

AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

ANNUAL REPORT OF AN GARDA SÍOCHÁNA

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

- Personal Protection
- Community Commitment
- State Security

2005



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TO THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, EQUALITY & LAW REFORM

CHUIG AN AIRE DLÍ AGUS CIRT, COMHIONANNAIS AGUS ATHCHÓIRITHE DLÍ

ANNUAL REPORT
OF AN GARDÁ SÍOCHÁNA
2005

TUARASCÁIL BHLIANTÚIL
AN GHARDA SÍOCHÁNA

COMPILED BY AN GARDÁ SÍOCHÁNA,
GARDA HEADQUARTERS, PHOENIX PARK,
DUBLIN 8.

CURTHA LE CHÉILE AG AN nGARDÁ SÍOCHÁNA
CEANNCHEATHRÚ NA nGARDAÍ, PÁIRC NA FHIONNUISCE

▲	FOREWORD	3
▲	REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER	5
▲	REGIONAL DEMOGRAPHIC AND CRIME DATA	11
▲	CRIME STATISTICS, 2005	16
▲	EVALUATION OF THE GARDA SÍOCHÁNA POLICING PLAN, 2005	85



FOREWORD



Dear Minister,

I am pleased to present the report on An Garda Síochána in respect of the year ending the 31st December 2005.

The year was marked by an increase in the number of road fatalities, many resulting from late night single vehicle collisions involving young drivers, predominantly male, on rural secondary roads. To counter these trends a number of initiatives were introduced throughout 2005 and will continue in 2006 and include the appointment of an additional Assistant Commissioner to oversee the traffic function and to develop and coordinate the implementation of traffic management and enforcement strategies nationwide. In addition, arising from the accelerated recruitment drive, a phased increase in resources assigned to the traffic corps in each Garda

Division commenced to coincide with the allocation of members graduating from the Garda College.

The accelerated recruitment programme, which commenced in November 2004, resulted in the intake of 1,125 students to the Garda College during the year and ensures that An Garda Síochána remains on schedule to meet the Government target of 14,000, including those in training, by the end of 2006.

An increase of 2.78% was recorded in the number of headline offences during the year, with the most significant contribution to the increase being attributable to burglaries and thefts from shops. While the increase in homicides during the year, some of which coincided with the increase in gun crime, was concerning, there were notable reductions in the categories of robberies of cash in transit and from financial establishments, robberies from the person, and assaults causing harm.

In May, Operation 'Anvil' was established to address an increase in firearm-related incidents in the Dublin area and proved extremely successful in recovering 283 illegal firearms, the seizure of 2,974 vehicles, the confiscation of drugs, property and cash to the value of €4,989,032.98 and resulted in 1,369 arrests by the end of 2005.

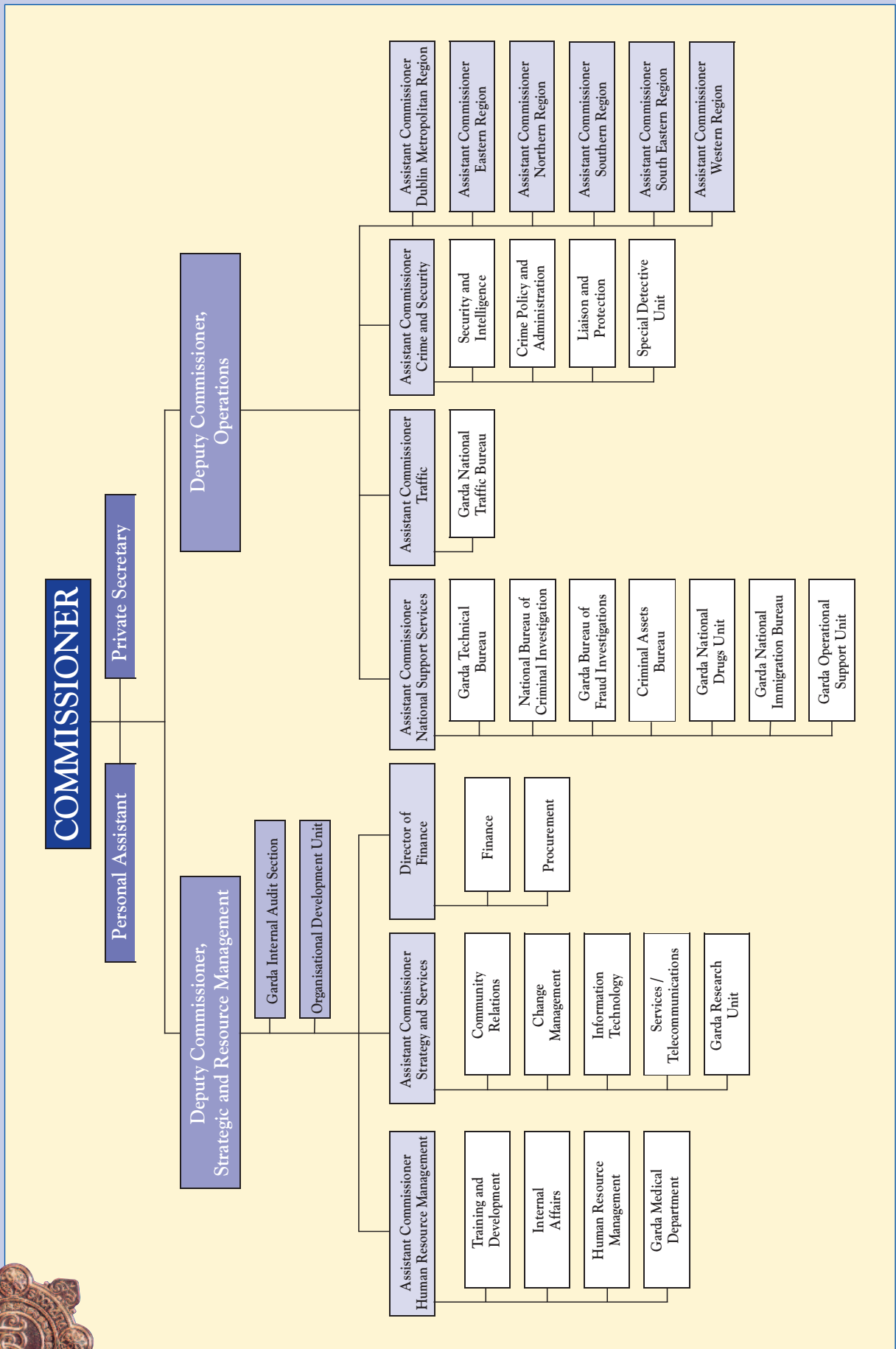
In July the Garda Síochána Act, 2005 was enacted and intense preparatory work for the implementation of the provisions of the Act was undertaken.

The publication of the Second Report of the Morris Tribunal resulted in the establishment of a number of working groups to address criticisms contained in the report, some of which had already been addressed by the organisation prior to its publication.

I wish to avail of this opportunity to convey my thanks to the Government, to you personally and your officials in the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform for the support provided throughout the year.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Noel Conroy". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Noel Conroy
Commissioner of
An Garda Síochána



Organisational structure of An Garda Síochána

The Commissioner of An Garda Síochána has two (2) Deputy Commissioners and twelve (12) Assistant Commissioners, with varied responsibilities. One Deputy Commissioner is responsible for strategic and resource management, while the other is responsible for all operational and security policing nationally.

The structure through which this direction and control is exercised is outlined in the organisational chart on opposite page.

Report of the Commissioner

For policing purposes, the country is divided into six (6) Regions each of which is under the control of an Assistant Commissioner. This helps to facilitate effective management, leadership and co-ordination within and across regional boundaries. Each Region is comprised of a number of Divisions each of which comes under the command of a Chief Superintendent. Within each Division there are several Districts each of which is commanded by a Superintendent.

The Assistant Commissioners based at Garda Headquarters and DMR Headquarters, Harcourt Square, have a national remit for Crime & Security, Traffic, Strategy and Services, Human Resource Management and National Support Services (Harcourt Square). The Director of Finance and the Chief Medical Officer are also based at Garda Headquarters.

The total annual budget allocated to An Garda Síochána in 2005 amounted to €1,142 million. The annual budget was carefully managed and the actual net outturn for 2005 amounted to €1,140 million, resulting in a small surrender balance to the Central Exchequer.

In 2005 a new operational uniform was issued to 10,400 members and this major procurement and logistical exercise was undertaken by the Procurement Section. Implementation of the decentralisation process within An Garda Síochána continued in 2005 with the Central Vetting Unit commencing business in Thurles, Co. Tipperary on the 7th November.

As part of improving high visibility policing and reducing administrative functions carried out by members of An Garda Síochána, the Garda Information Services Centre, a data-entry facility, based in Castlebar, commenced on a pilot basis for Limerick Division, in October 2005. The pilot will be evaluated and reviewed with a view to a national roll-out in 2006.

To facilitate the appointment of the Commissioner as the Accounting Officer for the Garda Vote, substantial progress has been made by the Finance Directorate in implementing the necessary financial management framework to assume this responsibility.

HUMAN RESOURCES, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 2005

Organisation Strength			
		Male	Female
Commissioner	1	1	
Deputy Commissioner	2	2	
Assistant Commissioner	12	11	1
Chief Superintendent	47	44	3
Superintendent	173	168	5
Inspector	289	271	18
Sergeant	1,926	1,779	147
Garda	9,815	7,809	2,006
Total	12,265	10,085	2,180

HUMAN RESOURCES, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 2005 *(continued)*

Strength / Civilian Staff	
Administrative / Clerical Posts	843
General Operative & Cleaners (Full-time)	110
Cleaners & Service Attendants (Part-time)	572
Specialist Posts, e.g. teaching, medical, research, mapping, accountancy, photography, I.T.	45
Traffic Wardens	52
Driver (Transport Section)	23
Total	1,645

Retirements	
All Ranks	478

INTERNAL AFFAIRS / DISCIPLINE

Dismissals	
Regulation 40	3
Resigned voluntary before Regulation 40 proceedings concluded	0
Dismissed after unsuccessful appeal to sworn Tribunal	0
Dismissed under the provision of Section 10(4), Police Forces Amalgamation Act, 1925	0
Total	3

Sworn Inquiries	
Number of Sworn Inquiries	30
Found in Breach of Discipline	11
Found not in Breach	1
Pending	17
Discontinued	1
Total Pay Reduction	€12,450

Regulation 13	
Number of cases in which reduction of pay was imposed	32
Number of cases in which member was reprimanded	6
Number of cases where member was cautioned	5
Number of cases where member was advised	2
Total Pay Reduction	€11,380

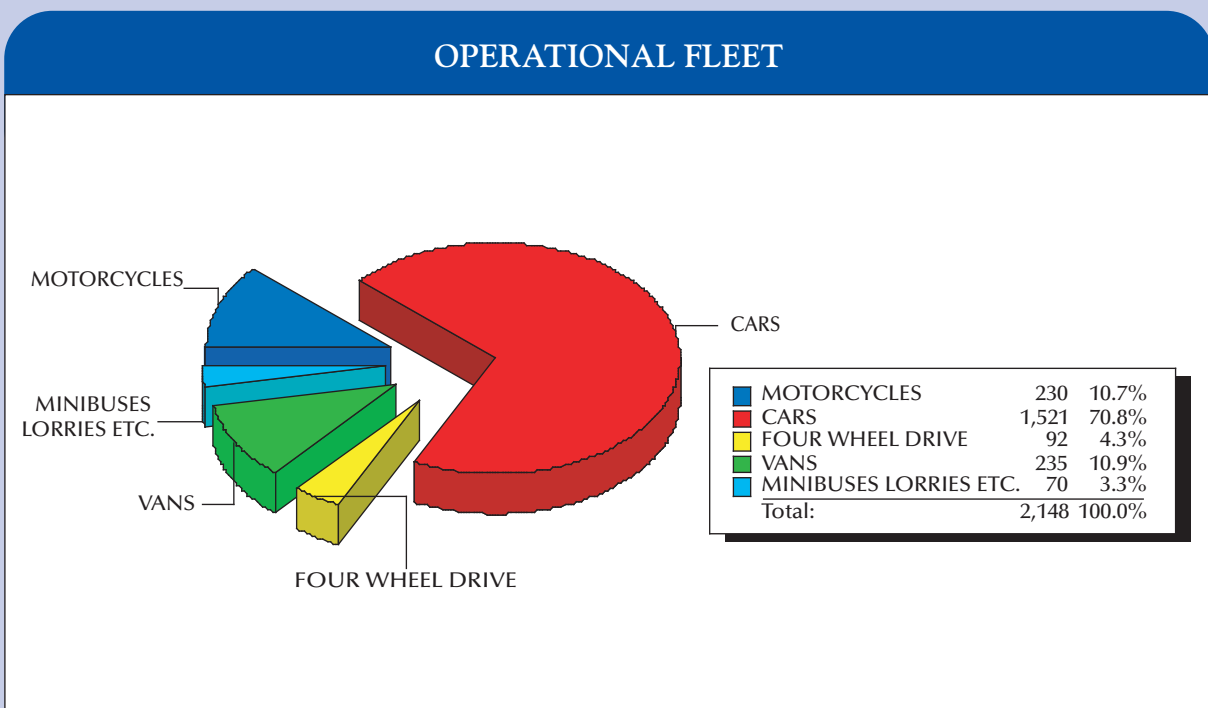
INTERNAL AFFAIRS / DISCIPLINE (continued)	
Appeals	
Number of Appeals	3
Affirmed / Mitigated / Allowed	0
Pending	3

Suspensions	
Number Suspended during 2005	16
Total Number of Members on Suspension at End of Year	26

Regulation 33 of the Code of Conduct for Students & Probationers	
No. of Cases dealt with by Reprimand	133
No. of Cases dealt with by way of Monetary Penalty	11
Total Monetary Penalties	€1,240

Two people died in Garda custody during 2005 having been detained at Store Street and Monaghan Garda Stations. An Officer from outside the Garda Division was appointed in each case to investigate the circumstances surrounding the deaths. Inquests have not been finalised in either instance.

During 2005 the Garda fleet increased by 312 vehicles, giving a year end total of 2,148.

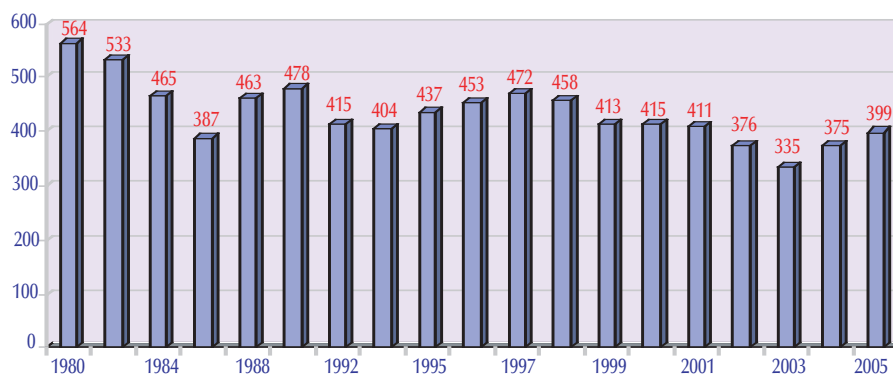


Assistant Commissioner, Traffic was appointed in February 2005 and has responsibility for the implementation of the Commissioner's policy on traffic policing. Targeted road safety enforcement operations were conducted during the year on a national, regional, divisional and district level.

In conducting enforcement cognisance was taken of trends in collisions and driving while intoxicated which reveal that :

- ✿ approx. 30% of road fatalities occur between 10pm and 4am, with 70% of driving-while-intoxicated detections occurring during the same period;
- ✿ almost 50% of all road fatalities occur on the national road network;
- ✿ 35% of all speed related fatal collisions and 30% of all speed-related injury collisions occur on national roads;
- ✿ 10.4% of traffic volume and 13.1% of all injury collisions are on urban national roads;
- ✿ a disproportionate number of young male drivers are being killed on our roads, particularly at weekends.

IRISH ROAD DEATHS 1980 TO 2005



An analysis of road fatalities indicates that those in the 16-30 year old age group were most at risk from road traffic related death, with 182 in the category killed. The most dangerous times were between 6/8pm (49), 2/4am (43) and 4/6pm (42) and the most dangerous days were Saturday and Sunday (89 each), followed by Friday (54). October was the worst month for fatalities with 44 deaths, followed by May (42), July (41) and December (40). During the year males accounted for 297 fatalities and females for 102; drivers, passengers and pedestrians accounting for 170; 91 and 71 deaths respectively, representing 83.2% of all road fatalities.

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH – 1999 TO 2005

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
1999	30	34	35	31	26	35	48	42	38	40	17	37	413
2000	32	41	23	42	28	30	39	32	40	40	36	32	415
2001	30	38	31	22	40	24	41	34	42	32	40	37	411
2002	35	33	34	32	20	34	42	35	36	31	23	21	376
2003	20	21	33	23	38	37	32	26	20	34	30	21	335
2004	32	36	25	27	26	36	38	36	34	22	29	34	375
2005	33	37	27	23	42	22	41	24	31	44	35	40	399

THE GARDA NATIONAL IMMIGRATION BUREAU

	2005	2004
Persons refused entry and removed at Ports	4,433	4,477
Non Nationals Registered	132,137	133,957
Persons deported	615	624
Applications for asylum	4,323	4,766

There were six (6) planned deportation operations involving charter flights – four (4) to Nigeria and two (2) to Romania / Moldova.

Organised Crime continued to be a serious threat to Irish society in 2005 and is being approached by An Garda Síochána from a multi-disciplinary perspective utilising all of the expertise within the organisation to deal with this problem.

Operation ‘Anvil’ was initiated by the Commissioner in the Dublin Metropolitan Region on 17th May, 2005. It is an intelligence-led policing initiative the focus of which is the targeting of active criminals and their associates involved in serious crime by preventing and disrupting this criminal activity, through extensive additional overt patrolling, and static checkpoints, by uniform mobile and foot patrols, supported by armed plain-clothes patrols.

In addition to this overt patrolling, intelligence-led covert operations are also being undertaken in the course of Operation ‘Anvil’ involving local units and personnel from Garda national investigative units.

Operation 'Anvil' ran in conjunction with regular policing and is being extended outside of the Dublin Metropolitan Region during 2006, with a view to addressing the problem of serious crime. The following table shows statistics for the operation to 31st December, 2005.

No. of arrests for Burglary	711
No. of arrests for Robbery offences	298
No. of arrests for Murder	19
No. of arrests for serious assaults	341
No. of searches for drugs	6,464
No. of searches for theft	644
No. of Section 29 OASA searches	615
No. of firearms seized / recovered	283
No. of seizures of vehicles under s41, Road Traffic Act, 1994.	2,974
No. of checkpoints performed	21,940
Value of property recovered	€4,989,032.98

Arising from an increase in homicides during 2005 the Commissioner augmented the Organised Crime Unit at the National Bureau of Criminal Investigation with an additional fifty-five (55) Garda members to address the problem of criminal gang activity. The work of this unit will continue into 2006.

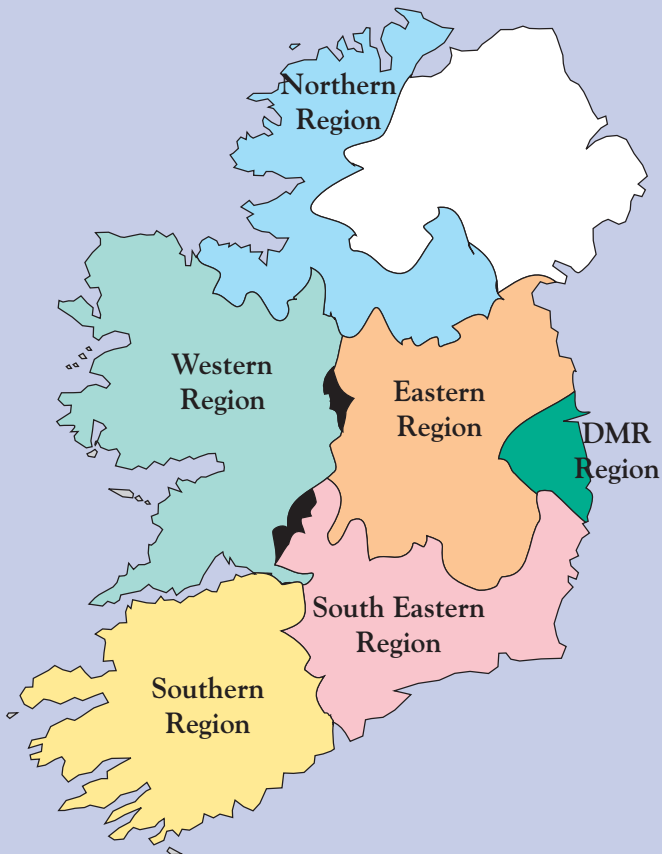
During the course of the year the Criminal Assets Bureau obtained the following High Court Orders under the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996 :

Order	No. of Orders	No. of Defendants	Value of assets seized (€)	Value of assets seized (Stg. £)	Value of assets seized (US \$)
Section 2	10	19	5,860,335.00	Nil	314,619.54
Section 3	11	14	1,200,525.57	26,760.00	130,000.00
Section 4	13	21	* 2,002,738.41	N/A	N/A
Section 7	13	23	5,180,485.00	21,040.00	130,000.00

* This figure includes sums converted from other currencies.

Also, in accordance with its functions under the Criminal Assets Bureau Act, 1996, the Bureau applied the Tax Acts in relation to the income from criminal activity and €16,376,598.71 in taxes was collected. The Bureau utilised Social Welfare legislation to disallow persons not entitled to Social Welfare benefits and recovered €293,948 in overpayments.

Regional Demographic and Crime Data



<i>Regions :</i>	<i>Divisions within Region :</i>
Dublin Metropolitan Region	DMR North DMR South DMR East DMR West DMR South Central DMR North Central DMR Traffic
South Eastern Region	Waterford / Kilkenny Wicklow / Wexford Tipperary
Southern Region	Cork North Cork City Cork West Kerry Limerick
Western Region	Galway West Roscommon / Galway East Mayo Clare
Northern Region	Sligo / Leitrim Donegal Cavan / Monaghan
Eastern Region	Louth / Meath Carlow / Kildare Laois / Offaly Longford / Westmeath

Dublin Metropolitan Region	
Population	1,149,681
Area	869 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	153.5 km
Regional Crime 2005	44,991
Regional Detections	15,018
Regional Detection Rate	33%
Crime per 1,000 population	39.13
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	42
Regional Road Traffic Offences	114,816
Garda Strength	3,989
Number of Garda Stations	47
Number of Districts	18

South-Eastern Region	
Population	485,087
Area	12,977 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	906.5 km
Regional Crime 2005	10,364
Regional Detections	4,248
Regional Detection Rate	41%
Crime per 1,000 population	21.37
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	58
Regional Road Traffic Offences	16,192
Garda Strength	969
Number of Garda Stations	117
Number of Districts	16

Southern Region	
Population	764,828
Area	14,936 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	1152.7 km
Regional Crime 2005	16,764
Regional Detections	7,101
Regional Detection Rate	42%
Crime per 1,000 population	21.91
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	66
Regional Road Traffic Offences	34,898
Garda Strength	1,868
Number of Garda Stations	160
Number of Districts	22

Western Region	
Population	478,584
Area	17,739 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	1328.2 km
Regional Crime 2005	7,826
Regional Detections	2,590
Regional Detection Rate	33%
Crime per 1,000 population	16.35
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	53
Regional Road Traffic offences	16,673
Garda Strength	1,144
Number of Garda Stations	145
Number of Districts	20

Northern Region	
Population	330,338
Area	11,306 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	745.2 km
Regional Crime 2005	5,614
Regional Detections	2,006
Regional Detection Rate	36%
Crime per 1,000 population	16.99
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	67
Regional Road Traffic Offences	10,757
Garda Strength	1,056
Number of Garda Stations	105
Number of Districts	14

Eastern Region	
Population	708,626
Area	12,864 km ²
Primary / Secondary Roads	1117.6 km
Regional Crime 2005	16,100
Regional Detections	4,981
Regional Detection Rate	31%
Crime per 1,000 population	22.72
Regional Road Traffic fatalities	113
Regional Road Traffic Offences	30,215
Garda Strength	1,379
Number of Garda Stations	126
Number of Districts	19





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C R I M E
S T A T I S T I C S

Headline Offences

Headline offences which became known to Gardaí during 2005	20
Headline offence groups, recorded and detected	24

Analysis of Headline Offences

Headline offences per 1,000 of population 2005	26
Headline offences recorded and detected by Garda regions and five principal city areas during 2005	28
Homicide offences by region and gender of victims 2005	29
Homicide victims by age and gender 2005	30
Headline assault and sexual offence victims by gender	31
Rape and Sexual Assault by division and per 1,000 population 2005	32
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary where firearms were used 2001 to 2005	33
Analysis of Aggravated Burglaries and robberies where firearms were used – 2005	34
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary where firearms were used by division	35
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary where syringes were used 2001 to 2005	36
Robbery and Aggravated Burglary by division 2005	38
Burglaries 2001 to 2005	39
Burglary by division 2005	40
Thefts from Shops and Unattended Vehicles 2005	41
Value of property stolen and recovered in burglaries, robberies and larcenies 2004 and 2005	43
Headline offences committed by persons on bail	43

Juvenile Offences

2005 Referrals by Division and gender	44
2005 Individual children referred by Division and gender	45
Restorative Cautions and Conferences 2004 and 2005	46
Age of Juvenile Offenders	48
Summary of offences in respect of which juvenile offenders were referred	50
Selected offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made	51

Non-Headline Offences

Non-headline offences where proceedings were taken	55
Non headline offences per 1,000 population	56
Non-headline offence proceedings	57
Proceedings taken in 2005 in respect of selected non-headline offences	63

Drug Offences

Misuse of Drugs Act (as amended) Offences where proceedings commenced by division and drug type	65
Particulars of drugs seized	66
Nationality of persons against whom proceedings were commenced	66
Possession, supply obstruction and other offences	67
Persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age and gender	68
Drug lectures by division	69

Traffic Offences

Unauthorised takings by region 2004 and 2005	71
Fines on the Spot and the Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS)	72
Road traffic offences by division	74
Drink/driving offences - age and gender of persons convicted in 2005	77

Additional Information

Domestic violence	78
Missing persons	79
Firearms and explosives seized by Gardaí during 2005	80
Appendix I	81
Appendix II	83

HEADLINE OFFENCES

● ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE OFFENCES

● JUVENILE OFFENCES

● NON-HEADLINE OFFENCES

● DRUG OFFENCES

● TRAFFIC OFFENCES

● ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

S T A T I S T I C S



Introduction to 2005 Crime Statistics

HEADLINE OFFENCE TABLES

The 2000 Annual Report presented the ten new headline offence groups used in the PULSE environment. Classification changes over time are unavoidable and they generally reflect legislative developments. In some instances, a change may be relatively minor while it may be substantial in others. Legislative developments resulted in both minor and substantial changes to the headline offence classifications in 2002. In contrast, the headline offence classification in 2003 has just one change over that of 2002. A new classification “Criminal Assets Bureau Offences” was added to Group 9 Frauds. There was no change to the headline offence classifications in the 2004 crime statistics. Two new headline offences were introduced in 2005. Offences under the Sex Offenders Act were added to Group 3 Sexual Offences and Employer Permit (Employer) offences were added to Group 10 Other Headline Offences.

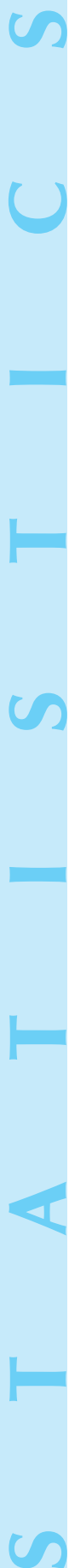
NON-HEADLINE OFFENCE TABLES

2002 was the first year when the non-headline offence tables were generated by PULSE and the non-headline offence proceedings were presented under 114 headings and the headings are grouped into 33 different groups. (The groups are numbered 11 to 43 to prevent confusion with the headline offence groups which are numbered one to ten.) The same classifications are used since then. Because new classification introduced in 2002 involved significant changes to that used in previous years, a list of the changes is shown in Appendix I. The crime counting rules are shown in Appendix II.

Details of the age of convicted persons shown in the crime statistics have changed slightly to reflect the age threshold used to admit children to the Juvenile Diversion Programme: the age categories 14-16 years and 17-20 years, in use before 2004, have been replaced by the age categories 14-17 yrs and 18-20 years since then.

Headline offences which became known to Gardai during 2005

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported or Known to the Gardai	No. of Offences Which were Detected or in Which Criminal Proceedings were Commenced	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on Indictment				Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with Summarily				Persons Convicted or Against Whom the Charge was held proved or order made without Conviction															
			Convictions		Committed For Trial and Still Awaiting Trial		Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction		Charge Withdrawn		Adjudged Still Pending in District Court		Under 14 Years		14 - 17 Years		18 - 20 Years		21 Years and Over		Total Persons					
			Found Incapable of Pleading on Indictment	No. of Acquittals	Adjudged Not Guilty or Entered	Adjudged Guilty or Still Awaiting Trial	Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Withdrawn	Adjudged Still Pending in District Court	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female							
Group 01 - Homicides																										
Murder	54	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	3	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Murder - Attempt	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Abortion	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	
Manslaughter	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Infanticide	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	
Murder - Threats	92	66	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	5	10	2	9	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Procuring or Assisting in Abortion	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
Group Totals:	155	98	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	6	14	5	9	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Group 02 - Assaults																										
Assault Causing Harm	3,670	2,268	1,632	25	0	0	1	0	0	65	251	349	3	148	2	930	0	0	13	3	49	2	112	6	187	
Coercion	5	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harassment	365	197	122	1	0	0	0	0	1	15	12	1	6	0	54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	13	1	15	
Poisoning	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
Assault/Obstruction/Resist Arrest - Peace Officer	181	171	136	1	0	0	0	0	0	63	19	0	7	0	94	0	0	3	0	5	2	19	5	34		
Endangerment	78	64	35	6	2	0	0	0	12	5	7	0	7	0	61	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4		
False Imprisonment	51	33	18	7	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	
Abduction	24	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Group Totals:	4,374	2,745	1,948	40	2	0	4	0	78	334	391	4	169	2	1,189	0	0	16	3	56	4	150	12	243		
Group 03 - Sexual Offences																										
Sexual Assault	1,104	504	227	8	0	0	0	0	3	8	2	0	2	0	139	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12	
Sexual Offence Involving Mentally Impaired Person	13	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gross Indecency	14	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Buggery	35	12	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	95	45	19	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2		
Rape Section 4	81	35	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Bestiality	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	
Aggravated Sexual Assault	8	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Indecency	186	93	57	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	1	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	5		
Rape of a Female	377	143	46	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1		
Incest	7	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brothel Keeping	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Prostitution	19	19	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	
Sex Offenders Act	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Group Totals:	1,950	882	391	12	0	0	0	0	9	21	12	1	2	0	284	0	0	0	0	2	0	21	2	25		



Headline offences which became known to Gardaí during 2005

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported or Known to the Gardaí	No. of Offences Detected or were Criminal Proceedings Commenced	Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with on Indictment			Results of Proceedings in Cases Dealt with Summarily			Persons Convicted or Against Whom the Charge was held proved or order made without Conviction											
			Convictions/Acquittals	Found Insubstantial or Pleading on Indictment	Nolle Prosequi Entered	Adjourned or Disposed of (On Indictment)	Convictions/Dismissals	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Withdrawn	Still Pending or in District Court	Under 14 Years		14 - 17 Years		18 - 20 Years		21 Years and Over		Total Persons	
											Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Group 09 - Frauds	1,702	477	0	0	0	6	137	65	0	13	0	181	0	1	0	5	1	46	16	69
Fraud/Deception	339	127	3	0	0	0	43	34	0	14	0	140	0	1	0	3	0	15	5	24
False Pretences	12	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Falsification of Accounts	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Companies Act Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Investment Intermediaries Act Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Stock Exchange Act Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Money Laundering	9	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forgery/False Instruments	1,423	998	2	0	0	1	345	92	7	33	0	594	0	1	0	11	0	136	21	169
Offences	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corruption	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embezzlement	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
European Communities'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraud	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Counterfeiting Notes and Coins	246	74	0	0	0	0	21	6	0	2	0	17	0	0	0	5	1	3	2	11
Possession of an Article (Fraud)	130	86	0	0	0	0	41	13	0	2	0	58	0	0	1	0	0	16	0	17
Criminal Assets Bureau Offences	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Group Totals:	3,893	2,168	5	0	0	7	588	211	7	64	0	1,022	0	3	0	25	2	217	44	291
Group 10 - Other Headline Offences																				
Affray/Riot/Violent Disorder	71	54	40	0	0	0	19	25	0	2	0	72	0	0	0	2	0	9	0	11
Personation	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pub Mischief and Sim Off - Sc 12a CL Act and Sc 13.1 PO Act	66	49	26	0	0	0	10	3	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	1	0	5	1	7
Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred - Section 2 of 1989 Act	11	7	5	0	0	0	8	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Air Navigation Transport - Section 28(3)(5)/43 of 1988 Act	18	14	7	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
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
Manslaughter (Traffic Fatality)	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Endangering Traffic - Section 14 NFOAP Act 1997	30	24	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hijacking-Unlawful Seizure of a Vehicle/Aircraft/Vessel	72	36	22	1	0	0	12	3	6	0	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Headline offences which became known to Gardaí during 2005

Headline Offence	No. of Offences Reported or known to the Gardaí	No. of Offences in Which Criminal Proceedings Were Commenced	Results of Proceedings in Cases Deal with on Indictment			Results of Proceedings in Cases Deal with Summarily			Persons Convicted or Against Whom the Charge was held proved or order made without Conviction						Total Persons		
			Convictions/Acquittals	Found Inmate & Prosecuted	Nolle Prosequi Entered	Adjudged For Trial or Otherwise Disposed of (On Indictment)	Convictions/Dismissals	Charge Proved & Order Made Without Conviction	Charge Withdrawn or Sine Die or Otherwise Disposed of	Still Pending in District Court	Under 14 Years	14-17 Years	18-20 Years	21 Years and Over			
									Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Dangerous Driving Causing Death	38	35	2	4	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Dangerous Driving Causing Serious Bodily Harm	17	15	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Fisheries Act - Penalty in Excess of District Court Jurisdiction	30	29	8	0	0	0	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Broadcasting/Radio - Sec 9/10 Broadcasting Act 1990	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Pornography - Sec 3/4/5&6 of Child Pornography Act	32	19	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Concealment of Birth	2	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
Conspiracy	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Embracery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bad Debts Criminal (Debtors Ireland)	10	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoning a Child	25	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Neglect and Cruelty	239	86	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bigamy	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Escape (Rescue) from Custody	70	62	34	2	0	0	1	13	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	9
Prison Break	6	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Firearms	423	331	205	10	0	4	10	32	28	0	12	0	0	0	4	0	30
Discharging a Firearm Causing an Explosion	315	92	51	4	0	0	0	12	11	6	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
Making of Explosives	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Possession of Explosives	99	91	47	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offences Against the State	58	33	12	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treason	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
Chemical Weapons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Perjury	5	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Employment Permit - EMPLOYER	11	10	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Group Totals:	1,670	1,026	627	23	8	4	47	126	86	0	26	0	383	0	5	0	81
Total Headline Offences	101,659	35,944	22,279	211	13	0	453	5,781	2,266	184	682	15	13,729	24	215	666	3,917

S T A T I S T I C S

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

2005 Headline Offences

The total number of headline offences recorded in 2005 was 101,659 which was an increase of 3% over the 98,964 recorded in the previous year. Some 35,944 (35%) of the headline offences recorded in 2005 were detected. The large format tables on the previous pages show the headline offence groups and the headline offence classifications. The groups are the same as those used in 2004. 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.

Group 1 Homicides contains murder, manslaughter, infanticide and abortion offences. Group 2 Assaults contains indictable assaults and other offences such as harassment, false imprisonment and abduction. Group 3 Sexual Offences contains sexual offences such as rape, sexual assault and incest. Group 4 Arson contains arson offences. Group 5 Drugs contains the possession of drugs for sale or supply offences, importation of drugs and two other drugs offences. Group 6 Thefts contains theft and handling offences. Group 7 Burglaries contains (mainly) burglary and aggravated burglaries. Group 8 Robberies contains robbery offences. Group 9 Frauds contains a range of fraud offences. Group 10 Other Headline Offences is a residual collection of a wide range of offences.

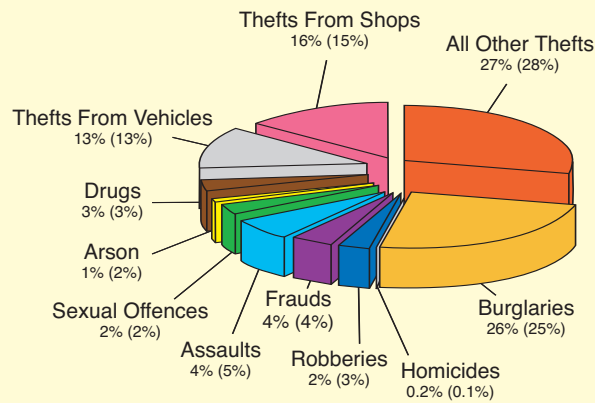
The table below compares the number of offences recorded, detected and the detection rate for the ten headline offence groups for 2004 and 2005. Containing 55% of all headline offences the Theft Group is the largest by far. The Burglary Group contains 26% of headline offences, the Assaults group contains 4% and each of the other seven groups account for less than 15% of headline offences. The overall detection rate for headline offences in 2005 was 35% which is the same as the previous year. A more detailed breakdown of the groups by Garda Division and Region is shown in the analysis of headline offences on page 34.

Headline offence groups, recorded and detected,
2005 and 2004

Headline Offence Groups	Recorded		Detected		Detection Rate	
	2005	2004	2005	2004	2005	2004
Group 1 Homicides	155	98	98	75	63%	77%
Group 2 Assaults	4,374	4,583	2,745	2,916	63%	64%
Group 3 Sexual Offences	1,950	1,956	882	955	45%	49%
Group 4 Arson	1,448	1,530	242	234	17%	15%
Group 5 Drugs	3,064	2,561	3,045	2,542	99%	99%
Group 6 Thefts	56,364	55,510	20,487	19,413	36%	35%
Group 7 Burglaries	26,400	24,956	4,367	4,051	17%	16%
Group 8 Robberies	2,341	2,617	884	880	38%	34%
Group 9 Frauds	3,893	3,553	2,168	2,349	56%	66%
Group 10 Other Headline Offences	1,670	1,600	1,026	983	61%	61%
Total	101,659	98,964	35,944	34,398	35%	35%

The chart below shows the 2005 headline offence groups and the proportions for 2004 are shown in brackets. Group 10 Other Headline Offences accounts for 1.6% of the total and is not shown in the chart. Thefts from shops and vehicles are shown separately to indicate their significance within the Thefts group.

Headline Offences 2005
(Proportions for 2004 in brackets)



Analysis of Headline Offences

This section begins 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, burglaries and thefts.

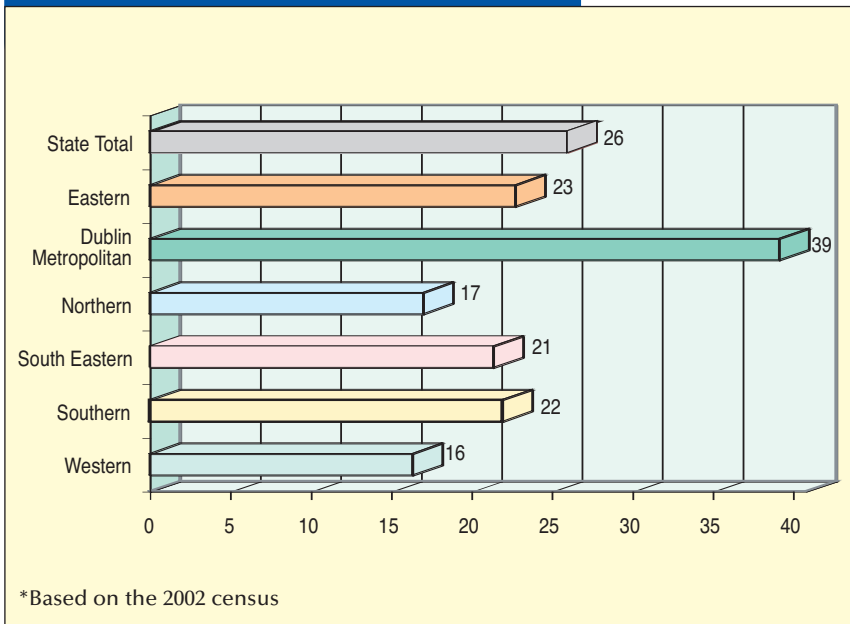
The table below shows headline offences per 1,000 of population by Garda Region and Division. (The population statistics are based on the 2002 census.) The table also shows the variation in the number of headline offences recorded in 2005 and the previous year. Overall, the number of headline offences recorded in 2005 increased by 3% over 2004. Increases were recorded in 17 divisions. The variations varied from an increase of 26% in the Galway West Division to a decrease of 11% in DMR Northern Division.

Headline offences per 1,000 of population 2005

	2005				2004			per 1,000 population	
	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	Variation on 2004	Recorded	Detected	Det. Rate	2005*	2004*
EASTERN REGION	16,100	4,981	31%	6%	15,167	4,660	31%	22.72	21.40
Carlow/Kildare	4,833	1,463	30%	4%	4,669	1,347	29%	23.87	23.06
Laois/Offaly	2,553	1,150	45%	6%	2,404	1,074	45%	21.32	20.07
Longford/Westmeath	2,713	907	33%	3%	2,637	785	30%	24.40	23.71
Louth/Meath	6,001	1,461	24%	10%	5,457	1,454	27%	21.81	19.83
DUBLIN MET. REGION	44,991	15,018	33%	-4%	46,841	14,932	32%	39.13	40.74
Eastern	6,106	1,503	25%	4%	5,880	1,442	25%	27.22	26.21
North Central	8,380	3,911	47%	-4%	8,757	4,126	47%	114.57	119.72
Northern	6,224	2,221	36%	-11%	6,974	2,254	32%	24.63	27.60
South Central	9,643	3,026	31%	-2%	9,840	2,898	29%	93.86	95.78
Southern	7,160	1,996	28%	-6%	7,624	2,151	28%	29.44	31.35
Western	7,478	2,361	32%	-4%	7,766	2,061	27%	29.49	30.63
NORTHERN REGION	5,614	2,006	36%	5%	5,368	1,817	34%	16.99	16.25
Cavan/Monaghan	1,957	869	44%	15%	1,703	759	45%	16.84	14.65
Donegal	2,163	659	30%	-2%	2,212	637	29%	15.72	16.08
Sligo/Leitrim	1,494	478	32%	3%	1,453	421	29%	19.52	18.98
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	10,364	4,248	41%	7%	9,673	4,047	42%	21.37	19.94
Tipperary	2,238	775	35%	4%	2,155	812	38%	15.43	14.85
Waterford/Kilkenny	4,351	1,976	45%	8%	4,038	2,081	52%	25.18	23.37
Wexford/Wicklow	3,775	1,497	40%	8%	3,480	1,154	33%	22.58	20.81
SOUTHERN REGION	16,764	7,101	42%	13%	14,788	6,372	43%	21.92	19.34
Cork City	5,814	2,869	49%	4%	5,607	2,775	49%	27.81	26.82
Cork North	1,956	823	42%	21%	1,612	630	39%	15.66	12.91
Cork West	1,392	713	51%	5%	1,331	597	45%	11.39	10.89
Kerry	1,885	848	45%	14%	1,648	786	48%	14.60	12.76
Limerick	5,717	1,848	32%	25%	4,590	1,584	35%	31.85	25.57
WESTERN REGION	7,826	2,590	33%	10%	7,127	2,570	36%	16.35	14.89
Clare	1,550	553	36%	-6%	1,651	553	33%	15.55	16.56
Galway West	3,766	1,222	32%	26%	2,996	1,107	37%	23.33	18.56
Mayo	1,434	447	31%	7%	1,342	431	32%	11.63	10.89
Roscommon/Galway East	1,076	368	34%	-5%	1,138	479	42%	11.42	12.07
State Total	101,659	35,944	35%	3%	98,964	34,398	35%	25.95	25.26

*Based on the 2002 census

Headline offences per 1,000 of population 2005*



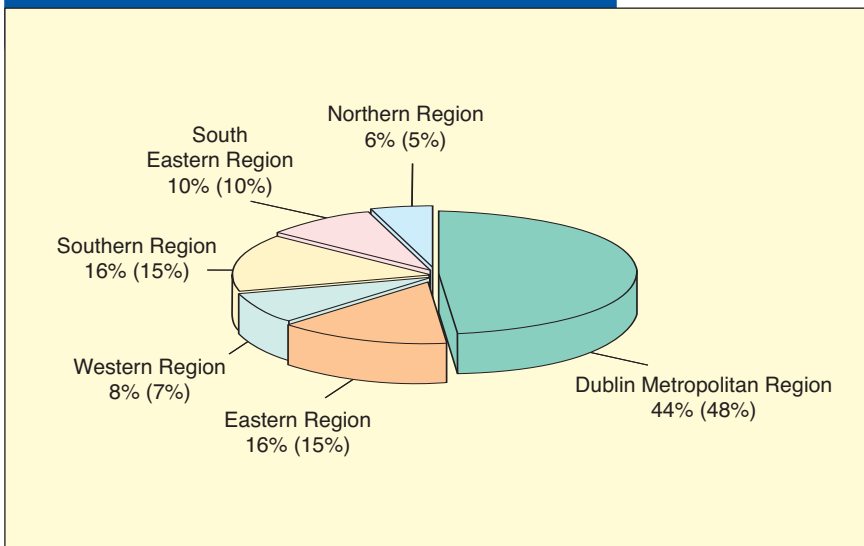
The chart on the left shows headline offences per 1,000 of population for each of the regions. The largest number of headline offences at 39 per 1,000 of the population was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, while the remaining regions varied from 16 in the Western Region to 23 in the Eastern Region.

The proportion of headline offences recorded in each of the regions is shown in the chart below and the

proportions for 2004 are shown in brackets. The majority of the total (44%) were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region and the remaining regions varied from 6% in the Northern Region to 16% in the Eastern and Southern Regions. When compared to the previous year the proportions of headline offences recorded in each Region are almost the same except for the Dublin Metropolitan Region which had a decrease of 4% from the previous year.

The table overleaf uses the ten 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 2005
(Proportions for 2004 shown in brackets)



Headline offences recorded and detected by Garda regions and five principal city areas during 2005

Divisions	Group 1 Homicide		Group 2 Assault		Group 3 Sexual Offences		Group 4 Arson		Group 5 Drugs		Group 6 Thefts		Group 7 Burglary		Group 8 Robbery		Group 9 Fraud		Group 10 Other		Total Headline Offences		No. of Detections Detected		Percent Detected
	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	Rec.	Det.	
EASTERN REGION	7	5	684	460	293	126	246	46	361	360	8,264	2,597	740	5,130	271	68	593	404	251	175	16,100	4,981	31%		
Carlow/Kildare	3	2	199	142	77	35	71	18	113	113	2,408	773	1,637	1,637	97	25	168	122	60	42	4,833	1,463	30%		
Laois/Offaly	1	1	126	106	44	25	33	9	113	113	1,293	553	725	1,67	26	8	122	105	70	63	2,553	1,150	45%		
Longford/Westmeath	2	2	115	70	55	20	33	11	63	62	1,459	481	836	1,91	46	13	75	35	29	22	2,713	907	33%		
Louth/Meath	1	0	244	142	117	46	109	8	72	72	3,104	790	1,932	1,91	102	22	228	142	92	48	6,001	1,461	24%		
DUBLIN MET. REGION	73	49	1,499	812	608	241	463	51	1,651	1,646	26,002	8,976	10,897	1,655	1,596	606	1,562	651	640	331	44,991	15,018	33%		
Eastern	3	2	185	92	54	16	79	12	150	149	3,014	789	2,203	261	170	79	196	69	52	34	6,106	1,503	25%		
North Central	8	5	228	128	77	35	45	6	351	350	5,870	2,878	1,122	263	338	121	266	78	75	47	8,380	3,911	47%		
Northern	32	29	293	208	146	84	79	14	284	284	3,279	991	1,417	254	204	82	325	186	165	89	6,224	2,221	36%		
South Central	10	7	290	152	92	30	50	6	396	393	5,937	1,710	2,164	419	311	130	326	136	67	43	9,643	3,026	31%		
Southern	4	1	237	118	121	32	125	9	172	172	3,498	1,142	2,466	299	239	107	198	70	100	46	7,160	1,996	28%		
Western	16	5	266	114	118	44	85	4	298	298	4,404	1,466	1,525	159	334	87	251	112	181	72	7,478	2,361	32%		
NORTHERN REGION	4	0	468	319	260	152	118	16	114	113	2,900	892	1,255	234	33	12	327	180	135	88	5,614	2,006	36%		
Cavan/Monaghan	1	0	198	159	61	27	20	4	56	56	958	384	490	106	10	4	121	93	44	36	1,957	869	44%		
Donegal	1	0	215	128	142	88	49	7	28	27	1,079	240	430	79	12	4	144	51	63	35	2,163	659	30%		
Sligo/Leitrim	2	0	55	32	57	37	49	5	30	30	863	268	335	49	13	4	62	36	28	17	1,494	478	32%		
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	15	12	449	313	275	148	130	39	357	357	5,074	2,284	3,364	599	101	50	440	325	159	121	10,364	4,248	41%		
Tipperary	1	0	122	68	71	32	20	6	74	74	997	363	791	124	18	9	91	62	53	37	2,238	775	35%		
Waterford/Kilkenny	10	9	199	150	105	64	80	24	169	169	2,319	1,167	1,237	238	50	29	138	91	44	35	4,351	1,976	45%		
Wexford/Wicklow	4	3	128	95	99	52	30	9	114	114	1,758	754	1,336	237	33	12	211	172	62	49	3,775	1,497	40%		
SOUTHERN REGION	47	27	822	537	310	132	374	80	459	450	9,709	4,239	3,754	837	259	124	675	451	355	224	16,764	7,101	42%		
Cork City	3	2	256	160	86	40	151	30	131	131	3,745	1,939	1,030	296	131	78	223	157	58	36	5,814	2,869	49%		
Cork North	1	1	112	70	47	10	30	12	80	72	980	381	525	151	15	7	99	63	67	56	1,956	823	42%		
Cork West	3	2	113	94	35	21	26	12	42	42	703	319	321	105	8	7	91	71	50	40	1,392	713	51%		
Kerry	2	1	117	84	52	23	26	13	76	76	1,033	482	508	125	20	8	28	18	23	18	1,885	848	45%		
Limerick	38	21	224	129	90	38	141	13	130	129	3,248	1,118	1,370	160	85	24	234	142	157	74	5,717	1,848	32%		
WESTERN REGION	9	5	452	304	204	83	117	10	122	119	4,415	1,499	2,000	302	81	24	296	157	130	87	7,826	2,590	33%		
Clare	4	3	93	63	38	19	52	8	34	34	879	290	319	48	13	6	78	51	40	31	1,550	553	36%		
Galway West	5	2	168	103	78	23	38	0	51	48	2,141	814	1,097	147	54	13	94	47	40	25	3,766	1,222	32%		
Mayo	0	0	124	93	62	34	19	0	15	15	809	211	298	42	7	3	71	32	29	17	1,434	447	31%		
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	67	45	26	7	8	2	22	22	586	184	286	65	7	2	53	27	21	14	1,076	368	34%		
State total	155	98	4,374	2,745	1,950	882	1,448	242	3,064	3,045	56,364	20,487	26,400	4,367	2,341	884	3,893	2,168	1,670	1,026	101,659	35,944	35%		
City Areas																									
Dublin Metropolitan Region	73	49	1,499	812	608	241	463	51	1,651	1,646	26,002	8,976	10,897	1,655	1,596	606	1,562	651	640	331	44,991	15,018	33%		
Cork	1	1	234	151	75	34	123	27	114	114	3,374	1,851	856	258	126	78	175	127	51	33	5,129	2,674	52%		
Galway	2	0	97	52	54	12	30	0	41	38	1,668	708	823	122	47	13	64	32	27	19	2,853	996	35%		
Limerick	32	18	166	86	66	29	127	12	109	109	2,721	1,009	900	118	72	22	183	110	136	60	4,512	1,573	35%		
Waterford	5	4	86	61	38	25	58	16	84	84	1,093	585	456	107	26	13	58	31	21	17	1,925	943	49%		
Total - Cities	113	72	2,082	1,162	841	341	801	106	1,999	1,991	34,858	13,129	13,932	2,260	1,867	732	2,042	951	875	460	59,410	21,204	36%		
Total - Rural	42	26	2,292	1,583	1,109	541	647	136	1,065	1,054	21,506	7,358	12,468	2,107	474	152	1,851	1,217	795	566	42,249	14,740	35%		

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

STATISTICS

Homicide

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 analyzed 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 54 murders recorded in 2005 which was an increase of 17 over that recorded in the previous year. Some 46% (25) of the 2005 murders were detected. The four manslaughters in 2005 is a decrease of four against the eight recorded in 2004. Three of these are detected. When murders and manslaughters are combined, the total of 58 recorded in 2005 represents an increase of 29% on the 45 recorded in the previous year.

The following table shows the number of murder and manslaughter offences recorded and detected in 2005 in each of the Garda divisions.

Homicide offences by region and gender of victims 2005

	Murder					Manslaughter			
	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.	Per 100K*	Male	Female	Rec.	Det.
EASTERN REGION	3	2	5	3	0.71	1	0	1	1
Carlow/Kildare	2	1	3	2	1.48	0	0	0	0
Laois/Offaly	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Longford/Westmeath	1	0	1	1	0.90	1	0	1	1
Louth/Meath	0	1	1	0	0.36	0	0	0	0
DUBLIN MET. REGION	24	3	27	10	2.35	2	0	2	2
Eastern	1	1	2	1	0.89	0	0	0	0
North Central	3	0	3	1	4.10	1	0	1	1
Northern	3	0	3	2	1.19	1	0	1	1
South Central	5	2	7	5	6.81	0	0	0	0
Southern	2	0	2	0	0.82	0	0	0	0
Western	10	0	10	1	3.94	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN REGION	4	0	4	0	1.21	0	0	0	0
Cavan/Monaghan	1	0	1	0	0.86	0	0	0	0
Donegal	1	0	1	0	0.73	0	0	0	0
Sligo/Leitrim	2	0	2	0	2.61	0	0	0	0
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	7	1	8	6	1.65	0	0	0	0
Tipperary	1	0	1	0	0.69	0	0	0	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	5	0	5	5	2.89	0	0	0	0
Wexford/Wicklow	1	1	2	1	1.20	0	0	0	0
SOUTHERN REGION	6	0	6	3	0.78	1	0	1	0
Cork City	2	0	2	1	0.96	0	0	0	0
Cork North	1	0	1	1	0.80	0	0	0	0
Cork West	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	1	0
Kerry	2	0	2	1	1.55	0	0	0	0
Limerick	1	0	1	0	0.56	0	0	0	0
WESTERN REGION	1	3	4	3	0.84	0	0	0	0
Clare	1	1	2	2	2.01	0	0	0	0
Galway West	0	2	2	1	1.24	0	0	0	0
Mayo	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
Total	45	9	54	25	1.38	4	0	4	3

* Based on the 2002 census

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 2004 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.

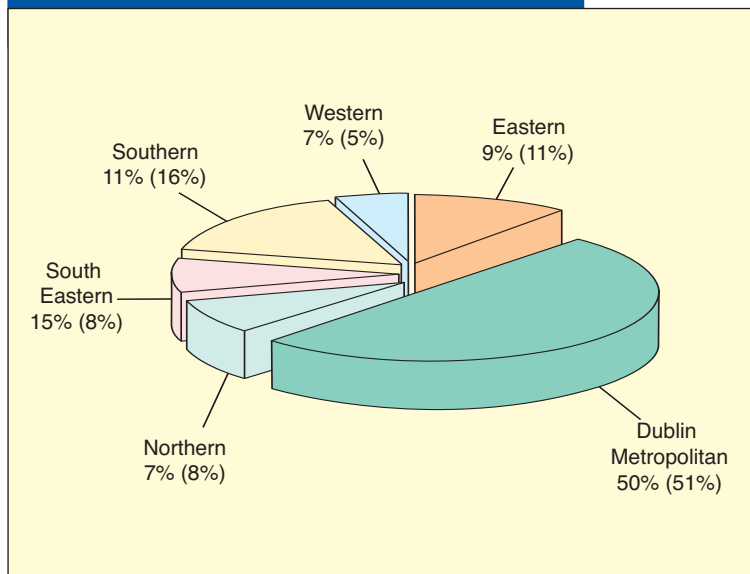
Murders per hundred thousand population are shown in the chart on the right. The national murder rate for 2005 (depicted by the State bar in the chart) is 1.38 per 100,000 population and an increase over that recorded in 2004. The highest rate in 2005 was recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region (2.35 per 100,000 of the population), while the Eastern Region recorded the lowest at 0.71.

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 in 1999 and 26% of the total in 2000. Female murder victims in 2001 accounted for 25% of the total, they accounted for 17% in 2002 and in 2003 they accounted for 18%. In 2004 16% of murder victims were female while 25% of the manslaughter victims were female. In 2005 17% of murder victims were female and there were no female manslaughter victims.

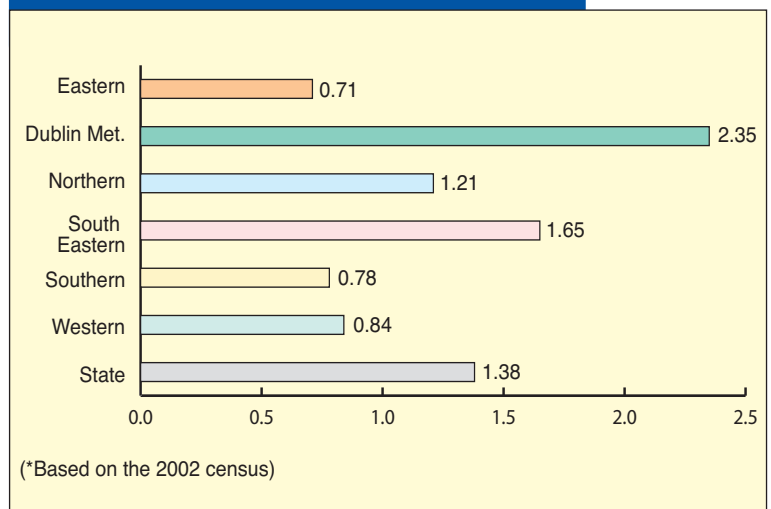
The number of murders recorded in the under 10 years age group ranges from 0 victims in 1999 to 8 victims in 2000, 6 victims in 2001, 0 victims in 2002, 1 victim in 2003, 0 in 2004 and 0 in 2005. In 2005, 50% (27) of the murder victims were aged between 21 and 30 years of age. Some 18% (10) of victims were aged between 31 and 40 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.

Proportion of murders in each region in 2005
(Proportions for 2004 in brackets)



Murders per 100,000 population 2005*



Homicide victims by age and gender 2005

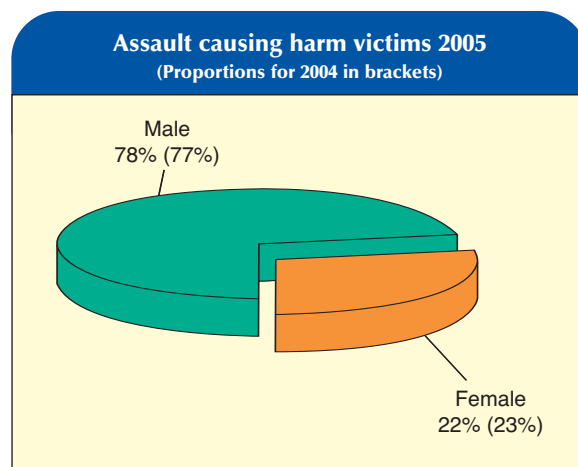
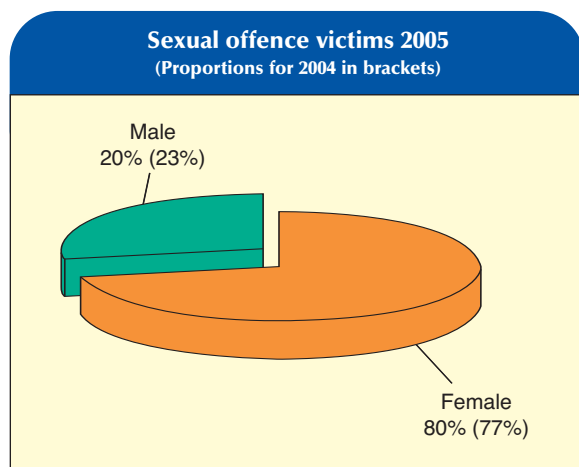
Age	Murder		Manslaughter	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 10 yrs	0	0	0	0
11 - 20 yrs	4	0	0	0
21 - 30 yrs	24	3	0	0
31 - 40 yrs	9	1	0	0
41 - 50 yrs	3	4	2	0
51 - 60 yrs	3	0	1	0
61 - 70 yrs	1	1	1	0
71 yrs & over	1	0	0	0
Total	45	9	4	0

Headline Assault and Sexual Offences

Assault offences make up the second group of headline offences used in PULSE. Although 84% 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 number of assault causing harm offences recorded in 2005 decreased by 5%. Decreases of 14%, 3% and 11% were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, Southern and South Eastern Regions. An increase of 9% was recorded in the Northern Region while the Eastern Region recorded an increase of 2% and the Western Region had a 4% increase.

The third group of headline offences is sexual offences. PULSE provides a more detailed analysis of sexual offences than that available in the past: a wider range of offence classifications is used to describe sexual offences. Since its introduction, 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.

The 1,104 sexual assaults account for 57% of all the offences in sexual offences group and they increased by 8% in 2005 over the previous year. Sexual assault and rape offences are analysed further on the next page.



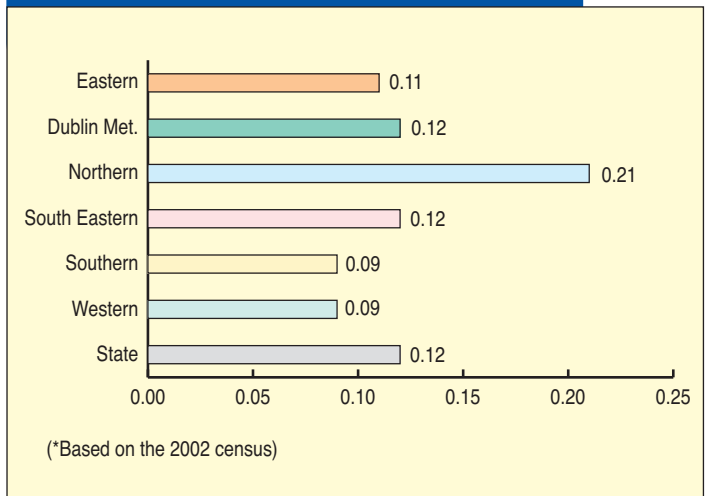
These two charts show the proportions of male and female victims in the assault and sexual offences shown on the right. The proportions for 2004 are shown in brackets. There was an increase in the proportion of female victims of sexual offences from 77% in 2004 to 80% in 2005. The proportion of male victims of assault causing harm increased slightly from 77% to 78%.

	2005			2004
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Assault offences				
Assault Causing Harm	2,861	809	3,670	3,867
Sexual offences				
Sexual Assault	291	813	1,104	1,021
Aggravated Sexual Assault	2	6	8	14
Sexual Offence Involving Mentally Impaired Person	3	10	13	14
Gross Indecency	10	4	14	26
Buggery	35	0	35	93
Unlawful Carnal Knowledge	0	95	95	89
Rape Section 4	12	69	81	64
Rape of a Female	0	377	377	382
Incest	0	7	7	6

The classification of sexual offences improved considerably with the introduction of PULSE. Since the new classifications were used in the 2000 crime statistics it is possible to compare the 2005 rape and sexual assault offences with those of the previous five years. The table below shows 2005 rape and sexual assault offences by Division, per 1,000 population and the variation over the previous year. It is important to note that 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 were added to and counted within the buggery classification.) The rape statistics in the table below are the combination of the two rape classifications, rape of female and rape section 4. The same classifications are also used in the chart showing rape offences per 1,000 population in the six Garda Regions.

Rape per 1,000 of population 2005*



Rape and sexual assault by Division and per 1,000 of population 2005

	Rape*	Per 1,000 Population #	Variation on 2004	Sexual Assault	Per 1,000 Population #	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	81	0.11	-4%	164	0.23	14%
Carlow/Kildare	23	0.11	15%	42	0.21	-11%
Laois/Offaly	11	0.09	10%	22	0.18	57%
Longford/Westmeath	10	0.09	-55%	37	0.33	3%
Louth/Meath	37	0.13	16%	63	0.23	34%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	137	0.12	17%	344	0.30	-6%
Eastern	11	0.05	10%	32	0.14	-30%
North Central	19	0.26	-21%	32	0.44	28%
Northern	23	0.09	130%	95	0.38	34%
South Central	14	0.14	-26%	59	0.57	74%
Southern	36	0.15	29%	68	0.28	-21%
Western	34	0.13	31%	58	0.23	-44%
NORTHERN REGION	68	0.21	-7%	156	0.47	44%
Cavan/Monaghan	18	0.15	100%	22	0.19	-12%
Donegal	38	0.28	-30%	99	0.72	38%
Sligo/Leitrim	12	0.16	20%	35	0.46	218%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	59	0.12	7%	161	0.33	71%
Tipperary	14	0.10	56%	50	0.34	67%
Waterford/Kilkenny	24	0.14	9%	53	0.31	89%
Wexford/Wicklow	21	0.13	-13%	58	0.35	61%
SOUTHERN REGION	69	0.09	1%	174	0.23	-5%
Cork City	22	0.11	83%	41	0.20	-41%
Cork North	12	0.10	20%	28	0.22	87%
Cork West	8	0.07	60%	20	0.16	-23%
Kerry	9	0.07	-47%	34	0.26	-23%
Limerick	18	0.10	-25%	51	0.28	76%
WESTERN REGION	44	0.09	-10%	105	0.22	-17%
Clare	2	0.02	-85%	13	0.13	-50%
Galway West	13	0.08	-28%	43	0.27	-14%
Mayo	20	0.16	186%	39	0.32	34%
Roscommon/Galway East	9	0.10	-18%	10	0.11	-55%
Totals	458	0.12	3%	1,104	0.28	8%

* Rape of female and rape section 4

Based on 2002 census

Robbery and Aggravated Burglary

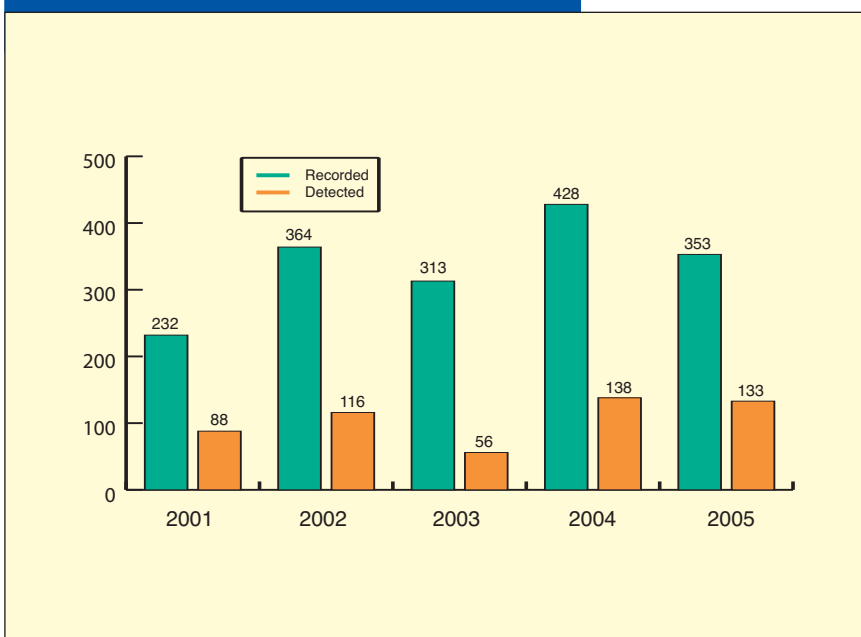
This section of the analysis of headline offences deals with robbery and aggravated burglary. PULSE uses four classifications to describe these offences: robbery of an establishment/institution, robbery of cash/goods in transit, robbery from the person and aggravated burglary. The four classifications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

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 below shows the number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used for the five years from 2001 to 2005. Those recorded in 2005 decreased by 18% on the previous year. The detection rate over the five years ranged from 38% in 2001 to 18% in 2003: the detection rate in 2005 was 38%.

Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms were used, recorded and detected 2001 to 2005



The table below shows the two offences during the period 2001 to 2005. In the second table below, those recorded in 2005 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 using firearms 2001 to 2005

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Robbery where firearms were used	171	284	251	379	312
Aggravated burglary where firearms were used	61	80	62	49	41
Total	232	364	313	428	353

Analysis of aggravated burglaries and robberies where firearms were used - 2005

	House/ Flat	Bank	Post Office	Betting Office	Building Society	Credit Union	Licensed Premises	Amusement Centre	Shop/ Stall	Petrol Station	Hotel	Res- taurant	Factory	Office	Super- market	Street/ Road	Other	Total
EASTERN REGION	3	4	12	3	0	3	2	0	7	5	1	0	0	0	3	4	11	58
Carlow/Kildare	0	2	3	2	0	1	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	2	2	19
Laois/Offaly	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7
Longford/Westmeath	1	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Louth/Meath	2	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	25
DUBLIN MET. REGION	10	5	17	34	7	1	6	2	50	18	1	3	0	4	8	14	48	228
Eastern	1	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	0	0	1	1	6	24
North Central	0	0	4	7	0	0	1	0	11	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	6	36
Northern	7	2	0	4	3	0	0	1	10	4	0	0	0	2	3	1	11	48
South Central	0	1	7	8	0	0	4	0	5	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	34
Southern	0	2	1	10	1	1	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	34
Western	2	0	3	3	1	0	0	1	9	8	0	2	0	0	4	7	12	52
NORTHERN REGION	2	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8
Cavan/Monaghan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Donegal	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Sligo/Leitrim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	5	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6	23
Tipperary	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Waterford/Kilkenny	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	11
Wexford/Wicklow	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	8
SOUTHERN REGION	3	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	3	0	1	0	0	1	3	6	29
Cork City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	8
Cork North	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cork West	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Kerry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Limerick	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	19
WESTERN REGION	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Clare	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Galway West	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
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	23	10	35	42	8	6	9	2	72	27	3	5	0	4	13	23	71	353
Value of property stolen Euro	157,508	513,415	288,612	58,765	48,875	22,005	33,913	6,000	147,341	2,049,795	351	3,050	0	20,840	140,387	584,713	3,133,661	7,209,231

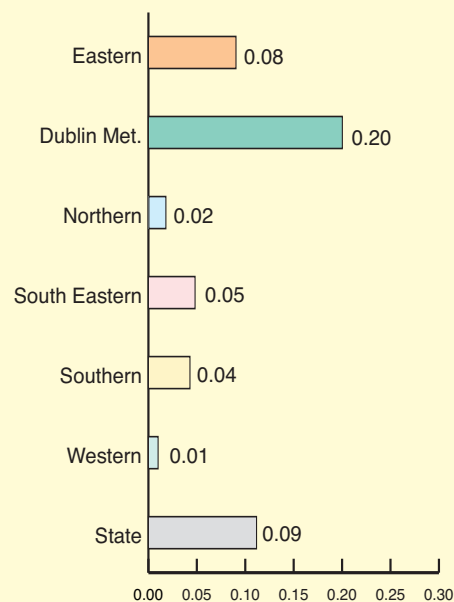
The 353 robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used are shown per 1,000 population in each of the regions in the chart on the right. The rate varies from 0.01 in the Western Region to 0.20 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. A more detailed breakdown of these offences is shown in the 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 was recorded in these locations during 2005. The total number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used decreased by 18% when compared to 2004.

Robbery and aggravated burglary where firearms were used by division 2005

	Recorded	Per 1,000 Population*	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	58	0.08	-8%
Carlow/Kildare	19	0.09	6%
Laois/Offaly	7	0.06	40%
Longford/Westmeath	7	0.06	17%
Louth/Meath	25	0.09	-26%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	228	0.20	-27%
Eastern	24	0.11	-45%
North Central	36	0.49	125%
Northern	48	0.19	-44%
South Central	34	0.33	-21%
Southern	34	0.14	-23%
Western	52	0.21	-36%
NORTHERN REGION	8	0.02	0%
Cavan/Monaghan	2	0.02	-60%
Donegal	5	0.04	67%
Sligo/Leitrim	1	0.01	-
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	23	0.05	77%
Tipperary	4	0.03	33%
Waterford/Kilkenny	11	0.06	1000%
Wexford/Wicklow	8	0.05	-11%
SOUTHERN REGION	29	0.04	26%
Cork City	8	0.04	-20%
Cork North	0	0.00	0%
Cork West	2	0.02	0%
Kerry	0	0.00	0%
Limerick	19	0.11	46%
WESTERN REGION	7	0.01	0%
Clare	3	0.03	0%
Galway West	4	0.02	300%
Mayo	0	0.00	-100%
Roscommon/Galway East	0	0.00	-100%
Totals	353	0.09	-18%

* Based on 2002 census

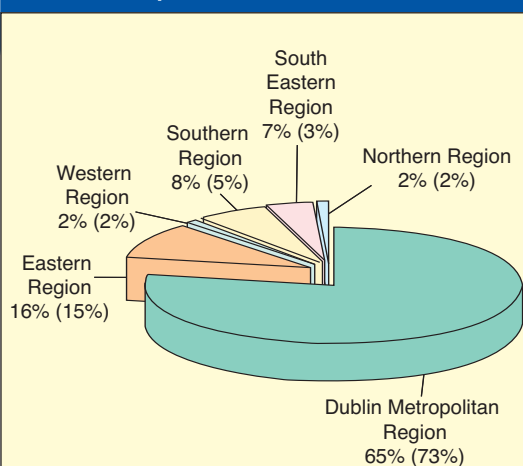
Robbery & aggravated burglary where firearms were used per 1,000 of population 2005*



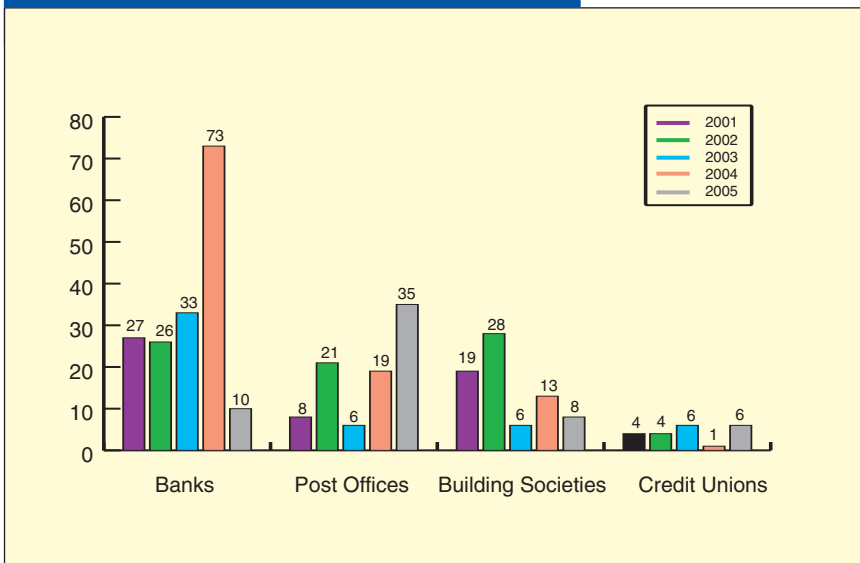
*Based on 2002 census

The chart below shows the proportions of robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used by region in 2005. The proportions for 2004 are shown in brackets. 65% of these offences occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, while the Eastern, Southern and South Eastern Regions recorded 16%, 8% and 7%, respectively. None of the remaining Regions had more than 2% of these offences.

Robbery & aggravated burglary where firearms were used by Region 2005 (Proportions for 2004 in brackets)



Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms were used at Financial Institutions 2001 to 2005



The chart on the left shows robberies and aggravated burglaries where firearms were used at financial institutions from 2001 to 2005. In 2005 there were 59 such offences recorded and this was a decrease of 44% over the previous year when 106 were recorded. From 2001 to 2003 the numbers recorded were 58, 79 and 51 respectively.

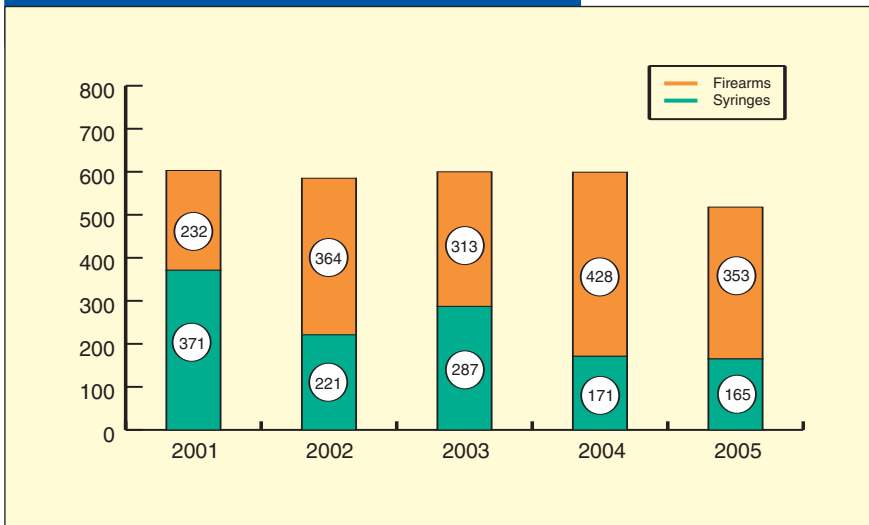
The early 1990s saw the beginning of the use of syringes as weapons in the course of robberies and aggravated burglaries. The table below shows the number of robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used in the course of these offences from 2001 to 2005. Those recorded in 2005 represented a decrease of 4% when compared with 2004. The 2005 figure shows a decrease of 56% over the total recorded in 2001.

Robberies and aggravated burglaries where syringes were used 2001 to 2005

Year	Robbery			Aggravated Burglary			Total Recorded
	Rec	Det	% Det	Rec	Det	% Det	
2001	350	150	43%	21	8	38%	371
2002	204	89	44%	17	6	35%	221
2003	275	111	40%	12	5	42%	287
2004	162	61	38%	9	3	33%	171
2005	160	75	47%	5	2	40%	165

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 following chart shows, syringes accounted for 62% of the total shown in 2001 while they accounted for 29% of the total in 2004 and increased to 32% in 2005.

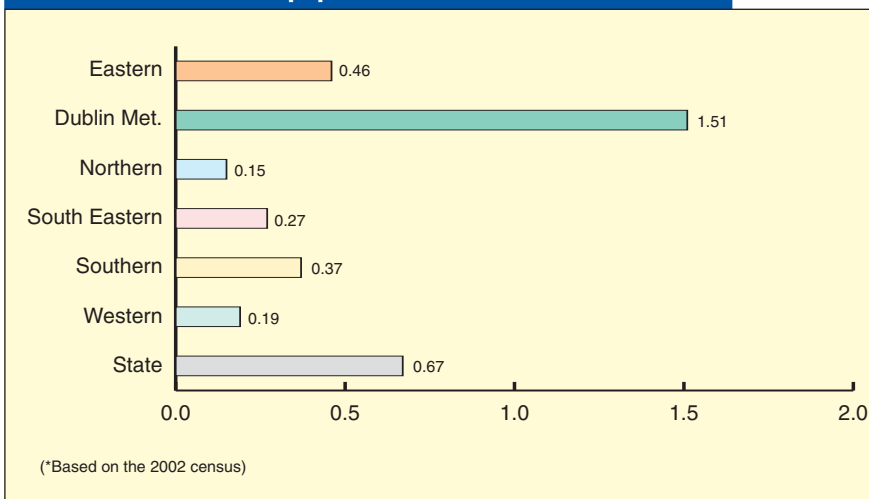
Robberies & aggravated burglaries where firearms and syringes were used 2001 to 2005



At this stage, the focus of the analysis turns to all robberies and aggravated burglary offences recorded i.e. not just those involving firearms or syringes. The chart below shows robbery and aggravated burglaries offences per 1,000 of population. Outside the Dublin Metropolitan Region (where the rate is 1.51 per 1,000 population) the rate varies from 0.15 in the Northern Region to 0.46 in the Eastern Region.

The table overleaf shows the two offences by division and variation over the previous year. The two offences decreased by 10% over the previous year. (This table is not comparable to those of the same name in the Annual Reports before 2000 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” at that time excluded those offences where firearms were used because they had separate classifications.)

Robbery & aggravated burglary per 1,000 of population 2005*



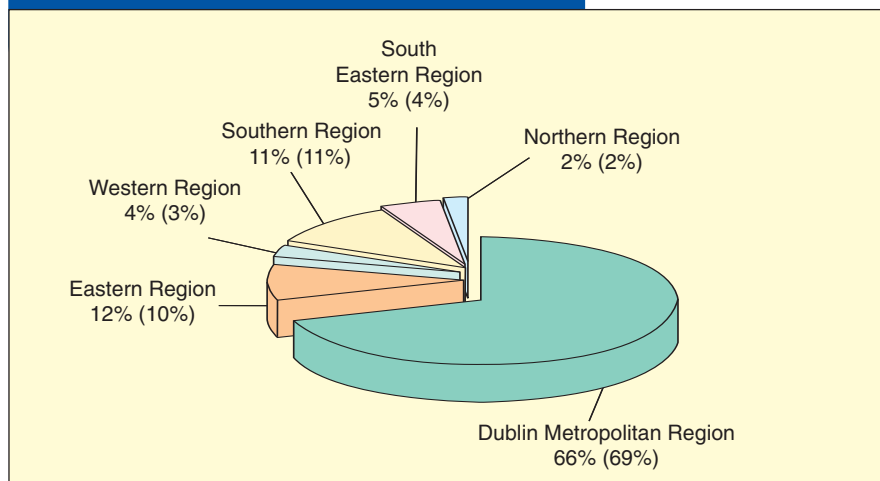
Robbery & aggravated burglary by division 2005

	Robbery & Aggravated Burglary	Per 1,000 Population*	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	326	0.46	9%
Carlow/Kildare	116	0.57	36%
Laois/Offaly	35	0.29	21%
Longford/Westmeath	57	0.51	43%
Louth/Meath	118	0.43	-18%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,737	1.51	-14%
Eastern	186	0.83	-12%
North Central	349	4.77	13%
Northern	232	0.92	-33%
South Central	331	3.22	-26%
Southern	274	1.13	-15%
Western	365	1.44	-4%
NORTHERN REGION	48	0.15	-19%
Cavan/Monaghan	15	0.13	-17%
Donegal	20	0.15	5%
Sligo/Leitrim	13	0.17	-41%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	129	0.27	7%
Tipperary	23	0.16	-8%
Waterford/Kilkenny	63	0.36	50%
Wexford/Wicklow	43	0.26	-20%
SOUTHERN REGION	286	0.37	-11%
Cork City	135	0.65	-20%
Cork North	16	0.13	7%
Cork West	8	0.07	60%
Kerry	23	0.18	53%
Limerick	104	0.58	-11%
WESTERN REGION	92	0.19	6%
Clare	14	0.14	-22%
Galway West	61	0.38	15%
Mayo	8	0.06	-43%
Roscommon/Galway East	9	0.10	350%
Totals	2,618	0.67	-10%

* Based on the 2002 census

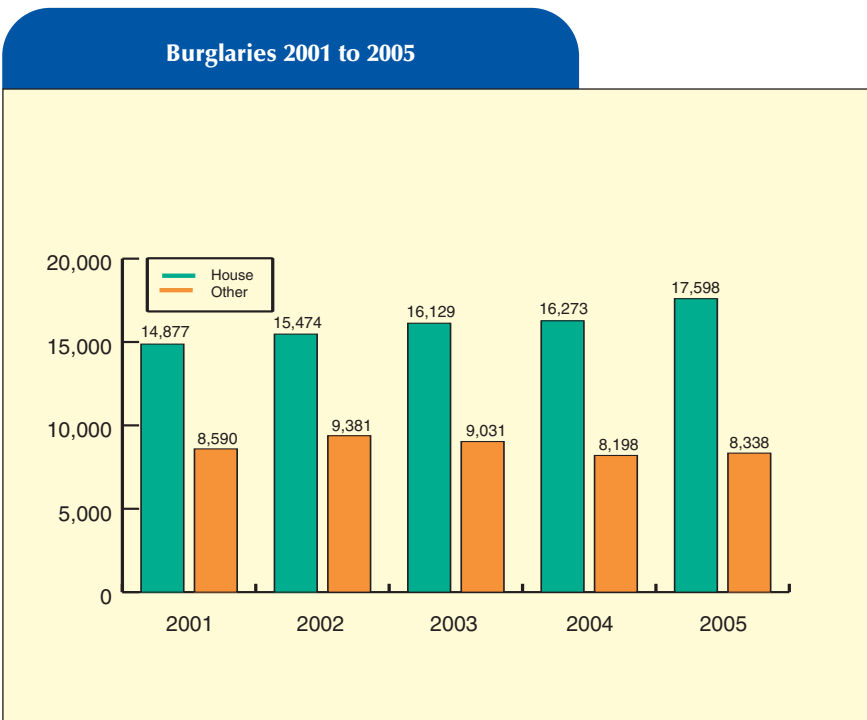
Robbery and aggravated burglary by region 2005
(Proportions for 2004 in brackets)

The chart here shows the proportions of robberies and aggravated burglaries by region in 2005. The proportions for 2004 are shown in brackets. In 2005 66% of these offences occurred in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.



Burglaries

Burglaries accounted for 26% of the headline offences which were recorded in 2005. The number of burglaries recorded in 2005 increased by 1,465 (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 2001 to 2005.

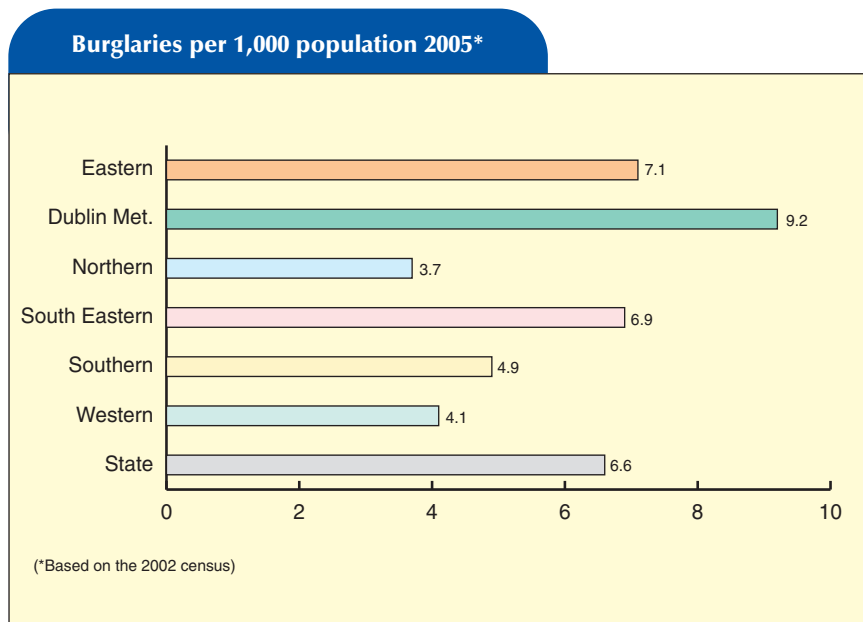


A more detailed breakdown of house and other burglaries is shown in the table featuring total and city area figures for 2001 to 2005. (City areas refer to Cork, Galway, Limerick, Waterford and Dublin.)

State	House		Other		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
2001	14,877	11%	8,590	5%	23,467	9%
2002	15,474	4%	9,381	9%	24,855	6%
2003	16,129	4%	9,031	-4%	25,160	1%
2004	16,273	1%	8,198	-9%	24,471	-3%
2005	17,598	8%	8,338	2%	25,936	6%
City Areas						
2001	8,598	11%	4,358	12%	12,956	11%
2002	8,632	0.4%	4,613	6%	13,245	2%
2003	9,131	6%	4,505	-2%	13,636	3%
2004	9,626	5%	3,752	-17%	13,378	-2%
2005	9,942	3%	3,644	-3%	13,586	2%



The number of burglaries recorded per 1,000 population in each of the regions is shown in the chart on the right. The rate varied from 3.7 in the Northern Region to 9.2 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. The total number of burglaries recorded in 2005 increased by 6% over that recorded in 2004. The Dublin Metropolitan Region decreased to 9.2% and the Northern Region decreased to 3.7%. The Eastern, South Eastern, Southern and Western Regions increased to 7.1%, 6.9%, 4.9% and 4.1% respectively.



Burglary by division 2005

	Burglary	Per 1,000 Population*	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	5,064	7.1	4%
Carlow/Kildare	1,618	8.0	0%
Laois/Offaly	715	6.0	3%
Longford/Westmeath	822	7.4	11%
Louth/Meath	1,909	6.9	5%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	10,603	9.2	-4%
Eastern	2,175	9.7	6%
North Central	1,063	14.5	5%
Northern	1,370	5.4	-32%
South Central	2,112	20.6	12%
Southern	2,406	9.9	8%
Western	1,477	5.8	-19%
NORTHERN REGION	1,238	3.7	-1%
Cavan/Monaghan	481	4.1	21%
Donegal	422	3.1	-19%
Sligo/Leitrim	335	4.4	3%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	3,332	6.9	19%
Tipperary	785	5.4	29%
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,224	7.1	21%
Wexford/Wicklow	1,323	7.9	12%
SOUTHERN REGION	3,715	4.9	18%
Cork City	1,020	4.9	1%
Cork North	523	4.2	27%
Cork West	320	2.6	10%
Kerry	505	3.9	44%
Limerick	1,347	7.5	25%
WESTERN REGION	1,984	4.1	42%
Clare	317	3.2	5%
Galway West	1,086	6.7	75%
Mayo	297	2.4	28%
Roscommon/Galway East	284	3.0	17%
Totals	25,936	6.6	6%

* Based on 2002 census

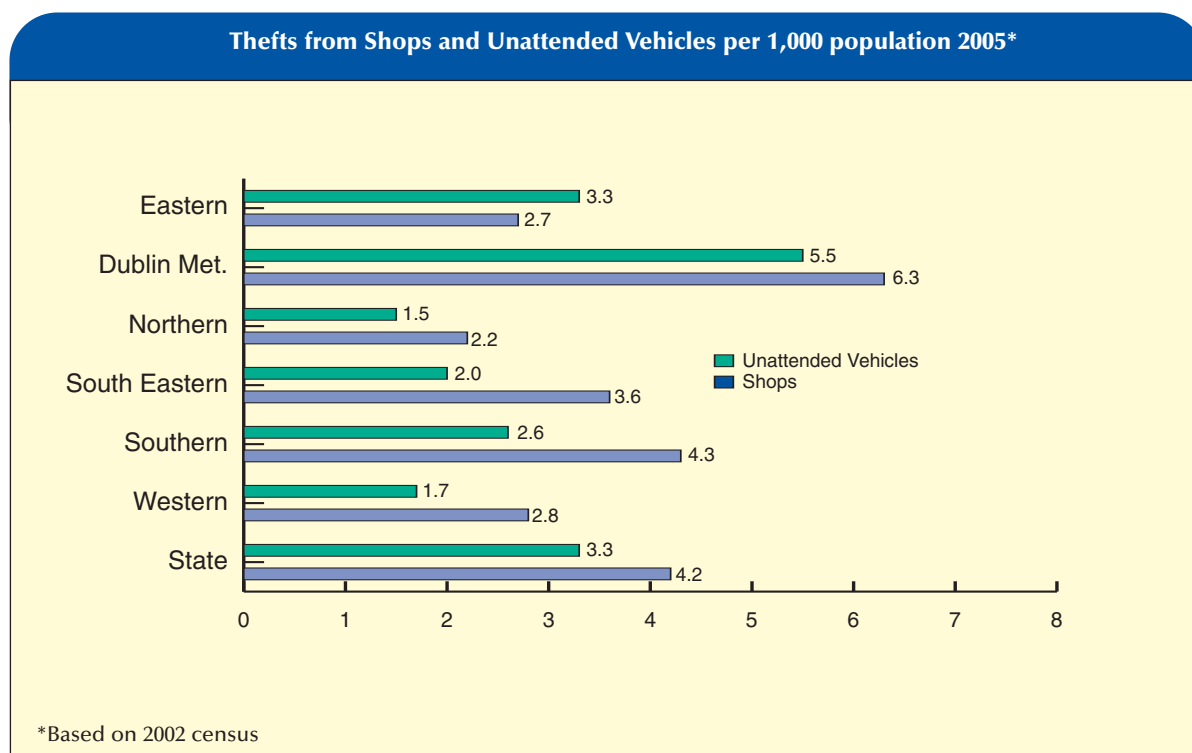
Thefts from Shops and Unattended Vehicles

As explained in 2002 the term larceny was replaced in that year by the term theft to reflect the changes introduced by the Criminal Justice (Theft and Fraud Offences) Act, 2001. The 2001 Act defines theft in a broadly similar way to the larceny definition in place beforehand except in so far as it relates to the deprivation of the property. Larceny required permanent deprivation while theft requires permanent or temporary deprivation. The impact of this particular change may be considered negligible in the case of the two offences described below. Thus, for example, Larcenies from Shops in the crime statistics of 2001 and previous years are comparable to Thefts from Shops in the 2002, 2003, 2004 and 2005 statistics.

Taken together, thefts from shops and unattended vehicles account for about 29% of all headline offences recorded in 2005. 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 thefts it should be noted that the density of shops and vehicles is not the same in all divisions.

The number of thefts from shops recorded in 2005 increased by 10% over that recorded in the previous year. Three divisions showed a decrease which varied from 4% to 28%. The remaining divisions recorded increases of between 1 % and 45%.

The number of thefts from unattended vehicle offences decreased by 2% in 2005 when compared to the previous year. Changes ranged from an increase of 55% in Louth/Meath Division and a decrease of 25% in both the North Central and South Central Garda Divisions.



Thefts from Shops and Unattended Vehicles 2005

	Shops	Per 1,000 Population*	Variation on 2004	Unattended Vehicles	Per 1,000 Population*	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	1,934	2.7	12%	2,341	3.3	20%
Carlow/Kildare	583	2.9	15%	720	3.6	11%
Laois/Offaly	326	2.7	17%	287	2.4	-7%
Longford/Westmeath	403	3.6	16%	267	2.4	-12%
Louth/Meath	622	2.3	4%	1,067	3.9	55%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	7,291	6.3	5%	6,373	5.5	-13%
Eastern	732	3.3	3%	849	3.8	-5%
North Central	2,349	32.1	1%	902	12.3	-25%
Northern	842	3.3	16%	1,079	4.3	-8%
South Central	1,093	10.6	6%	1,019	9.9	-25%
Southern	948	3.9	-19%	1,067	4.4	-10%
Western	1,327	5.2	37%	1,457	5.7	-6%
NORTHERN REGION	734	2.2	36%	496	1.5	-3%
Cavan/Monaghan	256	2.2	45%	200	1.7	33%
Donegal	230	1.7	20%	157	1.1	-16%
Sligo/Leitrim	248	3.2	44%	139	1.8	-20%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	1,744	3.6	8%	982	2.0	-7%
Tipperary	284	2.0	-4%	217	1.5	-15%
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,041	6.0	9%	368	2.1	5%
Wexford/Wicklow	419	2.5	16%	397	2.4	-12%
SOUTHERN REGION	3,285	4.3	16%	2,001	2.6	24%
Cork City	1,593	7.6	12%	561	2.7	-5%
Cork North	188	1.5	2%	211	1.7	32%
Cork West	165	1.3	18%	131	1.1	26%
Kerry	370	2.9	31%	194	1.5	26%
Limerick	969	5.4	20%	904	5.0	50%
WESTERN REGION	1,352	2.8	19%	792	1.7	1%
Clare	221	2.2	36%	187	1.9	-15%
Galway West	829	5.1	32%	313	1.9	10%
Mayo	179	1.5	1%	192	1.6	23%
Roscommon/Galway East	123	1.3	-28%	100	1.1	-18%
Totals	16,340	4.2	10%	12,985	3.3	-2%

* Based on 2002 census

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

The table below shows the number of burglaries, robberies and thefts where property was stolen and the value of the property stolen for 2005 and 2004.

Value of property stolen and recovered in burglaries, robberies and thefts 2005				
	2005			
	Burglaries & Robberies	Thefts		
Less than 10	417	2,859		
€10 and < 50	1,377	10,331		
€50 and < 100	1,313	5,713		
€100 and < 200	2,454	8,118		
€200 and < 300	1,909	5,636		
€300 and < 400	1,387	3,407		
€400 and < 500	1,052	2,170		
€500 and < 1,000	3,300	5,402		
€1,000 and < 5,000	5,865	6,071		
€5,000 and < 10,000	918	662		
€10,000 and < 50,000	586	352		
€50,000 and < 100,000	46	26		
€100,000 and over	22	6		
	2005	2004	2005	2004
Total where property was stolen	20,646	19,814	50,753	50,227
Total where no property was stolen	8,095	7,558	5,611	5,283
	2005	2004		
Value of property stolen (above)	€78,660,352	€78,175,034		
Value of property recovered (above)	€3,003,533	€5,658,757		
Proportion recovered	3.82%	7.24%		

Headline Offences Committed by Persons on Bail

The table here shows the number of headline offences where an offender was recorded as being on bail at the time when the offence was committed.

Headline offences committed by persons on bail	
Group 01 - Homicide	20
Group 02 - Assault	232
Group 03 - Sexual Offences	32
Group 04 - Arson	26
Group 05 - Drugs	430
Group 06 - Theft	2,914
Group 07 - Burglary	1,171
Group 08 - Robbery	321
Group 09 - Fraud	205
Group 10 - Other Headline Offences	105
Total	5,456

Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme

The Garda Diversion Programme is designed to deal with children who commit offences, in a manner other than by prosecution. The child is considered for inclusion in the Diversion Programme and if deemed suitable will be given a caution. In the case of a formal caution, the child will be placed under Garda supervision for a period of 12 months. Authority for the programme is contained in Part 4 of the Children Act 2001. A child is defined under the Act as being between the ages of 7 and 17 years inclusive. The Programme is administered by the Director of the Garda National Juvenile Office (N.J.O.), Harcourt Square. The programme is implemented countrywide by specially trained Gardaí known as Juvenile Liaison Officers (J.L.O.s). Since the introduction of the programme in 1963, 178,485 children have benefited from inclusion in the programme.

In 2005 the N.J.O. received 21,497 referrals relating to 17,567 individual children of which 79% were

2005 Referrals by Division and gender

	Total	Unsuitable		Formal Caution		Informal Caution		No Further Action		Pending	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EASTERN REGION	3,034	469	77	409	74	1,254	427	110	34	163	17
Carlow/Kildare	848	106	18	94	16	383	115	36	18	56	6
Laois/Offaly	641	138	12	90	29	254	74	18	2	18	6
Longford/Westmeath	517	96	15	83	7	180	83	19	8	25	1
Louth/Meath	1,028	129	32	142	22	437	155	37	6	64	4
DUBLIN MET. REGION	7,525	1,519	301	1,044	147	2,848	834	271	88	403	70
Eastern	1,082	177	40	134	26	460	149	17	13	57	9
North Central	570	170	20	82	6	143	51	26	9	58	5
Northern	1,482	198	19	225	34	696	170	36	7	85	12
South Central	477	132	8	85	9	130	44	30	5	30	4
Southern	1,951	451	133	219	42	732	176	84	31	62	21
Western	1,963	391	81	299	30	687	244	78	23	111	19
NORTHERN REGION	1,384	172	14	213	25	597	142	88	28	87	18
Cavan/Monaghan	466	55	8	71	13	206	47	16	9	34	7
Donegal	704	98	5	113	6	312	63	44	9	44	10
Sligo/Leitrim	214	19	1	29	6	79	32	28	10	9	1
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	2,635	429	85	374	101	986	391	92	34	111	32
Tipperary	638	149	16	100	19	229	76	20	7	21	1
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,343	205	63	154	70	458	238	39	25	62	29
Wexford/Wicklow	654	75	6	120	12	299	77	33	2	28	2
SOUTHERN REGION	4,871	1,187	97	798	157	1,741	575	145	46	105	20
Cork City	1,807	493	66	225	46	648	211	49	20	40	9
Cork North	641	107	15	101	16	275	69	31	12	14	1
Cork West	459	69	0	62	11	211	74	18	9	4	1
Kerry	545	86	3	58	10	241	103	12	2	27	3
Limerick	1,419	432	13	352	74	366	118	35	3	20	6
WESTERN REGION	1,998	220	33	259	70	888	289	108	20	94	17
Clare	576	79	17	83	20	223	79	28	6	36	5
Galway West	651	44	4	95	11	297	110	42	3	39	6
Mayo	428	60	6	47	11	207	58	21	7	10	1
Roscommon/Galway East	343	37	6	34	28	161	42	17	4	9	5
Outside Jurisdiction	50	2	0	5	1	27	0	9	0	5	1
Totals	21,497	3,998	607	3,102	575	8,341	2,658	823	250	968	175

male and 21% female. Some children were referred on more than one occasion and therefore the number of referrals was greater than the number of individuals referred. Of the 17,567 children referred, 13,093 received a caution and 2,515 were deemed not suitable. (Where a child is deemed unsuitable, the case is referred to the Director of Public Prosecutions, or to the local District Officer, to be considered for a prosecution.) There were 978 children with cases pending, where the child was still being assessed for inclusion into the Diversion Programme. There were 981 cases which merited no further action.

Every child who is admitted to the Programme is given a caution. An informal caution is used where the act committed by the child is of a less serious nature than one requiring a formal caution. 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 offence is of a more serious nature, a formal caution is administered. This caution may be given by the local Superintendent or a J.L.O. trained in mediation, and the child is placed under supervision for a period of 12 months. In certain cases the Director of the Programme can direct that the victim be invited to attend the formal caution or conference as outlined under Section 26 and Section 29 of the Act.

2005 Individual children referred by Division and gender

	Total	Unsuitable		Formal Caution		Informal Caution		No Further Action		Pending	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
EASTERN REGION	2,517	260	41	337	63	1,157	373	105	24	140	17
Carlow/Kildare	733	64	9	83	13	353	109	33	11	52	6
Laois/Offaly	519	64	7	76	21	241	68	18	2	16	6
Longford/Westmeath	406	59	8	63	7	162	64	17	5	20	1
Louth/Meath	859	73	17	115	22	401	132	37	6	52	4
DUBLIN MET. REGION	6,228	885	184	861	128	2,628	797	251	85	349	60
Eastern	927	101	22	121	24	427	142	17	13	51	9
North Central	446	99	12	69	6	135	48	22	8	43	4
Northern	1,257	119	14	186	28	636	157	32	7	70	8
South Central	384	71	7	68	9	120	44	28	5	28	4
Southern	1,566	258	76	172	33	670	170	81	29	58	19
Western	1,648	237	53	245	28	640	236	71	23	99	16
NORTHERN REGION	1,200	113	11	178	20	546	134	83	25	75	15
Cavan/Monaghan	388	35	5	57	11	183	44	16	6	27	4
Donegal	621	64	5	96	6	289	61	42	9	39	10
Sligo/Leitrim	191	14	1	25	3	74	29	25	10	9	1
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	2,110	213	41	299	64	909	357	85	26	93	23
Tipperary	488	77	10	75	7	203	72	19	6	18	1
Waterford/Kilkenny	1,061	103	25	127	47	422	213	35	18	51	20
Wexford/Wicklow	561	33	6	97	10	284	72	31	2	24	2
SOUTHERN REGION	3,749	545	53	619	133	1,578	528	136	45	92	20
Cork City	1,363	211	33	183	39	587	200	47	19	35	9
Cork North	527	64	7	79	13	247	63	30	12	11	1
Cork West	394	36	0	46	11	196	73	18	9	4	1
Kerry	432	43	3	46	10	212	79	11	2	23	3
Limerick	1,033	191	10	265	60	336	113	30	3	19	6
WESTERN REGION	1,713	144	23	212	38	831	270	87	20	74	14
Clare	459	48	11	60	9	194	73	27	6	27	4
Galway West	571	31	4	79	10	282	103	24	3	29	6
Mayo	396	42	4	44	9	202	56	21	7	10	1
Roscommon/Galway East	287	23	4	29	10	153	38	15	4	8	3
Outside Jurisdiction	50	2	0	5	1	27	0	9	0	5	1
Totals	17,567	2,162	353	2,511	447	7,676	2,459	756	225	828	150

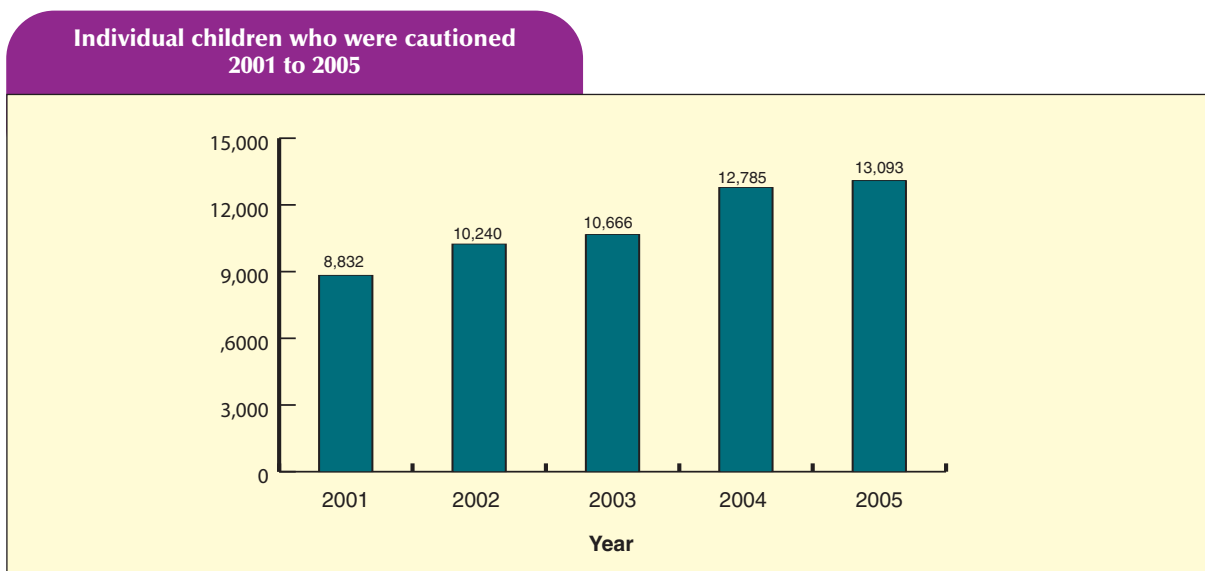
In certain circumstances the Director of the Garda National Juvenile Office can direct that the victim be invited to attend the formal caution as outlined under the restorative justice provisions set out in sections 26 and 29 of the Children Act, 2001. Section 26 provides for a Restorative Caution. Section 29 provides for a Restorative Conference. In both cases the Act allows for the victim of the offence to be invited to attend at the formal caution of the offending child. The victim, or in some cases the victim's representative, is given an opportunity to outline to the offending child, the effect that the behaviour had on his or her life. The offending child is given the opportunity to take responsibility for his or her actions and is then encouraged to agree to take some action that might assist in restoring matters to where they were prior to the offence. This may be in the form of an apology, some type of community work or payment of compensation. An action plan is then agreed with the child with a view to preventing any further offending.

The table below outlines the number of Restorative Cautions and Restorative Conferences by Division during 2004 and 2005. Juvenile Liaison Officers who are trained in mediation skills facilitate these restorative events. The range of cases facilitated, vary from robbery, burglary, assaults, harassment, road traffic and drug related offences.

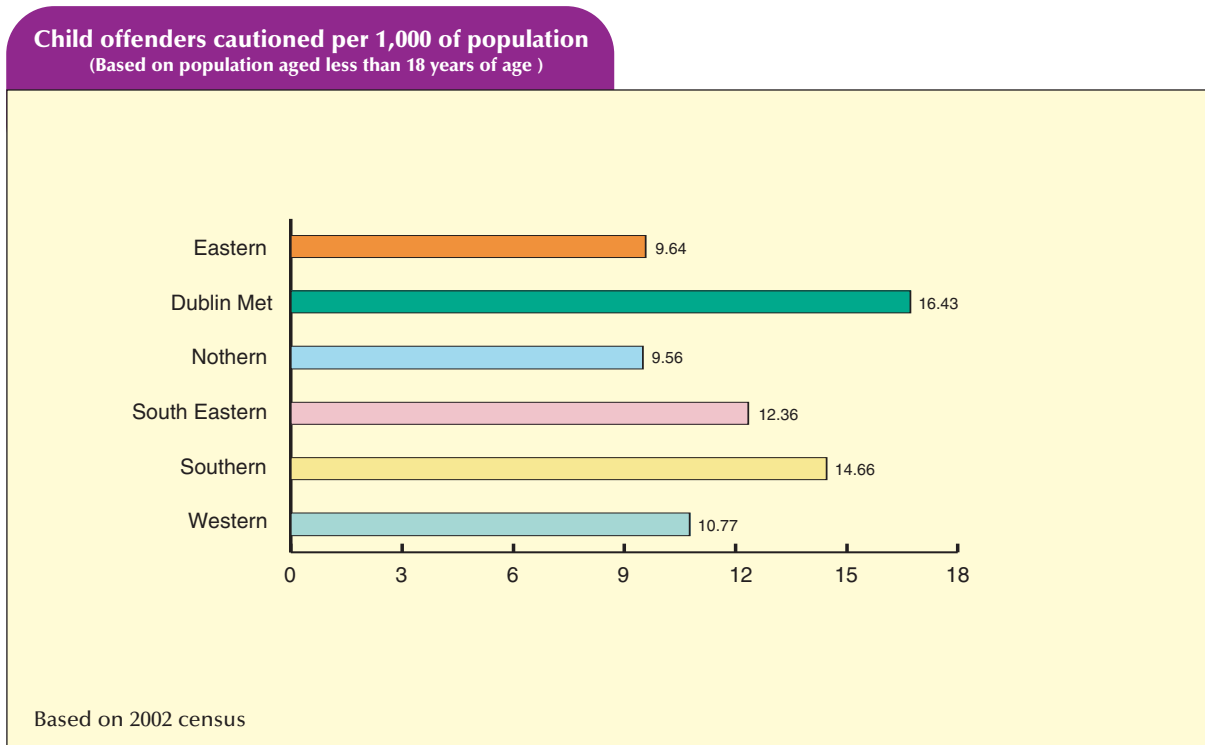
Restorative Cautions and Conferences 2004 and 2005

	2004	2005
EASTERN REGION	37	29
Carlow/Kildare	7	7
Laois/Offaly	10	6
Longford/Westmeath	7	6
Louth/Meath	13	10
DUBLIN MET. REGION	38	98
Eastern	3	26
North Central	1	6
Northern	8	12
South Central	6	9
Southern	9	21
Western	11	24
NORTHERN REGION	16	11
Cavan/Monaghan	6	1
Donegal	3	6
Sligo/Leitrim	7	4
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	16	23
Tipperary	3	3
Waterford/Kilkenny	11	14
Wexford/Wicklow	2	6
SOUTHERN REGION	52	79
Cork City	19	20
Cork North	1	13
Cork West	20	29
Kerry	8	4
Limerick	4	13
WESTERN REGION	18	22
Clare	0	0
Galway West	6	5
Mayo	5	8
Roscommon/Galway East	7	9
Totals	177	262

The chart below shows the number of individual children who were cautioned from 2001 to 2005. The 13,093 cautioned in 2005 represents an increase of almost two-thirds (48%) over the number cautioned in 2001.

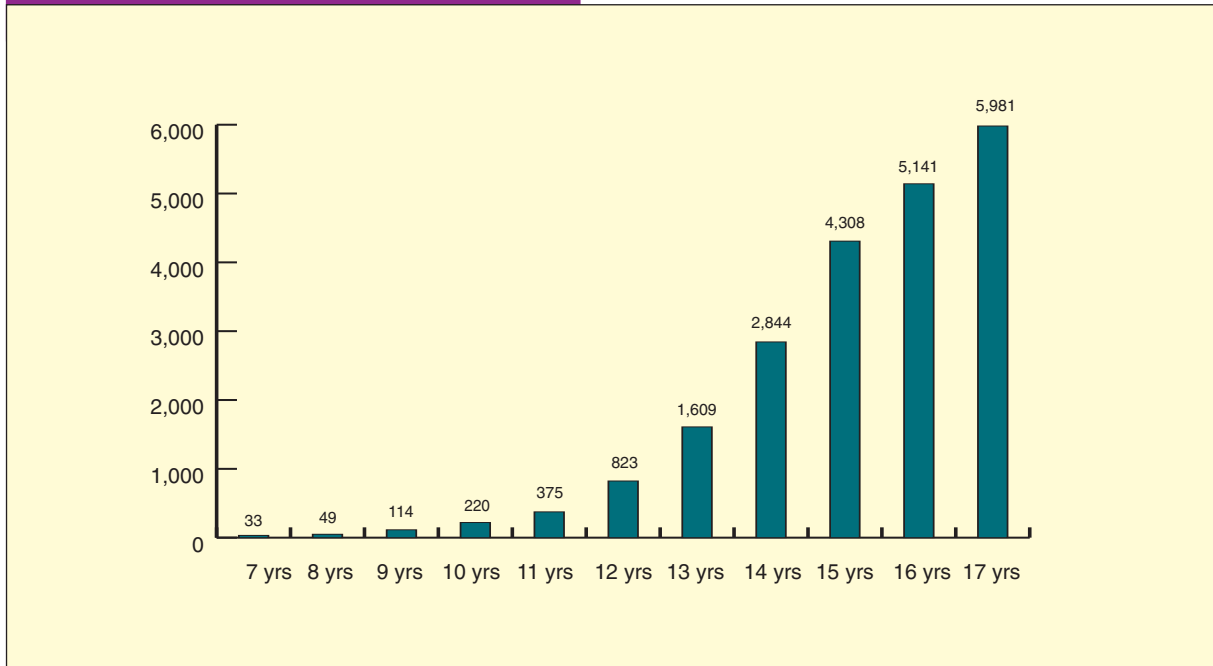


The number of child offenders, per thousand of population, who were cautioned during 2005 is shown in the chart below. This provides some indication of the rate at which cautions are administered in each of the regions. The highest rate of cautions per thousand of population 16.43 is found in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. In the remainder of the regions the rate varies from 9.56 in the Northern Region to 14.66 per thousand in the Southern Region.



Of the children referred to the Diversion Programme, 28% were aged 17 years, 24% were aged 16 years, 20% were aged 15 years, 13% were aged 14 years, 7% were aged 13 years and 4% were aged 12 years. The chart below shows the number of juvenile offenders referred during 2005 by age.

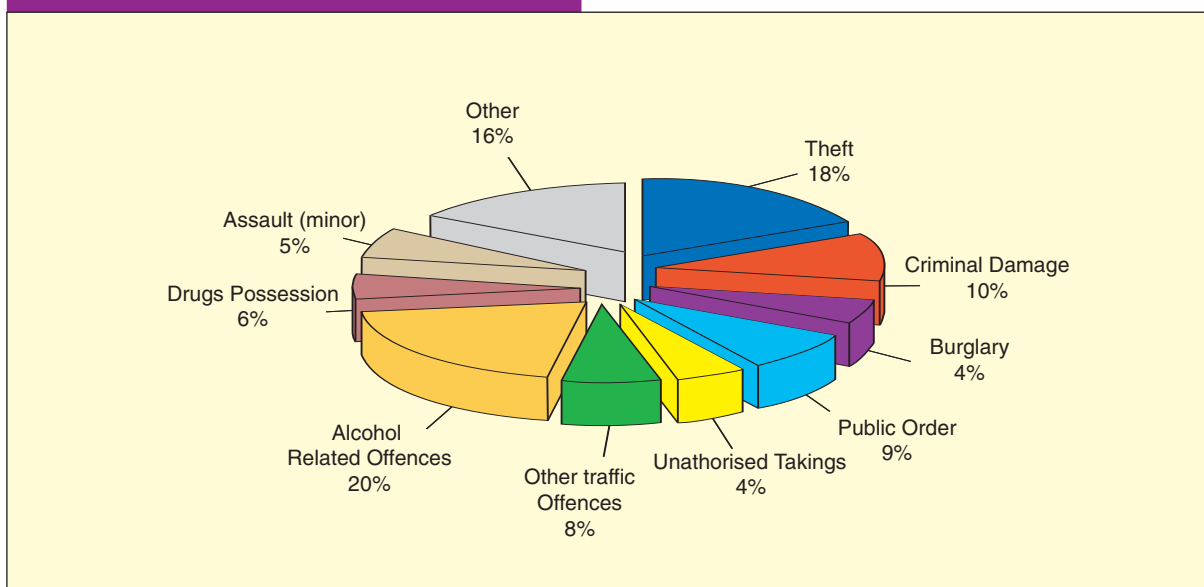
Age of children referred to the Diversion Programme



Offences Committed by Juvenile Offenders

In general, adult and child offenders commit similar criminal offences. Certain offences, such as under-age drinking can only be committed by children. The chart below shows offences in respect of which referrals were made in 2005. Taken together, theft, criminal damage, burglaries and alcohol related offences, comprise just over half of the total offences involved, (52%).

Principal offences in respect of which referrals were made in 2005



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 4,217 alcohol 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 increased by 890 when compared to 2004. There was an increase of 299 referrals (8%) for theft in 2005 over the previous year. Referrals for burglaries decreased by 147 (15%).

Vehicle offences relating to unauthorised taking, unlawful interference and unauthorised carriage, decreased by 15% over the previous year while other traffic offences increased by 21%. Referrals in relation to alcohol related offences increased by 27 (1%) when compared to 2004.

Summary of offences in respect of which children were referred

	Number	Percentage
Theft	3,922	18.24%
Burglary	832	3.87%
Criminal damage	2,099	9.76%
Vehicle offences (Unauthorised taking/carriage/interference)	951	4.42%
Other traffic offences (see breakdown 1)	1,652	7.68%
Handling stolen property	286	1.33%
Alcohol related offences (see breakdown 2)	4,217	19.62%
Public order (see breakdown 3)	1,861	8.66%
Possession of offensive weapons etc.	291	1.35%
Drugs (Possession)	1,356	6.31%
Robbery (incl. demanding money with menaces)	191	0.89%
Possession of articles with intent	38	0.18%
Assault (Non-Headline)	1,125	5.23%
Serious assault (see breakdown 4)	325	1.51%
Fraud related offences (see breakdown 5)	143	0.67%
Begging	122	0.57%
Sexual offences (see breakdown 6)	109	0.51%
Casual trading offences	55	0.26%
Assault Garda/Peace Officer	7	0.03%
Trespass/found on enclosed premises	1,126	5.24%
Railway acts (trespass line, stone throwing, non-payment of fare)	23	0.11%
Drugs (Sale/Supply)	177	0.82%
Street and house to house collections	3	0.01%
Firearms related offences	112	0.52%
Public mischief (incl. hoax telephone calls)	63	0.29%
False imprisonment	4	0.02%
Aggravated burglary	14	0.07%
Arson	90	0.42%
Offences against animals	4	0.02%
Miscellaneous	299	1.39%
Total	21,497	100%

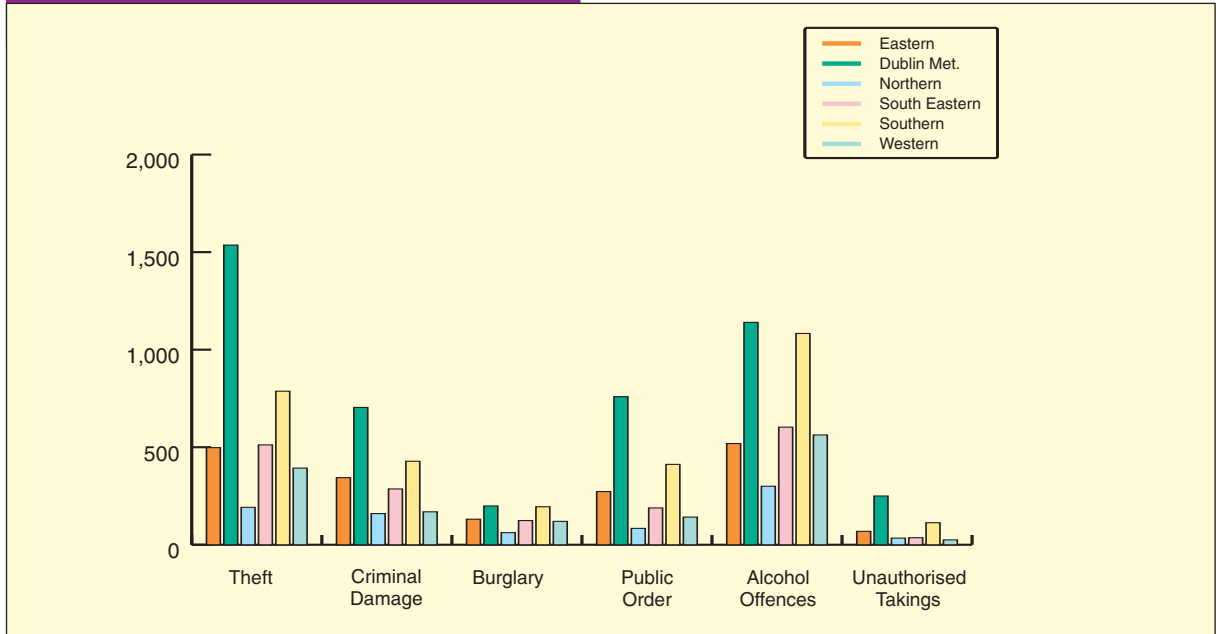
This table provides a breakdown of the number of referrals for selected offence types which are summarised in six groups in the previous table.

Selected offences in respect of which juvenile referrals were made.

	No.
(1) Other traffic offences	
Insurance offences	673
Dangerous driving	209
Careless driving	62
Pedal cycle offences	2
Public Transport (PSV) offences	5
Drunk driving offences	75
No driving licence	132
Hit and run traffic accident	19
No helmet/seatbelt	65
Speeding	151
No road tax	51
Dangerous driving causing death	5
Miscellaneous	203
Total	1,652
(2) Alcohol related offences	
Purchase/possession/consumption of alcohol	1,536
Intoxication in public place	2,628
Drunk and disorderly/danger to traffic	5
Simple drunkenness	0
Found on licensed premises	31
Miscellaneous	17
Total	4,217
(3) Public order offences	
Affray	14
Riot	1
Urinate in public	14
Disorderly conduct in public	183
Threatening behaviour etc.	1,194
Failure to comply with Garda direction/Obstruction	353
Wilful obstruction	0
Violent disorder	10
Other	92
Total	1,861
(4) Serious assault	
Murder	9
Assault causing serious bodily harm	4
Assault causing bodily harm	312
Assault with intent	0
Total	325
(5) Fraud related offences	
Forgery/uttering/fraud	122
Fraud Deception	21
Embezzlement	0
Total	143
(6) Sexual offences	
Aggravated sexual assault	0
Sexual Assault	56
Indecency	11
Rape/unlawful carnal knowledge (including attempt)	37
Loitering for purpose of prostitution	0
Soliciting for purpose of prostitution	2
Other	3
Total	109

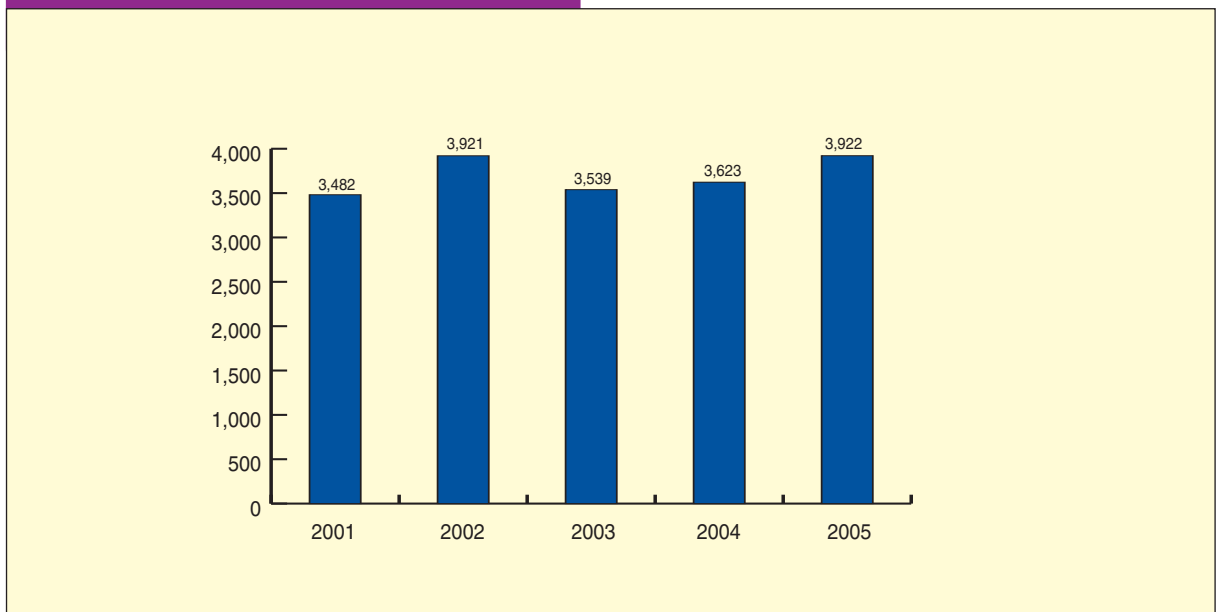
The chart below illustrates the number of the principal offences in the six Garda Regions. Theft and alcohol related offences are the most prevalent. Unauthorised taking, criminal damage and public order also feature prominently in the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

Principal Offences - Comparison by Region



The following charts show the number of referrals for theft, public order, criminal damage, vehicle offences, burglary and alcohol offences for the years 2001 to 2005.

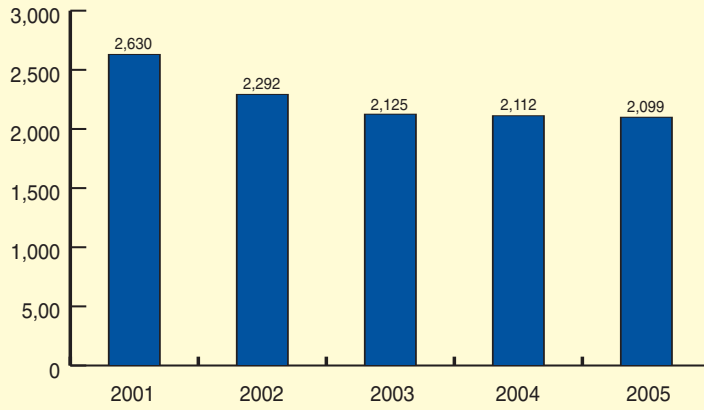
Referrals for Theft 2001 - 2005



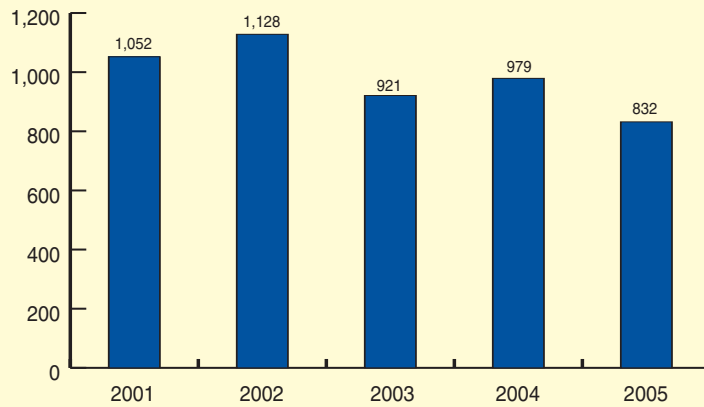
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
 TRAFFIC OFFENCES
 DRUG OFFENCES
 NON-HEADLINE OFFENCES
 JUVENILE OFFENCES
 ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE OFFENCES
 HEADLINE OFFENCES

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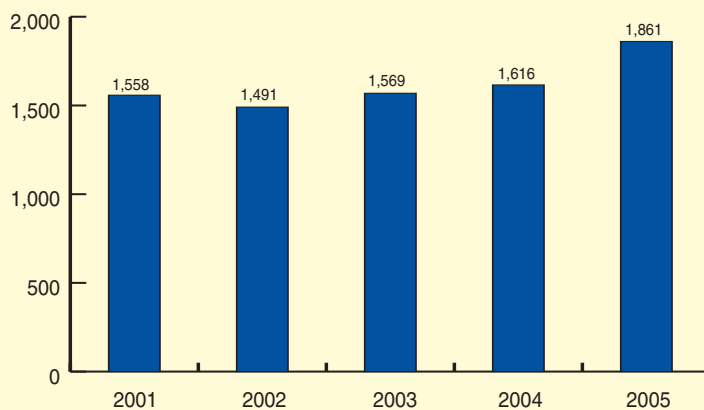
Referrals for Criminal Damage 2001 - 2005



Referrals for Burglary 2001 - 2005



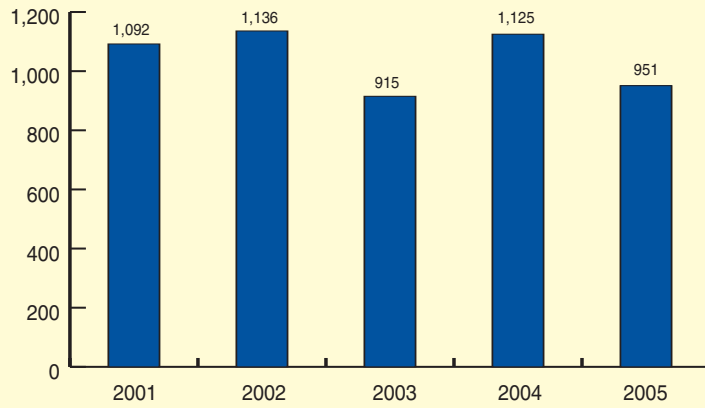
Referrals for Public Order 2001 - 2005



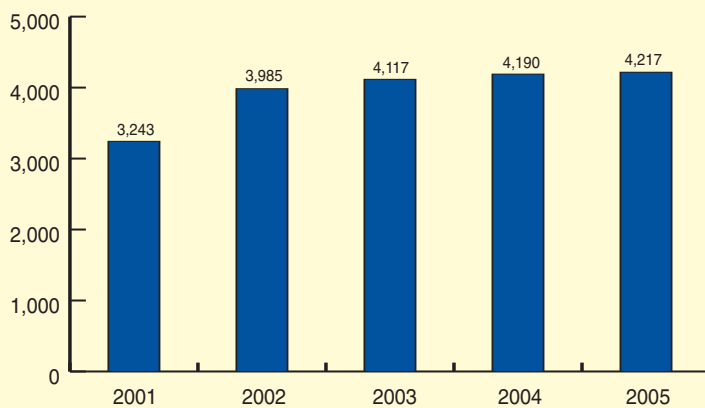
STATISTICS

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

Referrals for Vehicle Offences 2001 - 2005



Referrals for Alcohol Offences 2001- 2005

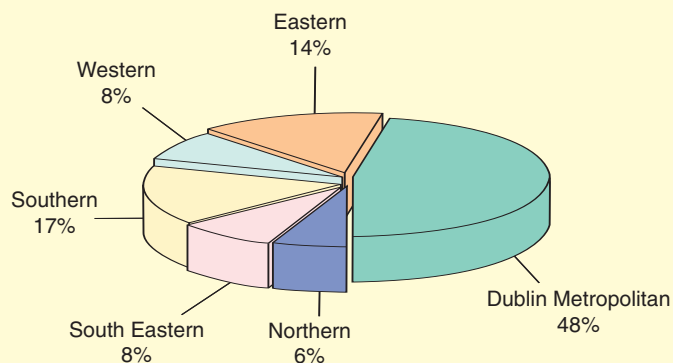


Non-Headline Offences

The 2002 crime statistics were the first set of statistics where PULSE was used to record both headline and non-headline offence statistics. The 2002 non-headline offence proceedings were presented for the first time in the 33 groups introduced in that year. The chart below shows the proportions of the 316,389 non-headline offence proceedings recorded in 2005 by Garda Region. The greatest proportion (48%) is recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, 17% is recorded in the Southern Region and the remaining regions vary between 6% and 14%. The proceedings commenced in 2005 is an increase of 12% over the previous year.

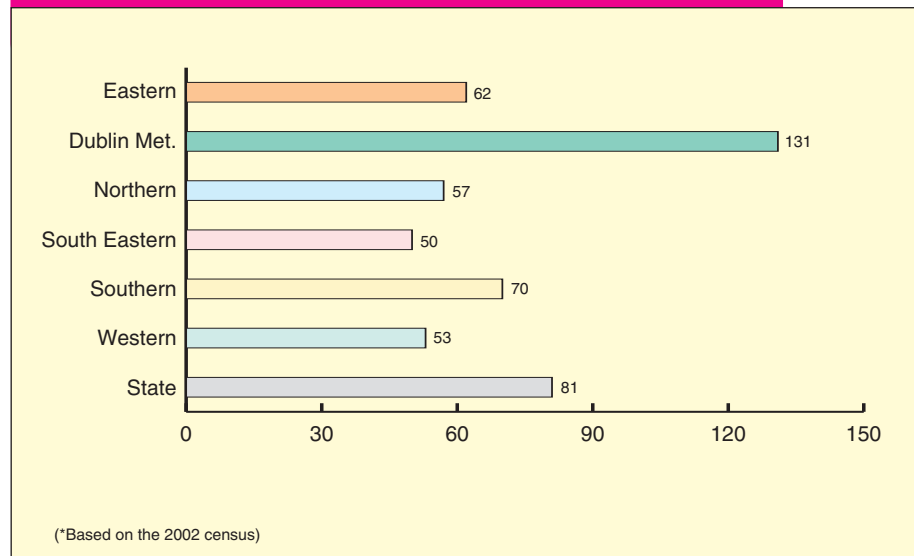
Non-Headline Offences Where Proceedings Commenced 2005			
	2005	2004	Variation on 2004
EASTERN REGION	43,993	41,046	7%
Carlow/Kildare	14,984	14,747	2%
Laois/Offaly	7,543	6,238	21%
Longford/Westmeath	5,167	5,167	0%
Louth/Meath	16,299	14,894	9%
DUBLIN MET. REGION	150,408	132,526	13%
Eastern	16,370	14,498	13%
North Central	22,830	24,714	-8%
Northern	18,945	16,293	16%
South Central	26,260	25,263	4%
Southern	31,930	26,211	22%
Western	34,073	25,547	33%
NORTHERN REGION	18,827	17,577	7%
Cavan/Monaghan	8,750	8,951	-2%
Donegal	6,971	6,040	15%
Sligo/Leitrim	3,106	2,586	20%
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	24,396	22,670	8%
Tipperary	7,723	7,797	-1%
Waterford/Kilkenny	7,870	7,198	9%
Wexford/Wicklow	8,803	7,675	15%
SOUTHERN REGION	53,591	47,602	13%
Cork City	18,310	16,745	9%
Cork North	6,494	5,637	15%
Cork West	5,661	4,967	14%
Kerry	6,649	6,948	-4%
Limerick	16,477	13,305	24%
WESTERN REGION	25,174	20,644	22%
Clare	6,755	5,142	31%
Galway West	8,471	7,345	15%
Mayo	4,746	4,021	18%
Roscommon/Galway East	5,202	4,136	26%
Total	316,389	282,065	12%

Non-Headline Offence Proceedings by Region



The number of non-headline offences where proceedings were taken are shown per 1,000 of population in the chart on the right. The rate per 1,000 in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is considerably higher (131) than elsewhere because of the relatively high rate of traffic offences in that region. The remaining regions vary from 50 to 81 proceedings per 1,000 of population.

Non-Headline Offence proceedings per 1,000 of population*



The presentation of the 2005 non-headline

offence proceedings is the same as that used in the previous three years. The non-headline offence proceedings are presented under 114 headings and the headings are grouped into 33 different groups. The groups are numbered 11 to 43 to prevent confusion with the headline offence groups which are numbered one to ten. The groups are Group 11 Assault Minor Offences, Group 12 Offences Against Animals, Group 13 Criminal Damage Offences, Group 14 Intoxicating Liquor Offences, Group 15 Public Order Offences, Group 16 Possession of Offensive Weapon Offences, Group 17 Drugs Non-Headline Offences, Group 18 Breach of Bail Offences, Group 19 Breach of Domestic Violence Orders Offences, Group 20 Betting Offences, Group 21 Collections (House to House) Offences, Group 22 Gaming and Lotteries Offences, Group 23 Prostitution Non-Headline Offences, Group 24 Sex Offenders Act, 2001 Offences, Group 25 Casual/Street Trading Offences, Group 26 Aliens Act Offences, Group 27 Electoral (Other than Personation) Offences, Group 28 Railway Offences, Group 29 Begging Offences, Group 30 Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred Non-Headline Offences, Group 31 Unauthorised Taking/Interference with Vehicles Offences, Group 32 Speeding Offences, Group 33 Intoxicated Driving & In-Charge Offences, Group 34 Dangerous Driving (Sec 53, 52 & 51a) Offences, Group 35 Insurance Offences, Group 36 Driving Licence Offences, Group 37 Tax/Registration Offences, Group 38 Construction and Use of Vehicles Offences, Group 39 Road Transport Offences, Group 40 General Bye-Law Offences, Group 41 Parking Offences, Group 42 General Road Offences and Group 43 Other Non-Headline Offences. (A detailed description of the 2002 changes in the presentation of the non-headline offence proceedings from the format of previous years is shown in Appendix I.)

A total of 20,306 individual persons were convicted of non-headline offences where proceedings commenced in 2005.

Non-Headline offence proceedings

	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Dismissed/Withdrawn	Pending	Under 14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21 & Over		TOTAL PERSONS
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group 11 Assault Minor Offences													
Assault Sec. 2 Non Fatal Offences Against the Person Act 1997	5,908	653	906	4,349	0	0	24	0	104	17	329	54	532
Total	5,908	653	906	4,349	0	0	24	0	104	17	329	54	532
Group 12 Offences Against Animals													
Animals Cruelty	71	5	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Control of Horses	8	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Dog Offences	178	34	14	130	0	0	12	0	2	0	12	2	17
Other Offences Against Animals	131	15	5	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10
Total	388	55	19	314	0	0	0	0	2	0	26	2	31
Group 13 Criminal Damage Offences													
Damaging Property Belonging To Another	6,159	1,130	725	4,304	2	0	76	3	214	9	490	36	829
Threatening To Damage Property	38	4	8	26	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
Possessing Anything With Intent To Damage Property	27	3	4	20	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
Damaging Any Property With Intent To Endanger Life	4	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Other Criminal Damage Offences	13	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Total	6,241	1,140	737	4,364	2	0	76	3	215	9	493	37	834
Group 14 Intoxicating Liquor Offences													
Illegally on Licensed Premises during Closing Hours	813	258	61	494	0	0	0	0	12	11	183	45	252
Offences by Licensees against Closing Regs.	3,202	417	1,375	1,410	0	0	0	0	0	0	171	58	232
Other Offences by Licensees (or their servants)	85	11	20	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	10
Supplying or Selling Intox. Liq. to Persons U18 yrs	111	15	17	79	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	9
Licencees- Allow Person U 18 yrs - On - Supply - Consume	170	13	54	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	9
Persons U 18 yrs - On Premises during Exemption Order	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Persons U 18 yrs - On Off-Licence Premises	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Purchase/Consume/False Rep. by Person U 18 yrs to Obtain Intox. Liq.	42	5	4	33	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Purchase Etc. Intox. Liq. For Delivery Etc. To Persons U 18 yrs	63	11	8	44	0	0	1	0	5	2	2	1	11
Other Offences relating to Persons U 18 yrs	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Intoxicating Liquor Offences	193	42	52	99	0	0	0	0	2	2	28	4	37
Total	4,684	772	1,591	2,321	0	0	6	0	19	14	394	110	548
Group 15 Public Order Offences													
Intoxication In Public Place Section 4 Public Order Act 1994	22,413	5,991	1,973	14,449	0	0	87	11	1,175	79	3,578	301	5,223
Disorderly Conduct In Public Place Section 5 Public Order Act 1994	1,961	345	258	1,358	0	0	9	1	102	9	197	23	342
Threatening/Abusive/Insulting Behaviour Section 6 Public Order Act 1994	19,387	4,366	2,047	12,974	2	0	100	12	946	78	2,493	288	3,908
Failure To Comply With Direction Of Garda Section 8 Public Order Act 1994	6,132	1,364	844	3,924	0	0	30	3	354	19	810	97	1,313
Entering Building With Intent To Commit Offence Section 11 Public Order Act 1994	1,188	179	156	853	0	0	21	2	48	5	85	5	167
Trespass On Building Etc. Section 13 Public Order Act 1994	857	130	107	620	0	0	9	2	27	1	77	5	121
Control of Access to Special Events Section 21 Public Order Act 1994	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Surrender and Seizure of Intox. Liquor Section 22 Public Order Act 1994	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Urinating In Public - Summary Jurisdiction (IR) Amendment Act 1871	702	83	86	533	0	0	1	0	20	0	60	2	83
Other Public Order Offences	1,918	404	267	1,247	0	0	10	0	59	8	283	36	395
Total	54,565	12,862	5,738	35,965	2	0	151	15	1,607	120	4,623	463	6,964

Non-Headline offence proceedings (continued)

	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Dismissed/Withdrawn	Pending	Under 14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21 & Over		TOTAL PERSONS
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group 16 Possession of Offensive Weapon Offences													
Possession Of Knives And Other Articles Section 9(1)	1,245	237	90	918	0	0	19	1	42	3	148	7	220
Possession Of Flick-Knife Etc. Section 9(4)	121	17	19	85	0	0	1	0	5	0	11	0	17
Possession Of Article With Intent To Cause Injury Etc. Section 9(5)	401	47	63	291	0	0	4	0	13	0	28	1	46
Trespassing With A Knife/Weapon Etc. Section 10(1)	20	1	7	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Production Of Article In Course Of Dispute/Fight Section 11	309	18	46	245	0	0	0	0	5	0	13	0	18
Manufactures/Sells/Hires Etc. Offensive Weapon Section 12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Possession of Offensive Weapons Offences	10	2	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	2,107	322	231	1,554	0	0	24	1	62	3	197	8	295
Group 17 Drugs Non-Headline Offences													
Unlawful Possession Of Drugs Section 3 MDA	7,432	829	248	6,355	0	0	29	1	247	11	422	32	744
Forging or Altering a Prescription	134	29	12	93	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	16
Other Drugs Non-Headline Offences	41	2	4	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	7,607	860	264	6,483	0	0	29	1	247	11	437	33	760
Group 18 Breach of Bail Offences													
Failing To Appear	5,181	1,082	313	3,786	0	0	27	5	146	16	540	74	807
Other Breach of Bail Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,181	1,082	313	3,786	0	0	27	5	146	16	540	74	807
Group 19 Breach of Domestic Violence Orders Offences													
Breach of Domestic Violence Orders Offences	1,103	195	403	505	0	0	0	0	4	0	134	9	147
Total	1,103	195	403	505	0	0	0	0	4	0	134	9	147
Group 20 Betting Offences													
Betting Offences	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 21 Collections (House to House) Offences													
Collections (House to House) Offences	19	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total	19	3	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Group 22 Gaming and Lotteries Offences													
Gaming and Lotteries Offences	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 23 Prostitution Non-Headline Offences													
Soliciting/Importuning For Commission of Sexual Offence Sec 6 CL(Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soliciting/Importuning For Prostitution Sec 7 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	57	14	7	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	3	14
Loitering With Intention Of Prostitution Sec 8 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	38	7	3	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Living On Earnings Of Prostitution Sec 10 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Prostitution Non-Headline Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	95	21	10	64	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	7	18

Non-Headline offence proceedings (continued)

	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Dismissed/Withdrawn	Pending	Under 14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21 & Over		TOTAL PERSONS
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group 24 Sex Offenders Act 2001 Offences													
Sex Offenders Act 2001 Offences	18	4	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Total	18	4	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Group 25 Casual/Street Trading Offences													
Casual/Street Trading Offences	301	75	6	220	0	0	1	2	4	4	31	20	59
Total	301	75	6	220	0	0	1	2	4	4	31	20	59
Group 26 Aliens Act Offences													
Aliens Act Offences	111	8	42	61	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	8
Total	111	8	42	61	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	0	8
Group 27 Electoral (Other than Personation) Offences													
Electoral (Other than Personation) Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 28 Railway Offences													
Railway Offences	39	3	11	25	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Total	39	3	11	25	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Group 29 Begging Offences													
Begging	720	75	30	615	0	0	1	0	3	5	36	14	58
Allowing a Child to Beg	32	5	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Total	752	80	31	641	0	0	1	0	3	5	36	18	62
Group 30 Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred Non-Headline Offences													
Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred Non-Headline Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Group 31 Unauthorised Taking/Interference with Vehicles Offences													
Unauthorised Taking (MPV)	1,989	375	178	1,436	2	0	63	0	92	0	113	7	276
Interfering with Mechanism of MPV	880	187	85	608	2	0	21	0	52	1	59	2	136
Unauthorised Taking (Pedal Cycle)	32	5	2	25	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	5
Total	2,901	567	265	2,069	2	0	75	0	130	1	160	8	373
Group 32 Speeding Offences													
Exceeding Built Up Area Speed Limit	789	120	112	557	0	0	0	0	5	1	97	15	120
Exceeding Special Speed Limit	899	139	106	654	0	0	1	0	13	0	111	13	139
Exceeding Ordinary Speed Limit	1,214	227	116	871	0	0	1	0	14	0	186	24	227
Exceeding General Speed Limit	189	30	34	125	0	0	0	0	3	0	26	1	30
Exceeding The Motorway Speed Limit	135	19	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	2	19
Other Speeding Offences	41	13	1	27	0	0	0	0	3	0	10	0	13
Total	3,267	548	385	2,334	0	0	2	0	38	1	443	55	544
Group 33 Intoxicated Driving and In-Charge Offences													
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV while Intoxicated S49(1) (Non Specimen)	762	118	180	464	0	0	3	0	21	1	83	6	114
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV S49 (2 or 3) (Blood/Urine Specimen)	2,384	588	49	1,747	0	0	3	0	59	2	465	51	585

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

Non-Headline offence proceedings (continued)

	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Dismissed/Withdrawn	Pending	Under 14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21 & Over		TOTAL PERSONS
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV S49 (4) (Breath Specimen)	6,447	2,918	227	3,302	1	0	2	0	213	14	2,402	222	2,881
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50(1) (Non Specimen)	62	12	10	40	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	1	12
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50 (2 or 3) (Blood/Urine Specimen)	159	28	10	121	0	0	1	0	0	0	22	5	28
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50 (4) (Breath Specimen)	403	141	32	230	0	0	0	0	5	0	123	12	140
Refuse/Fail to give Preliminary Breath Specimen	43	2	18	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Refuse/Fail to give Evidential Breath For Analysis	925	299	68	558	0	0	0	0	14	0	252	31	298
Refuse/Fail to give Blood/Urine at Hospital	21	2	5	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Refuse/Fail to give Blood/Urine at Garda Station	481	126	35	320	0	0	2	0	15	0	97	11	125
Other Intoxicated Driving and In Charge Offences	166	26	40	100	0	0	0	0	1	0	22	2	25
Total	11,853	4,260	674	6,919	1	0	10	0	324	17	3,415	341	4,140
Group 34 Dangerous Driving (Sec 53 - 52 and 51a) Offences													
Dangerous Driving Contrary to Section 53(1)	4,284	726	729	2,829	0	0	19	0	129	7	371	27	555
Careless Driving Contrary to Section 52(1)	3,010	505	490	2,015	0	0	3	0	83	5	349	49	493
Driving Without Reasonable Consideration Contrary to Section 51(a)	1,235	283	115	837	0	0	2	0	47	4	167	52	279
Total	8,529	1,514	1,334	5,681	0	0	23	0	257	16	874	127	1,310
Group 35 Insurance Offences													
No Insurance	32,248	3,274	3,143	25,831	2	0	67	0	501	44	2,139	267	3,027
Failure To Produce Insurance Certificate	28,289	1,949	2,990	23,350	0	0	37	0	296	23	1,264	210	1,834
Insurance Disc Regulations	6,513	468	513	5,532	0	0	6	0	59	7	317	35	428
Other Insurance Offences	176	19	22	135	0	0	0	0	2	0	14	3	19
Total	67,226	5,710	6,668	54,848	2	0	70	0	579	47	2,416	323	3,445
Group 36 Driving Licence Offences													
No Driving Licence	22,351	1,949	2,060	18,342	3	0	52	0	310	25	1,204	183	1,782
Fail To Produce Driving Licence	20,508	1,290	2,011	17,207	0	0	30	0	192	17	815	145	1,204
Other Driving Licence Offences	9,903	802	871	8,230	0	0	25	1	247	38	366	66	743
Total	52,762	4,041	4,942	43,779	3	0	75	1	573	62	1,584	256	2,560
Group 37 Tax/Registration Offences													
No Road Tax	17,806	1,421	2,081	14,304	0	0	14	0	171	14	974	161	1,345
Non Display Of Tax Disc	16,161	1,658	1,676	12,827	0	0	13	0	195	18	1,132	184	1,553
Other Tax/Registration Offences	786	104	51	631	0	0	2	0	12	1	76	11	102
Total	34,753	3,183	3,808	27,762	0	0	19	0	259	20	1,510	240	2,062
Group 38 Construction and Use of Vehicles Offences													
Defective Vehicle	168	26	10	132	0	0	0	0	4	0	20	1	25
Defective Tyres	1,791	269	120	1,402	0	0	2	0	41	1	98	14	158
Defective Brakes	63	6	4	53	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
Other Construction and Use of Vehicles Offences	784	175	79	530	0	0	1	0	66	1	82	5	156
Total	2,806	476	213	2,117	0	0	3	0	108	2	196	19	330

Non-Headline offence proceedings (continued)

	Proceedings Commenced	Convictions	Dismissed/Withdrawn	Pending	Under 14 years		14-17 years		18-20 years		21 & Over		TOTAL PERSONS
					Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Group 39 Road Transport Offences													
Road Transport Offences	4,330	549	692	3,089	0	0	2	0	8	0	323	4	341
Total	4,330	549	692	3,089	0	0	2	0	8	0	323	4	341
Group 40 General Bye-Law Offences													
General Bye-Law Offences	2,758	284	188	2,286	0	0	6	0	39	4	196	19	267
Total	2,758	284	188	2,286	0	0	6	0	39	4	196	19	267
Group 41 Parking Offences													
Dangerous Parking	17	2	6	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Other Parking Offences	940	77	132	731	0	0	0	0	4	0	44	19	68
Total	957	79	138	740	0	0	0	0	4	0	46	19	70
Group 42 General Road Offences													
No Seat Belt	2,047	308	150	1,589	1	0	1	0	37	7	199	52	301
No Crash Helmet Driver/Passenger Of Motor Cycle	140	15	7	118	1	0	2	0	7	1	3	0	15
Traffic Lights- Non conformity with	1,128	86	52	990	0	0	0	0	9	0	60	9	79
Sec 106 RTA - Vehicle Drivers Obligations at Traffic Collisions	2,382	321	339	1,722	0	0	0	0	20	3	109	11	143
Identification Markings	2,367	442	304	1,621	0	0	4	1	91	6	161	12	276
Lighting Regulations Pedal Cycles	455	21	18	416	0	0	0	0	4	0	6	1	11
Lighting Regulations MPVs	1,317	168	120	1,029	0	0	4	0	32	1	62	8	107
Motorway Offences	271	13	16	242	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	2	13
Obstruction R.T.A.	159	16	19	124	0	0	0	0	2	0	12	1	16
P.S.V. Regulations	656	103	77	476	0	0	1	0	2	2	70	9	84
Endangering Traffic (Other than Sec. 14 NFOAP Act 1997)	349	87	40	222	0	0	1	0	16	0	62	6	85
Other General Road Offences	20,138	1,860	1,532	16,746	0	0	25	0	333	32	658	127	1,177
Total	31,409	3,440	2,674	25,295	2	0	34	1	475	48	1,302	225	2,097
Group 43 Other Non-Headline Offences													
Other Non-Headline Offences	3,706	526	463	2,717	0	0	10	0	88	7	265	30	401
Total	3,706	526	463	2,717	0	0	10	0	88	7	265	30	401
Total Non-Headline Offences Proceedings	316,389	43,312	32,754	240,323	7	0	356	20	3,406	306	14,326	1,835	20,306

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

The table below shows the annual variations in the volume of the 33 non-headline offence proceedings groups. There was an increase in proceedings of 34,324 (12%) reflected in 20 groups. 14 of the groups recorded decreases. Group 11 Assault Minor Offences recorded a decrease of 1,220 (17%) over the previous year, Group 32 Speeding Offences recorded a decrease of 389 (11%) over the previous year. In contrast, Group 17 Drugs Non-Headline Offences recorded an increase of 2,353 (45%) and Group 33 Intoxicated Driving and In Charge Offences recorded an increase of 1,041 (10%) over the previous year.

Non-Headline Offence Proceedings by Group

	2005	2004	Variation on 2004	Variation on 2004 (%)
Group 11 Assault Minor Offences	5,908	7,128	-1,220	-17%
Group 12 Offences Against Animals	388	492	-104	-21%
Group 13 Criminal Damage Offences	6,241	6,455	-214	-3%
Group 14 Intoxicating Liquor Offences	4,684	4,726	-42	-1%
Group 15 Public Order Offences	54,565	51,099	3,466	7%
Group 16 Possession of Offensive Weapon Offences	2,107	1,868	239	13%
Group 17 Drugs Non-Headline Offences	7,607	5,254	2,353	45%
Group 18 Breach of Bail Offences	5,181	4,206	975	23%
Group 19 Breach of Domestic Violence Orders Offences	1,103	1,253	-150	-12%
Group 20 Betting Offences	6	4	2	50%
Group 21 Collections (House to House) Offences	19	20	-1	-5%
Group 22 Gaming and Lotteries Offences	7	14	-7	-50%
Group 23 Prostitution Non-Headline Offences	95	320	-225	-70%
Group 24 Sex Offenders Act 2001 Offences	18	4	14	350%
Group 25 Casual/Street Trading Offences	301	224	77	34%
Group 26 Aliens Act Offences	111	164	-53	-32%
Group 27 Electoral (Other than Personation) Offences	0	0	0	0%
Group 28 Railway Offences	39	42	-3	-7%
Group 29 Begging Offences	752	492	260	53%
Group 30 Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred Non-Headline Offences	0	0	0	0%
Group 31 Unauthorised Taking/Interference with Vehicles Offences	2,901	3,201	-300	-9%
Group 32 Speeding Offences	3,267	3,656	-389	-11%
Group 33 Intoxicated Driving and In-Charge Offences	11,853	10,812	1,041	10%
Group 34 Dangerous Driving (Sec 53 - 52 and 51a) Offences	8,529	8,117	412	5%
Group 35 Insurance Offences	67,226	59,906	7,320	12%
Group 36 Driving Licence Offences	52,762	45,680	7,082	16%
Group 37 Tax/Registration Offences	34,753	30,899	3,854	12%
Group 38 Construction and Use of Vehicles Offences	2,806	1,969	837	43%
Group 39 Road Transport Offences	4,330	2,866	1,464	51%
Group 40 General Bye-Law Offences	2,758	2,779	-21	-1%
Group 41 Parking Offences	957	897	60	7%
Group 42 General Road Offences	31,409	23,743	7,666	32%
Group 43 Other Non-Headline Offences	3,706	3,775	-69	-2%
Total Non-Headline Offences Proceedings	316,389	282,065	34,324	12%

A range of selected non-headline offence proceedings is shown for each of the regions in the table below. The largest volumes of many of the selected proceedings were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The highest number of prosecutions per 1,000 of population for assaults were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. Public order offences and offensive weapons offences proceedings per 1,000 of population were each highest in the Dublin Metropolitan Region while the number of intoxicating liquor offences was the lowest by far in that region. Per head of population the highest number of prosecutions for intoxicating liquor offences were taken in the Southern and Western Regions. Proceedings for non-headline prostitution offences were almost exclusively the preserve of the Dublin Metropolitan Region.

Selected Non-Headline Offence Proceedings

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region
Group 11 Assault Minor Offences Total	1,112	1,374	832	670	1,119	801
Group 14 Intoxicating Liquor Offences Total	648	217	584	627	1,674	934
Group 15 Public Order Offences						
Intoxication In Public Place Section 4 Public Order Act 1994	3,290	8,036	2,132	2,265	4,794	1,896
Disorderly Conduct In Public Place Section 5 Public Order Act 1994	220	580	217	185	562	197
Threatening/Abusive/Insulting Behaviour Section 6 Public Order Act 1994	3,084	7,678	1,848	1,375	3,751	1,651
Failure To Comply With Direction Of Garda Section 8 Public Order Act 1994	1,036	2,356	540	547	1,104	549
Entering Building With Intent To Commit Offence Section 11 Public Order Act 1994	130	672	47	81	148	110
Trespass On Building Etc. Section 13 Public Order Act 1994	149	441	60	41	88	78
Control of Access to Special Events Section 21 Public Order Act 1994	1	4	0	1	0	0
Surrender and Seizure of Intox. Liquor Section 22 Public Order Act 1994	0	0	0	0	1	0
Urinating In Public - Summary Jurisdiction (IR) Amendment Act 1871.	69	441	39	50	63	40
Other Public Order Offences	338	677	247	134	359	163
Total	8,317	20,885	5,130	4,679	10,870	4,684
Group 16 Possession of Offensive Weapon Offences						
Possession Of Knives And Other Articles Section 9(1)	121	690	26	73	259	76
Possession Of Flick-Knife Etc. Section 9(4)	6	86	2	5	13	9
Possession Of Article With Intent To Cause Injury Etc. Section 9(5)	63	148	17	43	101	29
Trespassing With A Knife/Weapon Etc. Section 10(1)	2	11	1	3	2	1
Production Of Article In Course Of Dispute/Fight Section 11	40	118	13	37	78	23
Manufactures/Sells/Hires Etc. Offensive Weapon Section 12	1	0	0	0	0	0
Other Possession of Offensive Weapons Offences	0	5	0	0	4	1
Total	233	1,058	59	161	457	139
Group 23 Prostitution Non-Headline Offences						
Soliciting/Importuning For Commission of Sexual Offence Sec 6 CL(Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soliciting/Importuning For Prostitution Sec 7 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	53	0	0	4	0
Loitering With Intention Of Prostitution Sec 8 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	38	0	0	0	0
Living On Earnings Of Prostitution Sec 10 CL (Sex.Off.) Act 1993	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Prostitution Non-Headline Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	91	0	0	4	0

The number of non-headline offences recorded and detected are shown in the table below.

Non-Headline Offences 2005

NON-HEADLINE OFFENCES 2005	Recorded	Detected
Non-Headline Assaults		
Assault Minor	8,236	4,382
Offences Against Animals		
Offences Against Animals	202	105
Control of Horses	89	30
Dog Offences	345	133
Criminal Damage		
Criminal Damages (Not Arson)	37,993	6,713
Liquor Licensing		
Liquor Licensing	9,178	2,250
Public Order Offences		
Public Order Offences	28,255	26,721
Drunkenness Offences	12,561	12,205
Trespassing in Yard or Curtilage	1,653	1,335
Offensive Weapons		
Possession of Offensive Weapon	1,668	1,602
Non-Headline Drugs		
Simple Possession	9,608	9,028
Court Related Offences		
Breach of Bail	2,865	2,865
Traffic		
Unauthorised Taking (Vehicle)	13,148	1,610
Interfering with Mechanism of MPV	922	546
Unauthorised Taking (Pedal Cycle)	2,397	93
Speeding	3,915	3,836
Intoxicated Driving a Vehicle	12,806	12,003
Intoxicated In Charge of a Vehicle	862	832
Dangerous Driving	4,787	3,985
Insurance	16,602	16,377
Driving Licence	1,628	1,570
Tax / Registration	5,284	5,047
Construction and Use of Vehicles	1,160	1,118
Road Transport	1,622	1,528
General Bye Laws	2,060	1,877
General Road Offences	26,814	25,573
Other Non-Headline Offences		
Other Non-Headline Offences	10,431	8,614
Total Non-Headline Offences	217,091	151,978

Drug Offences

The table below shows the number of offences where proceedings commenced by drug type and division. As in previous years, most (76%) of the heroin offences were recorded in the Dublin Metropolitan Region. The Dublin Metropolitan Regions accounted for 38% of offences involving cannabis and both the Southern and Eastern Regions accounted for 20%. and 18%. The South Eastern and Western Regions recorded 13% and 7% for this offence. The Northern Region recorded the lowest at 4%.

The Eastern and Southern Region accounted for 23% and 25% of ecstasy, the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounted for 18% while the Northern, South Eastern and Western Regions each accounted for 10%, 16% and 9% respectively.

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

	Cannabis		Heroin	LSD	Ecstasy	Amphet	Cocaine	Other	TOTAL	
	Cannabis	Resin								
EASTERN REGION	188	905	17	128	0	181	46	259	9	1,733
Carlow/Kildare	116	346	9	47	0	85	10	185	1	799
Laois/Offaly	71	210	3	52	0	63	36	32	5	472
Longford/Westmeath	0	117	5	18	0	25	0	15	3	183
Louth/Meath	1	232	0	11	0	8	0	27	0	279
DUBLIN MET. REGION	595	1,747	13	778	15	138	25	577	95	3,983
Eastern	106	293	4	37	0	10	4	55	3	512
North Central	335	0	0	118	0	50	1	93	20	617
Northern	21	648	5	104	2	24	7	210	18	1,039
South Central	7	209	0	321	0	12	8	56	15	628
Southern	117	323	4	66	13	33	5	93	2	656
Western	9	274	0	132	0	9	0	70	37	531
NORTHERN REGION	0	272	3	8	1	77	5	30	1	397
Cavan/Monaghan	0	144	0	4	1	39	1	15	0	204
Donegal	0	82	2	3	0	15	1	6	1	110
Sligo/Leitrim	0	46	1	1	0	23	3	9	0	83
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	144	659	9	49	2	125	65	88	16	1,157
Tipperary	126	31	4	5	2	21	19	15	2	225
Waterford/Kilkenny	10	394	2	24	0	86	33	51	2	602
Wexford/Wicklow	8	234	3	20	0	18	13	22	12	330
SOUTHERN REGION	100	1,156	9	53	0	196	37	226	3	1,780
Cork City	41	370	0	5	0	31	12	75	0	534
Cork North	15	144	0	4	0	33	3	18	0	217
Cork West	23	165	3	1	0	80	11	42	0	325
Kerry	4	68	0	0	0	19	3	21	0	115
Limerick	17	409	6	43	0	33	8	70	3	589
WESTERN REGION	21	374	13	6	1	70	13	44	3	545
Clare	18	114	1	3	0	13	10	21	1	181
Galway West	0	154	11	1	0	28	1	11	0	206
Mayo	2	48	1	0	1	12	1	6	0	71
Roscommon/Galway East	1	58	0	2	0	17	1	6	2	87
Total	1,048	5,113	64	1,022	19	787	191	1,224	127	9,595
Percentage	10.92%	53.29%	0.67%	10.65%	0.20%	8.20%	1.99%	12.76%	1.32%	100%

The quantity of drugs seized is shown in the table below and cannabis was involved in 57% of cases while heroin was involved in 12% of cases. Ecstasy cases accounted for 11% of the total and cocaine accounted for 16%. A number of seizures arose from joint operations involving an Garda Síochána and the Customs Service.

Particulars of drugs seized

TYPE OF DRUG	TOTAL	
	Quantity	Cases
Cannabis	150,401 grams	262
Cannabis Resin	6,259,750grams	3,142
Cannabis Plants	119 plants	13
Heroin (Diamorphine)	32,283 grams	725
Ecstasy MDMA	327,142 tablets 3,444 grams	653
Ecstasy MDEA	7 tablets	1
Ecstasy DOB	30 tablets	1
Amphetamines	10,515 grams 19,452 tablets	119
Cocaine	229,388 grams	968
Diazepam	13,038 tablets, 1 gram	70
Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol)	62 tablets	6
Flurazepam	357 capsules	15
Temazepam	158 tablets	5
Alprazolam	183 tablets	11
Methadone	1,758 millilitres	13
Dihydrocodeine	668 tablets	5
Ephedrine	130 tablets 16 capsules	6
Methylamphetamine	55 grams	14
Psilocybin/psilocin	Mushroom samples	12
LSD	61,644 units	5

During 2005 proceedings commenced in respect of 10,074 offences.

The majority of the proceedings relate to the supply or possession of controlled drugs. The table below provides details of other offences relating to importation, forged prescriptions, cultivation of cannabis plants, allow premises to be used and obstruction.

Nationality of persons against whom proceedings were commenced

The number of persons prosecuted for drugs offences is shown, by nationality, in the table below. Approximately 98% of the total were Irish nationals. Of the 196 non-Irish nationals, 43 were British and 11 were American.

Nationality of persons against whom proceedings commenced

Irish	9,671
Northern Irish	12
British	43
Western Europe	40
East European	26
Middle East	14
Asian	4
American	11
Canadian	1
Indian	2
African	43
Total	9,867

Miscellaneous drug offence proceedings

Importation	33
Forged Prescriptions	134
Cultivation or Manufacture of Drugs	27
Obstruction	479

The number of proceedings for possession, supply, obstruction and other offences are shown in the table below. Possession offences accounted for 74% of the total while supply offences accounted for 19%. The proportion of supply offences varied between 7% and 34% across the divisions. They accounted for 25% in the Dublin Metropolitan Region, 15% in the Eastern Region, 15% in the South Eastern Region, 17% in the Northern Region, 13% in the Southern Region, and 15% in the Western Region.

Obstruction accounted for 5%. Other MDA offences account for 2% and deal with offences such as importation, allowing a premises to be used, cultivation of cannabis plants and forging a prescription to obtain drugs.

Proceedings for 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	1,442	256	29	35	1,762
Carlow/Kildare	707	80	9	12	808
Laois/Offaly	373	85	10	14	482
Longford/Westmeath	149	30	3	4	186
Louth/Meath	213	61	7	5	286
DUBLIN MET. REGION	2,748	1,094	308	141	4,291
Eastern	380	103	19	29	531
North Central	386	219	112	12	729
Northern	751	232	51	56	1,090
South Central	375	240	84	13	712
Southern	516	118	15	22	671
Western	340	182	27	9	558
NORTHERN REGION	321	72	17	4	414
Cavan/Monaghan	158	44	5	2	209
Donegal	97	13	5	0	115
Sligo/Leitrim	66	15	7	2	90
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	961	182	47	14	1,204
Tipperary	175	46	10	4	235
Waterford/Kilkenny	506	91	12	5	614
Wexford/Wicklow	280	45	25	5	355
SOUTHERN REGION	1,509	242	60	29	1,840
Cork City	432	88	6	14	540
Cork North	185	30	21	2	238
Cork West	297	23	8	5	333
Kerry	96	16	9	3	124
Limerick	499	85	16	5	605
WESTERN REGION	451	82	18	12	563
Clare	156	21	11	4	192
Galway West	171	28	5	7	211
Mayo	60	10	1	1	72
Roscommon/Galway East	64	23	1	0	88
Total	7,432	1,928	479	235	10,074
Percentage	74%	19%	5%	2%	100%

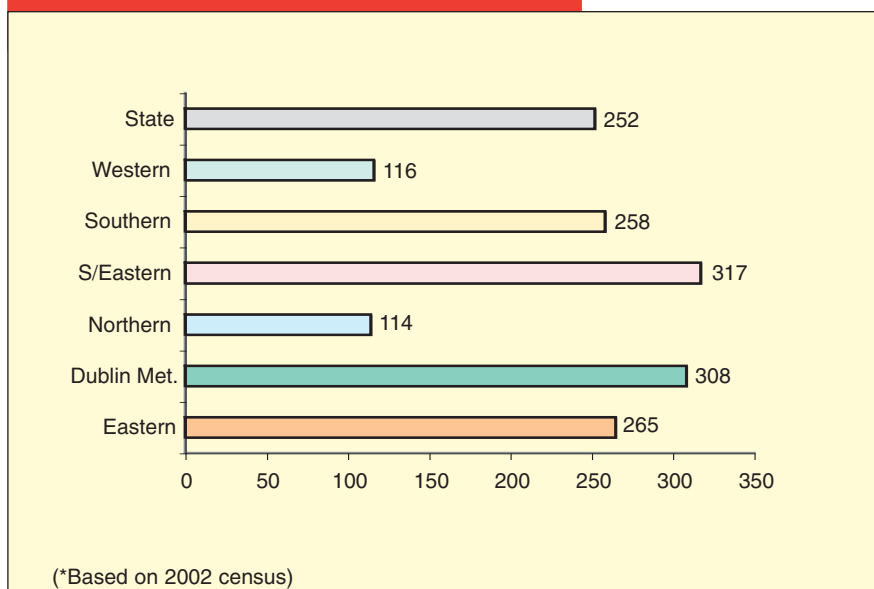
* Misuse of Drugs Act, (as amended)

The table below shows the number of persons against whom proceedings for drug offences were commenced by age and gender. Approximately 6% of persons were under 17 years of age, 28% were aged 18 to 20 years while the remaining 66% were aged over 21 years. The majority (92%) of persons were male which represents a 1% decrease on 2004. The proportions of female persons in the three age groups were 7%, 6% and 9% respectively.

Persons prosecuted for drugs offences by age and gender

	Under 17 yrs		18-20 yrs		21 yrs and over		Total		Total persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
EASTERN REGION	67	6	459	39	1,137	169	1,663	214	1,877
Carlow/Kildare	25	3	208	15	468	73	701	91	792
Laois/Offaly	18	2	108	17	443	82	569	101	670
Longford/Westmeath	9	1	47	3	93	8	149	12	161
Louth/Meath	15	0	96	4	133	6	244	10	254
DUBLIN MET. REGION	218	11	930	49	2,146	193	3,292	253	3,545
Eastern	31	2	149	4	285	24	465	30	495
North Central	37	1	101	7	295	33	433	41	474
Northern	54	2	272	7	541	37	867	46	913
South Central	9	0	52	4	263	29	324	33	357
Southern	47	3	195	14	452	41	692	58	750
Western	40	3	161	13	310	29	511	45	556
NORTHERN REGION	14	1	92	8	241	21	347	30	377
Cavan/Monaghan	5	1	39	5	94	9	138	15	153
Donegal	8	0	39	2	83	4	130	6	136
Sligo/Leitrim	1	0	14	1	64	8	79	9	88
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	65	5	369	18	1,003	78	1,437	101	1,538
Tipperary	21	1	71	3	157	14	249	18	267
Waterford/Kilkenny	30	3	183	7	537	31	750	41	791
Wexford/Wicklow	14	1	115	8	309	33	438	42	480
SOUTHERN REGION	133	11	610	29	1,093	98	1,836	138	1,974
Cork City	39	5	183	6	299	17	521	28	549
Cork North	6	0	66	4	140	16	212	20	232
Cork West	22	2	112	8	217	24	351	34	385
Kerry	15	0	65	1	135	15	215	16	231
Limerick	51	4	184	10	302	26	537	40	577
WESTERN REGION	25	4	127	20	355	25	507	49	556
Clare	6	1	49	4	112	7	167	12	179
Galway West	11	0	44	9	153	11	208	20	228
Mayo	7	0	21	4	47	2	75	6	81
Roscommon/Galway East	1	3	13	3	43	5	57	11	68
Total	522	38	2,587	163	5,975	584	9,082	785	9,867
Percentage	6%		28%		66%		100%		

Persons prosecuted for drug offences per 100,000 population*



The total number of persons prosecuted in 2005 increased by 46% when compared with the previous year. In 2005 the number of persons prosecuted in the Dublin Metropolitan Region accounted for 36% of the State total. The number of persons prosecuted decreased in the divisions of Galway West, Cork City, Donegal and D.M.R. South Central by 14%, 4%, 18% and 12% respectively and increased in all other regions. The increases ranged from 5% in the Western Region to 102% in the Eastern Region.

Drug lectures by division

	Number
EASTERN REGION	178
Carlow/Kildare	47
Laois/Offaly	50
Longford/Westmeath	30
Louth/Meath	51
DUBLIN MET. REGION	340
Eastern	21
North Central	34
Northern	160
South Central	11
Southern	23
Western	91
NORTHERN REGION	168
Cavan/Monaghan	80
Donegal	51
Sligo/Leitrim	37
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	192
Tipperary	56
Waterford/Kilkenny	93
Wexford/Wicklow	43
SOUTHERN REGION	490
Cork City	221
Cork North	68
Cork West	32
Kerry	82
Limerick	87
WESTERN REGION	153
Clare	12
Galway West	85
Mayo	12
Roscommon/Galway East	44
Total	1,521

The chart on the left shows the numbers of persons prosecuted per 100,000 of population in each of the regions. The incidence for the South Eastern Region was the highest at 317 per 100,000 of population. The remaining regions recorded rates between 114 and 308 per 100,000 of population.

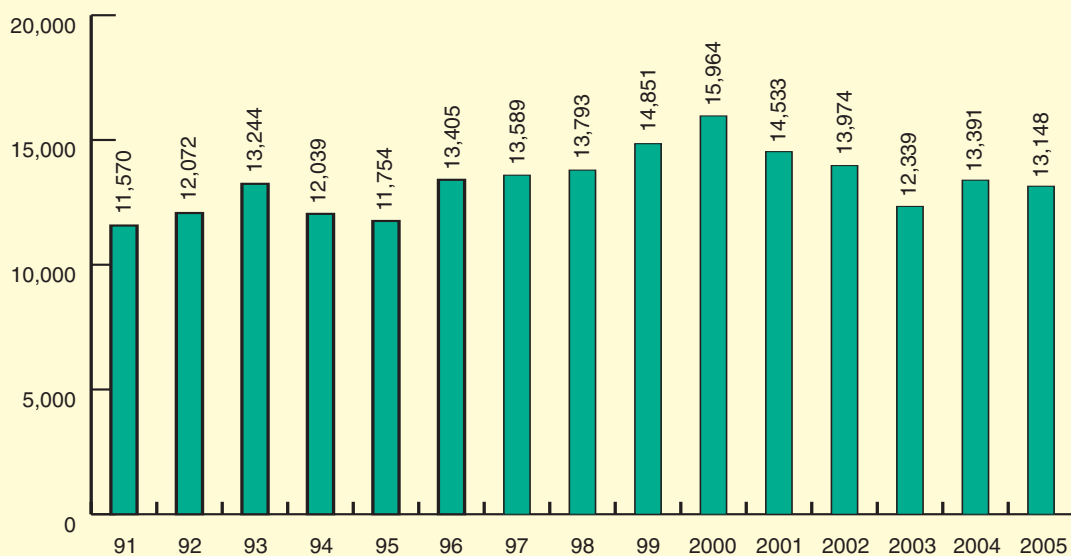
A total of 1,521 drug lectures were given by Gardaí during 2005 and they are shown by location in the table on the left. The total number of lectures given in 2005 was 7% more than that given in the previous year.

Stolen Vehicles

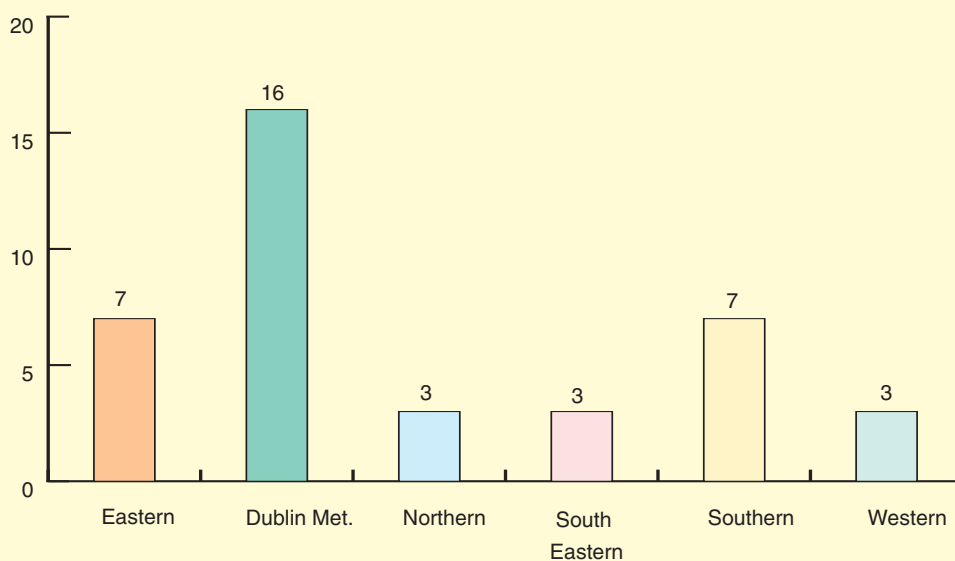
The following chart shows the number of unauthorised takings of vehicles for the 15 years from 1991 to 2005. The number of unauthorised takings recorded in 2005 decreased by 2% over the previous year.

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 opposite shows unauthorised takings as a proportion of the vehicles taxed (using figures supplied by the Department of Environment) in each of the regions. The figures should be interpreted with some caution as full account is not taken of differences between Garda and local authority administrative areas. That said, the chart provides a useful insight into the extent of the regional variation.

Unauthorised taking of mechanically propelled vehicles 1991 to 2005



Unauthorised takings per 1,000 vehicles licensed*



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

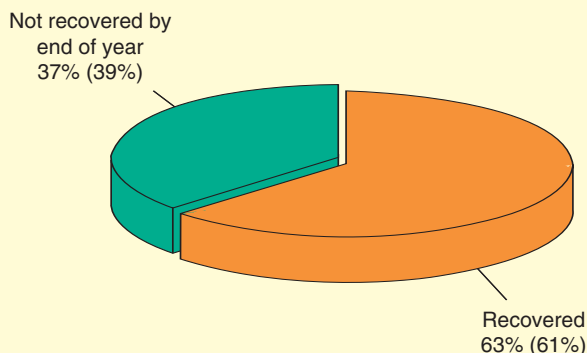
The table on the right shows the number of unauthorised takings in each of the regions. There was a 2% decrease in the total number of unauthorised takings over that recorded in 2004. There were decreases in two Regions. The Dublin Metropolitan Region and Western Region recorded decreases of 11% and 5% over the previous year. The Eastern, Northern, South Eastern and Southern Regions recorded increases of 3%, 2%, 1% and 32%.

Unauthorised takings by region 2005 and 2004

	2005	2004	Change
Eastern Region	2,036	1,968	3%
Dublin Metropolitan Region	7,108	7,975	-11%
Northern Region	403	397	2%
S/Eastern Region	708	699	1%
Southern Region	2,331	1,762	32%
Western Region	562	590	-5%
Total	13,148	13,391	-2%

Some 37% of vehicles taken were not recovered by the end of the year which represents a 2% decrease on the previous year. The chart on the right shows the proportion recovered in 2005 and the comparable proportions for the previous year are shown in brackets.

Mechanically propelled vehicles taken & recovered 2005
(Proportions for 2004 in brackets)



Fines on the Spot and the Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS)

Fines on the spot notices are issued by Gardaí (non display of licence disc i.e. no tax displayed, illegal parking, speeding and safety belt offences) and Traffic Wardens (non display of licence disc and illegal parking). Non display of licence disc fines on the spot notices issued for 2005 was almost equal to 2004 with only 5 notices fewer issued. Notices for parking violations decreased by 6,336 (-11%) when compared with the previous year. The number of fine on the spot notices for speeding offences issued by Gardaí is shown in Speeding table below and the number of fines on the spot notices issued for seatbelt offences is shown in the Seat Belt table opposite. Figures provided for speeding and seatbelt fines on the spot notices are not comparable with previous years due to the introduction of the Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS) which is used to record these offences. The FCPS figures are shown on the next page.

Non-display of licence disc

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005	State Total 2004
Gardaí	9,397	6,053	4,766	8,706	12,920	7,705	49,547	49,552
Wardens	240	6,319	0	0	0	0	6,559	9,806
Total issued	9,637	12,372	4,766	8,706	12,920	7,705	56,106	59,358
Fines paid	7,008	5,221	3,672	5,784	7,921	5,556	35,162	32,735
Court proceedings	950	1,680	330	1,064	1,987	944	6,955	6,379
Notices cancelled	212	1,543	206	613	815	364	3,753	3,557
Proceedings pending	925	2,142	502	1,185	2,170	842	7,766	9,057
Spoiled notices	31	2	56	60	27	14	190	178

Parking violations

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005	State Total 2004
Gardaí	4,984	24,366	2,424	3,290	12,405	2,674	50,143	56,479
Wardens	1,360	19,142	0	0	0	0	20,502	42,763
Total issued	6,344	43,508	2,424	3,290	12,405	2,674	70,645	99,242
Fines paid	3,250	29,857	1,726	2,357	8,824	1,945	47,959	49,454
Court proceedings	268	2,564	224	263	1,612	185	5,116	4,641
Notices cancelled	126	1,195	111	245	310	120	2,107	2,728
Proceedings pending	604	4,540	311	382	1,507	395	7,739	8,742
Spoiled notices	35	2,050	52	43	152	11	2,343	2,717

Speeding*

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005	State Total 2004
Issued by Gardaí	14,506	0	8,660	15,498	15,039	11,175	64,878	141,723
Fines paid	11,632	0	6,472	11,685	12,224	8,896	50,909	81,306
Court proceedings	931	0	591	1,303	1,292	1,110	5,227	10,920
Notices cancelled	374	0	132	350	276	465	1,597	5,057
Proceedings pending	1,234	0	1,406	2,043	1,238	807	6,728	7,813
Spoiled notices	201	0	59	76	9	26	371	735

*Details for speeding and seat belt offences are also shown in the Fixed Charged Processing System (FCPS) tables.

Seat Belts*

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005	State Total 2004
Issued by Gardaí	2,251	190	1,275	2,401	3,116	2,035	11,268	22,613
Fines paid	1,612	115	837	1,749	2,343	1,459	8,115	15,152
Court proceedings	235	1	117	279	466	274	1,372	2,060
Notices cancelled	46	2	74	108	140	91	461	727
Proceedings pending	263	38	241	251	426	177	1,396	1,943
Spoiled notices	95	0	6	14	11	0	126	146

*Details for speeding and seat belt offences are also shown in the Fixed Charged Processing System (FCPS) tables.

FIXED CHARGED PROCESSING SYSTEM (FCPS)

The Fixed Charge Processing System (FCPS) is a national computerised system, designed to enable Gardaí process Road Traffic Offences which are subject to a fixed charge. FCPS is currently the subject of a phased implementation plan throughout the Garda Regions starting from September 2004 to completion in February 2006. As a result of this phased implementation plan not all Garda Regions had access to this facility during 2005.

FCPS Speeding

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005
Issued by Gardaí	10,072	63,394	0	7	5,300	0	78,773
Fines paid	6,384	43,647	0	4	4,112	0	54,147
Court proceedings	2,352	12,155	0	2	884	0	15,393
Terminated	499	2,266	0	0	83	0	2,848
Proceedings pending	351	2,758	0	1	85	0	3,195

FCPS Seatbelts

	Eastern Region	Dublin Met. Region	Northern Region	South Eastern Region	Southern Region	Western Region	State Total 2005
Issued by Gardaí	977	4,065	0	4	1,769	1	6,816
Fines paid	608	2,454	0	2	1,153	0	4,217
Court proceedings	261	1,029	0	2	368	1	1,661
Terminated	24	77	0	0	74	0	175
Proceedings pending	39	194	0	0	68	0	301

Road Traffic Offences

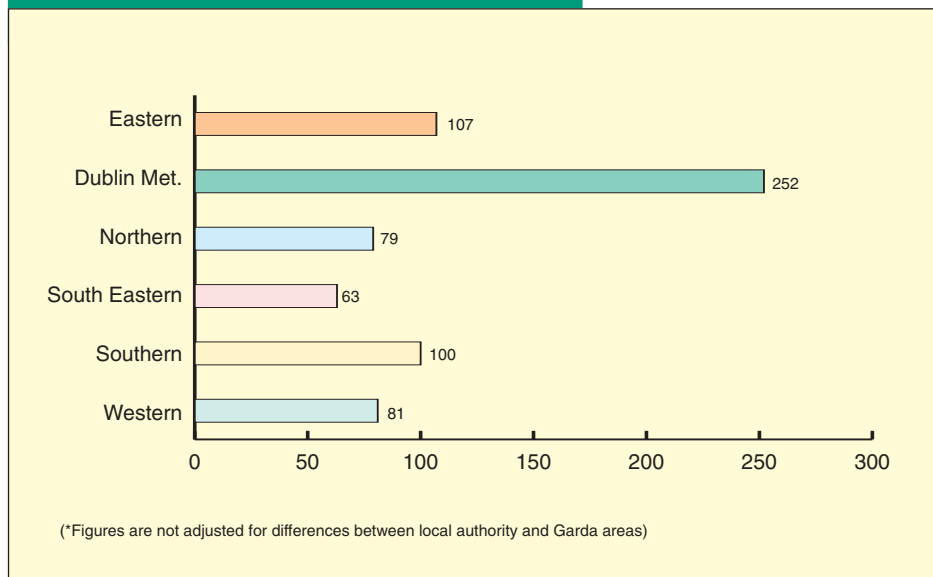
The number of traffic offences in respect of which proceedings were taken in 2005 is shown in the table on the right. The 223,551 traffic offences recorded in 2005 represent an increase of 15% over that recorded in the previous year. An increase of 5% was recorded in the Northern Region and in the remaining five regions increases were recorded which ranged from 6% in the Eastern Region to 29% in the Western Region.

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 2004 road traffic offences per 1,000 vehicles in the Dublin Metropolitan Region is the largest: it is four times that of the lowest region. The annual rate of offences per 1,000 vehicles increased in all six regions when compared with 2004.

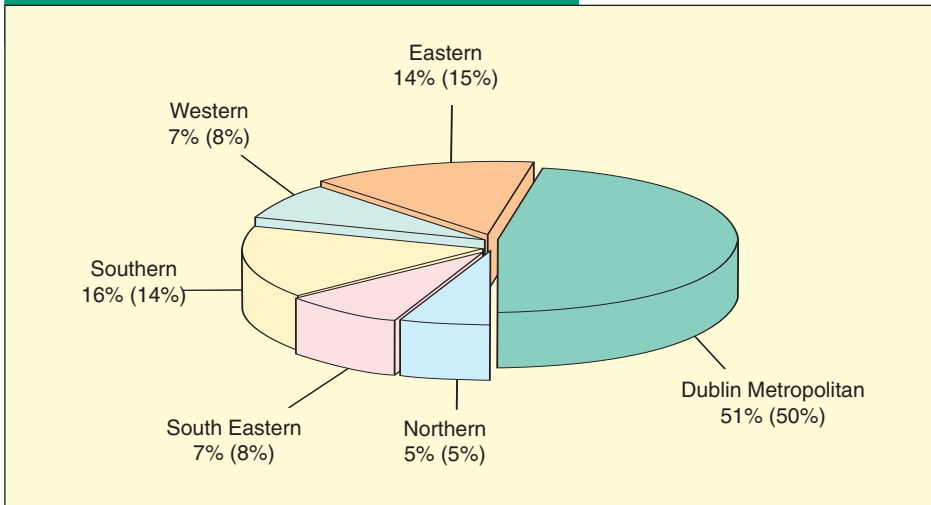
Road traffic offence proceedings by division

	2005	2004
EASTERN REGION	30,215	28,457
Carlow/Kildare	11,101	10,577
Laois/Offaly	4,464	3,662
Longford/Westmeath	2,771	2,944
Louth/Meath	11,879	11,274
DUBLIN MET. REGION	114,816	98,584
Eastern	12,922	11,272
North Central	14,131	15,475
Northern	13,992	12,030
South Central	17,872	17,092
Southern	27,683	22,103
Western	28,216	20,612
NORTHERN REGION	10,757	10,251
Cavan/Monaghan	4,922	5,243
Donegal	4,042	3,435
Sligo/Leitrim	1,793	1,573
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	16,192	14,375
Tipperary	4,796	4,810
Waterford/Kilkenny	4,822	4,291
Wexford/Wicklow	6,574	5,274
SOUTHERN REGION	34,898	29,981
Cork City	11,008	9,606
Cork North	4,240	3,713
Cork West	3,300	2,918
Kerry	4,449	4,807
Limerick	11,901	8,937
WESTERN REGION	16,673	12,877
Clare	4,784	3,634
Galway West	5,396	4,404
Mayo	3,073	2,429
Roscommon/Galway East	3,420	2,410
Total	223,551	194,525

Road traffic offence proceedings per 1,000 vehicles licensed*



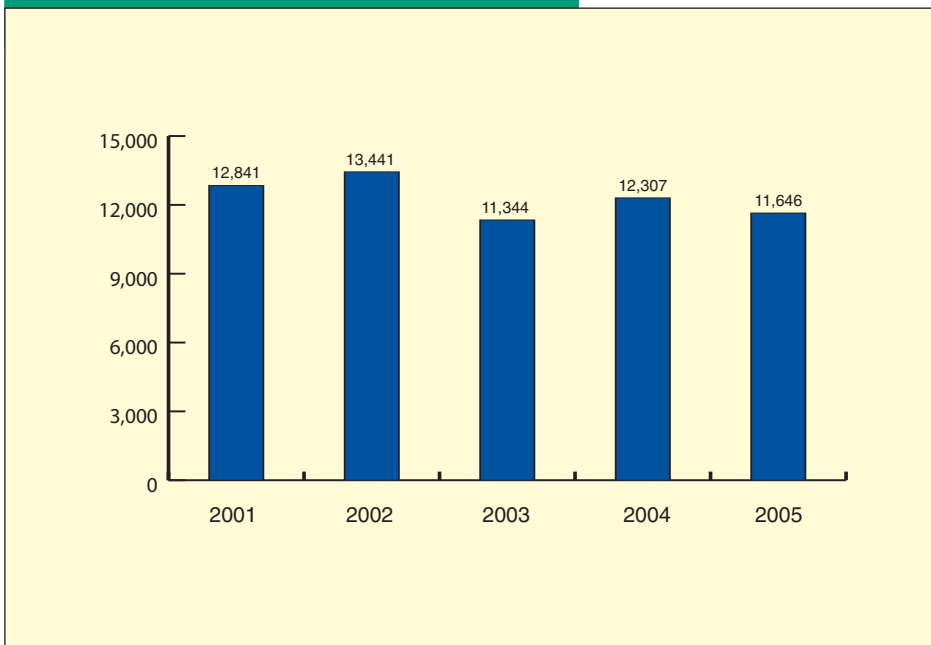
Road traffic offences by region 2005
(proportion for 2004 is in brackets)



Drink/Driving Offences

The number of arrests for drink /driving offences for each of the last five years is shown in the chart below. The 11,646 arrests made in 2005 decreased by 5% when compared with the previous year. The number recorded in 2005 was 9% lower than the corresponding total for 2001.

Arrests for drink/driving offences 2000 to 2005



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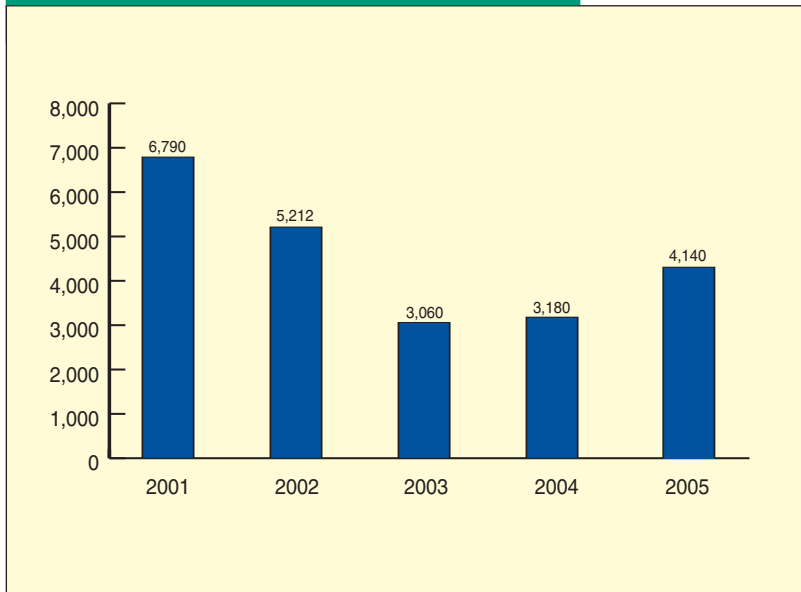
- HEADLINE OFFENCES
- ANALYSIS OF HEADLINE OFFENCES
- JUVENILE OFFENCES
- NON-HEADLINE OFFENCES
- DRUG OFFENCES
- TRAFFIC
- ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Drink/Driving Offences: Persons Convicted

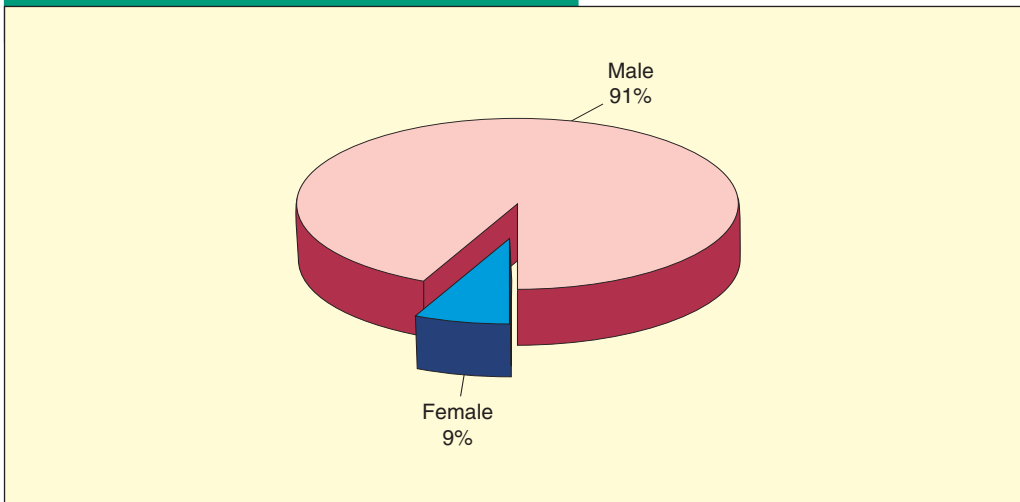
The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences for the last five years is shown in the table on the right. The 2005 total was an increase of 30% over the previous year.

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 2001 to 2005



Gender of persons convicted of drink driving offences



The number of persons convicted of drink driving offences is shown in the table below. During 2005 a total of 4,140 persons were convicted and this was an increase of 30% over the previous year. Evidential breath testing was introduced in 2000 and the number of persons convicted for driving /attempting to drive an MPV with a breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit, being in charge of MPV with a breath/alcohol concentration above prescribed limit and refusing/failing to give evidential breath sample are listed in the table below.

Drink/Driving offences - age and gender of persons convicted in 2005

OFFENCES	14 - 17 yrs		18-20yrs		21 years and over		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV while Intoxicated S49(1) (Non Specimen)	3	0	21	1	83	6	114
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV S49 (2 or 3) (Blood/Urine Specimen)	3	0	59	2	465	51	585
Driving or Attempting to Drive MPV S49 (4) (Breath Specimen)	2	0	213	14	2,402	222	2,881
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50 (1) (Non Specimen)	0	0	1	0	10	1	12
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50 (2 or 3) (Blood/Urine Specimen)	1	0	0	0	22	5	28
Being In Charge of MPV while Intoxicated S50 (4) (Breath Specimen)	0	0	5	0	123	12	140
Refuse/Fail to give Preliminary Breath Specimen	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Refuse/Fail to give Evidential Breath For Analysis	0	0	14	0	252	31	298
Refuse/Fail to give Blood/Urine at Hospital	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Refuse/Fail to give Blood/Urine at Garda Station	2	0	15	0	97	11	125
Other Intoxicated Driving and In Charge Offences	0	0	1	0	22	2	25
Total	11	0	324	17	3,415	341	4,140

Domestic Violence

The table below shows the number of breaches of domestic violence orders by division. A total of 1,188 breaches of the orders were recorded in 2005 and this was a reduction of 11% over the previous year.

A total of 1,103 proceedings for breaches of the orders commenced in 2005 and this was a 12% decrease over the previous year.

Breach of Domestic Violence Orders 2005

	Breach of Barring Order	Breach of Interim Barring Order	Breach of Protection Order	Breach of Safety Order	Total
EASTERN REGION	86	10	46	71	213
Carlow/Kildare	11	2	17	9	39
Laois/Offaly	16	0	7	10	33
Longford/Westmeath	11	4	1	9	25
Louth/Meath	48	4	21	43	116
DUBLIN MET. REGION	123	23	184	129	459
Eastern	11	2	24	25	62
North Central	6	1	13	9	29
Northern	28	5	36	20	89
South Central	18	0	9	4	31
Southern	27	10	43	31	111
Western	33	5	59	40	137
NORTHERN REGION	41	9	19	21	90
Cavan/Monaghan	18	3	9	6	36
Donegal	14	3	6	13	36
Sligo/Leitrim	9	3	4	2	18
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	31	1	20	31	83
Tipperary	5	0	1	11	17
Waterford/Kilkenny	9	1	13	15	38
Wexford/Wicklow	17	0	6	5	28
SOUTHERN REGION	100	5	77	56	238
Cork City	27	2	35	19	83
Cork North	9	1	5	7	22
Cork West	2	0	5	6	13
Kerry	29	1	9	6	45
Limerick	33	1	23	18	75
WESTERN REGION	53	1	26	25	105
Clare	17	0	4	4	25
Galway West	19	0	11	15	45
Mayo	6	1	7	2	16
Roscommon/Galway East	11	0	4	4	19
Total	434	49	372	333	1,188

Missing Persons

The way in which missing persons were recorded changed in the autumn of 2003. 2005 is the second full year to reflect these changes. The concepts of acceptable and unacceptable missing persons (used in the years before 2003) no longer apply. There are now three separate categories into which a reported missing person may be recorded.

"Category A" covers the reports which require immediate action on the assumption that the missing person is at serious risk, such as child abduction or possible suicide threats. "Category B" refers to persons who may have disappeared of their own volition and are assumed not to be at any immediate risk such as persons who have a reason to leave or have left a note stating that they do not intend to return. "Category C" includes reports where there is no apparent threat of danger to the missing person or the public such as a person over 18 who has decided to start a new life.

In all 1.3% of all missing person reports made in 2005 remain untraced and 61% of missing person reports relate to persons who are under 18 years of age.

Missing Persons

2005	Category A		Category B		Category C		Totals	
	Reports	Untraced	Reports	Untraced	Reports	Untraced	Reports	Untraced
EASTERN REGION	446	2	141	3	208	0	795	5
Carlow/Kildare	93	0	24	0	117	0	234	0
Laois/Offaly	37	0	14	0	12	0	63	0
Longford/Westmeath	59	0	36	0	29	0	124	0
Louth/Meath	257	2	67	3	50	0	374	5
DUBLIN MET. REGION	1,837	31	936	14	516	12	3,289	57
Eastern	271	1	67	0	42	1	380	2
North Central	61	4	477	10	101	1	639	15
Northern	775	2	171	0	94	1	1,040	3
South Central	142	22	79	3	109	3	330	28
Southern	265	1	77	1	74	2	416	4
Western	323	1	65	0	96	4	484	5
NORTHERN REGION	128	2	82	0	66	0	276	2
Cavan/Monaghan	35	0	32	0	29	0	96	0
Donegal	68	1	40	0	27	0	135	1
Sligo/Leitrim	25	1	10	0	10	0	45	1
SOUTH EASTERN REGION	239	0	129	0	145	1	513	1
Tipperary	41	0	61	0	28	0	130	0
Waterford/Kilkenny	117	0	46	0	100	0	263	0
Wexford/Wicklow	81	0	22	0	17	1	120	1
SOUTHERN REGION	460	1	208	3	165	3	833	7
Cork City	201	1	116	2	68	1	385	4
Cork North	92	0	32	0	17	0	141	0
Cork West	23	0	11	0	10	1	44	1
Kerry	46	0	14	1	12	0	72	1
Limerick	98	0	35	0	58	1	191	1
WESTERN REGION	167	1	63	1	61	1	291	3
Clare	30	1	11	0	10	0	51	1
Galway West	88	0	34	1	36	0	158	1
Mayo	29	0	10	0	7	1	46	1
Roscommon/Galway East	20	0	8	0	8	0	36	0
Total	3,277	37	1,559	21	1,161	17	5,997	75

Firearms & Explosives Seized by Gardaí

The table below shows the total number of firearms and explosives seized by Gardaí in 2005.

Firearms and explosives seized by Gardaí during 2005			
FIREARMS		EXPLOSIVES AND COMPONENTS	
Air Guns / Pellet Guns	314	Hand Grenades	17
Shotguns	216	Imp. Explosive Devices	12
Machine guns	8	Pipe Bombs	7
Rifles	69	Hoax Devices	5
Pistols	60	Detonators	11
Revolvers	34	Timer Powered Units	2
Blank Firing Pistols	60	Booster Tubes	4
Imitation / Replica Firearms	88		
Stun Guns	39		
Cross Bows	10		
Pen Guns	4		
Spearguns	2		
Blowpipes	1		
Humane Killers	2		
CS / CN / Pepper Spray	10		
Magazines	11		
Telescopic / Laser Sights	7		
Silencers	4		

Appendix I

PRESENTATION OF NON-HEADLINE OFFENCE PROCEEDINGS

The presentation of non-headline offence proceedings used in 2005 is the same as the new presentation introduced in 2002. The list below shows the changes between the 2002 presentation and that used in previous years.

Group 11 Assault Minor Offences contains proceedings for one offence – Section 2 of the Non Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997. It is comparable to the two headings used previously- assaults and assaults Gardaí on duty. (The new heading does not differentiate between victims who are Gardaí on duty and other victims.)

Group 12 Offences Against Animals replaces the Cruelty to Animals proceedings previously shown. Badger Baiting, Cock fighting and Dog fighting have been incorporated into the new headings introduced in the new group.

Group 13 Criminal Damage shows proceedings for four offences under the Act.

Group 14 Intoxicating Liquor Offences is broadly similar to the proceedings previously shown under the entry Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences Against with two exceptions. First, drunkenness proceedings previously shown under Intoxicating Liquor Laws, Offences Against are now shown with public order offences. Second, proceedings against registered clubs are no longer shown separately, they are included under the new heading Other Intoxicating Liquor Offences.

Group 15 Public Order Offences is different to that which was shown previously under the entry Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act, 1994. The difference is accounted for as follows. First, the new Group 15 Public Order Offences is not limited to the Public Order Legislation of 1994. It now includes a heading Urinating in Public (this offence is created by the Summary Jurisdiction (Ireland) Act, 1871). Second, the new group includes a heading Trespass on Building etc., Section 13 Public Order Act, 1994, and proceedings under this section were previously included under the entry Other (Public Order) Offences.

Group 16 Possession of Offensive Weapon Offences has the same headings as those previously shown under the entry Firearms and Offensive Weapons Act, 1990.

Group 17 Drugs Non-Headline Offences shows proceedings under three headings. The first heading Unlawful Possession of Drugs Section 3 Misuse of Drugs Act has been shown since 2000. The remaining two headings are new and proceedings under these headings were previously included under the entry Other Non-Headline Offences.

The following four groups are new and these proceedings were previously shown under “Other Non-Headline Offences”. The groups are Group 18 Breach of Bail Offences, Group 19 Breach of Domestic Violence Orders Offences, Group 20 Betting Offences and Group 21 Collections (House to House) Offences.

Group 22 Gaming and Lotteries is comparable to the entry Gaming and Lotteries Act, 1956 previously used.

Group 23 Prostitution Non-Headline Offences is a new group and as the name suggests some prostitution offences are headline offences. The headings are the same as those previously shown under the entry Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act, 1993.

Group 24 Sex Offenders Act, 2001 offences is a new group/heading used to capture proceedings under the 2001 Act.

Group 25 Casual/Street Trading Offences is a new group heading comparable to the entry previously used Street Trading Acts – Offences Against.

Group 26 Aliens Act Offences is a new group/heading: previously proceedings were recorded under Other Non-Headline Offences.

Group 27 Electoral (Other than Personation) Offences is the same as the entry Electoral Offences not personation in use since 2000.

Group 28 Railway Offences is the same as that in use since 2000.

Group 29 Begging Offences is a new group with two headings which replace proceedings previously shown under the heading Begging.

Group 30 Prohibition/Incitement to Hatred Non-Headline Offences is a new group. It includes offences under the 1989 Act except that of actions likely to stir up hatred (Section 2 of the 1989 Act), which is a headline offence.

Group 31 Unauthorised Taking/Interference with Vehicles Offences is a new group but its three headings have comparable entries in the table used previously.

Group 32 Speeding Offences is a new group with four of the five headings having comparable entries in the table used previously. The group includes a new heading Other Speeding Offences (for offences such as using a speed meter detector).

Group 33 Intoxicated Driving and In Charge Offences includes 11 headings with comparable entries in the table used previously.

Group 34 Dangerous Driving (Section 53, 52 and 51a) Offences and group 35 Insurance Offences have between them both, seven headings with comparable entries in the table previously used.

Group 36 Driving Licence Offences includes three headings and proceedings for these three headings were previously shown under the (single) entry Licences – Driving.

Group 37 Tax/Registration Offences includes three new headings, which were previously shown under the (single) entry Roads Act and Finance Acts – Excise Duty.

Group 38 Construction and Use of Vehicle Offences has two headings with comparable entries in the table previously used. The new heading Other Construction and Use of Vehicles Offences is not comparable to the entry used previously in the table. Proceedings under the new heading include offences such as no silencer, no rear view mirror and no speedometer, for example.

Group 39 Road Transport Offences includes proceedings for Weight Offences for goods vehicles previously shown under the old entry Construction Equipment and Use of Vehicles Regulations 1963.

Group 40 General Bye-Law Offences is comparable to the entry Local Bye-Laws in the table previously used.

Group 41 Parking Offences includes two headings – the first heading Dangerous Parking is comparable to the entry of the same name in the table previously used.

Group 42 General Road Offences includes six headings, which are comparable to entries in the table previously used. (They are No Seat Belt, No Crash Helmet Driver / Passenger of Motor Cycles, Traffic Lights – Non Conformity with, Lighting Regulations Pedal Cycles, Lighting Regulations MPV's and Obstruction RTA). The group includes six new headings Sec 106 Vehicle Drivers' Obligations at Traffic Collisions, Identification Markings Motorway Offences, PSV Regulations Endangering (Other than Section 14 NFOAP Act, 1997) Traffic, and Other General Road Offences.

Group 43 Other Non-Headline Offences is a residual group of proceedings not included in the earlier groups. They include proceedings for offences as various as Pawnbrokers Offences, offences under the Video Recording Act and burning vegetation under the Wildlife Act.

Traffic Proceedings (Groups 31 – 42)

The 12 non-headline offence proceedings groups from group 31 to group 42 account for all traffic offence proceedings. The total of these groups is not comparable to a subtotal of traffic offences shown in the table previously used. The subtotal previously used may be amended to enable comparison with the total of the 12 groups in the new format. (The Traffic Offence proceedings in Section six of the Crime Statistics presentation have been so amended). The amendment requires the addition to the subtotal in the previous table of proceedings for unauthorised interference with MPV, Unauthorised Taking of Pedal Cycle, EU Regulations-Vehicle Testing, EU Regulations- Tachograph, Road Transport Acts and Road Acts and Finance Acts – Excise Duty.

Appendix II

GENERAL CRIME COUNTING RULES

1.0 RECORDING CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- 1.1 A criminal offence is recorded when, there is a reasonable probability that, a criminal offence took place and there is no credible evidence to the contrary. The test is that of a reasonable probability- whether it is more likely than not that a criminal offence took place.
- 1.2 A criminal offence is recorded by recording an appropriate PULSE Crime Incident subject to the rules below.
- 1.3 If the criteria to record are satisfied (reasonable probability and no credible evidence to the contrary) and the victim does not want the matter taken any further, a criminal offence should be recorded.
- 1.4 The following rule applies to criminal offences where victim confirmation is required to complete the offence e.g. assault and fraud. Where the alleged victim (or a person reasonably assumed to be acting on his/her behalf), declines to confirm that a criminal offence took place, or cannot be traced, a criminal offence should not be recorded unless there is evidence to suggest that there is a reasonable probability that the criminal offence took place.
- 1.5 If a person reports that he/she has been the victim of a criminal offence and subsequently withdraws the report by stating that the criminal act did not take place, the criminal offence should be marked invalid on PULSE, unless there is evidence to suggest that there is a reasonable probability that the criminal offence took place.
- 1.6 A criminal offence should be recorded (and counted) against the Garda Sub-district in which the particular offence was committed. Where the place of commission can not be determined the offence should be recorded against the Garda Sub-district in which it was reported. Criminal offences under Irish law that are committed abroad (such as those under the Sexual Offences (Jurisdiction) Act, 1996) should be recorded against the Garda Sub-district in which it was reported.
- 1.7 If a criminal offence has been recorded and a Garda investigation subsequently determines that a criminal offence did not take place the criminal offence should be marked invalid on PULSE.

2.0 GENERAL COUNTING RULES

- 2.1 **Headline Offence Rule:** The Headline Offence Rule is the first counting rule to be applied in cases where Headline and Non-Headline criminal offences are disclosed in a single episode. The Headline Criminal Offence(s) is/are counted. For example, a person who commits a serious assault while drunk and disorderly results in the commission of two offences, an Assault Causing Harm (Headline) Offence and a Public Order (Non-Headline) Offence. The episode counts as one Assault Causing Harm (Headline) Offence in the crime statistics even though the details of the two offences are recorded.
- 2.2 **Primary Offence Rule:** Where two or more criminal offences are disclosed in a single episode it is the primary criminal offence that is counted, subject to the Headline Offence Rule. The primary offence 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.
- 2.3 **One Offence Counts Per Victim:** One offence counts per victim involved subject to the relatively small number of exceptions below. For example, one sexual offender who offends against two (or more) different victims counts as two (or more) offences in the crime statistics. (Regardless of the number of offenders involved, one offence counts per victim. 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 victim. 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 bank's 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 victim sustaining financial loss.
 The burglary exception requires that one burglary offence is counted where property belonging to two or more victims 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.

- 2.4 Continuous Series Involving The Same Victim And Same Offender: A continuous series of offences against the same victim 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 theft in the crime statistics.

3.0 RECLASSIFICATION OF CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- 3.1 A criminal offence is classified at the time when it is entered on PULSE. Re-classification is only required within or to homicide offences. A reclassification within homicide occurs where a murder is reclassified to manslaughter when a charge of manslaughter commences or when a murder charge results in a conviction for manslaughter. A reclassification to a homicide offence (murder, manslaughter or infanticide) occurs when, for example a serious assault has been recorded and, some time later, the victim dies as a consequence of the assault.
- 3.2 Homicide offences apart, reclassification is not required when a lesser charge than the offence classification is directed or when a conviction for a lesser offence is obtained.

4.0 DETECTED CRIMINAL OFFENCES

- 4.1 A criminal offence incident can only be classified as detected for Garda statistical purposes using one of the following three criteria at 4.2, 4.3 or 4.4
- 4.2 A criminal offence may be classified as detected when criminal proceedings have been commenced against at least one person for the criminal offence.

The commencement of proceedings must be based on sufficient admissible evidence to charge, which, if given in court would have a reasonable probability of resulting in a conviction. Sufficient admissible evidence to charge means that the evidence supporting the case must be such that if given in court there is a reasonable probability of conviction. It must be contained within signed written statements or in other satisfactory documentary, technical or forensic form. When this is not the case, the crime incident will remain undetected.

If the person is subsequently not convicted of the criminal offence, the relevant District Officer will conduct a full review of all of the circumstances. If he/she is satisfied that there was a reasonable probability, based on sufficient evidence, that the person charged committed the criminal offence, then the detection status will remain as "Detected".

- 4.3 Approval has been granted for a child (as defined under the Children Act, 2001) to be dealt with by An Garda Síochána in accordance with the Diversion Programme, as provided for in the Children Act, 2001.
- 4.4 A decision not to prosecute has been taken for one of the following reasons:
- There would be sufficient admissible evidence to charge (as defined at 4.2) but the victim or an essential witness refuses* or is permanently unable#, or, if a juvenile, is not permitted to give evidence by parents, guardians, or other person in loco parentis.
 - The offender dies before proceedings could be initiated or completed;
 - The offender is ill and is unlikely to recover or is too senile or too mentally disturbed for proceedings to be taken. The question of whether or not a criminal offence has been committed in these cases should be considered.
 - The complainant or an essential witness is dead and the proceedings cannot be pursued;
 - It is ascertained that a criminal offence has been committed by a child under the age of criminal responsibility. The question of whether or not a criminal offence has been committed in these cases should be considered.
 - There is sufficient admissible evidence (as defined at 4.2) to charge the offender but the Director of Public Prosecutions or relevant District Officer decides that the public interest would not be well served by proceeding with the charge. This would include instances where the criminal offence was committed years previously and a prosecution would be an abuse of process, or where the attendance of a victim or an essential witness at court is considered inappropriate.
 - There is sufficient admissible evidence (as defined at 4.2) to charge the offender with a criminal offence in respect of which a time limit for the commencement of criminal proceedings applies, but that time limit has expired, and the relevant District Officer approves.

*

* Victim/essential witness refuses means a refusal to give evidence at any time during the investigation or subsequent court proceedings is sufficient. The refusal will normally be recorded by a signed witness statement or signed notebook entry, but in exceptional circumstances a note by the member in their notebook or other official record will be sufficient when a victim refuses to do either of the former.

Permanently unable means the victim or essential witness may be permanently unable to give evidence by reason of death, permanent illness, mental/physical incapacity, being overseas and not likely to return in the near future or being not traced.



**Evaluation of
The Garda Síochána Policing Plan 2005**

2005 EVALUATION



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

- **personal protection**
- **community commitment**
- **state security**

2005 Strategic Goals with Performance Indicators

Strategic Goal One - National / International Security



Prevention of terrorist outrages in the State.

- ◆ An Garda Síochána continues to monitor various groups both domestic and foreign who are assessed as posing a threat to State security or capable of carrying out a terrorist act either here or abroad.
- ◆ During 2005 intelligence-led operations contributed to three prosecutions for possession of explosives. An Garda Síochána makes daily contributions to the Europol Analytical work file on Terrorism ensuring Garda members are aware of developments at Europol regarding the fight against terrorism.



Daily assessment of likely subversive and terrorist threats.

- ◆ An Garda Síochána performs daily assessments of subversive and terrorist threats. This assessment may generate further, more focused, monitoring or dictate Garda action aimed at eliminating the threat. In any event where the assessment indicates a significant increase in the level of threat, the Commissioner is informed and in turn informs the Minister for Justice Equality and Law Reform.



Provision of current and timely threat assessments to the Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform.

- ◆ Situation reports and threat assessments are provided regularly to the Commissioner and Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform. Situation reports are compiled where (a) political developments necessitate same, (b) on the occasion of Government Bi-Lateral meetings and (c) other high profile events.



Number of persons prosecuted for subversive/terrorist activity.

- ◆ Six Continuity IRA and eight Real IRA members were prosecuted during 2005 as a result of Garda intelligence.



Containment of Irish dissident/paramilitary terrorist activity.

- ◆ Monitoring of dissident republican activity remains a focal point for An Garda Síochána. Recent operations have resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of key players and the prevention of attacks in Ireland and in Northern Ireland & the UK.



Support of international efforts to counter terrorism.

- ◆ An Garda Síochána continues to liaise daily with a host of external agencies whose aim is to prevent terror attacks irrespective of the intended target or the group planning the attack. The methods of monitoring are reviewed continuously ensuring effective monitoring of those suspected of assisting in terrorist activities, whether in logistics or the perpetration of the act itself.

**Volume of feedback from foreign intelligence agencies.**

- ◆ There is a continuous flow of information between An Garda Síochána and a large number of foreign intelligence services. The assessment of the volume of feedback from intelligence agencies is good and of high standard. An Garda Síochána also contributes to Europol and Interpol in accordance with agreed standards.

**Introduction of revised procedures for intelligence source handling.**

- ◆ The area of intelligence source handling was the subject of review and examination throughout 2005, including the establishment of a new 'National Source Management Unit'. A new policy document has been circulated within An Garda Síochána to coincide with the introduction of this unit.

**Volume of intelligence reports generated by the Garda organisation.**

- ◆ In addition to the daily intelligence reporting, An Garda Síochána produce analysts reports as a result of information received from external law enforcement agencies, and specialist sections within An Garda Síochána. Intelligence reports are circulated as appropriate.

**Number of joint operations/meetings between An Garda Síochána and the Defence Forces in relation to State security.**

- ◆ Weekly meetings are held between An Garda Síochána and the Defence Forces in relation to both domestic terrorism and international (Islamist) extremism. Cooperation between both organisations is of a high standard and operations are initiated on foot of intelligence exchanged.

**Number of joint operations/meetings between An Garda Síochána and other police services and law enforcement agencies.**

- ◆ Regular meetings are held with external Law Enforcement Agencies and Police Services. To counter terrorism, a number of operations are ongoing targeting procurement of armaments, smuggling to fund terrorism and the movement of Islamist extremists.

**Number of security assessments in respect of persons and state installations.**

- ◆ There were 214 security assessments provided during 2005 by An Garda Síochána.

**Number of security operations in relation to visiting VIPs.**

- ◆ There were 234 security operations conducted in relation to visiting VIPs.

Strategic Goal Two – Crime**Number of recorded headline crimes per 1,000 population and percentage detected.**

- ◆ There were 101,659 headline offences recorded for the year 2005. This represents 25.95 headline offences per 1,000 population (compared to 25.26 per 1,000 in 2004). 35,944 headline offences were detected, representing a 35% detection rate (compared to 35% in 2004).

The 2002 Census of Population figure (3,917,203) was used in these calculations.



Number of headline sexual offences recorded and percentage detected.

- ◆ There were 1,950 headline sexual offences recorded for the year 2005 (compared to 1,956 in 2004). 882 headline sexual offences were detected, representing a 45% detection rate (compared to 49% in 2004).



Number of crime prevention initiatives commenced.

The following initiatives were reviewed/ conducted during 2005;

- ◆ Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert initiatives were assessed,
- ◆ Proposal to enhance the Security of the National Age Card was developed,
- ◆ Campaign to encourage Senior Citizens in Dublin City Council Area to utilise Door Chains,
- ◆ A liaison group was established with Irish Bookmakers,
- ◆ A liaison group was established with Pharmacist and the Pharmaceutical Industry.



Number of referrals to National Juvenile Office, informal and formal cautions administered and prosecutions initiated.

- ◆ Table 1 outlines the breakdown of referrals, cautions and prosecutions for 2005 at the National Juvenile Office, Community Relations.

Table 1: Breakdown for the National Juvenile Office

National Juvenile Office	Total
Referrals	21,497
Informal Cautions	10,999
Formal Cautions	3,677
Prosecutions	4,605



Number of persons reported missing, number traced and untraced.

- ◆ There were 5,997 separate reports of missing persons in 2005 of which 75 are untraced.



Drug supply offences recorded: number of searches, proceedings commenced and convictions.

- ◆ There was a significant increase in the number of searches under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1977 as amended, from 10,033 in 2004 to 13,196 in 2005. Proceedings were commenced for 10,074 offences in 2005 (compared to 7,302 in 2004). 1,244 convictions were recorded in 2005 (compared to 1,900 in 2004).



Number of recorded domestic burglaries per 1,000 dwellings.

- ◆ There were 17,598 domestic burglaries reported in 2005. This represents 13.91 incidents of burglary per 1,000 dwellings (compared to 12.81 in 2004).



Percentage of recorded domestic burglaries detected.

- ◆ 2,284 of the recorded domestic burglaries were detected in 2005, representing a detection rate of 13 per 1,000 dwellings (compared to 14 per 1,000 in 2004).

**Number of recorded commercial burglaries.**

- ◆ There were 8,338 commercial burglaries reported for the year 2005 (compared to 8,198 in 2004).

**Number of recorded commercial burglaries detected.**

- ◆ 1,820 recorded commercial burglaries were detected in 2005 (compared to 1,687 in 2004).

**Number of repeat burglaries within 12 months.**

- ◆ The number of premises or dwellings, which were the subject of a burglary in 2005 and were also the subject of a burglary in the 12 month period prior to the date of the burglary in 2005, is 1,361 (compared with 1,268 in 2004).

**Vehicle crime# (ie theft of MPVs, Theft from MPVs and UTs) per 1,000 population.**

- ◆ There were 0.04 thefts of MPVs per 1,000 population reported for the year 2005.
- ◆ There were 3.3 Thefts from MPVs per 1,000 population reported for the year 2005.
- ◆ There were 3.4 UTs per 1,000 population reported for the year 2005.

**Percentage of vehicle crime detected and percentage of vehicles located.**

- ◆ The percentage of vehicle crime detected was 10% (compared with 10.2% in 2004). The percentage of vehicles located was 62 % (compared with 60% in 2004).

**Number of reported domestic violence incidents.**

- ◆ 5,459 domestic violence incidents were reported in 2005 (compared with 4,911 in 2004).

**Number of breaches of orders made under the Domestic Violence Act, 1996.**

- ◆ There were 1,188 breaches of orders made under the Domestic Violence Act, 1996 recorded in 2005 (compared with 1,310 in 2004).

**Number of repeat victims of domestic violence incidents in previous twelve months.**

- ◆ The number of repeat victims of domestic violence within the year 2005 was 201 (compared with 261 in 2004).

**Implementation of the relevant actions of the Government Drugs Strategy 2001-2008.**

- ◆ During 2005 resources in Local Drug Task Force Areas were increased by 12 Personnel (Action 7)
- ◆ Progress is ongoing in establishing a Co-ordinating Framework for Drugs Policy in each Garda District (Action 8)
- ◆ During January and February 25 Divisional Asset Profilers underwent phase II of their training which involved secondment to Criminal Assets Bureau (Action 9)

Vehicle Crime includes theft of mechanically propelled vehicles (MPVs), theft from MPVs and unauthorised taking of MPVs.

- ◆ During 2005 there were no additional Division/District Drug Units established. The strength of Drugs Units nationally remained at 2004 levels (Action 10)
- ◆ The Garda Síochána Act 2005, which provides for the establishment of Joint Policing Committees passed into legislation in 2005. The Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, established a Working Group to examine the rollout of Joint Policing Committees. (Action 11)
- ◆ During 2005 Operation 'Cleanstreet' targeted 12 areas within the Greater Dublin Area, resulting in 160 separate drugs seizures and 120 persons arrested. Operation 'Nightcap' resulted in 44 separate drug seizures and 47 persons arrested. (Action 12)
- ◆ The Pilot Counselling Service for Dun Laoghaire set up in 2004 received additional funding of €35,000 from the National Drug Strategy in 2005.
- ◆ Over the past 12 months 24 young persons identified through the Garda Juvenile Diversion Programme were referred for Counselling. During 2005 the Pilot Arrest Referral Programme continued to operate and a number of young persons were referred to appropriate services. (Action 13)
- ◆ In 2005 An Garda Síochána and the Customs Service conducted 20 operations resulting in the arrest of 12 persons and seizure of drugs with a value of €14,000,000. (Action 14-18)
- ◆ The Review Group examining the issue of referrals from An Garda Síochána and Health & Social Services completed a draft report in September 2005. (Action 19)
- ◆ In May 2005 An Garda Síochána and representatives of the Licensed Trade launched guidelines regarding drug dealing on licensed premises. The guidelines were circulated to over 14,500 representatives in the licensed trade. (Action 27).



Seizure of the proceeds of crime by the Criminal Assets Bureau.

- ◆ During 2005 the Criminal Assets Bureau continued to target proceeds of crime pursuant to its statutory remit. Criminal assets were targeted under the Proceeds of Crime Act 1996. In excess of €7 million was restrained and in excess of €18.5 million was forwarded to the Central Exchequer.



Effectiveness of information generated by Coastal Watch Schemes.

- ◆ There are 14 active schemes nationally, which are monitored regularly by local District Headquarter personnel.



Number of operations targeting organised crime.

- ◆ In total the number of operations targeting organised crime in 2005 was thirty three (33).
- ◆ The National Bureau of Criminal Investigation – 16
- ◆ Garda National Drugs Unit – 13
- ◆ Garda National Immigration Bureau – 4



Identification of the most active criminals and criminal gangs operating nationally.

- ◆ The National Bureau of Criminal Investigation has profiled in excess of one hundred and twenty (120) subjects and continues to work closely with National Crime Intelligence Unit to identify the most active criminals and criminal gangs.

- ◆ The Garda National Drugs Unit continued to monitor the activities of individuals actively engaged in national and international drug trafficking.
- ◆ The Criminal Assets Bureau identified a number of active criminals and is assisting the Organised Crime Unit as part of Operation 'Steel', in targeting individuals/groups involved in gun crime in Dublin City.



Number of offences perpetrated against persons from ethnic/religious minority groups.

- ◆ There were 94 racially motivated offences reported in 2005 (as opposed to 84 in 2004).



Number of referrals to the Victim Support organisation.

- ◆ The Victim Support Group changed their method of operation in March 2005. During 2005 5,590 letters were issued by Gardaí to victims of crimes from the PULSE database.



Number of Juvenile Liaison Officers who have received training in mediation.

- ◆ 88 Juvenile Liaison Officers were trained to Level 1 mediation.

Strategic Goal Three – Traffic



Twenty-five per cent reduction in the number of fatal road collisions.

- ◆ There were 399 road fatalities in 2005 representing a 6.4% increase in the figures reported in 2004.



Number of road traffic collisions involving death or serious injury per 1,000 population.

- ◆ The number of fatal or serious injury collisions per 1,000 population was 1.75. (This figure is provisional pending release of final collision statistics by the NRA)



Number of detections of speeding vehicles in each Garda Division.

- ◆ There were 143,651 detections for speeding in 2005. (Table 2 presents a breakdown by Garda Division).



Number of detections for non-wearing of seat belts in each Garda Division.

- ◆ There were 18,084 detections for the non-wearing of seat belts in 2005. (Table 2 presents a breakdown by Garda Division).



Amount of time spent by members of An Garda Síochána attending Court.

- ◆ 87,418 hours were spent by members of An Garda Síochána attending court prosecuting road traffic offences in 2005.



Number of arrests in each Garda Division for driving while intoxicated.

- ◆ There were 13,727 detections for driving while intoxicated in 2005. (Table 2 presents a breakdown by Garda Division).



Number of breath tests conducted in each Garda Division.

- ◆ A total of 3,967 roadside breath tests were conducted in 2005. (Table 2 presents a breakdown by Garda Division).

Table 2: Breakdown of Driving Offences by Garda Division.

Garda Division	Speeding	Seat Belts	Hours on High Visibility	Driving While Intoxicated	Breath Tests
Carlow/Kildare	5,749	1,223	11,600	718	124
Cavan/Monaghan	5,331	403	14,092	876	205
Clare	3,377	526	4,905	279	55
Cork City	5,203	2,006	1,653	815	82
Cork North	6,212	550	5,824	412	128
Cork West	1,582	242	12,421	318	158
Donegal	2,122	580	6,238	564	105
D.M.R. North Central	400	495	1,515	334	0
D.M.R. North	7,642	995	7,355	584	226
D.M.R. South Central	5,769	580	1,851	571	37
D.M.R. South	3,368	533	898	709	32
D.M.R. East	8,309	535	3,430	358	45
D.M.R. West	37,906	927	762	844	280
Galway West	2,275	828	7,671	527	405
Kerry	2,166	791	7,085	501	100
Laois/Offaly	5,077	239	3,022	490	199
Limerick	5,176	1,296	6,676	629	416
Longford/Westmeath	3,688	798	8,595	462	108
Louth/Meath	10,064	968	1,602	1,105	193
Mayo	2,111	464	2,816	362	227
Roscommon/Galway E	3,412	218	10,775	277	63
Sligo/Leitrim	1,207	292	2,034	228	50
Tipperary	4,782	575	4,720	459	139
Waterford/Kilkenny	5,615	919	6,221	622	338
Wexford/Wicklow	5,108	911	10,294	683	188
D.M.R. Traffic Corps	#	#	9,612	#	64
Totals	143,651	18,084	153,666	13,727	3,967

– Dublin (Traffic Division) detections are shown in the Dublin Metropolitan Region Divisions where the offences occurred.

**Number of prosecutions for driving while under the influence of drugs.**

- ◆ There were 106 prosecutions for driving while under the influence of drugs in 2005.

**Number of offences of dangerous driving and careless driving prosecuted.**

- ◆ There were 7,294 prosecutions for dangerous driving and careless driving in 2005.

**Number of vehicles seized under Section 41 of the Road Traffic Act, 1996.**

- ◆ There were 12,673 vehicles seized under Section 41 of the Road Traffic Act, 1996 in 2005.

**Number of drivers under twenty-five years of age involved in road collisions.**

- ◆ 124 persons under the age of 25 years were involved in fatal road collisions in 2005.

**Satisfaction level of those involved in road collisions with Garda traffic collision investigation.**

- ◆ 3% of the respondents in the 2005 Public Attitude Survey said that they were involved in road traffic collisions (as compared with 5% in 2002). Table 3 presents a breakdown, adapted from the Public Attitude Survey 2005.

Table 3: Satisfaction Level with Garda Traffic Collision Investigation

Survey	Very satisfied %	Satisfied %	Dissatisfied %	Very dissatisfied %
2005	25	48	15	12
2002	39	40	12	9

Numbers adapted from the 2005 Public Attitude Survey

**Number of hours spent on high visibility traffic policing/enforcement.**

- ◆ 153,666 hours were spent on high visibility traffic policing enforcement.

**Number of hours spent on high visibility traffic-flow management by Gardaí.**

- ◆ 11,770 hours were spent on high visibility traffic-flow management by Gardaí.



Number of designated traffic Gardaí in each Garda Region/Division.

- ◆ Table 4 shows the number of Sergeants and Gardaí allocated to traffic duties in each Garda Division

Table 4: Breakdown of Designated Traffic Gardaí

Garda Region	Garda Division	Sergeants	Gardaí
Dublin Metropolitan Region	D.M.R. North Central	2	14
	D.M.R. North	2	15
	D.M.R. South Central	2	14
	D.M.R. South	1	14
	D.M.R. East	2	14
	D.M.R. West	2	15
	D.M.R. Traffic Corps	17	122
Northern	Cavan/Monaghan	2	14
	Donegal	3	20
	Sligo/Leitrim	2	12
Southern	Cork City	6	18
	Cork North	2	11
	Cork West	2	9
	Kerry	2	11
	Limerick	2	14
South Eastern	Tipperary	2	12
	Waterford/Kilkenny	3	13
	Wexford/Wicklow	2	14
Eastern	Carlow/Kildare	3	20
	Laois/Offaly	2	13
	Longford/Westmeath	2	11
	Louth/Meath	4	26
Western	Clare	2	9
	Galway West	3	17
	Mayo	2	11
	Roscommon/Galway East	2	11
Traffic	G.N.T.B.	3	1
Totals		75	475

- ◆ There are three Garda Inspectors allocated to the DMR Traffic Corps, two to the Garda National Traffic Bureau and one to each Garda Region. In addition, there is one Inspector in each Garda Division (24) who has responsibility for traffic policing as part of their overall duties.



Number of detections of overweight vehicles in each Garda Region/Division.

- ◆ There were 705 detections of overweight vehicles during 2005 (as compared with 1,802 in 2004). Table 5 presents a breakdown by Garda Division.

Table 5: Breakdown of Overweight Vehicles by Garda Division

Garda Region	Garda Division	Over Weight
Dublin Metropolitan Region	D.M.R. North Central	6
	D.M.R. North	64
	D.M.R. South Central	1
	D.M.R. South	1
	D.M.R. East	32
	D.M.R. West	51
	D.M.R. Traffic Corps	#
Northern	Cavan/Monaghan	7
	Donegal	1
	Sligo/Leitrim	0
Southern	Cork City	27
	Cork North	75
	Cork West	2
	Kerry	19
	Limerick	102
South Eastern	Tipperary	9
	Waterford/Kilkenny	42
	Wexford/Wicklow	2
Eastern	Carlow/Kildare	46
	Laois/Offaly	28
	Longford/Westmeath	5
	Louth/Meath	53
Western	Clare	12
	Galway West	18
	Mayo	29
	Roscommon/Galway East	43
Totals		705

– Dublin (Traffic Division) detections are shown in the Dublin Metropolitan Region Divisions where the offences occurred.



Number of detections of offences involving unauthorised use of Bus Lanes/Quality Bus Corridors.

- ◆ There were 449 offences detected for unauthorised use of Bus Lanes/Quality Bus Corridors in 2005.

Strategic Goal Four – Public Safety



Perceptions of public safety as indicated in the Public Attitude Survey 2005.

- ◆ Seven out of ten respondents said they feel safe out walking in their neighbourhood after dark, but three in ten feel unsafe, similar to the picture that emerged in the last large-scale survey in 2002.



Number of public order incidents per 1,000 population.

- ◆ There were 11.41 public order incidents per 1,000 population in 2005 (compared with 13.04 in 2004).



Number of proceedings for drunkenness.

- ◆ There were 12,586 proceedings for drunkenness in 2005 (compared with 11,384 in 2004).



Number of proceedings for assault.

- ◆ There were 7,921 proceedings for assault in 2005 (compared with 9,497 in 2004).



Number of proceedings for failing to obey directions of a Garda.

- ◆ There were 6,138 proceedings under the Public Order Act for failing to obey directions of a Garda in 2005 (compared with 5,746 in 2004).



Number of offensive weapons seized.

- ◆ There were 2,106 proceedings for possession of offensive weapons in 2005 (compared with 1,867 in 2004).



Number of proceedings under Sections 31, 32, 33 Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1988.

- ◆ There were 437 proceedings under Sections 31, 32, 33 Intoxicating Liquor Act, 1988 in 2005 (compared with 474 in 2004).



Number of violent crimes per 1,000 population and percentage detected.

- ◆ There were 9,438 violent crimes* reported in 2005 (compared with 9,767 in 2004). Table 6 presents a breakdown per 1000 population.

Table 6: Breakdown of Violent Crimes per 1000 Population

Year	Detected	Detection Rate	Violent crimes per 1,000 population
2005	4,819	51%	2.41
2004	5,450	56%	2.49

* All offences in the headline offence groups used in the Garda Síochána Annual Report: Group 1 Homicides, Group 2 Assaults, Group 3 Sexual Offences, Group 8 Robberies and the following offences, Manslaughter (traffic fatality), Dangerous driving causing death, Dangerous driving causing serious bodily harm, Concealment of birth, Aggravated burglary, Abandoning a child and Child neglect or cruelty.

**Number of attacks on the elderly (over sixty-five years of age) and number of persons prosecuted.**

- ◆ There were 180 attacks on the elderly reported in 2005. There were 39 persons prosecuted for attacks on the elderly in 2005.

**Number of Neighbourhood Watch and Community Alert Schemes operating and number of meetings held.**

- ◆ In 2005 there were 2,343 Neighbour Watch schemes in operation in addition to 1,125 Community Alert Schemes.

**Number of CCTV programmes completed.**

- ◆ There are nine (9) completed CCTV programmes in 2005.

**Number of Headline and Non-Headline offences perpetrated against tourists.**

- ◆ There were 1,945 Headline and 366 Non-Headline offences perpetrated against tourists, recorded in 2005 (as compared to 2,079 Headline and 474 Non-Headline in 2004).

**Number of Garda interventions at major events, e.g. concerts, football matches, etc.**

- ◆ There were 1,376 major events recorded in 2005 (as compared to 637 in 2004).

**Number of prosecutions of licence holders under the licensing laws.**

- ◆ There were 15,676 prosecutions brought against intoxicating liquor licence holders in 2005 (as compared to 26,830 in 2004).

**Number of applications for Closure Orders in respect of licensed premises.**

- ◆ There were 62 applications for Closure Orders in 2005 (as compared to 80 in 2004).

**New Garda operational uniform and safety equipment issued in first half of 2005.**

- ◆ The new operational uniform, which included new safety boots, was issued to 10,400 members in July. Other protective clothing and safety equipment was issued to members and Garda Stations in 2005.

Strategic Goal Five – Public Confidence**Achievement of the 2005 recruitment quota in line with Government targets.**

- ◆ The Government target was the admission of 1,110 Garda trainees to the Garda College in 2005. 1,125 trainees were admitted to the Garda College in 2005.

**Percentage of emergency calls responded to within 15 minutes.**

- ◆ Of the 120,140 emergency calls recorded on the Computer Aided Dispatch system in

the Dublin Metropolitan Region during 2005. 66% of the analysed incidents were responded to within 15 minutes (compared to 65% in 2004).



Public Attitude Survey conducted.

- ◆ Public Attitude Survey was conducted. The overall satisfaction with the Garda service to the community was 83 percent.



Assessment of the quality of Garda response in terms of timeliness, helpfulness, competence, sensitivity, politeness and interest.

- ◆ Table 7 gives a detailed assessment of quality of Garda response as per the 2005 Public Attitude Survey.

Table 7: Assessment of the Garda Service

Service Category	Better than expected	As expected	Worse than expected
Helpfulness	25%	65%	10%
Competence	21%	70%	9%
Sensitivity	19%	70%	11%
Politeness	23%	68%	9%
Interest	21%	65%	14%

Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.



Number of complaints made against members of An Garda Síochána.

- ◆ There were 1,521 complaints recorded in 2005 and are categorised as follows;

Table 8: Breakdown of Complaints against An Garda Síochána

	Total	% Change from 2004
To Garda Complaints Board	1,173	-5%
To Garda Authorities	348	25%



Increase in the number of referrals to Victim Support.

- ◆ The Victim Support Group changed their method of operation in March 2005 and consequently statistics available are incomplete.



Assessment of the satisfaction rating among victims of crime with being kept informed of case-progress.

- ◆ Table 9 presents a breakdown of the assessment of victims of crime with being kept informed of case progress compared with previous years.

Table 9: Breakdown of Satisfaction Rating of Victims of Crime

Survey	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
2005	12%	37%	30%	21%
2004	12%	31%	26%	31%
2003	9%	28%	37%	26%
2002	15%	33%	31%	21%

Numbers adapted from the 2005 Public Attitude Survey

**Participation in City and County Development Boards, RAPID, and local community-led schemes.**

- ◆ Garda Community Relations organised a conference for Garda Inspectors & Superintendents that are involved in the 45 RAPID Area Implementation Teams (AIT) in November 2005.

**Assessment of public perception of Garda performance at local level (segmented by housing tenure), via the Public Attitude Survey.****Table 10: Assessment of satisfaction with Garda performance by housing tenure**

2005 Survey	
Housing type	%
Owner occupied	84
Local authority housing	73
Rented privately	85
Other	86

Numbers adapted from the 2005 Public Attitude Survey. Satisfaction includes those surveyed who stated they were very satisfied and satisfied.

**Assessment of the business community's perception of Garda performance at local level via the Public Attitude Survey.**

- ◆ The ratings for how good a job the Gardaí do in the locality averaged 84 percent, similar to previous years. Improvements were registered in performance regarding road safety.

**Proportion of Garda time spent on outdoor duty.**

- ◆ 51% of respondents in the 2005 Public Attitude Survey reported seeing a Garda in their locality in the previous week. 62% said they were satisfied or very satisfied with the level of visibility in their locality. Significant improvements were registered in the five DMR Divisions.

**Number of Gardaí available for operational duty per 1,000 population.**

- ◆ Based on a total Garda strength of 12,264 members, and a population figure of 3,917,203, there were just over 3 Gardaí per 1,000 population in 2005.

**Percentage satisfaction with response to incidents requiring an immediate response in each division.****Table 11: Satisfaction with the Emergency Garda Service Received.**

Survey	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very Dissatisfied
2005	26%	43%	16%	15%
2004	34%	35%	12%	20%
2003	50%	31%	15%	4%
2002	32%	31%	22%	15%

Numbers adapted from the 2005 Public Attitude Survey. Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.



Certification/validation of all PULSE entries within one month of the end of each quarter.

- ◆ All PULSE anomaly listings are distributed monthly to each Divisional Headquarters.



Increase in the accuracy rate in PULSE data capture, via the PULSE Quality Board by 5 per cent.

- ◆ The number of PULSE incidents captured during 2005 was 565,758 (as opposed to 493,957 in 2004).



Increase in timeliness of data entry on PULSE by 5per cent.

Table 12: Timeliness of data entry of PULSE data

Year	Incident	Next Day	< 4 Days	< 9 Days
2004	Data Entry Input	76%	84%	89%
2005	Data Entry Input	80%	87%	91%
Improvement in Data Entry		4%	3%	2%



Integrity of PULSE database ensured by active supervisory review of records.

- ◆ There were 544,651 PULSE incidents reviewed in 2005 (as compared to 494,781 in 2004). This represents an increase of 9.2%.



Public awareness of the quality of the service delivered by An Garda Síochána.

- ◆ Quality Service issues will be further researched in the 2006 Public Attitude Survey following consultation between the Garda National Quality Service Bureau and the Garda Research Unit.



Development of the EFQM Excellence Model pilots at the Garda College and DMR South Central.

- ◆ Performance Management Models, which include EFQM and Balanced Score Card, are being reviewed. A crime analysis pin-mapping system was introduced in Dublin Metropolitan Region South Central in 2004, as part of the EFQM pilot and this continues to operate.



Satisfaction with how a telephone query was handled, speed of answering, whether the respondent identified the station and gave his/her name.

- ◆ The majority of respondents said that the Garda's manner met or exceeded their expectations, ranging from 86% for interest and 91% for politeness.
- ◆ 75% of telephone callers said that the Garda gave the station name when answering, while 7% said that the station name was not given.
- ◆ 74% of calls were answered promptly, 18% following a short delay, 4% after an unacceptable delay and 4% had to call more than once before getting a response.

Numbers adapted from the 2005 Public Attitude

**Percentage of emergency calls answered within 10 seconds.**

- ◆ There were 63,148 calls answered by call-takers at the Communications Centre in Dublin during 2005. The average ring time was eight (8) seconds, and 42,559 calls (67%) were answered within seven (7) seconds.

**Percentage of letters answered within ten working days.**

- ◆ 97% of the letters received by An Garda Síochána were answered within 10 working days in 2005 (98% in 2004), while the proportion answered on the same day/by return was 42% (58% in 2004).

**Financial projections maintained within budget for planned policing activities.**

- ◆ The annual budget to support planned policing activities was very carefully managed to contain expenditure within budget. However, due to additional policing initiatives sanctioned by the Department of Justice, Equality and Law Reform and some excess demand-led expenditure, it was necessary to seek a supplementary estimate equivalent to approximately 2% of the annual budget.

Strategic Goal Six – Ethnic and Cultural Diversity**Satisfaction levels with Garda service provided to members of ethnic/religious minority groups as indicated by the Public Attitude Survey for this period.**

- ◆ The Public Attitudes Survey 2005 proved to be unsuitable, for methodological reasons, for obtaining the views of ethnic and religious minorities as respondents' ethnicity and religion was not asked. This will be addressed by the 2006 Survey. Open days were held at the Garda College and relevant information was posted on the Garda and Public Appointments websites.

**Number of complaints from members of ethnic/religious minority groups relating to Garda service.**

- ◆ No complaints were received at the Garda National Quality Service Bureau from members of ethnic/religious minority groups relating to Garda service in 2005.

**Number of reported racially motivated offences.**

- ◆ There were 94 racially motivated offences reported in 2005 (as opposed to 84 in 2004).

**Steps taken to encourage members of ethnic and multi-cultural communities to join An Garda Síochána.**

- ◆ The Garda Síochána (Admission and Appointments) Regulations allow persons who are not Irish citizens apply for positions as Garda Trainees. Advertisements were placed in ethnic minority newspapers outlining Garda policies in relation to recruitment of ethnic minorities. A television presentation in conjunction with Crimecall was produced and outlined the recruitment process. Presentations were given by the Garda Racial and Intercultural Office to various ethnic and multicultural communities countrywide on the topic of joining An Garda Síochána which included

the dissemination of information leaflets. Open days were held at the Garda College and relevant information was posted on the Garda and Public Appointments websites.



Steps taken to remove constitutional, equivalence, and linguistic barriers which restrict entry to An Garda Síochána.

- ◆ The Garda Síochána (Admission and Appointment) Regulations 1988 were amended by The Garda Síochána (Admission and Appointment) (Amendment) Regulations 2005 – allowing applicants who do not have an Irish qualification, admission to the organisation.



Further improvement of the Garda service in immigration matters to all persons.

- ◆ The GNIB information system was extended to 10 new locations bringing the service provided nearer to the customer, removing the requirement to travel long distances to Registration Offices. Conflict Resolution training was provided to 34 GNIB personnel to assist communications with Foreign Nationals where language barriers are problematic. The GNIB Registration Office at Burgh Quay extended opening hours to include evenings. Human Rights and Intercultural Training was provided on all immigration-training courses. During 2005 a Divisional Human Right committee was established at GNIB to ensure compliance with the Commissioners Strategic Perspectives. A Divisional Action Plan has been produced to promote the perspectives.



Extent of increased interaction at national level between ethnic and multi-cultural communities and the Garda Racial and Intercultural Office and also at local level with Ethnic Liaison Officers.

- ◆ The following initiatives were conducted by An Garda Síochána, improving interaction with ethnic and multi-cultural communities.
- ◆ Open days held by District Officers for members of ethnic minorities communities.
- ◆ Divisional and District Officers inviting religious and community leaders representing the ethnic and religious minorities within their Division/District to events hosted by An Garda Síochána.
- ◆ The Garda Racial and Intercultural Office monitor all racial incidents ensuring all are properly recorded and investigated.
- ◆ Support of International Day Against Racism.
- ◆ Distribution of information booklets to facilitate an understanding of the role of An Garda Síochána.



Enhancement of the foreign language capability within An Garda Síochána.

- ◆ French and German language skill training is provided to student / probationer Gardaí undertaking the Student Garda Education /Training and Development Programme. An IPA scholarship is awarded to a student that has successfully completed Phase III French or German. The scholarship entails attending a two week police-related seminar in Gimborn, Germany.



Number of Gardaí undertaking foreign language courses.

- ◆ Thirty members of An Garda Síochána, of various ranks attended French and German

at the Civil Service Language Training Unit in 2005. Six members are currently undergoing a course in Mandarin Chinese.



Establishment of a database of language skills.

- ◆ A complete list of personnel who have received funding or partial funding for language courses is available..



Number of joint meetings between ethnic and multi-cultural communities and An Garda Síochána.

Regular monthly meetings/contact is maintained with the following multicultural communities;

- ◆ Chinese Information Centre
- ◆ Sikh Community of Ireland
- ◆ Hindu Representative in Ireland
- ◆ Romanian Community
- ◆ Comhlamh (umbrella group for Somalians, Algerians, Congolese, Sudanese and Nigerians)
- ◆ Pan African Organisation
- ◆ Roma Gypsy Organisation
- ◆ Latvian, Lithuanian and Polish Communities
- ◆ Irish Traveller Movement
- ◆ Pavee Point
- ◆ National Consultative Committee on Racism and Interculturalism
- ◆ Sunni and Shia Mosques

