
**CRIME REPORT
1998 TO 2002**

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KEY POINTS

This report presents information on recorded crime in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts. The analysis covers recorded crime during 2001/02 for the twelve Home Office defined crime categories, as well as change over the four years since 1998/99. For each crime category an analysis of crime counts and rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary Dwelling) at county, district and ward level is provided, along with comparisons against the England & Wales and the Northumbria Police Force Area rates. Where available, a comparison with Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership Families is also provided for the latest year (2001/02).

The source of the data in this report is notifiable crimes, recorded by Northumbria Police Force. The report does not cover 'incidents' reported to the Police, or other crime-related issues such as victim or offender analysis.

Caveats

The data presented within this report attracts several caveats inherent to the overall results:

- All data contained within this report **excludes** 'no-crimes' and 'statistically continuous' crimes (§1.1.1).
- All crimes are allocated to wards and less than 2% do not have a grid reference allocated (§1.1.2).
- Crime data within this report is aggregated to district and ward boundaries. Counts and rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary-Dwelling) are calculated. District rates use the Office for National Statistics' revised MYEs' (mid-year estimates), which take into account the (low) Census 2001 population figures, as their denominator. Ward rates are based on the usual residence population from the 2001 Census (§1.1.3).
- Home Office counting rules for recorded crime changed with effect from 1st April 1998. The changes artificially increased recorded crime by 14% (in England & Wales) in a single year (in particular violence against the person offences) (§1.2).
- The new National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was adopted across all Police Forces from 1st April 2002. The inherent NCRS principles were introduced in a number of pilot Forces in advance of the formal adoption of the standard. Northumbria Police were not a pilot NCRS Force. Initial analysis² within pilot areas shows the impact of these changes was to increase the number of recorded crimes by five percentage points (in England & Wales), principally in the less serious crimes in the violence group, in criminal damage and in other thefts. Performance target crimes, such as domestic burglary, personal robbery and vehicle crime, did not show any marked impact. The impact of NCRS will vary considerably between different types of crimes; vary from Force to Force, and even from command unit to command unit; and could take at least 18 months for the full impact to be revealed (§1.2).

Crime in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of recorded crimes committed and recorded by the Police fell by 8.5% to 118,959 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of recorded crimes fell from 119 to 110 offences per 1,000 population over the same period. In comparison, England & Wales saw a 6.6% rise in its crime rate (§2.1). However, it should be noted that the impact of changes in recording practices, prior to the full adoption of the new NCRS, was of the order of five percentage points in E&W (§1.2).

Crime rates in all five Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99:

- In Gateshead the **number** of recorded crimes fell by 5.3% to 22,094 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of recorded crimes fell from 119.6 to 115.6 offences per 1,000 population

¹ These are final revised estimates, replacing interim revised population estimates that were published on 10 October 2002 at national level for England and Wales. At the subnational level, they reflect the local authority administrative boundaries that were in place on 1st April 2001. Released 13th February 2003.

² An initial analysis of police recorded crime data to end of March 2001 (Simmons, 2001).

over the same period. Gateshead had the slowest fall over the four years of the Tyne & Wear districts, down 3.4% (§2.3).

- In Newcastle the **number** of recorded crimes fell by 8.3% to 34,344 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of recorded crimes fell from 139.8 to 131.5 offences per 1,000 population over the same period (§2.3).
- In North Tyneside the **number** of crimes recorded by the Police fell by 17.8% to 14,017 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of crimes fell from 89.0 to 73.0 offences per 1,000 population, with North Tyneside having the fastest fall of 18% over the four-year period (§2.3).
- In South Tyneside the **number** of recorded crimes fell by 6.8% to 15,260 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. Over the same period, the **rate** of recorded crimes fell from 105.7 to 99.9 offences per 1,000 population (§2.3).
- In Sunderland the **number** of recorded crimes fell by 7.2% to 33,244 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of recorded crimes fell from 125.0 to 118.4 offences per 1,000 population over the same period (§2.3).

Violence Against the Person in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of ‘violence against the person’ offences rose by 24% to 13,341, between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of violence against the person rose by over a quarter to 12.4 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate rose (+27%), as did the England & Wales rate (+26.5%) [See important caveat relating to changes in recording practices in §1.2]. Rates of violence against the person offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in Gateshead and the slowest in North Tyneside (§3).

For violence against the person, Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the lower half of their respective Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the upper half of their respective CDRP families for 2001/02 (§3.4).

Sexual Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of sexual offences rose by 14.5% to 860, between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of sexual offences rose by 14% to 0.8 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate remained slightly lower at 0.7 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate rose by 14% to 0.8 per 1,000 population. Rates of sexual offences have risen in three Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside and the slowest in South Tyneside. The rate fell in only one, Sunderland. Newcastle’s rate for sexual offences remained unchanged over the period (§4).

Only Newcastle and Sunderland CDRPs had sexual offence rates below the median, within their respective CDRP families in 2001/02. Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside, which all reside within CDRP Family 6, were located within the top half of their group performing relatively poorly compared to similar areas (§4.4).

Robbery in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of robberies rose by 0.1% to 1,286 between 1998/99 and 2001/02, whilst the **rate** of robbery offences remained stable at 1.2 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also remained stable at 1.0 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose by 77% to 2.3 per 1,000 population. Rates for robbery rose in three Tyne & Wear districts over the same period. The fastest rise was in Sunderland and the slowest in South Tyneside. The rate of robbery remained stable in Newcastle, whilst there was a 38% fall in North Tyneside (§5).

In 2001/02 for robbery, Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle and Sunderland were ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families (§5.4).

Burglary Dwelling in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'burglary dwellings' fell by 27% to 9,963 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** for burglary dwellings fell by 27% to 20.3 per 1,000 households. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-11%) to 19.4 per 1,000 households. Rates for burglary dwelling have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside and the slowest in Sunderland (§6).

In 2001/02, Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families for the burglary dwelling category (§6.4).

Burglary Other Than Dwellings in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'burglaries other than in a dwelling' also fell by 27% to 9,601 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of burglary other than in a dwelling fell year-on-year by a total of 26% to 8.9 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-7.5%) to 8.6 per 1,000 population. Rates for burglary other than in a dwelling have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside and the slowest in Newcastle (§7).

Theft Of and From Vehicles in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'theft of vehicles' fell by 37% to 7,169 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of theft of vehicles fell year-on-year by a total of 36% to 6.7 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell at the same rate to 5.7 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-17%) to 6.3 per 1,000 population. Rates for theft of vehicles have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts from 1998/99. The fastest fall was in Gateshead and the slowest in North Tyneside (§8).

For theft of vehicles, only Gateshead was ranked within the top half of its respective CDRP family in 2001/02. The remaining four districts were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families (§8.4).

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'thefts from vehicles' fell by 26% to 10,866 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The county **rate** of thefts from vehicles fell by 24.6% to 10.1 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell at a similar rate (-24.8%) to 9.1 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate fell at a much slower pace (-6%) to 12.5 per 1,000 population. Rates of thefts from vehicles have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside and the slowest in Sunderland (§9).

For the thefts from vehicles category Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families, during 2001/02 (§9.4).

Caution: 'Theft of vehicles' and 'theft from vehicle' figures are not in relation to the number of vehicles.

Theft Other in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'theft other' crimes fell by 2% to 27,629 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of theft other fell by less than one percent to 25.6 per 1,000 population. Over the

same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell at a similar rate to 23.3 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose by 14% to 24.6 per 1,000 population. Rates of theft other have been varied in the Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. Over the four year period, the fastest fall was in South Tyneside and the slowest in North Tyneside. Meanwhile, the fastest rise was in Sunderland and the slowest in Newcastle. The rate of theft other in Gateshead remained stable over the four-year period (§10).

Fraud & Forgery in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of fraud & forgery crimes fell by 5.6% to 4,200 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of fraud & forgery fell by 5% to 3.9 offences per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell at a slower rate to 3.5 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose by 13% to 6.1 per 1,000 population. Rates of fraud & forgery have varied in the Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in Newcastle and the slowest in Gateshead. Fraud & forgery rose in both South Tyneside and Sunderland (§11).

Criminal Damage in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of criminal damage offences rose by 6% to 28,277 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of criminal damage rose by 8% to 26.2 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also rose, up 9% to 24.6 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate rose by 19% to 20.4 per 1,000 population. Rates of criminal damage have been varied across the Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. Over the four year period, the rate fell in only one district; Newcastle. In the remaining districts, the fastest rise was in Gateshead and the slowest in Sunderland. South Tyneside was the only district to see a year-on-year rise in the rate of criminal damage over the period (§12).

Drug Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of drug offences rose by 23% to 4,133 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of drug offences rose by 23% to 3.8 offences per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also rose, but at a slightly faster pace, up 25% to 3.5 offences per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate fell by 12% to 2.3 per 1,000 population. Rates of drug offences have risen across all the Tyne & Wear districts since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in South Tyneside, which saw a staggering 57% increase. The slowest rise was in North Tyneside. Drug-related offences actually fell between 1998/99 and 2000/01 in Gateshead, but this was followed by a 29% increase over the last two years (possibly a result of the partial adoption of the NCRS) (§13).

Other Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'other offences' fell by 9% to 1,614 between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The **rate** of other offences fell by 6% to 1.5 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate rose by 3%. Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the rate of Other Offences fell in three districts, but remained stable in two districts: Gateshead and North Tyneside. The fastest fall was in South Tyneside and the slowest in Sunderland (§14).

1 INTRODUCTION

This report presents information on recorded crime in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts. The analysis covers recorded crime during 2001/02 for the twelve Home Office defined crime categories, as well as change over the four years since 1998/99. The report is divided into thirteen sections covering: All recorded crime, Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences, Robbery, Burglary-Dwelling, Burglary Other Than Dwelling, Theft of Vehicles, Theft from Vehicles, Other Theft & Handling Stolen Goods, Fraud & Forgery, Criminal Damage, Drug Offences and Other Offences. Each section presents an analysis of crime counts and rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary Dwelling) for 2001/02, at District and ward level. Change in crime rates, since 1998/99 for each category is also discussed.

A comparison of change, over the period covered in this report, for crime rates in England & Wales and the Northumbria Police Force Area for each crime category is also provided. Where available, a comparison with Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership Families is provided for the latest year (2001/02).

Crime at ward level, for 2001/02, has been mapped to identify areas with high crime rates, compared to the Tyne & Wear rate for each crime category. Comparisons with the England & Wales rate are provided in tabular format, along with ward rates for April 2001 to March 2002, for each crime category, in Table 3.

The source of the data is notifiable crimes, recorded by Northumbria Police. The report does not cover 'incidents' reported to the Police, or other crime-related issues such as victim or offender analysis.

1.1 DATA QUALITY ISSUES AND CAVEATS

The data analysed within this report attracts several data quality issues and hence caveats inherent to the overall results are presented. These include 'No-crime' & 'statistically-continuous' records, geo-referencing issues and population issues.

1.1.1 'No-Crime' and 'Statistically-Continuous' Crimes

Northumbria Police provided 146,102 records of notifiable offences, recorded from 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2002 to Tyne & Wear Research and Information. Of these records 125,450 were identified as having been committed within the Tyne & Wear area. However, 2,624 of these Tyne & Wear records were identified as being 'no-crimes'³ and 3,908 as being 'statistically-continuous' crimes (Note: A statistically continuous crime can also be 'no-crimed'). This left a revised Tyne & Wear total of 118,959 recorded notifiable offences for 2001/02.

Data reported in the 'Tyne & Wear Annual Crime Report (1998-2001)' contained no-crime and statistically continuous crimes, therefore the level of crime reported for Tyne & Wear over this three year period was slightly inflated, by 5%. All data relating to **previous years** contained within this report, have been revised and **no longer** contain '**no-crimes**' and '**statistically continuous**' crimes.

³ A recorded offence is classed as a 'no crime' if one of the following criteria is satisfied:

- The offence was committed outside the jurisdiction of the Police Force in which it was recorded,
- Where following the report of an alleged offence which has subsequently been recorded, it has been determined that no offence has been committed,
- If the offence, as alleged, constitutes part of an offence already recorded,
- If the reported offence was recorded in error.

A crime can only be 'no-crimed' in the same financial year.

⁴ A Statistically Continuous crime is recorded when a number of crimes are linked together to constitute a single offence

1.1.2 Geocoding Issues

The Home Office Toolkits website⁵ suggests that 35% of all crime data can not be easily matched to a specific addressable location (e.g. robbery records where the only information known was that it occurred on the High Street). Crimes are given the co-ordinates directly in front of the nearest address in relation to where the incident occurred. If no address is available, current Police practice is to use the co-ordinates of the telephone box where the initial phone call reporting the offence was made as the co-ordinates of the crime.

A review of the Tyne & Wear crime records for 2001/02, showed that over 10,300 records (8%) did not have a grid reference. Over 8,100 of these records were assigned a grid reference through an automated match with Local Authority Land and Property Gazetteers, which are BS7666 compliant. The remaining records were manually allocated a grid reference, and where this was not possible due to an incomplete address, an electoral ward was manually allocated. Less than 2% of Tyne & Wear records remain without a grid reference.

Table 1 shows the proportion of recorded crime provided by Northumbria Police without a geo-reference, as well as the level of 'no-crimes' and 'statistically continuous' records, for the four year period covered by this report.

⁵ <http://www.crimereduction.gov.uk/toolkits/fa020102.htm>

Table 1 Distribution of Geo-coding and Attribute Errors Within The Recorded Crime Dataset.

| Area | Year | Recorded Crime | No Grid Reference | % | 'No-crimes' | 'Statistically-Continuous' | Total Crime |
|----------------|---------|----------------|-------------------|------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------|
| Gateshead | 1998/99 | 24,348 | 2,535 | 10.4 | 514 | 508 | 23,329 |
| | 1999/00 | 22,847 | 2,865 | 12.5 | 493 | 613 | 21,750 |
| | 2000/01 | 21,753 | 2,712 | 12.5 | 439 | 543 | 20,774 |
| | 2001/02 | 23,055 | 2,019 | 8.8 | 381 | 564 | 22,094 |
| Newcastle | 1998/99 | 39,791 | 4,050 | 10.1 | 1,128 | 1,229 | 37,448 |
| | 1999/00 | 37,813 | 4,307 | 11.4 | 1,188 | 1,294 | 35,345 |
| | 2000/01 | 35,337 | 3,990 | 11.1 | 985 | 963 | 33,395 |
| | 2001/02 | 36,248 | 2,709 | 7.5 | 879 | 1,035 | 34,344 |
| North Tyneside | 1998/99 | 18,069 | 2,592 | 14.3 | 500 | 519 | 17,042 |
| | 1999/00 | 16,614 | 2,563 | 15.4 | 473 | 540 | 15,594 |
| | 2000/01 | 16,104 | 1,978 | 12.3 | 399 | 494 | 15,214 |
| | 2001/02 | 14,989 | 1,252 | 8.4 | 319 | 749 | 14,017 |
| South Tyneside | 1998/99 | 17,088 | 1,619 | 9.5 | 379 | 342 | 16,372 |
| | 1999/00 | 15,698 | 1,748 | 11.1 | 315 | 342 | 15,046 |
| | 2000/01 | 16,632 | 1,842 | 11.1 | 360 | 453 | 15,825 |
| | 2001/02 | 16,157 | 1,128 | 7.0 | 332 | 557 | 15,260 |
| Sunderland | 1998/99 | 37,440 | 4,827 | 12.9 | 879 | 744 | 35,826 |
| | 1999/00 | 35,665 | 4,331 | 12.1 | 763 | 990 | 33,922 |
| | 2000/01 | 31,743 | 3,956 | 12.5 | 670 | 943 | 30,137 |
| | 2001/02 | 34,872 | 3,266 | 9.4 | 713 | 1,003 | 33,244 |
| Tyne & Wear | 1998/99 | 136,736 | 15,623 | 11.4 | 3,400 | 3,342 | 130,017 |
| | 1999/00 | 128,637 | 15,814 | 12.3 | 3,232 | 3,779 | 121,657 |
| | 2000/01 | 121,569 | 14,478 | 11.9 | 2,853 | 3,396 | 115,345 |
| | 2001/02 | 125,450 | 10,374 | 8.3 | 2,624 | 3,908 | 118,959 |

*Notes:**'No Grid Reference' = Number of records within the data set without co-ordinates (OS, Easting or Northing)**'No-Crime' = A record that was subsequently classified as not being a crime**'Statistically-Continuous' = A number of crimes that were linked together to constitute a single offence.**Source: Northumbria Police, Tyne & Wear Research and Information*

A detailed discussion relating to data error, cleaning and geo-coding can be found in the previous edition of this report, 'Tyne & Wear Annual Crime Report (1998-2001)'.

1.1.3 Population Issues

All recorded crimes were aggregated to district and ward boundaries to produce counts and rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary-Dwelling). District rates within this report use the Office for National Statistics' revised MYEs⁶ (mid-year estimates), which take into account the (low) Census 2001 population figures, as their denominator. Crime rates in the previous edition of this report were calculated using mid-year estimates, based on the 1991 Census population figures. Crime rates were, therefore slightly higher than those contained within this report, by between 3 and 5% for Tyne & Wear (Note: A proportion of this will be due to the counting of no-crimes and statistically-continuous records. See §1.1.1). However, crime rates for England & Wales were between 1.5 and 2.5% lower, in the previous edition of this report. Ward rates within this report are based on the usual residence population from the 2001 Census.

⁶ These are final revised estimates, replacing interim revised population estimates that were published on 10 October 2002 at national level for England and Wales. At the subnational level, they reflect the local authority administrative boundaries that were in place on 1st April 2001. Released 13th February 2003.

1.2 CHANGES TO POLICE COUNTING / RECORDING PRACTICES

Home Office counting rules for recorded crime changed with effect from 1st April 1998. These changes added a number of new offences to the list of crimes that the police should report in their statistics. They also clarified the recording of multiple victims of related incidents. The changes had the effect of artificially increasing recorded crime by 14% (in England & Wales) in a single year, and in particular violence against the person offences, due to the inclusion of common assault, harassment and assaults on constables in the notifiable offence list.

Although changes to the Home Office counting rules have brought greater consistency to the recording of crimes, variation still remains. As a result, the Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), with the Home Office, have developed a new National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) which was adopted across all Police Forces from 1st April 2002. The new standard has two main aims:

- to move the crime counts for the 43 Forces of England & Wales onto a more consistent national basis; and
- to take a more victim-centred approach to crime recording.

The principles inherent in the NCRS were introduced in a number of pilot Forces in advance of the formal adoption of the standard. Northumbria Police were not a pilot NCRS Force. In pilot areas, initial analysis⁷ shows the impact of these changes was to increase the number of recorded crimes, principally in the less serious crimes in the violence group, in criminal damage and in other thefts. Performance target crimes, such as domestic burglary, personal robbery and vehicle crime, did not show any marked impact. Whilst there was an increase in the impacted group of offences, in Forces identified as having moved to adopt NCRS principles, there was also, to a lesser extent an increase in other Forces. Several reasons may explain this⁸:

- Forces not piloting the NCRS may have moved towards a more victim-focused crime recording practice, even though this was not recognised as adopting the new standard, at the time;
- The 1998 counting rule changes took longer to absorb than perhaps was initially anticipated, and these too will have had a continuing impact;
- Crime-specific initiatives aimed at increasing both the numbers of crimes reported to the police will have tended to increase the number of crimes being recorded;
- Increasing confidence in the police, as a result of better recording, could in turn have led to more crimes being recorded;
- Increasing number of police officers, with increasing availability, can in certain circumstances also cause more crime to be recorded.

In England & Wales, the resulting analysis indicates the **impact of recording changes in 2001/02**, prior to the full adoption of the new NCRS, was of the order of **five percentage points**. The seven per cent increase in recorded crime in 2001/02, other things being equal, appears to be in reality an increase of no more than two per cent.

However, in theory, this increase in crime may have been real and simply coincided with the adoption of new recording practices. The Home Office, with the support of ACPO, have initiated a separate evaluation exercise, to test for the above, and monitor closely the impact of the NCRS on recorded crime figures. The impact of NCRS will vary considerably between different types of crimes; vary from Force to Force, and even from command unit to command unit; and could take at least 18 months for the full impact to be revealed.

⁷ *An initial analysis of police recorded crime data to end of March 2001 (Simmons, 2001).*

⁸ *Trends in Crime in England & Wales, 2001/02 (Simmons, 2002).*

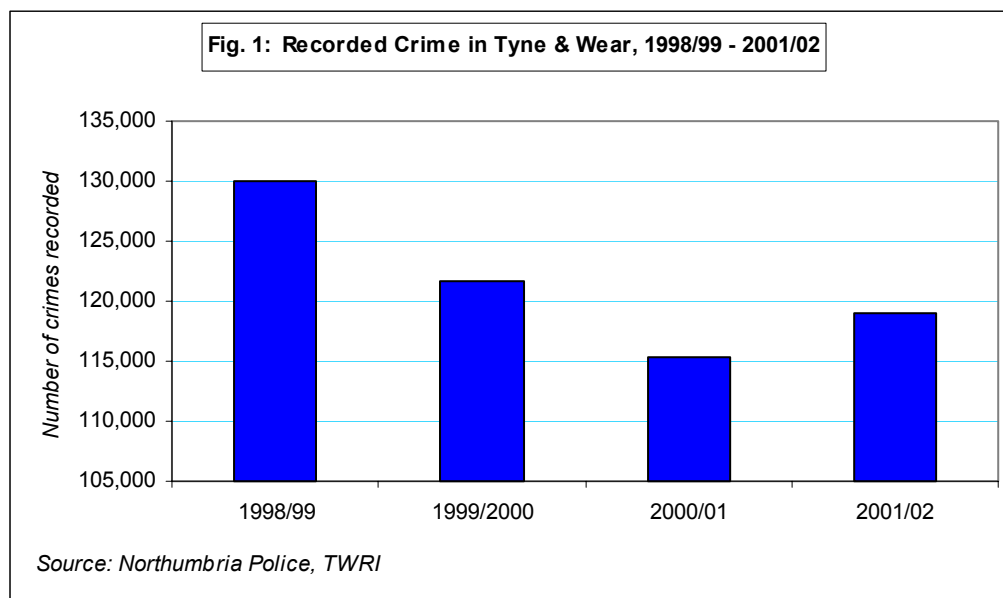
2 AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN TYNE & WEAR

This chapter describes the distribution and extent of ‘All Recorded Crime’ in Tyne & Wear and its constituent districts between 1st April 1998 and 31st March 2002. Comparisons with the local Police Force area (Northumbria) and national (England & Wales) rates are provided. The distribution of ‘All Recorded Crime’ at electoral ward level from 1st April 2001 to 31st March 2002 is also discussed.

2.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02.

There were approximately 121,500 recorded crimes committed (and subsequently reported by the Police⁹) annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001 three year average).

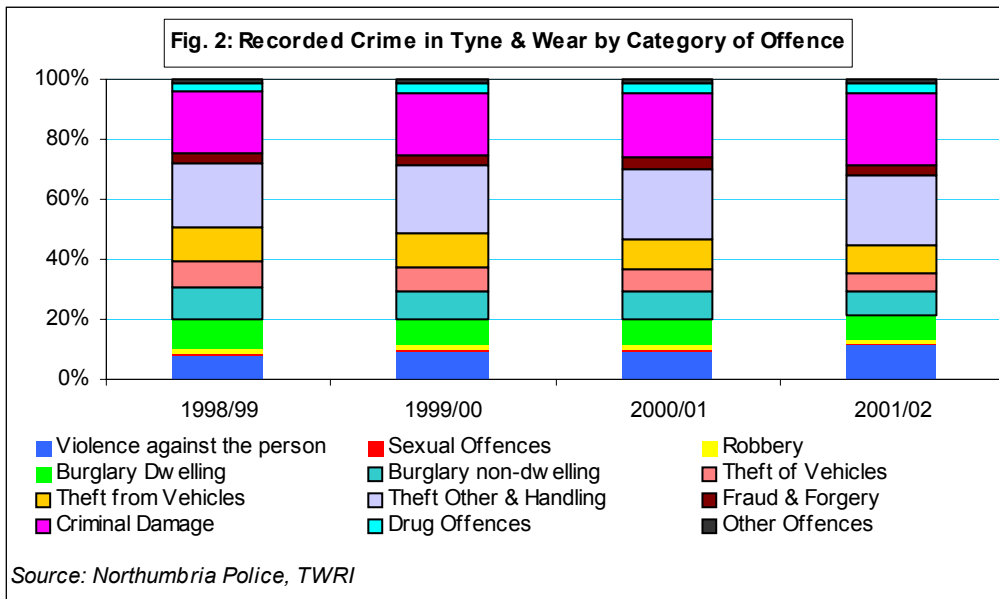
In Tyne & Wear the number of recorded crimes committed and recorded fell by 8.5% from 130,017 to 118,959, between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig. 1). In 2000/01, the total number of recorded crimes in Tyne & Wear fell to its lowest level (115,345 crimes), since the adoption of changes to Home Office counting rules in April 1998. This was followed, in 2001/02, by a 3% increase in all recorded crime in Tyne & Wear. Part (or even all) of this increase could be a result of the partial adoption of the new NCRS by Northumbria Police (see Introduction).



The largest proportion of crimes in Tyne & Wear, over the four year period, were in the ‘Criminal Damage’ and ‘Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods’ categories, accounting for over two-fifths of all recorded crime in Tyne & Wear (Fig. 2). Over the period 1998/99 to 2001/02 there were, on average each year, 27,470 ‘Theft & Handling Stolen Goods’ and over 26,300 ‘Criminal Damage’ offences recorded.

⁹ The number of crimes recorded by the police are dependent on:

- the victim or a representative of the victim bringing that crime to the attention of the police; or
- the crime coming to the attention of the police through some other means (such as the police officer being present at the time); and
- whether that incident is determined as being a recordable offence within the categories laid down by the Home Office.



In 2001/02, burglary (dwelling and non-dwelling) accounted for 16% of all recorded crime in Tyne & Wear. Vehicle-related offences¹⁰ accounted for 15%, whilst violent offences¹¹ accounted for 13% of all recorded crime in Tyne & Wear.

In 2001/02 the Tyne & Wear **rate** for 'All Recorded Crime' was 110 per 1,000 population, this was 9% higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (101 per 1,000 population) and 4% above the England & Wales rate (106 per 1,000 population). Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 there was a steady reduction in the overall crime rate in Tyne & Wear, down from 119 to 110 offences per 1,000 population. In comparison, England & Wales saw a 6.6% rise in its crime rate from 99 to 106 offences per 1,000 population. Part (or all) of this rise could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS by pilot Forces and the partial adoption in other Force areas. However, despite this rise in England & Wales, the Tyne & Wear rate was still 4.5% higher than the national rate.

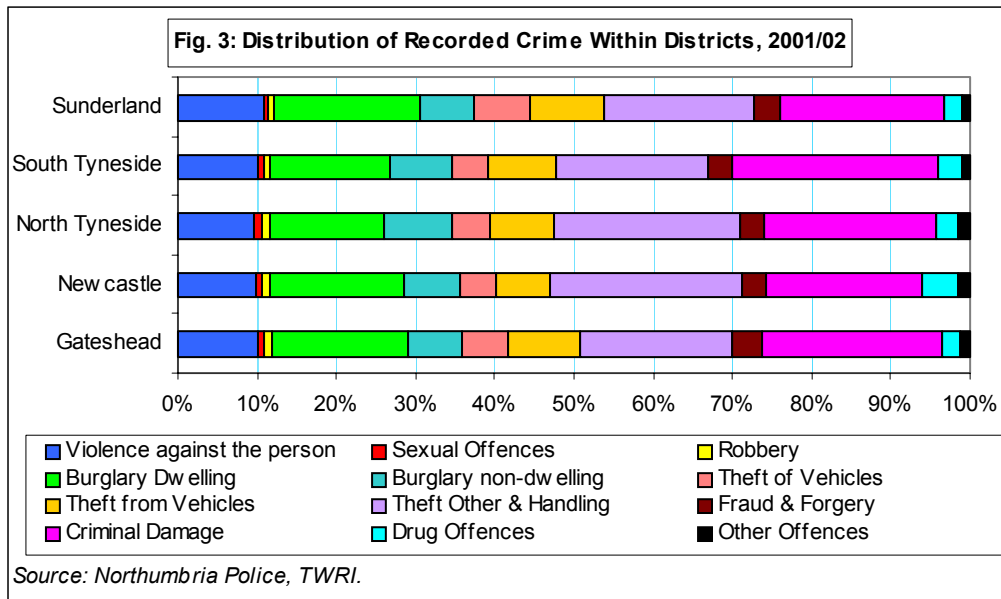
2.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED CRIME BY DISTRICT 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for All Crimes than Tyne & Wear as a whole. Newcastle had the highest count of recorded crime (34,344) of the Tyne & Wear districts with a rate per 1,000 population of 132. Sunderland (118 per 1,000 population) and Gateshead (116 per 1,000 population) also had higher rates than Tyne & Wear. North Tyneside had the lowest count (14,017) and lowest rate of 73 offences per 1,000 population, followed by South Tyneside, whose rate was 100 per 1,000 population.

Whilst the counts and rates of the Tyne & Wear districts varied considerably during 2001/02, the proportional distribution of crimes was relatively consistent (Fig. 3). Sunderland had the highest proportion of violent offences (14% of the District total), residential burglaries (20%) and vehicle-related crimes (18%). South Tyneside had the highest proportion of criminal damage offences (29%). In Newcastle, occurrences of 'Theft other & handling stolen goods' were extremely high, accounting for almost 27% of all crime. Newcastle also has the largest proportion of drug-related offences (5%). North Tyneside had the highest proportion of non-residential burglaries (9%) of all the Tyne & Wear districts. 4% of all crimes in Gateshead were fraud & forgery offences, the largest proportion of all the Tyne & Wear districts. Each category of offence is analysed in further detail in the remainder of the report.

¹⁰ Vehicle-related Offences includes the categories of Theft from Vehicles and Theft of Vehicles.

¹¹ Violent Offences includes the categories of Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences and Robbery.



2.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

Crime rates in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside, which saw an 18% decrease in its crime rate over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Gateshead (down 3.4% over 4 years). Between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the crime rates in North Tyneside (-8.4%) and South Tyneside (-3.2%) fell, against an upward trend in the rest of Tyne & Wear and England & Wales (Table 2 and Fig. 4). North Tyneside was the only District where the rate of crime continued to fall from the previous year (down 3% in 2000/01, down 8% in 2001/02). The fall in South Tyneside's crime rate in 2001/02 followed a 5.6% rise in the previous year.

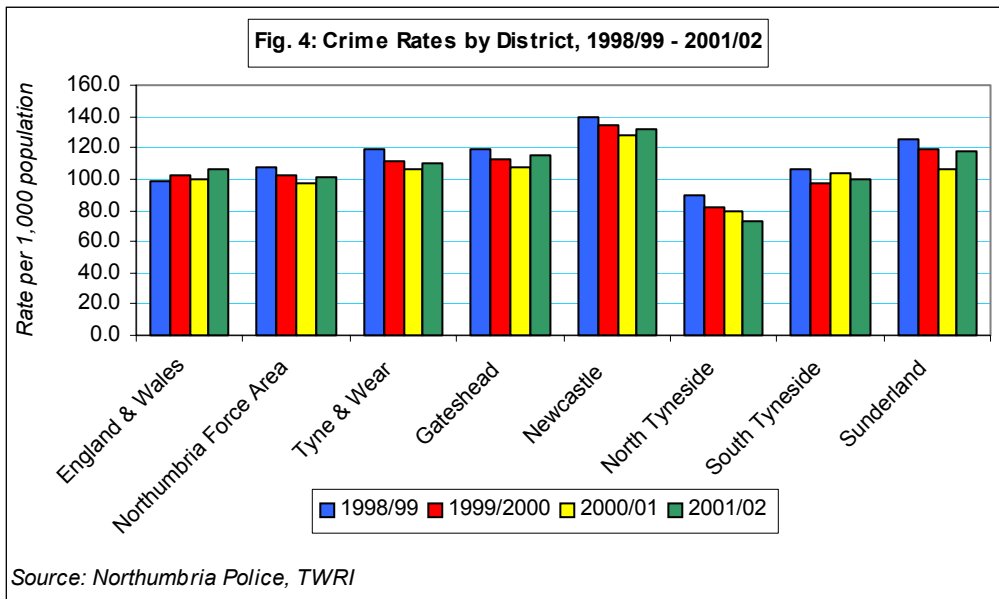
In 2001/02, Sunderland had the most dramatic rise in crime rate of all the Tyne & Wear districts (up 10.9%), despite its success in the previous year (down 10.5%). A similar, though not as pronounced, trend was seen in Gateshead (down 3.7%, then up 7%) and Newcastle (down 4%, then up 3%) (Table 2). Only North Tyneside and South Tyneside had lower crime rates than England & Wales, in 2001/02. Caution: Part (or even all) of the increase in 2001/02 could be a result of the partial adoption of the new NCRS by Northumbria Police (see Introduction).

Table 2 Percentage Change in Crime Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|--------------------------|---------|-------|---|-------|---|-------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 119.6 | 112.2 | -6.2 | 108.0 | -3.7 | 115.6 | 7.0 | |
| Newcastle | 139.8 | 133.8 | -4.3 | 128.0 | -4.3 | 131.5 | 2.7 | |
| North Tyneside | 89.0 | 81.9 | -8.0 | 79.7 | -2.7 | 73.0 | -8.4 | |
| South Tyneside | 105.7 | 97.7 | -7.6 | 103.2 | 5.6 | 99.9 | -3.2 | |
| Sunderland | 125.0 | 119.3 | -4.6 | 106.8 | -10.5 | 118.4 | 10.9 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 118.6 | 112.0 | -5.6 | 106.8 | -4.6 | 110.4 | 3.4 | |
| Northumbria Police Force | 107.8 | 102.1 | -5.3 | 97.2 | -4.8 | 100.5 | 3.5 | |
| England & Wales | 99.1 | 102.5 | 3.4 | 99.6 | -2.8 | 105.7 | 6.1 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded crimes per 1,000 population

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was an 8.5% reduction in the **number of offences** recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite a 3% rise in the number of crimes between 2000/01 and 2001/02. The number of crimes in England & Wales increased by 8% over the same base period, despite a 2.5% fall between 1999/2000 and 2000/01.

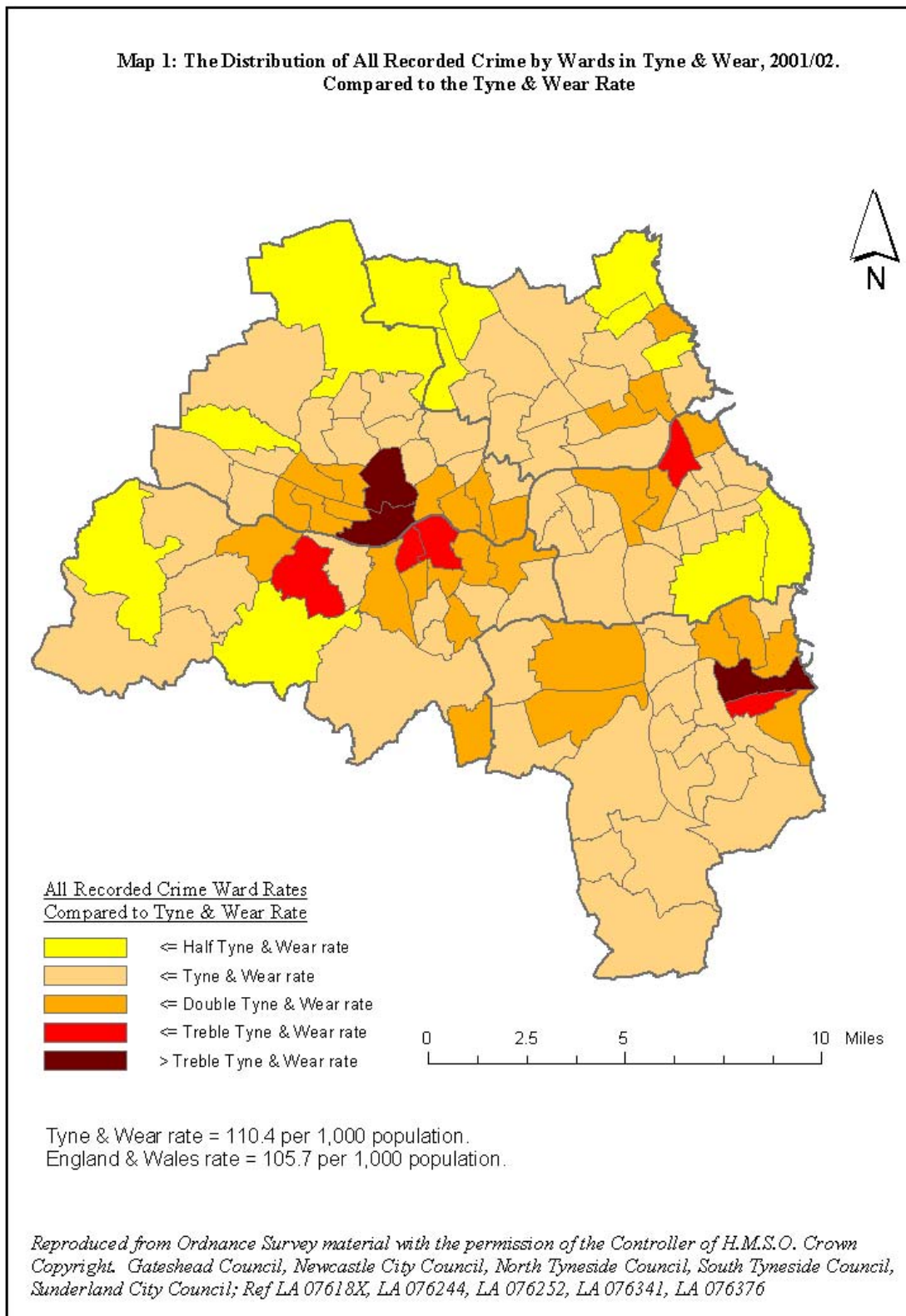
North Tyneside had the fastest fall in the number of crimes over the four-year period, down nearly 18%, which led to an 18% fall in the overall crime **rate** over the same period. In the remaining districts the improvement was less dramatic, with reductions in crime numbers between -5.3% (Gateshead) and -8.3% (Newcastle).

2.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED CRIME BY WARD 2001/02

High levels of crime tend to be concentrated in wards that straddle part of city or town centres, due to high transient population of workers, shoppers and recreational visitors, either during the day or evening. City centre wards tend to have a low resident population, thus leading to high crime rates per 1,000 population. City centre wards in Newcastle (Moorside and West City) and Sunderland (Central and Thornholme) had the highest number of offences per 1,000 population in 2001/02. Other wards with high rates include Bede (Gateshead town centre) and Whickham North (the Metro Centre). West City, Moorside and Central wards were over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 110 offences per 1,000 population, whilst the other wards mentioned were all at least twice the Tyne & Wear rate (Map 1). In addition to city centre wards, generally those wards located along the rivers Tyne and Wear had higher rates, with more peripheral wards within the county having lower rates per 1,000 population.

Over 5,300 offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward a crime rate of 844 offences per 1,000 population. St Mary's ward (North Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (256), leading to the lowest rate of 26.4 offences per 1,000 population.

Almost 70% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate of 106 per 1,000 population, with 10% of wards having rates of less than half the England & Wales rate. These twelve wards included six in North Tyneside: St Mary's, Monkseaton, Cullercoats, Weetslade, Camperdown and Longbenton. Three wards had rates more than three times the England & Wales rate. These wards were city centre wards mentioned above.



The number of crimes by category, along with rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary – Dwelling) for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Table 3: Counts and Rates of Recorded Crime for Wards in Tyne & Wear by Crime Category, Compared to Tyne & Wear Rate and England & Wales Rate, 2001/02

Figures in blue show the difference between the Ward and the Tyne & Wear rate. A negative figure indicates a Ward rate per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for category 4) below the Tyne & Wear rate.

Figures in red show the difference between the Ward and the England & Wales rate. A negative figure indicates a Ward rate per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for category 4) below the England & Wales rate.

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|----------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Benwell | 150 | 20.9 | 7 | 1.0 | 16 | 2.2 | 140 | 38.0 | 64 | 8.9 | 74 | 10.3 | 43 | 6.0 | 131 | 18.2 | 7 | 1.0 | 350 | 48.7 | 22 | 3.1 | 13 | 1.8 | 1,017 | 141.6 |
| | 8.5 | 8.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 1.0 | -0.1 | 17.7 | 18.6 | 0 | 0.3 | 3.6 | 4.0 | -4.1 | -6.6 | -7.5 | -6.4 | -2.9 | -5.1 | 22.4 | 28.3 | -0.7 | 0.8 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 31.1 | 35.5 |
| Blakelaw | 98 | 8.2 | 8 | 0.7 | 11 | 0.9 | 90 | 17.4 | 112 | 9.4 | 68 | 5.7 | 126 | 10.6 | 345 | 29.0 | 44 | 3.7 | 334 | 28.0 | 39 | 3.3 | 11 | 0.9 | 1,286 | 108.0 |
| | -4.2 | -4.3 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -2.9 | -2.0 | 1 | 0.8 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 0.5 | -2.0 | 3.3 | 4.4 | -0.2 | -2.4 | 1.7 | 7.6 | -0.5 | 1.0 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -2.5 | 1.9 |
| Byker | 237 | 28.9 | 10 | 1.2 | 26 | 3.2 | 152 | 31.9 | 106 | 12.9 | 71 | 8.7 | 122 | 14.9 | 457 | 55.7 | 51 | 6.2 | 379 | 46.2 | 93 | 11.3 | 31 | 3.8 | 1,735 | 211.6 |
| | 16.5 | 16.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 2.0 | 0.9 | 11.6 | 12.5 | 4 | 4.3 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 30.0 | 31.1 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 19.9 | 25.8 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 101.1 | 105.5 |
| Castle | 38 | 3.3 | 3 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.3 | 37 | 7.6 | 62 | 5.4 | 25 | 2.2 | 65 | 5.7 | 124 | 10.8 | 32 | 2.8 | 143 | 12.5 | 18 | 1.6 | 7 | 0.6 | 558 | 48.8 |
| | -9.1 | -9.2 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -12.7 | -11.8 | -3 | -3.2 | -4.5 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -6.9 | -14.9 | -13.8 | -1.1 | -3.3 | -13.8 | -7.9 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -61.7 | -57.3 |
| Dene | 58 | 3.7 | 4 | 0.3 | 6 | 0.4 | 96 | 14.5 | 128 | 8.3 | 52 | 3.4 | 109 | 7.0 | 244 | 15.7 | 38 | 2.5 | 150 | 9.7 | 6 | 0.4 | 19 | 1.2 | 910 | 58.7 |
| | -8.7 | -8.8 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -5.8 | -4.9 | -1 | -0.3 | -3.3 | -2.9 | -3.1 | -5.6 | -10.0 | -8.9 | -1.4 | -3.6 | -16.6 | -10.7 | -3.4 | -1.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -51.8 | -47.4 |
| Denton | 63 | 6.3 | 6 | 0.6 | 10 | 1.0 | 96 | 21.9 | 74 | 7.5 | 65 | 6.5 | 100 | 10.1 | 152 | 15.3 | 15 | 1.5 | 258 | 26.0 | 15 | 1.5 | 8 | 0.8 | 862 | 86.8 |
| | -6.1 | -6.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.3 | 1.6 | 2.5 | -1 | -1.1 | -0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -2.5 | -10.4 | -9.3 | -2.4 | -4.6 | -0.3 | 5.6 | -2.3 | -0.8 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -23.7 | -19.3 |
| Elswick | 270 | 33.2 | 15 | 1.8 | 21 | 2.6 | 179 | 47.0 | 111 | 13.7 | 69 | 8.5 | 127 | 15.6 | 223 | 27.4 | 45 | 5.5 | 521 | 64.1 | 99 | 12.2 | 40 | 4.9 | 1,720 | 211.7 |
| | 20.8 | 20.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.3 | 26.7 | 27.6 | 5 | 5.1 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 5.5 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 37.8 | 43.7 | 8.4 | 9.9 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 101.2 | 105.6 |
| Fawdon | 89 | 8.9 | 9 | 0.9 | 8 | 0.8 | 96 | 20.2 | 39 | 3.9 | 51 | 5.1 | 38 | 3.8 | 115 | 11.5 | 8 | 0.8 | 221 | 22.2 | 30 | 3.0 | 9 | 0.9 | 713 | 71.5 |
| | -3.5 | -3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.4 | -1.5 | -0.1 | 0.8 | -5 | -4.7 | -1.6 | -1.2 | -6.3 | -8.8 | -14.2 | -13.1 | -3.1 | -5.3 | -4.1 | 1.8 | -0.8 | 0.7 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -39.0 | -34.6 |
| Fenham | 190 | 16.6 | 16 | 1.4 | 29 | 2.5 | 97 | 19.9 | 128 | 11.2 | 81 | 7.1 | 99 | 8.6 | 241 | 21.1 | 35 | 3.1 | 392 | 34.2 | 12 | 1.0 | 20 | 1.7 | 1,340 | 117.1 |
| | 4.2 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.2 | -0.4 | 0.5 | 2 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -1.5 | -4.0 | -4.6 | -3.5 | -0.8 | -3.0 | 7.9 | 13.8 | -2.8 | -1.3 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 6.6 | 11.0 |
| Grange | 86 | 7.1 | 7 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 64 | 11.4 | 80 | 6.6 | 50 | 4.2 | 72 | 6.0 | 232 | 19.3 | 52 | 4.3 | 176 | 14.6 | 10 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.3 | 835 | 69.4 |
| | -5.3 | -5.4 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -8.9 | -8.0 | -2 | -2.0 | -2.5 | -2.1 | -4.1 | -6.6 | -6.4 | -5.3 | 0.4 | -1.8 | -11.7 | -5.8 | -3.0 | -1.5 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -41.1 | -36.7 |
| Heaton | 54 | 5.1 | 7 | 0.7 | 6 | 0.6 | 155 | 31.3 | 70 | 6.7 | 62 | 5.9 | 86 | 8.2 | 151 | 14.4 | 19 | 1.8 | 165 | 15.7 | 14 | 1.3 | 15 | 1.4 | 804 | 76.5 |
| | -7.3 | -7.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 11.0 | 11.9 | -2 | -1.9 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -4.4 | -11.3 | -10.2 | -2.1 | -4.3 | -10.6 | -4.7 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -0.1 | 0.1 | -34.0 | -29.6 |
| Jesmond | 69 | 5.8 | 4 | 0.3 | 13 | 1.1 | 274 | 50.0 | 153 | 12.9 | 80 | 6.8 | 156 | 13.2 | 255 | 21.5 | 30 | 2.5 | 218 | 18.4 | 26 | 2.2 | 6 | 0.5 | 1,284 | 108.4 |
| | -6.6 | -6.7 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -1.2 | 29.7 | 30.6 | 4 | 4.3 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 0.6 | -4.2 | -3.1 | -1.4 | -3.6 | -7.9 | -2.0 | -1.6 | -0.1 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -2.1 | 2.3 |
| Kenton | 89 | 8.7 | 18 | 1.8 | 9 | 0.9 | 96 | 20.8 | 67 | 6.6 | 60 | 5.9 | 75 | 7.4 | 142 | 14.0 | 24 | 2.4 | 267 | 26.2 | 38 | 3.7 | 22 | 2.2 | 907 | 89.1 |
| | -3.7 | -3.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | -0.3 | -1.4 | 0.5 | 1.4 | -2 | -2.0 | -0.8 | -0.4 | -2.7 | -5.2 | -11.7 | -10.6 | -1.5 | -3.7 | -0.1 | 5.8 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | -21.4 | -17.0 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Lemington | 53 | 5.3 | 9 | 0.9 | 15 | 1.5 | 50 | 11.4 | 82 | 8.2 | 74 | 7.4 | 73 | 7.3 | 124 | 12.3 | 17 | 1.7 | 283 | 28.1 | 16 | 1.6 | 11 | 1.1 | 807 | 80.2 |
| | -7.1 | -7.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -0.8 | -8.9 | -8.0 | -1 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -2.8 | -5.3 | -13.4 | -12.3 | -2.2 | -4.4 | 1.8 | 7.7 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -30.3 | -25.9 |
| Monkchester | 115 | 14.0 | 6 | 0.7 | 8 | 1.0 | 137 | 33.9 | 81 | 9.9 | 46 | 5.6 | 50 | 6.1 | 192 | 23.4 | 21 | 2.6 | 231 | 28.2 | 48 | 5.9 | 28 | 3.4 | 963 | 117.4 |
| | 1.6 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.2 | -1.3 | 13.6 | 14.5 | 1 | 1.3 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -4.0 | -6.5 | -2.3 | -1.2 | -1.3 | -3.5 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 2.1 | 3.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 6.9 | 11.3 |
| Moorside | 421 | 39.4 | 30 | 2.8 | 61 | 5.7 | 174 | 37.6 | 158 | 14.8 | 115 | 10.8 | 202 | 18.9 | 2523 | 236.2 | 208 | 19.5 | 444 | 41.6 | 445 | 41.7 | 61 | 5.7 | 4,842 | 453.3 |
| | 27.0 | 26.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 3.4 | 17.3 | 18.2 | 6 | 6.2 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 210.5 | 211.6 | 15.6 | 13.4 | 15.3 | 21.2 | 37.9 | 39.4 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 342.8 | 347.2 |
| Newburn | 78 | 9.0 | 2 | 0.2 | 9 | 1.0 | 62 | 15.4 | 133 | 15.4 | 59 | 6.8 | 82 | 9.5 | 158 | 18.3 | 16 | 1.9 | 230 | 26.6 | 21 | 2.4 | 11 | 1.3 | 861 | 99.7 |
| | -3.4 | -3.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -4.9 | -4.0 | 7 | 6.8 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -3.1 | -7.4 | -6.3 | -2.0 | -4.2 | 0.3 | 6.2 | -1.4 | 0.1 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -10.8 | -6.4 |
| Sandyford | 141 | 12.3 | 8 | 0.7 | 20 | 1.7 | 187 | 31.6 | 110 | 9.6 | 103 | 9.0 | 119 | 10.4 | 318 | 27.8 | 43 | 3.8 | 241 | 21.0 | 141 | 12.3 | 24 | 2.1 | 1,455 | 127.0 |
| | -0.1 | -0.2 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 11.3 | 12.2 | 1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 0.3 | -2.2 | 2.1 | 3.2 | -0.1 | -2.3 | -5.3 | 0.6 | 8.5 | 10.0 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 16.5 | 20.9 |
| Scotswood | 125 | 19.1 | 9 | 1.4 | 8 | 1.2 | 92 | 32.2 | 61 | 9.3 | 61 | 9.3 | 68 | 10.4 | 154 | 23.6 | 36 | 5.5 | 333 | 51.0 | 25 | 3.8 | 13 | 2.0 | 985 | 150.8 |
| | 6.7 | 6.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 0.3 | -2.2 | -2.1 | -1.0 | 1.6 | -0.6 | 24.7 | 30.6 | 0.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 40.3 | 44.7 |
| South Gosforth | 48 | 4.7 | 5 | 0.5 | 4 | 0.4 | 80 | 17.6 | 95 | 9.3 | 55 | 5.4 | 98 | 9.5 | 159 | 15.5 | 29 | 2.8 | 121 | 11.8 | 13 | 1.3 | 6 | 0.6 | 713 | 69.5 |
| | -7.7 | -7.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -2.7 | -1.8 | 0 | 0.7 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -0.6 | -3.1 | -10.2 | -9.1 | -1.1 | -3.3 | -14.5 | -8.6 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -41.0 | -36.6 |
| Walker | 105 | 13.6 | 10 | 1.3 | 9 | 1.2 | 99 | 25.1 | 62 | 8.0 | 43 | 5.6 | 76 | 9.8 | 117 | 15.1 | 9 | 1.2 | 272 | 35.2 | 41 | 5.3 | 23 | 3.0 | 866 | 112.1 |
| | 1.2 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 4.8 | 5.7 | -1 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -0.3 | -2.8 | -10.6 | -9.5 | -2.7 | -4.9 | 8.9 | 14.8 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 6.0 |
| Walkergate | 61 | 6.0 | 8 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.4 | 103 | 22.2 | 60 | 5.9 | 34 | 3.3 | 42 | 4.1 | 92 | 9.0 | 17 | 1.7 | 167 | 16.4 | 19 | 1.9 | 6 | 0.6 | 613 | 60.0 |
| | -6.4 | -6.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -1.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | -3 | -2.7 | -3.4 | -3.0 | -6.0 | -8.5 | -16.7 | -15.6 | -2.2 | -4.4 | -9.9 | -4.0 | -1.9 | -0.4 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -50.5 | -46.1 |
| West City | 803 | 126.8 | 38 | 6.0 | 79 | 12.5 | 109 | 23.6 | 341 | 53.8 | 169 | 26.7 | 295 | 46.6 | 1990 | 314.2 | 242 | 38.2 | 709 | 111.9 | 475 | 75.0 | 95 | 15.0 | 5,345 | 843.9 |
| | 114.4 | 114.3 | 5.2 | 5.2 | 11.3 | 10.2 | 3.3 | 4.2 | 45 | 45.2 | 20.0 | 20.4 | 36.5 | 34.0 | 288.5 | 289.6 | 34.3 | 32.1 | 85.6 | 91.5 | 71.2 | 72.7 | 13.5 | 13.7 | 733.4 | 737.8 |
| Westerhope | 41 | 3.2 | 2 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.6 | 46 | 8.6 | 101 | 8.0 | 27 | 2.1 | 51 | 4.0 | 125 | 9.9 | 23 | 1.8 | 157 | 12.4 | 6 | 0.5 | 8 | 0.6 | 595 | 47.0 |
| | -9.2 | -9.3 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -11.7 | -10.8 | -1 | -0.6 | -4.6 | -4.2 | -6.1 | -8.6 | -15.8 | -14.7 | -2.1 | -4.3 | -13.9 | -8.0 | -3.3 | -1.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -63.5 | -59.1 |
| Wingrove | 168 | 15.9 | 10 | 0.9 | 18 | 1.7 | 147 | 34.8 | 113 | 10.7 | 93 | 8.8 | 142 | 13.4 | 267 | 25.3 | 50 | 4.7 | 394 | 37.3 | 35 | 3.3 | 32 | 3.0 | 1,469 | 139.0 |
| | 3.5 | 3.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 14.5 | 15.4 | 2 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 0.8 | -0.4 | 0.7 | 0.8 | -1.4 | 11.0 | 16.9 | -0.5 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 28.5 | 32.9 |
| Woolsington | 67 | 8.5 | 14 | 1.8 | 11 | 1.4 | 72 | 20.4 | 94 | 11.9 | 40 | 5.0 | 42 | 5.3 | 158 | 19.9 | 14 | 1.8 | 264 | 33.3 | 68 | 8.6 | 15 | 1.9 | 859 | 108.4 |
| | -3.9 | -4.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 0.1 | 1.0 | 3 | 3.3 | -1.7 | -1.3 | -4.8 | -7.3 | -5.8 | -4.7 | -2.1 | -4.3 | 7.0 | 12.9 | 4.8 | 6.3 | 0.4 | 0.6 | -2.1 | 2.3 |
| Battle Hill | 55 | 4.7 | 7 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 50 | 9.7 | 52 | 4.4 | 29 | 2.5 | 48 | 4.1 | 173 | 14.7 | 19 | 1.6 | 194 | 16.5 | 18 | 1.5 | 8 | 0.7 | 655 | 55.6 |
| | -7.7 | -7.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -10.6 | -9.7 | -4 | -4.2 | -4.2 | -3.8 | -6.0 | -8.5 | -11.0 | -9.9 | -2.3 | -4.5 | -9.8 | -3.9 | -2.3 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -54.9 | -50.5 |
| Benton | 41 | 4.8 | 6 | 0.7 | 10 | 1.2 | 98 | 25.0 | 70 | 8.1 | 15 | 1.7 | 93 | 10.8 | 114 | 13.2 | 11 | 1.3 | 116 | 13.5 | 6 | 0.7 | 5 | 0.6 | 585 | 67.9 |
| | -7.6 | -7.7 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 4.7 | 5.6 | -1 | -0.5 | -5.0 | -4.6 | 0.7 | -1.8 | -12.5 | -11.4 | -2.6 | -4.8 | -12.8 | -6.9 | -3.1 | -1.6 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -42.6 | -38.2 |
| Camperdown | 41 | 4.3 | 6 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 36 | 8.3 | 65 | 6.8 | 19 | 2.0 | 59 | 6.2 | 95 | 9.9 | 8 | 0.8 | 134 | 14.0 | 18 | 1.9 | 11 | 1.2 | 494 | 51.7 |
| | -8.1 | -8.2 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -12.0 | -11.1 | -2 | -1.8 | -4.7 | -4.3 | -3.9 | -6.4 | -15.8 | -14.7 | -3.1 | -5.3 | -12.3 | -6.4 | -1.9 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -58.8 | -54.4 |
| Chirton | 97 | 11.6 | 6 | 0.7 | 12 | 1.4 | 81 | 19.2 | 77 | 9.2 | 68 | 8.2 | 63 | 7.6 | 173 | 20.8 | 33 | 4.0 | 266 | 31.9 | 28 | 3.4 | 17 | 2.0 | 921 | 110.5 |
| | -0.8 | -0.9 | -0.1 | -0.1 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -1.1 | -0.2 | 0 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -2.5 | -5.0 | -4.9 | -3.8 | 0.1 | -2.1 | 5.6 | 11.5 | -0.4 | 1.1 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 4.4 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|----------------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Collingwood | 91 | 9.8 | 10 | 1.1 | 7 | 0.8 | 55 | 12.8 | 88 | 9.5 | 57 | 6.2 | 83 | 9.0 | 205 | 22.2 | 40 | 4.3 | 245 | 26.5 | 9 | 1.0 | 14 | 1.5 | 904 | 97.8 |
| | -2.6 | -2.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -1.5 | -7.5 | -6.6 | 1 | 0.9 | -0.5 | -0.1 | -1.1 | -3.6 | -3.5 | -2.4 | 0.4 | -1.8 | 0.2 | 6.1 | -2.8 | -1.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -12.7 | -8.3 |
| Cullercoats | 30 | 3.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 5 | 0.5 | 22 | 5.1 | 29 | 3.1 | 21 | 2.2 | 27 | 2.9 | 100 | 10.6 | 14 | 1.5 | 91 | 9.7 | 5 | 0.5 | 6 | 0.6 | 351 | 37.3 |
| | -9.2 | -9.3 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -1.8 | -15.2 | -14.3 | -6 | -5.5 | -4.5 | -4.1 | -7.2 | -9.7 | -15.1 | -14.0 | -2.4 | -4.6 | -16.6 | -10.7 | -3.3 | -1.8 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -73.2 | -68.8 |
| Holystone | 56 | 4.2 | 2 | 0.1 | 7 | 0.5 | 55 | 9.0 | 123 | 9.1 | 38 | 2.8 | 149 | 11.1 | 271 | 20.1 | 25 | 1.9 | 212 | 15.8 | 18 | 1.3 | 11 | 0.8 | 967 | 71.9 |
| | -8.2 | -8.3 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -1.8 | -11.3 | -10.4 | 0 | 0.5 | -3.9 | -3.5 | 1.0 | -1.5 | -5.6 | -4.5 | -2.0 | -4.2 | -10.5 | -4.6 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -38.6 | -34.2 |
| Howdon | 76 | 9.7 | 7 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.6 | 38 | 10.0 | 33 | 4.2 | 31 | 4.0 | 33 | 4.2 | 85 | 10.9 | 6 | 0.8 | 154 | 19.7 | 13 | 1.7 | 8 | 1.0 | 489 | 62.7 |
| | -2.7 | -2.8 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -10.3 | -9.4 | -5 | -4.4 | -2.7 | -2.3 | -5.9 | -8.4 | -14.8 | -13.7 | -3.1 | -5.3 | -6.6 | -0.7 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -47.8 | -43.4 |
| Longbenton | 31 | 5.3 | 1 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 26 | 8.0 | 49 | 8.4 | 10 | 1.7 | 33 | 5.7 | 62 | 10.7 | 3 | 0.5 | 79 | 13.6 | 5 | 0.9 | 2 | 0.3 | 303 | 52.1 |
| | -7.1 | -7.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -12.3 | -11.4 | 0 | -0.2 | -5.0 | -4.6 | -4.4 | -6.9 | -15.0 | -13.9 | -3.4 | -5.6 | -12.7 | -6.8 | -2.9 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -58.4 | -54.0 |
| Monkseaton | 30 | 2.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 31 | 6.9 | 22 | 2.1 | 10 | 1.0 | 60 | 5.7 | 85 | 8.1 | 19 | 1.8 | 73 | 7.0 | 7 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.4 | 353 | 33.7 |
| | -9.5 | -9.6 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -13.4 | -12.5 | -7 | -6.5 | -5.7 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -6.9 | -17.6 | -16.5 | -2.1 | -4.3 | -19.3 | -13.4 | -3.1 | -1.6 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -76.8 | -72.4 |
| North Shields | 141 | 13.2 | 15 | 1.4 | 15 | 1.4 | 64 | 11.6 | 88 | 8.3 | 46 | 4.3 | 65 | 6.1 | 434 | 40.7 | 65 | 6.1 | 178 | 16.7 | 61 | 5.7 | 23 | 2.2 | 1195 | 112.2 |
| | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -8.7 | -7.8 | -1 | -0.3 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -4.0 | -6.5 | 15.0 | 16.1 | 2.2 | 0.0 | -9.6 | -3.7 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.7 | 6.1 |
| Northumberland | 141 | 12.3 | 14 | 1.2 | 19 | 1.7 | 83 | 16.0 | 83 | 7.2 | 78 | 6.8 | 69 | 6.0 | 207 | 18.1 | 24 | 2.1 | 386 | 33.7 | 60 | 5.2 | 26 | 2.3 | 1190 | 103.8 |
| | -0.1 | -0.2 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -4.3 | -3.4 | -2 | -1.4 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -4.1 | -6.6 | -7.6 | -6.5 | -1.8 | -4.0 | 7.4 | 13.3 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 0.8 | 1.0 | -6.7 | -2.3 |
| Riverside | 57 | 5.8 | 2 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 23 | 4.4 | 47 | 4.8 | 28 | 2.9 | 75 | 7.7 | 148 | 15.2 | 20 | 2.0 | 134 | 13.7 | 11 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 552 | 56.5 |
| | -6.6 | -6.7 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -15.9 | -15.0 | -4 | -3.8 | -3.8 | -3.4 | -2.4 | -4.9 | -10.5 | -9.4 | -1.9 | -4.1 | -12.6 | -6.7 | -2.7 | -1.2 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -54.0 | -49.6 |
| St Mary's | 22 | 2.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 19 | 4.6 | 25 | 2.6 | 14 | 1.4 | 38 | 3.9 | 67 | 6.9 | 7 | 0.7 | 42 | 4.3 | 13 | 1.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 256 | 26.4 |
| | -10.1 | -10.2 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -15.7 | -14.8 | -6 | -6.0 | -5.3 | -4.9 | -6.2 | -8.7 | -18.8 | -17.7 | -3.2 | -5.4 | -22.0 | -16.1 | -2.5 | -1.0 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -84.1 | -79.7 |
| Seatonville | 88 | 9.9 | 17 | 1.9 | 6 | 0.7 | 31 | 8.3 | 74 | 8.3 | 37 | 4.2 | 50 | 5.6 | 178 | 20.0 | 20 | 2.2 | 146 | 16.4 | 23 | 2.6 | 10 | 1.1 | 680 | 76.3 |
| | -2.5 | -2.6 | 1.1 | 1.1 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -12.0 | -11.1 | -1 | -0.3 | -2.5 | -2.1 | -4.5 | -7.0 | -5.7 | -4.6 | -1.7 | -3.9 | -9.9 | -4.0 | -1.2 | 0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -34.2 | -29.8 |
| Tynemouth | 51 | 5.9 | 5 | 0.6 | 20 | 2.3 | 88 | 19.0 | 86 | 9.9 | 37 | 4.3 | 59 | 6.8 | 285 | 32.9 | 34 | 3.9 | 114 | 13.2 | 13 | 1.5 | 13 | 1.5 | 805 | 92.9 |
| | -6.5 | -6.6 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 1.1 | 0.0 | -1.3 | -0.4 | 1 | 1.3 | -2.4 | -2.0 | -3.3 | -5.8 | 7.2 | 8.3 | 0.0 | -2.2 | -13.1 | -7.2 | -2.3 | -0.8 | 0.0 | 0.2 | -17.6 | -13.2 |
| Valley | 80 | 7.9 | 10 | 1.0 | 8 | 0.8 | 43 | 9.6 | 74 | 7.3 | 37 | 3.7 | 47 | 4.6 | 112 | 11.1 | 22 | 2.2 | 216 | 21.3 | 16 | 1.6 | 11 | 1.1 | 676 | 66.7 |
| | -4.5 | -4.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.4 | -1.5 | -10.7 | -9.8 | -2 | -1.3 | -3.0 | -2.6 | -5.5 | -8.0 | -14.6 | -13.5 | -1.7 | -3.9 | -5.0 | 0.9 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -43.8 | -39.4 |
| Wallsend | 88 | 10.0 | 11 | 1.2 | 15 | 1.7 | 88 | 18.9 | 76 | 8.6 | 63 | 7.1 | 59 | 6.7 | 192 | 21.8 | 20 | 2.3 | 201 | 22.8 | 55 | 6.2 | 15 | 1.7 | 883 | 100.1 |
| | -2.4 | -2.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -1.4 | -0.5 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.8 | -3.4 | -5.9 | -3.9 | -2.8 | -1.6 | -3.8 | -3.5 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 3.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | -10.4 | -6.0 |
| Weetslade | 33 | 3.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 2 | 0.2 | 36 | 7.8 | 50 | 5.0 | 26 | 2.6 | 45 | 4.5 | 106 | 10.6 | 21 | 2.1 | 97 | 9.7 | 6 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 428 | 43.0 |
| | -9.1 | -9.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -12.5 | -11.6 | -4 | -3.6 | -4.1 | -3.7 | -5.6 | -8.1 | -15.1 | -14.0 | -1.8 | -4.0 | -16.6 | -10.7 | -3.2 | -1.7 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -67.5 | -63.1 |
| Whitley Bay | 203 | 22.3 | 21 | 2.3 | 13 | 1.4 | 53 | 13.4 | 83 | 9.1 | 72 | 7.9 | 84 | 9.2 | 469 | 51.5 | 47 | 5.2 | 222 | 24.4 | 29 | 3.2 | 34 | 3.7 | 1330 | 146.2 |
| | 9.9 | 9.8 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -6.9 | -6.0 | 0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 1.6 | -0.9 | -3.4 | 25.8 | 26.9 | 1.3 | -0.9 | -1.9 | 4.0 | -0.6 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 35.7 | 40.1 |
| Bede | 391 | 54.9 | 37 | 5.2 | 38 | 5.3 | 138 | 34.9 | 131 | 18.4 | 91 | 12.8 | 129 | 18.1 | 563 | 79.1 | 99 | 13.9 | 454 | 63.7 | 82 | 11.5 | 38 | 5.3 | 2,191 | 307.6 |
| | 42.5 | 42.4 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 3.0 | 14.6 | 15.5 | 9 | 9.8 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 8.0 | 5.5 | 53.4 | 54.5 | 10.0 | 7.8 | 37.4 | 43.3 | 7.7 | 9.2 | 3.8 | 4.0 | 197.1 | 201.5 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Bensham | 247 | 33.0 | 18 | 2.4 | 31 | 4.1 | 167 | 49.8 | 79 | 10.6 | 62 | 8.3 | 108 | 14.4 | 528 | 70.5 | 75 | 10.0 | 329 | 43.9 | 59 | 7.9 | 26 | 3.5 | 1,729 | 230.9 |
| | 20.6 | 20.5 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.8 | 29.5 | 30.4 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 4.3 | 1.8 | 44.8 | 45.9 | 6.1 | 3.9 | 17.6 | 23.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 120.4 | 124.8 |
| Birtley | 76 | 9.5 | 3 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.9 | 66 | 18.1 | 70 | 8.7 | 81 | 10.1 | 141 | 17.6 | 175 | 21.8 | 104 | 13.0 | 335 | 41.8 | 9 | 1.1 | 14 | 1.7 | 1,081 | 134.8 |
| | -2.9 | -3.0 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -2.2 | -1.3 | 0 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 7.5 | 5.0 | -3.9 | -2.8 | 9.1 | 6.9 | 15.5 | 21.4 | -2.7 | -1.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 24.3 | 28.7 |
| Blaydon | 65 | 7.4 | 13 | 1.5 | 19 | 2.2 | 46 | 12.4 | 124 | 14.2 | 63 | 7.2 | 113 | 12.9 | 211 | 24.1 | 58 | 6.6 | 270 | 30.8 | 23 | 2.6 | 18 | 2.1 | 1,023 | 116.8 |
| | -5.0 | -5.1 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.0 | -0.1 | -7.9 | -7.0 | 5 | 5.6 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 0.3 | -1.6 | -0.5 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 4.5 | 10.4 | -1.2 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 6.3 | 10.7 |
| Chopwell/R.Gill | 51 | 5.5 | 7 | 0.8 | 4 | 0.4 | 76 | 17.6 | 61 | 6.5 | 39 | 4.2 | 105 | 11.3 | 108 | 11.6 | 8 | 0.9 | 156 | 16.7 | 15 | 1.6 | 10 | 1.1 | 640 | 68.6 |
| | -6.9 | -7.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -2 | -2.1 | -2.5 | -2.1 | 1.2 | -1.3 | -14.1 | -13.0 | -3.0 | -5.2 | -9.6 | -3.7 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -41.9 | -37.5 |
| Chowdene | 67 | 8.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.5 | 75 | 19.6 | 38 | 4.6 | 31 | 3.7 | 74 | 8.9 | 63 | 7.6 | 30 | 3.6 | 168 | 20.2 | 13 | 1.6 | 8 | 1.0 | 572 | 68.7 |
| | -4.4 | -4.5 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -1.8 | -0.7 | 0.2 | -4 | -4.0 | -3.0 | -2.6 | -1.2 | -3.7 | -18.1 | -17.0 | -0.3 | -2.5 | -6.1 | -0.2 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -41.8 | -37.4 |
| Crawcrook/Greenside | 32 | 3.4 | 5 | 0.5 | 1 | 0.1 | 42 | 9.9 | 41 | 4.4 | 30 | 3.2 | 53 | 5.7 | 79 | 8.5 | 15 | 1.6 | 113 | 12.1 | 6 | 0.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 421 | 45.1 |
| | -9.0 | -9.1 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -10.4 | -9.5 | -5 | -4.2 | -3.5 | -3.1 | -4.4 | -6.9 | -17.2 | -16.1 | -2.3 | -4.5 | -14.2 | -8.3 | -3.2 | -1.7 | -1.1 | -0.9 | -65.4 | -61.0 |
| Deckham | 122 | 15.5 | 6 | 0.8 | 18 | 2.3 | 117 | 31.1 | 71 | 9.0 | 67 | 8.5 | 122 | 15.5 | 129 | 16.4 | 26 | 3.3 | 287 | 36.4 | 28 | 3.6 | 10 | 1.3 | 1,003 | 127.2 |
| | 3.1 | 3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 5.4 | 2.9 | -9.3 | -8.2 | -0.6 | -2.8 | 10.1 | 16.0 | -0.2 | 1.3 | -0.2 | 0.0 | 16.7 | 21.1 |
| Dunston | 70 | 7.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 | 47 | 10.4 | 41 | 4.3 | 27 | 2.8 | 60 | 6.2 | 109 | 11.3 | 26 | 2.7 | 188 | 19.5 | 16 | 1.7 | 7 | 0.7 | 596 | 61.9 |
| | -5.1 | -5.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -9.9 | -9.0 | -5 | -4.3 | -3.9 | -3.5 | -3.9 | -6.4 | -14.4 | -13.3 | -1.2 | -3.4 | -6.8 | -0.9 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -48.6 | -44.2 |
| Felling | 199 | 27.3 | 11 | 1.5 | 22 | 3.0 | 80 | 22.1 | 75 | 10.3 | 98 | 13.4 | 134 | 18.4 | 226 | 31.0 | 26 | 3.6 | 406 | 55.6 | 39 | 5.3 | 16 | 2.2 | 1,332 | 182.5 |
| | 14.9 | 14.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 1 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 5.8 | 5.3 | 6.4 | -0.3 | -2.5 | 29.3 | 35.2 | 1.5 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 72.0 | 76.4 |
| High Fell | 152 | 18.9 | 8 | 1.0 | 10 | 1.2 | 118 | 32.1 | 99 | 12.3 | 59 | 7.3 | 71 | 8.8 | 192 | 23.9 | 12 | 1.5 | 286 | 35.6 | 45 | 5.6 | 11 | 1.4 | 1,063 | 132.3 |
| | 6.5 | 6.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 11.8 | 12.7 | 3 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 | -1.3 | -3.8 | -1.8 | -0.7 | -2.4 | -4.6 | 9.3 | 15.2 | 1.8 | 3.3 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 21.8 | 26.2 |
| Lamesley | 37 | 4.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.6 | 94 | 25.9 | 83 | 10.6 | 64 | 8.2 | 69 | 8.8 | 139 | 17.8 | 31 | 4.0 | 267 | 34.2 | 25 | 3.2 | 9 | 1.2 | 826 | 105.7 |
| | -7.7 | -7.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 5.6 | 6.5 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -1.3 | -3.8 | -7.9 | -6.8 | 0.1 | -2.1 | 7.9 | 13.8 | -0.6 | 0.9 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -4.8 | -0.4 |
| Leam | 106 | 10.7 | 10 | 1.0 | 7 | 0.7 | 134 | 31.1 | 106 | 10.7 | 60 | 6.0 | 67 | 6.8 | 114 | 11.5 | 18 | 1.8 | 308 | 31.0 | 20 | 2.0 | 6 | 0.6 | 956 | 96.3 |
| | -1.7 | -1.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -0.5 | -1.6 | 10.8 | 11.7 | 2 | 2.1 | -0.7 | -0.3 | -3.3 | -5.8 | -14.2 | -13.1 | -2.1 | -4.3 | 4.7 | 10.6 | -1.8 | -0.3 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -14.2 | -9.8 |
| Low Fell | 86 | 9.1 | 1 | 0.1 | 8 | 0.8 | 86 | 19.6 | 64 | 6.7 | 54 | 5.7 | 195 | 20.5 | 157 | 16.5 | 48 | 5.1 | 189 | 19.9 | 9 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 902 | 95.0 |
| | -3.3 | -3.4 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.4 | -1.5 | -0.7 | 0.2 | -2 | -1.9 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 10.4 | 7.9 | -9.2 | -8.1 | 1.2 | -1.0 | -6.4 | -0.5 | -2.9 | -1.4 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -15.5 | -11.1 |
| Pelaw & Heworth | 125 | 15.6 | 5 | 0.6 | 14 | 1.7 | 98 | 26.3 | 97 | 12.1 | 58 | 7.2 | 80 | 10.0 | 101 | 12.6 | 11 | 1.4 | 297 | 37.0 | 14 | 1.7 | 11 | 1.4 | 911 | 113.5 |
| | 3.2 | 3.1 | -0.2 | -0.2 | 0.5 | -0.6 | 6.0 | 6.9 | 3 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -0.1 | -2.6 | -13.1 | -12.0 | -2.5 | -4.7 | 10.7 | 16.6 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -0.1 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 7.4 |
| Ryton | 54 | 5.9 | 2 | 0.2 | 8 | 0.9 | 63 | 15.6 | 112 | 12.1 | 33 | 3.6 | 87 | 9.4 | 173 | 18.8 | 22 | 2.4 | 178 | 19.3 | 29 | 3.1 | 5 | 0.5 | 766 | 83.1 |
| | -6.5 | -6.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -4.7 | -3.8 | 3 | 3.5 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -0.7 | -3.2 | -6.9 | -5.8 | -1.5 | -3.7 | -7.0 | -1.1 | -0.7 | 0.8 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -27.4 | -23.0 |
| Saltwell | 165 | 20.3 | 15 | 1.8 | 19 | 2.3 | 159 | 36.8 | 50 | 6.1 | 79 | 9.7 | 131 | 16.1 | 199 | 24.4 | 12 | 1.5 | 301 | 37.0 | 40 | 4.9 | 20 | 2.5 | 1,190 | 146.2 |
| | 7.9 | 7.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 16.5 | 17.4 | -3 | -2.5 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 3.5 | -1.3 | -0.2 | -2.4 | -4.6 | 10.7 | 16.6 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 35.7 | 40.1 |
| Teams | 88 | 9.5 | 7 | 0.8 | 15 | 1.6 | 109 | 23.9 | 91 | 9.8 | 53 | 5.7 | 99 | 10.7 | 208 | 22.5 | 100 | 10.8 | 245 | 26.5 | 32 | 3.5 | 14 | 1.5 | 1,061 | 114.8 |
| | -2.9 | -3.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | -0.7 | 3.6 | 4.5 | 1 | 1.2 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 0.6 | -1.9 | -3.2 | -2.1 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 0.2 | 6.1 | -0.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 4.3 | 8.7 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|---------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Whickham North | 134 | 13.4 | 8 | 0.8 | 13 | 1.3 | 73 | 16.1 | 109 | 10.9 | 217 | 21.8 | 268 | 26.9 | 898 | 90.0 | 166 | 16.6 | 272 | 27.3 | 70 | 7.0 | 34 | 3.4 | 2,262 | 226.7 |
| | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | -1.0 | -4.2 | -3.3 | 2 | 2.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 14.3 | 64.3 | 65.4 | 12.7 | 10.5 | 1.0 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 4.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 116.2 | 120.6 |
| Whickham South | 32 | 3.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 1 | 0.1 | 27 | 6.1 | 34 | 3.3 | 21 | 2.0 | 47 | 4.6 | 62 | 6.0 | 9 | 0.9 | 103 | 10.0 | 8 | 0.8 | 6 | 0.6 | 352 | 34.1 |
| | -9.3 | -9.4 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -14.2 | -13.3 | -6 | -5.3 | -4.7 | -4.3 | -5.5 | -8.0 | -19.7 | -18.6 | -3.0 | -5.2 | -16.3 | -10.4 | -3.0 | -1.5 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -76.4 | -72.0 |
| Winlaton | 46 | 6.1 | 4 | 0.5 | 7 | 0.9 | 55 | 15.6 | 42 | 5.6 | 30 | 4.0 | 39 | 5.2 | 104 | 13.8 | 6 | 0.8 | 115 | 15.2 | 2 | 0.3 | 8 | 1.1 | 458 | 60.7 |
| | -6.3 | -6.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -4.7 | -3.8 | -3 | -3.0 | -2.7 | -2.3 | -4.9 | -7.4 | -11.9 | -10.8 | -3.1 | -5.3 | -11.1 | -5.2 | -3.5 | -2.0 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -49.8 | -45.4 |
| Wrekendyke | 110 | 10.7 | 6 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 69 | 15.0 | 70 | 6.8 | 46 | 4.5 | 40 | 3.9 | 124 | 12.1 | 12 | 1.2 | 259 | 25.3 | 11 | 1.1 | 10 | 1.0 | 759 | 74.1 |
| | -1.7 | -1.8 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -5.3 | -4.4 | -2 | -1.8 | -2.2 | -1.8 | -6.2 | -8.7 | -13.6 | -12.5 | -2.7 | -4.9 | -1.0 | 4.9 | -2.7 | -1.2 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -36.4 | -32.0 |
| All Saints | 81 | 10.8 | 4 | 0.5 | 10 | 1.3 | 67 | 18.7 | 47 | 6.3 | 58 | 7.7 | 66 | 8.8 | 178 | 23.7 | 33 | 4.4 | 230 | 30.6 | 22 | 2.9 | 10 | 1.3 | 806 | 107.4 |
| | -1.6 | -1.7 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -1.0 | -1.6 | -0.7 | -3 | -2.3 | 1.0 | 1.4 | -1.3 | -3.8 | -2.0 | -0.9 | 0.5 | -1.7 | 4.3 | 10.2 | -0.9 | 0.6 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -3.1 | 1.3 |
| Beacon & Bents | 247 | 32.5 | 12 | 1.6 | 21 | 2.8 | 55 | 16.9 | 58 | 7.6 | 51 | 6.7 | 90 | 11.9 | 429 | 56.5 | 26 | 3.4 | 326 | 42.9 | 133 | 17.5 | 23 | 3.0 | 1,471 | 193.8 |
| | 20.1 | 20.0 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | -3.4 | -2.5 | -1 | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 1.8 | -0.7 | 30.8 | 31.9 | -0.5 | -2.7 | 16.6 | 22.5 | 13.7 | 15.2 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 83.3 | 87.7 |
| Bede | 129 | 18.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 13 | 1.8 | 56 | 17.1 | 149 | 21.1 | 38 | 5.4 | 120 | 17.0 | 262 | 37.2 | 65 | 9.2 | 270 | 38.3 | 24 | 3.4 | 15 | 2.1 | 1,143 | 162.1 |
| | 5.9 | 5.8 | -0.5 | -0.5 | 0.6 | -0.5 | -3.2 | -2.3 | 12 | 12.5 | -1.3 | -0.9 | 6.9 | 4.4 | 11.5 | 12.6 | 5.3 | 3.1 | 12.0 | 17.9 | -0.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 51.6 | 56.0 |
| Biddick Hall | 46 | 6.6 | 4 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.3 | 43 | 13.9 | 37 | 5.3 | 28 | 4.0 | 24 | 3.5 | 75 | 10.8 | 2 | 0.3 | 180 | 26.0 | 7 | 1.0 | 2 | 0.3 | 450 | 64.9 |
| | -5.8 | -5.9 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -6.4 | -5.5 | -4 | -3.3 | -2.7 | -2.3 | -6.6 | -9.1 | -14.9 | -13.8 | -3.6 | -5.8 | -0.3 | 5.6 | -2.8 | -1.3 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -45.6 | -41.2 |
| Boldon Colliery | 76 | 8.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 5 | 0.6 | 81 | 20.3 | 114 | 12.6 | 72 | 8.0 | 128 | 14.2 | 239 | 26.5 | 36 | 4.0 | 213 | 23.6 | 15 | 1.7 | 3 | 0.3 | 985 | 109.1 |
| | -4.0 | -4.1 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -0.1 | 0.9 | 4 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.1 | -2.1 | -2.7 | 3.2 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -1.4 | 3.0 |
| Cleadon & E. Boldon | 31 | 3.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 4 | 0.4 | 38 | 10.1 | 89 | 9.8 | 26 | 2.9 | 41 | 4.5 | 82 | 9.1 | 17 | 1.9 | 95 | 10.5 | 4 | 0.4 | 1 | 0.1 | 429 | 47.5 |
| | -9.0 | -9.1 | -0.7 | -0.7 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -10.2 | -9.3 | 1 | 1.2 | -3.8 | -3.4 | -5.6 | -8.1 | -16.6 | -15.5 | -2.0 | -4.2 | -15.8 | -9.9 | -3.4 | -1.9 | -1.4 | -1.2 | -63.0 | -58.6 |
| Cleadon Park | 84 | 10.4 | 8 | 1.0 | 1 | 0.1 | 59 | 18.1 | 38 | 4.7 | 25 | 3.1 | 45 | 5.6 | 94 | 11.6 | 38 | 4.7 | 282 | 34.9 | 22 | 2.7 | 9 | 1.1 | 705 | 87.4 |
| | -2.0 | -2.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -1.1 | -2.2 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -4 | -3.9 | -3.6 | -3.2 | -4.5 | -7.0 | -14.1 | -13.0 | 0.8 | -1.4 | 8.6 | 14.5 | -1.1 | 0.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -23.1 | -18.7 |
| Fellgate & Hedworth | 71 | 8.3 | 2 | 0.2 | 3 | 0.3 | 42 | 11.7 | 94 | 10.9 | 47 | 5.5 | 64 | 7.4 | 87 | 10.1 | 41 | 4.8 | 244 | 28.4 | 14 | 1.6 | 5 | 0.6 | 714 | 83.0 |
| | -4.1 | -4.2 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.9 | -2.0 | -8.6 | -7.7 | 2 | 2.3 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -2.7 | -5.2 | -15.6 | -14.5 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 2.1 | 8.0 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -27.5 | -23.1 |
| Harton | 49 | 6.8 | | 0.0 | 4 | 0.6 | 33 | 10.5 | 58 | 8.0 | 26 | 3.6 | 58 | 8.0 | 135 | 18.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 135 | 18.7 | 2 | 0.3 | 4 | 0.6 | 507 | 70.2 |
| | -5.6 | -5.7 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -9.8 | -8.9 | -1 | -0.6 | -3.1 | -2.7 | -2.1 | -4.6 | -7.0 | -5.9 | -3.5 | -5.7 | -7.6 | -1.7 | -3.5 | -2.0 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -40.3 | -35.9 |
| Hebburn Quay | 61 | 7.6 | 3 | 0.4 | 7 | 0.9 | 37 | 10.4 | 56 | 7.0 | 25 | 3.1 | 90 | 11.2 | 143 | 17.8 | 21 | 2.6 | 217 | 27.0 | 11 | 1.4 | 9 | 1.1 | 680 | 84.8 |
| | -4.8 | -4.9 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.4 | -9.9 | -9.0 | -2 | -1.6 | -3.6 | -3.2 | 1.1 | -1.4 | -7.9 | -6.8 | -1.3 | -3.5 | 0.7 | 6.6 | -2.4 | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -25.7 | -21.3 |
| Hebburn South | 48 | 8.0 | 4 | 0.7 | 1 | 0.2 | 9 | 3.3 | 42 | 7.0 | 12 | 2.0 | 25 | 4.2 | 70 | 11.7 | 9 | 1.5 | 124 | 20.8 | 14 | 2.3 | 2 | 0.3 | 360 | 60.3 |
| | -4.4 | -4.5 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -1.0 | -2.1 | -17.0 | -16.1 | -2 | -1.6 | -4.7 | -4.3 | -5.9 | -8.4 | -14.0 | -12.9 | -2.4 | -4.6 | -5.5 | 0.4 | -1.5 | 0.0 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -50.2 | -45.8 |
| Horsley Hill | 53 | 6.6 | 5 | 0.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 95 | 27.0 | 66 | 8.2 | 30 | 3.7 | 99 | 12.3 | 72 | 9.0 | 4 | 0.5 | 309 | 38.4 | 17 | 2.1 | 2 | 0.2 | 754 | 93.7 |
| | -5.8 | -5.9 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -2.1 | 6.7 | 7.6 | -1 | -0.4 | -3.0 | -2.6 | 2.2 | -0.3 | -16.7 | -15.6 | -3.4 | -5.6 | 12.1 | 18.0 | -1.7 | -0.2 | -1.3 | -1.1 | -16.8 | -12.4 |
| Monkton | 85 | 10.1 | 6 | 0.7 | 3 | 0.4 | 37 | 10.3 | 35 | 4.2 | 22 | 2.6 | 88 | 10.5 | 91 | 10.9 | 4 | 0.5 | 221 | 26.4 | 14 | 1.7 | 9 | 1.1 | 615 | 73.3 |
| | -2.3 | -2.4 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -10.0 | -9.1 | -5 | -4.4 | -4.1 | -3.7 | 0.4 | -2.1 | -14.8 | -13.7 | -3.4 | -5.6 | 0.1 | 6.0 | -2.1 | -0.6 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -37.2 | -32.8 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|--------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Primrose | 69 | 8.2 | 9 | 1.1 | 6 | 0.7 | 52 | 14.5 | 113 | 13.4 | 38 | 4.5 | 109 | 12.9 | 125 | 14.8 | 43 | 5.1 | 254 | 30.1 | 24 | 2.8 | 7 | 0.8 | 849 | 100.6 |
| | -4.2 | -4.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -5.8 | -4.9 | 4 | 4.8 | -2.2 | -1.8 | 2.8 | 0.3 | -10.9 | -9.8 | 1.2 | -1.0 | 3.8 | 9.7 | -1.0 | 0.5 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -9.9 | -5.5 |
| Rekendyke | 250 | 34.2 | 17 | 2.3 | 25 | 3.4 | 109 | 27.9 | 91 | 12.5 | 67 | 9.2 | 89 | 12.2 | 557 | 76.3 | 77 | 10.5 | 366 | 50.1 | 118 | 16.2 | 18 | 2.5 | 1,784 | 244.3 |
| | 21.8 | 21.7 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 7.6 | 8.5 | 4 | 3.9 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.1 | -0.4 | 50.6 | 51.7 | 6.6 | 4.4 | 23.8 | 29.7 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 133.8 | 138.2 |
| Tyne Dock & S'side | 96 | 16.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 7 | 1.2 | 122 | 43.9 | 45 | 7.6 | 47 | 8.0 | 99 | 16.8 | 159 | 27.0 | 37 | 6.3 | 295 | 50.1 | 22 | 3.7 | 11 | 1.9 | 943 | 160.0 |
| | 3.9 | 3.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 23.6 | 24.5 | -1 | -1.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 6.7 | 4.2 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 23.8 | 29.7 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 49.5 | 53.9 |
| Westoe | 51 | 6.1 | 4 | 0.5 | 10 | 1.2 | 55 | 15.2 | 55 | 6.6 | 34 | 4.1 | 117 | 14.1 | 114 | 13.7 | 7 | 0.8 | 164 | 19.7 | 13 | 1.6 | 10 | 1.2 | 634 | 76.3 |
| | -6.3 | -6.4 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.0 | -1.1 | -5.1 | -4.2 | -2 | -2.0 | -2.6 | -2.2 | 4.0 | 1.5 | -12.0 | -10.9 | -3.1 | -5.3 | -6.6 | -0.7 | -2.2 | -0.7 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -34.2 | -29.8 |
| West Park | 56 | 7.8 | 8 | 1.1 | 3 | 0.4 | 60 | 18.8 | 70 | 9.7 | 39 | 5.4 | 56 | 7.8 | 126 | 17.5 | 12 | 1.7 | 175 | 24.3 | 15 | 2.1 | 5 | 0.7 | 625 | 86.7 |
| | -4.6 | -4.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -0.6 | 1 | 1.1 | -1.3 | -0.9 | -2.3 | -4.8 | -8.2 | -7.1 | -2.2 | -4.4 | -2.0 | 3.9 | -1.7 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -23.8 | -19.4 |
| Whitburn & Marston | 40 | 6.0 | 2 | 0.3 | 3 | 0.5 | 34 | 11.2 | 25 | 3.8 | 21 | 3.2 | 25 | 3.8 | 51 | 7.7 | 8 | 1.2 | 113 | 17.0 | 4 | 0.6 | 5 | 0.8 | 331 | 49.7 |
| | -6.4 | -6.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.7 | -1.8 | -9.1 | -8.2 | -5 | -4.8 | -3.5 | -3.1 | -6.3 | -8.8 | -18.0 | -16.9 | -2.7 | -4.9 | -9.3 | -3.4 | -3.2 | -1.7 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -60.8 | -56.4 |
| Whiteleas | 67 | 8.9 | 3 | 0.4 | 5 | 0.7 | 33 | 10.2 | 43 | 5.7 | 36 | 4.8 | 27 | 3.6 | 93 | 12.4 | 4 | 0.5 | 148 | 19.7 | 8 | 1.1 | 8 | 1.1 | 475 | 63.3 |
| | -3.5 | -3.6 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -10.1 | -9.2 | -3 | -2.9 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -6.5 | -9.0 | -13.3 | -12.2 | -3.4 | -5.6 | -6.6 | -0.7 | -2.7 | -1.2 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -47.2 | -42.8 |
| Castletown | 153 | 14.8 | 9 | 0.9 | 13 | 1.3 | 97 | 22.0 | 81 | 7.8 | 57 | 5.5 | 91 | 8.8 | 210 | 20.3 | 62 | 6.0 | 326 | 31.6 | 11 | 1.1 | 5 | 0.5 | 1,115 | 108.0 |
| | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -1.0 | 1.7 | 2.6 | -1 | -0.8 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -1.3 | -3.8 | -5.4 | -4.3 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 5.3 | 11.2 | -2.7 | -1.2 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -2.5 | 1.9 |
| Central | 725 | 58.5 | 13 | 1.0 | 65 | 5.2 | 234 | 46.3 | 321 | 25.9 | 289 | 23.3 | 370 | 29.8 | 1572 | 126.8 | 232 | 18.7 | 688 | 55.5 | 115 | 9.3 | 59 | 4.8 | 4,683 | 377.7 |
| | 46.1 | 46.0 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 4.0 | 2.9 | 26.0 | 26.9 | 17 | 17.3 | 16.6 | 17.0 | 19.7 | 17.2 | 101.1 | 102.2 | 14.8 | 12.6 | 29.2 | 35.1 | 5.5 | 7.0 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 267.2 | 271.6 |
| Colliery | 147 | 16.3 | 4 | 0.4 | 8 | 0.9 | 137 | 32.3 | 74 | 8.2 | 121 | 13.4 | 87 | 9.7 | 197 | 21.9 | 22 | 2.4 | 348 | 38.6 | 18 | 2.0 | 16 | 1.8 | 1,179 | 130.9 |
| | 3.9 | 3.8 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.3 | -1.4 | 12.0 | 12.9 | -1 | -0.4 | 6.7 | 7.1 | -0.4 | -2.9 | -3.8 | -2.7 | -1.5 | -3.7 | 12.3 | 18.2 | -1.8 | -0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 20.4 | 24.8 |
| Eppleton | 81 | 6.6 | 6 | 0.5 | 3 | 0.2 | 118 | 21.7 | 89 | 7.3 | 61 | 5.0 | 132 | 10.8 | 143 | 11.7 | 5 | 0.4 | 254 | 20.8 | 25 | 2.0 | 14 | 1.1 | 931 | 76.2 |
| | -5.8 | -5.9 | -0.3 | -0.3 | -1.0 | -2.1 | 1.4 | 2.3 | -2 | -1.3 | -1.7 | -1.3 | 0.7 | -1.8 | -14.0 | -12.9 | -3.5 | -5.7 | -5.5 | 0.4 | -1.8 | -0.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -34.3 | -29.9 |
| Fulwell | 67 | 6.6 | 4 | 0.4 | 11 | 1.1 | 64 | 14.5 | 60 | 5.9 | 65 | 6.4 | 68 | 6.7 | 208 | 20.5 | 45 | 4.4 | 113 | 11.1 | 3 | 0.3 | 13 | 1.3 | 721 | 70.9 |
| | -5.8 | -5.9 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.1 | -1.2 | -5.8 | -4.9 | -3 | -2.7 | -0.3 | 0.1 | -3.4 | -5.9 | -5.2 | -4.1 | 0.5 | -1.7 | -15.2 | -9.3 | -3.5 | -2.0 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -39.6 | -35.2 |
| Grindon | 114 | 11.9 | 8 | 0.8 | 5 | 0.5 | 110 | 25.1 | 47 | 4.9 | 65 | 6.8 | 45 | 4.7 | 158 | 16.5 | 35 | 3.7 | 247 | 25.9 | 24 | 2.5 | 11 | 1.2 | 869 | 91.0 |
| | -0.5 | -0.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.7 | -1.8 | 4.8 | 5.7 | -4 | -3.7 | 0.1 | 0.5 | -5.4 | -7.9 | -9.2 | -8.1 | -0.2 | -2.4 | -0.4 | 5.5 | -1.3 | 0.2 | -0.3 | -0.1 | -19.5 | -15.1 |
| Hendon | 200 | 19.3 | 5 | 0.5 | 15 | 1.4 | 169 | 35.3 | 205 | 19.8 | 195 | 18.8 | 278 | 26.8 | 299 | 28.8 | 26 | 2.5 | 437 | 42.1 | 33 | 3.2 | 18 | 1.7 | 1,880 | 181.2 |
| | 6.9 | 6.8 | -0.3 | -0.3 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 15.0 | 15.9 | 11 | 11.2 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 16.7 | 14.2 | 3.1 | 4.2 | -1.4 | -3.6 | 15.8 | 21.7 | -0.6 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 70.7 | 75.1 |
| Hetton | 108 | 9.6 | 2 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.6 | 121 | 24.0 | 98 | 8.7 | 58 | 5.2 | 119 | 10.6 | 145 | 12.9 | 25 | 2.2 | 239 | 21.3 | 28 | 2.5 | 7 | 0.6 | 957 | 85.3 |
| | -2.8 | -2.9 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 0 | 0.1 | -1.5 | -1.1 | 0.5 | -2.0 | -12.8 | -11.7 | -1.7 | -3.9 | -5.0 | 0.9 | -1.3 | 0.2 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -25.2 | -20.8 |
| Houghton | 86 | 8.5 | 7 | 0.7 | 4 | 0.4 | 67 | 14.7 | 145 | 14.3 | 59 | 5.8 | 107 | 10.6 | 227 | 22.4 | 61 | 6.0 | 270 | 26.7 | 36 | 3.6 | 11 | 1.1 | 1,080 | 106.6 |
| | -3.9 | -4.0 | -0.1 | -0.1 | -0.8 | -1.9 | -5.6 | -4.7 | 5 | 5.7 | -0.9 | -0.5 | 0.5 | -2.0 | -3.3 | -2.2 | 2.1 | -0.1 | 0.4 | 6.3 | -0.2 | 1.3 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -3.9 | 0.5 |
| Pallion | 94 | 8.8 | 6 | 0.6 | 10 | 0.9 | 115 | 25.2 | 94 | 8.8 | 88 | 8.2 | 98 | 9.2 | 279 | 26.1 | 41 | 3.8 | 201 | 18.8 | 32 | 3.0 | 14 | 1.3 | 1,072 | 100.3 |
| | -3.6 | -3.7 | -0.2 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -1.4 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 0 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 1.9 | -0.9 | -3.4 | 0.4 | 1.5 | -0.1 | -2.3 | -7.5 | -1.6 | -0.8 | 0.7 | -0.2 | 0.0 | -10.2 | -5.8 |

| WARD | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | All Crimes | |
|------------------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|------|------------------|-------|
| | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate | N ^o . | Rate |
| Ryhope | 116 | 8.4 | 3 | 0.2 | 9 | 0.6 | 87 | 14.9 | 86 | 6.2 | 130 | 9.4 | 69 | 5.0 | 132 | 9.5 | 7 | 0.5 | 223 | 16.1 | 12 | 0.9 | 15 | 1.1 | 889 | 64.2 |
| | -4.0 | -4.1 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -5.4 | -4.5 | -3 | -2.4 | 2.7 | 3.1 | -5.1 | -7.6 | -16.2 | -15.1 | -3.4 | -5.6 | -10.2 | -4.3 | -2.9 | -1.4 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -46.3 | -41.9 |
| St Chad's | 74 | 7.4 | 3 | 0.3 | 7 | 0.7 | 84 | 18.1 | 50 | 5.0 | 48 | 4.8 | 61 | 6.1 | 124 | 12.4 | 48 | 4.8 | 149 | 14.9 | 21 | 2.1 | 7 | 0.7 | 676 | 67.6 |
| | -5.0 | -5.1 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -2.2 | -1.3 | -4 | -3.6 | -1.9 | -1.5 | -4.0 | -6.5 | -13.3 | -12.2 | 0.9 | -1.3 | -11.4 | -5.5 | -1.7 | -0.2 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -42.9 | -38.5 |
| St Michael's | 51 | 5.0 | 2 | 0.2 | 13 | 1.3 | 82 | 17.8 | 88 | 8.6 | 88 | 8.6 | 150 | 14.6 | 251 | 24.4 | 82 | 8.0 | 118 | 11.5 | 18 | 1.8 | 5 | 0.5 | 948 | 92.3 |
| | -7.4 | -7.5 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.1 | -1.0 | -2.5 | -1.6 | 0 | 0.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 2.0 | -1.3 | -0.2 | 4.1 | 1.9 | -14.8 | -8.9 | -2.0 | -0.5 | -1.0 | -0.8 | -18.2 | -13.8 |
| St Peter's | 198 | 19.3 | 8 | 0.8 | 17 | 1.7 | 85 | 17.6 | 82 | 8.0 | 126 | 12.3 | 105 | 10.2 | 238 | 23.2 | 45 | 4.4 | 239 | 23.3 | 11 | 1.1 | 21 | 2.0 | 1,175 | 114.5 |
| | 6.9 | 6.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.5 | -0.6 | -2.7 | -1.8 | -1 | -0.6 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 0.1 | -2.4 | -2.5 | -1.4 | 0.5 | -1.7 | -3.0 | 2.9 | -2.7 | -1.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 4.0 | 8.4 |
| Shiney Row | 103 | 7.3 | 11 | 0.8 | 9 | 0.6 | 89 | 14.5 | 149 | 10.6 | 112 | 8.0 | 108 | 7.7 | 187 | 13.3 | 45 | 3.2 | 246 | 17.5 | 26 | 1.9 | 14 | 1.0 | 1,099 | 78.2 |
| | -5.1 | -5.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -5.8 | -4.9 | 2 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.7 | -2.4 | -4.9 | -12.4 | -11.3 | -0.7 | -2.9 | -8.8 | -2.9 | -1.9 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -32.3 | -27.9 |
| Silksworth | 99 | 8.1 | 5 | 0.4 | 8 | 0.7 | 137 | 25.8 | 69 | 5.6 | 104 | 8.5 | 89 | 7.2 | 230 | 18.7 | 42 | 3.4 | 324 | 26.4 | 27 | 2.2 | 9 | 0.7 | 1,143 | 93.0 |
| | -4.3 | -4.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -1.6 | 5.5 | 6.4 | -3 | -3.0 | 1.8 | 2.2 | -2.9 | -5.4 | -7.0 | -5.9 | -0.5 | -2.7 | 0.1 | 6.0 | -1.6 | -0.1 | -0.8 | -0.6 | -17.5 | -13.1 |
| South Hylton | 146 | 14.2 | 8 | 0.8 | 2 | 0.2 | 111 | 26.4 | 62 | 6.0 | 70 | 6.8 | 105 | 10.2 | 157 | 15.2 | 21 | 2.0 | 277 | 26.8 | 54 | 5.2 | 10 | 1.0 | 1,023 | 99.2 |
| | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -1.0 | -2.1 | 6.1 | 7.0 | -3 | -2.6 | 0.1 | 0.5 | 0.1 | -2.4 | -10.5 | -9.4 | -1.9 | -4.1 | 0.5 | 6.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -11.3 | -6.9 |
| Southwick | 187 | 21.5 | 2 | 0.2 | 10 | 1.2 | 115 | 30.6 | 136 | 15.7 | 108 | 12.4 | 99 | 11.4 | 283 | 32.6 | 36 | 4.1 | 532 | 61.2 | 26 | 3.0 | 17 | 2.0 | 1,551 | 178.5 |
| | 9.1 | 9.0 | -0.6 | -0.6 | 0.0 | -1.1 | 10.3 | 11.2 | 7 | 7.1 | 5.7 | 6.1 | 1.3 | -1.2 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 0.2 | -2.0 | 34.9 | 40.8 | -0.8 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 68.0 | 72.4 |
| Thorney Close | 134 | 13.5 | 9 | 0.9 | 6 | 0.6 | 99 | 22.3 | 33 | 3.3 | 74 | 7.4 | 35 | 3.5 | 129 | 13.0 | 23 | 2.3 | 348 | 35.0 | 57 | 5.7 | 26 | 2.6 | 973 | 97.9 |
| | 1.1 | 1.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.6 | -1.7 | 2.0 | 2.9 | -6 | -5.3 | 0.7 | 1.1 | -6.6 | -9.1 | -12.7 | -11.6 | -1.6 | -3.8 | 8.7 | 14.6 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.3 | -12.6 | -8.2 |
| Thornholme | 435 | 42.6 | 16 | 1.6 | 43 | 4.2 | 207 | 41.5 | 154 | 15.1 | 301 | 29.5 | 367 | 35.9 | 594 | 58.2 | 105 | 10.3 | 513 | 50.2 | 43 | 4.2 | 26 | 2.5 | 2,804 | 274.5 |
| | 30.2 | 30.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 3.0 | 1.9 | 21.2 | 22.1 | 6 | 6.5 | 22.8 | 23.2 | 25.8 | 23.3 | 32.5 | 33.6 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 23.9 | 29.8 | 0.4 | 1.9 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 164.0 | 168.4 |
| Town End Farm | 151 | 16.1 | 8 | 0.9 | 5 | 0.5 | 112 | 28.5 | 58 | 6.2 | 53 | 5.6 | 81 | 8.6 | 133 | 14.2 | 11 | 1.2 | 355 | 37.8 | 13 | 1.4 | 10 | 1.1 | 990 | 105.5 |
| | 3.7 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 | -0.7 | -1.8 | 8.2 | 9.1 | -3 | -2.4 | -1.1 | -0.7 | -1.5 | -4.0 | -11.5 | -10.4 | -2.7 | -4.9 | 11.5 | 17.4 | -2.4 | -0.9 | -0.4 | -0.2 | -5.0 | -0.6 |
| Washington East | 199 | 13.7 | 11 | 0.8 | 15 | 1.0 | 123 | 20.6 | 107 | 7.4 | 112 | 7.7 | 255 | 17.5 | 490 | 33.7 | 74 | 5.1 | 313 | 21.5 | 85 | 5.8 | 25 | 1.7 | 1,809 | 124.4 |
| | 1.3 | 1.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | -0.2 | -1.3 | 0.3 | 1.2 | -2 | -1.2 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 8.0 | 9.1 | 1.2 | -1.0 | -4.8 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 3.5 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 13.9 | 18.3 |
| Washington North | 166 | 14.6 | 10 | 0.9 | 16 | 1.4 | 203 | 38.8 | 107 | 9.4 | 92 | 8.1 | 137 | 12.1 | 315 | 27.8 | 73 | 6.4 | 393 | 34.7 | 65 | 5.7 | 21 | 1.9 | 1,598 | 141.0 |
| | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 18.5 | 19.4 | 1 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 2.0 | -0.5 | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.3 | 8.4 | 14.3 | 1.9 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 30.5 | 34.9 |
| Washington South | 104 | 5.8 | 7 | 0.4 | 13 | 0.7 | 100 | 13.6 | 108 | 6.0 | 70 | 3.9 | 209 | 11.6 | 196 | 10.9 | 5 | 0.3 | 301 | 16.7 | 40 | 2.2 | 11 | 0.6 | 1,164 | 64.5 |
| | -6.6 | -6.7 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.5 | -1.6 | -6.7 | -5.8 | -3 | -2.6 | -2.8 | -2.4 | 1.5 | -1.0 | -14.8 | -13.7 | -3.6 | -5.8 | -9.6 | -3.7 | -1.6 | -0.1 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -46.0 | -41.6 |
| Washington West | 89 | 7.7 | 2 | 0.2 | 7 | 0.6 | 91 | 19.0 | 106 | 9.2 | 55 | 4.8 | 132 | 11.5 | 138 | 12.0 | 45 | 3.9 | 216 | 18.7 | 23 | 2.0 | 11 | 1.0 | 915 | 79.4 |
| | -4.7 | -4.8 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -1.3 | -0.4 | 0 | 0.6 | -1.9 | -1.5 | 1.4 | -1.1 | -13.7 | -12.6 | 0.0 | -2.2 | -7.6 | -1.7 | -1.8 | -0.3 | -0.5 | -0.3 | -31.1 | -26.7 |

Categories

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1 = Violence Against the Person | 4 = Burglary Dwelling | 7 = Theft from Vehicles | 10 = Criminal Damage |
| 2 = Sexual Offences | 5 = Burglary Other Than A Dwelling | 8 = Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods (Excludes theft of/from vehicles) | 11 = Drug Offences |
| 3 = Robbery | 6 = Theft of Vehicles | 9 = Fraud & Forgery | 12 = Other Offences |

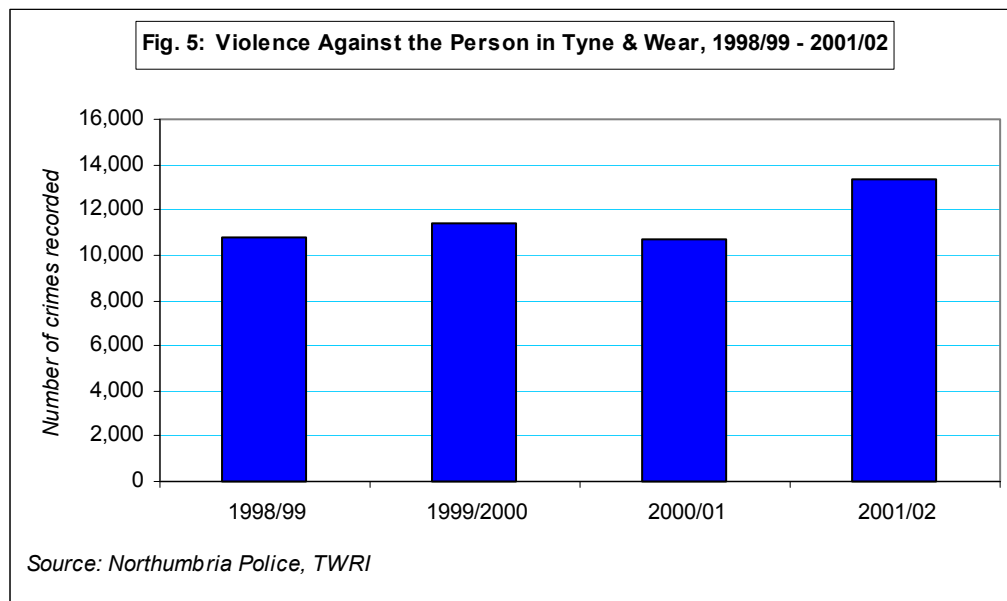
3 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

This chapter describes the distribution of 'violence against the person' offences across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The Home Office category 'Violence against the person' includes murder, assault, harassment and possession of firearm/weapons. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

3.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

There were approximately 11,560 violence against the person crimes recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001).

In Tyne & Wear the number of violence against the person offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) rose by 24% from 10,780 to 13,341, between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.5). Between 1998/99 and 2000/01, the number of violence against the person offences remained relatively stable (three-year average 10,968). However, between 2000/01 and 2001/02, there was a 25% increase in the number of violence against the person offences recorded in Tyne & Wear. All or part of this increase could be a result of the partial adoption of the new NCRS by Northumbria Police, which acts to increase the number of less serious crimes recorded within the violence against the person group.



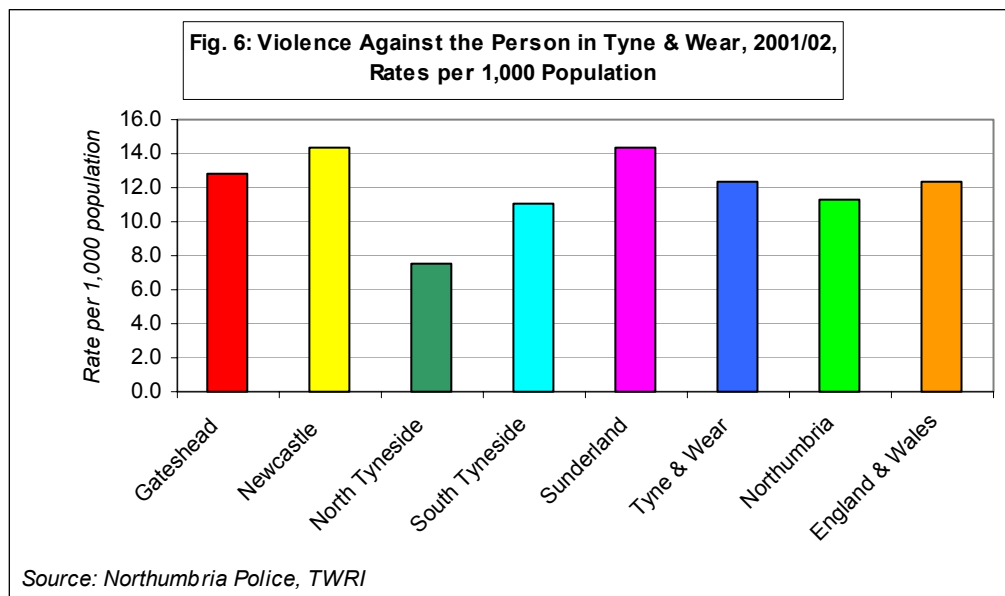
Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the rate of violence against the person in Tyne & Wear rose by over a quarter (26.5%) to 12.4 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate rose (+27%), as did the England & Wales rate (+26.5%).

In 2001/02 the Tyne & Wear rate for violence against the person was 12.4 per 1,000 population, this was almost 10% higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (11.3 per 1,000 population), but the same as the England & Wales rate. Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 there was a steady increase in the rate of violence against the person crime in Tyne & Wear, up from 9.8 offences per 1,000 population. The rate of violence against the person also rose in England & Wales from 9.8 to 12.4 offences per 1,000 population and in the Northumbria Police Force area from 8.9% to 11.3%.

3.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for violence against the person, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 6). Sunderland had the highest count of

recorded violence against the person offences (4,027) of the Tyne & Wear districts with a rate per 1,000 population of 14.3. Newcastle also had a rate per 1,000 population of 14.3, but a lower count than Sunderland (3,717). Gateshead also had a rate higher than Tyne & Wear (12.8 per 1,000 population). North Tyneside had the lowest count (1,452) and lowest rate of 7.6 offences per 1,000 population, followed by South Tyneside whose rate was 11.1 per 1,000 population.



3.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

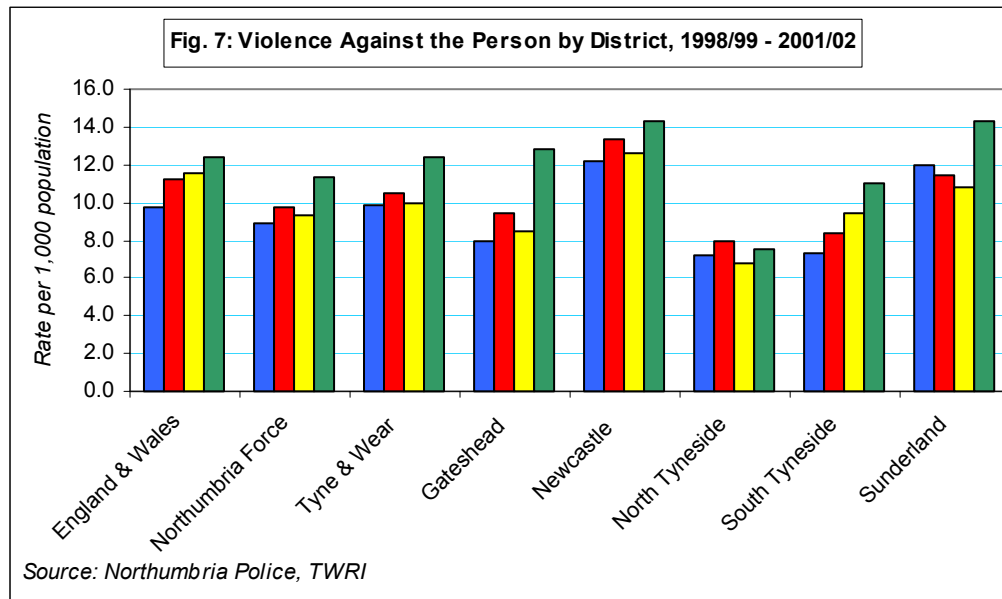
Rates of violence against the person offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in Gateshead, which saw a 62% increase in its violence against the person rate over the four-year period. The slowest rise was in North Tyneside (up 4% over 4 years). Between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the violence against the person rates rose in all Tyne & Wear districts. In Gateshead (up 51%) and Sunderland (up 33%) the upward trend was extremely pronounced. In the three remaining Tyne & Wear districts the trend was less pronounced (Table 4 and Fig. 7). In Tyne & Wear as a whole, violence against the person rates rose by 25% between 2000/01 and 2001/02 and by 7% in England & Wales over the same period. South Tyneside was the only District where the rate of violence against the person continued to rise from the previous year, up 13% in 2000/01, following a 13% rise in the previous year.

Table 4 Percentage Change in Violence Against the Person Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---------------------|------|---------------------|------|-------------------|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate | Rate | % change in rate | Rate | % change in rate | |
| | | | 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | | 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | | 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 7.9 | 9.4 | 18.7 | 8.5 | -9.6 | 12.8 | 51.3 | |
| Newcastle | 12.2 | 13.4 | 9.7 | 12.6 | -5.7 | 14.3 | 13.5 | |
| North Tyneside | 7.2 | 7.9 | 9.6 | 6.7 | -15.2 | 7.6 | 12.3 | |
| South Tyneside | 7.4 | 8.3 | 13.2 | 9.4 | 13.5 | 11.1 | 17.1 | |
| Sunderland | 12.0 | 11.5 | -4.5 | 10.8 | -5.8 | 14.3 | 32.6 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 9.8 | 10.5 | 6.8 | 9.9 | -5.6 | 12.4 | 25.0 | |
| Northumbria | 8.9 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 9.3 | -4.0 | 11.3 | 21.0 | |
| Police Force | | | | | | | | |
| England & Wales | 9.8 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 11.6 | 3.1 | 12.4 | 7.1 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded violence against the person crimes per 1,000 population

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 24% rise in the **number** of violence against the person offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite a 7% fall in the number of crimes between 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Meanwhile, the number of violence against the person crimes in England & Wales increased by 29% following a year-on-year increase over the four-year period.

Over the four-year period, North Tyneside had the slowest rise in the number of violence against the person crimes (up 5%). Gateshead had the fastest rise, up 59%. In the remaining districts the rise was less dramatic, with increases in violence against the person of 13.8% in Newcastle, 16.9% in Sunderland and 48.4% in South Tyneside.

3.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships (CDRPs) were established as a result of the 1998 Crime and Disorder Act. Comprising members of police, police authorities, health authorities and probation committees, CDRPs work on a three year cycle, to produce an audit of local crime and disorder, they consult locally on its content and formulate, implement and monitor a strategy based on problems highlighted in the audit.

CDRPs are grouped into 13 'families' of similar local authority areas. The families have been created to facilitate the comparison of local area crime rates. They have been created using a statistical technique known as cluster analysis, which groups together areas that appear similar in terms of their socio-economic and demographic characteristics that correlate with observed crime rates¹². Caution needs to be taken when considering crime rates per head of population by CDRP. The very high reported crime rates in city centres are partly due to the use of small resident population and household figures which do **not** take into account the large levels of 'transient' population that migrates to these areas daily, either for work or leisure.

For violence against the person, Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the upper half of their respective CDRP families for 2001/02.

¹² The characteristics and an outline of the methodology used to group CDRPs into families are listed in two Home Office briefing notes: *Family Origins: Developing Groups of Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships and Police Basic Command Units for comparative purposes* (Harper et al 2002) and *Maintaining Police Basic Command Unit and Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnership Families for comparative purposes*

Newcastle has been allocated to CDRP family 4. For violence against the person in 2001/02, Newcastle was ranked 8th out of 12, falling well within the lower half of the family, below the family middle rate of 16.2 offences per 1,000 population (Table 5). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's violence against the person crime rate is one of the highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in a better position compared to other cities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing.

Table 5: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Violence Against the Person, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Nottingham | 269.2 | 8,019 | 29.8 | 1 |
| Manchester | 398.4 | 11,009 | 27.6 | 2 |
| Wolverhampton | 238.3 | 5,812 | 24.4 | 3 |
| Birmingham | 985.9 | 23,137 | 23.5 | 4 |
| Leicester | 283.2 | 6,202 | 21.9 | 5 |
| Liverpool | 442.3 | 7,152 | 16.2 | 6 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 243.4 | 3,703 | 15.2 | 7 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 261.1 | 3,748 | 14.4 | 8 |
| Middlesbrough | 135.5 | 1,433 | 10.6 | 9 |
| Bradford | 471.2 | 4,945 | 10.5 | 10 |
| Leeds | 715.6 | 6,800 | 9.5 | 11 |
| Sheffield | 513.1 | 3,200 | 6.2 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

Three Tyne & Wear districts reside in CDRP Family 6; of these Gateshead is ranked highest (11th) and along with South Tyneside (ranked 13th) are in the top half of the family (Table 6) above the median of 10.2 offences per 1,000 population. North Tyneside (ranked 26th) fairs significantly better, ranked in the bottom quarter of the family, with the number of offences per 1,000 population one third that of the highest Family 6 partnership, Blaenau Gwent.

Table 6: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Violence Against the Person, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Blaenau Gwent | 70.0 | 1,672 | 23.9 | 1 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 165.9 | 3,941 | 23.8 | 2 |
| Walsall | 253.3 | 4,974 | 19.6 | 3 |
| Caerphilly | 169.5 | 2,680 | 15.8 | 4 |
| Wear Valley | 61.4 | 938 | 15.3 | 5 |
| Crawley | 100.6 | 1,522 | 15.1 | 6 |
| Torfaen | 90.9 | 1,369 | 15.1 | 7 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 72.0 | 1,002 | 13.9 | 8 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 56.2 | 768 | 13.7 | 9 |
| Harlow | 78.8 | 1,028 | 13.0 | 10 |
| Gateshead | 191.2 | 2,453 | 12.8 | 11 |
| Derwentside | 85.2 | 945 | 11.1 | 12 |
| South Tyneside | 152.8 | 1,687 | 11.0 | 13 |
| St. Helens | 176.8 | 1,913 | 10.8 | 14 |
| Copeland | 69.3 | 717 | 10.3 | 15 |
| Wirral | 312.2 | 3,198 | 10.2 | 16 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 134.4 | 1,373 | 10.2 | 17 |
| Sedgefield | 87.2 | 846 | 9.7 | 18 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 231.9 | 2,192 | 9.5 | 19 |
| Bolsover | 71.9 | 665 | 9.2 | 20 |
| Wansbeck | 61.1 | 565 | 9.2 | 21 |
| Chester-le-Street | 53.7 | 472 | 8.8 | 22 |
| Easington | 94.0 | 820 | 8.7 | 23 |
| Blyth Valley | 81.3 | 674 | 8.3 | 24 |
| Doncaster | 286.9 | 2,305 | 8.0 | 25 |
| North Tyneside | 192.0 | 1,455 | 7.6 | 26 |
| Barnsley | 218.1 | 1,427 | 6.5 | 27 |
| Hartlepool | 88.7 | 576 | 6.5 | 28 |
| Stevenage | 79.8 | 518 | 6.5 | 29 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 139.2 | 806 | 5.8 | 30 |
| Rotherham | 248.3 | 1,151 | 4.6 | 31 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 178.6 | 748 | 4.2 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland (ranked 11th out of 18) fell within the bottom half of the family, below the Family median of 14.8 offences per 1,000 population (Table 7). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 in comparison to its high ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts.

Table 7: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Violence Against the Person, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sandwell | 284.9 | 5,789 | 20.3 | 1 |
| Oldham | 218.7 | 4,176 | 19.1 | 2 |
| Newport | 137.7 | 2,482 | 18.0 | 3 |
| Burnley | 89.5 | 1,478 | 16.5 | 4 |
| Corby | 53.5 | 878 | 16.4 | 5 |
| Tameside | 213.1 | 3,414 | 16.0 | 6 |
| Bolton | 261.3 | 3,992 | 15.3 | 7 |
| Rochdale | 206.6 | 3,077 | 14.9 | 8 |
| Salford | 217.2 | 3,220 | 14.8 | 9 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 138.6 | 1,999 | 14.4 | 10 |
| Sunderland | 280.8 | 4,047 | 14.4 | 11 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 158.0 | 2,054 | 13.0 | 12 |
| Hyndburn | 81.5 | 1,025 | 12.6 | 13 |
| Pendle | 89.3 | 1,057 | 11.8 | 14 |
| Rossendale | 65.6 | 672 | 10.2 | 15 |
| Calderdale | 192.5 | 1,715 | 8.9 | 16 |
| Kirklees | 388.9 | 3,014 | 7.8 | 17 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 118.6 | 863 | 7.3 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

3.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON BY WARD, 2001/02

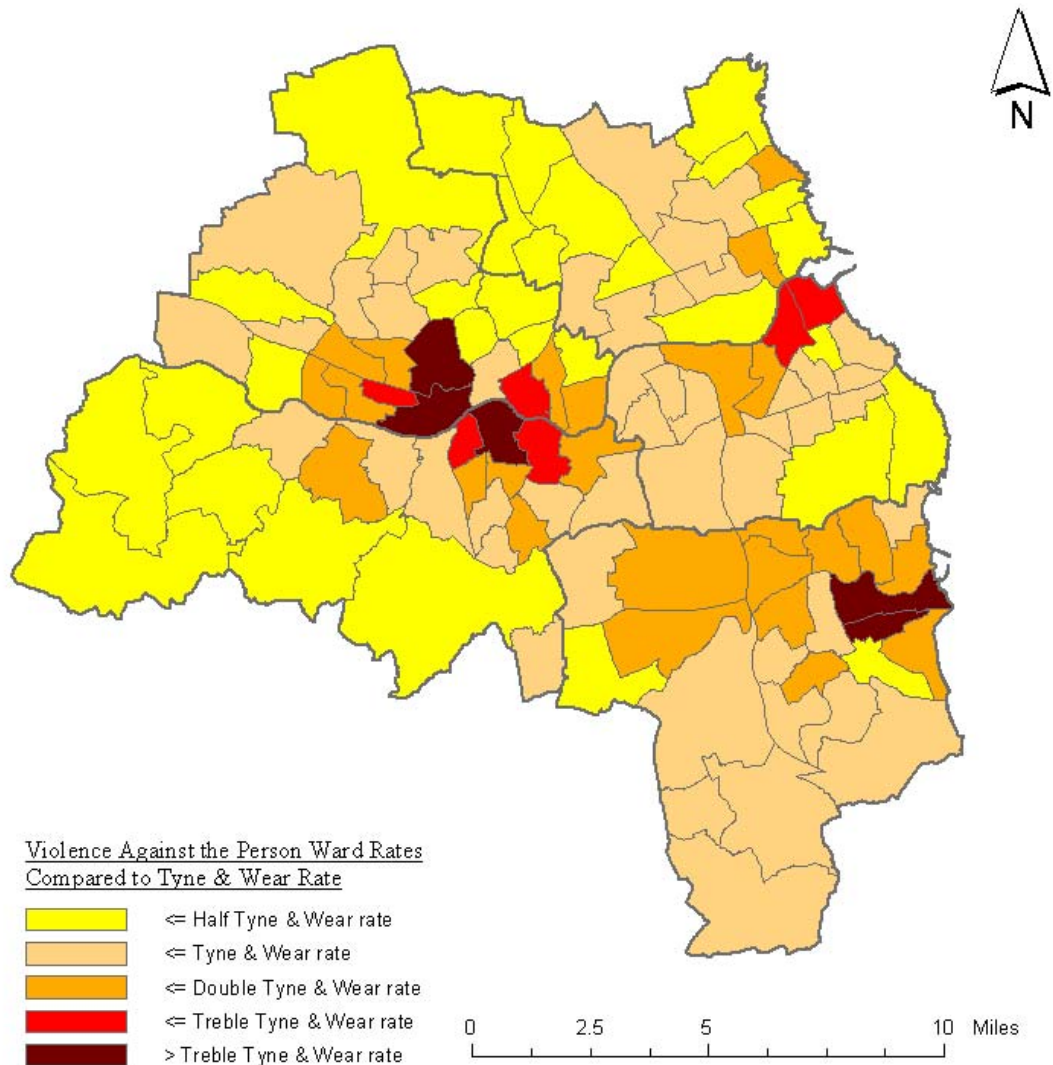
High levels of violence against the person crimes tend to be concentrated in wards that straddle part of city or town centres, due to high transient population of workers, shoppers and recreational visitors, either during the day or evening. City centre wards in Newcastle (Moorside and West City), Sunderland (Central and Thornholme) and Gateshead town centre (Bede) had the highest number of offences per 1,000 population in 2001/02, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 12.4 per 1,000 population. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate were primarily located adjacent to Newcastle city centre, Gateshead town centre and South Shields town centre (Map 2).

Thirty wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for violence against the person in 2001/02 that were less than half the county rate. However, only three of these wards were located in South Tyneside (Cleadon & East Boldon, Whitburn & Marsden and West Park) and only two in Sunderland (Silksworth and Washington South).

Over 800 offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 126.8 violent offences against the person per 1,000 population. St Mary's ward (North Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (22), leading to the lowest rate of 2.3 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of violence against the person, the Tyne & Wear rate was the same as the England & Wales rate, 12.4 per 1,000 population. Hence, almost 70% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales and thus less than the Tyne & Wear rate.

Map 2: The Distribution of Violence Against the Person Offences by Wards in Tyne & Wear, 2001/02. Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate



Tyne & Wear rate = 12.4 per 1,000 population.
 England & Wales rate = 12.4 per 1,000 population.

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The number of recorded offences of violence against the person, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

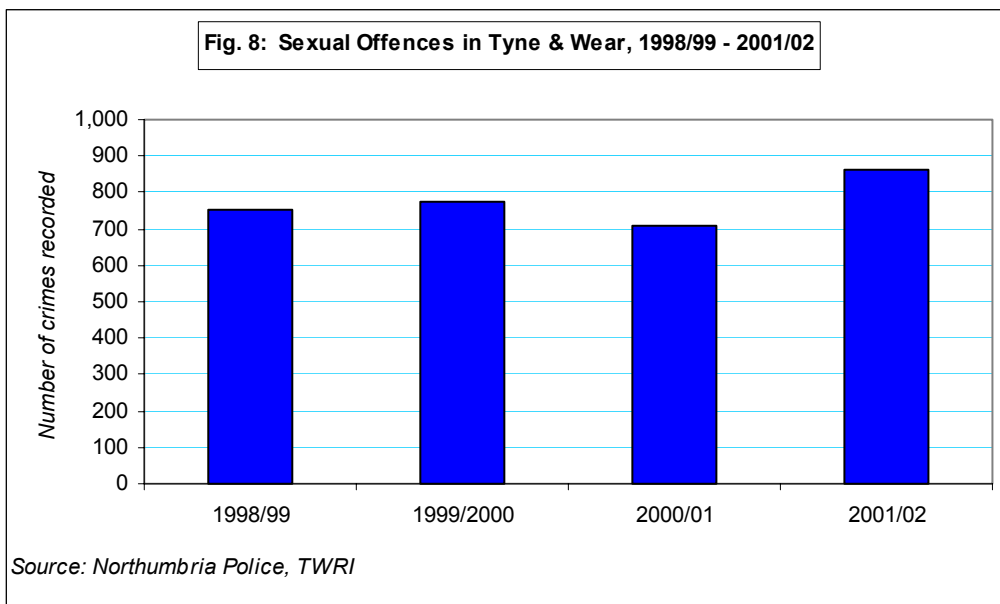
4 SEXUAL OFFENCES

This chapter describes the distribution of sexual offences across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The Home Office category of ‘Sexual Offences’ includes rape, indecent assault and bigamy. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

In comparison to counts and rates for most crime categories, the number of sexual offences committed and reported to the Police and hence the rate per 1,000 population is relatively low. For all districts within Tyne & Wear, the rate per 1,000 population never exceeded 1, for the four years covered by this report.

4.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

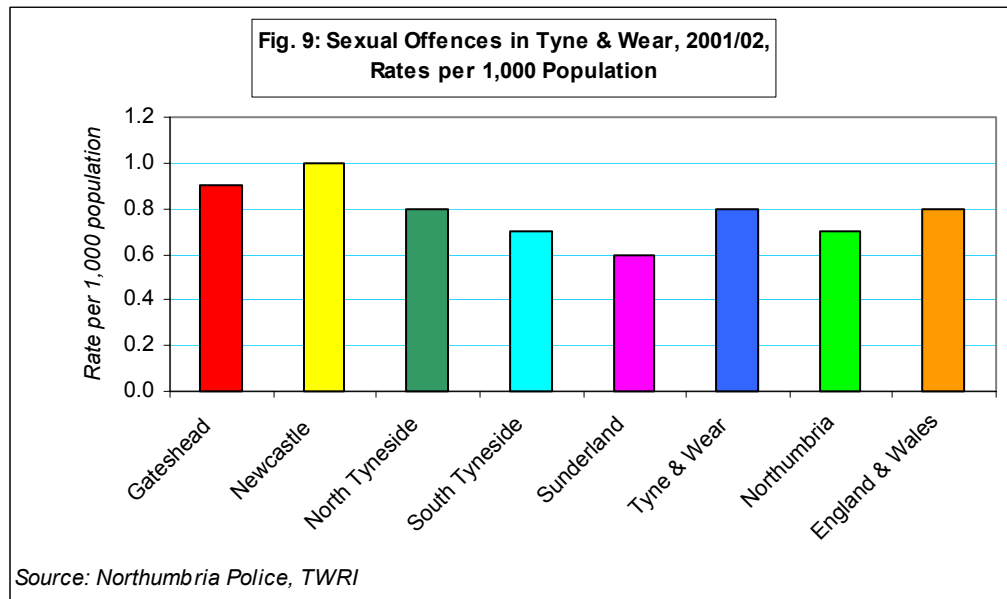
There were approximately 775 sexual offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the number of sexual offences in Tyne & Wear rose by 14.5% from 751 to 860 (Fig.8). Between 1998/99 and 2000/01, as for violence against the person offences, the number of sexual offences remained relative stable (three-year average 746). However, between 2000/01 and 2001/02, there was a 21% increase in the number of sexual offences recorded in Tyne & Wear.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the rate of sexual offences in Tyne & Wear and in England & Wales rose by 14% to 0.8 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate remained slightly lower at 0.7 per 1,000 population.

4.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts had rates per 1,000 population, for sexual offences, higher or the same as Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 9). Newcastle had the highest count of recorded sexual offences (265) of the Tyne & Wear districts and also the highest rate per 1,000 population of 1.0. Gateshead had the second highest count (174) and rate (0.9 per 1,000 population). North Tyneside’s rate per 1,000 population of 0.8 was the same as the county rate. Sunderland had the lowest rate of 0.6 per 1,000 population, but had a higher count (169) than North Tyneside (152) and South Tyneside (100).



4.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

Rates of sexual offences in three Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside, which saw an increase of 60% in its sexual offences rate over the four-year period. The slowest rise was in South Tyneside (up 17% over the 4 years). The rate of sexual offences has fallen in only one Tyne & Wear district since 1998/99; Sunderland (down 14%). Newcastle's rate of sexual offences has remained unchanged over the period.

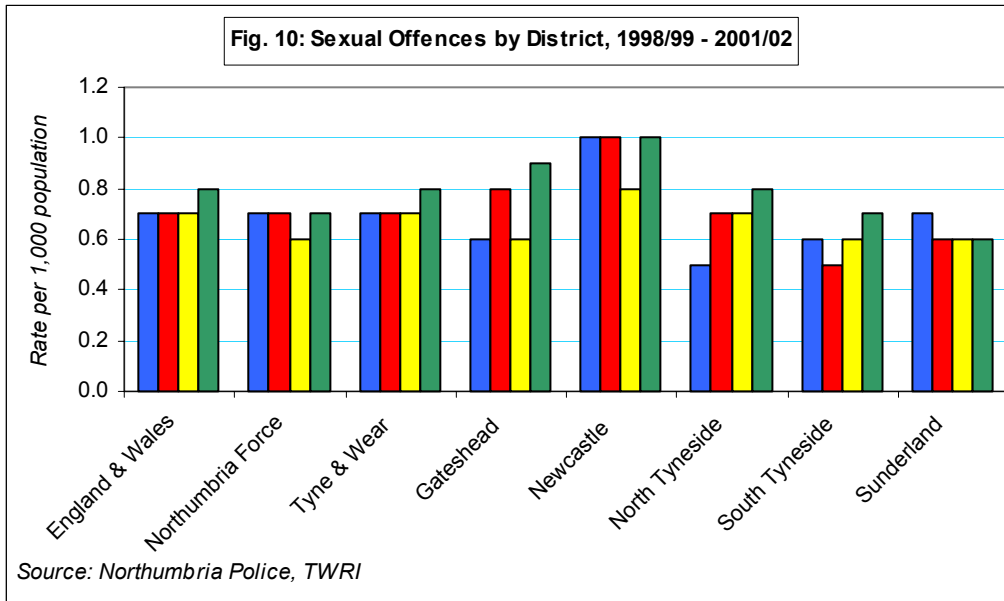
Between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the rate of sexual offences rose in all Tyne & Wear districts, except Sunderland. In Gateshead the upward trend was extremely pronounced (up 50%) (Table 8 and Fig. 10). In Tyne & Wear as a whole, the sexual offences rate rose by 14% between 2000/01 and 2001/02 and by the same in England & Wales. Sunderland was the only District where the rate of sexual offences remained unchanged over the same year and in deed for the previous year as well.

Table 8 Percentage Change in Sexual Offence Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 |
| Gateshead | 0.6 | 0.8 | 33.3 | 0.6 | -25.0 | 0.9 | 50.0 |
| Newcastle | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 0.8 | -20.0 | 1.0 | 25.0 |
| North Tyneside | 0.5 | 0.7 | 40.0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.8 | 14.3 |
| South Tyneside | 0.6 | 0.5 | -16.7 | 0.6 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 16.7 |
| Sunderland | 0.7 | 0.6 | -14.3 | 0.6 | 0 | 0.6 | 0 |
| Tyne & Wear | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.8 | 14.3 |
| Northumbria | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.6 | -14.3 | 0.7 | 16.7 |
| Police Force | | | | | | | |
| England & Wales | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.7 | 0 | 0.8 | 14.3 |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded sexual offences per 1,000 population

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 15% rise in the **number** of sexual offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite an 8% fall in the number of sexual crimes between 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Meanwhile, the number of sexual offences recorded in England & Wales also increased by 14% over the four years, despite a fall in 2000/01.

Over the four-year period, North Tyneside had the fastest rise in the **number** of sexual offences (up 65%). South Tyneside had the slowest rise, up 11%, whilst in Newcastle there was no increase in the number of sexual offences over the four-year period. Sunderland was the only district to see a fall in sexual offences over the same period (-11%).

4.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

Only Newcastle and Sunderland CDRPs had sexual offence rates below the median, within their respective CDRP families in 2001/02.

Within CDRP Family 4, Newcastle was ranked 8th out of 12, for sexual offences in 2001/02, below the Family median rate of 1.4 offences per 1,000 population (Table 9). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's sexual offences rate is the highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in a better position compared to other cities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. For example, within Family 4, the Middlesbrough CDRP had the highest rate, almost double that of Newcastle (2.0 offences per 1,000 population).

Table 9: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Sexual Offences, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Middlesbrough | 135.5 | 271 | 2.00 | 1 |
| Nottingham | 269.2 | 503 | 1.87 | 2 |
| Manchester | 398.4 | 732 | 1.84 | 3 |
| Wolverhampton | 238.3 | 356 | 1.49 | 4 |
| Leicester | 283.2 | 400 | 1.41 | 5 |
| Birmingham | 985.9 | 1,362 | 1.38 | 6 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 243.4 | 295 | 1.21 | 7 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 261.1 | 275 | 1.05 | 8 |
| Liverpool | 442.3 | 412 | 0.93 | 9 |
| Bradford | 471.2 | 404 | 0.86 | 10 |
| Leeds | 715.6 | 539 | 0.75 | 11 |
| Sheffield | 513.1 | 289 | 0.56 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The three Tyne & Wear districts residing within CDRP Family 6 are all located within the top half of the group performing relatively poorly compared to similar areas within their family. Gateshead is ranked highest (3rd), with North Tyneside ranked 9th and South Tyneside ranked 13th, all above the Family median of 0.63 offences per 1,000 population (Table 10).

Table 10: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Sexual Offences, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Barking & Dagenham | 165.9 | 211 | 1.27 | 1 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 70.0 | 72 | 1.03 | 2 |
| Gateshead | 191.2 | 184 | 0.96 | 3 |
| Walsall | 253.3 | 233 | 0.92 | 4 |
| Harlow | 78.8 | 72 | 0.91 | 5 |
| Torfaen | 90.9 | 82 | 0.90 | 6 |
| Crawley | 100.6 | 89 | 0.88 | 7 |
| Wirral | 312.2 | 257 | 0.82 | 8 |
| North Tyneside | 192.0 | 157 | 0.82 | 9 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 72.0 | 58 | 0.81 | 10 |
| Caerphilly | 169.5 | 121 | 0.71 | 11 |
| St. Helens | 176.8 | 125 | 0.71 | 12 |
| South Tyneside | 152.8 | 103 | 0.67 | 13 |
| Derwentside | 85.2 | 56 | 0.66 | 14 |
| Wansbeck | 61.1 | 40 | 0.65 | 15 |
| Stevenage | 79.8 | 50 | 0.63 | 16 |
| Hartlepool | 88.7 | 53 | 0.60 | 17 |
| Chester-le-Street | 53.7 | 32 | 0.60 | 18 |
| Doncaster | 286.9 | 166 | 0.58 | 19 |
| Blyth Valley | 81.3 | 47 | 0.58 | 20 |
| Bolsover | 71.9 | 41 | 0.57 | 21 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 56.2 | 30 | 0.53 | 22 |
| Wear Valley | 61.4 | 32 | 0.52 | 23 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 139.2 | 72 | 0.52 | 24 |
| Sedgefield | 87.2 | 43 | 0.49 | 25 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 231.9 | 99 | 0.43 | 26 |
| Copeland | 69.3 | 28 | 0.40 | 27 |
| Easington | 94.0 | 35 | 0.37 | 28 |
| Barnsley | 218.1 | 79 | 0.36 | 29 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 178.6 | 54 | 0.30 | 30 |
| Rotherham | 248.3 | 71 | 0.29 | 31 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 134.4 | 37 | 0.28 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland is well placed, ranked 14th out of 18, one fifth below the Family median of 0.76 offences per 1,000 population (Table 11). Two CDRPs, North East Lincolnshire and Sandwell, have sexual offence rates more than twice the Sunderland rate (0.61 per 1,000 population).

Table 11: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Sexual Offences, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| North East Lincolnshire | 158.0 | 207 | 1.31 | 1 |
| Sandwell | 284.9 | 367 | 1.29 | 2 |
| Bolton | 261.3 | 273 | 1.04 | 3 |
| Salford | 217.2 | 208 | 0.96 | 4 |
| Rochdale | 206.6 | 195 | 0.94 | 5 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 138.6 | 124 | 0.89 | 6 |
| Newport | 137.7 | 117 | 0.85 | 7 |
| Hyndburn | 81.5 | 68 | 0.83 | 8 |
| Tameside | 213.1 | 162 | 0.76 | 9 |
| Oldham | 218.7 | 166 | 0.76 | 10 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 118.6 | 86 | 0.73 | 11 |
| Calderdale | 192.5 | 134 | 0.70 | 12 |
| Burnley | 89.5 | 61 | 0.68 | 13 |
| Sunderland | 280.8 | 172 | 0.61 | 14 |
| Kirklees | 388.9 | 233 | 0.60 | 15 |
| Corby | 53.5 | 31 | 0.58 | 16 |
| Pendle | 89.3 | 46 | 0.52 | 17 |
| Rossendale | 65.6 | 30 | 0.46 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

4.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES BY WARD, 2001/02

The majority of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for sexual offences in 2001/02 less than the Tyne & Wear rate of 0.8 offences per 1,000 population.

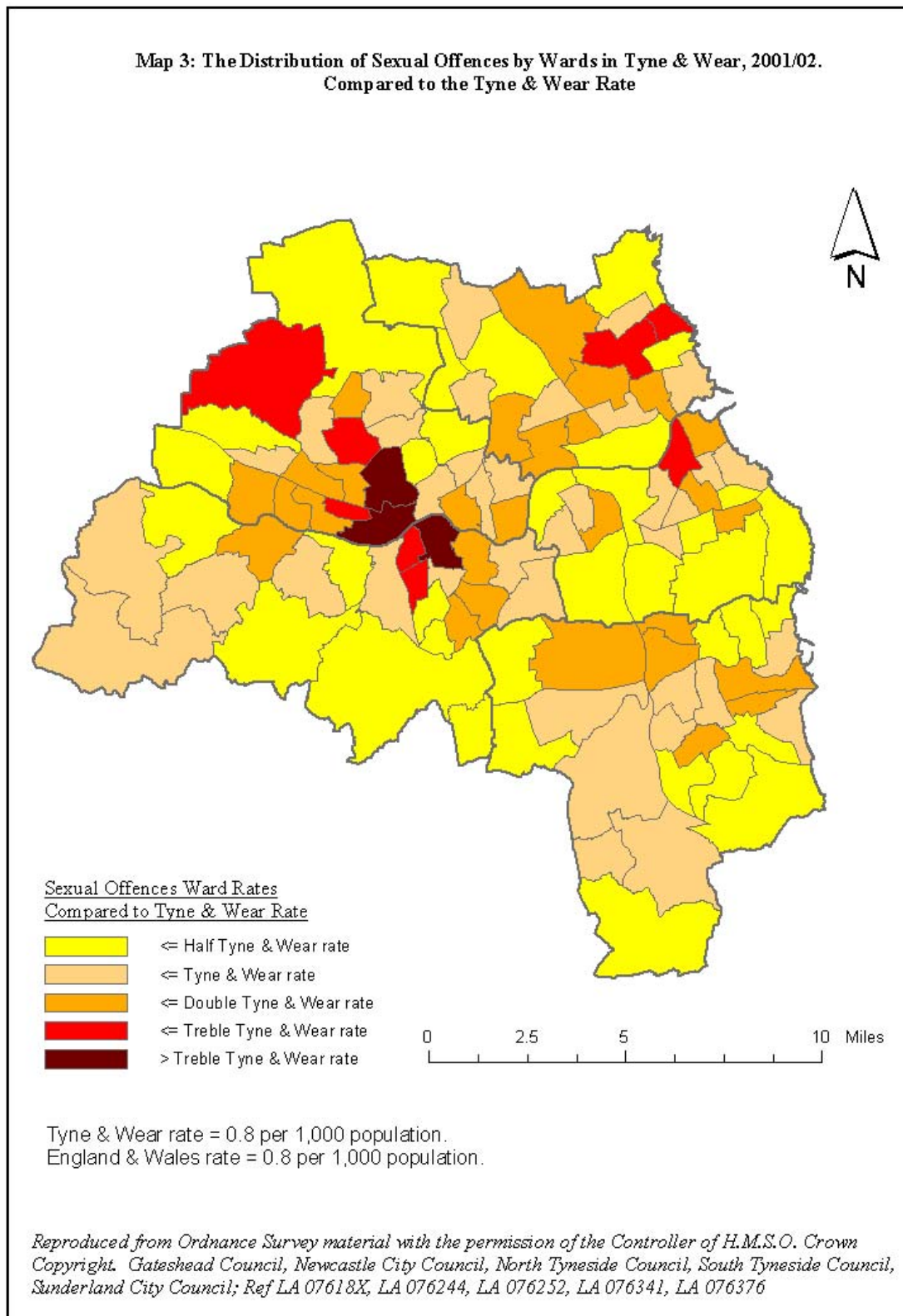
Only three wards had rates for sexual offences treble the Tyne & Wear rate (> 2.4 offences per 1,000 population) in 2001/02: West City and Moorside (Newcastle) and Bede (Gateshead). These three wards straddle the central entertainment district of Newcastle and Gateshead, where there is a high transient population of workers, shoppers and in particular recreational visitors associated with the high level of pubs and clubs in the area.

Eight wards had rates double the Tyne & Wear rate. No particular pattern seemed to exist to explain the distribution of these ward, however, none were located in Sunderland (Map 3).

Thirty-six wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for sexual offences in 2001/02 that were less than half the county rate. Ten of these wards were located in Sunderland and only five in Newcastle (Castle, Dene, Jesmond, Newburn and Westerhope).

Almost 40 sexual offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 6.0 offences per 1,000 population. Harton ward (South Tyneside) recorded no sexual offences during the same year.

For the category of sexual offences, the Tyne & Wear rate was the same as the England & Wales rate, 0.8 offences per 1,000 population during 2001/02. Hence, 65% of all wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales and the county rate, whilst 31% were also less than half the England & Wales rate and the county rate.



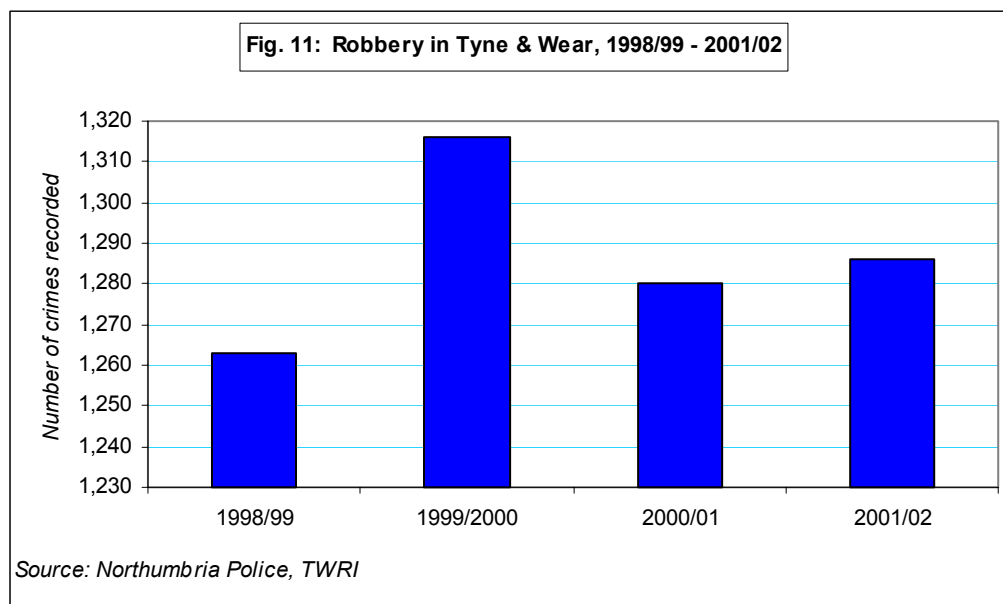
The number of recorded offences of violence against the person, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

5 ROBBERY

This chapter describes the distribution of robbery across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The key elements of robbery are stealing and the use of force immediately before doing so, and in order to do so. Robbery can be of business or personal property. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

5.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

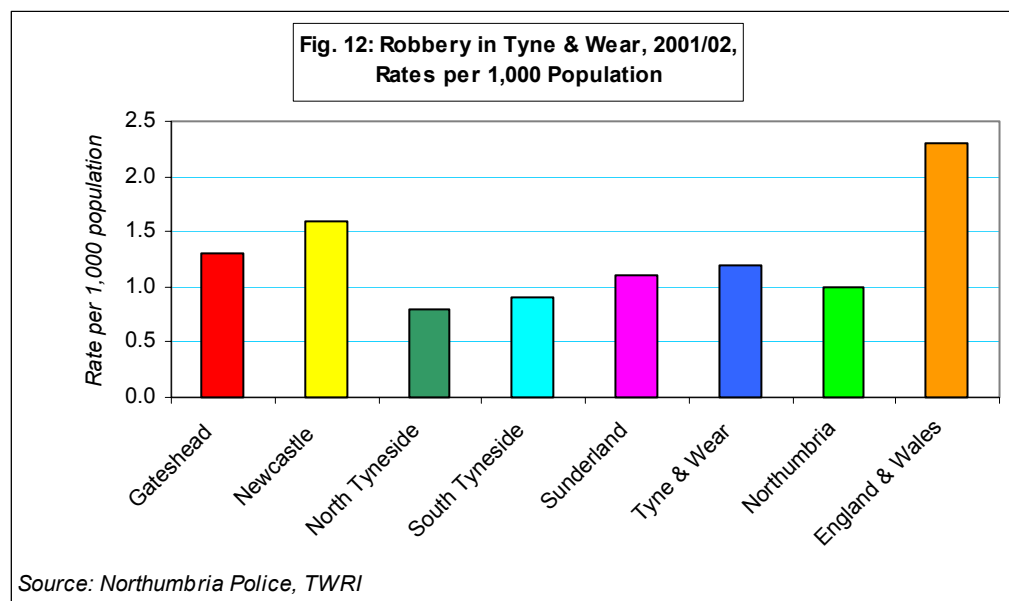
There were approximately 1,290 robberies recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of robbery offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) rose by 0.1% to 1,286 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.11). This was despite a sharp rise of 4.2% in 1999/2000 followed by a 2.7% fall in 2000/01 to below the 2001/02 level. The sharp rise in the number of robberies in 1999/2000 could be a result of the adoption of new crime recording practices in 1998/99, which had the effect of artificially increasing recorded crime in a single year. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on performance target crimes, such as personal robbery.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of robbery in Tyne & Wear remained stable at 1.2 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also remained stable just below the county rate at 1.0 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose by 77% to almost double the county rate at 2.3 per 1,000 population.

5.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for robbery, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 12). Newcastle had the highest count of recorded offences of robbery (415) of the Tyne & Wear districts with a rate per 1,000 population of 1.6. Gateshead also had a rate higher than the county, at 1.3 per 1,000 population. Whilst Gateshead's rate was higher than the Sunderland rate of 1.1 per 1,000 population, its count was lower (256, Sunderland 321). South Tyneside had the lowest count (135) and second lowest rate of 0.9 offences per 1,000 population. North Tyneside had the lowest rate at 0.8 per 1,000 population. Rates of robbery in Tyne & Wear and its districts were all lower than the England & Wales rate in 2001/02.



5.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

Rates of robbery in three Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 1998/99. The fastest rise was in Sunderland, which saw a 22% increase in its robbery rate over the four-year period. The slowest rise was in South Tyneside (up 12% over 4 years) (Table 12 and Fig. 13). The robbery rate remained stable in Newcastle, whilst there was a 38% fall in North Tyneside’s rate over the same period. Between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the robbery rate remained stable in Gateshead and Newcastle. In Sunderland the rate rose by 10%, whilst in the remaining two districts the trend was downwards.

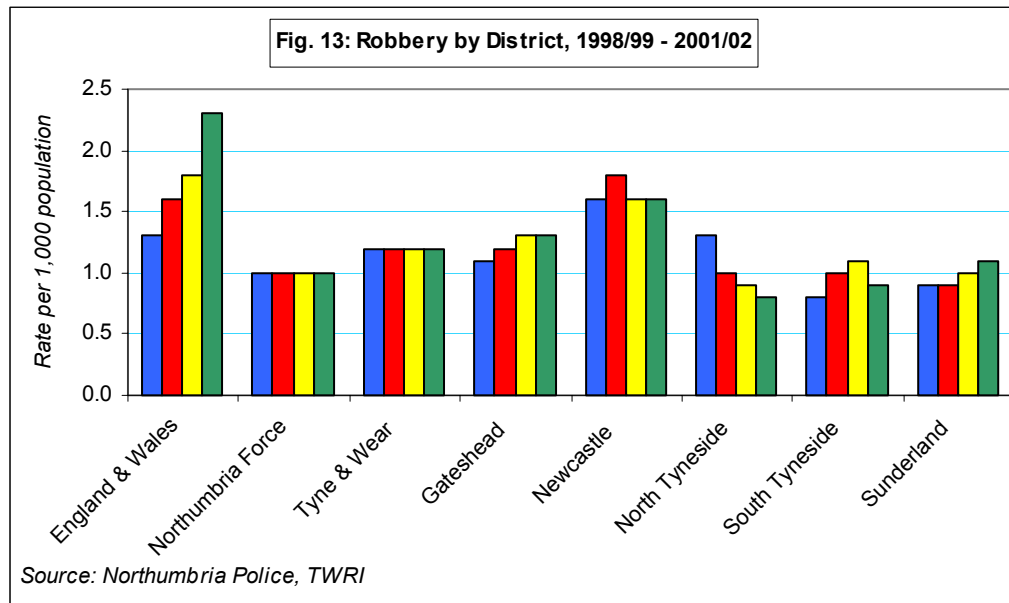
In England & Wales there has been a year-on-year rise in the robbery rate since 1998/99. Robbery in the Northumbria Police Force Area and Tyne & Wear as a whole remained stable over the same period. North Tyneside was the only district to see a year-on-year fall in the rate of robberies, over the four years.

Table 12 Percentage Change in Robbery Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---|------|---|------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 1.1 | 1.2 | 9.1 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 0 | |
| Newcastle | 1.6 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 1.6 | -11.1 | 1.6 | 0 | |
| North Tyneside | 1.3 | 1.0 | -23.1 | 0.9 | -10.0 | 0.8 | -11.1 | |
| South Tyneside | 0.8 | 1.0 | 25.0 | 1.1 | 10.0 | 0.9 | -18.2 | |
| Sunderland | 0.9 | 0.9 | 0 | 1.0 | 11.1 | 1.1 | 10.0 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | 1.2 | 0 | |
| Northumbria | 1.0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | 1.0 | 0 | |
| Police Force | | | | | | | | |
| England & Wales | 1.3 | 1.6 | 23.1 | 1.8 | 12.5 | 2.3 | 27.8 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded robberies per 1,000 population

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 1.8% rise in the **number** of robberies recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite a 2.7% fall between 1999/2000 and 2000/01. This relatively small rise in Tyne & Wear compares very favourably with the 82% rise in the number of robberies in England & Wales, following a year-on-year increase over the four-year period.

Over the four-year period, South Tyneside had the slowest rise in the number of robberies (up 12%), whilst the fastest rise was in Sunderland, up 26%. The number of robberies actually fell in Newcastle (-4%) and in North Tyneside (-37%).

5.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

In 2001/02, Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle and Sunderland were ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families.

For robbery in 2001/02, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 1.6 offences per 1,000 population (Table 13). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's robbery rate is the highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of robbery experienced by its residents than other cities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. Manchester (ranked 1st) had a rate of 11.9 per 1,000 population, over seven-times the Newcastle rate.

Table 13: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Robbery, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Manchester | 398.4 | 4,751 | 11.9 | 1 |
| Birmingham | 985.9 | 7,915 | 8.0 | 2 |
| Nottingham | 269.2 | 1,984 | 7.4 | 3 |
| Middlesbrough | 135.5 | 702 | 5.2 | 4 |
| Leeds | 715.6 | 3,307 | 4.6 | 5 |
| Liverpool | 442.3 | 2,013 | 4.6 | 6 |
| Wolverhampton | 238.3 | 1,052 | 4.4 | 7 |
| Leicester | 283.2 | 942 | 3.3 | 8 |
| Bradford | 471.2 | 1,353 | 2.9 | 9 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 243.4 | 676 | 2.8 | 10 |
| Sheffield | 513.1 | 1,382 | 2.7 | 11 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 261.1 | 424 | 1.6 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The three Tyne & Wear districts residing in CDRP Family 6 are all ranked within the top half of the Family (Table 14), performing relatively poorly in comparison to other CDRPs with similar socio-economic and demographic standings. Gateshead is ranked highest (5th) with a rate of 1.3 offences per 1,000 population. North Tyneside ranked 12th and South Tyneside ranked 13th both had rates per 1,000 population of 0.8 above the Family median of 0.5 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 14: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Robbery, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Barking & Dagenham | 165.9 | 861 | 5.2 | 1 |
| Hartlepool | 88.7 | 206 | 2.3 | 2 |
| Walsall | 253.3 | 534 | 2.1 | 3 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 178.6 | 296 | 1.7 | 4 |
| Gateshead | 191.2 | 258 | 1.3 | 5 |
| St. Helens | 176.8 | 214 | 1.2 | 6 |
| Crawley | 100.6 | 111 | 1.1 | 7 |
| Wirral | 312.2 | 356 | 1.1 | 8 |
| Doncaster | 286.9 | 300 | 1.0 | 9 |
| Harlow | 78.8 | 79 | 1.0 | 10 |
| Stevenage | 79.8 | 71 | 0.9 | 11 |
| North Tyneside | 192.0 | 160 | 0.8 | 12 |
| South Tyneside | 152.8 | 129 | 0.8 | 13 |
| Blyth Valley | 81.3 | 58 | 0.7 | 14 |
| Barnsley | 218.1 | 135 | 0.6 | 15 |
| Rotherham | 248.3 | 135 | 0.5 | 16 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 139.2 | 72 | 0.5 | 17 |
| Chester-le-Street | 53.7 | 22 | 0.4 | 18 |
| Easington | 94.0 | 35 | 0.4 | 19 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 56.2 | 22 | 0.4 | 20 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 72.0 | 25 | 0.3 | 21 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 70.0 | 18 | 0.3 | 22 |
| Bolsover | 71.9 | 24 | 0.3 | 23 |
| Copeland | 69.3 | 19 | 0.3 | 24 |
| Derwentside | 85.2 | 25 | 0.3 | 25 |
| Wear Valley | 61.4 | 21 | 0.3 | 26 |
| Caerphilly | 169.5 | 35 | 0.2 | 27 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 134.4 | 28 | 0.2 | 28 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 231.9 | 42 | 0.2 | 29 |
| Sedgefield | 87.2 | 18 | 0.2 | 30 |
| Torfaen | 90.9 | 19 | 0.2 | 31 |
| Wansbeck | 61.1 | 10 | 0.2 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland (ranked 12th out of 18) fell below the Family median of 1.6 offences per 1,000 population (Table 15). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 in comparison to its middle ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts.

Table 15: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Robbery, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salford | 217.2 | 1,119 | 5.2 | 1 |
| Sandwell | 284.9 | 1,373 | 4.8 | 2 |
| Tameside | 213.1 | 622 | 2.9 | 3 |
| Bolton | 261.3 | 710 | 2.7 | 4 |
| Oldham | 218.7 | 580 | 2.7 | 5 |
| Rochdale | 206.6 | 568 | 2.7 | 6 |
| Corby | 53.5 | 134 | 2.5 | 7 |
| Calderdale | 192.5 | 309 | 1.6 | 8 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 158.0 | 251 | 1.6 | 9 |
| Kirklees | 388.9 | 530 | 1.4 | 10 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 138.6 | 182 | 1.3 | 11 |
| Sunderland | 280.8 | 323 | 1.2 | 12 |
| Newport | 137.7 | 137 | 1.0 | 13 |
| Burnley | 89.5 | 79 | 0.9 | 14 |
| Hyndburn | 81.5 | 64 | 0.8 | 15 |
| Pendle | 89.3 | 68 | 0.8 | 16 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 118.6 | 85 | 0.7 | 17 |
| Rossendale | 65.6 | 41 | 0.6 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

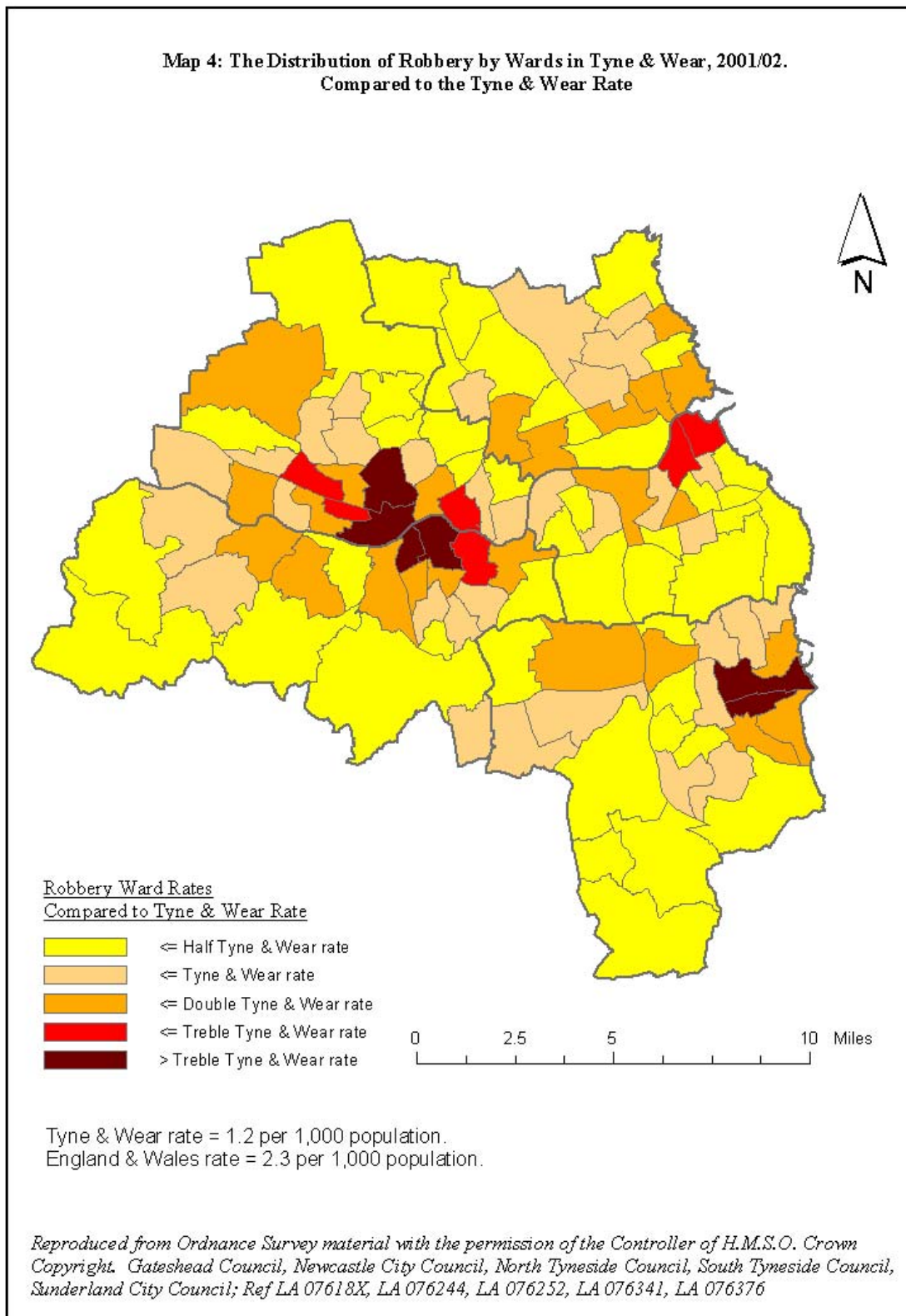
5.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY BY WARD, 2001/02

High levels of robbery tend to be concentrated in wards that straddle part of city or town centres, as for offences of violence against the person. Again, this is probably due to high transient population of workers, shoppers and recreational visitors, during the day or evening. City centre wards in Newcastle (Moorside and West City), Sunderland (Central and Thornholme) and Gateshead town centre (Bede and Bensham) had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population in 2001/02, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.3 per 1,000 population. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate were primarily located adjacent to Newcastle city centre, Gateshead town centre and South Shields town centre (Map 4).

68% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates per 1,000 population of less than the county rate in 2001/02. Forty-four of these wards also had rates of less than half the county rate of 1.2 offences per 1,000 population. These wards were well distributed throughout the county.

Almost 80 robberies were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 12.5 robberies person per 1,000 population. Despite not having the lowest count of recorded offences (13), Whickham South ward (Gateshead) had the lowest rate of 0.1 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of robbery, the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.2 was lower than the England & Wales rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population. Only twelve wards in Tyne & Wear had rates above the England & Wales rate: Byker, Elswick, Fenham, Moorside and West City wards in Newcastle, Bede, Bensham and Felling wards in Gateshead, Central and Thornholme wards in Sunderland and Rekendyke and Beacon & Bents wards in South Tyneside.



The number of recorded offences of robbery, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

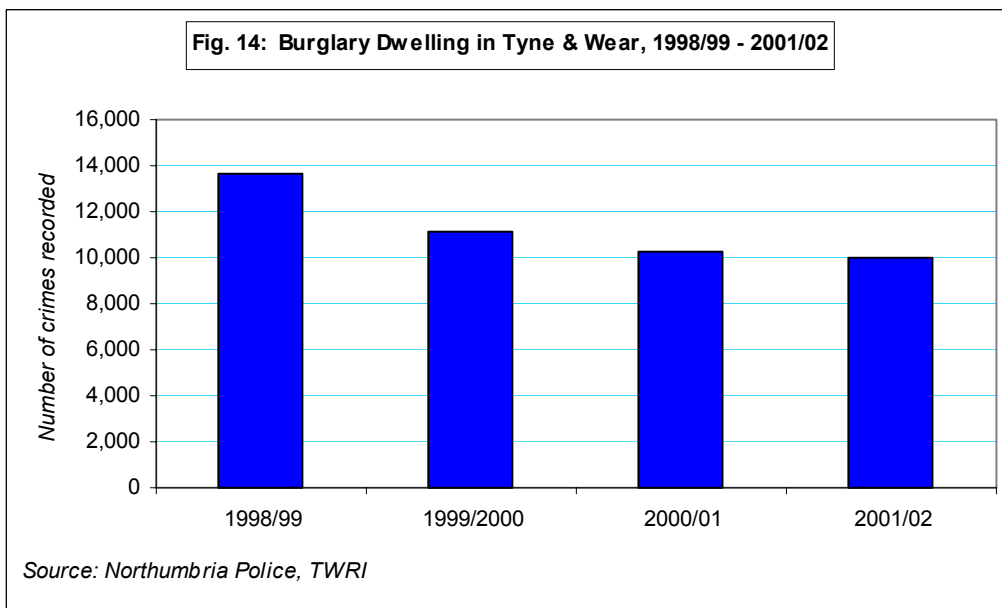
6 BURGLARY DWELLING

This chapter describes the distribution of burglary dwelling across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) Families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The key element of the offence of burglary is entry into a building as a trespasser in order to steal. The offence group also includes aggravated burglary, which is defined as a burglary where the burglar is in possession of a weapon at the time.

Rates for Burglary Dwelling are per 1,000 households. Households are counted as residential properties on the Districts local land and property gazetteers.

6.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

There were approximately 11,260 dwelling burglaries recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of burglary dwelling offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 27% to 9,963 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.14). Since 1998/99 there has been a year-on-year decline in the number of burglaries (dwellings) recorded in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The number of dwellings burgled in England & Wales also fell over the same period, but to a lesser extent than in the county (-9%). The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on performance target crimes, such as domestic burglary.

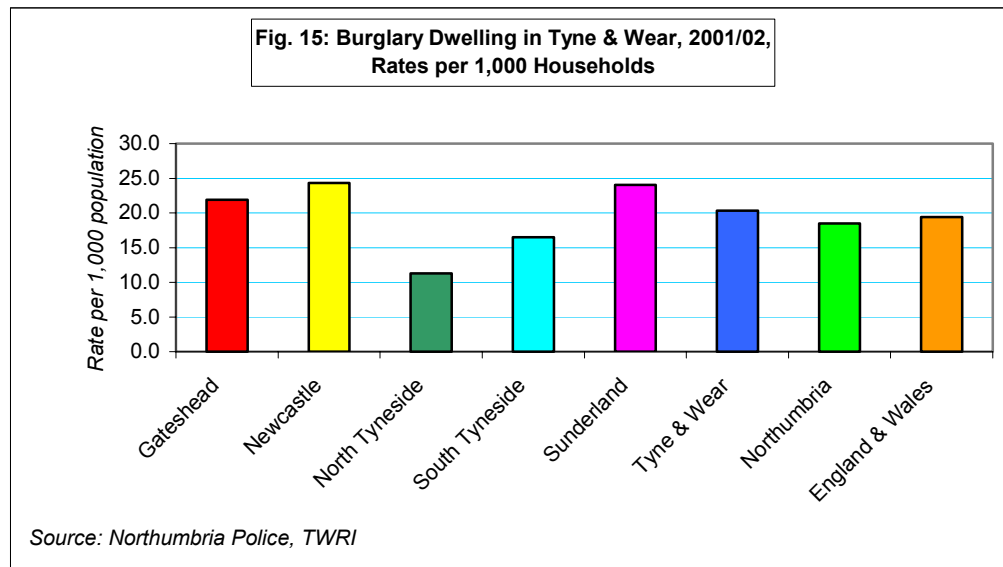


Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of burglary - dwelling in Tyne & Wear fell year-on-year, by a total of 27% to 20.3 per 1,000 households. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-11%) to 19.4 per 1,000 households. Despite this overall fall in the England & Wales rate, there was a slight increase in the rate of burglary dwelling between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

6.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY - DWELLING BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 households for burglary - dwelling than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 15). Despite having the highest rate per 1,000 households of 24.4, Newcastle did not have the highest **count** of recorded offences of burglary - dwelling of the Tyne & Wear districts. Sunderland had the highest count, recording 2,957 burglaries during 2001/02 and a rate per 1,000 households just below Newcastle's at 24.1. Gateshead was the third District to have a rate higher than the county, at 21.9 per 1,000 households. North Tyneside had the lowest count (1,020) and lowest rate of 11.3 burglaries per 1,000 households. The rate of burglary - dwelling in Tyne & Wear as a whole, was higher than the England & Wales and Northumbria Police

Force Area rates. The three Districts with rates above the county also had rates above England & Wales and Northumbria Police Force Area.



6.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

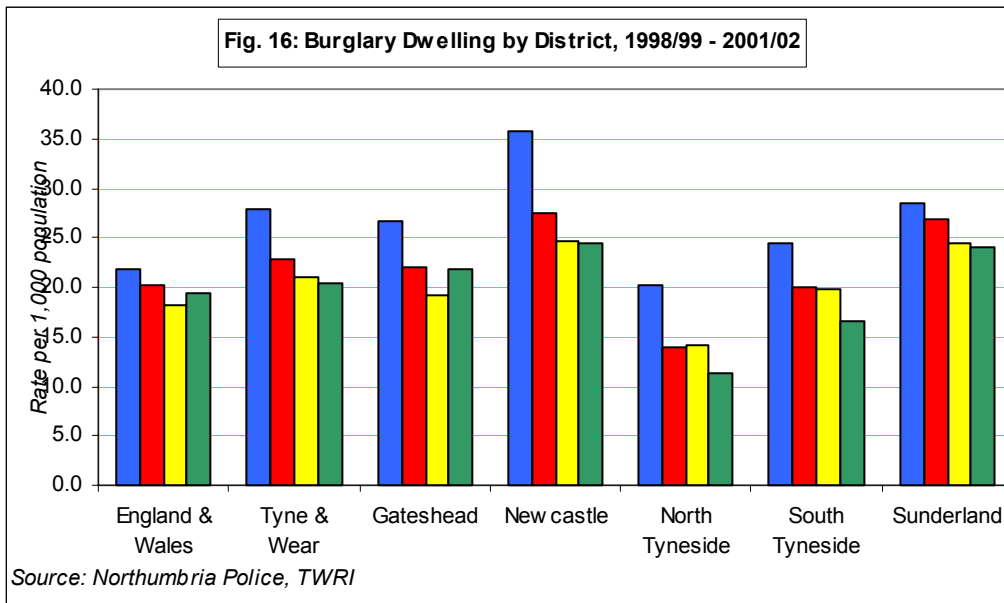
Rates of burglary dwelling in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside, which saw a 44% decrease in its burglary dwelling rate over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Sunderland (down 15% over 4 years) (Table 16 and Fig. 16). The rate of burglary dwelling fell in all Districts for all years over the four-year period, with only two exceptions. In Gateshead the rate of burglary dwelling rose by 14% between 2000/01 and 2001/02 and in North Tyneside the rate of burglary dwelling rose by 0.6% between 1999/2000 and 2000/01.

Table 16 Percentage Change in Burglary Dwelling Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|--|---------|--|---------|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 |
| Gateshead | 26.6 | 22.0 | -17.4 | 19.1 | -13.0 | 21.9 | 14.3 |
| Newcastle | 35.7 | 27.5 | -23.0 | 24.7 | -10.0 | 24.4 | -1.4 |
| North Tyneside | 20.2 | 14.0 | -30.9 | 14.1 | 0.6 | 11.3 | -19.6 |
| South Tyneside | 24.3 | 19.9 | -18.1 | 19.8 | -1.0 | 16.5 | -16.5 |
| Sunderland | 28.4 | 26.9 | -5.4 | 24.5 | -8.7 | 24.1 | -2.0 |
| Tyne & Wear | 27.8 | 22.8 | -18.0 | 21.0 | -7.9 | 20.3 | -3.2 |
| England & Wales | 21.8 | 20.2 | -7.3 | 18.2 | -9.9 | 19.4 | 6.6 |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded burglary dwellings per 1,000 households

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 27% fall in the **number** of burglary dwellings recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall in the number of offences.

Over the four-year period, North Tyneside had the fastest fall in the number of burglaries (down 44%), whilst the slowest fall was in Sunderland, down 15%. Burglary dwellings fell by approximately a third in Newcastle and South Tyneside.

6.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

In 2001/02, Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families.

For burglary - dwelling in 2001/02, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 24.9 offences per 1,000 households (Table 17). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's burglary - dwelling rate is the highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of burglaries experienced by its residents, than other cities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. The rate of offences in Middlesbrough (ranked highest) was twice that of Newcastle.

Table 17: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Burglary Dwelling, 2001/02

| Partnership | Households thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 household | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Middlesbrough | 59 | 3,452 | 58.5 | 1 |
| Nottingham | 118 | 6,505 | 55.1 | 2 |
| Leeds | 312 | 15,672 | 50.2 | 3 |
| Manchester | 184 | 9,024 | 49.0 | 4 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 108 | 4,886 | 45.2 | 5 |
| Bradford | 194 | 8,321 | 42.9 | 6 |
| Liverpool | 187 | 7,052 | 37.7 | 7 |
| Birmingham | 404 | 14,314 | 35.4 | 8 |
| Wolverhampton | 96 | 2,894 | 30.2 | 9 |
| Sheffield | 228 | 6,705 | 29.4 | 10 |
| Leicester | 114 | 3,317 | 29.1 | 11 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 118 | 2,940 | 24.9 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2000 estimates from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the National Assembly for Wales.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The three Tyne & Wear districts residing in CDRP Family 6 had mixed rankings. Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of the Family (Table 18), performing relatively poorly compared to North Tyneside which was ranked 24th. North Tyneside's rate of 11.7 burglaries per 1,000 households was almost half the Gateshead rate of 22.4 per 1,000 households.

Table 18: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Burglary - Dwelling, 2001/02

| Partnership | Households thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 household | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|--------------------|
| Doncaster | 121 | 4,221 | 34.9 | 1 |
| Hartlepool | 38 | 1,294 | 34.1 | 2 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 76 | 2,416 | 31.8 | 3 |
| Barnsley | 94 | 2,695 | 28.7 | 4 |
| Rotherham | 106 | 2,567 | 24.2 | 5 |
| Walsall | 104 | 2,442 | 23.5 | 6 |
| Gateshead | 87 | 1,947 | 22.4 | 7 |
| Easington | 39 | 840 | 21.5 | 8 |
| St. Helens | 73 | 1,569 | 21.5 | 9 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 62 | 1,274 | 20.5 | 10 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 57 | 1,142 | 20.0 | 11 |
| Wirral | 139 | 2,469 | 17.8 | 12 |
| Chester-le-Street | 25 | 421 | 16.8 | 13 |
| South Tyneside | 67 | 1,115 | 16.6 | 14 |
| Wear Valley | 27 | 425 | 15.7 | 15 |
| Bolsover | 30 | 472 | 15.7 | 16 |
| Blyth Valley | 34 | 515 | 15.1 | 17 |
| Wansbeck | 26 | 351 | 13.5 | 18 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 23 | 309 | 13.4 | 19 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 96 | 1,188 | 12.4 | 20 |
| Derwentside | 37 | 439 | 11.9 | 21 |
| Copeland | 29 | 344 | 11.9 | 22 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 56 | 660 | 11.8 | 23 |
| North Tyneside | 87 | 1,021 | 11.7 | 24 |
| Harlow | 32 | 369 | 11.5 | 25 |
| Caerphilly | 68 | 743 | 10.9 | 26 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 30 | 314 | 10.5 | 27 |
| Crawley | 40 | 418 | 10.5 | 28 |
| Sedgefield | 38 | 391 | 10.3 | 29 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 29 | 283 | 9.8 | 30 |
| Stevenage | 33 | 295 | 8.9 | 31 |
| Torfaen | 36 | 306 | 8.5 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2000 estimates from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the National Assembly for Wales.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland (ranked 13th out of 18) fell within the bottom half of the Family, below the median of 31.5 burglaries per 1,000 households (Table 19). Sunderland's place within CDRP Family 13 is however, not reflected in its ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts (2nd out of five).

Table 19: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Burglary Dwelling, 2001/02

| Partnership | Households thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 households | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salford | 95 | 4,396 | 46.3 | 1 |
| Oldham | 90 | 3,773 | 41.9 | 2 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 65 | 2,596 | 39.9 | 3 |
| Rochdale | 87 | 3,466 | 39.8 | 4 |
| Bolton | 111 | 4,286 | 38.6 | 5 |
| Burnley | 37 | 1,273 | 34.4 | 6 |
| Tameside | 91 | 3,121 | 34.3 | 7 |
| Calderdale | 83 | 2,636 | 31.8 | 8 |
| Sandwell | 118 | 3,720 | 31.5 | 9 |
| Kirklees | 165 | 4,595 | 27.8 | 10 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 54 | 1,495 | 27.7 | 11 |
| Hyndburn | 32 | 862 | 26.9 | 12 |
| Sunderland | 120 | 2,982 | 24.9 | 13 |
| Rossendale | 27 | 606 | 22.4 | 14 |
| Pendle | 35 | 761 | 21.7 | 15 |
| Corby | 20 | 385 | 19.3 | 16 |
| Newport | 57 | 987 | 17.3 | 17 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 49 | 666 | 13.6 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2000 estimates from the Office of the Deputy Prime Minister and the National Assembly for Wales.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

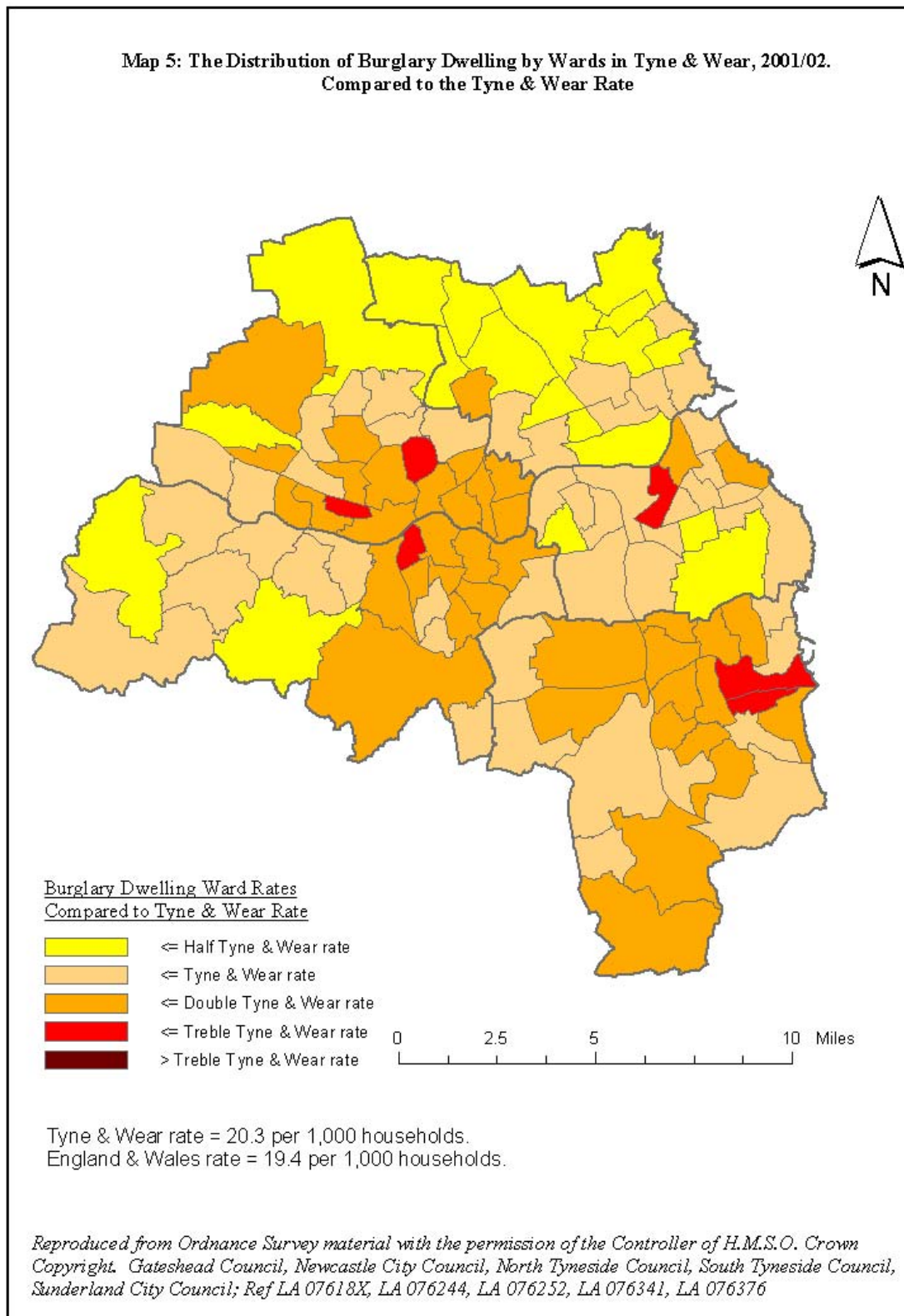
6.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY DWELLING BY WARD, 2001/02

Burglary dwelling is double the county rate per 1,000 households in only six wards: Bensham in Gateshead, Elswick and Jesmond in Newcastle, Tyne Dock & Simonside in South Tyneside and Central and Thornholme in Sunderland. No wards are treble the county rate. Jesmond ward (Newcastle) had the highest number of burglaries, well over double the Tyne & Wear rate of 20.3 per 1,000 households. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear did not appear to follow any particular pattern. Two were located in the proximity of Sunderland city centre and one Gateshead town centre. The two wards in Newcastle with double the county rate were located adjacent to the city centre wards (Map 5).

78% of Tyne & Wear wards have rates per 1,000 household between less than double the county rate and the county rate. Nineteen wards had rates of less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. Twelve of these wards were in North Tyneside, whilst none were located in Sunderland.

Over 270 burglaries (dwelling) were recorded in Jesmond (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 50 burglaries per 1,000 households. Hebburn South (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded burglaries (less than ten), as well as the lowest rate of 3.3 offences per 1,000 households.

For the category of burglary dwelling, the Tyne & Wear rate was higher than the England & Wales rate of 19.4 per 1,000 households. Almost half the wards in Tyne & Wear (45%) had rates of less than the England & Wales rate.



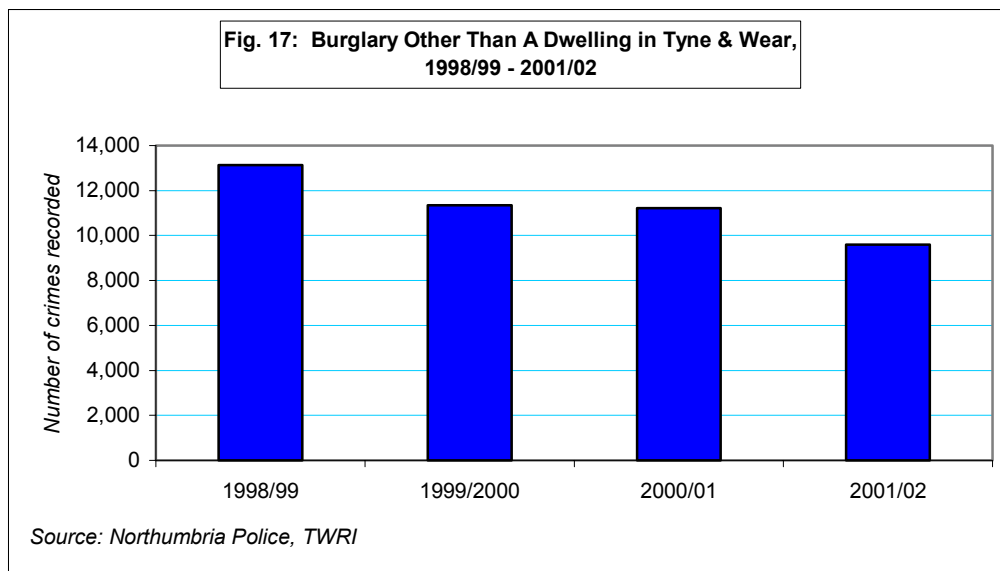
The number of recorded offences of burglary dwelling, along with rates per 1,000 households for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

7 BURGLARY OTHER THAN A DWELLING

This chapter describes the distribution of burglaries in buildings that are not dwellings across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The key element of the offence of burglary other than a dwelling is entry into a building (other than a dwelling) as a trespasser in order to steal. The offence group also includes aggravated burglary (in a building other than a dwelling), which is defined as a burglary where the burglar is in possession of a weapon at the time. Rates for burglary other than a dwelling are per 1,000 population.

7.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

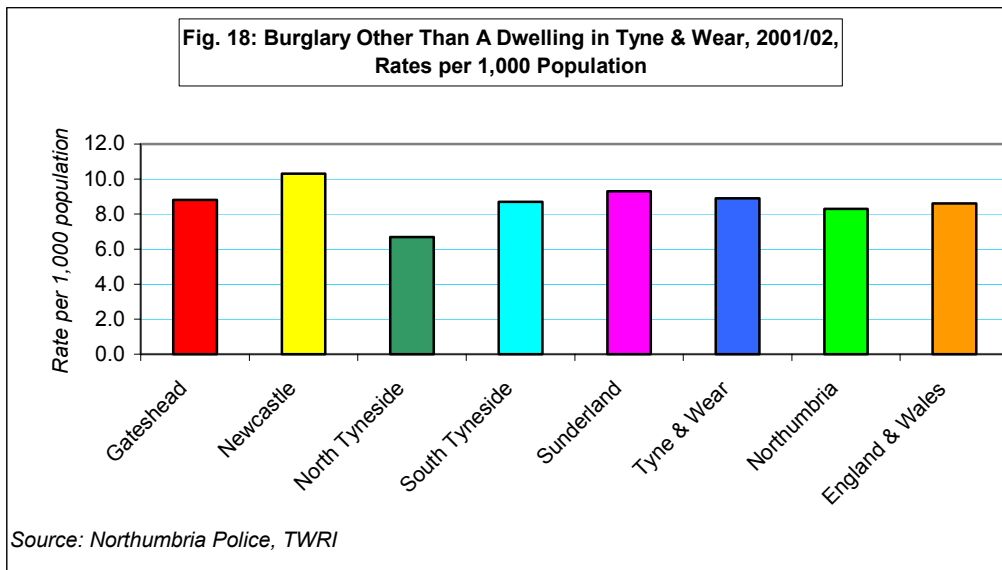
There are approximately 11,320 non-dwelling burglaries recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of burglary (non-dwelling) offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 27% to 9,601 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.17). Since 1998/99 there has been a year-on-year decline in the number of burglaries (not in dwellings) recorded in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The number of buildings other than dwellings burgled in England & Wales also fell over the same period, but to a lesser extent than in the county (-7%). The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on the number of non-dwelling burglaries.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of burglaries not in dwellings in Tyne & Wear fell year-on-year, by a total of 26% over the period to 8.9 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-7.5%) to 8.6 per 1,000 population. Despite this overall fall in the England & Wales rate, there was a slight increase in the rate of burglary other than a dwelling between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

7.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY OTHER THAN A DWELLING BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, two Tyne & Wear districts, Newcastle and Sunderland, had higher rates per 1,000 population for burglary (non-dwelling) than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 18). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 10.3, as well as the highest **count** of recorded non-dwelling burglaries. North Tyneside had the lowest count (1,294) and lowest rate of 6.7 burglaries per 1,000 population. The rate of burglary other than a dwelling in Tyne & Wear as a whole, was higher than the England & Wales and Northumbria Police Force Area rates in 2001/02. Only one district, North Tyneside, had a rate for burglary non-dwelling below the England & Wales rate in 2001/02.



7.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

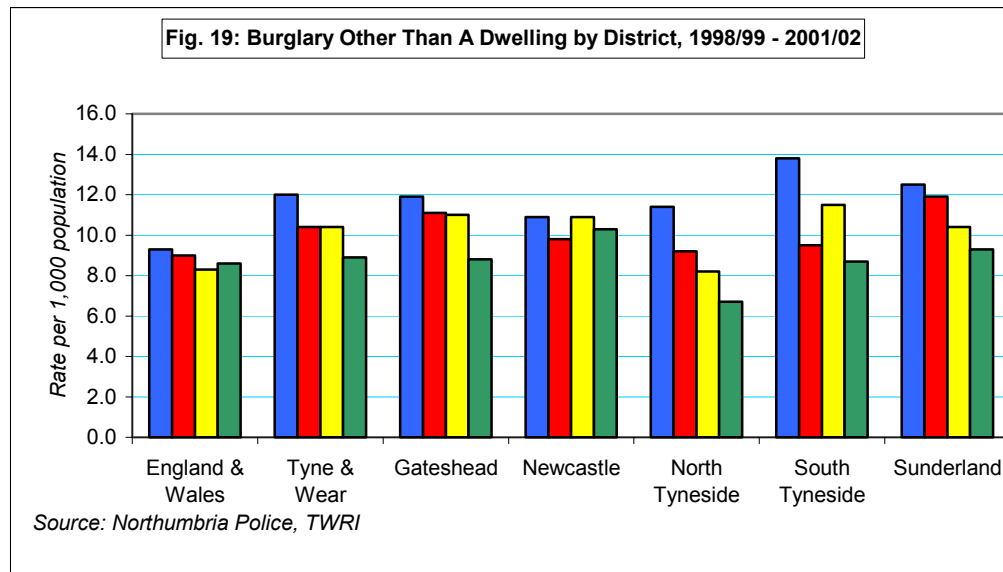
Rates of burglary other than a dwelling in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside, which saw a 41% decrease in its burglary other than a dwelling rate over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Newcastle (down 5.5% over 4 years) (Table 20 and Fig. 19). The rate of burglary other than a dwelling fell in all Districts each year over the four-year period, with only two exceptions. In Newcastle the rate of burglary other than a dwelling rose by 11% between 1999/2000 and 2000/01, whilst in South Tyneside the rate of burglary other than a dwelling rose by 21% over the same year.

Table 20 Percentage Change in Burglary Other Than Dwellings Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---|------|---|------|---|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 11.9 | 11.1 | -6.7 | 11.0 | -0.9 | 8.8 | -20.0 | |
| Newcastle | 10.9 | 9.8 | -10.1 | 10.9 | 11.2 | 10.3 | -5.5 | |
| North Tyneside | 11.4 | 9.2 | -19.3 | 8.2 | -10.9 | 6.7 | -18.3 | |
| South Tyneside | 13.8 | 9.5 | -31.2 | 11.5 | 21.1 | 8.7 | -24.3 | |
| Sunderland | 12.5 | 11.9 | -4.8 | 10.4 | -12.6 | 9.3 | -10.6 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 12.0 | 10.4 | -13.3 | 10.4 | 0 | 8.9 | -14.4 | |
| England & Wales | 9.3 | 9.0 | -3.2 | 8.3 | -7.8 | 8.6 | 3.6 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded burglary other than a dwelling per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 27% fall in the **number** of burglaries (non-dwelling) recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall in the number of offences.

Over the four-year period, North Tyneside had the fastest fall in the number of burglaries (down 41%), whilst the slowest fall was in Newcastle, down 8%. Burglaries (non-dwelling) fell by 27% in both Gateshead and Sunderland.

7.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY OTHER THAN A DWELLING BY WARD, 2001/02

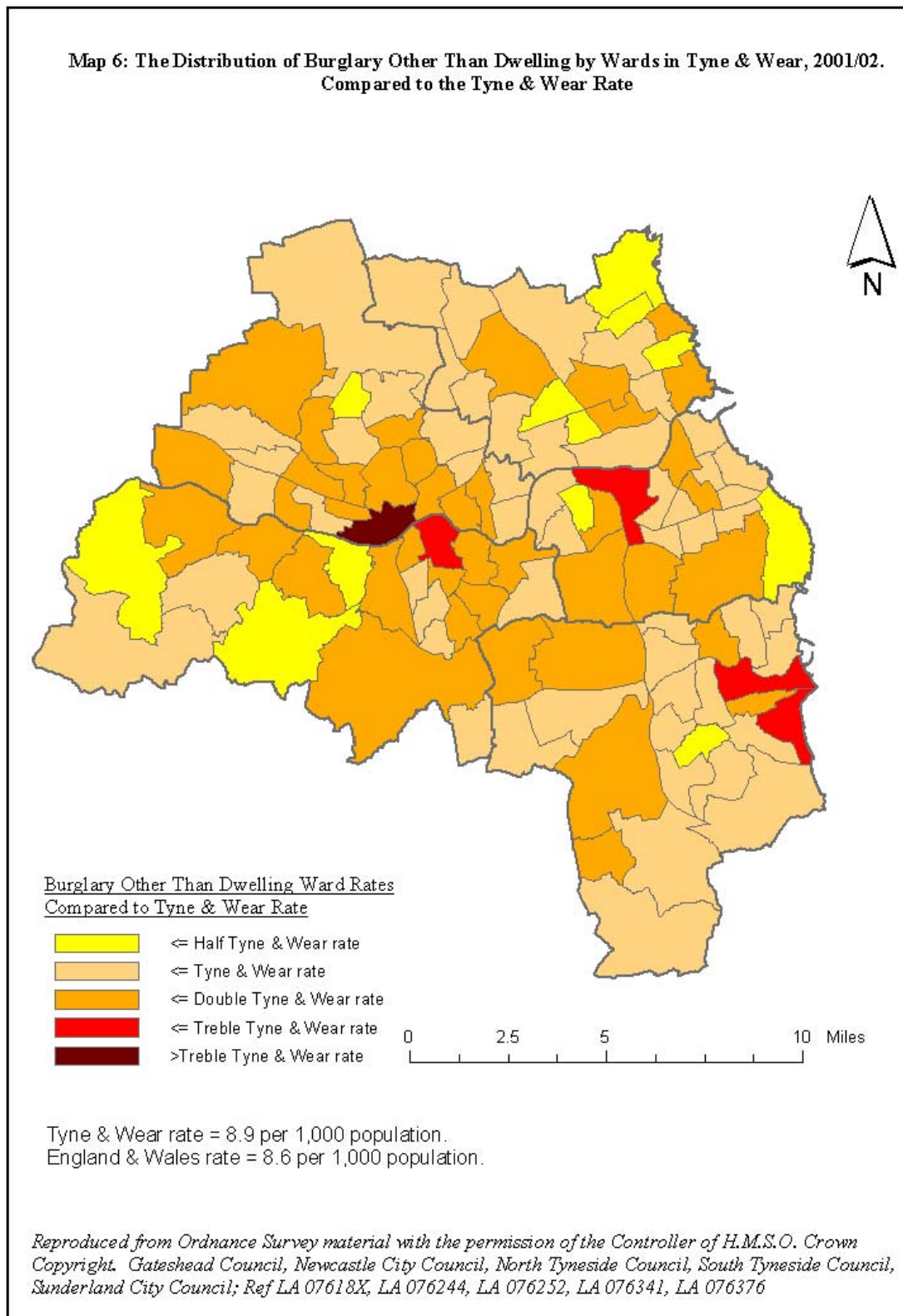
Burglary other than a dwelling was double the Tyne & Wear rate per 1,000 population in four wards: Bede ward (Gateshead), Bede ward (South Tyneside) and Hendon and Central wards (Sunderland) and treble the Tyne & Wear rate in one ward: West City (Newcastle). No wards in North Tyneside had a rate more than double the county rate.

West City ward (Newcastle) had the highest rate of burglaries in buildings other than dwellings in 2001/02, 53.8 offences per 1,000 population compared to the Tyne & Wear rate of 8.9 per 1,000 population (Map 6).

59% of Tyne & Wear wards had rates per 1,000 population less than the county rate. Twelve wards had rates of less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. Only one of these wards was located in Newcastle (Fawdon ward) and only one in Sunderland (Thorney Close).

Over 341 burglaries (dwelling) were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate. Monkseaton ward (North Tyneside) had the least number of recorded burglaries other than in a dwelling (22), as well as the lowest rate of 2.1 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of burglary other than dwelling, the Tyne & Wear rate was higher than the England & Wales rate of 8.6 per 1,000 population. 56% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate. Ten wards had rates of less than half the England & Wales rate, whilst only two wards, West City (Newcastle) and Central ward (Sunderland) had rates treble the England & Wales rate.



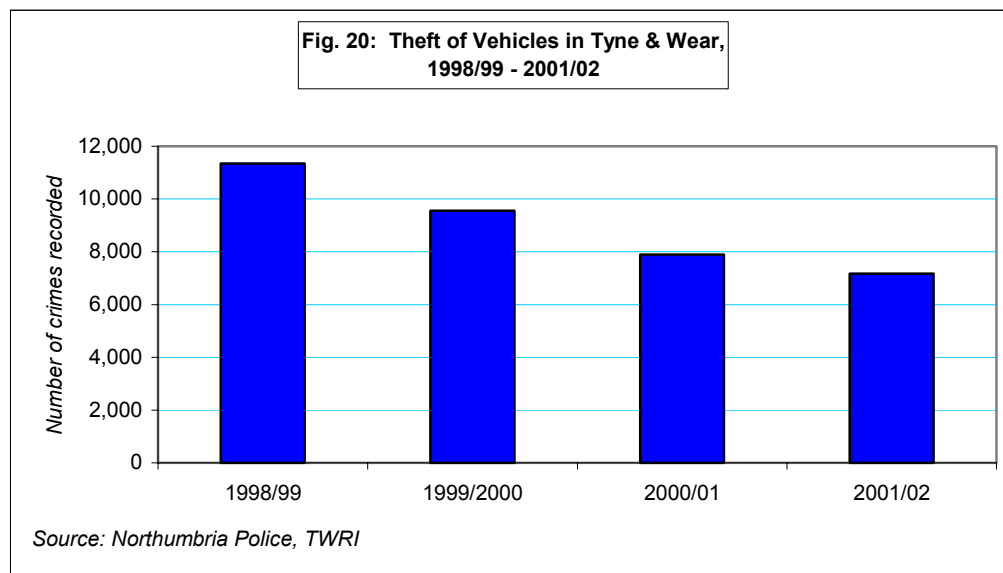
The number of recorded offences of burglary other than in a dwelling, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

8 THEFT OF VEHICLES

This chapter describes the distribution of thefts of vehicles across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) Families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The offence of theft of vehicles is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating a vehicle belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. The offence group also includes unauthorised taking of motor vehicles, also known as taking without consent or TWOC, which is a summary offence. It is closely associated with theft of a motor vehicle (because at the time of recording it may not be known whether the intention is to permanently deprive the owner). Rates for theft of vehicles are per 1,000 population.

8.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

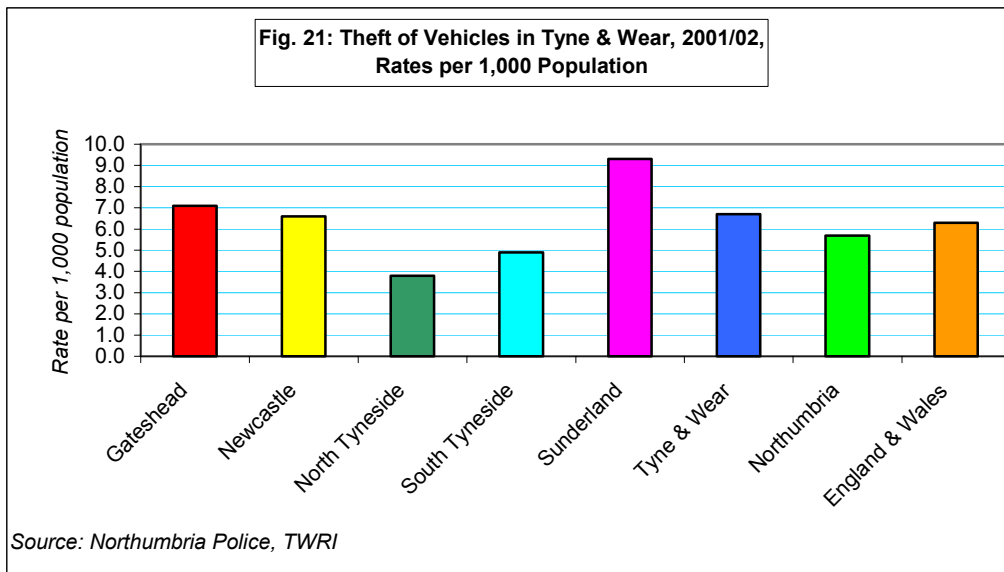
There are approximately 8,990 thefts of vehicles recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of thefts of vehicles offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 37% to 7,169 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.20). Since 1998/99 there has been a year-on-year decline in the number of thefts of vehicles recorded in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The number of thefts of vehicles in England & Wales also fell over the same period, but to a lesser extent than in the county (-16%). The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on the number of thefts of vehicles, which is part of the vehicle thefts performance target.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of thefts of vehicles in Tyne & Wear fell year-on-year, by a total of 36% over the period to 6.7 per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area fell at a similar rate, 36% over the same period to 5.7 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-17%) to 6.3 per 1,000 population.

8.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OF VEHICLES BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, two Tyne & Wear districts, Gateshead and Sunderland, had higher rates per 1,000-population for thefts of vehicles than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 21). Sunderland had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 9.3, as well as the highest **count** of recorded thefts of vehicles (2,601). North Tyneside had the lowest count (736) and lowest rate of 3.8 thefts of vehicles per 1,000 population. The rate of thefts of vehicles in Tyne & Wear as a whole, was higher than the England & Wales and Northumbria Police Force Area rates in 2001/02. Only two districts, North Tyneside and South Tyneside, had rates for thefts of vehicles below the England & Wales rate in 2001/02.



8.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

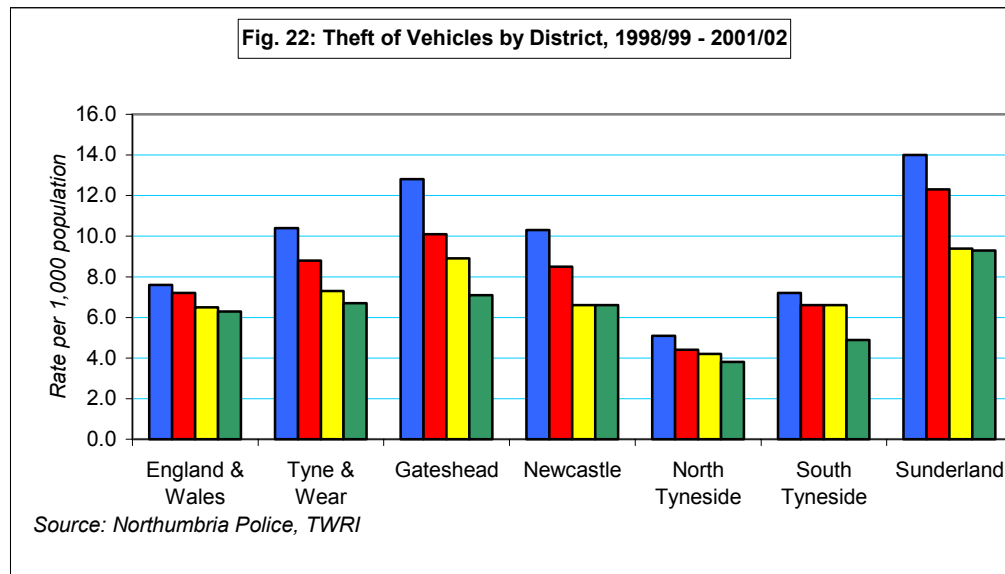
Rates of theft of vehicles in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in Gateshead, which saw a 45% decrease in the rate of thefts of vehicles over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in North Tyneside (down 26% over 4 years) (Table 21 and Fig. 22). The rate of thefts of vehicles fell in all Districts each year over the four-year period, with only two exceptions. In South Tyneside the rate of thefts of vehicles remained at 6.6 per 1,000 population between 1999/2000 and 2000/01, whilst in Newcastle the rate remained at 6.6 per 1,000 population between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Table 21 Percentage Change in Theft of Vehicle Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|--|------|--|------|--|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 12.8 | 10.1 | -21.1 | 8.9 | -11.9 | 7.1 | -20.2 | |
| Newcastle | 10.3 | 8.5 | -17.5 | 6.6 | -22.4 | 6.6 | 0 | |
| North Tyneside | 5.1 | 4.4 | -13.7 | 4.2 | -4.5 | 3.8 | -9.5 | |
| South Tyneside | 7.2 | 6.6 | -8.3 | 6.6 | 0 | 4.9 | -25.8 | |
| Sunderland | 14.0 | 12.3 | -12.1 | 9.4 | -23.6 | 9.3 | -1.1 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 10.4 | 8.8 | -15.4 | 7.3 | -17.0 | 6.7 | -8.2 | |
| England & Wales | 7.6 | 7.2 | -5.3 | 6.5 | -9.7 | 6.3 | -3.1 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded theft of vehicles per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 37% fall in the **number** of thefts of vehicles recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall in the number of offences.

Over the four-year period, Gateshead had the fastest fall in the number of thefts of vehicles (down 46%), whilst the slowest fall was in North Tyneside, down 24%. Theft of vehicles fell by approximately a third in South Tyneside and Sunderland.

8.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

Only Gateshead was ranked within the top half of its respective CDRP family in 2001/02. The remaining four districts were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families.

For theft of vehicles in 2001/02, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 6.6 offences per 1,000 population (Table 22). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's theft of vehicles rate is the third highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of thefts of vehicles experienced by similar socio-economic and demographic standing cities within England & Wales.

Table 22: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Theft of Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Manchester | 398.4 | 6,553 | 16.5 | 1 |
| Middlesbrough | 135.5 | 2,197 | 16.2 | 2 |
| Liverpool | 442.3 | 7,088 | 16.0 | 3 |
| Bradford | 471.2 | 7,328 | 15.6 | 4 |
| Leeds | 715.6 | 9,583 | 13.4 | 5 |
| Nottingham | 269.2 | 3,498 | 12.3 | 6 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 243.4 | 2,739 | 11.3 | 7 |
| Birmingham | 985.9 | 11,012 | 11.2 | 8 |
| Wolverhampton | 238.3 | 2,419 | 10.2 | 9 |
| Leicester | 283.2 | 2,094 | 7.4 | 10 |
| Sheffield | 513.1 | 3,658 | 7.1 | 11 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 261.1 | 1,730 | 6.6 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The three Tyne & Wear districts residing in CDRP Family 6 had mixed rankings. Gateshead was ranked within the top half of the Family (Table 23), performing relatively poorly compared to North Tyneside which was ranked 24th. South Tyneside also performed relatively well, being ranked 19th, below the Family median rate of 5.7 per 1,000 population. North Tyneside's rate of 3.8 thefts of vehicles per 1,000 population was almost half the Gateshead rate of 7.2 per 1,000 population.

Table 23: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Theft of Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Merthyr Tydfil | 56.2 | 825 | 14.7 | 1 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 165.9 | 1,667 | 10.1 | 2 |
| St. Helens | 176.8 | 1,650 | 9.3 | 3 |
| Hartlepool | 88.7 | 814 | 9.2 | 4 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 134.4 | 1,206 | 8.9 | 5 |
| Walsall | 253.3 | 2,100 | 8.3 | 6 |
| Wirral | 312.2 | 2,323 | 7.4 | 7 |
| Gateshead | 191.2 | 1,375 | 7.2 | 8 |
| Barnsley | 218.1 | 1,410 | 6.5 | 9 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 231.9 | 1,491 | 6.4 | 10 |
| Rotherham | 248.3 | 1,596 | 6.4 | 11 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 178.6 | 1,083 | 6.1 | 12 |
| Easington | 94.0 | 554 | 5.9 | 13 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 70.0 | 404 | 5.8 | 14 |
| Bolsover | 71.9 | 409 | 5.7 | 15 |
| Doncaster | 286.9 | 1,630 | 5.7 | 16 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 139.2 | 768 | 5.5 | 17 |
| Harlow | 78.8 | 405 | 5.1 | 18 |
| South Tyneside | 152.8 | 741 | 4.8 | 19 |
| Caerphilly | 169.5 | 783 | 4.6 | 20 |
| Wear Valley | 61.4 | 267 | 4.4 | 21 |
| Stevenage | 79.8 | 340 | 4.3 | 22 |
| Chester-le-Street | 53.7 | 218 | 4.1 | 23 |
| North Tyneside | 192.0 | 735 | 3.8 | 24 |
| Sedgefield | 87.2 | 319 | 3.7 | 25 |
| Torfaen | 90.9 | 332 | 3.7 | 26 |
| Derwentside | 85.2 | 304 | 3.6 | 27 |
| Crawley | 100.6 | 302 | 3.0 | 28 |
| Wansbeck | 61.1 | 182 | 2.9 | 29 |
| Blyth Valley | 81.3 | 200 | 2.5 | 30 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 72.0 | 158 | 2.2 | 31 |
| Copeland | 69.3 | 142 | 2.1 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland (ranked 10th out of 18) fell just below the Family median of 9.5 thefts of vehicles per 1,000 population (Table 24). Sunderland's place within CDRP Family 13 is not however, reflected in its high ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts, where it had the highest rate per 1,000 population for thefts of vehicles.

Table 24: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Theft of Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Salford | 217.2 | 3,478 | 16.0 | 1 |
| Rochdale | 206.6 | 3,170 | 15.3 | 2 |
| Sandwell | 284.9 | 3,581 | 12.6 | 3 |
| Tameside | 213.1 | 2,557 | 12.0 | 4 |
| Oldham | 218.7 | 2,523 | 11.5 | 5 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 158.0 | 1,798 | 11.4 | 6 |
| Bolton | 261.3 | 2,926 | 11.2 | 7 |
| Corby | 53.5 | 556 | 10.4 | 8 |
| Calderdale | 192.5 | 1,822 | 9.5 | 9 |
| Sunderland | 280.8 | 2,593 | 9.2 | 10 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 118.6 | 1,011 | 8.5 | 11 |
| Kirklees | 388.9 | 3,079 | 7.9 | 12 |
| Newport | 137.7 | 849 | 6.2 | 13 |
| Rossendale | 65.6 | 319 | 4.9 | 14 |
| Hyndburn | 81.5 | 384 | 4.7 | 15 |
| Burnley | 89.5 | 375 | 4.2 | 16 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 138.6 | 543 | 3.9 | 17 |
| Pendle | 89.3 | 349 | 3.9 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

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Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

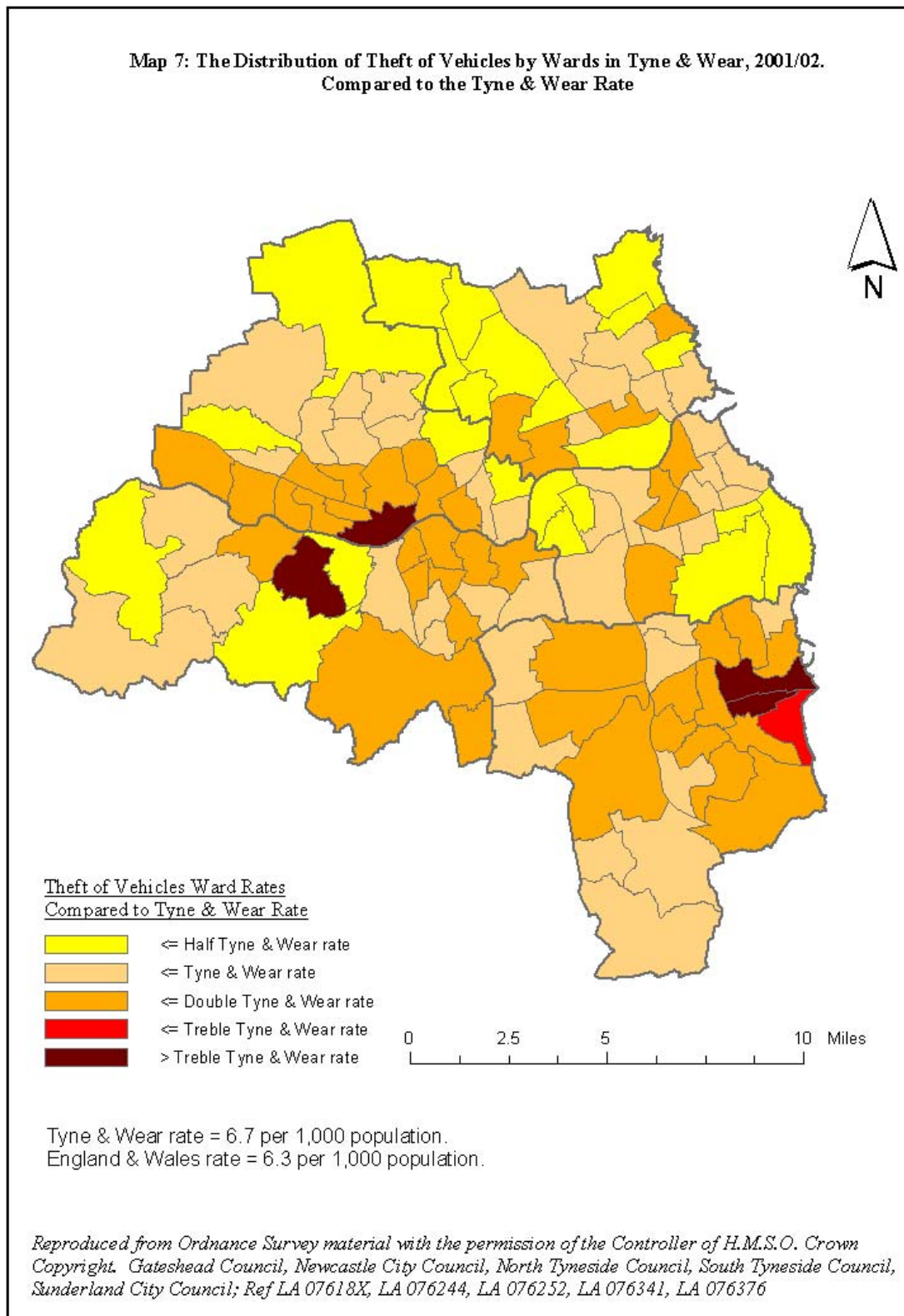
8.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OF VEHICLES BY WARD, 2001/02

High levels of theft of vehicles tend to be associated with areas of large parking provision associated with shops and entertainment, in particular wards that straddle part of city centres and other large shopping centres. In Tyne & Wear four wards had thefts of vehicle rates per 1,000 population in 2001/02, over treble the Tyne & Wear rate of 6.7 per 1,000 population. These were city centre wards of West City (Newcastle), Central and Thornholme (Sunderland) and Whickham North (Gateshead), where the Metro Centre is located (Map 7). Only one ward (Hendon, Sunderland) had a rate over double the county rate.

Twenty-three wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for theft of vehicles in 2001/02 that were less than half the county rate. Ten of these wards were located in North Tyneside, with none being located in Sunderland.

Over 300 thefts of vehicles were recorded in Thornholme ward (Sunderland) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 29.5 thefts of vehicles per 1,000 population. Longbenton and Monkseaton wards in North Tyneside had the least number of recorded offences (10 each), giving Monkseaton ward the lowest rate per 1,000 population of 1.0.

For the category of theft of vehicles, the Tyne & Wear rate was higher than the England & Wales rate of 6.3 per 1,000 population. 56% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate. Nineteen wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate.



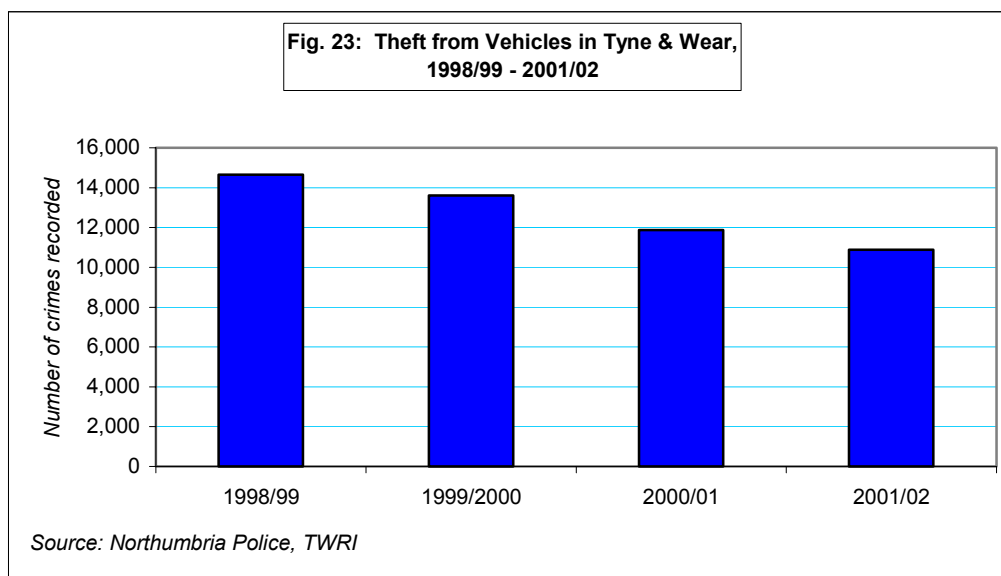
The number of recorded offences classified as theft of vehicles, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

9 THEFT FROM VEHICLES

This chapter describes the distribution of theft from vehicles across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) Families and national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The offence of theft from vehicles is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating property from a vehicle belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. Rates for theft from vehicles are per 1,000 population.

9.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

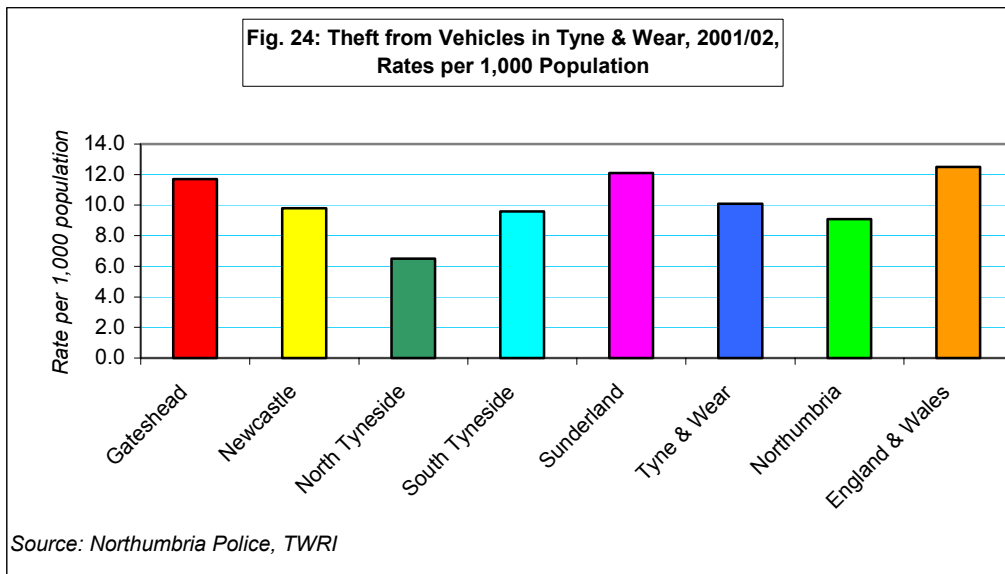
There are approximately 12,750 thefts from vehicles recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of thefts from vehicles committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by over a quarter (26%) to 10,866 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.23). Since 1998/99 there has been a year-on-year decline in the number of thefts from vehicles recorded in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The number of thefts from vehicles in England & Wales also fell over the same period, but to a lesser extent than in the county (-4.5%). The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on the number of thefts from vehicles.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of thefts from vehicles in Tyne & Wear fell year-on-year, by a total of 24.6% over the period to 10.1 per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area fell at a similar rate, 24.8% over the same period to 9.1 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-6%) to 12.5 per 1,000 population.

9.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT FROM VEHICLES BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, two Tyne & Wear districts, Gateshead and Sunderland, had higher rates per 1,000 population for thefts from vehicles than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 24). Sunderland had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 12.1, as well as the highest **count** of recorded thefts from vehicles (3,397). North Tyneside had the lowest count (1,239) and lowest rate of 6.5 thefts from vehicles per 1,000 population. The rate of thefts from vehicles in Tyne & Wear as a whole (10.1 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (9.1 per 1,000 population), but lower than the England & Wales rate (12.5 per 1,000 population) in 2001/02. Only one district, North Tyneside, had a rate for thefts from vehicles below the Northumbria Police Force Area rate. All five districts in Tyne & Wear had rates for thefts from vehicles below the England & Wales rate in 2001/02.



9.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

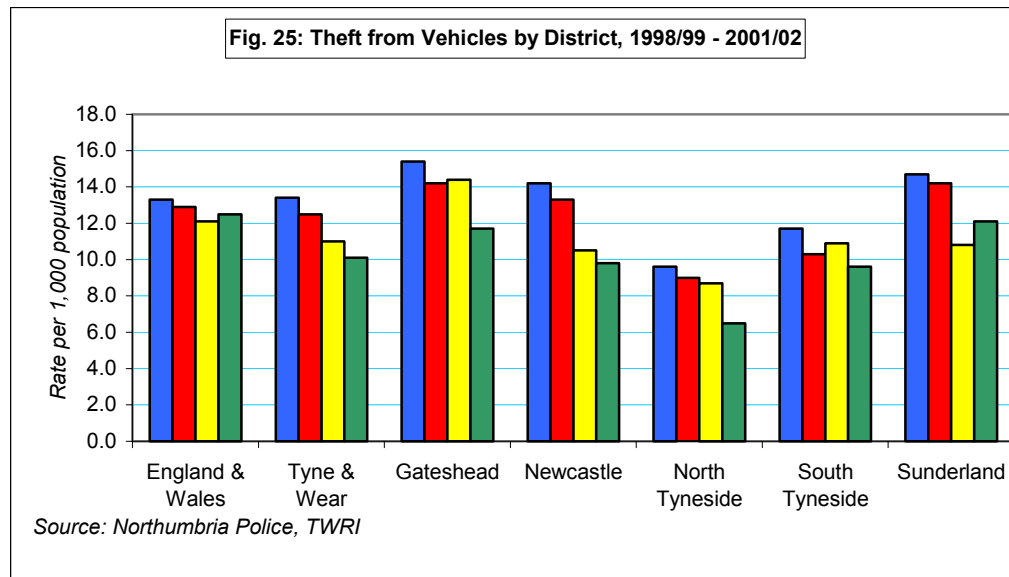
Rates of theft from vehicles in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in North Tyneside, which saw a 32% decrease in the rate of thefts from vehicles over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Sunderland (down 18% over 4 years) (Table 25 and Fig. 25). The rate of thefts from vehicles fell in all Districts each year over the four-year period, with only three exceptions. Between 1999/2000 and 2000/01, the rate of thefts from vehicles rose by 1.4% in Gateshead and by 5.8% in South Tyneside, whilst in Sunderland the rate rose by 12% between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Table 25 Percentage Change in Theft from Vehicle Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|--|------|--|------|--|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 15.4 | 14.2 | -7.8 | 14.4 | 1.4 | 11.7 | -18.8 | |
| Newcastle | 14.2 | 13.3 | -6.3 | 10.5 | -21.1 | 9.8 | -6.7 | |
| North Tyneside | 9.6 | 9.0 | -6.3 | 8.7 | -3.3 | 6.5 | -25.3 | |
| South Tyneside | 11.7 | 10.3 | -12.0 | 10.9 | 5.8 | 9.6 | -11.9 | |
| Sunderland | 14.7 | 14.2 | -3.4 | 10.8 | -23.9 | 12.1 | 12.0 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 13.4 | 12.5 | -6.7 | 11.0 | -12.0 | 10.1 | -8.2 | |
| England & Wales | 13.3 | 12.9 | -3.0 | 12.1 | -6.2 | 12.5 | -3.3 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded theft from vehicles per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 26% fall in the **number** of thefts from vehicles recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall in the number of offences.

Over the four-year period, Newcastle had the fastest fall in the number of thefts from vehicles (down 33%), whilst the slowest fall was in South Tyneside, down 19%. Theft from vehicles fell by a quarter in Gateshead.

9.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2001/02

Gateshead and South Tyneside were ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Newcastle, North Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families.

For theft from vehicles in 2001/02, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 9.9 offences per 1,000 population (Table 26). This is not reflected in Newcastle's position within the Tyne & Wear districts, where its theft from vehicles rate is the third highest. However, Newcastle is in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of theft from vehicles experienced by cities with similar socio-economic and demographic conditions in England & Wales.

Table 26: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Theft from Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Middlesbrough | 135.5 | 4,709 | 34.8 | 1 |
| Nottingham | 269.2 | 9,258 | 34.4 | 2 |
| City of Kingston upon Hull | 243.4 | 6,770 | 27.8 | 3 |
| Manchester | 398.4 | 10,071 | 25.3 | 4 |
| Leeds | 715.6 | 16,869 | 23.6 | 5 |
| Bradford | 471.2 | 9,961 | 21.1 | 6 |
| Leicester | 283.2 | 5,680 | 20.1 | 7 |
| Sheffield | 513.1 | 9,789 | 19.1 | 8 |
| Birmingham | 985.9 | 16,687 | 16.9 | 9 |
| Liverpool | 442.3 | 7,243 | 16.4 | 10 |
| Wolverhampton | 238.3 | 3,549 | 14.9 | 11 |
| Newcastle upon Tyne | 261.1 | 2,579 | 9.9 | 12 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

The three Tyne & Wear districts residing in CDRP Family 6 had mixed rankings. Gateshead and South Tyneside was ranked within the top half of the Family (Table 27), performing relatively poorly compared to North Tyneside which was ranked 25th. North Tyneside's position within the CDRP Family is reflected in its position within the Tyne & Wear districts (lowest rate per 1,000 population). North Tyneside is in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of theft from vehicles experienced by cities with similar socio-economic and demographic conditions within England & Wales.

Table 27: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Theft from Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Bolsover | 71.9 | 1,156 | 16.1 | 1 |
| Doncaster | 286.9 | 4,477 | 15.6 | 2 |
| Crawley | 100.6 | 1,426 | 14.2 | 3 |
| Merthyr Tydfil | 56.2 | 785 | 14.0 | 4 |
| Hartlepool | 88.7 | 1,184 | 13.3 | 5 |
| Rotherham | 248.3 | 3,304 | 13.3 | 6 |
| Walsall | 253.3 | 3,346 | 13.2 | 7 |
| Barnsley | 218.1 | 2,857 | 13.1 | 8 |
| Stockton-on-Tees | 178.6 | 2,262 | 12.7 | 9 |
| Gateshead | 191.2 | 2,239 | 11.7 | 10 |
| Barking & Dagenham | 165.9 | 1,757 | 10.6 | 11 |
| Harlow | 78.8 | 775 | 9.8 | 12 |
| South Tyneside | 152.8 | 1,469 | 9.6 | 13 |
| Redcar & Cleveland | 139.2 | 1,338 | 9.6 | 14 |
| St. Helens | 176.8 | 1,652 | 9.3 | 15 |
| Stevenage | 79.8 | 694 | 8.7 | 16 |
| Wansbeck | 61.1 | 527 | 8.6 | 17 |
| Wirral | 312.2 | 2,578 | 8.3 | 18 |
| Derwentside | 85.2 | 414 | 7.7 | 19 |
| Chester-le-Street | 53.7 | 414 | 7.7 | 20 |
| Wear Valley | 61.4 | 466 | 7.6 | 21 |
| Caerphilly | 169.5 | 1,185 | 7.0 | 22 |
| Neath Port Talbot | 134.4 | 913 | 6.8 | 23 |
| Torfaen | 90.9 | 606 | 6.7 | 24 |
| North Tyneside | 192.0 | 1,234 | 6.4 | 25 |
| Blaenau Gwent | 70.0 | 447 | 6.4 | 26 |
| Sedgefield | 87.2 | 546 | 6.3 | 27 |
| Easington | 94.0 | 587 | 6.2 | 28 |
| Rhondda, Cynon, Taff | 231.9 | 1,447 | 6.2 | 29 |
| Copeland | 69.3 | 431 | 6.2 | 30 |
| Blyth Valley | 81.3 | 478 | 5.9 | 31 |
| Barrow-in-Furness | 72.0 | 395 | 5.5 | 32 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

In CDRP Family 13, Sunderland (ranked 14th out of 18) fell within the bottom half of the Family, below the Family median of 13.9 thefts from vehicles per 1,000 population (Table 28). Sunderland's place within CDRP Family 13 is not however, reflected in its high ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts, where it had the highest rate per 1,000 population for thefts from vehicles in 2001/02.

Table 28: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Theft from Vehicles, 2001/02

| Partnership | Population thousands* | Number of Offences** | Offences per 1,000 population | Rank Within Family |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Calderdale | 192.5 | 4,104 | 21.3 | 1 |
| Salford | 217.2 | 4,372 | 20.1 | 2 |
| Bolton | 261.3 | 4,902 | 18.8 | 3 |
| North East Lincolnshire | 158.0 | 2,885 | 18.3 | 4 |
| Rochdale | 206.6 | 3,694 | 17.9 | 5 |
| Kirklees | 388.9 | 6,617 | 17.0 | 6 |
| Oldham | 218.7 | 3,296 | 15.1 | 7 |
| Sandwell | 284.9 | 4,250 | 14.9 | 8 |
| Blackburn with Darwen | 138.6 | 1,924 | 13.9 | 9 |
| Corby | 53.5 | 683 | 12.8 | 10 |
| Tameside | 213.1 | 2,707 | 12.7 | 11 |
| Burnley | 89.5 | 1,117 | 12.5 | 12 |
| Newport | 137.7 | 1,699 | 12.3 | 13 |
| Sunderland | 280.8 | 3,362 | 12.0 | 14 |
| Pendle | 89.3 | 888 | 9.9 | 15 |
| Halton UA (Runcorn and Widnes) | 118.6 | 1,144 | 9.6 | 16 |
| Rossendale | 65.6 | 619 | 9.4 | 17 |
| Hyndburn | 81.5 | 660 | 8.1 | 18 |

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on (revised) mid-year 2001 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on (unrevised) mid-year 2000 Local Authority estimates from ONS.

** CDRP figures are audited and hence may differ slightly from unaudited figures recorded elsewhere within the report.

Source: Home Office, Tyne & Wear Research and Information

9.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT FROM VEHICLES BY WARD, 2001/02

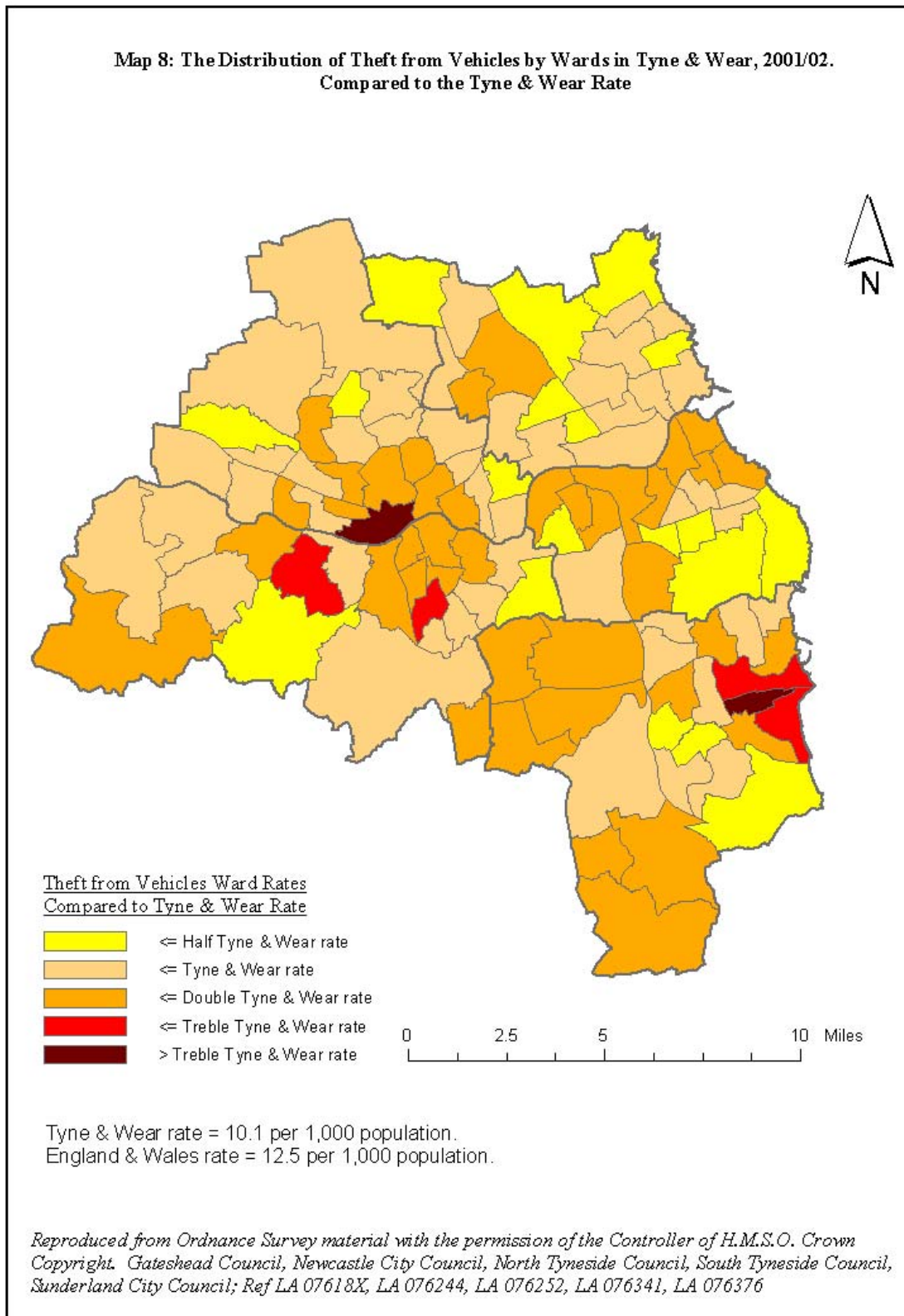
Unsurprisingly, wards with high levels of theft from vehicles tend to be closely correlated to wards that have a high rate of thefts of vehicles. Six wards in Tyne & Wear had rates double the county rate of 10.1 per 1,000 population in 2001/02. Two of these wards, West City (Newcastle) and Thornholme (Sunderland), had rates over three times the Tyne & Wear rate (Map 8).

Sixty-seven wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for theft from vehicles in 2001/02 that were less than the county rate. Nineteen of these wards had rates less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. Six of these wards were located in North Tyneside and five in South Tyneside. These two districts also had no wards with rates over double the county rate. Only two wards in Gateshead had rates of less than half the county rate, Hebburn South and Whickham South, in stark contrast to the high rate in the neighbouring ward of Whickham North, home of the Metro Centre shopping and entertainment complex.

Over 370 offences of theft from vehicles were recorded in Central ward (Sunderland) during 2001/02, however, the ward with the highest rate was West City with a rate of 46.6 thefts from vehicles per 1,000 population. Biddick Hall ward (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded thefts from vehicles (24), whilst Cullercoats ward (North Tyneside) had the lowest rate of 2.9 offences per 1,000 population.

The Tyne & Wear rate of thefts from vehicles was lower than the England & Wales rate of 12.5 per 1,000 population. 78% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate.

Thirty-five of these wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate. Only one ward, West City (Newcastle), had a rate treble the England & Wales rate.



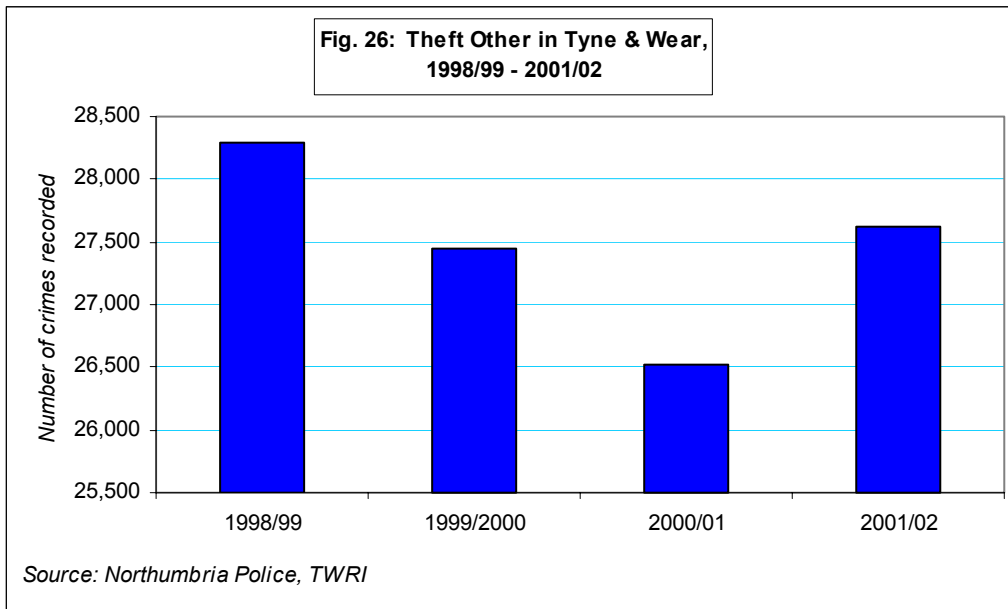
The number of recorded offences of thefts from vehicles, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

10 THEFT OTHER

This chapter describes the distribution of theft other, including handling stolen goods across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. The offence of theft other is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it. Rates for theft other are per 1,000 population.

10.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

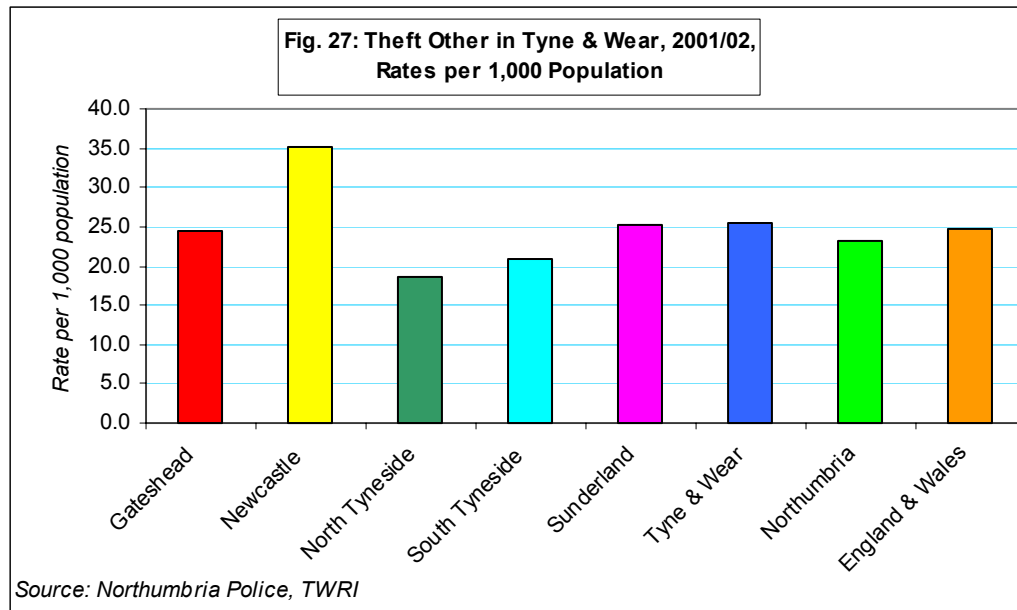
There are approximately 27,470 theft other offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of thefts other committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by just 2% to 27,629 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.26). Between 1998/99 and 2000/01 there was a year-on-year decline in the number of thefts other recorded in Tyne & Wear as a whole. However, in 2001/02 the number of thefts other increased by 4%. Part (or even all) of this increase could be a result of the partial adoption of the new NCRS by Northumbria Police (see Introduction).



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of theft other in Tyne & Wear fell by less than one percent (-0.8%) over the period to 25.6 per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area fell at a similar rate, -0.4%, over the same period to 23.3 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose (by 14%) to 24.6 per 1,000 population.

10.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OTHER BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, only one Tyne & Wear district, Newcastle, had a higher rate per 1,000 population for theft other than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 27). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 35.2, as well as the highest **count** of recorded theft other (9,189). North Tyneside had the lowest rate of 18.5 per 1,000 population, but not the lowest count. South Tyneside had the lowest count (3,182). The rate of theft other in Tyne & Wear as a whole (25.6 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (23.3 per 1,000 population) and the England & Wales rate (24.6 per 1,000 population) in 2001/02. Only two districts, South Tyneside and North Tyneside, had rates for theft other below the Northumbria Police Force Area rate. Newcastle and Sunderland had rates for theft other above the England & Wales rate in 2001/02.



10.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

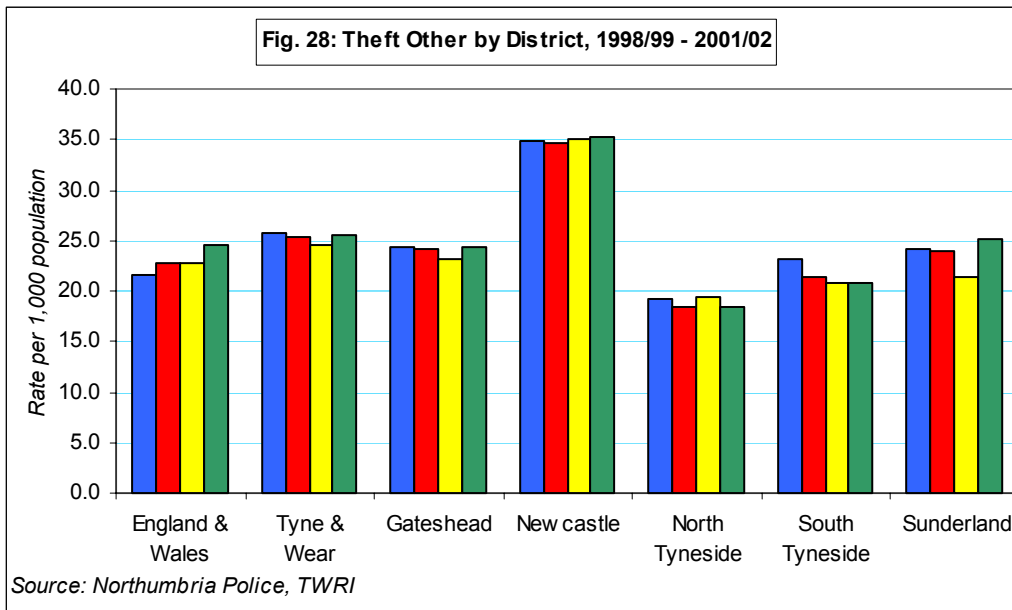
Rates of theft other in all Tyne & Wear districts have varied since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in South Tyneside, which saw a 10% decrease in the rate of theft other over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in North Tyneside (down 4.1% over 4 years) (Table 29 and Fig. 28). The fastest rise was in Sunderland, which saw a 4% increase in the rate of theft other over the four-year period. The slowest rise was in Newcastle (up 0.9% over 4 years). The rate of theft other in Gateshead remained stable over the four-year period. The most dramatic rise in theft other was in Sunderland between 2000/01 and 2001/02, when there was an 18% increase. This followed a dramatic fall the previous year (down 11%).

Table 29: Percentage Change in Theft Other Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|-----------------|---------|---------|---|---------|---|---------|---|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 |
| Gateshead | 24.4 | 24.2 | -0.8 | 23.2 | -4.1 | 24.4 | 5.2 |
| Newcastle | 34.9 | 34.7 | -0.6 | 35.1 | 1.2 | 35.2 | 0.3 |
| North Tyneside | 19.3 | 18.4 | -4.7 | 19.4 | 5.4 | 18.5 | -4.6 |
| South Tyneside | 23.1 | 21.4 | -7.4 | 20.7 | -3.3 | 20.8 | 0.5 |
| Sunderland | 24.1 | 23.9 | -0.8 | 21.3 | -10.9 | 25.1 | 17.8 |
| Tyne & Wear | 25.8 | 25.3 | -1.9 | 24.6 | -2.8 | 25.6 | 4.1 |
| England & Wales | 21.6 | 22.8 | 5.6 | 22.7 | -0.4 | 24.6 | 8.4 |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded theft other per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 2% fall in the **number** of theft other recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall between 1998/99 and 2000/01. The number of theft other rose in the following year by 4%.

Over the four-year period, South Tyneside had the fastest fall in the number of theft other crimes (down 11%), whilst the slowest fall was in Newcastle, down 1.7%. Theft other numbers rose by 1.8% in Sunderland.

10.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OTHER BY WARD, 2001/02

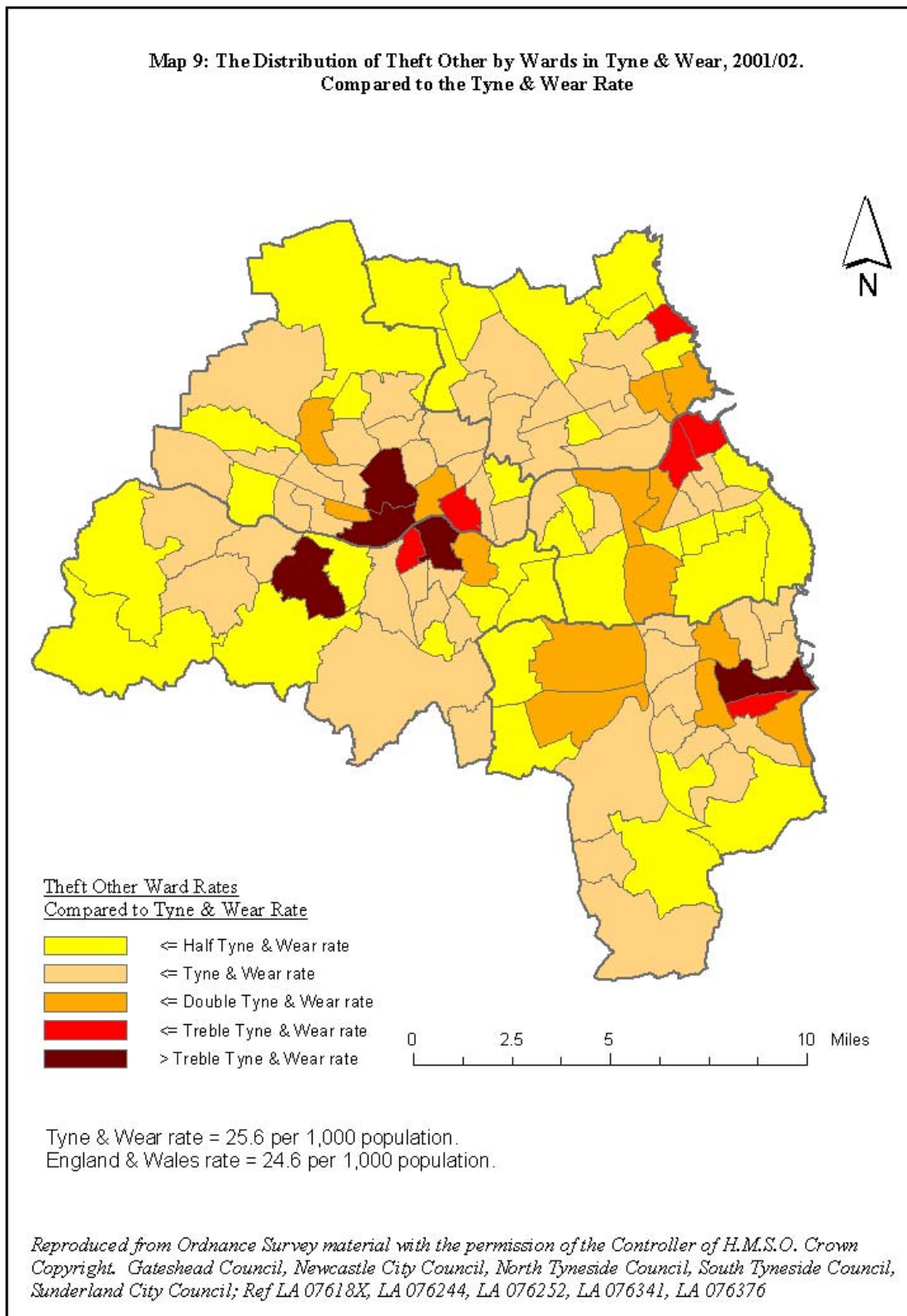
The distribution of wards in Tyne & Wear with high rates of theft other tend to be concentrated in wards containing major retail and entertainment complexes. Five wards had rates more than treble the county rate: Wickham North, where the Metro Centre is located, West City and Moorside which straddle Newcastle city centre, Central ward straddling Sunderland city centre and Bede ward which straddles Gateshead town centre. Six wards also had rates over double the Tyne & Wear rate of 25.6 thefts per 1,000 population. These wards were primarily city centre or town centre wards (Thornholme in Sunderland, Rekendyke and Beacon & Bents in South Tyneside and Whitley Bay in North Tyneside) (Map 9).

Thirty-five wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for theft other in 2001/02 that were less than half the county rate. Generally, these were more rural wards, away from retail centres and entertainment centres, for example Crawcrook & Greenside (Gateshead), Castle ward (Newcastle), St Mary's ward (North Tyneside), Whitburn & Marsden (South Tyneside) and Eppleton (Sunderland).

Over 2,500 theft other offences were recorded in Moorside (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the second highest crime rate of 236 per 1,000 population. West City, also in Newcastle, had the highest rate of 314 thefts other per 1,000 population, but had a lower count of 1,990. Wickham South (Gateshead) had the lowest rate of 6 thefts per 1,000 population, but not the least number of recorded offences (62), which was Whitburn & Marsden ward with 51 recorded thefts, but a rate of 7.7 per 1,000 population.

The Tyne & Wear rate for theft other was slightly higher than the England & Wales rate of 24.6 per 1,000 population. 77% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate. Thirty-two wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate. Six wards had rates treble and five double the England & Wales rate.

**Map 9: The Distribution of Theft Other by Wards in Tyne & Wear, 2001/02.
Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate**



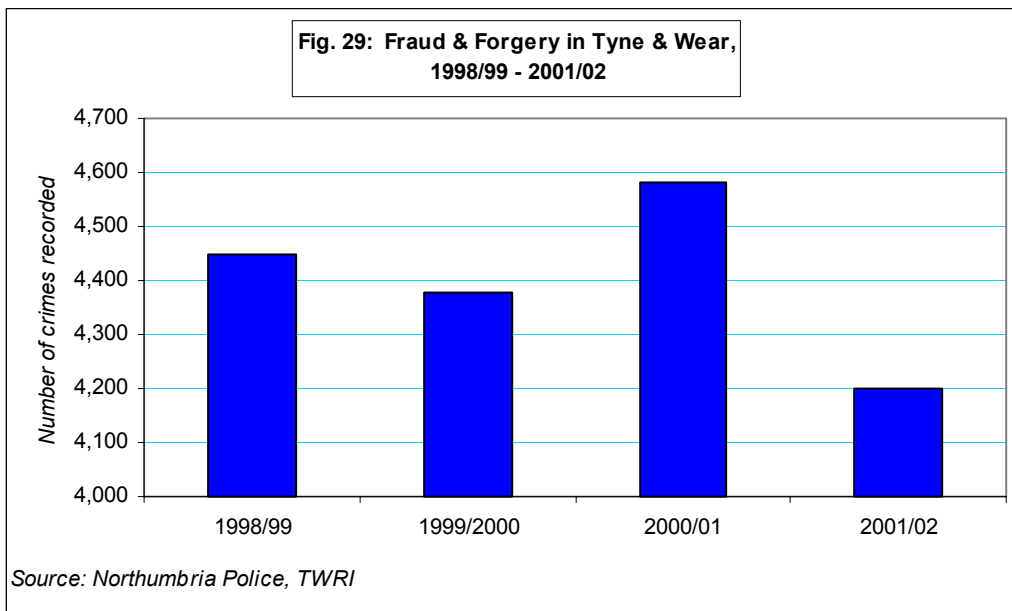
The number of recorded offences of theft other, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

11 FRAUD & FORGERY

This chapter describes the distribution of fraud & forgery across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. Fraud & forgery includes offences relating to bankruptcy and insolvency, as well as cheque and credit card fraud. Rates for fraud & forgery are per 1,000 population.

11.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

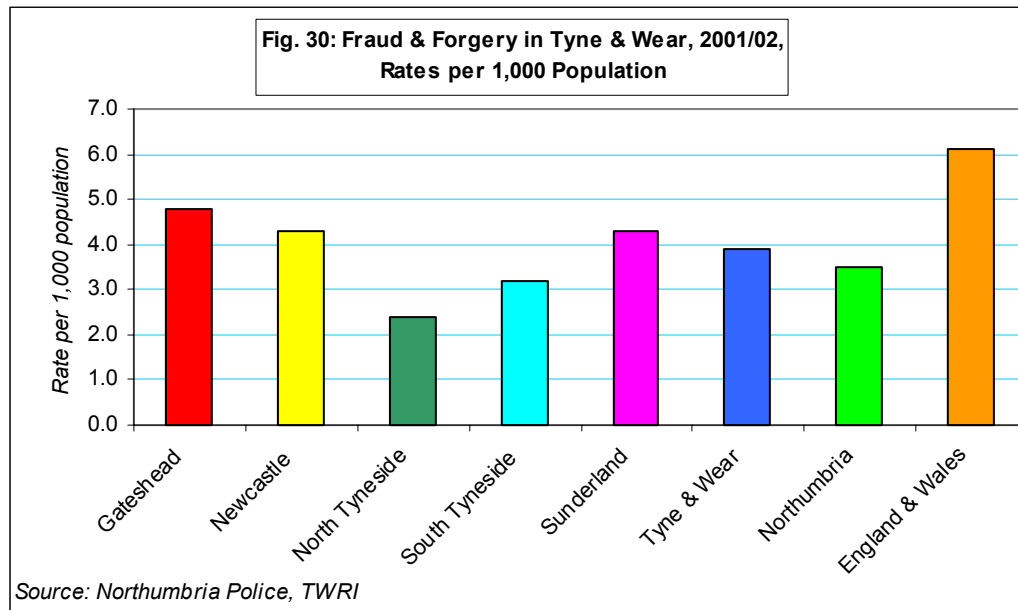
There are approximately 4,400 fraud & forgery offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of fraud & forgery committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 5.6% to 4,200 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.29). Despite the overall reduction in fraud & forgery over the four year period, there was a sharp increase in the number of fraud & forgery offences recorded between 1999/00 and 2000/01. However, the number of fraud & forgery offences in England & Wales rose by 14% over the same four-year period. The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact on the number of fraud & forgery offences recorded.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of fraud & forgery in Tyne & Wear fell by 5% to 3.9 offences per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area also fell, but at a slower rate, - 2.8%, over the same period to 3.5 per 1,000 population. In England & Wales the rate rose (by 13%) to 6.1 per 1,000 population.

11.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD & FORGERY BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts, Gateshead, Newcastle and Sunderland had higher rates per 1,000 population for fraud & forgery than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 30). Gateshead had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 4.8, but not the highest **count** of recorded fraud & forgery. Sunderland had the highest count of 1,216. North Tyneside had the lowest rate of 2.4 offences per 1,000 population, as well as the lowest count (458). The rate of fraud & forgery in Tyne & Wear as a whole (3.9 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (3.5 per 1,000 population), but considerably lower than the England & Wales rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population in 2001/02. Only two districts, South Tyneside and North Tyneside, had rates for fraud & forgery below the Northumbria Police Force Area rate. All Tyne & Wear districts had rates for fraud & forgery below the England & Wales rate.



11.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

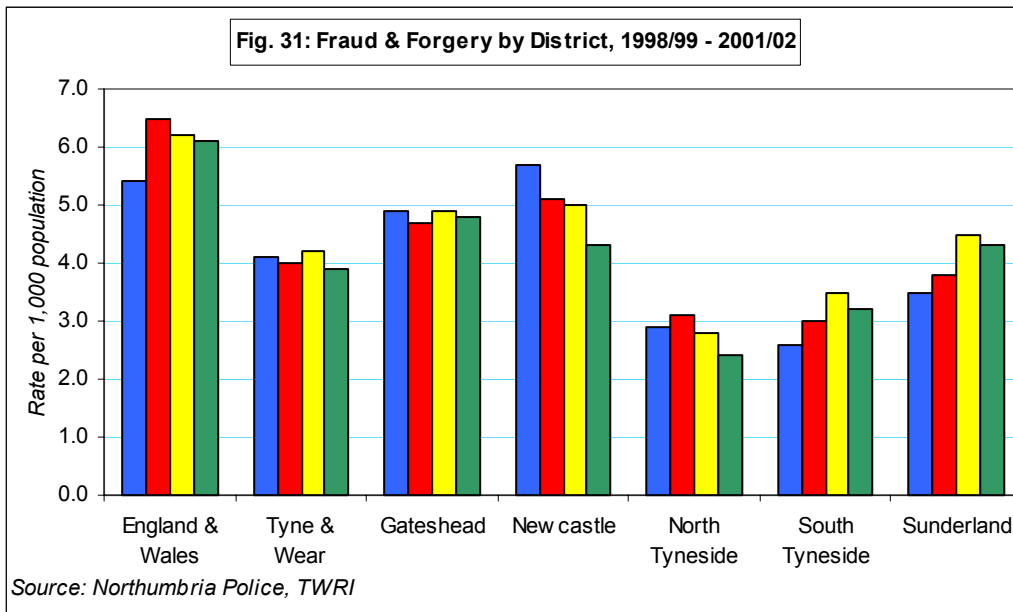
Rates of fraud & forgery in all Tyne & Wear districts have varied since 1998/99. The fastest fall was in Newcastle, which saw a 25% decrease in the rate of fraud & forgery over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Gateshead (down 2% over 4 years). Fraud & forgery also fell in North Tyneside by 17% (Table 30 and Fig. 31). Fraud & forgery rose by 23% in both South Tyneside and Sunderland over the four-year period. Newcastle was the only district to see a year-on-year fall in the rate of fraud & forgery over the period. In South Tyneside and Sunderland the rates rose over the first three years, and then fell slightly in the fourth year. In North Tyneside fraud & forgery rose between 1998/99 and 1999/2000, but since then has fallen by 9.7% in the following year and then by 14.3% between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Table 30: Percentage Change in Fraud & Forgery Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---|------|---|------|---|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 4.9 | 4.7 | -4.1 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.8 | -2.0 | |
| Newcastle | 5.7 | 5.1 | -10.5 | 5.0 | -2.0 | 4.3 | -14.0 | |
| North Tyneside | 2.9 | 3.1 | 6.9 | 2.8 | -9.7 | 2.4 | -14.3 | |
| South Tyneside | 2.6 | 3.0 | 15.4 | 3.5 | 16.7 | 3.2 | -8.6 | |
| Sunderland | 3.5 | 3.8 | 8.6 | 4.5 | 18.4 | 4.3 | -4.4 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 4.1 | 4.0 | -2.4 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 3.9 | -7.1 | |
| England & Wales | 5.4 | 6.5 | 20.4 | 6.2 | -4.6 | 6.1 | -1.6 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded fraud & forgery per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 6% fall in the **number** of fraud & forgery offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite a 5% rise between 1999/2000 and 2000/01. Over the four-year period, Newcastle had the fastest fall in the number of fraud & forgery (down 26%), whilst the slowest fall was in Gateshead, down 4.2%. Fraud & forgery numbers rose by a fifth in South Tyneside and in Sunderland.

11.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD & FORGERY BY WARD, 2001/02

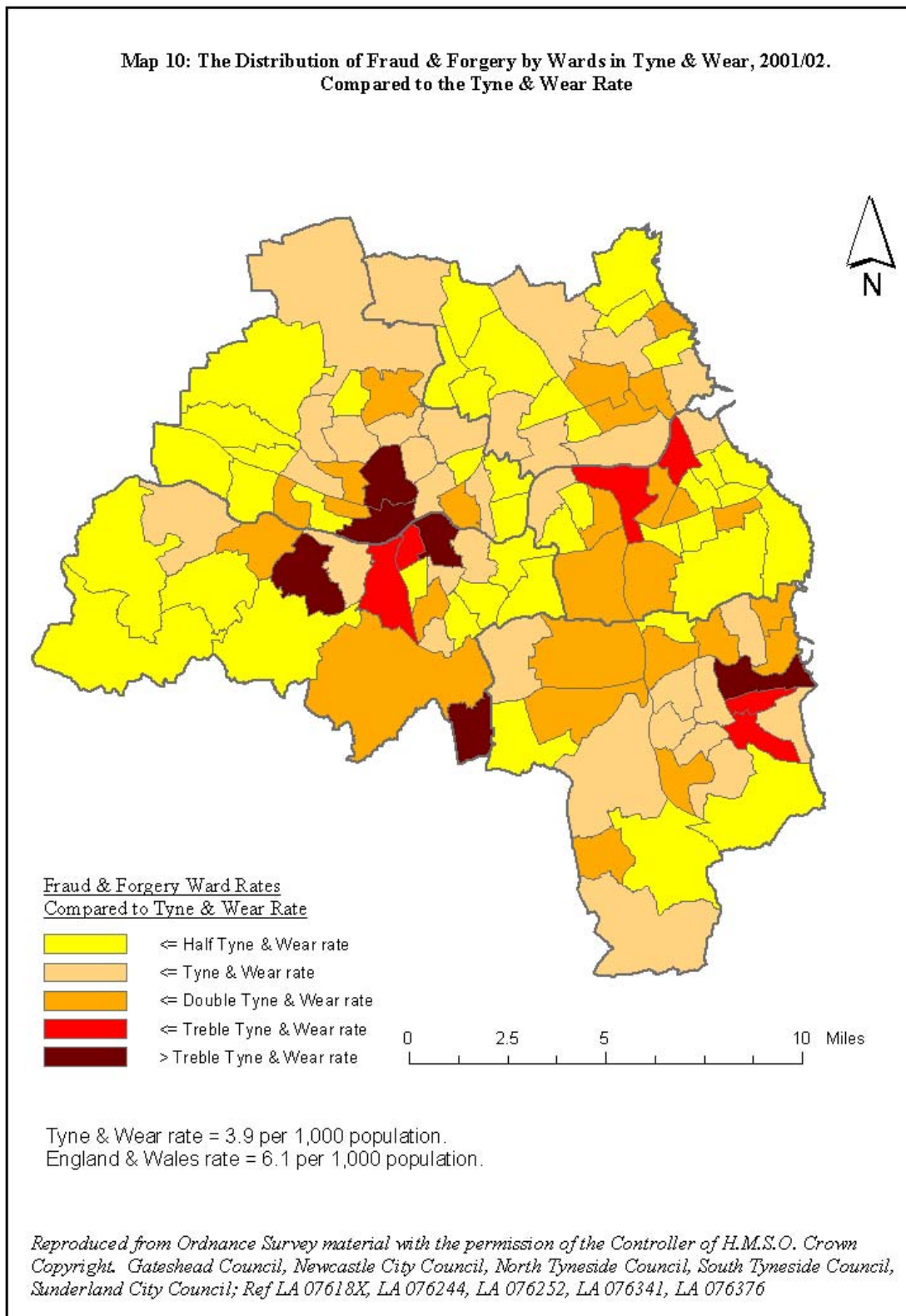
The pattern of distribution of wards in Tyne & Wear with high rates of fraud & forgery tends to mirror that of theft other, being concentrated in wards containing major retail centres. Six wards had rates more than treble the county rate: Whickham North, where the Metro Centre is located, Bede ward which straddles Gateshead town centre, West City and Moorside which straddle Newcastle city centre, Central ward which straddles Sunderland city centre. The exception is Birtley ward, which contains no major retail centre. The high rates of fraud & forgery found in these wards were primarily cases of obtaining property by deception. Six wards also had rates over double the Tyne & Wear rate of 3.9 fraud & forgery offences per 1,000 population. These wards were primarily located adjacent to city centre or town centre wards: Thornholme and St Michaels wards in Sunderland, Rekendyke and Bede in South Tyneside and Bensham and Teams wards in Gateshead. No wards in North Tyneside had rates more than double the county rate (Map 10).

Forty-two wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for fraud & forgery in 2001/02 that were less than half the county rate. Generally, these were more rural wards, away from retail centres and entertainment centres, for example Crawcrook & Greenside (Gateshead), Woosington ward (Newcastle), St Mary's ward (North Tyneside), Whitburn & Marsden (South Tyneside) and Eppleton (Sunderland).

Over 242 fraud & forgery offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 38.2 per 1,000 population. Washington South (Sunderland) and Biddick Hall (South Tyneside) had the lowest rates of 0.3 fraud & forgery offences per 1,000 population. Biddick Hall ward has the lowest count (<5).

For the category of fraud & forgery, the Tyne & Wear rate was lower than the England & Wales rate of 6.1 per 1,000 population. 55% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales. Sixty-two wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate. Only three wards had rates treble the England & Wales rate, with an additional three wards having double the England & Wales rate.

**Map 10: The Distribution of Fraud & Forgery by Wards in Tyne & Wear, 2001/02.
Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate**



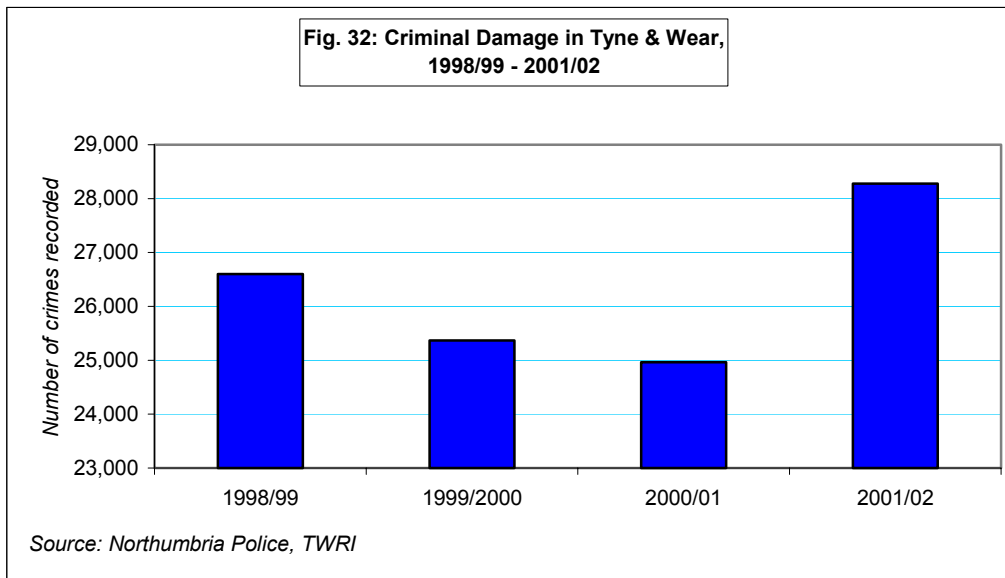
The number of recorded offences within the fraud & forgery crime category, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

12 CRIMINAL DAMAGE

This chapter describes the distribution of criminal damage across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. Criminal damage includes arson, criminal damage to a dwelling, to a building other than a dwelling and to a vehicle. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage is also included, as is threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage. Rates for criminal damage are per 1,000 population.

12.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

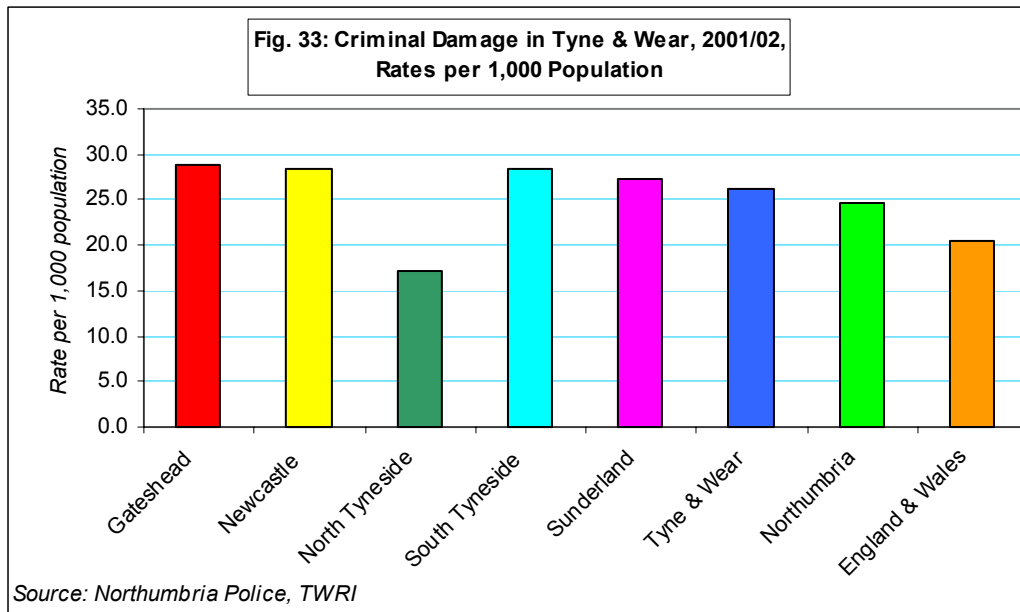
There are approximately 26,300 criminal damage offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of criminal damage offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) rose by 6% to 28,277 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.32). Despite the overall increase in criminal damage over the four year period, there was a year-on-year fall in the number of criminal damage offences recorded over the first three years. The 13% increase between 2000/01 and 2001/02 could be attributed in all or in part to the partial adoption of the new NCRS by Northumbria Police, which acts to increase the number of criminal damage crimes recorded. The number of criminal damage offences in England & Wales rose by 21% over the same four-year period, but this followed a year-on-year increase.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of criminal damage in Tyne & Wear rose by 8% to 26.2 offences per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area also rose, but at a slightly faster pace, up 9.3% over the same period to 24.6 per 1,000 population. In England & Wales the rate rose (by 19.3%) to 20.4 per 1,000 population.

12.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, only one Tyne & Wear district, North Tyneside, had a lower rate per 1,000 population for criminal damage than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 33). The remaining four district rates were also above the Northumbria Police Force area and England & Wales rates. Gateshead had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 28.9, but not the highest **count** of recorded criminal damage. Sunderland had the highest count of 7,670. North Tyneside had the lowest rate of 17.2 offences per 1,000 population, as well as the lowest count (3,300). The rate of criminal damage in Tyne & Wear as a whole (26.2 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (24.6 per 1,000 population) and the England & Wales rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population in 2001/02.



12.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

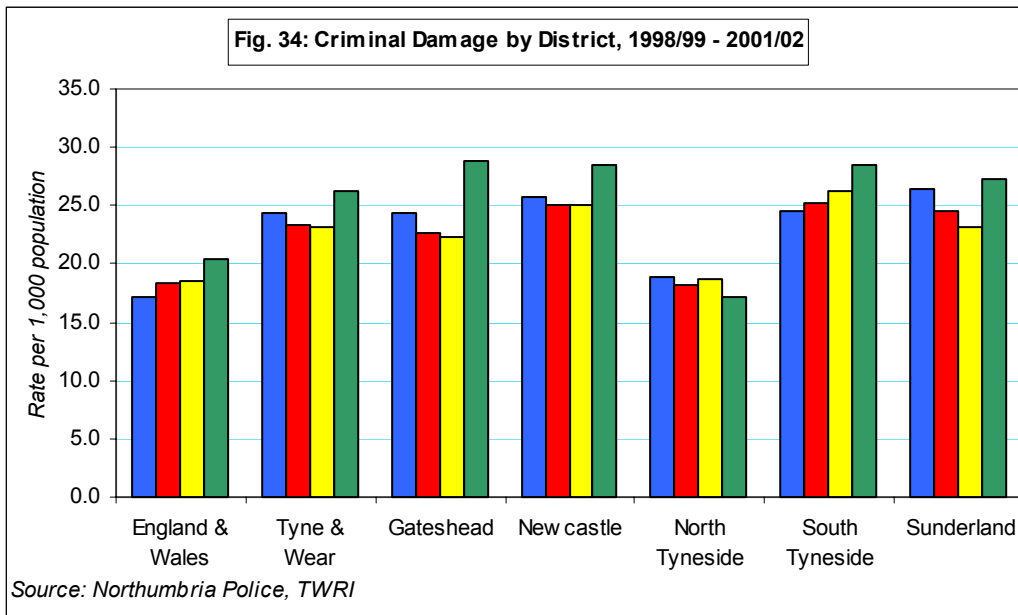
Rates of criminal damage in all Tyne & Wear districts have fluctuated since 1998/99. Criminal damage fell in only one district, Newcastle (down 8.5%), over the four-year period. In the remaining districts, the fastest rise was in Gateshead, which saw an 18% increase in the rate of criminal damage. The slowest rise was in Sunderland (up 3.4% over 4 years) (Table 31 and Fig. 34). South Tyneside was the only district to see a year-on-year rise in the rate of criminal damage over the period. The impact of the partial adoption of the NCRS in 2001/02 appears to have had the greatest impact in Gateshead and Sunderland, where the rate of criminal damage had been falling, but then experienced a dramatic turnaround between 2000/01 and 2001/02.

Table 31: Percentage Change in Criminal Damage Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---|------|---|------|---|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 24.4 | 22.6 | -7.4 | 22.3 | -1.3 | 28.9 | 29.6 | |
| Newcastle | 25.7 | 25.1 | -2.3 | 25.1 | 0 | 28.4 | 13.1 | |
| North Tyneside | 18.8 | 18.2 | -3.2 | 18.7 | 2.7 | 17.2 | -8.0 | |
| South Tyneside | 24.6 | 25.3 | 2.8 | 26.3 | 4.0 | 28.5 | 8.4 | |
| Sunderland | 26.4 | 24.6 | -6.8 | 23.2 | -5.7 | 27.3 | 17.7 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 24.3 | 23.3 | -4.1 | 23.1 | -0.9 | 26.2 | 13.4 | |
| England & Wales | 17.1 | 18.3 | 7.0 | 18.5 | 1.1 | 20.4 | 10.3 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded criminal damage offences per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 6% rise in the **number** of criminal damage offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, despite falls of 5% and 2% over the first three years. Over the four-year period, North Tyneside was the only district to see a fall in the number of criminal damage offences (down 8%). Meanwhile, the fastest rise was in Gateshead, up 16%. Criminal damage numbers rose by less than 2% in Sunderland.

12.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE BY WARD, 2001/02

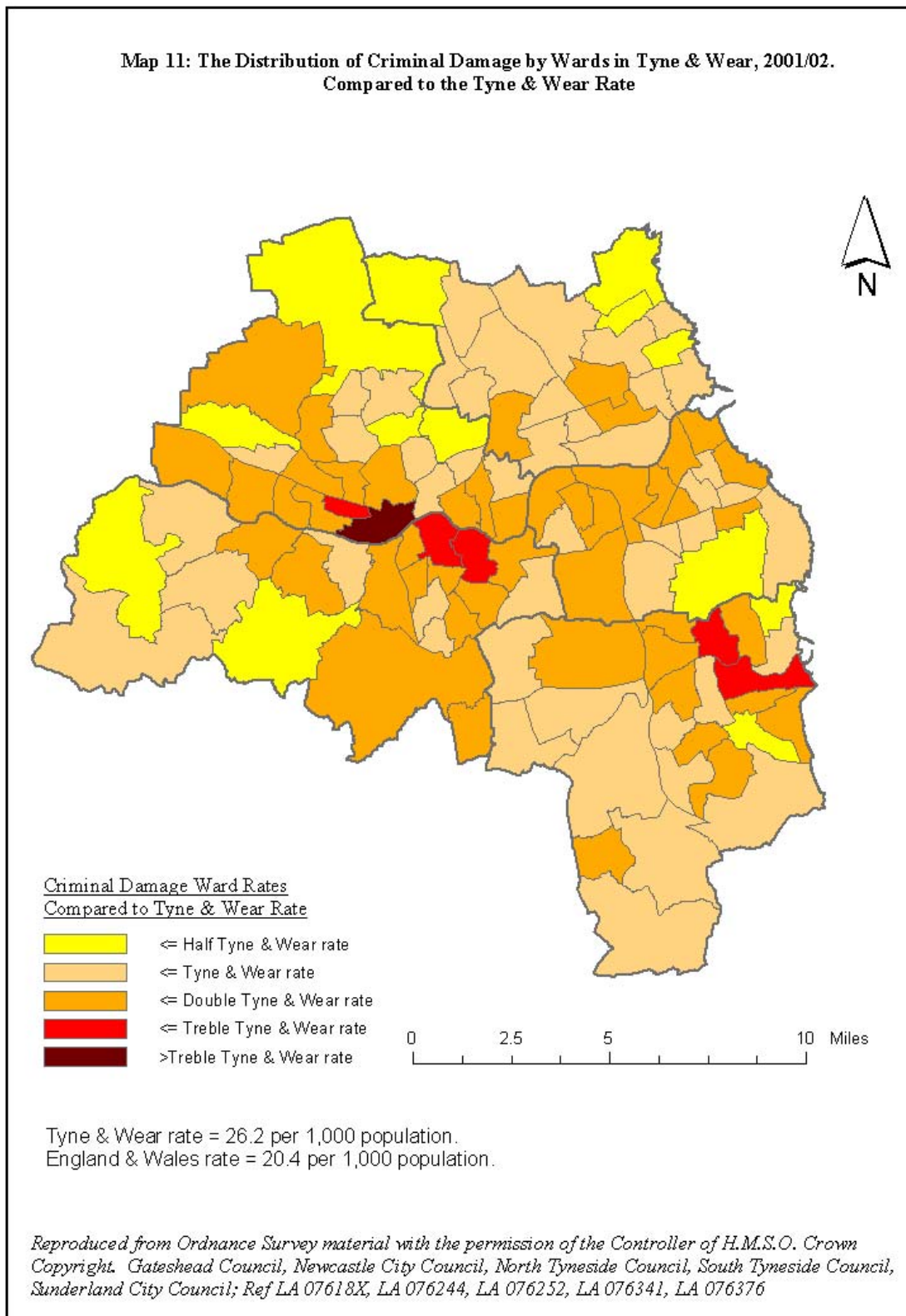
Only one ward in Tyne & Wear, West City (Newcastle) had a criminal damage rate per 1,000 population in 2001/02, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate were Bede and Felling in Gateshead, Elswick in Newcastle and Central and Southwick in Sunderland. No wards in North Tyneside had rates for criminal damage over double the county rate (Map 11).

Fifty-nine wards in Tyne & Wear had rates per 1,000 population of less than the Tyne & Wear rate. Seventeen of these wards were located in North Tyneside. Thirteen wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for criminal damage in 2001/02 of less than half the county rate. Only one of these wards were located in South Tyneside (Cleadon & East Boldon).

Over 700 offences of criminal damage were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 111.9 criminal damage offences per 1,000 population. St Mary's ward (North Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (42), leading to the lowest rate of 4.3 offences per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population of criminal damage for Tyne & Wear was higher than the England & Wales rate of 20.4 per 1,000 population. Three wards in Tyne & Wear had rates more than treble the England & Wales rate: West City, Elswick and Bede wards. 38% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate. Six wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate, four of these were located in North Tyneside: Cullercoats, Monkseaton, St Mary's and Weetslade.

**Map 11: The Distribution of Criminal Damage by Wards in Tyne & Wear, 2001/02.
Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate**



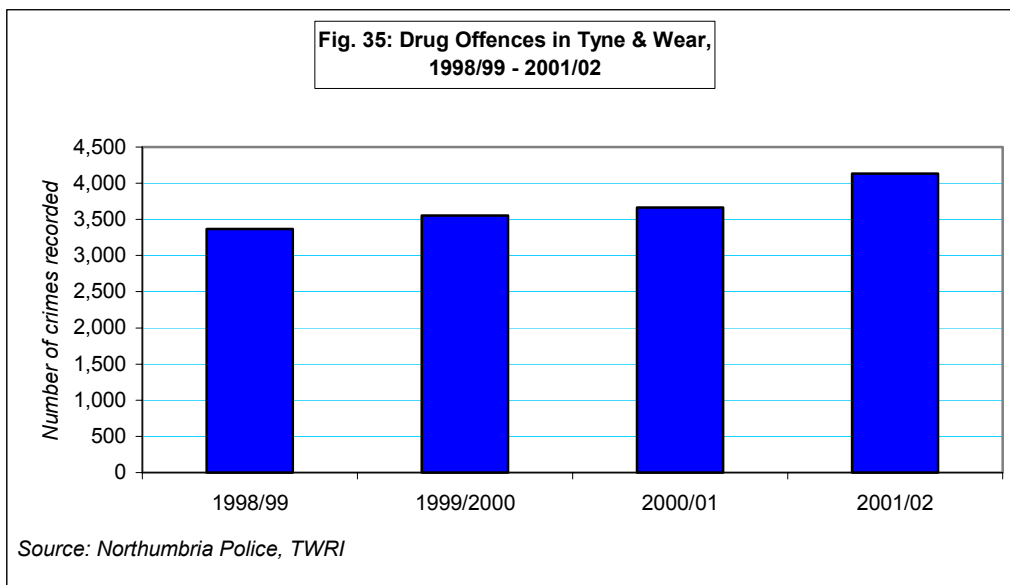
The number of recorded offences of criminal damage, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

13 DRUG OFFENCES

This chapter describes the distribution of drug-related offences across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. Drug offences include trafficking and possession of controlled drugs. Rates for drug offences are per 1,000 population.

13.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

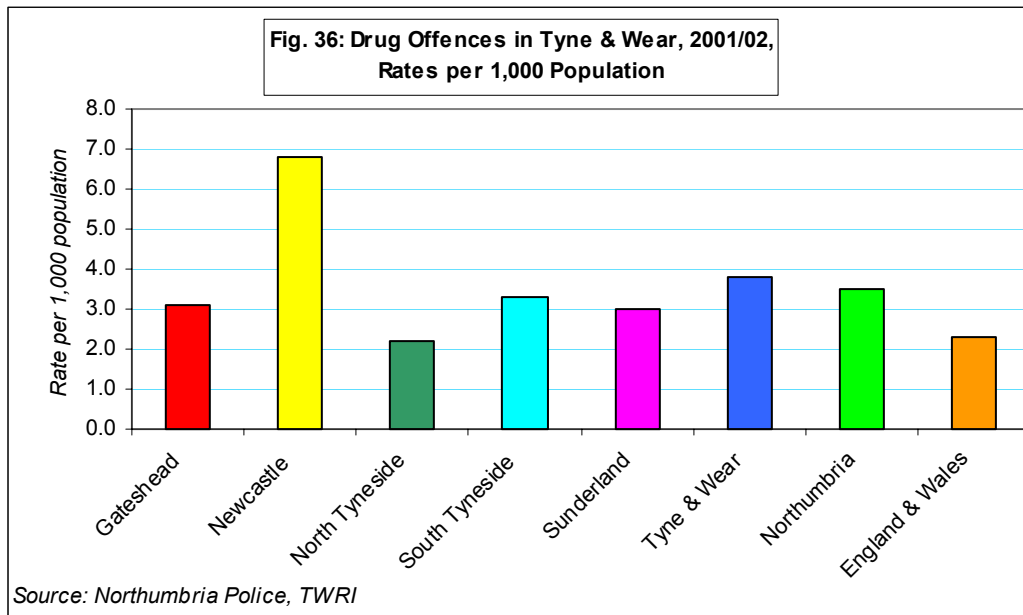
There are approximately 3,680 drug offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of drug offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) rose by 23% to 4,133 following a year-on-year increase between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.35). However, despite a 7% rise between 2000/01 and 2001/02, the number of drug-related offences in England & Wales fell over the same four-year period, by 11%.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of drug offences in Tyne & Wear rose by 23% to 3.8 offences per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area also rose, but at a slightly faster pace, up 25% over the same period to 3.5 offences per 1,000 population. In England & Wales the rate fell (by 12%) to 2.3 offences per 1,000 population.

13.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, only one Tyne & Wear district, Newcastle, had a higher rate per 1,000 population for drug-related offences than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 36). The remaining four district rates were also above the Northumbria Police Force area and England & Wales rates. Only one district, North Tyneside, had a rate per 1,000 population lower than the England & Wales rate. Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 6.8, as well as the highest **count** of recorded drug offences (1,775). North Tyneside had the lowest rate of 2.2 offences per 1,000 population, as well as the lowest count (414). The rate of drug offences in Tyne & Wear as a whole (3.8 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (3.5 per 1,000 population) and the England & Wales rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population in 2001/02.



13.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

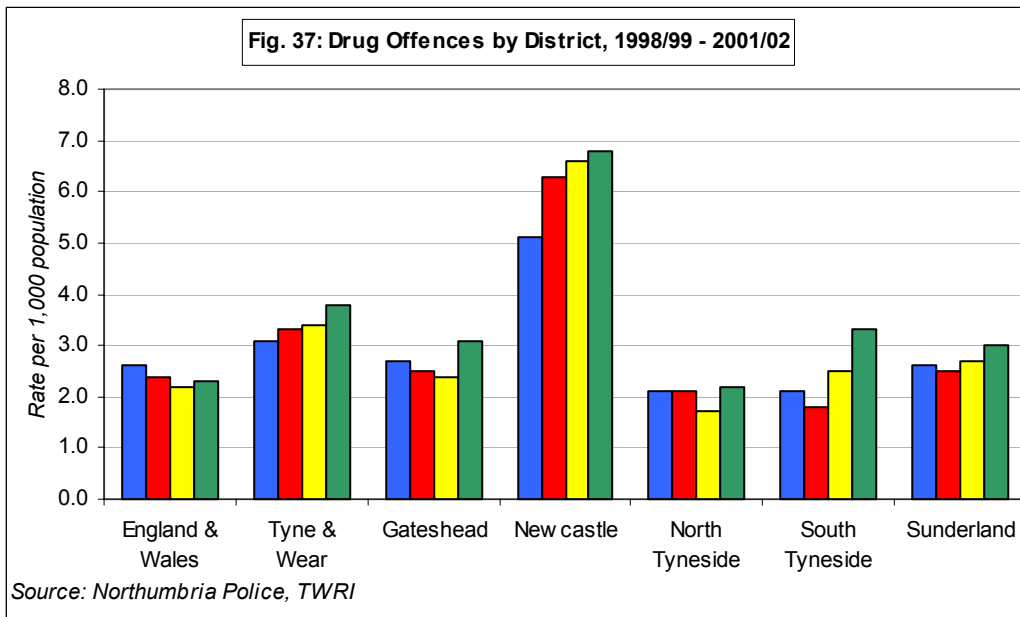
Rates of drug offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have fluctuated since 1998/99. However, over the four year period, drug offences have risen in all Tyne & Wear districts. The fastest rise was in South Tyneside, which saw a staggering 57% increase in the rate of drug offences recorded, despite a 14% fall between 1998/99 and 1999/2000. A similar, but less pronounced, trend was exhibited in Sunderland, up 15% over the four years, despite a 4% fall between the first two years. The slowest rise was in North Tyneside (up 4.8% over 4 years), despite a fall of 19% between 1999/2000 and 2000/01 (Table 32 and Fig. 37). Newcastle was the only district to see a year-on-year increase in the number of recorded drug offences over the four year period. Drug-related offences actually fell between 1998/99 and 2000/01 in Gateshead, but this was followed by a 29% increase over the last two years. The impact of the partial adoption of the NCRS should be borne in mind when considering the analysis.

Table 32: Percentage Change in Drug Offences Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|--|------|--|------|--|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 2.7 | 2.5 | -7.4 | 2.4 | -4.0 | 3.1 | 29.2 | |
| Newcastle | 5.1 | 6.3 | 23.5 | 6.6 | 4.8 | 6.8 | 3.0 | |
| North Tyneside | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0 | 1.7 | -19.0 | 2.2 | 29.4 | |
| South Tyneside | 2.1 | 1.8 | -14.3 | 2.5 | 38.9 | 3.3 | 32.0 | |
| Sunderland | 2.6 | 2.5 | -3.8 | 2.7 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 11.1 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 3.1 | 3.3 | 6.5 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 11.8 | |
| England & Wales | 2.6 | 2.4 | -7.7 | 2.2 | -8.3 | 2.3 | 4.5 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded drug offences per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 23% rise in the **number** of drug offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following steady rises over each of the four years. Over the four-year period, the number of drug-related offences rose in all five districts. The fastest rise was in South Tyneside, up 53%. Drug offences numbers rose by less than 2% in North Tyneside.

13.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OFFENCES BY WARD, 2001/02

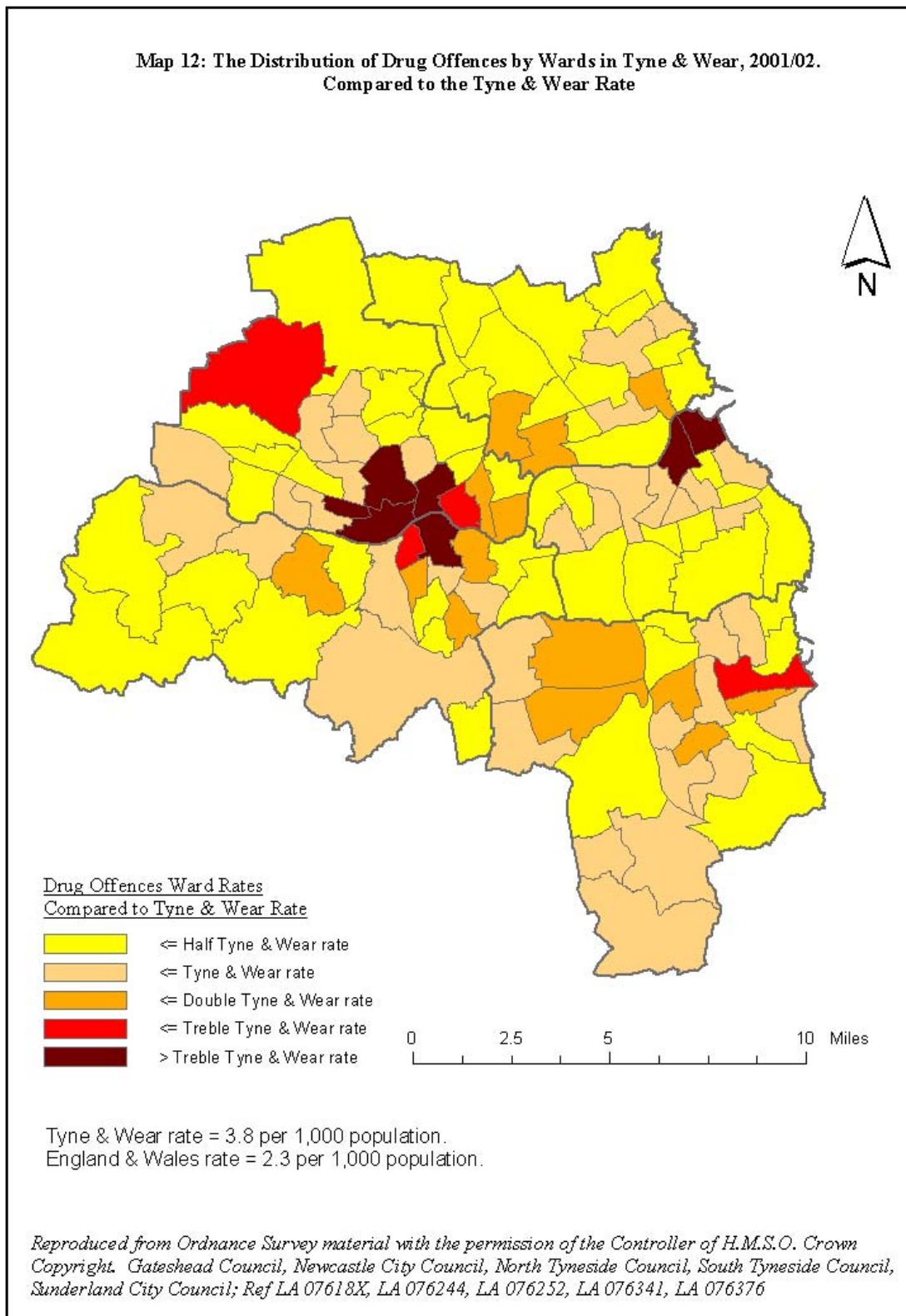
In Tyne & Wear the highest levels of drug offences tend to be concentrated in city centre and town centre wards. There is a cluster of seven wards spanning Newcastle city centre and Gateshead town centre, all with rates more than double the county rate of 3.8 offences per 1,000 population. Five of these wards have rates over three times the Tyne & Wear rate: West City, Moorside, Sandyford and Elswick in Newcastle and Bede in Gateshead (Map 12). Woosington ward (Newcastle) had a rate double the county rate, but does not follow a similar pattern to other wards with high rates, being located on the periphery of the district, away from the city centre. No wards in North Tyneside had rates greater than twice the Tyne & Wear rate. Beacon & Bents and Rekendyke wards in South Tyneside also had rates more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate.

Fifty-one wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for drug offences in 2001/02 of less than half the county rate. Fourteen of these wards were located in North Tyneside, ten in Gateshead, Newcastle and South Tyneside, but only seven in Sunderland.

Over 470 drug offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 75.0 offences per 1,000 population. Harton ward (South Tyneside) and Winlaton ward (Gateshead) had the least number of recorded offences, leading to the lowest rates of 0.3 offences per 1,000 population. Fulwell ward (Sunderland) also had the same rate, but a slightly higher count

For the category of drug offences, the Tyne & Wear rate was higher than the England & Wales rate of 2.3 per 1,000 population. Almost 55% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate. Twelve wards had rates more than treble the England & Wales rate: Byker, Elswick, Moorside, Sandyford, West City and Woosington wards in Newcastle, Bede, Bensham and Whickham North wards in Gateshead, Beacon & Bents and Rekendyke wards in South Tyneside and Central ward in Sunderland.

**Map 12: The Distribution of Drug Offences by Wards in Tyne & Wear, 2001/02.
Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate**



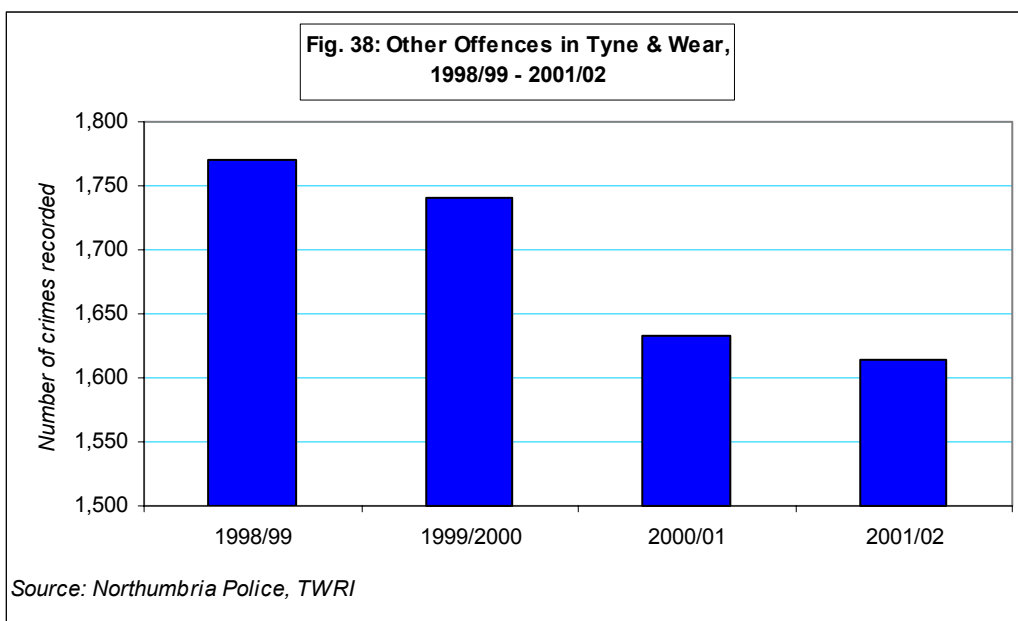
The number of recorded drug offences, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

14 OTHER OFFENCES

This chapter describes the distribution of ‘Other Offences’ across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 1998/99 and 2001/02. Other Offences includes blackmail, kidnapping, perjury, as well as dangerous driving. Rates for Other Offences are per 1,000 population.

14.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 1998/99 – 2001/02

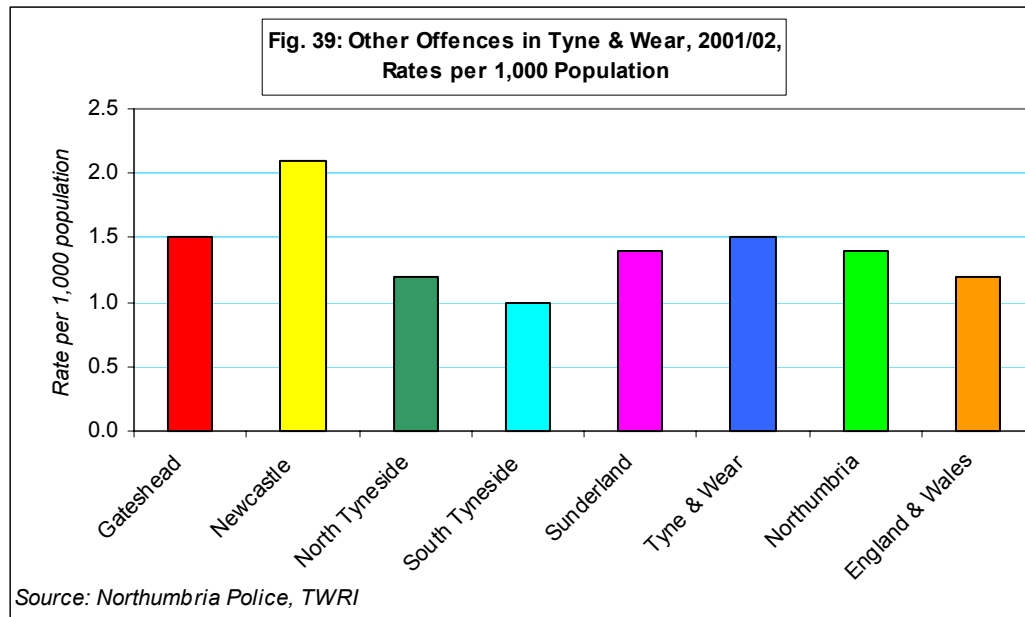
There are approximately 1,690 Other Offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (1998-2001). In the county the **number** of Other Offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 9% to 1,614 between 1998/99 and 2001/02 (Fig.38), following a year-on-year reduction. The number of Other Offences in England & Wales rose by 3% over the same four-year period. The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not impact significantly on the number of Other Offences recorded.



Between 1998/99 and 2001/02 the **rate** of Other Offences in Tyne & Wear fell by 6% to 1.5 offences per 1,000 population. The rate in the Northumbria Police Force Area and in England & Wales remained stable over the same period at 1.4 and 1.2 offences per 1,000 population, respectively.

14.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2001/02

During 2001/02, three Tyne & Wear districts, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland had lower rates per 1,000 population for Other Offences than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 39). Newcastle had the highest rate of 2.1 per 1,000 population. Gateshead had the second highest rate per 1,000 population of 1.5, the same as the Tyne & Wear rate. South Tyneside had the lowest rate of 1.0 offence per 1,000 population, as well as the lowest count (158). The rate of Other Offences in Tyne & Wear as a whole (1.5 per 1,000 population), was higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (1.4 per 1,000 population) and the England & Wales rate of 1.2 per 1,000 population in 2001/02. Only one district, South Tyneside, had a rate for Other Offences below the England & Wales rate.



14.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 1998/99 AND 2001/02

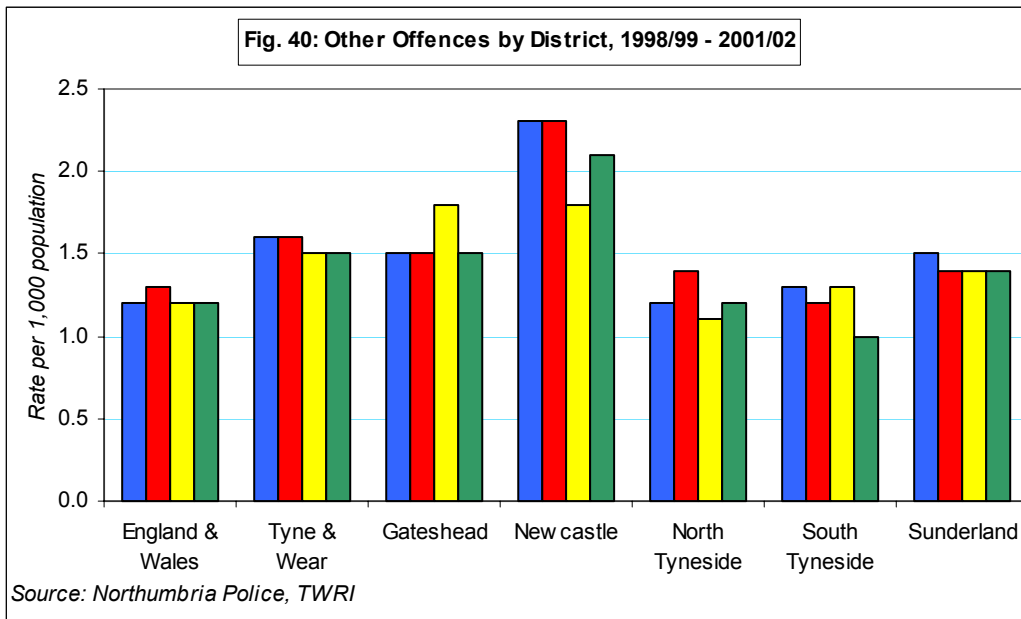
Rates for Other Offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have fluctuated since 1998/99. The rate of Other Offences has fallen in three districts, but remained stable in two districts: Gateshead and North Tyneside. The fastest fall was in South Tyneside, which saw a 23% decrease in the rate of Other Offences over the four-year period. The slowest fall was in Sunderland (down 6.7% over the 4 years) (Table 33 and Fig. 40). No district saw a year-on-year fall in the rate of Other Offences over the period. However, in Sunderland there was a 6.7% fall over the first two years. There after the rate has remained stable at 1.4 offences per 1,000 population. The rate in the remaining districts has fluctuated over the four year period.

Table 33: Percentage Change in Other Offences Rates by District, 1998-2002

| | 1998/99 | | 1999/00 | | 2000/01 | | 2001/02 | |
|----------------------------|---------|------|---|------|---|------|---|--|
| | Rate | Rate | % change in rate 1998/99 - 1999/2000 | Rate | % change in rate 1999/2000 - 2000/01 | Rate | % change in rate 2000/01 - 2001/02 | |
| Gateshead | 1.5 | 1.5 | 0 | 1.8 | 20.0 | 1.5 | -16.7 | |
| Newcastle | 2.3 | 2.3 | 0 | 1.8 | -21.7 | 2.1 | 16.7 | |
| North Tyneside | 1.2 | 1.4 | 16.7 | 1.1 | -21.4 | 1.2 | 9.1 | |
| South Tyneside | 1.3 | 1.2 | -7.7 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 1.0 | -23.1 | |
| Sunderland | 1.5 | 1.4 | -6.7 | 1.4 | 0 | 1.4 | 0 | |
| Tyne & Wear | 1.6 | 1.6 | 0 | 1.5 | -6.3 | 1.5 | 0 | |
| England & Wales | 1.2 | 1.3 | 8.3 | 1.2 | -7.7 | 1.2 | 0 | |

Note: The rate is the number of recorded Other Offences per 1,000 population.

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 9% fall in the **number** of Other Offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (1998/99) and 2001/02, following a year-on-year fall. The number of Other Offences recorded over the four-year period, fell in all the Tyne & Wear districts. South Tyneside had the fastest fall (down 19%), whilst the slowest fall was in Gateshead, down just 0.7%.

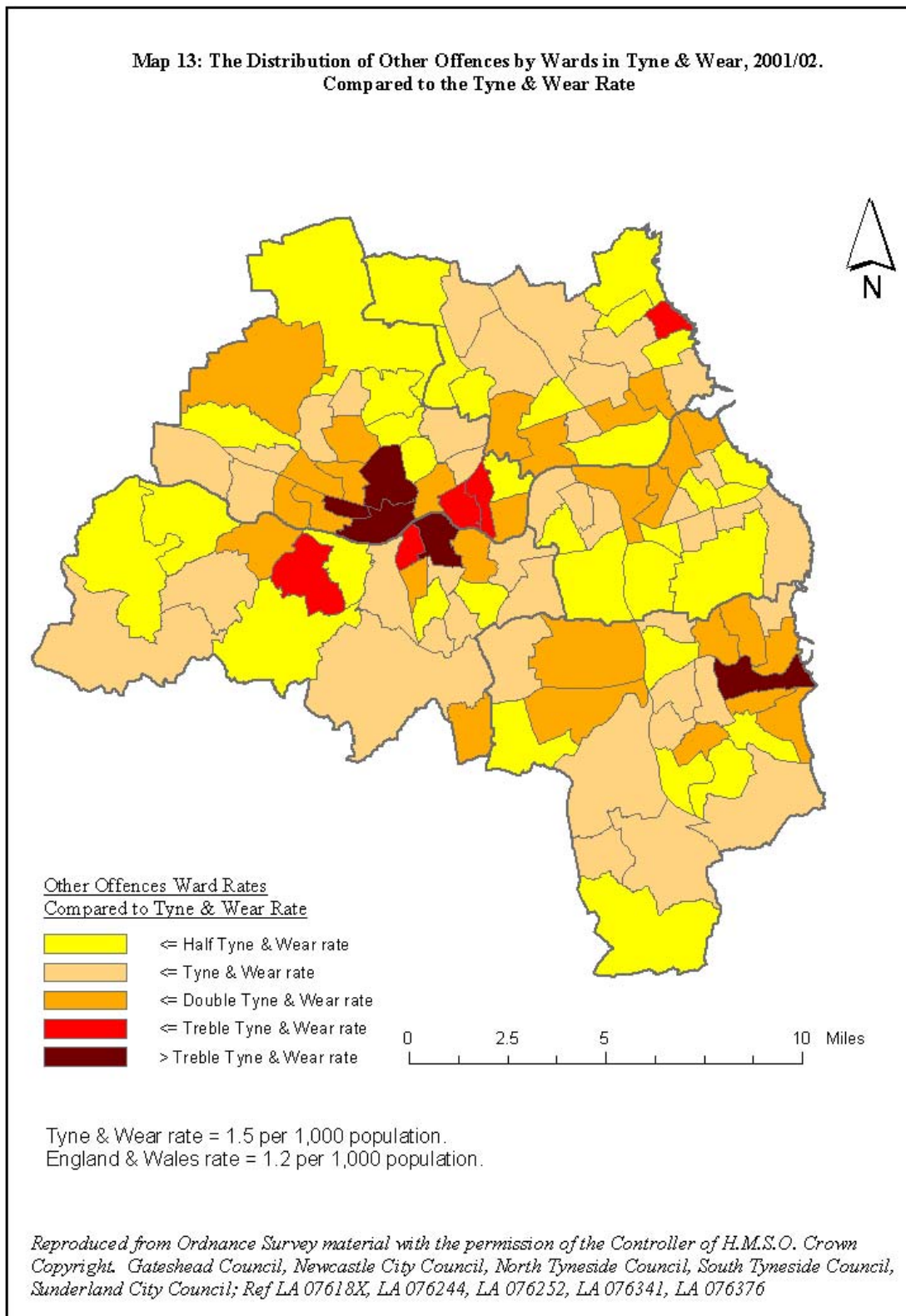
14.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER OFFENCES BY WARD, 2001/02

High levels of Other Offences tend to be concentrated in wards straddling city centres, town centres or in wards adjacent to them. The exception is Whickham North ward, where the Metro Centre is located. The majority of Other Offences are classified as 'Affray'. West City ward in Newcastle had the highest number of Other Offences per 1,000 population in 2001/02 of 15.0, well over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.5 per 1,000 population (Map 13).

Thirty-four wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for Other Offences in 2001/02 of less than half the county rate. These wards are well distributed across the county. In addition, forty-one wards had rates of less than the Tyne & Wear rate. Therefore, 66% of wards in Tyne & Wear had a rate less than the county rate for Other Offences.

Over 90 Other Offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2001/02, giving the ward the highest rate of 15.0 Other Offences per 1,000 population. Cleadon and East Boldon ward (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences, leading to the lowest rate of 0.1 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of Other Offences, the Tyne & Wear rate was higher than the England & Wales rate of 1.2 per 1,000 population. Over 56% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate. Twenty-nine of these wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate.



The number of recorded Other Offences, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 3. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

APPENDIX 1

RECORDED CRIME OFFENCE LIST

The classifications defined in this Appendix are those used for crime recorded by the police and which are notifiable to the Home Office. In general, attempting, conspiring, aiding, abetting, causing or permitting a crime is classified under the heading of the crime itself, though in certain cases it is shown separately. Recorded crime covers all indictable and triable-either-way offences. Additionally, a few closely associated summary offences are included. A comprehensive list of these crimes, together with key legal definitions and explanatory notes, appear on the Home Office web-site: www.homeoffice.gov.uk/rds/countrules.html. Each offence is listed along with its Home Office classification code.

VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

More serious offences

1. Murder
- 4.1 Manslaughter
- 4.2 Infanticide (*Applies to infants aged under 12 months killed by the mother while of disturbed mind.*)
2. Attempted murder
3. Threat or conspiracy to murder
- 4.3 Child destruction (*Applies to the unborn child 'capable of being born alive'*)
- 4.4 Causing death by dangerous driving
- 4.6 Causing death by careless driving when under the influence of drink or drugs
5. More serious wounding (*Includes amongst other offences, wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm*)
6. Endangering railway passengers
- 37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking

Less serious offences

7. Endangering life at sea
- 8A. Less serious wounding (*Includes amongst other offences, wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm*)
- 8B. Possession of weapons
- 8C. Harassment (*Includes the summary offences of harassment; harassment, alarm or distress; and fear or provocation of violence*)
- 8D. Racially or religiously aggravated other wounding
- 8E. Racially or religiously aggravated harassment
11. Cruelty to and neglect of children
12. Abandoning a child under the age of two years
13. Child abduction
14. Procuring illegal abortion
15. Concealment of birth
104. Assault on a constable
- 105A. Common assault
- 105B. Racially or religiously aggravated common assault

SEXUAL OFFENCES

16. Buggery
17. Indecent assault on a male
18. Gross indecency between males (*Applies to consenting males over 16 in public*)
- 19A. Rape of a female
- 19B. Rape of a male
20. Indecent assault on a female
21. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 13
22. Unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under 16

23. Incest
24. Procuration (*Includes amongst other offences, living off earnings of prostitution and procuring a woman to have sexual intercourse*)
25. Abduction (*Covers offences of taking away or detaining a woman against her will*)
26. Bigamy
27. Soliciting or importuning by a man (*Also includes kerb-crawling and persistently soliciting of women for the purpose of prostitution*)
73. Abuse of position of trust
74. Gross indecency with a child

ROBBERY

Key elements of the offence of robbery are stealing and the use of force immediately before doing so, and in order to do so. Any injuries resulting from this force are not recorded as additional offences of violence.

- 34A. Robbery of business property
- 34B. Robbery of personal property

BURGLARY

The key element of the offence of burglary is entry into a building as a trespasser in order to steal. The offence group also includes aggravated burglary, which is defined as a burglary where the burglar is in possession of a weapon at the time.

28. Burglary in a dwelling
29. Aggravated burglary in a dwelling
30. Burglary in a building other than a dwelling
31. Aggravated burglary in a building other than a dwelling

THEFT AND HANDLING STOLEN GOODS

All the offences listed here, unless shown otherwise, form the legal offence of theft, which is defined as a person dishonestly appropriating property belonging to another with the intention of permanently depriving the other of it.

- 37.2 Aggravated vehicle taking
39. Theft from the person of another (*Includes snatch theft, but if this involves the use or threat of force, then it is recorded as robbery*)
40. Theft in a dwelling other than from automatic machine or meter
41. Theft by an employee
42. Theft or unlawful taking of mail
43. Abstracting electricity
44. Theft or unauthorised taking of a pedal cycle (*Includes taking a pedal cycle without consent*)
45. Theft from a vehicle
46. Theft from a shop
47. Theft from an automatic machine or meter
48. Theft or unauthorised taking of motor vehicle (*Unauthorised taking of motor vehicle, also known as taking without consent or TWOC is a summary offence. It is closely associated with theft of a motor vehicle (because at the time of recording it may not be known whether the intention is to permanently deprive the owner).*)
49. Other theft or unauthorised taking (*Includes amongst other offences, unauthorised taking of conveyance other than a motor vehicle or pedal cycle*)
54. Handling stolen goods (*Dishonestly receiving etc. goods, knowing them to have been stolen*)
126. Vehicle interference and tampering (*Summary offences, closely associated with theft of or from vehicles*)

Note: Thefts of and from vehicles comprises aggravated vehicle taking, theft from a vehicle, and theft or unauthorised taking of a motor vehicle.

FRAUD AND FORGERY

51. Frauds by company directors etc
52. False accounting

- 53A. Cheque and credit card fraud (*The initial theft or forgery of the cheque book or card is recorded additionally. The victims of subsequent fraudulent usage are the owners of goods and services deceived, rather than the issuing banks. The offences are counted according to the numbers of these victims*)
- 53B. Other fraud (*Includes amongst other offences, unauthorised access to computer material and making off without payment*)
- 55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences
- 60. Forgery or use of false drug prescription (in respect of drugs listed in Schedule 2 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971)
- 61. Other forgery, etc (*Counterfeiting offences included here*)
- 814. Fraud, forgery etc. associated with vehicle or driver records (*These records comprise driving licences, insurance certificates, registration and licensing documents, work records, operators' licences, and test certificates*)

CRIMINAL DAMAGE

- 56. Arson (*Not all malicious fires that the police record are included here. If the owner of the property set alight is wounded, then a crime of violence is recorded. If a stolen vehicle is subsequently burnt out, it is recorded as a vehicle theft. An additional arson offence is recorded only if there is evidence that the arsonist is unconnected with the vehicle thief*)
- 58A. Criminal damage to a dwelling
- 58B. Criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling
- 58C. Criminal damage to a vehicle
- 58D. Other criminal damage
- 58E. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a dwelling
- 58F. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a building other than a dwelling
- 58G. Racially or religiously aggravated criminal damage to a vehicle
- 58H. Racially or religiously aggravated other criminal damage
- 59. Threat or possession with intent to commit criminal damage

DRUG OFFENCES

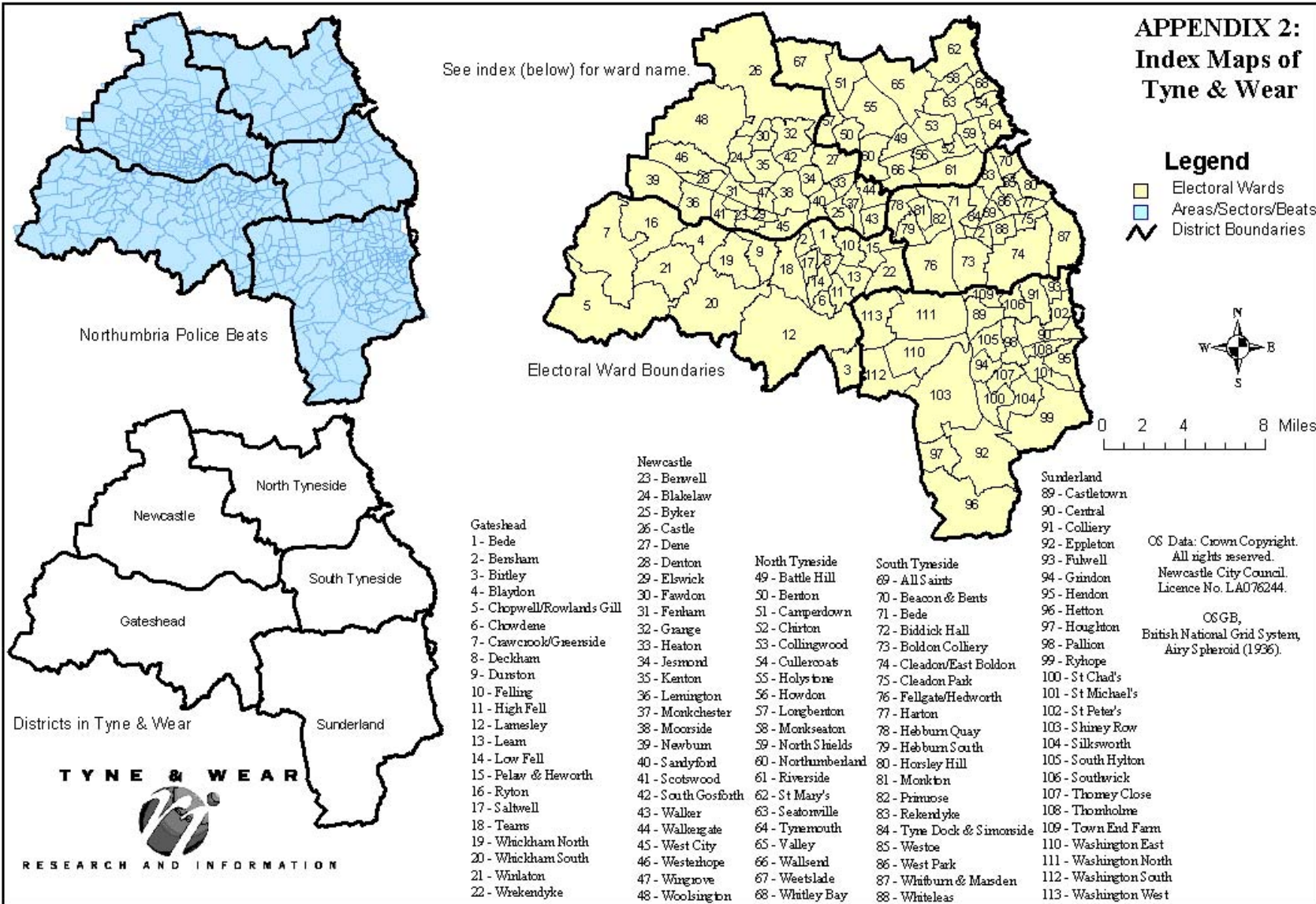
- 92A. Trafficking in controlled drugs
- 92B. Possession of controlled drugs
- 92C. Other drug offences (*Various offences, mostly under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971, including permitting premises to be used for unlawful purposes; failure to comply with notice requiring information relating to prescribing, supply etc. of drugs; supply of intoxicating substance; and supply etc. of articles for administering or preparing controlled drugs*)

OTHER OFFENCES

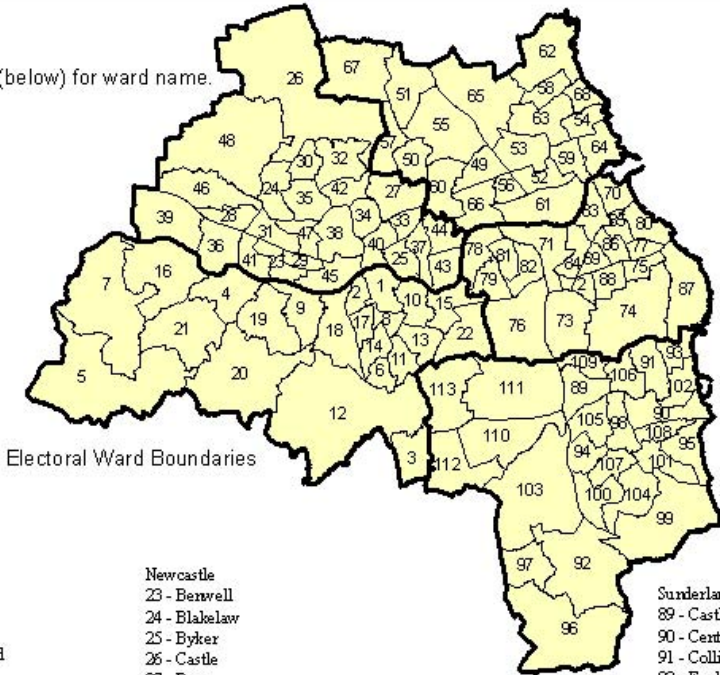
- 33. Going equipped for stealing, etc
- 35. Blackmail
- 36. Kidnapping
- 62. High treason and other offences against Treason Acts
- 63. Treason felony
- 64. Riot
- 65. Violent disorder
- 66. Other offences against the State and public order
- 67. Perjury
- 68. Libel
- 75. Betting, gaming and lotteries
- 76. Aiding suicide
- 78. Immigration Act offences
- 79. Perverting the course of justice
- 80. Absconding from lawful custody
- 81. Firearms Acts offences
- 82. Customs & Excise and Inland Revenue offences
- 83. Bail offences

- 84. Trade description offences
- 85. Health and safety at work offences
- 86. Obscene publications, etc. and protected sexual material
- 87. Protection from eviction
- 89. Adulteration of food
- 90. Knives Act 1997 offences
- 91. Public health offences
- 94. Planning laws
- 95. Disclosure, obstruction, false or misleading statements etc
- 99. Other indictable or triable-either-way offences
- 139. Indecent exposure
- 802. Dangerous driving

APPENDIX 2: Index Maps of Tyne & Wear



See index (below) for ward name.



- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Gateshead | Newcastle | North Tyneside | South Tyneside | Sunderland |
| 1 - Bede | 23 - Benwell | 49 - Battle Hill | 69 - All Saints | 89 - Castletown |
| 2 - Bensham | 24 - Blakelaw | 50 - Benton | 70 - Beacon & Bents | 90 - Central |
| 3 - Birtley | 25 - Byker | 51 - Camperdown | 71 - Bede | 91 - Colliery |
| 4 - Blaydon | 26 - Castle | 52 - Chirton | 72 - Biddick Hall | 92 - Eppleton |
| 5 - Chopwell/Rowlands Gill | 27 - Dene | 53 - Collingwood | 73 - Boldon Colliery | 93 - Fulwell |
| 6 - Chordene | 28 - Denton | 54 - Culleroats | 74 - Cleadon/East Boldon | 94 - Grindon |
| 7 - Crawcrook/Greenside | 29 - Elswick | 55 - Holystone | 75 - Cleadon Park | 95 - Hendon |
| 8 - Deckham | 30 - Fawdon | 56 - Howdon | 76 - Fellgate/Hedworth | 96 - Hetton |
| 9 - Dunston | 31 - Fenham | 57 - Longbenton | 77 - Harton | 97 - Houghton |
| 10 - Felling | 32 - Gange | 58 - Monkseaton | 78 - Hebburn Quay | 98 - Pallion |
| 11 - High Fell | 33 - Heaton | 59 - North Shields | 79 - Hebburn South | 99 - Ryhope |
| 12 - Lamesley | 34 - Jesmond | 60 - Northumberland | 80 - Horsley Hill | 100 - St Chad's |
| 13 - Leam | 35 - Kenton | 61 - Riverside | 81 - Monkton | 101 - St Michael's |
| 14 - Low Fell | 36 - Lemington | 62 - St Mary's | 82 - Primrose | 102 - St Peter's |
| 15 - Pelaw & Heworth | 37 - Monkchester | 63 - Seatonville | 83 - Rekerdyke | 103 - Shiney Row |
| 16 - Ryton | 38 - Moorside | 64 - Tynewood | 84 - Tyne Dock & Simonside | 104 - Silksworth |
| 17 - Saltwell | 39 - Newburn | 65 - Valley | 85 - Westoe | 105 - South Hylton |
| 18 - Teams | 40 - Sandyford | 66 - Wallsend | 86 - West Park | 106 - Southwick |
| 19 - Whickham North | 41 - Scotswood | 67 - Weetslade | 87 - Whitburn & Marsden | 107 - Thorney Close |
| 20 - Whickham South | 42 - South Gosforth | 68 - Whitley Bay | 88 - Whiteleas | 108 - Thornholme |
| 21 - Winton | 43 - Walker | | | 109 - Town End Farm |
| 22 - Wrekendyke | 44 - Wallington | | | 110 - Washington East |
| | 45 - West City | | | 111 - Washington North |
| | 46 - Westerhope | | | 112 - Washington South |
| | 47 - Wingrove | | | 113 - Washington West |
| | 48 - Woollington | | | |