

# POLICE SERVICE OF NORTHERN IRELAND



*Report of the Chief Constable*  
**2001 - 2002**



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## Foreword



The year 1st April, 2001 to 31st March, 2002 was for the policing of Northern Ireland, a period of significant change and of consolidation. The word historic is too often used inappropriately, nevertheless, it is not out of place to describe as such the unprecedented developments in policing here in the twelve months under review.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, whose members served with such diligence and courage for 79 years, became the Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI). Along with the passing of the venerable title of the RUC its distinctive crest was also retired. While officers and civilian support staff embraced this new beginning with all the professionalism one would have expected, it was a sensitive time; a time for reflection upon so many sacrifices selflessly made but also for looking forward to the challenges ahead.

Coinciding with the name change, in November, the first student officers for the new Police Service – recruited on the basis of 50 per cent Catholic and 50 per cent non-Catholic – entered training. The initial group of forty-four graduated on 5th April 2002 in an historic ceremony attended by a broad cross-section of society in Northern Ireland. The students were awarded Certificates in Police Studies from the University of Ulster as part of a groundbreaking initiative in higher education. PSNI is the only police service in the United Kingdom where every new entrant undertakes an accredited training programme linked to a university. A further 250 student officers are currently undergoing training.

One of the most significant developments during the year was the introduction of District Command Units (DCUs). The old system of 12 Divisions and 38 Sub-Divisions was replaced with twenty-nine DCUs. Twenty-five are co-terminous with the current District Council areas outside Belfast. The City of Belfast itself has been divided into four command units. This represents much more than mere structural change, being designed to bring policing and police decision-making closer to local communities.

The Police Authority for Northern Ireland was replaced by the Northern Ireland Policing Board (NIPB). The full and active participation of the majority of political opinion as represented by – the Social Democratic Labour Party, the Ulster Unionist Party and the Democratic Unionist Party – along with the Board's independent members, heralded a common determination to ensure the delivery of

an effective, open, transparent and accountable policing service. An early indication of this determination was the Board's swift agreement on a new crest for the Police Service. This paved the way to progress a new uniform and the delivery of 300 new station crests. I look forward to a time when representatives of all shades of political and cultural opinion will play a full part in the development of policing services, supported by the whole community. Since November 2000 responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police has resided with the independent office of the Police Ombudsman. Both the Police Service and the representative staff associations have supported the creation of the office of the Police Ombudsman. The publication of the Ombudsman's report into the conduct of the investigation into the Omagh bombing brought these new relationships into sharp focus. There are profoundly different and strongly held views on the investigation and the report, which remain the subject of judicial proceedings. At this time, however, the focus of the Police Service is on advancing the Omagh investigation as far as it is possible so to do, in accordance with the way forward agreed with NIPB and Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary.

The year was marked by pressures on resources – both human and financial. Some 791 officers left under the Patten voluntary severance scheme. This brings the total to 1,274 for the fifteen month period since that process began. The officers departing have taken with them a wealth of policing experience. While those officers who remain demonstrate a daily willingness and





determination to provide the best policing service possible to the people of Northern Ireland, the pressure on our human resources is intense and will not ease for the foreseeable future.

The most significant financial pressure during the year was police overtime. This was influenced directly by the reduction in officer numbers, coupled with the heavy demands of public order and security policing. The target set for the year was 6,000 Average Daily Hours (ADH) of overtime activity. In reality the cumulative daily average was 11,181 ADH. This included a peak of 17,300 ADH in July. It continues to be a priority for commanders to aim to live within available resources, however, there are some operational demands which simply have to be met and if these exceed available resources by too great a margin, then the targets set are brought into disrepute.

Seventeen people died as a result of the security situation. The ongoing threat from both republican and loyalist groupings remains therefore very real and continues to place considerable demands on police to protect all the community. Some 315 people were charged with terrorist and serious public order offences, an increase on the 269 of the previous year. In many cases outrages were thwarted by the professionalism of the police supported by military colleagues and by the vigilance and help of the public.

Paramilitary-style attacks continue to be a blight on our community. Although the number went down from 323 to 302 it remains unacceptably high. More than 60% of the victims were shot. At a time when people

from all sections of the community are coming forward to both join the Police Service and to support policing generally, those who carry out these attacks deserve more than ever to be marginalised and rejected by the community.

Too often throughout the last year, television pictures of serious public disorder here have been flashed around the world. The unprecedented levels of violence, particularly in north Belfast, tarnished Northern Ireland's reputation both as a destination for visitors and as an investment opportunity. Police officers carrying out their duty to protect life and property were the targets of vicious attacks from both communities. The violence put a severe strain on finite police resources. With large numbers of officers tied up in public order duties, local commanders had to make some very difficult decisions on how best to meet the every day policing demands in areas such as crime, illegal drugs and roads policing. Inevitably performance in these areas has suffered as a direct consequence.

Despite all of this, Northern Ireland continues its inexorable, if sometimes painful political progress. And over the year the Chief Constable was able to announce a number of what have become known as 'normalisation' measures, including the removal of a number of watchtowers in Border areas, the closure of Army bases in Magherafelt and Londonderry and the rear-basing to England of the battalion, which formerly operated out of Ebrington army base, all measures carried out by the General Officer Commanding. While it was encouraging that such developments

could occur police and military colleagues will continue to be vigilant as long as there is any element of threat to peace and stability.

Officers were involved in policing 2,808 parades during the year. There was disorder at 28.

Fewer people were killed or injured on the roads. A total of 153 died – ten fewer than in 2000 / 2001 but that year represented an unusually high total. The number of road traffic injury collisions reduced by 14.7 per cent. While the downward movement is welcome there is no room for complacency. On a pro-rata basis road deaths and injuries in Northern Ireland are amongst the highest in the UK. We will continue to work together closely with our road safety partners in the Department of the Environment and in the public and voluntary sectors to develop our twin pronged approach of education and enforcement.

The level of recorded crime at 139,786 offences was up 16.6 per cent on the previous year. A major factor in this was the implementation of electronic recording through the Integrated Crime information System (ICIS). As a result, more crime is being recorded through increased administrative efficiency. However, there is also evidence of an underlying increase in levels of crime overall. The overall clearance rate went down seven percentage points from 27.1 per cent to 20.1 per cent. Inevitably, reducing police numbers and the diversion of scarce resources towards riots and public order situations has an impact on all aspects of policing including crime. Nevertheless there remains a determination within the service to



tackle crime and the fear of crime within our communities.

Respect for human rights is positioned right at the core of policing. The Police Service is committed to the fundamental rights and freedoms in the Human Rights Act which came into being in 2000. Every single officer has received training in human rights and in the autumn of last year the Police Service hosted a two-day international human rights conference in Belfast, the proceedings of which have since been published.

A major investigation was launched after a break-in at the Castlereagh police complex in East Belfast on 17th March. It is being led by the head of CID in Belfast. A number of intruders assaulted, overcame and incapacitated a police officer on duty in a Special

Branch office. A number of documents were taken necessitating careful evaluation of all the consequences of this regrettable incident.

This report can at best only give a snapshot of the complex and ever changing business that is policing. One certainty is that the job could never be done without the selfless dedication and courage of all the police officers, civilian support staff and military colleagues deployed in aid of the civil authorities. Throughout the period covered by this report they have embraced enormous organisational, cultural and symbolic changes while at the same time continuing to provide a highly professional policing service to all of the people of Northern Ireland. They deserve respect and support from the whole community. Finally, the last day of the reporting

year marked the retirement as Chief Constable of Sir Ronnie Flanagan. After a distinguished career spanning over three decades, the last six years as head of the organisation, he has been appointed one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales. Sir Ronnie drew on his considerable resources of leadership, communications, and management to lead the RUC through an unparalleled and sensitive period of change. The cross community optimism surrounding the establishment of the Police Service of Northern Ireland stands as testament to his achievement.



**Colin Cramphorn**  
Acting Chief Constable

**June 2002**



## Introduction

The Police Service of Northern Ireland exists to provide effective, high quality and professional policing to all of the people living in the Province.

It aims to do this by working closely with the many and diverse communities that make up society here. The key themes which continually drive forward the development of policing services, are partnership and co-operation, both with the people we serve and with other agencies in the private, public and voluntary sectors.

All of this is done against a backdrop of ongoing change and improvements and with a determination to make best use of finite resources, whether

financial or human, to provide the best value services possible.

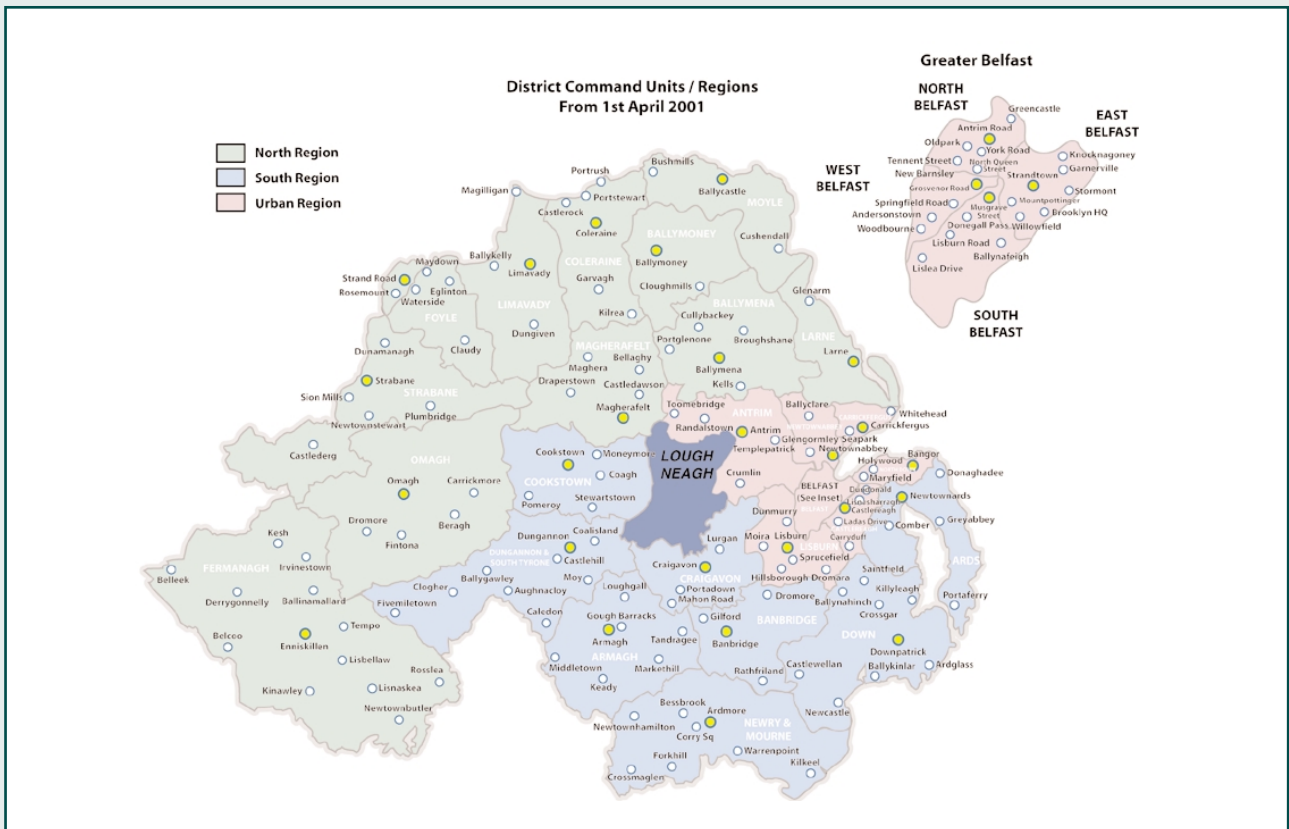
The twelve months covered by this report have been amongst the most significant in the history of policing in Northern Ireland. The Royal Ulster Constabulary became the Police Service of Northern Ireland on 4th November 2001. On the same day the first group of student officers recruited on the 50 / 50 community basis envisaged by the Independent Commission on Policing, chaired by Mr Chris Patten entered training.

The former Police Authority for Northern Ireland was replaced by the Northern Ireland Policing Board which, in addition to independent

members drawn from the broader Northern Ireland community, has, for the first time, representatives from almost all the main political parties.

A new uniform was designed and the Policing Board quickly agreed on a new badge. Both officially made an appearance on 5th April 2002, the same day on which the first student officers graduated in a moving ceremony.

Police headquarters is at Knock, in east Belfast and the Service is organised into three geographical areas – Urban, North and South Regions. Urban Region, covers an area of some 560 square miles taking in greater Belfast, Antrim, Carrickfergus and Lisburn. It serves a population of





around 655,000. North Region stretches from Fermanagh in the west, through Londonderry and across to Larne, an area of 3,500 square miles. It has a population of more than 470,000. South Region covers most of Counties Tyrone, Armagh and Down and serves a population of almost half a million. Each region is commanded by an assistant chief constable.

The Police Service, recognising that a locally-sensitive approach would be fundamental to future arrangements for policing in Northern Ireland, marked the beginning of the year under review with the introduction of 29 District Command Units (DCUs). This replaced the old system of 12 Divisions and 38 Sub-divisions.

Twenty-five DCUs are co-terminous with District Council areas outside Belfast. The capital has been divided into four District Command Units - North, South, East and West.

This devolution of decision-making and accountability to commanders within recognised local communities, which was recommended broadly in the RUC's Fundamental Review of 1996 and re-inforced in the Patten Report, is one of the most significant developments to have taken place in policing here.

This report reviews the changes that have taken place in the past twelve months; it reflects on areas that impact both on the police and the community they serve - public disorder, crime, terrorism, road safety; and it recognises the work of police officers and their civilian colleagues across Northern Ireland

### Chief Officers during 2001/02 were:

Chief Constable, Sir Ronnie Flanagan (retired 31st March 2002)

Deputy Chief Constable Colin Cramphorn

Assistant Chief Constable Raymond White, (retired April 2002)

Assistant Chief Constable Chris Albiston , Crime Branch and Special Branch

Assistant Chief Constable Alan McQuillan, Urban Region.

Assistant Chief Constable Sam Kinkaid, North Region (appointed 1st April, 2001)

Assistant Chief Constable Stephen White, South Region (appointed 1st April 2001)

Assistant Chief Constable Darryl Beaney (retired 31st March 2001)

Assistant Chief Constable Tom Craig (retired 3rd April 2001)

Assistant Chief Constable Tim Lewis (retired 18th December 2001)

Mr Richard Miller, Director of Support and Information Services

Mr David Best, Director of Finance

Mr Joe Stewart, Senior Director of Human Resources

Mr Austin Hunter, Director of Media and Public Relations

Mr David Mercier, Legal Adviser



Chief Constable,  
Sir Ronnie Flanagan (retired 31st March 2002)



Deputy Chief Constable  
Colin Cramphorn





Assistant Chief Constable  
Chris Albiston



Assistant Chief Constable  
Alan McQuillan



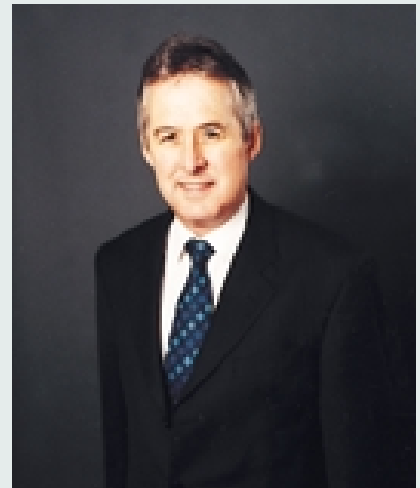
Assistant Chief Constable  
Sam Kinkaid



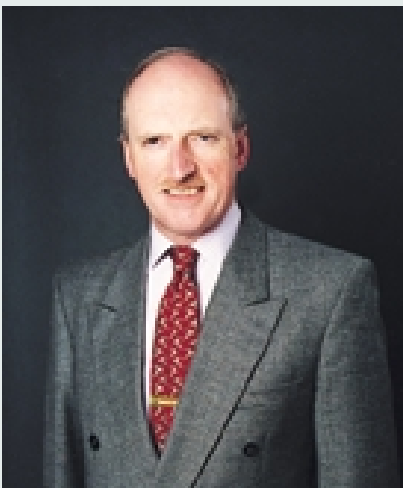
Assistant Chief Constable  
Stephen White



Mr Richard Miller  
Director of Support  
and Information Services



Mr David Best,  
Director of Finance



Mr Joe Stewart  
Senior Director of Human Resources



Mr Austin Hunter  
Director of Media and Public Relations



Mr David Mercier  
Legal Adviser





**THE  
ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY  
REMEMBERED**



A special 'thanksgiving commemoration for the service given by the Royal Ulster Constabulary' was held in St Anne's Cathedral, Belfast, in December.

Marking the RUC's 79 year history up to the creation of The Police Service of Northern Ireland, was organised at the invitation of the Dean of Belfast, Very Rev Dean Houston McKelvey and the Cathedral Chapter.

The guest speaker was the Archbishop of Armagh, Most Rev Dr Robin Eames, who said that it would be impossible to ever estimate the number of lives saved by the work of police over the past three decades.

The capacity congregation included serving and retired officers, Her Majesty Lord Lieutenant for Belfast, Lady Carswell; Secretary of State, Dr John Reid and Belfast's Lord Mayor, Councillor Jim Rodgers.

Scripture lessons were read by Sir Ronnie Flanagan and retired Chief Superintendent, Mrs Emily Barnett.

The Archbishop paid tribute to the 'service, dedication, sacrifice and leadership' of the RUC.

Referring to the deaths of 302 officers as a result of the security situation since 1969 and the injury and disablement of more than 8,300 he said : "Those figures, vital though they are have no reflection on the human side of suffering; the feelings of widows; the feelings of little children bereft of a parent; the feelings of mothers and fathers who see a son or daughter no more and the feelings of friends who miss the friendship."

Recalling the 'supreme sacrifice of countless RUC officers' Lord Eames said : "No death can be in vain. No loss can go unnoticed. May those who come after us never forget what has been achieved before them. Like you, I look forward to the day when every section of this community can have a feeling of ownership for the Police Service, when each part of our society can encourage membership of the police.

And, when that time comes, may the standard of service offered to this community reflect not a society divided in itself, but a society which recognises the cost of sacrifice."





# The Royal Ulster Constabulary Remembered









## The Cost of Policing



## The cost of policing

The baseline financial allocation for policing services in 2001/2002 was £656.8 million, the Finance Department, headed by Mr David Best reports.

This was based on the funding level established by the first Comprehensive Spending Review, plus an allocation of £12 million to meet inflationary pressures.

However, funding arrangements for the Patten severance scheme require that savings resulting from officers leaving must be surrendered to pay for the scheme. As a result, after taking this into account along with the cost of new recruits, the opening amount available for policing was reduced to £609.2 million.

As with previous years, the overall financial management aim was to live within available resources. But, due to higher than anticipated overtime levels, coupled with the carry-forward of outstanding invoices from the previous financial year, the Service submitted bids for additional funds in September and December. This resulted in an extra £32.6 million being granted. The figure was made up as follows - £10 million from the Northern Ireland Office Departmental Reserve; £6.6 million relating to the return of Patten leavers' pension contributions and £16 million being part of the savings reclaimed from Patten leavers.

In all, this had the effect of increasing the total grant available for police purposes to £641.8 million - £623.6 million revenue and £18.2 million capital. Actual net revenue expenditure was £620.9 million, resulting in a surplus of

£2.6 million (0.4 % of revenue grant), and net capital expenditure was £16 million, reflecting an underspend of £2.2 million. The accompanying pie charts show how the money was spent.

### Overtime pressures

The most significant financial pressure during the year was police overtime. The target for the year was set at 6,000 Average Daily Hours (ADH) of overtime activity. This is a level never attained previously.

In reality, the cumulative daily average for overtime was 11,189 Average Daily Hours. This included a peak of 17,300 ADH in July. The overall total represents an increase of 19 per cent on the 9,403 ADH of the previous financial year. The growth in overtime was due mainly to policing Drumcree, public disorder in north Belfast, dealing with ongoing terrorist activity and maintaining minimum health and safety levels with reducing police numbers.

### Main grant - future years

The PSNI's annual budget plan for the financial year 2002 / 03 has identified an initial deficit of £15 million. This reflects an overtime provision of 8,000 Average Daily Hours, which is 40 per cent below the average worked during the year under review. Should the Service be faced with the 2001/02 overtime demands, the projected deficit would more than double to £31 million.

In addition, the Service has submitted to the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Northern Ireland Office a bid for the Spending Review 2002, covering the three-year period 2003 -

2006. The extra funding being sought for each of the three financial years is £72 million, £83 million and £78 million.

The outcome of the 2002 Spending review will not be known until the summer of 2002.

### Patten expenditure

The year under review was the first full year of Patten implementation.

An extra £23.15 million was allocated by the Northern Ireland Office to finance 'non-severance' Patten expenditure.

This money is to be used to take forward the implementation of some 64 Patten-related businesses cases. These involve areas such as the provision of training, education and development; increased numbers of part-time Reserve officers and civilian support staff; the development of a new Police College; requisition of new public order equipment police vehicle; improvements in the appearance of police stations; staffing structures for the new District Command Units; a new radio system and major developments in Information Technology infrastructure and system developments.

Patten non-severance for the first half of the financial year amounted to £3.6 million. This slow start can be attributed to timing issues with regard to the anticipated spend profiles. This position was reflected in the monthly profiles for the year with expenditure heavily weighted towards the second six-month period.

By March 2002, the actual expenditure



on projects spread across eight main work areas was £15.97 million, leaving £7.18 million to be carried into 2002/03. The main contributor to the underspend was the deferment in implementation of several projects due to the delay in establishing the new Policing Board, and consequently the Police Service of Northern Ireland, and the time taken to receive approval for major Information Technology business cases.

Some 791 officers left under the voluntary severance schemes for regular and full-time Reserve officers. This brings the total to 1,274 for the fifteen month period. In the year under review, £48.3 million was spent on lump sum payments, commutation, pension and administration costs. Salary savings are deducted from the main police grant to fund the severance payments.

### **Annual financial statements**

New style Resource Accounts were prepared for the year ended 31 March 2001 and examined by the Northern Ireland Audit Office. For the second year running, a clean audit opinion was received.

### **Finance and Resource Management Project (FARM)**

The Finance and Resource Management Project (FARM) has been progressing specific Patten recommendations in relation to financial management.

These include linking operational and financial planning, and the delegation of financial responsibility to District

Commanders and Branch heads. This planned devolution necessitated changes to accounting and information systems, working methods and culture.

The year under review has been one of 'planning and preparation' of the phased devolvement of police and civilian salary budgets from April 2002 starting in Urban Region which covers the greater Belfast area Lisburn, Antrim and Carrickfergus.

Meetings have been held with potential budget holders and staff in the three Regions, District Command Units and Departments. The experiences of other UK Forces in Local Financial Management have been looked at. This has led to the preparation of baseline salary budgets and the production of a budget manual. This details the rules and procedures needed to facilitate the new processes. Specialised training has also been provided.









Recorded Crime

## Crime - the Province-wide picture

A total of 139,786 offences were recorded during 2001/02 compared with 119,912 in the previous year. This represents an increase of 16.6 per cent.

The higher recorded figures are reflected not only in a real increase of crime on the ground but also because of the introduction of electronic recording through the Integrated Information Service (ICIS). As a result more low level crime is being recorded than previously.

Some seven out of ten (70.7 per cent) of all offences recorded were crimes against property such as burglary, theft and criminal damage offences. Comparing 2000/01 and 2001/02, property crime rose by 16.2 per cent (from 85,052 to 98,816).

The number of violent offences (offences against the person, sexual offences and robbery) rose by 22.3 per cent to 29,757. Such offences made up 21.3 per cent of the recorded crime total. There were increases in all three of the offence classes. Offences against the person increased by more than a fifth (22.1 per cent) to 26,104. Just over half of this increase was due to an rise in common assault, up by 2,519 to 13,971. Sexual offences rose by 21.7 per cent to 1,431 and robbery offences rose by 25.7 per cent to 2,222.

A total of 28,142 offences were cleared during the year. This compared with 32,522 during 2000/01. The overall clearance rate fell by seven percentage points, from 27.1 per cent to 20.1 per cent.

Broadly speaking, clearance rates tend to be highest where victims can readily identify the offender, for example, certain violent offences, or where police knowledge directly identifies the offender, such as drugs offences. The clearance rate for 'other notifiable offences', which includes drugs offences, was 72.2 per cent. The clearance rates for sexual offences and offences against the person were 46.9 per cent and 46.7 per cent respectively.

Where victims can less easily identify the offender, clearance rates are correspondingly lower. The lowest clearance rates for the year were in respect of burglary (10.2 per cent), criminal damage (10.8 per cent) and robbery (13.7 per cent).

The reduction in police numbers and the diversion of scarce resources towards security and public order situations has an impact on all aspect of policing including crime.

Nevertheless, there remains a determination within the service to tackle crime and the fear of crime.

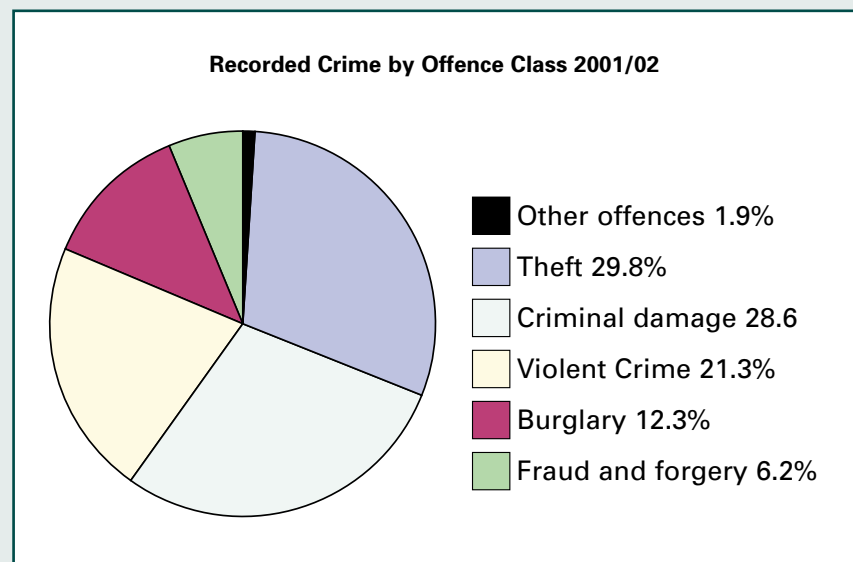
### Police and Criminal Evidence

#### Order (PACE) Order

There was a total of 24,147 arrests made under PACE - essentially non-terrorist related crime - compared with 25,330 during the previous year. This represents a fall of 1.4 per cent. Almost nine out of ten (87.3 per cent) of those arrested were men.

#### Drugs seizures and arrests

1,533 drugs seizure incidents were recorded, a decrease of 12.4 per cent on 2000/01. As in previous years, most seizure incidents involved class B drugs (such as cannabis, amphetamine and barbiturates).



The number of seizures involving class A drugs – cocaine, Ecstasy, LSD and heroin – fell over the reporting period from 455 to 385. Ecstasy was the most frequently seized class A drug. Comparing 2000/01 and 2001/02 the number of Ecstasy tablets seized decreased from 410,671 to 127,368. However, there was a substantial increase in the amount of cocaine seized.

990 people were arrested for drugs related offences. This figure is down on the 1,266 of the previous year.

### **Juvenile Liaison Bureaux**

Juvenile Liaison Bureaux involve District Command Unit juvenile liaison officers, social services, the Education Welfare Service and the Probation Service. The objective is to divert young offenders – aged 17 and under – from the courts by using a number of mechanisms ranging from advice and warning to prosecution.

During the year, 11,920 juveniles were referred. Just over two fifths of all referrals (42.5 per cent) were dealt with by advice and warning.

### **Domestic violence**

Police responded to 14,788 domestic incidents, of which 7,749 involved violence. This is up on the 7,254 of the previous year.

### **Racial incidents**

The number of racial incidents reported to the police fell by 28.8 per cent, from 260 to 185.

The tables relating to all of the above categories are reproduced at the back of the report.

## **A look around the Regions**

### **Urban Region**

The Regional Crime adviser and three Senior Investigating Officers in Urban Region which embraces greater Belfast, Lisburn and Antrim – have in the past twelve months been in charge of the investigation of 23 deaths which fall into either murder or suspicious death categories. The 23 investigations have resulted in 51 people being arrested and 14 charged with offences in connection with murders.

There were 120 armed robberies of ‘cash in transit’ vehicles and staff in Northern Ireland. Twenty-two people were charged with robbery offences. Nineteen of the arrests were as a direct result of operations and investigations run by the Urban Regional Crime Squad.

The Child Abuse and Rape Enquire (CARE Unit) has four offices in the region. 1,268 cases were referred to CARE detectives. Some 437 prosecution files have been submitted. The crimes dealt with includes indecent assault, gross indecency, child abuse both physical and sexual, cruelty, rapes and computer crime.

### **North Region**

The North Region Crime Squad’s principal objective is to provide assistance to detectives in District Command Units. In the year under review the Squad was deployed solely on murder investigations. There were nine murders in the region. People

have been charged in relation to four and are awaiting trial. Support is also given on an ongoing basis to the Omagh bomb investigation.

### **South Region**

The ongoing security situation continued to put heavy demands on crime resources. Six people died in terrorist murders. Eighty people were arrested in relation terrorist activities. Police were involved in investigating 40 bombing incidents and 44 shooting incidents. Police operations uncovered 24 firearms and more than 3,000 rounds of ammunition. The number of reported armed robberies rose from 24 in 2000 /01 to 124 up to 20th March 2002.

### **Drugs Squad**

Northern Ireland’s drugs problem is growing, although it has not yet reached the size and scale of that in the other parts of the United Kingdom or in the Republic of Ireland.

The main drugs of abuse continue to be cannabis, Ecstasy (MDMA) and amphetamine sulphate.

However, intelligence and police seizures of cocaine and heroin give rise to considerable concern. A major Drugs Squad operation in Ballymena and south Belfast over three months beginning in November resulted in the arrest of 18 people in connection with possession and supply of heroin. In October, 2.13 kilos of cocaine were seized along with Ecstasy tablets in the Hillsborough area.

Drugs Squad’s aim, and that of the police service as a whole, is to reduce the demand for, and availability of,



controlled drugs and to detect offenders. The strategy is to target major drugs dealers through enforcement, and to educate the public about the dangers of illegal drugs.

Recognising that the abuse of drugs is not just a matter for police and that support and help is needed from the whole community, Drugs Squad is committed to an inter- agency approach. It works closely with colleagues in other enforcement agencies, including Her Majesty's Customs and Excise, the National Criminal Intelligence Service, the

National Crime Squad, An Garda Siochana and other European police services.

In addition, officers work in partnership with doctors, social workers, teachers, community and voluntary workers on Drugs and Alcohol Co-ordination Teams based in each of the four Health and Social Services Board areas. They also sit on three of the six newly constituted Working Groups (Criminal Justice, Education and Information and Research).

Significant seizures in the year under review include:

68 kilos of cannabis with a street value of £680,000 recovered in three operations, resulting in four arrests (April 2001)

35,000 Ecstasy tablets, street value £350,000; 32 kilos of cannabis, street value £320,000 and five kilos of amphetamine, street value £50,000, recovered in three operations resulting in five arrests (May)

Ten kilos of herbal cannabis (£100,000) at Belfast International Airport (June)

Six ounces of high purity cocaine







(£16,800) recovered from a house in Lisburn / Maghaberry, two arrests (July)

11,000 Ecstasy tablets (£110,000) along with 11 kilos of cannabis (£125,000) from two operations, resulting in five arrests. (August)

Seven ounces of cocaine (£19,600) and 10 kilos of cannabis in two operations resulting in three arrests. (September)

78 kilos of cannabis resin (£780,000), 45,000 Ecstasy tablets (£450,000) and 2.13 kilos of cocaine in three operations. Two people were arrested. This is the largest seizure of cocaine in the Province to date. (October)

63 kilos of cannabis and 6,500 Ecstasy tablets seized in three operations. Five people were arrested. (November)

19.25 kilos of cannabis (£197,500) recovered. (December)

10.5 kilos of cannabis seized in Belfast. One arrest. (January)

72 kilos of cannabis and 3,700 Ecstasy tablets, along with a sawn off shotgun. Four were arrested.

Officers have delivered 125 lectures and talks. Ninety were to external organisations and 35 to internal police departments including student officers at Garnerville.

## Organised Crime

The Northern Ireland Organised Crime Task Force draws its membership from the Northern Ireland Office, the Police Service, HM Customs and Excise, Inland Revenue, the National Criminal Intelligence Service and the Home Office. The Task Force has disrupted or dismantled 42 organised crime networks involved in areas such as armed robbery; drugs dealing; money laundering, tobacco, alcohol and fuel smuggling; counterfeit clothing, CDs etc; loan sharking; benefit and tax fraud; illegal gambling and prostitution.









Focus on Road Safety



## Focus on Road Safety

During 2001/02 fewer people were killed or injured on Northern Ireland's roads than the previous years. The number of road traffic injury accidents also went down.

A total of 153 people died - ten fewer than in the year 2000/01.

The death toll includes 12 children. A further 1,516 children were injured.

There was a fall of 14.7 per cent in road traffic injury collisions, from 8,361 in 2000/01 to 7,133 in 2001/02.

Overall, the number of people killed and injured went down by 13.6%, from 14,584 to 12,603. There were decreases in both the numbers of people seriously injured (down 9.1 per cent to 1,638) and slightly injured (down 14.3% to 10,812).

Drivers were the largest single casualty class accounting for exactly half of the total. They were followed by passengers (36.6 per cent), pedestrians (7.7 per cent), motor cyclists (3.3 per cent) and pedal cyclists (1.6 per cent).

The most common cause of injury crashes in 2001 /02 was 'inattention' (1,663) followed by 'emerging from a minor road/driveway without care' (880) and 'excess speed' (878)

The statistical tables are reproduced at the back of the report.

### A Year of High Profile Activity

During the year more than 3,500 teenagers were served up a hard-hitting road safety message by Traffic Branch officers in a highly successful Roadsafe

Roadshow sponsored by the insurance company AXA. Police were joined by paramedics, fire officers, crash victims and a hospital Accident and Emergency consultant in the dramatic Roadshow at seven venues across the Province. Aimed at 16 to 18 year-olds it depicted graphically how a night out can end in tragedy and disability. The Roadshow, which was also produced at a major international traffic policing conference in Belfast, has won a Prince Michael International Road Safety Award.

A tough line was taken on the wearing of seatbelts with the police stance shifting from one of mainly advice and warning to the issue of £30 fixed penalty notices. The campaign was part of a major cross-border drive to promote the wearing of seatbelts. It was supported by 'Damage,' a new television and cinema advertisement which was screened in Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland.

Around one in three of the people who die on Northern Ireland's roads do so in collisions in which speed is a contributory factor. At the time of reporting the Police Service is testing three high-tech speed and traffic light camera systems on behalf of the Home Office and the Association of Chief Police Officers. Depending on the outcome of the evaluation, fixed cameras could be used here for the first time.

With one in every four people who get killed on Northern Ireland's roads dying because of drink, police continue to target significant resources towards this problem. As part of a new more robust policy, all drivers involved in a collision, no matter how slight, to

which police officers are called are breath tested.

Traffic management officers play an important role in promoting safety and preventing collisions through their work with the Department of the Environment's Roads' Service, contractors, civil engineer and public representatives on the development of new roads and the maintenance and upgrading of existing thoroughfares.

High visibility Traffic Branch motorcycle teams provide a cost effective way of escorting VIP visitors by reducing the costly deployment of police officers at static points.

The Abnormal Loads Office ensures the safe passage of such loads with the minimum of traffic disruption and ensuring safety of other road users. Police escorted 230 of the 8,505 abnormal roads.







## The Ongoing Terrorist Threat

## The Ongoing Terrorist Threat

Seventeen people died as a result of the security situation during 2001/02. All of those killed were civilians. The figure is one down on the previous year.

The ongoing terrorist threat by both republican and loyalist groupings is reflected in the rise in both shooting and bombing incidents.

In addition, 315 people were charged with terrorist and serious public order offences during the year, an increase on the 269 of the previous year.

There was a substantial rise in the number of bombing incidents - 318 (involving 407 devices) compared to 177 (involving 206 devices) in 2000/01. Shooting incidents went up to 358 from 331.

The number of casualties as a result of paramilitary-style attacks showed a decrease from 323 to 302. Of these, 200 were attributed to loyalist groupings and 102 to republicans. More than three-fifths of all casualties (190) were the victims of shootings.

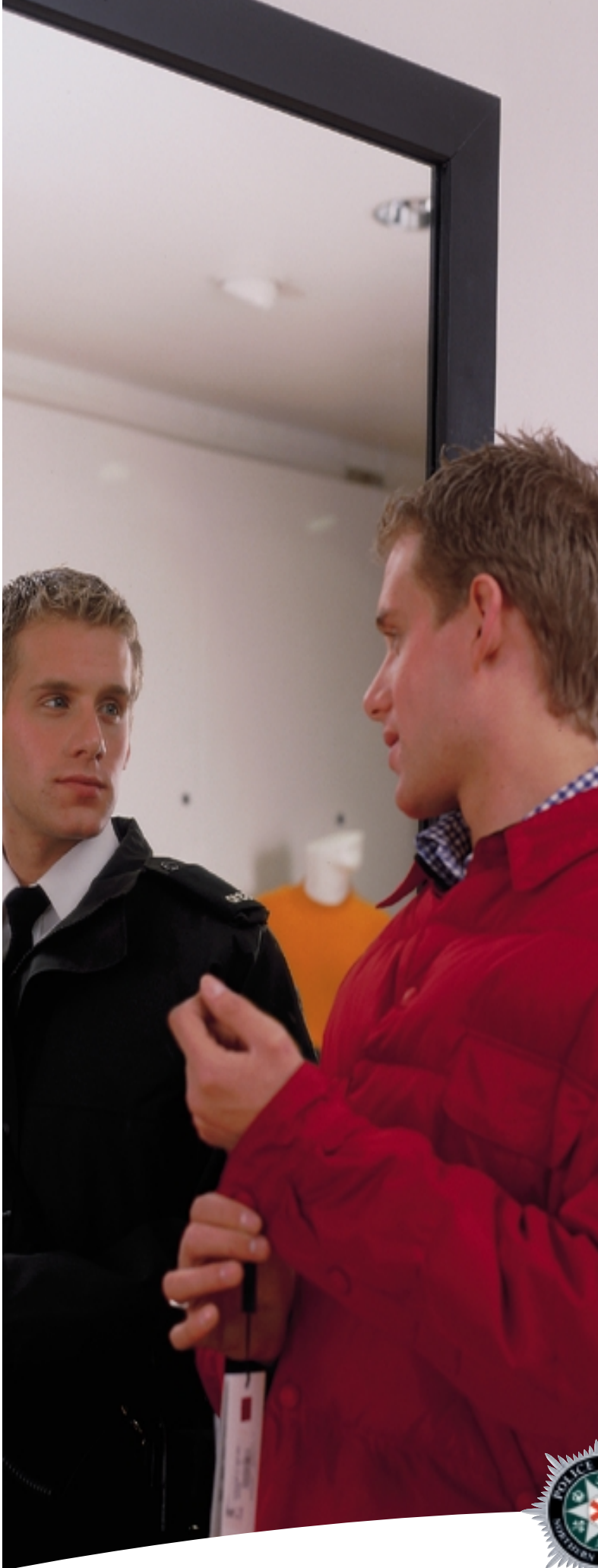
Police and soldiers recovered 96 firearms and 96.2 kilos of explosives.

There were 2,808 parades (2,785 legal and 23 illegal) during the year. There was disorder at 28.

Tables of security situation statistics are reproduced at the back of the report.







Human Resources Department

## Department of Human Resources

Personnel and Training Department became the Department of Human Resources in the year under review. It is headed by Mr Joe Stewart, the first civilian to lead the function within the Police Service. The department is responsible for providing strategic human resource management of both police and civilian support staff.

The challenging year for the whole organisation has been reflected in the department striving to meet growing demands with limited resources. An internal re-structuring process has begun to allow the department to focus on its business objective of becoming a best practice business unit providing and efficient, effective, impartial and professional support function to front line policing.



### Honours and Awards

The following honours and awards were received during the year by members of the Royal Ulster Constabulary and the Royal Ulster Constabulary Reserve:

#### Officer of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire (OBE):

Assistant Chief Constable CK Albiston

#### Member of the Civil Division of the Order of the British Empire (MBE) :

Chief Superintendent GG O'Callaghan  
Chief Superintendent PJ Timoney  
Sgt. J McHugh  
Sgt. JA Emerson  
Constable BL Maguire  
Reserve Constable (Full Time) WB Robinson

#### Queen's Police Medal (QPM) :

Chief Superintendent IG Magee  
Superintendent N McCoubrey  
Inspector RJ Abbott  
Sgt. JS Emery  
Sgt. R Myles  
Sgt. LWJ Robinson

#### Royal Humane Society - Resus :

Constable MD Deddis

#### Royal Humane Society - Vellum:

Constable MD Deddis

#### Royal Humane Society - Parchment :

Constable AD Fell  
Constable MJ Irwin

### Society for the Protection of Life for the Protection of Life from Fire Award:

Constable G Allison  
Constable A Brady  
Constable IG Carrothers  
Reserve Constable (Full Time) DRJ Forde

### Chief Constable's commendations

A total of 334 officers were commended by the Chief Constable for good police work.

### Resourcing

A new Resourcing sub-branch was set up to ensure that there are adequate numbers of staff, both uniformed and civilian, in place to deliver a policing service throughout Northern Ireland. This process has been influenced by the number of officers leaving under Patten severance arrangements and the first recruitment competition held since 1998.

Maintaining a proper share of human resources across the whole organisation is a complex task. The Resourcing Sub-branch will continue to work alongside operational commanders to achieve the correct mix of staff in each District Command Unit, Department and Region.





## Establishment and effective strength of PSNI as at 31st March 2002

	Establishment at 32/3/02	Effective strength (not including secondments at 31/3/02)
Chief Constable	1	1
Deputy Chief Constable	2	1
Assistant Chief Constable	9	5
Chief Superintendent	161	42
Superintendent		47
Chief Inspector	168	125
Inspector	490	373
Sergeant	1414	1114
Constable	6243	5268
Total Regulars	8488	6976
Secondments not included in above		87
Reserve (Full-time)	3202	2184
Reserve (Part-time)	1765	1001

## Recruitment

Recruitment of the first student officers for the Police Service of Northern Ireland began. Three competitions for police trainees were organised during the year on the 50 / 50 community basis recommended in Patten.

The first was launched in February and was completed in September. The second was launched in October. A third was launched in March 2002. The aim is to ensure a consistent flow of suitable trainees. The first 44 PSNI student officers graduated on 5th April 2002

In accordance with the recommendations of the Patten report, the recruitment competitions were, for the first time, managed by an independent agency, the Consensia



Partnership. It's responsible for all parts of the selection process, with the exception of assessment of suitability and the firearms handling tests. Entirely new selection tests were developed.

Independent assessors were recruited by Consensia and are involved in the assessment stages. In addition independent community observers, appointed by the former Police Authority, oversee the selection process to ensure that there is consistency for all applicants. Their comments on improving the process to the benefit and comfort of the applicants have been taken on board.

Preparatory work is also well under way to outsource the recruitment of civilian support staff to an independent agent.

Decisions on the suitability of applicants to the Police Service are taken by a vetting panel set up under the Police (Recruitment) (Northern Ireland) Regulations 2001. The panel included a nominee by the Police Authority. The Policing Board subsequently endorsed the nominee.

Anyone rejected by the vetting panel may apply to have the decision reviewed by an independent assessor. During the year, the independent assessor considered five cases and asked for one to be reconsidered. Of these four were rejected and one accepted.

Appointments as trainee officers were made in accordance with the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 2000. As an exceptional measure, it required appointments to be made from a pool of qualified candidates on a 50 / 50 basis, Roman Catholic /Protestant and Other. The approach adopted by the Department of Human Resources has been to be open and transparent in developing both policy and practice.

This has included consultation with the Equality Commission and the Northern Ireland Office on how the legal requirement should operate. The requirement to select on a 50 / 50 community basis also applies to recruitment competitions for the appointment of six or more support staff.

During the year 268 members of support staff were appointed. The number of civil servants working as members of support staff continued to decline as a result of the policy of directly recruiting staff. In addition, 59 civil servants who were successful in Civil Service promotion boards transferred out of Police Service support grades and returned to the mainstream Civil Service.

### **Voluntary severance under Patten**

Patten recommended that the size of the regular service should reduce from 8,500 officers to 7,500. Year 2 of the Voluntary Severance Support Programme was launched in late November 2000.

The terms of the scheme were determined by the Northern Ireland Office in negotiation with the police staff associations. The Chief Constable, in consultation with the staff associations, agreed that eligibility should be determined by the addition of an officer's completed years service and his or her age. The scheme is open to regular and full-time Reserve officers.

The objective of year 2 was to achieve a reduction of 750 officers. In practice, the shortfall in applications from year 1 was added to this, potentially allowing 867 to leave. A total of 799 applied to leave in year 2 of the Voluntary Severance scheme.

Thirteen 'roadshows' were held across the Province attended by 907 officers who met the voluntary severance criteria. Information was made available from a comprehensive group of specialists to ensure they made informed decisions about their future. These included representatives from PSNI Pensions Branch, the DHSS, the Inland Revenue, the Police Rehabilitation and Retraining Trust, financial planning and careers counselling and support.

Before making a decision officers were offered one-to-one interviews with a careers consultant and an independent financial advisor.

Post-decision support is also available to all officers leaving under voluntary severance. The independent consultancy, Penna Sanders and Sidney provide careers advice and consultancy from six resource centres throughout the Province for up to two years after an officer leaves the service. A generous re-training grant is available to officers who have agreed an action plan with careers consultants.

### **Staff and policy development**

A new 'Appointments, Promotions and Transfer Policy' was adopted. The intention was to formalise the protocols used in previously separate human resource functions into an accepted and cohesive best practice policy. Two occupational psychologists were appointed to enable the development of a series of comprehensive assessment centres which are used to select those suitable for promotion to all ranks with the exception of Chief Officer appointments, which are the responsibility of the Policing Board.

A review of the police staff appraisal system led to the replacement of the Performance, Development and



Review (PDR) system. It is based on the national competency framework model.

Civilian support staff internal promotion arrangements continued to be linked to the Northern Ireland Civil Service. Successful civil servants were asked to relinquish Civil Service status on appointment. This is in line with the government's Patten Implementation Plan. This has contributed to the shift away from the Civil Service.

### Employee relations

The levels of sickness absence continues to be a cause of serious concern.

A new management of attendance policy was approved and introduced. Work is underway to devolve responsibility for managing sickness absence to local managers.

### Equal opportunities

Equality of opportunity remains a priority.

The Equal Opportunities Unit has maintained close contact with the Equality Commission particularly in respect of the recruitment of trainee officers on a 50 / 50 community basis.

The levels of applications as recruits from members of the Catholic community and from women were higher than ever before. Familiarisation days were held at the Garnerville Police College to allow women applicants to prepare for the physical competence assessment which is part of the recruitment selection procedure .

## Training, Education and Development (TED)

The training, education and development of all staff is a key determinant of the quality and ethos of the policing service provided to the community.

It is through this that the service creates a body of professional people of exemplary integrity, enjoying broad support whose discretion, influencing, negotiating and partnership skills provide a service which protects public safety, facilitates the delivery of justice and balances competing human rights.

A number of faculties have been introduced to TED which replaces the old Training Branch structure. They are:

### Foundation Faculty

The student officer course lasts for 20 weeks and is divided into two stages. It has been redesigned and is accredited by the University of Ulster. Before being attested as probationer constables, student officers must attain the

Certificate in Police Studies.

The certificate is divided into modules - police and community relationships, the criminal justice system, crime, traffic and general police duties. All modules carry credit accumulation transfer points towards a university degree.

Successful students graduate on week 21. Their two-year probationary period then begins. At this stage they have an opportunity to study for a Diploma in Police Studies.

After graduation, probationary constables complete a nine-week period of combined operational, firearms and driver training. This is followed by a ten -week tutor scheme during which they are accompanied by a trained tutor constable.

Before completing their probation period they undergo two further periods of post-foundation training, lasting for four weeks.





## **Policing Services Faculty**

### *Combined Operational Training*

The many specialist facets that make up Combined Operational Training (COT) continue to energetically and professionally deliver the organisation's objectives through quality based effective training.

Courses delivered by COT have been accredited to high standards including National Police Training and the Association of Chief Police Officers.

Both Firearms and Tactical Training were awarded the National Police Training Charter Mark for quality assurance.

The Traffic and Driver Unit targeted their courses in accordance with operational needs. The Unit's service is enhanced by the increase in civilian staff to enable it to meet the demands from the recruitment of student officers.

The Dog Training Unit supports the service with general purpose, explosive and drugs dogs. Handlers and their dogs have been very active in all District Command Units combating offences ranging from thefts to searches and public order situations. Due to supply difficulties with German Shepherd dogs, the Unit has bought and trained Malinois (Belgian Shepherd dogs). Two are working operationally and a further eight are scheduled for training in 2002.

Public Order Training Unit continues its professional excellence by providing appropriate training especially during those critical periods of the year where there is high demand for training. Baton gun training, using a judgemental simulator was delivered to the service. The provision of conflict management skills continues

ensuring those officers involved in public disorder situations receive comprehensive training.

A wide variety of training programmes was delivered to detectives. This included further development of the Senior Investigating Officers' programme resulting in a six -day Management of Serious Crime module being delivered. Substantial progress has been made towards developing Legal, Procedural, Forensic and Intelligence modules.

Child Abuse and Rape Enquiry (CARE) training delivers courses to detectives involved in the investigation of sexual offences against adults and children. Detectives also trained alongside social workers in relation to joint investigations of alleged and suspected child abuse. All new student officers received training designed to increase their awareness of the signs and symptoms of child abuse and to have an appreciation of rape trauma syndrome.

### **Communications training**

Communications training is geared to enable officers to operate information technology and communications systems to assist the delivery of a quality service to the community. A total of 1,300 personnel received training which was also delivered to staff from the Ombudsman's office.

### **TED Support and Development**

#### **Trainer Development Unit**

Thirty members of staff were trained as police trainers. The unit also worked with twelve external community groups in diversity, community and race relations. Staff were invited by the Chartered Institute of Personnel to give a presentation on the training of trainers at a major conference in Keele

University attended by human resource and training professionals across the UK and Ireland.

### **Academic Development Unit**

Nineteen police staff were awarded financial help in Further Education. In addition, 87 police officers completed various courses with National Police Training, Bramshill; 22 students are currently undertaking the Irish language course and 18 students are currently studying for the Certificate in Education.

The Interactive Learning Centres at Garnerville, in Belfast and Maydown go from strength to strength. A total of 3,393 members of staff are progressing through courses.

Distance Learning now offers staff 38 different packages to help in career development.

### **Occupational Health Unit**

Any organisation going through major change will inevitably experience difficulties which will be evidenced in its workforce. Within the Police Service, this has been displayed in the workload of the Occupational Health and Welfare Units. Many officers have required considerable support. In addition, many health issues from past years have resurfaced adding additional complexities.

Absence rates have increased and this has required monitoring and support to hold the levels in check and reduce where possible. This has not been helped by the high levels of street violence and the consequent rise in injuries to officers carrying out their duties. An extended physiotherapy service has been introduced. This provides rapid access at a local level to treatment for officers.





Centre of Operations

## At the centre of operations

A review of Regional Mobile Support Units (RMSUs) was carried out by 'D' (Operations) Department as part of the change management process.

The name was changed to Tactical Support Groups (TSGs) in January 2002 to reflect the broader role and functions of this important resource.

RMSUs provided an invaluable contribution to policing in Northern Ireland over the years. They formed a readily available pool of trained, disciplined officers for deployment throughout the Province. Unfortunately, the nature of society here and policing problems meant that their main duties were focussed on responding to terrorism and public order problems. With the transition to Tactical Support Groups it is anticipated that a broader, more pro-active role can be developed concentrating on areas such as community safety and crime reduction.



TSGs are multi-skilled groups which will provide specialist support to District Command Units in search, surveillance, crime reduction initiatives, community safety initiatives, public order, major crime scene response in support of detectives and firearms response as part of a tiered response to critical incidents.

A new selection process has been developed and put in place to pick the most suitable officers for this important role. This includes a law and procedure examination, a physical competence assessment and a structured interview. Applicants for appointment to TSGs have been assessed specifically in the areas of human rights and respect for diversity amongst others. An ongoing competence-based training programme will complement the selection process.

There are 22 tactical Support Groups across Northern Ireland with eight in both Belfast and North Regions and six in South Region. A typical TSG consists of one Inspector, five sergeants and 25 Constables.

### Firearms and Explosives Branch

#### *Firearms licensing*

At the end of the year under review there were 80,113 certificates for 141,693 firearms in Northern Ireland.

There are 56 registered firearms clubs using 50 approved ranges. There are 146 registered firearms dealers in the Province.

A total of 30,042 applications were received for firearms certificates, of

which 2,523 were new and 7,272 sought to vary the existing holding. 20,246 renewal applications were submitted.

In all, 279 applications were wholly refused, 66 partially refused and 100 revoked. Appeals were lodged with the Secretary of State against the decision by the Chief Constable to refuse, revoke or amend certificates by 101 applicants. 25 applied to have the prohibition removed. Three of the appeals were allowed, 44 refused. Decisions are awaited on the others. In the case of the 25 appeals against prohibition, three were removed and 12 were refused.

A major review on how firearms licensing is conducted within the Police Service was started towards the end of the year. Assisted by external management consultants, the aim is to further improve the quality and efficiency of the service offered to both existing and potential holders of firearms certificates.

#### *Explosives Sub-branch*

The branch managed the safe use of explosives and has officers in all three Regions.

2,876 blast operations took place and 2,250 tonnes of explosives were used.

Authorisation was given for the use of 2,500 tonnes of controlled chemicals and 1,704 authorisations were issued for explosives for other purposes including Hilti cartridges or powder for home-made ammunition.

#### **The Analysis Centre**

The Analysis Centre supports the





development of community safety through the creation of a world-class capability for the Police Service.

It is headed by a civilian director, supported by two assistant directors. Police analysts in Northern Ireland work to national standards.

The Centre has set up a dedicated Training and Development Team to deliver the first professional development programme for analysts in United Kingdom policing. Lasting two years the programme provides a thorough grounding in the skills necessary to perform effectively as a police analyst.

There is a two-stage, seven-week initial course. This is followed by further specialist training courses, workshops, seminars and personal development plans the emphasis is on practical hands-on learning. Uniformed officers and detectives play a key part in providing advice, guidance and insights throughout the first stage. Senior operational police commanders test learning through case study and briefing sessions.

A total of 32 trainee police analysts have been recruited since October 2000 with most staff appointed to posts within District Command Units. They produce a range of reports and other aides to support day-to-day operational police activity.

Serious crime analysts support the work of detectives investigating the most serious crimes. The emphasis is on providing guidance and direction in cases that involve handling large amounts of information or where the application of specialist techniques may help an investigation. The centre has

developed a national reputation for some of its innovative work in tackling high profile serious crime cases and is contributing to the development of new national guidelines in this specialist area.

A small team of strategic analysts produce assessments and reports to inform police officers, law enforcement partners, government and the public on important matters that have a Province-wide impact. In 2001 the centre produced the first Northern Ireland Organised Crime Threat Assessment – a key document used to inform the work of the Northern Ireland Organised Crime Task Force.

The Analysis Centre management team has picked up lessons from policing worldwide. These include:

- A formal link with the Analytical Training Unit at the Scottish Police College.
- An association with Mercyhurst College, Pennsylvania that includes a summer intern programme for an American student with PSNI.
- A workshop held in South Africa that included a wide range of intelligence, law enforcement, security and financial agencies.
- Presentations to the 2001 Association of European Police Colleges' Conference; the NCIS International Conference for Criminal Intelligence Analysts and on 'Organised Crime' at St Andrew's University.



## Community Involvement Branch

Community Affairs Branch was renamed Community Involvement Branch as part of the ongoing change programme. The name change also brought a refocusing in terms of activities and policies undertaken.

The branch aims :“To research, develop and promote policy and initiatives within the Police Service designed to make Northern Ireland safer and to enhance the relationship between the police and all sections of the community. Our activities will be focused on reducing crime, the fear of crime and tackling anti-social behaviour. This will be achieved by working in partnership with meaningful community involvement through a problem solving approach.”

With the clear focus on justice issues and activities directly related to improving community safety, many of



what were seen as traditional Community Affairs activities have either ceased or been significantly modified.

A major element of the Branch's work continues to be the development of engagement with partnership initiatives with all sectors within the community. In collaboration with Queen's University more than 150 officers undertook classroom skills training equipping them to deliver the Citizenship and Safety Education programme (CASE) which replaces the old Police Education Programme (PEP). This accredited training can form the basis of a degree qualification.

A considerable amount of work continues to address the needs of vulnerable and minority communities. In the early part of the year a seminar was conducted specifically focused on the Chinese community.

The Branch devoted considerable time and efforts in the development of suitable protocols in respect of engaging with community restorative justice approaches. The Police Service recognises the important contribution community schemes can make to enhancing community safety. It is essential, however, that such schemes operate within the rule of law, are complementary to the criminal justice system and are based on inclusive partnership. One such scheme has already entered into agreement with the Police Service on the basis of the protocol.







## Support and Information Services



## Support and Information Services

The Support and Information Services Department ('A' Department) is headed by Mr Richard Miller and has four business units - Transport, Supplies and Publications, Estates and Information and Communications.

### Transport

As part of the drive towards a more normal policing image, some 225 armoured Land Rovers (ALRs) have been withdrawn from regular patrolling. This is about half of the ALR fleet. They are being held in strategic reserve and remain readily available for large public order operations. More than half of all Land Rovers have been painted white with standard Home Office 'Battenberg' reflective livery.

The size of the overall police fleet has been reduced by 100 'softskin' vehicles, representing a saving of around £1million.

Workshop efficiency has been raised from 58 per cent to 76 per cent.

### Supplies

Planning for the introduction of the new PSNI uniform and crest was a major exercise in logistics.

Around 10,000 new uniforms were issued. These comprised 55,000 pairs of trousers; 100,000 shirts; 25,000 pullovers; 25,000 pairs of boots; 25,000 caps and 60,000 white tee-shirts.

Three hundred station crests have been delivered

### Estates

The Estate Services Business Unit has produced an estate strategy for the Northern Ireland Office and Northern Ireland Policing Board. It contains detailed analysis of building needs to support policing in the next five to ten years. It includes the justification for major projects, spending profiles and associated work programmes.

Moira's new £1.4 million police station was officially opened in February 2002. Reflecting the recommendations in the Patten Report the station, replacing the former station which was severely damaged in a terrorist bomb attack in 1998, has been designed in keeping with the conservation theme in the village.

A £6.15 million scheme to build a new station in Coleraine is on site and due to be completed next year. Other new-build schemes in the planning pipeline are Cookstown, Omagh, Craigavon, Downpatrick, Ballymoney and Musgrave Street in Belfast.

### Information and Communications

The Patten recommendation to take the Police Service to the forefront of law enforcement technology is being addressed by the Information Services Strategy.

A contract for the new Tetra digital trunked radio system - Project Barracuda- was let to Motorola in October.

There has been progress on many other projects including crime recording and

information technology for police analysts.

Longer term projects have also been progressed including - internet and intranet; provision of e-mail facilities to staff; the roll-out of common terminals and non-emergency call handling





Corporate Development

## Corporate Development

Corporate Development is responsible direct to the Deputy Chief Constable and embraces the Change Management Team; Ideas in Action, the staff suggestion scheme; the internal Inspection and Review function; the Data Protection Unit and the Central Statistics Unit.

### Change Management Team

Over the year, the emphasis for the Change Management Team moved from planning to the implementation of the changes envisaged in Patten and other reports. In August, the government published an updated Implementation Plan setting out, with target dates, how the new arrangements for policing will be brought into operation.

The Oversight Commissioner for Policing Reform, Mr Tom Constantine, appointed to ensure that the Patten recommendations would be implemented published his second report in September 2001. It established a set of detailed performance indicators. A third report, released in December, provided an administrative benchmark of the progress of change, from which any future progress will be measured and reported.

### Structures

The Change Management Team has been active in addressing the recommendations of Patten and in leading change. The year began with the re-organisation of the Service into District Command Units based on District Council areas. Following on from this, a process began to create a slimmer headquarters structure. Crime

Branch and Special Branch were brought together under the leadership of one Assistant Chief Constable.

### Human rights

With human rights central to policing in Northern Ireland, every officer has been provided with human rights training and has been provided with an aide memoire highlighting its importance. Research has started on how best to provide ongoing human rights information to the organisation.

### Attestation

All officers were briefed on the new declaration and attestation taken by graduating student officers.

### Transparency

The service has been taking steps to improve transparency. An outside consultancy firm is currently meeting with a variety of public bodies and non-governmental organisations to seek their views on police transparency.

### Neutral working

A neutral working environment policy provides guidelines and principles to enable staff and managers to identify inappropriate aspects of the working environment or behaviour that may be unacceptable.

### Equality

As a result of designation under section 75 of the Northern Ireland Act 1998 all policies are impact - assessed to determine if they discriminate in any way and to see how far they promote relations between people of different religion, political views, disability,

gender, sexual orientation and race.

### Ideas in Action

Ideas in Action is the Police Service suggestion scheme. It aims to encourage police and civilian staff to put forward new and innovative proposals to enhance organisational effectiveness, efficiency and the quality of policing.

Thanks to an intensive internal marketing campaign a total of 418 suggestions were received. This was a 275% increase on the previous year. The Ideas in Action panel recommended that 55 ideas should be implemented by way of Force policy or good practice. Some £6,000 was paid by way of award.

### Inspection and Review

Inspection and Review was launched in June to take forward 'best value' initiatives. It also monitors and acts on all Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary recommendations and liaises with risk management consultants.

Although the Police Service is not yet tied to the Local Government Act 1999 with regard to 'best value,' officers from Inspection and Review carried out comparative studies and consulted with other forces to assess their development in terms of creating our own best values and structures. The PSNI has aligned with Avon and Somerset Constabulary which has adopted a Business Process Improvement methodology. Traffic Branch in South Region is carrying out a pilot to test the methodology.





## Policy, Planning and Performance

### Policy and Planning

Policy and Planning unit supports these two elements within the Police Service. It scrutinises policy papers, general orders, health and safety bulletins and manual and code amendments to ensure that they are appropriate and not in conflict with legislative or other guidelines.

Staff liaise with operational personnel, support units and external organisations such as the Northern Ireland Policing Board and the Northern Ireland Office. The unit also assists with preparation, distribution and presentation of papers as well as support for the Chief Constable's policy meetings.

### Performance

The Northern Ireland Policing Board has responsibility for monitoring the performance of the service in carrying out the annual Policing Plan. The Performance unit works closely with the Planning unit in the formulation of and continuous monitoring of police performance against objectives, targets and indicators in the Policing Plan.

### Data Protection Unit

The unit's main function is to ensure that the Police Service complies with its obligations under Data Protection legislation.

It maintains a registered contact point for all matters relating to data protection for the Service. It also advises on security procedures and data flow worldwide as it affects the PSNI.

The unit has embarked on a five-year audit strategy as recommended by Her Majesty's Inspectorate. All major information systems will be subjected to audit and monitoring.

There is regular consultation with the Information Technology Security Officer (ITSO) to review the physical security of all data systems and information held. This is done through on-site inspections.

The unit handles all in-service requests for information / computer printouts including those of a sensitive nature involving the disclosure of personal data. It thus assists crime inquiries and advises investigating officers of system facilities that are available. This includes disclosure of information relating to serious criminal investigation inquiries for CID, the Internal Investigations Branch and the office of the Police Ombudsman.

All new entrants to the organisation - police and civilian - are given data protection awareness lectures and training.

The unit monitors daily all name and vehicle checks made by officers and civilian support staff on the Integrated Crime Information System and the Police National Computer. A random sample is sent to the service daily.

The unit is also the central point of contact will all enquiries relating to the Department of Vehicle Licensing (Northern Ireland) automatic number plate recognition system for road tax evasion.

## Central Statistics Unit

The Central Statistics Unit (CSU) is the main source of statistical information and analysis within the Police Service.

As well as providing regular internal management information and briefing, the unit is responsible for providing official information and advice on core area statistics to a wide range of external customers. These include government departments and agencies, schools, voluntary and private sector bodies, researchers and members of the public.

The main CSU databases cover :

- Recorded crime
- Road traffic collisions
- The security situation and public order
- Drugs seizures and arrests
- Operation of the Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order



Regular reports are published on a range of information. Increased use is made of the PSNI website to disseminate statistical information.

The unit is now in a position to supply a great deal of routine management information electronically. This has led to real improvements in the timeliness of data. It is also continuing to improve on the coverage of the statistics on Saturn - the PSNI computerised management information system.

CSU has responsibility for all internal and external surveys conducted by the Police Service. They are subject to CSU approval and are conducted either under its direct management or according to its advice. During the year the Unit itself carried out six Province-wide public surveys. Other work included a major internal survey of police officers' views on tunic options for the formal uniform and a CCTV survey of businesses in North Belfast District Command Unit.

Staff from the Unit's Crime Statistics Section have been closely involved in the development and implementation of the ICIS (Integrated Crime Information System) crime recording module. The advent of electronic crime recording has led to a shift in the role of staff from one of coding and inputting of crime forms to one of 'on-screen' checking and validation.







Department of Media and Public Relations



## Managing the Message

The ongoing interest, both nationally and internationally, in policing Northern Ireland was reflected in the activity of the Department of Media and Public Relations.

It is headed by Mr Austin Hunter. He was appointed after a hiatus of almost fifteen months when the post had remained vacant. This brought a stabilisation and sense of strategic direction necessary to support the organisation's communication needs, both internally and externally, at a time of unparalleled change. It also reinforced the commitment of the Department, in particular, and the Police Service in general, to an ethos of openness and transparency.

In recognition of the importance of engaging with the Police Service's many and varied 'publics', external consultants were appointed to help develop a robust, targetted communications strategy. Its objective is to help PSNI communicate an effective vision for the future and to deliver that vision and a community style of policing to the people of Northern Ireland. Initially, the consultants carried out an extensive and in-depth qualitative communications audit within the organisation and with key external audiences.

The day-to-day interaction between the organisation and the media is channeled through the headquarters press desk in Belfast, supported by regional offices in Londonderry and Portadown. Together, they issued upwards of 6,000 press releases both in hard copy and on special telephone newlines. A duty editor system, staffed by senior civilian specialists, was

introduced to manage and direct the flow of information to journalists.

In addition, the Department organised more than 650 interview facilities and briefings for journalists from both home and abroad. Civilian and police staff gave advice and support to officers involved in radio and television interviews. The regional officers assisted several District Command Units in providing regular monthly features on policing and policing issues to local newspapers.

Public relations and specialist writing support was given to a large number of police initiatives in areas as diverse as drink driving, speeding, drugs awareness, community involvement, crime prevention, organised crime, public order and major criminal investigations.

Although hampered by a loss of staff in the Video Production Unit through the voluntary severance scheme, the Department provided quality media training to officers at all levels.

The Police Service website, which is managed by the Department, continues to attract extremely high levels of interest. It averages around 300,000 'hits' a month. In April the month in which the new uniform and crest were formally introduced, the website, redesigned to reflect the new corporate branding, scored an unprecedented half-million visits.

The inevitable intense media and public interest in the new uniform and crest and, particularly, in the first student officers recruited on the 50 / 50 community basis recommended by the Patten Report was managed by the

Department to the maximum benefit of the Service. Uniform previews were organised in Belfast and Londonderry for the media and groups of key opinion formers in the private, public and political sectors.

The weekly Crimercall programme on Ulster Television ended after a run of almost sixteen years. Despite the loss of this important communications tool, a weekly Crimebeat appeals page was developed for the Belfast Telegraph. This was such a success that the newspaper agreed to run a similar feature in its North West edition, based in Londonderry. Scripts were also provided for a weekly Crimestoppers appeals slot by a police presenter on Downtown Radio.

Callsign, the official staff newspaper, was redesigned to take account of the new crest and corporate branding. An anonymised survey of 1,000 Callsign readers was carried out to establish customers' views on the size, frequency and contact of the paper. This is being evaluated.





Laganaside  
Courts



Legal Services Branch



## Legal Services Branch

The Legal Services Branch provides professional representation and legal advice on a range of issues to the Chief Constable and the service in general.

Headed by the Legal Adviser, David Mercier, the branch has three legal assistants. A dedicated human rights lawyer was appointed during the year. She advises the service on policies and

procedures to ensure compliance with human rights requirements.

As a result of the Police (Northern Ireland) Act 1998, the Compensation Unit of the former Police Authority of Northern Ireland amalgamated with Legal Services Branch in a single unit to deal with most claims against the Police Service. The Branch has also taken over the full responsibility for the

work previously carried by the Civil Action Liaison Unit of Complaints and Discipline Branch.

There were 2,782 civil actions initiated against the police service in 2001/02. 717 cases were disposed of with damages of £2.74 million agreed or awarded. The bill for legal costs totalled £1.78 million.







## Dealing with Complaints

## Internal Investigations Branch

Responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police now lies with the independent Office of the Police Ombudsman.

As a result, the Complaints and Discipline Department (G Department) has transformed into a new proactive investigations unit, Internal Investigation Branch (IIB). This has resulted in an extensive restructuring and a change in focus for the branch which reports direct to the Deputy Chief Constable. All IIB staff now work from premises in Belfast. The former satellite offices in Armagh and Limavady have been closed.

The aim of the branch is:

“To engender pride and trust in the integrity of the Police Service of Northern Ireland through the prevention and detection of corruption, dishonesty or unethical behaviour”.

This is in recognition of the assertion in the Her Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary’s Thematic Inspection on Integrity that there “... can be no more important qualities for members of the Police Service than that they are honest and act with integrity. Without these basic attributes the public can never be expected to trust the police and have the confidence in them that is necessary for a system of ‘policing by consent’”.

To achieve this aim IIB is developing a robust Integrity and Professional Standards Policy which will, subject to approval by the Professional Standards Committee, focus on four key areas, as follows:

- Prevention and detection (including intelligence-led integrity testing) – Continuously develop methods and systems of preventing and detecting wrongdoing, reduce the opportunities for wrongdoing and increase the certainty of detection.
- Ownership – Create a shared responsibility throughout the entire Police Service of Northern Ireland for the prevention and detection of wrongdoing and the promotion of integrity within the Service.
- Supervision and leadership – Develop and support supervisors to identify, prevent, challenge and deal with wrongdoing and promote integrity within the Service.
- Security, screening and vetting (including internal witness protection support) – Devise systems to protect our assets.

These areas are not mutually exclusive, nor are they exclusive to the work of IIB. However they are seen as the key elements that need to be developed in support of the stated aim.

The implementation of this policy will make staff less vulnerable to attempts to compromise them, ensure the highest levels of security and ethical and professional standards within the service and deter and detect those who would seek to compromise our staff.

### Statistics for 2001/02

- A total of 2,128 complaints were completed during 2001/02, a decrease of 44% on the 2000/01 total (3,809). All complaints completed by PSNI Internal Investigations Branch / ‘G’ Department during 2001/02 were initially recorded prior to 6th November 2000, responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints having then passed to the Office of the Police Ombudsman. The volume of complaints completed by IIB will therefore continue to decline as this previous caseload is dealt with.
- Of the 2,128 complaints completed during the year, 1,339 (62.9%) were fully investigated. Thirty-eight complaints were substantiated (1.8% of the total completed).
- During the year, a total of 43 officers were charged with disciplinary offences which were heard and completed at formal disciplinary hearings. During 2000/01, a total of forty officers were involved in such proceedings.
- Of the 43 officers charged, 38 cases arose as a result of reports by supervisory officers and five from complaints made by members of the public. Just over two-fifths of officers were charged with criminal conduct.
- Outcomes of disciplinary proceedings included dismissals (five officers) and fines (seven officers). The most common sanction was a reprimand (15 officers).

**Complaints Statistics are reproduced at the back of the report.**







Officers Overseas

## Overseas Service

The professionalism and effectiveness of the former RUC and currently the Police Service continues to be recognised nationally and internationally through demands for officer secondments.

During the year 87 officers were serving outside the Province.

The biggest commitment remains with the former Yugoslavia. A total of 71 officers were seconded to the United Nations-run International Police Task Force (IPTF) in Bosnia and Kosovo. One is attached to the IPTF in East Timor.

One officer is working with the British Transport Police; one is a staff officer to

Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary (HMIC) and two are attached to HMIC in Bristol and Scotland.

Other secondments include the National Crime Faculty, at Bramshill, the Police Information Technology Organisation and the National Criminal Intelligence Service.







Around the District Command Units

## Around the District Command Units

**P**olicing is all about partnership with the people we serve.

Those people live in recognised communities and distinct localities. Last year saw the creation of District Command Units (DCUs) which - apart from Belfast - mirror Northern Ireland's District Council areas. The capital has been divided into four DCUs. The overarching aim is to bring policing closer to local people. DCUs provide a mechanism where, working in partnership, police commanders can take on board the desires and concerns of communities across the Province.



The following is a snapshot of the work being carried out.

### North Belfast

North Belfast District Command Unit is a microcosm of the wider society in the Province, reflecting virtually all walks of life and shades of opinion.

There are seventeen major interface areas between the two communities which historically have been sources of tension. During the year, there were more than 100 full scale riots, reaching unprecedented levels of violence. Over 450 police officers were injured. Policing the disorder was a significant drain on resources, not only in the Command Unit but also further afield. Nevertheless, the DCU, remained committed providing a high standard of response policing to the public. For example, the vast majority of 999 calls were responded to in less than six minutes.

The planned initiative to place closed circuit television cameras at the community interfaces will provide police with up-to-date information allowing them to respond quickly to potential disorder. The cameras will also provide evidential footage.

While the Holy Cross school dispute portrayed a negative image of the area to television screens across the world, the media seemed less interested in ongoing projects to resolve the dispute and improve relations. The Ardoyne Neighbourhood Policing Team was set up in January 2002. By working with outside agencies, statutory bodies and community groups, the Unit ensures the delivery of a policing service on a 24-hour basis in the Ardoyne and Glenbryn area.

### South Belfast

Given pressures for the most effective use of policing resources, a Call Management Centre was set up at Lisburn Road police station. The thrust of the pilot scheme is to assess all calls for police help and provide an appropriate response. In many cases call management officers are able to resolve matters without having to deploy police. This was the case in 22 per cent of the 45,714 calls received over an eleven-month period. This frees up officers to attend urgent and serious calls.

While the five sectors within the DCU have their own dedicated community policing teams, support is provided by response police who are centrally based at Lisburn Road. This concentration of response police has achieved economies of scale and allowed the best use both of police officers and vehicles.

A Burglary Squad was set up in September. The unit proactively uses intelligence gathering on burglary suspects and analyses of crime patterns and methods. The targetting of criminals in areas with high rates of burglaries has resulted in a 5% reduction in reported burglaries.

### East Belfast

In East Belfast DCU police took to buses and trains in a bid to stamp out attacks on public transport. In a joint initiative with Translink, uniformed and plain clothes officers travelled on buses to detect and prevent attacks on the vehicles, particularly in the Knocknagoney area. A similar operation was put in place after repeated stoning of trains in the







Sydenham Halt area. In both cases there were significant reductions in attacks.

The Stormont estate falls within the DCU. As well as being the home of the Northern Ireland Assembly, Stormont has become the venue for occasional large-scale outdoor pop concerts. The Eagles played to a crowd of 20,000 in the summer and as a result of the close working relationship between police, the promoters, Translink, the Council and the Department of the environment the audience was able to commute, park and enjoy the concert.

The new Belfast City Airport terminal opened in June. Police joined with other emergency services and crisis management personnel from South

East Belfast Health and Social Services Trust in a major disaster exercise before a safety certificate was issued to the airport.

### West Belfast

More than 620 Primary 6 pupils from 13 schools in west Belfast took part in the 'Bee-Safe' scheme developed by the DCU's Community Safety Team. The initiative is an inter-agency partnership addressing many aspects of child safety such as stranger danger, road safety, home safety, fire safety, bus safety and anti bullying advice. The messages are tailored for local conditions. Eight statutory bodies and businesses have used the scheme to present safety messages in an innovative and interactive way.

A central response to crime within the DCU is 'prevention.' This is exemplified at the Royal Victoria Hospital. The large multi-building complex facilitates theft of property both internally and externally. As part of a major security review, police and RVH management went on a fact-finding mission to four similar hospitals in England. Issues examined were access control, parking, property marking and physical security measures.

Vehicle crime has traditionally been a priority in west Belfast. Interference with vehicles, taking and driving away and thefts from vehicles account for 64% of all thefts and attempted thefts and 17 % of the total crime in the District. A monthly tasking and review system co-ordinates a collective approach by all DCU departments to address the problem. As well as using crime pattern analyses to focus high visibility deterrence on problem areas,

Community Safety police have helped in the development and putting into place the 'Impact' vehicle crime initiative. This community-based project, with participation from police, the Probation Service, Social Services and community representatives, employs a combination of restorative and diversionary methods to reduce the involvement of young people in vehicle crime. This co-ordinated approach has



contributed to a 34% decrease in vehicle related crime compared to the equivalent period last year.

### Antrim

Organised crime loomed large at the Sunday open-air market at Nutts Corner. Operations were carried out on a weekly basis targetting illicit and contraband goods. Intelligence gathered from the operations led to the seizure of almost £4 million worth of illegal and counterfeit goods within the DCU.





The problem of thieves travelling from Belfast to steal cars in Antrim is significant. A number of operations were mounted in co-operation with Lisburn and Belfast Districts and the Police Air Support Unit. As a result car crime has started to go down.

Police, in partnership with the Borough Council, met with local publicans for a seminar on drugs awareness and crime prevention. It also sought ways of working together in relation to town centre assaults and making bars and clubs safer.

### Ards

Co-operation between police and the Borough Council in Ards took on a tangible physical expression when the Council-employed Borough Inspector was seconded to the DCU. This official carried out joint patrols with police officers targeting mainly on-street drinking in the town centre.

This had a visible effect making the town centre more accessible and friendly to locals and visitors alike.

This collaborative relationship with the Borough Council extended into potential public order situations. It was agreed that police could use Council-owned JCB diggers to remove burned out vehicles from roadblocks during the Drumcree period if required. Officers received training in using the diggers. Thankfully they were not required.

The Community Involvement Sergeant and Community Policing Units built up strong links with community groups which, while having the specific aim of reducing the number of public order incidents around the Drumcree period, continued throughout the year. In one housing estate where there had been a flashpoint at the site of a bonfire at the entrance police successfully negotiated with community leaders to have the fire placed in the middle of the estate. The event passed off peacefully.

### Armagh

Fuel smuggling, and the resultant laundering of money, is a major problem to the Northern Ireland economy. A joint police and HM Customs and Excise operation searched eighteen premises. Six people were arrested and more than 20,000 litres of unleaded petrol and almost 8,000 litres of diesel seized. A substantial amount of cash in various currencies was also removed.

The terrorist threat to both police and the community in the Command Unit remains high. In November, police intercepted a car on the outskirts of

Armagh city carrying a 100kg home-made bomb wired to a timing device.

In an attempt to address underage drinking in the city, officers from the Neighbourhood Policing Unit linked up with off-licences. Each outlet now uses distinctive coloured bags. This allows police to trace the source of alcohol being illegally consumed.

Within the city, police in consultation with the Community Crime Alert Committee, have identified upwards of one hundred vulnerable people, either through age or disability. The committee has provided them with door chains, fitted free of charge.

### Ballymena

Illegal drugs continue to be an issue in Ballymena, a situation highlighted even more in the media after a number of heroin related deaths.

Police continue to work in partnership with health, social services and education professionals along with voluntary bodies to address the problem. In addition, after an operation lasting nearly six months, Drugs Squad carried out a major operation targeted at heroin dealers. A number of arrests were made and people charged with possession with intent to supply heroin. Shoplifting is above the Northern Ireland average, although the town is one of the busiest commercial centres outside Belfast. Police had considerable input into a joint venture with the Borough Council and Chamber of Commerce to install closed circuit television cameras in the town centre. The ability of police to fight crime has been greatly enhanced.



CCTV complements the existing Radio Link network between 33 retailers, large and small, in the town centre. A beat police officer carries the Radio Link and a further radio has been placed in the police stations communications room.

### **Banbridge**

Officers from the Neighbourhood Policing Unit (NPU) initiated a Rural Watch Scheme which may now be used as a model for other DCUs. It was the first of its kind with pro-active police involvement. The scheme was devised by a member of the NPU after liaison with Forces in England, Scotland and the Republic of Ireland where similar projects have been in operation for some time. There is very close involvement with the Community Police Liaison Committees in Rathfriland, Dromore and Gilford and six community associations in Banbridge. The resulting increase in community consultations has had considerable success. For

example, discussions with the CLPC in Rathfriland in relation to a controversial band parade led to it passing off without incident.

### **Carrickfergus**

An experimental 24-hour telephone line organised by Community Involvement Branch officers during the worst periods of the marching season could become a permanent feature. Police secured funding to operate a community phone network where officers were able dispel fear and unfounded rumours in the area by making up-to-date information available. The Community Police Liaison Committee is hoping to source funds to operate the system all year round.

The DCU took delivery of a mobile Police Station. The high visibility vehicle operates throughout the District providing an easily accessible police surgery particularly in a number of housing estates.

A joint Police / Northern Ireland Housing Executive initiative was launched in Eden after the community raised concerns about attacks on houses by vandals. The scheme demonstrates in a real and active fashion the partnerships that are being forged between the police, other agencies and the broader community. A weekly 'clinic' staffed by a police officer and an Executive official offers residents first hand advice.

### **Castlereagh**

The realignment of boundaries brought Dundonald into the Castlereagh DCU. Given its geographical position the priority has been to provide a policing service which is sensitive to the needs of people who live, work and travel through the borough.

Early meetings with elected representatives where concerns were expressed regarding community safety, fear of crime and anti social behaviour together with actual crime levels prompted a radical review the delivery of policing. As a result the position of Community Safety Inspector was created within its management structures. The officer liaises with internal and external agencies and acts as a focal point in driving forward community safety initiatives.

Historically, Castlereagh has had an older age profile of officers. Therefore the impact of Patten severances has been particularly evident. This is reflected in a manpower deficit during the year of 47 full time officers and 38 part-time Reserve officers. This coupled with a prolonged commitment to second officers to assist with policing disturbances in north Belfast further stretched operational policing.

### **Coleraine**

The introduction of closed circuit television into Coleraine town centre has had a major influence on reducing crime. The intention is to extend the system to other parts of the Command Unit and the hope is that greater public awareness of CCTV will help further to lower crime levels.





As one of the major tourist destinations in Northern Ireland, the DCU attracts significant new business and housing development. An innovative project to 'design out' crime at the planning stage has involved the Crime Protection Officer liaising with developers and building contractors. Locations and the layout of new developments are examined closely in an effort to make properties more secure.

Reducing crime and reassuring people remain police priorities. As a result, a series of partnership committees have been set up in all station areas. They meet on a regular basis and provide an open forum for residents to have their say regarding local policing issues.

### Cookstown

Police in Cookstown have recognised the importance of local newspapers in getting their message across in an effective and managed way. During the year, the biggest weekly paper in the area devoted a full page once a month to policing issues. Topics covered included domestic violence, drugs, public order and under-age drinking.

There has been a significant reduction in the number of people killed or seriously injured in road traffic collisions in the district. Police believe that regular highlighting of road safety issues in the local media, and other initiatives such as road safety messages on Dale Farm milk cartons, have contributed to the fall.

Much of the crime recorded in the DCU involves weekend criminal damage and assault in the town centre area. Large numbers attend night clubs and bars. At one stage up to ten coaches were travelling to the town

from the Belfast area alone. Police launched a joint initiative with the DoE to check coaches for roadworthiness whilst inspecting inside for evidence of drugs use or under age drinking. Several detections were made for using illegal diesel. Quantities of both cannabis and Ecstasy were found discarded on the floors.

### Craigavon

In order to encompass Craigavon borough the DCU brought together the two former Sub-divisions of Lurgan and Portadown.

There are a number of active Community Police Liaison Committees in the area and the move has begun to have these community led. The Community Involvement Team organised a poster competition in local schools to front a campaign against underage drinking.

The Drugs Liaison Unit responded to requests from three local schools to give advice about drugs. Drugs with a street value of around £617,415 were seized in to separate operations. Intelligence provided police resulted in a man from the DCU being stopped in Dover with Ecstasy tablets worth £19 million in his vehicle.

Public order inevitably has a high profile in the District. The policing profile for the Drumcree parade was lower than in other years and fewer crowd control measures were placed at interfaces between the two factions. The Junior Orange parade in Portadown at the end of May degenerated into a riot. Fifty-seven officers were injured. The 'Eleventh Night' bonfire celebrations in Portadown turned into a night of

rioting with police and Catholic homes coming under attack. There was significant liaison throughout the incident between police, community leaders. Those involved are resolved to try to prevent a recurrence this year.

Terrorism continued to cast its shadow over the DCU. There were a number of incidents connected to loyalist feuding in both Portadown and Lurgan. A good working relationship has built up with Translink as a result of the number of security alerts on the railways. A lethal Semtex bomb left at the front of Lurgan police station was defused.

### Down

Parades, bonfires and Drumcree protests during July passed off without major incident and reflected the close liaison between police and parade organisers as well as people of influence in the community.

Ballynahinch was identified as an area with potential for disorder and sectarian confrontations at weekends. The local Sector Inspector, along with Community Involvement officers addressed the problem through a number of meetings with councillors and youth leaders. Officers from Tactical Support Groups and Dog Section have been effective in tackling and preventing disorder in both Ballynahinch and Newcastle.

There were five fatal road traffic collisions, compared to nine the previous year. This is a significant reduction given that the redrawing of police boundaries has added Newcastle and Castlewella to the DCU.



Despite the fact that CID resources were down by 50% at the start of 2001/02, the new Proactive Policing Unit, under the command of a Detective Inspector, has conducted in excess of 150 crime patrols, over 50 crime-related searches and made more than 40 arrests.



Although Down does not have a major drugs problem the issue is constantly reviewed. The Proactive Policing Unit carried out more than 50 operations. Drugs Squad officers arrested two people in Crossgar in May for possession and intention to supply Class A and Class B drugs. Some 25,000 Ecstasy tablets, 25 kilos of cannabis resin and 5 kilos of amphetamine sulphate were seized.

### **Dungannon and South Tyrone**

Dungannon's thriving industrial base has attracted a large number of guest workers from Europe.

It is estimated that Portuguese nationals - the majority of whom are non-English speaking - now make up almost 10 per cent of the population in the town. In order to provide a professional policing response to this significant minority group, police are establishing a 'surgery' in the local station at which an interpreter is present. It is planned to open the surgery for two hours a day, three days a week. Once the service is fully operational the intention other partners like the Housing Executive to take part and rotate the venue.

The Command Unit's Domestic Violence Officer has developed an innovative and imaginative way of raising awareness about violence in the home.

A specially designed 'advertisement' is run on a computerised projector system. Images and advice are projected onto a large blank wall space in the local leisure centre. They change every 15 seconds.

### **Fermanagh**

Fermanagh was chosen as the Rural District to pilot the National Intelligence Model of crime management.

It places intelligence alongside the analysis of recent crime to provide a picture of new and emerging problems.

Every three weeks a 'tasking and co-ordination' meeting is held. Recent criminal activity is analysed and reviewed, information gathered by police is disseminated and policing tasks are set for the next three weeks. From this meeting a patrol framework is

established. This provides a focussed approach to the reduction and investigation of crime, combining the efforts of both reactive and proactive patrolling in areas identified as likely targets for criminal activity.

Fermanagh is the only county in Northern Ireland administered by a single District Council. It is also the largest geographical, least densely populated District Command Unit. It covers one eighth of the Province's land mass.

Policing is delivered through a dual purpose strategy. All calls are assessed immediately and are tasked to the appropriate team. Emergencies are dealt with by a team of frontline officers based in Enniskillen. Routine calls and local policing issues go to dedicated community beat teams within each sector.

### **Foyle**

Foyle DCU serves around 107,000 people in Derry City Council area. It has the second highest population density of any DCU in the Province. While Londonderry is physically divided by the River Foyle, there is also a broad division by political opinion. The west bank of the river is predominantly nationalist, the east predominantly unionist. This divide can and does create community tensions with associated problems for policing but there is also a unique and strong sense of identity among local people which often rises above political differences for the greater good of the city. The resolution of some of the differences between the Apprentice Boys of Derry and the Royal Black Institution and the Bogside Residents'



Association gives optimism for the future. For the first time the business life of the city continued during parades in August and December.

The introduction of the Foyle crowd management barriers, designed by Chief Inspector John McCarroll following research into causes of confrontation in Ferryquay Street and the city centre during parades proved a success. They reduced the potential for confrontation and meant that fewer police officers were required in the streets.

Foyle Haven is a partnership initiative originated by a sector sergeant to address the problem of on-street drinking. It opens five days a week and caters for people with alcohol abuse problems or who might otherwise be insulated from society. There is food, laundry and washing facilities and advice on housing benefits etc. Opened in December it has already produced a reduction in complaints about on-street drinking.

A Drugs Referral Scheme has been running at Strand Road custody office throughout the year. It aims to provide confidential help to people misusing drugs. The custody officer offers the service to all detainees who then have access to an arrest referrals worker offering specialist support and facilities. Between April 2001 and February 2002, 94 referrals were made to the Community Addiction Unit.

## Larne

Sadly Larne saw a rise in sectarian attacks on both Catholic and Protestant homes. A sergeant and four constables from a Mobile Support Unit were

based in the station for a time. The officers carried out many high profile beat patrols in housing estates and uncovered a 'pipe bomb factory.'

With a number of areas of outstanding natural beauty falling within its area, the DCU has to deal with large influxes of visitors. After problems of thefts from parked cars, a series of permanent warning signs are being placed in tourist parking areas.

To mark the impending change of name from RUC to PSNI, a successful Peelers' Breakfast was held for some key opinion formers locally including MPs, representatives of the business community, councillors, magistrates, solicitors, voluntary groups and retired officers. Officers dressed up in old style uniforms and served breakfast. Some £1,500 was raised for the Benevolent Fund.

## Limavady

A unique initiative by police in Limavady saw officers patrol the famous Benone beach and sand dunes on an all-terrain quad bike. A police post was also set up for the summer period.

The move came in response to the annual influx of up to 5,000 visitors in the summer months. It offered opportunities of a partnership with the District Council and a dedicated service for tourists. It was designed to deal with a number of offences ranging from motoring offences on the beach to problems of underage drinking, public disorder and criminal damage.

The police post was based in the council-run Benone Tourist Complex from July to September. It was staffed

seven days a week, whilst the beach patrol operated on various shifts of eight hours each day. The quad vehicle caught both the public and press attention.

The evaluation figures speak for themselves. Over the three-month period, police issued 630 cautions and advice for motoring offences; one prosecution for dangerous driving; 12 cautions for public order offences and one sea rescue carried out. Help was rendered to 117 people.

## Lisburn

Working closely with a number of interests and agencies, police have instigated high profile forums in relation to domestic violence and adults-at-risk. The domestic violence forum has developed a comprehensive three-year strategy to raise awareness and tackle the issues arising from violence in the home. The forum has also produced a directory of services for victims and supporters.





The adults-at-risk forum has produced an interactive learning video covering aspects such as abuse by carers and bogus callers. A learning package has also been produced to train community staff carers both for their own and clients' benefit.

The local council conferred the Freedom of the Borough on the Royal Ulster Constabulary in June 2001 ' in recognition of its outstanding contribution to the Borough of Lisburn and Northern Ireland. The event was marked by a parade of officers through the town and a ceremony at the council's new Lagan Island Centre offices.

### Magherafelt

Countering the threat of terrorism and promoting community safety have been the priorities for police in Magherafelt DCU.

There has been ongoing terrorist activity by republican and loyalist terrorists. In June, dissident republicans attempted to murder police on duty at a polling station in Draperstown. Two community officers and a member of the public waiting to vote were shot and injured.

In November, a member of the public was shot and wounded by loyalists in a drive-by shooting. Following major police investigations, a number of people have been arrested and charged in connection with the attacks.

Police are actively involved in problem solving projects with the community. For example, since 1996 officers have been working with people to reduce tension in a mixed religion housing development in Magherafelt where there has been an annual 11th July

bonfire. There have been year-on-year improvements. As a result, a presentation on their work was given at an international policing conference in America.

### Moyle

From the start, Moyle DCU was pitched into the forefront of the foot and mouth disease epidemic. With support from Traffic Branch, Mobile Support Units and the Army, local police had to initiate a large scale operation to close down infected areas.

Rathlin - Northern Ireland's only permanently inhabited off-shore island - comes within the Command Unit and presents its own particular policing issues. In response to concerns raised by islanders, additional patrols were deployed on the island over the summer months.

Excellent police work prevented a major catastrophe during the famous Auld Lammas Fair, in Ballycastle, in late August. The town was packed with thousands of visitors, when police spotted a potentially lethal car bomb. People were evacuated from the town centre and Army experts defused the device.

Organised criminals from outside the locality broke into a number of houses in the late summer and early autumn specifically targeting collections of valuable paintings. A number of these paintings were recovered in Belfast.

### Newtownabbey

Newtownabbey marked its creation and expansion as a DCU by setting up a Proactive Policing Unit. It incorporates the Crime Team and the Drugs Liaison Unit supported for the

first time by a crime analyst providing important information on crime trends to allow the efficient use of officers.

After a series of thefts of valuable plant and equipment, the Proactive Policing Unit set up special operation in May in partnership with a local plant hire firm. A four-wheeled trailer was loaded with several items of plant and placed close to Corr's Corner under observation. A short time later a car with three people on board pulled up. All three were observed taking an active part in stealing the trailer. The thieves were stopped on the M2 motorway and arrested. A similar operation was mounted a number of months later. A trailer carrying £5,000 worth of plant was parked in the Mallusk area. A man in a white van stole the trailer and was arrested by the PPU on Belfast's Antrim Road.

### Newry and Mourn

Organised crime remained a major target for police activity in the District Command Unit. Police tackled the issue by disrupting the supply of smuggles and counterfeit goods. In November, police supported an HM Customs and Excise operation in which some £9 million worth of smuggled cigarettes at Warrenpoint docks. Three major operations in July, August and December netted counterfeit goods worth more than £800,000.

There were three major terrorist incidents. In May, terrorists attacked Bessbrook Mill security complex with a mortar. Booby trap devices were found at a police officer's home in the area on two occasions - April 2001 and January 2002. A 35 kilo home made bomb was



also located and dealt with on the main Belfast to Dublin railway line.

Fatal road crashes went down from 18 to four. Local officers, working along with Traffic Branch officers, made maximum use of speed detection equipment on the A1, A2 and A25 roads where casualties are high. In Warrenpoint sector police formed a partnership with local businesses to give every Primary School child a reflective armband.

### North Down

Community safety has been one of the key emphases for North Down DCU. A major problem facing the area is the large number of young adults attending bars and night clubs at weekends.

This is being addressed through a partnership approach between the police, the council and the licensed trade. A Door Supervisors' Scheme is nearing completion.

In addition, police were involved in a multi-agency conference called to discuss management of the 'evening economy' in the area.

### Omagh

Omagh DCU currently has the best detection rate in the Province - 41%. Increasing crime detection rates and reducing crime are the paramount goals.

Violent crime increased during the third quarter of the year but a detection rate of 76% is well above the DCU target of 65%. Efforts to reduce the level of violent crime and raise the detection rate are supported by a high profile police presence in areas and at times where there is a history and potential for violence. Night duty officers are supplemented by dedicated public order patrols.

The prevention and detection of violent crime and criminal damage is likely to be helped by the recent installation of closed circuit television cameras which provide cover of the commercial centre of the town.

### Strabane

A motorcycle was issued to the DCU allowing an officer to be deployed full time on traffic duties. His primary role is in reducing the number of collisions on the main A5 road between Magheramason and Newtownstewart.

The new District Crime Team actively targetted criminals throughout the Unit. Twenty-eight people were arrested for drugs offences and £4,000 worth of illegal drugs seized. In addition, some £50,000 worth of contraband CDs, cigarettes and clothing were seized. The problem of underage and on-street drinking has been actively addressed. Some 58 people have been reported for these type of offences.

Community Involvement officers have strong links with the 24-strong Strabane Youth Forum. The Forum members are aged between 14 years and 18 and come from both communities. A residential trip was organised to the Share Centre in Fermanagh. They examined issues such as road safety, drugs, alcohol awareness and community safety.





# Statistics



Statistics



## Crime Statistics

**Table 1: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) 2000/01 and 2001/02**

	2000/01			2001/02		
	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate
<b>Offences against the person</b>						
Murder	44	27	61.4	49	29	59.2
Manslaughter	4	2	50.0	3	6	200.0
Infanticide	0	0	0	0	0	0
Attempted murder	124	25	20.2	164	47	28.7
Threat or conspiracy to murder	526	385	73.2	740	406	54.9
Causing death by reckless driving	29	22	75.9	23	10	43.5
Wounding with intent/GBH with intent	358	148	41.3	410	115	28.0
Wounding/GBH/AOABH	4,827	1,914	39.7	6,097	1,913	31.4
Explosives offences endangering life	70	8	11.4	85	10	11.8
Firearms offences endangering life	94	64	68.1	113	43	38.1
Intimidation	624	73	11.7	816	79	9.7
Harassment	713	615	86.3	499	316	63.3
Aggravated assault	411	320	77.9	941	608	64.6
Common assault	11,452	7,328	64.0	13,971	6,924	49.6
Assault on police	1,464	1,247	85.2	1,563	1,222	78.2
Obstructing police	523	488	93.3	491	409	83.3
Other offences against the person	117	86	73.5	139	52	37.4
<b>Totals</b>	<b>21,380</b>	<b>12,752</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>26,104</b>	<b>12,189</b>	<b>46.7</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>						
Rape	209	139	66.5	252	131	52.0
Attempted rape	23	18	78.3	40	18	45.0
Buggery	34	23	67.6	27	17	63.0
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years	11	8	72.7	6	4	66.7
Unlawful carnal knowledge of a girl 14 years and under 17 years	51	38	74.5	36	19	52.8
Indecent assault on a female	166	102	61.4	280	112	40.0

\* Includes offences under Emergency Provisions Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Terrorism Act 2000 (introduced 19th February 2001)



**Table 1: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) 2000/01 and 2001/02 Continued**

	2000/01			2001/02		
	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate
Indecent assault on a female child	342	248	72.5	308	183	59.4
Indecent assault on a male	21	17	81.0	34	16	47.1
Indecent assault on a male child	134	101	75.4	55	48	87.3
Indecency between males	17	15	88.2	5	5	100.0
Indecent exposure	135	63	46.7	333	90	27.0
Indecent conduct towards a child	18	15	83.3	23	14	60.9
Other sexual offences	15	10	66.7	32	14	43.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,176</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>46.9</b>
<b>Burglary</b>						
Burglary in a dwelling	8,315	1,115	13.4	8,971	839	9.4
Aggravated burglary in a dwelling	60	27	45.0	93	37	39.8
Burglary in a building other than a dwelling	7,295	988	13.5	7,916	743	9.4
Aggravated burglary other than in a dwelling	0	0	0	10	2	20.0
Going equipped for stealing	175	158	90.3	153	133	86.9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15,845</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>14.4</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Robbery</b>						
Robbery	658	93	14.1	815	117	14.4
Armed robbery	927	115	12.4	1,191	159	13.4
Hijacking	182	18	9.9	216	28	13.0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,767</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>13.7</b>
<b>Theft</b>						
Theft, one person from another	362	40	11.0	1,534	73	4.8
Theft in a dwelling	685	240	35.0	853	186	21.8
Theft by an employee	286	174	60.8	275	150	54.5

\* Includes offences under Emergency Provisions Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Terrorism Act 2000 (introduced 19th February 2001)



**Table 1: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) 2000/01 and 2001/02 Continued**

	2000/01			2001/02		
	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate
Theft of pedal cycles	1,121	82	7.3	1,000	45	4.5
Shoplifting	6,082	3,405	56.0	5,494	2,581	47.0
Theft from motor vehicles	5,713	243	4.3	6,584	151	2.3
Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicles	10,806	1,236	11.4	11,635	996	8.6
Vehicle tampering/interference	1,534	63	4.1	2,229	45	2.0
Handling of stolen goods	384	350	91.1	283	221	78.1
Other thefts	9,914	1,275	12.9	11,833	1,037	8.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>36,887</b>	<b>7,108</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>41,720</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>13.1</b>
<b>Fraud and forgery</b>						
Deception	4,100	1,682	41.0	3,962	1,161	29.3
Forgery and counterfeiting	629	122	19.4	1,110	166	15.0
Making off without payment	2,966	694	23.4	3,081	426	13.8
Other frauds	349	309	88.5	466	256	54.9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>8,044</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>8,619</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>23.3</b>
<b>Criminal damage</b>						
Arson	2,429	166	6.8	2,924	162	5.5
Petrol bombing offences	88	22	25.0	216	11	5.1
Explosives offences	41	2	4.9	125	4	3.2
Criminal damage/malicious damage offences	29,635	4,334	14.6	36,527	4,038	11.1
Other criminal damage offences	127	98	77.2	161	93	57.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>32,320</b>	<b>4,622</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>39,953</b>	<b>4,308</b>	<b>10.8</b>
<b>Offences against the state</b>						
Offences under anti-terrorism legislation*	31	29	93.5	17	11	64.7
Firearms offences	105	67	63.8	89	32	36.0

\* Includes offences under Emergency Provisions Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Terrorism Act 2000 (introduced 19th February 2001)

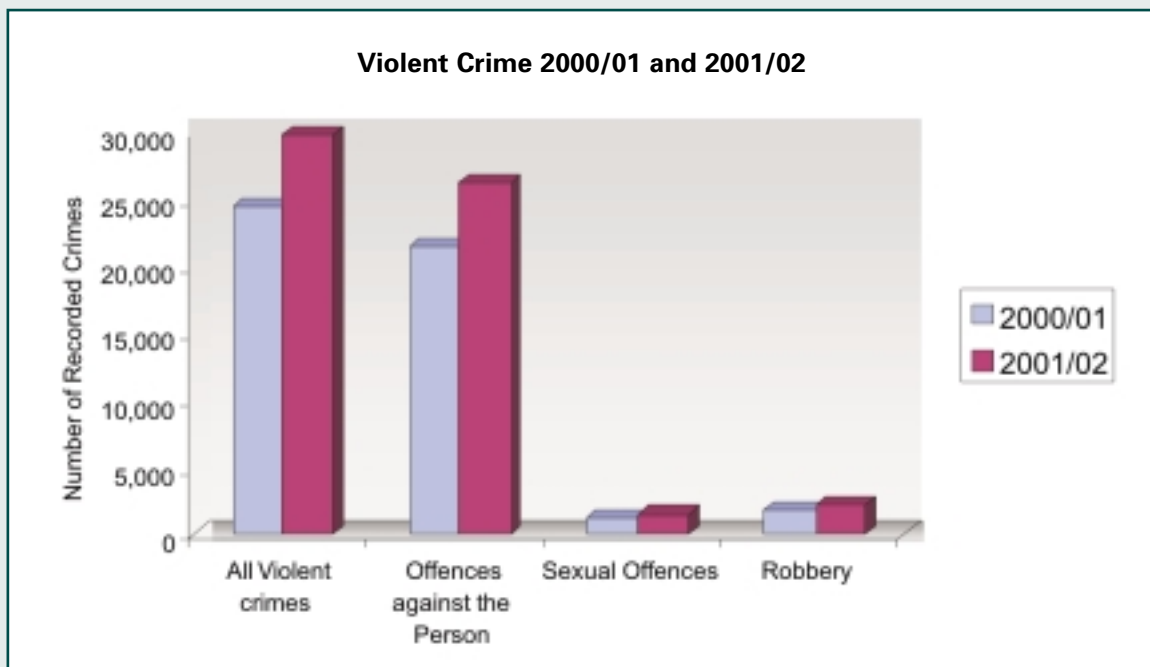




**Table 1: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) 2000/01 and 2001/02 Continued**

	2000/01			2001/02		
	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate	Total Offences Recorded	Total Offences Cleared	% Clearance Rate
Offences under the Public Order (NI)						
Order	328	278	84.8	427	295	69.1
Other offences against the public order	322	38	11.8	634	54	8.5
<b>Totals</b>	<b>786</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>52.4</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>33.6</b>
<b>Other notifiable offences</b>						
Blackmail	14	8	57.1	37	8	21.6
Kidnapping and false imprisonment	49	29	59.2	84	19	22.6
Drug offences (Total)	1,453	1,279	88.0	1,108	850	76.7
Trafficking offences	228	210	92.1	210	165	78.6
Non-trafficking offences	1,225	1,069	87.3	898	685	76.3
Dangerous/furious driving	167	168	100.6	166	131	78.9
Other notifiable offences	24	26	108.3	32	22	68.8
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>Grand Totals</b>	<b>119,912</b>	<b>32,522</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>139,786</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>20.1</b>

\* Includes offences under Emergency Provisions Act, Prevention of Terrorism Act and the Terrorism Act 2000 (introduced 19th February 2001)



**Table 2: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) by District Command Unit 2001/02\***

DCU		Offences against the Person	Sexual Offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal Damage	Offences against the State	Other Notifiable Offences	Totals
Antrim	Recorded	900	37	422	57	1,049	379	1,382	29	27	4,282
	Cleared	305	18	20	5	86	26	84	10	7	561
Belfast East	Recorded	952	69	1,026	180	2,143	510	2,218	25	41	7,164
	Cleared	536	32	91	21	229	73	210	21	27	1,240
Belfast North	Recorded	2,292	85	1,025	292	2,937	630	5,008	239	97	12,605
	Cleared	521	50	60	20	230	58	212	55	59	1,265
Belfast South	Recorded	2,739	134	1,704	543	8,546	1,421	2,912	115	77	18,191
	Cleared	686	37	192	74	868	186	250	48	58	2,399
Belfast West	Recorded	1,470	53	505	160	1,789	336	2,042	48	108	6,511
	Cleared	621	9	76	15	168	55	152	19	76	1,191
Carrickfergus	Recorded	455	16	282	40	606	148	701	6	34	2,288
	Cleared	212	16	20	9	112	24	70	0	16	479
Castlereagh	Recorded	534	51	634	60	1,496	675	1,301	13	38	4,802
	Cleared	322	10	24	10	140	189	75	6	28	804
Lisburn	Recorded	1,470	68	970	111	2,849	593	2,350	52	64	8,527
	Cleared	691	25	119	17	358	121	199	25	60	1,615
Newtownabbey	Recorded	941	53	845	114	1,757	517	1,886	15	34	6,162
	Cleared	399	22	42	9	156	35	120	4	16	803
North Down	Recorded	750	79	691	74	2,007	518	1,598	23	66	5,806
	Cleared	400	41	61	13	231	119	127	12	60	1,064
<b>Urban Region</b>	<b>Recorded</b>	<b>12,503</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>8,104</b>	<b>1,631</b>	<b>25,179</b>	<b>5,727</b>	<b>21,398</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>76,338</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>4,693</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>2,578</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1,499</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>11,421</b>
Ards	Recorded	901	67	630	50	1,553	273	1,581	22	35	5,112
	Cleared	579	28	52	11	267	73	187	8	27	1,232
Armagh	Recorded	613	31	421	27	577	188	799	6	37	2,699
	Cleared	333	25	49	7	95	104	165	3	32	813
Banbridge	Recorded	677	36	343	11	497	106	647	21	26	2,364
	Cleared	395	19	40	3	82	50	105	8	12	714
Cookstown	Recorded	532	23	249	8	428	73	590	20	48	1,971
	Cleared	311	15	43	2	113	72	123	8	34	721
Craigavon	Recorded	1,124	71	1,041	68	1,700	201	1,663	114	85	6,067
	Cleared	625	29	57	3	240	60	189	41	56	1,300
Down	Recorded	818	46	749	57	1,372	207	1,329	28	36	4,642
	Cleared	364	15	68	11	138	66	124	7	20	813
Dungannon & South Tyrone	Recorded	611	36	403	12	626	203	642	47	45	2,625
	Cleared	414	22	48	4	135	110	138	9	40	920
Newry and Mourne	Recorded	926	38	720	70	1,612	259	1,499	58	45	5,177
	Cleared	570	25	65	7	196	87	203	16	34	1,203
<b>South Region</b>	<b>Recorded</b>	<b>6,202</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>8,365</b>	<b>1,510</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>30,657</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>622</b>	<b>1,234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>7,716</b>

\* Recorded total includes offences for which the offence location was unknown (e.g. deception offences reported directly to Cheque Squad).



**Table 2: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) by District Command Unit 2001/02\* - continued**

DCU		Offences against the Person	Sexual Offences	Burglary	Robbery	Theft	Fraud and Forgery	Criminal Damage	Offences against the State	Other Notifiable Offences	Totals
Ballymena	Recorded	795	43	610	43	1,261	254	1,144	30	106	4,286
	Cleared	372	32	144	10	311	77	136	10	86	1,178
Ballymoney	Recorded	182	17	223	10	300	54	381	4	4	1,175
	Cleared	97	9	54	2	54	15	56	1	5	293
Coleraine	Recorded	864	29	738	48	1,247	249	1,384	21	64	4,644
	Cleared	408	11	68	13	247	59	195	9	39	1,049
Fermanagh	Recorded	452	43	420	16	746	93	804	11	25	2,610
	Cleared	325	32	37	3	121	40	154	1	23	736
Foyle	Recorded	2,083	144	979	90	1,904	203	2,230	54	112	7,799
	Cleared	757	60	128	14	362	89	299	15	85	1,809
Larne	Recorded	400	27	260	18	483	119	791	11	18	2,127
	Cleared	263	15	37	6	76	23	74	11	17	522
Limavady	Recorded	492	24	248	12	379	52	680	12	47	1,946
	Cleared	249	6	25	3	74	27	129	5	21	539
Magherafelt	Recorded	370	19	220	11	333	85	584	27	13	1,662
	Cleared	214	14	20	3	65	36	74	5	13	444
Moyle	Recorded	189	8	157	4	277	44	324	8	6	1,017
	Cleared	117	4	16	2	39	7	44	5	3	237
Omagh	Recorded	787	31	377	15	735	123	809	57	46	2,980
	Cleared	581	15	44	4	162	73	233	13	38	1,163
Strabane	Recorded	783	53	248	21	506	106	721	51	42	2,531
	Cleared	522	35	54	3	130	54	181	17	38	1,034
<b>North Region</b>	<b>Recorded</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>4,480</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>8,171</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>9,852</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>32,777</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,641</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,575</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>368</b>	<b>9,004</b>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b>	<b>Recorded</b>	<b>26,104</b>	<b>1,431</b>	<b>17,143</b>	<b>2,222</b>	<b>41,720</b>	<b>8,619</b>	<b>39,953</b>	<b>1,167</b>	<b>1,427</b>	<b>139,786</b>
	<b>Cleared</b>	<b>12,189</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>1,754</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>4,308</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>28,142</b>

\* Recorded total includes offences for which the offence location was unknown (e.g. deception offences reported directly to Cheque Squad).

**Table 3: Notifiable Offences Recorded and Cleared (Under Revised Home Office Counting Rules) by Method of Clearance and Region 2001/02**

Region	Total Recorded Offences*	Method of Clearance						Total Offences Cleared (All Methods)	% Clearance Rate
		Charge/ Summons	Cautions**	Taken into Consideration	Offender Under Age***	Complainant Declined to Prosecute	Otherwise Disposed of		
Urban	76,338	5,438	1,462	159	77	3,634	651	11,421	15.0%
South	30,657	2,926	963	72	75	3,060	620	7,716	25.2%
North	32,777	3,444	1,081	207	67	3,446	759	9,004	27.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>139,786</b>	<b>11,808</b>	<b>3,506</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>10,140</b>	<b>2,030</b>	<b>28,142</b>	<b>20.1%</b>

\* Recorded total includes offences for which the offence location was unknown (e.g. deception offences reported directly to Cheque Squad).

\*\* Includes juvenile advice and warning

\*\*\* Under 10 years old





**Table 4: Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order — Persons and Vehicles Searched 2001/02**

	Stolen Property		Firearms		Offensive Weapon		Going Equipped		Others		Totals	
	Searched	Arrested as a result of search	Searched	Arrested as a result of search	Searched	Arrested as a result of search	Searched	Arrested as a result of search	Searched	Arrested as a result of search	Searched	Arrested as a result of search
April	80	8	16	0	16	2	18	4	6	2	136	16
May	81	21	10	1	10	1	13	0	6	0	120	23
June	45	4	10	1	15	6	9	1	30	5	109	17
July	52	6	23	1	43	10	12	0	22	2	152	19
August	27	2	8	1	13	2	5	2	48	3	101	10
September	80	20	3	0	36	10	39	13	32	5	190	48
October	57	10	8	0	10	2	8	1	41	5	124	18
November	74	16	13	6	33	8	19	7	32	2	171	39
December	57	8	4	0	38	2	32	2	26	6	157	18
January	95	15	10	2	25	4	38	0	35	3	203	24
February	79	11	6	1	14	4	65	3	61	6	225	25
March	84	10	8	0	27	7	46	3	119	1	284	21
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1,972</b>	<b>278</b>

Searched

Arrested as a result of search

*Intimate Searches: One intimate search was carried out during 2001/2002.*

*Extended Detention: During 2001/2002 five persons were detained in police custody for more than 24 hours and released without charge. There were eighteen applications to Magistrates' Courts for warrants of further detention, all of which were granted. Fifteen persons were subsequently charged.*

**Table 5: Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order — Detention Statistics 2001/02**

	Arrests under PACE				Requests/Delays			
	Totals	Gender		Arrests For Notifiable Offences	Friend/Relative etc		Solicitor	
		Male	Female		Requests	Delayed on Superintendent's Authority	Requests	Delayed on Superintendent's Authority
April	2,017	1,784	233	1,413	320	1	834	3
May	2,073	1,813	260	1,445	328	5	839	0
June	2,015	1,767	248	1,517	307	0	813	1
July	2,170	1,852	318	1,484	332	1	843	1
August	1,917	1,642	275	1,449	268	0	826	0
September	1,944	1,725	219	1,505	369	2	794	0
October	2,073	1,799	274	1,551	349	0	865	0
November	1,857	1,621	236	1,360	324	1	743	3
December	1,992	1,742	250	1,474	370	0	824	0
January	2,002	1,761	241	1,532	401	0	858	0
February	1,989	1,769	220	1,417	365	0	898	0
March	2,098	1,816	282	1,494	372	0	833	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>24,147</b>	<b>21,091</b>	<b>3,056</b>	<b>17,641</b>	<b>4,105</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9,970</b>	<b>8</b>



**Table 6: Drugs Seizures and Arrests 1999/00 - 2001/02**

Drugs Seized		1999/00		2000/01		2001/02	
		No. of Seizures	Amount Seized	No. of Seizures	Amount Seized	No. of Seizures	Amount Seized
<b>CLASS A</b>							
Cocaine	Powder (gms)	22	340.3	27	1,701.4	28	3,399.9
	Wraps	0	0	0	0	4	4
	'Crack' (gms)	3	10.5	2	43.1	4	66.5
Ecstasy	Tablets	342	448,015	346	410,671	262	127,368
	Powder (gms)	8	514.1	6	498	8	232.81
	Capsules	0	0	4	11	1	2
LSD	Doses	17	1,818	9	117	3	122
	Microdots	0	0	2	201	0	0
Opiates	Powder (gms)	48	464.8	61	3,131.6	46	102.11
	Tablets	2	21	7	1,670	4	51
	Ampoules	0	0	4	203	1	4
	Mls	18	2.7	6	121	8	366
	Wraps	6	11	10	16	42	69
<b>ALL CLASS A</b>		<b>441</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CLASS B</b>							
Cannabis	Resin (kgs)	1,584	516.5	1,320	384.4	1,126	417.2
	Herbal (kgs)	70	6.8	45	21.6	65	49
	Plants	14	743	11	210	14	141
	Oil (gms)	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Joints	182	232	131	253	119	273
Amphetamine	Powder (kgs)	69	3.8	51	3.9	70	8.8
	Wraps	20	146	8	16	8	26
	Tablets	17	6,319	8	458	3	118
Barbiturates	Tablets	1	69	0	0	0	0
<b>ALL CLASS B</b>		<b>1,780</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,458</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,259</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL SEIZURE INCIDENTS*</b>		<b>2,058</b>		<b>1,750</b>		<b>1,533</b>	

\* As seizure incidents can involve more than one drug type, seizure figures for individual drugs cannot be added together to produce totals.

<b>ARRESTS</b>	<b>1,480</b>	<b>1,266</b>	<b>990</b>
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<b>'STREET VALUE' OF DRUGS SEIZED</b>	<b>£11,425,982</b>	<b>£9,994,769</b>	<b>£6,559,700</b>
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**Table 7: Juvenile Referrals 1999/00 - 2001/02**

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Total Number of Referrals	12,323	12,862	11,920
Resulting in Cautions*	1,325	1,314	1,095
Resulting in Advice & Warning	7,354	6,494	5,070
Resulting in Prosecution	643	443	462
Number of Pending Decisions	1,112	2,108	2,677
Resulting in No Further Police Action	1,889	2,503	2,616

\* With effect from 1 February 2001 all juvenile cautions are to be administered by means of a conferencing process known as a Restorative Caution.

**Table 8: Domestic Violence Incidents 1999/00 - 2001/02**

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Total Number of Domestic Incidents	15,269	14,325	14,937
Total Number of Incidents involving Domestic Violence	7,558	7,254	7,814

**Table 9: Racial Incidents 1999/00 - 2001/02**

	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
Total Number of Racial Incidents	237	260	185



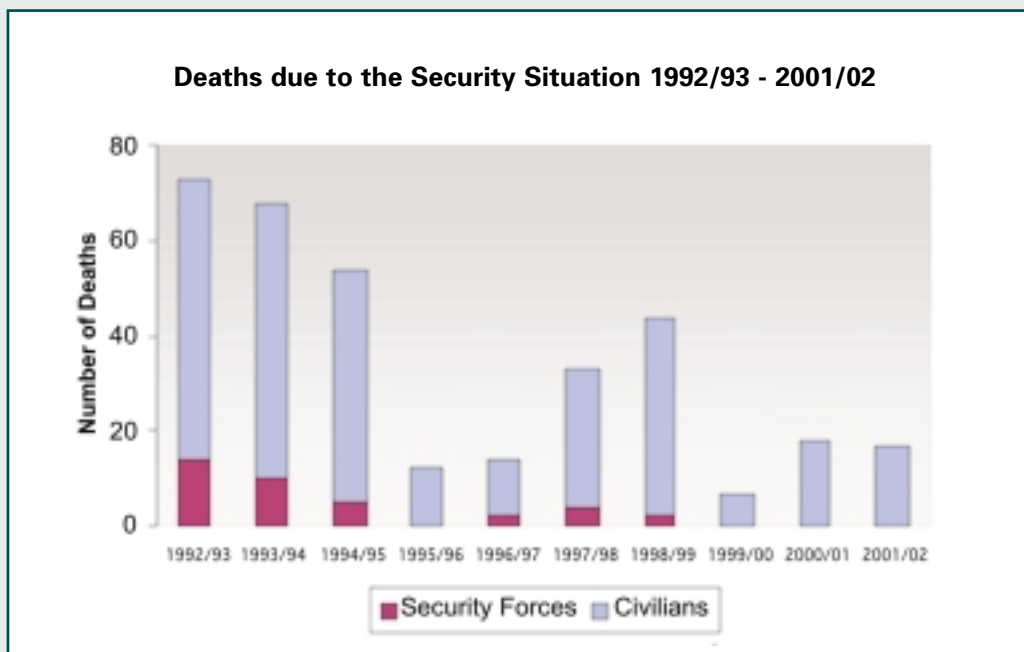


## Security Situation Statistics

**Table 1: Number of Deaths due to the Security Situation  
1992/93 - 2001/02**

	Police	Police Reserve	Army	UDR/RIR*	Civilian	Totals
1992/93	3	2	6	3	59	73
1993/94	3	2	4	1	58	68
1994/95	2	0	1	2	49	54
1995/96	0	0	0	0	12	12
1996/97	0	0	2	0	12	14
1997/98	3	1	0	0	29	33
1998/99	1	0	1	0	42	44
1999/00	0	0	0	0	7	7
2000/01	0	0	0	0	18	18
2001/02	0	0	0	0	17	17

\* Figures include Royal Irish Regiment (Home Service Battalions).



**Table 2: 1992/93 - 2001/02 Security-Related Incidents**

	Shooting Incidents	Bombings*		Incendaries	
		Incidents	Devices Used	Incidents	Devices Used
1992/93	518	275	325	67	104
1993/94	426	278	303	104	135
1994/95	272	132	146	20	24
1995/96	65	0	0	7	7
1996/97	140	50	65	7	7
1997/98	245	73	91	6	6
1998/99	187	123	229	20	20
1999/00	131	66	86	5	5
2000/01	331	177	206	9	22
2001/02	358	318	407	5	6

\* Includes explosions/ignitions and defusings.

**Table 3: Firearms, Ammunition and Explosives Finds  
1992/93 - 2001/02**

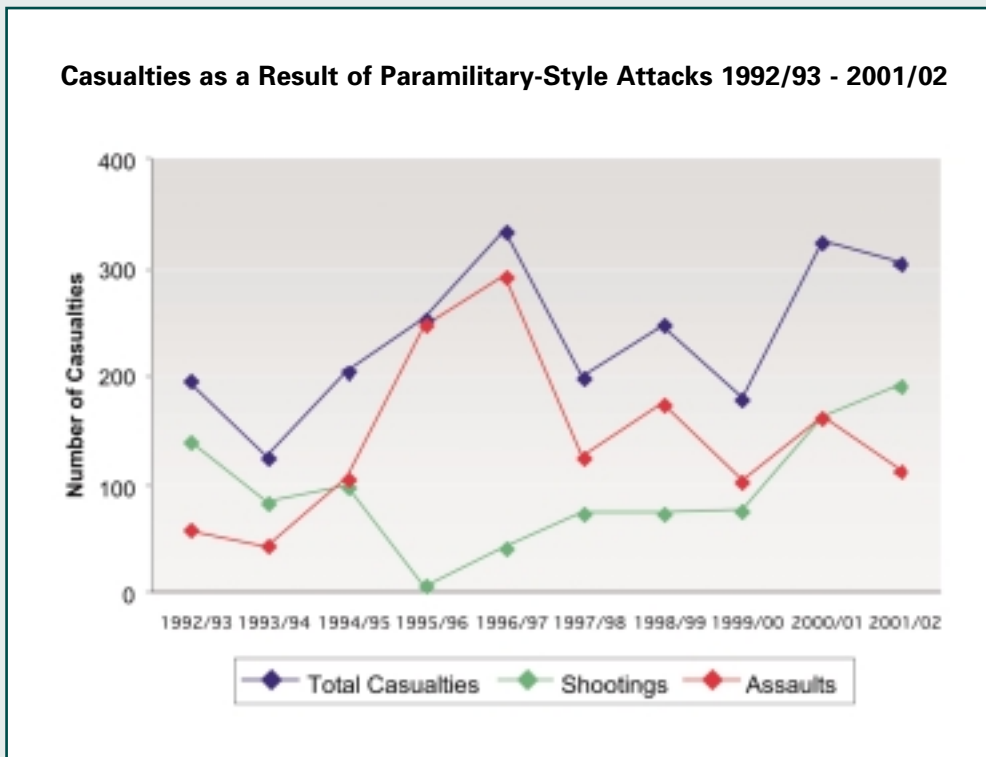
	Firearms	Ammunition (rounds)	Explosives (kgs)
1992/93	205	28,267	1,044.1
1993/94	194	19,488	4,554.6
1994/95	139	7,998	448.4
1995/96	116	18,372	6.4
1996/97	103	12,043	2,462.5
1997/98	97	9,984	661.7
1998/99	104	13,416	778.4
1999/00	110	12,414	240.4
2000/01	134	12,970	98.9
2001/02	96	9,241	96.2



**Table 4: Casualties as a Result of Paramilitary-Style Attacks  
1992/93 - 2001/02**

	Shootings			Assaults*			Total Casualties (Shootings and Assaults)
	Total	By Loyalist Groups	By Republican Groups	Total	By Loyalist Groups	By Republican Groups	
1992/93	139	69	70	56	33	23	195
1993/94	83	59	24	42	37	5	125
1994/95	98	55	43	105	46	59	203
1995/96	6	6	0	246	90	156	252
1996/97	41	37	4	291	125	166	332
1997/98	73	33	40	125	70	55	198
1998/99	73	40	33	172	112	60	245
1999/00	75	53	22	103	70	33	178
2000/01	162	99	63	161	89	72	323
2001/02	190	124	66	112	76	36	302

\* Beatings





**Table 5: Number of Persons Charged with Terrorist and Serious Public Order Offences 1992/93 - 2001/02**

Persons Charged	
1992/93	417
1993/94	374
1994/95	262
1995/96	476
1996/97	591
1997/98	423
1998/99	441
1999/00	288
2000/01	269
2001/02	315

**Table 6: 2001/02 Parades Statistics**

	Loyalist	Nationalist	Other	Total
Total parades	2,228	172	408	2,808
Legal parades	2,213	165	407	2,785
Illegal parades	15	7	1	23
Of the total:				
Parades re-routed	46	2	2	50
Parades with other conditions imposed	44	5	1	50
Parades at which disorder occurred	26	0	2	28
Parades banned	0	0	0	0

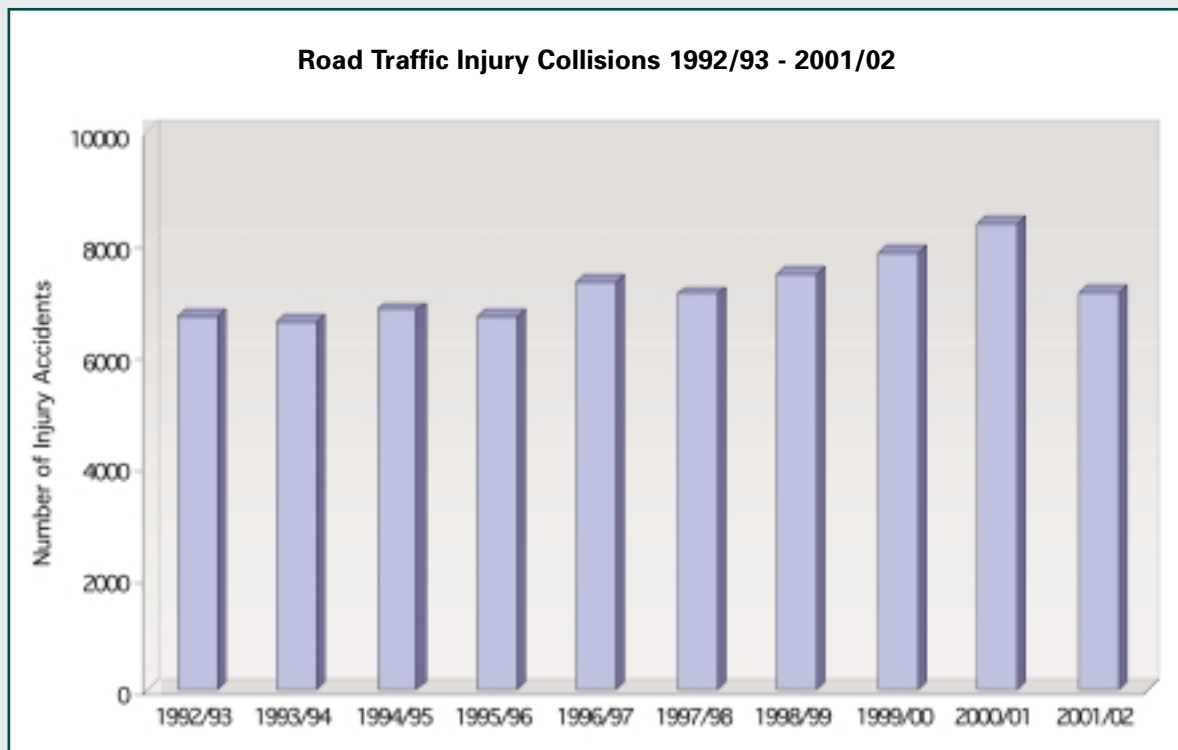
‘Loyalist’ parades include those organised by the Orange Order, the Royal Black Preceptory and the Apprentice Boys as well as band parades/contests or protest marches involving the loyalist community. ‘Nationalist’ parades includes parades organised by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Irish National Foresters as well as band parades/contests or protest marches involving the nationalist community.



# Road Traffic Injury Collision Statistics

**Table 1: Road Traffic Injury Accidents and Casualties  
1992/93 - 2001/02**

	Number of Injury Accidents	Casualties			Total Casualties
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
1992/93	6,699	140	1,868	9,361	11,369
1993/94	6,604	149	1,713	9,553	11,415
1994/95	6,797	148	1,588	10,224	11,960
1995/96	6,690	139	1,543	9,910	11,592
1996/97	7,325	153	1,645	11,237	13,035
1997/98	7,081	143	1,526	10,912	12,581
1998/99	7,460	150	1,462	11,682	13,294
1999/00	7,827	150	1,573	12,170	13,893
2000/01	8,361	163	1,801	12,620	14,584
2001/02	7,133	153	1,638	10,812	12,603



**Table 2: Road Traffic Collision Casualties by Severity of Injury and Type of Road User 1997/98 - 2001/02**

Type of Road User*	1997/98	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02
<b>Fatalities:</b>					
Pedestrians	32	40	40	30	37
Drivers of motor vehicles	51	53	71	86	59
Motor cyclists	16	9	8	7	12
Pedal cyclists	7	5	0	5	1
Passengers	34	42	29	34	43
Pillion passengers	2	0	2	0	0
Other road users	1	1	0	1	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>Serious Injuries:</b>					
Pedestrians	292	285	292	267	276
Drivers of motor vehicles	619	587	637	774	710
Motor cyclists	89	82	105	139	148
Pedal cyclists	59	53	53	52	40
Passengers	449	438	469	546	439
Pillion passengers	9	4	7	14	7
Other road users	9	13	10	9	18
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>1,462</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,638</b>
<b>Slight Injuries:</b>					
Pedestrians	870	839	871	821	652
Drivers of motor vehicles	5,174	5,702	6,023	6,375	5,532
Motor cyclists	177	206	265	315	254
Pedal cyclists	277	244	226	205	156
Passengers	4,334	4,598	4,714	4,821	4,134
Pillion passengers	17	12	15	21	28
Other road users	63	81	56	62	56
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10,912</b>	<b>11,682</b>	<b>12,170</b>	<b>12,620</b>	<b>10,812</b>
<b>All Casualties:</b>					
Pedestrians	1,194	1,164	1,203	1,118	965
Drivers of motor vehicles	5,844	6,342	6,731	7,235	6,301
Motor cyclists	282	297	378	461	414
Pedal cyclists	343	302	279	262	197
Passengers	4,817	5,078	5,212	5,401	4,616
Pillion passengers	28	16	24	35	35
Other road users	73	95	66	72	75
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>12,581</b>	<b>13,294</b>	<b>13,893</b>	<b>14,584</b>	<b>12,603</b>

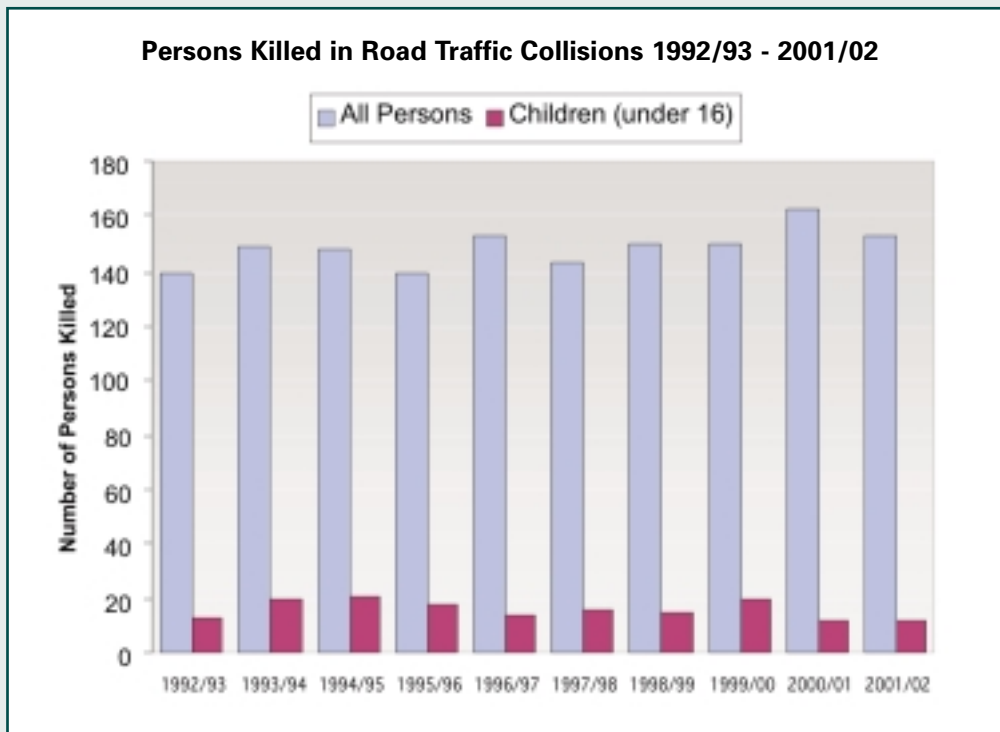
\* 'Passengers' include pedal cycle passengers. 'Other road users' include drivers/riders and passengers of 'other vehicles' (e.g. tractors, invalid carriages, horse-drawn vehicles, etc.).





**Table 3: Road Traffic Injury Collisions Involving Child Casualties (Under 16)  
1992/93 - 2001/02**

	Number of Injury Accidents	Child Casualties			Total Casualties
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	
1992/93	1,416	13	329	1,329	1,671
1993/94	1,300	20	278	1,288	1,586
1994/95	1,400	21	282	1,430	1,733
1995/96	1,385	18	248	1,448	1,714
1996/97	1,419	14	273	1,578	1,865
1997/98	1,398	16	248	1,488	1,752
1998/99	1,472	15	218	1,641	1,874
1999/00	1,402	20	201	1,546	1,767
2000/01	1,376	12	226	1,566	1,804
2001/02	1,201	12	219	1,297	1,528

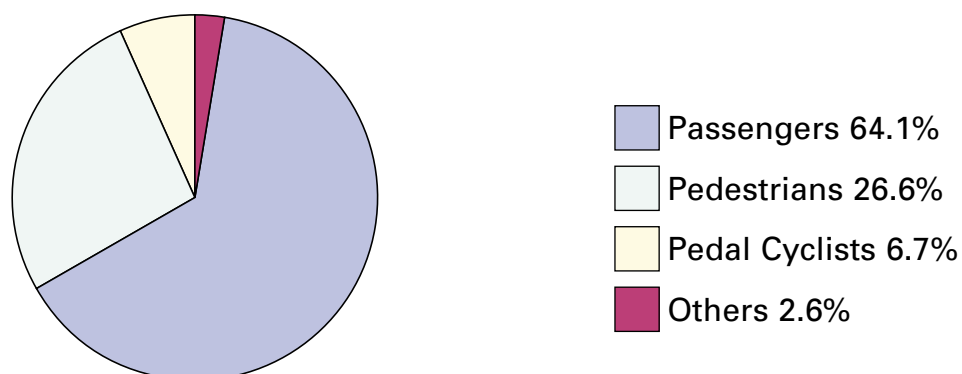


**Table 4: Child Casualties (Under 16) in Road Traffic Collisions by Severity of Injury and Age Group 2000/01 and 2001/02**

Type of Road User *	2000/01				2001/02			
	Under 5	5-10	11-15	Totals	Under 5	5-10	11-15	Totals
<b>Fatalities:</b>								
Pedestrians	2	2	1	5	0	2	4	6
Pedal cyclists	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Passengers	1	0	4	5	1	0	3	4
Others	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	2
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Serious Injuries:</b>								
Pedestrians	20	48	43	111	20	46	42	108
Pedal cyclists	0	12	10	22	1	10	8	19
Passengers	24	22	33	79	27	24	29	80
Others	1	1	12	14	0	3	9	12
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>219</b>
<b>Slight Injuries:</b>								
Pedestrians	58	131	137	326	45	139	109	293
Pedal cyclists	4	55	48	107	4	37	42	83
Passengers	215	385	521	1,121	201	337	358	896
Others	1	2	9	12	1	4	20	25
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>573</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>1,566</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1,297</b>
<b>All Child Casualties :</b>								
Pedestrians	80	181	181	442	65	187	155	407
Pedal cyclists	4	67	59	130	5	47	50	102
Passengers	240	407	558	1,205	229	361	390	980
Others	2	3	22	27	1	7	31	39
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,804</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>626</b>	<b>1,528</b>

\* 'Passengers' include pedal cycle passengers. 'Others' include drivers of motor vehicles, riders and pillion passengers on motor cycles and drivers/riders and passengers of 'other vehicles' (e.g. tractors, invalid carriages, horse-drawn vehicles etc.)

**Child Casualties (Under 16) by Type of Road User 2001/02**



**Table 5: Most Common Principal Factors in Road Traffic Injury Accidents 2001/02**

Principal Factor	Number of Injury Accidents	Casualties			
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
Inattention	1,663	8	155	2,790	2,953
Emerging from minor road/ driveway without care	880	9	152	1,432	1,593
Excessive speed having regard to the conditions	878	47	364	1,288	1,699
Alcohol or drugs (all road users)	497	34	177	709	920
Turning right without care	383	5	106	628	739
Overtaking without care	316	13	118	458	589
Pedestrian heedless of traffic	285	7	91	218	316
Disobeying traffic sign/signal	219	3	68	380	451

**Table 6: Most Common Principal Factors in Road Traffic Injury Accidents Involving Child Casualties 2001/02**

Principal Factor	Number of Injury Accidents	Child Casualties			
		Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Total Casualties
Inattention	288	0	18	291	309
Pedestrian heedless of traffic	158	1	41	120	162
Emerging from minor road/ driveway without care	144	1	19	176	196
Excessive speed having regard to the conditions	105	3	23	118	144
Walk/run movement masked	95	4	24	71	99



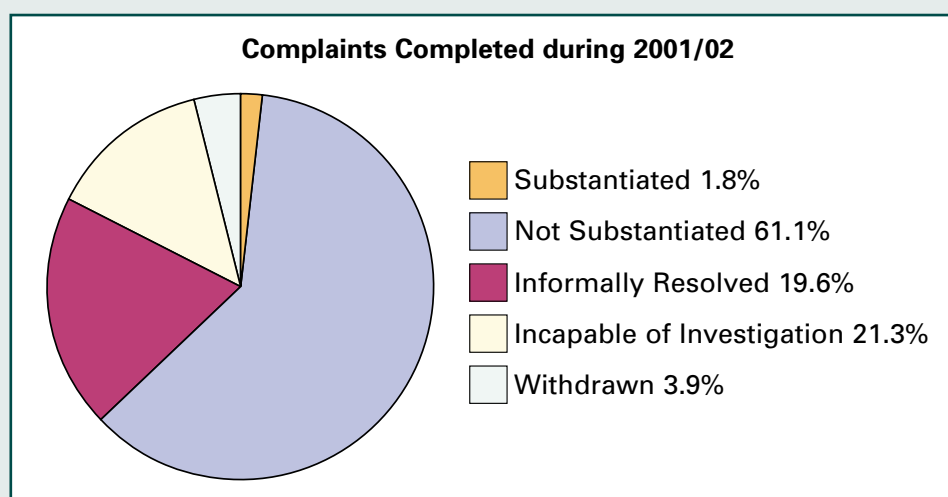


## Complaint and Discipline Statistics

**Table 1: Outcomes of Complaints Against the Police Completed during 2001/02\***

Type of complaint	Substantiated	Not Substantiated	Informally Resolved	Withdrawn	Incapable of Investigation	Total Completed
Assault	4	583	16	55	166	824
Incivility	8	228	150	5	22	413
Neglect of duty	19	105	161	7	25	317
Oppressive conduct/ harassment	3	173	31	3	20	230
Unlawful arrest/ detention	0	49	3	4	26	82
Irregularity in procedure	2	39	22	2	8	73
Irregularity re evidence/perjury	0	25	3	0	2	30
Traffic offence	0	10	10	1	3	24
Irregularity in search of premises	0	11	10	0	2	23
Corrupt practice	1	13	0	0	1	15
Mishandling of property	0	7	4	0	2	13
Discriminatory behaviour	0	2	3	0	0	5
Other	1	56	4	5	13	79
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>2,128</b>

\* Figures refer to complaints that were initially recorded up to 5th November 2000 only. From 6th November 2000, responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police passed to the Office of the Police Ombudsman.



**Table 2: Formal Disciplinary Proceedings Heard during 2001/02 Rank of Officers Involved in Proceedings**

Rank	Reported by Supervising Officers	Complaints made by the Public*
Inspector and above	4	0
Sergeant	3	1
Constable	18	2
Reserve Constable (Full or part-time)	13	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Figures refer to complaints that were initially recorded up to 5th November 2000 only. From 6th November 2000, responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police passed to the Office of the Police Ombudsman.

**Table 3: Formal Disciplinary Proceedings Heard during 2001/02 Charges Dealt With**

Charge *	Reported by Supervising Officers	Complaints made by the Public **
Criminal conduct	18	5
Disobedience to orders	5	0
Discreditable conduct	4	0
Neglect of duty	3	0
Politeness and tolerance	2	0
Damage to police property	1	0
Misconduct towards a member	1	0
Other	4	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Most serious charge shown.

\*\* Figures refer to complaints that were initially recorded up to 5th November 2000 only. From 6th November 2000, responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police passed to the Office of the Police Ombudsman.



**Table 4: Formal Disciplinary Proceedings Heard during 2001/02 - Outcomes of Proceedings**

<b>Outcome *</b>	<b>Reported by Supervising Officers</b>	<b>Complaints made by the Public **</b>
Dismissal	5	2
Required to Resign	1	1
Reduction in Rank	0	0
Reduction in Pay	1	0
Fine	7	0
Reprimand	15	2
Caution	3	0
Found Not Guilty	5	0
Not Proceeded With	0	0
Other ***	1	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>

\* Most serious penalty shown.

\*\* Figures refer to complaints that were initially recorded up to 5th November 2000 only. From 6th November 2000, responsibility for the recording and investigation of complaints against the police passed to the Office of the Police Ombudsman.

\*\*\* 'Other' refers to an officer against whom the proceedings for discreditable conduct have been stayed.





