



YEAR 2000
CRIME
STATISTICS



De réir mar a tháinig deireadh leis an bhliochú haois, chonaic GaBLaCT tús le athrú i gcórais eolais an Gharda Síochána. Bainfidh staitisticí coireachta i dTuarascálacha Bliantiúla na blianta seo romhainn bunáistí infratruchtúir nua-aimseartha i dTeicneolaíocht an Eolais trí chomharthaí cuimsitheacha na gcionta coiriúla a tuairiscíodh bhfuil aithne ag na Gardaí orthu a chur ar fáil. Cuireann Tuarascáil Bhliantúil don bhliain 2000 tús leis an bpróiseas seo agus leagann sé an bonn d'fhorbairt sraith nua staitisticí cuimsitheach coire.

Ó na daicheadaí anuas go dtí deireadh na haoise seo caite, baineadh úsáid as ceithre chatagóir nó grúpa coire le anailís a dhéanamh ar agus leis na staitisticí coire sna Tuarascálacha Bliantiúla a chur i láthair. (Ba iad sin cionta i gcoinne an duine, cionta i gcoinne maoinne, gadaíocht agus cionta eile dá shórt.) Chuir na grúpaí leorcomhartha coireachta ar fáil ar feadh cuid mhaith den aois ach d'éirigh a gcumas le tuairisc a thabhairt ar gníomhachtaí coiriúla nua-aimseartha casta níos lú le tamall beag de bhlianta anuas. Sna blianta anuas go dtí teacht GaBLaCT, bhí easpa solúbthachta agus cumhachta ríomhaire ar na córais ríomhaire tuafadtha coire a raibh gá leo leis na grúpaí a thabhairt suas chun dáta.

Tá deich ngrúpa nua in úsáid go huile agus go hiomlán i dtimpeallacht GaBLaCT chun áit na gceithre ghrúpa a úsáideadh roimhe seo a thógáil. Cuireann na grúpaí nua comhartha cuimsitheach de ghníomhaíocht nua-aimseartha choiriúil ar fáil agus níl aon chosúlacht acu leis na gcinn a chuaigh rompu. Is iadsan, dúnbhású, ionsaí, cionta gnéasacha, coirloscadh, drúgaí, goidte, buirgléireachtaí, robáluithe, calaoisí agus coireanna eile. Dá bharr sin, níl na seanghrúpaí agus na grúpaí nua inchurtha. Tá na deich ngrúpa nua in úsáid sna staitisticí coire don bhliain 2000 le tuairisc a thabhairt ar choireacht náisiúnta agus roinne. Úsáidfar iad sna blianta ina dhiaidh seo, chun go mbeidh siad ina sraith nua coire atá bunaithe ar na ngrúpaí seo.

Chonaic an deichiú bliain deireanach roinnt mhaith athruithe gan réamhshampla i ndlí coiriúil. Cruthaíodh cionta nua coiriúla le beagnach daichead (40) reacht a achtaíodh ó cheann ceann na nóchaidí. Bhain an reachtaíocht nua le réimsí ó airm ionsaitheacha, pomagrafaíocht leanaí, gáinneáil ar dhrugaí go dtí airm ceimiceacha. Tugadh na dlíthe a bhaineann le cionta gnéasacha suas chun dáta go luath sna deich mbliana a chuaigh tharainn; níos deireanaí cruthaigh An Acht um Chionta Neamh-Mharfacha in aghaidh an duine, 1997 cuid mhaith cionta nua ionsaithe agus cionta eile.

Chuir fairsinge na bhforbairtí reachtaíochta seo dúshlán mór i láthair do chur i láthair staitisticí coireachta i dTuarascálacha Bliantiúla le gairid mar gheall ar na teorannuithe i dtimpeallacht tuafadtha na coireanna. Bhí cumas ar an gcóras ríomhaire a bhí in úsáid an

aimsir sin na cionta nua agus leasaithe ar fad a chomhaireamh ach bhí easpa solúbthachta air, rud a bhí riachtanach le hiad ar fad a thaispeáint mar iontrálacha ar leith sna staitisticí coireachta. Mar shampla, ní fhéadfadh ceannlíne ar leith le haghaidh cionta scáth-thoraíochta (ciapadh) a thaispeáint sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil agus bhí ar na cionta seo a chomhaireamh agus a thaispeáint mar "Cionta Éile Indiotáilte". Cuireann GaBLaCT feabhsúchán mór ar fáil ina leith seo. Cuir i gcás, úsáidfead cuid mhaith ceannlíne le tuairisc a thabhairt ar chionta gnéasacha agus na cionta nua siúd a gcruthaíodh leis An Acht um Chionta Neamh-Mharfacha in aghaidh an Duine, 1997.

Bhí staitisticí coire na haoise seo caite curtha i láthair ina dhá phríomhthábla cionta indiotáilte agus cionta neamh-indiotáilte. Léiríonn coire atá ina chatagóir mar choireacht cheannlíne sa tuarascáil seo go pointe mór an méid a sainmhíneodh san am atá thart mar choir indiotáilte. Nuair a bheidh GaBLaCT forbartha go huile agus go hiomlán, taingóidh sé sraith staitisticí coire, áit a dtaispeánfaidh an dhá thábla na cionta seo ar fad agus cuirfidh an dhá thábla araon sonraí atá cosúil lena chéile san áireamh mar gheall ar chionta a dtuairiscíodh a bhfuil aithne ag na Gardaí orthu agus a mbratháidh. Cuirfidh coire neamh-cheannlíne na cionta eile ar fad san áireamh. Seo é an chéad uair riamh a úsáidfead GaBLaCT sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil don bhliain 2002 leis na cionta neamh-cheannlíne ar fad a thaispeáidh agus anailís a dhéanamh orthu.

Idir an dá linn, feictear tosach an phróisis seo i léiriú nua na staitisticí coire don bhliain 2000 a úsáidfead sa Tuarascáil Bhliantúil seo. Taispeánann an tábla mór formáid na gcionta ceannlíne na deich ngrúpa nua agus 91 aicmiú cionta atá iontu. Tá seacht déag de na haicmiú cionta seo go hiomlán nua (cuir i gcás, ciapadh, éigniú faoi alt 4, sealbhú ar dhrugaí le díol nó le soláthair agus airm ceimiceacha). Tá cuid mhaith de na haicmiú cionta a bhí in úsáid sa gcéad seo caite cónaiscacha isteach sna 74 aicmiú cionta atá lágtha. Mar shampla, tháinig laghdú ar an aicmiú goidte ó 22 aicmiú a úsáidfeadh sna Tuarascálacha Bliantiúla roimhe seo go dtí cúig a úsáidfead thall trí iad a chónaisc le hiad a chomhaireamh i gcatagóirí farasbarr "goid eile". Dá bharr sin, níl goid capall, beostoc eile, drugaí, peitreal agus réimse eile maoinne tuairiscithe níos faide ar leith sna staitisticí coire. (Athainmnítear an sean aicmiú "Goid ó dhaoine (ionsuithe)" agus seachas sin, is ionann é agus an aicmiú nua "robáil ón nduine").

Cé nach bhféicfead tionchar iomlán GaBLaCT ar na staitisticí cionta neamh-cheannlíne go dtí Tuarascáil Bhliantúil na bliana 2002, tá roinnt athruithe tábhachtacha soiléir sna cionta neamh-cheannlíne don bhliain 2000. Don chéad uair riamh, níl na staitisticí srianta dóibh siúd, áit a gcuireadh tús le himreachtaí agus folaíonn an tábla gach aon tógáil neamhúdarantíche ferthicle. Léirítear sonraí na gcionta a bhí in úsáid orthu cionta a mbratháidh agus tosach imeartha do chúig aicmiú cionta neamh-cheannlíne. Tá an chéad trí chiont damáiste coiriúil (cé is móite de choirloscáir atá ina chion cheannlíne), tógáil neamhúdarantíche ferthicle agus sealbhú ar dhrugaí ar na cinn is mó: is íad an dlí cheann eile ná cionta iarrtróid agus cionta toghchánaíochta.



As the 20th century closed, the introduction of PULSE saw the beginning of a transformation in Garda information systems. Crime statistics in the Annual Reports of the years ahead will reflect the benefits of a modern IT infrastructure by providing comprehensive descriptions of the criminal offences reported/known to the Gardaí. The Annual Report for the year 2000 begins this process and it lays the foundations for the development of a new series of comprehensive crime statistics.

From the 1940s to the end of the last century four crime categories or groups have been used to analyse and present the crime statistics in the Annual Reports. (They were offences against the person, offences against property, larcenies, and others.) These groups provided an adequate description of crime throughout much of the century but they became less capable of describing the complex modern criminal activities of recent years. In the years leading up to the arrival of PULSE the crime recording computer systems lacked the flexibility and computing power required to modernise the groups.

Ten entirely new groups are used in the PULSE environment to replace the four groups previously used. The new groups provide a comprehensive description of modern criminal activity and bear almost no similarity to their predecessors. They are homicide, assault, sexual offences, arson, drugs, larcenies, burglaries, robberies, frauds, and others. The old and new groups are therefore not comparable. The ten new groups are used in the 2000 crime statistics to describe the national and divisional crime. They will be used in subsequent years in what will become a new crime series based on these groups.

The last decade saw an unprecedented amount of change in criminal law. New criminal offences were created by almost 40 statutes enacted throughout the 1990's. The new legislation related to areas various as offensive weapons, child pornography, drug trafficking, and chemical weapons. The laws relating to sexual offences were modernized in the early part of the decade; later the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997, created several new assault and other offences.

The extent of these legislative developments presented a significant challenge for the presentation of the crime statistics in recent Annual Reports because of limitations in the crime recording environment. The computer system then in use was capable of counting all of the new and modified

offences but it lacked the flexibility required to show all of them as separate entries in the crime statistics. For example, a separate heading for stalking (harassment) offences could not be shown in the Annual Report and these offences had to be counted and shown as "Other Indictable Offences". PULSE provides a considerable improvement in this regard. For example, several new headings are used to describe sexual offences and those new offences created by the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997.

The crime statistics of the last century were presented in two main tables of offences- indictable and non-indictable offences. Crime categorised as headline crime in this report reflects to a major degree what, in the past, was defined as indictable crime. When PULSE is fully developed it will produce a crime statistics' series where the two tables will show all of these offences and both tables will include similar details about offences reported/known to Gardaí and detected. Non-headline crime will include all other offences. The 2002 Annual Report will be the first occasion when PULSE will be used to record and analyse all non-headline offences.

In the meantime, the beginning of this process is seen in the new presentation of the 2000 crime statistics used in this Annual Report. The large format table of headline offences overleaf shows the ten new groups and the 91 offence classifications that they contain. Seventeen of these offence classifications are entirely new (e.g. harassment, rape section 4, possession of drugs for sale or supply and chemical weapons). Several offence classifications that were used in the last century have been amalgamated into the remaining 74 offence classifications. For example, the larceny classifications have reduced from the 22 classifications used in previous Annual Reports to the five used overleaf by amalgamating them to count in a residual "larceny other" category. Consequently, the larceny of horses, other livestock, drugs, petrol and a range of other property types are no longer described separately in the crime statistics. (The old "larceny from persons (muggings)" classification has been renamed and is otherwise identical to the new classification "robbery from the person".)

Although the full influence of PULSE will not be seen on the non-headline offence statistics until the 2002 Annual Report some important changes are evident in the 2000 non-headline offences. For the first time, the statistics are not restricted to those where commencement of proceedings has taken place and the table includes all unauthorised takings of vehicles. Details of offences known, offences detected and commencement of proceedings are shown for five non-headline offence classifications. The first three, criminal damage (other than arson which is a headline offence), unauthorised taking of vehicle and possession of drugs, are the more significant in number: the other two are railway offences and electoral offences.

Headline offences which became known to Gardaí during 2000 (Continued)

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí		No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Reported with Details to the Gardaí	Results of Proceedings in Case Docket with General Charge				Person Convicted or Agreed Where the Charge was not proved or otherwise without Conviction				Total									
				Completed	Not Completed					Discontinued	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Proved & Order Made With Conviction	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Proved & Order Made With Conviction	Pending for Disposal of Offence	Pending for Disposal of Offence	Under 16 Years		17 - 20 Years		21 Years and Over						
																	Male		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Group 04 - Arson																											
Arson	880	257	95	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	1	34	1	57	
Group Totals :	880	257	95	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	14	1	34	1	57	
Group 05 - Drugs																											
Cultivate or Manufacture of Drugs	14	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Importation	17	17	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Obstruction Under Drugs Act	70	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	31	1	25	8	67
Possession of Drugs for Sale or Supply	1,706	1,706	1,706	44	0	0	0	2	0	386	9	5	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	264	5	353	44	686
Group Totals :	1,807	1,807	1,807	47	0	0	2	0	441	10	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	295	6	394	35	772	
Group 06 - Larcenies																											
Larceny from Person	3,894	822	369	7	0	0	0	0	0	113	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	50	11	35	22	149	
Larceny from M.P.V.	11,213	3,059	1,279	1	0	0	0	0	0	195	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	124	4	132	2	312	
Larceny of M.P.V.	176	56	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	1	11	0	26	
Larceny of a Pedal Cycle	149	51	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	5	0	9	
Larceny from Shop	8,932	7,091	3,319	14	0	0	2	0	0	1,112	26	28	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	74	14	204	154	633	434	1,528	
Blackmail / Extortion	11	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Larceny (Other)	14,707	3,468	1,542	5	1	0	0	0	0	508	9	11	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	38	2	178	49	367	87	730	
Handling	1,027	1,027	570	3	0	0	0	0	0	226	9	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	53	10	178	42	305	
Post Office Offences	30	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Group Totals :	39,539	15,594	7,076	30	1	0	2	0	2,174	52	57	30	7	0	0	0	0	0	184	30	622	230	1,383	587	3,059		
Group 07 - Burglaries																											
Burglary	21,585	6,430	2,891	45	0	0	0	0	0	880	11	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	749	4	441	21	741	25	1,408	
Forcible Entry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Possession of an Article with Intent	117	117	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	23	0	31	0	36	
Aggravated Burglary	456	198	85	23	0	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	44	0	49	
Group Totals :	22,158	6,739	3,047	68	0	0	0	0	935	12	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	153	4	470	21	816	25	1,513		
Group 08 - Robberies																											
Robbery of an Establishment/Institution	1,166	616	264	49	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	31	0	114	2	150	
Robbery of Cash/Goods in Transit	59	23	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	
Robbery from the Person	1,397	510	223	20	0	0	0	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	37	4	69	2	131	
Group Totals :	2,622	1,149	499	79	0	0	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	2	68	4	191	4	291		

STATISTICS

Headline offences which became known to Gardai during 2000 (Continued)

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported or Known to the Garda	No. of Offences in Which Criminal Proceedings Were Commenced	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on Indictment			Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with Summary			Persons Convicted or Acquitted When the Charge was Mild Proved or Order Made without Conviction						Total Persons									
			Convicted	Acquitted	Found Incapable of Pleading on Indictment	No Plea Entered	No Plea Entered or Dismissed	Change of Pleading & Order Made Without Conviction	Change of Pleading & Order Made Without Conviction	Change of Pleading & Order Made Without Conviction	Change of Pleading & Order Made Without Conviction	Change of Pleading & Order Made Without Conviction	Under 14 Years			14 - 16 Years		17 - 20 Years		21 Years and Over				
													Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group 09 - Frauds																								
Fraud	1,074	887	432	2	0	0	0	0	0	120	1	3	3	4	0	0	2	0	30	15	102	44	191	
False Pretences	944	773	340	1	0	0	0	0	0	123	2	4	0	3	0	0	8	0	35	9	92	35	179	
Falsification of Accounts/Companies Offences	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money Laundering	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery, Uttering and Obtaining	687	573	249	1	0	0	0	0	0	86	1	7	0	0	0	0	3	1	32	9	75	17	138	
Corruption	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	47	46	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Group Totals :	2,755	2,282	1,030	4	0	0	0	0	0	332	4	14	3	7	0	13	1	97	33	270	98	513		
Group 10 - Other Headline Offences																								
Arms/Explosives/Unlawful Assembly	45	44	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	29	0	42	
Persuasion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pub Mischief and Sim Off - Sc 12a Cl Act and Sc 13.1 PO Act	27	26	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	14	2	19		
Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred - Section 2 of 1989 Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Navigation Transport - Section 28,33(5),43 of 1988 Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Destroying/Disposing of a Dead Body	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manslaughter (Traffic Fatality)	11	8	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2		
Endangering Traffic - Section 14 NFOAP Act 1997	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	
Hi-jacking-Unlawful Seizure of a Vehicle/Aircraft/Vessel	37	17	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Dangerous Driving Causing Death	21	19	10	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	12	0	15		
Dangerous Driving Causing Serious Bodily Harm	7	7	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4		
Sexual Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Headline offences which became known to Gardai during 2000 (Continued)

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported for which the Offence was Entered to the Garda Cards	No. of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were Commenced	No. of Offences Reported for which the Offence was Entered to the Garda Cards	No. of Offences in which Criminal Proceedings were Commenced	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on indictment			Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with summarily			Years Commenced or Against Which the Charge was first prised or order made without conviction						Total Offences			
					Found Guilty or Acquitted	Not Guilty or Dismissed	Not Guilty or Dismissed	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Adjourned or Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of	Still Pending in District Court	Under 14 Years		14 - 16 Years		17 - 20 Years			21 Years and Over		
											Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	
Fisheries Act - Penalty in Excess of District Court Jurisdiction	5	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Broadcasting/Radio - Sec 9/10 Broadcasting Act 1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Pornography - Sec 3/4/6 of Child Pornography Act	7	7	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Concealment of Birth	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coinage Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Misprison of Felony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Conspiracy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Procurator	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad Debts Criminal (Debtors Ireland)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoning a Child	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Neglect and Cruelty	1	7	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Beggary	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Escape (Rescue) from Custody	18	16	11	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Prison Break	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Firearms	179	134	53	3	0	0	32	0	1	0	0	1	0	12	0	33	9	57	0	0
Causing an Explosion	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Making of Explosives	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Explosives	6	5	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Offences Against the State	8	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Treason	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Official Secrets Act	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chemical Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Penalty	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group Totals :	390	306	153	9	0	1	86	3	1	2	2	0	36	181	326	3,801	844	111	13	168
Total Headline Offences	73,276	60,555	14,827	308	5	0	4,563	114	102	65	22	0	16	10	415	28	1,821	326	3,801	844

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ● TRAFFIC OFFENCES ● DRUG OFFENCES ● NON-HEADLINE OFFENCES ● JUVENILE OFFENCES ● ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE OFFENCES ● HEADLINE OFFENCES

2000 Headline Offences

2000 Cionta Ceannlíne

The large format tables on the previous pages introduce the new headline groups and the 91 headline offences that they contain. The groups are used in the presentation of the analysis of headline offences in the Garda Divisions in the next section of the Annual Report. The following brief description of the ten headline offence groups provides an overview of the main offences in each group.

The Homicide Group contains murder, manslaughter infanticide and abortion offences. The Assault Group contains indictable assaults and other offences such as harassment, false imprisonment and abduction. The Sexual Offences Group contains all sexual offences. The Arson Group contains arson offences. Possession of drugs for sale or supply is the main offence in the Drugs Group. Larceny and handling offences make up the Larceny Group. The Robbery Group includes robbery offences; robbery from the person is the term used to describe those offences previously classified as Larceny from the person (mugging). The Fraud Group offences includes fraud, false pretences and similar offences. Finally, the Other Headline Offences Group is a residual collection of a wide range of offences as various as bigamy, perjury and coinage offences.

Headline offence groups, recorded and detected

HEADLINE OFFENCE GROUPS	Recorded	Detected	Detection Rate
Group 1: Homicides	72	58	81%
Group 2: Assaults	1,983	1,548	78%
Group 3: Sexual Offences	1,070	815	76%
Group 4: Arson	880	257	29%
Group 5: Drugs	1,807	1,807	100%
Group 6: Larcenies	39,539	15,594	39%
Group 7: Burglaries	22,158	6,739	30%
Group 8: Robberies	2,622	1,149	44%
Group 9: Frauds	2,755	2,282	83%
Group 10: Other Headline Offences	390	306	78%
TOTAL	73,276	30,555	42%

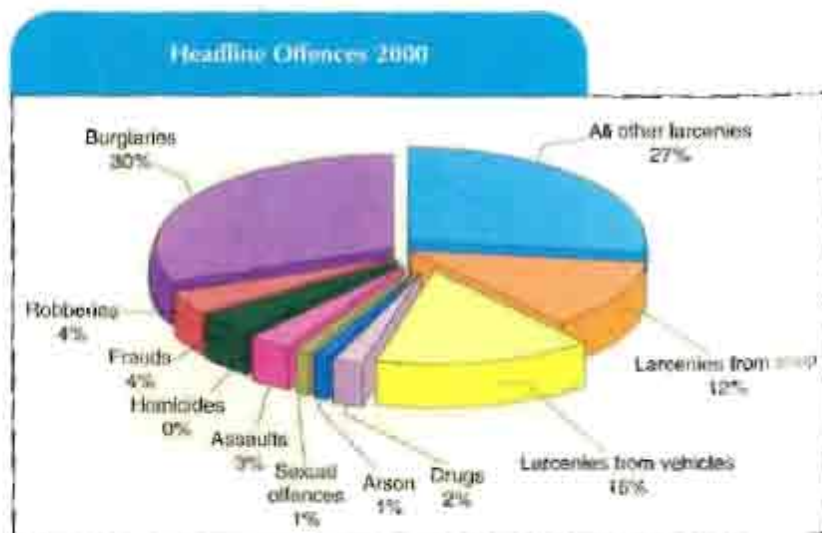
The Robbery Group includes robbery offences; robbery from the person is the term used to describe those offences previously classified as Larceny from the person (mugging). The Fraud Group offences includes fraud, false pretences and similar offences. Finally, the Other Headline Offences Group is a residual collection of a wide range of offences as various as bigamy, perjury and coinage offences.

The table above shows the number of offences recorded, detected and the detection rate for the ten headline offence groups. Containing 54% of all headline offences the Larceny Group is the largest by far. The Burglary Group contains 30% of headline offences and each of the other eight groups account for less than 5% of headline offences.

The chart below shows the 2000 headline offences. Group 10 - Other Headline Offences accounts for 0.01% of the total and is not shown in the chart. Larcenies from shops and vehicles are shown separately to indicate their significance within the Larceny group.

In future years the new groups will become an important element of the new crime series produced by PULSE. Comparisons across time will benefit from their capacity to highlight trends within and between the groups.

The benefit of the new groups is not confined to describing headline offences at a national level. Beginning in the next section of the Annual Report they are used to describe headline offences in each of the divisions. They are a useful framework for comparisons across the divisions and time.



Analysis of Headline Offences

Ainilís Ar Chionta Ceannlíne

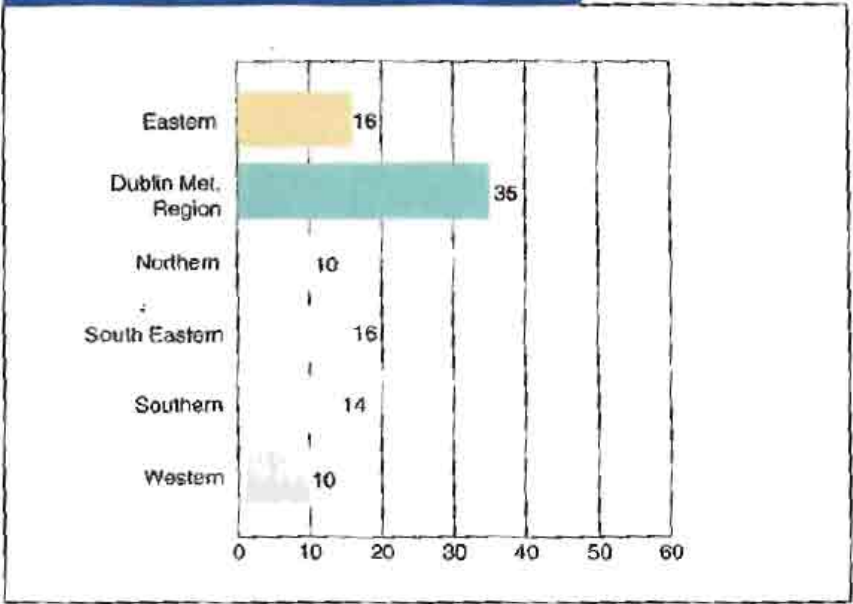
The beginning of this section is concerned with headline offences per thousand of population and by location. The remainder of the section is devoted to an analysis of individual headline offences such as murder, manslaughter, sexual offences, robberies involving firearms, burglaries and larcenies.

The chart overleaf shows headline offences per 1,000 of population for each of the regions. The largest number of headline offences at 35 per 1,000 of the population was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, while the remaining regions varied from 10 to 16 per 1,000 of population. The table below shows the number of headline offences recorded, detected and per 1,000 of population for each of the divisions.

Headline offences per 1,000 of population 2000

Division	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	Per 1000 pop.
EASTERN REGION	10,021	4,014	40%	16.30
Carlow/Kildare	3,112	1,122	36%	16.23
Laois/Offaly	1,431	644	45%	13.03
Longford/Westmeath	1,679	839	50%	16.69
Louth/Meath	3,799	1,409	37%	16.26
DUBLIN MET. REGION	38,115	14,856	39%	35.21
Eastern	5,134	1,735	34%	23.84
North Central	7,819	3,877	50%	124.00
Northern	4,930	2,085	42%	19.64
South Central	9,527	3,281	34%	97.49
Southern	5,454	1,874	34%	23.80
Western	5,251	2,004	38%	23.22
NORTHERN REGION	3,198	1,395	44%	10.17
Cavan/Monaghan	996	440	44%	8.95
Donegal	1,092	450	41%	8.40
Sligo/Leitrim	1,110	505	45%	15.16
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	7,060	3,551	50%	15.62
Tipperary	1,424	647	45%	10.21
Waterford/Kilkenny	3,216	1,850	58%	20.05
Wexford/Wicklow	2,420	1,054	44%	15.89
SOUTHERN REGION	10,420	4,730	45%	14.50
Cork City	4,169	2,112	51%	20.93
Cork North	1,160	612	53%	10.09
Cork West	1,022	513	50%	8.93
Kerry	1,290	551	43%	10.38
Limerick	2,779	942	34%	16.75
WESTERN REGION	4,462	2,009	45%	10.06
Clare	768	365	48%	8.40
Galway West	1,903	803	42%	13.36
Mayo	1,030	433	42%	8.77
Roscommon/Galway East	761	408	54%	8.27
State Total	73,276	30,555	42%	20.21

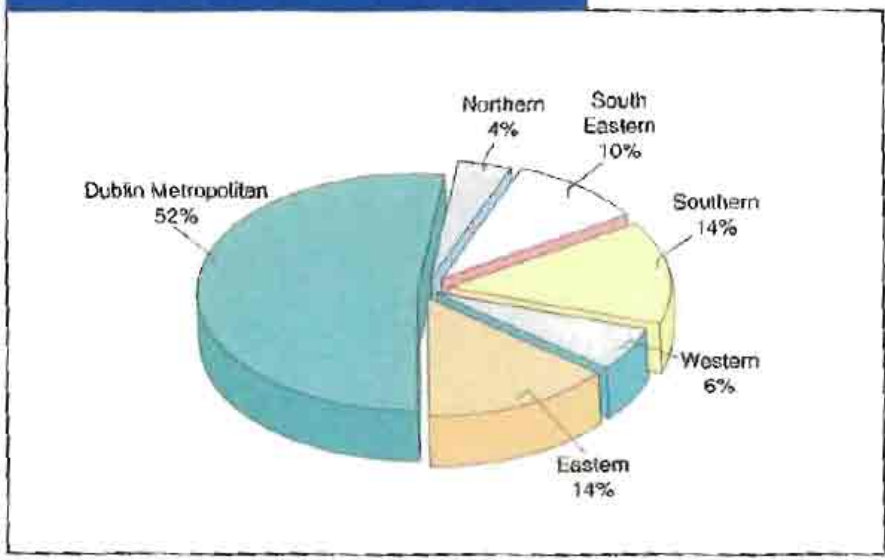
Headline offences per 1,000 of population 2000



The proportion of headline offences recorded in each of the regions is shown in the chart below. More than half of the total (52%) were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and the remaining regions varied from 4% in the Northern Region to 14% in the Southern and Eastern Regions.

The table overleaf uses the ten new headline offence groups to show the number of headline offences recorded and detected in each division and for the five city areas (Dublin, Cork, Galway, Limerick and Waterford).

Proportion of headline offences in each region 2000



Headline offences recorded and detected by Garda regions and five principal city areas during 2000

Divisions	Group 1 Homicide		Group 2 Assault		Group 3 Sexual Offences		Group 4 Arson		Group 5 Drugs		Group 6 Larceny		Group 7 Burglary		Group 8 Rabbery		Group 9 Fraud		Group 10 Other		Total Headline Offences	No. of Detections for 2000	Percent Detected
	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Det.
EASTERN REGION	23	18	326	265	161	121	140	43	179	179	4,160	1,807	4,133	891	189	88	640	545	68	57	10,021	4,014	40%
Carlow/Kildare	6	6	72	65	41	30	51	18	77	77	1,196	487	1,385	217	58	23	216	150	10	9	3,112	1,122	36%
Laois/Offaly	3	3	45	42	27	24	17	5	39	39	393	209	598	141	18	10	79	70	12	11	1,431	644	45%
Londonderry	2	2	40	35	30	21	8	5	9	9	867	470	586	185	21	15	109	91	7	6	1,679	839	50%
Louth/Leitrim	12	2	169	123	63	46	64	15	54	54	1,504	551	1,586	348	92	40	236	194	39	31	3,759	1,409	37%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	19	13	638	404	349	260	370	80	826	826	23,598	8,674	9,615	3,213	1,969	839	547	435	164	112	38,715	14,856	39%
Dublin	0	0	40	31	30	24	44	29	79	79	2,738	808	1,093	402	157	81	151	139	2	2	5,134	1,735	34%
North Central	3	1	134	84	90	65	49	5	163	163	5,013	2,009	1,115	479	371	146	75	55	16	10	7,819	3,877	50%
North East	4	4	136	111	67	50	61	11	157	157	2,547	947	1,351	567	279	135	81	67	37	31	4,930	2,865	42%
South Central	4	3	96	54	71	53	54	4	164	164	5,673	2,031	1,654	713	486	169	104	72	21	12	9,527	3,287	34%
South East	6	4	108	61	56	40	88	19	111	111	2,553	879	1,877	517	332	135	84	66	37	22	5,454	1,834	34%
West	2	1	134	83	35	26	74	12	142	142	2,872	1,030	1,525	460	364	154	52	36	51	30	5,251	2,004	38%
NORTHERN REGION	1	1	150	122	95	73	58	14	108	108	1,427	579	1,121	325	38	22	168	122	32	29	3,198	1,395	44%
Cavan/Monaghan	0	0	54	47	31	24	15	5	32	32	392	159	381	108	15	8	63	46	13	11	986	440	44%
Donegal	1	1	71	57	47	35	21	4	38	38	487	199	346	99	15	8	50	34	16	15	1,052	430	41%
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0	25	18	17	14	22	5	38	38	548	261	394	118	8	6	55	42	3	3	1,110	505	45%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	9	8	252	217	136	109	97	53	223	223	2,978	1,527	2,708	908	100	68	450	411	27	27	7,060	3,551	50%
Tipperary	1	1	89	73	37	24	24	12	38	38	542	268	505	161	10	5	71	58	7	7	1,424	647	45%
Waterford/Kilkenny	3	2	106	93	55	51	47	27	130	130	1,419	856	1,185	439	63	46	203	193	11	11	3,216	1,850	58%
Wexford	5	5	57	51	44	34	32	14	55	55	1,617	401	998	308	27	17	176	160	9	9	2,420	1,054	44%
SOUTHERN REGION	13	11	414	354	188	153	138	48	344	344	3,332	2,246	3,148	978	255	112	580	427	68	37	10,420	4,730	45%
Cork City	4	4	136	107	51	39	102	34	169	169	2,259	1,060	1,085	431	117	57	228	197	15	14	4,169	2,112	51%
Cork North	0	0	60	60	20	19	11	4	42	42	611	291	332	120	6	4	72	67	6	5	1,160	612	53%
Cork West	0	0	67	63	72	71	5	1	26	26	450	182	330	113	3	2	59	45	10	10	1,622	513	50%
Kerry	0	0	39	36	12	10	8	4	42	42	723	287	397	118	13	6	49	42	7	6	1,290	551	43%
Limerick	9	7	112	88	33	14	32	5	65	65	1,289	426	1,001	196	116	43	92	76	30	22	2,779	942	34%
WESTERN REGION	7	7	203	186	141	99	57	19	127	127	2,044	761	1,351	424	51	20	450	342	31	24	4,462	2,009	45%
Clare	1	1	39	36	29	20	13	6	29	29	313	143	246	97	6	3	33	25	9	5	768	365	48%
Galway West	1	1	62	55	62	51	20	5	53	53	903	339	555	133	40	13	196	142	6	6	1,903	803	42%
Mayo	0	0	59	53	18	13	13	5	25	25	489	137	284	94	3	2	133	98	6	6	1,030	433	42%
Roscommon/Galway East	5	5	43	42	32	15	11	3	15	15	339	142	216	109	2	2	88	77	10	7	761	408	54%
STATE TOTAL	72	58	1,983	1,548	1,070	815	880	257	1,807	1,807	39,539	15,594	22,158	6,739	2,622	1,149	2,755	2,282	390	306	73,276	30,555	42%

CITY AREAS

Dublin Metropolitan Region	19	13	638	404	349	260	370	80	826	826	23,598	8,674	9,615	3,213	1,969	839	547	435	164	112	38,715	14,856	39%
Cork	3	3	117	92	41	31	79	27	155	155	2,027	991	910	371	115	56	209	181	13	12	3,669	1,919	52%
Galway	8	7	98	74	19	6	26	3	61	61	1,063	355	730	157	109	40	63	49	27	19	2,204	771	35%
Limerick	0	0	40	33	31	43	16	3	50	50	675	265	379	88	38	12	159	114	4	4	1,412	612	43%
Waterford	0	0	59	49	20	18	13	6	86	86	741	509	459	230	46	33	115	113	4	4	1,543	1,048	68%
Total - Cities	30	23	952	652	480	358	504	119	1,178	1,178	26,104	10,794	12,093	4,059	2,297	986	1,093	892	212	151	46,943	19,206	41%
Total - Rural	42	35	1,031	896	590	457	376	138	629	629	11,435	4,800	10,065	2,680	325	169	1,662	1,390	178	155	26,333	11,349	43%



Homicide

Dúnbhású

Homicide is the first of the ten headline offences groups used in PULSE. Murder and manslaughter are the two most important offences in the group and they are analysed in the following tables. The group contains other homicide offences such as infanticide, abortion and attempted murder. Two driving offences that result in deaths, (dangerous driving causing death and manslaughter traffic fatality) are shown in the last of the groups - "Other Headline Offences".

There were 39 murders recorded in 2000 which was one more than recorded in the previous year. Some 82% (32) of the 2000 murders were detected. Manslaughters increased from 9 in 1999 to 17 in 2000. All of the 17 were detected. When murders and manslaughters are combined, the total recorded in 2000 represents an increase of 19% on the previous year.

The following table shows the number of murder and manslaughter offences recorded and detected in 2000 in each of the Garda divisions.

Homicide offences by region and gender of victims 2000

	Murder					Manslaughter			
	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.	Per 100K Population	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.
EASTERN REGION	10	3	13	11	2.11	4	1	5	5
Carlow/Kildare	2	1	3	3	1.76	1	1	2	2
Laois/Offaly	1	1	2	2	1.82	0	0	0	0
Longford/Westmeath	1	0	1	1	0.99	1	0	1	1
Louth/Meath	6	1	7	5	3.00	2	0	2	2
DUBLIN MET. REGION	10	2	12	8	1.11	4	0	4	4
Eastern	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
North Central	3	0	3	1	4.76	0	0	0	0
Northern	2	1	3	3	1.20	0	0	0	0
South Central	2	0	2	1	2.05	2	0	2	2
Southern	2	1	3	3	1.31	1	0	1	1
Western	1	0	1	0	0.44	1	0	1	1
NORTHERN REGION	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Cavan/Monaghan	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Donegal	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	4	1	5	4	1.11	3	0	3	3
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	1
Waterford/Kilkenny	2	1	3	2	1.87	0	0	0	0
Wexford/Wicklow	2	0	2	2	1.31	2	0	2	2
SOUTHERN REGION	4	3	7	7	0.97	1	0	1	1
Cork City	1	2	3	3	1.51	1	0	1	1
Cork North	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Cork West	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Limerick	3	1	4	4	2.41	0	0	0	0
WESTERN REGION	1	1	2	2	0.45	3	1	4	4
Clare	1	0	1	1	1.09	0	0	0	0
Galway West	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	1
Mayo	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	0	1	1	1	1.09	2	1	3	1
TOTAL	29	10	39	32	1.08	15	2	17	17

The proportions of murders in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right. To indicate the change over the previous year, the 1999 proportions for that year are shown in brackets after those for the year under review. Although major changes occurred in some regions, it is important to emphasise that relatively small numbers were involved in some locations.

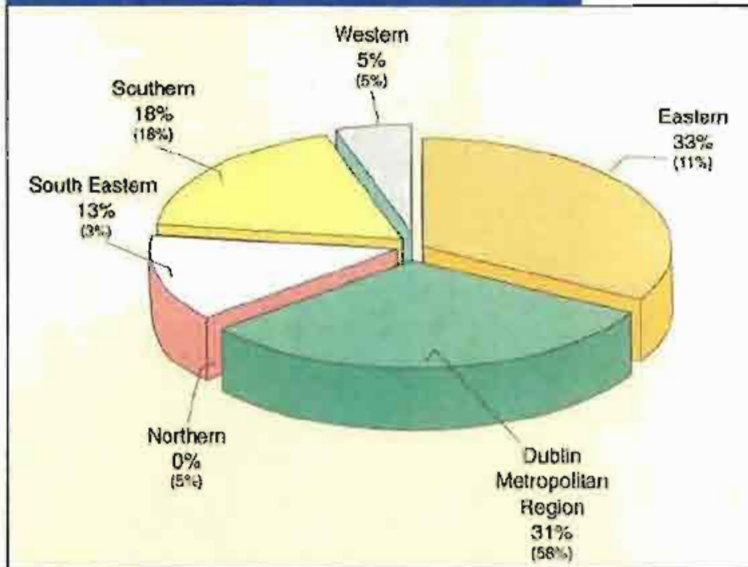
Murders per hundred thousand population are shown in the chart on below. The national murder rate for 2000 (depicted by the State bar in the chart) is 1.08 per 100,000 population which is almost the same as that for the previous year. The highest rate in 2000 was recorded in the Eastern Region (2.11 per 100,000 of the population), while the Northern Region recorded the lowest at 0.

The increase in the proportion of female murder victims which characterised the 1996 statistics contrasts sharply with the proportions recorded in the following three years. They comprised 45% of murders recorded in 1996, while they accounted for 34% of the total in 1997, 24% of the total in 1998, and 21% of the total of murder victims in 1999. Female murder victims in 2000 accounted for 26% of the total. Two of the 17 manslaughter victims recorded in 2000 were female.

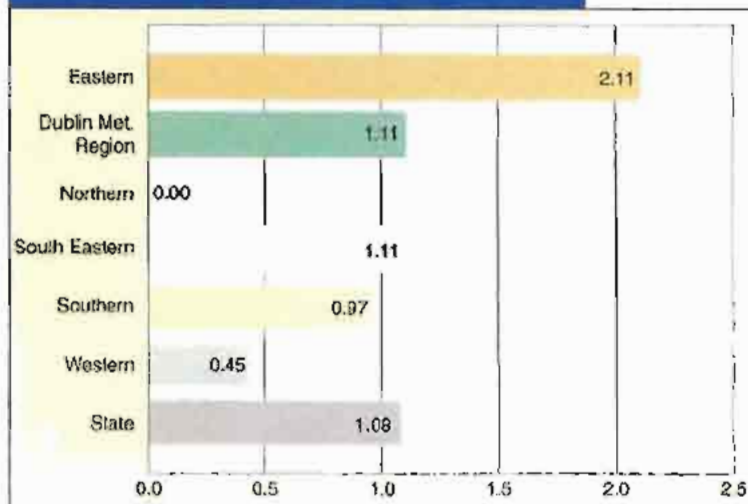
There has been a marked increase in the number of murders recorded in the under 10 years age group, from 0 victims in 1999 to 8 victims in the year, 2000. Over a quarter (26%) of all murder victims (male and female alike) were aged between 31 and 40 years while 23% were aged between 21 and 30 years.

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

Proportion of murders in each region in 2000 (Proportions for 1999 in brackets)



Murders per 100,000 population 2000



Homicide victims by age and gender 2000

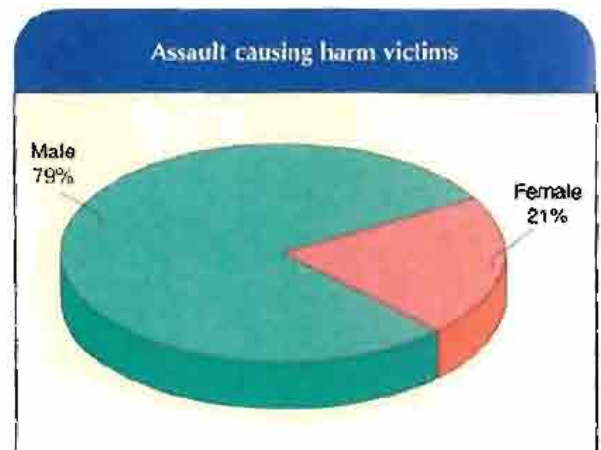
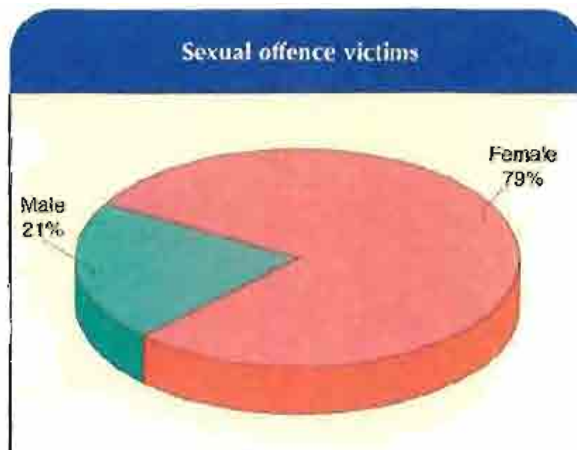
Age	Murder		Manslaughter	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 10 yrs	6	2	0	0
11 - 20 yrs	5	1	2	0
21 - 30 yrs	6	3	3	1
31 - 40 yrs	8	2	3	0
41 - 50 yrs	0	1	4	0
51 - 60 yrs	2	0	1	0
61 - 70 yrs	0	0	0	0
71 yrs & over	2	1	2	1
Total	29	10	15	2

Headline Assault and Sexual Offences

Ionsaí Ceannlíne agus Cionta Gnéis

Assault offences make up the second group of headline offences used in PULSE. Although 85% of the offences in the group are assault causing harm, the group contains small numbers of other serious offences such as endangerment and false imprisonment. Assault causing harm offences are shown in the table below by gender of victim.

The third group of headline offences are sexual offences. PULSE provides a more detailed analysis of sexual offences than that available in the past: a wider range of offence classifications are used to describe sexual offences. For the first time, it is possible to use separate headings for sexual offences involving mentally impaired persons, gross indecency and rape under section 4 *Criminal Law (Rape) (Amendment) Act, 1990*. (The latter offence is a broader offence of rape, than that used in previous legal definitions, and it may have a male or female victim.) Most sexual offences in the group have identifiable male or female victims and they are shown in the table below.



A total of 1,703 assault causing harm offences were recorded during 2000 which is an increase of 131% over the 737 recorded in the previous year. A total of 1,326 (78%) of those recorded in 2000 were detected.

Sexual assault offences were similar in number to the previous year: the 549 recorded in 2000 was a decrease of 1% over 1999. Aggravated sexual assaults increased to 12 in 2000 which was an increase of 33%. The 18 incest offences recorded in 2000 represented an increase of 38% over the previous year.

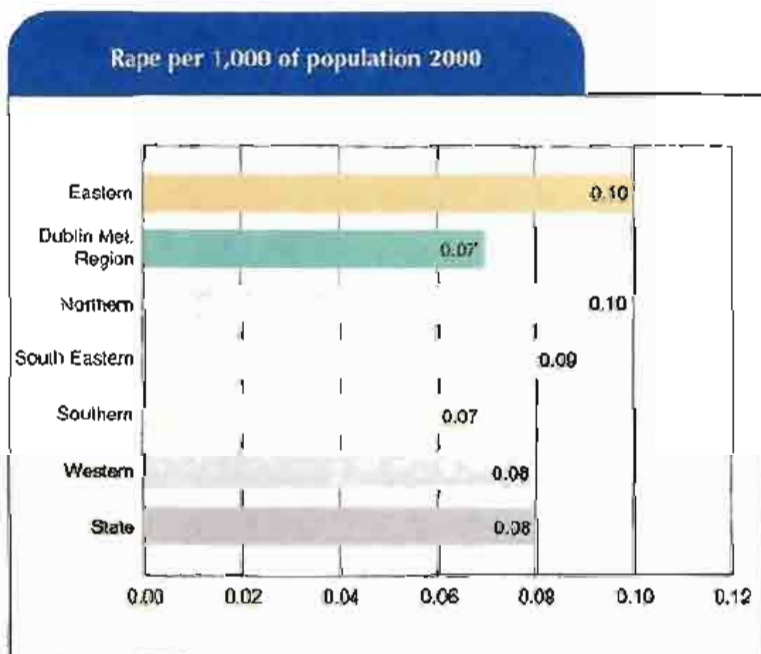
Headline assault and sexual offence victims by gender			
Assault offences	Male	Female	Total
Assault Causing Harm	1,353	350	1,703
Sexual offences			
Sexual Assault	141	408	549
Aggravated Sexual Assault	3	9	12
Sexual Offence involving Mentally Impaired Person	1	2	3
Gross Indecency	3	0	3
Buggery	23	0	23
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	0	15	15
Rape Section 4	21	31	52
Rape of a Female	0	238	238
Incest	2	16	18

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
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 AN ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE OFFENCES

The impact of PULSE on the remaining sexual offences may be described as follows. A single classification is used to describe unlawful carnal knowledge as opposed to the two previously in use: the age distinction between the two no longer applies in the crime statistics. PULSE provides a new classification for rape section 4. Formerly, these offences were counted in two ways: those with female victims were added to and counted within the rape of female classification while those with male victims added to and counted within the buggery classification.

The number of rapes recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions during 2000 is shown in the chart on the right. The two offences, rape and rape section 4 are amalgamated in this chart and the table on the right. (The total of 290 comprises the 21 male and 269 female victims shown in the previous table.) It is not comparable to the table published in the 1999 Annual Report since that table was based on the rape of female offence and only those rape section 4 offences where victims were female.

The average rate is 0.08 per 1,000 of population. The rate varies from 0.07 in the Southern and Dublin Metropolitan Regions to 0.10 in the Eastern and Northern Regions. A more detailed breakdown of rape is shown in the table on the right which shows the divisional volume and incidence.



	Rape*	Per 1,000 Population
EASTERN REGION	59	0.10
Carlow/Kildare	19	0.11
Laois/Offaly	6	0.05
Longford/Westmeath	16	0.16
Louth/Meath	18	0.08
DUBLIN MET. REGION	78	0.07
Eastern	8	0.04
North Central	24	0.38
Northern	11	0.04
South Central	12	0.12
Southern	10	0.04
Western	13	0.06
NORTHERN REGION	32	0.10
Cavan/Monaghan	7	0.06
Donegal	19	0.15
Sligo/Leitrim	6	0.08
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	40	0.09
Tipperary	10	0.07
Waterford/Kilkenny	16	0.10
Wexford/Wicklow	14	0.09
SOUTHERN REGION	47	0.07
Cork City	22	0.11
Cork North	8	0.07
Cork West	19	0.09
Kerry	2	0.02
Limerick	5	0.03
WESTERN REGION	34	0.08
Clare	8	0.09
Galway West	16	0.11
Mayo	4	0.03
Roscommon/Galway East	6	0.07
TOTALS	290	0.08

* rape of female and rape section 4



Robbery and Aggravated Burglary

Robáil agus Mórphuirléireacht

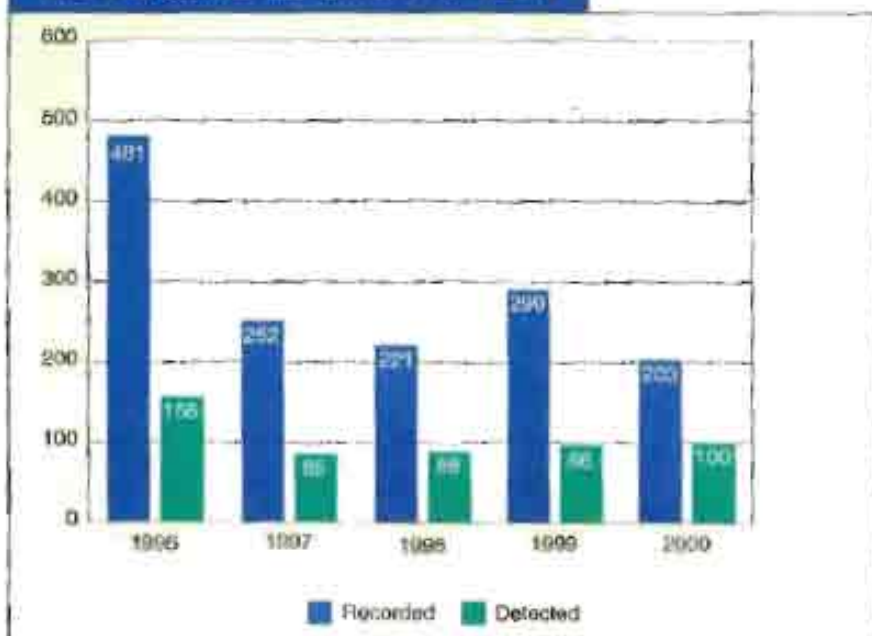
This section of the analysis of headline offences deals with robbery and aggravated burglary. PULSE uses four classifications to describe these offences: robbery of an establishment/institution, robbery of cash/goods in transit, robbery from the person and aggravated burglary. The four classifications cover the offences previously described in the crime statistics as robbery, armed robbery, armed aggravated burglary and aggravated burglary other (weapon). The PULSE classifications provide a better description of the offences and comparison with the previous classifications is possible.

The first part of the analysis is focused on the more serious of these offences: robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms are used. The analysis then examines those offences where syringes are used and it concludes with an analysis of all robberies and aggravated burglaries regardless of weapons used.

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

The chart on the below shows the number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used for the five years from 1996 to 2000. Those recorded in 2000 were 30% less than the previous year and the 2000 total was 58% lower than the corresponding total recorded in 1996. The detection rate over the five years rose from 28% in 1996 to 49% in 2000.

Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms were used, recorded and detected 1996 to 2000



The table below shows the two offences during the period 1996 to 2000. In the next table, those recorded in 2000 are analysed in terms of the locations at which they occurred and on the basis of the amount of cash involved.

Robbery and aggravated burglary where firearms were used 1996 to 2000.

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Robbery where firearms were used	152	88	61	133	152
Aggravated burglary where firearms were used	329	164	160	157	51
TOTAL	481	252	221	290	203

Analysis of aggravated burglaries and robberies where firearms were used - 2000.

	House/ Flat	Bank	Post Office	Betting Office	Building Society	Credit Union	Licensed Premises	Amusement Centre	Shop/ Stall	Petrol Station	Hotel	Rest- aurant	Factory	Office	Super- market	Street/ Road	Other	Total
EASTERN REGION	4	3	4	2	4	0	2	0	7	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	32
Carlow/Kildare	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
Laois/Offaly	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Longford/Westmeath	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Louth/Meath	4	2	3	2	2	0	2	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	22
DUBLIN MET. REGION	3	8	5	8	16	1	2	1	48	11	2	5	2	2	4	9	0	127
Eastern	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
North Central	0	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	15	0	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	26
Northern	1	2	0	0	6	1	0	1	13	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	30
South Central	0	2	1	2	3	0	1	0	9	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0	23
Southern	1	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	14
Western	1	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	1	2	1	2	3	0	26
NORTHERN REGION	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Cavan/Monaghan	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Donegal	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Sligo/Lettrim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Tipperary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Wexford/Wicklow	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
SOUTHERN REGION	6	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	7	0	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	23
Cork City	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	6
Cork North	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Cork West	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kerry	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Limerick	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	12
WESTERN REGION	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Clare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Galway West	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mayo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	19	18	12	10	20	1	6	1	67	15	3	10	2	4	4	11	0	203
Value of property stolen £	110,924	154,791	22,707	4,348	65,848	0	8,398	1,000	46,642	38,298	14,401	24,077	46,000	4,413	7,698	16,308	0	565,900
Value of property stolen Euro	140,844	196,530	28,832	5,334	83,610	0	10,643	1,270	59,223	48,628	18,285	30,571	58,403	5,603	9,774	20,707	0	718,555

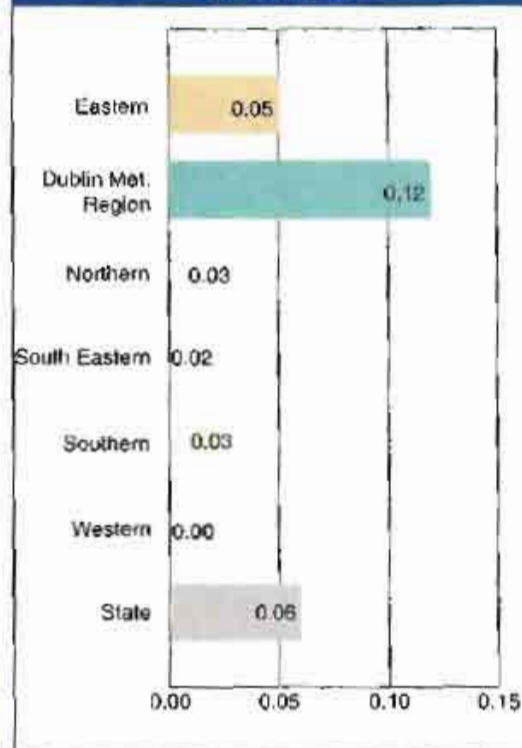
STATISTICS
 ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE
 NON-HEALTHY OFFENCES
 DRUG OFFENCES
 TRAFFIC OFFENCES
 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

The 203 robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used are shown per 1,000 population in each of the regions in the chart below. The rate varies from 0 in the Western Region to 0.12 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. A more detailed breakdown of these offences is shown in the table below which shows the divisional volume, incidence and variation over the previous year. It is important to emphasize that considerable annual variations occur across the divisions because of the relatively low volumes recorded in some divisions. The "-" symbol is used in situations where the difference between two statistics is unquantifiable in percentage terms i.e. none were recorded in these locations during 1999.

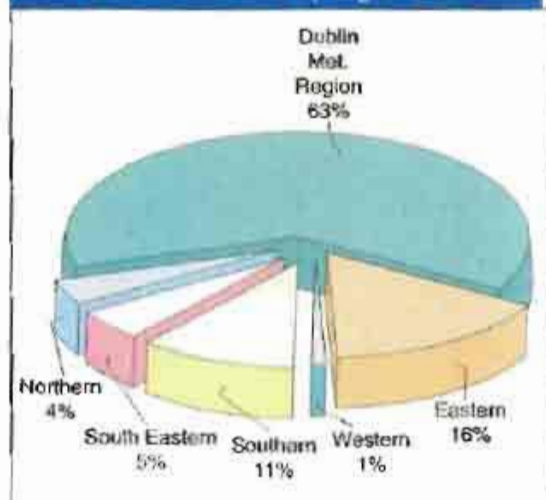
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary where firearms were used by division

	Recorded	Per 1,000 Population	Variation on 1999
EASTERN REGION	32	0.05	-16%
Carlow/Kildare	6	0.04	20%
Laois/Offaly	2	0.02	0%
Longford/Westmeath	2	0.02	-71%
Louth/Meath	22	0.09	-8%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	127	0.12	-23%
Eastern	8	0.04	0%
North Central	26	0.41	4%
Northern	30	0.12	30%
South Central	23	0.24	-21%
Southern	14	0.06	-42%
Western	26	0.11	-54%
NORTHERN REGION	8	0.03	-33%
Cavan/Monaghan	4	0.04	-20%
Donegal	4	0.03	-33%
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0.00	-100%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	11	0.02	-58%
Tipperary	0	0.00	-100%
Waterford/Kilkenny	7	0.04	-30%
Wexford/Wicklow	4	0.03	100%
SOUTHERN REGION	23	0.03	-32%
Cork City	6	0.03	-54%
Cork North	2	0.02	0%
Cork West	2	0.02	100%
Kerry	1	0.01	-
Limerick	12	0.07	-33%
WESTERN REGION	2	0.00	-86%
Clare	0	0.00	-100%
Galway West	2	0.01	-85%
Mayo	0	0.00	0%
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0.00	0%
Totals	203	0.06	-30%

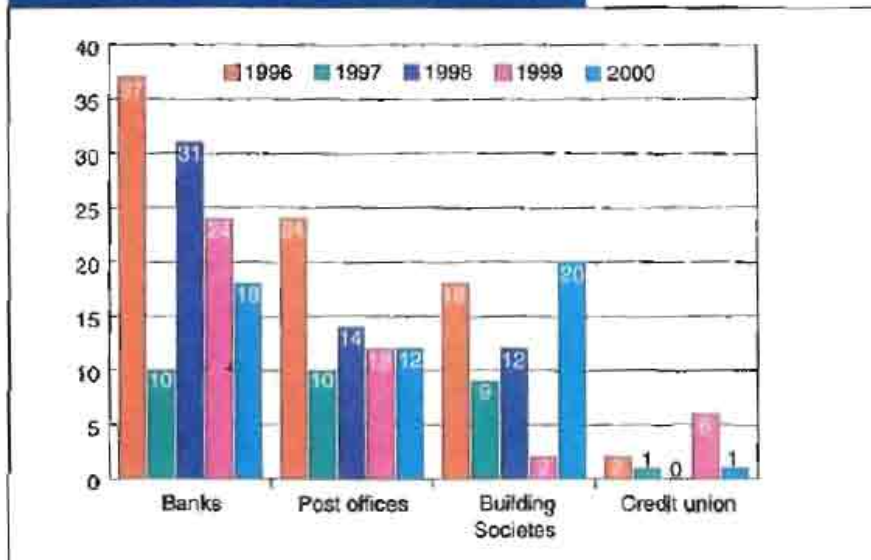
Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms were used, recorded and detected 1996 to 2000



Robbery & Aggravated Burglary where firearms were used by Region 2000



Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms were used, recorded and detected 1996 to 2000



The chart on the left shows robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used at financial institutions from 1996 to 2000.

The early 1990s saw the beginning of the use of syringes as weapons in the course of robberies and aggravated burglaries. The table below shows the number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used in the course of these offences from 1996 to 2000. Those recorded in 2000 represented one third of the total recorded in 1996 and they were 6% fewer than 1999.

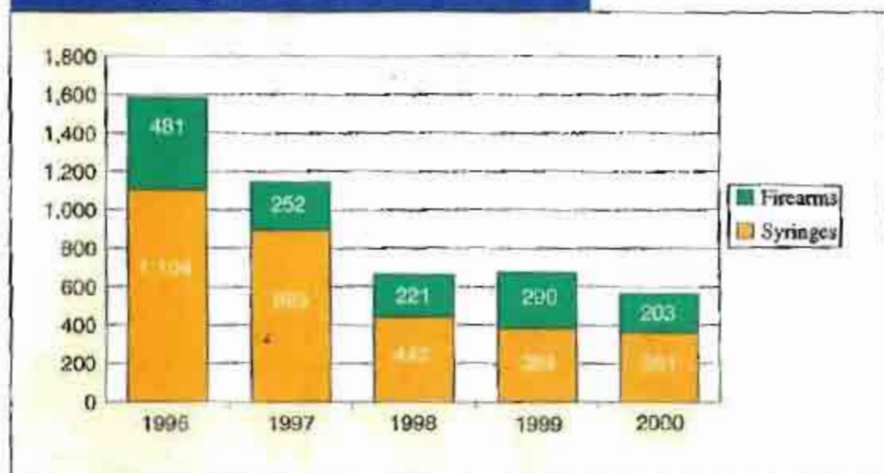
Robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used 1996 to 2000.

Year	Robbery			Aggravated Burglary			Total Recorded
	Rec	Det	% Det	Rec	Det	% Det	
1996	687	267	39%	417	217	52%	1104
1997	590	194	33%	303	145	48%	893
1998	318	103	32%	124	68	55%	442
1999	274	119	43%	110	60	55%	384
2000	320	159	50%	41	23	56%	361

Comparing the use of firearms and syringes in the course of robberies and aggravated burglaries over the same five year period gives some indication of the extent to which the modi operandi (methods employed) have changed. As the chart overleaf shows, syringes accounted for 70% of the total shown in 1997, while they accounted for 57% of the total in 1999 and increased to 64% in 2000. Their increase in 2000 must be seen against the backdrop of a considerable decline (30%) in the offences where firearms were used.

STATISTICS

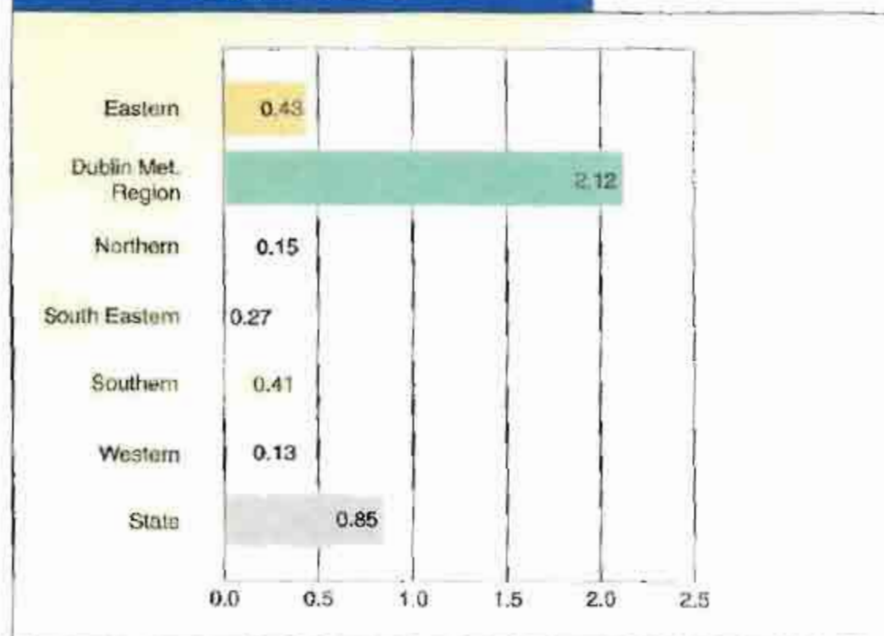
Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms and syringes were used 1996 to 2000



At this stage, the focus of the analysis turns to all robberies and aggravated burglary offences recorded ie not just those involving firearms or syringes. The chart below shows the two offences per 1,000 of population. Outside the Dublin Metropolitan Region (where the rate is 2.12 per 1,000 population) the rate varies from 0.13 in the Western Region to 0.43 in the Eastern Region.

The table overleaf shows the two offences by division and variation over the previous year. The two offences increased by 17% over the previous year. (This table is not comparable to those of the same name in previous Annual Reports as it reflects the convention then in use whereby separate classifications existed for each offence based on the use of firearms. In other words, the tables titled "robbery and aggravated burglary by division" of previous years excluded those offences where firearms were used because they had separate classifications.)

Robbery & Aggravated Burglary per 1,000 of population 2000



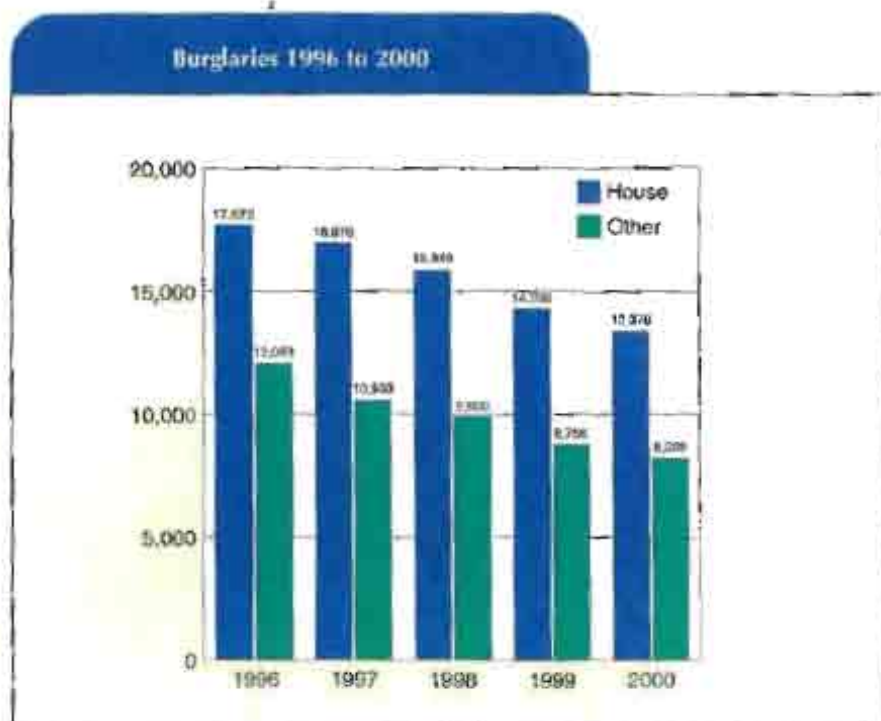
Robbery & Aggravated Burglary by division 2000

	Robbery & Aggravated Burglary	Per 1,000 Population	Variation on 1999
EASTERN REGION	262	0.43	50%
Carlow/Kildare	77	0.45	24%
Laois/Offaly	25	0.23	19%
Longford/Westmeath	30	0.30	114%
Louth/Meath	130	0.56	67%
DUBLIN REGION	2,295	2.12	12%
Eastern	176	0.82	6%
North Central	410	6.50	7%
Northern	349	1.39	30%
South Central	531	5.43	11%
Southern	426	1.86	11%
Western	403	1.78	8%
NORTHERN REGION	48	0.15	41%
Cavan/Monaghan	22	0.20	83%
Donegal	18	0.14	13%
Sligo/Leitrim	8	0.11	33%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	122	0.27	14%
Tipperary	15	0.11	-55%
Waterford/Kilkenny	72	0.45	29%
Wexford/Wicklow	35	0.23	94%
SOUTHERN REGION	294	0.41	46%
Cork City	133	0.67	37%
Cork North	9	0.08	-10%
Cork West	9	0.08	50%
Kerry	13	0.10	63%
Limerick	130	0.78	60%
WESTERN REGION	57	0.13	-14%
Clare	9	0.10	-25%
Galway West	42	0.29	-2%
Mayo	3	0.03	-40%
Roscommon/Galway East	3	0.03	-50%
TOTALS	3,078	0.85	17%

Burglaries

Buirgléireachtaí

Burglaries accounted for approximately 30% of the headline offences which were recorded in 2000. The number of burglaries recorded in 2000 decreased by 1,457 (6%) over those recorded in the previous year. The term "house burglaries" is used to describe those burglaries which occur in dwellings (houses, apartments, mobile homes, hostels, etc.) and the chart below shows the numbers recorded from 1996 to 2000.

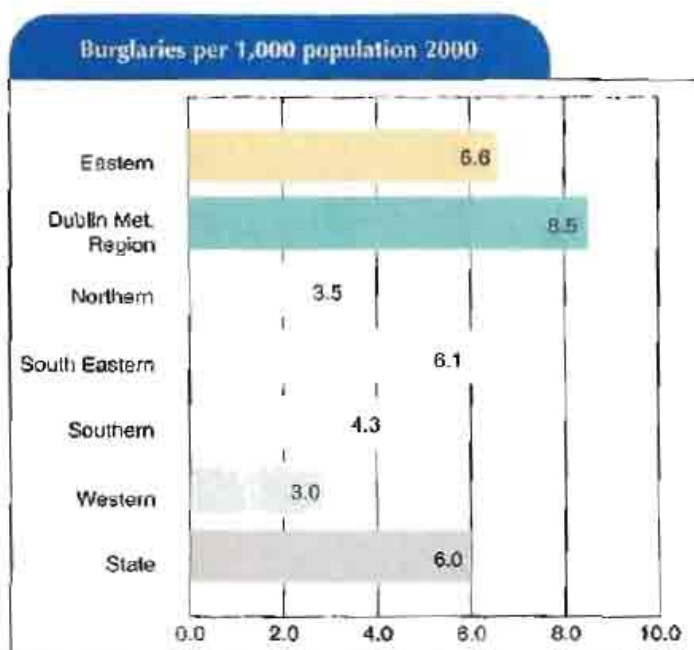


A more detailed breakdown of house and other burglaries is shown in the following table the State featuring total and city area figures for 1996 to 2000. (City areas refer to Cork, Galway, Limerick, Waterford and Dublin.)

Burglaries 1996 to 2000

State	House		Other		Total	
1996	17,672	-5%	12,063	-3%	29,735	-4%
1997	16,979	-4%	10,533	-13%	27,513	-8%
1998	15,840	-7%	9,890	-6%	25,730	-6%
1999	14,286	-10%	8,736	-8%	23,042	-10%
2000	13,376	-6%	8,209	-4%	21,585	-6%
City Areas						
1996	13,181	-2%	6,446	-2%	19,627	-2%
1997	11,967	-9%	5,571	-14%	17,538	-11%
1998	10,785	-10%	4,981	-11%	15,766	-10%
1999	8,931	-17%	4,203	-16%	13,134	-17%
2000	7,763	-13%	3,904	-7%	11,667	-11%

The number of burglaries recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right. The rate varies from 3.0 in the Western Region to 8.5 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. In contrast with aggravated burglaries and robberies, burglaries account for a broadly similar proportion of the total headline offences recorded in each of the regions. Although the 6% decrease in the total volume recorded in 2000 was significant, there were increases in two of the regions. The Eastern and South Eastern Regions increased by 2% and 8% respectively. The remaining regions recorded decreases varying between 2% and 12%. The largest decrease (12%) was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region where the 2000 total was 1,248 fewer than that recorded in the previous year. A more detailed breakdown of burglaries is provided in the table below which shows the divisional volume, incidence and variation over the previous year.



Burglary by division 2000

	Burglary	Per 1,000 Population	Variation on 1999
EASTERN REGION	4,058	6.6	2%
Carlow/Kildare	1,364	8.0	12%
Laois/Offaly	591	5.4	24%
Longford/Westmeath	577	5.7	-3%
Louth/Meath	1,526	6.5	-12%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	9,213	8.5	-12%
Eastern	1,863	8.6	-1%
North Central	1,033	16.7	-17%
Northern	1,461	5.8	-10%
South Central	1,378	16.1	-8%
Southern	1,776	7.7	-11%
Western	1,481	6.5	-23%
NORTHERN REGION	1,109	3.5	-7%
Cavan/Monaghan	373	3.4	-2%
Donegal	343	2.6	-22%
Sligo/Lettrim	393	5.4	7%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	2,764	6.1	8%
Tipperary	598	4.3	23%
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,176	7.3	5%
Wexford/Wicklow	990	6.5	3%
SOUTHERN REGION	3,099	4.3	-10%
Cork City	1,069	5.4	-24%
Cork North	326	2.8	-27%
Cork West	324	2.8	-6%
Kerry	396	3.2	11%
Limerick	984	3.9	13%
WESTERN REGION	1,342	3.0	-6%
Clare	292	3.2	19%
Galway West	552	3.9	-16%
Mayo	284	2.4	6%
Roscommon/Galway East	214	2.3	-17%
TOTALS	21,585	6.0	-6%

Larcenies from Shops and Unattended Vehicles

Gadaíocht ó Shiopaí agus ó Fheithiclí

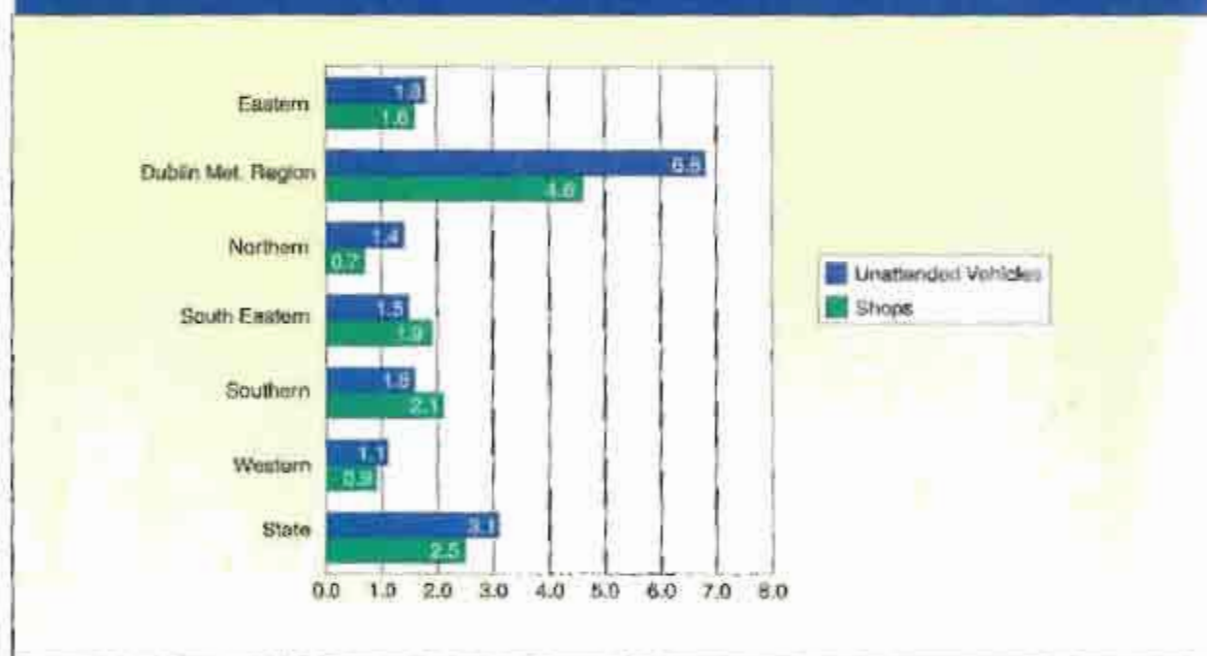
Taken together, larcenies from shops and unattended vehicles account for about 27% of all headline offences recorded in 2000. The chart below shows these two offences per 1,000 population.

While the rate per 1,000 population provides a useful insight into the incidence of these larcenies it should be noted that the density of shops and vehicles is not the same in all divisions.

Since 1999, larceny from shops increased in 19 of the 25 Garda divisions, ranging from 2% to 178%. Six divisions recorded decreases ranging from 4% to 22%. Overall, the total number of larcenies from shops increased by 21% over that of the previous year.

In respect of larceny from unattended vehicles, 12 divisions show a decrease since 1999 ranging from 2% to 98%. The remaining 13 divisions show increases ranging from 2% to 118%. In all, the total number of larcenies from unattended vehicles decreased by 2% over the previous year.

Larcenies from Shops and Unattended Vehicles per 1,000 population 2000



Larcenies from shops and unattended vehicles 2000

	Shops	Per 1,000 Population	Variation on 1999	Unattended Vehicles	Per 1,000 Population	Variation on 1999
EASTERN REGION	1,014	1.6	53%	1,093	1.8	-1%
Carlow/Kildare	223	1.3	52%	395	2.3	20%
Laois/Offaly	171	1.6	69%	93	0.8	-15%
Longford/Westmeath	298	3.0	66%	185	1.8	-2%
Louth/Meath	322	1.4	37%	420	1.8	-12%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	4,934	4.6	20%	7,387	6.8	-7%
Eastern	570	2.6	43%	1,075	5.0	-2%
North Central	2,091	33.2	2%	1,299	20.6	-15%
Northern	407	1.6	3%	902	3.6	2%
South Central	693	7.1	-5%	2,022	20.7	-5%
Southern	608	2.7	87%	1,047	4.6	-6%
Western	565	2.5	178%	1,043	4.6	-13%
NORTHERN REGION	233	0.7	35%	429	1.4	74%
Cavan/Monaghan	104	0.9	63%	82	0.7	21%
Donegal	79	0.6	39%	107	0.8	55%
Sligo/L Leitrim	50	0.7	-4%	240	3.3	118%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	866	1.9	10%	682	1.5	18%
Tipperary	122	0.9	23%	113	0.8	38%
Waterford/Kilkenny	550	3.4	5%	219	1.4	14%
Wexford/Wicklow	194	1.3	17%	350	2.3	16%
SOUTHERN REGION	1,479	2.1	16%	1,129	1.6	-8%
Cork City	892	4.5	28%	402	2.0	-24%
Cork North	132	1.1	67%	116	1.0	61%
Cork West	81	0.7	13%	76	0.7	-8%
Kerry	113	0.9	-22%	203	1.6	30%
Limerick	261	1.6	-6%	332	2.0	-16%
WESTERN REGION	406	0.9	11%	493	1.1	27%
Clare	55	0.6	-10%	86	0.9	-10%
Galway West	216	1.5	38%	200	1.4	18%
Mayo	83	0.7	-14%	117	1.0	58%
Roscommon/Galway East	52	0.6	2%	90	1.0	84%
TOTALS	8,932	2.5	21%	11,213	3.1	-2%

Value of Property Stolen and Recovered in Burglaries, Robberies and Larcenies

Luach Maoine a Goideach agus a Fuaireach ar ais i mBuirléireacht, Robálaithe agus Gadaíocht

The table below shows the number of burglaries, robberies and larcenies where property was stolen and the value of the property stolen for 1999 and 2000.

Value of property stolen and recovered in burglaries, robberies and larcenies 1999 and 2000

	Burglaries & Robberies		Larcenies	
	2000	1999	2000	1999
Less than £10 (Less than €13)	1,283	553	1,859	1,735
£10 and < £50 (€13 and < €63)	2,043	2,104	7,920	7,008
£50 and < £100 (€63 and < €127)	1,889	1,975	5,979	5,836
£100 and < £200 (€127 and < €254)	2,546	2,883	6,882	7,389
£200 and < £300 (€254 and < €381)	1,718	2,169	3,803	4,434
£300 and < £400 (€381 and < €508)	1,304	1,609	2,155	2,612
£400 and < £500 (€508 and < €635)	1,073	1,219	1,681	1,680
£500 and < £1000 (€635 and < €1270)	2,851	3,490	3,409	3,906
£1000 and < £5000 (€1270 and < €6349)	3,899	4,492	3,303	3,595
£5000 and over (€6349 and over)	816	830	492	541
Total where property was stolen	19,422	21,332	37,483	38,746
Total where no property was stolen	1,600	3,378	1,334	1,799
		2000		1999
Value of property stolen (above)	€60,531,221	€55,077,180	€76,850,796	€69,933,592
Value of property recovered (above)	£3,332,233	€4,272,094	€3,332,233	€5,260,103
Proportion recovered	5.50%		5.50%	9.55%

Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme.

Clár Athstiúrtha d'Ógánaigh an Gharda

The Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme was introduced in 1963 to provide an opportunity to divert juvenile offenders from criminal activity. The Programme provides that if certain criteria are met a juvenile offender may be cautioned as an alternative to prosecution. In recent years, the age limit for inclusion in the Programme was increased from 17 to 18 years of age. The Programme operates on the basis of the common law principle of police discretion.

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

In 2000, some 8,409 juvenile offenders were included in the Programme, an increase of 7.2% from 1999. This brings the number included since inception in 1963, to a total of 119,020 offenders. Of the total number included in the programme 84% were male offenders and 16% were female. Since inception, 104,170 juvenile offenders, that is, 87.5% of the total involved, reached their 18th year of age without being prosecuted for a criminal offence.

Details of the disposal of juvenile referrals received at the National Juvenile Office during 2000 are shown, on a regional basis, in the following table. Since some juvenile offenders were referred on more than one occasion during the year the number of referrals is greater than the number of individual offenders. There were a total of 14,488 referrals made to the Office during 2000.

Disposal of 2000 referrals

REGION		Prosecuted initially		Prosecuted on on N.J.O. direction		Formal caution		Informal caution		No further action	Pending	Total
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female			
EASTERN	Referrals	67	8	343	46	169	36	737	207	99	486	2,198
	Individual offenders	57	6	253	30	158	31	689	200	96	453	1,975
DUBLIN	Referrals	714	54	972	157	252	39	1,834	490	331	1,201	6,044
	Individual offenders	464	42	794	138	225	39	1,711	480	320	1,135	5,356
NORTHERN	Referrals	31	6	113	13	98	8	353	67	40	350	1,079
	Individual offenders	23	4	93	11	86	7	336	64	40	283	947
SOUTH EASTERN	Referrals	49	3	244	34	182	41	565	125	41	405	1,689
	Individual offenders	38	3	168	30	166	39	533	122	38	358	1,495
SOUTHERN	Referrals	78	6	458	58	145	25	605	157	119	589	2,240
	Individual offenders	68	6	334	50	134	25	582	154	118	554	2,025
WESTERN	Referrals	30	3	131	17	207	31	346	94	73	306	1,238
	Individual offenders	22	3	102	17	182	25	334	90	71	287	1,133
TOTAL for Regions	Referrals	969	80	2,261	325	1,053	180	4,440	1,140	703	3,337	14,488
	Individual offenders	672	64	1,744	276	951	166	4,185	1,110	693	3,070	12,931

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

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

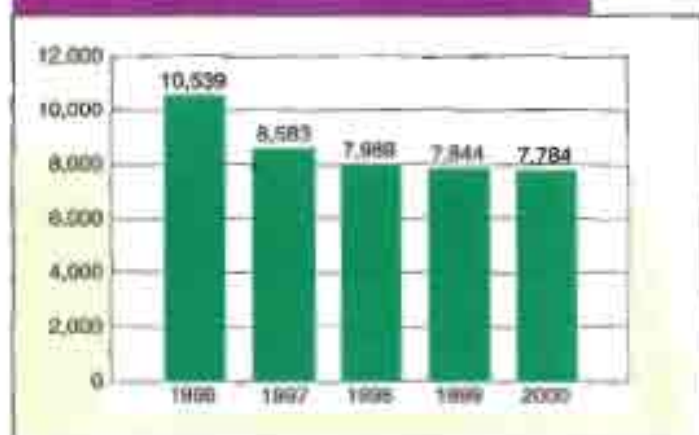
The table below shows the number of cautions by division which were administered in respect of referrals made to the National Juvenile Office during 2000.

Details of cautions by region (2000 referrals)

	Formal		Informal		Total cautions	
	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders
EASTERN REGION	205	189	944	889	1,149	1,078
Carlow/Kildare	17	17	348	318	365	335
Laois/Offaly	55	50	163	163	218	213
Longford/Westmeath	42	36	150	146	192	182
Louth/Meath	91	86	283	262	374	348
DUBLIN MET. REGION	291	264	2,324	2,191	2,615	2,455
Eastern	49	44	333	320	382	364
North Central	15	15	291	280	306	295
Northern	88	74	620	575	708	649
South Central	53	49	240	225	293	274
Southern	55	51	439	419	494	472
Western	31	29	401	372	432	401
NORTHERN REGION	106	93	420	400	526	493
Cavan/Monaghan	15	15	130	121	145	136
Donegal	61	49	243	233	304	282
Sligo/Leitrim	30	29	47	46	77	75
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	223	205	690	655	913	860
Tipperary	70	62	66	66	136	128
Waterford/Kilkenny	99	90	464	436	563	526
Wexford/Wicklow	54	53	160	153	214	206
SOUTHERN REGION	170	159	762	736	932	895
Cork City	49	45	354	341	403	386
Cork North	52	48	122	117	174	165
Cork West	8	8	101	97	109	105
Kerry	7	7	41	41	48	48
Limerick	54	51	144	140	198	191
WESTERN REGION	238	207	440	424	678	631
Clare	53	49	107	104	160	153
Galway West	44	34	137	133	181	167
Mayo	78	66	120	117	198	183
Roscommon/Galway East	63	58	76	70	139	128
TOTAL	1,233	1,117	5,580	5,295	6,813	6,412

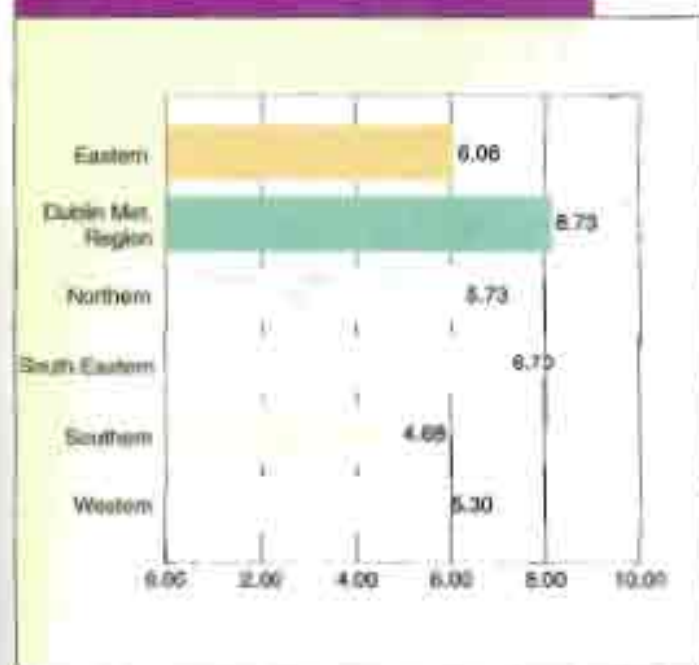
In addition to the 6,412 individuals referred to the National Juvenile Office in 2000 and dealt with by way of caution during the year, a further 1,372 individuals were cautioned in relation to referrals which were pending at 1/1/00. This gives a combined total of 7,784 individuals cautioned during 2000 - a decrease of 60 from 1999. The chart below compares the number of individuals cautioned over the past five years.

Number of individuals cautioned 1996 to 2000



The number of juvenile offenders, per thousand of population, who were cautioned during 2000 is shown in the chart below. This provides some indication of the rate at which cautions are administered in each of the regions. The highest rate of cautions, 8.73 (up from 8.12 in 1999) cautions per thousand of population is found in the Dublin Region. In the remainder of the regions the rate varies from 6.70 in the South Eastern Region to 4.68 per thousand in the Southern Region.

Juvenile offenders cautioned per 1,000 of population



The following table shows the number of prosecutions which were instituted in respect of referrals made during 2000. Prosecutions take place where juvenile offenders do not meet the requirements for inclusion in the Programme. In some cases, for example, juvenile offenders may be prosecuted on an initial basis because they have been prosecuted previously or because of the serious nature of the offence involved.

Details of prosecutions by region (2000 referrals)

	Prosecuted initially		Prosecuted on direction		Total prosecuted	
	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders	Referrals	Individual offenders
EASTERN REGION	75	63	389	283	464	346
Carlow/Kildare	13	11	99	76	112	87
Laois/Offaly	29	21	103	76	132	97
Londonderry/Westmeath	12	12	61	44	73	56
Louth/Meath	21	19	126	87	147	106
DUBLIN MET. REGION	768	506	1,129	932	1,897	1,438
Central	34	30	93	85	127	113
North Central	125	85	162	142	290	227
Northwest	159	104	229	191	388	295
South Central	148	99	233	189	387	288
Southern	140	87	188	154	328	241
Western	159	103	218	171	377	272
NORTHERN REGION	37	27	126	104	163	131
Cavan/Monaghan	12	11	57	45	69	56
Donegal	19	12	45	38	64	50
Sligo/Terrin	6	4	24	21	30	25
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	52	41	278	198	330	239
Tipperary	9	8	47	40	56	48
Waterford/Kilkenny	26	20	135	86	161	106
Wexford/Wicklow	17	13	96	72	113	85
SOUTHERN REGION	84	74	515	384	599	458
Cork City	48	42	286	208	334	290
Cork North	9	9	42	33	51	42
Cork West	5	3	52	39	57	42
Kerry	10	10	39	32	49	42
Limerick	12	10	96	72	108	82
WESTERN REGION	33	25	148	119	181	144
Clare	3	3	37	34	40	37
Galway West	10	7	38	28	48	35
Mayo	20	15	50	37	70	52
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	23	20	23	20
TOTAL	1,049	736	2,585	2,020	3,634	2,756

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

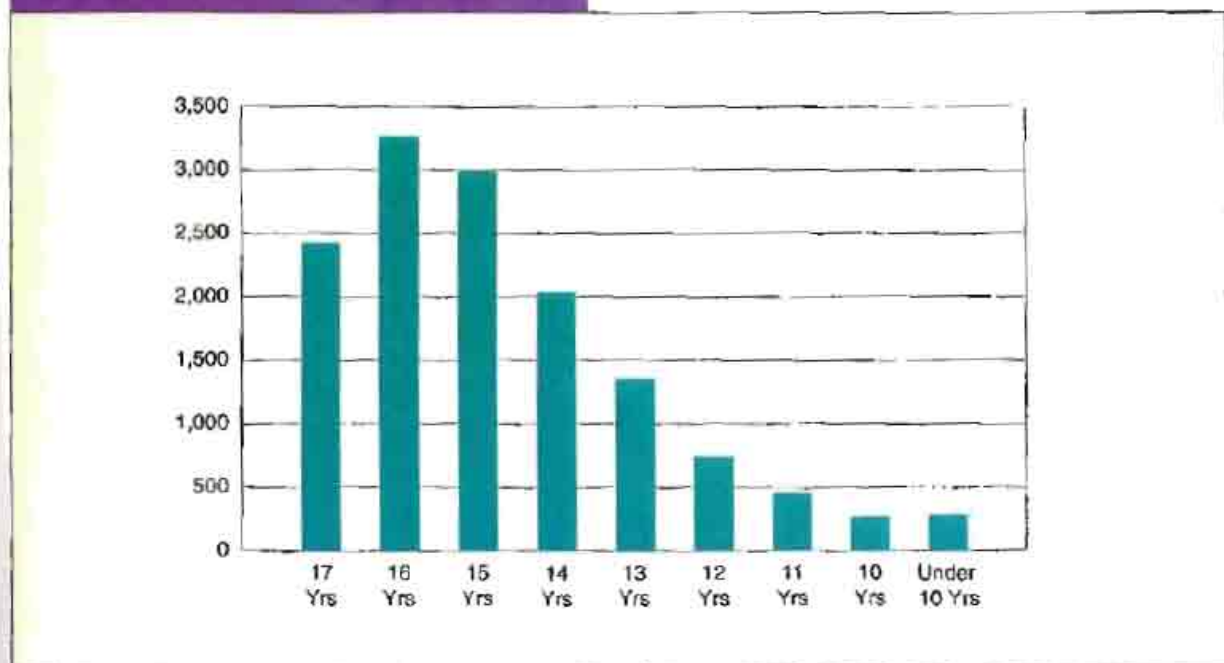
During 2000, J.L.O.'s made 3,003 visits to juvenile offenders who were under intensive supervision and a further 12,072 visits were made to those under regular supervision. In addition, more than 6,440 visits were made to schools and clubs. Details of these activities are shown on a regional basis in the table following.

Activities of Juvenile Liaison Officers.

		Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	Total
Clubs	Visits to	174	900	231	216	519	62	2,110
	Talks given	36	91	17	24	51	22	240
Schools *	Visits to	385	1,735	122	344	354	99	3,039
	Talks given	168	454	88	172	124	46	1,057
Adult groups -talks given		111	159	70	111	64	55	570
Meetings attended		599	1,866	264	454	1,124	284	4,591
Visits to supervisees								
Under intensive supervision		121	1,322	114	821	443	182	3,003
Under regular supervision		1,448	4,963	908	1,100	2,730	923	12,072
* Excluding Schools Programme								

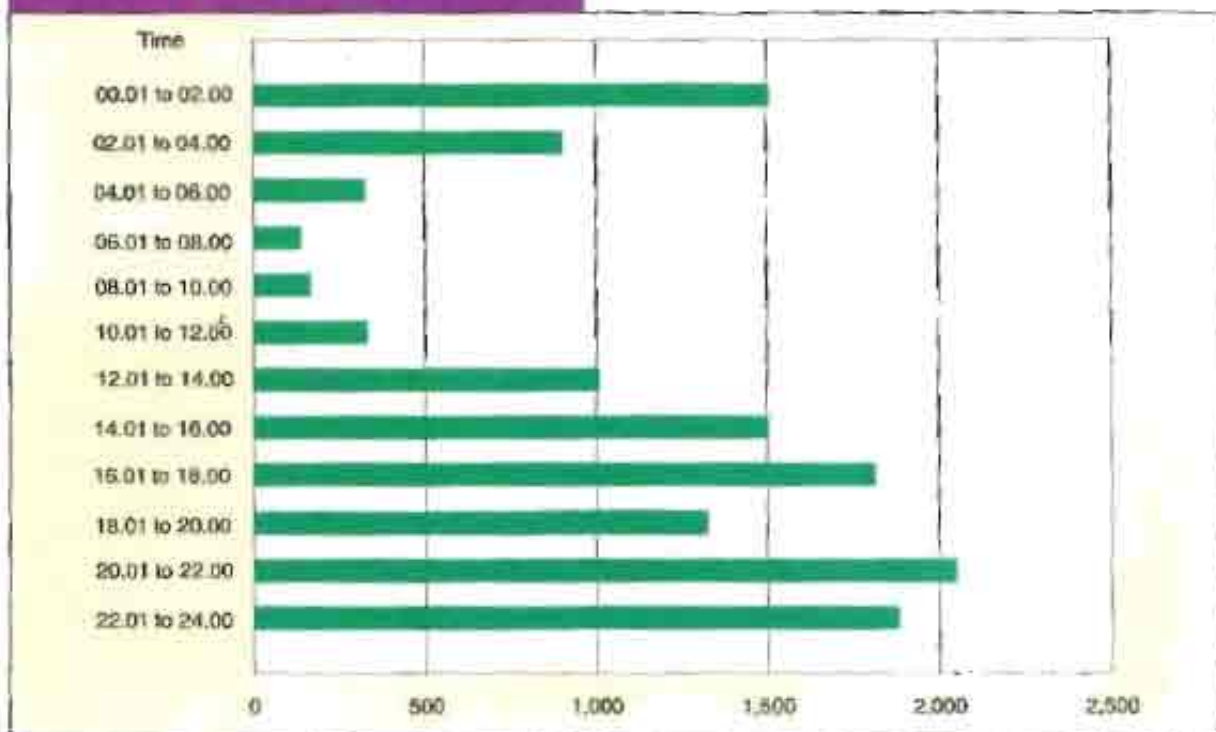
Some 24% of the juvenile offenders referred to the National Juvenile Office during 2000 were aged 16 years with a further 22% aged 15 years. Almost 18% were aged 17 years, 15% aged 14 years, and 20% were aged between 10 years and 13 years. The chart below shows the number of juvenile offenders referred during 2000 where exact age details are available.

Age of Juvenile Offenders.



The times at which the criminal activity took place is known in 12,975 cases and they are shown in the chart below. The majority of the activity (70%) occurred fairly evenly across the hours from 2pm to midnight, with activity at its highest between 8pm and 10pm, and at its lowest between 6am and 8am. A further 21% of criminal activity occurred from midnight to 8am and the remaining 9% took place between 8am and 2pm.

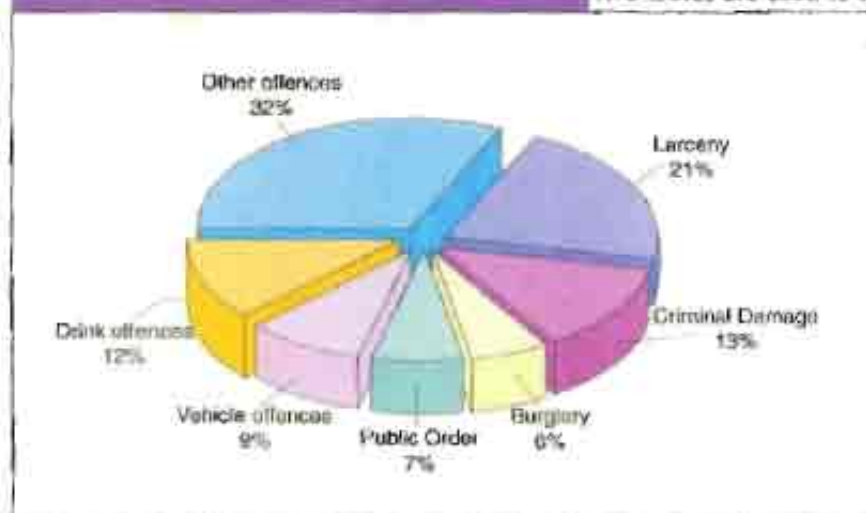
Juvenile criminal activity:
Time of occurrence



Offences Involving Juvenile Offenders *Cionta le Ógchiontóirí*

In general, adult and juvenile offenders commit similar criminal offences. (Certain offences, such as under-age drinking, may only be committed by juvenile offenders.) The chart below shows the principal offences (Headline and non-headline) in respect of which referrals were made in 2000. Taken together, larcenies, criminal damage, and burglaries comprise slightly less than half of the total offences involved.

Principal offences in respect of which referrals were made in 2000



Two tables are used to show the offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made.

A selection of offence types are shown in detail in the second table, for example, the total of 1,793 drink related offences shown in the first table are described in detail in the second one.

The total number of offences in respect of which referrals were made decreased by 460 when compared to 1999. There was a decrease of 117 referrals (3.7%) for larcenies in 2000 over the previous year. Referrals for burglaries decreased significantly by 19.5% (224 referrals).

Vehicle offences relating to unauthorised taking, unlawful interference and unauthorised carriage decreased by 10.9% over the previous year while other traffic offences increased by 16.5%.

Referrals in relation to drink related offences increased by 332 referrals when compared to 1999. There was an increase of 28.4% from 1999 in the number of referrals relating to intoxication in a public place. Referrals relating to the purchase, possession and consumption of alcohol increased by 121 (18.3%) in 2000. Referrals for serious assaults increased by 8% and there was one referral for murder during 2000.

Summary of offences in respect of which juvenile offenders were referred.

	Number	%
Larcenies	3,067	21.2%
Burglary	923	6.4%
Criminal damage	1,075	12.9%
Vehicle offences (Unauthorised taking, carriage, interference)	1,238	8.5%
Other traffic offences (see breakdown 1)	853	5.9%
Handling stolen property	250	1.7%
Drink related offences (see breakdown 2)	1,793	12.4%
Public order (see breakdown 3)	990	6.8%
Possession of offensive weapons etc.	211	1.5%
Drugs (Possession)	502	3.5%
Breach of bail	59	0.4%
Robbery (incl. demanding money with menaces)	123	0.8%
Possession of articles with intent	58	0.4%
Assault (Minor)	781	5.4%
Serious assault (see breakdown 4)	282	1.9%
Fraud related offences (see breakdown 5)	116	0.8%
Bagging	159	1.1%
Sexual offences (see breakdown 6)	68	0.5%
Casual trading offences	4	0.0%
Assault Garda/Peace Officer	10	0.1%
Trespass/found on enclosed premises	469	3.2%
Railway acts (trespass line, stone throwing, non-payment of fare)	74	0.5%
Drugs (Sale/Supply)	124	0.9%
Street and house to house collections	2	0.0%
Firearms related offences	105	0.7%
Public mischief (incl. hoax telephone calls)	74	0.5%
False imprisonment/child stealing	1	0.0%
Aggravated burglary	4	0.0%
Arsen	90	0.6%
Cruelty to animals	10	0.1%
Miscellaneous	173	1.2%
Total	14,488	100%

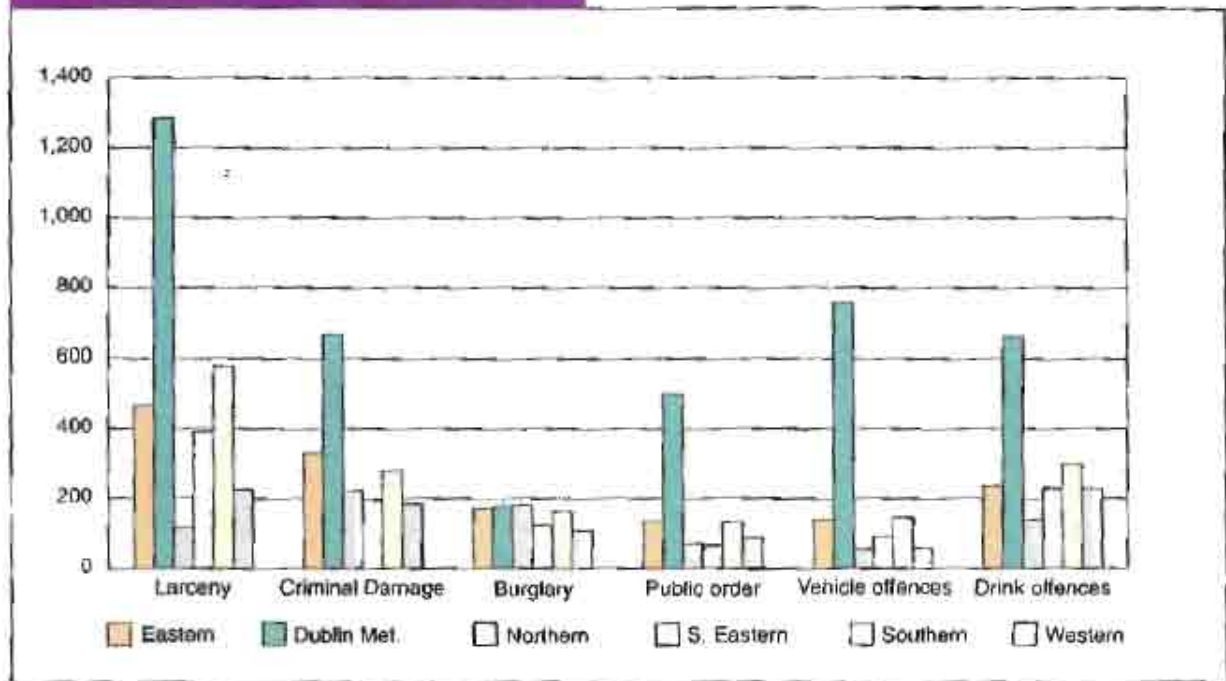
This table provides a breakdown of a selection of offences which are summarised in six groups in the previous table.

Selected offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made.

(1) Other traffic offences	No.
Insurance offences	439
Fedal cycle offences	70
Dangerous driving	106
Careless driving	49
Public Transport (PSV) offences	0
Drunk driving offences	40
No driving licence	97
Hit and run traffic accident	5
No helmet/seatbelt	10
Speeding	3
No road tax	6
Miscellaneous	28
TOTAL	853
(2) Drink related offences	
Purchase/possession/consumption of alcohol	783
Intoxication in public place	976
Drunk and disorderly/danger to traffic	11
Simple drunkenness	17
Found on licensed premises	2
Miscellaneous	6
TOTAL	1793
(3) Public order offences	
Alfray	4
Riot	2
Urinate in public	7
Disorderly conduct in public	114
Threatening behaviour etc.	597
Failure to comply with Garda direction/Obstruction	246
Willful obstruction	2
Violent disorder	6
Other	12
TOTAL	990
(4) Serious assault	
Murder	1
Assault causing harm	270
Assault with intent	11
TOTAL	282
(5) Fraud related offences	
Forgery/altering/fraud	94
False pretences	10
Embezzlement	12
TOTAL	116
(6) Sexual offences	
Aggravated sexual assault	1
Sexual Assault	43
Indecency	12
Rape/unlawful carnal knowledge (including attempt)	9
Loitering for purpose of prostitution	0
Soliciting for purpose of prostitution	0
Other	3
TOTAL	68

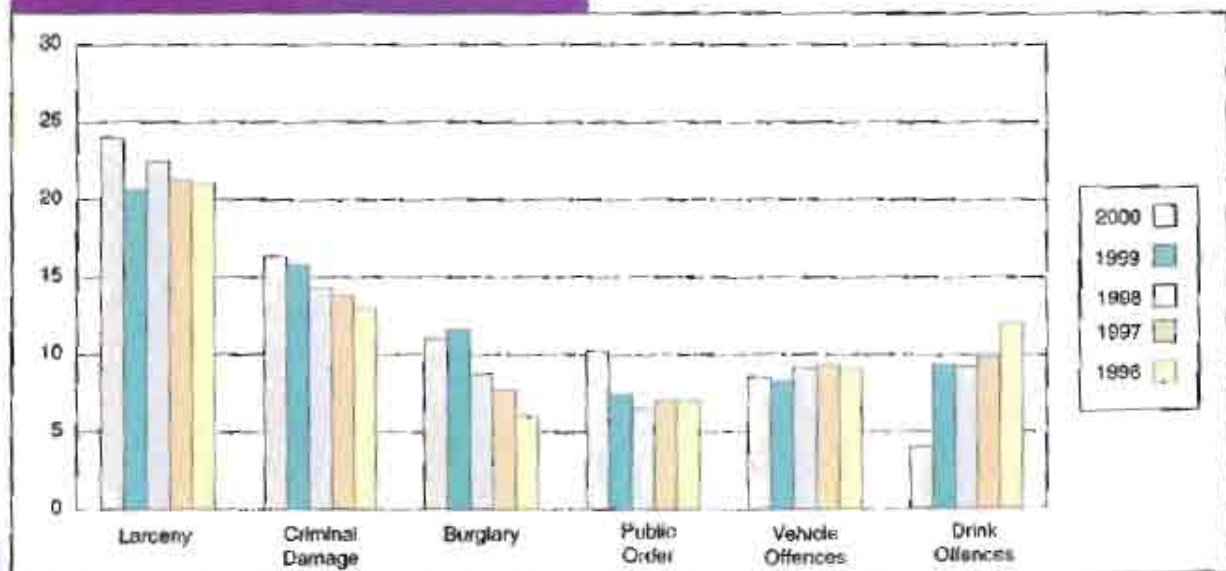
The chart below illustrates the number of referrals for the principal offences in the six regions. Larceny is the principal offence in all the regions but is particularly prevalent in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounting for 1,285 referrals. Vehicle and public order offences are also more prevalent in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounting for 757 and 501 referrals respectively. This compares to a total of 489 and 481 referrals for the other five regions.

Principal Offences - Comparison by Region.



The chart below compares the principal offences as a percentage of the total referrals received at the National Juvenile Office for each of the years 1996 to 2000. While referrals for larceny remained similar in 2000 there was a decrease in referrals over the previous five years. Burglary accounted for 8.7% of referrals in 1998, and 7.7% in 1999. Public order and drink related offences accounted for 7% and 9.8% of referrals in 1999, and 7% and 12% in 2000.

Comparison of Principal Offences 1996 to 2000



STATISTICS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TRAFFIC OFFENCES PUBLIC OFFENCES

Non-Headline Offences

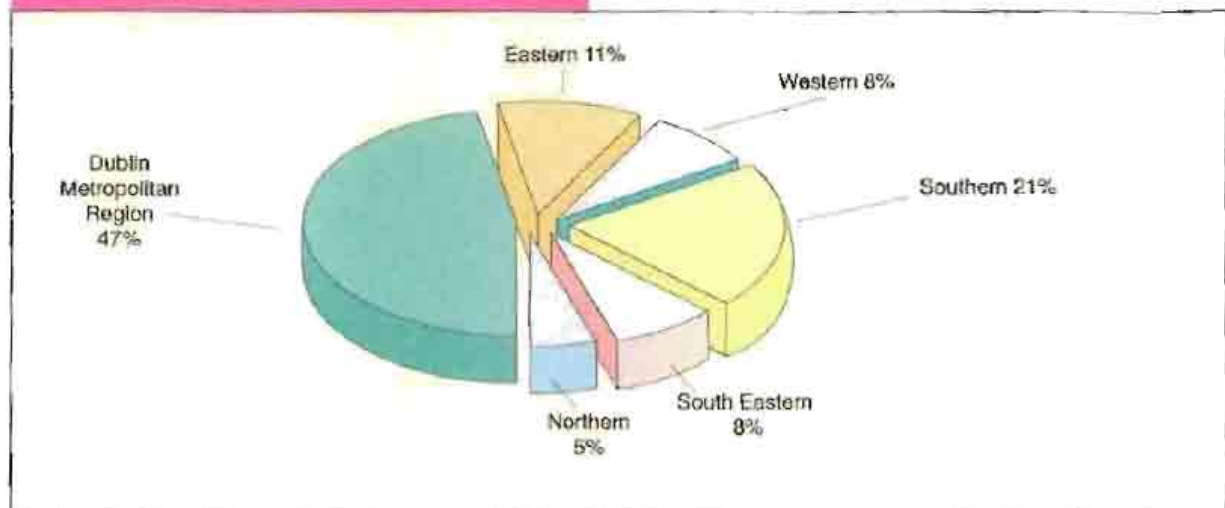
Cionta Cheannlíne

Although the influence of PULSE is more visible on the headline offence tables in this year's statistics, the beginning of its impact can also be seen on the non-headline offences described in this section. The full impact will be visible in the crime statistics for the year 2002. In the meantime, the table of non-headline offences will be presented in two parts. Table A, overleaf, is generated by PULSE and, for the first time, shows non-headline offences, reported, detected and those where proceedings have commenced. Table B, overleaf, shows non-headline offences in the format used in previous years in that they are limited to proceedings commenced. Finally, table B shows the total number of proceedings commenced by adding in those from Table A (see the last entry in table B). The total number of non-headline offences where proceedings commenced in 2000 was 443,077 and details are shown in the table below. The chart on the right shows the proportion of non-headline offences where proceedings commenced in each of the regions.

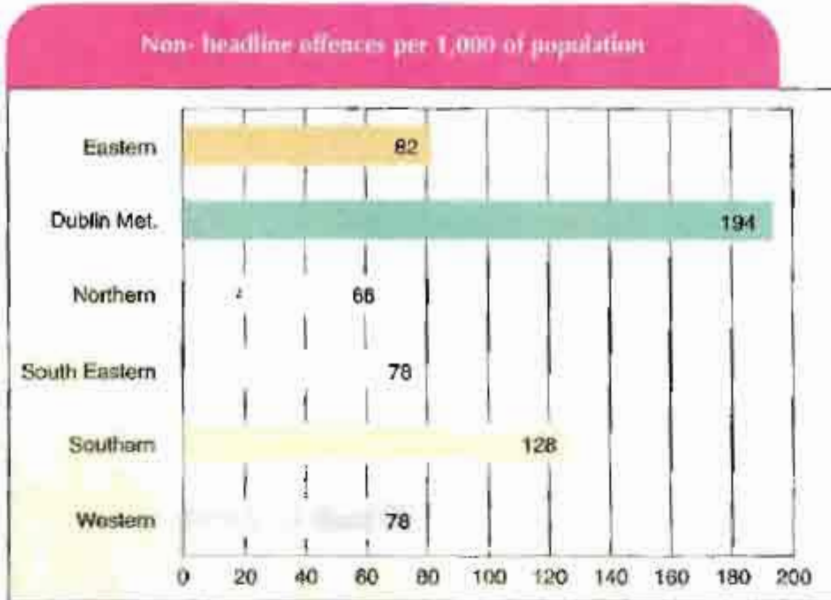
Non-headline offences where proceedings were taken

	2000
EASTERN REGION	50,427
Carlow/Kildare	14,941
Laois/Offaly	8,314
Longford/Westmeath	7,367
Louth/Meath	19,805
DUBLIN MET. REGION	210,241
NORTHERN REGION	20,828
Cavan/Monaghan	9,627
Donegal	7,460
Sligo/Leitrim	3,741
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	35,285
Tipperary	9,316
Waterford/Kilkenny	16,155
Wexford/Wicklow	9,814
SOUTHERN REGION	91,832
Cork City	42,253
Cork North	9,794
Cork West	11,943
Kerry	10,023
Limerick	17,819
WESTERN REGION	34,464
Clare	10,027
Galway West	9,259
Mayo	6,187
Roscommon/Galway East	8,991
TOTAL	443,077

Non-headline offences by region (proceedings commenced)



The number of non-headline offences where in which proceedings were taken are shown per 1,000 of population in the chart below. The rate per 1,000 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is considerably higher than elsewhere because of the relatively high rate of traffic offences in that region.



The detailed table of non-headline offences below begins with the new table A. The number of non-headline offences recorded, detected, proceedings and persons convicted is shown for five offences: criminal damage, unauthorised taking of MPV, possession of drugs, railway offences and electoral offences (not personation). Table B follows and shows offences where proceedings commenced.

Non-headline offences - recorded, detected, proceedings and persons convicted 2000

TABLE A: Non-headline Offences - Recorded, Detected and Proceedings and Persons Convicted

	Recorded	Detected	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Persons
Criminal damage	14,989	5,022	2,552	1,048	678
Unauthorised taking of MPV	15,964	919	596	423	267
Possession of drugs (Sec. 3 Misuse of Drugs Act)	6,405	6,485	6,485	3,168	2,031
Railway offences	5	5	4	2	2
Electoral offences not personation	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL TABLE A	37,443	13,231	9,637	4,641	2,978

TABLE B

1	2 Offences in which proceedings were taken	3 Charges withdrawn or dismissed	4 Number of convictions	5 Charges proved & order made without conviction	6 Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	7 Persons convicted or acquitted where charge was held proved or order made without conviction
1. (a) ASSAULTS	8,422	1,618	4,486	689	1,629	5,175
(b) „ (Gardai on duty)	808	59	549	56	144	605
2. CRUELTY TO ANIMALS						
(a) Badger Baiting	1	1	0	0	0	0
(b) Cock Fighting	2	0	0	2	0	2
(c) Dog Fighting	35	23	12	0	0	12
(d) Other offences	265	19	140	54	52	194
3. TRAFFIC ACTS, OFFENCES AGAINST:						
(a) Lighting Reg. - Pedal Cycles	1,706	966	544	116	90	660
(b) „ MPV's	6,294	2,409	3,151	510	224	3,661
(c) Not wearing seat belt	13,227	3,779	6,796	564	2,088	7,360
(d) Not wearing crash helmet, Motor cyclist	947	477	388	45	37	433
(e) Licences - Driving	46,717	24,023	15,957	4,670	2,068	20,627
(f) Obstruction	807	118	558	28	103	586
(g) Dangerous Parking	386	57	269	17	43	286

Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 2000 (Drug offences excluded)

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charge was held pending or order made without conviction
(g) Purchase of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18yrs	44	6	23	7	8	30
(h) Consumption of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18 years in any place other than private residence	205	21	83	12	89	95
(i) Persons under 18 years representing themselves to be over 18 years for the purpose of obtaining or being permitted to consume intoxicating liquor	24	3	5	0	16	5
(j) Licences permitting persons under 18 years to be on licensed premises during period when exemption order is in force.						0
	18	2	11	2	3	0
(k) Persons under 18 years illegally on licensed premises during period when exemption order is in force	2	0	2	0	0	13
(l) Licences permitting persons under 18 years (unaccompanied) to be on premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption off the premises.	4	1	0	0	3	2
(m) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	41	11	16	13	1	0
(n) Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor laws	358	101	206	25	26	29
INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS SUB TOTAL	9900	2175	5952	918	855	6870
9. POLICE REGULATIONS - Offences against:						
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	180	17	130	13	20	143
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851	98	8	64	19	7	83
10. CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES) ACT, 1993.						
Soliciting or importuning for commission of sexual offences - Section 6.	55	0	34	0	21	34
Soliciting or importuning for prostitution - Section 7.	449	1	295	46	107	341
Loitering with intention of prostitution - Section 8.	474	193	204	31	46	235
Living on earnings of prostitution - Section 10.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences.	137	2	9	1	125	10
11. CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PUBLIC ORDER) ACT, 1994.						
Intoxication in a public place - Section 4	14687	3533	8187	1649	1318	9836
Disorderly conduct in public place - Section 5.	2341	343	1535	260	303	1795
Threatening or abusive or insulting behaviour - Section 6.	14251	3695	8197	1466	1493	9663
Failing to comply with direction of Garda - Section 8.	4364	699	2824	340	501	3164
Entering building with intent to commit offence - Section 11.	904	23	595	89	147	684
Control of access to special events - Section 21.	6	2	3	0	1	3
Surrender and seizure of intoxicating liquor - Section 22.	31	8	12	8	3	20
Other offences.	1165	153	725	105	182	830
12. REVENUE LAWS - Offences against	47	6	31	0	10	31
13. STREET TRADING ACTS - Offences against	242	46	162	11	23	173
14. VAGRANCY ACTS - Offences against:						
(a) Begging.	1096	154	686	166	90	852
(b) Other offences	70	5	45	16	4	61
15. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ACT, 1926 - Offences against	50	1	33	2	14	35
16. FIREARMS ACT - Offences against	242	40	137	13	52	150
17. FIREARMS and OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1990.						
(a) Possession of knives and other articles - Section 9 (1).	832	83	555	69	125	624
(b) Possession of flick-knife etc. - Section 9 (4).	219	62	115	17	25	132
(c) Possession of article with intent to cause injury - Section 9 (5).	294	46	164	17	67	181
(d) Trespassing with knife/weapon - Section 10.	16	5	7	0	4	7
(e) Production of weapon in dispute - Section 11.	125	15	66	12	32	78
(f) Manufacture/sell/hire offensive weapon - Section 12.	8	0	2	0	6	2
(g) Other offences.	86	9	58	4	15	62
18. EXPLOSIVES - Offences in relation to	17	10	0	3	4	3
19. JURIES ACT, 1976 - Offences against	25	8	13	0	4	13
20. GAMING and LOTTERIES ACT 1956.	38	14	21	2	1	23
21. PROHIBITION OF INCITEMENT TO HATRED ACT, 1989.	0	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Actions likely to stir up hatred - Section 2.	6	0	4	0	2	4
(b) Preparatory/possession of material likely to stir up hatred - s. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Other non-headline offences.	22154	3670	8480	1171	8833	9651
Total proceedings from Table A	9,637		4,641			2,978
TOTAL	443,077	171,648	187,637	29,996	48,800	215,979

Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 2000 (Drug offences excluded)

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charge was held proved or order made without conviction
(h) Road Traffic General Bye Laws, 1964	5,895	3,627	1,888	186	194	2,074
(i) Local Bye Laws	30,449	20,993	7,793	304	1,359	8,097
(j) (i) Dangerous Driving	4,455	1,517	2,209	186	543	2,395
(ii) Careless Driving	4,267	1,914	2,332	213	308	2,545
(iii) Driving without reasonable consideration	1,882	278	1,392	82	130	1,474
(iv) Traffic lights: Non conformity with	2,450	1,397	697	58	298	755
(k) Compulsory Insurance: (i) No Insurance	19,353	5,620	11,178	831	1,724	12,009
(ii) Failing to produce	33,438	14,228	12,359	5,389	1,462	17,748
(iii) Insurance Disc Regulations	19,286	12,667	3,480	2,323	816	5,803
(iv) Other offences	2,911	1,105	1,391	166	249	1,557
(L) DRINKING and DRIVING:						0
(i) Drive/attempt to drive MPV while drunk	769	210	394	0	157	394
(ii) Being in charge of MPV while drunk	81	8	60	0	13	60
(iii) Driving /Attempting to drive an MPV blood/urine /alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	6,410	856	4,491	0	1,063	4,491
(iv) Driving /Attempting to drive an MPV breath /alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	1,657	151	906	0	600	906
(v) Being in charge of MPV blood/urine /alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	200	47	105	0	48	105
(vi) Being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	106	25	45	0	36	45
(vii) Refusing to give preliminary specimen of breath (alcoylsen)	95	33	51	0	11	51
(viii) Refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample (Soc.49(4), 50(4))	207	19	118	0	70	118
(ix) Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine/specimen at Garda Station	626	72	408	0	146	408
(x) Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine specimen at hospital	30	9	15	0	6	15
(xi) Other offences	88	24	58	0	6	58
(m) Exceeding speed limit: (i) Built-up area	13,247	1,541	4,937	142	6,627	5,079
" " " (ii) Special	5,678	2,109	1,911	60	1,598	1,971
" " " (iii) Ordinary	1,336	128	1,131	33	44	1,164
" " " (iv) General	6,087	1,107	3,922	108	950	4,030
" " " (v) Motorway	3,516	210	3,242	30	34	3,272
(n) Driving dangerously defective MPV	245	38	170	16	21	186
(o) Other offences	4,426	1,072	2,500	516	336	3,016
(p) Construction equipment and use of vehicle regs 1963						
(i) defective tyres	4,636	1,644	2,472	345	175	2,817
(ii) " steering	231	11	173	7	40	180
(iii) " brakes	248	49	156	32	11	188
(iv) Gross weights of goods vehicles	770	177	542	13	38	555
(v) Axle " " " "	176	2	174	0	0	174
(vi) Other offences	4,952	1,629	1,905	418	100	2,321
TRAFFIC ACTS OFFENCES SUB TOTAL:	249,887	106,353	102,268	17,408	23,850	119,676
4. (a) Unauthorised interference with mechanism of MPV	1,337	236	794	86	221	880
(b) Taking possession of pedal cycle without consent	139	46	64	19	10	83
5. EU Regulations: (i) Vehicle Testing	3,093	943	1,821	247	82	2,060
(ii) Tachograph	2,021	475	1,422	80	44	1,502
6. Road Transport Acts	3,263	1,302	1,562	197	202	1,759
7. Roads Acts and Finance Acts - Excise Duty	89,558	46,097	30,533	4,710	8,218	35,211
8. INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS, OFFENCES AGAINST						
(a) Illegally on Licensed Premises during closing hours	3067	204	2411	232	220	2611
(b) Drunkenness, Simple	1047	103	756	96	92	854
(c) Drunkenness with aggravation	998	142	680	86	90	766
(d) Offences by Licensees against closing regs	3251	1109	1502	373	277	1850
(e) Other offences by Licensees (or their servants)	619	390	156	56	17	212
(f) Supplying or selling drink to persons under 18 years						
(i) Offences by the holders of On-Licences	203	78	97	16	12	111
(ii) " " " " Off-Licences	9	4	4	0	1	4

STATISTICS

Non-indictable offences - proceedings and persons convicted in 2000 (Drug offences excluded)

	Offences in which proceedings were taken	Charges withdrawn or dismissed	Number of convictions	Charges proved & order made without conviction	Adjourned or otherwise disposed of	Persons convicted or against whom charge was held proved or order made without conviction
(g) Purchase of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18yrs	44	6	23	7	8	30
(h) Consumption of intoxicating liquor by persons under 18 years in any place other than private residence	205	21	83	12	89	95
(i) Persons under 18 years representing themselves to be over 18 years for the purpose of obtaining or being permitted to consume intoxicating liquor	24	3	5	0	16	5
(j) Licences permitting persons under 18 years to be on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force.	18	2	11	2	3	13
(k) Persons under 18 years illegally on licenced premises during period when exemption order is in force	2	0	2	0	0	2
(l) Licences permitting person under 18 years (unaccompanied) to be on premises used for the sale of intoxicating liquor for consumption off the premises.	4	1	0	0	3	0
(m) Offences in connection with Registered Clubs	41	11	16	13	1	29
(n) Other offences against Intoxicating Liquor laws	358	101	206	25	26	231
INTOXICATING LIQUOR LAWS SUB TOTAL	9900	2175	5952	918	855	6870
9. POLICE REGULATIONS - Offences against						
(a) Dublin Metropolitan Police Acts	180	17	130	13	20	143
(b) Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1851	98	8	64	19	7	83
10. CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES) ACT, 1993.						
Soliciting or importuning for commission of sexual offences - Section 6.	55	0	34	0	21	34
Soliciting or importuning for prostitution - Section 7.	449	1	295	46	107	341
Loitering with intention of prostitution - Section 8.	474	193	204	31	46	235
Living on earnings of prostitution - Section 10.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences.	137	2	9	1	125	10
11. CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PUBLIC ORDER) ACT, 1994.						
Intoxication in a public place - Section 4	14687	3533	8187	1649	1318	9836
Disorderly conduct in public place - Section 5.	2341	343	1535	260	203	1795
Threatening or abusive or insulting behaviour - Section 6.	14251	3095	8197	1466	1493	9663
Failing to comply with direction of Garda - Section 8	4364	699	2824	340	501	3164
Entering building with intent to commit offence - Section 11	904	73	595	89	147	684
Control of access to special events - Section 21.	6	2	3	0	1	3
Surrender and seizure of intoxicating liquor - Section 22.	31	8	12	8	3	20
Other offences.	1165	153	725	105	182	830
12. REVENUE LAWS - Offences against	47	6	31	0	10	31
13. STREET TRADING ACTS - Offences against	242	46	162	11	23	173
14. VAGRANCY ACTS - Offences against						
(a) Begging	1096	154	686	166	90	852
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17. FIREARMS and OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1990.						
(a) Possession of knives and other articles - Section 9 (1).	832	83	555	69	125	624
(b) Possession of flick-knife etc. - Section 9 (4).	219	62	115	17	25	132
(c) Possession of article with intent to cause injury - Section 9 (5).	294	46	164	17	67	181
(d) Trespassing with knife/weapon - Section 10.	16	5	7	0	4	7
(e) Production weapon in dispute - Section 11.	125	15	66	12	32	78
(f) Manufacture/hire offensive weapon - Section 12.	8	0	2	0	6	2
(g) Other offences.	86	9	58	4	15	62
18. EXPLOSIVES - Offences in relation to	17	10	0	3	4	3
19. INJURIES ACT, 1976 - Offences against	25	8	13	0	4	13
20. GAMING and LOTTERIES ACT 1956.	38	14	21	2	1	23
21. PROHIBITION OF INCITEMENT to HATRED ACT, 1989.	0	0	0	0	0	0
(a) Actions likely to stir up hatred - Section 2.	6	0	4	0	2	4
(b) Preparation/possession of material likely to stir up hatred - S. 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
22. Other non-headline offences.	22154	3670	8480	1171	8833	9651
Total proceedings from Table A.	9,637		4,641			2,978
TOTAL	443,077	171,648	187,637	29,996	48,800	215,970

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

Proceedings taken in 2000 in respect of selected non-indictable offences

	Eastern Region	Dublin Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
TOTAL ASSAULTS (includes Gardaí on duty)	1,616	2,951	898	927	1,548	1,290
TOTAL TRAFFIC OFFENCES	24,577	130,906	9,922	17,846	51,320	15,316
TOTAL INTOXICATING LIQUOR OFFENCES	2,097	1,463	1,153	1,018	2,115	2,054
CRIMINAL JUSTICE (PUBLIC ORDER) ACT, 1994.						
Intoxication in a public place - Section 4	1,212	2,346	1,213	1,217	2,271	1,428
Disorderly conduct in public place - Section 5.	459	413	294	291	549	335
Threatening or abusive or insulting behaviour - Section 6.	1,193	2,540	1,031	1,011	2,029	1,439
Failing to comply with direction of Garda - Section 8	478	1,920	524	367	683	392
Entering building with intent to commit offence - Section 11	76	538	63	60	116	51
Control of access to special events - Section 21.	0	2	0	2	0	2
Surrender and seizure of intoxicating liquor - Section 22.	0	0	3	0	21	7
Other offences.	243	198	134	184	267	139
FIREARMS and OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1990.						
Possession of knives and other articles - Section 9 (1).	54	473	24	53	165	63
Possession of flick-knife etc. - Section 9 (4).	5	175	2	14	8	15
Possession of article with intent to cause injury - Section 9 (5).	38	138	16	17	53	32
Trespassing with knife/weapon - Section 10.	1	7	2	1	4	1
Production weapon in dispute - Section 11.	16	39	18	6	23	23
Manufacture/sell/hire offensive weapon - Section 12.	0	8	0	0	0	0
Other offences.	6	15	8	6	7	44
CRIMINAL LAW (SEXUAL OFFENCES) ACT, 1993.						
Soliciting or importuning for sexual offences - Section 6.	0	40	0	15	0	0
Soliciting or importuning for prostitution - Section 7.	0	449	0	0	0	0
Loitering with intention of prostitution - Section 8.	0	474	0	0	0	0
Living on earnings of prostitution - Section 10.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other offences.	0	104	4	12	6	11

Drug Offences

Cionta Drugaí

The table below shows the number of offences where proceedings commenced by drug type and division. As in previous years, almost all (95%) of the heroin offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The Dublin Metropolitan and Southern Regions accounted for 27% and 25% of the three offences involving cannabis recorded. The Eastern, Southern Eastern and Western Regions recorded 16%, 13% and 12% respectively for this offence. The Northern Region recorded the lowest at 8%.

The Eastern and Southern Regions recorded 30% and 25% of offences involving ecstasy. The four remaining Regions recorded offences ranging between 8% and 13%.

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

	Cannabis	Cannabis Resin	Cannabis Plant	Heroin	LSD	Ecstasy	Amphet	Cocaine	Other	TOTAL
EASTERN REGION	158	633	7	24	5	626	81	19	3	1556
Carlow/Kildare	70	327	0	5	4	319	16	14	0	755
Laois/Offaly	25	61	0	9	0	20	4	1	0	120
Longford/Westmeath	7	36	0	10	0	6	1	0	0	60
Louth/Meath	56	209	7	0	1	281	60	4	3	621
DUBLIN MET. REGION	200	1070	18	692	4	277	116	128	79	2576
Eastern	1	248	2	44	0	35	9	7	23	369
North Central	15	69	0	136	0	47	2	16	6	291
Northern	61	393	2	184	0	102	33	22	0	707
South Central	2	117	0	128	0	49	4	40	9	349
Southern	30	202	8	75	4	25	75	21	35	420
Western	91	41	14	125	0	19	3	11	6	310
NORTHERN REGION	54	320	1	4	7	232	5	2	7	632
Cavan/Monaghan	26	74	0	2	5	27	2	0	6	142
Donegal	21	173	1	0	0	155	3	0	0	353
Sligo/Leitrim	7	73	0	2	2	50	0	2	1	132
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	209	424	1	3	0	260	66	11	1	975
Tipperary	24	62	0	0	0	64	7	0	1	158
Waterford/Kilkenny	149	238	1	0	0	108	42	2	0	540
Wexford/Wicklow	36	124	0	3	0	88	17	9	0	277
SOUTHERN REGION	101	1100	19	5	10	529	90	21	1	1876
Cork City	6	609	0	1	1	271	31	15	1	935
Cork North	60	94	1	1	0	36	7	0	0	199
Cork West	22	89	18	0	0	27	1	3	0	160
Kerry	9	129	0	0	9	93	39	2	0	281
Limerick	4	179	0	3	0	102	12	1	0	301
WESTERN REGION	74	404	7	2	7	162	33	7	4	780
Galway	14	127	1	0	1	26	20	2	0	193
Galway West	46	263	6	0	3	89	11	5	3	426
Mayo	7	61	0	1	1	16	1	0	1	88
Donegal/Wicklow	7	33	0	1	0	31	1	0	0	73
Total	796	4031	53	730	33	2086	391	180	95	8395
Percentage	9.48%	48.02%	0.63%	8.70%	0.39%	24.85%	4.66%	2.14%	1.13%	100%

The quantity of drugs seized is shown in the table below. Cannabis was involved in 60% of cases while heroin was involved in 8% of cases. Ecstasy cases accounted for 24% of the total and cocaine accounted for 3%.

Particulars of drugs seized		
TYPE OF DRUG	TOTAL	
	Quantity	Cases
Cannabis	207,954g	219
Cannabis Resin	379,800g	4,401
Cannabis Plants	98	21
Heroin (Diamorphine)	23,942	598
L.S.D.	1,121g	31
Ecstasy MDMA	551,420 tablets, 5,644 capsules	1,846
Ecstasy MDEA	121	11
Ecstasy MDA	172 tablets	7
Amphetamine	5,837g, 149 tablets	169
Cocaine	18,041g	206
Diazepam	1,833 tablets	49
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	236 tablets	17
Flurazepam	399 capsules	19
Temazepam	50 tablets	7
Other Benzodiazepines	108 tablets	7
Methadone	294 tablets, 1,731mls	19
Dihydrocodeine	380 tablets	18
Ephedrine	194 tablets	12
Methylamphetamine	218 tablets, 17grams	15
Ketamine (not controlled)	1,231 tablets, 91 grams	34

During 2000 proceedings commenced in respect of 8,395 offences and convictions were obtained in 3,656 for those proceedings which had been processed by the end of the year. The majority of the proceedings relate to the supply or possession of controlled drugs. The table on the right provides details of other offences relating to importation, forged prescriptions, cultivation of cannabis plants, allowing premises to be used and obstruction.

The number of persons prosecuted for drugs offences is shown, by nationality, in the table on the left. Approximately 99% of the total were Irish nationals. As in previous years the majority of non Irish nationals (61 of the 100 recorded) were British.

Nationality of persons against whom proceedings commenced	
Irish	7753
Finnish	2
French	1
German	3
Dutch	3
Spanish	7
British	61
East European	2
N. American	4
Middle Eastern	4
African	13
Total	7,853

Miscellaneous drug offences	
Importation	17
Forged Prescriptions	29
Cultivation of Cannabis Plants	22
Allow Premises to be used	17
Obstruction	68

The number of possession, supply, obstruction and other offences are shown in the table below. Possession offences accounted for 77% of the total while supply offences accounted for 20%. The proportion of supply offences varied between 11% and 30% across the regions. They accounted for 30% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, 21% in the Southern Eastern Region and 18% in the Southern Region while they accounted for 16%, 15% and 11% in the remaining regions. The 2% other offences deal with offences such as importation, allowing a premises to be used, cultivation of cannabis plants and forging a prescription to obtain drugs.

Possession, supply obstruction and other offences

	Sec 3 MDA (possession only)	Sec 15 MDA (supplier/ dealer)	Sec 21 MDA (Obstruction)	Other MDA offences	Total
EASTERN REGION	1,376	174	5	1	1,556
Carlow/Kildare	678	73	4	0	755
Laois/Offaly	81	38	1	0	120
Longford/Westmeath	51	9	0	0	60
Louth/Meath	566	54	0	1	621
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,686	779	32	79	2,576
Eastern	282	73	4	10	369
North Central	114	154	9	14	291
Northern	596	152	5	34	787
South Central	171	157	6	15	349
Southern	386	108	1	5	470
Western	167	135	7	1	310
NORTHERN REGION	514	103	5	10	632
Cavan/Monaghan	109	32	0	1	142
Donegal	315	37	1	0	353
Sligo/Leitrim	90	34	4	9	137
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	749	207	12	7	975
Tipperary	121	30	6	1	158
Waterford/Kilkenny	406	126	4	4	540
Wexford/Wicklow	222	51	2	2	277
SOUTHERN REGION	1,516	329	7	24	1,876
Cork City	764	164	2	5	935
Cork North	156	42	1	0	199
Cork West	133	20	2	5	160
Kerry	233	39	2	7	281
Limerick	230	64	0	7	301
WESTERN REGION	644	114	7	15	780
Clare	159	25	4	5	193
Galway West	363	52	1	10	426
Mayo	64	23	1	0	88
Roscommon/Galway East	58	14	1	0	73
TOTAL	6,485	1,706	68	136	8,395
Percentage	77%	20%	1%	2%	100%

* Misuse of Drugs Act, (as amended)

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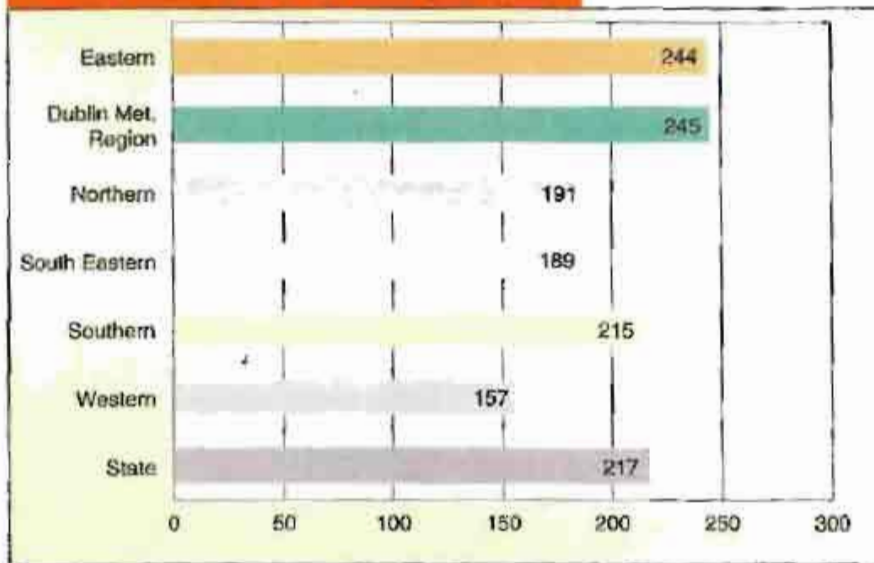
The table below shows the number of persons against whom proceedings for drug offences were commenced by age and gender. Approximately 4% of persons were less than 17 years of age, 42% were aged 17 to 21 years while the remaining 54% were aged over 21 years. The majority (92%) of persons were male. This was similar to the 1999 when male persons accounted for 91% of those who were prosecuted. The proportions of female persons in the three age groups were 8%, 7% and 9% respectively.

Persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age and genders

	Under 17 yrs		17-21 yrs		Over 21 yrs		Total		Total persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EASTERN REGION	71	2	835	50	500	44	1,406	96	1,502
Carlow/Kildare	52	0	449	9	208	8	709	17	726
Laois/Oifaly	1	0	50	1	38	2	89	3	92
Longford/Westmeath	0	1	29	3	15	5	44	9	53
Louth/Meath	18	1	307	37	239	29	564	67	631
DUBLIN MET. REGION	134	18	857	115	1,320	209	2,311	342	2,653
Eastern	10	0	131	10	130	32	311	42	353
North Central	7	4	89	19	182	34	281	57	338
Northern	86	11	249	40	318	48	654	99	753
South Central	12	2	92	24	186	26	290	52	342
Southern	12	0	132	11	217	47	311	58	369
Western	7	1	94	11	161	22	262	34	296
NORTHERN REGION	31	1	278	14	268	18	569	33	602
Cavan/Monaghan	10	0	64	1	44	7	118	8	126
Donegal	15	1	161	11	162	3	338	15	353
Sligo/Leitrim	6	0	45	2	62	8	113	10	123
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	29	2	338	13	438	35	805	50	855
Tipperary	1	0	68	1	59	6	128	7	135
Waterford/Kilkenny	10	0	147	5	277	19	434	24	458
Wexford/Wicklow	18	2	123	7	102	10	243	19	262
SOUTHERN REGION	26	4	597	37	842	41	1,465	82	1,547
Cork City	2	0	270	12	419	15	691	27	718
Cork North	6	1	53	3	118	2	177	6	183
Cork West	4	1	34	1	97	11	135	13	148
Kerry	4	2	136	13	101	7	243	22	265
Limerick	10	0	104	8	107	6	221	14	235
WESTERN REGION	5	0	163	10	473	43	641	53	694
Clare	0	0	35	4	129	15	164	19	183
Galway West	3	0	83	5	273	22	359	27	386
Mayo	0	0	16	1	53	5	69	6	75
Roscommon/Galway East	2	0	29	0	18	1	49	1	50
Total	296	27	3,060	239	3,841	390	7,197	656	7,853
Percentage	4.11%		42.01%		53.88%				

The total number of persons prosecuted in 2000 was 30% higher than that recorded in the previous year. In 2000 the number of persons prosecuted in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounted for 34% of the State total. The number of persons prosecuted in the Northern and Eastern Regions increased by 151% and 109% respectively over the previous year. Increases of between 9% and 50% were also recorded in three other regions. The Western region decreased by 4%.

Non-headline offences by region
Persons prosecuted for drug offences per 100,000



The chart on the left shows the numbers of persons prosecuted per 100,000 of population in each of the regions. The incidences for the Eastern and Dublin Metropolitan Regions were quite similar at 244 and 245 per 100,000 of population. The remaining regions recorded rates between 157 and 215 per 100,000 of population.

Persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age and gender

	Number
EASTERN REGION	572
Carlow/Kildare	65
Laois/Oifaly	77
Longford/Westmeath	77
Louth/Moath	79
DUBLIN MET. REGION	351
Eastern	35
North Central	6
Northern	104
South Central	54
Southern	93
Western	59
NORTHERN REGION	213
Cavan/Monaghan	81
Donegal	115
Sligo/Leitrim	17
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	393
Lipperary	147
Waterford/Kilkenny	197
Wexford/Wicklow	49
SOUTHERN REGION	350
Cork City	48
Cork North	49
Cork West	38
Kerry	170
Limerick	45
WESTERN REGION	191
Clare	28
Galway West	83
Mayo	33
Roscommon/Galway East	47
Total	2,070

A total of 2,070 drug lectures were given by Gardai during 2000 and they are shown by location in the table on the left. The total number of lectures given was 9% more than that in 1999 but those given in the Dublin Metropolitan and Eastern Regions increased by 44% and 40% respectively.

GARDA COLLEGE LIBRARY

Stolen Vehicles

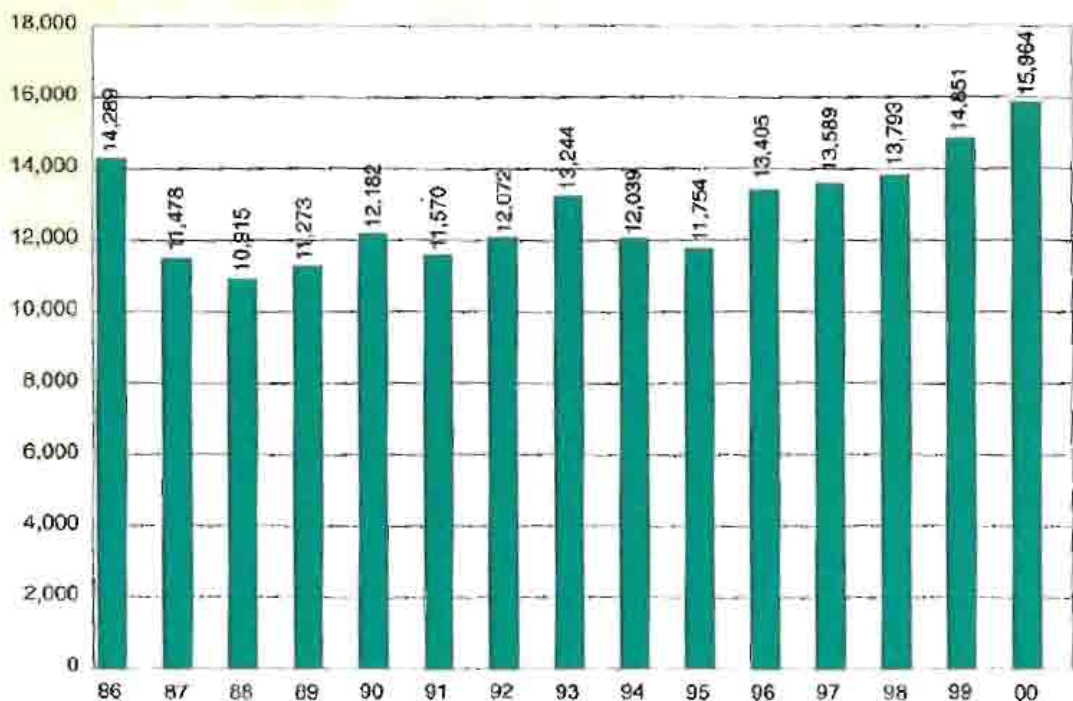
Feihiclí Goidte

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

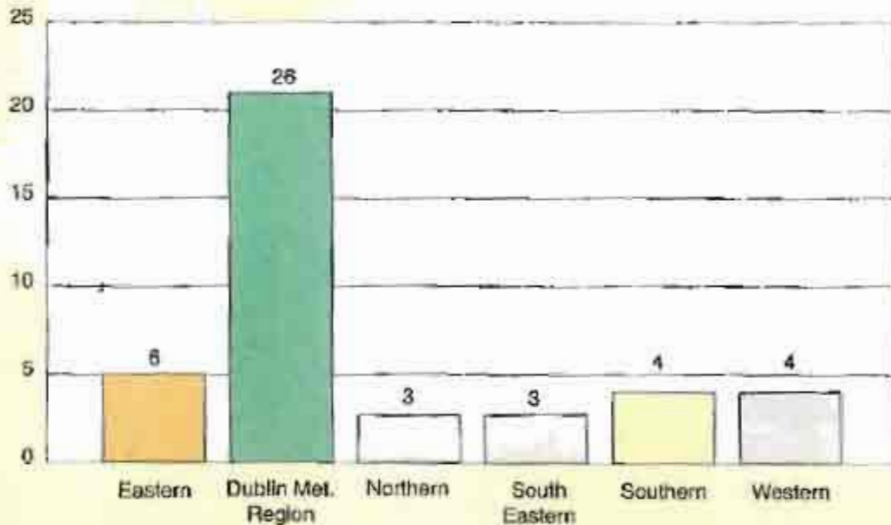
The following chart shows the number of unauthorized takings of vehicles for the 15 years from 1986 to 2000. The number of unauthorized takings recorded in 2000 was an increase of 7% over the previous year.

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

Unauthorized taking of mechanically propelled vehicles 1986 to 2000



Unauthorised takings per 1,000 vehicles licensed*



(*Figures are not adjusted for differences between local authority and Garda areas)

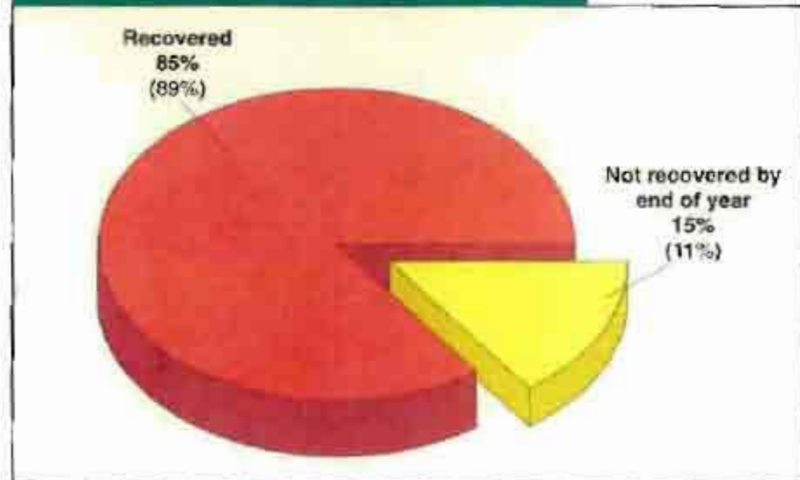
The table on the left shows the number of unauthorised takings in each of the regions. There was an 5% decrease in the total number of unauthorised takings over that recorded in 1999. The Northern and South Eastern Regions increased by 72% and 31% respectively. Three other regions recorded increases which ranged from 4% in Dublin Metropolitan to 18% in the Southern Region. The Western Region decreased by 4%.

Unauthorised takings by region 1999 and 2000

	1999	2000	Change
Eastern Region	1,536	1,774	15%
Dublin Metropolitan Region	10,572	10,949	-4%
Northern Region	200	346	73%
S/Eastern Region	511	667	31%
Southern Region	1,234	1,462	18%
Western Region	798	766	-4%
TOTAL	14,851	15,964	7%

Some 16% of vehicles taken were not recovered by the end of the year which is an increase when compared with the recovery rate of 15% recorded during the previous year. The chart on the right shows the proportion recovered in 2000 and the comparable proportions for the previous year are shown in brackets.

Juvenile criminal activity: Time of occurrence



STATISTICS

Fines on the Spot

Fineáil ar an Spota

Fines on the spot notices are issued by Gardaí (non display of licence disc i.e. no tax displayed, illegal parking and speeding offences) and Traffic Wardens (non display of licence disc and illegal parking). The number of notices issued by the Gardaí in 2000 for non display of tax disc and parking violations increased by 19,091 (83%) and 21,732 (37%), respectively, when compared with the previous year. The number of fine on the spot notices for speeding offences issued by Gardaí is shown in the last of the three tables below. The 224,264 speeding fines on the spot issued in 2000 show an increase of 26% over the number recorded in the previous year. A total of 59,841 fines on the spot notices for failure to wear seat belts were issued.

Non-display of licence disc

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2000	State Total 1999
Gardaí	6,433	7,572	4,232	6,711	11,841	5,324	42,113	23,022
Wardens	0	15,660	0	0	53	0	15,713	21,292
Total issued	6,433	23,232	4,232	6,711	11,894	5,324	57,826	44,314
Fines paid	4,555	7,400	2,974	3,976	5,433	3,108	27,454	17,057
Court proceedings	726	5,545	412	1,141	2,355	762	10,941	9,434
Notices cancelled	127	3,017	230	272	996	277	4,919	5,147
Proceedings pending	851	3,910	612	1,300	2,994	843	10,518	9,032
Spoiled notices	74	4	4	14	16	326	438	115

Parking violations

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2000	State Total 1999
Gardaí	4,572	41,274	3,566	5,791	20,160	4,711	80,074	58,342
Wardens	0	49,869	0	0	1,147	0	51,016	70,569
Total issued	4,572	91,143	3,566	5,791	21,307	4,711	131,090	128,911
Fines paid	3,240	49,932	2,401	4,119	13,242	3,221	76,155	73,904
Court proceedings	299	8,991	283	616	1,957	358	12,504	14,314
Notices cancelled	139	2,873	212	188	840	225	4,477	5,549
Proceedings pending	664	10,057	642	857	5,059	861	18,140	18,199
Spoiled notices	18	9,681	28	11	30	46	9,814	7,109

Speeding

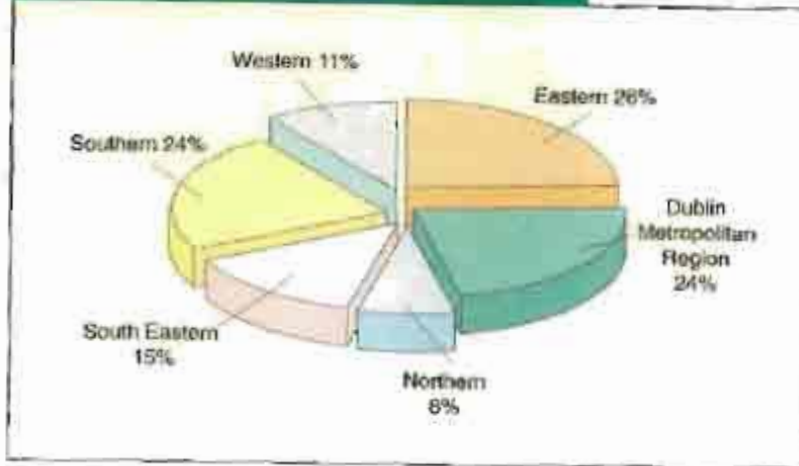
	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2000	State Total 1999
Issued by Gardaí	40,528	53,631	17,512	32,938	55,616	24,039	224,264	178,009
Fines paid	25,563	39,113	13,404	25,102	45,540	18,598	167,320	145,317
Court proceedings	6,313	5,362	889	3,489	3,977	1,503	21,533	17,688
Notices cancelled	205	2,561	124	481	944	604	4,919	2,380
Proceedings pending	6,522	5,565	2,011	3,012	4,216	2,984	24,311	3,598
Spoiled notices	659	4	17	16	40	36	772	1,199

Seat Belts

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2000
Issued by Gardai	8,746	19,261	3,799	7,795	14,982	5,256	59,841
Fines paid	5,159	14,583	2,812	6,308	8,970	3,440	41,272
Court proceedings	1,799	2,078	184	484	3,570	914	9,029
Notices cancelled	29	16	80	53	257	47	482
Proceedings pending	1,258	2,171	621	903	2,109	821	7,883
Spoiled notices	21	0	2	4	16	4	47

A total of 224,264 speeding notices were issued by Gardai and fines were paid in respect of 167,520 or 75% of those which were issued. Proceedings were pending in respect of 24,311 notices at the end of the year. The chart below shows the proportion of speeding notices which were issued by Gardai in each of the regions during 2000.

Speeding notices issued by region



STATISTICS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION DRUG OFFENCES

Road Traffic Offences

Cionta Tráchtá

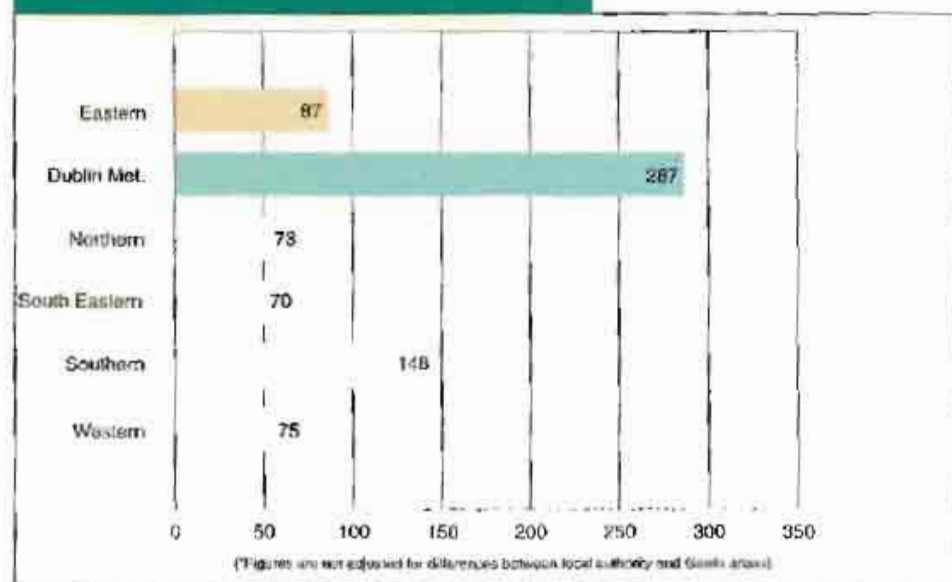
The number of traffic offences in respect of which proceedings were taken in 2000 is shown in the table on the right. The 249,887 traffic offences recorded in 2000 represent a decrease of 6% over that recorded in the previous year. The largest decreases were recorded in the Eastern, South Eastern and Western Regions where proceedings fell by 17%, 15% and 7%, respectively. A decrease of 4% was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and the Northern and the Southern Regions both recorded decreases of 1%. The proportions of traffic offences recorded in each of the regions is shown in the chart below.

Comparing traffic offences with the number of vehicles in a location provides some insight into the rate at which proceedings for traffic offences take place. The chart below shows the number of traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles which were taxed in each of the regions. (Figures are not adjusted for differences between local authority and Garda administrative areas). As in 1999 road traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is by far the largest: it is almost double that of the next highest region. The annual rate of offences per 1,000 vehicles decreased in all regions when compared with 1999.

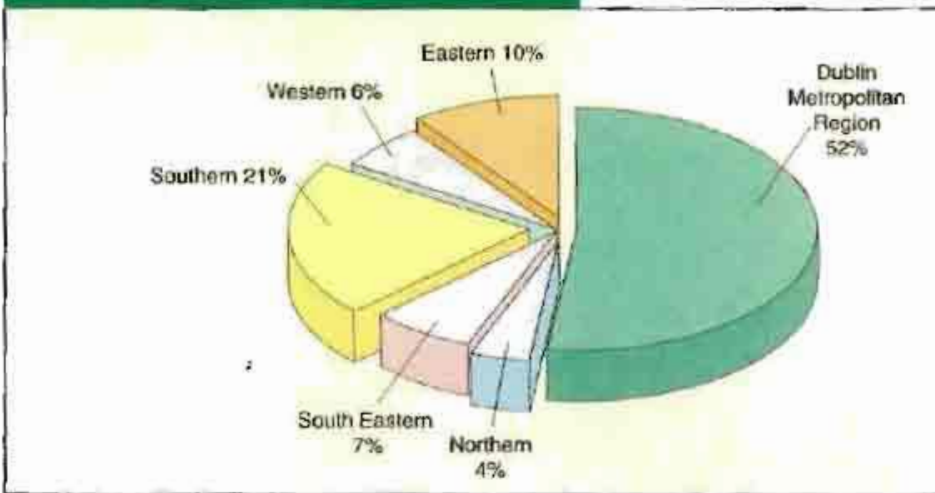
Road traffic offences by division

	2000	1999
EASTERN REGION	24,577	29,494
Carlow/Kildare	7,063	7,496
Laois/Offaly	3,217	4,467
Longford/Westmeath	3,990	4,057
Louth/Meath	10,307	13,474
DUBLIN MET. REGION	130,906	135,855
NORTHERN REGION	9,922	10,057
Cavan/Monaghan	4,788	4,309
Donegal	3,194	3,590
Sligo/Leitrim	1,940	2,158
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	17,846	21,025
Tipperary	3,633	5,693
Waterford/Kilkenny	8,795	9,179
Wexford/Wicklow	5,418	6,153
SOUTHERN REGION	51,320	51,753
Cork City	22,439	26,057
Cork North	5,370	4,621
Cork West	8,004	4,181
Kerry	5,328	5,696
Limerick	10,179	11,198
WESTERN REGION	15,316	16,393
Clare	4,316	5,095
Galway West	3,858	4,166
Mayo	2,947	3,139
Roscommon/Galway East	4,195	3,993
TOTAL	249,887	264,577

Road traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles licensed*



Road traffic offences by region

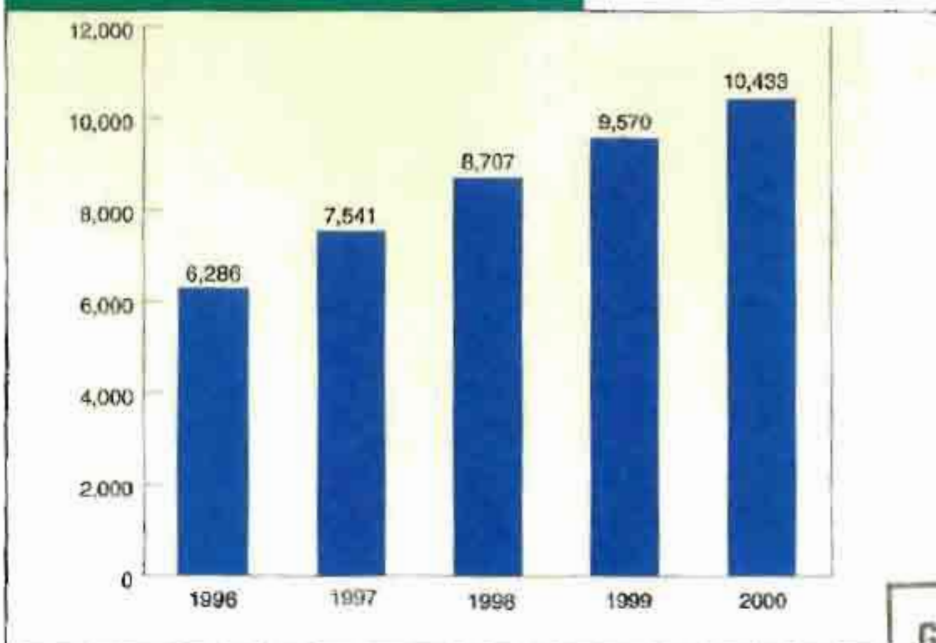


Drink/Driving Offences: Breath, Blood and Urine Tests

Cionta Dí/Tiomána: Scrúdaithe Anála, Fola agus Fuala

The number of arrests for drink/driving offences for each of the last five years is shown in the chart below. Arrests increased each year and the 10,433 arrests made in 2000 were 66% more than the number recorded in 1996 and they were 863 higher than the corresponding total for 1999.

Arrests for drink/driving offences 1996 to 2000



GARDA COLLEGE HISTORY



The number of breath tests, blood/urine and analyses of specimens is shown in the table below. The number of breath samples provided to the Gardai in 2000 decreased by 21% when compared to the corresponding figure for the previous year. Positive breath samples for 2000 amounted to 4,099. In 2000, some 36% of the samples provided to the Gardai tested positive while 35% of those taken in the previous year did so.

Breath samples were provided by 11,432 persons and 121 (1%) refused to provide breath samples. Some 5,461 persons were arrested without the use of breath tests and this represents an increase of 24% on the corresponding statistic for the previous year.

There were 6,299 blood/urine specimens provided, during 2000: blood specimens accounted for (62%) of the total provided. Some 92% of the specimens analysed contained a quantity of alcohol which was over the prescribed concentration.

Breath tests, blood/urine tests, arrests etc.

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern	Southern Region	Western Region	Total 2000	Total 1999
Breath test								
(a) Total number of persons breath tested	1,168	665	1,143	2,736	3,322	2,398	11,432	14,533
(b) Breath test positive	454	353	308	1,183	1,003	798	4,099	5,034
(c) Breath test negative	714	312	835	1,553	2,319	1,600	7,333	9,499
(d) Breath test refused	22	33	3	8	38	17	121	144
Arrests								
(a) For refusing breath tests	12	33	3	8	38	17	121	144
(b) Arrest without breath test	726	2,267	792	334	794	548	5,461	4,392
Blood/urine tests								
(a) Blood specimen given	586	541	527	831	856	585	3,926	5,464
(b) Urine specimen given	365	391	265	515	512	325	2,373	3,293
(c) Specimen refused	68	112	74	64	151	77	551	813
Analyses of specimens								
(a) Under prescribed concentration	64	73	19	103	111	38	408	492
(b) Over prescribed concentration	869	836	765	1,215	1,226	860	5,771	7,914
(c) Specimens still to be analysed at the end of year	7	22	6	23	26	6	90	297
(d) Insufficient or spoiled	11	1	2	5	5	6	30	54
TOTAL SPECIMENS	951	932	792	1,346	1,368	910	6,299	8,757
EVIDENTIAL BREATH SAMPLES (Sec 49(4) & 50 (4))								
(a) Total evidential breath samples given	170	1,470	201	102	279	342	2,564	
(b) Samples under prescribed concentration	19	130	16	11	49	65	290	
(c) Samples over prescribed concentration	151	1,340	185	91	230	277	2,274	
(d) Evidential samples refused/failed	13	134	36	13	37	34	267	

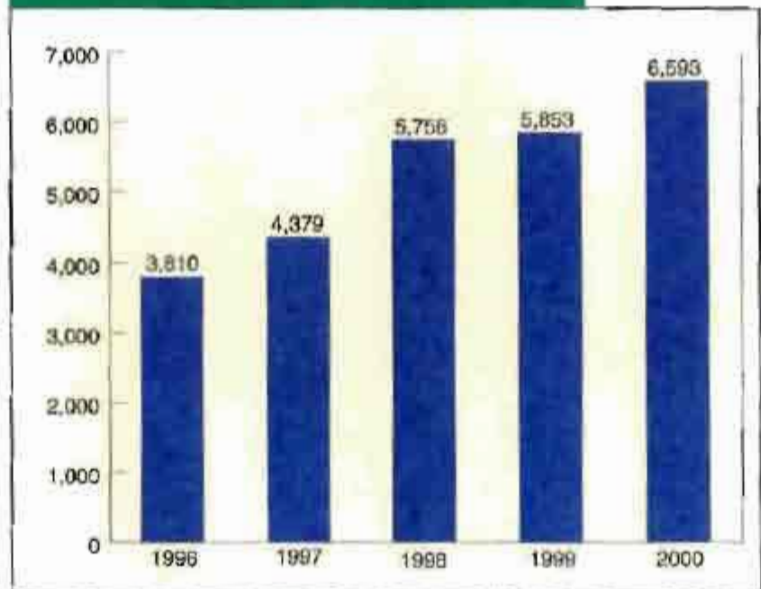
Drink/Driving Offences: Persons Convicted

Cionta Dí/Tiomána: Daoine Cuisthe

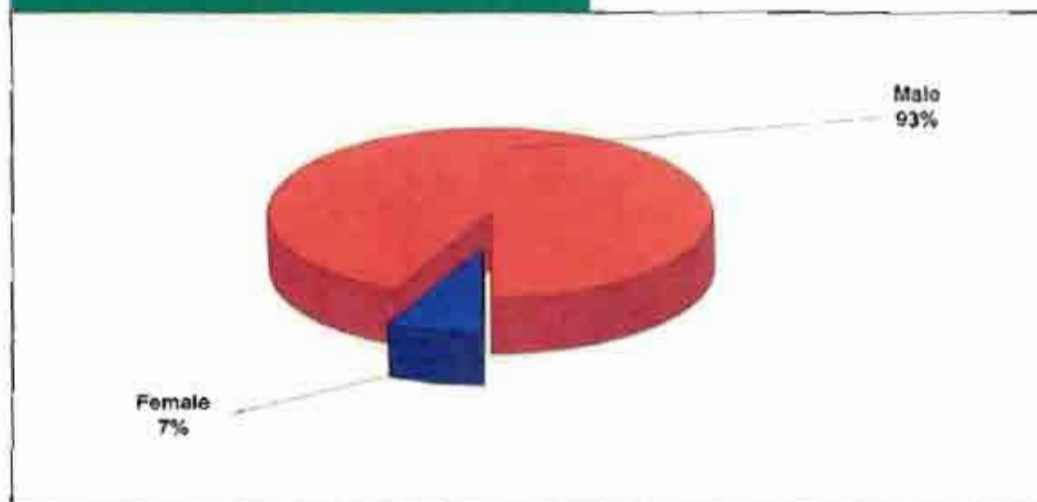
The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences in the last five years is shown in the table on the right. There has been an increase in the number recorded in each of the last five years. The 2000 total was an increase of 13% over that of the previous year and it represents an increase of 73% over that recorded in 1996.

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

Persons convicted of drink/driving offences
1996 to 2000



Gender of persons convicted of drink driving offences



The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences is shown in the table below. During 2000 a total of 6,593 persons were convicted and this was an increase of 740 (13%) over the previous year. Evidential breath testing was introduced in 2000 and the number of persons convicted for driving /attempting to drive an MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit, being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit and refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample are listed in the table below. Some 93% of those convicted were male.

Drink and driving offences- age and gender of persons convicted in 2000

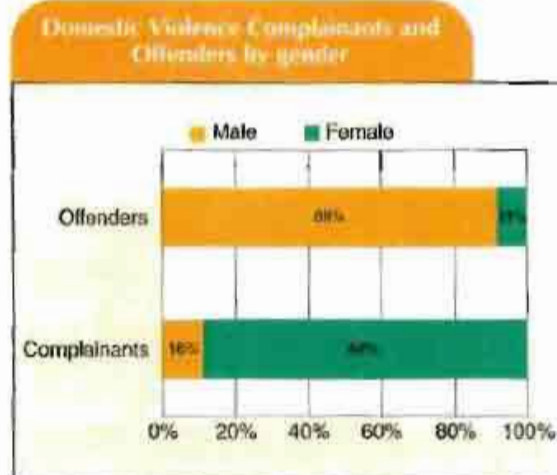
OFFENCES	Persons convicted		17 & under 21 years		21 years and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Driving or attempting to drive MPV while drunk or with a blood/urine/alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	4,537	348	346	27	4,191	321
Driving /Attempting to drive an MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	857	49	33	2	804	47
Being in charge of MPV while drunk or alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit.	160	5	21	0	139	5
Being in charge of MPV breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit	37	8	0	1	37	7
Refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample [Sec 49(4), 50(4)]	104	14	3	2	101	12
Refusing to provide or permit the taking of blood/urine specimen at Garda Station.	380	28	13	5	367	23
Refusing to provide or permit taking of blood/urine specimen at hospital.	13	2	0	0	13	2
Refusing to provide a preliminary specimen of breath.	42	9	0	0	42	9

Domestic Violence

Foréighean Teaghlaigh

There were 10,877 domestic violence incidents recorded in 2000 which represents an increase of 8% when compared with the corresponding figure for the previous year. Considerable annual change was recorded across the regions and, in keeping with previous years, the volume of incidents differed from region to region.

The chart on the right shows the gender of domestic violence complainants and offenders. Although the offenders were predominantly male some 11% of offenders were female. This was an increase over the previous year when 8% of offenders were female. Complainants were predominantly female. Male complainants accounted for 16% of the total and this was an increase over the previous year when they accounted for 11% of the total.



Domestic Violence 2000

	Incidents	Arrests	Persons charged	Persons injured	Persons convicted
EASTERN REGION	809	220	185	228	135
Carlow/Kildare	145	44	27	46	21
Laois/Offaly	234	43	63	72	58
Longford/Westmeath	65	15	8	23	5
Louth/Meath	365	118	87	87	51
DUBLIN METREGION	8,070	897	767	279	602
Eastern	654	174	135	80	91
North Central	1,155	94	62	35	40
Northern	1,102	167	131	53	24
South Central	1,041	103	72	18	52
Southern	2,266	186	178	32	181
Western	1,852	173	187	61	156
NORTHERN REGION	235	126	91	122	27
Cavan/Monaghan	85	77	70	85	16
Donegal	108	39	16	21	8
Sligo/Leitrim	42	10	5	16	3
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	418	137	102	140	70
Tipperary	80	18	22	26	14
Waterford/Kilkenny	188	66	34	53	32
Wexford/Wicklow	150	53	46	61	24
SOUTHERN REGION	1,024	162	206	242	182
Cork City	240	55	58	79	40
Cork North	104	21	19	26	11
Cork West	66	20	17	29	9
Kerry	104	15	61	32	60
Limerick	510	51	51	76	62
WESTERN REGION	321	102	130	101	133
Clare	65	28	28	11	27
Galway West	120	23	82	38	77
Mayo	74	32	9	31	10
Roscommon/Galway East	62	19	11	21	19
TOTAL	10,877	1,644	1,481	1,112	1,149

Missing Persons

Daoine Ar Iarraidh

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

During 2000 the total number of 'acceptable' missing persons was almost the same as that recorded in the previous year. A total of 1,806 persons was recorded in 2000 and the total for 1999 was 1,800. Twenty two of the 1,800 missing persons recorded in 2000 remained untraced at the end of the year. As in previous years, there is considerable variation between the numbers recorded in each of the regions. The largest proportion of 'acceptable' missing persons is recorded in the Dublin Region resulting in a rate of 120 persons per hundred thousand of population. In contrast, the rate for the South Eastern Region is 38 while the remaining regions varied between two and 24 per hundred thousand of population. Some 673 'unacceptable' missing persons were recorded in 2000 and this was a decrease of 3% over the corresponding volume recorded in 1999.

Missing Persons

	'Acceptable' persons reported missing	'Acceptable' persons untraced	Persons not 'acceptable' missing	Unidentified persons found reported	Unidentified bodies found
EASTERN REGION	115	1	103	0	0
Carlow/Kildare	16	0	13	0	0
Laois/Offaly	1	0	0	0	0
Longford/Westmeath	14	0	3	0	0
Louth/Meath	84	1	87	0	0
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,307	4	413	0	0
Eastern	375	1	38	0	0
North Central	121	2	62	0	0
Northern	263	0	41	0	0
South Central	154	1	68	0	0
Southern	186	0	95	0	0
Western	206	0	59	0	0
NORTHERN REGION	5	2	3	0	0
Cavan/Monaghan	3	0	3	0	0
Donegal	1	1	0	0	0
Sligo/Letrim	1	1	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	173	0	104	0	0
Tipperary	12	0	1	0	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	157	0	103	0	0
Wexford/Wicklow	4	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN REGION	167	9	50	0	0
Cork City	74	2	42	0	0
Cork North	6	2	1	0	0
Cork West	4	2	0	0	0
Kerry	35	0	7	0	0
Limerick	48	3	0	0	0
WESTERN REGION	39	6	0	0	0
Clare	8	0	0	0	0
Galway West	10	5	0	0	0
Mayo	3	1	0	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	18	0	0	0	0
Total	1,806	22	673	0	0

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

The number of 'acceptable' missing persons recorded in the five year period from 1996 to 2000 are shown in the table below. Some indication of developments over time can be seen by comparing the numbers shown as missing at the end of the year within which they were recorded with the number which are recorded as still missing at the end of 2000.

Missing persons 1996 - 2000

	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996
Acceptable missing persons recorded	1,806	1,800	2,015	1,877	1,848
Missing at end of year when recorded	22	20	14	6	8
Still missing at end of 2000	22	18	10	3	8

Firearms, Ammunition & Explosives Seized by Gardaí

Airmthine, Armlón Agus Ábhair Pléascaigh a Urghabháil na Gardaí

There were two significant seizures by Gardaí in 2000. The first took place in January in the course of a Garda checkpoint. The second took place in August when Gardaí recovered a van containing explosives.

Firearms, ammunition and explosives seized by Gardaí during 2000

FIREARMS		EXPLOSIVES AND COMPONENTS	
Air Guns	295	Smokeless Oil Fuel	1,089
Shotguns	249	Detonating Cord (MC)	12,933
Machine guns	12	Home Made Explosive (HME)	346
Rifles	86	Danger bombs	2
Pistols	53	Booby trap and bombs	1
Revolvers	88	Time Power Units	4
Imitation/Replica Firearms	62	Improvised Detonators	14
Mini Guns	5	Cordite (S&P)	25
Cross Bow	2	Motor fuse plate	3
Magazines	11	Incinerator tubes	6
Telescopic sights	10	Civilian detonator	151
Sights	6	Electric detonator	6
Mount for sight	6	Hard Cordons	22
Gun barrels	2	Incinerator	1
AMMUNITION:			
7.62 x 39mm	28		
7.62 x 51mm	91		
Assorted Ammunition	29,223		
Shotgun Cartridges	2,438		

Appendix

Aguisín

GENERAL CRIME COUNTING RULES

Three *general crime counting rules* apply to Garda crime statistics. They apply to situations where a number of related offences take place within an episode. The rules are long established in Ireland and many European countries.

(1) PRIMARY OFFENCE RULE

Where two or more criminal offences are disclosed in a single episode it is the primary criminal offence that is counted. The primary offence within a number of offences disclosed in a single episode is that offence to which the greater penalty may apply. (Where offences have similar penalties, offences against the person take precedence over offences against property for the purpose of determining the primary offence.)

For example, two criminal offences are disclosed in the one episode where a person commits a burglary and kills a person in the building. The murder offence is the primary offence in this example. Consequently, the episode counts as one murder in the crime statistics even though details of the two offences are recorded.

(2) ONE OFFENCE COUNTS PER INJURED PARTY INVOLVED

One offence counts per injured party involved subject to the relatively small number of exceptions below. For example, one sexual offender who offends against two (or more) different injured parties counts as two (or more) offences.

Regardless of the number of offenders involved, one offence counts per injured party. For example, two persons acting together in a bank robbery count as one robbery offence in the crime statistics.

There are two exceptions to the rule of one offence counting per injured party. The exceptions relate to cheque/credit card fraud and burglary. In some situations the cheque/credit card exceptions require that a series of these offences count as one offence in the crime statistics. This applies, for example, to the uttering/handling of cheques within the value of the banks' cheque guarantee scheme: one offence of uttering/handling is counted because the originating bank ultimately suffers the loss. Where cheques are fraudulently encashed in amounts exceeding the guaranteed limits, a separate offence counts for each party sustaining financial loss.

The burglary exception requires that one burglary offence is counted where property belonging to two or more injured parties is taken (or damaged) in the course of a single burglary. For example, a house burglary may result in the theft of property belonging to several members of a family. In such a situation one burglary offence is counted in the crime statistics. However, where offices or flats in the one complex are broken into, each office or flat entered counts as a separate burglary offence when each office or flat is owned or occupied by different tenants.

(3) CONTINUOUS SERIES INVOLVING THE SAME INJURED PARTY AND SAME OFFENDER

A continuous series of offences against the same injured party involving the same offender counts as one offence. For example, a continuous series of offences involving an employee who steals on two or more occasions from his or her employer is counted as one larceny in the crime statistics.

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