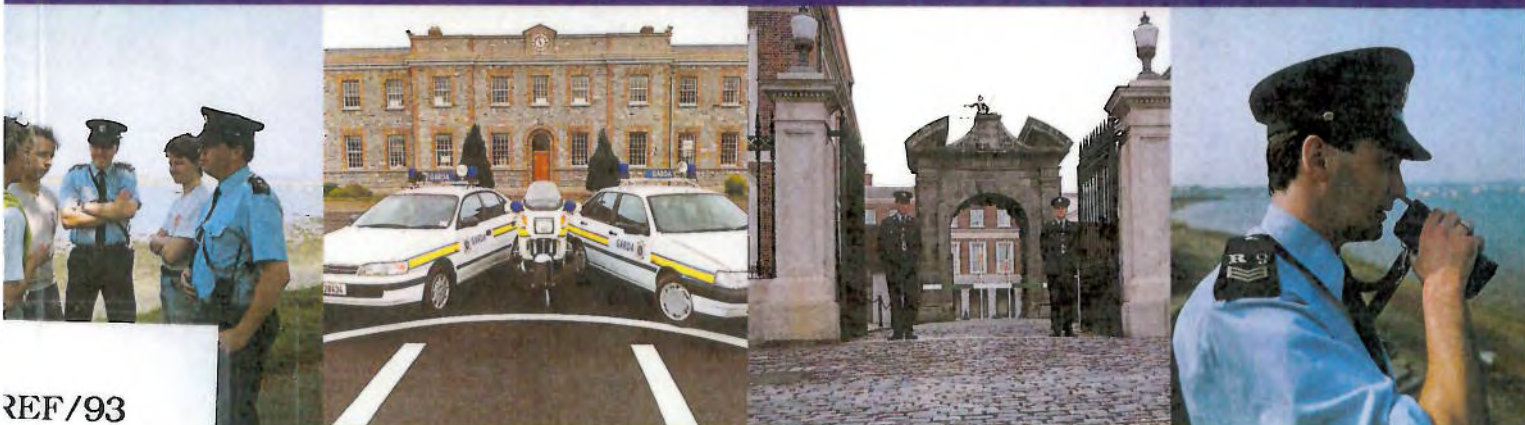


ANNUAL REPORT OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA 1993



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Contents

The Garda Síochána Mission	2
Foreword	3
1. Review of the Force	5
2. Training	17
3. Some Regional Highlights	21
4. Crime Statistics	
<i>Indictable offences known to the Gardaí 1993</i>	28-33
<i>Indictable offences recorded and detected, 1984-93</i>	32
<i>Indictable offences recorded and detected by Garda Divisions and principal city areas</i>	34-35
<i>Analyses of aggravated burglaries where firearms were used and armed robberies</i>	36-37
<i>Arms, ammunition and explosives seized</i>	38-39
<i>Analyses of murders</i>	40
<i>Crimes per thousand population on 1991 figure</i>	41
<i>Summary crime statistics</i>	42-43
<i>Indictable crime 1992 and 1993</i>	44
<i>Value of property stolen and recovered</i>	45
<i>Non-indictable offences, proceedings and persons</i>	46-51
<i>Traffic offences — drink and driving</i>	52-53
<i>Fine on the spot notices — non display of licence disk</i>	53
<i>Fine on the spot notices — parking violations</i>	53
<i>Total number of traffic offences in which proceedings were taken</i>	54
<i>Stolen motor vehicles</i>	55
<i>Garda discipline</i>	56
<i>Missing persons</i>	57
<i>Drugs offences — types and quantities seized</i>	58
<i>Drugs offences — persons charged</i>	59
<i>Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme</i>	60-62



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The Garda Síochána Mission



*•The Garda Síochána will succeed, not by force of arms or numbers, but by their moral authority as servants of the people. **

Michael Staines
First Commissioner
of An Garda Síochána

In the Garda Síochána we aim:

- (1) *to provide services within a legal framework, available resources and with community support in order:-*
 - (a) *to protect life and property,*
 - (b) *to safeguard the liberties of the individual and preserve the public peace,*
 - (c) *to prevent crime and to seek, identify and eliminate the causes of crime,*
 - (d) *to detect offenders if crime is committed;*
- (2) *to encourage and advise the community on how best to protect their persons and property from criminal behaviour;*
- (3) *to provide guidance and assistance:-*
 - (a) *in helping young people to advance their appreciation of the need to be caring, law-abiding citizens,*
 - (b) *in cases of tragedy, or family and/or other personal crises;*

and in so doing, to provide a quality service to the public and the individual citizen while maintaining the highest standard of integrity, professionalism and efficiency.

operation with the media, both here and abroad, and with the dissemination of information through interviews and talks to schools and colleges. Through lectures and presentations, selected Gardaí are also equipped with necessary media presentation skills.

Information Technology

Information technology is of increasing importance within the Force, providing rapid access to up-to-date intelligence and data. A consultancy firm was engaged in 1993 to devise an information technology strategy to support An Garda Síochána's organisational objectives, including integration of data capture into the everyday work-flow. When fully implemented, the benefits will include:-

- Less time spent by Gardaí on office work and consequently a higher visibility on the street.
- Better informed Gardaí will deal more professionally with the public.
- Better quality up-to-date management information, resulting in more effective use of Garda resources and deployment of personnel to enhance public order and safety.

Forensic Science Laboratory

I am delighted to record, once again, my appreciation of the work of Dr James Donovan, Director of the Forensic Science Laboratory, and all his staff in 1993.

The workload of the laboratory increased again during 1993, with total cases up by 14%. This rise was due largely to the increase in drug seizures, with a less significant rise in firearms and explosive cases.

United Nations

A third mission of nineteen members of An Garda Síochána went to Yugoslavia in 1993, and a party of fifteen Gardaí travelled to Cyprus to take up UN duties.

Co-operation

The Garda Síochána continued to receive invaluable co-operation from a number of agencies, both in the private and public sectors, during the year. In this regard I would like to express my particular appreciation for the assistance received from the Defence Forces, the Revenue Commissioners and the Customs and Excise Officials.

Within the Force, the various Staff Associations continue to play a significant role, both informally and in a structured way, in participating at many levels, e.g. on the Appeals Board; on the Review Board; dealing with discipline; dealing with transfers; on the Promotion Advisory Council and on the Welfare Committee which ministers our Employee Assistance Programme.

Corporate Strategy Plan

The published Corporate Strategy Plan outlines a vision for the attainment of a quality police service, reflecting our role in relation to the public and the individual, and creates a framework within which tactical plans can be formulated and priorities set.

The extra funding for the Force will enable us to continue to recruit more student Gardaí, and to update our transport fleet and communications network.

P. J. Culligan

Patrick J. Culligan, Commissioner

March 1994

“The Garda Síochána continued to receive invaluable co-operation from a number of agencies during the year.”

1. Review of the Force



‘... 251 males and 73 females commenced training at the Garda College.’

STRENGTH OF THE FORCE:

The breakdown of the approved strength by rank as and from 1st January 1994 is as follows:-

Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioners	2
Assistant Commissioners	6
Surgeon	1
Chief Superintendents	41
Superintendents	161
Inspectors	250
Sergeants	1,868
Garda	8,570
Total	10,900

Transfers

The number of transfers effected during the period from 1st January 1993 to 31st December 1993 was 1,149.

These transfers include allocations on completion of training and allocations of existing personnel on promotion and consequential transfer.

Recruitments

In 1993 successful applicants from the 1991 Garda Recruitment Competition continued to be appointed as Trainees; 251 males and 73 females commenced training at the Garda College.

• Police Forces all over the world have been recruiting more and more civilian staff for non-policing duties *



Retirements

A total of 372 members were discharged from the Force during 1993. This number included 323 retirements, 21 resignations, 6 incapacitations, 1 discharge on probation and 21 deaths of serving members. A total of 84 ex-members died during the year.

Civilianisation

Over the past 30 years, Police Forces all over the world have been recruiting more and more civilian staff for non-policing duties, especially in the clerical area.

The reasons for this development have been largely economic. Salary levels for Police Officers generally are considerably more than that of clerical workers, particularly those at junior level, where moderate levels of responsibility are concerned. A second factor is the waste of resources implicit in following a comprehensive selection and training process for a Police Officer only to have that person assigned to routine duties not involving the exercise of police powers. Another reason for pursuing a civilianisation policy in any force is to expand the police presence in the operational area at the lowest possible cost, thus re-assigning Police Officers to the work for which they were actually selected and trained in the first place.

Civilianisation of Garda posts commenced in 1970, as a result of a recommendation in the Conroy Commission Report. Three hundred civilians were allocated to the Garda Síochána at that time. The number increased to approximately 400 in the 1980s after the Ryan Committee reported. In 1989 the Minister for Justice, in a crime-fighting package, announced the allocation of two hundred and fifty Clerical Assistants to An Garda Síochána to allow the release of members from clerical positions to operational duty. The number of civilian clerical staff in An Garda Síochána at present is approximately 680, and it is intended to increase that number by 50 in 1994, releasing an equivalent number of Gardaí for outdoor duty.

In addition to the civilian clerical staff working with An Garda Síochána, there are 168 traffic wardens and approximately 220

civilians employed as tradesmen, labourers, gardeners, boilermen, storemen and cleaners. There are approximately 565 part-time cleaners.

Promotion

In 1993 competitions were announced for promotion to the ranks of Superintendent, Inspector and Sergeant. The number of applicants and successful candidates in each competition were:

Rank	Applicants	Successful Candidates
Superintendent	117	21
Inspector	512	40
Sergeant	1416	competition not yet terminated

In 1993 one hundred and ninety one (191) Gardaí were promoted to the rank of Sergeant as a result of a competition which commenced in 1992.

Seven (7) Regional Interview Boards sat for promotions to the rank of Sergeant and six (6) for promotion to the rank of Inspector. This included separate Boards for candidates serving with the U.N. in Cyprus and Yugoslavia. Successful candidates went on to be interviewed by a final Central Interview Board. In the case of promotions to Superintendent rank one, the Central Interview Board assessed the candidates. The three competitions terminated in early 1994 with the promulgation of the lists of successful candidates. In 1993 there were 7 appointments to Chief Superintendent, 21 to Superintendent, 40 to Inspector and 191 to Sergeant rank. This gave a total of 265 promotions in 1993. 168 Gardaí were successful in the written Sergeants' Promotion Examination and 115 Sergeants in the Inspectors' Examination.

SCOTT MEDALS

In 1923, the then Commissioner of the Garda Síochána, the late General E. O'Duffy, met Colonel Walter Scott, an Honorary Commissioner of the New York City Police and a well-known philanthropist.

Colonel Scott expressed the wish to assist in some way with what was, at the time, the world's youngest Police Force, namely the Garda Síochána. The result of this meeting was that Colonel Scott presented to the Garda Síochána a one thousand dollar gold Bond. The one condition attached to the award of the medal was as follows:-

No action, however heroic, will merit the award of the Scott Medal unless it takes the shape of an act of personal bravery, performed intelligently in the execution of duty at imminent risk to the life of the doer, and with full previous knowledge of the risk involved.

In 1925, Colonel Scott presented to the Garda Síochána a further 500 dollar Bond to provide silver and bronze medals to be presented to the members of the Garda Síochána who have, during the year,



performed similar acts in the execution of duty but with less risk to their lives and who are next in order of merit.

The medals, apart from the intrinsic value of the gold one — which is quite considerable — are in themselves fine specimens of the goldsmith's art. They take the form of the Garda Síochána Badge and are approximately the size of the cap badge. The front consists of four panels. The top panel bears the inscription 'Walter Scott Medal' and the lower panel 'For Valor' (note the American influence on spelling). The left and right panels respectively bear the American Eagle and the Irish Harp and Sunburst. On the back is depicted the Four Provinces with the inscription 'Garda Síochána na h-Éireann'.

Scott Medal awards are made annually, and the Minister for Justice presents the medals to the recipients at a ceremony at the Garda College, Templemore. To date, 289 medals have been awarded to members of An Garda Síochána. They comprise 65 Gold, 101 Silver and 123 Bronze Medals.

Since the inception of the Scott Medal Awards, eight Scott Gold Medals have been awarded posthumously to the members listed hereunder:-

- (1) Garda Richard C. Fallon, 9936, Mountjoy Station
— shot dead on 3rd April 1970.
- (2) Garda Michael J. Reynolds, 17673, Clontarf Station
— shot dead on 11th September 1975.
- (3) D/Garda John F. Morley, 15543, Castlerea
— shot dead on 7th July 1980.
- (4) Garda H. Byrne, 18300H, Castlerea
— shot dead on 7th July 1980.
- (5) D/Garda S. Quaid, 13497L, Wexford
— shot dead on 13th October 1980.
- (6) Garda P.J. Reynolds, 21281D, Tallaght
— shot dead on 20th February 1982.
- (7) D/Garda F. Hand, 20594L, C.D.U.
— shot dead on 10th August 1984.
- (8) Sergeant P. Morrissey, 1454K, Colon Station
— shot dead on 27th June 1985.

PERFORMANCE DEVELOPMENT AND REVIEW

During 1993, with a view to improving services to the public, the Commissioner commenced a process of Performance Development and Review in the Garda Síochána.

Since commencement, five hundred and fifty-seven Officers and Inspectors have undergone training programmes designed to provide them with the necessary knowledge and skills to implement the system.

The two main objectives of the system are; firstly, to improve individual performance and thereby the overall performance of the service and, secondly, to provide for individual development.

The system is participative in nature. It provides an opportunity



for all members of the Garda Síochána, along with their immediate supervisors, to achieve a deeper understanding of their job and to focus on the real needs of the service. The process is intended to improve communications, provide a climate of openness and facilitate the identification of job and non-job related problems that affect the attainment of the overall objectives of the system.

EMPLOYEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Early in 1993, the Garda Commissioner circulated particulars of a new Employee Assistance Programme for An Garda Síochána. This is a comprehensive programme, geared to dealing confidentially with all welfare matters within An Garda Síochána.

The working of the Employee Assistance Programme is monitored by a Garda Welfare Committee. This Committee is chaired by Assistant Commissioner, Personnel Section, Garda Headquarters. The Committee is representative of Personnel Section, the four Staff Associations, the Garda Benevolent Society, St Paul's Garda Medical Aid Society and the Garda Pensioners' Association.

The country is divided into four welfare areas with a Garda Welfare Officer allocated to each area. Two Welfare Officers have offices at Ormond House, Ormond Quay, Dublin, and are assisted by a full-time Clerical Assistant. The other two Welfare Officers are based in Cork and Galway and both have part-time clerical back-up.

The structure of An Garda Síochána is such that the country is divided into 23 Divisions. For each Division, there is a Divisional Welfare Committee representing all ranks within that Division. The Committee meets at regular intervals and deals with welfare matters of a minor nature, for example assisting the bereaved or those who are ill.

Safety, Health and Welfare at Work

The Commissioner has established an office at Personnel Section to deal with safety, health and welfare within An Garda Síochána.

Training of management and safety representatives as to their respective roles in these matters was completed in 1993. Two members of the Force are presently undergoing a Diploma Course in Safety, Health and Welfare at University College Dublin, so that the required level of expertise will be available to the Force. A further two members will commence the two-year Diploma programme in 1994.

DISCIPLINE IN THE GARDA SÍOCHÁNA OTHER THAN COMPLAINTS DEALT WITH UNDER THE GARDA SÍOCHÁNA COMPLAINTS ACT, 1986 (see also page 56)

As the Garda Síochána possesses great powers over the citizens, its behaviour is governed by a strict code of conduct.

The regulations governing Garda behaviour are contained in the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989. (S.I. No. 94 of 1989).

In the course of a recent High Court judgement, the learned Judge commented: "Clearly the 1989 regulations represent a determined effort to achieve an impeccable standard of natural and constitutional justice in relation to the investigation of and adjudication upon allegations of misconduct by members of the Garda Síochána". A member concerned with the disciplinary regulations is entitled to consult a solicitor at the investigation stage and to be legally

The new Employee Assistance Programme was set up in 1993 to deal confidentially with all welfare matters...

represented at a disciplinary hearing.

Local Chief Superintendents are empowered to deal informally with a breach of discipline, without reference to the Commissioner, where they consider it appropriate, provided that the breach is admitted by the member concerned. Otherwise adjudication on disciplinary matters is by way of inquiry, sworn or unsworn.

A total of 322 new cases was reported to the discipline section in Garda Headquarters during 1993. This figure includes a total of 70 cases where legal proceedings were commenced against the Gardaí for incidents arising in the course of discharging their duties, e.g. alleged assault, wrongful arrest, etc. (but not including traffic accidents involving official vehicles).

A number of cases were carried over from the previous year, leaving a total of 488 active files on hand at the end of 1993.

CRIME PREVENTION UNIT

The Garda Crime Prevention Unit, based at Dublin Metropolitan Area headquarters, Harcourt Square, has special responsibility for disseminating advice on crime prevention throughout the country. During 1993 it was involved in the following wide-ranging activities:-

1. Crime Prevention Surveys

During 1993, Crime Prevention Officers throughout the country carried out a total of 3,630 security surveys on government, commercial, industrial and 'at risk' private properties requiring a high degree of security. Their advice was implemented in 2,420 cases.

(a) Crime Prevention Unit, Harcourt Square — 283 surveys.

(b) Crime Prevention Officers stationed throughout the country — 3,402 surveys.

2. Crime Prevention Seminars/Lectures

Crime Prevention Officers are specially trained in the art of presenting crime prevention seminars/lectures to their own members, commercial bodies and local interest groups. Lectures were also delivered at promotion courses at the Garda Training College, Templemore, Regional In-Service Training Schools and the In-Service Training School, Harcourt Square. During 1993, a total of 1,498 such seminars/lectures were held.

(a) Crime Prevention Unit, Harcourt Square — 49 seminars/lectures.

(b) Crime Prevention Officers stationed throughout the country — 1,134 seminars/lectures.

3. Security Surveys

A total of 62 security surveys of Government Buildings and other high risk establishments (not included in no. 1 above) were carried out by the Security Surveys Section of this Unit.

4. Exhibition Room

Members of the public seeking crime prevention advice have visited the Crime Prevention Exhibition Room at Harcourt Square, where security devices and their use have been explained and demonstrated to them by Crime Prevention Officers. Gardaí attending various in-service courses at Harcourt Square also visit the Exhibition Room and see the various security devices explained, so that they can assist the public and further promote the concept of crime prevention.



5. Liaison

Liaison has been maintained with Security Controllers of major banks, Chief Security Officers of various companies, members of International Professional Security Associations, the Irish Security Institute, Security Surveyors of Insurance Companies and the National Standards Authority of Ireland, Glasnevin, Dublin 9.

6. Publicity/Literature

Co-operative liaison with the press and journalists was maintained throughout the year and various items of crime prevention advice were published in newspapers and magazines. Thousands of crime prevention handout leaflets were also distributed to the public.

NEIGHBOURHOOD WATCH

Neighbourhood Watch is a partnership between the public and the Garda Síochána which helps to reduce crime and improves the relationship between the Gardaí and the community generally. It continued to expand during 1993 with 1,709 schemes catering for 304,205 households.

While most of these are concentrated in the Greater Dublin area, many are located in rural areas and in towns throughout Ireland. In Dublin, a Neighbourhood Watch Representative Committee performs a valuable development function, while local Neighbourhood Watch district meetings, attended by Neighbourhood Policing Sergeants and Gardaí identify and address specific local problems.

Neighbourhood Watch personnel devote considerable amounts of their time and energy to supporting the Gardaí in their role in the prevention of crime, and in May 1993 they assisted Gardaí in the promotion of the first National Crime Prevention Week.

COMMUNITY ALERT

Specifically designed to meet the needs of elderly people in rural areas, Community Alert has expanded considerably since its inception in 1985, and now additionally provides a general Crime Prevention support for all rural-based residents.

The programme, pioneered in conjunction with Muintir na Tíre, is firmly established in every county outside the Dublin Metropolitan Area and at present involves a total of 528 communities.

NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICING

Neighbourhood Policing has now been introduced in the Dublin Metropolitan Area and in the cities of Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford. By the end of 1993 the number of Gardaí deployed in the scheme had risen to a total of 5 Inspectors, 18 Sergeants and 197 Gardaí. Their function is to promote Neighbourhood Watch Schemes and to liaise with the Neighbourhood Watch personnel. They work closely with community-based projects and the Garda Schools' Programme. All new members of the Neighbourhood Policing Scheme received specialised training courses relative to their areas of work.

BUSINESS WATCH

Business Watch is a crime prevention programme designed to encourage and assist the business community in actively identifying and eliminating factors that facilitate crime. A Business Watch pilot programme was successfully implemented in Finglas in 1993. An Garda Síochána is pleased to accept the support of the Chambers of Commerce of Ireland in developing schemes throughout the country.



GARDA NATIONAL JUVENILE OFFICE

The Garda National Juvenile Office was established in 1991 and is engaged in all matters relating to juveniles on a national basis, in so far as the Garda Síochána is concerned, including various projects and initiatives with a number of agencies and organisations, which use the National Juvenile Office as a 'link' with the Garda Síochána.

This Office is responsible for the overall administration of the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme; development and implementation of the Garda Schools' Programme; supervision and support for Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers, of which there are in excess of 80 countrywide; on-going liaison and contact with all statutory and non-statutory bodies involved in the area of juveniles.

The National Juvenile Office forms part of the Garda Community Relations Section and is located at the Dublin Metropolitan Headquarters, Harcourt Square, Dublin 2 (Tel. 01-8732222, ext. 3222). It is under the command of a Superintendent (Director).

Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme

A Garda Juvenile Liaison Officer Scheme was first introduced in 1963 and has been continually expanded since. Today, this Programme is operated on a countrywide basis and its administration is dealt with by the Garda National Juvenile Office.

The programme provides for the cautioning of juvenile offenders under 18 years of age, subject to certain conditions, as an alternative to court proceedings and possibly a criminal record.

The main aim of the programme is crime prevention through the education of young people as to their responsibilities both to themselves and to society in general and through the rehabilitation of those who commit crimes at a young age, by allowing them to acknowledge that their behaviour was wrong and by assisting them to change their attitudes so as they can develop into mature and responsible adults. The programme has consistently shown an annual success rate of 88–90% since its inception.

There are Garda Juvenile Liaison Officers appointed in every Garda Division in the country and these members are specifically selected for this work; they undergo relevant training and operate in a full-time capacity.

Juvenile Liaison Officers are involved in all aspects of youth work, both locally and in some cases nationally, through their involvement with youth clubs and organisations, by attending meetings and seminars, and through visits to schools. This involvement is aimed towards a greater appreciation of the Garda role in society and the importance of law observance.

Juvenile offenders accepted into the programme may be dealt with by way of formal or informal caution and may be placed under the supervision of a Juvenile Liaison Officer for a specified period.

The decision as to the type of caution given and the level of supervision appropriate is based on all the factors in each particular case, namely; the circumstances of the crime; the attitudes of the offenders and their parents; the home circumstances and parental support; the views of the injured party; the likelihood of reoffending, and all other relevant matters.

As part of the programme all juveniles made amenable for any crime or offence must be reported to the National Juvenile Office by way of Juvenile Referral Form.



Garda Schools' Programme

Following the evaluation of an experimental programme in selected areas during 1990, a Garda Schools' Programme was developed. The programme commenced implementation in 1991 and continued to expand during 1993. It has been implemented in 15 Garda Divisions to date, where in excess of 630 Gardai have been trained to implement the programme. It is anticipated that the programme will be extended to the remaining Garda Divisions during 1994.

The programme is specifically designed for fifth class primary school students and involves a series of five presentations by specially-trained Gardai covering the following topics:

- (1) The role of the Gardai
- (2) Vandalism
- (3) Child safety
- (4) Road safety
- (5) Safe cycling.

The programme is supported by a video production entitled 'Be Safe, Kids', which deals with topics (3), (4) and (5) above. The aims are to develop positive attitudes towards road safety and to highlight the importance of responsible behaviour.

FORENSIC SCIENCE

In 1993 the Forensic Science Laboratory dealt with a total of 7,133 cases. Of these, 4,914 involved drugs seizures and the remaining 2,219 involved murder, rape, hit-and-run accidents, fires, armed robberies, robberies, etc. Approximately 32,000 separate exhibits were brought to the laboratory for testing.

139 cases involving the suspected use of firearms were referred to the laboratory and these cases involved 1,502 separate exhibits. There were 41 cases involving the suspected use of explosives, and these had a total of 237 separate exhibits.

GARDA DOG SECTION

The present strength of the Garda Dog Section is 2 Sergeants and 12 Gardai. The Section has carried out the following searches and has the following return of work:-

Explosive searches	486
Drug searches	269
Searches re missing persons, robberies and larcenies	45
Arrests	135
	(involved in 300)
Summons	170

MISUSE OF DRUGS

1993 saw an increase of 9.7% in the number of persons charged with offences under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977/184. The figures increased from 3,494 to 3,833.

In the same period the number of seizures of controlled drugs increased from 4,262 to 4,914 (15.3% increase). While seizures and



charges continue to increase, the rate of increase is greatly reduced, in particular from that of the years 1990 and 1991.

Once again, the major drug of abuse is cannabis resin and there was an enormous increase in the amount of this drug seized. Two major seizures of cannabis resin account for approximately 71% of the total amount seized. One of these seizures (approximately 2 tons) was made on a yacht off the Kerry coast (see page 21) and a number of persons are presently before the courts in this case.

The other case resulted from the discovery of a number of bales of the drug in its nets by a trawler fishing the sea-bed south of Kinsale. A thorough search of the area by the Navy in co-operation with the Gardaí and the Customs resulted in the discovery of approximately 1,260 kgs of the drug. The origin and destination of this drug are still under investigation.

The amount and type of other drugs seized continue to fluctuate, with an increase in the type of drugs sold as 'Ecstasy'. Another drug of abuse, LSD, appears to be widely available and seizures have been made in eleven Garda Divisions outside the Dublin area.

The National Drugs Team of the Customs and Excise continues to make successful detections and a number of joint operations with the Gardaí have had successful outcomes.

Talks and lectures on the problems of drug abuse were delivered on 292 occasions in 1993 at the request of interested groups and associations.

PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

The need to communicate and to keep the public informed is recognised within the Garda Síochána. The Garda Press and Public Relations Office is charged generally with this responsibility. This requirement extends beyond the local and national media, into frequent contact and interaction with the media — press, television and radio — on an international basis.

As local radio continues to develop, so does Garda involvement through the medium. The Office has been actively involved in the opening up of avenues in this area, together with the development of training courses in presentation skills within the service.

The Garda Press and Public Relations Office has co-operated positively with television, radio and the printed media in various productions and features portraying the many facets of the personality and professionalism of the Garda Síochána. The Office takes into account and has due regard for the legal and other constraints, in particular the privacy of the individual, in such a sensitive and volatile area.

There are ever-increasing demands for the services of the personnel from the section to provide information and interviews to college students completing projects and dissertations, and to give lectures in schools and third-level institutions on the subject of public relations and the Garda Síochána, and on career opportunities within the Force.

SPECIAL TRAFFIC CORPS

The Garda Special Traffic Corps was established in 1972. One of its objectives was to address the unacceptable level of death and injury on our roads.

The Traffic Corps now operates in each of the eighteen Garda



Divisions outside the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Each Unit is under the control of the Chief Superintendent for the Division, while an Inspector has responsibility for day to day operations. The strength is 33 Sergeants and 196 Gardaí, a total of 229.

The Traffic Department at Harcourt Square is under the control of a Chief Superintendent, who has responsibility for traffic matters in the five Divisions which make up the Dublin Metropolitan Area. Its strength is 1 Superintendent, 3 Inspectors, 9 Sergeants and 90 Gardaí — a total of 103 members (this compares with 77 in 1990).

An Assistant Commissioner attached to Garda Headquarters has overall responsibility for the enforcement of Road Traffic Legislation and the co-ordination of Road Safety Campaigns engaged in by the Gardaí.

The use of in-car video units has proved most successful elsewhere in Europe in combatting reckless speeding and in 1991, the Gardaí Traffic Corps took delivery of the first of such units. These are now installed in unmarked patrol cars. The video units allow Gardaí to film breaches of the speed limits as they occur. The film can then be played in Court to facilitate prosecutions.

The Corps is principally involved in the on-going campaigns for Road Safety and against drunken driving and speeding. It endeavours to create a greater public awareness of the dangers of reckless and careless driving and to bring about an attitude change, so that such behaviour become sociably unacceptable.

The Traffic Corps will continue to persuade road users to change habitual behaviour patterns. Last year's comprehensive Road Safety Campaigns were very successful.

The promotion of public awareness and civic responsibility is the positive aspect of Road Traffic Enforcement and will help to reduce as far as possible the number of fatalities and injuries on the roads.



CRIMELINE

The Crimeline programme, broadcast once monthly on RTE television, continued to grow in popularity during 1993, attracting large viewing audiences.

Crimeline is co-ordinated on the Garda side under the direction of the Chief Superintendent in charge of the Community Relations Section at Harcourt Square.

A production team comprised of a Sergeant and two Gardaí work closely with a private production company and RTE in researching suitable material, reconstructing certain crimes and arranging televised presentations.

The success of the programme, and, indeed, its more general educational role, can be measured on a number of fronts, most notably by:

- (1) The opportunities provided to the public for immediate and direct access to Garda investigators, thereby facilitating a high level of public participation in the detection of crime.*
- (2) The creation of a growing awareness in the public mind of the nature and extent of crime in our society, illustrated and reinforced by the use of dramatised reconstructions.*
- (3) The highlighting of the value of crime prevention as an essential element in policing and the recognition of the need for certain safeguards to avoid criminal attack.*

An average of 200 telephone calls are received during each

programme. These calls have provided new leads in many cases where all other avenues of investigation have been exhausted. A number of cases have been solved as a result of their screening on the Crimeline programme and over 40 persons have been charged as a result of information received from the programme's viewers.

Overall, Crimeline is continually monitored and reviewed by the Garda authorities and programme producers, in order to maintain its professional standards. The Garda Síochána wish to express appreciation for the public assistance received throughout the year in support of its efforts in preventing crime and maintaining public order.

U.N. SERVICE — MEMBERS OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

A U.N. request for Garda involvement in Yugoslavia was again received in 1993. A third mission of nineteen members was formed in April 1993 and underwent a one-week training course at the Garda College. Members were addressed by Superintendent John McElligott, who briefed participants based on previous experience, having just returned from that country.

A course consisting of (1) intelligence briefing, (2) knowledge, recognition and handling of mines and explosives, and (3) identification and recognition of large guns, was provided by Army personnel. In addition members were briefed on the safe handling and recognition of firearms. Lectures were given on first aid, welfare, hostage negotiation and medical matters, with members also undergoing a four-wheel-drive vehicle driving course. Briefings were given by senior Garda officers.

In October, a request was made for a contingent of Gardaí to travel to Cyprus and take up U.N. duties there. A party of fifteen Gardaí led by Chief Superintendent Tom King was brought together and underwent a week's training course at the Garda College. This course was similar to the Course for Yugoslavian personnel, with relevant changes made to suit the mission in question.

In Cyprus the members, in co-operation with the Australian police, are responsible for the buffer zone between the Turkish-controlled northern part and the Greek-controlled southern part of the island.

A total of seventy-five members performed duty with UNTAC in Cambodia. The major role they fulfilled was the supervision of free and fair elections. Twenty members were deployed in Croatia.

The ongoing mission to Yugoslavia and new missions to Somalia and Mozambique will continue to be catered for during 1994 at the Garda College. Since 1990 the Garda Síochána has provided courses for members who volunteered for U.N. duty to Cambodia, Namibia, South Africa and Angola.



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2. Training



THE GARDA COLLEGE, TEMPLEMORE

'The college aim is simple — that it be the central mechanism for the production of the most professional and highly-trained police service anywhere.'

Ethos

The purpose of the Garda College is to provide for a continuum of education, training and development for all members of An Garda Síochána from student Garda stage up to officer rank at the highest level. This statement of purpose from the Garda Training Committee Report on Probationary Training (Walsh Report) sets out the central purpose of the Garda College.

The current Garda College has developed from the more narrowly-focused Training Centre programmes of twenty years ago. The change to a broader college structure has been a long process, and one that is still developing, but the seminal influence has been the Walsh Report, which noted the social changes in Irish society and consequent changes in the role of the Gardaí.

The Report outlined responses in the training and education of Gardaí that would make it possible to respond to those changes. The central emphasis was and is on having members 'capable of and understanding a dynamic society and the communities which make up that society' (Walsh Report).

College programmes now include courses in management, interpersonal communication, information technology, media studies, languages and the social sciences, as well as the more traditional and still very important police duties and legal studies.

The college aim is simple — that it be the central mechanism for the production of the most professional and highly-trained police service anywhere.

Structure and Organisation

The Garda Síochána College is under the direction of Assistant Commissioner Patrick O'Toole. The Director is responsible for all

aspects of education and training in the Garda Síochána, including education/training of students, in-service training, specialist training, promotion and development courses. Whilst the Garda College is the primary centre for education/training, additional training takes place at Garda Headquarters, Phoenix Park, Dublin; Garda Area Headquarters, Harcourt Square, Dublin; and divisional headquarters throughout the country. These services are co-ordinated at the Garda College.

The Director is assisted by the Academic Coordinator Chief Superintendent W.C. Harris, who holds the title of Academic Co-ordinator. The Academic Co-ordinator oversees the day-to-day running of the College.

The College comprises five Schools: Student/Probationer, Management, Promotion, In-Service and Specialist Training. Each school is under the direction of a Superintendent. Administration of the College is also under the control of a Superintendent. The Research Department, Legal Review Section and Rannóg na Gaeilge are attached to the Director's Office.

Building Programme

Since 1989, the Garda College has undergone extensive renovation. Whilst the facade of the original buildings has been maintained, the interior has been completely refurbished. The final phase of the building will be completed in 1994.

The Schools

Student/Probationer School

The Student/Probationer School is responsible for the implementation of a two-year education/training programme for all persons joining the Garda Síochána. Following the recommendations of the Walsh Report, the new education/training programme commenced on 3rd April 1989.

In 1992 the College was designated as a third-level institution by the National Council for Educational Awards (NCEA). In July 1993 the NCEA approved the Student/Probationer Course for the award of a National Diploma in Police Studies. The first group of students who opted to register with NCEA for the National Diploma Award will receive the Diploma on completion of the course in April 1994.

Management School

The core activity of the Management School is the provision of management training for senior officers of An Garda Síochána. The School conducts Management Development Seminars for those of Chief Superintendent and Superintendent rank.

Promotion School

The Promotion School was formally established in 1989. The primary responsibility of the School is to conduct Sergeants' and Inspectors' Promotion Courses and Seminars.

In-Service School

The In-Service School provides in-service training for Gardai attached to the Divisions of Laois/Offaly and Tipperary and in addition, it monitors the core programme for Divisional In-Service Schools throughout the country.

The School provides a variety of courses for members of An Garda Síochána. These include pre-retirement courses (for all ranks), J.L.O.



Courses, Community Radio Courses, Veterinary Inspectors' Courses, Child Abuse Seminars and a special Course for members selected for service with the U.N.

Specialist School

The Specialist School provides courses in Firearms Training, Motorcar and Motorcycle Driving, Tactical Operations and Computers.

Research Unit

A Research Unit was established at the Garda College in 1993. The role of the Unit is to undertake research and analysis on subjects relevant to policing.

Legal Review Section

The Legal Review Section provides advice and guidance to all members of An Garda Síochána on new legislation and legal matters pertaining to operational situations. This year the Unit has produced a revised edition of the Garda Charging and Summons Manual which is with the Director of Public Prosecutions for approval. The Unit also gives lectures to members on a variety of legal topics.

Rannóg na Gaeilge

Rannóg na Gaeilge is the Irish Language Development Centre for the Garda Síochána. The Centre is based at the Garda College, but provides a language consultancy service for the entire organisation. The primary aims of the centre are to foster an awareness and appreciation of Irish language and culture within the service and to improve the quality of Garda service to the Irish-speaking public.

Conferences

In 1993 the Garda College hosted three major conferences. The Trevi II WG 2 Conference for Heads of Police Training in Member States of the European Union took place in March 1993. In May the College hosted the Annual Spring Meeting of the Irish Society of Occupational Medicine, under the Presidency of Dr J.M. Malone, Garda Surgeon. In July the College hosted a National Conference on Safety for Women in conjunction with the Department of Justice.

New Initiatives and Developments

Languages

The College is currently developing a foreign language programme to meet the needs of Gardai at all levels from everyday contact with foreign visitors to conference participation by senior management. All students currently study either French or German while at the College and intensive language courses are also available there.

There is an on-going Language Programme for Police personnel from the European Union States and a separate programme for Eastern European States. In addition to the core language programme, these programmes include lectures in policing methods in Ireland.

Faculty Exchanges

In 1993 the College established educational links with two universities in the United States. Faculty-exchange programmes were initiated with Pennsylvania State University and the John Jay College of Criminal Justice, New York. An exchange also took place between



Rannóg na Gaeilge provides a language consultancy service for the entire organisation

senior officers of An Garda Síochána and the *École Nationale Supérieure de la Police, St Cyr au Mont d'Or, France (ENSP)*.

Quality Service

The College has developed a Quality Service Programme which is now incorporated in all courses. This programme was evolved in response to the Corporate Strategy Policy Document, and was developed in consultation with the Marketing Institute of Ireland during June 1993.

Performance, Development and Review

Most of the training seminars for the implementation of P.D. & R. have been co-ordinated by the Garda College in conjunction with 'B' Branch staff.

STUDENT GARDA MAURA O'SULLIVAN, PHASE III



There are probably hundreds of reasons why people join the Garda Síochána and although I come from a family with a strong Garda tradition, my main reason for joining was because it was a job offering security.

Over the last fifteen months I have found the training programme in the Garda College diverse, interesting, challenging, enlightening and easily understood considering that we cover subjects ranging from communications to legal studies and from first aid to drill.

In the last fifteen months I have finally come to experience and understand the camaraderie that exists in the Garda Síochána, which I had heard talked about so often in the past. Bonds develop,

friendships grow, something happens that I don't believe I have ever come across or heard anyone else coming across in other jobs. At first I thought maybe it was just the fact of working and socialising so close together in Templemore, but when I went to my Phase II station, I realised that this spirit is a fact of life.

Arriving at Mill Street Garda Station in Galway on my first day of Phase II training was quite a daunting experience, but immediately I was put at ease and made to feel one of the station party. Over the next six months I saw what I had learnt in Templemore being put into practice and I gained invaluable experience and knowledge from the members I worked with that could never be taught in a classroom.

It is very difficult to give a proper idea of the views on the Gardaí and the training programme from a student's perspective in a few paragraphs. Suffice it to say, I now realise that the Garda Síochána is not just a job offering security; it is, in fact, a way of life offering satisfaction, challenge, enjoyment and most of all a wonderful opportunity to experience true comradeship.

Now realise that Garda Síochána is not just a job offering security; it is, in fact, a way of life offering satisfaction, challenge, enjoyment and true comradeship.'

3. Some Regional Highlights



The intelligence gathered led the Gardaí to believe that there was a shipment of drug on the high seas

KERRY DIVISION INVOLVED IN MAJOR DRUGS HAUL

At about 8.00 p.m. on Thursday, 8th July 1993, Gardaí from Caherciveen began to monitor the movements of the crew of a half-decked boat named Gerry I which had sailed into Ballinskelligs Bay.

After a search of the boat and the arrest of two crew members, both from England, and other suspicious activity by a white motorcar in the area, Inspector J. Fitzgerald from Tralee, who has responsibility for drug enforcement in Kerry, travelled to Caherciveen and took charge of the operation.

The occupants of the white car which was seen around the area in suspicious circumstances were arrested and detained at Caherciveen Garda Station.

Intelligence gathered from these arrests led the Gardaí to believe that there was a shipment of drugs on the high seas destined for landing on the Irish coast.

Liaison with the Naval Services took place by air and sea during the 10th and 11th July, with a view to sighting the Brime which was known to be involved.

Despite surveillance and intelligence-gathering by the Garda team in South Kerry over the 9th–12th July, there was no progress in locating the mother ship Brime.

On 12th July 1993 Inspector Fitzgerald received information that the Brime was making its way to the Irish Coast. A Naval ship under Commander Meelett intercepted the Brime. Sergeant McCarthy and Naval officers boarded the boat and arrested the crew.

An estimated two metric tons of cannabis with a street value of £20m was found on board. The crew of four are presently in Cork Prison, having been sent forward for trial to Tralee Circuit Court in March 1994.

REFERENCE
1993

NOT TO BE REPRODUCED
WITHOUT PERMISSION

**TWO COLOURFUL INTERNATIONAL GATHERINGS IN
LEIX/OFFALY DIVISION**



Events requiring policing within the Leix/Offaly Division were dominated by two highly colourful international gatherings over a fortnight in the months of July and August.

The first was the International Scout Jamboree, which attracted 8,000 Scouts from all over the world to the square mile of grounds of the Patrician College, Ballyfin, Co. Laois. The Jamboree was opened by President Mary Robinson in the presence of various dignitaries, including Northern Ireland Secretary of State, Sir Patrick Mayhew and the British Ambassador, Mr. D.E. Blatherwick. Much favourable comment was passed on the relaxed atmosphere of the event despite the necessary strict security. The open day of the Jamboree attracted up to 40,000 members of the public.

At the same time, but on the other side of the Slieve Bloom Mountains, a no less colourful event was taking place on a 25-acre site where 1,500 people, young and old, camped for several weeks in Ballyhupahaun, Co. Laois, for the 11th European Rainbow Gathering. The Rainbow travellers came from far and wide, including the Continent, North and South America, New Zealand, and more locally, various Irish towns and cities. Apart from congestion on the roadways caused by curious local and outside visitors, the event passed without incident.

FEILE '93 — THURLES

Feile is regarded as one of the biggest music festivals in Europe.

Feile '93 was held in Semple Stadium, Thurles, over the August Bank Holiday weekend (30th & 31st July, 1st August 1993). This event has been held annually in Thurles since 1990. Feile is a three-day music festival and is regarded as one of the biggest music concerts in Europe. The concert is promoted by M.C.D. Management Services in association with Semple Stadium Management Committee. This event attracted over 120,000 people to Thurles in 1993. The majority of those attending ranged in age from 16 to 22 years.

The policing of this event involved many months of pre-planning. Regular meetings were held with the following agencies/bodies: Health Board, Fire Service, County Council, Urban Council, Chamber of Commerce, Licensed Vintners, Automobile Association, and Residents' Associations. The event was policed by over 300 Garda personnel, comprising members from Tipperary Division in addition to members from Divisions throughout the country. Drugs Units from Dublin, Cork and Limerick were also on duty over the weekend.

A total of 90 crimes were reported over the weekend. Very many of these crimes related to larcenies from tents and unattended vehicles. 47 crimes were detected and the offenders were charged and brought before Special Sitings of Thurles District Court. There were 256 seizures of controlled drugs during Feile '93.

CORK E.R. DIVISION

Thirty Phase II Student Gardaí underwent training in Cork E.R. in 1993, 15 of whom are due to return to the Garda College to continue their training. A number of other members attended promotion, motorcycle and car courses in Templemore during the year.

During 1993, seven members from this Division served in foreign countries with the United Nations, three members went to Cambodia, two to Yugoslavia and two to Cyprus. One Sergeant went on duty to England to investigate a serious larceny.

The Drug Squad played host to various police and customs officials from abroad during 1993. These included: members of Devon & Cornwall Police Ports Unit on a familiarisation course; members from the S.E. Regional Crime Squad, London, and officers from H.M. Customs & Excise in connection with 'Operation Dash'; members of NCIS, London, on a familiarisation course to the Cork and Kerry coastline; a fact-finding mission by officers from the American D.E.A. (Drug Enforcement Agency).

In addition, the unit has had ongoing relations in 1993 with Drug Squads in the United Kingdom, Belgium, Netherlands, Portugal and Germany regarding Irish-based drug importers.

A Garda Síochána Fraud Seminar was held at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, in May. The seminar was organised by Sergeant Charlie Barry, in conjunction with the Cork Business Association, and attracted great interest from the business community.

A number of dignitaries visited Cork E.R. Division during 1993. President Mary Robinson and the British Ambassador visited to unveil a statue commemorating Annie Moore at Cobh Heritage Centre on 9th February. Foreign dignitaries included the Duchess of York, who passed through Cork Airport on her way to Kinsale, Co. Cork, in December, the President of Portugal, who visited Cork in April, and the Lord Mayor of San Francisco who came in July. A State reception was also held in Cork City Hall on the 12th May, in connection with the Eurovision Song Contest at Millstreet. The British/Irish Parliamentary Body visited at the end of June. Fred Couples opened the Lee Valley Golf & Country Club in July.

Various major sporting events were held in the Division, resulting in international television coverage. The World Motorcross Championship, the biggest of its kind to be held in Ireland, took place at Vernon Mount in June. The Welsh champions, Cymbran Town, and the Turkish football league champions, Galatasary, both visited in September, to play Cork City F.C. in the UEFA Cup competition. Leeds United Football Club also played Cork City F.C. as part of a pre-season friendly in July. Cork City Sports in July, the Junior Tour of Ireland in August, and the Cork 20 International Rally in October all attracted a number of international competitors.

Cork Harbour was visited by a number of large ships during the year, including the Cunard Ocean Liner Queen Elizabeth II, and the Royal Princess and Sun Vikingcruise ships. The largest of the foreign naval vessels were the missile cruiser U.S.S. Yorktown and the amphibious command ship U.S.S. Mount Whitney, which visited from 27th September to 6th October.

Other major events included the U2 concert at Pairc Uí Chaoimh on 24th August, the Guinness Jazz Festival on 22nd October, 2FM Beat on the Street on 8th August, the Cork Summer Show from 1st-4th July and the Eucharistic Procession on the 13th June. All visits and events passed off without incident.



CORK EAST DIVISION: CRIME TASK FORCE

The Cork Crime Task force was briefed in April 1992 to impact on crime, effect an improvement in public order and contribute to drugs misuse enforcement. During the nine rosters in 1992 the unit detected 392 crimes, including 12 armed robberies, and 109 drugs offences.

In 1993, its first full year, the unit had 914 crime detections, with the typology of the crime profile closely matching that of the national crime trends. In all, 50 crimes were detected in other divisions, chiefly Cork West and Kerry. Contributions were also made to other divisions in terms of information, manpower assistance, arrests and in curbing attacks on the elderly.

Firearms and ammunition were recovered from criminals, stolen kegs of beer — part of a new crime trend — were located, and an investigation into Multi-Channel box tampering led to the identification of offenders. Fifteen main offenders responsible for attacks on the elderly were targeted and of these nine have been sentenced, five are before the courts and one has left Cork: the incidence of attacks on the elderly has dropped close to zero.

Public order was given priority during 1993, including an increase in the Garda presence on Patrick Street, which led to a reduction in the number of incidents and an increase in the number of 'found committings' there and on the North Quays. Washington Street was policed after pub/club closing and buses were manned on Friday nights. During events such as the Jazz Festival weekend, the Cork Task Force provided a strong experienced uniform presence.

Drug misuse enforcement required less time in 1993, as a result of more reliable informants and a better knowledge of offenders. More worthwhile offences were detected, with 118 persons found in possession of controlled substances. The cases included a girl who worked in Amsterdam in December 1993 and returned with a supply of LSD and Ecstasy; she was doing an 'unbelievable' trade on St Stephen's night when detained, having sold 29 tablets in 25 minutes.

High-volume theft from shops: in June 1993, the Cork Task Force was given responsibility for effecting an impact in this area, particularly in Merchants Quay Shopping Centre and the city centre. A number of detections were made involving prolific offenders, those with large volumes of stolen goods and those who had travelled from other major cities. The number of known shoplifters seen in one major store was markedly reduced during a check period.

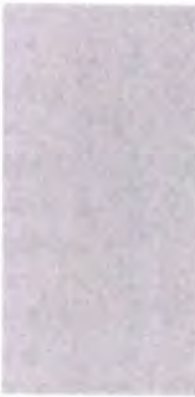
Customer care has involved reorganising the way in which the records are kept, to reduce written work and provide more time to deal with the problems of the public.

The Cork Task Force personnel consists of two Sergeants and fifteen Gardaí. In 1993, twelve gardaí were allocated to the force and twelve were reallocated to other units. The turnover of members leaves only four of those originally appointed.

Unit targets for 1993 were exceeded, the crime detection target by 83% and the drugs detection target by 36%. Higher targets have been set for 1994.



4. Crime statistics



1. Indictable offences which became known to the Gardai during year ended 31 December 1993

GROUP I — OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

	No. of OFFENCES REPORTED OR KNOWN	No. of OFFENCES IN WHICH CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS WERE COMMENCED	INFORMATIONS REFUSED	RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH						
				CONVICTIONS	ACQUITTALS	FOUND INSANE AND INCAPABLE OF PLEADING ON INDICTMENT	NOLLE PROSSQUI ENTERED	ADJOURNED SINCE DUE OR OTHER (ON INDICTMENT)	COMMITTED TO TRIAL AND	OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF
Murder (of persons aged above one year)	23	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0
Murder (of infants aged one year and under)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempts to murder	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Threats, conspiracy or incitement to murder	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Manslaughter (other than traffic fatalities)	5	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0
Manslaughter (traffic fatalities)	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dangerous driving causing death	8	7	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wounding and other acts endangering life (Felonies)	76	31	0	1	0	0	0	0	6	0
Wounding and other acts endangering life (Gardai on duty)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault, wounding, other like offences (Misdemeanours)	472	280	0	12	0	0	0	0	15	50
Assault, wounding, other like offences (Gardai on duty)	48	45	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	23
Endangering railway passengers	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation and molestation	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Intimidation by threatening letters, notices etc.	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cruelty to or neglect of children (on indictment)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoning children under two years	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Child stealing	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procuring abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Concealment of birth	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Unnatural offences	27	10	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0
Rape	143	40	0	6	0	0	1	0	4	0
Indecent assault on females	368	174	0	11	0	0	1	0	20	0
Defilement of girls under 15 years	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Defilement of girls between 15 and 17 years	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Incest	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procuration	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abduction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bigamy	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kidnapping	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
False imprisonment	31	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of firearms with intent to endanger life	9	6	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Use of firearms to resist arrest or aid escape	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of firearms or ammunition in suspicious circumstances	31	21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Carrying firearms with criminal intent	8	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GROUP I	1314	669	0	45	0	0	2	0	65	0

WITH ON INDICTMENT DISPOSED OF		RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY										NUMBER (BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS) OF PERSONS CONVICTED OR AGAINST WHOM THE CHARGE WAS HELD PROVED AND ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION				
CONVICTIONS	DISMISSALS	CHARGE PROVED & ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION	CHARGE WITHDRAWN	ADJOURNED SINCE DIE OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	STILL PENDING IN DISTRICT COURT	CRIME FOR WHICH THE PERPETRATORS WERE DETECTED BUT FOR WHICH NO PROCEEDINGS SHOWN	UNDER 14 YEARS		14 AND UNDER 17 YEARS		17 AND UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER		TOTAL	
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
0	0	0	0	0	2	12	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	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	2	0	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	
0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	1	0	23	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	3	1	10	0	189	72	0	0	9	0	31	2	35	3	80	
3	1	0	0	0	19	1	0	0	1	0	5	0	17	1	24	
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	2	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	
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0	0	0	0	0	3	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	4	
0	0	0	4	0	25	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	
7	3	0	5	0	127	132	0	0	1	0	2	0	15	0	18	
0	0	0	0	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	0	1	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	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	
1	0	0	0	0	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
					16	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	
3	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	
3	0	0	0	0	439	356	0	0	13	0	43	2	93	4	155	
0	7	1	20	0	6068	1387	29	0	297	1	735	30	958	25	2075	

1. Indictable offences which became known to the Gardai during year ended 31 December 1993 (cont.)

	No. of offences reported or known	No. of offences in which proceedings were commenced	Informations refused	RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES							DEALT WITH ON I
				CONVICTIONS	ACQUITTALS	FOUND INNOCENT AND INCAPABLE OF PLEADING ON INDICTMENT	NOTICE PROSECUTOR ENTERED	ADJOURNED SINCE DIT OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	COMMITTED TO TRIAL	CONVICTIONS FOR TRIAL AND STILL AWAITING INDICTMENT	
GROUP II — OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE											
Burglary	32,696	8133	0	106	2	0	2	0	196	1592	2
Aggravated burglary	1832	455	0	8	0	0	0	0	40	29	
Robbery	2194	595	0	21	0	0	0	0	40	64	
Robbery with arms	130	22	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Assaulting dwelling-houses by firing shots into them or by use of explosives	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Threatening to publish or publishing with intent to extort	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Arson	230	60	0	5	0	0	0	0	9	5	
Killing and maiming cattle	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Malicious damage to schools	316	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Other malicious injury to property	6439	2564	1	31	0	0	3	2	67	629	1
Causing an explosion likely to endanger life or damage property	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Attempting to cause an explosion	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Possession of explosive substance	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Making explosives	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Interference with railway	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unlawful seizure of aircraft	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unlawful seizure of vehicles	31	6	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	
Unlawful possession of house-breaking implements	238	206	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	36	
TOTAL GROUP II	44,131	12,107	1	176	2	0	5	2	363	2365	5
GROUP III — LARCENIES ETC.											
Larcenies from the person	6575	980	0	6	0	0	0	0	21	131	
Larceny of motor vehicles and accessories	2968	186	0	2	0	0	0	0	4	42	
Larceny of pedal cycles	737	208	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	32	
Larceny from unattended vehicles	15,907	2547	0	17	0	0	0	1	54	459	1
Other larcenies	21,861	7520	1	45	1	0	0	2	138	1174	5
Embezzlement	31	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	
Obtaining of goods by false pretences	642	464	0	6	2	0	0	0	7	151	
Other frauds	300	207	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	85	
Forgery and uttering	2368	1696	0	11	0	0	0	0	36	539	
Receiving stolen goods	1771	1417	0	7	0	0	0	0	30	243	
Post Office Act — offences against	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	
Coinage Act — offences against	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL GROUP III	53,175	15,250	1	100	3	0	0	3	294	2860	9

RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY					NUMBER (BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS) OF PERSONS CONVICTED OR AGAINST WHOM THE CHARGE WAS HELD PROVED AND ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION																
GUILTY WITH ON INDICTMENT (FOR TRIAL AND STILL AWAITING CONVICTIONS)		DISMISSALS			CHARGE PROVED & ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION		CHARGE WITHDRAWN		ADJOURNED SINCE DIE OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF		STILL PENDING IN DISTRICT COURT		CRIME FOR WHICH THE PERPETRATORS WERE DETECTED BUT FOR WHICH NO PROCEEDINGS SHOWN				TOTAL				
													UNDER 14 YEARS		14 AND UNDER 17 YEARS			17 AND UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER	
													M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F
1992	25	73	44	25	6068	1387	29	0	297	1	735	30	958	25	2075						
29	0	1	3	3	371	103	1	0	1	0	6	0	35	1	44						
64	2	1	1	2	464	82	1	0	5	3	23	1	65	1	99						
0	0	0	0	1	17	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3						
0	0	0	0	0	1	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						
5	1	1	1	0	38	25	0	0	1	0	1	0	8	1	11						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
10	0	1	0	1	48	64	0	0	0	0	12	0	3	0	15						
629	19	27	28	14	1743	688	10	0	101	2	303	5	366	16	803						
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	2	2	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1						
36	4	1	1	0	159	28	0	0	8	0	21	0	18	0	47						
2365	51	105	78	46	8913	2389	41	0	413	6	1102	36	1456	44	3098						
131	6	6	3	0	807	160	4	0	13	1	51	6	59	19	153						
42	1	3	2	0	132	72	2	0	6	0	12	0	30	0	50						
32	0	0	2	0	169	186	0	0	4	0	15	0	16	0	35						
459	10	10	15	5	1976	608	6	0	74	0	243	5	213	4	545						
1174	57	87	58	14	5943	2680	19	3	119	38	269	116	699	247	1510						
2	0	2	1	0	11	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4						
151	6	1	6	4	281	58	0	0	1	0	17	0	132	19	169						
85	5	3	1	1	105	38	0	0	0	0	6	2	76	17	101						
539	4	7	5	12	1086	152	0	0	8	0	65	32	430	76	611						
243	10	5	17	1	1104	349	1	0	13	4	53	15	157	31	274						
2	0	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0						
2860	99	125	110	37	11,618	4315	32	3	238	43	732	176	1818	414	3456						

1. Indictable offences which became known to the Gardai during year ended 31 December 1993 (cont.)

GROUP IV — OTHER INDICTABLE OFFENCES

	RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH ON			RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH ON						
	NO. OF OFFENCES REPORTED OR KNOWN	NO. OF OFFENCES IN WHICH WERE COMMENCED	INFORMATIONS REFUSED	CONVICTIONS	ACQUITTALS	FOUND INSANE AND INCAPABLE OF PLEADING ON INDICTMENT	NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED	ADJOURNED SINCE DIED OR OTHER COMMITTED (ON INDICTMENT)	ADJOURNED SINCE DIED OR OTHER COMMITTED (ON INDICTMENT)	ADJOURNED SINCE DIED OR OTHER COMMITTED (ON INDICTMENT)
Official Secrets Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treason Act 1939 — offences against	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences Against The State Act 1939 breaches of	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Riot or unlawful assembly	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Indecent exposure (Public Indecency)	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public mischief	12	4	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0
Conspiracy	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	79	22
Other indictable offences	330	258	0	57	0	0	2	0	81	23
TOTAL GROUP IV	359	273	0	60	1	0	3	0	81	23
GRAND TOTALS	98,979	28,299	2	381	6	0	10	5	803	5338

2. INDICTABLE OFFENCES RECORDED AND DETECTED 1984-1993

YEAR	RECORDED	DETECTED
1984	99727	32173
1985	91285	29795
1986	86574	27373
1987	85358	27787
1988	89544	29685
1989	86792	28781
1990	87658	28985
1991	94406	31653
1992	95391	32400
1993	98979	35430

3. BAR GRAPH OF INDICTABLE OFFENCES RECORDED AND DETECTED 1984-1993

Recorded
 Detected

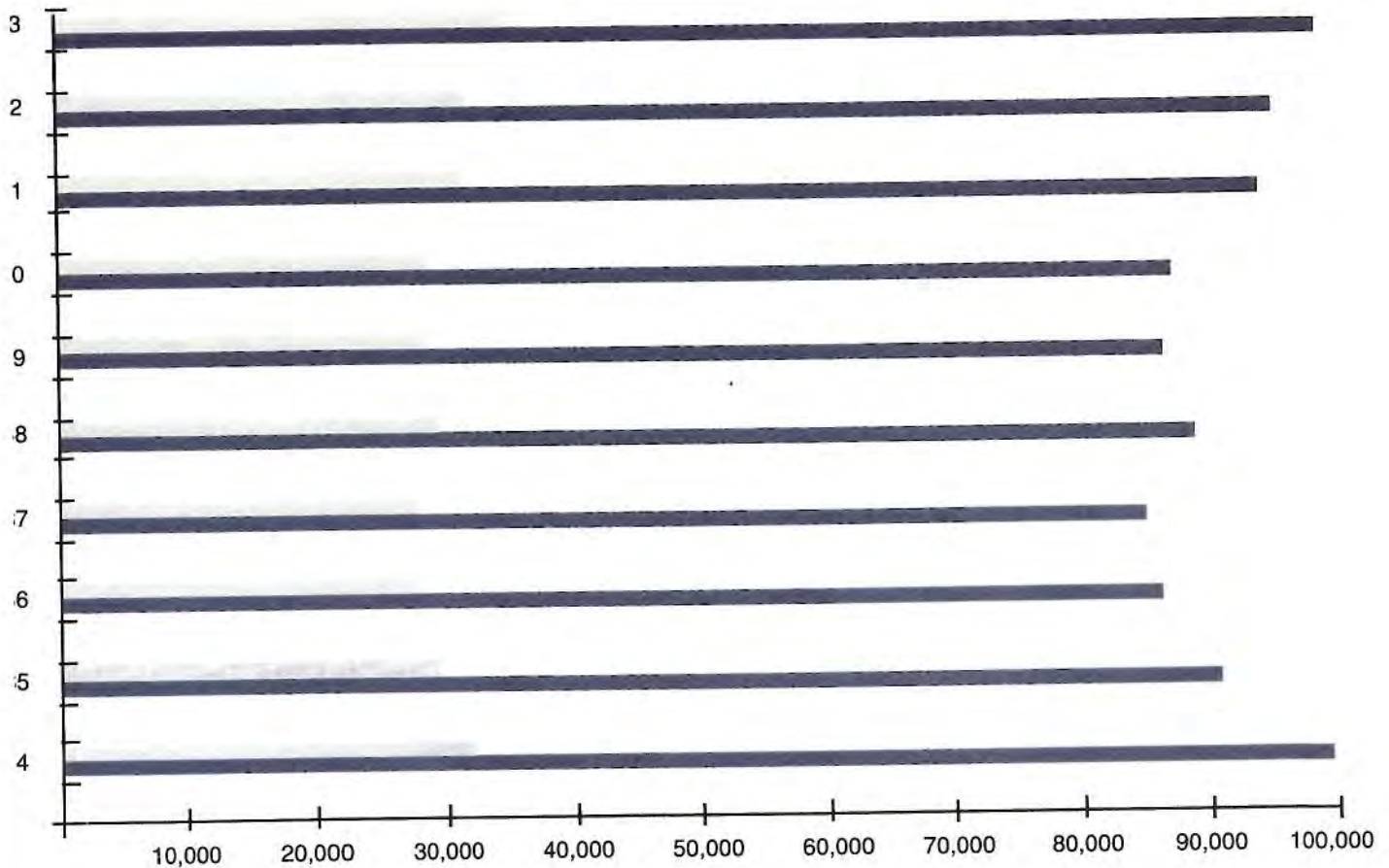
1993
1992
1991
1990
1989
1988
1987
1986
1985
1984

STATUS ON INDICTMENT

RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY

NUMBER (BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS) OF PERSONS CONVICTED OR AGAINST WHOM THE CHARGE WAS HELD PROVED AND ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION

STATUS ON INDICTMENT	RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY				RESULTS OF PROCEEDINGS IN CASES DEALT WITH SUMMARILY		NUMBER (BY SEX AND AGE GROUPS) OF PERSONS CONVICTED OR AGAINST WHOM THE CHARGE WAS HELD PROVED AND ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION								TOTAL
	DISMISSALS	CHARGE PROVED & ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION	CHARGE WITHDRAWN	ADJOURNED SINCE DIED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	STILL PENDING IN DISTRICT COURT	CRIME FOR WHICH THE PERPETRATORS WERE DETECTED BUT FOR WHICH NO PROCEEDINGS SHOWN	UNDER 14 YEARS		14 AND UNDER 17 YEARS		17 AND UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER		
							M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
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	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
4	0	1	0	93	60	0	0	6	1	4	3	66	4	84	0
4	0	1	0	100	71	0	0	6	1	5	3	72	4	91	0
161	231	209	83	21,070	7131	73	3	670	50	1882	217	3439	466	6800	0



**4. INDICTABLE OFFENCES RECORDED AND DETECTED
BY GARDA DIVISIONS AND FIVE PRINCIPAL CITY
AREAS DURING YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1993**

	GROUP I		GROUP II		GROUP III
	OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON		OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE		LARCENIES
	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.
Carlow/Kildare	44	40	1477	437	1123
Cavan/Monaghan	13	13	548	288	461
Cork East	195	155	4900	1647	5435
Cork West	72	68	575	226	444
Clare	20	16	361	128	344
Donegal	24	20	805	356	472
D.M.A. Northern	112	76	5070	1663	4435
North Central	76	41	2955	832	8247
South Central	90	48	3864	1252	9849
Southern	137	88	6452	2202	6136
Eastern	57	44	4127	1101	3593
Galway West	34	22	1209	439	1404
Kerry	28	25	665	249	894
Leix/Offaly	41	38	707	244	532
Limerick	44	35	1490	448	2079
Longford/Westmeath	30	29	889	227	872
Louth/Meath	100	82	2645	705	2061
Mayo	36	33	399	160	413
Roscommon/Galway East	15	15	544	319	483
Sligo/Leitrim	18	17	528	196	371
Tipperary	54	50	1018	422	89
Waterford/Kilkenny	35	32	1343	430	122
Wexford	39	38	1560	525	138
Total	1314	1025	44,131	14,496	53,17
CITY AREAS					
Dublin Metropolitan Area	472	297	22,468	7050	32,2
Cork	109	79	3758	1301	44
Limerick	34	27	1169	257	18
Galway	26	16	934	317	11
Waterford	10	8	552	186	5

Det.	GROUP IV		TOTAL INDICTABLE OFFENCES	% VARIATION ON 1992 FIGURES	NO. OF DETECTIONS FOR 1993	PERCENT DETECTED
	OTHER INDICTABLE OFFENCES	OTHER INDICTABLE OFFENCES				
	Rec.	Dec.				
588	2	2	2646	+5.13	1067	40.30
263	1	1	1023	-4.03	565	55.02
2664	33	33	10563	-0.03	4499	42.06
171	45	45	1136	-14.5	510	44.90
180	1	1	726	+0.97	325	44.80
230	12	12	1333	-4.3	618	46.40
1348	40	40	9657	+9.57	3127	32.40
2896	48	48	11326	+2.5	3817	33.70
2464	32	30	13835	+11.6	3794	27.40
1945	27	22	12752	+14.02	4257	33.40
1196	41	35	7818	-1.9	2376	30.39
575	3	2	2650	+8.38	1038	39.20
414	6	6	1593	-16.06	694	43.60
284	7	7	1287	+8.42	573	44.50
767	9	9	3622	-4.9	1259	34.80
364	2	2	1793	-24.08	622	34.70
820	19	19	4825	-0.98	1626	33.70
194	1	1	849	+2.5	388	45.70
279	3	3	1045	+9.65	616	58.90
181	7	7	925	+12.8	401	43.40
487	6	6	1975	-10.67	965	48.90
671	1	1	2600	+12.06	1134	43.60
584	13	12	3000	+12.23	1159	38.60
9,565	359	344	98,979	+3.76	35,430	35.79
9849	188	177	55,388	+7.77	17,371	31.4
2241	21	21	8363	+ .09	3642	43.5
670	7	7	3034	-5.04	1061	35.0
455	2	1	2069	+12.26	789	38.1
388	0	0	1087	+0.01	532	48.9

RECEIVED
 1993

RECEIVED
 1993

5. ANALYSES OF AGGRAVATED BURGLARIES WHERE FIREARMS WERE USED AND ARMED ROBBERIES

	HOUSE/ FLAT	BANK	PO	BETTING OFFICE	LICENSED PREMISES	AMUSEMENT CENTRE	SHOP/ STALL	GARAGE	PETROL STATION	HOT
Carlow/Kildare	1	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Cavan/Monaghan	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Clare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Cork East	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	
Cork West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Donegal	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
D.M.A. Northern	6	5	6	9	3	0	26	3	6	
North Central	1	4	4	19	6	1	22	1	0	
South Central	4	29	9	7	5	0	16	0	1	
Southern	13	7	25	18	8		33	3	4	
Eastern	4	10	6	1	2	0	4	0	1	
Galway West	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Leix/Offaly	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Limerick	4	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	
Longford/Westmeath	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	
Louth/Meath	4	1	2	0	3	1	8	0	0	
Mayo	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Roscommon/Galway West	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sligo/Leitrim	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tipperary	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Waterford/Kilkenny	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	
Wexford	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	
Total	48	71	58	55	31	3	120	8	18	

5a. Cash analysis of aggravated burglaries where firearms were used and armed robberies —1989

	HOUSE/ FLAT	BANK	PO	BETTING OFFICE	LICENSED PREMISES	AMUSEMENT CENTRE	SHOP/ STALL	GARAGE	PETROL STATION	H
Up to £9.99	2	1	1	3	4	0	39	1	6	
£100 to £499.99	9	3	2	32	9	1	33	3	9	
£500 to £999.99	4	4	4	10	2	1	9	1	0	
£1000 to £4999.99	10	34	20	6	7	1	6	2	1	
£5000 +	11	25	14	0	6	0	4	1	2	
Nothing taken	12	4	17	4	3	0	29	0	0	
TOTALS	48	71	58	55	31	3	120	8	18	

HOTEL	RESTAURANT	FACTORY	BUILDING SOCIETY	CREDIT UNION	OFFICE	SUPER- MARKET	STREET/ ROAD	OTHER	TOTAL
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	12
0	0	0	0	0	0	1			6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	4	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
0	1	3	11	1	2	4	0	14	100
1	2	9	0	0	3	0	1	11	85
0	2	1	3	0	2	0	0	13	92
0	2	5	10	4	2	4	0	19	157
1	1	0	8	2	1	2	0	1	44
0	1	0	1	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	2	10
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
0	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	25
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	9
0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	8
3	10	13	46	10	12	14	1	72	593

HOTEL	RESTAURANT	FACTORY	BUILDING SOCIETY	CREDIT UNION	OFFICE	SUPER- MARKET	STREET/ ROAD	OTHER	TOTAL
0	3	1	3	0	4	0	0	11	79
0	4	2	3	1	1	6	1	19	138
0	1	1	7	1	1	2	0	8	56
2	1	3	12	4	3	3	0	10	125
1	1	3	13	3	1	1	0	8	94
0	0	3	8	1	2	2	0	16	101
3	10	13	46	10	12	14	1	2	593

6. TOTAL OF ALL FIREARMS, AMMUNITION, EXPLOSIVES SEIZED BY GARDAI DURING 1993

Firearms and Component Parts

9	AKM (AK47) Assault Rifles
4	Heckler & Kosh G3 Assault Rifles
90	Rifles
170	Shotguns
39	Revolvers
77	Pistols
59	Imitation Firearms
2	Barrels for D.S.H.K. Heavy Machine Gun (12.7 x 108mm)
2	Barrels for General Purpose Machine Gun (7.62 x 51mm)
4	Sub Machine Guns
8	Starting Pistols
73	Air Guns
15	Cross Bows
4	Stun Guns
1	Dart Gun
1	Flare Gun
1	Arrow Gun
73	Magazines
7	Bayonets
15	Telescopic Sights
1	Telescopic Sight Mount
6	Silencers
1	Flare Attachment
4	Ammunition Clips
3	Ammunition Belts
1	Muzzle for AK47 Rifle
1	Slide for AK47 Rifle
1	Reloading Tool
1	Bullet Mould
3	Tripods
11	Assorted Parts for Firearms

Ammunition

1389	Rounds 7.62 x 51mm
2168	Rounds 7.62 x 39mm
137	Rounds 12.7 x 108mm
5	Rounds .50
17,810	Rounds Assorted Ammunition
1281	Rounds Blank Ammunition
4085	Shotgun Cartridges

Explosive Substances and Components

7	Homemade Detonators
24	Old Detonators
230	Plain Detonators
154	Electric Detonators
40	Detonator Relays
3	Lengths Canadian Detonating Cord
3	Rolls Cortex
38.1 kg	Semtex
1552.63 kg	Homemade Explosive
63.09 kg	Fertilizer
45	Feet of Fuse Wire
5	Sticks Gelignite
2.781 kg	Black Powder
50 kg	Potassium Nitrate
.5 lt	Nitro Benzene
1.36 kg	Black Chlorite
1.81 kg	Sodium Chlorite
2.75 kg	Mercury

Mortars and Component Parts

4	MK16 Mortars
30	Assorted Parts for MK16 Mortars
2	MK15 Mortars
2	Base Stands for MK15 Mortar
	Assortment of Component Parts for MK15 Bomb and Launcher
7	Adapted Gas Cylinders for Mortars
1	Base Stand for MK10 Mortar
1	MK13 Mortar Cradle
3	MK13 Mortar Launcher
2	Empty MK12 Mortar Bomb Casing
128	Parts for Mortar Warhead
9	Propulsion Units for Mortars
1	Mortar Firing Box

Large assortment of items for constructing mortars, such as gas cylinders, angle grinders, welding equipment, box section, etc.

Explosive Devices

7	Incendiary Devices
150	Incendiary Device Cases (complete except for explosive mix)
32	MK15 Time and Power Units
31	Assorted Time and Power Units
5	Timing Devices
2	Detonating Switches
1	RPG7 Rocket Launcher
3	RPG7 War Heads
3	RPG7 Propulsion Unit
1	Improvised Anti-Armour Grenade (Drogue Bomb)
2	MK15 Grenades (Coffee Jar Bomb)
138	Assorted Parts for MK15 Grenade
38	Grenades
1	Under Car Booby Trap
1	Parcel Bomb
2	Homemade Pipe Bomb
1	Command Wire Device
1	M20 Projectile
1	84mm Projectile
1	Anti Tank Shell
3	Artillery Shells (Old)
1	Smoke Bomb
9	Flares
45	Canisters of CS Gas
150	Key Ring Timers
20	Seasearcher Magnets
280	Assorted Magnets

Large assortment of electrical items for the construction of improvised explosive devices, eg circuit boards, integrated circuits, wiring resistors, mercury tilt switches, etc.

Miscellaneous

9	Walkie Talkies
9	Scanners
1	Explosimeter
1	Transceiver
1	Encoder
2	Decoders
8	Firing Ranges
10	Bunkers

7. MURDERS RECORDED AND DETECTED IN 1993 BY DIVISION

COUNTY	RECORDED	DETECTED
Carlow/Kildare	—	—
Cavan/Monaghan	1	1
Cork East	—	—
Cork West	—	—
Clare	—	—
Donegal	—	—
Dublin Metropolitan Area		
Eastern	—	—
North Central	3	1
Northern	—	—
South Central	—	—
Southern	4	4
Galway West	3	3
Kerry	1	1
Leix/Offaly	—	—
Limerick	5	4
Longford/Westmeath	1	1
Louth/Meath	1	1
Mayo	—	—
Roscommon/Galway East	1	1
Sligo/Leitrim	—	—
Tipperary	1	1
Waterford/Kilkenny	2	2
Wexford	—	—
TOTAL	23	20

7a. Age analysis of murdered persons — 1993

AGE	NUMBER OF PERSONS
0-9	2
10-14	—
15-16	—
17-20	1
21-29	3
30-64	15
65-74	2
74-99	—

8. CRIMES PER 1000 POPULATION ON 1991 CENSUS FIGURE

DIVISION	CRIMES PER THOUSAND
Carlow/Kildare	16.5
Cavan/Monaghan	9.6
Cork East	36
Cork West	9.46
Clare	7.90
Donegal	10.29
D.M.A.	
Eastern	} 53.06
North Central	
Northern	
South Central	
Southern	
Galway West	21.79
Kerry	12.85
Leix/Offaly	11.4
Limerick	22
Longford/Westmeath	18.9
Louth/Meath	21.2
Mayo	7.4
Roscommon/Galway East	9.4
Sligo/Leitrim	11.2
Tipperary	14.5
Waterford/Kilkenny	15.8
Wexford	21.3

9. SUMMARY CRIME STATISTICS

CLASS	OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
Offences against the person		
Offences against person	2	4
Murder	23	20
Manslaughter	9	8
Infanticide	0	0
Attempted murder	4	2
Dangerous driving causing death	8	8
Assault, wounding or other like offences	598	450
Endangering railway passengers	3	0
Abandoning child under 2 years	1	0
Cruelty to or neglect of children	1	1
Child stealing	1	1
Abortion	0	0
False imprisonment	31	19
Abduction	0	0
Use of firearms to resist or escape	1	1
Kidnapping (when directed by D.P.P.)	0	0
Robbery including muggings	5855	1305
Robbery with firearms	130	28
Total	6665	1843

CLASS	OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
Sexual offences		
Sexual assault	368	306
Aggravated sexual assault	14	6
Rape of females	143	107
Buggery	12	10
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl — U 15	17	17
Unlawful carnal knowledge of girl — U 17	10	10
Incest	14	14
Gross indecency	1	1
Bestiality	0	0
Procuring or assisting in abortion	0	0
Other offences	11	8
Total	590	479

CLASS

Larcenies

Larceny from person
Larceny by employee
Larceny from postal system
Larceny of animals
Larceny of pedal cycles
Larceny from unattended vehicles
Shoplifting
Unauthorised takings of M.P.V.'s
Larceny of M.P.V.'s
Handling of stolen goods
Larceny of firearms
Other larcenies
Total

CLASS

Frauds

Fraud by a company
Falsification of accounts
Other frauds
Total

CLASS

Burglaries

Burglary (dwellings)
Aggravated burglary
Aggravated burglary with firearms
Possession of articles with intent
Total

CLASS

Criminal Damage

Arson
Possession of explosives/making
Causing or attempting to cause
Unlawful seizure (Hijackings)
Other — criminal damage
Total

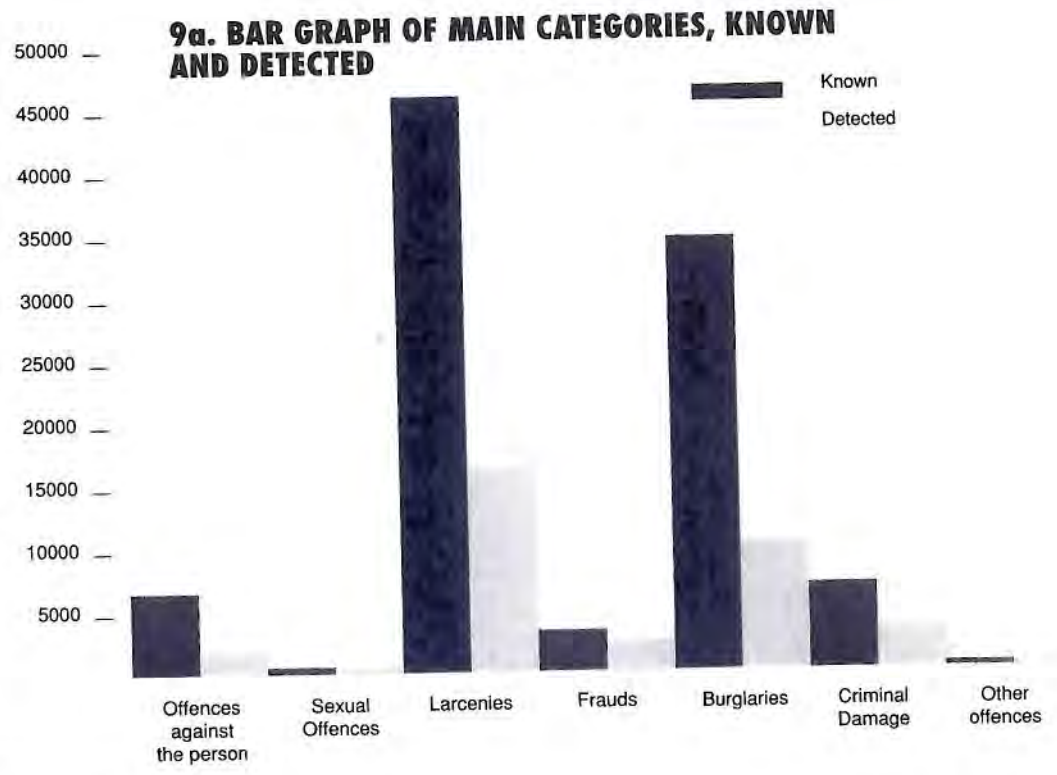
OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED	CLASS	OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
Other offences				
2914	512	Bigamy	1	1
34	26	Misuse of controlled drugs	113	113
14	11	Extortion/Blackmail	19	16
150	38	Escape from custody	38	38
737	394	Electoral Acts	0	0
15,907	3155	Threat or conspiracy to murder	1	0
7737	6491	Possession/carrying firearms with intent to endanger life	60	42
27	21	Concealment of birth	1	0
2092	70	Offences against the State Act	1	1
1771	1766	Fishery Acts	50	50
20	5	Firearms, Offensive Weapons Act	42	42
14,687	3779	Other Indictable offences	173	107
46,090	16,268	Total	499	410

OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
1	1
2526	1978
815	662
3342	2641

TOTAL OFFENCES 98,979 35,430

OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
32,696	9520
1239	400
593	158
238	234
34,766	10,312

OFFENCES KNOWN	OFFENCES DETECTED
230	85
explosives 8	8
explosion 2	0
31	8
6756	3376
7027	3477



10. INDICTABLE CRIME 1992 AND 1993

OFFENCES	OFFENCES RECORDED			OFFENCES DETECTED		
	1993	1992	Change	1993	1992	Change
Indictable offences against the person	1314	1298	+16 1.23%	1025	1005	+20 1.9%
Against property with violence	44,131	41,736	+2395 + 6%	14,496	12,996	+1500 11.5%
Larcenies	53,175	52,026	+1149 +2.2%	19,565	18,077	+1488 8.23%
Other indictable offences	359	331	+ 28 +8.4%	344	322	+22 6.8%
TOTAL	98,979	95,391	+ 3588 +3.76%	35,430	32,400	+3030 9.35%

11. VALUE OF PROPERTY STOLEN AND RECOVERED IN 1993

	<i>No. of offences against property with violence</i>	<i>No. of larcenies etc.</i>
Less than £10	1007	2833
£10 and less than £50	3990	10,570
£50 and less than £100	3210	7873
£100 and less than £200	4324	8883
£200 and less than £300	3087	5174
£300 and less than £400	2488	2786
£400 and less than £500	1953	1697
£500 and less than £1000	4647	3958
£1000 and less than £5000	4932	3230
Over £5000	818	708
Number of crimes in which property was stolen	30,456	47,712
Total value of property stolen	£25,482,326	£21,258,536
Recovered	£1,724,628	£1,759,823
Offences in which no property was stolen (attempts)	6396	336

11a. Total value of property

	Stolen	Recovered
1992	£44,680,991	£3,660,936 (8.20%)
1993	£46,740,862	£3,484,451 (7.45%)

12. NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES

	NO. OF OFFENCES IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN	CHARGES WITHDRAWN OR DISMISSED
1. (a) ASSAULTS	6796	1036
(b) (Gardai on duty)	1227	105
2. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS		
(a) Badger baiting	1	0
(b) Cock fighting	0	0
(c) Dog fighting	0	0
(d) Other offences	296	40
3. TRAFFIC ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST		
(a) Lighting Reg. — Pedal Cycles	2126	176
(b) Lighting Reg. M.P.V.s	11,543	1646
(c) Not wearing seat belt	7345	881
(d) Not wearing crash helmet. Motor cyclist.	455	56
(e) Licences — Driving	56,304	12,854
(f) Obstruction	1058	146
(g) Dangerous parking	323	74
(h) Road Traffic General Bye Laws, 1964	7082	866
(i) Local Bye Laws	118,142	5140
(j) (i) Dangerous driving	5704	1392
(ii) Careless driving	4089	940
(iii) Driving without reasonable consideration	2541	469
(iv) Traffic lights: Non conformity with	487	49
(k) Compulsory Insurance:		
(i) No Insurance	36,198	8956
(ii) Failing to produce	30,312	7655
(iii) Insurance Disc Regulations	9136	1698
(iv) Other offences	1194	299
(l) Drinking and Driving:		
(i) Drive/attempt to drive M.P.V. while drunk	713	100
(ii) Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk	95	17
(iii) Driving /attempting to drive an M.P.V. with blood/urine/alcohol above limit.	4707	146
(iv) Being in charge of M.P.V. with blood urine/alcohol above prescribed limit	240	14
(v) Refusing to give prelim. specimen of breath	185	22
(vi) Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine/specimen at Garda Station	628	47
(m) Exceeding speed limit:		
(i) Built-up area	17,058	1290
(ii) Special	4150	416
(iii) Ordinary	1692	213
(iv) General	12,045	1022
(v) Motorway	714	54
(n) Driving dangerously defective M.P.V.	253	42
(o) Other offences	7326	1603
(p) Construction equipment and use of veh. reg. 1963	32	6
(i) Defective tyres	7951	736
(ii) Defective steering	21	1
(iii) Defective brakes	495	45
(iv) Gross weights of goods vehicles	846	120
(v) Axle weights of goods vehicles	29	7
(vi) Other offences	10,313	1240

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	CHARGES PROVED/ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTIONS	ADJOURNED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	NO. OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM CHARGE WAS HELD PROVED OR ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTION
3883	380	1497	3755
918	48	156	839
1	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
195	10	51	133
1157	206	587	687
7256	1051	1590	5349
5769	422	273	5492
345	32	22	346
24,436	3299	15,715	18,797
791	42	79	741
187	23	39	178
4128	563	1525	3734
20,314	5794	86,894	19,735
2977	217	1118	2892
2088	124	937	1922
1240	98	734	1146
366	56	16	362
17,830	787	8625	17,048
11,611	2600	8446	8638
3990	727	2721	2513
720	117	58	645
534	0	79	534
75	0	3	75
3938	0	623	3938
216	0	10	215
141	3	19	132
487	4	90	468
14,105	954	709	14,128
3408	94	232	3337
1351	69	59	1361
10,104	293	626	10,136
622	12	26	634
157	11	43	132
4151	613	959	3149
26	0	0	26
4912	474	1829	3178
18	0	2	11
333	46	71	282
572	43	111	505
20	0	2	20
5503	657	2913	3047

REFERENCE

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12. NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES (cont.)

	NO. OF OFFENCES IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN	CHARGES WITHDRAWN OR DISMISSED
4. (a) Taking M.P.V. without authority	1923	117
(b) Unauthorised interference with mechanism M.P.V.	1247	108
(c) Taking possession pedal cycle without consent	66	8
5. EU Regulations:		
(i) Vehicle testing	4076	904
(ii) Tachograph	2580	378
6. Road Transport Acts	2768	531
7. Roads Act and Finance Acts — Excise Duty	129,709	23,908
8. INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS, OFFENCES AGAINST		
(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during clos/hrs	9302	627
(b) Drunkenness, simple	1494	178
(c) Drunkenness with aggravation	5105	396
(d) Offences by licensed person against closing regulations	5247	2218
(e) Other offences by licensed persons (servants)	248	71
(f) Supplying or selling drink to persons under 18		
(i) Offences by the holders of On-Licence	86	25
(ii) Offences by the holders of Off-Licence	16	7
(g) Purchase of intoxicating liquor persons under 18	18	7
(h) Consumption of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18 in any place other than private residence	25	2
(i) Persons under 18 representing themselves to be over 18 for purpose of obtaining or being permitted to consume intoxicating liquor	18	4
(j) Licenced holders permitting persons under 18 to be on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force	8	3
(k) Persons u/18 illegally on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force	4	2
(l) Licenced holders permitting person under 18 (unaccompanied) to be on premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption off the premises	3	1
(m) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	83	43
(n) Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor laws	456	53
9. Criminal damage to animals, fences, etc.	2296	239
10. POLICE REGULATIONS, OFFENCES AGAINST		
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	3547	334
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act 1851	865	85
11. Prostitution	1	0
12. Living on earnings of prostitution	0	0
13. Revenue Laws, offences against	31	6
14. Street Trading Acts, offences against	2350	152
15. VAGRANCY ACTS — OFFENCES AGAINST:		
(a) Begging	121	13
(b) Other offences	150	21

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	CHARGES PROVED/ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTIONS	ADJOURNED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	NO. OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM CHARGE WAS HELD
1500	67	239	1416
856	85	198	841
51	1	6	47
2543	258	371	1874
1656	239	307	1577
1812	117	308	1425
52,856	8675	44,270	42,800
8228	57	390	8108
1022	143	151	994
3886	350	473	3743
2530	218	281	2164
110	3	64	110
48	3	10	47
8	0	1	7
9	1	1	10
17	0	6	16
10	3	1	13
4	0	1	4
2	0	0	1
1	0	1	1
37	1	2	31
293	30	80	275
1633	87	337	1504
2206	329	678	2064
366	175	239	318
0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0
23	0	2	22
1041	502	655	1338
75	11	22	86
94	7	28	95

12. NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES (cont.)

	NO. OF OFFENCES IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN	CHARGES WITHDRAWN OR DISMISSED
16. Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1926 — offences against	49	3
17. Firearms Acts — offences against	576	52
18. Explosives — offences in relation to	0	0
19. MISUSE OF DRUGS ACT, 1977:		
(a) Unlawful possession of controlled drugs; Sec 3	3184	187
(b) Unlawful possession with intent to supply; Sec 15	643	89
(c) Importation of controlled drugs	129	3
(d) Cultivation of controlled drugs	26	1
(e) Allowing premises etc. to be used	37	7
(f) Possession of forged prescription	17	0
(g) Forging a prescription	12	0
(h) Attempts etc. and miscellaneous offences; Sec 21	106	13
20. Offences under Juries Act, 1976	82	9
21. Other offences	11,704	1762
TOTAL	562,260	84,186

NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS	CHARGES PROVED/ORDER MADE WITHOUT CONVICTIONS	ADJOURNED OR OTHERWISE DISPOSED OF	NO. OF PERSONS AGAINST WHOM CHARGE WAS HELD
31	0	15	10
432	20	72	395
0	0	0	0
2081	122	794	1873
367	8	179	312
103	1	22	103
19	0	6	19
22	1	7	20
11	1	5	7
8	3	1	7
67	4	22	62
24	7	42	30
7317	1086	1539	6512
254,274	32,484	191,316	220,541

13. TRAFFIC OFFENCES

13a. DRINK AND DRIVING 1993 ANNUAL STATISTICS OF BREATH TESTS, BLOOD/URINE TESTS, ARRESTS, ETC.

Breath Tests

(a) Total number of persons breath tested	17,135
(b) Breath test positive	5,422
(c) Breath test negative	11,713
(d) Breath test refused	228

Blood/Urine Tests

(a) Blood specimen given	3,968
(b) Specimen given	2,384
(c) Specimen refused	650

Arrests

(a) For refusing breath tests (Sections 12 and 13 of the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1978)	228
(b) Arrest without breath test (Sections 49 and 50 R.T.A. 1961 as amended by Sections 10 and 11 of the Road Traffic (Amendment) Act, 1978)	1,943

Analyses of Specimens

(a) Under prescribed concentration	675
(b) Over prescribed concentration	5,574
(c) Specimens still to be analysed at the end of year	81
(d) Insufficient or spoiled	22
TOTAL ANALYSES	6,352

13b. NON-INDICTABLE OFFENCES (TRAFFIC) 1993 DRINK AND DRIVING

SEX AND AGE OF PERSONS CONVICTED

OFFENCE	Persons convicted		17 and under 21 years		21 years and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Driving or attempting to drive a M.P.V. while drunk or with a blood/urine/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit	4245	227	168	8	4077	219
Being in charge of M.P.V. while drunk or with a blood/urine/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit	280	10	11	—	269	10
Refusing to provide or permit the taking of blood/urine specimen at Garda Station	452	16	13	—	439	16
Refusing to provide a preliminary specimen of breath	128	4	2	—	126	4

13c. FINE ON THE SPOT NOTICES ISSUED IN 1993

NON DISPLAY OF LICENCE DISC

PARKING VIOLATIONS

	Number		Number
Gardaí	14,185	Gardaí	50,041
Wardens	60,950	Wardens	365,107
TOTAL	75,135	TOTAL	415,148
Fines paid	9,478	Fines paid	171,328
Court proceedings	27,482	Court proceedings	119,610
Notices cancelled	8,455	Notices cancelled	20,725
Proceedings pending	26,359	Proceedings pending	93,972
Spoiled notices	46	Spoiled notices	9,513

13d. TOTAL NO. OF OFFENCES IN WHICH PROCEEDINGS WERE TAKEN

	1993	1992	INCREASE/ DECREASE
Carlow/Kildare	18,205	17,901	+304
Cavan/Monaghan	10,748	11,530	-782
Cork East	41,651	38,250	+3401
Cork West	8864	9376	-512
Clare	9864	9690	+174
Donegal	8862	8605	+257
Dublin Metropolitan Area	300,062	232,940	+67,122
Galway West	9593	10,603	-1010
Kerry	13,670	14,556	-886
Leix/Offaly	15,564	15,042	+522
Limerick	23,804	18,679	+5125
Longford/Westmeath	10,816	9812	+1004
Louth/Meath	25,393	26,854	-1416
Mayo	7759	6882	+877
Roscommon/Galway East	10975	9209	+1766
Sligo/Leitrim	9014	8425	+589
Tipperary	11,970	12,353	-383
Waterford/Kilkenny	16,061	15,659	+402
Wexford	9385	10,955	-1570
TOTAL	562,260	487,348	+74,939

Road Traffic Acts, Road Transport Acts and Road Acts constitute the bulk of prosecutions. As will be seen in the Non-Indictable Tables, these figures include prosecutions for Drink Driving, Road Tax & Insurance, Driving Licences, Vehicle Lights, Dangerous and Careless Driving.

14. STOLEN MOTOR VEHICLES

The number of motor vehicles circulated as stolen throughout the country for the year 1993 was 2,092. This was an increase of 39.22% (589) on the same period in 1992.

TYPE	NUMBER	VALUE
Motor cars stolen	1,493	£4,945,551
Motor cycles stolen	431	£416,910
Lorries	23	£280,567
Vans, etc.	145	£760,565
TOTAL	2,092	£6,403,593

Stolen motor vehicles to the value of £181,275 were recovered during the year.

The total number of unauthorised takings reported during 1993 were 13,244, of which 9,513 were reported in the D.M.A.

14a. Vehicles identified as stolen bearing false plates

CATEGORY	NO.
Stolen in the State and recovered here	74
Stolen in the United Kingdom and recovered here	51
Stolen in Northern Ireland and recovered here	30
Stolen here and recovered in Northern Ireland	29
TOTAL	184

In addition 147 vehicles bearing false plates were identified as smuggled.

15. DISCIPLINE IN THE GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

A total of 96 cases were proceeded with formally under the Garda Síochána (Discipline) Regulations, 1989. The remainder were dealt with informally, or not proceeded with. Some have yet to be concluded. Those formally dealt with involved Sworn Inquiries, Unsworn Inquiries and disposal by Local Divisional Officers in accordance with Regulation 13.

(1) Sworn Inquiries

Number of members dealt with by Sworn Inquiry	45
Number of cases found to be in breach	24
Number of cases found not in breach	11
Number of cases yet to be decided (adjourned)	10
Amount levied in fines by Sworn Inquiries	£5,550

(2) Unsworn Inquiries

Total Unsworn Inquiry Boards appointed	7
Number of cases found to be in breach	6
Number of cases found not in breach	1
Amount levied in fines by Unsworn Inquiries	£410
Dealt with by Local Chief Superintendent (Regulation 13)	
Number of cases dealt with under Regulation 13	44
Number of cases where fines imposed	31
Number of cases dealt with by caution, etc.	13
Amount levied in fines under Regulation 13	£3,260

A total of £9,220 was levied in fines during 1993

Dismissals 1993:	
Dismissals	1
Involuntary resignations	1
TOTAL	2

(3) Appeals

There were 2 cases before the Appeal Board in 1993. One appeal was against a fine of £50 which was allowed. The second was against the order of the Commissioner requiring a member to resign: this appeal failed.

(4) Suspensions

Number of members in receipt of suspension allowance during 1993	20
Number of members who were on the suspension list on 31st December 1993	10

16. ANNUAL RETURN OF MISSING PERSONS —YEAR 1993

	NO. OF 'ACCEPTABLE' PERSONS REPORTED MISSING	NUMBER OF 'ACCEPTABLE' PERSONS UNTRACED	NUMBER OF PERSONS REPORTED MISSING, NOT 'ACCEPTABLE'	NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED PERSONS FOUND	NUMBER OF UNIDENTIFIED BODIES FOUND
D.M.A.	996	7	200	—	1
Naas	12	—	2	—	—
Monaghan	54	—	8	—	—
Ennis	4	1	8	—	—
Cork	71	1	20	—	—
Bandon	1	1	—	—	—
Letterkenny	34	—	25	—	—
Galway	14	1	4	—	—
Tralee	—	—	45	—	—
Portlaoise	1	1	—	—	—
Limerick	96	—	9	—	—
Mullingar	—	—	22	—	—
Dundalk	52	—	20	—	—
Roscommon	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	1	—	—	—	—
Thurles	4	1	1	—	—
Waterford	165	—	14	—	—
Wexford	23	3	—	—	—
Castlebar	2	1	1	—	—
TOTAL	1530	17	399	—	1

Acceptable means (a) persons under 18 years

(b) aged persons

(c) physically or mentally handicapped

(d) in circumstances where the disappearance gives rise to fears for the person's physical or moral safety.

17. PARTICULARS OF DRUGS SEIZED IN 1993

TYPE OF DRUG	QUANTITY SEIZED
Cannabis resin	4200.31 kg
Cannabis herb	795.00 g
Cannabis plants	450
Cocaine	347.924 g
Amphetamine	741.874 g + 147 t
Methyleamphetamine MA	20 t
Methylenedioxyamphetamine MDA	585 t
Methylenedioxymethamphetamine MDMA	744 t
Methylenedioxyethamphetamine MDEA	665 t
LSD	5522
Morphine	14,345 t
Heroin	1284.634 g
Synthetic opiates and narcotic analgesics	449 t
Benzodiazepines	1660 t
Psilocin	16.33 g
Ephedrine	1050 t

g = gramme

kg = kilogramme

t = tablet

18. DRUGS OFFENCES — PERSONS CHARGED IN 1993

DIVISION CHARGED	NO. OF PERSONS	TYPE OF DRUG CHARGED	NO. OF PERSONS
D.M.A.	2087	Cannabis resin	2895
Carlow/Kildare	37	Cannabis resin/cannabis	31
Cavan/Monaghan	8	Cannabis resin/heroin	11
Clare	35	Cannabis herb	59
Cork East	838	Heroin	81
Cork West	59	Morphine	53
Donegal	57	Cocaine	15
Galway West	39	LSD	129
Kerry	49	Psilocin	15
Leix/Offaly	12	Amphetamine	82
Limerick	104	Methyleamphetamine MA	2
Longford/Westmeath	38	MDMA (Ecstasy)	66
Louth/Meath	68	MDEA	37
Mayo	18	MDA	30
Roscommon/Galway East	9	Benzodiazepines	39
Sligo/Leitrim	9	Synthetic narcotics and narcotic analgesics	83
Tipperary	75		
Waterford/Kilkenny	250		
Wexford	41		
TOTAL	3833		

Persons charged

Nationality	Number
Irish	3779
English	44
German	2
Dutch	2
Spanish	1
Scottish	1
Belgian	1
Italian	1
Swiss	1
S. African	1

Other offences

Importation	114
Forged prescriptions	19
Cultivation of cannabis plants	11
Allow premises to be used for drug abuse	22
Obstruction	39
TOTAL	3833

Age groups of persons charged

UNDER 17 YEARS		17 AND UNDER 21 YEARS		21 YEARS AND OVER	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
3	—	798	121	2492	419

19. GARDA JUVENILE DIVERSION PROGRAMME

Totals since inception of scheme

		OUTSIDE		TOTAL
		DMA	DMA	
Individual juvenile offenders included in the programme	Male	20933	28601	49534
	Female	4263	5550	9813
	Total	25196	34151	59347
Prosecuted having being previously cautioned		3206	3377	6583

The figure of 6,583 represents 11.1% of all those dealt with an aggregate success rate of 88.9% since inception.

Crime committed by Juveniles reported to the National Juvenile Office during 1993

		OUTSIDE		TOTAL
		DMA	DMA	
Total number of referrals		7554	6654	14208
individual juvenile offenders included in the programme	Male	4645	4963	9608
	Female	899	933	1832
	Total	5544	5896	11440

Each crime/offence reported to this office is shown in the tables as 'Referrals'. Some juveniles would have been referred here more than once and, therefore, the number of referrals will always be higher or equal to the number of actual individual offenders.

19a Details of how 1993 referrals were disposed of (No. of individual offenders in brackets)

MANNER OF DISPOSAL	SEX	OUTSIDE		TOTAL
		DMA	DMA	
Prosecuted initially	Male	1827 (686)	214 (68)	2041 (754)
	Female	168 (67)	26 (19)	194 (86)
Prosecuted on direction from NJO	Male	1263 (919)	857 (648)	2120 (1567)
	Female	189 (137)	90 (68)	279 (205)
Included in the programme	Male	3090 (1605)	1071 (716)	4161 (2321)
	Female	357 (204)	116 (87)	473 (291)
	Total	3447 (1809)	1187 (803)	4634 (2612)
Formal caution	Male	561 (472)	1066 (963)	1627 (1435)
	Female	95 (86)	131 (128)	226 (214)
Informal caution	Male	1367 (1297)	1852 (1793)	3219 (3090)
	Female	375 (359)	443 (428)	818 (787)
Total no. of juveniles cautioned	Male	1928 (1769)	2918 (2756)	4846 (4525)
	Female	470 (445)	574 (556)	1044 (1001)
	Total	2398 (2214)	3492 (3312)	5890 (5526)

19a. Details of how 1993 referrals were disposed of (cont.)

MANNER OF DISPOSAL	DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
No further action	201 (188)	111 (109)	312 (297)
Pending	1508 (1333)	1864 (1672)	3372 (3005)
Total	7554 (5544)	6654 (5896)	14208 (11440)

19b. Juvenile offenders cautioned during 1993 including 1992 cases outstanding at 1 January 1993 (No. of individual offenders in brackets)

TYPE OF CAUTION	SEX	DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
Formal	Male	710 (609)	1363 (1236)	2073 (1845)
	Female	124 (112)	176 (168)	300 (280)
Informal	Male	1598 (1520)	2269 (2193)	3867 (3713)
	Female	438 (420)	523 (506)	961 (926)
Total cautioned	Male	2308 (2129)	3632 (3429)	5940 (5558)
	Female	562 (532)	699 (674)	1261 (1206)
	Total	2870 (2661)	4331 (4103)	7201 (6764)

19c. Other activities of Juvenile Liaison Officers

ACTIVITY		DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
Clubs	Visits to	1625	2003	3628
	Talks given	202	351	553
Schools (excluding Schools Programme)	Visits to	2414	2181	4595
	Talks given	846	130	2146
Adult groups	Talks given	176	438	614
Meetings attended		1964	1804	3768

19d. Details of supervision following caution

Intensive supervision

TYPE OF CAUTION	SEX	DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
Following formal caution	Male	104	207	311
	Female	14	27	41
Following informal caution	Male	30	36	66
	Female	7	4	11
Total under intensive supervision		155	274	429
Interviews/visits with above Supervisors		3772	3579	7351

19e. Details of supervision following caution

Regular supervision

TYPE OF CAUTION	SEX	DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
Following formal caution	Male	380	823	1203
	Female	76	113	189
Following informal caution	Male	326	408	734
	Female	76	101	177
Total under regular supervision		858	1445	2303
Interviews/visits with above Supervisors		8199	15,302	23,501

19f. Juveniles cautioned where no supervision was afforded

SEX	DMA	OUTSIDE DMA	TOTAL
Male	929	1282	2211
Female	272	311	583
Total	1201	1593	2794

REFERENCE

ONLY

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