railway Passengers *	5	5	0	0	2	1
Abandoning Child under 2 years	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruelty to or neglect of Children	0	0	0	0	5	5
Child Stealing	1	1	1	1	1	1
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0
False Imprisonment	27	22	22	13	33	23
Abduction	4	0	9	3	8	3
Use of Firearms to resist or escape	0	0	2	2	1	1
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	2	1
Robbery including muggings *	4,990	1,442	3,817	1,158	2,414	828
Robbery with Firearms	88	31	61	27	85	22
Total	5,777	2,039	4,691	1,858	3,061	1,304

Sexual offences	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Sexual Assault	602	518	598	520	431	348
Aggravated Sexual Assault	11	9	11	8	5	3
Rape of Females	256	214	292	244	218	174
Buggery	80	72	29	28	78	69
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl – U 15	23	19	18	17	20	20
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl – 15-17	19	17	12	12	7	5
Incest	10	10	18	18	8	8
Bestiality	1	1	1	1	0	0
Procuration	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other sexual offences *	13	11	13	13	13	12
Total	1,015	871	992	861	780	639

Larcenies	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Larceny from Person (Pickpockets)	3,652	775	3,202	742	2,179	559
Larceny by Employee	16	11	25	20	15	11
Post Office Act - Offences	25	20	15	12	18	17
Larceny of Animals *	75	22	50	10	28	7
Larceny of Pedal Cycles	307	246	292	209	163	113
Larceny from unattended vehicles	13,441	4,132	12,377	4,068	9,014	2,962
Larceny from shops or stalls	7,198	6,196	7,688	6,611	5,389	4,554
Unauthorised takings of M.P.V.'s	17	16	20	19	22	22
Larceny of M.P.V.'s *	2,450	103	1,500	97	791	69
Handling of stolen goods	1,443	1,442	1,311	1,311	1,075	1,075
Larceny of Firearms *	21	5	12	3	11	5
Other Larcenies *	13,888	4,001	14,530	4,211	11,533	3,451
Total	42,533	16,969	41,022	17,313	30,238	12,845

Summary of indictable offences 1997 to 1999 <Contd>

Frauds	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Fraud by a bogus company	1	0	0	0	0	0
Offences involving falsification *	2,660	2,306	2,333	2,019	1,567	1,353
Other Frauds *	688	597	801	715	531	457
Total	3,349	2,903	3,134	2,734	2,098	1,810

Burglaries	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Burglary	27,503	9,664	25,730	8,874	17,396	5,553
Aggravated Burglary other	981	419	657	286	543	276
Aggravated Burglary with Firearm *	179	57	178	63	146	59
Possession of Articles with intent	300	298	200	199	133	127
Total	28,963	10,438	26,765	9,422	18,218	6,015

Criminal damage	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Arson	288	142	281	137	207	91
Possession of Explosives/making explosives*	5	5	3	3	4	3
Causing or attempting to cause explosion *	1	0	1	0	0	0
Unlawful Seizure (Hijackings) *	39	18	24	12	18	4
Other - Criminal Damage *	8,391	5,057	8,224	5,163	6,433	3,751
Total	8,724	5,222	8,533	5,315	6,662	3,849

Other offences	1997		1998		1999(Jan-Sept incl.)	
	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known	Offences detected	Offences known#	Offences detected#
Bigamy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misuse of Controlled drugs	276	276	193	193	186	186
Extortion/Blackmail *	7	5	6	6	16	16
Escape from Custody *	9	9	8	8	4	4
Electoral Acts *	2	2	0	0	1	1
Threat or Conspiracy to Murder	0	0	5	5	5	5
Possession/Carrying firearms to endanger life *	78	71	71	64	50	45
Concealment of Birth	2	2	1	1	1	1
Offences Against the State Act	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fishery Acts	37	37	19	19	16	16
Firearms, Offensive Weapons Act	47	46	31	31	36	33
Other Indictable Offences *	55	52	155	143	143	132
Total	514	501	490	471	459	440
GRAND TOTAL	90,875	38,943	85,627	37,972	61,516	26,902

* More than one offence type included in the description. Details are provided in Appendix.

* January to September inclusive

ANALYSIS OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES

AINILÍS AR CHIONTA IONCHÚISITHE

The tables at the beginning of this section show indictable offences by location and per thousand of population while the remainder of the section is devoted to an analysis of individual indictable offences such as murder, manslaughter, sexual offences, robberies involving firearms, burglaries and larcenies.

The proportions of indictable offences recorded in each of the regions for 1999 is shown in the chart overleaf. Some indication of the annual change is provided by including the proportions recorded in 1998 in brackets. More than 3,700 fewer indictable offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region during 1999 when compared with the previous year.

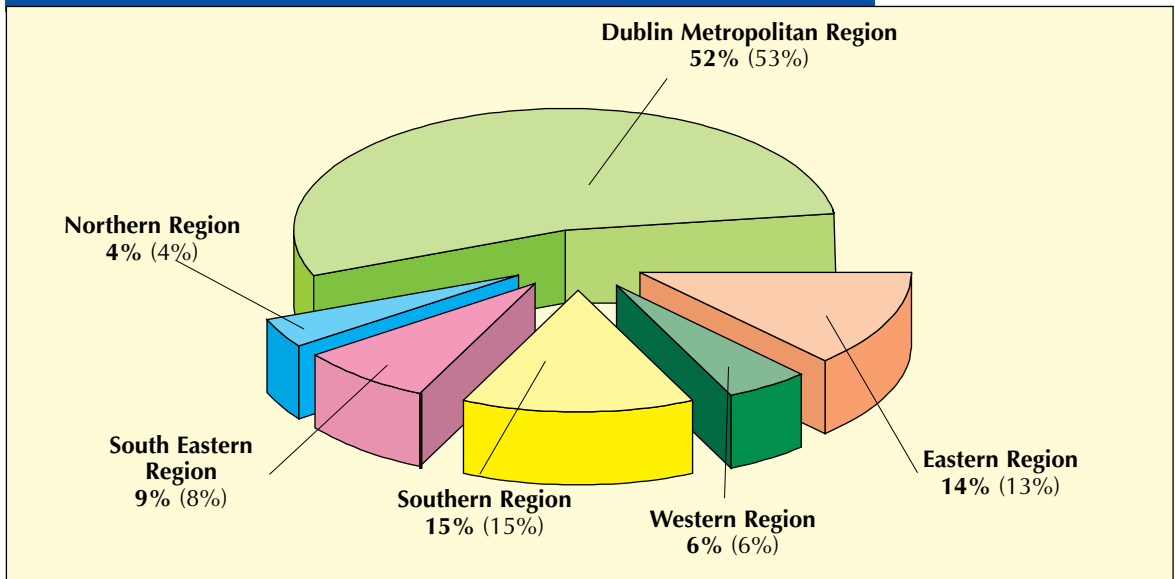
The table below shows the number of indictable offences in each of the four groups from January to September (inclusive) 1999. The total number of indictable offences for the full twelve month period are shown in the table overleaf which compares the 1999 indictable offences with those recorded for the previous year.

Indictable offences recorded and detected by Garda regions and five principal city areas during 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

	Group 1* Offences against the Person.		Group 2* Offences against Property		Group 3* Larcenies		Group 4* Other Indictable Offences.		Total* Indictable Offence	No. of Detections for 1999*	% Detected*
	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.			
EASTERN REGION	290	235	4,508	1,585	3,530	1,731	51	51	8,379	3,602	43%
Carlow/Kildare	62	55	1,343	478	1,049	527	0	0	2,454	1,060	43%
Laois/Offaly	72	46	547	172	419	221	37	37	1,075	476	44%
Longford/Westmeath	52	49	691	302	633	333	1	1	1,377	685	50%
Louth/Meath	104	85	1,927	633	1,429	650	13	13	3,473	1,381	40%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	436	350	10,856	4,320	20,126	8,229	157	150	31,575	13,049	41%
Eastern	51	48	1,879	667	2,367	807	6	5	4,303	1,527	35%
North Central	66	46	1,333	590	5,023	2,495	15	15	6,437	3,146	49%
Northern	111	99	1,590	713	1,862	836	64	62	3,627	1,710	47%
South Central	37	27	1,873	801	6,402	2,465	23	22	8,335	3,315	40%
Southern	75	57	2,198	831	2,337	881	34	33	4,644	1,802	39%
Western	96	73	1,983	718	2,135	745	15	13	4,229	1,549	37%
NORTHERN REGION	117	94	1,425	579	856	366	19	19	2,417	1,058	44%
Cavan/Monaghan	34	27	441	222	278	162	3	3	756	414	55%
Donegal	55	46	596	260	338	124	14	14	1,003	444	44%
Sligo/Leitrim	28	21	388	97	240	80	2	2	658	200	30%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	171	149	3,030	1,423	2,510	1,575	49	49	5,760	3,196	55%
Tipperary	44	35	616	332	497	338	24	24	1,181	729	62%
Waterford/Kilkenny	49	44	1,349	651	1,129	810	13	13	2,540	1,518	60%
Wexford/Wicklow	78	70	1,065	440	884	427	12	12	2,039	949	47%
SOUTHERN REGION	262	212	4,446	1,684	4,613	2,121	93	91	9,414	4,108	44%
Cork City	71	59	1,929	663	1,887	885	57	55	3,944	1,662	42%
Cork North	49	45	537	264	452	247	11	11	1,049	567	54%
Cork West	50	36	469	187	415	170	12	12	946	405	43%
Kerry	34	30	470	217	584	279	1	1	1,089	527	48%
Limerick	58	42	1,041	353	1,275	540	12	12	2,386	947	40%
WESTERN REGION	138	116	1,921	801	1,889	948	23	23	3,971	1,888	48%
Clare	23	18	348	166	380	181	13	13	764	378	49%
Galway West	42	29	844	315	827	408	3	3	1,716	755	44%
Mayo	37	33	380	129	376	173	1	1	794	336	42%
Roscommon/Galway East	36	36	349	191	306	186	6	6	697	419	60%
STATE TOTAL*	1,414	1,156	26,186	10,392	33,524	14,970	392	383	61,516	26,901	44%
City Areas											
Dublin	436	350	10,856	4,320	20,126	8,229	157	150	31,575	13,049	41%
Cork	57	49	1,634	542	1,681	792	53	52	3,425	1,435	42%
Galway	28	16	612	222	668	338	0	0	1,308	576	44%
Limerick	50	36	799	289	1,110	474	9	9	1,968	808	41%
Waterford	13	10	695	365	622	520	8	8	1,338	903	67%
TOTAL – CITIES*	584	461	14,596	5,738	24,207	10,353	227	219	39,614	16,771	42%
TOTAL – RURAL*	830	695	11,590	4,654	9,317	4,617	165	164	21,902	10,130	46%

* January to September inclusive

Proportion of indictable offences in each region 1999 (Proportions for 1998 in brackets)

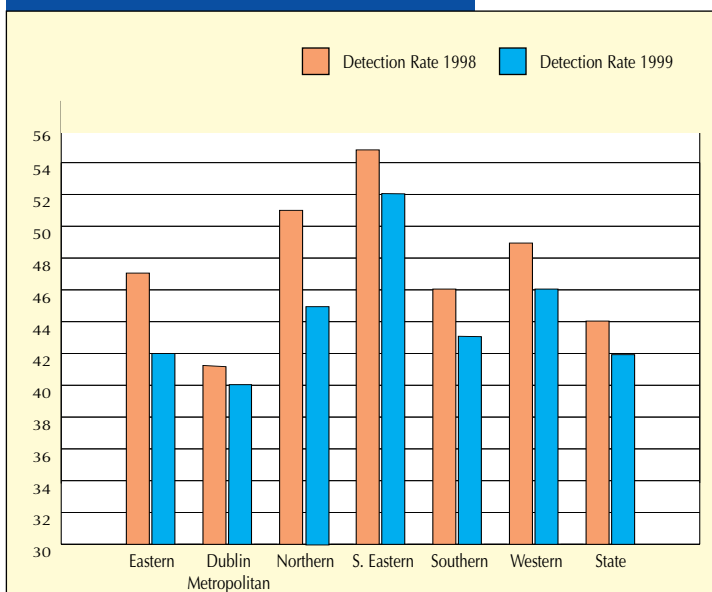


The detection rates in each of the regions for 1998 and the previous year are shown in the chart above. The overall detection rate fell to 42% in 1999 from 44% in the previous year.

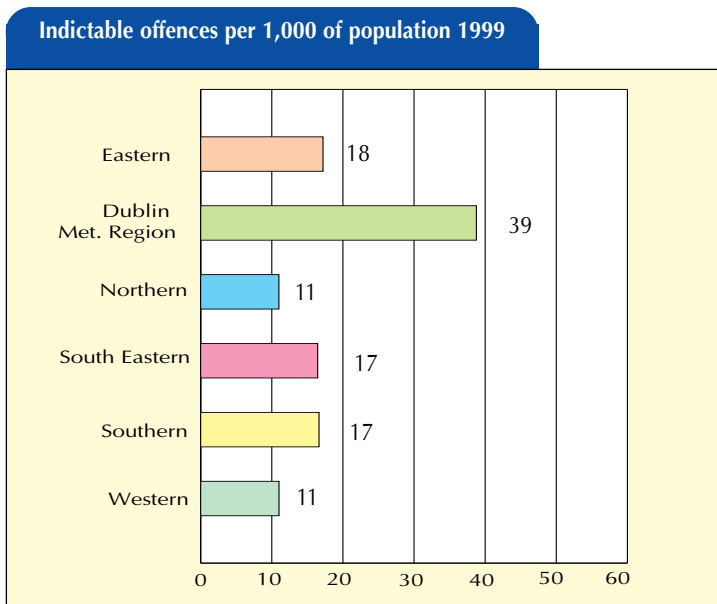
The highest rate was recorded in the South Eastern Region (52%) while the lowest rate (40%) was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. Although the detection rate decreased in 1999 it should be seen within the context of preceding years. The rate exceeded 40% in the years 1996 to 1999 having risen from 33% at the beginning of the decade.

Further comparison across the regions is possible by relating the number of offences recorded to population. The chart on the right shows the rate of indictable offences per 1,000 of population in each of the regions for 1999. When compared with the previous year the most significant change is found in the Dublin Metropolitan Region where the rate reduced from 42 in 1998 to 39 in the year under review.

Detection rates by region 1998 and 1999



More detailed information is provided on a divisional basis for two years in the table of indictable offences per 1,000 of population in the table below. The table also shows the percentage variation between the number of indictable offences which were recorded in each of the two years. Taking all of the regions together, the volume of indictable



offences recorded decreased in 1999 by 5% when compared with the previous year. There was a considerable difference between the regions: the Northern Region increased by 2% and the South Eastern Region increased by 7% while the remaining regions all decreased. The decreases varied from 8% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region to 2% in the Western and Eastern Regions.

Indictable offences per 1,000 of population 1999

	1999			% Variation on previous year	1998			per 1000 of population	
	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate		Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	1999	1998
EASTERN REGION	11,196	4,683	42%	-2%	11,379	5,325	47%	18.21	18.51
Carlow/Kildare	3,208	1,364	43%	-5%	3,365	1,556	46%	18.79	19.71
Laois/Offaly	1,417	596	42%	15%	1,227	642	52%	12.90	11.17
Longford/Westmeath	1,855	889	48%	6%	1,750	890	51%	18.44	17.40
Louth/Meath	4,716	1,834	39%	-6%	5,037	2,237	44%	20.18	21.56
DUBLIN MET. REGION	41,821	16,572	40%	-8%	45,592	18,527	41%	38.63	42.12
Eastern	5,586	1,936	35%	-8%	6,046	2,338	39%	25.94	28.07
North Central	8,776	4,074	46%	-5%	9,267	4,598	50%	139.18	146.97
Northern	4,894	2,246	46%	-13%	5,639	2,751	49%	19.50	22.47
South Central	11,005	4,192	38%	-9%	12,114	4,012	33%	112.61	123.96
Southern	6,096	2,112	35%	-10%	6,782	2,909	43%	26.60	29.59
Western	5,464	2,012	37%	-5%	5,744	1,919	33%	24.16	25.40
NORTHERN REGION	3,489	1,563	45%	2%	3,419	1,737	51%	11.10	10.87
Cavan/Monaghan	1,079	577	53%	-6%	1,146	565	49%	9.70	10.30
Donegal	1,449	645	45%	10%	1,314	690	53%	11.15	10.11
Sligo/Leitrim	961	341	35%	0%	959	482	50%	13.12	13.10
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	7,502	3,929	52%	7%	6,982	3,815	55%	16.59	15.44
Tipperary	1,468	846	58%	0%	1,473	864	59%	10.53	10.57
Waterford/Kilkenny	3,366	1,938	58%	9%	3,074	1,847	60%	20.98	19.16
Wexford/Wicklow	2,668	1,145	43%	10%	2,435	1,104	45%	17.52	15.99
SOUTHERN REGION	12,262	5,275	43%	-7%	13,133	6,039	46%	17.06	18.27
Cork City	5,220	2,103	40%	-9%	5,722	2,523	44%	26.21	28.73
Cork North	1,415	779	55%	-12%	1,610	881	55%	12.31	14.00
Cork West	1,225	542	44%	4%	1,175	543	46%	10.70	10.26
Kerry	1,357	656	48%	-6%	1,438	655	46%	10.92	11.57
Limerick	3,045	1,195	39%	-4%	3,188	1,437	45%	18.35	19.21
WESTERN REGION	5,004	2,287	46%	-2%	5,122	2,529	49%	11.29	11.55
Clare	901	435	48%	-18%	1,101	526	48%	9.85	12.04
Galway West	2,193	1,904	41%	-1%	2,226	1,084	49%	15.40	15.63
Mayo	1,038	454	44%	6%	977	480	49%	8.84	8.32
Roscommon/Galway East	872	494	57%	7%	818	439	54%	9.47	8.89
STATE TOTAL	81,274	34,309	42%	-5%	85,627	37,972	44%	22.41	23.61

HOMICIDE

DÚNBHÁSÚ

In keeping with the approach used in the previous annual reports the term homicide is used in the analysis of unlawful killings. Used in the strict sense, the term homicide includes more indictable offences than murder and manslaughter. For example, infanticide and manslaughter arising from road traffic fatalities constitute homicide but they are not analysed here. There were 38 murders recorded in 1999 which was the same as the previous year. Some 82% (31) of the 1999 murders were detected. Manslaughters decreased from 13 in 1998 to 9 in 1999. All of the 9 were detected. When murders and manslaughters are combined the total recorded in 1999 represents a decrease of 8% on the previous year.

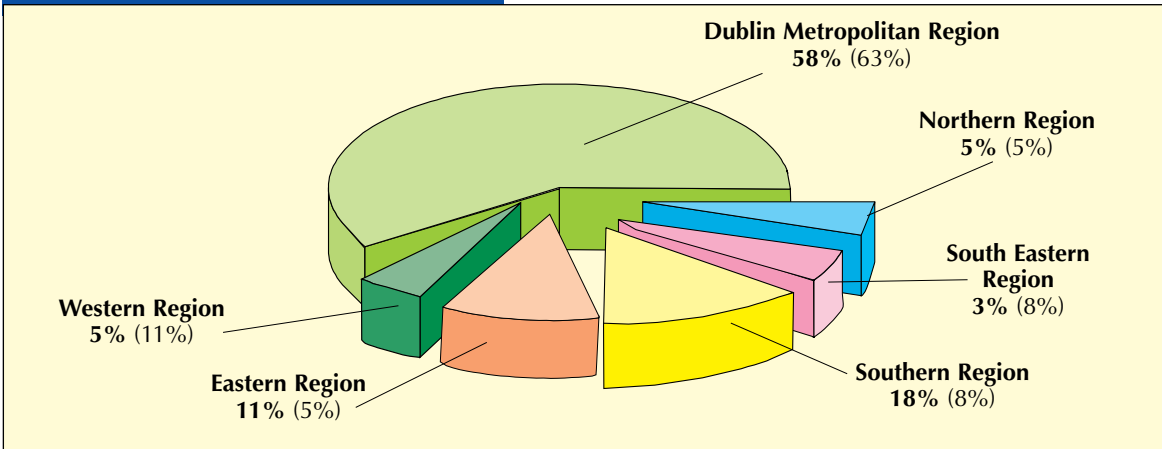
The following table shows the number of murder and manslaughter offences recorded and detected in 1999 in each of the Garda divisions.

Homicide offences by region and gender of victims 1999

MURDER						MANSLAUGHTER			
	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.	Per 100K Population	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.
EASTERN REGION	4	0	4	3	0.65	0	0	0	0
Carlow/Kildare	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Laois/Offaly	2	0	2	2	1.82	0	0	0	0
Longford/Westmeath	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Louth/Meath	2	0	2	1	0.86	0	0	0	0
DUBLIN MET. REGION	17	5	22	16	2.03	2	0	2	2
Eastern	2	1	3	2	1.39	0	0	0	0
North Central	2	1	3	3	4.76	0	0	0	0
Northern	2	0	2	1	0.80	0	0	0	0
South Central	1	1	2	2	2.05	0	0	0	0
Southern	5	1	6	4	2.62	1	0	1	1
West	5	1	6	4	2.65	1	0	1	1
NORTHERN REGION	2	0	2	2	0.64	1	0	1	1
Cavan/Monaghan	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Donegal	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	1
Sligo/Leitrim	2	0	2	2	2.73	0	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	0	1	1	1	0.22	0	0	0	0
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	0	1	1	1	0.62	0	0	0	0
Wexford/Wicklow	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN REGION	5	2	7	7	0.97	2	0	2	2
Cork City	1	2	3	3	1.51	1	0	1	1
Cork North	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	1
Cork West	1	0	1	1	0.87	0	0	0	0
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Limerick	3	0	3	3	1.81	0	0	0	0
WESTERN REGION	2	0	2	2	0.45	1	3	4	4
Clare	2	0	2	2	2.19	0	0	0	0
Galway West	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	3	3	3
Mayo	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	1
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	30	8	38	31	1.05	6	3	9	9

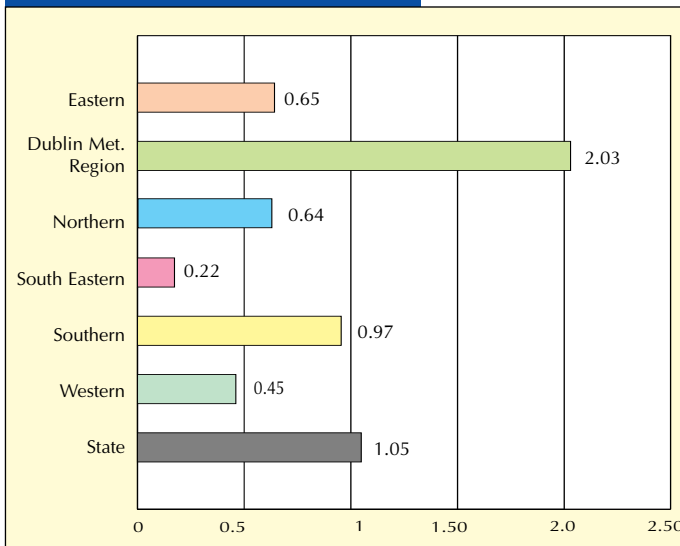
The proportions of murders in each of the regions is shown in the chart below. To indicate the change over the previous year the 1998 proportions for that year are shown in brackets after those for the year under review. Although major changes occurred in some regions it is important to emphasize that relatively small numbers were involved in some locations.

**Proportion of murders in each region in 1999
(Proportion for 1998 in brackets)**



Murders per hundred thousand population are shown in the chart on the right. The national murder rate for 1999 (depicted by the State bar in the chart) is 1.05 per 100,000 population which is the same as that for the previous year. The highest rate in 1999 was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region (2.03) while the South Eastern Region recorded the lowest at 0.22.

Murders per 100,000 of population



The increase in the proportion of female murder victims which characterized the 1996 statistics contrasts sharply with the proportions recorded in the following three years. They comprised 45% of the 42 murders recorded in 1996 while they accounted for 34% of the total in 1997 and they accounted for 24% of the murder victims in 1998 and 21% in 1999. Three of the nine manslaughter victims recorded in 1999 were female.

Almost a quarter (24%) of all murder victims (male and female alike) were aged between 21 and 30 years while 29% were aged between 31 and 40 years. Those aged less than 20 years accounted for 16% of all murder victims.

A cautious approach must be exercised when analysing age and gender together because of the relatively small numbers involved in many of the age groups. In contrast with the previous three years, when relatively higher proportions of murder victims were female, it is

somewhat less meaningful to compare male and female victims in each of the age groups. That said, 63% of female victims were aged 40 years or less while the comparable proportion for male victims was 70%.

Homicide victims by age and gender 1999

Age	Murder		Manslaughter	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 10 yrs	0	0	0	0
11 - 20 yrs	4	2	2	0
21 - 30 yrs	8	1	0	0
31 - 40 yrs	9	2	1	0
41 - 50 yrs	5	2	1	0
51 - 60 yrs	3	1	2	0
61 - 70 yrs	0	0	0	0
71 & over	1	0	0	3
TOTAL	30	8	6	3

INDICTABLE ASSAULT AND SEXUAL OFFENCES

IONSAÍ IONCHÚISITHE AGUS CIONTA GNÉIS

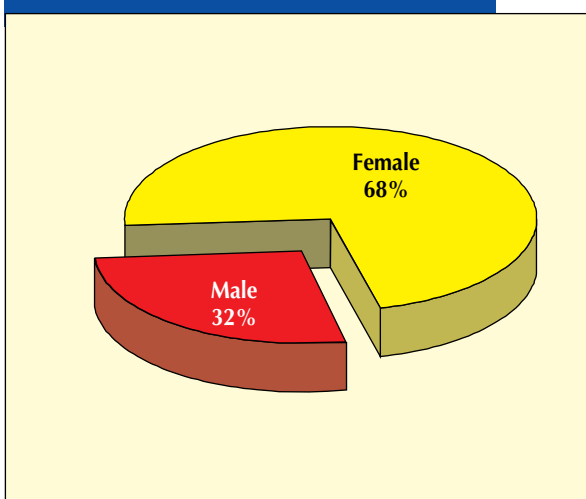
Because of legislative change, the distinction between those assault and wounding offences which were felonies and those which were misdemeanours no longer applies to offences recorded in 1998 and subsequent years. The number of indictable assault and wounding offences recorded in 1999 for the period January to September (inclusive) is shown in the following table. The number of victims, for that portion of 1999 are shown by gender in the table below and the proportions are shown in the corresponding charts. It is important to acknowledge that the vast majority of assaults dealt with by the Gardaí are non-indictable offences.

Indictable assault and sexual offence victims by gender (Jan-Sept incl.)

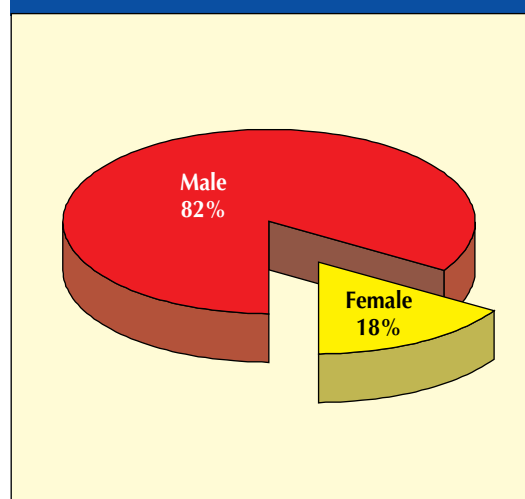
Assault offences*	Male*	Female*	Total*
Assaults, wounding, etc.	353	75	428
Sexual offences*			
Buggery	78	0	78
Rape	0	218	218
Sexual assault	170	261	431
Unlawful carnal knowledge (under 15 yrs)	0	20	20
Unlawful carnal knowledge (15 yrs to 17yrs)	0	7	7
Incest	0	8	8
Aggravated sexual assault	1	4	5

*January to September inclusive

Indictable sexual assault victims (Jan-Sept incl.)

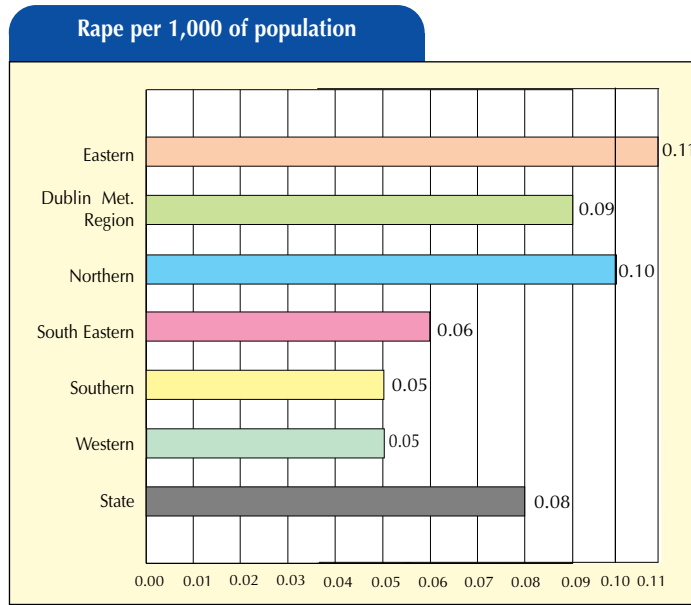


Indictable wounding and assault victims (Jan-Sept incl.)



During the full year 1999 there were 278 rapes recorded and they are shown per 1,000 of population on the next page.

The number of rapes recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions during 1999 is shown in the chart on the right. The rate varies from 0.05 in the Southern and Western Regions to 0.11 in the Eastern Region. A more detailed breakdown of rapes is shown in the table below that shows the divisional volume, incidence and variation over the previous year.



Taking all locations together, the total number of recorded rapes was 5% less in 1999 when compared with the previous year. In contrast with most other offences, relatively large annual variations occurred across locations. For example, the Southern Region decreased by 40% while the Eastern Region increased by 52%.

	Rape	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
EASTERN REGION	67	0.11	52%
Carlow/Kildare	14	0.08	17%
Laois/Offaly	15	0.14	50%
Longford/Westmeath	17	0.17	466%
Louth/Meath	21	0.09	11%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	98	0.09	9%
Eastern	22	0.10	100%
North Central	20	0.32	18%
Northern	19	0.08	12%
South Central	5	0.05	-77%
Southern	16	0.07	14%
Western	16	0.07	78%
NORTHERN REGION	32	0.10	-14%
Cavan/Monaghan	11	0.10	0%
Donegal	18	0.14	-22%
Sligo/Leitrim	3	0.04	0%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	28	0.06	-32%
Tipperary	11	0.08	-35%
Waterford/Kilkenny	7	0.04	-36%
Wexford/Wicklow	10	0.07	-23%
SOUTHERN REGION	33	0.05	-40%
Cork City	9	0.05	-57%
Cork North	9	0.08	-18%
Cork West	4	0.03	-64%
Kerry	4	0.03	0%
Limerick	7	0.04	-13%
WESTERN REGION	20	0.05	-20%
Clare	5	0.05	400%
Galway West	8	0.06	-43%
Mayo	6	0.05	-33%
Roscommon/Galway East	1	0.01	0%
TOTAL	278	0.08	-5%

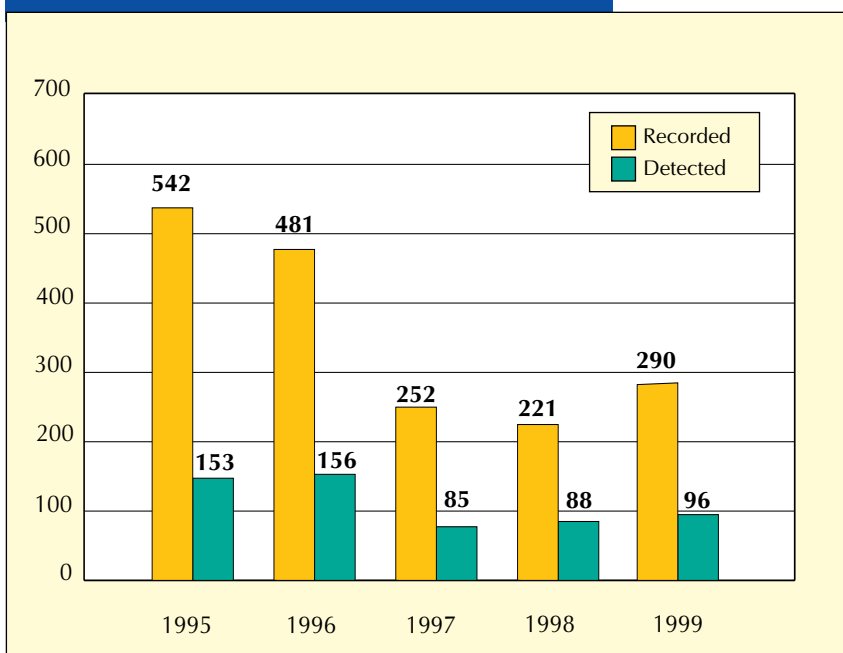
ARMED ROBBERIES AND ARMED AGGRAVATED BURGLARIES

ROBÁLAI THE ARMTHA AGUS MÓRBHUIRGLÉIREACHT ARMTHA

Two indictable offences, armed robbery and armed aggravated burglary, refer to the criminal activity which is popularly described as an "armed raid". Rather than explaining the essential legal ingredients of the two offences, the following brief description indicates the general nature of the criminal activities to which they refer. The use of a firearm is a feature common to these two indictable offences and the use of force, or threat of force being used, is a key difference between them. Armed robbery is committed by a person, armed with a firearm, who steals as a result of using force or as a result of fear induced by a threat to use force. Armed aggravated burglary is committed by a person who enters a building as a trespasser in order to steal or damage property, or to rape or injure persons and while in possession of a firearm.

The chart below shows the number of armed robberies and armed aggravated burglaries which were recorded in the five years from 1995 to 1999. Those recorded in 1999 were 31% more than the previous year and the 1999 total was 54% lower than the corresponding total recorded in 1995. The detection rate over the five years rose from 28% in 1995 to 40% in 1998 and the rate was 33% in 1999.

Armed robberies and armed aggravated burglaries where firearms were used 1995 to 1999



The table below shows the two offences during the period 1995 to 1999. In the table overleaf, those recorded in 1999, from January to September inclusive, are analysed in terms of the locations at which they occurred and on the basis of the amount of cash involved.

Armed robbery and armed aggravated burglary 1995 to 1999

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Armed robbery	171	152	88	61	133
Armed aggravated burglary	371	329	164	160	157
Total	542	481	252	221	290

Analysis of aggravated burglaries where firearms were used and armed robberies 1999 (Jan-Sept Incl.)

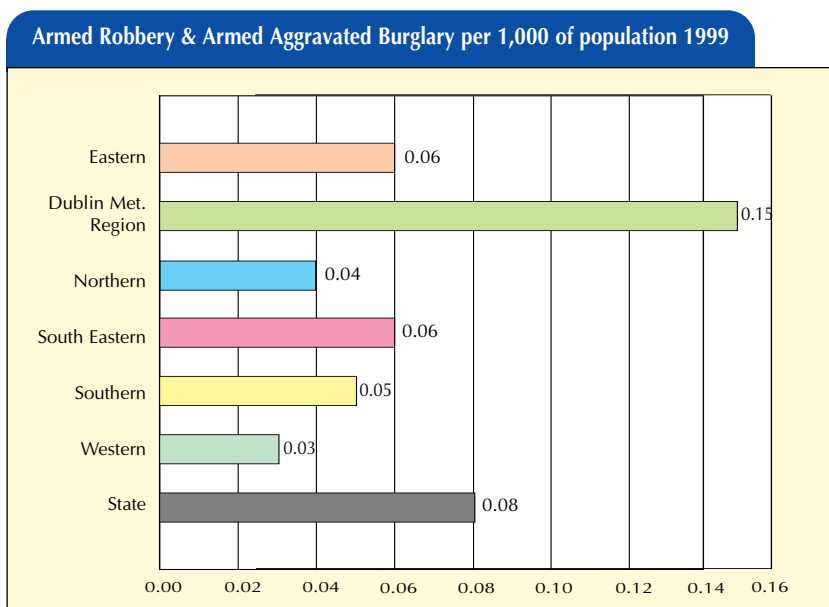
	House Flat*	Bank*	Post Office*	Betting Office*	Building Society*	Credit Union*	Licensed Premises*	Amusement Centre*	Shop/ Stall*	Garage*	Petrol Station*	Hotel*	Restaurant*	Factory*	Office*	Super-market*	Street/Road*	Other*	Total*
EASTERN REGION	4	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	24
Carlow/Kildare	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Laois/Offaly	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Longford/Westmeath	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
Louth/Meath	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	12
DUBLIN MET. REGION	11	2	5	7	1	1	5	3	30	4	10	1	6	1	2	3	17	19	128
Eastern	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
North Central	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	4	0	0	0	5	6	20
Northern	3	1	3	1	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	18
South Central	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	21
Southern	3	0	1	5	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15
Western	2	0	1	1	1	0	3	0	12	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	8	7	45
NORTHERN REGION	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	9
Cavan/Monaghan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Donegal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	0	3	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
Waterford/Kilkenny	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Wexford/Wicklow	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
SOUTHERN REGION	3	2	0	0	0	3	4	0	5	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	1	26
Cork City	1	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12
Cork North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cork West	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limerick	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	13
WESTERN REGION	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Clare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Galway West	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Mayo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	18	17	10	9	1	5	9	4	39	6	22	5	8	1	4	6	19	23	206

Cash analysis of aggravated burglaries and armed robberies 1999 (Jan-Sept Incl.)

	House Flat*	Bank*	Post Office*	Betting Office*	Building Society*	Credit Union*	Licensed Premises*	Amusement Centre*	Shop/ Stall*	Garage*	Petrol Station*	Hotel*	Restaurant*	Factory*	Office*	Super-market*	Street/Road*	Other*	Total*
Up to £99 €0 to 126	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	12
£100 to £499 €127 to 634	5	1	2	1	1	1	2	0	18	3	10	1	1	0	3	2	1	3	55
£500 to £999 €635 to 1268	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	2	15
£1000 to £4999 €1270 to 6348	5	4	3	1	0	2	3	3	4	0	3	3	2	1	0	3	2	3	42
£5000 + €6349 +	1	10	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	11	6	40
Nothing Taken	6	2	3	2	0	1	2	0	10	2	2	0	1	0	0	1	4	6	42
TOTALS	18	17	10	9	1	5	9	4	39	6	22	5	8	1	4	6	19	23	206

*January to September inclusive

The number of armed robbery & armed aggravated burglary offences recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right. The rate varies from 0.03 in the Western Region to 0.15 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.



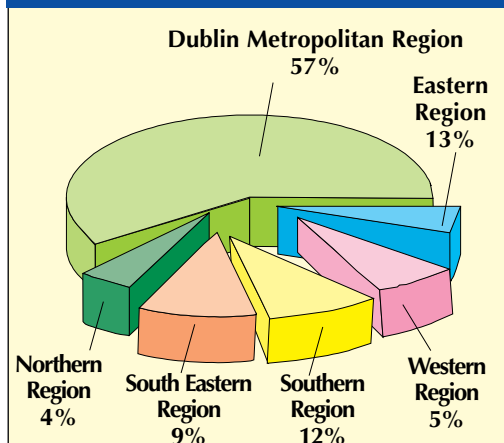
A more detailed breakdown of armed robbery and armed aggravated burglary is shown in the table below which shows the divisional volume, incidence and variation over the previous year. It is important to emphasise that considerable annual variations occur across the divisions because of the relatively low volumes recorded in some divisions.

The “-” symbol is used in situations where the difference between two statistics is unquantifiable in percentage terms i.e. none were recorded in these locations during 1998.

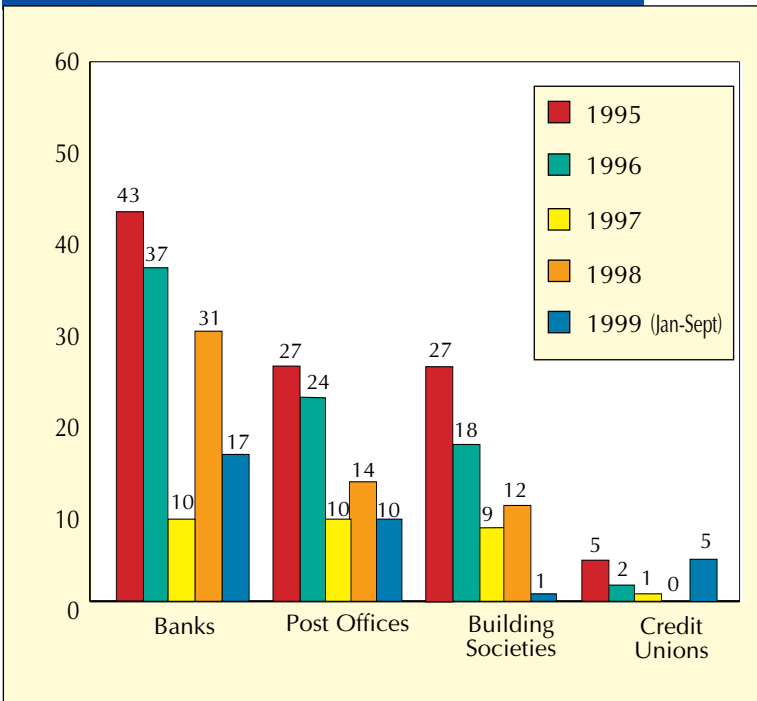
Armed Robbery and Armed Aggravated Burglary by division 1999

	Offences	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
EASTERN REGION	38	0.06	27%
Carlow/Kildare	5	0.03	0%
Laois/Offaly	2	0.02	100%
Longford/Westmeath	7	0.07	17%
Louth/Meath	24	0.10	33%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	166	0.15	17%
Eastern	8	0.04	-27%
North Central	25	0.40	79%
Northern	23	0.09	35%
South Central	29	0.30	-22%
Southern	24	0.10	-11%
Western	57	0.25	58%
NORTHERN REGION	12	0.04	9%
Cavan/Monaghan	5	0.04	67%
Donegal	6	0.05	0%
Sligo/Leitrim	1	0.01	-50%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	26	0.06	136%
Tipperary	14	0.10	367%
Waterford/Kilkenny	10	0.06	100%
Wexford/Wicklow	2	0.01	-33%
SOUTHERN REGION	34	0.05	62%
Cork City	13	0.07	18%
Cork North	2	0.02	-33%
Cork West	1	0.01	-
Kerry	0	0.00	-100%
Limerick	18	0.11	260%
WESTERN REGION	14	0.03	133%
Clare	1	0.01	-50%
Galway West	13	0.09	225%
Mayo	0	0.00	0%
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0.00	0%
TOTALS	290	0.08	31%

Armed Robbery and Armed Aggravated Burglary Offences by Region 1999



Armed robberies and armed aggravated burglaries at financial institutions 1995 to 1999 (Jan-Sept Incl.)



The chart on the left shows armed robberies and armed aggravated burglaries at financial institutions from 1995 to 1999 (January to September inclusive).

ROBBERY AND AGGRAVATED BURGLARY *ROBÁIL AGUS MÓRBHUIRGLÉIREACHT*

So far, the analysis of robberies and aggravated burglaries has been confined to those situations where firearms were used. During 1999 there were 1,655 robberies and 693 aggravated burglaries recorded (where weapons other than firearms were used) resulting in a decrease of 10% and an increase of 6% respectively over those recorded in the previous year.

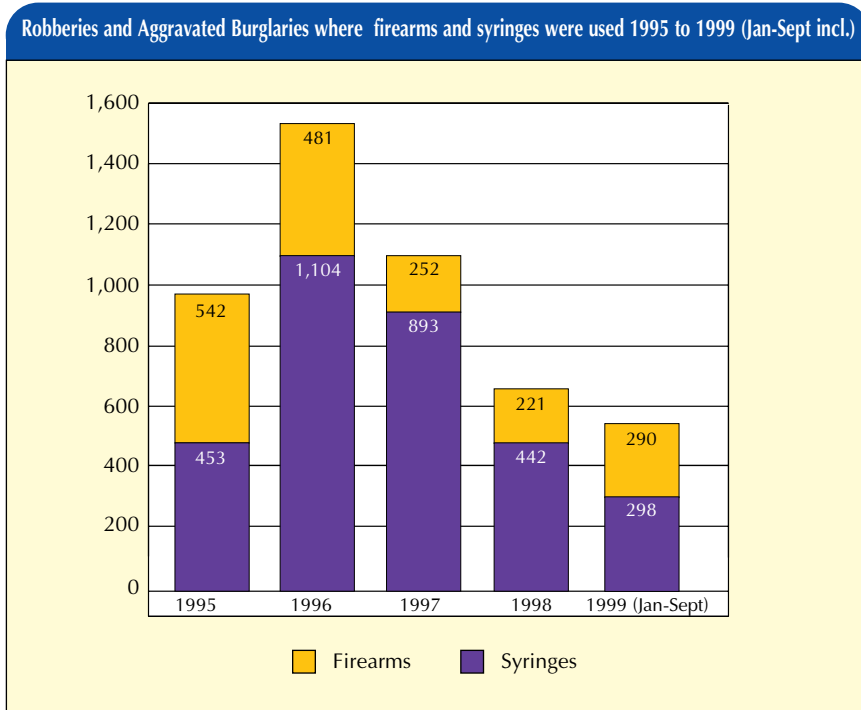
The number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used in the course of these offences from 1995 to 1999 (January to September inclusive) are shown in the table below.

Robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used 1995 to 1999 (Jan-Sept. incl.)

	ROBBERY			AGGRAVATED BURGLARY			
	Recorded	Detected	% Detected	Recorded	Detected	% Detected	Total
1995	274	92	34%	179	67	37%	453
1996	687	267	39%	417	217	52%	1,104
1997	590	194	33%	303	145	48%	893
1998	318	103	32%	124	68	55%	442
1999*	198	92	46%	100	53	53%	298

* January to September inclusive

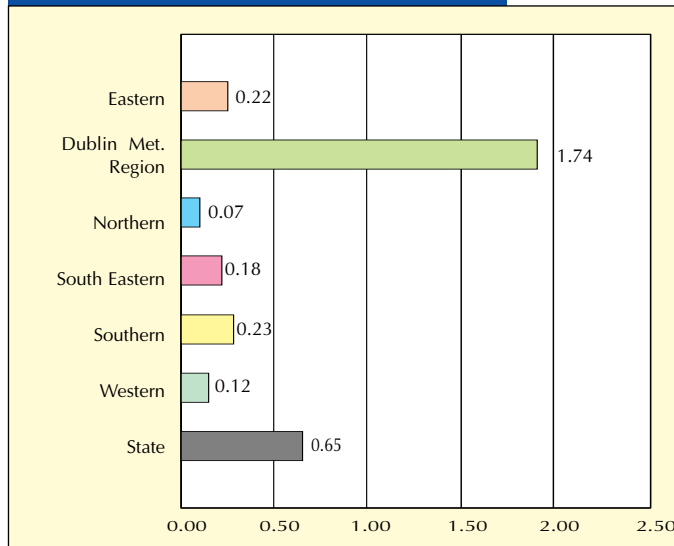
Comparing the use of firearms and syringes in the course of robberies and aggravated burglaries over the same five year period gives some indication of the extent to which the modi operandi (methods employed) have changed. As the chart below shows, syringes accounted for 46% of the total shown in 1995 while they accounted for 67% of the total in 1998 and 51% in the 1999 January to September period.



The number of robbery & aggravated burglary offences recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions is shown in the chart below. Outside the Dublin Metropolitan Region where the rate is 1.74 per 1,000 population the rate varies from 0.07 in the Northern Region to 0.22 in the Eastern Region.

The variation over the previous year was quite different from one region to another. Decreases of 10% and 24% were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan and Northern Regions. Increases ranged between 11% in the Eastern Region and 93% in the South Eastern Region.

Robbery and Aggravated Burglary per 1,000 of population, 1999



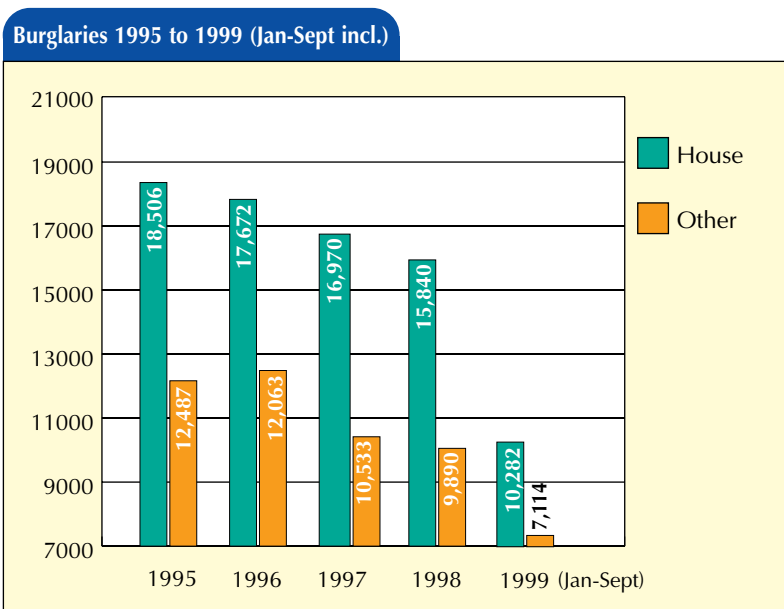
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary by division 1999

	Offences	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
EASTERN REGION	137	0.22	11%
Carlow/Kildare	57	0.33	16%
Laois/Offaly	19	0.17	73%
Longford/Westmeath	7	0.07	-72%
Louth/Meath	54	0.24	41%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,888	1.74	-10%
Eastern	158	0.73	-20%
North Central	359	5.69	-23%
Northern	246	0.98	-7%
South Central	449	4.59	-18%
Southern	360	1.57	-5%
Western	316	1.40	10%
NORTHERN REGION	22	0.07	-24%
Cavan/Monaghan	7	0.06	17%
Donegal	10	0.08	-41%
Sligo/Leitrim	5	0.07	-17%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	81	0.18	93%
Tipperary	19	0.14	73%
Waterford/Kilkenny	46	0.29	109%
Wexford/Wicklow	16	0.11	78%
SOUTHERN REGION	168	0.23	16%
Cork City	84	0.42	-1%
Cork North	8	0.07	14%
Cork West	5	0.04	-17%
Kerry	8	0.06	33%
Limerick	63	0.38	54%
WESTERN REGION	52	0.12	30%
Clare	11	0.12	83%
Galway West	30	0.21	15%
Mayo	5	0.04	0%
Roscommon/Galway East	6	0.07	100%
TOTALS	2,348	0.65	-6%

BURGLARIES

BUIRGLÉIREACHTAÍ

Burglaries accounted for approximately 28% of the indictable offences which were recorded in 1999. The number of Burglaries recorded in 1999 decreased by 2,668(10%) over those recorded in the previous year. The term "house burglaries" is used to describe those burglaries which occur in dwellings (houses, apartments, mobile homes, hostels, etc.) and the chart below shows the numbers recorded from 1995 to 1999 (January to September inclusive).



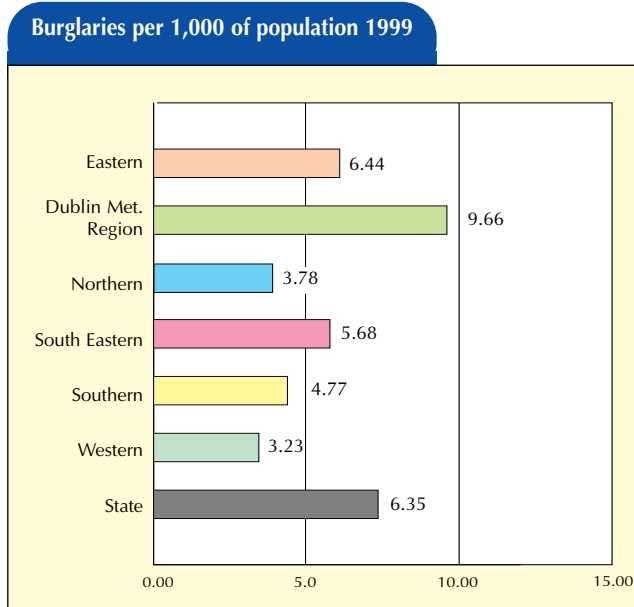
A more detailed breakdown of house and other burglaries is shown in the table featuring total and city area figures for 1995 to 1999 (January to September inclusive). (City areas refer to Cork, Galway, Limerick, Waterford and Dublin.)

Burglaries 1995 to 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

STATE	HOUSE		OTHER		TOTAL BURGLARIES	
1995	18,506	-1%	12,487	-12%	30,993	-5%
1996	17,672	-5%	12,063	-3%	29,735	-4%
1997	16,970	-4%	10,533	-13%	27,503	-8%
1998	15,840	-7%	9,890	-6%	25,730	-6%
1999*	10,282	----	7,114	----	17,396	----
CITIES						
1995	13,470	-2%	6,564	-12%	20,034	-5%
1996	13,181	-2%	6,446	-2%	19,627	-2%
1997	11,947	-9%	5,571	-14%	17,518	-11%
1998	10,785	-10%	4,981	-11%	15,766	-10%
1999*	6,631	----	3,467	----	10,098	----

* January to September inclusive

The number of burglaries recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions is shown in the chart below. The rate varies from 3.23 in the Western Region to 9.66 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. In contrast with aggravated burglaries and robberies, burglaries account for a broadly similar proportion of the total indictable offences recorded in each of the regions. Although the 10% decrease in the total volume recorded in 1999 was significant, there were increases in two of the regions. The Northern and South Eastern Regions increased by 3% and 7%, respectively. There was almost no change in the Western Region (an increase of five burglaries) while the remaining regions recorded decreases varying between 5% and 18%. The largest decrease (18%) was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region where the 1999 total was 2,243 fewer than that recorded in the previous year. A more detailed breakdown of burglaries is provided in the table below which shows the divisional volume, incidence and variation over the previous year.



Burglary by division 1999

	Burglary	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
EASTERN REGION	3,962	6.4	-5%
Carlow/Kildare	1,163	6.8	-11%
Laois/Offaly	477	4.3	12%
Longford/Westmeath	597	5.9	-2%
Louth/Meath	1,725	7.4	-7%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	10,461	9.7	-18%
Eastern	1,927	8.9	-20%
North Central	1,272	20.2	-9%
Northern	1,632	6.5	-26%
South Central	1,712	17.5	-29%
Southern	1,995	8.7	-16%
Western	1,923	8.5	2%
NORTHERN REGION	1,190	3.8	3%
Cavan/Monaghan	380	3.4	-13%
Donegal	442	3.4	25%
Sligo/Leitrim	368	5.0	3%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	2,567	5.7	7%
Tipperary	487	3.5	-7%
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,119	7.0	19%
Wexford/Wicklow	961	6.3	3%
SOUTHERN REGION	3,429	4.8	-11%
Cork City	1,412	7.1	-11%
Cork North	444	3.9	8%
Cork West	345	3.0	-5%
Kerry	356	2.9	-13%
Limerick	872	5.3	-19%
WESTERN REGION	1,433	3.2	0%
Clare	246	2.7	-25%
Galway West	661	4.6	14%
Mayo	269	2.3	5%
Roscommon/Galway East	257	2.8	-2%
TOTALS	23,042	6.4	-10%

LARCENIES FROM SHOPS AND UNATTENDED VEHICLES

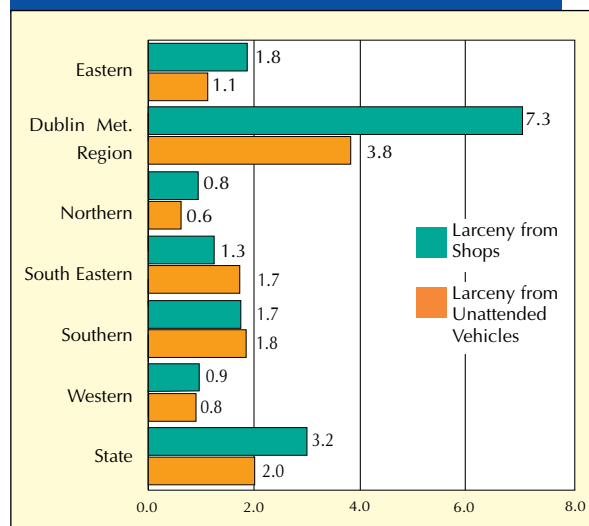
GADAÍOCHT Ó SHIOPAÍ AGUS Ó FHEITHICLÍ AONAIR

Larcenies account for more than half of all indictable offences recorded. Taken together larcenies from shops and unattended vehicles account for about 20% of all indictable offences recorded in 1999. The chart on the right shows these two offences per 1,000 population. While the rate per 1,000 population provides a useful insight into the incidence of these larcenies it should be noted that the density of shops and vehicles is not the same in all divisions.

Larceny from shops decreased by 9% and all regions recorded decreases which varied from 5% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region to 24% in the Northern Region. The Eastern, South Eastern, Southern and Western Regions recorded decreases of 20%, 9%, 10% and 16%, respectively.

Larcenies from unattended vehicles decreased by 7% in 1999 although increases of 21% and 4% were recorded in the Northern and South Eastern Regions. There was almost no change in the Eastern Region while the Dublin Metropolitan, Western and Southern Regions recorded decreases of 5%, 10% and 27%, respectively.

Larcenies from Shops and Unattended Vehicles per 1,000 population 1999



Larcenies from Shops and Unattended Vehicles 1999

	Shops	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
EASTERN REGION	662	1.1	-20%
Carlow/Kildare	147	0.9	-6%
Laois/Offaly	101	0.9	-30%
Longford/Westmeath	179	1.8	-11%
Louth/Meath	235	1.0	-29%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	4,095	3.8	-5%
Eastern	398	1.8	-12%
North Central	2,046	32.4	5%
Northern	396	1.6	6%
South Central	726	7.4	-13%
Southern	326	1.4	-31%
Western	203	0.9	-13%
NORTHERN REGION	173	0.6	-24%
Cavan/Monaghan	64	0.6	25%
Donegal	57	0.4	-11%
Sligo/Leitrim	52	0.7	-54%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	788	1.7	-9%
Tipperary	99	0.7	-31%
Waterford/Kilkenny	523	3.3	-9%
Wexford/Wicklow	166	1.1	12%
SOUTHERN REGION	1,272	1.8	-10%
Cork City	699	3.5	-13%
Cork North	79	0.7	-31%
Cork West	72	0.6	29%
Kerry	145	1.2	-4%
Limerick	277	1.7	-6%
WESTERN REGION	365	0.8	-16%
Clare	61	0.7	-36%
Galway West	157	1.1	-29%
Mayo	96	0.8	41%
Roscommon/Galway East	51	0.6	6%
TOTALS	7,355	2.0	-9%

Unattended Vehicles	Per 1,000 population	Variation on 1998
1,103	1.8	0
328	1.9	-7%
110	1.0	18%
189	1.9	22%
476	2.0	-4%
7,953	7.3	-5%
1,098	5.1	14%
1,528	24.2	-13%
882	3.5	-17%
2,129	21.8	-6%
1,118	4.9	5%
1,198	5.3	-7%
247	0.8	21%
68	0.6	26%
69	0.5	-8%
110	1.5	47%
576	1.3	4%
82	0.6	-15%
192	1.2	-11%
302	2.0	25%
1,233	1.7	-27%
528	2.7	-26%
72	0.6	-48%
83	0.7	-33%
156	1.3	-23%
394	2.4	-24%
388	0.9	-10%
96	1.0	-17%
169	1.2	-3%
74	0.6	-8%
49	0.5	-16%
11,500	3.2	-7%

VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN BURGLARIES, ROBBERIES AND LARCENIES

LUACH MAOINE A GOIDEACH AGUS A FUAIREACH AR AIS I MBUIRGLÉIREACHT, ROBÁLAI THE AGUS GADAÍOCHT

The table below shows the number of burglaries, robberies and larcenies where property was stolen and the value of the property stolen for 1998 and 1999 (January to September inclusive.)

Value of property stolen and recovered in burglaries, robberies and larcenies 1998 and 1999 (Jan-Sept Incl.)

	Burglaries & Robberies		Larcenies	
	1999*	1998	1999*	1998
	Less than £10 (Less than €13)	299	519	1,354
£10 < £50 (€13 and < €63)	1,575	2,301	5,235	7,542
£50 < £100 (€63 and < €127)	1,472	2,166	4,402	6,160
£100 < £200 (€127 and < €254)	2,194	3,177	5,669	7,569
£200 < £300 (€254 and < €381)	1,680	2,516	3,582	4,998
£300 < £400 (€381 and < €508)	1,242	1,930	2,127	2,824
£400 < £500 (€508 and < €635)	954	1,395	1,312	1,781
£500 < £1000 (€635 and < €1270)	2,696	3,970	3,070	4,053
£1000 < £5000 (€1270 and < €6349)	3,531	4,934	2,911	3,747
£5000 and over (€6349 and over)	651	910	472	654
Total where property was stolen	16,294	23,818	30,134	41,346
Total where no property was stolen	3,070	4,622	199	320
	1999*		1998	
Value of property stolen (above)	£42,473,109 (€53,929,724)		£47,055,981 (€59,748,771)	
Value of property recovered (above)	£3,914,959 (€4,970,973)		£3,376,124 (€4,286,793)	
Proportion recovered	9.22%		7.17%	

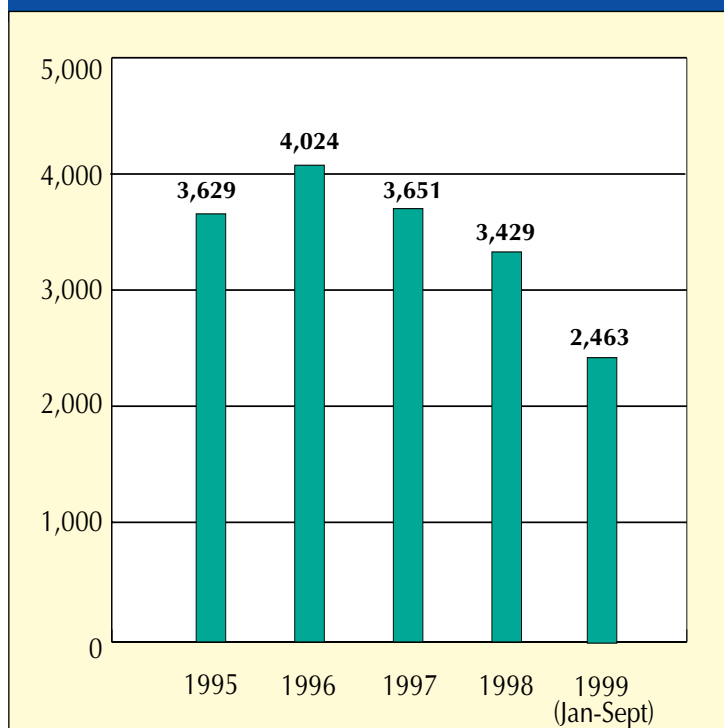
* January to September inclusive

INDICTABLE OFFENCES WHERE TOURISTS ARE INJURED PARTIES

CIONTA IONCHÚISITHE NUAIR IS IAD NA TURASÓIRÍ NA DAOINE ATÁ GORTHAITHE

The chart on the right shows the volume of indictable offences recorded where the injured parties are tourists for 1995 to 1999 (January to September inclusive). These offences account for approximately 4% of the total indictable offences recorded during the first nine months of the year. Details of these offences for 1998 and 1999 (January to September inclusive) are shown in the table below.

Indictable Offences where injured parties are tourists 1995 to 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)



Indictable offences where injured parties are tourists 1998 and 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

	State				Dublin Metropolitan Region			
	1999*		1998		1999*		1998	
	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected	Recorded	Detected
Indictable Offences								
Group 1 - Offences against the person	12	9	22	18	4	3	10	6
Group 2 - Burglary, robbery, etc.	294	95	365	135	224	78	284	112
Group 3 - Larceny, forgery, etc.	2,155	603	3,042	642	1,955	563	2,758	572
Group 4 - Other	2	2	0	0	2	2	0	0
Total	2,463	709	3,429	795	2,185	646	3,052	690
Proportion Detected	28.79%		23.18%		29.57%		22.61%	

*January to September inclusive

GARDA JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

CLÁR ATHSTIÚRTHA D'ÓGÁNAIGH AN GHARDA

The Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme was introduced in 1963 to provide an opportunity to divert juvenile offenders from criminal activity. The Programme provides that if certain criteria are met a juvenile offender may be cautioned as an alternative to prosecution. The Programme operates on the basis of the common law principle of police discretion.

The Programme operates under the supervision and direction of the Garda National Juvenile Office. It is implemented throughout all Garda divisions by specially trained Gardaí, who are employed as Juvenile Liaison Officers (J.L.Os). Juveniles cautioned under the Programme may be subject to supervision by a J.L.O. Supervision involves a wide range of activities including contact between the juvenile, the family and the J.L.O. It may occur at the juvenile's home, school, youth club, sports club, on the street etc. If a J.L.O. identifies a problem affecting the juvenile or the family which he/she is unable to deal with, the J.L.O. refers the family to the appropriate statutory or voluntary organisation with expertise in the matter.

In 1999, some 7,844 juvenile offenders were included in the Programme, a decrease of almost 2% from 1998. This brings the number included since inception in 1963, to a total of 110,611 offenders. Of the total number included in the programme 83% were male offenders and 17% were female. Since inception, almost 98,201 juvenile offenders, 89% of the total involved, reached their 18th year of age without being prosecuted for a criminal offence. In recent years, the age limit for inclusion in the Programme was increased from 17 to 18 years of age.

Details of the disposal of juvenile referrals received at the National Juvenile Office during 1999 are shown, on a regional basis, in the following table. Since some juvenile offenders were referred on more than one occasion during the year the number of referrals is greater than the number of individual offenders. There were a total of 14,948 referrals made during 1999.

Disposal of 1999 referrals

REGION	Prosecuted initially		Prosecuted on N.J.O. direction		Formal caution		Informal caution		No further action	Pending	Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
EASTERN	Referrals	84	9	303	29	213	30	700	186	131	555	2,240
	Individual offenders	68	8	228	25	190	29	658	180	125	518	2,029
DUBLIN MET.	Referrals	865	63	1,081	134	277	48	1,732	458	359	1,188	6,205
	Individual offenders	535	46	877	117	243	46	1,572	442	350	1,120	5,348
NORTHERN	Referrals	21	3	88	19	129	22	352	44	51	267	996
	Individual offenders	18	3	75	12	116	19	341	44	51	249	928
SOUTH EASTERN	Referrals	101	4	265	26	223	28	575	201	66	424	1,913
	Individual offenders	67	3	182	17	194	27	519	196	63	377	1,645
SOUTHERN	Referrals	78	13	450	85	175	23	603	188	152	475	2,242
	Individual offenders	65	8	325	72	165	22	574	184	151	453	2,019
WESTERN	Referrals	38	3	186	18	177	30	402	108	80	310	1,352
	Individual offenders	27	3	126	12	150	27	386	106	78	288	1,203
TOTAL	Referrals	1,187	95	2,373	311	1,194	181	4,364	1,185	839	3,219	14,948
	Individual offenders	780	71	1,813	255	1,058	170	4,050	1,152	818	3,005	13,172

Juvenile offenders who are admitted to the Programme may be cautioned in one of two ways: cautions are described as formal or informal. An informal caution is used where the criminal act committed by the juvenile offender is of a minor nature. The caution is administered by the local J.L.O. and it is normally given at the offender's home and in the presence of parents or guardians. Where the criminal activity is of a more serious nature, a formal caution is administered by the local District Officer (Superintendent). It takes place at the Garda Station and in the presence of parents or guardians.

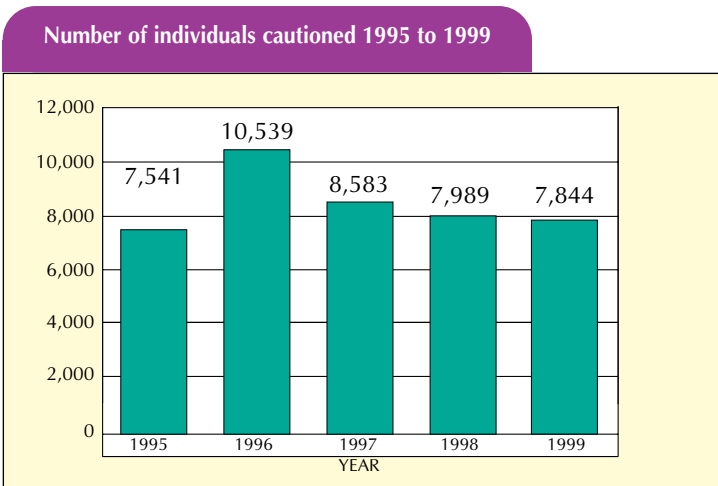
In all cases where a caution is administered the juvenile offender is advised of the implications of further criminal behaviour and may be placed under the supervision of a J.L.O.

The table below shows the number of cautions by division which were administered in respect of referrals made to the National Juvenile Office during 1999.

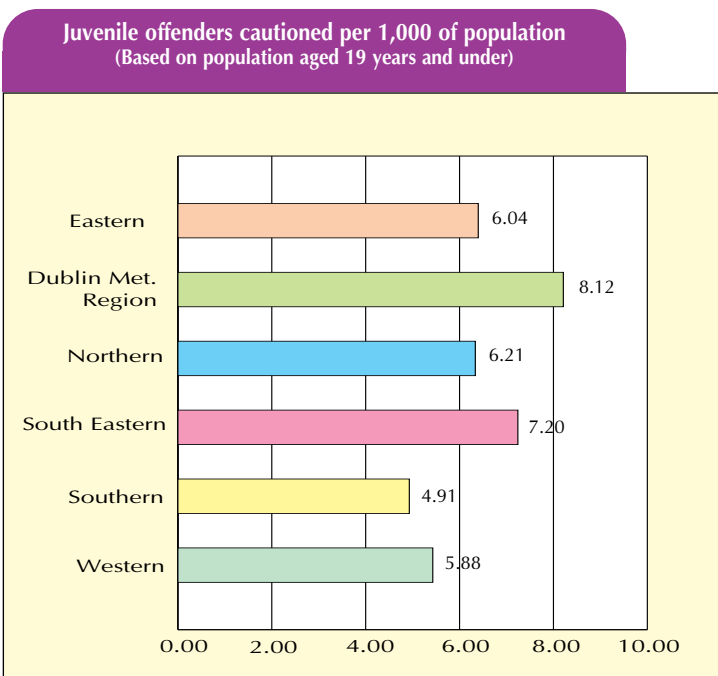
Details of cautions by region (1999 referrals)

	Formal		Informal		Total cautions	
	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders
EASTERN REGION	243	219	886	838	1,129	1,057
Carlow/Kildare	36	35	339	314	375	349
Laois/Offaly	72	68	282	264	354	332
Longford/Westmeath	83	67	142	137	225	204
Louth/Meath	52	49	123	123	175	172
DUBLIN MET. REGION	325	289	2,190	2,014	2,515	2,303
Eastern	45	41	247	236	292	277
North Central	19	16	310	292	329	308
Northern	58	53	643	579	701	632
South Central	53	48	262	251	315	299
Southern	110	101	288	273	398	374
Western	40	30	440	383	480	314
NORTHERN REGION	151	135	396	385	547	520
Cavan/Monaghan	40	37	150	142	190	179
Donegal	92	82	204	201	296	283
Sligo/Leitrim	19	16	42	42	61	58
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	251	221	776	715	1,027	936
Tipperary	86	79	72	71	158	150
Waterford/Kilkenny	97	86	557	500	654	586
Wexford/Wicklow	68	56	147	144	215	200
SOUTHERN REGION	198	187	791	758	989	945
Cork City	46	42	399	377	445	419
Cork North	40	39	93	91	133	130
Cork West	14	13	108	102	122	115
Kerry	11	11	46	46	57	57
Limerick	87	82	145	142	232	224
WESTERN REGION	207	177	510	492	717	669
Clare	57	49	123	114	180	163
Galway West	54	41	126	123	180	164
Mayo	43	37	165	162	208	199
Roscommon/Galway East	53	50	96	93	149	143
TOTAL	1,375	1,228	5,549	5,202	6,924	6,430

In addition to the 6,430 individuals referred to the National Juvenile Office in 1999 and dealt with by way of caution during the year, a further 1,414 individuals were cautioned in relation to referrals which were pending at 1/1/99. This gives a combined total of 7,844 individuals cautioned during 1999, a decrease of 145 from 1998. The chart below compares the number of individuals cautioned over the past five years.



The number of juvenile offenders, per thousand of population, who were cautioned during 1999 is shown in the chart below. This provides some indication of the rate at which cautions are administered in each of the regions. The highest rate of cautions, which is 8.12 cautions per thousand of population is found in the Dublin Metropolitan Region (down from 8.41 in 1998). In the remainder of the regions the rate varies from 7.20 cautions per thousand in the South Eastern Region to 4.91 cautions per thousand in the Southern Region.



The following table shows the number of prosecutions which were instituted in respect of referrals made during 1999. Prosecutions take place where juvenile offenders do not meet the requirements for inclusion in the Programme e.g. in some cases juvenile offenders may be prosecuted on an initial basis because they have been prosecuted previously or because of the serious nature of the offence involved.

Details of prosecutions by region
(1999 referrals)

	Prosecuted initially		Prosecuted on direction		Total prosecuted	
	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders
EASTERN REGION	93	76	332	253	425	329
Carlow/Kildare	17	13	84	64	101	77
Laois/Offaly	42	34	132	91	174	125
Longford/Westmeath	24	21	69	62	93	83
Louth/Meath	10	8	47	36	57	44
DUBLIN MET. REGION	928	581	1,215	994	2,143	1,575
Eastern	52	45	101	81	153	126
North Central	215	138	216	178	431	316
Northern	156	98	311	247	467	345
South Central	158	95	196	154	354	249
Southern	148	105	170	151	318	256
Western	199	100	221	183	420	283
NORTHERN REGION	24	21	107	87	131	108
Cavan/Monaghan	14	11	69	55	83	66
Donegal	8	8	28	25	36	33
Sligo/Leitrim	2	2	10	7	12	9
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	105	70	291	199	396	269
Tipperary	12	12	56	45	68	57
Waterford/Kilkenny	71	43	143	88	214	131
Wexford/Wicklow	22	15	92	66	114	81
SOUTHERN REGION	91	73	535	397	626	470
Cork City	37	31	241	157	278	188
Cork North	7	7	52	44	59	51
Cork West	4	4	38	34	42	38
Kerry	30	19	84	59	114	78
Limerick	13	12	120	103	133	115
WESTERN REGION	41	30	204	138	245	168
Clare	12	11	64	42	76	53
Galway West	19	11	61	42	80	53
Mayo	4	4	47	30	51	34
Roscommon/Galway East	6	4	32	24	38	28
TOTAL	1,282	851	2,684	2,068	3,966	2,919

J.L.Os meet and co-operate with parents, teachers, probation officers, social workers and welfare officers. They also deal with personnel involved in child guidance clinics, public health clinics and the courts. The maintenance of such contacts ensure that the J.L.Os are in a better position to assist juvenile offenders and their families and to guide the young offender away from a life of crime. They take an active interest in youth and other clubs operating in the community. J.L.Os give talks in schools and to many other organizations on a wide range of topics which are relevant to young people.

During 1999, J.L.Os made 3,063 visits to juvenile offenders who were under intensive supervision and a further 11,570 visits were made to those under regular supervision. In addition, more than 5,653 visits were made to schools and clubs. Details of these activities are shown on a regional basis in the table below.

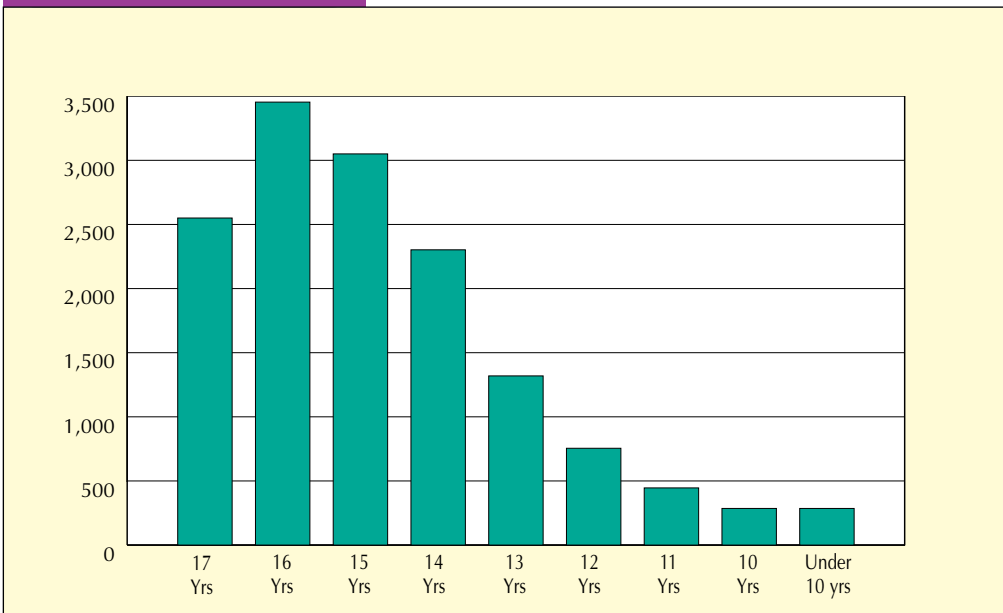
Activities of juvenile liaison officers

		Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Total
Clubs	Visits to	189	1,118	189	160	575	77	2,308
	Talks given	65	153	22	23	79	22	364
Schools *	Visits to	407	1,954	106	407	352	119	3,345
	Talks given	152	571	86	197	139	63	1,208
Adult groups-talks given		37	193	50	93	70	65	508
Meetings attended		364	2,189	209	375	1,182	282	4,601
Visits to supervisees								
	Under intensive supervision	305	1,121	116	800	482	239	3,063
	Under regular supervision	1,426	4,563	534	1,017	3,009	1,021	11,570

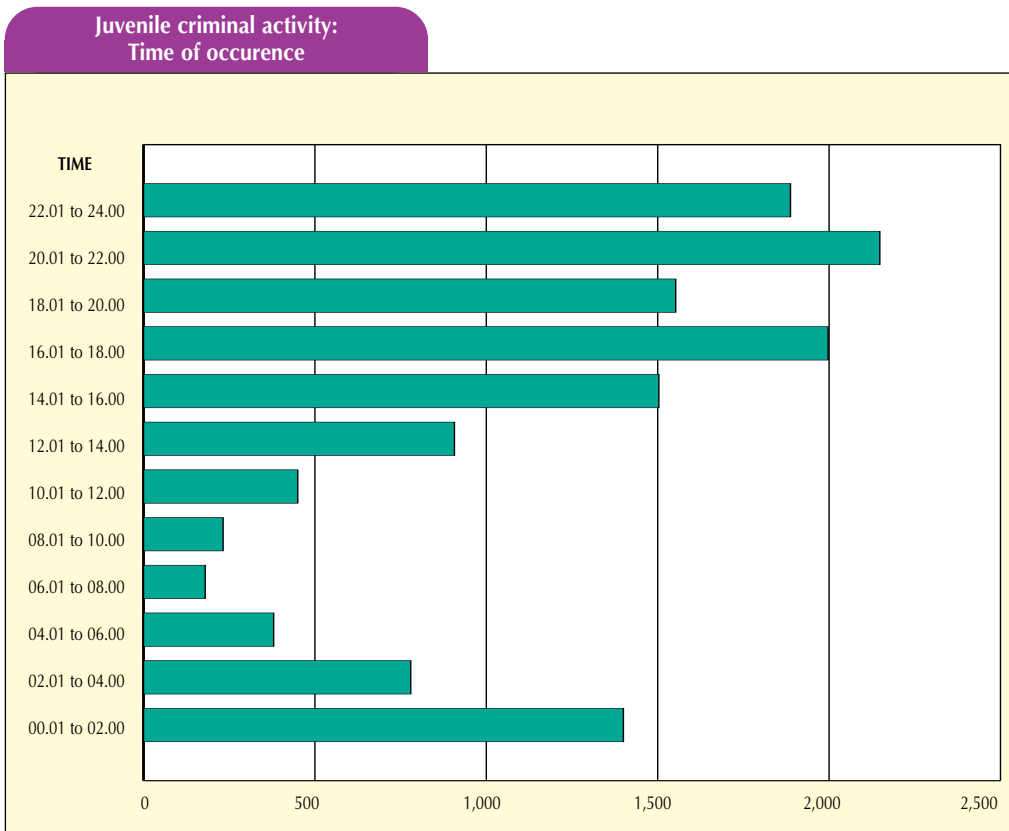
* Excluding Schools Programme

Some 23% of the juvenile offenders referred to the National Juvenile Office during 1999 were aged 16 years with a further 22% aged 15 years. Almost 18% were aged 17 years, 15% aged 14 years, and 22% were under 14 years. The chart below shows the number of juvenile offenders referred, during 1999, where exact age details are available.

Age of juvenile offenders

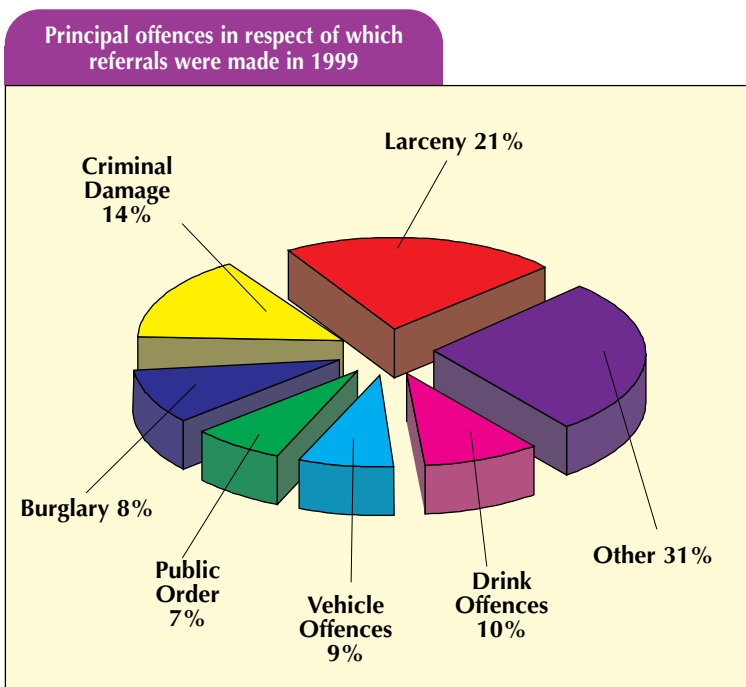


The times at which the criminal activity took place is known in 13,294 cases and they are shown in the chart below. The majority of the activity (69%) occurred fairly evenly across the hours from 2pm to midnight, with activity at its highest between 8pm and 10pm, and at its lowest between 6am and 8am. A further 20% of criminal activity occurred from midnight to 8am and the remaining 11% took place between 8am and 2pm.



OFFENCES INVOLVING JUVENILE OFFENDERS *CIONTA LE ÓGCHIONTÓIRÍ*

In general, adult and juvenile offenders commit similar criminal offences. (Certain offences, such as under-age drinking, may only be committed by juvenile offenders.) The chart below shows the principal offences (indictable and non-indictable) in respect of which referrals were made in 1999. Taken together, larcenies, criminal damage, and burglaries comprise slightly less than half of the total offences involved.



Two tables are used to show the offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made. A selection of offence types are shown in detail in the second table: for example, the total of 732 'other traffic offences' shown in the first table are described in detail in the second one (see breakdown 1).

The total number of offences in respect of which referrals were made decreased by 57 when compared to 1998. There was an increase of 180 referrals (5.3%) for larcenies in 1999 over the previous year. Referrals for burglaries decreased significantly for the second year running, decreasing by 12.1% (158 referrals) from 1998, and decreasing overall by 597 referrals (34%) when comparing 1997 and 1999.

Vehicle offences relating to unauthorized taking, unlawful interference and unauthorized carriage increased by 2% over the previous year, although the rate of increase has slowed significantly when compared with the 8.4% in 1998. Other traffic offences also increased by 9.9% in 1999, although the rate of increase slowed significantly from 29.3% recorded in 1998.

Referrals in relation to drink related offences increased by 6.4% when compared to 1998. The number of referrals in relation to intoxication in a public place continued to increase with an overall increase of 20.6% when compared to 1998. Referrals relating to the purchase/possession and consumption of alcohol decreased by 31 (4.5%) in 1999. Referrals for serious assaults decreased by 2%. There were 3 referrals for murder during 1999 which was an increase of one over the previous year.

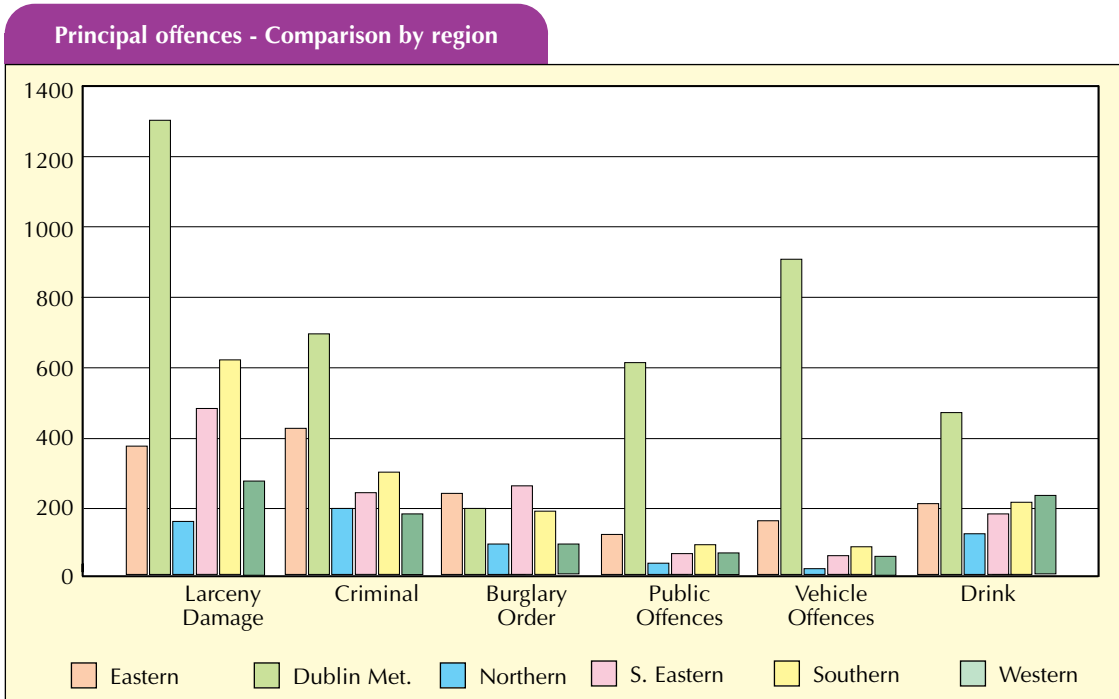
Summary of offences in respect of which juvenile offenders were referred

	No.	%
Larcenies	3,184	21.3%
Burglary	1,147	7.7%
Criminal damage	2,070	13.8%
Vehicle offences (Unauthorised taking, carriage, interference)	1,389	9.3%
Other traffic offences (see breakdown 1)	732	4.9%
Handling stolen property	322	2.2%
Drink related offences (see breakdown 2)	1,461	9.8%
Public order (see breakdown 3)	1,040	7.0%
Possession of offensive weapons etc.	193	1.3%
Drugs (Possession)	463	3.1%
Breach of bail	87	0.6%
Robbery (incl.demanding money with menaces)	109	0.7%
Possession of articles with intent	96	0.6%
Assault	842	5.6%
Serious assault (see breakdown 4)	261	1.7%
Fraud related offences (see breakdown 5)	137	0.9%
Begging	120	0.8%
Sexual offences (see breakdown 6)	109	0.7%
Casual trading offences	12	0.1%
Assault Garda/Peace Officer	19	0.1%
Trespass/found on enclosed premises	529	3.5%
Railway acts (trespass line, stone throwing, non-payment of fare)	83	0.6%
Drugs (Sale/Supply)	114	0.8%
Street and house to house collections	8	0.1%
Firearms related offences	100	0.7%
Public mischief (incl. hoax telephone calls)	116	0.8%
False imprisonment/child stealing	4	0.0%
Aggravated burglary	17	0.1%
Arson	88	0.6%
Cruelty to animals	5	0.0%
Miscellaneous	91	0.6%
TOTAL	14,948	

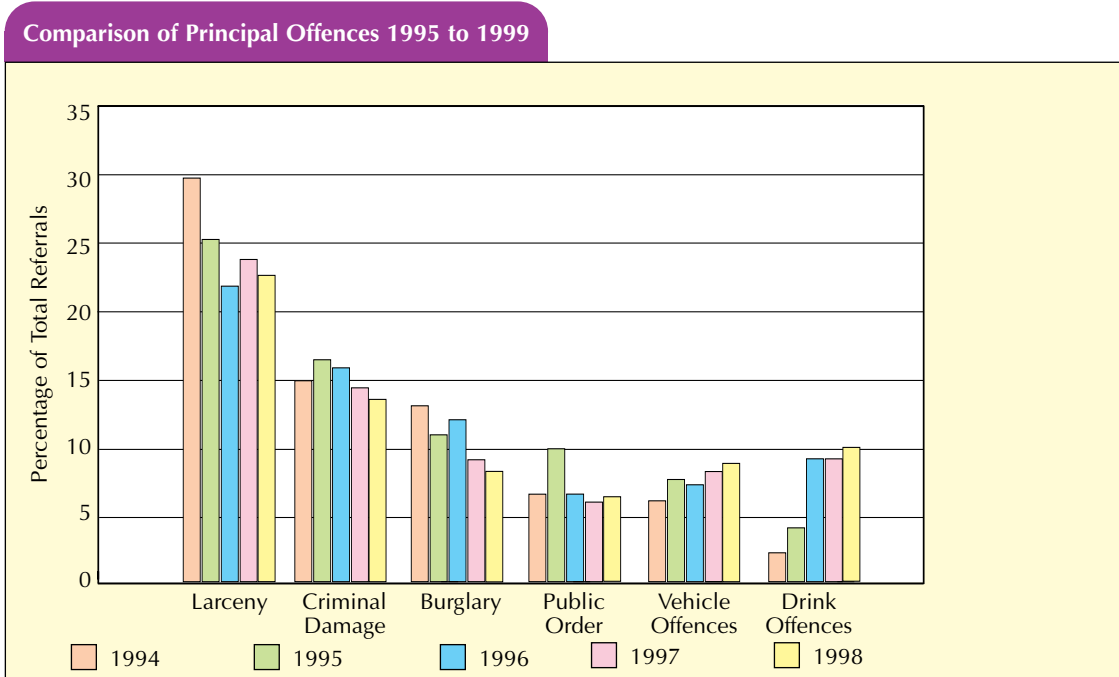
This table provides a breakdown of a selection of offences which are summarised in six groups in the following table.

Selected offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made	
(1) Other traffic offences	
Insurance offences	359
Pedal cycle offences	80
Dangerous driving	88
Careless driving	24
Public Transport (PSV) offences	3
Drunk driving offences	31
No driving licence	52
Hit and run traffic accident	15
No helmet/seatbelt	11
Speeding	0
No road tax	1
Miscellaneous	68
Total	732
(2) Drink related offences	
Purchase/possession/consumption of alcohol	662
Intoxication in public place	760
Drunk and disorderly/danger to traffic	13
Simple drunkenness	10
Found on licensed premises	14
Miscellaneous	2
Total	1,461
(3) Public order offences	
Affray	0
Riot	2
Urinate in public	6
Disorderly conduct in public	84
Threatening behaviour etc.	569
Failure to comply with Garda direction/Obstruction	329
Willful obstruction	13
Violent disorder	9
Other	28
Total	1,040
(4) Serious Assault	
Murder	3
Assault occasioning serious bodily harm	24
Assault occasioning bodily harm	228
Assault with intent	6
Total	261
(5) Fraud related offences	
Forgery/uttering/fraud	91
False pretences	24
Embezzlement	22
Total	137
(6) Sexual offences	
Aggravated sexual assault	0
Sexual Assault	68
Indecency	10
Rape/unlawful carnal knowledge (including attempt)	26
Loitering for purpose of prostitution	1
Soliciting for purpose of prostitution	0
Other	4
Total	109

The chart below shows the number of referrals for the principal offences in the six regions. Larceny is the principal offence in all the regions but is particularly prevalent in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounting for 1,287 referrals. Vehicle and public order offences are also more prevalent in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounting for 924 and 616 referrals respectively. This compares to a total of 465 and 424 referrals for the other five regions.



The chart below compares the principal offences as a percentage of the total referrals received at the National Juvenile Office for each of the years from 1995 to 1999. Referrals for larceny decreased in 1999. Referrals for criminal damage and burglary also decreased, continuing the downward trend from previous years. Criminal damage accounted for 14.3% of referrals in 1998 and 13.8% in 1999. Burglary accounted for 8.7% of referrals in 1998 and 7.7% in 1999. Public order and drink related offences accounted for 6.5% and 9.2% of referrals in 1998, and increased to 7% and 9.8% in 1999.



NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES

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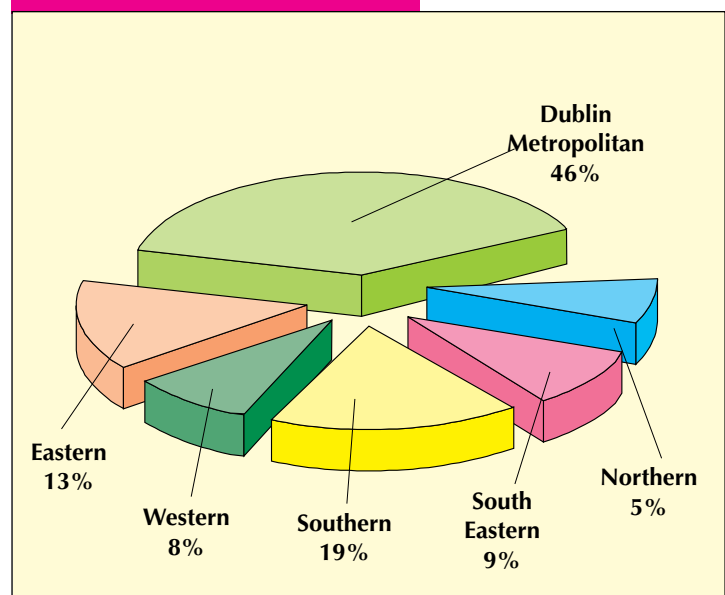
Non-indictable offences may be processed to a conclusion in the District Court, unlike their indictable counterparts which may be heard by higher courts. (The distinction between non-indictable and indictable offences is explained in the introduction to the crime statistics which is located at beginning of the statistical section of the Annual Report.) In a typical year, traffic offences account for approximately 60% of the total recorded. The number of proceedings (drug offences excluded) which were taken in 1999 are shown by region in the table on the right.

Non-indictable offences in which proceedings were taken (Drug offences excluded)

	1999	1998
EASTERN REGION	56,455	63,983
Carlow/Kildare	14,743	15,655
Laois/Offaly	9,190	12,926
Longford/Westmeath	7,886	8,855
Louth/Meath	24,636	26,547
DUBLIN MET. REGION	195,453	168,900
NORTHERN REGION	22,820	26,856
Cavan/Monaghan	9,641	10,383
Donegal	8,349	10,328
Sligo/Leitrim	4,830	6,145
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	38,840	40,553
Tipperary	10,846	11,878
Waterford/Kilkenny	17,432	18,768
Wexford/Wicklow	10,562	9,907
SOUTHERN REGION	82,616	74,376
Cork City	36,398	20,824
Cork North	9,211	9,414
Cork West	8,586	9,450
Kerry	10,612	13,872
Limerick	17,809	20,816
WESTERN REGION	36,512	38,672
Clare	10,923	10,299
Galway West	8,811	8,696
Mayo	7,924	8,442
Roscommon/Galway East	8,854	11,235
TOTAL	432,696	413,340

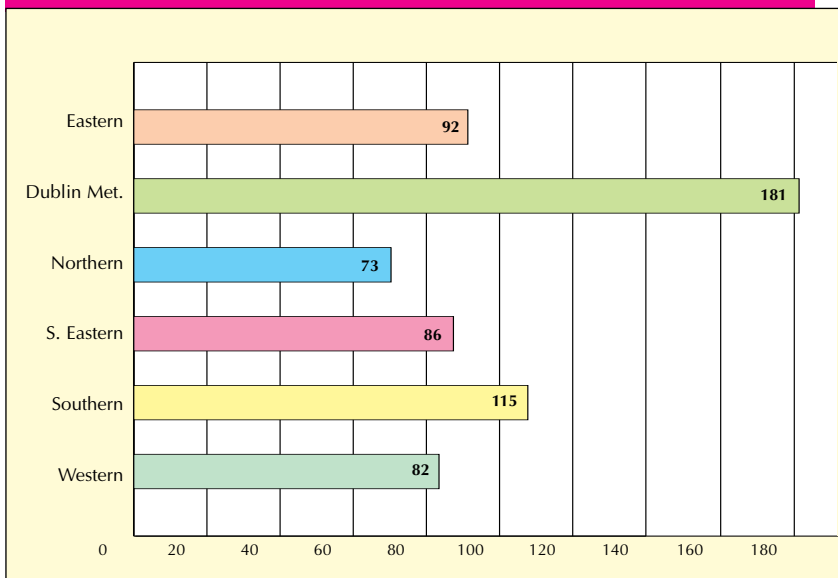
The number of non-indictable proceedings (drug offences excluded) commenced in 1999 increased by 5% over those recorded in the previous year. There were increases of 16% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and 11% in the Southern Region. The remaining regions recorded decreases of 15% in the Northern, 12% in the Eastern, 6% in the Western and 4% in the South Eastern Region. The proportion of non-indictable offences taken in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right.

Non-indictable offences by region (Drug offences excluded)



The number of non-indictable offences (drug offences excluded) in which proceedings were taken are shown per 1,000 of population in the chart below. The rate per 1,000 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is considerably higher than elsewhere because of the relatively high rate of traffic offences in that region. When the traffic offences are excluded the rates of non-indictable offences per 1,000 of population are more consistent across the regions – they range from 39 in the South Eastern Region to 55 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

Non-indictable offences per 1,000 of population (Drugs offences excluded)



Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 1999 (Drug offences excluded)

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of Convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charges were held proved or order made without conviction
	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. (a) ASSAULTS	8,664	1,497	4,837	584	1,746	5,421
(b) „ (Gardai on duty)	807	81	506	48	172	554
2. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS						
(a) Badger baiting	10	1	8	1	0	9
(b) Cock fighting	0	0	0	0	0	0
(c) Dog fighting	7	0	7	0	0	7
(d) Other offences	463	67	299	23	74	322
3. TRAFFIC ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST:						
(a) Lighting Reg. - Pedal Cycles:	1,717	833	707	91	86	798
(b) „ Mpv's	5,617	1,221	3,458	626	312	4,084
(c) Not wearing seat belt	12,654	2,237	7,431	807	2,179	8,238
(d) Not wearing crash helmet. Motor cyclist.	1,391	163	943	206	79	1,149
(e) Licences - Driving	44,300	17,585	19,849	2,760	4,106	22,609
(f) Obstruction	1,661	400	1,033	78	150	1,111
(g) Dangerous Parking	364	89	229	8	38	237
(h) Road Traffic General Bye Laws, 1964	5,272	2,362	2,435	228	247	2,663
(i) Local Bye Laws	44,394	17,969	11,614	319	14,492	11,933
(j) (i) Dangerous Driving	3,865	747	2,454	143	521	2,597
(ii) Careless Driving	5,137	1,579	2,929	137	492	3,066
(iii) Driving without reasonable consideration	3,960	1,342	2,267	135	216	2,402
(iv) Traffic lights: Non conformity with	5,152	2,612	1,904	123	513	2,027
(k) Compulsory Insurance:(i) No Insurance	32,420	11,527	17,056	864	2,973	17,920
(ii) Failing to produce	30,715	11,541	12,766	3,253	3,155	16,019
(iii) Insurance Disc Regulations	5,531	1,423	2,823	351	934	3,174

**Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 1999
(Drug offences excluded) <contd>**

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of Convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charges were held proved or order made without conviction
(iv) Other Offences	2,977	482	1,505	377	613	1,882
(l) DRINKING AND DRIVING:						
(i) Drive/attempt to drive M.P.V. while drunk	837	185	478	0	174	478
(ii) Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk	287	24	167	0	96	167
(iii) Driving /Attempting to drive an M.P.V. Blood/urine /alcohol concentration above prescribed limit.	6,775	515	4,424	0	1,835	4424
(iv) Driving/Attempting to drive an M.P.V. breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	287	10	168	0	109	168
(v) Being in charge of M.P.V. blood/urine/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	141	58	20	0	63	20
(vi) Being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	28	1	21	0	6	21
(vii) Refusing to give preliminary specimen of breath (alcolyser)	83	14	51	0	18	51
(viii) Refusing/Failing to give evidential breath sample (Sec. 49(4), 50(4))	70	0	43	0	27	43
(ix) Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine specimen at Garda Stations.	215	56	457	0	202	457
(x) Reusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine specimen at hospital	47	7	24	0	9	24
(xi) Other offences	53	9	35	0	9	35
(m) Exceeding speed limit: (i) Built-up area	13,714	883	6,010	207	6,614	6,217
(ii) Special	1,581	312	1,190	51	28	1,241
(iii) Ordinary	6,377	304	1,040	23	5,010	1,063
(iv) General	7,215	826	4,879	138	1,372	5,017
(v) Motorway	1,218	108	1,022	47	41	1,069
(n) Driving dangerously defective M.P.V.	282	39	197	12	34	209
(o) Other offences	7,243	2,396	3,549	664	634	4,213
(p) Construction equipment and use of veh regs 1963						
(i) defective tyres	4,165	769	2,793	270	333	3063
(ii) defective steering	476	56	369	34	17	403
(iii) defective brakes	381	64	261	32	24	293
(iv) Gross weights of goods vehicles	689	134	486	48	21	534
(v) Axle weights of goods vehicles	71	10	48	0	13	48
(vi) Other Offences	4,722	1,460	2,482	523	257	3,005
TRAFFIC ACTS OFFENCES SUB TOTAL.	264,577	82,353	121,617	12,555	48,052	134,172
4. (a) Taking M.P.V. without authority	3,199	192	2,003	353	651	2,356
(b) Unauthorised interference with mechanism of MPV	1,431	84	921	93	333	1,014
(c) Taking possession of pedal cycle without consent	48	8	32	2	6	34
5. EU Regulations: (i) Vehicle Testing	3,118	901	1,714	340	163	2,054
(ii) Tachograph	1,901	395	1,249	152	105	1,401
6. Road Transport Acts	3,698	917	2,278	246	257	2,524
7. Roads Act and Finance Acts - Excise Duty	79,323	30,042	34,588	5,272	9,421	39,860
8. INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS, OFFENCES AGAINST						
(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during closing hours	5,173	545	4,132	216	280	4,348
(b) Drunkenness, Simple	1,190	171	784	149	86	933
(c) Drunkenness with aggravation	781	163	467	59	92	526
(d) Offences by Licensed persons against closing regs	4,743	2,102	2,170	250	221	2,420
(e) Other offences by Licensed persons (or their servants)	338	70	212	34	22	246
(f) Supplying or selling drink to persons under 18 years						
(i) Offences by the holders of On-Licences	120	21	62	3	34	65
(ii) " " " " Off-Licences	12	4	5	0	3	5
(g) Purchase of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18yrs	33	5	9	0	19	9
(h) Consumption of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18 years in any place other than private residence	189	22	60	0	98	69
(i) Persons under 18 years representing themselves to be over 18 years for the purpose of obtaining or being permitted to consume intoxicating liquor	3	1	2	0	0	2
(j) Licenced holders permitting persons under 18 years to be on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force.	19	16	2	0	1	2

**Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 1999
(Drug offences excluded) <contd>**

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of Convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charges were held proved or order made without conviction
(k) Persons under 18 years illegally on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force	1	0	1	0	0	1
(l) Licenced holders permitting person under 18 years (unaccompanied) to be on premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption off the premises.	21	6	5	0	10	5
(m) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	38	3	24	2	9	26
(n) Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor laws	411	65	278	18	50	296
INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS SUB TOTAL.	13,072	3,194	8,213	740	925	8,953
9. Criminal Damage	3,439	267	2,152	245	775	2,397
10. POLICE REGULATIONS, OFFENCES AGAINST						
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	182	27	112	18	25	130
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act 1851	331	126	125	53	27	178
11. CRIMINAL LAW SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT 1993.						
Soliciting or Importuning for commission of sexual offences - Section 6.	6	3	0	0	3	0
Soliciting or Importuning for prostitution Section 7.	357	14	172	7	164	179
Loitering with intention of prostitution Section 8.	112	3	70	1	38	71
Living on earnings of prostitution Section 10.	3	1	0	0	2	0
Other Offences.	29	4	1	0	24	1
12. CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PUBLIC ORDER) ACT 1994.						
Intoxication in a public place - Section 4	11,009	1,425	7,245	973	1,366	8,218
Disorderly conduct in Public place Section 5.	2,445	276	1,651	226	292	1,877
Threatening or Abusive or Insulting Behaviour Sec 6.	11,140	1,596	6,871	990	1,683	7,861
Failing to comply with direction of Garda - Section 8	3,948	477	2,566	314	591	2,880
Entering building with intent to commit offence - Section 11	966	112	588	87	179	675
Control of Access to Special Events Section 21.	5	3	2	0	0	2
Surrender and seizure of Intoxicating Liquor Section 22.	46	18	17	2	9	19
Other Offences.	1,434	222	898	113	201	1011
13. Revenue Laws, Offences against	383	140	185	42	16	227
14. Street Trading Acts - Offences against	360	85	153	24	98	177
15. VAGRANCY ACTS - OFFENCES AGAINST:						
(a) Begging	557	50	318	49	140	367
(b) Other Offences	34	0	29	4	1	33
16. Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926-Offences against	50	2	34	0	14	34
17. Firearms Acts - Offences against	247	20	145	19	63	164
18. FIREARMS and OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1990.						
(a) Possession of knives and other articles - Section 9 (1)	925	88	625	39	173	664
(b) Possession of flick-knife etc - Section 9 (4)	85	15	55	1	14	56
(c) Possession of article with intent to cause injury - Sec. 9 (5)	243	25	157	12	49	169
(d) Trespassing with knife/weapon - Section 10	25	2	15	1	7	16
(e) Production of weapon in dispute - Section 11	195	21	124	2	48	126
(f) Manufacture/sell/hire offensive weapon - Section 12	9	2	0	0	7	0
(g) Other offences	104	6	69	8	21	77
19. EXPLOSIVES - Offences in relation to	15	0	5	0	10	5
20. JURIES ACT, 1976 - Offences against	103	37	40	23	3	63
21. GAMING and LOTTERIES ACT 1956	27	1	16	0	10	16
22. PROHIBITION of INCITEMENT to HATRED ACT, 1989						
(a) Actions likely to stir up hatred - Section 2.	0	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Preparation/possession of material likely to stir up hatred. S4	0	0	0	0	0	0
23. Other non-indictable offences	13,546	2,407	7,586	1,219	2,334	8,805
TOTAL	432,678	127,288	210,491	24,925	70,307	235,416

A range of selected non-indictable offences are shown for each of the regions in the table below. The largest volumes of many of the selected offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. In keeping with the previous year, the highest number of prosecutions per 1,000 of population for assaults were recorded in the Northern Region. Public order offences and firearms & offensive weapons offences taken per 1,000 of population were each highest in the Dublin Metropolitan Region while the number of intoxicating liquor offences was the lowest by far in that region. Per head of population the highest number of prosecutions for intoxicating liquor offences were taken in the Northern and Western Regions. Offences under the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993, were almost exclusively the preserve of the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

Proceedings taken in 1998 in respect of selected non-indictable offences

	Eastern Region	Dubin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
TOTAL ASSAULTS (includes Gardaí on duty)	1,598	3,265	1,013	1,077	1,549	970
TOTAL TRAFFIC OFFENCES	29,494	135,855	10,057	21,025	51,753	16,393
TOTAL INTOXICATING LIQUOR OFFENCES	2,815	1,471	1,900	1,456	2,681	2,749
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PUBLIC ORDER) ACT, 1994						
Intoxication in a public place - Section 4	1,422	4,460	979	909	1,987	1,252
Disorderly conduct in public place - Section 5	495	454	350	268	633	245
Threat or abusive or insulting behaviour - S.6	1,618	4,990	1,007	727	1,642	1,156
Failing to comply with direction of Garda - S.8	495	2,009	262	291	608	283
Enter building with intent to commit offence - S. 11	79	650	32	37	130	38
Control of access to special events - Section 21	0	4	1	0	0	0
Surrender and seizure of intoxicating liquor - S. 22	29	0	0	6	11	0
Other offences	169	425	109	165	330	236
FIREARMS and OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1990.						
Possession of knives and other articles - S. 9 (1)	61	595	24	65	119	61
Possession of flick-knife etc. - S. 9 (4)	6	49	0	3	17	10
Poss. of article with intent to cause injury - S.9 (5)	11	131	11	14	44	32
Trespassing with knife/weapon - S. 10	5	10	1	4	5	0
Production of weapon in dispute - S. 11	11	86	15	22	36	25
Manufacture/sell/hire offensive weapon - S. 12	0	6	0	0	0	3
Other offences	59	22	9	3	4	7
CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES) ACT, 1993.						
Soliciting or importuning for sexual offences - S. 6	0	6	0	0	0	0
Soliciting or importuning for prostitution - S. 7	0	357	0	0	0	0
Loitering with intention of prostitution - S. 8	0	112	0	0	0	0
Living on earnings of prostitution - S. 10	0	3	0	0	0	0
Other offences	7	13	5	0	1	3

DRUG OFFENCES

CIONTA DRUGAÍ

The table below shows the number of offences where proceedings commenced by drug type and division. As in previous years, almost all (96%) of the heroin offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. Equal proportions (29%) of the three offences involving cannabis were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan and the Southern Regions. The Western and Eastern Regions recorded 14% and 13% of these offences respectively.

Slightly more than one third (36%) of the offences involving ecstasy were recorded in the Southern Region while the Dublin Metropolitan and Eastern Regions recorded 21% and 20% respectively.

Misuse of Drugs Act (as amended)
Offences where proceedings commenced by division and drug type

	Cannabis	Cannabis Resin	Cannabis Plants	Heroin	LSD	Ecstasy	Amphet.	Cocaine	Other	TOTAL
EASTERN REGION	95	445	3	19	3	200	83	9	17	874
Carlow/Kildare	49	175	0	3	0	62	24	1	5	319
Laois/Offaly	3	43	1	6	1	39	23	4	0	120
Longford/Westmeath	6	112	0	8	0	18	18	1	11	174
Louth/Meath	37	115	2	2	2	81	18	3	1	261
DUBLIN MET. REGION	464	737	7	852	2	211	70	126	250	2719
Eastern	35	202	1	16	0	17	15	15	22	323
North Central	108	30	0	126	0	30	3	13	49	359
Northern	207	137	5	247	0	61	27	25	105	814
South Central	12	87	0	191	0	35	1	38	39	403
Southern	13	228	1	127	2	26	22	10	22	451
Western	89	53	0	145	0	42	2	25	13	369
NORTHERN REGION	76	100	11	0	1	60	16	4	7	275
Cavan/Monaghan	26	20	9	0	0	11	11	3	2	82
Donegal	31	42	0	0	1	31	2	0	3	110
Sligo/Leitrim	19	38	2	0	0	18	3	1	2	83
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	85	351	1	1	11	81	92	6	24	652
Tipperary	47	19	1	0	2	10	20	0	3	102
Waterford/Kilkenny	10	222	0	0	6	39	53	2	17	349
Wexford/Wicklow	28	110	0	1	3	32	19	4	4	201
SOUTHERN REGION	73	1147	7	12	5	368	108	10	40	1770
Cork City	2	708	1	7	0	259	36	5	0	1018
Cork North	26	62	2	0	0	11	14	0	3	118
Cork West	32	29	2	0	3	4	0	3	8	81
Kerry	9	151	0	1	0	39	39	0	10	249
Limerick	4	197	2	4	2	55	19	2	19	304
WESTERN REGION	76	501	6	3	4	103	95	14	45	847
Clare	11	92	1	0	0	13	23	0	5	145
Galway West	47	356	5	3	4	84	56	14	40	609
Mayo	5	31	0	0	0	6	4	0	0	46
Roscommon/Galway East	13	22	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	47
TOTAL	869	3281	35	887	26	1023	464	169	383	7137
PERCENTAGE	12.18%	45.97%	0.49%	12.43%	0.36%	14.33%	6.50%	2.37%	5.37%	100%

The quantity of drugs seized is shown in the table below and cannabis was involved in 62% of cases while heroin was involved in 10% of cases. Ecstasy cases accounted for 15% of the total and cocaine accounted for 3%.

Particulars of drugs seized *

TYPE OF DRUG	TOTAL	
	Quantity	Cases
Cannabis	66,048g	188
Cannabis Resin	2,511,296g	4,322
Cannabis Plants	352	28
Heroin (Diamorphine)	16,957g	767
Morphine	55 tabs	8
L.S.D.	577 squares, 4 tabs	29
Ecstasy MDMA	229,091 tabs, 46 caps, 236g	1,063
Ecstasy MDA	1 tab	1
Amphetamines	13,394g, 12,015 tabs	467
Cocaine	85,554g	213
Diazepam	13,389 tabs	95
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	339 tabs	18
Flurazepam	1,007 caps	40
Temazepam	108 tabs	9
Other Benzodiazepines	530 tabs, 20 caps	13
Methadone	579 tabs, 2,043 mls.	33
Dihydrocodeine	137 tabs	8
Ephedrine	9 tabs + 0.29g	10
Methylamphetamine	traces	1
Buprenorphine	3 tabs	1
Psilocybin	mushrooms	4

*Statistics are subject to revision as all seizures were not analysed at time of going to press

During 1999 proceedings commenced in respect of 7,137 offences (indictable and non-indictable) and 4,232 convictions were obtained from those proceedings which had been processed by the end of the year. The majority of the proceedings relate to the supply or possession of controlled drugs. Before examining these two offences in detail some other drug offences of importance are shown in the table below.

Obstruction offences comprised the majority of the miscellaneous drug offences shown in the table below. The 164 obstruction offences recorded in 1999 is a decrease of 31% over those of the previous year while the remaining 108 miscellaneous offences showed an increase.

The number of persons prosecuted for drugs offences is shown, by nationality, in the table below. Approximately 98% of the total were Irish nationals. As in previous years the majority of non Irish nationals (67 of the 125 recorded) were British.

Nationality of persons against whom proceedings were commenced

Irish	5,897
French	3
German	1
Italian	2
Dutch	2
Portuguese	2
Spanish	9
British	67
East European	17
S. American	4
N. American	3
Middle Eastern	2
African	13
Total	6,022

Miscellaneous drug offences

Importation	48
Forged Prescriptions	39
Cultivation of Cannabis Plants	14
Allow Premises to be used	7
Obstruction	164

The number of possession, supply, obstruction and other offences are shown in the table below. Possession offences accounted for 68% of the total while supply offences accounted for 28%. The proportion of supply offences varied across the regions. They accounted for 40% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, 30% in the Eastern Region and 21% in the Northern Region while they accounted for 19% to 14% in the remaining regions. In contrast, 77% of all obstruction offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The 119 other offences deal with offences such as importation, allowing a premises to be used, cultivation of cannabis plants and forging a prescription to obtain drugs.

Possession/supply, obstruction and other offences

	Sec 3 MDA* (Possession only)	Sec 15 MDA* (Supplier/dealer)	Sec 21 MDA* (Obstruction)	Other MDA* Offences	Total
EASTERN REGION	616	258	0	0	874
Carlow/Kildare	234	85	0	0	319
Laois/Offaly	90	30	0	0	120
Longford/Westmeath	107	67	0	0	174
Louth/Meath	185	76	0	0	261
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,437	1,097	127	58	2,719
Eastern	259	56	3	5	323
North Central	144	174	32	9	359
Northern	438	279	65	32	814
South Central	189	187	24	3	403
Southern	283	158	3	7	451
Western	124	243	0	2	369
NORTHERN REGION	215	56	0	4	271
Cavan/Monaghan	61	20	0	1	82
Donegal	89	20	0	1	110
Sligo/Leitrim	65	16	0	2	83
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	534	103	11	4	637
Tipperary	83	17	2	0	102
Waterford/Kilkenny	273	67	8	1	349
Wexford/Wicklow	178	19	1	3	201
SOUTHERN REGION	1,394	341	14	21	1,770
Cork City	845	173	0	0	1,018
Cork North	80	35	3	0	118
Cork West	71	7	0	3	81
Kerry	184	55	3	7	249
Limerick	214	71	8	11	304
WESTERN REGION	687	116	12	32	803
Clare	121	19	2	3	145
Galway West	497	73	10	29	609
Mayo	30	16	0	0	46
Roscommon/Galway East	39	8	0	0	47
TOTAL	4,883	1,971	164	119	7,137
PERCENTAGE	68%	28%	2%	2%	100%

* Misuse of Drugs Act, 1977 (as amended)

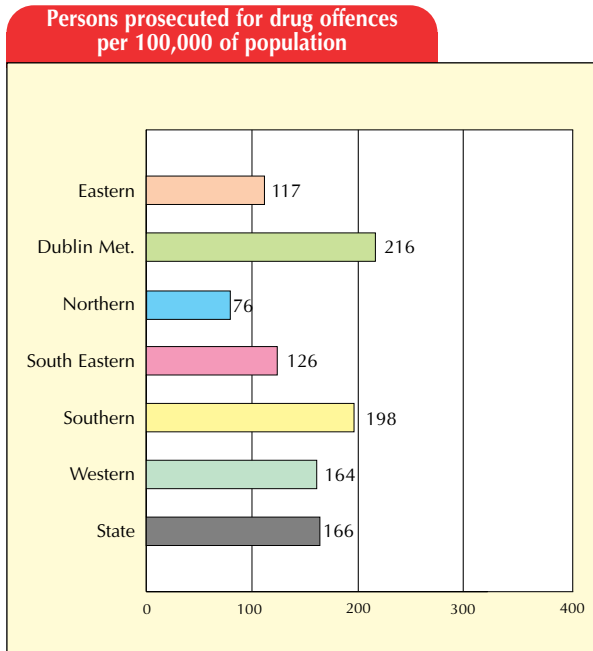
The table below shows the number of persons against whom proceedings for (all) drug offences were commenced by age and gender. Approximately 4% of persons were less than 17 years of age, 38% were aged 17 to 21 years while the remaining 58% were aged over 21 years. The majority (91%) of persons were male. This was similar to the previous two years but a considerable change over 1997 when male persons accounted for 78% of those who were prosecuted. The proportions of female persons in the three age groups were 8%, 9% and 9% respectively.

Persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age and gender

	Under 17 yrs		17-21 yrs		Over 21 yrs		Total		Total persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EASTERN REGION	26	2	335	18	323	16	684	36	720
Carlow/Kildare	10	0	133	4	114	6	257	10	267
Laois/Offaly	7	1	50	1	54	5	111	7	118
Longford/Westmeath	2	0	47	2	48	0	97	2	99
Louth/Meath	7	1	105	11	107	5	219	17	236
DUBLIN MET. REGION	127	13	680	119	1,207	196	2,014	328	2,342
Eastern	21	0	161	7	121	8	303	15	318
North Central	10	2	54	18	173	30	237	50	287
Northern	63	7	221	37	273	42	557	86	643
South Central	10	1	70	23	209	37	289	61	350
Southern	16	3	85	17	243	53	344	73	417
Western	7	0	89	17	188	26	284	43	327
NORTHERN REGION	3	1	110	3	116	7	229	11	240
Cavan/Monaghan	0	0	19	0	40	2	59	2	61
Donegal	1	1	67	2	37	1	105	4	109
Sligo/Leitrim	2	0	24	1	39	4	65	5	70
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	19	0	240	12	292	8	551	20	571
Tipperary	2	0	39	6	45	2	86	8	94
Waterford/Kilkenny	15	0	94	5	159	5	268	10	278
Wexford/Wicklow	2	0	107	1	88	1	197	2	199
SOUTHERN REGION	26	0	526	27	796	48	1,348	75	1,423
Cork City	0	0	283	14	461	18	744	32	776
Cork North	10	0	46	1	54	5	110	6	116
Cork West	5	0	18	2	45	5	68	7	75
Kerry	7	0	101	6	113	7	221	13	234
Limerick	4	0	78	4	123	13	205	17	222
WESTERN REGION	13	2	170	31	471	39	654	72	726
Clare	0	0	24	4	98	6	122	10	132
Galway West	6	1	121	20	337	31	464	52	516
Mayo	1	0	4	0	30	1	35	1	36
Roscommon/Galway East	6	1	21	7	6	1	33	9	42
TOTAL	214	18	2,061	210	3,205	314	5,480	542	6,022
PERCENTAGE	3.85%		37.71%		58.44%				

The total number of persons prosecuted in 1999 was 1% higher than that recorded in the previous year. In 1999 the number of persons prosecuted in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounted for 39% of the State total. The number of persons prosecuted in the Dublin Metropolitan Region decreased by 26% over the previous year. Increases were recorded in the remaining regions and they varied from 116% in the Western Region to 6% in the Southern Region.

The chart on the right shows the numbers of persons prosecuted per 100,000 of population in each of the regions. The highest incidence was in the Dublin Metropolitan Region at 216 and the Southern Region recorded the second highest rate at 198 per 100,000 of population. The remaining regions recorded rates between 76 and 164 per 100,00 of population.



Drug lectures by division

	Number
EASTERN REGION	408
Carlow/Kildare	20
Laois/Offaly	104
Longford/Westmeath	147
Louth/Meath	137
DUBLIN MET. REGION	243
Eastern	46
North Central	52
Northern	30
South Central	38
Southern	54
Western	23
NORTHERN REGION	258
Cavan/Monaghan	80
Donegal	92
Sligo/Leitrim	86
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	475
Tipperary	140
Waterford/Kilkenny	221
Wexford/Wicklow	114
SOUTHERN REGION	335
Cork City	65
Cork North	63
Cork West	19
Kerry	143
Limerick	45
WESTERN REGION	181
Clare	28
Galway West	75
Mayo	30
Roscommon/Galway East	48
TOTAL	1,900

A total of 1,900 drug lectures were given by Gardaí during 1999 and they are shown by location in the table on the left. The total number of lectures given was 13% less than that in 1998 but those given in the South Eastern and Western Regions increased by 9% and 24% respectively.

STOLEN VEHICLES

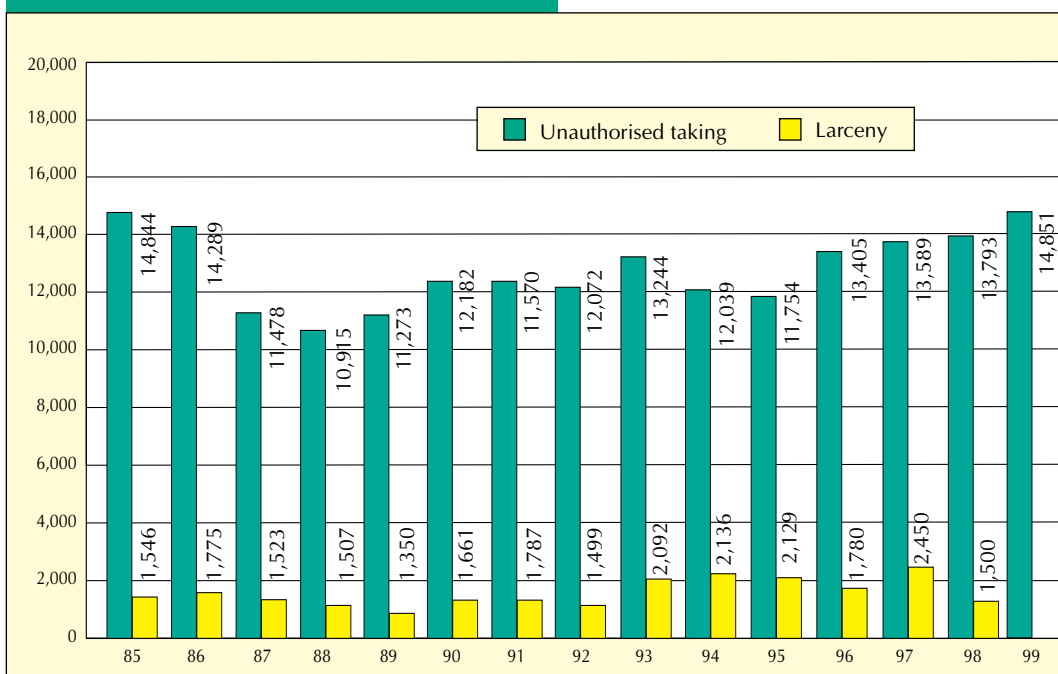
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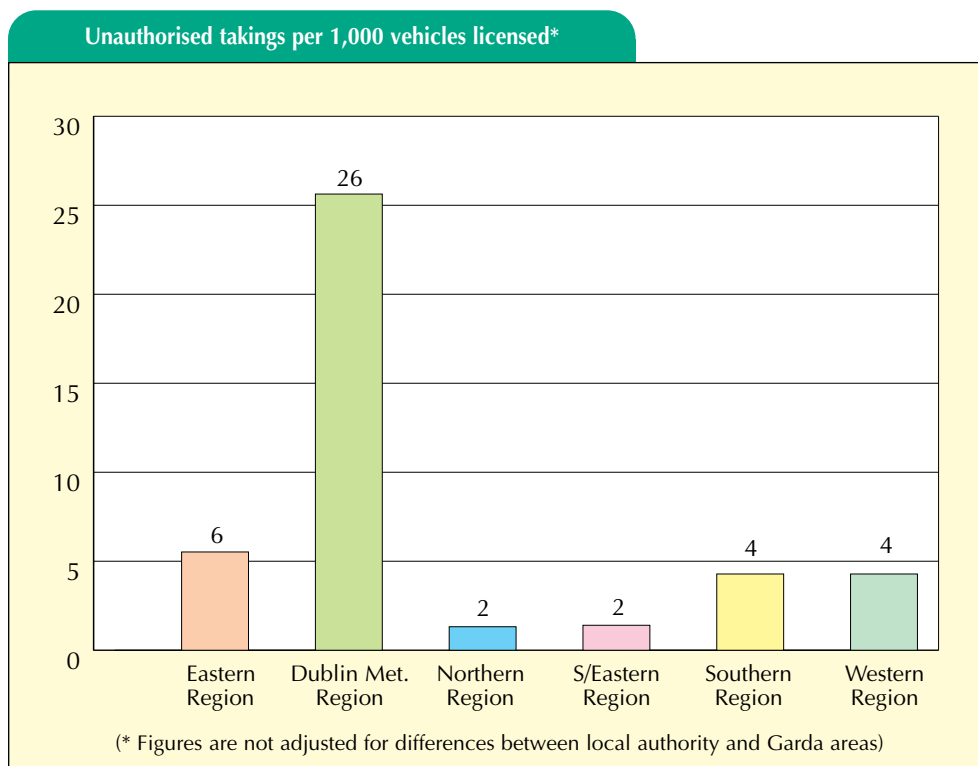
The legal distinction between the larceny of a vehicle and the unauthorized taking of a vehicle is carried into the statistics. The distinction arises from the intention of the person who commits the offence. In common with all larcenies, the larceny (stealing) of a vehicle requires an intention that the owner should be permanently deprived of possession. This requirement is clearly not fulfilled where, for example, a person takes a car, drives it for some hours and then abandons it by the roadside. In this case the offence committed is unauthorized taking of a mechanically propelled vehicle (mpv) as opposed to larceny. Unauthorized takings generally outnumber larcenies of vehicles by a factor of about seven or eight to one.

The following chart shows the number of unauthorized takings and larcenies of vehicles for the 15 years from 1985 to 1999. The number of unauthorized takings recorded in 1999 was an increase of 8% over the previous year. There were 791 larcenies of mechanically propelled vehicles recorded in 1999 from January to September.

Because the number of unauthorised takings recorded varies considerably from region to region it is useful to examine them in terms of the number of vehicles in the various regions. The chart below shows unauthorised takings as a proportion of the vehicles taxed (using most recent Department of Environment figures) in each of the regions. The figures should be interpreted with some caution as full account is not taken of differences between Garda and local authority administrative areas. That said, the chart provides a useful insight into the extent of the regional variation.

Unauthorised taking and larceny of mechanically propelled vehicles 1985 to 1999



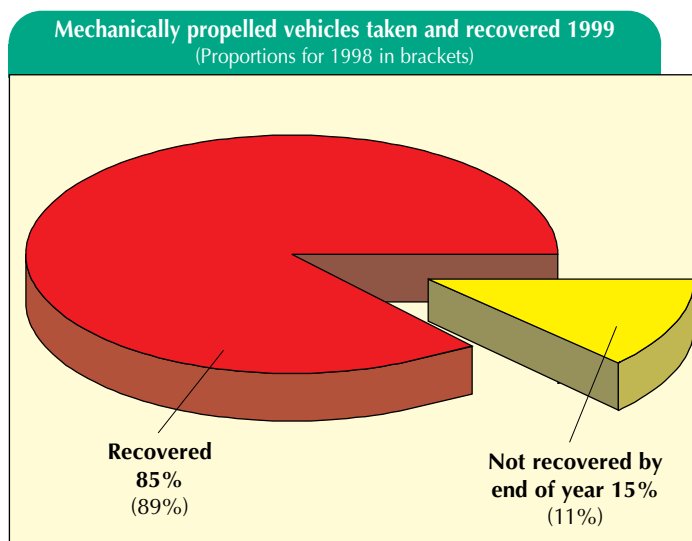


The table on the right shows the number of unauthorised takings in each of the regions. There was an 8% increase in the total number of unauthorised takings over that recorded in 1998. The Dublin Metropolitan and South Eastern regions showed increases of 11% and 10% other regions varied from 3% to 5%. The Southern was the only region to show a reduction, down 9% when compared to 1998. The Northern region remained unchanged.

Unauthorised takings by region 1998 and 1999

	1998	1999	Change
Eastern Region	1,469	1,536	5%
Dublin Met. Region	9,529	10,572	11%
Northern Region	201	200	0%
S/Eastern Region	465	511	10%
Southern Region	1,355	1,234	-9%
Western Region	774	798	3%
TOTAL	13,793	14,851	8%

Some 15% of vehicles taken were not recovered by the end of the year which is a decrease when compared with the recovery rate of 11% recorded during the previous year. The chart on the left shows the proportion recovered in 1999 and the comparable proportions for the previous year are shown in brackets.



For the first nine months of 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.) a total of 791 vehicles were recorded as larcenies. Cars comprised of three quarters of the stolen vehicles recorded in 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.) and they had an average value of £3,514. Motorcycles, with an average value of £1,555, comprised 17% of the vehicles recorded as stolen (Jan-Sept incl.).

During 1999, the Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit processed 650 inquiries, examined in excess of 2,000 vehicles and it identified 176 vehicles bearing false plates. A number of vehicles which were stolen abroad (29 in Northern Ireland, 44 in the United Kingdom and 4 elsewhere in Europe) were recovered by Gardaí. In addition to this, 22 stolen caravans and trailers were recovered. As part its role in cooperating with other police forces in the investigation of international stolen vehicle trafficking, the Stolen Motor Vehicle Investigation Unit was involved in a range of operations throughout the country.

Vehicles stolen and recovered 1999 (Jan-Sept incl.)

	Stolen		Recovered		
	Number	Value		Number	Value
Cars	591	£2,076,776 €2,636,962	Cars	30	£110,570 €140,395
Motor Cycles	137	£213,075 €270,549	Motor Cycles	5	£9,100 €11,555
Lorries	8	£93,255 €118,409	Lorries	0	£0 €0
Other vehicles	55	£410,260 €520,923	Other vehicles	2	£8,000 €10,158
TOTAL	791	£2,793,366 €3,546,843	TOTAL	37	£127,670 €162,107

FINES ON THE SPOT

FINEÁIL AR AN SPOTA

Fines on the spot notices are issued by Gardaí (non display of licence disc i.e. no tax displayed, illegal parking and speeding offences) and Traffic Wardens (non display of licence disc and illegal parking). The number of notices issued by the Gardaí in 1999 for non display of tax disc and parking violations increased by 11,661 (103%) and 4,213 (8%), respectively, when compared with the previous year. Those issued by Traffic Wardens decreased by 15% and 48% respectively. The number of fine on the spot notices for speeding offences issued by Gardaí is shown in the last of the three tables below. The 178,009 fines on the spot issued in 1999 show a 35% increase over the number recorded in the previous year.

Fines on the spot issued

NON-DISPLAY OF LICENCE DISC								
	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 1999	State Total 1998
Gardaí	2,930	5,337	2,651	3,356	5,801	2,947	23,022	11,358
Wardens	0	21,292	0	0	0	0	21,292	25,005
TOTAL ISSUED	2,930	26,629	2,651	3,356	5,801	2,947	44,314	36,363
Fines paid	2,034	7,798	1,701	1,748	2,229	1,547	17,057	9,099
Court proceedings	250	6,970	172	544	1,095	403	9,434	9,780
Notices cancelled	110	3,774	110	194	706	253	5,147	5,273
Proceedings pending	506	4,558	664	856	1,711	737	9,032	9,797
Spoiled notices	30	0	4	14	60	7	115	57

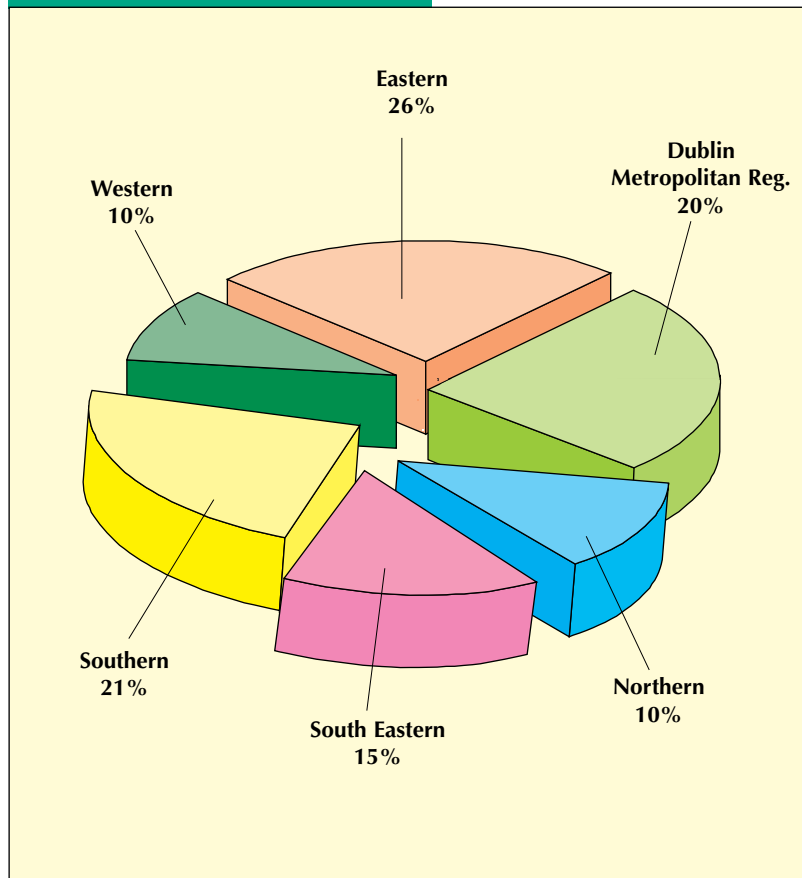
Fines on the spot issued

PARKING VIOLATIONS								
	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 1999	State Total 1998
Gardaí	3,291	31,983	3,574	4,505	12,086	2,903	58,342	54,129
Wardens	0	70,569	0	0	0	0	70,569	134,872
TOTAL ISSUED	3,291	102,552	3,574	4,505	12,086	2,903	128,911	189,001
Fines paid	2,269	56,825	2,023	3,110	7,696	1,981	73,904	108,512
Court proceedings	224	12,290	370	288	889	253	14,314	25,565
Notices cancelled	160	4,257	163	198	581	190	5,549	8,134
Proceedings pending	606	12,475	994	869	2,805	450	18,199	26,869
Spoiled notices	32	6,931	24	40	53	29	7,109	8,938

Fines on the spot issued

SPEEDING OFFENCES								
	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 1999	State Total 1998
Issued by Gardaí	44,924	34,949	17,186	26,199	37,485	17,266	178,009	131,931
Fines paid	38,739	24,212	12,474	22,207	32,689	14,996	145,317	108,344
Court proceedings	2,579	8,300	605	2,322	2,636	1,257	17,699	6,763
Notices cancelled	419	494	67	187	1,006	207	2,380	1,477
Proceedings pending	814	15	316	921	1,092	432	3,590	14,924
Spoiled notices	761	361	11	24	22	19	1,198	192

Speeding Notices Issued per Region



A total of 178,009 speeding notices were issued by Gardaí and fines were paid in respect of 145,317 or 82% of those which were issued. Proceedings were pending in respect of 3,590 notices at the end of the year.

The chart on the right shows the proportion of speeding notices which were issued by Gardaí in each of the regions during 1999.

ROAD TRAFFIC OFFENCES

CIONTA TRÁCHTA

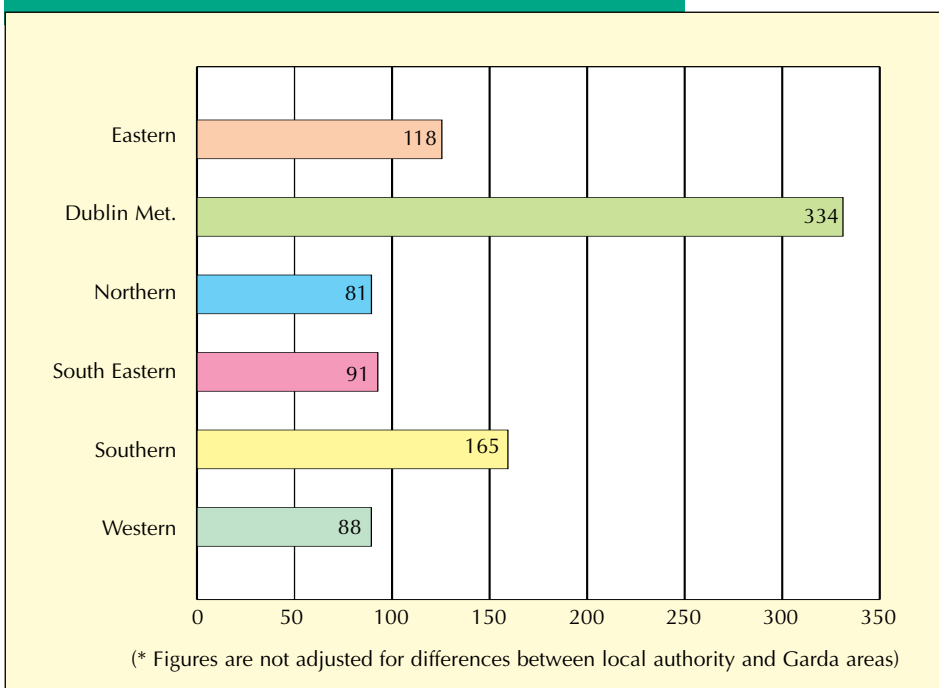
The number of traffic offences in respect of which proceedings were taken in 1999 is shown in the table below. The 264,577 traffic offences recorded in 1999 represent an increase of 11% over that recorded in the previous year. Three of the regions, Southern (26%), Dublin Metropolitan (20%) and the Southern Eastern (4%) recorded increases for traffic offences over 1998. The other three regions recorded fewer traffic offences, Northern Region (-15%) Eastern (-12%) and the Western Region (-9%). The proportions of traffic offences recorded in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right.

Comparing traffic offences with the number of vehicles in a location provides some insight into the rate at which proceedings for traffic offences take place. The chart below shows the number of traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles which were taxed in each of the regions. (Figures are not adjusted for differences between local authority and Garda administrative areas). As in 1998 road traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles in the Dublin metropolitan Region are more than double those recorded in each of the other regions. The annual rate of offences per 1,000 vehicles increased in the Dublin Metropolitan and Southern regions in 1999 and decreased in the other four regions when compared with 1998. (Overall, offences increased by 11% and licensed vehicles increased by 11% when compared with the previous year.)

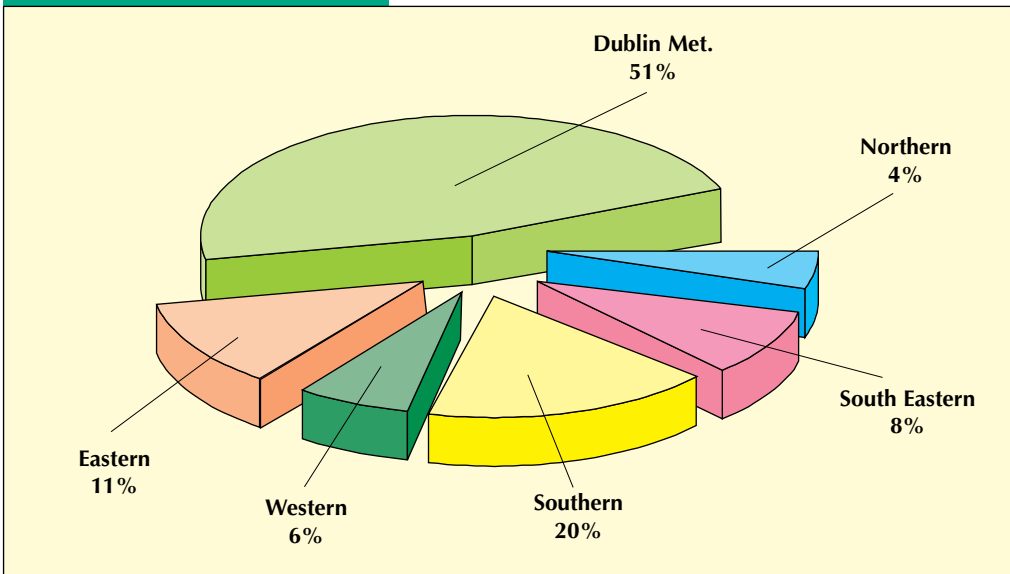
Road traffic offences by division

	1999	1998
EASTERN REGION	29,494	33,444
Carlow/Kildare	7,496	8,544
Laois/Offaly	4,467	6,257
Longford/Westmeath	4,057	4,883
Louth/Meath	13,760	13,474
DUBLIN MET. REGION	135,855	113,478
NORTHERN REGION	10,057	11,819
Cavan/Monaghan	4,309	4,334
Donegal	3,590	4,647
Sligo/Leitrim	2,158	2,838
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	21,025	20,176
Tipperary	5,693	5,634
Waterford/Kilkenny	9,179	9,157
Wexford/Wicklow	6,153	5,385
SOUTHERN REGION	51,753	41,213
Cork East	26,057	12,325
Cork North	4,621	4,407
Cork West	4,181	4,887
Kerry	5,696	7,125
Limerick	11,198	12,469
WESTERN REGION	16,393	18,041
Clare	5,095	5,162
Galway West	4,166	3,819
Mayo	3,139	3,732
Roscommon/Galway East	3,993	5,328
TOTAL	264,577	238,171

Road traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles licenced*



Road traffic offences by region

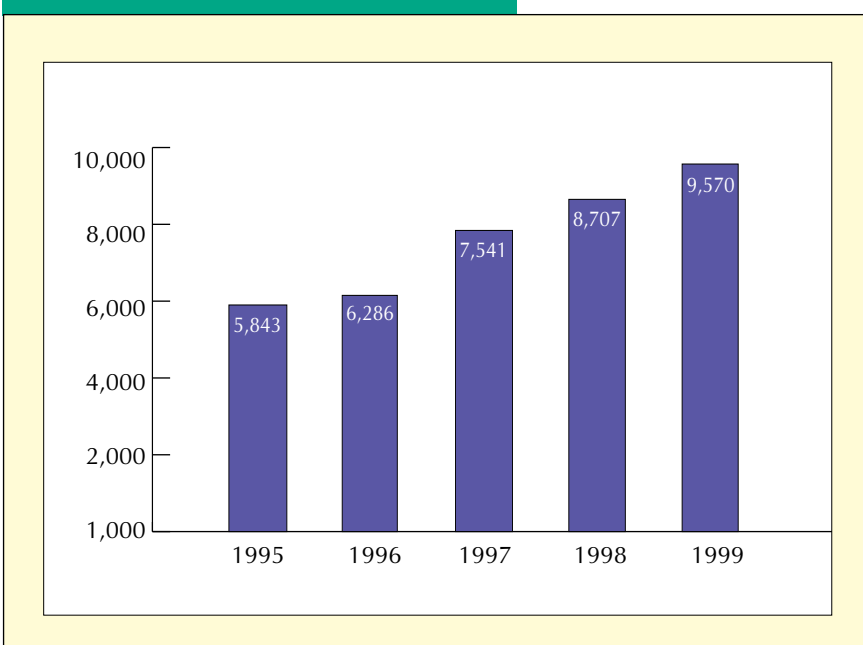


DRINK/DRIVING OFFENCES: BREATH, BLOOD AND URINE TESTS

CIONTA DÍ/TIOMÁNA: SCRÚDAITHE ANÁLA, FOLA AGUS FUALA

The number of arrests for drink /driving offences for each of the last five years is shown in the chart below. Arrests increased each year and the 9,570 arrests made in 1999 were 64% more than the number recorded in 1995 and they were 862 higher than the corresponding total for 1998.

Arrests for drink/driving offences 1995 to 1999



The number of breath tests, blood/urine and analyses of specimens is shown in the table below. The number of breath samples provided to the Gardaí in 1999 increased by 5% when compared to the corresponding figure for the previous year. Positive breath samples for 1999 were almost the same as those recorded in 1998. In 1999, some 35% of the samples provided to the Gardaí tested positive while 37% of those taken in the previous year did so.

Breath samples were provided by 14,533 persons and 144 (1%) refused to provide breath samples. Some 4,392 persons were arrested without the use of breath tests and this represents an increase of 25% on the corresponding statistic for the previous year.

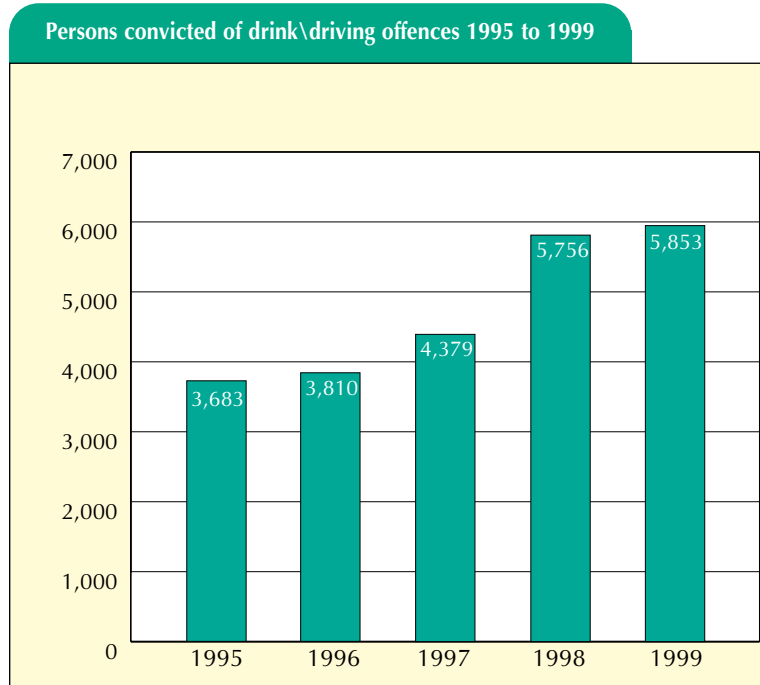
There were 8,757 blood/urine specimens provided, during 1999: blood specimens accounted for the same proportion (62%) of the total provided. In keeping with the previous year, approximately 90% of the specimens analysed contained a quantity of alcohol which was over the prescribed concentration.

Drink and driving offences: breath tests, blood/urine tests, arrests etc.								
	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	North Region	South Eastern Region	South Region	Western Region	1999 Total	1998 Total
Breath tests								
(a) Total no. of persons breathtested	2,919	1,182	3,135	2,254	2,745	2,298	14,533	13,786
(b) Breath test positive	1,208	590	454	927	1,211	644	5,034	5,053
(c) Breath test negative	1,711	592	2,681	1,327	1,534	1,654	9,499	8,733
(d) Breath test refused	26	28	20	25	32	13	144	133
Arrests								
a) For refusing breath test	26	28	20	25	32	13	144	133
(b) Arrest without breath test	716	1,649	660	334	367	666	4,392	3,521
Blood/Urine tests								
(a) Blood specimen given	1,123	1,211	649	769	935	777	5,464	4,926
(b) Urine specimen given	656	851	370	438	545	433	3,293	2,984
(c) Specimen refused	171	205	115	79	130	113	813	797
Analyses of specimens								
(a) Under prescribed concentration	88	150	45	72	86	51	492	550
(b) Over prescribed concentration	1,631	1,805	936	1,096	1,316	1,130	7,914	7,114
(c) Specimens still to be analysed at the end of year	46	95	28	29	71	28	297	214
(d) Insufficient or spoiled	14	12	10	10	7	1	54	32
TOTAL SPECIMENS	1,779	2,062	1,019	1,207	1,480	1,210	8,757	7,910

DRINK/DRIVING OFFENCES: PERSONS CONVICTED

CIONTA DÍ/TIOMÁNA: DAOINE CUISITHE

The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences are shown in the last five years in the table on the right. There has been an increase in the number recorded in each of the last five years. The 1999 total was an increase of 2% over that of the previous year and it represents an increase of 37% over that recorded in 1995.



The majority of convictions related to the offence of driving or attempting to drive mechanically propelled vehicles (mpv) with alcohol levels above the prescribed limit. Relatively small numbers of persons were prosecuted for the offence of being in charge of such a vehicle while above the limit. (The inclusion of the term "mechanically propelled" means, among other things, that this particular offence does not apply to persons using pedal cycles or animal drawn vehicles). The gender of persons convicted for drink driving offences is shown on the chart below.



The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences is shown in the table below. During 1999 a total of 5,853 persons were convicted and this was an increase of 97 (2%) over the previous year. Evidential breath testing was introduced in 1999 and the number of persons convicted for driving /attempting to drive an MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit, being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit and refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample are listed in the table below. Some 93% of those convicted were male.

**Drinking and driving offences:
Age and gender of persons convicted 1999**

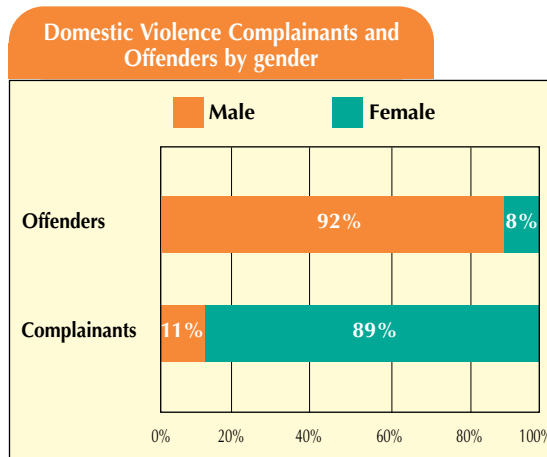
OFFENCES	Persons convicted		17 & under 21 yr		21 yrs & over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Driving or attempting to drive MPV while drunk or with a blood/urine/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	4545	357	267	15	4,278	342
Driving or attempting to drive MPV breath/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	156	12	5	1	151	11
Being in charge of MPV while drunk or alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	176	11	4	0	172	11
Being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	21	0	4	0	17	0
Refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample (Sec.49(4), 50(4))	39	4	4	0	35	4
Refusing to provide or permit the taking of blood/urine specimen at Garda Station.	424	33	23	9	401	24
Refusing to provide or permit the taking of blood/urine specimen at hospital	20	4	1	2	19	2
Refusing to provide a preliminary specimen of breath.	49	2	2	1	47	1

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

FORÉIGEAN TEAGHLAIGH

There were 10,110 domestic violence incidents recorded in 1999 which represents an increase of 20% when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year. Considerable annual change was recorded across the regions and, in keeping with previous years, the volume of incidents differed from region to region.

The chart on the right shows the gender of domestic violence complainants and offenders. Although the offenders were predominantly male some 8% of offenders were female. Complainants were predominantly female and 11% were male.



Domestic violence 1999

	Incidents	Arrests	Persons charged	Persons injured	Persons convicted
EASTERN REGION	818	232	214	236	173
Carlow/Kildare	249	56	35	69	27
Laois/Offaly	242	41	53	63	44
Longford/Westmeath	91	19	12	35	37
Louth/Meath	236	116	114	69	65
DUBLIN MET. REGION	6,628	782	618	366	386
Eastern	592	151	90	56	52
North Central	490	97	76	39	32
Northern	1,040	127	113	62	83
South Central	1,079	95	64	15	42
Southern	1,842	147	134	132	66
Western	1,585	165	141	62	111
NORTHERN REGION	281	161	132	136	56
Cavan/Monaghan	103	96	96	59	17
Donegal	108	46	19	43	26
Sligo/Leitrim	70	19	17	34	13
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	529	196	163	211	85
Tipperary	92	34	27	39	22
Waterford/Kilkenny	229	93	78	92	29
Wexford/Wicklow	208	69	58	80	34
SOUTHERN REGION	1,373	188	235	254	189
Cork City	186	59	55	63	53
Cork North	106	26	26	34	24
Cork West	85	24	20	31	8
Kerry	102	14	69	35	51
Limerick	894	65	65	91	53
WESTERN REGION	481	171	139	131	102
Clare	164	16	16	32	16
Galway West	133	87	77	24	68
Mayo	121	48	30	56	5
Roscommon/Galway East	63	20	16	19	13
Total	10,110	1,730	1,501	1,334	991

MISSING PERSONS

DAOINE AR IARRAIDH

The terms 'acceptable and unacceptable' are used to distinguish between two categories of missing persons. The term 'acceptable' refers to (a) persons under 18 years, (b) aged persons, (c) physically or mentally disabled persons, or (d) persons whose disappearance takes place in circumstances which give rise to fears for the person's physical or moral safety.

During 1999, the total number of 'acceptable' missing persons recorded decreased by 11% over those recorded in the previous year. Twenty of the 1,800 missing persons recorded in 1999 remained untraced at the end of the year. As in previous years, there is considerable variation between the numbers recorded in each of the regions. The largest proportion of 'acceptable' missing persons were recorded in the Dublin Region resulting in a rate of 119 persons per hundred thousand of population. In contrast, the rate for the South Eastern Region was 31 while the remaining regions varied between three and 24 per hundred thousand of population. Some 691 'unacceptable' missing persons were recorded in 1999 and this was an increase of 54% over the corresponding volume recorded in 1998.

Missing persons

	'Acceptable' persons reported missing	'Acceptable' persons untraced	Persons not 'acceptable' reported missing	Unidentified persons found	Unidentified bodies found
EASTERN REGION	148	2	58	0	0
Carlow/Kildare	32	1	20	0	0
Laois/Offaly	29	0	16	0	0
Longford/Westmeath	26	0	16	0	0
Louth/Meath	61	1	6	0	0
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,289	6	363	0	0
Eastern	333	1	58	0	0
North Central	161	0	13	0	0
Northern	326	1	105	0	0
South Central	61	1	5	0	0
Southern	195	1	41	0	0
Western	213	2	141	0	0
NORTHERN REGION	8	0	0	0	0
Cavan/Monaghan	6	0	0	0	0
Donegal	2	0	0	0	0
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	142	5	197	0	1
Tipperary	22	0	1	0	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	100	3	193	0	0
Wexford/Wicklow	20	2	3	0	1
SOUTHERN REGION	163	5	52	0	1
Cork City	59	0	16	0	1
Cork North	13	1	12	0	0
Cork West	2	3	0	0	0
Kerry	52	0	5	0	0
Limerick	37	1	19	0	0
WESTERN REGION	50	2	21	0	0
Clare	0	0	0	0	0
Galway West	14	1	9	0	0
Mayo	2	0	3	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	34	1	9	0	0
TOTAL	1,800	20	691	0	2

Note: 'Acceptable' means (a) persons under 18 years, (b) aged persons, (c) physically or mentally disabled persons, or (d) persons whose disappearance takes place in circumstances which give rise to fears for the person's physical or moral safety.

The number of 'acceptable' missing persons recorded in the five year period from 1995 to 1999 are shown in the table below. Some indication of developments over time can be seen by comparing the numbers shown as missing at the end of the year within which they were recorded with the number which are recorded as still missing at the end of 1999.

Missing persons 1995 to 1999

	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995
Acceptable missing persons recorded	1,800	2,015	1,877	1,848	1,658
Missing at end of year when recorded	20	14	6	8	12
Still missing at end of 1999	20	11	4	8	12

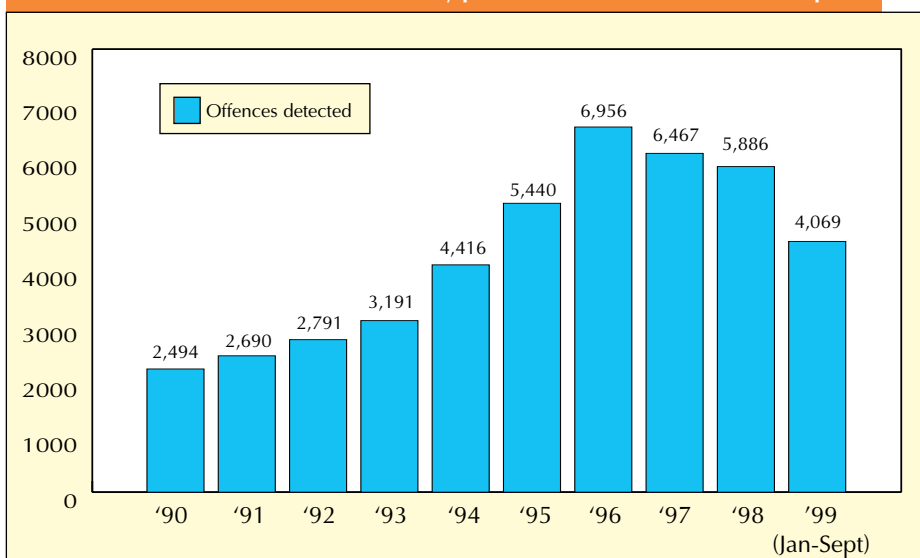
INDICTABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED BY PERSONS ON BAIL

CIONTA IONCHÚISITHE DÉANTA AG DAOINE FAOI BHANNAÍ

Some 15% of the indictable offences detected from January to September, inclusive, were committed by persons on bail and this is similar to the situation in 1998. The chart below shows the number of detected indictable offences committed by persons on bail in the period 1990 to 1999 (January to September inclusive).

For several reasons, a far larger number of criminal offences are likely to have been committed by persons on bail than the figures shown in the chart below. During the period January to September 1999, the 4,069 indictable offences committed by persons on bail takes no account of those offenders who committed over 34,600 indictable offences which remained undetected at the end of that nine month period. Similarly, the figures shown take no account of the non-indictable offences which were committed by persons on bail.

Detected indictable offences committed by persons on bail 1990 to 1999 (Jan-Sept)



The table on the right shows the number of indictable offences detected and committed by persons on bail during 1999 (January to September). Burglaries and larcenies from unattended vehicles are the principal indictable offences involved. Burglaries accounted for 72% of the 1,582 offences against property known to have been committed by persons on bail during that period. Similarly, larcenies from unattended vehicles accounted for 36% of the 2,425 larcenies known to have been committed by persons on bail.

Detected indictable offences committed by persons on bail by offence group (Jan-Sept)

Offences against the person	28
Offences against property	1,582
Larcenies	2,425
Other indictable offences	34
TOTAL	4,069

FIREARMS, AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES SEIZED BY GARDAÍ

AIRMTHINE, ARMLÓN AGUS ÁBHAIR PLÉASCAIGH A URGHABHÁIL NA GARDAÍ

There were two important seizures made by Gardaí in 1999. The first relates to the procurement operation involving the unlawful importation of firearms and ammunition to various address in the State. The second relates to the discovery of an underground firing range at the Naul, Co. Dublin in October 1999.

Details of the firearms, ammunition and explosives that were seized by Gardaí are shown in the table below.

Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives seized by Gardaí during 1999

FIREARMS		EXPLOSIVES & COMPONENTS	
AK47 Assault Rifle	2	Semtex-H	5.1Kg.
Sub Machine Guns	5	Black Powder	2.6 Kg.
Shotguns	234	Detonating Cord (m)	145
Rifles	93	Sticks Gelnite	8
Pistols	75	Electric Detonators	39
Revolvers	46	Ireco Detonators	3
Air Guns	215	Ordinary detonators	97
Imitation/Replica Firearms	58	Time and Power Units	2
Humane Killers	1	Hand grenades	21
Stun Guns	7	Training Camp/Firing Range	1
Crossbows	4	Petrol Bomb	22
Magazines	55	Smoke Grenade	5
Telescopic Sights	21	Rocket Launcher	2
Silencers	11	Mark 16 Mortar	3
Gun Barrels	6	Circuit boards	2
Mount for Sights	1	TNT	4 Kg.
AMMUNITION			
7.62 X 39mm	1,735		
7.62 X 51mm	75		
Assorted ammunition	36,206		
Shotgun cartridges	2,721		

APPENDIX

AGUISÍN

Some descriptions used in the table which summarises indictable offences for the last three years refer to more than one type of indictable offence as set out hereunder.

Manslaughter	Offences involving falsification	Escape from Custody
Manslaughter	Falsification of accounts	Escape from lawful custody
Manslaughter (traffic fatalities)	Forgery and uttering	Prison Breach
Assault, Wounding, etc	Frauds by agents, trustees etc.	Rescue from lawful custody
Dangerous driving causing sbh.	Fraud by bogus advertisers	Electoral Acts
Wounding etc. (f)	Fraud by bogus sales persons	Electoral Acts
Wounding (gdai on duty)	Frauds by obtaining credit	Personation on Indictment
Assaults wounding etc. (m)	Fraudulent conversion	Possession/Carrying Firearms, etc.
Assaults wounding (gdai on duty)	Embezzlement	Poss fa or ammo wi endanger life
Endangering Rail Passengers	Other Frauds	Possession fa or ammo in susp circs
Endangering railway passengers	False pretences	Carry fa with criminal intent
Interference with railway	Cheating	Other Indictable Offences
Robbery including muggings	Coinage Acts - Offences Against	Intimidation
Robbery	Debtors Ireland Act 1872	Intimidation by letter etc.
Larceny from persons (muggings)	Other frauds	Official Secrets Act
Other sexual offences	Armed Aggravated Burglary	Treason Act 1939 Offences
Indecent exposure	Armed Aggravated Burglary	Affray, riot or violent disorder
Brothel keeping	Armed attack on house	Public Mischief
Larceny of Animals	Possession of Explosives, etc	Incitement
Larceny of horses cattle or sheep	Possession of explosive substance	Bribery
Larceny of other livestock	Making explosives	Perjury
Larceny of MPV's	Causing Explosion, etc	Destroy-dispose of dead bodies
Larceny of motor cars	Causing an explosion	Embracery
Larceny of motor cycles etc.	Attempting to cause explosion	Misprision of felony
Larceny of motor lorries	Unlawful Seizure (Hijackings)	Wireless Telegraphy Act
Larceny of other m.p.v.'s	Unlawful seizure of aircraft	Corruption
Larceny of Firearms	Unlawful seizure of vehicles	Obstruct clergy during services
Larceny of firearms	Other - Criminal Damage	Forcible Entry Act 1971
Larceny of explosives	Killing and maiming cattle	Compounding a felony
Other Larcenies	Malicious damage to schools	Other Indictable Offences
Larceny in house to value of £5	Other malicious injury to property	Conspiracy
Larceny of m.p.v. accessories	Extortion/Blackmail	
Larceny of petrol, diesel, l.p.g.	Extortion	
Larceny of cash, cheques etc.	Threat to publish with intent to extort	
Larceny of drugs		
Larceny of t.v.'s, radios etc.		
Larceny of jewellery or watches		
Larceny of cigarettes		
Larceny of copper, lead etc.		

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**EVALUATION OF
AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA
POLICING PLAN 1998/99**

1999 EVALUATION

The Mission of An Garda Síochána is
to achieve the highest attainable level of

- Personal Protection
- Community Commitment
- State Security

Meastóireacht ar
Phlean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 1998/99

MEASTÓIREACHT 1999

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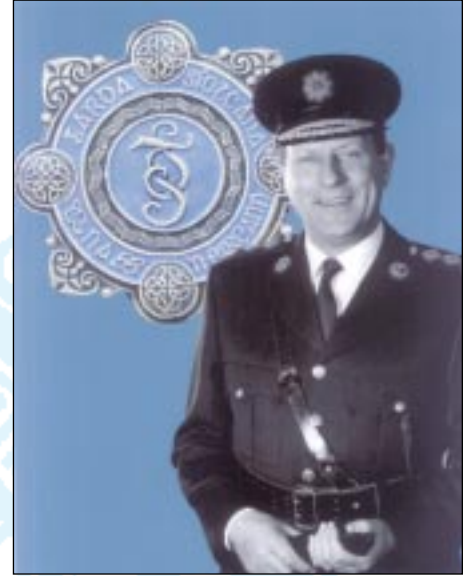
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Aitheasc an Choimisinéara chuig an t-Aire Dlí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dlí

Leag Plean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 1998/1999 amach go soiléir aidhmeanna na heagraíochta don tréimhse 1998/1999. Cuireann an mheastóireacht luachmhar seo ar fáil modh lenar féidir leis an bpobal meastóireacht a dhéanamh ar an bhfairsing gur féidir leis An Garda Síochána tús áite a thabhairt dá gcuid riachtanais agus tá áthas orm gur féidir leis an mheastóireacht a íoslódáil ag www.garda.ie, i., Láithreán Gréasán an Gharda Síochána.

Ba bhliain thar a bheith rathúil í 1999 le go leor forbairtí roimh a raibh fáilte. Bhí an ráta coireachta síos go hiseal fiche bliana agus bhí an ráta bratha fós faoi dhó é sin de Na Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá. D'fhás Biúro Náisiúnta Cailíochta an Gharda agus Marc Aonad an Gharda isteach in aonaid éifeachta táirgeachta. Thosaigh athbhreithniú struchtúrtha faoin Tionscnamh um Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach. Chuir an Biúro Náisiúnta Tráchta an Gharda Síochána agus na céadta Gardáí dícheallacha i ngach roinn le bás ar ár mbóithre a laghdú ó 458 go 413 duine.



Tá An Biúro Náisiúnta Cailíochta Seirbhíse suite i gColáiste an Gharda Síochána ar An Teampall Mór. Ba bhliain gníomhaíochta í 1999 chun réimse leathan feabhsúcháin seirbhíse a ghiniúint mar chuid den Phlean Gníomhaíochta um Sheirbhísí Custaiméirí Chailíochta an Gharda. Admhaíonn An Garda Síochána go bhfuil dóchais agus riachtanais ag ár gcustaiméirí agus go gcaithfidh siad seo feabhas leanúnach a chruthú i seachadadh seirbhíse ag comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána. Cuireadh tús le Painéalacha Custaiméirí Roinne ar fud na tíre i 1999 chun dearcadh an phobail a seirbheálann muid a chur isteach.

Tá Marcaonad an Gharda Síochána lonnaithe i gCeanncheathrú an Gharda Síochána agus comhlíonann sé patróláil rialta i mBaile átha Cliath agus ag imeachtaí móra ar fud an náisiúin. Tarraingíonn an t-aonad suim leathan ó gach roinn den phobail agus is acmhainn luachmhar í chun seirbhís póilíníú ard-infheictheacht a chur ar fáil don phobal. I rith 1999 ceanglaíodh an Marcaonad, an tAonad Uisce agus an tAonad Aerthacaíochta le hAonad nua Seirbhísí Speisialta agus de réir mar a léiríonn na tuairiscí ó Ranna an Gharda go soiléir, d'éirigh leis An Aonad Aerthacaíochta a bheith ina bhuntáiste le coir a laghdú agus a bhrath.

Chabhraigh An Plean Póilíneachta, ag cur le rath an Dhoiciméid um Straitéis Corparáide 1993-1997 agus ag dul isteach i Straitéis Corparáide an Gharda Síochána 2000-2004, le cur chuige níos dírithe chuig póilíníú ag gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána a fhorbairt. Cuireadh réimse nua gníomhairí forfheidhmithe le chéile agus méadaíodh éifeachtúlacht agus éifeachtacht. Tá siad go léir tar éis cur le titim 1999 eile i gcoir taifeadta agus le méadú in éifeachtacht iomlán póilínithe.

Pádraig Ó Broin

Pádraig Ó Broin
COIMISINÉIR AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA



Commissioner's Address to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform

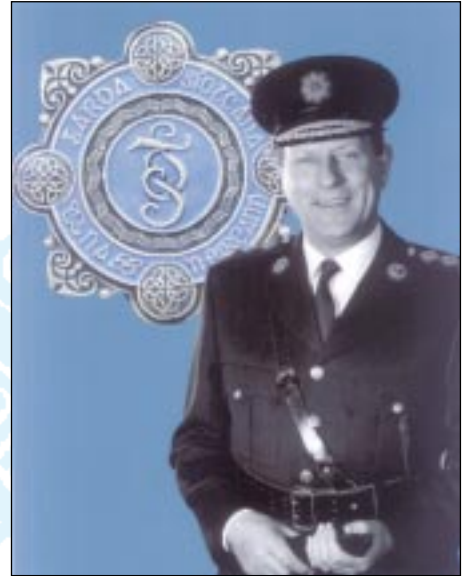
An Síochána's Annual Policing Plan 1998/1999 set out clearly the aims of the organisation for the period 1998/1999. This valuable evaluation provides a means by which the public can assess the extent to which An Garda Síochána prioritise its needs and I am pleased that this evaluation can be downloaded at www.garda.ie, the Garda website.

1999 was an extremely successful year with many welcome developments. The crime rate was down to a 20-year low and the detection rate was still twice that of the USA. The Garda National Quality Bureau and the Garda Mounted Unit grew into effective, productive units. A structural review began under SMI. The Garda National Traffic Bureau and hundreds of hard-working Gardaí in every division contributed to reducing death on our roads from 458 to 413.

The Garda National Quality Service Bureau is located at the Garda Síochána College, Templemore. 1999 was a year of action in generating a wide range of service improvements as part of the *Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan*. An Garda Síochána acknowledges that our customers have expectations and needs and that these must lead to continuous improvement in service delivery by members of An Garda Síochána. Divisional Customer Panels were set up throughout the country in 1999 to feed in the views of the community we serve.

The Garda Mounted Unit is based at Garda Headquarters and performs regular patrols in Dublin and at major events nation-wide. The unit attracts widespread interest from all sections of the community and is a valuable resource in providing a high visibility policing service to the public. During 1999 the Mounted Unit, the Water Unit and the Air Support Unit were attached to the new Special Services Unit and, as the reports from Garda divisions show clearly, the Air Support Unit has developed into a formidable asset in reducing and detecting crime.

The Policing Plan, building on the success of the Corporate Strategy Document 1993-1997 and leading into the Garda Corporate Strategy 2000-2004, has helped develop a more focused approach to policing by all members of An Garda Síochána. A range of new innovative enforcement agencies have been created and efficiency and effectiveness has been increased. These have all contributed to a further 1999 fall in recorded crime and to an increase in overall policing effectiveness.



Patrick Byrne
COMMISSIONER OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA



INTRODUCTION

Essentially, the Garda Síochána Policing Plan 1998-99 had 34 action points to achieve ten key policing priorities for 1998-99. Table 1 overleaf shows what has been achieved in 1999. Fourteen quality customer service initiatives were designed to increase customer satisfaction. The 34 action points and 14 quality service initiatives are set amongst the 15 Strategic Management Initiative projects being developed and implemented by the Garda SMI Implementation Steering Group.

The pace and scope of change has enormously accelerated in recent years and this evaluation shows an organisation excelling in its outputs and outcomes; mainly by identifying problems at an early stage and solving them.

The implementation of the Garda Síochána Policing Plan 1998-99 was completed effectively thanks to the hard work of thousands of Garda and civilian staff and the co-operation and commitment of a wide range of Government and Non-Government agencies and the community we serve.

RÉAMHRÁ

Go bunúsach, bhí 34 pointe gníomhaíochta ag Plean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána chun deich n-eochar tosaíocht póilínithe a bhaint amach do 1998-99. Léiríonn Tábla 1 thall an méid a baineadh amach i 1999. Dearadh 14 tionscnamh um sheirbhís custaiméirí le sásamh chustaiméara a mhéadú. Tá na 34 pointe gníomhaíochta agus na 14 tionscnamh um cháilíocht na seirbhíse curtha i measc na 15 tógra ar Tionscnamh Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach atá á bhforbairt agus á bhfeidhmiú ag an Grúpa Stiúrtha Forfheidhmiú TBS.

Tá an luas agus an scóip athruithe tar éis luathaithe go mór le blianta beaga anuas agus léiríonn an mheastóireacht seo eagraíocht atá ar fheabhas ina chuid táirgeachta agus ina chuid torthaí; go príomha trí fadhbanna a aithint ag céim luath agus trí iad a réiteach.

Críochnaíodh forfheidhmiú Phlean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 1998-99 go héifeachtach, buíochas le hobair chrua na mílte Garda agus le foireann sibhialta agus le comhoibriú agus díograis réimse leathan gníomhairí Rialtais agus Neamh-Rialtais agus leis an bpobal a sheirbhéalann muid.



PROGRESS TO DATE

The 34 Action points were completed as planned. Some of the activities although implemented will require continuous and continuing attention into the future – targeting drug dealers, reducing death on our roads, improving our emergency response, investigating crime, helping victims and providing high visibility policing in our community.

Table 1: Policing Plan Action Points Status Report

STATUS: Completed as Planned

1. Start implementing the Report of the Garda Efficiency and Effectiveness Steering Group
2. Introduce a Garda Quality Programme and publish a Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan to improve emergency response times, our response to burglary victims, satisfaction with counter service and with phone calls to stations, and with community policing, provide better case-progress information and improve the process of investigating traffic accidents
3. Complete research on the increase in rape victimisation; further strengthen our response
4. Reassure the public with high visibility policing and continue the emphasis on proactive policing
5. Target prolific offenders
6. Crime focus: Dublin NC and SC. Improve CCTV coverage particularly in Dublin SC and NC
7. Compile a database of policing presentations and articles
8. Assess new demand created by improving the Garda phone service and community policing
9. Target Regional repeat victimisation by counting the number of repeat calls to same address
10. Prepare for Commissioner becoming Accounting Officer for An Garda Síochána
11. Further develop notional devolved budgeting and improve purchasing policy and stock control
12. Fine-tune the Human Resource Allocation Model with up to date data
13. Assess resource allocation implications of new programmes with all current resources
14. Review the Garda Building Programme in 1999
15. Analyse and act upon the drugs-crime relationship large-scale survey, intensify proactive drugs misuse policing and work with and continue to expand co-operation with a wide range of appropriate community, voluntary and other statutory agencies in fighting drugs misuse
16. Develop more proactive operations in respect of street-level drug dealing and develop further demand reduction initiatives
17. Create new operations to counter crime against the elderly
18. Further develop the Air Support Unit
19. Facilitate the introduction of a Police Foundation
20. Introduce a Garda Mounted Unit
21. Introduce a Garda Water Unit
22. Assist the National Crime Forum and the Crime Council
23. Deliver the Garda objectives of the Department of JELR Strategy Statement 1998-2000
24. Complete a new programme of weapons and explosives searches
25. Further develop the Criminal Assets Bureau to counter organised crime
26. Support the Government's Road Safety Strategy, improve road safety with the Garda National Traffic Bureau, and further improve road safety with more Gatso Speeding Detection Systems and fixed cameras
27. Recreate and recycle successful operations such as Dochas and Freeflow
28. Complete and evaluate the NOW Project
29. PULSE Project: complete the yearly programme segment and enhance the IT system
30. Improve the radio system for the Dublin Region
31. Develop a BA in Police Management at the Garda Síochána College and contribute to an Criminal Justice Management MA
32. Examine the reward structure of the service
33. Increase training intake and civilian intake
34. Open a web site



The 34 action points contributed to achieving the overall impact of the Policing Plan. The overall impact sought was set out in ten points:

1. maintain or increase public satisfaction with Garda service
2. foster a more effective partnership against crime
3. increase prioritised detections
4. reassure the public with high visibility policing
5. identify, target and reduce repeat victimisation
6. respond promptly and effectively, including a response to drugs misuse
7. reduce crime in Dublin North Central South Central by targeting prolific offenders and CCTV
8. help make roads safer
9. strive towards excellence in policing
10. increase organisational effectiveness in one prioritised section by improving purchasing policy and stock control.

Each of these impacts was achieved. The policing plan ended on the 31st December, 1999 and each Divisional Officer – having submitted a Divisional Policing Plan based on the Policing Plan – provided an evaluation of their divisional 1999 plan achievements. The divisional evaluations from each Garda Region are at pages 45 to 59.

CONCLUSION

The 34 action points planned have been achieved, crime is at its lowest for 20 years, road deaths are down 12 per cent in two years and overall policing effectiveness has been increased. This was achieved, in 1999, while An Garda Síochána stayed £3.9m. under budget.

Any follow-up work needed has been included in the Garda Síochána Annual Policing Plan 2000. Divisional policing plans were an important element in this healthy report and the summary of the reports from each division at pp 45-59 indicates the success and effectiveness achieved at regional and divisional level. The graphs from page 9 to 18 chart another year of progress.

The Commissioner, in this Evaluation, evaluates and reports policing plan results to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and to the community we serve. The evaluation will form part of the Garda Síochána Annual Report this year and every year and, with the Garda Síochána Annual Report, will be published on the web to afford increased access and transparency to everyone.



MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS IN 1999

Table 2 shows what has been achieved in 1999:

Table 2: Major Successes and Achievements During 1999

Major Successes and Achievements During 1999

1. New Operations targeted on-street drug dealing
2. Crime at a 20-year low
3. Detections continue at a very high rate of 42%
4. Road deaths down 12 per cent over two years
5. Speeding, Seatbelts, Drink Driving enforcement trebled over five years
6. The Criminal Assets Bureau is now a formidable tool to trace, restrain and seize .ib.Criminal assets;criminal assets and 1999 was its most successful year to date.
7. The Garda National Drugs Unit seized .ib.Drugs worth;drugs worth £37m.
8. The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation continued dealt with 1,421 reports of suspicious transaction money laundering involving £117m.
9. The Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation played a key role in detecting 31 of 38 murders in 1999 (note: may increase, still investigating)
10. CCTV coverage was expanded
11. There was an increased training intake and the Keating Report set out a framework to improve future generations of Garda students.
12. The Garda Mounted Unit was expanded
13. The Dublin Region Voice, Image and Data Network Contract was implemented
14. The first intake for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Police Management successfully completed their course.
15. The Garda Quality Service Bureau was successful in generating a very strong continuous improvement ethic and in furthering the 14 quality initiatives with very strong support from each division and from the Divisional and National Customer Service Panels.
16. The Garda Web Site was further developed
17. In 1999 the Garda Corporate Strategy2000-2004 and the Annual Policing Plan 2000 were drafted. The Annual Policing Plan benefited from a wide consultation process.
18. Devolved Budgeting was further developed.
19. New operations countered crime against the elderly.ib.Notional Devolved Budgeting;
20. An extended On-The-Spot-Fine System was introduced nation-wide
21. The high visibility policing policy was expanded
22. Traffic operations were continued all year round
23. The Air Support Unit continued to expand its functional role
24. Community Relations extended Coastal, Business and Campus watch
25. An Evaluation of Neighbourhood Policing was completed and acted upon.
26. Explosives and firearms were seized and serious bombing outrages prevented
27. The Report on the Financial Management Framework was completed

The range of achievements shown here and charted in the pages following have been produced by an effective organisation which has world-class excellence in police training, community policing, assets tracing, restraint and seizure, and in anti-terrorist policing; a Garda service which delivers a service to the community it serves which is a very close match with community policing needs.



EVALUATION OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA POLICING PLAN 1999 EVALUATION LUACHÁIL 1999

Luacháil ar Plean Póilíneachta an Garda Síochána 1998/99

1. Start implementing the Report of the Garda Efficiency and Effectiveness Steering Group Cuir tús le feidhmiú Tuarascáil Ghrúpa Stiúrtha an Gharda Síochána ar Éifeachtacht agus ar Fheidhmiúlacht

SMI Background

In November 1997, the Government accepted in principle the recommendations set out in the Report of the Steering Group on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Garda Síochána. That review was conducted in the framework of the Strategic Management Initiative across the public service. The Report contained many recommendations requiring a more comprehensive development of issues relating to the organisation, operations, financing and performance and accountability of An Garda Síochána. In January 1998, the Government established a new Garda SMI Steering Group to develop the Report's recommendations for implementation. To this end, a BottomUP Review (BUR) Group was established to focus on organisation structures/systems and the deployment of operational resources and to bring recommendations to the Steering Group in the areas for which it was made responsible. A full time Implementation Team comprising representatives from the Garda Síochána and from the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform was also appointed to develop proposals for, and oversee implementation of, decisions made by the Steering Group and BUR Group. The Government was advised in November 1997 that the overall implementation process could be three to five years. This report is a summary of the second "Progress Report to Government". The first Report to Government was made in July, 1999.

The Report for 1999

Considerable progress has been made and this report charts the progress made in 1999 in the 15 projects comprising the Strategic Management Initiative in An Garda Síochána. It is anticipated that the next Report, expected to be completed by end-year 2000 will be the final overall Report by the Steering Group to Government. This is consistent with the work programme which was put in place for the development of projects up to the year 2000. This Report – in three PARTS – outlines progress which has been made to date in developing the Garda SMI projects.



PART ONE

Part 1 summarises progress to date on BUR projects [(a), (b) and (c), below] and other projects [(d), (e) and (f), below] which have been developed and which are in the early stages of implementation:

- (a) A National Quality Service Bureau has been established to drive the Garda Síochána Quality Service Action Plan and a number of quality service initiatives and research are underway.
- (b) A more efficient rostering system, agreed with Garda representative bodies is being implemented on a pilot basis.
- (c) Recommendations to strengthen student and probationer training are contained in an expert report.
- (d) A new Director of Finance is leading the implementation of a modern and strategic financial management system for An Garda Síochána.
- (e) The report of an Expert Group on criminal law was presented to government in 1998 and arising from this the Government has approved the drafting of a new Criminal Justice Bill, to improve the criminal justice system generally.
- (f) The PULSE IT project which replaced outmoded systems in 1999 will process and present all of the information resources of An Garda Síochána in a highly efficient and effective manner.

Table 3: Status of SMI Projects

Status of SMI Projects

Completed	Nearing Completion	Continuing
SP Training	Promotion	GERM
Quality Service	Senior Training	Structures
Rostering	HRM	Management of Performance
Finance	Civilianisation	Change Management

PART TWO

Part II provides an outline of BUR projects [(a) to (e), below] and project (f) which have been substantially progressed and which are nearing completion:

- (a) Information seminars for all Garda ranks and civilian staff are continuing and a third newsletter has issued.
- (b) A new strategic Human Resource Management framework is nearing completion.
- (c) A management and in-service training review is nearing finalisation.
- (d) A working report recommending expanding and developing civilianisation has been completed.
- (e) A study to assess policing demands and to determine the best manner to allocate available resources to meet those demands is nearing completion. See Action Point 12, pp 29 and 30.
- (f) A review of Promotion has been completed and has recommended more efficient and effective promotion methods.

PART THREE

Part 111 refers to the BUR project (a), below, and projects (b) and (c), below, on which work is continuing and which it is anticipated will be completed at end-year 2000:

- (a) A review to determine the Garda structures, work processes and systems needed to achieve greater levels of efficiency and effectiveness.
- (b) The Garda Commissioner will be extending an invitation in the near future to staff associations to discuss a performance management system and this will be progressed in 2000.
- (c) A High Level Review Group is developing an appropriate performance and accountability framework for An Garda Síochána.

2. Introduce a Garda Quality Programme and publish a Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan

Cuir i láthair Clár Cáilíochta an Gharda Síochána agus foilsigh Plean Gníomhaíochta um Seirbhís Cáilíochta an Gharda do Chustaiméirí

Achievements of the Garda National Quality Service Bureau 1999

- A widely representative National Customer Panel was set up and three meetings were held during the year exposing the National Quality Service Bureau to a wide range of views and opinions and learning.
- Regional and Divisional Quality Service Managers were appointed. They received a two-day induction course in January and attended a two-day seminar in March where information packs/training packages and resource packs were supplied to them.
- Divisional Quality Service Teams have been established in each division and specialist section tasked to identify five local issues that they intend to address.
- Divisional Customer Panels have been set up in each division. These panels like the National Customer Panel have representatives from different customer groups.
- Two newsletters were circulated in 1999.
- Regional meetings were conducted over a three-month period at the end of 1999 to discuss the ongoing implementation of the Garda Quality Service Action Plan at local level. The meetings were extremely beneficial and the issues highlighted are being addressed.
- Newsletter (No.2) gave the survey results into *Public Satisfaction with Telephone Callers to Garda Stations* and the final report was circulated to each regional /divisional manager for detailed analysis. As a result of the survey telephone stickers were obtained for placing on each telephone in Garda Stations to standardise best phone response practice. Each Divisional Officer was given the results to generate improvement and two key result pages from the survey are at p.15.
- A study was conducted by NQSB on 999 Response Times and a report issued.
- A Staff Attitude Survey was conducted by ESRI In September 1999.
- The final draft of the Garda Customer Charter was prepared.
- Sergeant M. Finnegan and Sergeant J. Keohane successfully completed the Diploma in Quality Management at the University of Limerick.
- Articles on Garda Quality Service ran in *Communique* and the *Garda Review*.

The Garda National Quality Bureau was established in 1998 as part of the Garda SMI process, developed strongly in 1999 and is located at the Garda Síochána College. A National Garda Quality Customer Service Panel has been set up, supported by Divisional Customer Panels to gather the views of all Garda customers particularly the community we serve. A results oriented *Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan* has been published. A *Charter for Garda Customers* has been published.

The action plan:

- launches a Quality Service ethos in An Garda Síochána;
- identifies who our customers are;
- acknowledges that our customers have expectations and needs and that these must be taken on board by members of An Garda Síochána;

- recognises the ever-more important role of ongoing communication, consultation and collaboration with representatives of our diverse customer base;
- highlights fourteen key priority areas where standards have to be formally established; these standards will serve as benchmarks for future measurement;
- sets out the principles of Quality Service in An Garda Síochána and;
- in particular, seeks continuous improvement in everything we do.

A National Customer Panel and Divisional Customer Panels were established. Fourteen areas highlighted in the *Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan* have been targeted for immediate priority action:

1. Improving our response to burglary victims.
2. Response times.
3. Keeping people informed of case-progress.
4. Improving the process of investigating Traffic accidents.
5. Satisfaction with counter service – Survey to be done by MRBI.
6. Satisfaction with phone calls to Garda Stations. Survey completed by IMS. Divisions have improved their phone response.
7. Correspondence Register. Survey to be completed by Insight.
8. Community Policing; Report being completed by Organisation Development Unit.
9. Informal Service Complaint Procedure. Survey to be completed by IMI.
10. Citizen Group Liaiso: Information Flow. Survey to be completed by Insight .
11. Internal Information Flow. Survey to be completed by IMI.
12. Internal Customer focus (1) Resources. Climate survey of Gardaí completed. Civilians staff climate survey near completion.
13. Internal Customer Focus (2) Inspections. Survey to be completed by IMI.
14. Bullying in Schools. Quality Bureau is co-ordinating a pilot project in Donegal.

Phone Response

A phone response survey was conducted in 1999. A Garda Quality Bureau survey of the telephone responses of Gardaí to telephone customers completed by Irish Marketing Surveys indicates a very high level of satisfaction with the response received. A key finding in a very high satisfaction rating was that over 90 per cent of calls answered were dealt with to completion by the Garda who answered the phone. Divisions who excelled have shared their best practice. Those who did less well have improved their phone response by using the new procedures recommended by the Quality Bureau, from a review of their own procedures and from reviewing best practice in other divisions.

Call-out Response

A breakdown of Garda response times within 15 minutes to calls in the Dublin Region is at page 11. The speed of response to emergency calls has been declining from 90 per cent to 83 per cent within 15 minutes over the past five years as the number of calls increase and road traffic intensifies. Response to Priority 1, Priority 2 and Priority 3 calls has also been declining. This is the only measure of Garda effectiveness which has been weakening. The Gardaí always try to minimise response times to all calls. This is becoming more difficult as the number of incidents in the Dublin Region and elsewhere continues to increase.

Response times are now the number one priority of the Garda Quality Service Bureau and are the number one priority in the Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan. The 50 per cent increase in

the Garda fleet over the past decade meant that the large increase in call-outs could be matched with transport resources and underlines the importance of a further increase in the size of the vehicle fleet, and the on-the-spot response of our Gardaí on foot and Community Gardaí. We must look to other methods to improve the response times to the community we serve. Between the start of 1999 and 2002 we are committed to increasing the Garda strength from 11,300 to 12,000. The allocation of that extra 700 staff should be to areas of highest service demand to improve our speed and quality of response. Any increase in civilianisation will increase the number of Gardaí on our streets and on our roads and should result in improved response times – unless demand rises even more sharply than at present. The proposed new TETRA radio system will assist in reducing response times but that will not come on-stream for four to five years.

Radical new ways of reducing response times will have to be considered. These include:

- Can one-person cars be safely used where two-man cars are currently operating?
- Has our implementation of the Comptroller and Auditor General's recommendation to reduce motor-cycle numbers worsened our response times and is it time to rethink?
- Should response times be a district performance indicator?
- Should Traffic Corps or specifically trained Gardaí investigate all traffic accidents?
- How accurately do we define Emergency Calls and Priority 1, 2 and 3 calls and will PULSE, TETRA or current telecommunications improvements assist in fully accurate nation-wide call-logging and call-categorisation?

3. Complete research on the increase in rape victimisation; further strengthen our response

Críochnaigh taighde ar mhéadú in íospartacht éignaithe; neartaigh ar bhfreagracht níos mó

Reported rapes fell in 1999. The Garda Research Unit has completed research into reported cases of rape contained in the Garda Síochána Annual Report. Further research is continuing into patterns of victimisation and levels of attrition in rape and other sexual offences.

Published research findings and the smaller number of rape victims in Ireland indicate that it may be difficult to identify useful patterns of rape victimisation in terms of locations, times or repeat victimisation. Different patterns of offending can be typical of different rape categories, perhaps present in child abuse rapes but absent in other rapes. Because of this it is difficult to predict and pro-actively prevent rape with policing because so few patterns are evident. If the present research work provides useful patterns it will represent a big breakthrough. The Garda Research Unit has completed useful work in this area already, the Forensic Science Laboratory has recently published work on victims of sexual assault and Garda David Kelly has completed research and analysis of the case outcomes of 186 rape cases recorded in 1996.

Personnel from the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigation Unit and Garda Trainers regularly participate in seminars organised in conjunction with statutory bodies and voluntary groups such as the Rape Crisis Centre, Women's Aid and the Irish Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to

Children. The aim is to build on the good working relationship between these bodies and to improve Garda investigation procedures and co-operation so that victims of rape are supported throughout. A liaison procedure is now in place in all Divisions in accordance with the agreed policy between Gardaí and Health Boards on the investigation of reports of suspected child abuse. The investigation of crimes of violence against women and children is a core module in training courses at the Garda Síochána College and In-Service Schools. All Students undertake a three-day seminar.

Victims of these crimes are supported in a sympathetic and sensitive manner and Victim Support and other support groups have made a particularly impressive contribution to helping rape victims. A Garda Victim Liaison Officer has been appointed in Community Relations Section.

4. Reassure the public with high visibility policing and continue the emphasis on proactive policing **Cuir an pobal ar a shuaimhneas le póilíníú ard- infheictheacht agus lean leis an bhéim a chur ar phóilíníú réamhghníomhach**

High visibility patrols increased in 1999 and a range of new operations increased Garda activity on our streets and roads resulting in less crime and less death on the roads. There has been an increased emphasis on community policing and foot policing with pilot rosters to increase Garda numbers during busy times. The increase in Garda strength to 12,000 by 2002 will further heighten the high visibility policing policy.

5. Target prolific offenders **Dírigh ar chiontóirí torthúla**

The reports from the Dublin divisions (pp 47-53) show how each division tackled prolific criminals by targeting them and by fast-tracking their cases through the criminal justice system. The expansion in the number of prison places over recent years resulted in prolific offenders serving a longer portion of their sentence thereby reducing crime. The emphasis on targeting prolific offenders has achieved a strong crime reduction.

Repeat Victimisation

The Organisation Development Unit reported on the top ten repeat victimisation locations in all 107 Garda Districts in the State during 1999. They will complete this research during 2000 by identifying CCTV locations which will most prevent and reduce crime. The third part of this work should identify the 100 most prolific offenders in the State and identify linkages with repeat victimisation locations. This, again, is a task for 2000.

Criminal Assets Bureau

The creation of the Criminal Assets Bureau as an operational unit within the structures of An Garda Síochána constitutes a significant re-focusing of operational methods in dealing with criminals engaged in the illicit drugs trade and serious crime. The Bureau has identified appropriate areas for action. A proactive multiagency approach is being pursued with the gathering of intelligence and information on known criminals who are regarded as major players in drugs trafficking and other serious crime in the State.

The Bureau has been extremely effective to date in the battle against organised crime and public confidence in the ability of the Gardaí to tackle major criminals has been greatly increased. It presents an Annual Report to the Minister each year.

The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation

The Bureau has been very successful in targeting prolific offenders and keeping up to date with the latest developments in fraud related offences, particularly computer fraud and moneylaundering.

Money Laundering Investigation Unit

The reporting of suspicious transactions by financial institutions commenced on 22 May 1995 under the provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994. During 1998, 1202 disclosures were received with a cumulative value of £124.5 million. During 1999 the number of suspicious transactions increased to 1421 involving £117.7m. The operation of the Criminal Justice Act, 1994 is proving extremely effective with the total number of disclosures and the amount seized increasing significantly.

Intelligence Gathering

The further development of intelligence systems and analysis and dissemination contributed substantially to many successes in the fight against organised and subversive crime. Pilots have improved our intelligence collating system with Releases of PULSE, our IT Project.

Witness Security Programme

The country's first witness security programme is being run and operated from the Special Detective Unit. Essential vulnerable witnesses in major criminal cases can now be considered for Garda protection. The criteria for protection is that *"An Garda Síochána may consider assisting a person who can provide essential evidence, generally in relation to the most serious offences and to whose safety a substantial threat exists"*.

CrimeStoppers

Ciarán Conlon, Director of CrimeStoppers, at a reception hosted by the President, Mary McAleese, described a very successful first year for the CrimeStoppers initiative by An Garda Síochána and Dublin Chamber of Commerce.



6. Crime focus: Dublin NC and SC. Improve CCTV coverage particularly in Dublin SC and NC

Fócas na coireachta: Baile Átha Cliath Láir Thuaidh agus Láir Theas. Cuir feabhas ar fhaire theilifíse ciorcaid iata go mór mhór i mBaile Átha Cliath Láir Theas agus Láir Thuaidh.

The installation of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system in the greater O'Connell Street and Fitzgibbon Street areas was completed during the year. The existing CCTV system in the Pearse Street/Temple Bar area and the new systems are proving very effective in crime prevention and crime detection. The CCTV system extension is proving very successful and is welcomed by both city centre traders and the public at large.

In 1999 CCTV reduced crime in Dublin districts where it was installed and detection rates were increased. Detection rates in CCTV districts were 53.9 per cent compared to 35 per cent in non-CCTV districts and crime in 1999 was reduced by 23.3 per cent in CCTV districts compared to a 19 per cent reduction in non-CCTV districts. The installation of 24 CCTV cameras is underway in Tralee. There are proposals to introduce close circuit television cameras also to a number of other town centres such as Dundalk, Limerick, Bray, Dun Laoghaire, Finglas and Galway. Submissions have also been made to Assistant Commissioner Finance, Services and Community Relations from other Garda divisions to install CCTV cameras in urban areas. These are being processed.

7. Compile a database of policing presentations and articles

Cuir bunachar sonraí de chainteanna agus d'altanna póilíneachta i dtoll a chéile

A database of all policing presentations and articles written about policing in Ireland has been created at the Garda Síochána College library at Templemore. This will provide students and others with useful source and reference material on policing in Ireland.



8. Assess new demand created by improving the Garda phone service and community policing

Measúnaigh an t-éileamh nua a chruthaíodh trí feabhas a chur ar sheirbhís teileafóin an Gharda Síochána agus póilíníú phobail

Improving the Garda Phone Service

A steering committee was set up to develop and oversee the introduction of a central call handling system in An Garda Síochána. A microwave network improves the efficiency of the PULSE system because there are no circuit costs apart from capital costs. This development will migrate to the TETRA secure radio system (see p. 41).

A Garda Quality Service Bureau survey of the telephone responses of Gardaí to customers completed by Irish Marketing Surveys indicates a very high level of satisfaction with the response received. A key finding which improved the satisfaction rating was that over 90 per cent of calls answered were dealt with to completion by the Garda who answered the phone (See p. 15).

The Garda Dublin Metropolitan Region Network (DMRnet) Project is designed to provide integrated Telecommunications facilities to all 51 Garda sites within the Dublin Region. The main objectives of this project are:

- a) To ensure the most effective call answering service to the public
- b) To provide the most efficient communication service between Gardaí
- c) To provide for the development of new communications services for the Gardaí.

The system will support high-speed data communications between all stations in Dublin. This will allow Gardaí in stations throughout the city using the new PULSE computer applications to access the central databases, to share information and be informed of any relevant incidents or events as soon as they occur.

Community Policing

Coastal watch, Business Watch and Campus Watch all expanded strongly in 1999. Community Relations Programmes, including Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert programmes have expanded strongly in 1998 and in 1999 they were examined and dormant programmes removed from the list. A full breakdown is shown at page 14. During 1999 the initial steps to achieve a three per cent increase in Neighbourhood and Community Alert Programmes during 2000 were taken. Coastal Watch continues to provide a forum for acquiring the help and goodwill of the public residing and working in coastal areas to prevent and detect the illegal importation of drugs, contraband and weapons. During 1999, Coastal Watch encircled the entire seaboard of the State. Estuary Watch on the Shannon was added.

Crime prevention advice was presented at major exhibitions including the National Ploughing Championships and the Ideal Homes Exhibition. The message of crime prevention was promoted through presentations and talks to courses and community groups by staff at the National Crime Prevention Office and also by each Divisional Crime Prevention Officer. Talks and presentations on computer crime were made to groups and organisations in the computer manufacturing and retail trade. Advice has been given on crime prevention through "Crimeline" and other television and

radio programmes. Tourist Security Booklets are distributed in appropriate centres giving advice to tourists on personal safety and property security. Crime prevention schemes expansion is welcome and ensures closer co-operation between the public and the Gardaí.

During 1999, the EU Tampere Council put crime prevention firmly on the Justice and Home Affairs agenda together with protecting individual rights. Both of these are key outputs of Community Relations Section and 1999 saw a major initiative in the field of enhancing our response to a more multicultural society and a strong Community Relations contribution to international multicultural seminars and to the Garda Human Rights Initiative 1999-2000.

Community Relations Section now reports to Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management through Assistant Commissioner, Finance, Services and Community Relations.

Significant Protests to Government Buildings

During 1999, 332 protests by a wide range of interest groups have sometimes attracted several thousand protesters to Government Buildings. These events pose a serious public order threat and are the source of a significant drain on resources. As can be seen at p. 14, the number of protests shows an upward trend since 1993 with a very substantial increase in 1999.

The number of protests almost doubled from 172 to 332 in 1999. Commentators have various views on the reason for the increase but a common thread throughout the views expressed is a drive by a wide and diverse range of interest groups to put extra pressure on Government to apportion some of a very large public finance surplus their way.

9. Target Regional repeat victimisation by counting the number of repeat calls to same address

Dírigh ar athíospartacht, tri líon na nathghlaonna chuig an seoladh ceannann céanna a chomhaireamh

In 1999, the Organisation Development Unit analysed the 1997 and 1998 crime figures to determine the level of repeat victimisation in every Garda District. The level of repeat victimisation in each Garda district, the top ten locations in each district – key repeat victimisation locations, and which crimes are most prone to repeat victimisation, and an up-to-date profile of victims will be developed. The main report was completed during late 1999 and additional work dictated by early research findings will be scheduled for 2000 for completion by August 2000. An essential element of the additional work is to identify where CCTV coverage would most impact on reducing crime. The methodology of the Repeat Burglary Victimisation Study in Tipperary Division completed by the Garda Research Unit has been used as a model for the 1999 work. Identifying the 100 most prolific current offenders in the State, the 100 who most specialise in repeat victimisation, and the 10 most prolific criminals in each Garda District will complete the three linked elements of this work by identifying the linkages between prolific offenders and repeat victimisation locations.

An Garda Síochána provides continued backup and assistance to Victim Support which has 17 branches throughout the country. This includes ongoing liaison with the Victim Support Office at Dublin Region Headquarters, Harcourt Square to deal with tourists who became victims of crime. The Superintendent at Community Relations is the liaison officer for An Garda Síochána with Victim Support.

10 Prepare for Commissioner becoming Accounting and Officer for An Garda Síochána . . . and . . .

11. Further develop notional devolved budgeting and improve purchasing policy and stock control

Déan ullmhúcháin le gur féidir leis an gCoimisinéir a bheith ina Oifigeach Cuntais don Gharda Síochána . . . agus . . . Déan forbairt ar bhuiséadú cineachta barúlach agus cuir feabhas ar pholasaí ceannaíochta agus rialú stoic

The Director of Finance and his team have been appointed and his primary task is to put in place a framework to facilitate the Commissioner becoming the Accounting Officer by January 1, 2002. The report, *An Garda Síochána Financial Management Framework*, was presented in January 1999.

Devolved budgeting seminars were held throughout the country and significant progress was made in devolved budgeting during 1999. Purchasing policy and stock control have been thoroughly overhauled and effective systems introduced.

12 Fine-tune the Human Resource Allocation Model and with up to date data . . . and . . .

13. Assess resource allocation implications of new programmes with all current resources

Mionchoigeartaigh An Múnla Cionroinne Acmhainní Daonna le sonraí suas chun dáta . . . agus . . . Déan measúnú ar na himpleachtaí roinn acmhainní chomh fada agus a bhaineann sé le cláracha nua le hacmhainní reatha ar fad

The Human Resource Allocation Model plays a vital role in the effective allocation of scarce resources to areas of greatest need and the most up-to-date crime figures were factored in.

The Strategic Management Initiative Implementation Team has been tasked with developing a model to improve resource allocation to provide an efficient and effective Garda service to the public. This model is known by the acronym GERM, the Garda Establishment Redistribution Model. During 1999, work continued on constructing GERM. This innovation will improve resource allocation in the future. Activity Analysis in twenty selected Districts took place during 1999. GERM is scheduled for completion by May, 2000. The differences between the Garda Human Resource Allocation Model (GHRAM) and GERM are:

Garda Human Resource Allocation Model – GHRAM

The workload indicators in the present Garda Human Resource Model are:

1. Crime,
2. Unlawfully taken vehicles recovered,
3. Personal injury accidents and
4. Local authority housing level.



The minimum establishment includes the district staff for:

- Number of Stations
- Hours Open
- Manning for one patrol car
- Clerk
- Collator
- Posts
- Specialist posts etc.

The Garda numbers indicated by adding the workload indicators and the minimum establishment, together, determines the number of members of Garda rank needed in each Garda District. Usually the number of Gardaí in each district is higher than the GHRAM recommended level because extra personnel were allocated to deal with emerging policing priorities. Population was never in the model because research showed that the workload indicators and minimum establishment and special priorities led to an allocation that broadly reflected population levels.

GERM (Garda Establishment Redistribution Model)

The four workload indicators in GHRAM are inadequate to recognise the level of policing services needed in each district and GERM is designed to give a more accurate reflection of Garda work in each district. The Garda Establishment Redistribution Model is based on average times to investigate crimes and provide a policing response such as

- Burglary,
- Patrolling,
- Accident investigation,
- Court attendance,
- and a wide range of other policing tasks.

Districts will be divided into Rural Districts, Mid-size Districts and City Districts with appropriate manning levels. The improvement will be that manning levels will reflect policing needs more accurately because it will include data on all the policing tasks which require attention. It is customer-orientated and is future-proofed because new emerging policing tasks will be incorporated into the model.

14. Review the Garda Building Programme in 1999

Déan athbheithniú ar Chlár Tógála an Gharda Síochána i 1999

The review of the Garda Building Programme was completed. Prioritising building and renovation and other works has been devolved to regional and divisional level. The estimates submitted in 1999 sought a budget for 2000 for housing which was almost double the 1999 level and the allocation for 2000 included these increased resources.

15. Analyse and act upon the drugs-crime relationship large-scale survey, intensify proactive drugs misuse policing and work with and continue to expand co-operation with a wide range of appropriate community, voluntary and other statutory agencies in fighting drugs misuse

Déan anailís ar agus gníomhaigh ar an suirbhé mórskala ar an gcoibhneas idir dhrugaí agus choireacht, treisigh póilíníú ar mhí-úsáid drugaí réamhghníomhach agus oibrigh le agus lean ar comhoibriú a leathnú le réimse leathan gníomhairí phobail, saorálacha agus reachtúla eile chun dul i ngleic le mí-úsáid drugaí.

A comprehensive database incorporating intelligence gathered nationally and internationally has been established by the Garda National Drugs Unit (GNDU). The major trafficking groups are constantly being targeted and a number of prosecutions have been initiated against prominent individuals within these groups. Since the formation of the GNDU, a number of significant internationally driven seizures were made. The GNDU works closely with international agencies to counter international drugs trafficking and has built up a professional network of contacts to generate accurate drugs trafficking intelligence.

The GNDU in 1999 ran a series of seminars at regional level to ensure that members assigned to talk to secondary school students and community groups are fully aware of all policy issues. The programme includes material on drug identification, signs and symptoms of abuse, where abusers can find help, international perspective, drugs misuse at rave discos, and other drugs misuse information.

The Garda Schools Programme was extended to include a module on drugs awareness. Community Relation Section has played a full part in community drugs awareness and special projects. 1999 saw a deepening of the community partnership against drugs. Coastal Watch continues to provide a forum for acquiring the help and goodwill of the public residing and working in coastal areas to prevent and detect the illegal importation of drugs, contraband and weapons. During 1999, Coastal Watch encircled the entire seaboard of the State and Estuary Watch on the Shannon was added.

The Garda Research Unit in 1999 drew more results from the drugs-crime relationship study.



16. Develop more proactive operations in respect of street-level drug dealing and develop further demand reduction initiatives

Déan forbairt ar bhreis oibríochtaí réamhghníomhacha i leith mangaireacht drugaí ar an tsráid agus déan forbairt ar bhreis tionscnaimh éilimh laghdaithe

The end of 1999 was marked by planning a concerted nationwide drive against district-level drug dealing for 2000 following successful operations in 1998 initiated to tackle street-level drug dealing in the Dublin Region. Successful operations continued in 1999 were:

- Operation Boulevard
- Operation Clean Streets

Operation Boulevard

Operation Boulevard continued in 1999 having been introduced in July 1997. The problems of public order, drunkenness and drug abuse in O'Connell Street and its environs provided the focus of the Operation. Initiated by the Dublin Metropolitan Region Headquarters, developed and implemented by the North Central Division, it has given rise to continuing public confidence in the safety and security of the city centre area.

Operation Clean Streets

Operation Clean Streets is a joint operation between Gardaí from the Dublin Metropolitan Region and the Garda National Drugs Unit. It has a citywide focus targeting on-street drug dealers, using undercover Gardaí. Regarded as extremely successful, one phase of this operation resulted in over 40 offenders being arrested and significant quantities of drugs being seized.

Operation Godfrey

Motor-cycles taken increased significantly in the Dublin Region and Operation Godfrey was developed in response. All motor-cycles encountered at co-ordinated checkpoints in each Garda division were thoroughly checked. Gardaí from the Stolen Vehicles Unit were available at each Divisional Headquarters to assist as required. The first phase of the operation resulted in the recovery of 27 stolen motor-cycles from 1,253 that were checked. The Operation has now been adopted nationally.

Countering International Drugs Trafficking

In 1999, An Garda Síochána hosted exchange programmes in Sligo and Dublin for operational police officers from many EU countries working in the drugs field, financed under the Oisín programme. The Oisín programme continues to prove to be a particularly useful forum for developing contacts between police officers within the participating countries. A number of Memoranda of Understanding and international bilateral agreements on countering drugs trafficking exist and the GNDU delivers the policing part of our international obligations in respect of these agreements. The co-operation between An Garda Síochána and other agencies to reduce our societal drugs menace has been excellent and An Garda Síochána pays tribute to a large range of agencies, communities, groups, organisations, and people who have all worked tirelessly, courageously and effectively to reduce our drug problem.

17. Create new operations to counter crime against the elderly

Cruthaigh oibríochtaí nua chun dul i ngleic le coireacht i gcoinne seandaoine

New operations continued all over the country to increase Garda visibility on the ground and prevent serious crimes in the regions concerned, especially by travelling criminals and attacks on the elderly. New operations were implemented all over the country.

The focus of the operations includes monitoring the movements of travelling criminals and preventing attacks on the elderly particularly in the Southern, Western and Northern Regions. Intensive crime patrolling takes place across Districts, Divisions and Regions co-ordinated by Regional Commissioners. These initiatives provide a high visibility Garda presence in the Regions and help in crime prevention generally.

18. Further develop the Air Support Unit

Déan forbairt níos mó ar an Aonad Aerthacaíochta

The Garda Air Support Unit (GASU) became fully operational in September 1997. The unit has a personnel complement of fifteen trained Garda Observers and nine pilots, seconded from the Irish Air Corps. The unit provides air support for the Garda service nation-wide over a twenty four-hour period. The unit operates from Baldonnell Aerodrome and comprises a twin-engine fixed wing plane, a BN2TS Defender 4000 and a twin-engine helicopter, a Squirrel AS355N. The unit is now equipped to the highest international spec.

The Garda Air Support Unit is deployed on those tasks where it is considered air support is required and can be provided. Without the existence of the unit, with their prompt response and high level of expertise, the number of arrests made at crime scenes would be considerably reduced. During 1999 the unit developed professionally into a very effective support unit and the selection, specification, equipment specification, and purchase sanction for an additional helicopter was another highlight of the year.

Two 1999 examples of the expanding role and operational expertise of the GASU are:

1. Fingal Council Officials were brought up by the Garda Air Support Unit to see the extent of the traffic problems from the air. Videos were then taken of the problem areas and were later viewed in consultation with the Gardaí and new slip roads are being constructed to provide better traffic flow.
2. A number of travelling criminals who were responsible for a spate of crimes in Mayo Division were arrested. The arrests were effected by the Garda Air Support Unit following the effective communication of information and interception/pursuit of suspects by Mayo Gardaí on Operation Iarthair and local Mayo District Patrol crews.

19. Facilitate the introduction of a Police Foundation

Éascaigh tús a chur leis An Foras Póilíneachta

A draft constitution and framework for a Police Foundation has been prepared to assist the introduction of a Police Foundation. During 1999 further work continued on researching and assessing the setting up of the Foundation.

20. Introduce a Garda Mounted Unit

Cuir tús le Marcaonad an Gharda Síochána

In 1998 the Garda Mounted Unit was launched. The Unit is based at Áras an Uchtarán and consists of nine Gardaí and eight horses. The unit perform regular patrols in Dublin and at major events nation-wide. The unit attracts widespread interest from all sections of the community and is a valuable resource in providing a high visibility policing service to the public. The Irish Draught Horse Association generously presented the unit with an Irish draught gelding. Mounted unit members have gained training qualifications in the UK and with the NYPD and plan to learn from the expertise of the Mounted Unit of the Hungarian National Police in 2000.

21. The Garda Water Unit

Aonad Uisce an Gharda Síochána

A suitable craft was purchased during 1999 and the new boat – a TARGA 31 and will be delivered and made operational in 2000. The unit will be based on the river Shannon and will be staffed by members of the Water Unit and personnel from the Western Region.

22. Assist the National Crime Council and the Crime Forum

Cuidigh leis an gComhairle Náisiúnta Coireachta agus le Fóram na Coireachta

Deputy Commissioner Peter Fitzgerald represented An Garda Síochána at the National Crime Council and Assistant Commissioner Joseph Egan represented an Garda Síochána at the National Crime Forum. They assisted both bodies in their 1999 deliberations.



23. Deliver the objectives of the Department of JELR Strategy Statement 1998-2000
Seachadaigh cuspóirí an Gharda de chuid Ráiteas Straitéiseach na Roinne Dí agus Cirt, Comhionannais agus Athchóirithe Dí 1998-2000

Contained in the Equality and Law Reform Strategy Statement 1998 - 2000 are five objectives relating to An Garda Síochána. They are:

Objective 15 Ensure that An Garda Síochána is adequately resourced in terms of manpower and equipment to address their mandate in an efficient and effective manner.

An Garda Síochána contributes to this objective by maintaining a properly managed and efficient transport fleet including specialist support needs and by developing cost effective CCTV monitoring. The Garda Síochána College training intake has been geared up to meet the Government's target of 12,000 Gardaí by 2002.

Objective 16 Develop and implement the programme for change arising from the recommendations of the Report of the Steering Group on the Efficiency and Effectiveness of the Garda Síochána.

The "Bottom-up" review continued throughout 1999. This will lead to revised operational and organisational structure for An Garda Síochána resulting in increased efficiency and effectiveness. Progress is reported on civilianisation, rostering, customer quality service, and IT PULSE implementation. Progress on the 15 projects is shown at p.20.

Objective 17 Provide An Garda Síochána with modern integrated IT systems to enhance the efficiency of the Force.

Full implementation of the Garda IT plan is continuing with phased PULSE Project roll-outs and 1999 saw the successful system changeover with no Y2K problems.

Objective 18 Provision of suitable offices and premises for An Garda Síochána.

The review of the Garda Building Programme was completed. Prioritising building and renovation and other works has been devolved to regional and divisional level. The estimates submitted in 1999 included a budget for 2000 for housing which was almost double the 1999 level and the allocation for 2000 included these increased resources.

Objective 19 Contribute as part of the international community to maintaining peace in countries facing civil strife and disorder.

An Garda Síochána continues to play an active role in several peacekeeping missions with the UN and OSCE.



24. Complete a new programme of weapons and explosives searches

Críochnaigh clár nua cuardacha airm agus pléascáin

The number of searches carried out under Section 29 of the Offences Against the State Act, 1939 during 1999 was 529.

Main Search Operations

- Despite the calling of a cease-fire by the PIRA from 20th July 1997, 1998 saw the emergence of a new dissident republican terrorist organisation known as the "Real IRA". In 1998 An Garda Síochána had several successes against this group, thwarting several bombs and effecting many arrests. This level of success was maintained in 1999. The most notable search success in 1999 was the discovery of a training bunker at Stamullen, Co. Meath. Ten persons were arrested on site. The operations against dissidents will continue.
- Another intensive operation in Wexford/Wicklow division, "Operation Blackwater" targeted dissident Republicans. During the operation a significant arms find included a home made rocket launcher, ammunition for a Barrett Light Fifty heavy rifle, two pounds of Semtex, three hand guns and ammunition, plastic tubing, fittings for a rocket launcher and diagrams for a rocket launcher. A man arrested was subsequently charged.

Table 4: Breakdown of Searches

Breakdown of Searches

Section 29 Searches	1/11/94 – 31/10/95	1/11/95 – 31/10/96	1/11/96 – 31/10/97	1/11/97 – 31/10/98	1999
TOTAL	373	671	828	635	529

Handguns Seized 1995-1999

121 handguns were seized in the State in 1999, 36 more than 1998 (See p. 11 for comparison with earlier years) and the highest figure over the past five years. This reflects improvements in intelligence gathering and a great deal of hard work by dedicated search teams.



25. Further develop the Criminal Assets Bureau to counter organised crime

Déan forbairt níos mó ar an mBiúró um Shócmhainní Coiriúla le dul i ngleic le coireacht eagraithe

1999 has been the Bureau's most successful year to date when its full functionality played a major role in a large range of high-profile investigations and its expertise and talented Garda, multi-agency and legal team were the catalyst in bringing to justice some of the key criminals involved in organised crime and drug trafficking.

The Criminal Assets Bureau draws together representatives from the Garda Síochána, Revenue Commissioners, (both Inland Revenue and Customs Services), and the Department of Social Community and Family Affairs, under the control of a Garda Chief Superintendent. In general, the Bureau adopts a proactive approach in the gathering of intelligence and information on known criminals who are believed to be major players in drugs and serious crime in this jurisdiction. Therefore, the intelligence gathering mechanisms of all the agencies involved are being optimised through this multi-agency approach.

The development of the concept of inter-agency co-operation has been a feature of the Garda approach over the past number of years in tackling various social problems. The strength of the bureau was increased in 1998 to meet its increased workload and it hosted a major international conference in 1999 on the restraint, tracing and seizure of illegal assets.

The Criminal Assets Bureau was formed on 31 July 1996. The core objectives of the Bureau as set out in the Criminal Assets Bureau Act 1996 are:

1. the identification of the assets of persons which derive or are suspected to derive, directly or indirectly, from criminal activity;
2. the taking of appropriate action under the law to deprive or to deny those persons of the assets or the benefit of such assets, in whole or in part, as may be appropriate; and
3. the pursuit of any investigation or the doing of any preparatory work in relation to any proceedings arising from the objectives mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (2).

The Bureau has identified appropriate areas for action. A proactive multi-agency approach is being pursued with the gathering of intelligence and information on known criminals who are regarded as major players in drugs trafficking and other serious crime in the State.

The creation of the Criminal Assets Bureau as an operational unit within the structures of An Garda Síochána constitutes a significant re-focusing of operational methods in dealing with criminals engaged in the illicit drugs trade and serious crime. The Bureau has been extremely effective to date in the battle against organised crime and public confidence in the ability of the Gardaí to tackle major criminals has been greatly increased.



26. Support the Government's Road Safety Strategy, improve road safety with the Garda National Traffic Bureau, and further improve road safety with more Gatso Speeding Detection Systems and fixed cameras

Tabhair tacaíocht do Straitéis an Rialtais um Shábháilteacht ar an mbóthair, cuir feabhas ar shábháilteacht ar an mbóthair le Biúró Náisiúnta Tráchta an Gharda Síochána, agus cuir feabhas níos mó ar shábháilteacht ar an mbóthair le breis Córais Braite Luas Gatso agus ceamaraí socraith

Garda National Traffic Bureau

In July 1997, the Garda National Traffic Bureau was established. The primary responsibility of the Bureau is the proactive formulation of policy to reduce deaths and road accidents and to monitor nationwide enforcement levels. Performance criteria have been identified and are reviewed each year and changed when the need arises. The enforcement of Road Traffic legislation continued to be given a higher priority in 1999 by Traffic Units and other uniform members. The fine on the spot system was extended to cover speeding offences. A total of 178,009 speeding fines on the spot were issued in 1999 compared to 131,931 in 1998 and 71,337 for 1997. The increased use of this system has resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of time Gardaí spend in court.

Analysis of data in relation to traffic accidents throughout the country highlighted the need to target particular road traffic offences during the year. The data illustrated that speed, not wearing seat belts, drunk driving and dangerous driving were key factors in many fatal road traffic accidents.

Operation Lifesaver

Operation Lifesaver was initially launched in to provide a Garda response to these issues. There are four key offences prioritised for enforcement;

- Exceeding the speed limit;
- Non-wearing of seat belts;
- Drunk driving;
- Dangerous driving.

Operation Lifesaver has attracted considerable media attention and has been received very favourably by the public. Prior to Operation Lifesaver road deaths had been increasing. From its launch date road deaths started falling and were down 12 per cent at the end of 1999 compared to 1997. Patrolling schedules have been drawn up in all Garda divisions to ensure that there is high visibility patrolling and specific static detection time on selected routes.

In addition to improvements in enforcement and education an improvement in the environment of road users is seen as a major factor in reducing the number of accidents and deaths on the road. An Garda Síochána has continued to identify the problem areas on our roads and to report them to the relevant local authorities; in particular where such problems are the cause of road accidents. The

completion of Form C(T) 68 in respect of each traffic accident which comes to the notice of the Garda, a copy of which is transmitted to the relevant local authority, provides them with valuable information on the condition of roads.

The GATSO mobile speed detection system has been in operation in the Dublin Region and on the periphery of the Dublin Region. It has also been used in different Garda divisions to deal with speeding problems in particular areas. The Judiciary have been briefed on its use. The GATSO System resulted in 16,870 prosecutions in 1998 and contributed to the massive increase in speeding detections to 177,000 in 1999 when the number of GATSO mobile units was increased to five with two in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and one in each of the Eastern, South Eastern and Southern Regions. Additional speed meters were distributed during the period under review as well as new laser speed meters.

A strong increase in enforcement of drunk driving legislation took place throughout the year. A total of 8,757 blood and urine samples were forwarded to the Medical Bureau of Road Safety in 1998 – a 75% increase since 1995. The Garda Road Safety Initiative ran from July 1999 to November 1999 and included Operations Belt Up, Check-up, Juggernaut and Fare.

These (overleaf) are the results from each operation.

Operation Belt-Up

Checkpoints	Traffic Unit Members	PSVIs	Seat Belt Offences	Seat Belt FOTS	Other Offences
1761	511	13	11116	5755	8530

Operation Check-Up

Checkpoints	Traffic Members	PSVIs	Vehicle Offences	FOTS	Other Offences	Seized
1757	443	43	12396	4000	3970	87

Operation Juggernaut

Checkpoints	Traffic Members	PSVIs	Vehicles examined	Vehicle Offences	FOTS	Other Offences	Seized
1034	540	72	15588	12803	2344	4115	122

Operation Fare

Checkpoints	Traffic Members	PSVIs	Vehicles examined	FOTS	PSV Offences	Other Offences	Seized
1176	478	59	12922	1796	632	4023	69

Note: PSV means Public Service Vehicle (taxis, buses mainly). FOTS means fine on the spot notices.

27. Recreate and recycle successful operations such as Dochas and Freeflow

Athchruthaigh agus athchúrsáil oibríochtaí rathúla cosúil le Dóchas agus Freeflow

Operation Dóchas

Operation Dóchas commenced in the Dublin Region in October 1996 and continued into 1998 and 1999. The primary objective of the operation is to make substantial inroads into the drug problem in Dublin through the identification of the critical areas requiring action and the deployment of Gardaí solely to the operation in those communities. The initiative operates through an overt Garda presence in these communities and through intelligence driven operations against those people engaged in illegal drug activity. An underlying principle of Operation Dochas is to attract the support and assistance of members of the community and engage their participation as a positive contribution to reducing drug activity in their communities. With the success of Operation Boulevard and Operation Clean Streets Operation Dochas is under review.

Operation Freeflow and Clearway

Operation Freeflow was introduced in 1996 and has continued in 1998 and 1999. Operation Freeflow operates at Christmas time and becomes Operation Clearway for the rest of the year. The aim of the Operation is to target the routes and driving behaviour which contributed most to traffic congestion throughout the Dublin Region. Resources allocated to the operation were increased significantly over the Christmas period to cater for the traditional increase in traffic volumes at this time of year. Garda corporate strategy now seeks out radical new ways of improving traffic flow.

Through Operations Boulevard, Clean Street, Godfrey, Lifesaver, Belt-up, Check-up, Fare, Juggernaut, Blackwater, Shamrock and a range of other divisional, regional and national operations An Garda Síochána has shown it has the capacity and ability to respond quickly to any emerging policing problem.

28. Complete and evaluate the NOW Project

Críochnaigh agus déan meastóireacht ar Thionscnaimh um Deiseanna Nua do Mhná

The NOW (New Opportunities for Women) initiative was funded by the European Union in partnership with each Member State and aims to promote equal opportunities for women in vocational training and employment. The first NOW project was completed in 1997. A second NOW project for An Garda Síochána was approved for 1998 and 1999. Training programmes were developed for three target groups – managers, trainers, and women – and were delivered over the project period through a series of one and two day seminars. The project raised awareness of all members of An Garda Síochána in relation to equality matters, set standards and contributed to appropriate policy reassessment.

29. PULSE Project: complete the yearly programme segment and enhance the IT system

Tionscnamh PULSE: Críochnaigh an teascán chlár bliantiúil agus déan maisiú ar an gcóras Teicneolaíocht an Eolais

The PULSE (Police Using Leading Systems Effectively) project included the development of a Garda Central Records System to replace the existing Garda mainframe systems. Year one was completed in September 1997 and phased roll-outs continued in 1998 and 1999.

During 1999 part of the PULSE team was dedicated to avoiding Y2K problems. All Garda stations in the DMR and Divisional and District headquarters stations outside the Dublin Region are linked through Wide Area and Local Area networks using micro-computer equipment. All members of An Garda Síochána have viewed the PULSE video, received the PULSE information booklets and a survey of PULSE readiness has been carried out in all Garda divisions.

Additional Garda and Civilian personnel were appointed to the Information Technology Division during 1998 and 1999 to progress the IT PULSE Project in accordance with the terms of the contract. Over one hundred personnel are now assigned full time to the PULSE project. Third level IT and management courses were also provided in 1999.

30. Improve the radio system for the Dublin Region

Cuir feabhas ar an gcóras raidió do Réigiún átha Cliath

A case was submitted to Government for the replacement of the present insecure system and the Government announced in 1998 that a TETRA system would be provided in Ireland. Detailed planning and specification for the TETRA secure radio system continued during 1999. This paralleled developments in Europe where police and emergency services were preparing TETRA system projects. This development is for the entire country and has superceded the planned Dublin Region system.

The system will take a number of years to install but when it is up and running the Gardaí and emergency services in Ireland will have a secure service with vastly improved connectivity. It will be possible for Gardaí in Kerry to talk to Gardaí in Donegal and, in future, for Gardaí in Athlone to talk to police anywhere in Europe who have a TETRA system. The planned pilot for the TETRA system will be in the Dublin Region.



31. Develop a BA in Police Management at the Garda Síochána College and contribute to an IPA Criminal Justice Management MA

Déan forbairt ar Bhaitsiléir Ealaíne i mBainisteoireacht Póilíneachta I gColáiste an Gharda Síochána agus cuir le Máistir Ealaíona i mBainistíocht Ceartas Coiriúil de chuid an Fhoras Riaracháin

BA in Police Management

The Garda Síochána College was awarded a Certificate of Course Approval for the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Police Management by the National Council for Educational Awards (NCEA) in December 1996. The BA Degree course is designed to focus on management practices within the Garda organisation with particular emphasis on strategic management practice. It is available to Superintendents, Chief Superintendents and to Officers who hold more senior management positions within the service. At the end of 1999, 18 course participants completed the Core Module of the course and will graduate in June 2000. Another 15 will participate in the core module in 2000.

The Foundation Module was introduced in September 1999. Applications procedures were prepared for participants to commence the course at the Foundation Module stage. Applications for entry to the Core Module in 1999 were invited and accepted. From September 1999, the Foundation and Core Modules were conducted in accordance with an academic calendar with 15 to 18 participants on each module. 18 BA Degree graduates per year are planned from the year 2000.

IPA MA in Criminal Justice Management

Proposals for the IPA Criminal Justice Management MA were developed further in 1999. An Garda Síochána College and the IPA have prepared a programme which is very strongly policing-orientated. The position at the end of 1999 is that an MA Criminal Justice Management is likely to start in September 2001 and it will be jointly conducted by the Garda Síochána College and the IPA.

32. Examine the reward structure of the service

Scrúdaigh struchtúr luach saothair na seirbhíse

The examination of the reward structure was completed by the Garda Research Unit late in 1999. It recommended a range of reforms which are being considered for implementation.



33. Increase training intake and civilian intake

Méadaigh ar glacadh isteach na hoiliúna agus glacadh isteach na sibhialtaigh

Civilianisation

At the start of 1999, there were 1739 civilians employed in full and part time capacities providing necessary support services for An Garda Síochána. There are 774 civilian clerical/administrative personnel. In 1999 it was also planned to recruit civilian financial managers, call takers, photographers and drivers. In addition to 774 civilian clerical/administration staff, there are a number of civilian personnel employed by An Garda Síochána:

- 39 in specialist areas, such as information technology, accountancy, research, nursing, teaching, etc
- 150 full time general operatives, services attendants, storemen and cleaners.
- 626 part-time cleaners and service attendants.
- 150 Traffic Wardens.

The Garda SMI Implementation Team identified over 600 posts which could be civilianised. The eventual extent of this civilianisation will depend on negotiations with staff, top Garda management decisions, and provision by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

Recruitment intake

In 1999, 550 Trainee Gardaí – 180 women and 370 men – were admitted to the Garda Síochána College in four groups in January, April, July and October. In March 1999 a new Garda trainee competition was announced by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. A total of 9,000 application forms and information packs were issued by the Admissions and Appointments Office, HRMR Branch. Of this number, 5,287 candidates lodged application forms with the Civil Service Commission.

The written tests for Garda applicants were held in September and 1770 were placed as a result of which 250 were interviewed and selected before the end of 1999. The number of applicants in 1998 and 1999, 6,399 and 5,287 show a high degree of interest in a career in An Garda Síochána during a labour shortage when prospective employees can be very choosy. Twenty technicians were also recruited. An Garda Síochána is a very attractive employment destination with a retention rate of 99 per cent. Less than one per cent of our workforce leave before retirement. (Source: Communiqué, forthcoming)

34. Open a web site

Oscail láithreán gréasáin

Since the summer of 1998 a Garda internet web site has been available. The site is updated and monitored by the Garda Press Office and its scope and usefulness was expanded during 1999. The technical support is provided by the Garda IT Section. The site can be located on the web at www.garda.ie. The McCabe Fellowship funded a staff member at John Jay College NY to look at NYPD web site design, construction, and maintenance.

35. Emerging issues in 1999 – Human Rights Initiative

Saincheisteanna atá ag teacht chun solais i 1999

During 1999 net inward migration increased considerably and Irish demographics became more multicultural. An Garda Síochána responded appropriately by examining best practice, adapting our training, by creating a more inclusive culture in the organisation and by including principles of partnership, inclusivity, respect, values, behaviour standards and individual rights in the Garda Corporate Strategy 2000 – 2004 and in our Annual Policing Plan 2000. The depth of the work we have done in respecting individual rights includes:

Achievements of the Garda Human Rights Initiative in 1999

- In October 1999 the Commissioner of An Garda Síochána, Mr. Patrick Byrne, launched the Garda Síochána Human Rights Initiative.
- The initiative is steered by a Working Group of six under the chairmanship of Superintendent P. V. Murphy, Promotion School, Garda Síochána College.
- The programme stems from a special Council of Europe programme entitled 'Police and Human Rights 1997-2000' which aims to create an awareness of human rights within European police services and to challenge police authorities to initiate activities which promote the protection of human rights.
- The Human Rights Initiative essentially focuses on three main tasks:
 - (i) The establishment of strong professional and cooperative links between the Human Rights Initiative and other national and international human rights experts.
 - (ii) The development of an ethos of partnership and consultation and the application of a consultative approach to all strands of the action plan.
 - (iii) Implementation of the action plan.
- In November 1999 the working group was extended to include experts from Amnesty International, the Centre for Criminal Justice, University of Limerick. The Human Rights Equality Centre (University of Ulster) will act in an advisory capacity.
- A Garda Human Rights Office was established at the Garda College, Templemore.
- A Garda member was appointed full time coordinator of the programme.
- A subgroup of the human rights working group was set up to examine and develop training/education and evaluation materials to provide human rights training programmes to all sections of An Garda Síochána.
- Public invitations were issued through the national newspapers for submissions to the programme on human rights and policing.
- In December 1999 work began on all aspects of the action plan, in particular in relation to the training programme, the series of outreach discussion groups, and the conference on Policing and Human Rights which is scheduled for Autumn 2000.
- Strong professional contacts were established with national and international human rights organisations.

EASTERN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS: EASTERN GARDA DIVISIONS RÉIGIÚN AN OIRTHIR

Carlow/Kildare

- Crime was down five per cent with only one serious case of crime against the elderly in 1999 which was detected.
- Fatal road accidents went up from 29 to 31 in 1999.

Major events policed during 1999:	Event	Days	Crowd
	Irish Masters Snooker In Goffs	4 days	20,000
	Punchestown Racing Festival	4 days	87,000
	Derby Racing Festival	3 days	60,000
	European Open Golf	4 days	75,000

- Twelve people representing various groups in the Division were nominated to the Divisional Quality Service Panel.
- The Division provided data to the Garda Research Unit for research on rape victimisation.
- A high number of detections were made for speeding and drunken driving as part of high visibility policing in Operation "Lifesaver" and Operation "Eagle". The GATSO van was used particularly in accident blackspots. A new unique computer system was designed and developed in the division to record fines on the spot more efficiently. Carlow/Kildare are the leaders in this design and implementation and other divisions are anxious to copy this system.
- A new phone system was installed in all the major stations and the division is in the top bracket for speed of answering and identifying the station.
- Carlow/Kildare worked on devolved budgeting and have all budgeting accounts for 1999 available as required.
- Drug units are operating in Naas, Newbridge and Carlow with good success rates.
- The Divisional Search Team was called out 24 times in 1999 mainly for missing persons.
- The division suffers from residential expansion by metropolitan overspill from the Dublin region.

Laois/Offaly

- Counter telephone call service was improved and recent stickers for telephones will help improve it further.
- The "Slí Eile" Project includes Tullamore and Clara in a More Effective Partnership Against Crime and is funded by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform. The key objectives of the project were youth orientated:
 - (1) To target young people who are already involved with Gardaí or Probation Services – particularly homelessness.
 - (2) To raise confidence and self-esteem – to allow them to develop their own sense of personal responsibility.
 - (3) To identify and help young people at risk



- (4) To promote positive relationships with the Gardaí and
- (5) To recruit and train locally based volunteers.
- High visibility and pro-active policing were a feature of 1999 policing performance.
- Patrolling and operation of checkpoints continue with new operations, particularly Operation Night Fools.
- A Divisional Quality Service Customer Panel was launched.

Longford/Westmeath

- The number of burglaries went down by 2%.
- One drink outlet was closed as a result of a prosecution under the Licensing (Combating Drug Abuse) Act, 1997.
- A Pilot Initiative for Early School Leavers at Longford is on the drawing board.
- The number of road fatalities was reduced by one from 14 to 13 in 1999 and drunken driving and speeding enforcement was significantly increased.
- Campus Watch was successfully launched at Athlone IT and plans were advanced for a Business Watch Scheme in Athlone.
- Calling Cards were issued to all members in the Division, a Call Answering Service was provided and a Divisional Customer Service Panel formed.

Louth/Meath

- The most notable search success in 1999 was the discovery of a training bunker at Stamullen, Co. Meath. Ten persons were arrested on site. The operations against dissidents will continue.
- Recorded crime showed a further drop of 5% following a 6% decrease in 1998. Crimes against the elderly were reduced.
- A drug unit has been established at Dundalk and continued co-operation between divisional personnel and GNDU resulted in large drug seizures. Operation Clean Street has been brought to provincial centres with success.
- A Divisional Customer Service Manager was appointed and a Divisional Customer User Group was set up.
- CCTV installation plans for Dundalk Town were moved forward and sites for cameras have been decided upon and the system will be in place during 2000.
- The Garda Research Unit was given assistance in research into rape and sexual assault.
- Meath Victim Support Branch was launched.
- Campus Watch was launched at Dundalk Institute of Technology.
- Operation Eagle was introduced over the Christmas period to target travelling criminals and reduce the incidence of speeding and drunk driving. Operation Conifer in Navan/Kells and Cavan/Monaghan counteracted attacks on the elderly and burglaries.
- There was a greater 1999 emphasis on Community Policing.
- Operation Lifesaver was expanded with GATSO equipment allocated, fixed cameras in place and Traffic Corps fully committed to the Government Road Safety Strategy.
- Slane Concert was policed efficiently in both 1998 and 1999.
- Ashbourne District is now fully operational.

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS: DUBLIN GARDA DIVISIONS RÉIGIÚN LIMISTÉAR CHATHAIR ÁTHA CLIATH

DMR East

- A Divisional Traffic Unit was launched on 4th December, 1998 with 2 Sergeants and 10 Gardaí – 1 high visibility 4WD vehicle, six high visibility motorcycles, one Tripod Mounted Laser Speed Detection Device and two Hand Held Speed Detection Devices. During 1999 they had 30 drunken driving offences, 3000 speeding fine notices and 2000 fine notices for other offences. The increased enforcement level contributed to a 1999 fall in fatal accidents from 13 to 6.
- Crime in the Division fell by 9% in 1997, by 20% in 1998 and by 8% in 1999. “Operation Campfire” improved crime detection, recovered stolen property and gathered intelligence on targeted groups involved in crime.
- Weekly Divisional Conferences with District Superintendents were a key resource in reducing crime and road fatalities in 1999.
- The DMR East Devolved Budget Annual Report has been commended by Assistant Commissioner FSCR as a model of how such annual reports should be produced. The weekly overtime report which we prepare is useful to monitor how overtime is being expended and to take remedial action in the event of overruns. This Division has had the lowest overrun in 1999 compared with other Dublin Divisions.
- The Dunlaoghaire/Rathdown Drugs Task Force objectives are to deal with the drugs problem from a supply and demand point of view.
- The Divisional Customer Panel met several times during 1999 as part of the Quality Service Action Plan.

DMR North Central

- A complete list of elderly people is maintained by Community Police Sergeants and are visited regularly. Community Policing is given a high profile. MOST and MATES Projects has been implemented and the Millennium Watch Form was distributed to all elderly residents. All schools have been visited. Areas not covered by Watch Schemes have been identified. Gardaí assigned to these areas have met with local residents to try and initiate new schemes in the area.
- Contact has been made with the Association of Asylum Seekers and the Association of Refugees/Asylum Seekers. Two Gardaí work with these organisations on a regular basis.
- The strength of the Community Policing Unit has been maintained at 4 Sergeants and 28 Gardaí in the ‘U’ District. The Units implemented crime prevention plans in 1999 aimed at tackling public order, vandalism, drug abuse etc.
- Personalised callbacks were increased with Community Gardaí making calls to victims of crime, greater use of the services of Crime Prevention Officer, more developed liaison with Victim Support and a direct referral mechanism with the Victim Support Office – with one hundred and twenty referrals issued in 1999. Neighbourhood Policing members call to each victim and offer whatever assistance is required. Victims, on enquiry, are informed of the up to date developments and the present position of the investigation. During 1999 there were five cases of repeat victimisation.

- In 1999 areas not covered by Neighbourhood Watch were identified. Seville Place/ Sheriff Street were selected for the next Neighbourhood Watch, and, for 2000, apartment blocks not covered by Community Police beats will be considered. Steps to improve the security of the elderly and identify areas badly affected by graffiti were taken.
- Crime for 1999 decreased by 17 per cent – and the detection rate stands at 42 per cent, a rate twice as high as the US rate and very high for a city centre division.
- The telephone survey indicated a good response overall from the Division on telephone answering. A survey was carried out in Store Street between 1st and 15th August, 1999 to establish the number of telephone calls highlighting the busy periods in a 24 hour cycle and identifying areas where problems arose, to improve our service further in 2000. A queuing system at Store Street has worked very successfully with callers being dealt with in privacy and a new information rack and standard forms has also helped.
- A list of 100 active criminals was compiled and sent to the District service to target prolific offenders. Increased surveillance increased arrests of our most prolific criminals. The Crime Task Force targeted disorder hotspots, targeted repeat offenders and focused on larceny from shops and vehicle thefts.
- A library and index of policing articles and presentations has been established at the Divisional Training Office in Store Street.
- The proactive drug policy was intensified and pubs and clubs targeted successfully. Improved contact with statutory and voluntary agencies through
 1. the integrated services process,
 2. Drugs Task Force and projects operating in the area such as NCCCAP,
 3. after schools project,
 4. Sean McDermott Street and Sheriff Street Community Groups,
 5. through Community Police Forum (at least one meeting with the community from each flats complex/road/street),
 6. and through a focus group meeting held at Store Street on 23/10/99 with representatives from the four Community Police sectors.Community representatives have given talks to Community Gardaí on 24/2/99 and 3/3/99.
- Nine members of the Drug Unit are now trained in relevant tactical skills. The seizures of drugs in the Division were: Heroin 7.5kgs, Cocaine 0.9kgs, Cannabis 23kgs, Ecstasy 559 tablets, Amphetamines 8kgs, LSD 34 Tabs. Operation Shamrock resulted in the seizure of 7 kilos of Heroin and £80,000 in March. 159 persons were charged with supply/dealing offences – an increase of 25% on 1998, up 90% on 1997. Two joint operations with Customs resulted in the seizure of 5 kilos of cannabis and regular meetings are held with Revenue Commissioners, Social Community & Family Affairs, Probation Service, and Dublin Corporation. Twenty members were trained in the Divisional Search Team.
- The targeting of open street dealing by Drug Unit, CTF, and Community Gardaí has practically eliminated the high profile nature of this activity and has resulted in a change of tactics by the unit to police the more hidden dealing.
- A new pilot scheme for bench warrants had an excellent execution rate of 66% for 1999.

DMR North

- The Dublin Airport major emergency plan was completely updated in 1999.
- The fatal road accident rate was 11– the same as 1998.

- An anti-graffiti initiative to prevent damage to buses was organised jointly with Dublin Bus. Last year was the first time Dublin Bus provided a service to Ballymun on Halloween after a joint operation to prevent stone throwing and attacks on bus crews.
- New neighbourhood watch schemes were set up and old ones were reactivated.
- Operation scooter was put in place in the Kilmore area from 26th February, to 1st March with excellent results.
- A Divisional Quality Manager, D/Inspector Murphy, was appointed.
- A new branch of Victim Support was launched in Santry District. The branch operating in the Clontarf sub-district extended to the whole Raheny District.
- The division continues to have outstanding success with fingerprints submitted to AFIS – with the highest hit rates in the country.
- Divisional Traffic Unit was set up in June 1999 and had the highest arrest rate in the city for drink driving over the Christmas period and was complimented by the Regional Assistant Commissioner.
- There was a 13% reduction in crime and an above average detection rate of 46%.
- Satisfaction with DMR North phone answering was 90.9 compared to 89.1 nationally.
- The Divisional Policing Plan reflects the views and ideas of all members on the ground including civilian personnel, in this way there was more ownership of the local plans and a greater commitment to its objectives. The overall assessment of the plan has shown that it works extremely well.

DMR South Central

- Individual members have been complimented for the manner in which they dealt with various crimes, problems, incidents and situations throughout 1999. Telephone answering skills have been improved considerably, calling cards were issued to all stations for use by members at crime/incident/traffic accident scenes, etc. and complaints to the Garda Síochána Complaints Board in 1999 were reduced to 154 compared to 191 in 1998 – a reduction of 36 complaints.
- Crime in the Division was reduced by 9% in 1999 and the detection rate was improved by 5%. This was mainly attributed to a special unit set up to target those committing crime on tourists. Bord Fáilte reported six million visitors during 1999. Crime against tourists did not increase due to a special unit which concentrated on crime against tourists during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October.
- Two new business watch schemes were set up during 1999, the Community Policing Unit were involved in a number of projects and initiatives during 1999, and made visits to senior citizens residing in the Division.
- The pilot Policing Forum Initiative is at an advanced stage.
- Full use was made of new legislation for the detention of persons suspected to be involved in crime and drugs. Operations “Clean Street”, “Rectify” and “Tap” targeted drug dealers and drug users. In 1999 drugs with an estimated street value of £3.5 million were seized in the South Central Division.
- Operation “Gladiator” successfully targeted brothels.
- The Victim Support Service was fully used.



- Full advantage was taken of the CCTV cameras in Temple Bar and CCTV expansion is at an advanced stage of installation.
- Fatal accidents in the Division in 1999 fell from 13 to 8, a decrease of 5. 352 were arrested for drunken driving in 1999, compared with 323 in 1998 and road traffic operations implemented during 1999 were Operation Juggernaut, Belt Up, Godfrey, Fare, and Operation Check Up.
- A Divisional Quality Service Customer Panel was launched – and a Divisional Customer Manager was appointed.
- The introduction of PULSE is receiving the fullest co-operation.
- Three 1999 murders in the 'A' District and a fourth on the 27.12.98 had a high level of resources devoted to clearing them up and the trial of four for the murder of Josie Dwyer in 1996 started in October 1999.
- Major events to be policed in 1999 were a fireworks display on the river Liffey, nine full Rugby Internationals, six full Soccer Internationals and two concerts at Lansdowne Road – and three concerts in the RDS.
- Good progress was made during 1999 with outstanding detections and drug seizures and other personal achievements by individual members – the Division was in a healthy state at the end of 1999.

DMR South

- The pilot scheme at Tallaght Garda Station to reduce complaints against members has been an unqualified success with complaints down by 40%.
- Crime is down by 10% – the third year in a row to show a decrease in reported crime. The detection rate for the Division is 35%.
- DMR South scored well in the phone survey on the aspects of identifications of Station and giving the Garda's name where it was the top Division in the country.
- Three meetings of the Divisional Customer Service Panel have been held.
- In keeping with the Victims Charter which was recently published by the Minister for Justice, Equality & Law Reform, each operational Garda carries a name card so that victims of crime are made aware of the name, telephone number and station of the investigating member.
- Traffic management is now a top priority keeping traffic flowing.
- A total of 5,440 speeding fine notices were issued, 733 summonses were applied for and drunk driving arrests were made to improve road safety.
- The Integrated Services Project is now well established in West Tallaght with KEY and Deonach, and a European Structural Funds Project in Jobstown.
- Community Policing has now been revamped with a full time unit of 1 Inspector, 4 Sergeants and 21 Gardaí allocated to the task. Already this initiative is paying dividends: an Inter-agency Action Plan is being put in place with the first meeting due to take place in February 2000.
- The PULSE System is now working according to schedule.



DMR West

- Community Gardaí have been assigned to town beats in Leixlip, Lucan, Neilstown, Liffey Valley Shopping Centre, Blanchardstown Shopping Centre, Ladyswell, Drumheath, Corduff, Sheepmore and smaller shopping centres in the Division.
- Each new estate when it is built and completed is visited by Community Gardaí and encouraged to set in place Neighbourhood Watch Scheme. Community Gardaí perform a beat in Finglas Village. The Community Gardaí are the visible part of our “Dochas” approach to drugs.
- The street value of drugs seized amounted to £4,513,740 consisting mainly of heroin and Cannabis – and £140,500 cash. Operation Clean Street is used to target all drugs offenders and small time sellers and distributors. An operation has been on-going in the past 12 months to target the drug pushing in the Neilstown area. Drugs couriers were arrested and a large quantity of drugs were recovered with a street value of £1,178,000. 134 houses were searched and 52 persons were charged with possession of drugs with intent to supply. Street dealing is more prevalent in Ballyfermot sub-district.
- Operation Clean Street was used in April and June 1999 with positive results and 12 arrests. In October Operation Lawns was initiated in Ballyfermot with these results

1. Possession,	Section 23 MDA	233 Arrests.
2. Supply,	Section 3 & 15 MDA	5 Arrests.
3. Public Order		25 Arrests.

 In addition, 57 houses were searched, with 89 arrests and 20 people being charged and 27 summonsed.
- Consideration is being given to establishing a Garda First Point of Contact initiative with the Eastern Regional Health Authority. This would involve assisting known drug users in seeking rehabilitation assistance from the Health Authority. It would be primarily used where drug users come into contact with the Gardaí for the first time.
- Council Officials were brought up by the Garda Air Support Unit to see traffic problems from the air. Videos were then taken of the problem areas and later viewed in consultation with the Gardaí. New slip roads are being put in place on the M50 and the Council will close the Oval after Easter, 2000. This will help N4 traffic movement.
- Fatal accidents in Dublin West went down from 21 in 1997 to 17 in 1999 and the Divisional Traffic Unit – two Sergeants and 10 Gardaí – seized close to 200 Section 41 vehicles; dangerous and defective vehicles.
- Special operations such as “Fare”, “Juggernaut” and “Belt Up” reduced accidents and made buses safer.
- Discussion Forums involving Dublin Corporation, Fingal Co. Council and elected representatives now address local issues. GRAFT is still a very vital project in the community as is the Tower Project in North Clondalkin. The WEB project ran in Blanchardstown – diverting young people from crime – and the FAN project in Finglas South. Antisocial behaviour and disorder is now being addressed through education as well as enforcement.
- A Divisional Quality Service Panel was set up with people from all walks of life.
- The trial of Brian Meehan for the murder of Veronica Guerin concluded with his conviction and sentencing. John Gilligan was brought before the Irish Courts.



NORTHERN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS IN THE NORTHERN GARDA DIVISIONS.

RÉIGIÚN AN TUAISCIRT

Cavan/Monaghan

- During 1999 the division increased the level of Gardaí involved in crime prevention initiatives and improved the service to the victims of crime.
- Drugs misuse problems were identified and a co-ordinated strategy in preventing and fighting drugs misuse was developed. The Divisional Drugs Unit was further developed by training additional members in surveillance and suspect handling and a preventative strategy to reduce street drug dealing was implemented in 1999.
- Liaison with RUC on prolific offenders in each jurisdiction likely to offend in the other was improved.
- Call cards for each member of the Division were issued.
- Financial structures were developed to monitor and control systems in the following areas,
 1. Transport cost
 2. Travelling expenses
 3. Subsistence allowance
 4. Electricity costs
 5. Heating costs
 6. Telephone costs.

Donegal

- Prolific offenders have been identified and targeted.
- The Division has a record of thorough enforcement of anti-drugs legislation with a D/Superintendent appointed to co-ordinate all anti-drugs activities. A trained Divisional Drugs Unit has been established who target known dealers particularly with overt operations where dealing takes place. Known dealers are being stopped and searched on every occasion they are suspected of being in possession of illegal substances.
- Each vulnerable elderly citizen is visited by members on patrol as a means of assuring them of a Garda presence in their area.

Sligo/Leitrim

- 1999 has been an exceptional period with three murder investigations and six cases of rape and with many members deployed on major investigations the detection rate of 35% shows a decrease from the 1998 figures. The division had 14 fatal traffic accidents, an increase of 6 over 1998 figures. With Operation "Twilight" there were no attacks on the elderly during 1999 and divisional crime was at the same level as 1998.



Divisional Drugs Seizures:

1998 – Total: 124

1999 – Total: 75

Street Value of Seizures:

1998 – Total: IR£ 26,583

1999 – Total: IR£537,320

Divisional Drug Enforcement Action 1999:

Arrests: 24

Seizures: 75

Personal Searches: 439

Search Warrants: 61

- The Division scored highly in the telephone answering survey with a high customer satisfaction rating.
- The Divisional Quality Service Customer Panel is now in place and a Customer Charter is in place in Sligo District.

SOUTH EASTERN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS IN SOUTH EASTERN GARDA DIVISIONS. RÉIGIÚN AN OIR-DHEISCIRT

Tipperary

- The detection rate for Tipperary Division stands at 58%, which is the second highest detection rate in the country (jointly with Waterford/Kilkenny). The aim in the Divisional Policing Plan to maintain a detection rate of 55% was achieved and exceeded.
- Crime in 1999 fell marginally after a 1998 fall of 10%. The recorded crime for 1999 stands at 1468, a reduction of 5 crimes.
- Road fatalities in the Division for 1999 totalled sixteen, a reduction of six on 1998. Drink Driving, Speed and Safety Belt offences received attention during the year with increased detections in all categories.
- In 1999, drugs prosecutions reached 102 compared to 117 for 1998.
- A major extension and refurbishment at Thurles Station was completed during the year and improvement and maintenance at other stations is continuing.
- A personnel carrier issued to Clonmel in 1999 is effective in policing public disorder.

Waterford/Kilkenny

- The divisional Plan set a target of a 20% increase in detection and prosecution of illegal drug offences. The number of seizures of illegal drugs increased from 465 in 1998 to 607 in 1999 – a 30% increase.
- Of even greater significance is the increase in dealing detections from 30 to 67 – an increase of 123%.

- The crime detection rate in the Division continues very high – 57% in 1997, 60% in 1998 and 58% in 1999.
- Fatalities declined from 20 in 1998 to 15 in 1999, an additional Traffic Corps Unit of 1 and 3 was established at Dungarvan and significant strides have been made in having a fully computerised road traffic enforcement system. Serious injury casualties declined from 87 to 72 which is the lowest on record. Serious injury casualties have almost halved since 1993 from 136 to 72 and Operation “Blitz” was very successful.

	Drunk Driving Arrests	F.O.S. Speeding	Summary Traffic Prosecutions
1998	463	8,544	18,768
1999	506	9,687	17,432

- The Waterford/Kilkenny Divisional Quality Service Panel is now in place.

Wexford/Wicklow

- Fatalities on the road dropped from 40 to 24 in 1999.
- Crime in early 1999 increased strongly with vacant holiday homes an easy target for criminals during a time when increased resources were applied to the increase in asylum seekers at Rosslare Port. The divisional crime prevention initiative, Operation Baseline, and the restructuring of the Crime Unit in Wexford District proved effective in halting the increase in crime during the rest of the year leaving a 10% overall crime increase for 1999.
- 1999 was marked by a number of notable successful drug seizures. A good working relationship exists with Customs Officers at Rosslare. Indeed, one of the notable successes during the year involved a drug seizure at Rosslare Port which was allowed to proceed in a controlled delivery to Dublin involving Gardaí from Wexford Drugs Unit with the support of local Customs Officers and Gardaí from the Garda National Drugs Unit. A number of drug dealers from the Dublin area were arrested and will be appearing before the Courts. The Wexford Drugs Unit was established and rotation of personnel on the unit generates healthy competition, particularly amongst the younger members who would like to develop into these areas.
- Bree Community Alert won the Regional Chubb Award for the best overall Community Alert Scheme in the South Eastern Region. A presentation involving some of the participants in the Scheme and local Gardaí was held at Wexford Station.
- Two community relations projects from the Division were nominated for funding.
- The Port of Rosslare has witnessed a significant increase in the number of foreign nationals seeking political asylum during the year. During 1999 a total of 698 persons at the Port sought political asylum – an increase of 85% over 1998. In addition 100 other persons were refused leave to land and returned to the country from which they came. Immigration duties continue to impose a significant drain on resources with as many as nine sailings a day during the Summer season. The possibility of installing CCTV at the Port is currently being examined.
- An intensive operation, “Operation Blackwater” targeted dissident Republicans. During the operation a significant arms find included a home made rocket launcher, ammunition for a Barrett Light Fifty heavy rifle, two pounds of Semtex, three hand guns and ammunition, plastic tubing, fittings for a rocket launcher and diagrams for a rocket launcher. A man arrested was subsequently charged.
- A two-day inter-agency co-operation seminar involving the Gardaí and the Health Board in November 1999 in Wexford gave everyone a greater appreciation of each other’s role in helping victims of sexual abuse and domestic violence and in providing a professional, more integrated and supportive service.

SOUTHERN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS FROM SOUTHERN DIVISIONS. RÉIGIÚN AN DEISCIRT

Cork City

- Crime shows a decrease of 9% over 1998 figures.
- 'Fast Tracking' habitual criminals through the courts and the establishment of briefing stations in each of the District HQ stations where quality-briefing packages were prepared daily contributed strongly to reduced crime.
- The contract for the CCTV System for Cork City was awarded in November 1999 and the project will commence in 2000.
- Resources to deal with public order problems were allocated and An Garda Síochána and Bus Eireann worked closely to reduce public order problems associated with buses.
- A Victim Support study was completed and recommendations implemented.
- The Divisional Drugs Unit had drug seizures valued at £3.75 million during 1999. Interaction with the SHB, an excellent partnership with GNDU, a close relationship with CAB, a successful joint operation with Customs, obligations of nightclub under current legislation communicated to them personally, 845 drugs possession prosecutions and 173 prosecutions for supplying marks 1999 as a high water mark in drugs enforcement in Cork City.
- Uniform personnel were rotated in operations to the Drug and Crime Units giving them valuable operational experience in these areas.
- Public Order assaults were linked to late night drinking in night clubs but co-operation has been forthcoming and a high level of inspections took place.
- Fatal accidents are down 3 on 1998 figures, 24,700 fine on the spot notices were issued for speeding and other offences and 460 drunken drivers were arrested during 1999.
- Cork's Operation Freeflow was continued throughout 1999 and ensured that traffic received priority at peak times at important and high visibility junctions. This enhanced the public perception of the Gardaí and resulted in a very positive response from the public in this area. This successful operation will continue in 2000.
- The emergency plan incorporating the opening of the Lee Tunnel was completed in co-operation the local authority and Southern Health Board.
- The Traffic Office is now dealing with monies in the region of £0.75m. – increased monies received for on the spot fines. To ensure efficient handling of these monies an audit process is now in operation.
- The First Phase Rollout of PULSE was progressed and made operational and a divisional implementation plan put in place for training.
- The Divisional Customer Panel was set up and is addressing issues.
- Cue Call, a new system, to answer and ensure quality response to telephone calls was received at the Communication Room and will be in place in 2000.



- A 24-hr Garda presence to improve Garda response in Carrigaline, Douglas, Blackrock and Bishopstown was achieved completely during 1999 with the help of additional personnel allocated to the division in 1999.
- There is still a considerable amount of munitions available to subversive elements but the level of their activity has dropped.

Cork North

- Two people less were killed on the roads of North Cork during 1999. In 1999, twenty people died in 14 fatal accidents and twenty-two died in 18 fatal accidents in 1998.
- Crime in Cork North Division, Fermoy, Mallow, Middleton and down to Youghal, was 12 per cent less in 1999 – down from 1610 in 1998 to 1415 in 1999. The detection rate for both years was one of the highest in the country at 55 per cent.
- This reduction in crime follows from a broad range of Divisional anti-crime measures such as regular crime conferences, increased training in incident room management, a Divisional Briefing Package for all members, an increase in quality intelligence to Collators, a focused crime prevention effort, increased training for Liaison Gardaí, more members trained in drugs enforcement with the Cork Drug Squad, and major drug seizures at Araglen and Kilworth and other seizures at Charleville, Rathcormac and Fermoy.

Cork West

- Road fatalities fell from 20 deaths in 1998 to 13 in 1999 based on a strongly increased enforcement level: drunken driving detections went up from 65 in 1998 to 99 in 1999 and speeding detection fine notices system rose from 2300 in 1998 to 3226 in 1999.
- Another major drugs importation seizure was made in 1999 at Schull in September. All vessels moored and kept in the Division have now been registered on Garda files. The Inter-District Drugs operation continued until the commencement of Operation “Long Nights” and had successes in Bandon and Macroom resulting in the arrest of local drug dealers. Other notable highlights to date this year have been the successful convictions of Michael Tune and John O’Toole and the finding of 1,000 kilos of Cannabis in Naas.
- All PULSE timetables were adhered to during 1999.
- All Community Schemes were reviewed and are active and progressive.
- Crime went up by 4% in 1999 and only a few attacks on the elderly were committed and the culprits were arrested for these. Crime had been increasing strongly by about 24 per cent in the early part of the year but a very strong policing performance by the division reversed that trend during the year and an eventual outturn of plus 4% was an excellent result.
- The core in-service training presentation was delivered to 88% of Gardaí in this Division during 1999 which signifies a good overall attendance for the In-Service programme. All probationer Gardaí received quality training.

Kerry

- The divisional crime level was reduced by 6% and the divisional detection rate increased by 2% and 1999 was marked by a number of very high profile and successful drug seizures and convictions.
- The Divisional Investigation and Search Teams were updated.

- Speeding notices issued increased by 58% and there was a 51% increase in Drunk Drivers arrested – a very strong increase in enforcement level.
- High levels of satisfaction with telephone answering service were recorded in the phone survey throughout the Division.
- A new Business Watch was set up in Castleisland and Campus Watch at Tralee RTC.
- Victim Support was initiated in Tralee and Killarney.
- There was no physical attack on the elderly in Kerry in 1999.
- Operation Deiscirt and Operation Longnights were designed to prevent serious recidivist activity, burglary and crime against the elderly.
- Tenders for monitoring Tralee's CCTV system were received.

Limerick

- Crime trends for 1999 show an overall reduction of 4% with Limerick City down 6%. Crime blackspots and trends were targeted during the year.
- In the two City Districts Gardaí on beat and mobile patrols swept through estates and black spot areas at irregular intervals and received a favourable public response where the patrols;
 1. Fostered public confidence.
 2. Prevented crime.
 3. Had the desired effect on road users.
- A Community Policing Sergeant was appointed in Limerick to co-ordinate Community Gardaí working in the City.
- Specifications for CCTV in Limerick City Centre were addressed in 1999.
- The division had 22 fatal traffic accidents in 1999 – one more than in 1998.
- The Limerick Garda Quality Service Panel was set up and
- Victim support achieved a marked increase in support given – thanks to the Liaison Inspector.



WESTERN REGION

1999 HIGHLIGHTS FROM WESTERN DIVISIONS.

RÉIGIÚN AN IARTHAIR

Clare

- Divisional crime fell by 18% during 1999, down from 1,101 crimes in 1998 to 901 crimes in 1999.
- The Ennis Branch of Victim Support was established during 1999.
- A Divisional Customer Panel for Quality Service was established and satisfaction with how phone queries were handled in Clare was 90%, higher than the average of 89.1%
- Operation Cuairteoirí, set up for the Summer period, was successful in combating tourist related crime.
- Mobile crime patrols countered travelling criminals and Operation Iarthair ran from 18th November (scheduled to end on the 17th January 2000) proved to be effective.
- Operation Rees consisted of members from the Clare Division, the Garda National Drug Unit and the Criminal Assets Bureau. This was set up with a clear target and a clear objective. There has been a sustained enforcement of the Misuse of Drugs Act and the unit has targeted big drug dealers.
- Co-operation was high between Clare and neighbouring divisions. This was highlighted during December following the murder of Christopher Cybulla in Newport, Co Tipperary (Clare Division).
- The Major Accident Plan was updated in 1999.
- An unmarked Camera Car was put in use by the Divisional Traffic Corps who continue to have a high return of Fines on the Spot for Speeding Offences. Nine were killed on the roads in the Division, an increase of two over 1998.

Galway West

- Crime in Galway West was down by 1 per cent in 1999, down from 2226 to 2193, up marginally in Galway City and down in rural Galway districts. Thefts from cars were prioritised.
- An improved call-back system for victims was introduced.
- The Divisional Drugs Unit was expanded, and more than doubled in size.
- High-profile patrols of estates were introduced.
- Operation Fionn successfully targeted those who prey on the elderly.
- Road accident fatalities, at 18, were the same as 1998 and 64 people were seriously injured compared to 63 in 1998. Road accidents in the division increased by close to 25 per cent and the fact that neither fatalities nor seriously injured numbers reflect that increase is down to a focused and increased speeding and traffic enforcement effort in the division and improved vehicle safety design.
- Neighbourhood Watches increased by four to 89 and Community Alert increased by three to 62. Four Business Watches (One new) now cover Galway, Loughrea and Clifden.
- Galway West excelled with the highest satisfaction rating in the country with telephone response.



Mayo

- A number of travelling criminals who were responsible for a spate of crimes in the Division were arrested. The arrests were effected by the Garda Air Support Unit following the effective communication of information and interception/pursuit of suspects by members on Operation Iarthair and local District Patrol crews.
- An Intoxiliser Machine was put in use in 1999 and training was provided. It is proving successful and has overcome the difficulties of getting the services of a doctor during the night hours in some Districts.
- Mayo Division featured highly in the recent Garda Quality Bureau Report on the Telephone Survey. A standardised telephone answering procedure has been introduced and stickers with the procedures are on all phones.
- Mayo Gardaí were highly complimented for the way they operated the Major Emergency Plan at Belmullet on 1/4/99.
- Referrals to Victim Support have increased but there is still room for improvement.
- A Fraud Seminar was organised during 1999 for business owners and banks.
- Public order patrols were introduced with the local Districts and Chief Fire Officer.
- The Divisional Investigation Teams were successful arresting and bringing to justice two members of a gang who were responsible for at least thirty crimes in the Division.
- Full use is being made of the 4 X 4 Isuzu Jeep with operations throughout the Division such as Operation Fionn and Iarthair, Operations Belt Up, Fare and Juggernaut. Operation Fionn and Iarthair proved effective in curbing attacks on the elderly.
- One Garda is being detailed for Patrol Car during day light hours – to place more emphasis on foot patrols to show a greater Garda presence on our streets in response to the Public Attitudes Survey findings. The Garda Quality Customer Service Action Plan is being implemented throughout the Division.
- Road accident black spots are monitored and enforcement levels are up. The introduction of the Intoxiliser and a Joint booklet, 'Road Safety Together – Plan for County Mayo' was produced by Mayo County Council and Gardaí and teachers to reduce the rate of accidents in the County.

Roscommon/Galway East

- Two part time drug units started in Ballinasloe and Tuam during 1999 had success in curbing dealing.
- Operations "Fionn" and "Lifesaver" checkpoints were manned.
- The 1999 survey showed satisfaction from the public with how Roscommon/Galway East Garda dealt with phone calls.
- During 1999 a number of cattle dealers residing in this Division were investigated for stealing cattle and sheep in the area.



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