



Evaluation of
The Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2000

2000 EVALUATION



THE MISSION OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA IS
TO ACHIEVE THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE LEVEL OF

- personal protection
- community commitment
- state security

Meastóireacht ar
Phlean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 2000

MEASTÓIREACHT 2000

Clár

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

Leag Plean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 1998/1999 amach go soiléir aidhmeanna na heagraíochta don tréimhse 2000. Cuireann an mheastóireacht luachmhar seo ar fáil caoi lenár féidir leis an bpoibal meastóireacht a dhéanamh ar an bhfairsing gur féidir leis An Garda Síochána tús áite a thabhairt dá gcuid riachtanais agus tá áthas orm gur féidir leis an mheastóireacht seo a íoslódáil ag www.garda.ie, Láithreán Gréasáin an Gharda Síochána.

Ba bhliain an-rathúil go deo í 2000 le go leor forbairtí a bhfuil fáilte rompu. Bhí an ráta coireachta i 2000 73,276, tar éis laghdú 21 faoin gcéad idir 1995 agus 1999. Bhí cuid mhaith den athrú mar thoradh ar athruithe i gcén chaoi atá an choireacht á chomhaireamh. Bhí an ráta bratha 42% faoi dhó an méid sin sna Stáit Aontaithe Mheiriceá. Cuireadh Aonad Inimisce an Gharda Síochána ar bun, osclaíodh Oifig Ilchultúrtha an



Gharda Síochána agus chuir an Tionscadal um Chearta Daonna an Gharda Síochána comhdháil mór ar siúl i 2000. Lean Biúro Náisiúnta Cailíochta an Gharda Síochána agus Marc Aonad an Gharda Síochána ar a bhfás isteach in aonaid éifeachta táirgeachta. Thosaigh athbhreithniú struchtúrtha faoin Tionscnamh um Bhainistíocht Straitéiseach agus bhí clár an 12 tionscadail gar do chríochniú. Chuir Biúro Náisiúnta Tráchtá an Gharda Síochána agus na céadta Gardaí dícheallacha i ngach Roinn le bás ar ár mbóithre a laghdú ó 472 duine go 415 duine idir 1997 agus 2000.

Bhí 2000 ina bhliain ghníomhaíochta chun réimse leathan feabhsúcháin seirbhíse a ghiniúint mar chuid de *Plean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána, 2000* agus *Plean Gníomhaíochta um Sheirbhísí Custaiméirí Chailíochta an Gharda Síochána*. Admhaíonn An Garda Síochána go bhfuil dóchais agus riachtanais ag ár gcustaiméirí agus go gcaithfidh siad seo feabhas leanúnach a chruthú i seachadadh seirbhíse ag comhaltaí den Gharda Síochána. Lean ar Painéalacha Custaiméirí Roinne ar fud na tíre i 2000 chun dearcadh an phobail a seirbheálann muid a chur isteach.

I rith 2000, d'fhorbair Marc Aonad, Aonad Uisce agus Aonad Aerthacaíochta agus an tAonad Madra, nó an tAonad Speisialta Seirbhísí mar is fearr eolas atá orthu trí chéile, isteach i sócmhainn cumhachtach chun an choireacht a laghdú agus a bhrath.

Chabhraigh An Plean Póilíneachta, ag cur le rath an *Dhoiciméid um Straitéis Corparáide 1993-1997* agus mar chuid de *Straitéis Corparáide an Gharda Síochána 2000-2004*, le cur chuige níos dírithe do phóilíníú a fhorbairt ag gach comhalta den Gharda Síochána. Cuireadh réimse nua gníomhairí forfheidhmithe le chéile agus méadaíodh éifeachtúlacht agus éifeachtacht. Tá siad go léir tar éis cur le cumas méadaithe chun dul i ngleic le coireacht agus le méadú in éifeachtacht iomlán póilínithe.

Pádraig Ó Broin

Pádraig Ó Broin
Coimisinéir an Gharda Síochána



Introduction

Essentially, the Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2000 had **35 performance indicators** to achieve key policing priorities for 2000 and to achieve **six corporate goals** in the Corporate Strategy 2000-2004. *Table 1* overleaf shows what has been achieved in 2000. **Fourteen quality customer service initiatives** were designed to increase customer satisfaction. **Twelve SMI projects** were designed to improve Garda efficiency and effectiveness by the Garda SMI Implementation Steering Group.

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

The implementation of the Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2000 was completed effectively thanks to the hard work of thousands of Garda and civilian staff and the co-operation and commitment of a wide range of Government and Non-Government agencies and the community we serve.

Réamhrá

Go bunúsach, bhí 35 táscairí feidhmithe ag Plean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána chun eochar tosaíochtaí póilínithe a thabhairt i gcrích do 2000 agus chun sé **spriocanna corparáide** sa Straitéis Corparáide 2000-2004 a thabhairt i gcrích. Léiríonn *Tábla 1* thall an méid a baineadh amach i 2000. Dearadh **14 tionscnamh cailíochta um sheirbhís custaiméirí** le sásamh chustaiméara a mhéadú. Dearadh **12 tionscnamh de chuid Tionscnamh Bainistíochta Straitéisí** chun éifeachtacht agus feidhmiúlacht an Gharda Síochána a fheabhsú ag Grúpa Stiúrtha Feidhmithe an Tionscnaimh Bainistíochta Straitéisí.

Tá an luas agus an scóip athruithe tar éis luathaithe go mór le tamall beag de bhlianta anuas agus léiríonn an mheastóireacht seo eagraíocht atá ar fheabhas ina chuid táirgeachta agus ina chuid torthaí; go príomha trí fhadhbanna a aithint ag céim luath agus trí hiad a réiteach.

Críochnaíodh forfheidmiú Phlean Póilíneachta an Gharda Síochána 2000 go héifeachtach, buíochas le hobair chrua na mílte Garda agus le foireann sibhialta agus le comhoibriú agus díograis réimse leathan gníomhairí Rialtais agus Neamh-Rialtais agus leis an bpobal a sheirbhéalann muid.



Progress to Date

The progress made with the 35 performance indicators is summarized below. Some of the indicators will require continuous and continuing attention into the future – targeting drug dealers, reducing death on our roads, improving our emergency response, investigating crime, helping victims, and providing high visibility policing in our community.

Dul chun cinn go dáta

Tá an dul chun cinn a rinneadh leis na 35 tascairí feidhmithe achoimrithe thíos. Beidh gá ag cuid de na tascairí le haire leanúnach agus ag leanúint isteach sa todhchaí - ag díriú ar mhangairí drugaí, bás a laghdú ar ár mbóithre, ár bhfreagairt éigeandála a fheabhsú, coir a imscrúdú, íospairtigh a chabhrú, agus rí-infheictheacht póilíneachta a chur ar fáil inár bpobal.

Table 1: Policing Plan Performance Indicator Status Report

35 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – PROGRESS 2000
<p>TRAFFIC</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic fatalities fell from 472 to 415 between 1997 and 2000. A 2000 KPMG Report will improve satisfaction with traffic accident investigation. Detections for drunk driving went up from 6,865 to 10,433 between 1997 and 2000. Speeding enforcement increased from 71,337 to 224,264 between 1997 and 2000. Seat belt enforcement increased from 9,280 to 59,841 between 1997 and 2000.
<p>DRUGS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A Drugs Policing Plan for each Division was prepared. Detections for sale and supply of drugs increased by 7.8 per cent (target 5 per cent).
<p>CRIME</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 2000, there were 20 recorded crimes per 1,000 population compared to 22 in 1999. In 2000, there were 1.7 violent crimes per 1,000 population. The number of recorded burglaries per 1,000 dwellings was 12 in 2000. Percentage of crimes detected was 42 per cent. Percentage of violent crimes detected was 69 per cent. The percentage of burglaries of households detected was 30 per cent. Repeat burglaries within 12 months was 681 from 22,158 burglaries – 3.1 per cent. KPMG researched the experience of victims of crime being kept informed of case-progress in 2000. The main finding was that PULSE will greatly improve this. The number of public order offences in which proceedings were commenced in 2000 was 10.42 per 1,000 population.
<p>QUALITY SERVICE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction with how a phone query was handled - 91 per cent satisfied. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speed of answering - 85 per cent between 1 and 6 rings. 85 per cent of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds. 94 per cent of Garda respondents identified the station. The percentage of letters answered within 10 working days in 2000 was 94%. 82 per cent of respondents in 2000 rated Garda performance in the locality as very good or fairly good. Satisfaction with Garda service was 89 per cent in a recent survey. Satisfaction was lowest (60%) in publicly provided housing in large towns. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An important and informative staff climate survey was completed in 2000. Gardaí available for operational duty per 1,000 population is 3.09, or 31 per 10,000. The proportion of uniformed Garda's time spent in public in 2000 was 75 per cent.

Table 1: Policing Plan Performance Indicator Status Report (continued)

35 PERFORMANCE INDICATORS – PROGRESS 2000 (continued)
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT
22. 500 more Gardaí were recruited as planned during 2000.
23. 1,315 complaints were made to the Garda Complaints Board in 2000 (1,264 in 1999).
24. 331 complaints were made to An Garda Síochána in 2000 (same as 1999).
25. 37 complaints involving 28 members were substantiated.
26. 22 complaints were resolved informally.
FINANCE
27. Garda budget underspent by £13.1m.
28. Expenditure in 2000 on policing per head of population was £188.
COMMUNITY COMMITMENT
29. Neighbourhood Watch reduced by 4 per cent, in a major revamp in 2000.
30. Community Alert was down by 1 per cent (dormant schemes were closed).
31. Business Watch expanded by 9.8 per cent.
32. Campus Watch numbers did not change in 2000.
33. The Hospital Safety Programme Pilot was extended to another hospital in 2000.
STATE SECURITY
34. Regular threat assessments were provided to the Government.
35. Containment of terrorist activity was highly successful in 2000.

The 35 performance indicators contributed to achieving the overall impact of the Policing Plan. The overall impact sought was to achieve our key strategic goals:

- ✦ Enforcing the laws relating to drugs,
- ✦ Investigating crime,
- ✦ Ensuring immediate response to emergencies,
- ✦ Providing help and support to victims of crime,
- ✦ Contributing to improving road safety and the reduction of casualties, and
- ✦ Maintaining State security.

Each of these outcomes was achieved. The policing plan ended on the 31st December, 2000 and each Divisional Officer – having submitted a Divisional Policing Plan based on the Policing Plan and the Garda Corporate Strategy 2000/2004 – provided an evaluation of their divisional 2000 plan achievements. The divisional evaluations from each Garda Region are at pages 42 to 54.



Major Achievements in 2000

Table 2 shows what has been achieved in 2000:

Table 2: Major Successes and Achievements During 2000

Road deaths down 12 per cent between 1997 and 2000.
Drink Driving enforcement doubled, Speeding enforcement trebled, Seatbelts enforcement up by a factor of six over five years.
New Operations targeted on-street drug dealing and public order.
Crime at a 20-year low.
Detections continue at a very high rate of 42 per cent compared to 21% in the USA.
The Criminal Assets Bureau had its most successful year to date in 2000 and now traces, restrains and seizes criminal assets wherever they are.
Sale and supply of drugs detections increased by 8 per cent (target 5 per cent).
The Garda Bureau of Fraud Investigation dealt with 1,803 reports of suspicious transactions under money laundering legislation involving £350m.
The Garda National Bureau of Criminal Investigation played a key role in detecting 32 of 39 murders in 2000
CCTV coverage was expanded (see p. 41 for details).
93 per cent of the public were satisfied with counter service and 91 per cent of people were satisfied with Garda telephone answering in 2000.
The 2000 training intake increased to 500. 2,165 Garda members were conferred with the National Diploma in Police Studies between 1994 and 2000.
The Garda National Immigration Unit was established in 2000.
The Garda Multicultural Office opened.
An intake of the Bachelor of Arts Degree in Police Management successfully completed their course at the Garda College.
The Garda Quality Service Bureau commissioned 13 research reports and was successful in generating a very strong continuous improvement ethic and in furthering the 14 quality initiatives with very strong support from each division and from the Divisional and National Customer Service Panels.
The Garda Web Site was improved and new categories added.
The Policing Plan for 2001 completed a wide consultation process in 2000.
The Garda spend came in £13.1m under budget.
The Director of Finance took up his post in 2000.
The Garda Research Unit and the Organisation Development Unit provided factual research and reports to assist in policing policy-making decisions.
The extended On-The-Spot-Fine System was enforced strongly nation-wide.
The high visibility policing policy was expanded.
New operations countered crime against the elderly.
The Garda Human Rights Office hosted a major international conference.
Community Relations strongly supported the Integrated Services Project in 2000.
The rationalisation of Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert continued in 2000 with inactive schemes reactivated and dormant ones closed down.
Explosives and firearms were seized and serious bombing outrages prevented in 2000.
The Garda Staff Attitude Survey, an important and informative report, was completed in 2000.
Progress continued and we will be prepared for the Commissioner becoming the Accounting Officer on January 1, 2002, subject to approval of the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

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

Conclusion

The 35 performance indicators set for 2000 have been met, Ireland has had the world's greatest decrease in crime over the past 5 years, road deaths are down 12 per cent in three years and overall policing effectiveness has been increased. This was achieved, in 2000, while An Garda Síochána stayed £13.1m. under budget.

Any follow-up work needed has been included in the Garda Síochána Annual Policing Plan 2001. Divisional policing plans were an important element in this healthy report and the summary of the reports from each division at pp 42-54 indicates the success and effectiveness achieved at regional and divisional level. The graphs from page 11, overleaf, to page 23 depict another year of progress.

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

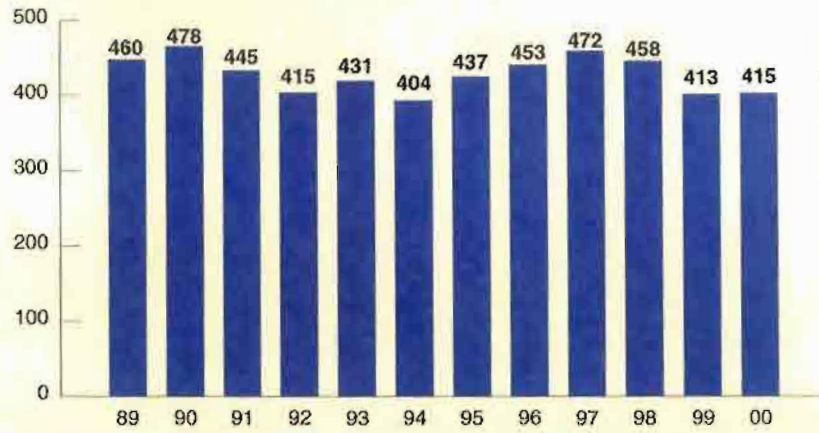


2000 Key Achievements . . . In Pictures

Road Deaths

Down 12%
1997-2000

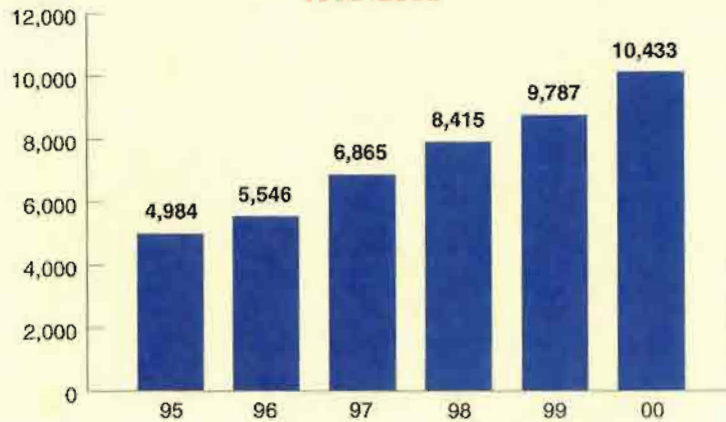
Number Killed on Irish Roads 1989-2000



Source: The Road to Safety – Third Progress Report of the Government Strategy for Road Safety 1998-2002

Enforcement
Doubled

Detections for Drink Driving
1995-2000



Source: The Road to Safety – Third Progress Report of the Government Strategy for Road Safety 1998-2002

Enforcement
Trebled

Speeding: Fines on the Spot Issued
1997-2000

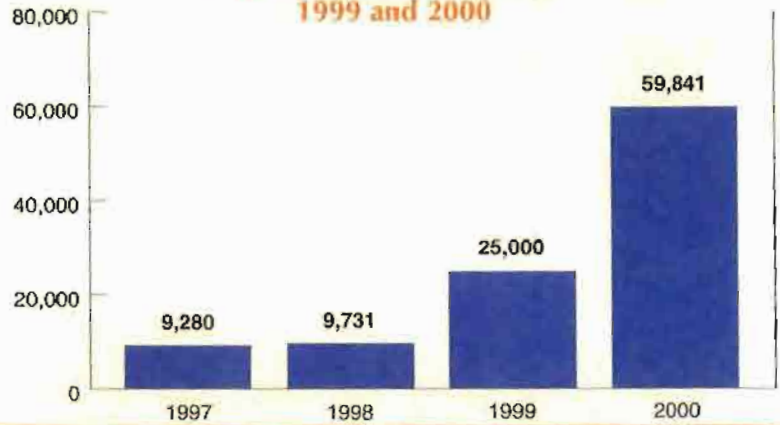


Source: The Road to Safety – Third Progress Report of the Government Strategy for Road Safety 1998-2002

2000 EVALUATION

Enforcement up six times

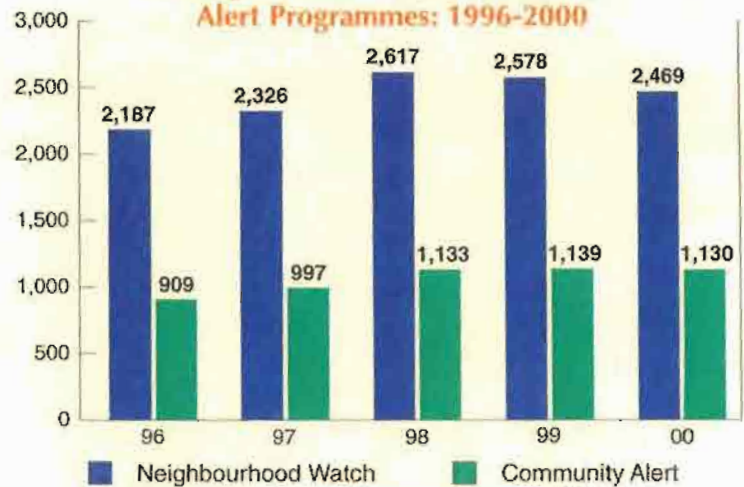
Seat Belts: Court Proceedings Taken 1997 and 1998, Fines on the Spot Issued 1999 and 2000



Source: The Road to Safety – Third Progress Report of the Government Strategy for Road Safety 1998-2002

Community Programmes Supported

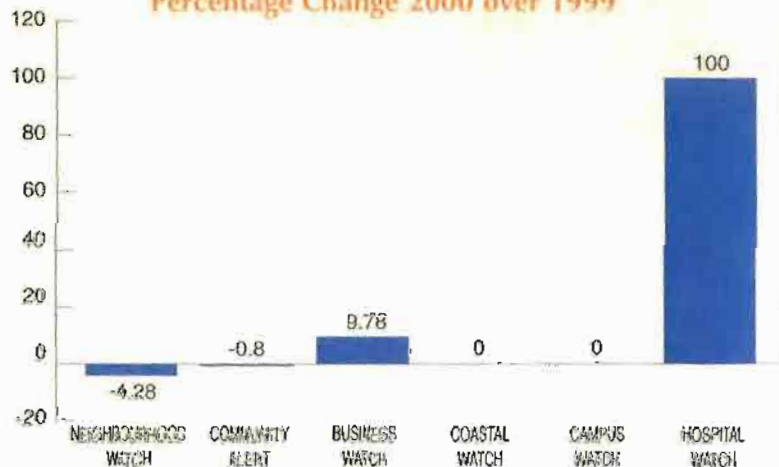
Neighbourhood and Community Alert Programmes: 1996-2000



Source: Garda Community Relations

Community Relations Programmes

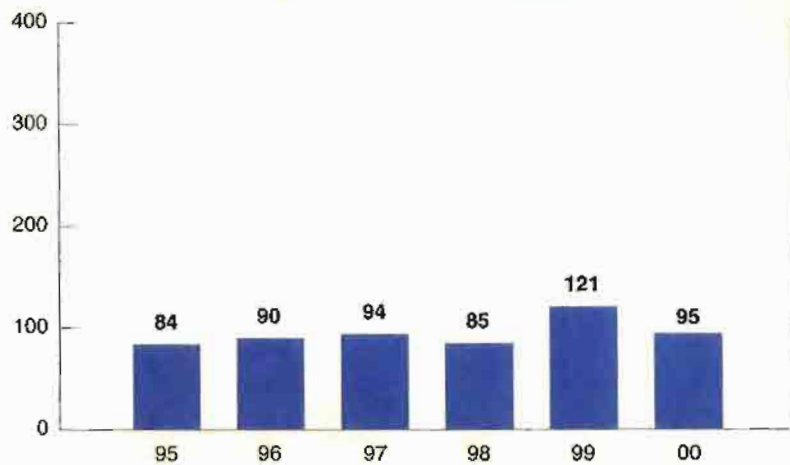
Community Relations Programmes Percentage Change 2000 over 1999



Source: Garda Community Relations

**Search
Successes
2000**

Handguns seized 1995-2000



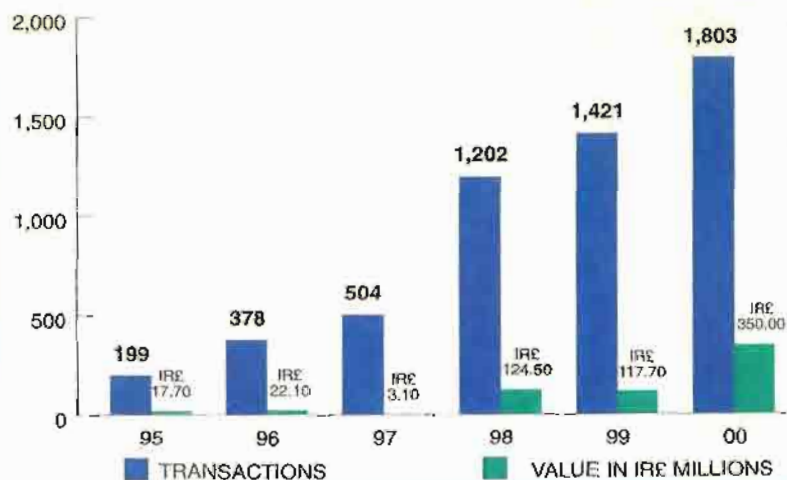
**Murder and
Detections
2000**

**Murder Rate and Detection Rate:
1987-2000**



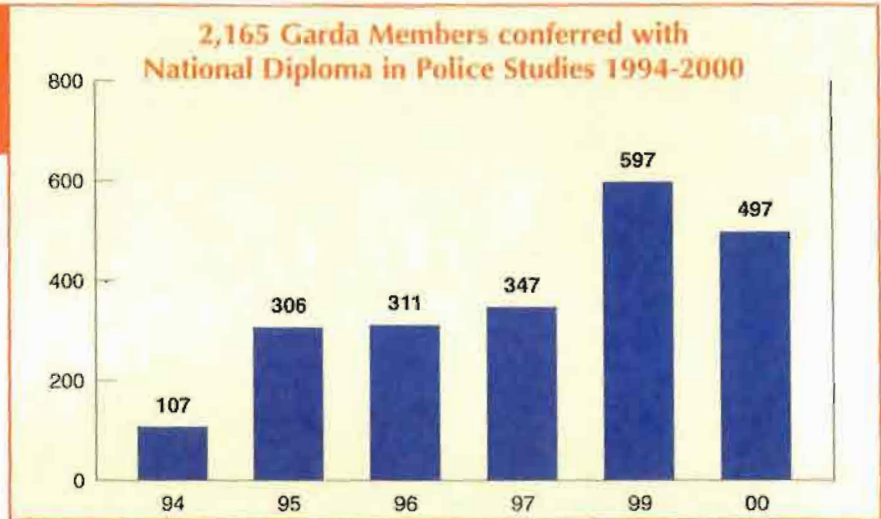
**Money
Laundering
Monitoring
Up**

Money Laundering: Suspicious Transaction Reporting

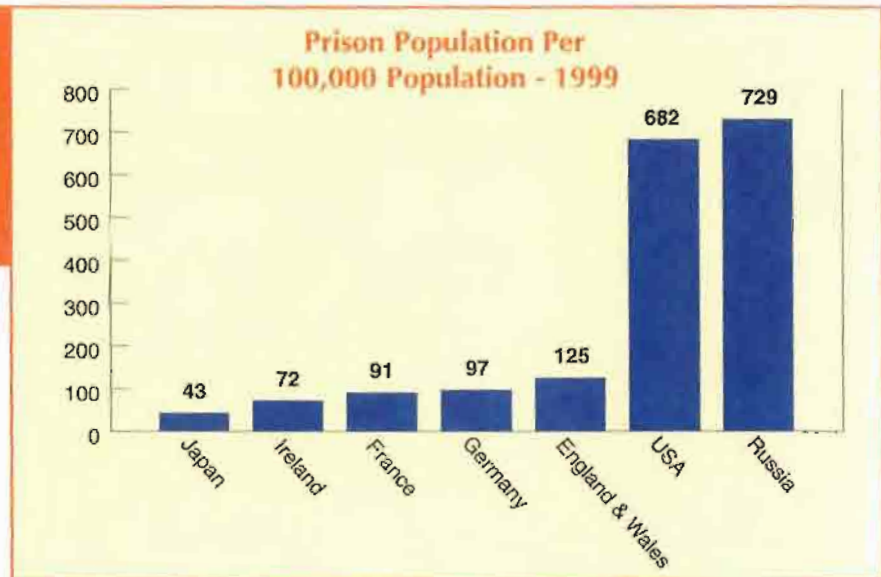


2000 EVALUATION

Garda Training Improved



Prison Population low - but increases



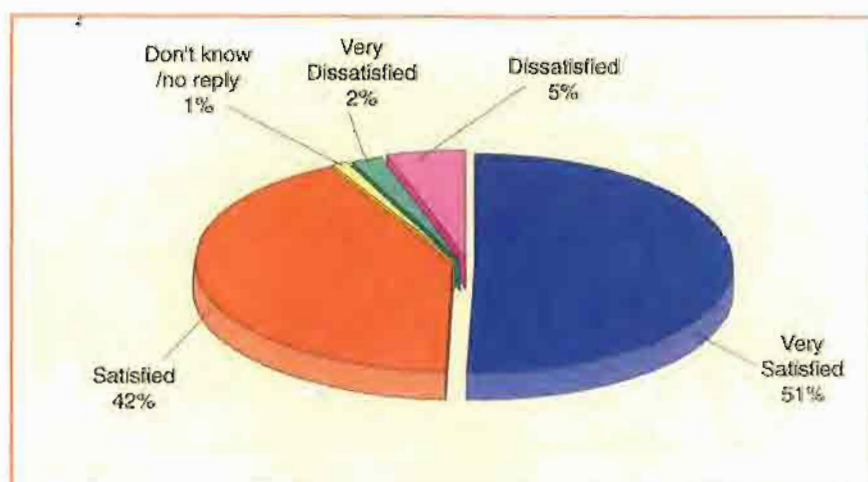
Source: UK Home Office

Prison Population 1st Sept., 1999



**93%
Satisfied
with Garda
Counter Service**

In 2000, the Garda National Quality Bureau commissioned a survey on Counter Service as part of the Garda Quality Action Plan. Ninety three per cent of respondents were satisfied with counter service. The findings of the report are very satisfactory except in relation to privacy in our stations, particularly in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The survey questioned a representative sample of 500 respondents as they left 50 different Garda Stations in both the Dublin Metropolitan Region and the remainder of the country. All 25 Divisional Headquarters stations and 25 randomly selected district headquarters were selected for the study. These are the main findings of the report.



Q. Having regard to all the circumstances, how satisfied/dissatisfied are you with the counter service you received today?

Source IMS Survey, 2000 (Figures rounded to nearest per cent; therefore 101%)

• OVERALL SATISFACTION

The overall satisfaction rate was very high at 93%. The lowest satisfaction rates were 88% and 83% for 18 to 24 year-olds and persons from social class DE¹ respectively. At 68% the lowest satisfaction rate was achieved when people called as witnesses, while 100% satisfaction was achieved from reporting a crime (property), reporting lost/claim for lost property and by those who had an appointment. Sixty per cent had visited a Garda station previously, of which 57% stated that the service was the same, while 33% indicated some improvement in service. Stations in the Dublin Metropolitan Region received an 88% satisfaction rate while those outside the Dublin Metropolitan Region received 96%.

• PERCEPTIONS OF TIME SPENT AT STATION

When asked about their overall satisfaction with the length of waiting time, 94% indicated they were very satisfied or satisfied. A total of 96% indicated that they were dealt with promptly. Only 2% felt that they left waiting over 10 minutes. There was no difference between the findings for the 10 minutes waiting time for Dublin Metropolitan Region or non-DMR stations. There was also a 94% satisfaction rate for the length of time it took to conduct business at the station. Only 1% indicated that their business took over 30 minutes.

¹ Social Class DE refers to unskilled persons who are in receipt of some form of state benefit.

• PERCEPTIONS OF INFORMATION AVAILABLE AND PROVIDED

The satisfaction rate was 79% of respondents for the availability and provision of information sought. When asked if they received the information on the date of the visit, 73% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and 82% outside the DMR indicated that they had. When questioned about posters in the stations, only 51% were aware of such information, of which 78% stated that the posters were good. The awareness of posters was higher in non-DMR stations (63%) than in the Dublin Metropolitan Region stations (28%).

• PERCEPTION OF THE NUMBER OF COUNTER STAFF AVAILABLE

Only 16% of respondents stated that they considered that there was not adequate numbers of Gardaí serving the public in Garda stations; 22% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and 14% in the non-DMR stations.

• APPEARANCE OF, ATMOSPHERE IN AND ACCESS TO STATIONS

When questioned on the cleanliness of waiting areas 89% of respondents stated they were clean. The figure for the Dublin Metropolitan Region was 80%, while the response rate for the non-DMR was 93%. The waiting areas were described as comfortable by 71%. The returns for the Dublin Metropolitan Region were 55% and 78% for the non-DMR stations. Sixty three percent of respondents found Dublin Metropolitan Region stations not very or not at all private compared to 30% in non-Dublin Metropolitan Region stations. This indicator was the most negative in the study. The response for the Dublin Metropolitan Region was significantly higher as 63% of respondents stated that they had insufficient privacy. The level of access to Garda waiting areas was very positive at 96%. It should be noted that 6% of respondents described themselves other than "fully-abled".

• PERCEPTIONS OF GARDA DEMEANOUR

The respondents were asked to rate the demeanour of the Garda that they met under the headings in the table below.

	Better than expected	As expected
Helpfulness	33%	62%
Competence	25%	70%
Sensitivity	22%	64%
Politeness	26%	68%
Interest	25%	66%

When asked to scale the Garda performance under a number of headings on a scale from 1 to 10, the highest average was 9.26 for knowledge and the lowest average was 8.84 for sympathy. These ratings were all slightly higher for non-DMR stations than in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

• SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVEMENTS AT STATIONS

The bulk of respondents (48%) did not suggest means for improving the customer service at Garda Stations. A significant number (21%) identified the need for improved privacy. Improved comfort in the waiting areas, more courteous/friendly service and additional staff were the next more frequent percentage at 8%, 7% and 6% respectively.

• MYSTERY SHOPPER FEEDBACK (FROM CALLERS TO GARDA STATIONS)

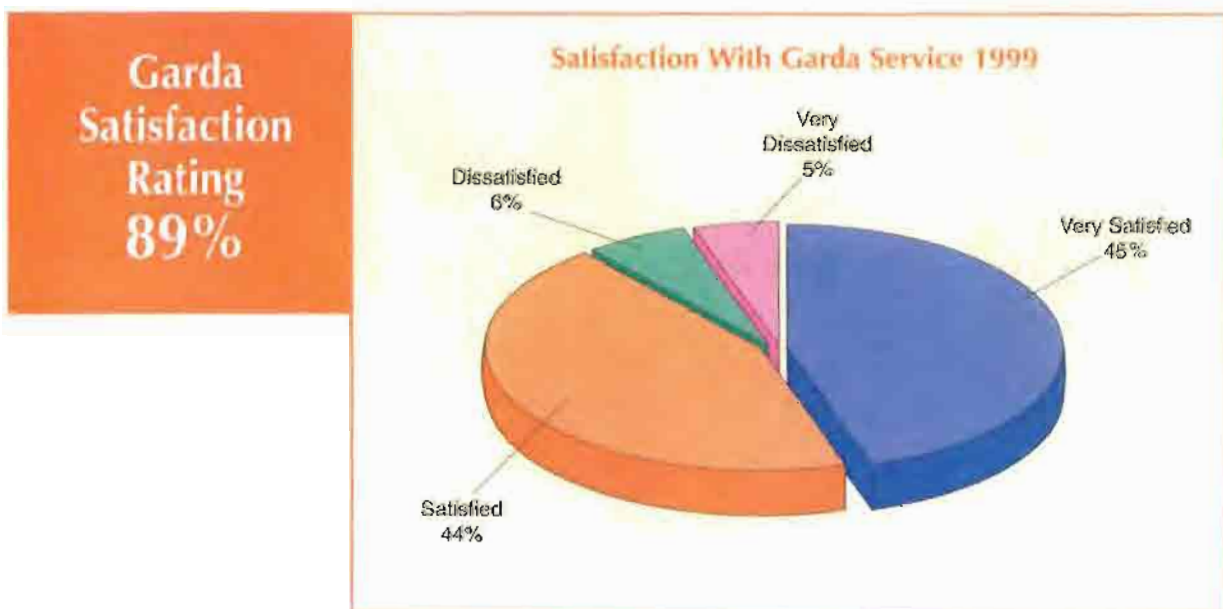
The feedback from the mystery shopper initiative on a scale of 1 to 10, where 10 was the most positive, showed the following scores.

Overall cleanliness	7.94
Waiting Environment	7.04
Noise Level	8.26
Tidiness	8.25
Waiting Time	8.51

The non-DMR scored higher than the Dublin Metropolitan Region in all these factors.

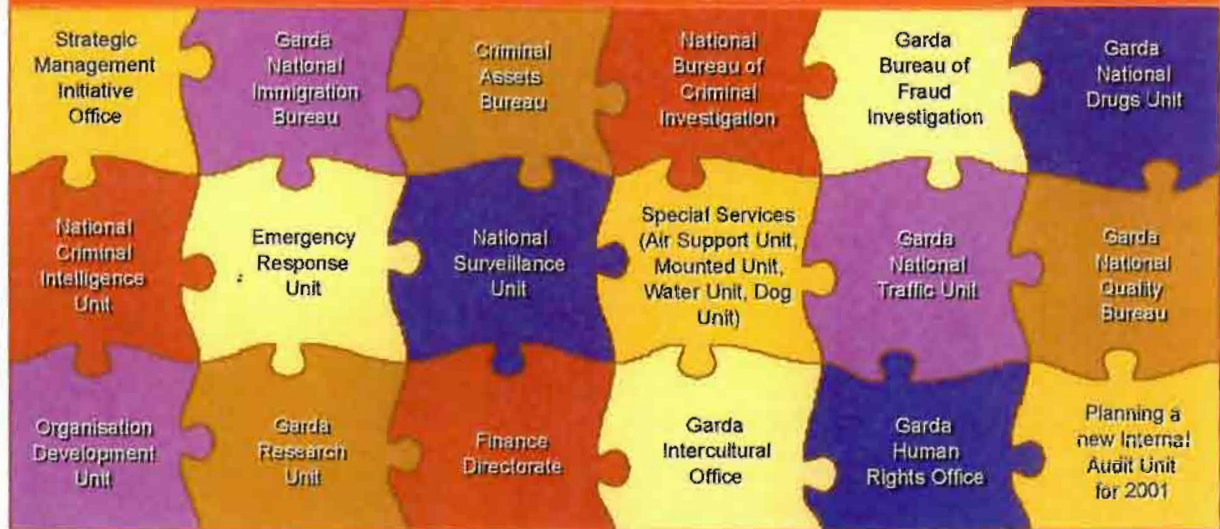
CONCLUSION

The results of the survey were very satisfactory with an overall satisfaction rate with counter service at 93 per cent. This provides an important quality benchmark. The main concern was the lack of privacy, where 21 per cent of respondents identified this as an area for improvement. Privacy in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is rated as inadequate amongst 63 per cent of respondents. Another concern is that while all respondents were generally satisfied, the facts that the 18 to 24 year olds and the social class DE were less satisfied than the other categories must be noted and monitored in any further studies planned by the Garda Quality Bureau. An Garda Síochána must bring forward plans to improve the level of privacy in our stations and ensure that our Gardaí – who gained us an excellent overall satisfaction rating with counter service of 93 per cent – receive the training they need to ensure that these high standards are maintained and improved.



New Units, Structure to meet new challenges

GARDA SPECIAL UNITS AND STRUCTURE Operational and Strategic Units



Garda Mission Statement



an gar da síochána
mission

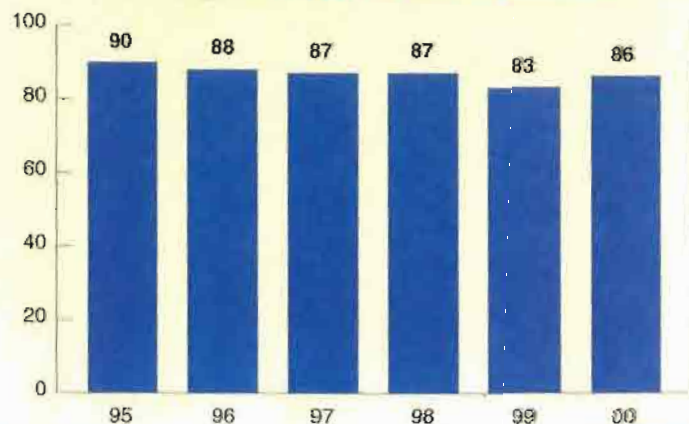
To achieve the highest attainable level of

- personal protection
- community commitment
- state security

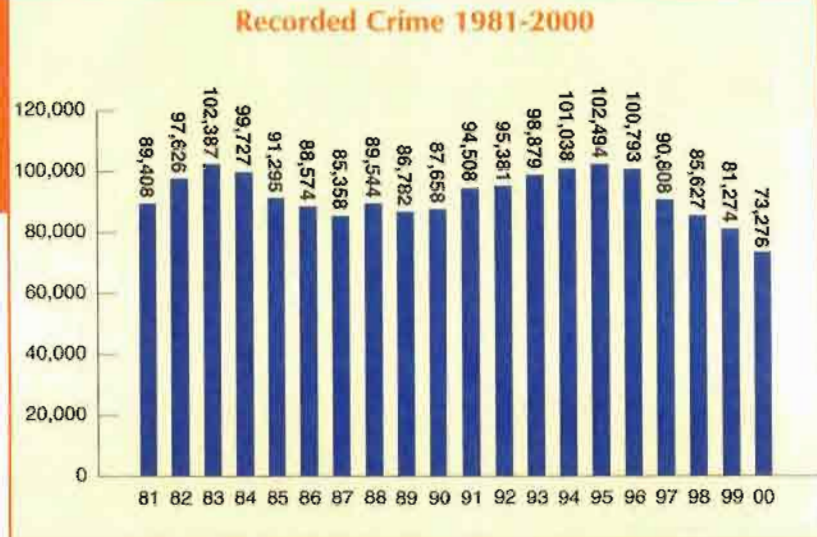
gar da síochána

Emergency Response improved in 2000

Emergency Response Times 1995-2000
Percentage Answered within 15 minutes



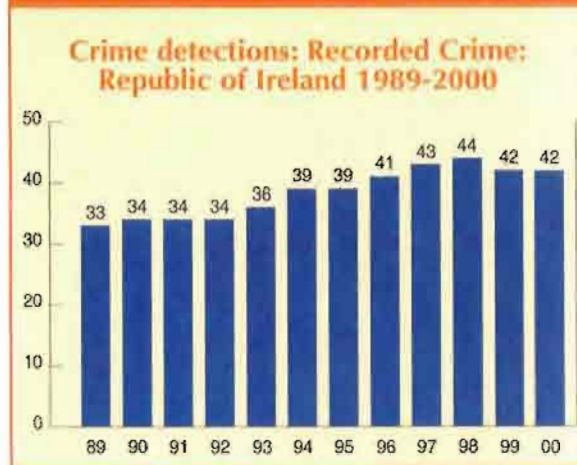
Crime fluctuation over 20 years Between 81,000 and 102,000



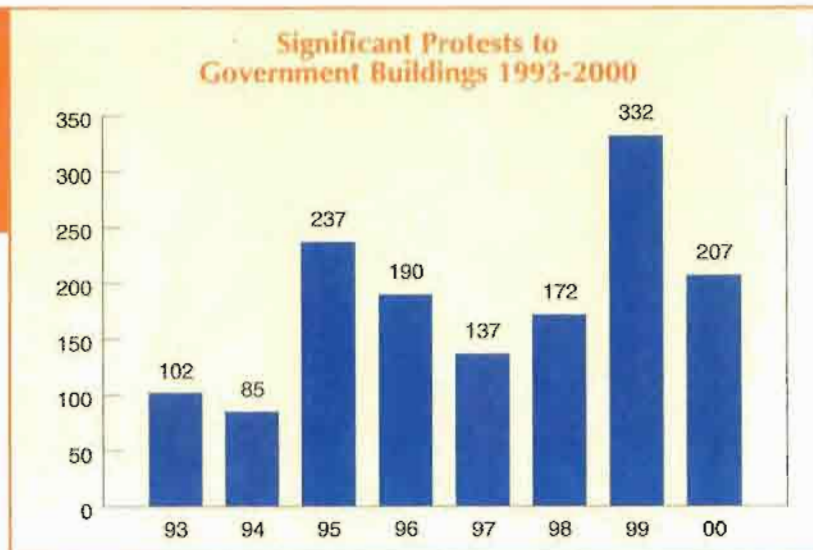
Detection rate twice that of US...



Detection rate for 2000...

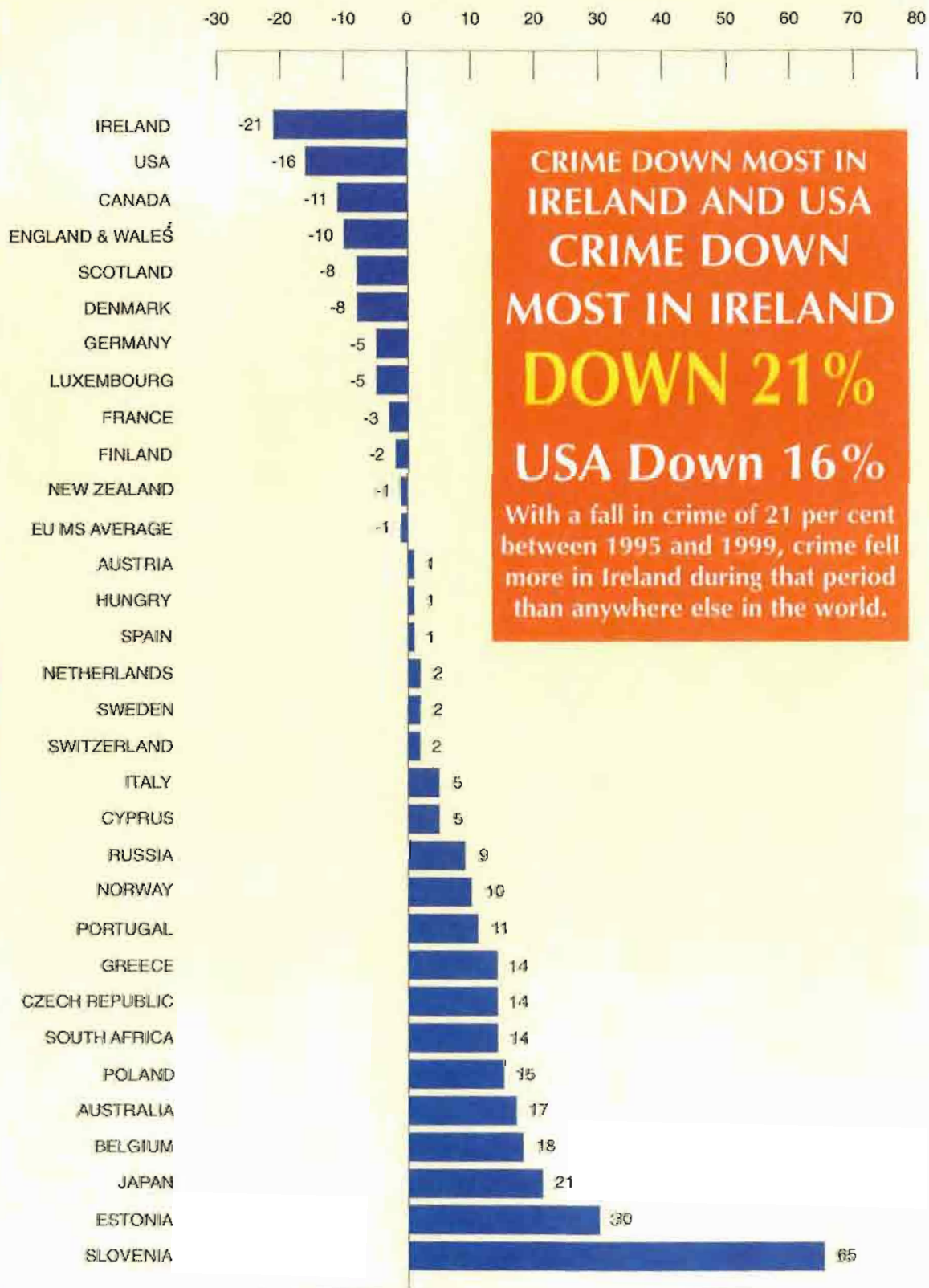


Less protests to Government Buildings in 2000



2000 EVALUATION

Crime falls most in Ireland 1995-1999 (21%)



CRIME DOWN MOST IN IRELAND AND USA
CRIME DOWN MOST IN IRELAND
DOWN 21%
USA Down 16%
 With a fall in crime of 21 per cent between 1995 and 1999, crime fell more in Ireland during that period than anywhere else in the world.

2000 EVALUATION

Low-crime Ireland

Figure A.1 — Violent Crime Rates, 1950-1996

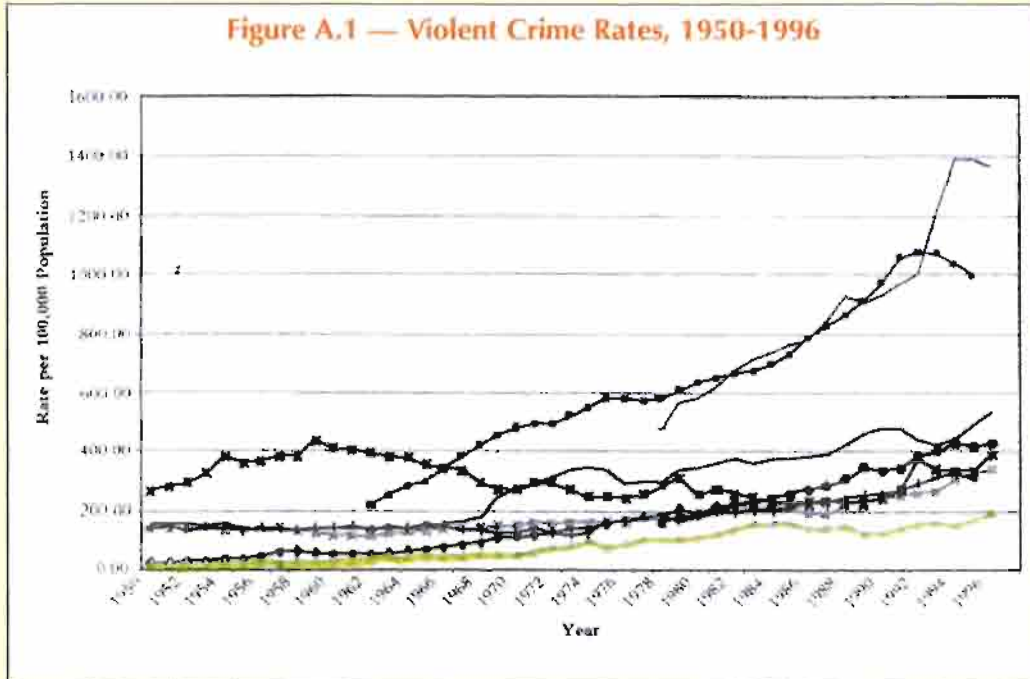
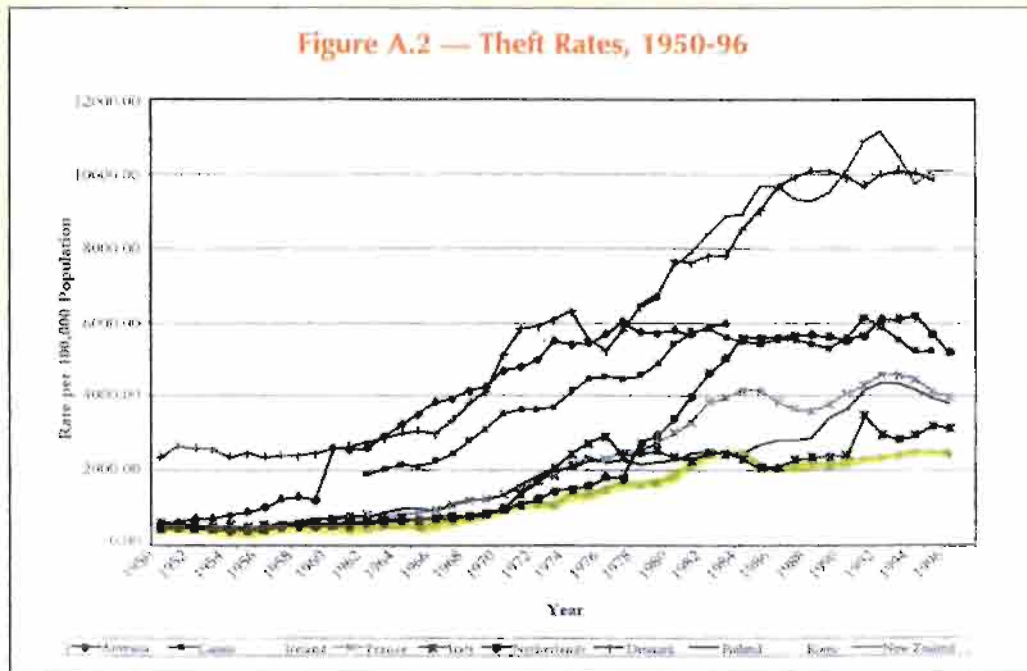


Figure A.2 — Theft Rates, 1950-96



Source: The Great Disruption: Human Nature and the Reconstitution of Social Order. Francis Fukuyama, The Free Press, 1999.

SPENDING REPORT 2000 ALL FIGURES in IRÉ'000s	TOTAL ESTIMATE	SPENT	(UNDER)/ OVER
Salaries	412,959	413,075	116
Overtime	44,491	47,508	3,017
Home Travel & Subsistence	13,998	13,734	(264)
Foreign Travel: EU	109	159	50
Foreign Travel: UN	109	46	(63)
Foreign Travel: Other	1,316	1,464	148
Foreign Travel: OSCE	50	20	(30)
Entertainment	50	113	63
RTA Expenses	750	727	(23)
Training	3,850	2,665	(1,185)
Miscellaneous	1,172	2,867	1,695
Health/Safety/Fitness	10	26	16
Purchase of Publications	160	270	110
Youth Diversion Projects	4,010	1,848	(2,162)
Garda Mounted Unit	50	48	(2)
International Commitments	100	54	(46)
DNA Analysis	200	21	(179)
Contributions to Organisations	300	616	316
Postal Services	1,102	1,311	209
Telephone Services	5,415	6,150	735
Handling of Stores	109	0	(109)
Miscellaneous - Telephones	97	169	72
Computers - Capital & Current	14,186	10,931	(3,255)
Photocopiers	500	545	45
Office Machinery	277	217	(60)
Stationery	600	741	141
Maintenance of Garda Premises	7,087	6,137	(950)
Consultancy (non-SMI)	109	202	93
Furniture & Bedding	1,465	1,255	(210)
Cleaning	1,550	1,897	347
Fuel & Light	3,027	3,622	595
Medical	810	838	28
SMI Implementation	750	664	(86)
Clothing & Accessories	2,528	2,551	23
Medical Aid Society (Grant Aid)	36	36	0
Transport - Maintenance/ Running Costs	7,159	8,149	990
Transport - Purchases	4,462	6,293	1,831
Transport - Miscellaneous	109	170	61
Communications - Capital	10,562	2,612	(7,950)
Communications - Current	2,351	1,544	(807)
Other Operational Equipment	3,211	2,182	(1,029)
CCTV	700	229	(471)
Road Traffic Equipment	1,000	981	(19)
Aircraft	2,550	34	(2,516)
Superannuation (all pay)	104,409	102,429	(1,980)
Witness Expenses	850	916	66
Compensation - Acts	4,059	7,103	3,044
Compensation - Other	2,720	3,206	486
Witness Security Programme	650	120	(530)
Appropriations-in-Aid	(16,341)	(19,807)	(3,466)
NET TOTAL	651,783	638,688	(13,095)

Estimate v
Expenditure
2000
IRÉ'000's

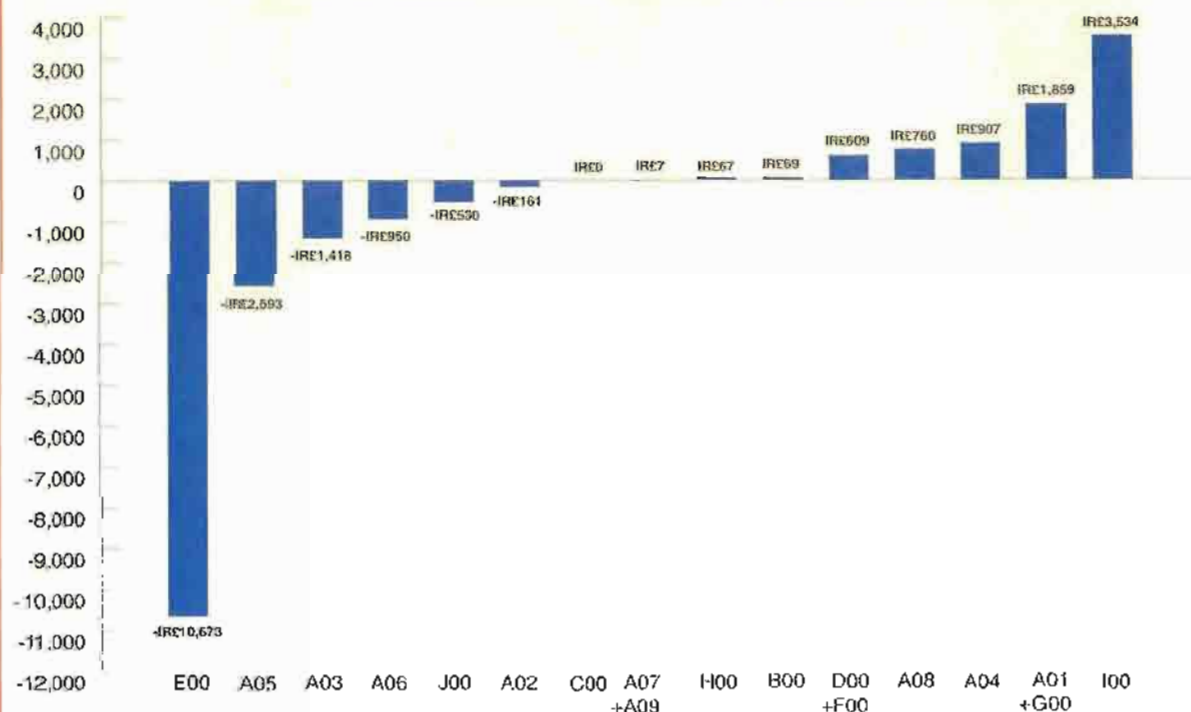


Financial Performance – 2000

	ALLOCATION IR£'000s	SPENT IR£'000s	PERFORMANCE IR£'000s
E00 - Communications & Operational Equipment	17,824	7,548	(10,276)
K00 - Appropriations-in-Aid	(16,341)	(19,807)	(3,466)
A05 - IT & Office Machinery	15,563	12,434	(3,129)
A03 - Incidental Expenses	10,652	9,255	(1,397)
A06 - Maintenance of Garda Premises	7,087	6,137	(950)
J00 - Witness Security Programme	650	120	(530)
A02 - Home & Foreign Travel & Subsistence	15,582	15,423	(159)
C00 - Medical Aid Society (Grant Aid)	36	36	0
A07 + A09 - Consultancy & SMI	859	866	7
B00 - Clothing & Accessories	2,528	2,551	23
H00 - Witness Expenses	850	916	66
D00 + F00 - Transport including Aircraft	14,280	14,646	366
A08 - Station Services	6,852	7,612	760
A04 - Postage & Telephone Expenses	6,723	7,630	907
A01 + G00 - Salaries, Overtime & Pensions	561,859	563,012	1,153
I00 - Compensation	6,779	10,309	3,530
NET TOTAL	651,783	638,688	(13,095)

£13.1m under budget for 2000...

Garda Revenue Budget 2000 - Subhead Performance



Communications and operational equipment, IT and office equipment and incidental expenses came in £14m. under budget while spending on compensation cost £3.5m more than estimated. Overall, the Garda spend came in at £13m under budget.

35 Performance Indicators in detail.....

TRAFFIC

1. Traffic fatalities fell from 472 to 415 between 1997 and 2000. The number of persons killed on Irish roads during 2000 was 415, an increase of 2 fatalities on the 1999 figure, but 12 per cent down on the 472 killed in 1997. The Government's five-year Road Safety Strategy seeks a 20 per cent reduction in fatalities by the end of 2002. A 12 per cent fall during the first three years means the Strategy is right on target.
2. A 2000 KPMG study will improve satisfaction with traffic accident investigation. The Garda Quality Service Bureau published this study on how best to improve satisfaction with road traffic accident investigation in 2000. The degree of satisfaction will be assessed by the Public Attitudes Survey in January, 2002.
3. Detections for drunk driving went up from 6,865 to 10,433 between 1997 and 2000. The number of **arrests for drunken driving** reached 10,433 a 7 per cent increase in 2000 over 1999. Ninety-two per cent were over the legal limit and 60 per cent were twice the legal limit. Alcohol is an important factor in 40 per cent of road collisions and is the primary cause of 25 per cent of all Irish road collisions and 33 per cent of fatal collisions. Table 1 has a breakdown of year 2000 cases. Enforcement has doubled over five years.

Table 1 – Drunken Driving 2000 in detail

Number of Blood/Urine specimens received at MBRS	6,567
Number of cases certified	6,511
Number of cases not certified	56
Number above the legal limit	6,016 (92%)
Number twice the legal limit	3,958 (60%)
Number of Evidential Breath Test cases***	3,568 (***)
Statements issued by instruments	3,075
Failures/refusals	492

Source: Medical Bureau of Road Safety *** These figures may include tests done for training purposes.

4. Speeding enforcement increased from 71,337 to 224,264 between 1997 and 2000. This represented a 26 per cent increase on the 1999 total and a 214 per cent increase between 1997 and 2000. Enforcement has trebled over five years.
5. The number of **seat belt** offences detected increased from 25,000 in 1999 to 59,841 in 2000, a 139 per cent year-on-year increase and a 545 per cent increase between 1997 and 2000. Seat belt enforcement increased from 9,280 to 59,841 between 1997 and 2000, a six-fold increase.

DRUGS

6. A Drugs Policing Plan was completed for each Division.
7. The total number of **detections** for possession, sale and supply increased from 6,854 in 1999 to 8,659 in 2000. The total number of **detentions** for drug offences in 2000 was 8,931, an increase of 1,794 on the 1999 figure of 7,137. This is an increase of just over 25 per cent. The sale or supply (Section 15) detections for 1999 and 2000 were 1,971 and 2,155 respectively. This is an increase of 7.8 per cent. Overall, the level of drugs enforcement in 2000 increased substantially, inter-agency co-operation improved and key Government policy developments were strongly supported.

CRIME

8. The number of recorded indictable crimes per 1,000 population in 2000 was 20 compared to 22 in 1999.
9. The 2000 number of violent crimes per 1,000 of population was 1.7.

10. Recorded burglaries in 2000 were 12 burglaries per 1,000 dwellings.
11. In 2000 42 per cent of crimes were detected, the same as 1999.
12. The percentage of violent crime detected was 69 per cent.
13. The percentage of burglaries of households detected was 30 per cent.
14. The number of repeat burglaries within 12 months was 681. These 681 burglaries are the number of instances where more than one burglary was recorded for a location during the year 2000. This result was produced by the PULSE Information Analysis System and is based on the following criteria: all information extracted from PULSE, all dates refer to reported date of the incident, all incidents classified as burglary, all initial incidents recorded in the year 2000 (1/1/2000 – 31/12/2000 inclusive) and incidents which have two or more burglaries recorded at the same location where the second or subsequent incident occurred greater than two days and less than 366 days before the initial incident. The total number of burglaries in 2000 was 22,158 of which 681, or 3.1 per cent, were repeat burglaries.
15. KPMG researched the experience of victims of crime with being kept informed of case-progress in 2000. The main finding was that PULSE will greatly improve this.
16. The number of public order offences in which proceedings were commenced in 2000 was 10.42 per 1,000 population. Proceedings were instituted in a total of 37,749 public order offences. The population figure of 3.621 million is taken from the most recent Census in 1996. This performance indicator does not include a large but unrecorded number of offences where Gardaí used their discretionary powers and cautioned offenders rather than prosecuting them.

QUALITY SERVICE

17. Satisfaction with how a phone query was handled. 91 per cent were satisfied.
85 per cent of calls were answered within 6 rings. A survey on telephone calls to Garda Stations resulted in guidelines to all stations. Staff information leaflets and aide memoire stickers for telephones were also issued. **85 per cent of 999 calls were answered within 10 seconds.** 40 per cent were answered in less than three rings and another 45 per cent answered between 3 and 6 rings. The results of research conducted by the Garda National Quality Service Bureau in 1999 were circulated to every Division. The Divisions were required to devise individual strategies based on generic recommendations arising from the study. The initial research provides a benchmark which Divisions used to improve their response times. A follow up survey was conducted at Divisional level in the autumn of 2000 to measure progress. The results of this survey will be available in early 2001. **94 per cent of respondent Gardaí identified the station.**
18. Ninety-four per cent of letters from external and internal customers were answered within ten working days in 2000. The table below shows that 42 per cent were answered on the day received, 76 per cent within four days, and 94 per cent within ten days.

Table 2 — Dealing with External and Internal Correspondence

Time taken to answer	Percentage of correspondence answered
Same day/By return	42
2 days	14
3 days	6
4 days	14
5 days	4
6 days	4
7 days	3
8 days	6
9 days	0
10 days	1
More than 10 days	6
100 per cent of correspondence surveyed	492

Source: Medical Bureau of Road Safety *** These figures may include tests done for training purposes.

19. Eighty-two per cent of respondents in 2000 rated Garda performance in the locality as very good or fairly good. 17 per cent rated the Garda performance as fairly poor (14%) or very poor (3%)
20. Satisfaction with Garda service was 89 per cent in the most recent (1999) survey. The National Quality Service Bureau has determined that the development of Quality Service can be best monitored and facilitated by the introduction of the European Foundation for Quality Management (EFQM) Public Sector Model.
21. Satisfaction was lowest (60%) in publicly provided housing in large towns. An important and informative staff climate survey was completed in 2000. The number of Gardaí available for operational duty per 1,000 population in 2000 was 3.09, or 31 Gardaí per 10,000 population. The proportion of uniformed Garda's time spent in public in 2000 was 75 per cent.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

22. 500 more Gardaí were recruited as planned during 2000, in addition 8 Telecommunications Technicians were appointed and 4 extra members were recruited to the Garda band.
23. 1,315 complaints were made to the Garda Complaints Board in 2000 this represents an increase of 4.5% on the 1999 figure.
24. 331 complaints were made to An Garda Síochána in 2000.
25. In 2000, 37 breaches of discipline involving 28 members were substantiated and referred to the Commissioner. The Commissioner dealt with 27 of the breaches under Section 7(4) and he refused the remaining 10 breaches. A total of 9 cases were referred to tribunal.
26. The Informal Resolution Procedure was accepted in respect of 22 complaints in 2000. A prerequisite to the informal resolution procedure is that both the complainant and the member concerned agree to this form of resolution. The personnel at the Human Resource Management and Research Section encourage members to accept this form of resolution when lecturing on the subject at In-Service Classes, Promotion Courses and Detective Training Courses.

FINANCE

27. The Garda budget came in £13.1m. under budget. The net budget provision was £651.8 compared to a net actual outturn of £638.7m, resulting in a surplus of £13.1m which was surrendered to the Central Exchequer.
28. Expenditure on policing per head of population was £188 in 2000. In Ireland, policing includes the delivery of security, immigration and prosecution services.

COMMUNITY COMMITMENT

29. Neighbourhood Watch reduced by 4 per cent in 2000. There has been a major revamp of community schemes to weed out inactive schemes. The process of reactivating dormant Neighbourhood Watches continued in 2000 and some inactive watches (4 per cent) were closed down, while others were amalgamated and some were integrated into new watches.
30. Community Alert schemes decreased marginally (by less than 1 per cent) with slightly more schemes terminated (as inactive) than were set up.
31. Business Watch expanded by 9.8 per cent.
32. Campus Watch numbers did not change in 2000.
33. The Hospital Safety Programme Pilot was extended to another hospital in 2000.

STATE SECURITY

34. Regular threat assessments were provided to the Government.
35. Containment of terrorist activity was highly successful in 2000. Terrorist activity was contained with many timely interceptions of bombs in transit and successful searches and arrests.

Drugs Enforcement

The first goal of the *Garda Corporate Strategy 2000-2004* is enforcing the law in relation to drugs. The Garda Policing Plan 2000 set out a range of enforcement initiatives for 2000. Enforcement of sale or supply of drugs increased by close to eight per cent. The sale or supply (Section 15) detections for 1999 and 2000 were 1,971 and 2,155 respectively. The total number of **detections** for possession, sale and supply increased from 6,854 in 1999 to 8,659 in 2000. The total number of **detentions** for drug offences in 2000 was 8,931, an increase of 1,794 on the 1999 figure of 7,137. This is an increase of just over 25%.

ENFORCEMENT HIGHLIGHTS 2000

The total number of detentions for drug offences in 2000 was 8,931, an increase of 1,794 on the 1999 figure of 7,137. This is an increase of just over 25%. In terms of the offence of sale or supply (Section 15) the figures for 1999 and 2000 were 1,971 and 2,155 respectively. This is an increase of 7.8%.

A breakdown per division of Section 3 and Section 15 offences is included here. As can be seen Clare Division recorded the highest increase in Section 15 detections at 226% and Longford/Westmeath Division recorded a decrease of 70% over the period. Care in interpreting these figures is necessary as increases in percentage terms are conditional on the initial base figure.

There were eighteen significant seizures during 2000. The term significant seizure refers to seizures where the estimated market value of the drug exceeds £250,000¹. Details of some of the major seizures are attached to this report and include:

4/3/2000	Dublin 8	7 kg Heroin	Value: £1.05 million
10/3/2000	Dublin 2	50,000 Ecstasy tablets	Value: £0.76 million
1/10/2000	Rosslare	100 kg Cannabis Resin	Value: £1.00 million
14/12/2000	Rosslare	180,000 Ecstasy tablets	Value: £2.16 million
20/12/2000	Dublin 12	200,000 Ecstasy tablets	Value: £2.00 million

TARGETING NATIONAL SUPPLY AND MAINTAINING PRESSURE ON DEALERS

In addition to the seizures, a number of initiatives were undertaken to enhance Drug Units co-ordination throughout the country. Liaison arrangements were established covering the issues of operations, intelligence and Customs liaison. Each Division was visited by Garda National Drugs Unit senior management during the second half of 2000. The purpose of these visits was to ensure that the requirements of the Policing Plan regarding drug enforcement were being addressed at District and Divisional level and information on good practices disseminated.

Operation Clean Street V was undertaken between April and July 2000 and targeted street supply, primarily in the Dublin Metropolitan Region but also in the areas of Portlaoise, Tullamore, Athlone, Wexford and Drogheda. In total 176 separate detections were made under Operation Clean Street. Operation Nightcap was undertaken during 2000. Twenty-two premises were targeted, resulting in 34 detections and 11 notices served under the Licensing Combat of Drug Abuse Act 1997. In addition to Operation Nightcap a number of specific operations were conducted at concert venues during 2000. Most notable were operations conducted at Witness, Creamfields and Homelands concerts where over 1,200 offences were detected.

¹ Source Garda H.Q. Directive 26/96 - Drug Price Guidelines.

Additional Divisional Drug Units were established in non-city locations to enhance the operational capacity of the predominantly rural Divisions in addressing drug supply. In the Northern Region the Garda National Drugs Unit conducted a one-week training course with the newly established Drug Units within that region. Topics covered included operational planning, covert operations, intelligence gathering, substance identification, legislation and policy issues. A similar exercise was undertaken in the Longford/Westmeath Division in September 2000.

INTERNATIONAL DRUG TRAFFICKING

A number of initiatives were undertaken at an international level designed to enhance our effectiveness in combating international drug trafficking. Under an Oisín funded programme, the Garda National Drugs Unit, in conjunction with five European States ran a project which specifically targeted Irish citizens residing abroad who were believed to be engaging in drug trafficking on an international scale. Eight targets were identified and to date, four of these targets have been arrested for various drug related offences. The most notable success was the arrest of John Cunningham on 10th March 2000 in Holland which resulted in the seizure of £12.5 million worth of drugs (street value) and 18 firearms, e.g. machine pistols and submachine guns. John Cunningham was subsequently convicted in the Netherlands and is currently serving nine years in prison. Oisín programmes are jointly funded by the European Commission, the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Department of Finance.

Follow up searches in Dublin resulted in the seizure of 20 kg Cannabis Resin and 1,000 Ecstasy tablets with a street value of £210,000 and the arrest of 25 persons in Ireland for offences ranging from money laundering to breaches of the Misuse of Drugs Acts.

The Phare Programmes involving the exchange of Police personnel between EU countries and Central and Eastern European State examined international drugs enforcement during an exchange of officers between the Garda National Drugs Unit and the Hungarian National Police.

DEMAND REDUCTION

During 2000 a number of initiatives were undertaken within An Garda Síochána and at a national level designed to reduce the demand for drugs within society. A review of the Government's National Drug Strategy was undertaken in the second six months of the year. This review was conducted through the Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation and involved both public forums and private presentations from various stakeholders. An Garda Síochána were one of the key agencies represented on this Review Group which prepared a National Drugs Strategy document '*Building on Reality*'.

The participation by An Garda Síochána in the development of strategies designed to reduce both the supply of and demand for drugs continued at two levels; the level of the National Drug Strategy Team (NDST) and the 14 Local Drugs Task Forces (LDTF). Much of the focus of both the NDST and LDTF's concentrated on the development of new plans to address the drugs issue. The funding for these plans was secured through the allocation of £15 million under the National Development Programme. A number of publications were circulated throughout the organisation designed to increase the awareness among senior garda management of developments by other departments and agencies in the area of drug misuse.

In the area of drug education a pilot training programme entitled S.U.M.I.T.T. (Substance Misuse for Teachers and Trainers) was conducted in conjunction with the Midland Health Board. In November 2000, 14 Garda personnel and 8 Health Board personnel were trained in delivering talks to youth and community groups. All the Gardaí were selected from the Longford/Westmeath and Laois/Offaly Division. The project is scheduled for evaluation towards the end of 2001.

GARDA DIVISION	Section Three 1999	Section Fifteen 1999	Total 1999	Section Three 2000	Section Fifteen 2000	Total	Section Fifteen Change
DMA North	438	279	717	596	257	853	-8%
DMA North Central	144	174	318	114	255	369	47%
DMA South	283	158	441	375	146	521	-8%
DMA South Central	189	187	376	171	212	383	13%
DMA East	259	56	315	282	70	352	25%
DMA West	124	243	367	167	176	343	-28%
Leix/Offaly	90	30	120	81	23	104	-23%
Longford/Westmeath	107	67	174	51	20	71	-70%
Sligo/Leitrim	65	16	81	90	37	127	131%
Louth/Meath	185	76	261	566	68	634	-11%
Cavan/Monaghan	61	20	81	109	37	146	85%
Donegal	89	20	109	315	43	358	115%
Mayo	30	16	46	64	11	75	-31%
Roscommon/Galway East	39	8	47	58	11	69	38%
Galway West	497	73	570	363	65	428	-11%
Clare	121	19	140	159	62	221	226%
Cork City	845	173	1,018	764	180	944	4%
Cork West	71	7	78	133	18	151	157%
Cork North	80	35	115	156	38	194	9%
Kerry	184	55	239	233	75	308	36%
Limerick	214	71	285	230	84	314	18%
Tipperary	83	17	100	121	33	154	94%
Waterford/Kilkenny	273	67	340	406	76	482	13%
Wexford/Wicklow	178	19	197	222	47	269	147%
Carlow/Kildare	234	85	319	678	111	789	31%
		4,883	1,971	6,854	6,504	2,155	8,659

CONCLUSION ON DRUGS ENFORCEMENT

Overall, the level of drugs enforcement in 2000 increased substantially, inter-agency co-operation improved and key Government policy developments were strongly supported.



Human Rights Policy, Training for 2000

These Human Rights achievements in policing in Ireland were made in 2000

- ✦ The Garda Human Rights Working Group succeeded in placing human rights concerns as a significant, integral issue for An Garda Síochána.
- ✦ The aims and objectives of the Council of Europe's *Policing Human Rights Initiative 1999-2000* and the *Garda Human Rights Initiative 1999-2000* were achieved.
- ✦ An Garda Síochána made a significant contribution to the Council of Europe's designated 'Human Rights Week' in October 2000.
- ✦ Best practice in human rights training was identified.
- ✦ Reports published by the Council of Europe document the achievements.

These achievements were underpinned and supported by

- ✦ The successful organisation of an international policing and human rights conference in Dublin on 3rd and 4th of November 2000
- ✦ An exchange of views on human dignity training with staff of the John Jay College of Criminal Justice New York and the arrangement of a human dignity training seminar scheduled for January, 2001
- ✦ The Garda Human Rights Working Group has created a comprehensive database of all human rights organisations in Ireland both statutory and voluntary
- ✦ The successful initiation of a comprehensive strategy to develop long-term partnerships, and also provide a policing response aimed at the protection of individual human rights
- ✦ The identification of a comprehensive consultation process for progressing this long-term partnership project, in the form of key recommendations.

This progress has been achieved by organizing, in October 2000, a national consultation seminar in the Ripley Court Hotel, Dublin. Over 120 people represented both non-government organisations and statutory bodies at the seminar. Recommendations arising out of this seminar have been communicated to over 620 non-government organisations and statutory bodies in Ireland.

The progress made in 2000 will be built upon. Thus far, a good start has been made. Individual human rights and fundamental freedoms are the birthright of all human beings and every garda station must be the safest place a person can be, no matter why they are there, and every garda must be the safest recourse there is. We have gained, in 2000, many capable partners in our quest for improving individual human rights and we acknowledge, appreciate and recognise their contribution. A nine-point human rights plan derived from the key recommendations put forward in 2000 will drive further Garda progress during 2001. (See p.28, Annual Policing Plan 2001, at www.garda.ie)



Garda Racial and Intercultural Office

LINKING WITH MINORITY ETHNIC COMMUNITIES IN IRELAND

The office actively developed a large network of contacts across the wide range of minority ethnic communities and continues to build on these. Regular meetings are held with representatives from such minorities leading to the rapid development of a mutual consultative relationship.

THE PRODUCTION OF A GARDA TRAINING/ EDUCATION VIDEO

Funding from the European Commission produced a training/education video for the Garda Síochána which is in use. The video is aimed at everyone in the organisation and examines the effects of prejudice, discrimination and cultural differences as well as providing information to Gardaí on dealing with racial incidents. It contains a number of scenarios, which are intended to allow the trainer the opportunity to open discussion on how best to deal with racial incidents.

While the video is shown to Garda audiences, the office was assisted in its production by a number of organisations representing ethnic minorities to ensure that there is ethnic minority involvement directly influencing the development of Garda education strategies.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A GARDA TRAINING STRATEGY

This strategy is designed to focus on recent expansion in Irish society in terms of racial, ethnic, religious and cultural diversity – including existing Irish minority groups such as the travellers and other Irish of mixed ethnic origin. The training is closely aligned to human rights training with a strong focus on the human rights covenants that have been ratified by Ireland.

The development and implementation of this training is holistic. This means, in the case of students and probationers, it should begin on Phase I of the training programme and continue and develop through the next four phases. The training will be an integral part of both promotion and in-service training.

A course was provided for members and civilian staff of the Garda National Immigration Bureau due as these staff are the first 'port of call' for refugees/asylum seekers arriving in Ireland. These courses are run on an ongoing basis for this important unit.

The Garda Internal Working Group on racial and ethnic issues continue to meet. This group has the following members:-

C/Supt Catherine Clancy, Community Relations	Insp. John O'Driscoll,	GNIB
Supt. John Mulligan, Do	Sgt. John Ferris,	I.T. Section
Insp. Mary Gormley, Do	Sergt. Orla McPartlin,	ODU.
Sgt. Dave McInerney, Do	Sgt. Finbarr Murphy,	Pearse Street.
Garda Patrick Conway, Do	Garda Ian Brennan,	Blanchardstown
	Garda Michael Byrne,	Garda College
	Garda Angeline Conery,	Cabinteely Stn
	Insp. Jim Smith,	H.R.M.R.
	Sgt. Dave Taylor,	Mountjoy Stn.

Issues directly related to racial and intercultural matters are set out on meeting agenda and duly adjudicated upon by the group.

A large number of policing challenges were identified by participants at workshops during our conference in April 2000 (see below) based on: education/training, operational and practical challenges, inter-agency partnerships and consultation with the communities. These challenges are constantly addressed by the working group which will help to develop future policies and strategies in the area of policing. The working group was assisted by Dr. Robin Oakley; a UK based consultant who specialises in police and race relations.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN AWARENESS RAISING CAMPAIGN IN AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA TITLED: "CHALLENGE IT"

The "Racism – Challenge it" concept was developed in the Gardai as a means of promoting anti-racism leadership within An Garda Síochána. Posters were placed in each station throughout the country. The strategy was supported by the four garda associations and by the Commissioner and this was duly acknowledged on the posters.

THE ONGOING QUARTERLY CAMPAIGN IN PUBLISHING OF THE GARDA RACIAL AND INTERCULTURAL NEWSLETTER.

The aim of the newsletter is for our members to meet the challenges of diversity in Ireland today and to keep them up to date on developments from this office.

Details regarding our work in conjunction with relevant government bodies and non-government agencies working in the area of diversity and non-discrimination are also outlined on the newsletter for information of members.

THE HOLDING OF A THREE DAY CONFERENCE TO HELP DEVELOP IRISH POLICING STRATEGIES IN THIS AREA.

A conference on: "Intercultural Ireland, Identifying the Challengers for the Police Service" was held in Dublin Castle in April 2000. It was aimed at helping An Garda Síochána to identify and meet the policing challenges presented by the continued expansion in the ethnic makeup of Irish Society. Attendance at the conference was good over the three days and contributions from both the invited speakers and participants have now provided firm foundations upon which to grow and develop future policing strategies dealing with racial and ethnic diversity.



Strategic Management Initiative 2000

During 2000 the SMI Office achieved the following in the overall development of the SMI process:

- ◆ The appointment of a Financial and Management Accountant to support the Director of Finance.
- ◆ Sanction was obtained for the recruitment of an Human Resource Manager as recommended in the HR report. An implementation group under Deputy Commissioner SRM was established.
- ◆ Development of Phase II of the promotion review by Saville & Holdsworth commenced.
- ◆ A report on senior training was completed and subsequently approved by the SMI Steering Group.
- ◆ Piloting of an agreed roster commenced in five Districts in March 2000 and was extended for a further period of evaluation from September 2000.
- ◆ A revised human resource allocation model was completed and is now guiding Garda Management in the allocation of human resources.
- ◆ A comprehensive programme of civilianisation was developed.
- ◆ A review of organisation structures continued. The final phase began in November 2000 and will be completed by September 2001.
- ◆ A performance and accountability framework between the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform and the Commissioner commenced.
- ◆ Representatives of the Commissioner and staff associations held discussions in relation to the development of a performance management model.



Garda Research Unit in 2000

The Garda Research Unit was established in 1994. Its purpose is to contribute to the objectives of the Garda Síochána by carrying out police-related research, supporting research by others and making research findings widely available.

CCTV in Dublin and Tralee - Preliminary Evaluation

Report 1/00

Benefits of CCTV typically include reduced crime, increased detections and convictions, improved feelings of public safety, and more efficient, effective and safer deployment of personnel. A survey of public and business attitudes found a high level of support for on-street cameras. Because of methodological difficulties (e.g. difficulties in matching crime data to clearly delineated CCTV areas and difficulties of isolating CCTV effects from other effects), the research could not provide unequivocal objective evidence.

Reward Structure of the Garda Síochána

Report 2/00

This review looked at perceptions of the Garda reward system based on discussions with course participants at the Garda College. The report discussed the potential and limitations of pay and non-pay options to reward and motivate in a police environment. The report made a number of recommendations.

Assessing Telephone Demand for the Garda Service

Report 3/00

This report analysed the extent and nature of telephone traffic to Garda stations. The analysis was based on a survey of 20 Garda stations which recorded the number of incoming calls to the main station number. Data was collected on who made the call, what the purpose of the call was, what action was taken and whether the call was dealt with directly or redirected. Comparative data on the volume of incoming telephone traffic was provided by Eircom for nine stations.

Assessing New Demand Created by Garda Community Policing

Report 4/00

The research was unable to provide a comprehensive assessment of increased demand arising from community policing, but points towards a minimum additional staffing requirement if Garda members designated as Community Gardaí and Operation Boulevard Liaison Gardaí are not to be abstracted regularly to other duties. Recommendations were made on the design of possible follow-up research.

Garda Síochána Public Attitude Survey 2000

Report 5/00

This report presents findings from a national survey of public attitudes towards the Gardaí carried out early in 2000. In addition it compares the main findings with those from similar surveys conducted for the organisation in 1994 and 1999. The survey found a broadly similar level of crime victimisation, with six per cent reporting victimisation in the previous year. Most crimes were reported to the Gardaí (86%). Levels of satisfaction remained high. The number who describe the Gardaí as unapproachable remains very low (4%). Over 80 per cent rated Garda performance in their locality as "good" or "very good". Enforcing drug laws, investigating crime and responding to emergencies were ranked highest priority.

Juvenile Offending and the Juvenile Justice System in Ireland

Report 6/00

This report analyses levels and trends in juvenile offending based on published Garda data and describes the overall juvenile justice system. It was prepared as part of an international comparative study of juvenile justice systems commissioned by the Canadian Research Institute for Law and the Family, an independent institute affiliated with the University of Calgary.

Reducing Pedestrian Deaths and Serious Injury

Report 7/00

The report examines levels of pedestrian accidents since 1978 and profiles accidents from more recent years (1996, 1998 and 1999) from information collected on Garda collision report the forms (CT)68s). The level of pedestrian fatalities has been falling significantly, against a backdrop of increased car ownership. The 2000 figure of 83 fatalities was 37 per cent of the 1978 figure. Accidents involving older persons were highest in winter while those involving children were highest in summer.

Vehicle Allocation Model – Discussion Document

Report 8/00

The document describes the various factors that make construction of a model highly complicated. Any model has to take account of the need for different types of vehicle, variations in profiles of Garda districts, needs of specialist units and differences in workload and range of tasks. To support the development of a model the report recommends improved collection of data on the utilisation of vehicles.

A Review of Beat and Foot Patrols in An Garda Síochána

Report 9/00

This review was carried out jointly with the Organisation Development Unit. Beat duty averaged 13 per cent of all hours recorded but ranged from 7 per cent to 35 per cent. Absences in the Division concerned averaged 17 per cent of overall strength, mostly accounted for by annual leave, sick leave and training. Recommendations include development and review of policies on the use of debriefings, beat supervision, patrolling by members on their own at night, the status of beat patrol and the management of distractions.

Uniform Approach to Licensing Law Enforcement

Report 10/00

This review was carried out in consultation with the Regional Commissioners. It looked in particular at experiences in the Garda Divisions of Cork City, Galway West, DMR West and Waterford. It focused mainly on practice with respect to enforcement of regulations on closing time and under-age drinking and examined the Garda response to public disorder and other problems arising from alcohol consumption.

Early Feedback System on Problems Needing Attention

Report 11/00

The study looked at six Garda Divisions, which all expressed satisfaction with their existing systems of identifying emerging problems and monitoring developments. The principal sources of information were feedback from Garda members on the ground, formal systems including PULSE, and a variety of contacts with public representatives, service providers and community groups. The process of drawing up annual policing plans also helps to ensure responsiveness to local people's needs.

Sexual Offences: An Analysis of Garda Investigation Files

Report 12/00

This report looks at the processing of sex offences through the criminal justice system. It examined all offences of rape, buggery, incest and unlawful carnal knowledge recorded by the Gardaí in 1996. It found an overall attrition rate of 68 per cent (i.e. a conviction rate of 32 per cent) and an attrition rate for rape of 76 per cent. The report looks at reasons why cases drop out at different stages.

Working Groups/Committees

The Garda Research Unit contributed, through membership or otherwise, to the following groups and committees: Interim Advisory Council on Drugs, Garda Youth Policy Advisory Group, Garda Research Advisory Council, Advisory Committee on CCTV, Transport Advisory Group and Working Group on Detective Branch.



GARDA COLLEGE LIBRARY

Organisation Development Work in 2000

The Organisation Development Unit was established in 1994 to enhance organisation effectiveness through organisation development. The EU Coordination Unit operates with the Organisation Development Unit.

Organisation development provides the planned development and reinforcement of organisation strategies, structures and processes for improving the organisation's effectiveness. The unit provides a fast consultancy service to meet fast-emerging needs. The Garda Corporate Strategy states that excellence in the organisation is to be reached through the development of effective quality management. The process of organisation development assists local and national Garda management to form, achieve and evaluate goals and targets. The focus is on improving the organisation's ability to assess and to solve its own problems.

The Organisation Development Unit researches policy issues, carries out reviews of specialist units and evaluates policing programs on behalf of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Strategic and Resource Management and Deputy Commissioner, Operations.

The EU Coordination Unit was established to harmonise the various aspects of EU policy that affect An Garda Síochána. The unit is responsible for attendance at the Organised Crime Multi-disciplinary Group meeting within the EU. The unit provides information and advise on EU matters pertaining to policing topics. The unit directs applications for various policing projects under the control of the EU Commission and evaluates the project outcomes for the EU Commission. Members of the Organisation Development Unit substitute for the EU Coordinator when necessary.

The Organisation Development Unit works closely with other similar units within An Garda Síochána such as the Garda Research Unit, Legal Research Unit, SMI Implementation Team, Change Management and the Garda National Quality Service Bureau.

Location and staffing qualifications

The Organisation Development Unit is based at Garda Headquarters. All the staff of the Organisation Development Unit have a broad range of operational policing experience, a good understanding of the systems and mechanics of the organisation and hold postgraduate degree in such disciplines as managing quality, strategic planning, statistics, economics, policy science, information technology, organisational psychology and public management.

Work of the Organisation Development Unit in 2000

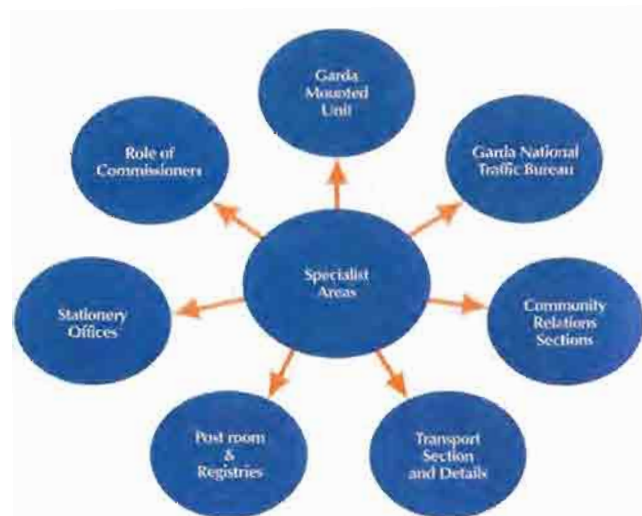
The Organisation Development Unit carried out work in the following areas:

1. Analyses of Specialist Areas
2. Reviews of Policies
3. Evaluations of Project/Programmes
4. Miscellaneous Research/Studies

Review of Specialist Areas

During the year 2000 the Organisation Development Unit reviewed the following specialist areas:

The reviews of the Garda Mounted Unit, GNTB, Community Relations Sections and Stationery were carried out in line with the Annual Policing Plan 2000. The following policy reviews were carried out in 2000 by the Organisation Development Unit:



Organisation Development Unit Reports 2000

In addition to the work listed below, in 2000, the ODU provided assistance in corporate business planning, completed shorter studies, researched particular issues to inform decision-making, provided analyses of best practice, and responded to many requests for information.

1. A Review of the Parliamentary Question Process
2. Review of Community Relations
3. Review of Registries at Garda Headquarters
4. Briefing Document CPTED
5. Two-year Review of Mounted Unit
6. Members prohibited from serving at certain stations – Code 7.5. – Amendments
7. Galway Division – allocation and reorganisation
8. Review of Garda National Traffic Bureau
9. CCTV – Future Expansion
10. Commissioner Pay
11. Analysis of Transport Details
12. Review of Divisional Boundaries
13. Effectiveness of Regionalisation
14. Housing Density and Policing Costs
15. Purity of Drugs Report
16. Modifications to height requirement
17. Background Information on An Garda Síochána
18. Review of Stationery Office
19. Beat and Foot Patrol Review
20. Review of Garda Uniform
21. ODU Annual Report



Organisation Development Unit Evaluation of EU Project Reports 2000

1. Evaluation of Joint Garda/RUC Oisín programme evaluation
2. Evaluation of Air Support EU Programme
3. Evaluation of NBCI Falcone Programme
4. Evaluation of EU Programme - Intercultural Ireland
5. Evaluation of Oisín Crime and Security Programme
6. Evaluation of Falcone CAB Programme
7. Evaluation of Association of Police Public Relations Officers Conference

Working Groups and Committees

Members of the Organisation Development Unit participated in a variety of working committees within An Garda Síochána during the year 2000:

Members of the Organisation Development Unit are invited to working groups to provide both an analytical and unbiased view on the relevant issues.

Working Groups and Committees

Equality/Bullying/Grievance Procedures
 CCTV Advisory Committee
 Rural Policing Review
 Crime stoppers Committee
 Stationery Review Committee
 Policy Review Meeting
 Review of Sponsorship Committee
 Working Group on Fine Collection
 Human Resource Allocation Working Group
 Working Group on Interculturalism

Garda National Quality Service Bureau Report 2000

The Garda National Quality Service Bureau is headed by Chief Superintendent Ludlow, and Superintendent Murphy, respectively, is based at the Garda College. The Bureau that was set up in 1998, is responsible for the co-ordination of the implementation of the *Garda National Quality Service Action Plan*. During the year 2000, the unit progressed the idea of the adoption of the European Foundational Quality Model (EFQM) and it is expected that the year 2001 will see this model being introduced on a pilot basis in two divisions. This will mark a major progression of the concept of quality service in the organisation.

Work continued on the 14 areas identified in the *Garda National Quality Service Action Plan*. For instance, the Survey on Customer Satisfaction with Counter Service was conducted and revealed a 94% overall satisfaction rate. External consultants completed reports on:

- ♦ Keeping people informed of case progress
- ♦ Informal Service Complaint Procedure
- ♦ Internal Information Flow
- ♦ Improving the Response to Burglary Victims
- ♦ Community Policing
- ♦ Minor Traffic Accident Investigation.

The unit also published the Customer Charter and put it on the Garda Website, worked closely with Gardai in Donegal to get the Schools Bullying Project up and running, worked closely with Garda In Service in Cork to devise a Conflict Resolution Course and advanced a project on Name Badges. In addition, it instigated the second 999 survey.

Garda Customer Service Projects: - Progress during 2000

Projects and Targets for 2000	Outcomes
Improve time & quality of Garda Responses.	999 response time report completed for 22 Divisions.
Increase public satisfaction with counter service and phone service. National surveys by reputable independent market survey organisations.	Counter service 2000, 93 per cent satisfied with counter service. Phone service, 1999, 91 per cent satisfied with phone service. Results circulated. Improvement areas identified and actioned.
More monitoring of quality service delivered.	Comment card designed, approved and printed in 2000.
Define what Gardai can/can't deliver in Quality Service.	Role, boundary, Terms of Reference of GNQSB to be agreed.
Improve courtesy, behaviour & professionalism.	Conflict Resolution Training Package designed/piloted + video.
Public input to local Garda services. Feedback to public.	Comment card designed, approved and being printed.
Name Badges to be piloted in three Garda Divisions.	Badges distributed to the 3 pilot divisions involved. For 2001.
Divisional strategy on Customer Satisfaction/Priorities.	Actioned at divisional level.
Continuously improve the 14 quality initiatives.	Ongoing benchmarking research.
Evaluation of benefits of Divisional Customer Panels.	Views gathered, report forwarded with recommendations.
Review: Service Recovery Officers in each Division.	Best practice being examined.
Satisfaction of victims of crime regarding being kept informed of case progress.	Completed by KPMG Consulting, recommendations were actioned. Future Pulse release will keep victims informed.
Satisfaction with how phone queries were handled.	Completed by Irish Marketing Surveys in 1999. 91 per cent satisfied.
Percentage of letters answered within 10 working days.	Completed. 94 per cent answered within ten days.
Percentage satisfaction with responses to incidents requiring an immediate response in each division.	In progress in each Division.
Satisfaction levels in each division with Garda service.	In progress via comment cards, divisional monitoring etc. In January 2002 a national survey will answer this.
Produce Garda Customer Charter.	Produced, published, distributed nationally, posted on website.
Policy Reviews.	Ongoing.

INFORMAL SERVICE COMPLAINTS PROCEDURE.

This examined the current complaints system, with a secondary aim of consideration of the possibilities of designing a separate service complaints system. The research was conducted by the Irish Management Institute (IMI). The research identified blockages in the current system through detailed analysis and interviews with stakeholders. Best practice in other jurisdictions was also taken into consideration.

INTERNAL INSPECTIONS.

This project examined the system of inspections within An Garda Síochána compared to other jurisdictions. The U.K. (HMIC) system was examined in detail. The research was completed by the Irish Management Institute (IMI). It was suggested that a centralised inspectorate be designed which would engage in thematic as well as financial inspections around the country.

INTERNAL INFORMATION FLOW.

This research report examined the nature of information exchange within An Garda Síochána in relation to crime, how much it is shared, how accessible it is etc. The research was conducted by the IMI, through interviews with a sample of Garda members. It suggested that one of the disadvantages of the pre-PULSE system is that information often rests with an individual member, and may not be generally shared or available.

IMPROVING THE RESPONSE TO BURGLARY VICTIMS.

KPMG Consulting researched the Garda response to Burglary victims by interviewing umbrella organisations representing victim groups such as Victim Support, by considering best practice elsewhere, and by drawing on their international managerial expertise. It was recommended that a system of advising victims of the status of the Garda investigation vis-à-vis their burglary should be devised, and that all Garda members be trained to examine scenes of crimes to avoid having victims waiting for specially trained personnel.

COMMUNITY POLICING.

This research project considered the existing system of Community Policing in Ireland by An Garda Síochána, in light of what is done in other jurisdictions. It was assigned to KPMG Consulting. The research was carried out by interviewing stakeholders, both Garda and public. It was found that Garda Community Policing had few peers.

KEEPING PEOPLE INFORMED OF CASE PROGRESS.

This research project was intended to consider the system of keeping people informed of case progress. It was assigned to KPMG Consulting, who examined systems in use in other jurisdictions. The main finding was that the PULSE IT system will greatly improve and facilitate communication with interested parties about case progress.

INVESTIGATION OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

This focused on the process involved in RTA investigation, so that the best possible service was afforded to RTA victims. It was assigned to KPMG Consulting. Research was carried out by examination of procedures in other jurisdictions and by constructing a process map of the Irish system. Recommendations included the introduction of a carbonated form for use by Gardaí at the accident scene with copies available for each party and the NRA.

CITIZEN GROUP LIAISON-INFORMATION FLOW.

Insight Statistical Consultancy examined the extent of cooperation between An Garda Síochána and Citizen Action Groups, particularly those in inner Dublin. The consultants interviewed citizen groups as well as Gardaí from the Fitzgibbon Street District. It found that relations with the Gardaí on the ground

depended on the individual member(s) involved. Over time, good relations had been established with long-service members in particular.

CORRESPONDENCE REGISTER.

This research analysed the Garda Correspondence Register. Insight Statistical Consultancy found, through a predominantly case study type methodology, that the correspondence register was not uniformly applied throughout the service – being either computerised or manual. The time expended in compiling the record was not always reflected in its usage, which was preventative rather than constructive. Because staff did not have access to the record remotely, much time was expended by the custodians of the record in searching for the current status/location of files etc.

INTERNAL CUSTOMER FOCUS – RESOURCES – CLIMATE SURVEY.

This research project entailed a detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of the views of members of An Garda Síochána toward internal issues including: training, facilities, resources, communication, consultation, promotion etc. It was assigned to the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI), who carried out the research via a detailed questionnaire survey. Findings were mixed with respondents favourable about their employments but most critical about communication and promotion opportunities.

999 RESPONSE TIMES.

This research was conducted in-house by the Garda National Quality Service Bureau and it examined the numbers of calls on the 999 emergency system, the seriousness of these calls vis-à-vis the need for immediate Garda attendance, and the time taken by Gardaí to respond to the calls. It was found that only a small proportion of the 999 calls made actually required an immediate presence by An Garda Síochána, and that in many cases the normal telephone system would suffice for such calls. Garda response to 999 calls was received very favourably with the vast majority of responses within 6-8 minutes in urban areas.

GARDA TELEPHONE STANDARDS.

This research was carried out by Irish Market Surveys for the Garda NQSB. The aim was to ascertain how quickly and how well Garda telephones were answered. It was found through a mystery caller methodology, that 89 per cent of callers were satisfied with how a phone query was handled and 94 per cent of Gardaí identified their station when answering the phone. The percentage of calls dealt with to completion was as high.

BULLYING IN SCHOOLS PROJECT.

This research took the form of a pilot study which An Garda Síochána engaged in with the Dept. of Education. It entailed training Garda Sergeants to become liaison persons for each secondary school in Donegal. Having been trained with selected teachers from each school, the Gardaí were identified to students, and visited the schools regularly. The aim of the research was to ascertain if the provision of such liaison persons will have an impact on bullying behaviour by students, or cause an increase or decrease in reported cases.



CCTV Developments 2000

Installation of Cameras in the **Grafton St** area was started. This was an addition to the Temple Bar system controlled from Pearse St. Garda Station (15 new cameras were installed – 25 in total)

Installation of the **Cork CCTV** system commenced with a survey of ducting in the city. This led to additional ducting requirements and delays. Wayleaves to allow the installation of cameras and wiring on buildings was obtained from owners/occupiers.

Limerick, Dundalk, Dun Laoire, Bray, Finglas and Galway were listed for installation of CCTV systems. The Superintendent, Garda Telecommunications, hosted a CCTV Roadshow for local Garda management, town officials and public bodies in each of the above towns and cities to inform the stakeholders of the issues and procedures involved in installing, setting up and operating a CCTV system. This was followed with surveys of the CCTV camera positions and suitable monitoring accommodation was carried out at each location for inclusion in the tender specification. Selection of cameras was completed as directed by the CCTV Advisory Committee. Specifications for CCTV monitoring rooms in the relevant Garda station issued and preparation of equipment specifications was commenced.

The **Community Partnerships** CCTV Specification was drafted.

CCTV AT AIRPORTS AND PORTS

1. Surveys of **Dublin Airport** for CCTV and Automatic Number Plate Recognition were carried out.
2. Evaluation of the responses to the Request For Tender for CCTV at **Rosslare Port** was completed.
3. A CCTV survey for **Ringaskiddy Port** was completed and equipment specifications began.

Facilities were installed to link **Dublin Corporation Traffic** cameras to the Garda Command & Control at Harcourt Sq.

Six **Interview Recording Systems** were purchased and installed for training in interview techniques.

A Request For Tender for the Supply and Installation of **Interview Video Recording Equipment** was issued and evaluation of responses began.



2000 Highlights

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN REGION

DMR North Central

- ✦ The detection rate at 50 per cent was up four per cent and crime at 7,819 was down from 8,776 in 1999.
- ✦ The Inspector in the Divisional Drug Unit is maintaining his position on the Supply Control Committee of the North Inner City Drugs Task Force. Regular contact is maintained with the Customs National drugs team as are Sergeants attached to the Divisional Drug Unit. During the year there were some very successful joint operations.
- ✦ There were 157 charges for Section 15 of the Misuse of Drugs Act by the Divisional Drug Unit. This is an increase of close to 11% over 1999.
- ✦ Operation "Fossil" has targeted drug dealing in licensed premises. Two public houses were raided under the Misuse of Drugs Acts and significant quantities of drugs were found in each.
- ✦ Serious Crime in the North Central Division was reduced by 3½%. There were some excellent detection's in this area based on good intelligence.
- ✦ Crime "Hot Spots" were identified and targeted with tremendous success particularly on the Quays.
- ✦ The strength of the Community Police Unit at Store Street was increased by one Sergeant and four Gardai.
- ✦ Student Gardai carried out surveys of callers leaving Garda Stations within the Division to assess public satisfaction.
- ✦ The appointment of a Divisional Radio Technician at Store Street was a significant development for the Division in 2000.
- ✦ The victims of crime in all Districts in the North Central Division were corresponded with by letter by the relevant District Officers. Victims are informed of the name of the investigating member, the PULSE incident number, and the progress of the case.
- ✦ There were 6 Road fatalities in 2000, the same as 1999.
- ✦ The Divisional Traffic Inspector identified areas where there is scope for improvement in road safety and the reduction of casualties, particularly in relation to pedestrians.
- ✦ The Intoxemetre was successfully introduced for the North central Division at Store Street Garda Station to increase drink driving enforcement.
- ✦ Garda Liaison officers were appointed to liaise between the Luas project team and Gardai to facilitate effective planning and flow of information. Consideration is being given to the creation of one-way streets and the banning of Heavy Goods Vehicles from certain areas during construction.
- ✦ The Divisional Traffic Unit has been increased by one additional Sergeant and six Gardai, bringing the strength to 2 Sergeants and 15 Gardai during the year.
- ✦ New Neighbourhood Watch schemes were launched in all Districts. The target set at the beginning of the year was achieved.
- ✦ New Business Watch schemes were developed throughout the Division.
- ✦ Campus Watch is running at its full potential.
- ✦ A database and structure under Coastal Watch for reporting was been established at the Immigration Unit at Dublin Port. Informal links with the Harbour Police have been established and are ongoing.
- ✦ The mission statement is on display at all stations.
- ✦ An Inspector was appointed Human Resource Manager for the North Central Division. A number of training courses for staff were successfully completed in respect of Health and Safety.
- ✦ We sought to pursue and encourage the objectives of the Human Rights Initiative 1999/2000 in our liaison with ethnic and minority groups. A number of successful seminars were organised for ethnic minorities in the Division.

DMR North

- The detection rate was 42 per cent compared to 46 per cent in 1999 and crime was little changed; 4,930 compared to 4,894 in 1999.
- Operation 'Eureka' was initiated to target a major supplier of drugs in the Division. The operation is ongoing.
- Four murder investigations were undertaken during the year. Persons were charged in three cases and a suspect has been identified in the fourth.
- Crime for 2000 increased by 7% with a detection rate of 49%. This detection rate is up 2% on 1999. The increase in recorded crime is accounted for by an exceptional figure of 173 sexual assault offences arising from the investigation into activities at one institution. These 173 crimes go back many years.
- In 2000 scenes of crime examinations were conducted at 2,299 locations in the Division. A total of 270 identifications were made as a result.
- In June 2000 one Sergeant and six Gardai were allocated to the Divisional Traffic Unit to bring its operational strength to three Sergeants and eighteen Gardai. During the year there were 498 arrests for drunk driving, 4,448 vehicle checkpoints were deployed, and 4,545 fines on the spot notices were issued.
- Fatalities in traffic accidents increased from 9 to 16. There was a substantial decrease in serious injury accidents.
- Complaints against Gardai in the Division decreased by 4%.
- A Divisional initiative was introduced to enforce Liquor Licensing Laws to reduce public order problems outside licensed premises, problems arising from Under-age drinking, prevent alcohol related violence, and to eliminate illegal drugs on licensed premises.

DMR South Central

- Crime in the Division was reduced by 10.8% in 2000. This reduction was on top of the 9% reduction in 1999. The detection rate remained the same for both years. There were three murders in the Division in 2000. Two are detected and one person is charged with a related offence in connection with the third murder. Prolific Offenders were targeted and Bail opposed in many cases since the full implementation of the Bail Act 1997 which came into force on the 15th May 2000. Crime against tourists also reduced by 10% during 2000.
- C.C.T.V. was extended to Grafton Street and adjacent Streets during 2000.
- The "A" District Community/Policing Forum was launched on the 31st May 2000, the objectives being: -
 - To create dialogue between An Garda Siochana and the local Communities.
 - To seek the views and opinions of the local Communities with regard to their concerns on Crime and Policing.
 - To hold formal meetings of the Community/Police Forum.
 - To provide formal feedback through on going meetings of the Community/Police Forum. The stakeholders are The Gardai, Local Community Representatives, Dublin Corporation and Public Representatives. The initiative has been extremely successful since its inception.
- £2.28 million pounds worth of controlled drugs were seized in the Division by the local Drugs Units. District Policing Plans are in place, with the greatest concentration of enforcement relating to the Legislation on Drugs in problematic areas, and licensed premises where complaints from the Public are prevalent.
- The Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994 was rigidly enforced. Anti Social Behaviour is also targeted for Law Enforcement. Licensed Premises are well supervised since the extended opening hours. Two prosecutions are pending for underage drinking and the public Dance Licence and Music and Singing Licence was objected to in Court by the Gardai in respect of one Licensed Premises.
- The New Divisional Traffic Unit was set up during the year 2000. There were five fatalities in traffic accidents in 2000 compared to eight in 1999.
- A number of major events were held in the Division and were successfully policed.
- The Divisional Policing Plan 2000 was tailored to meet the Policing needs of the Division.

- ✦ Detections for Drunk Driving and Speeding Offences are up on last year.
- ✦ The Divisional Drug Unit Pro-Active drug policing was intensified in Pubs, Clubs, and other areas of concern were targeted. Improved liaison was established with local organisations both voluntary and statutory.
- ✦ The Divisional Crime Task Force/Public Order Unit targeted hot spots associated with public disorder and underage drinking.
- ✦ During 2000 new co-ordinators were appointed to the LAB Project (Loughlinstown and Ballybrack Project) and the Bray New Directions Projects. The appointment of the new people has increased the potential of both Projects and each one is now operating to close to its full potential. Funding was also allocated to establish another Special Project (the SAY Project) in Sandyford in 2000. Plans are well advanced to appoint a co-ordinator in the near future.
- ✦ Juvenile Liaison Officers throughout the D.M.R. East are involved in all of the secondary schools in the Division and in conjunction with the local drug units are delivering talks on drugs, especially to parents.

DMR West

- ✦ Crime detection in 2000 increased to 38 per cent from 37 per cent in 1999. Recorded crime, at 5,251 was down from the 1999 level of 5,464.
- ✦ In conjunction with the Garda National Drugs Unit, Operation Clean Street targeted street dealing in the "L" & "Q" Districts with significant results.
- ✦ Meetings are ongoing with representatives of the four Local Authorities adjoining the Division with regard to, Estate Management and Traffic Management.
- ✦ Schools have been visited and advice offered in accordance with the Garda Schools programme.
- ✦ A liaison Inspector is appointed to co-ordinate the investigation of crimes of a sexual nature.
- ✦ Particular focus has been placed on public order issues with the introduction of Operation Oiche. Two No Name Clubs have been set up, one in Palmerstown and one in Leixlip to cater for 350 teenagers.
- ✦ A liaison member is appointed to the victim and the family of a victim of serious crime. District Officers correspond with victims of serious crime, acknowledging the victims report and advising the victim of the name and contact of the member investigating the case.
- ✦ There were 19 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 16 for 1999.
- ✦ The Divisional Traffic Unit has been maintained at a strength of two sergeants and fifteen Gardai. A dedicated inspector to Traffic has been appointed in the Division.
- ✦ Twelve dedicated traffic operations were effected in the Division for the year and repeated at specific intervals.
- ✦ Evidential Breath Testing equipment is now available in Blanchardstown station.
- ✦ New housing estates are being identified to establish Neighbourhood Watch schemes. A review of Business Watch is underway. A Hospital Watch Scheme is presently being developed in each of the hospitals in the Division. A new Business Watch scheme has been set up in Clondalkin.
- ✦ A new Garda office was established in Bawnogue and Cherryorchard for one hour each week. There is Garda involvement in the Urban II renewal project for the Ballyfermot area.
- ✦ The Garda Mission statement is displayed in each station. Private rooms are available to members of the public where they wish to have consultation in private. Members are given advice in relation to conflict resolution.
- ✦ A Divisional Escort Unit was set up to deal more efficiently with the management of prisoners for escort to Courts.

WESTERN REGION

Galway West

- ✦ Crime detection in Galway West went up from 41 per cent in 1999 to 42 per cent in 2000. Crime fell from 2,193 to 1,903.
- ✦ There were 18 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 16 for 1999.
- ✦ Detections for drunk driving and other traffic related offences increased by ??? per cent.
- ✦ A number of initiatives were undertaken to prevent the abuse of alcohol by young people.
- ✦ Operation "Disco Drugs" successfully targeted the supply and distribution of drugs in nightclubs in the Division.
- ✦ Operation "Crannóg" involved searches under the Misuse of Drugs Act by the Regional Drugs Unit. The operation resulted in many drug seizures and convictions, in addition 6 unlicensed firearms were seized.
- ✦ Divisional Gardaí, in partnership with staff of the Western Health Board, were successful in identifying the heroin users in Galway.
- ✦ A major investigation into alleged sexual and physical abuse at a former Industrial School in the county is ongoing. During 2000 a total of 19 files were submitted to the Director of Public Prosecutions.
- ✦ Burglary crimes declined from 661 to 555 during the year.
- ✦ In 2000 there were no Aggravated Burglaries and Robberies with Firearms decreased by 70% on the 1999 figure.
- ✦ Targeting of major criminals reduced serious crimes.
- ✦ The "Brish" Youth Diversion Project was launched to divert young persons away from crime.
- ✦ A feasibility study and preparation work were carried out for the implementation of the Closed Circuit Television project in Galway City.
- ✦ Local Gardaí along with other emergency services performed admirably in dealing with the shipwreck of the MV Arosa off the coast of Carna, County Galway, in which 12 lives were lost. Their efforts were complimented highly by the Spanish Ambassador.
- ✦ The 2000 Galway Racing Festival, Europe's largest and most-attended racing festival, had an attendance of 300,000 persons and passed off without any serious incident.
- ✦ A site for the new Garda Station in Clifden was purchased. Construction is scheduled to commence in July 2001.
- ✦ There were no murders or manslaughters in the Division in 2000.
- ✦ Burglaries committed by travelling criminals in Connemara were detected to a successful conclusion with the assistance of PULSE.

Clare Division

- ✦ Divisional crime fell by 25.7% in 2000, down from 926 in 1999 to 688 in 2000.
- ✦ The murder of Michael Shannon was successfully investigated in Ennis and suspects were charged.
- ✦ Operation "Iarthair" and mobile crime patrols proved effective in countering the activities of travelling criminals.
- ✦ Operation "Rees" continued throughout the year with continued partnership between the Clare Garda Division, the Garda National Drugs Unit, and the Criminal Assets Bureau to target drug supply routes.
- ✦ There was excellent co-operation between Clare Garda Division in 2000, the United States Authorities, and numerous other agencies within the state during Operation "Phoenix". This involved an international investigation into the activities of Smith Aviation in Shannon.
- ✦ There were 13 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 9 for 1999. Serious injury traffic accidents reduced from 32 in 1999 to 27 in 2000.

Mayo

- The detection rate was 44 per cent in 1999 compared to 42 per cent during 2000 and crime fell marginally from 1,038 to 1,030 in 2000.
- Road fatalities have decreased in the Division from 13 in 1999 to 12 in 2000. The number of fatal traffic accidents decreased from 12 to 10.
- High visibility checkpoint teams operated at peak times in each District especially at busy Bank Holiday weekends and helped to continue the downward trend in fatal and serious injury traffic accidents.
- The Divisional Public Order Unit continued to operate at weekends throughout the year and contributed to the policing plan with increases in detections of underage drinking, public order offences and the reduction in opportunity for travelling criminals to target the Division.
- The Intoxilyzer Machine has been used on an ongoing basis and the High Court case in the DPP v Syron cleared the hearing of cases in the District Court. The backlog of cases has been cleared and further legal submissions and challenges in the District Court were not upheld.
- Drug detections continued throughout the year and an objection was made to one hotel licensee in Castlebar as drug dealing was taking place at a nightclub.
- The Ballina Youth Action Programme was set up with Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform funding. Office accommodation was acquired and a full-time youth worker has been employed. Referrals are made through the Juvenile Diversion Programme and the project is proving successful to date.
- A liaison Sergeant was assigned to the traveller workshop in Ballina. The Sergeant works with the Western Health Board and with local traveller groups.
- A motor cycle was allocated to Ballina District, which has improved patrol visibility and has been welcomed by community groups.
- The Garda Mounted Unit was used to assist with policing of Geesala Race Festival and the August Fair at Belmullet.
- Underage drinking is receiving ongoing attention in Westport with regular monitoring of youth discotheques and a significant increase in the number of referrals for underage drinking has been recorded. A hackney operator was targeted and detected for supplying alcohol to underage persons.

Roscommon/Galway East Division

- A detection rate of 54 per cent for 2000 followed a rate of 57 per cent for 1999. Crime at 872 in 1999 fell to 761 in 2000.
- There were 13 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 16 for 1999.
- The Garda Síochána Special Youth Project was launched in Roscommon Town.
- A call back service to victims of crime was introduced in the Division.
- A new Traffic Unit was established in Tuam, County Galway.
- A man was arrested, charged and convicted of the murder of an 81-year old woman at Ballygar, County Galway.
- An arsonist who set fire to five houses was arrested, charged and convicted.
- The culprits in the theft of a large quantity of cigarettes from an An Post van were arrested, charged and convicted. This incident featured in a PULSE newsletter.
- The Divisional Public Order Unit was fully trained and equipped.
- The Divisional Quality Service Team produced its first newsletter.

SOUTHERN REGION

Cork City

- ♦ The detection rate in Cork city improved from 40 per cent in 1999 to 51 per cent in 2000. Crime fell from 5,220 in 1999 to 4,169, a decrease of 20% over 1999 figures. This is the 7th year running that crime has decreased in this Division.
- ♦ Seminars were held for night club owners and their security staff at Anglesea Street Garda Station where their obligations under legislation were outlined.
- ♦ A member was appointed in each station to ensure victims of crime were informed of progress in investigations.
- ♦ A Sexual Assault Unit was established for Cork City. This is a multi-agency project with its base at the South Infirmity Hospital. A dedicated interview suite for victims of sexual assault was provided at Anglesea Street station at a cost of £100,000
- ♦ The Impact Patrol System was introduced to maximise Garda presence in specific areas during evening times. The system combines high visibility policing with patrols by plainclothes personnel to impact on the activities of known criminals.
- ♦ A new telephone system has been installed to improve the quality of service provided in the city. The system includes voice mail capability.
- ♦ A substantial improvement has been achieved in ensuring that optimum policing levels were available for street policing through monitoring all leave.
- ♦ Community Gardai were appointed to liaise with asylum seekers and refugees to improve the quality of service to minority groups.
- ♦ There were 6 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 14 for 1999. Fatal traffic accidents have been reduced from 10 to 6, down by 40%.
- ♦ Accident blackspots were identified through traffic accident analysis and remedial action was taken to tackle these problems.
- ♦ A Divisional Traffic Unit was formed by amalgamating the Traffic Corps and the Special Traffic Unit. The total levied for fines on the spot was £1.3 million.
- ♦ Arrests for drunk driving increased 21%, from 466 in 1999 to 564 in 2000.
- ♦ The Divisional Drugs Unit had drug seizures valued at £3.75million during 2000. Interaction with the Southern Health Board, an excellent partnership with the Garda National Drugs Unit, a close relationship with CAB, a successful joint operation with Customs, 750 drugs possession prosecutions and 159 prosecutions for supplying marks 2000 as a high water mark in drugs enforcement in Cork City.
- ♦ 98% of the Divisional service has been trained in Data Enquiry (Release 1A of PULSE).

Cork North

- ♦ The Cork North detection rate at 53 per cent remains high, but slightly less than the 55 per cent rate of 1999. Crime at 1,160 for 2000 is down 255 on the 1,415 recorded in 1999, a decrease of 18%.
- ♦ Road fatalities fell from 20 deaths in 1999 to 16 in 2000.
- ♦ There was a 28% increase in fines on the spot notices for speeding issued in the year 2000 compared to 1999.
- ♦ Arrests for Drunk Driving increased by 10%.
- ♦ Public order problems in urban areas were addressed with special beat and mobile patrols in the year 2000 resulting in a reduction in these offences and an increase in prosecutions in this area.
- ♦ There were significant drug seizures during the year of Cannabis and Ecstasy with resulting prosecutions.

- ✦ All targets regarding PULSE training and implementation were achieved during the year.
- ✦ New Business Watch Schemes were established in Fermoy and Mallow Districts during 2000.
- ✦ All Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch schemes were examined and evaluated during the year.

Cork West

- ✦ Road fatalities of 13 deaths in 1999 remained the same in 2000. There was a strongly increased enforcement level: drunken driving detections went up from 262 in 1999 to 271 in 2000.
- ✦ The detection rate increased strongly from 44 per cent in 1999 to 50 per cent in 2000. Crime fell from 1,225 to 1,022, a 17 per cent drop in crime in 2000.
- ✦ All PULSE timetables were adhered to during 2000.
- ✦ During the year there were 271 persons arrested for Drunk Driving Offences. This represents an increase of 3% on the 1999 figure.
- ✦ All Community Schemes were reviewed and are active and progressive.
- ✦ Crime went up by 1% in 2000. The small increase in crime was attributed to 40 child sexual abuse cases which were detected in 2000 but committed over a number of years. The overall detection rate was 50%. Burglaries fell by 5%, from 345 in 1999 to 325 in 2000.

Kerry

- ✦ Detections of drugs offences rose 40%.
- ✦ There was a very strong increase in Road Traffic enforcement. Level. The number of road fatalities fell from 18 to 11. Speeding detections increased by 3.5% to 6,318 and breaches of seat belt laws increased by 62% to 3,492.
- ✦ The detection rate in 2000 was 43 per cent compared to 48 per cent in 1999 and crime fell 5 per cent, from 1,357 to 1,290.
- ✦ A special Garda Motorcycle Road Safety initiative on National Primary Roads was initiated in February 2000 and maintained.
- ✦ Public order difficulties in large urban areas were addressed by deploying special mobile and foot patrols.
- ✦ The traffic operation for the Murphy's Irish Open Golf Tournament at Ballybunion in June 2000 was executed successfully.
- ✦ Three Gardaí were assigned to a Neighbourhood Policing Unit for Tralee.

Limerick

- ✦ Crime for 2000 was 2,779 compared to 3,045 for 1999, an overall reduction of 8%. Operation Shadow and targeted patrols have thwarted the activities of known criminal gangs.
- ✦ The Divisional Drug Unit was strengthened by a Sergeant and four Gardaí.
- ✦ There were 11 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 21 for 1999. The high level of traffic legislation enforcement during the year contributed to the 45% reduction.
- ✦ Operation Ósche was also implemented successfully in each District. In the City districts an Inspector takes operational control of personnel on this duty. There have been significant reductions in the level of public disorder in the City and suburbs since the introduction of the Operation.
- ✦ The new Garda Station at Mayorstone Park was officially opened by the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

- ✦ A CCTV camera was erected in the O'Malley Park area of Southill. The Local Authority played a major role in the project which is having a positive impact on problems in the area. The Gardaí can monitor the system at Roxboro Road Station. It is proposed to increase the number of cameras in the area.
- ✦ Volunteers from Victim Support visited City Stations and met with Gardaí at parading time to promote the scheme in the City. This was arranged by the Liaison Inspector.

NORTHERN REGION

Cavan/Monaghan

- ✦ The Divisional Drugs Unit was expanded with permanent units set up in Monaghan and Cavan. Personnel in all Districts have received training and are contributing positively to the initiative. Detections have increased by almost 80%.
- ✦ Targeting prolific offenders and crime prevention patrolling are measures which contributed to a reduction in serious crime in the Division.
- ✦ A Specialist Crime Investigation Unit has been set up to investigate serious crime throughout the Region. The Unit is under the command of a Detective Superintendent and a Detective Inspector based in the Division.
- ✦ The threat from subversives continued to receive attention. Close co-operation with the RUC is part of the process.
- ✦ Interaction between Gardaí and local communities to prevent public disorder proved effective. Garda policy relating to liaison with victims of crime continued to be implemented. There were regular meetings of the Customer Service Panel.
- ✦ There were 18 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 17 for 1999.
- ✦ A Divisional Road Safety Committee was established to monitor accident statistics, blackspots, and causation factors, and to make recommendations on effective preventative policing in the Division.
- ✦ A Divisional Traffic Administration Unit was established to administer the processing of fine on the spot notices speedily and effectively, and thereby releasing members to maximise their time on preventative and enforcement measures.
- ✦ The Division was selected as a pilot Division for ongoing development of accounting procedures by the National Devolved Budgeting Committee. There is widespread acceptance of the Devolved Budgeting concept in the Division.
- ✦ The detection rate declined from 53 per cent to 44 per cent in 2000 and crime fell from 1,079 to 996, an 8 per cent fall.

Donegal

- ✦ Significant improvement was made in the area of Drug Law enforcement with the setting up of a full-time Drug Unit in the Division. Dealers were targeted and there was an increase of over 90% in the number of offences detected.
- ✦ The detection rate in 2000 was 41 per cent compared to 45 per cent a year earlier. Reported crime decreased by 25 per cent throughout the year from 1,449 to 1,092. However the threat of cross-border crime remained as a significant number of crimes were committed in towns and villages along the border. Extra patrols were put in place to combat this threat.
- ✦ Victims of crime continued to receive support from both the Gardaí and Victim Support.
- ✦ There was a reduction in the number of fatalities on the roads in the Division - down from 27 in 1999 to 18 in 2000. Enforcement and interagency involvement in road safety proved effective.
- ✦ Additional Community Policing initiatives were put in place with the re-activation of a number of Community Alert and Neighbourhood Watch Schemes.

Sligo/Leitrim

- ✦ In contrast to 1999, in 2000 there were no murders or armed robberies during the year and the crime detection rate increased, up from 35 to 45 per cent. Crime increased from 961 in 1999 to 1,110 in 2000 – up by 16 per cent. However, there was a rise in the number of larcenies from unattended vehicles and criminal damage incidents. Measures put in place to reverse this trend proved successful.
- ✦ Drug detections increased by 80% with the expanded Divisional Drug Unit, working in conjunction with local members on the ground, having some major successes. One notable case involved the arrest of a 36 year old mother of seven who was found with over 4 kgs of cannabis resin hidden in a bag of Pampers Nappies. She has brought the drugs from England to Sligo. The seizure had a street value of £44,230.
- ✦ Divisional Youth Achievement Awards, with the theme “Effects of Drug/Alcohol Abuse in Our Society” were held in December 2000. The initiative continues to be most successful and well received.
- ✦ There were 4 less fatal traffic accidents than in 1999 though the number of fatalities stayed the same at 14.
- ✦ The Divisional Quality Service Customer Panel continues to be very active. These panels are being devolved to District level.
- ✦ The Gardai are actively involved with the County Development Boards in both Sligo and Leitrim with the Divisional Officer being a member of both Boards.
- ✦ Border security
- ✦ Subversive crime

EASTERN REGION*Carlow/Kildare*

- ✦ Crime at 3,112 was down 3 per cent from 3,208 in 1999. A detection rate of 36 per cent for 2000 followed a 1999 rate of 43 per cent.
- ✦ There were 24 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 31 for 1999.
- ✦ A number of major events were policed in the Division during the year, these included the Punchestown Race Festival with an attendance of 91,500, the Irish Derby Festival with an attendance of 48,000, the European Open Golf at the K Club with an attendance of 70,000 and the Creamfields Concert at Punchestown with an attendance of 30,000.
- ✦ The Major Emergency Plan for County Kildare was updated and amended in July 2000. New booklets have been distributed with the updated information.
- ✦ Drug units are operating in Naas, Kildare and Carlow District with good success rates. There was an increase in detections from 316 (1999) to 693 (2000), with an even greater increase in persons charged from 267 in 1999 to 726 in 2000.

Louth/Meath

- ✦ The visit of U.S. President, Bill Clinton, to Dundalk was policed effectively at short notice with the help of personnel from many other Regions.
- ✦ Two new concert venues - Witness at Fairyhouse (2-day event) and Homelands at Mosney- were policed in addition to the annual Slane Rock Concert. There was a significant increase in the number of Section 3 and Section 15 seizures due in part to the extra concerts in the Division.
- ✦ The operation against terrorism in general and dissidents in particular continued with searches and arrests throughout the Division. Action was taken to counteract extortion rackets.
- ✦ There was a noticeable increase in public order offences and resources have been concentrated towards actioning Operation Oiche.

- ✦ There were 57 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 45 for 1999.
- ✦ The aim of the Government Strategy on Road Safety have continued to concentrate our efforts on traffic accident prevention and enforcement of legislation. There was a significant increase in detections in respect of Drunk Driving, Speeding and Non-Wearing of Seat Belt offences.
- ✦ A Road Safety through Education initiative was launched successfully in second and third level colleges. This is a joint initiative between both Traffic Unit and District personnel.
- ✦ Balbriggan Gardai organised an essay competition in fifth classes in local Primary schools which posed the question "Why I should not use drugs". A seminar was also held with all licensees in the District which concentrated on Drug Legislation and Underage Drinking.
- ✦ The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform funded programme, B.O.Y.N.E., was launched in Drogheda Southside Estates aimed at providing youths with fulfilling activities.
- ✦ The detection rate at 37 per cent was down from the 39 per cent recorded in 1999. The crime rate at 4,716 for the Division was reduced for the fourth year in succession – this year by 19 per cent to 3,799.

Longford/Westmeath

- ✦ The detection rate increased in 2000 from 48 per cent to 50 per cent. Crime at 1,855 for 1999 and 1,679 for 2000 showed a fall of 9 per cent.
- ✦ A Divisional Drug Unit was established with a commitment of one Sergeant and eight Gardaí. This unit has had a discernible impact on misuse of drugs in this Division.
- ✦ There were 20 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 13 for 1999.
- ✦ The Divisional Traffic Corps is supplemented by two members of Garda rank from regular units on a bi-monthly basis.
- ✦ The Athlone District Traffic Initiative was launched with dedicated localised traffic enforcement and management in place.
- ✦ Sanction has been received for the installation of the Athlone Town CCTV System during 2002.
- ✦ With the introduction of Operation Oiche in the latter quarter of 2000, a more focused and systematic approach was initiated to deal with public disorder in the larger towns in the Division.
- ✦ One licensed premises was closed down and placed on the market for sale as a result of a notice being served on the owner under the Licensing (Combating of Drugs) Act, 1997.
- ✦ Garda Special Projects, funded by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, were launched in Athlone and Longford with a full-time outreach worker/co-ordinator employed on each project.
- ✦ Longford/Westmeath continued to provide additional human resources to policing music and racing festivals throughout the Eastern Region.

Laois/Offaly

- ✦ The 45 per cent detection rate in 2000 was an increase of 3 per cent over 1999. Crime increased marginally by one per cent from 1,417 in 1999 to 1,431 in 2000.
- ✦ Applications have been submitted for CCTV for Tullamore and Portlaoise Towns.
- ✦ A mobile weigh bridge has been funded by Laois County Council for use by the Divisional Traffic Unit.
- ✦ A number of very successful searches have been organised including operations at the Clara market where stolen property and contraband goods were seized.
- ✦ Drug units are operating at District level with excellent results.
- ✦ There were 24 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 13 for 1999. December was the worst month with 8 fatalities.

- ✦ Members from the Division have performed duty with the Garda Water Unit on the river Shannon.
- ✦ The National Ploughing Championships took place at Ballacolla, County Laois. This major event was policed locally.
- ✦ The Midlands Prison opened at Portlaoise requiring an additional policing plan for Portlaoise.
- ✦ The building of the new station in Tullamore Town commenced during the year.
- ✦ Training for Garda personnel with the Midland Health Board on Children First guidelines commenced in 2000.
- ✦ Laois/Offaly Gardai raised £20,000 from two charity events for the benefit of the hospice movement and people with learning disabilities.

SOUTH EASTERN REGION

Waterford/Kilkenny

- ✦ The number of seizures of illegal drugs in the year 2000 was 817 compared with 607 in 1999. This showed an increase of 34%.
- ✦ The number of dealing detections also increased from 67 to 76, an increase of 13%.
- ✦ The crime detection rate in the Division continues to be very high - the rate has remained constant for the past two years at 58%.
- ✦ Crime in the Division decreased from 3,366 to 3,216 a 5% drop compared to 1999, with Waterford City showing double that percentage reduction.
- ✦ Road Traffic Accident fatalities for 2000 were 16, an increase of 1 over the 1999 figures.
- ✦ The number of serious injury accidents continued to decline with 62 in 2000 as against 72 in 1999.
- ✦ The introduction of the Traffic Accident Prevention Officer initiative and the continued strong enforcement of the Road Traffic Acts together with the introduction of a special traffic motor cycle unit at Waterford City ensures that Road Traffic enforcement remains a high priority.
- ✦ During 2000 there was a 15% increase in the number of arrests for Drunk Driving and a 56% increase in the number of fines on the spot issued for speeding.

Wexford/Wicklow

- ✦ There were 18 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 24 for 1999, a 25 per cent decrease. Serious injury traffic accidents decreased by 7% and minor injury accidents fell 6%.
- ✦ The Garda Special Project known as the "Safe" Project was established in May 2000 in association with P.A.B. Community Development Project in the Colcotts/Clonard area of Wexford. A full-time Project Worker has been appointed to oversee the project. In addition the possibility of establishing further projects within the Division is being examined.
- ✦ The targets set for drug detections in the Policing Plan were met with a 20% increase in prosecutions for possession of drugs and a 65% increase in the prosecutions for dealing in drugs.
- ✦ The good working relationship with Customs Officers at Rosslare resulted in a number of significant drug seizures being made at the port during the year.
- ✦ Reported crime fell from 2,668 to 2,420, a 9% fall compared to the 1999 figure. The detection rate increased by 1% to 44%.
- ✦ The Divisional Crime Prevention Officer underwent a special training course in Scotland dealing with Crime Prevention Through Architectural Design and he now has responsibility for the South Eastern Region in this regard.
- ✦ Data entry training requirements under PULSE have been achieved.

- ◆ During 2000 a total of 1,522 persons sought political asylum at Rosslare Port. This represents an increase of 50% over the 1999 figure.

Tipperary

- ◆ Recorded crime at 1,424 for 2000 was 3 per cent less than the 1,468 recorded in 1999 following a fall of 10% in 1998. The detection rate, 58 per cent in 1999, dropped to 45 per cent in 2000.
- ◆ There were 25 traffic fatalities in 2000 compared to 16 for 1999.
- ◆ Road safety was given high priority during the year with increased detections in Drunk Driving, Speeding and Safety Belt offences - the increase in detections for Seat Belt offences was significant rising from 286 in 1999 to 1,410 in the year 2000.
- ◆ Public order continued to receive special attention particularly at weekends with additional resources allocated and the indications are that this approach is effective.
- ◆ Underage drinking was also given special attention during the year. One of the first convictions in the country resulting in a licensed premises being closed for 3 days was recorded in the Division.
- ◆ Prosecutions under the Drugs legislation in 2000 amounted to 158, this was an increase of 55% on the previous year.
- ◆ A substantial consignment of bomb making equipment was seized in the Cahir District during the year. The culprit was given a lengthy custodial sentence in the Special Criminal Court.

