
**TYNE & WEAR
CRIME REPORT
2003/04**

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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 2003/04 for the twelve Home Office defined crime categories, as well as change over the three years since 2001/02. For each crime category an analysis of crime counts and rates per 1,000 population (per 1,000 households for Burglary Dwelling) at Tyne & Wear, 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 (2003/04).

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 1.5% 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 MYEs¹ (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).
- The National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS) was adopted across all Police Forces from 1st April 2002. The NCRS's main aims are to promote greater consistency between Police Forces in the recording of crime and to take a more victim oriented approach to crime recording. In the long term, the changes included within the NCRS will produce recorded crime data which are increasingly reliable, fair and comparable. However, in the short term, the cost of introducing these changes has been to artificially inflate the number of crimes recorded by the police over and above that attributable to a real increase in crime. In England & Wales the impact of the recording changes in **2001/02 was of the order of five percentage points**. For **2002/03**, the England & Wales picture for Total crime demonstrated **an overall NCRS impact of 10 per cent** on the recorded crime statistics. In other words, the crimes counted in 2002/03 were 10 per cent higher than they would have been under pre-NCRS recording, reflecting a change in recording practice rather than a real increase in crime.
- 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. Northumbria Police Force estimates an impact of approximately 25 per cent² on total recorded crime from April 2002 (§1.2).

Crime in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of recorded crimes committed and recorded by the Police increased by 11.9% to 133,131 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of recorded crimes rose from 109.4 to 122.9 offences per 1,000 population over the same period. It should be noted that part (or all) of the rise over this period could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April 2002. The crime rate in Tyne & Wear was higher than the Northumbria Police Force area and England & Wales rates in 2003/04 (§2.1).

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 95% confidence interval +21% to +29%.

Crime rates in all five Tyne & Wear districts have increased since 2001/02. [See caveat in §1.2 relating to changes in recording practices]:

- In Gateshead the **number** of recorded crimes increased by 0.02% to 22,098 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of recorded crimes increased from 115.6 to 115.7 offences per 1,000 population, giving Gateshead the slowest increase over the same period (§2.3).
- In Newcastle the **number** of recorded crimes increased by 20% to 41,224 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of recorded crimes increased from 129.0 to 154.6 offences per 1,000 population, giving Newcastle the fastest increase over the same period (§2.3).
- In North Tyneside the **number** of crimes recorded by the Police increased by 28.7% to 18,013 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of crimes increased from 72.9 to 94.4 offences per 1,000 population (§2.3).
- In South Tyneside the **number** of recorded crimes increased by 14.3% to 17,441 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. Over the same period, the **rate** of recorded crimes increased from 99.9 to 115.0 offences per 1,000 population (§2.3).
- In Sunderland the **number** of recorded crimes increased by 3.3% to 34,355 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of recorded crimes increased from 116.8 to 121.4 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 53% to 20,469, between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Violence Against the Person rose by 6.6 offences to 18.9 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate rose (+6.6 offences), as did the England & Wales rate (+5.7 offences) [See caveat in §1.2 relating to changes in recording practices] (§3.1). Rates of Violence Against the Person offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The fastest rise was in Newcastle and the slowest in Gateshead (§3.3).

For Violence Against the Person, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership (CDRP) families, whilst Gateshead was the only District ranked within the upper half of their respective CDRP family for 2003/04 (§3.4).

Sexual Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Sexual Offences rose by 28% to 1,094, between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Sexual Offences rose by 0.2 crimes to 1.0 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate increased by the same number of crimes per 1,000 population to the same rate as Tyne & Wear. The Northumbria Force Area rate increased by 0.3 crimes per 1,000 population, to give the area the same rate as England & Wales and Tyne & Wear (§4.1). Rates for Sexual Offences have risen in three Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. The fastest rises were in Newcastle and Sunderland, with the slowest rise being in North Tyneside. The rate of Sexual Offences remained unchanged over the period in Gateshead and South Tyneside (§4.3).

Newcastle, South Tyneside and Sunderland CDRPs had Sexual Offence rates below the median, within their respective CDRP families in 2003/04. Gateshead and North Tyneside, which both reside within CDRP Family 6, along with South Tyneside, 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 fell by 11% to 1,141 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the **rate** remained relatively stable, falling from 1.2 to 1.1 Robberies per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also remained stable, falling from 1.0 to 0.9 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate fell from 2.3 to 1.9 per 1,000 population (§5.1). Rates for

Robbery fell in three Tyne & Wear districts over the same period. The fastest fall was in Sunderland. There was no change in the rate per 1,000 population in North Tyneside and South Tyneside over the three year period (§5.3). The adoption of the NCRS in April 2002 should have had no marked impact on the number of Robberies recorded.

In 2003/04 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 in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Burglary Dwellings' fell by 10% to 8,966 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the **rate** for Burglary Dwellings fell by a total of 2 burglaries per 1,000 households. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace (-1.2 per 1,000 households) to 18.2 per 1,000 households (§6.1). Rates for Burglary Dwelling have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. The fastest fall was in Sunderland, down 4.9 per 1,000 households, and the slowest in Newcastle, down just 0.2 per 1,000 households (§6.3).

In 2003/04, 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).

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling' also fell, by 13% to 8,313 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling fell by 1.1 offences to 7.7 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace to 7.9 from 8.6 per 1,000 population (§7.1). Rates for Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. The fastest fall was in Sunderland and the slowest in South Tyneside (§7.2).

The adoption of the NCRS in April 2002 should have had no marked impact on the number of Burglaries (Dwelling and Other Than in a Dwelling).

Theft Of and From Vehicles in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Theft of Vehicles' fell by 19% to 5,784 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Theft of Vehicles fell year-on-year by a total of 1.3 crimes to 5.3 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell to 4.6 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate fell to 5.5 per 1,000 population (§8.1). Rates for Theft of Vehicles have fallen in all Tyne & Wear districts from 2001/02. The fastest fall was in Sunderland and the slowest in Newcastle (§8.3).

For Theft of Vehicles, all five Tyne & Wear districts were ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families in 2003/04, performing relatively well compared to other CDRPs of similar socio-economic characteristics (§8.4).

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Thefts from Vehicles' fell by 6% to 10,237 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the Tyne & Wear **rate** of Thefts from Vehicles fell to 9.5 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate fell at a similar rate (-1.1 crimes) to 8.4 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate also fell, by 1.2 to 11.3 per 1,000 population in 2003/04 (§9.1). Rates of Thefts from Vehicles have fallen in three Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. The fastest fall was in Sunderland. The rate of Theft from Vehicles increased in Newcastle and North Tyneside over the three year period (§9.3).

For the Thefts from Vehicles category Gateshead was the only Tyne & Wear CDRP to be ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP families. The remaining districts were all ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families, during 2003/04 (§9.4).

The adoption of the NCRS in April 2002 should have had no marked impact on the number of Theft of and from Vehicle offences.

Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods' crimes increased by 11% to 30,642 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the **rate** of Theft Other increased by 2.9 crimes to 28.3 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force Area rate rose to 25.5 per 1,000 population, whilst the England & Wales rate rose to 26.1 per 1,000 population (§10.1). Rates of Theft Other have risen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. Over the three year period, the fastest rise was in Newcastle and the slowest in Gateshead (§10.3). [See caveat in §1.2 relating to changes in recording practices].

Fraud & Forgery in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Fraud & Forgery crimes increased by 12% to 4,703 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the **rate** of Fraud & Forgery increased by 0.4 offences to 4.3 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate increased by 0.6 offences to 4.1 per 1,000 population in 2003/04, whilst the England & Wales rate fell slightly by 0.1 offences to 6.0 per 1,000 population (§11.1). Rates of Fraud & Forgery have risen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02, with the exception of Sunderland, down 0.2 offences per 1,000 population. The fastest rise was in South Tyneside and the slowest in Gateshead (§11.3).

Criminal Damage in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Criminal Damage offences rose by 25% to 35,315 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, whilst the **rate** of Criminal Damage increased by 6.6 offences to 32.6 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate also rose, up 6.1 offences to 30.5 per 1,000 population. The England & Wales rate rose at a slower pace, up 2.5 offences to 22.8 per 1,000 population (§12.1). Rates of Criminal Damage have risen in all Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. North Tyneside experienced the fastest rise over the three year period, whilst the slowest rise was in Gateshead (§12.3). [See caveat in §1.2 relating to changes in recording practices].

Drug Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Drug Offences rose by 9.9% to 4,544 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Drug Offences rose by 0.4 offences to 4.2 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate also increased by 0.4 to 2.7 per 1,000 population (§13.1). Rates of Drug Offences have risen in four of the five Tyne & Wear districts since 2001/02. The exception was Gateshead, down 0.2 offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The fastest rise was in South Tyneside, which saw an increase of 1.1 Drug Offences per 1,000 population. The slowest rises were in Newcastle and North Tyneside, both up 0.3 offences per 1,000 population (§13.3).

Other Offences in Tyne & Wear.

In Tyne & Wear the **number** of 'Other Offences' increased by 19% to 1,923 between 2001/02 and 2003/04. The **rate** of Other Offences increased by 0.3 offences to 1.8 per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate rose by 0.2 offences to 1.4 per 1,000 population (§14.1). Between 2001/02 and 2003/04 the rate of Other Offences rose in all five districts. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside, with the slowest being in Gateshead and Newcastle, both up 0.2 offences per 1,000 population (§14.3).

1 INTRODUCTION

Information on recorded crime in Tyne & Wear and its constituent Districts is presented within this report. The analysis covers recorded crime during 2003/04 for the twelve Home Office defined crime categories, as well as change over the period since 2001/02. The report is subdivided into thirteen sections covering: Total recorded crime, Violence Against the Person, Sexual Offences, Robbery, Burglary Dwelling, Burglary Other Than in a 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 2003/04 at District and ward level. Change in crime rates since 2001/02 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 within Crime & Disorder Reduction Partnership Families is provided for the latest year, 2003/04.

Crime at ward level, for 2003/04, 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 2003-2004, in Table 2.2.

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' and 'statistically-continuous' records, georeferencing issues and population issues.

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

Northumbria Police provided 165,646 records of notifiable offences recorded from 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2004 to Tyne & Wear Research and Information. Of these records 5,691 were identified as being 'statistically continuous' crimes and 4,063 as being 'no-crimes' (Note: A statistically continuous crime can also be 'no-crime'). This left a revised total of 155,957, of which 133,131 were identified as having been committed within the Tyne & Wear area. All data reported within this report excludes 'statistically continuous' and 'no-crime' records.

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 that was known was that it occurred on the High Street). This data requires sanitising in compliance with Data Protection legislation.

³ A Statistically Continuous crime is recorded when a number of crimes are linked together to constitute a single offence.

⁴ 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 was 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.

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

A review of the Tyne & Wear crime records for 2003/04 showed that 1,711 records (1.3%) remain without a grid reference, despite automated matches with Local Authority Land & Property Gazetteers, which are BS7666 compliant, and manual geocoding procedures.

Table 1.1 shows the proportion of recorded crime provided by Northumbria Police without a georeference, as well as the level of 'no-crimes' and 'statistically continuous' records, for the three years covered by this report.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Geocoding and Attribute Errors Within The Recorded Crime Dataset.

Area	Year	Recorded Crime	No Grid Reference	%	'No-crimes'	'Statistically-Continuous'	Total Crime
Gateshead	2001/02	23,055	411	1.9	381	564	22,094
	2002/03	24,867	638	2.7	501	730	23,736
	2003/04	23,368	354	1.6	498	777	22,099
Newcastle	2001/02	36,245	603	1.8	879	1035	34,344
	2002/03	44,201	650	1.5	1,081	1300	41,944
	2003/04	44,265	578	1.4	1,079	1466	41,224
North Tyneside	2001/02	14,970	8	0.1	319	749	13,998
	2002/03	19,942	2	0.0	431	907	18,674
	2003/04	18,642	103	0.6	425	668	18,013
South Tyneside	2001/02	16,157	282	1.8	332	557	15,260
	2002/03	19,475	388	2.1	487	527	18,542
	2003/04	18,411	224	1.3	459	516	17,441
Sunderland	2001/02	34,872	626	1.9	713	1,003	33,244
	2002/03	39,979	720	1.9	815	1,279	38,026
	2003/04	36,535	452	1.3	828	1,362	34,355
Tyne & Wear	2001/02	125,431	1,930	1.6	2,624	3,908	118,940
	2002/03	148,464	2,398	1.7	3,315	4,743	140,922
	2003/04	141,221	1,711	1.2	3,289	4,789	133,131

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 geocoding can be found in the 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) for the relevant year, which take into account the (low) Census 2001 population figures, as their denominator. Ward rates within this report are based on the usual residence population from the 2001 Census.

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

⁶ These are final revised estimates, replacing interim revised population estimates that were published on 10th 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.

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

- To promote greater consistency between Police Forces in the recording of crime; and
- To take a more victim oriented 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 showed the impact of these changes increased 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 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 lead to more crimes being recorded;
- Increasing number of police officers, with increasing availability, can in certain circumstance also cause more crime to be recorded.

In the long term, the changes included within the NCRS will produce recorded crime data which are increasingly reliable, fair and comparable. However, in the short term, the cost of introducing these changes has been to artificially inflate the number of crimes recorded by the police over and above that attributable to a real increase in crime. In England & Wales the impact of the recording changes in **2001/02 was of the order of five percentage points**. For **2002/03**, the England & Wales picture for Total crime demonstrated **an overall NCRS impact of 10 per cent** on the recorded crime statistics. In other words, the crimes counted in 2002/03 were 10 per cent higher than they would have been under pre-NCRS recording, reflecting a change in recording practice rather than a real increase in crime.

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.

Northumbria Police Force carried out an analysis of the NCRS impact on the Force, based on an audit of approximately 4,000 incidents per year over four years. The Force audit compares incidents' conversion to crimes, preceding the introduction of the NCRS and after its implementation. Wide

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).

confidence intervals around the estimates are given owing to the method used. The Force estimates an impact of approximately 25 per cent⁹ on total recorded crime from April 2002.

⁹ 95% confidence interval +21% to +29%.

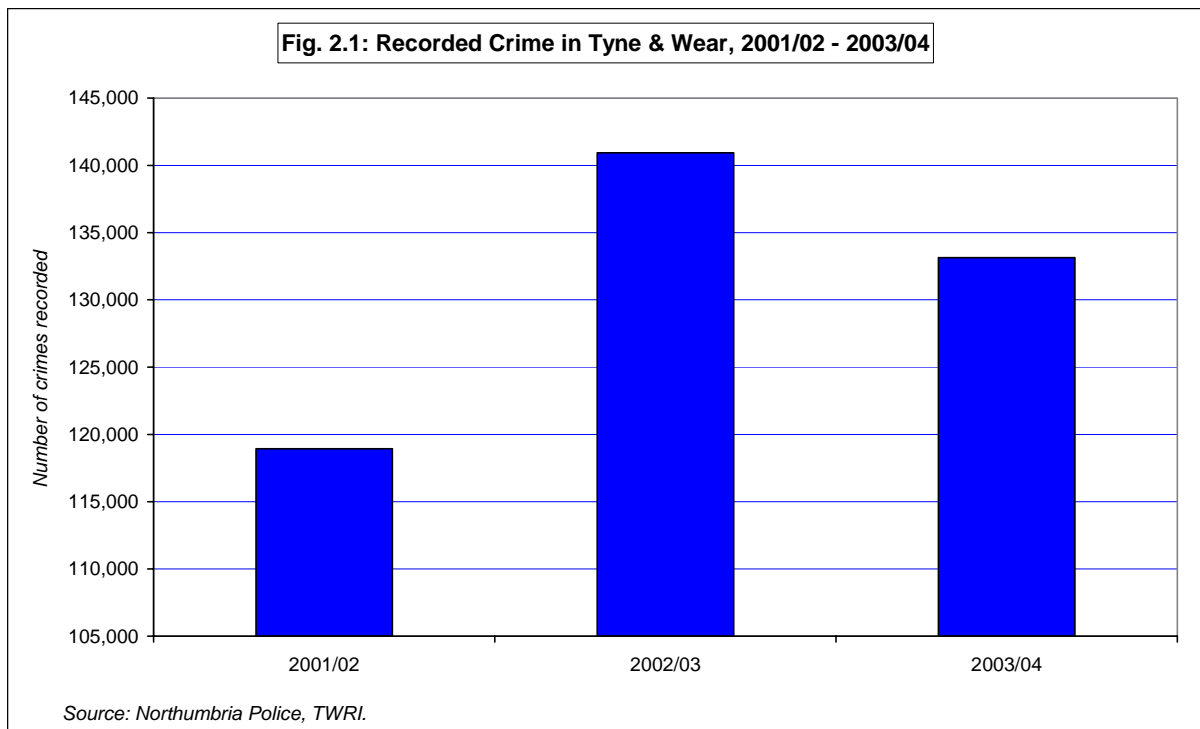
2. AN OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN TYNE & WEAR

This chapter describes the distribution and extent of ‘Total recorded crime’ in Tyne & Wear and its constituent districts between 1st April 2001 and 31st March 2004. Comparisons with the local Police Force area (Northumbria) and national (England & Wales) rates are provided. The distribution of ‘Total recorded crime’ at ward level from 1st April 2003 to 31st March 2004 is also discussed.

2.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04.

There were approximately on average 131,000 crimes committed and subsequently recorded by Northumbria Police¹⁰ annually in Tyne & Wear over the three year period 2001/02 to 2003/04.

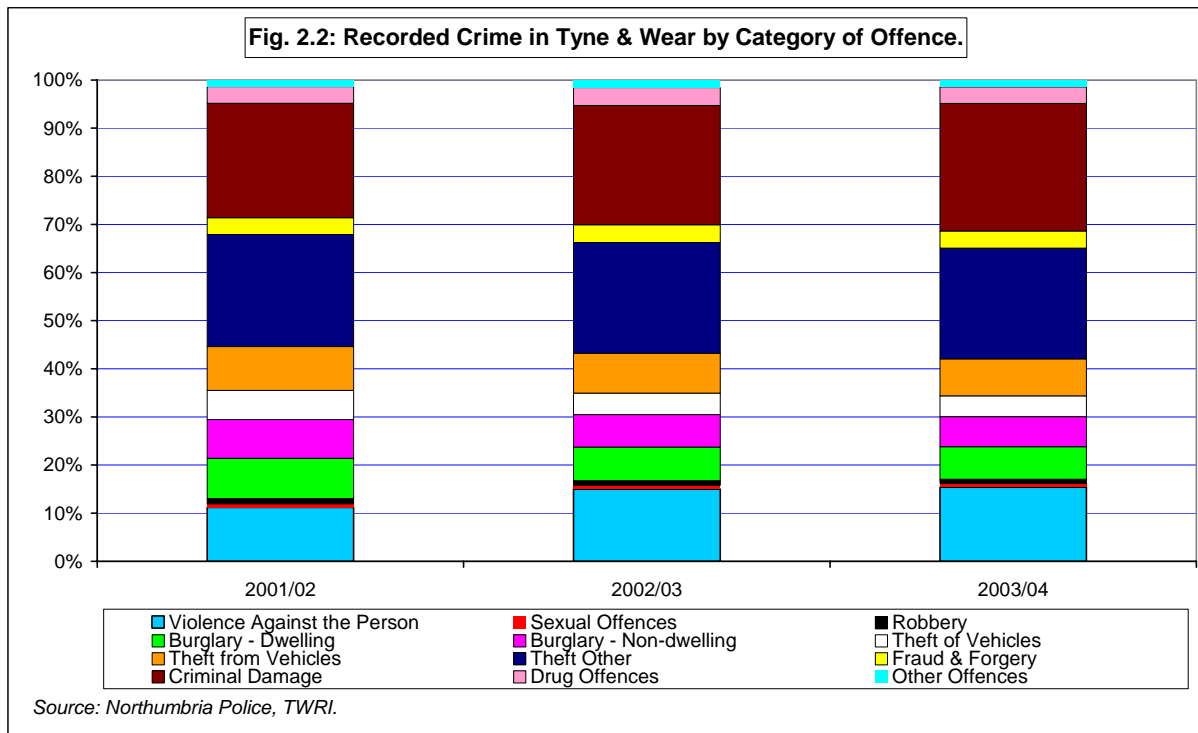
In Tyne & Wear the number of crimes recorded increased by 18.5% between 2001/02 and 2002/03 (Fig. 2.1). In 2002/03, the total number of recorded crimes in Tyne & Wear increased to its highest level (140,922) since the adoption of changes to Home Office counting rules in April 1998. This was most likely a result of the adoption of the NCRS from April 2002, which artificially increased levels of crime (see §1.2). Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 total crime in Tyne & Wear fell (by 5.5%) to a level still 11.9% higher than prior to the introduction of the NCRS.



The largest proportion of crimes in Tyne & Wear, over the three year period were in the ‘Criminal Damage’ and ‘Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods’ categories, between them accounting for almost half of all crime in Tyne & Wear (Fig. 2.2). Over the period 2001/02 to 2003/04 there were, on average each year, 32,840 ‘Criminal Damage’ offences and 30,240 ‘Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods’ offences recorded.

¹⁰ 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 2003/04 violent offences¹¹ accounted for 17% of all recorded crime in Tyne & Wear. Burglary (dwelling and non-dwelling) accounted for 13% and Vehicle-related thefts¹² 12%.

In 2003/04, the Tyne & Wear **rate** for ‘Total recorded crime’ was 122.9 per 1,000 population, this was 10.5 per 1,000 population higher than the England & Wales rate and 10.1 higher than the Northumbria Police Force area rate. Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the total crime rate in Tyne & Wear increased from 109.4 to 130 offences per 1,000 population, before falling to the 2003/04 rate. In England & Wales there was a sharp increase in the rate per 1,000 population from 105.6 to 112.2 between 2001/02 and 2002/03. However, the rate remained relatively stable in 2003/04 at 112.4 per 1,000 population. Part (or all) of this rise in 2002/03 could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April of that year.

2.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED CRIME BY DISTRICT 2003/04

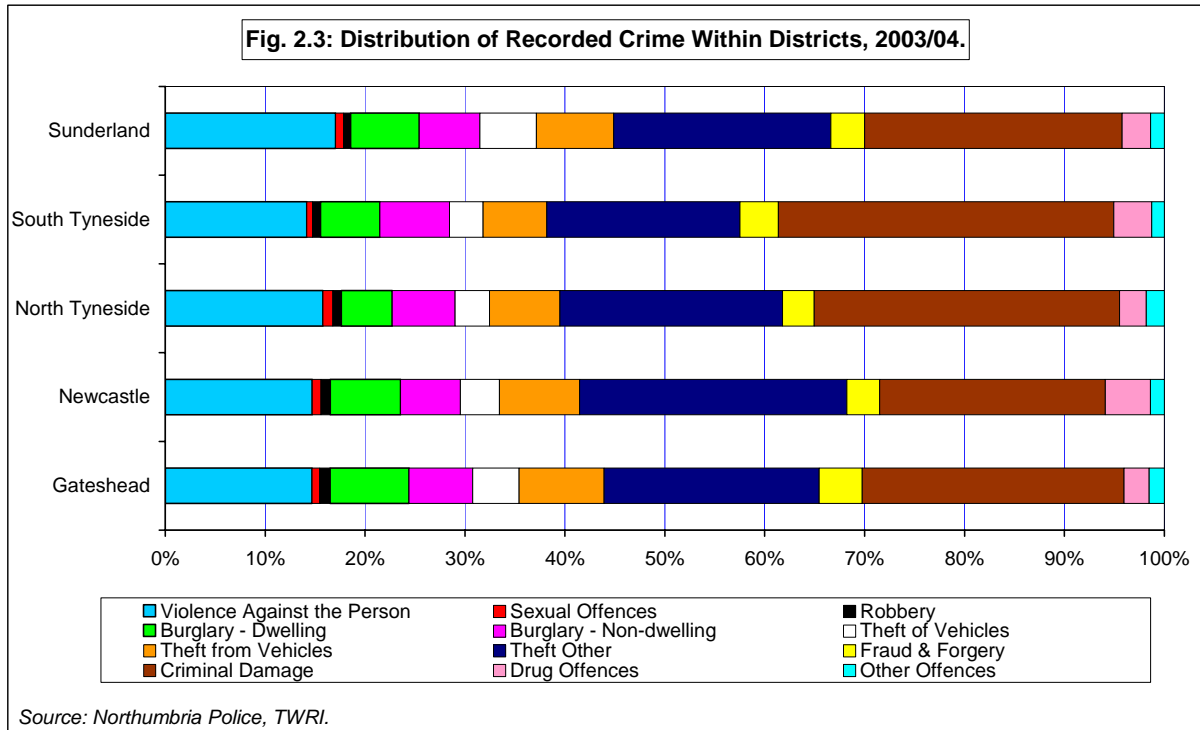
During 2003/04, Newcastle had the highest count (41,224) and rate (154.6 per 1,000 population) of the five Tyne & Wear Districts for Total Crime. Newcastle was the only District to have a rate higher than Tyne & Wear as a whole, with a rate 31.7 crimes per 1,000 population higher. Sunderland had a rate per 1,000 population for Total Crime of 121.4, with Gateshead and South Tyneside having similar rates of 115.7 and 115.0 per 1,000 population respectively. North Tyneside, with a rate of 94.4, was the only Tyne & Wear District to have a rate lower than the England & Wales rate of 112.4 per 1,000 population.

Whilst the counts and rates of the Tyne & Wear Districts varied considerably during 2003/04, the proportional distribution of crime types was relatively consistent across the five Districts (Fig. 2.3). However, Sunderland had the highest proportion of violent offences (19% of the District total) and Theft of Vehicle (6%). South Tyneside had the highest proportion of Criminal Damage offences (34%) and Burglary Non-dwelling offences (7% of the District total). In Newcastle, occurrences of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods were high, accounting for almost 27% of all crime. Newcastle also has the largest proportion (5%) of drug-related offences of the five Tyne & Wear Districts. North

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

¹² Vehicle-related thefts includes the categories of theft from and of motor vehicles.

Tyneside had the highest proportion of 'Other Offences', 2%, of total crime in the District. 9% of all crimes in Gateshead were 'Theft from Vehicles', the largest proportion of all the Tyne & Wear Districts, whilst 8% of all crimes were residential burglaries and 4% Fraud & Forgery offences, both the highest proportion of the five Tyne & Wear Districts. Each category of offence is analysed in further detail in the remainder of the report.



2.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04.

Total crime rates in all Tyne & Wear districts have increased since 2001/02. The largest increase was in Newcastle, which saw a 25.6 (crimes per 1,000 population) increase in its crime rate over the three-year period. The smallest rise was in Gateshead (up just 0.1 crimes per 1,000 population over the 3 years). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the crime rate increased in all five Tyne & Wear Districts, part or even all of this increase would have been a result of the adoption of the NCRS by Northumbria Police in April 2002 (see §1.2). This increase was followed by a fall between 2002/03 and 2003/04, although not down to levels experienced prior to the adoption of the NCRS.

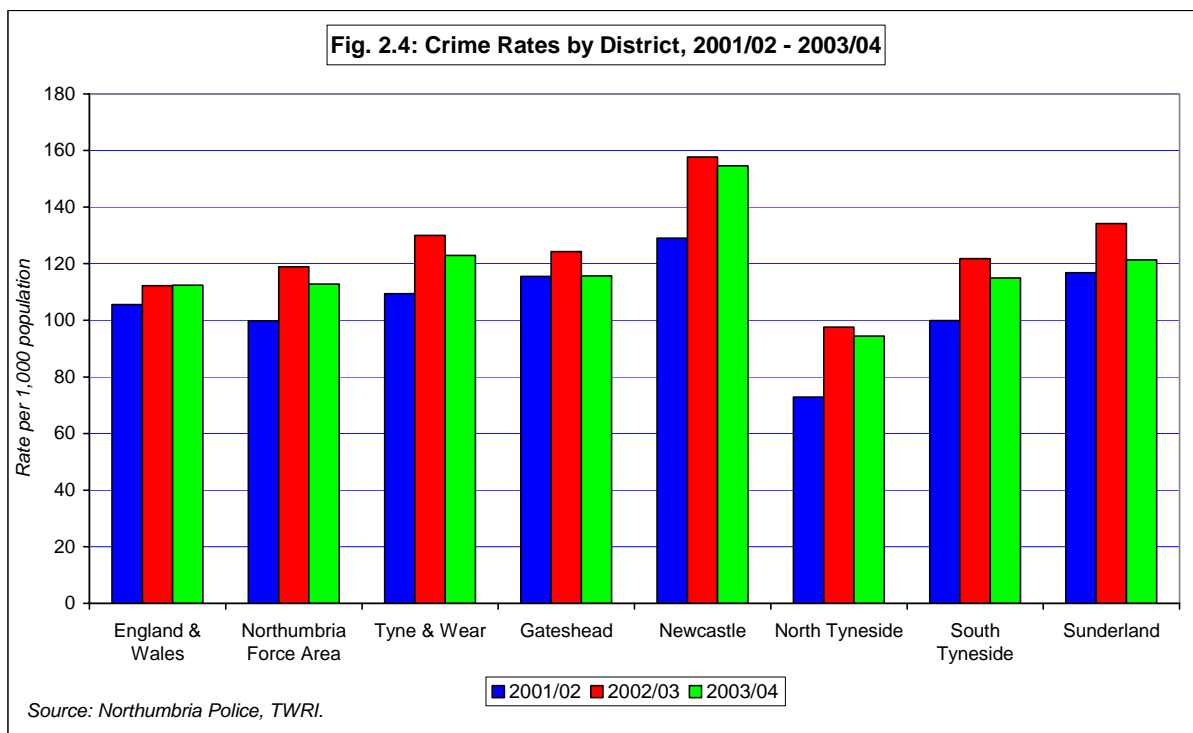
In 2003/04, Sunderland had the most dramatic fall in crime rate of all the Tyne & Wear districts (down 12.8 crimes per 1,000 population), following a rise in the previous year of 17.4 crimes per 1,000 population. Gateshead experienced a fall in its crime rate in 2003/04 (down 8.6 crimes per 1,000 population) similar to the rise experienced in 2002/03 (up 8.7) (Table 2.1 and Fig. 2.4). Caution: Part (or even all) of the increase in 2002/03 could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS by Northumbria Police (see §1.2).

Table 2.1: Change in Total Crime Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02-2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03-2003/04
Gateshead	115.6	124.3	8.7	115.7	-8.6
Newcastle	129.0	157.7	28.7	154.6	-3.1
North Tyneside	72.9	97.6	24.7	94.4	-3.2
South Tyneside	99.9	121.8	21.9	115.0	-6.8
Sunderland	116.8	134.2	17.4	121.4	-12.8
Tyne & Wear	109.4	130.0	20.6	122.9	-7.1
Northumbria Police Force	99.8	118.9	19.1	112.8	-6.1
England & Wales	105.6	112.2	6.6	112.4	0.2

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 12% increase in the **number of offences** recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (2001/02) and 2003/04, despite a 6% fall in the number of crimes between 2002/03 and 2003/04. The number of crimes in England & Wales increased by 7% over the same three-year period, as a result of annual increases of 6.7% then 0.6%.

North Tyneside had the fastest rise in the **number of crimes** over the three-year period, up nearly 29%. In the remaining Districts the rise was less dramatic, with increases in crime numbers between 20.0% (Newcastle) and 3.3% (Sunderland). The number of crimes recorded in Gateshead was only 4 higher in 2003/04 than in 2001/02, despite an increase of 1,642 (7.4%) crimes in 2002/03.

2.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF RECORDED CRIME BY WARD 2003/04

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

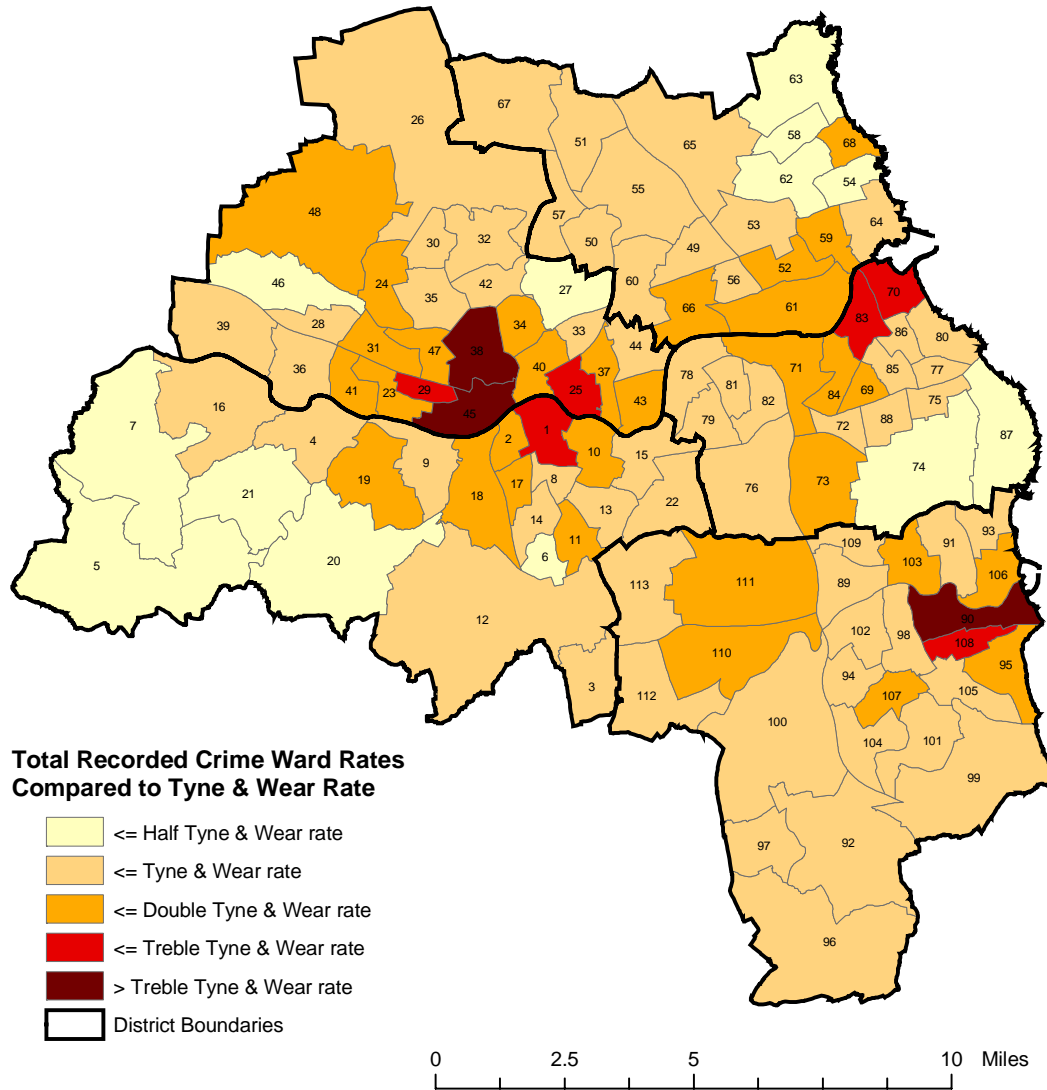
evening. City centre wards tend to have a low resident population, thus leading to high crime rates per 1,000 population. City centre wards in Newcastle (Moorside and West City) and Sunderland (Central) had the highest number of offences per 1,000 population in 2003/04. Other wards with high rates include Bede (Gateshead town centre) and Rekendyke and Beacon & Bents (South Shields town centre). West City, Moorside and Central wards were over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 122.9 offences per 1,000 population, whilst the other wards mentioned were all at least twice the Tyne & Wear rate (Map 2.1). In addition to city centre wards, generally those wards located along the river Tyne and river Wear had higher rates, with more peripheral wards within Tyne & Wear having lower rates per 1,000 population.

Over 6,500 offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward a crime rate of 1,039.9 offences per 1,000 population. St Mary's ward (North Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (294), leading to the lowest rate of 33.0 offences per 1,000 population.

Almost 58% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate of 112.4 per 1,000 population, with 7% of wards having rates less than half the England & Wales rate. These eight wards included three in North Tyneside: St Mary's, Monkseaton and Cullercoats and three wards in Gateshead: Chowdene, Crawcrook & Greenside and Whickham South. Four wards had rates more than three times the England & Wales rate. These wards were city/town centre wards mentioned above: West City, Moorside, Central and Bede (Gateshead) wards.

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 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate for 2003/04.

Map 2.1: Distribution of Total Recorded Crime by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 122.9 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 112.4 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

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Table 2.2: Counts and Rates of Recorded Crime for Wards in Tyne & Wear by Crime Category, Compared to Tyne & Wear Rate and England & Wales Rate, 2003/04

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		
NEWCASTLE																												
Benwell	202	28.1	17	2.4	5	0.7	122	33.1	74	10.3	69	9.6	77	10.7	152	21.2	9	1.3	400	55.7	35	4.9	20	2.8	1,182	164.5		
	9.2	10.0	1.4	1.4	-0.4	-1.2	14.8	14.9	2.6	2.4	4.3	4.1	1.3	-0.6	-7.1	-4.9	-3.1	-4.7	23.1	32.9	0.7	2.2	1.0	1.4	41.6	52.1		
Blakelaw	206	17.3	18	1.5	5	0.4	86	16.7	124	10.4	45	3.8	123	10.3	349	29.3	51	4.3	434	36.4	48	4.0	14	1.2	1,503	126.2		
	-1.6	-0.8	0.5	0.5	-0.6	-1.5	-1.6	-1.5	2.7	2.5	-1.6	-1.8	0.9	-1.0	1.0	3.2	-0.1	-1.7	3.8	13.6	-0.2	1.3	-0.6	-0.2	3.3	13.8		
Byker	338	41.2	18	2.2	19	2.3	209	43.9	98	12.0	97	11.8	135	16.5	566	69.0	56	6.8	457	55.7	168	20.5	46	5.6	2,207	269.1		
	22.3	23.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	0.4	25.6	25.7	4.3	4.0	6.5	6.3	7.0	5.2	40.7	42.9	2.5	0.8	23.1	32.9	16.3	17.8	3.8	4.2	146.2	156.7		
Castle	80	7.0	9	0.8	3	0.3	52	10.7	144	12.6	29	2.5	50	4.4	162	14.2	22	1.9	166	14.5	12	1.0	7	0.6	736	64.4		
	-11.9	-11.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	-7.6	-7.5	4.9	4.7	-2.8	-3.0	-5.1	-6.9	-14.1	-11.9	-2.4	-4.1	-18.1	-8.3	-3.1	-1.6	-1.2	-0.8	-58.5	-48.0		
Dene	88	5.7	8	0.5	6	0.4	68	10.3	71	4.6	63	4.1	77	5.0	255	16.5	47	3.0	175	11.3	15	1.0	8	0.5	881	56.8		
	-13.2	-12.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.5	-8.1	-7.9	-3.1	-3.4	-1.3	-1.5	-4.5	-6.3	-11.8	-9.6	-1.3	-3.0	-21.3	-11.5	-3.2	-1.7	-1.3	-0.9	-66.1	-55.6		
Denton	137	13.8	5	0.5	3	0.3	96	21.9	77	7.8	91	9.2	71	7.1	192	19.3	13	1.3	380	38.3	27	2.7	18	1.8	1,110	111.8		
	-5.1	-4.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-1.6	3.6	3.7	0.1	-0.2	3.8	3.6	-2.3	-4.2	-9.0	-6.8	-3.0	-4.7	5.7	15.5	-1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	-11.1	-0.6		
Elswick	350	43.1	24	3.0	30	3.7	191	50.1	72	8.9	72	8.9	228	28.1	287	35.3	51	6.3	687	84.6	120	14.8	28	3.4	2,140	263.4		
	24.2	25.0	1.9	2.0	2.6	1.8	31.8	31.9	1.2	0.9	3.5	3.3	18.6	16.8	7.0	9.2	1.9	0.3	52.0	61.8	10.6	12.1	1.7	2.0	140.5	151.0		
Fawdon	210	21.1	15	1.5	4	0.4	93	19.6	47	4.7	39	3.9	43	4.3	122	12.2	12	1.2	363	36.4	20	2.0	9	0.9	977	98.0		
	2.2	3.0	0.5	0.5	-0.7	-1.5	1.3	1.4	-3.0	-3.2	-1.4	-1.6	-5.1	-7.0	-16.1	-13.9	-3.1	-4.8	3.8	13.6	-2.2	-0.7	-0.9	-0.5	-24.9	-14.4		
Fenham	199	17.4	8	0.7	15	1.3	92	18.9	109	9.5	64	5.6	180	15.7	301	26.3	33	2.9	429	37.5	29	2.5	16	1.4	1,475	128.8		
	-1.5	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	-0.6	0.6	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.1	6.3	4.4	-2.0	0.2	-1.5	-3.1	4.9	14.7	-1.7	-0.2	-0.4	0.0	5.9	16.4		
Grange	194	16.1	9	0.7	6	0.5	75	13.4	72	6.0	43	3.6	57	4.7	281	23.4	72	6.0	308	25.6	20	1.7	13	1.1	1,150	95.6		
	-2.8	-2.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.6	-1.4	-4.9	-4.8	-1.7	-1.9	-1.8	-2.0	-4.7	-6.6	-4.9	-2.7	1.6	0.0	-7.0	2.8	-2.5	-1.0	-0.7	-0.3	-27.3	-16.8		
Heaton	77	7.3	11	1.0	13	1.2	156	31.5	75	7.1	64	6.1	78	7.4	209	19.9	23	2.2	129	12.3	32	3.0	17	1.6	884	84.2		
	-11.6	-10.8	0.0	0.1	0.2	-0.7	13.2	13.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.8	0.6	-2.0	-3.9	-8.4	-6.2	-2.2	-3.8	-20.3	-10.5	-1.1	0.4	-0.2	0.2	-38.7	-28.2		
Jesmond	100	8.4	9	0.8	13	1.1	249	45.5	114	9.6	74	6.2	290	24.5	347	29.3	23	1.9	290	24.5	38	3.2	16	1.4	1,563	131.9		
	-10.5	-9.7	-0.3	-0.2	0.0	-0.8	27.2	27.3	1.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	15.0	13.2	1.0	3.2	-2.4	-4.1	-8.1	1.7	-1.0	0.5	-0.4	-0.1	9.0	19.5		
Kenton	198	19.5	11	1.1	7	0.7	114	24.7	75	7.4	38	3.7	85	8.4	153	15.0	21	2.1	465	45.7	32	3.1	18	1.8	1,217	119.6		
	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.1	-0.4	-1.2	6.4	6.5	-0.3	-0.6	-1.6	-1.8	-1.1	-2.9	-13.3	-11.1	-2.3	-3.9	13.1	22.9	-1.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	-3.3	7.2		
Lemington	131	13.0	10	1.0	9	0.9	72	16.4	70	7.0	73	7.3	116	11.5	130	12.9	24	2.4	347	34.5	13	1.3	4	0.4	999	99.3		
	-5.9	-5.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-1.9	-1.8	-0.7	-1.0	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.2	-15.4	-13.2	-2.0	-3.6	1.9	11.7	-2.9	-1.4	-1.4	-1.0	-23.6	-13.1		

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	
Monkchester	204	24.9	17	2.1	7	0.9	105	26.0	85	10.4	45	5.5	71	8.7	187	22.8	28	3.4	254	31.0	49	6.0	25	3.0	1,077	131.3	
	6.0	6.8	1.1	1.1	-0.2	-1.1	7.6	7.8	2.7	2.4	0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-2.6	-5.5	-3.3	-0.9	-2.6	-1.6	8.2	1.8	3.3	1.3	1.6	8.4	18.9	
Moorside	667	62.4	37	3.5	62	5.8	161	34.8	178	16.7	108	10.1	262	24.5	2,826	264.6	303	28.4	489	45.8	315	29.5	61	5.7	5,469	512.0	
	43.5	44.3	2.5	2.5	4.8	3.9	16.5	16.6	9.0	8.7	4.8	4.6	15.1	13.2	236.3	238.5	24.0	22.4	13.2	23.0	25.3	26.8	3.9	4.3	389.1	399.6	
Newburn	117	13.6	12	1.4	7	0.8	49	12.1	74	8.6	76	8.8	93	10.8	178	20.6	17	2.0	395	45.8	26	3.0	9	1.0	1,053	122.0	
	-5.3	-4.5	0.4	0.4	-0.2	-1.1	-6.2	-6.1	0.9	0.6	3.5	3.3	1.3	-0.5	-7.7	-5.5	-2.4	-4.0	13.2	23.0	-1.2	0.3	-0.7	-0.4	-0.9	9.6	
Sandyford	297	25.9	21	1.8	24	2.1	203	34.3	139	12.1	105	9.2	214	18.7	436	38.1	48	4.2	357	31.2	96	8.4	42	3.7	1,982	173.0	
	7.0	7.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.2	16.0	16.1	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	9.2	7.4	9.8	12.0	-0.2	-1.8	-1.4	8.4	4.2	5.7	1.9	2.3	50.1	60.6	
Scotswood	104	15.9	8	1.2	8	1.2	64	22.4	90	13.8	61	9.3	85	13.0	216	33.1	19	2.9	256	39.2	25	3.8	27	4.1	963	147.4	
	-3.0	-2.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.7	4.1	4.2	6.1	5.8	4.0	3.8	3.6	1.7	4.8	7.0	-1.4	-3.1	6.6	16.4	-0.4	1.1	2.4	2.7	24.5	35.0	
South Gosforth	81	7.9	8	0.8	9	0.9	94	20.7	93	9.1	53	5.2	98	9.5	213	20.7	21	2.0	203	19.8	16	1.6	8	0.8	897	87.4	
	-11.0	-10.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-1.1	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.1	-0.2	-0.4	0.1	-1.8	-7.5	-5.4	-2.3	-4.0	-12.8	-3.0	-2.6	-1.1	-1.0	-0.6	-35.5	-25.0	
Walker	175	22.7	13	1.7	8	1.0	121	30.7	60	7.8	35	4.5	119	15.4	161	20.8	18	2.3	336	43.5	40	5.2	17	2.2	1,103	142.8	
	3.8	4.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	-0.9	12.4	12.5	0.1	-0.2	-0.8	-1.0	6.0	4.1	-7.4	-5.3	-2.0	-3.7	10.9	20.7	1.0	2.5	0.4	0.8	19.9	30.4	
Walkergate	103	10.1	9	0.9	7	0.7	89	19.2	67	6.6	41	4.0	59	5.8	113	11.1	11	1.1	206	20.2	17	1.7	10	1.0	732	71.7	
	-8.8	-8.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-1.2	0.9	1.0	-1.1	-1.4	-1.3	-1.5	-3.7	-5.5	-17.2	-15.0	-3.3	-4.9	-12.4	-2.6	-2.5	-1.0	-0.8	-0.4	-51.2	-40.7	
West City	1,392	219.8	53	8.4	83	13.1	93	20.1	258	40.7	107	16.9	383	60.5	2,418	381.7	323	51.0	832	131.4	544	85.9	101	15.9	6,587	1,039.9	
	200.9	201.7	7.4	7.4	12.1	11.2	1.8	1.9	33.1	32.8	11.6	11.4	51.0	49.2	353.5	355.6	46.7	45.0	98.8	108.6	81.7	83.2	14.2	14.5	917.0	927.5	
Westerhope	74	5.8	2	0.2	9	0.7	47	8.8	70	5.5	20	1.6	69	5.4	146	11.5	16	1.3	207	16.3	7	0.6	4	0.3	671	53.0	
	-13.1	-12.3	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-9.5	-9.4	-2.1	-2.4	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-5.9	-16.8	-14.6	-3.1	-4.7	-16.3	-6.5	-3.6	-2.1	-1.5	-1.1	-69.9	-59.4	
Wingrove	185	17.5	5	0.5	14	1.3	137	32.4	84	7.9	64	6.1	171	16.2	352	33.3	58	5.5	459	43.4	46	4.4	16	1.5	1,591	150.5	
	-1.4	-0.6	-0.5	-0.5	0.3	-0.6	14.1	14.2	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	6.7	4.9	5.0	7.2	1.1	-0.5	10.8	20.6	0.2	1.7	-0.3	0.1	27.6	38.1	
Woolsington	150	18.9	8	1.0	5	0.6	68	19.2	48	6.1	34	4.3	78	9.8	278	35.1	27	3.4	289	36.5	66	8.3	24	3.0	1,075	135.6	
	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-1.3	0.9	1.0	-1.6	-1.9	-1.1	-1.2	0.4	-1.5	6.8	9.0	-0.9	-2.6	3.9	13.7	4.1	5.6	1.3	1.6	12.7	23.2	
NORTH TYNESIDE																											
Battle Hill	136	11.5	11	0.9	14	1.2	54	10.4	62	5.3	32	2.7	74	6.3	266	22.6	42	3.6	285	24.2	23	2.0	19	1.6	1,018	86.4	
	-7.4	-6.6	-0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.7	-7.9	-7.8	-2.4	-2.7	-2.6	-2.8	-3.2	-5.0	-5.7	-3.5	-0.8	-2.4	-8.4	1.4	-2.2	-0.7	-0.2	0.2	-36.5	-26.0	
Benton	119	13.8	5	0.6	10	1.2	36	9.2	46	5.3	14	1.6	60	7.0	121	14.0	15	1.7	296	34.3	9	1.0	15	1.7	746	86.5	
	-5.1	-4.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.1	-0.8	-9.1	-9.0	-2.3	-2.6	-3.7	-3.9	-2.5	-4.3	-14.3	-12.1	-2.6	-4.3	1.7	11.5	-3.2	-1.6	0.0	0.3	-36.4	-25.9	
Camperdown	106	11.1	13	1.4	2	0.2	36	8.3	72	7.5	20	2.1	64	6.7	119	12.4	18	1.9	290	30.3	8	0.8	13	1.4	761	79.6	
	-7.8	-7.0	0.4	0.4	-0.8	-1.7	-10.0	-9.9	-0.1	-0.4	-3.2	-3.4	-2.8	-4.6	-15.8	-13.7	-2.5	-4.1	-2.3	7.5	-3.4	-1.9	-0.4	-0.1	-43.3	-32.8	
Chirton	139	16.7	8	1.0	10	1.2	64	15.2	94	11.3	60	7.2	79	9.5	198	23.8	39	4.7	341	40.9	23	2.8	16	1.9	1,071	128.5	
	-2.2	-1.4	-0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.7	-3.1	-3.0	3.6	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.0	-1.8	-4.5	-2.3	0.3	-1.3	8.3	18.1	-1.4	0.1	0.1	0.5	5.6	16.1	
Collingwood	124	13.4	8	0.9	6	0.6	46	10.7	91	9.8	58	6.3	119	12.9	250	27.1	27	2.9	337	36.5	21	2.3	18	1.9	1,105	119.6	
	-5.5	-4.7	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	-1.3	-7.6	-7.5	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.7	3.4	1.6	-1.2	1.0	-1.4	-3.1	3.9	13.7	-1.9	-0.4	0.2	0.5	-3.3	7.2	

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	
Cullercoats	56	6.0	4	0.4	2	0.2	16	3.7	19	2.0	15	1.6	35	3.7	112	11.9	8	0.9	141	15.0	4	0.4	4	0.4	416	44.2	
	-12.9	-12.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-14.6	-14.5	-5.7	-5.9	-3.7	-3.9	-5.7	-7.6	-16.4	-14.2	-3.5	-5.1	-17.6	-7.8	-3.8	-2.3	-1.4	-1.0	-78.7	-68.2	
Holystone	152	11.3	12	0.9	5	0.4	32	5.2	46	3.4	22	1.6	74	5.5	238	17.7	33	2.5	340	25.3	7	0.5	15	1.1	976	72.5	
	-7.6	-6.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.7	-1.6	-13.1	-13.0	-4.3	-4.5	-3.7	-3.9	-3.9	-5.8	-10.6	-8.4	-1.9	-3.5	-7.3	2.5	-3.7	-2.2	-0.7	-0.3	-50.4	-39.9	
Howdon	208	26.7	10	1.3	3	0.4	37	9.7	24	3.1	32	4.1	55	7.0	112	14.4	12	1.5	301	38.6	22	2.8	7	0.9	823	105.5	
	7.8	8.6	0.3	0.3	-0.7	-1.5	-8.6	-8.5	-4.6	-4.9	-1.2	-1.4	-2.4	-4.3	-13.9	-11.7	-2.8	-4.5	6.0	15.8	-1.4	0.1	-0.9	-0.5	-17.4	-6.9	
Longbenton	116	19.9	4	0.7	4	0.7	16	4.9	41	7.0	8	1.4	26	4.5	72	12.4	9	1.5	166	28.5	6	1.0	9	1.5	477	82.0	
	1.0	1.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-13.4	-13.3	-0.6	-0.9	-4.0	-4.2	-5.0	-6.8	-15.9	-13.7	-2.8	-4.5	-4.1	5.7	-3.2	-1.7	-0.2	0.1	-40.9	-30.4	
Monkseaton	52	5.0	2	0.2	2	0.2	23	5.1	27	2.6	6	0.6	22	2.1	98	9.4	14	1.3	144	13.8	7	0.7	9	0.9	406	38.8	
	-13.9	-13.1	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.7	-13.2	-13.1	-5.1	-5.4	-4.8	-5.0	-7.3	-9.2	-18.9	-16.7	-3.0	-4.7	-18.8	-9.0	-3.5	-2.0	-0.9	-0.6	-84.1	-73.6	
North Shields	170	16.0	8	0.8	14	1.3	63	11.5	78	7.3	28	2.6	70	6.6	471	44.2	108	10.1	302	28.4	86	8.1	28	2.6	1,426	133.9	
	-2.9	-2.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.3	-0.6	-6.8	-6.7	-0.4	-0.6	-2.7	-2.9	-2.9	-4.7	15.9	18.1	5.8	4.1	-4.3	5.6	3.9	5.4	0.9	1.2	11.0	21.5	
Northumberland	132	11.5	8	0.7	8	0.7	42	8.1	57	5.0	29	2.5	41	3.6	257	22.4	37	3.2	219	19.1	15	1.3	10	0.9	855	74.6	
	-7.4	-6.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2	-10.2	-10.1	-2.7	-3.0	-2.8	-3.0	-5.9	-7.7	-5.9	-3.7	-1.1	-2.8	-13.5	-3.7	-2.9	-1.4	-0.9	-0.5	-48.3	-37.8	
Riverside	254	26.0	31	3.2	22	2.3	77	14.6	95	9.7	60	6.1	88	9.0	281	28.8	52	5.3	522	53.5	72	7.4	39	4.0	1,593	163.1	
	7.1	7.9	2.2	2.2	1.2	0.3	-3.7	-3.6	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.3	0.5	2.7	1.0	-0.7	20.8	30.7	3.2	4.7	2.2	2.6	40.2	50.7	
Seatonville	81	8.3	6	0.6	3	0.3	23	5.6	43	4.4	21	2.2	57	5.9	159	16.4	31	3.2	146	15.0	11	1.1	7	0.7	588	60.6	
	-10.6	-9.8	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-12.8	-12.6	-3.2	-3.5	-3.2	-3.4	-3.6	-5.4	-11.9	-9.7	-1.1	-2.8	-17.6	-7.8	-3.1	-1.6	-1.1	-0.7	-62.3	-51.8	
St Marys	37	4.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	14	3.7	24	2.7	17	1.9	23	2.6	73	8.2	6	0.7	80	9.0	9	1.0	8	0.9	294	33.0	
	-14.7	-13.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.8	-1.7	-14.6	-14.5	-5.0	-5.2	-3.4	-3.6	-6.9	-8.7	-20.1	-17.9	-3.7	-5.3	-23.6	-13.8	-3.2	-1.7	-0.9	-0.5	-89.9	-79.4	
Tynemouth	117	13.5	7	0.8	4	0.5	50	10.8	48	5.5	41	4.7	60	6.9	194	22.4	23	2.7	239	27.6	23	2.7	19	2.2	825	95.2	
	-5.4	-4.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.5	-7.5	-7.4	-2.1	-2.4	-0.6	-0.8	-2.5	-4.4	-5.9	-3.7	-1.7	-3.3	-5.0	4.8	-1.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	-27.7	-17.2	
Valley	129	12.7	8	0.8	2	0.2	68	15.2	53	5.2	38	3.8	75	7.4	150	14.8	15	1.5	362	35.7	16	1.6	13	1.3	929	91.7	
	-6.2	-5.4	-0.2	-0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-3.1	-3.0	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-1.8	-2.0	-3.9	-13.5	-11.3	-2.9	-4.5	3.1	12.9	-2.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-31.2	-20.7	
Wallsend	314	35.6	16	1.8	20	2.3	104	22.3	83	9.4	55	6.2	84	9.5	234	26.5	27	3.1	443	50.2	68	7.7	31	3.5	1,479	167.7	
	16.7	17.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.3	4.0	4.1	1.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.1	-1.8	-1.8	0.4	-1.3	-2.9	17.6	27.4	3.5	5.0	1.7	2.1	44.8	55.3	
Weetslade	92	9.2	2	0.2	2	0.2	51	11.0	74	7.4	26	2.6	39	3.9	114	11.4	11	1.1	231	23.2	3	0.3	7	0.7	652	65.4	
	-9.7	-8.9	-0.8	-0.8	-0.9	-1.7	-7.3	-7.2	-0.2	-0.5	-2.7	-2.9	-5.5	-7.4	-16.8	-14.7	-3.2	-4.9	-9.4	0.4	-3.9	-2.4	-1.1	-0.7	-57.5	-47.0	
Whitley Bay	309	34.0	13	1.4	21	2.3	64	16.2	57	6.3	35	3.8	130	14.3	494	54.3	42	4.6	320	35.2	49	5.4	39	4.3	1,573	172.9	
	15.1	15.9	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	-2.1	-2.0	-1.4	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	4.8	3.0	26.0	28.2	0.3	-1.4	2.6	12.4	1.2	2.7	2.5	2.9	50.0	60.5	
GATESHEAD																											
Bede	457	64.2	23	3.2	24	3.4	148	37.4	147	20.6	80	11.2	135	19.0	642	90.1	160	22.5	491	68.9	119	16.7	52	7.3	2,478	347.9	
	45.3	46.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.4	19.1	19.2	13.0	12.7	5.9	5.7	9.5	7.7	61.9	64.0	18.1	16.5	36.3	46.1	12.5	14.0	5.5	5.9	225.0	235.5	
Bensham	326	43.5	21	2.8	40	5.3	141	42.1	49	6.5	53	7.1	116	15.5	480	64.1	75	10.0	339	45.3	44	5.9	34	4.5	1,718	229.5	
	24.6	25.4	1.8	1.8	4.3	3.4	23.8	23.9	-1.1	-1.4	1.7	1.5	6.0	4.2	35.8	38.0	5.7	4.0	12.7	22.5	1.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	106.6	117.1	

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
Birtley	104	13.0	4	0.5	3	0.4	32	8.8	62	7.7	35	4.4	59	7.4	151	18.8	93	11.6	380	47.4	20	2.5	9	1.1	952	118.7
	-5.9	-5.1	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.6	-9.5	-9.4	0.1	-0.2	-1.0	-1.2	-2.1	-3.9	-9.5	-7.3	7.3	5.6	14.8	24.6	-1.7	-0.2	-0.7	-0.3	-4.2	6.3
Blaydon	105	12.0	7	0.8	7	0.8	55	14.8	103	11.8	69	7.9	134	15.3	211	24.1	39	4.5	277	31.6	28	3.2	18	2.1	1,053	120.2
	-6.9	-6.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-3.5	-3.4	4.1	3.8	2.5	2.3	5.8	4.0	-4.2	-2.0	0.1	-1.5	-1.0	8.8	-1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	-2.7	7.8
Chopwell/R.Gill	71	7.6	3	0.3	12	1.3	45	10.4	38	4.1	29	3.1	50	5.4	99	10.6	9	1.0	162	17.4	14	1.5	5	0.5	537	57.6
	-11.3	-10.5	-0.7	-0.7	0.2	-0.6	-7.9	-7.8	-3.6	-3.9	-2.2	-2.4	-4.1	-5.9	-17.7	-15.5	-3.4	-5.0	-15.2	-5.4	-2.7	-1.2	-1.2	-0.9	-65.3	-54.8
Chowdene	85	10.2	0	0	6	0.7	38	9.9	11	1.3	26	3.1	46	5.5	58	7.0	23	2.8	134	16.1	6	0.7	4	0.5	437	52.5
	-8.7	-7.9	-1.0	-1.0	-0.3	-1.2	-8.4	-8.3	-6.4	-6.6	-2.2	-2.4	-3.9	-5.8	-21.3	-19.1	-1.6	-3.2	-16.5	-6.7	-3.5	-2.0	-1.3	-0.9	-70.4	-59.9
Crawcrook/Greenside	54	5.8	4	0.4	4	0.4	42	9.9	46	4.9	24	2.6	35	3.8	88	9.4	11	1.2	123	13.2	8	0.9	3	0.3	442	47.4
	-13.1	-12.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-1.5	-8.4	-8.3	-2.7	-3.0	-2.8	-3.0	-5.7	-7.5	-18.9	-16.7	-3.2	-4.8	-19.4	-9.6	-3.3	-1.8	-1.5	-1.1	-75.5	-65.0
Deckham	131	16.6	6	0.8	16	2.0	144	38.3	50	6.3	61	7.7	101	12.8	116	14.7	11	1.4	264	33.5	14	1.8	13	1.6	927	117.6
	-2.3	-1.5	-0.2	-0.2	1.0	0.1	20.0	20.1	-1.3	-1.6	2.4	2.2	3.4	1.5	-13.6	-11.4	-2.9	-4.6	0.9	10.7	-2.4	-0.9	-0.1	0.2	-5.3	5.2
Dunston	113	11.7	12	1.2	4	0.4	56	12.4	67	7.0	54	5.6	70	7.3	171	17.8	32	3.3	204	21.2	18	1.9	12	1.2	813	84.4
	-7.2	-6.4	0.2	0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-5.9	-5.8	-0.7	-1.0	0.3	0.1	-2.2	-4.0	-10.5	-8.3	-1.0	-2.7	-11.4	-1.6	-2.3	-0.8	-0.5	-0.2	-38.5	-28.0
Felling	221	30.3	16	2.2	29	4.0	85	23.5	82	11.2	63	8.6	98	13.4	285	39.0	50	6.9	367	50.3	33	4.5	26	3.6	1,355	185.6
	11.4	12.2	1.2	1.2	2.9	2.0	5.2	5.3	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.1	4.0	2.1	10.8	12.9	2.5	0.9	17.7	27.5	0.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	62.7	73.2
High Fell	213	26.5	9	1.1	11	1.4	105	28.6	77	9.6	48	6.0	126	15.7	210	26.1	13	1.6	338	42.1	14	1.7	17	2.1	1,181	147.0
	7.6	8.4	0.1	0.1	0.3	-0.6	10.3	10.4	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.4	6.2	4.4	-2.1	0.0	-2.7	-4.4	9.5	19.3	-2.5	-0.9	0.3	0.7	24.1	34.6
Lamesley	83	10.6	6	0.8	2	0.3	68	18.7	58	7.4	38	4.9	58	7.4	142	18.2	39	5.0	328	42.0	12	1.5	9	1.2	843	107.9
	-8.3	-7.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-1.7	0.4	0.5	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-2.0	-3.9	-10.1	-7.9	0.7	-1.0	9.4	19.2	-2.7	-1.2	-0.6	-0.3	-15.0	-4.5
Leam	141	14.2	9	0.9	7	0.7	98	22.8	62	6.2	47	4.7	75	7.6	110	11.1	16	1.6	320	32.2	18	1.8	7	0.7	910	91.7
	-4.7	-3.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.3	-1.2	4.5	4.6	-1.4	-1.7	-0.6	-0.8	-1.9	-3.7	-17.2	-15.0	-2.7	-4.4	-0.4	9.4	-2.4	-0.9	-1.1	-0.7	-31.2	-20.7
Low Fell	75	7.9	3	0.3	9	0.9	95	21.6	59	6.2	46	4.8	106	11.2	136	14.3	13	1.4	181	19.1	3	0.3	8	0.8	734	77.3
	-11.0	-10.2	-0.7	-0.7	-0.1	-1.0	3.3	3.4	-1.5	-1.7	-0.5	-0.7	1.7	-0.1	-14.0	-11.8	-3.0	-4.6	-13.5	-3.7	-3.9	-2.4	-0.9	-0.6	-45.6	-35.1
Pelaw & Heworth	152	18.9	2	0.2	8	1.0	56	15.0	53	6.6	58	7.2	53	6.6	152	18.9	27	3.4	245	30.5	15	1.9	18	2.2	839	104.5
	0.0	0.8	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	-0.9	-3.3	-3.2	-1.1	-1.3	1.9	1.7	-2.8	-4.7	-9.3	-7.2	-1.0	-2.6	-2.1	7.7	-2.3	-0.8	0.5	0.8	-18.4	-7.9
Ryton	80	8.7	2	0.2	7	0.8	42	10.4	34	3.7	26	2.8	52	5.6	115	12.5	11	1.2	242	26.3	40	4.3	5	0.5	656	71.2
	-10.2	-9.4	-0.8	-0.8	-0.3	-1.2	-7.9	-7.8	-4.0	-4.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.8	-5.7	-15.8	-13.6	-3.1	-4.8	-6.4	3.5	0.1	1.7	-1.2	-0.9	-51.7	-41.2
Saltwell	238	29.2	15	1.8	16	2.0	154	35.6	52	6.4	58	7.1	121	14.9	202	24.8	19	2.3	329	40.4	26	3.2	18	2.2	1,248	153.3
	10.3	11.1	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.0	17.3	17.4	-1.3	-1.5	1.8	1.6	5.4	3.6	-3.5	-1.3	-2.0	-3.7	7.8	17.6	-1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	30.4	40.9
Teams	124	13.4	12	1.3	6	0.6	110	24.2	105	11.4	59	6.4	104	11.3	228	24.7	81	8.8	295	31.9	30	3.2	10	1.1	1,164	126.0
	-5.5	-4.7	0.3	0.3	-0.4	-1.3	5.9	6.0	3.7	3.4	1.0	0.8	1.8	0.0	-3.6	-1.4	4.4	2.8	-0.7	9.1	-0.9	0.6	-0.7	-0.3	3.1	13.6
Whickham North	192	19.2	10	1.0	9	0.9	51	11.2	119	11.9	73	7.3	193	19.3	909	91.1	197	19.7	304	30.5	79	7.9	30	3.0	2,166	217.1
	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-1.0	-7.1	-7.0	4.3	4.0	2.0	1.8	9.9	8.0	62.8	65.0	15.4	13.7	-2.1	7.7	3.7	5.2	1.2	1.6	94.2	104.7
Whickham South	41	4.0	4	0.4	2	0.2	66	14.9	54	5.2	19	1.8	69	6.7	67	6.5	8	0.8	80	7.8	3	0.3	5	0.5	418	40.5
	-14.9	-14.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-3.4	-3.3	-2.4	-2.7	-3.5	-3.7	-2.8	-4.6	-21.8	-19.6	-3.6	-5.2	-24.8	-15.0	-3.9	-2.4	-1.3	-0.9	-82.4	-71.9

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	
Winlaton	82	10.9	3	0.4	1	0.1	30	8.5	51	6.8	19	2.5	20	2.7	70	9.3	6	0.8	142	18.8	7	0.9	14	1.9	445	59.0	
	-8.0	-7.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-1.8	-9.8	-9.7	-0.9	-1.2	-2.8	-3.0	-6.8	-8.6	-19.0	-16.8	-3.5	-5.2	-13.8	-4.0	-3.3	-1.8	0.1	0.4	-63.9	-53.4	
Wrekendyke	155	15.1	3	0.3	3	0.3	84	18.2	35	3.4	39	3.8	57	5.6	115	11.2	24	2.3	244	23.8	8	0.8	15	1.5	782	76.4	
	-3.8	-3.0	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.6	-0.1	0.0	-4.3	-4.5	-1.5	-1.7	-3.9	-5.7	-17.1	-14.9	-2.0	-3.7	-8.8	1.0	-3.4	-1.9	-0.3	0.1	-46.5	-36.0	
SOUTH TYNESIDE																											
All Saints	132	17.6	6	0.8	12	1.6	54	15.1	58	7.7	35	4.7	85	11.3	184	24.5	30	4.0	313	41.7	23	3.1	11	1.5	943	125.6	
	-1.3	-0.5	-0.2	-0.2	0.5	-0.3	-3.2	-3.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	-0.9	1.9	0.0	-3.8	-1.6	-0.3	-2.0	9.1	18.9	-1.1	0.4	-0.3	0.1	2.7	13.2	
Beacon & Bents	354	46.6	7	0.9	15	2.0	63	19.4	69	9.1	59	7.8	113	14.9	506	66.7	63	8.3	406	53.5	226	29.8	36	4.7	1,917	252.5	
	27.7	28.5	-0.1	-0.1	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.2	5.4	3.6	38.4	40.6	4.0	2.3	20.9	30.7	25.6	27.1	3.0	3.3	129.6	140.1	
Bede	187	26.5	13	1.8	14	2.0	62	18.9	116	16.4	31	4.4	72	10.2	287	40.7	95	13.5	456	64.7	27	3.8	17	2.4	1,377	195.3	
	7.6	8.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.7	8.8	8.5	-0.9	-1.1	0.8	-1.1	12.4	14.6	9.1	7.5	32.1	41.9	-0.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	72.4	82.9	
Biddick Hall	94	13.6	6	0.9	2	0.3	36	11.7	33	4.8	13	1.9	45	6.5	77	11.1	4	0.6	316	45.6	10	1.4	10	1.4	646	93.2	
	-5.3	-4.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-6.7	-6.5	-2.9	-3.2	-3.5	-3.7	-3.0	-4.8	-17.2	-15.0	-3.8	-5.4	13.0	22.8	-2.8	-1.2	-0.3	0.0	-29.7	-19.2	
Boldon Colliery	154	17.1	4	0.4	10	1.1	68	17.0	65	7.2	52	5.8	87	9.6	329	36.4	50	5.5	337	37.3	17	1.9	11	1.2	1,184	131.1	
	-1.8	-1.0	-0.6	-0.5	0.1	-0.8	-1.3	-1.2	-0.5	-0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	-1.7	8.2	10.3	1.2	-0.5	4.7	14.5	-2.3	-0.8	-0.6	-0.2	8.2	18.7	
Cleadon & E. Boldon	33	3.7	3	0.3	2	0.2	48	12.7	78	8.6	13	1.4	53	5.9	95	10.5	22	2.4	92	10.2	3	0.3	3	0.3	445	49.2	
	-15.2	-14.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.8	-1.7	-5.6	-5.5	1.0	0.7	-3.9	-4.1	-3.6	-5.4	-17.8	-15.6	-1.9	-3.6	-22.4	-12.6	-3.9	-2.4	-1.4	-1.1	-73.7	-63.2	
Cleadon Park	91	11.3	3	0.4	5	0.6	31	9.5	39	4.8	41	5.1	44	5.5	90	11.2	37	4.6	298	36.9	17	2.1	6	0.7	702	87.0	
	-7.6	-6.8	-0.6	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-8.8	-8.7	-2.8	-3.1	-0.3	-0.5	-4.0	-5.8	-17.1	-14.9	0.2	-1.4	4.3	14.1	-2.1	-0.6	-1.0	-0.7	-35.9	-25.4	
Fellgate & Hedworth	107	12.4	6	0.7	11	1.3	57	15.9	61	7.1	34	4.0	35	4.1	90	10.5	62	7.2	339	39.4	10	1.2	15	1.7	827	96.1	
	-6.5	-5.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.7	-2.4	-2.3	-0.6	-0.8	-1.4	-1.6	-5.4	-7.2	-17.8	-15.6	2.9	1.2	6.8	16.6	-3.0	-1.5	0.0	0.3	-26.8	-16.3	
Harton	57	7.9	3	0.4	7	1.0	21	6.7	55	7.6	25	3.5	29	4.0	107	14.8	13	1.8	186	25.8	8	1.1	4	0.6	515	71.3	
	-11.0	-10.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-11.6	-11.5	-0.1	-0.3	-1.9	-2.1	-5.4	-7.3	-13.5	-11.3	-2.5	-4.2	-6.8	3.0	-3.1	-1.6	-1.2	-0.9	-51.6	-41.1	
Hebburn Quay	118	14.7	3	0.4	8	1.0	66	18.5	57	7.1	23	2.9	63	7.9	120	15.0	13	1.6	249	31.0	16	2.0	5	0.6	741	92.4	
	-4.2	-3.4	-0.6	-0.6	-0.1	-0.9	0.2	0.3	-0.6	-0.8	-2.5	-2.7	-1.6	-3.4	-13.3	-11.1	-2.7	-4.4	-1.6	8.2	-2.2	-0.7	-1.2	-0.8	-30.5	-20.0	
Hebburn South	71	11.9	3	0.5	4	0.7	27	10.0	47	7.9	15	2.5	16	2.7	65	10.9	17	2.8	193	32.3	9	1.5	1	0.2	468	78.4	
	-7.0	-6.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.4	-1.3	-8.3	-8.2	0.2	-0.1	-2.8	-3.0	-6.8	-8.6	-17.4	-15.2	-1.5	-3.2	-0.3	9.5	-2.7	-1.2	-1.6	-1.2	-44.5	-34.0	
Horsley Hill	120	14.9	5	0.6	3	0.4	59	16.8	59	7.3	20	2.5	50	6.2	73	9.1	11	1.4	291	36.2	24	3.0	7	0.9	722	89.8	
	-4.0	-3.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-1.5	-1.4	-0.3	-0.6	-2.9	-3.1	-3.2	-5.1	-19.2	-17.0	-3.0	-4.6	3.6	13.4	-1.2	0.3	-0.9	-0.5	-33.1	-22.6	
Monkton	115	13.7	5	0.6	3	0.4	57	15.8	51	6.1	22	2.6	53	6.3	99	11.8	9	1.1	324	38.6	13	1.6	11	1.3	762	90.9	
	-5.2	-4.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-1.6	-2.5	-2.4	-1.6	-1.9	-2.7	-2.9	-3.1	-5.0	-16.5	-14.3	-3.3	-4.9	6.0	15.8	-2.6	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	-32.0	-21.5	
Primrose	126	14.9	1	0.1	8	0.9	54	15.1	41	4.9	29	3.4	33	3.9	110	13.0	46	5.5	363	43.0	33	3.9	12	1.4	856	101.5	
	-4.0	-3.2	-0.9	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.2	-3.1	-2.8	-3.1	-1.9	-2.1	-5.5	-7.4	-15.3	-13.1	1.1	-0.5	10.4	20.2	-0.3	1.2	-0.4	0.0	-21.4	-10.9	
Rekendyke	288	39.4	12	1.6	13	1.8	118	30.2	162	22.2	49	6.7	107	14.7	576	78.9	116	15.9	533	73.0	145	19.9	39	5.3	2,158	295.5	
	20.5	21.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.1	11.9	12.0	14.5	14.3	1.4	1.2	5.2	3.4	50.6	52.8	11.5	9.9	40.4	50.2	15.7	17.2	3.6	3.9	172.6	183.1	

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	
Tyne Dock & S'side	127	21.5	7	1.2	5	0.8	55	19.8	55	9.3	32	5.4	59	10.0	132	22.4	11	1.9	365	61.9	23	3.9	12	2.0	883	149.8	
	2.7	3.4	0.2	0.2	-0.2	-1.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.4	0.1	-0.1	0.6	-1.3	-5.9	-3.7	-2.5	-4.1	29.3	39.1	-0.3	1.2	0.3	0.6	26.9	37.4	
Westoe	68	8.2	3	0.4	7	0.8	36	10.0	41	4.9	28	3.4	55	6.6	118	14.2	28	3.4	187	22.5	14	1.7	4	0.5	589	70.9	
	-10.7	-9.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.2	-1.1	-8.3	-8.2	-2.7	-3.0	-2.0	-2.2	-2.8	-4.7	-14.1	-11.9	-1.0	-2.6	-10.1	-0.3	-2.5	-1.0	-1.3	-0.9	-52.0	-41.5	
West Park	72	10.0	2	0.3	6	0.8	47	14.7	55	7.6	17	2.4	44	6.1	136	18.9	24	3.3	245	34.0	27	3.7	9	1.2	684	94.9	
	-8.9	-8.1	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2	-1.1	-3.6	-3.5	0.0	-0.3	-3.0	-3.2	-3.3	-5.2	-9.4	-7.2	-1.0	-2.7	1.4	11.2	-0.4	1.1	-0.5	-0.2	-28.0	-17.5	
Whitburn & Marston	68	10.2	7	1.1	2	0.3	28	9.2	31	4.7	19	2.9	28	4.2	65	9.8	14	2.1	131	19.7	6	0.9	3	0.5	402	60.3	
	-8.7	-7.9	0.0	0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-9.1	-9.0	-3.0	-3.3	-2.5	-2.7	-5.2	-7.1	-18.5	-16.3	-2.2	-3.9	-12.9	-3.1	-3.3	-1.8	-1.3	-1.0	-62.6	-52.1	
Whiteleas	87	11.6	4	0.5	1	0.1	49	15.1	42	5.6	29	3.9	44	5.9	112	14.9	7	0.9	230	30.6	13	1.7	2	0.3	620	82.6	
	-7.3	-6.5	-0.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.8	-3.2	-3.1	-2.1	-2.3	-1.5	-1.7	-3.6	-5.4	-13.4	-11.2	-3.4	-5.1	-2.0	7.8	-2.5	-1.0	-1.5	-1.1	-40.3	-29.8	
SUNDERLAND																											
Castletown	211	20.4	4	0.4	3	0.3	87	19.7	49	4.7	51	4.9	72	7.0	224	21.7	46	4.5	296	28.7	18	1.7	13	1.3	1,074	104.0	
	1.5	2.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.6	1.4	1.5	-2.9	-3.2	-0.4	-0.6	-2.5	-4.3	-6.6	-4.4	0.1	-1.5	-3.9	5.9	-2.5	-0.9	-0.5	-0.2	-18.9	-8.4	
Central	938	75.7	21	1.7	49	4.0	236	46.7	241	19.4	219	17.7	385	31.1	1,851	149.3	263	21.2	700	56.5	240	19.4	79	6.4	5,222	421.2	
	56.8	57.6	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.0	28.4	28.5	11.8	11.5	12.3	12.1	21.6	19.8	121.0	123.2	16.9	15.2	23.9	33.7	15.2	16.7	4.6	5.0	298.3	308.8	
Colliery	131	14.5	7	0.8	7	0.8	76	17.9	47	5.2	66	7.3	61	6.8	151	16.8	30	3.3	234	26.0	10	1.1	18	2.0	838	93.0	
	-4.4	-3.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-1.2	-0.4	-0.3	-2.5	-2.7	2.0	1.8	-2.7	-4.5	-11.5	-9.3	-1.0	-2.7	-6.6	3.2	-3.1	-1.6	0.2	0.6	-29.9	-19.4	
Eppleton	138	11.3	11	0.9	3	0.2	76	14.0	87	7.1	69	5.6	70	5.7	153	12.5	23	1.9	382	31.3	22	1.8	3	0.2	1,037	84.9	
	-7.6	-6.8	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-4.3	-4.2	-0.6	-0.8	0.3	0.1	-3.7	-5.6	-15.8	-13.6	-2.5	-4.1	-1.3	8.5	-2.4	-0.9	-1.5	-1.2	-38.0	-27.5	
Fulwell	83	8.2	4	0.4	4	0.4	39	8.9	58	5.7	61	6.0	38	3.7	183	18.0	46	4.5	165	16.2	11	1.1	13	1.3	705	69.3	
	-10.7	-9.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.7	-1.5	-9.4	-9.3	-2.0	-2.2	0.7	0.5	-5.7	-7.6	-10.3	-8.1	0.2	-1.5	-16.4	-6.6	-3.1	-1.6	-0.5	-0.1	-53.6	-43.1	
Grindon	171	17.9	4	0.4	2	0.2	76	17.3	43	4.5	58	6.1	40	4.2	165	17.3	37	3.9	347	36.3	25	2.6	8	0.8	976	102.2	
	-1.0	-0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.8	-1.7	-1.0	-0.9	-3.2	-3.4	0.7	0.5	-5.3	-7.1	-11.0	-8.8	-0.5	-2.1	3.7	13.5	-1.6	-0.1	-0.9	-0.6	-20.7	-10.2	
Hendon	260	25.1	8	0.8	30	2.9	224	46.8	127	12.2	136	13.1	199	19.2	285	27.5	45	4.3	593	57.1	35	3.4	32	3.1	1,974	190.2	
	6.2	7.0	-0.2	-0.2	1.8	1.0	28.5	28.6	4.6	4.3	7.8	7.6	9.7	7.9	-0.8	1.4	0.0	-1.7	24.5	34.3	-0.8	0.7	1.3	1.7	67.3	77.8	
Hetton	147	13.1	12	1.1	2	0.2	84	16.7	100	8.9	52	4.6	78	7.0	205	18.3	32	2.9	349	31.1	14	1.2	18	1.6	1,093	97.4	
	-5.8	-5.0	0.1	0.1	-0.9	-1.8	-1.6	-1.5	1.2	1.0	-0.7	-0.9	-2.5	-4.3	-10.0	-7.8	-1.5	-3.1	-1.5	8.3	-2.9	-1.4	-0.2	0.2	-25.5	-15.0	
Houghton	158	15.6	12	1.2	2	0.2	37	8.1	75	7.4	51	5.0	55	5.4	220	21.7	32	3.2	279	27.6	10	1.0	18	1.8	949	93.7	
	-3.3	-2.5	0.2	0.2	-0.9	-1.7	-10.2	-10.1	-0.3	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-4.0	-5.9	-6.6	-4.4	-1.2	-2.8	-5.1	4.8	-3.2	-1.7	0.0	0.4	-29.2	-18.7	
Pallion	102	9.5	5	0.5	4	0.4	84	18.4	75	7.0	87	8.1	83	7.8	216	20.2	43	4.0	214	20.0	40	3.7	12	1.1	965	90.2	
	-9.4	-8.6	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-1.6	0.1	0.2	-0.7	-0.9	2.8	2.6	-1.7	-3.5	-8.1	-5.9	-0.3	-2.0	-12.6	-2.8	-0.5	1.1	-0.7	-0.3	-32.7	-22.2	
Ryhope	178	12.9	16	1.2	2	0.1	65	11.1	72	5.2	55	4.0	60	4.3	128	9.2	11	0.8	278	20.1	36	2.6	16	1.2	917	66.2	
	-6.0	-5.2	0.1	0.2	-0.9	-1.8	-7.2	-7.1	-2.5	-2.7	-1.4	-1.6	-5.1	-7.0	-19.0	-16.9	-3.5	-5.2	-12.5	-2.7	-1.6	-0.1	-0.6	-0.3	-56.7	-46.2	
St Chad's	153	15.3	7	0.7	5	0.5	51	11.0	33	3.3	47	4.7	44	4.4	160	16.0	42	4.2	298	29.8	24	2.4	12	1.2	876	87.5	
	-3.6	-2.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.6	-1.4	-7.3	-7.2	-4.4	-4.6	-0.6	-0.8	-5.1	-6.9	-12.3	-10.1	-0.1	-1.8	-2.8	7.0	-1.8	-0.3	-0.6	-0.2	-35.4	-24.9	

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
St Michael's	84	8.2	4	0.4	2	0.2	72	15.6	81	7.9	52	5.1	72	7.0	251	24.4	51	5.0	149	14.5	22	2.1	7	0.7	847	82.5
	-10.7	-9.9	-0.6	-0.6	-0.9	-1.7	-2.7	-2.6	0.2	0.0	-0.3	-0.5	-2.4	-4.3	-3.8	-1.7	0.6	-1.0	-18.1	-8.3	-2.1	-0.5	-1.1	-0.7	-40.4	-29.9
St Peter's	248	24.2	8	0.8	13	1.3	52	10.8	71	6.9	93	9.1	111	10.8	293	28.5	34	3.3	307	29.9	37	3.6	18	1.8	1,285	125.2
	5.3	6.1	-0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.7	-7.6	-7.4	-0.8	-1.0	3.7	3.5	1.4	-0.5	0.3	2.4	-1.0	-2.7	-2.7	7.1	-0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	2.3	12.8
Shiney Row	196	14.0	10	0.7	2	0.1	95	15.5	76	5.4	48	3.4	69	4.9	160	11.4	33	2.3	282	20.1	37	2.6	18	1.3	1,026	73.0
	-4.9	-4.1	-0.3	-0.3	-0.9	-1.8	-2.8	-2.7	-2.3	-2.5	-1.9	-2.1	-4.5	-6.4	-16.9	-14.7	-2.0	-3.7	-12.5	-2.7	-1.6	-0.1	-0.5	-0.1	-49.9	-39.4
Silksworth	210	17.1	13	1.1	11	0.9	118	22.3	92	7.5	93	7.6	78	6.3	341	27.7	41	3.3	402	32.7	37	3.0	17	1.4	1,453	118.2
	-1.8	-1.0	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-1.0	3.9	4.1	-0.2	-0.4	2.2	2.0	-3.1	-5.0	-0.6	1.6	-1.0	-2.7	0.1	9.9	-1.2	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-4.7	5.8
South Hylton	211	20.5	14	1.4	6	0.6	62	14.7	59	5.7	53	5.1	21	2.0	183	17.7	22	2.1	340	33.0	17	1.6	13	1.3	1,001	97.0
	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.4	-0.5	-1.3	-3.6	-3.5	-2.0	-2.2	-0.2	-0.4	-7.4	-9.3	-10.6	-8.4	-2.2	-3.9	0.4	10.2	-2.5	-1.0	-0.5	-0.2	-25.9	-15.4
Southwick	257	29.6	11	1.3	14	1.6	107	28.4	84	9.7	91	10.5	94	10.8	250	28.8	36	4.1	395	45.5	29	3.3	22	2.5	1,390	160.0
	10.7	11.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	-0.3	10.1	10.2	2.0	1.7	5.1	4.9	1.4	-0.5	0.5	2.7	-0.2	-1.9	12.9	22.7	-0.9	0.6	0.8	1.1	37.0	47.6
Thorney Close	258	26.0	11	1.1	3	0.3	67	15.1	91	9.2	69	6.9	35	3.5	217	21.8	29	2.9	412	41.5	46	4.6	22	2.2	1,260	126.8
	7.1	7.9	0.1	0.1	-0.8	-1.6	-3.2	-3.1	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.4	-5.9	-7.8	-6.5	-4.3	-1.4	-3.1	8.9	18.7	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.8	3.9	14.4
Thornholme	572	56.0	26	2.5	37	3.6	178	35.7	125	12.2	209	20.5	442	43.3	591	57.9	73	7.1	525	51.4	56	5.5	33	3.2	2,867	280.7
	37.1	37.9	1.5	1.6	2.6	1.7	17.4	17.5	4.6	4.3	15.1	14.9	33.8	32.0	29.6	31.8	2.8	1.1	18.8	28.6	1.3	2.8	1.5	1.8	157.8	168.3
Town End Farm	207	22.1	9	1.0	2	0.2	88	22.4	56	6.0	60	6.4	37	3.9	100	10.7	11	1.2	363	38.7	17	1.8	15	1.6	965	102.9
	3.2	4.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.8	-1.7	4.1	4.2	-1.7	-2.0	1.1	0.9	-5.5	-7.4	-17.6	-15.4	-3.2	-4.8	6.1	15.9	-2.4	-0.9	-0.2	0.2	-20.0	-9.5
Washington East	287	19.7	25	1.7	11	0.8	84	14.1	87	6.0	69	4.7	197	13.5	533	36.7	95	6.5	380	26.1	71	4.9	19	1.3	1,858	127.8
	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.7	-0.3	-1.2	-4.2	-4.1	-1.7	-1.9	-0.6	-0.8	4.1	2.2	8.4	10.6	2.2	0.5	-6.5	3.3	0.7	2.2	-0.5	-0.1	4.9	15.4
Washington North	342	30.2	8	0.7	17	1.5	115	22.0	105	9.3	89	7.9	121	10.7	294	25.9	40	3.5	435	38.4	66	5.8	24	2.1	1,656	146.1
	11.3	12.1	-0.3	-0.3	0.4	-0.4	3.7	3.8	1.6	1.3	2.5	2.3	1.2	-0.6	-2.4	-0.2	-0.8	-2.5	5.8	15.6	1.6	3.1	0.3	0.7	23.2	33.7
Washington South	175	9.7	16	0.9	5	0.3	102	13.9	50	2.8	31	1.7	105	5.8	203	11.2	16	0.9	410	22.7	48	2.7	11	0.6	1,172	64.9
	-9.2	-8.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.8	-1.7	-4.4	-4.3	-4.9	-5.2	-3.6	-3.8	-3.6	-5.5	-17.0	-14.9	-3.5	-5.1	-9.9	-0.1	-1.5	0.0	-1.2	-0.8	-58.0	-47.5
Washington West	138	12.0	9	0.8	4	0.3	88	18.3	98	8.5	38	3.3	90	7.8	114	9.9	28	2.4	319	27.7	15	1.3	8	0.7	949	82.4
	-6.9	-6.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-1.6	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.6	-2.0	-2.2	-1.6	-3.5	-18.4	-16.2	-1.9	-3.6	-4.9	4.9	-2.9	-1.4	-1.1	-0.7	-40.5	-30.0

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 |

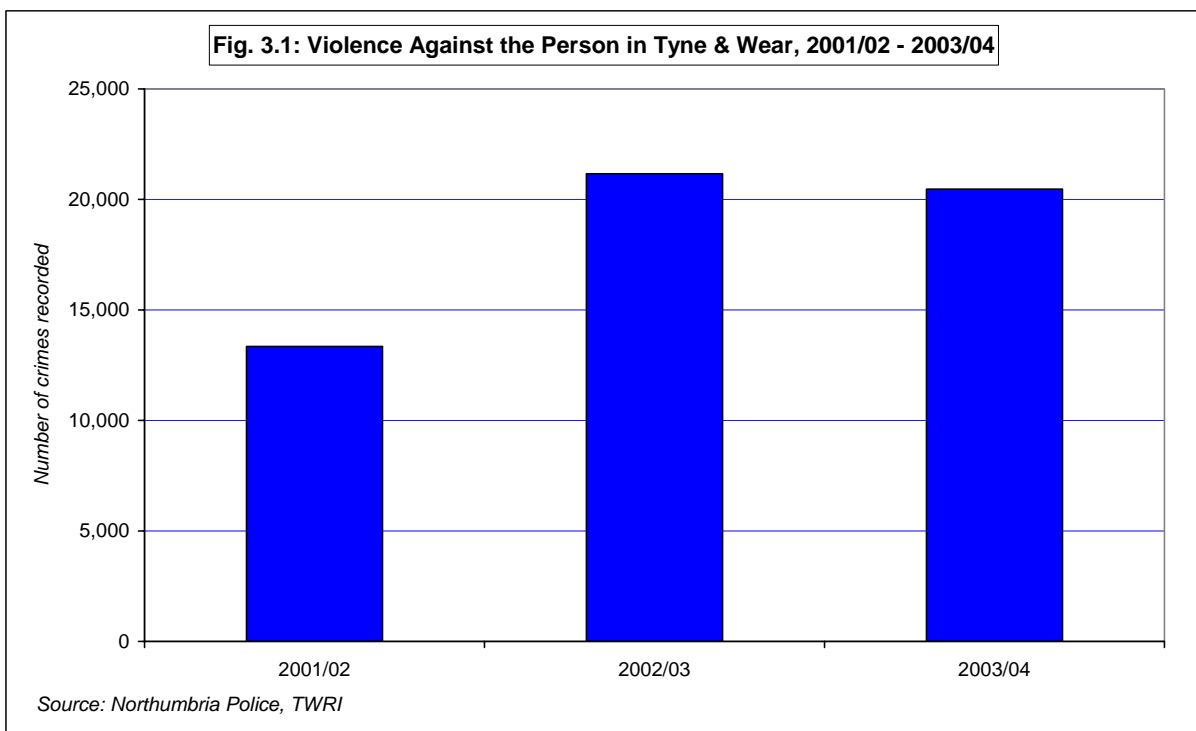
3 VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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 2001/02 - 2003/04

There were approximately 18,300 Violence Against the Person crimes recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004).

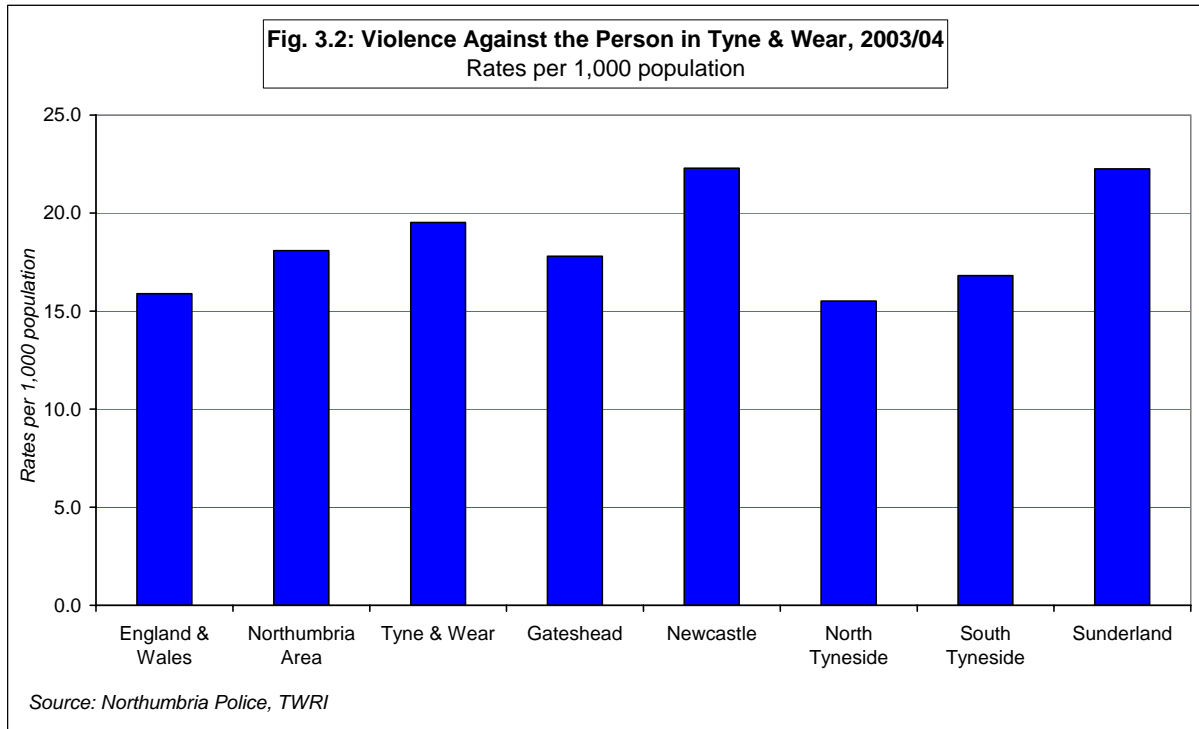
In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Violence Against the Person offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) rose by 53% from 13,341 to 20,469, between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.3.1). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, there was a 59% increase in the number of violence against the person offences recorded in Tyne & Wear. This was followed by a slight fall (down 3%) in the number of Violence Against the Person offences in Tyne & Wear. All or part of the increase in 2002/03 could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS by Northumbria Police, which acted to increase the number of less serious crimes recorded within the Violence Against the Person category.



In 2003/04 the Tyne & Wear **rate** for Violence Against the Person was 18.9 per 1,000 population, this was slightly higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate (17.8 per 1,000 population) and the England & Wales rate (18.1 per 1,000 population). Over the period 2001/02 and 2003/04 the rate of Violence Against the Person in Tyne & Wear rose by 6.6 crimes per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate rose (+6.6 crimes per 1,000 population), as did the England & Wales rate (+5.7 crimes per 1,000 population). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 there were significant increases in the rates per 1,000 population for Violence Against the Person offences in Tyne & Wear (up to 19.5 per 1,000 population) and in the Northumbria Force Area (up to 18.1 per 1,000 population).

3.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST THE PERSON BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Violence Against the Person, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 3.2). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 22.7 and the highest count of recorded Violence Against the Person offences (6,059) of the Tyne & Wear districts. Sunderland also had a rate higher than Tyne & Wear, of 20.7 per 1,000 population. South Tyneside had the lowest count (2,469) of Violence Against the Person offences, but North Tyneside had the lowest rate: 14.9 offences per 1,000 population.



3.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

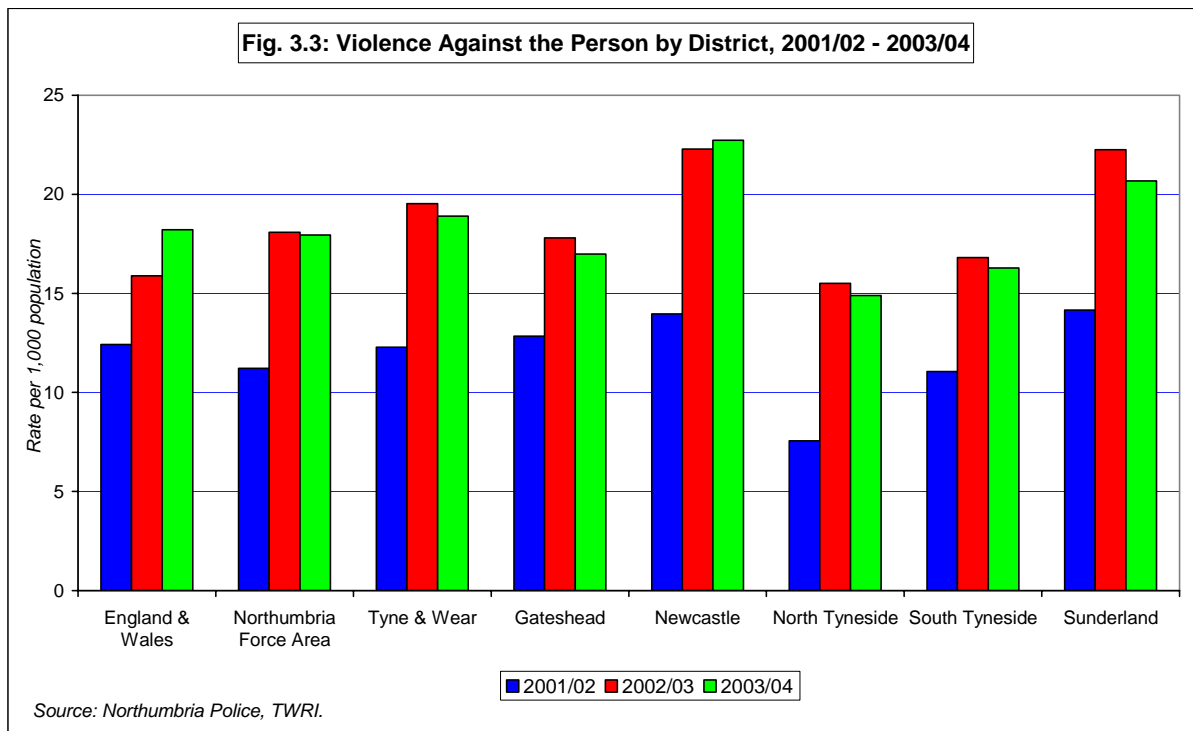
Rates of Violence Against the Person offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The largest rise was in Newcastle, which saw a 8.7 crimes per 1,000 population increase in its Violence Against the Person rate over the three-year period. The smallest rise was in Gateshead (up 4.2 crimes per 1,000 population over the 3 years). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Violence Against the Person rates rose in all Tyne & Wear districts. In Newcastle (up 8.3 crimes per 1,000 population) and Sunderland (up 8.2 crimes per 1,000 population) the upward trend was extremely pronounced (Table 3.1 and Fig. 3.3). In Tyne & Wear as a whole, Violence Against the Person rates rose by 7.2 crimes per 1,000 population between 2001/02 and 2002/03 and by 3.5 crimes per 1,000 population in England & Wales over the same period. Newcastle was the only District where the rate of Violence Against the Person continued to rise from 2002/03 to 2003/04, up slightly by 0.4 crimes per 1,000 population. All or part of the District increases in 2002/03 could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS by Northumbria Police, which acted to increase the number of less serious crimes recorded within the Violence Against the Person group.

Table 3.1: Change in Violence Against the Person Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02 Rate	2002/03 Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	2003/04 Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	12.8	17.8	5.0	17.0	-0.8
Newcastle	14.0	22.3	8.3	22.7	0.4
North Tyneside	7.6	15.5	7.9	14.9	-0.6
South Tyneside	11.1	16.8	5.7	16.3	-0.5
Sunderland	14.1	22.3	8.2	20.7	-1.6
Tyne & Wear	12.3	19.5	7.2	18.9	-0.6
Northumbria Police Force	11.2	18.1	6.9	17.8	-0.3
England & Wales	12.4	15.9	3.5	18.1	2.2

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



There was a 53% rise in the **number** of Violence Against the Person offences recorded in Tyne & Wear between the base year (2001/02) and 2003/04, this was less than the 59% increase experienced in the whole of the Northumbria Police Force area, but more than the 47% increase experienced in England & Wales. The rate of Violence Against the Person crimes in England & Wales increased year-on-year over the period.

Over the three-year period, Gateshead had the slowest rise in the **number** of Violence Against the Person crimes (up 32%). North Tyneside had the fastest rise, up 96%. In the remaining districts the rise was less dramatic, with increases in Violence Against the Person of 63% in Newcastle, 46% in South Tyneside and 45% in Sunderland.

3.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

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 rates¹³. 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, Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland were ranked within the lower half of their respective CDRP families, whilst Gateshead was the only Tyne & Wear District to be ranked within the upper half of their respective CDRP family for 2003/04.

Newcastle has been allocated to CDRP Family 4. For Violence Against the Person in 2003/04, Newcastle was ranked 9th out of 12, falling well within the lower half of the Family, below the Family median rate of 25.4 offences per 1,000 population (Table 3.2). This suggests that whilst Newcastle’s Violence Against the Person crime rate is the highest of the Tyne & Wear Districts, the city is actually in a better position compared to other Local Authorities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing.

Table 3.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Violence Against the Person, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Kingston upon Hull	247.9	9,773	39.4	1
Leicester	283.9	9,675	34.1	2
Manchester	432.5	14,437	33.4	3
Nottingham	273.9	8,597	31.4	4
Liverpool	441.8	11,846	26.8	5
Wolverhampton	238.9	6,060	25.4	6
Birmingham	992.1	23,903	24.1	7
Bradford	477.8	11,297	23.6	8
Newcastle upon Tyne	266.6	6,051	22.7	9
Middlesbrough	139.0	2,922	21.0	10
Leeds	715.2	14,330	20.0	11
Sheffield	512.5	5,829	11.4	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 (14th) in the top half of the Family (Table 3.3) above the median of 16.7 offences per 1,000 population. South Tyneside (ranked 17th) and North Tyneside (ranked 23rd) were ranked in the bottom half of the Family, with the rate of offences per 1,000 population in North Tyneside being less than half that of the highest Family 6 partnership, Blaenau Gwent.

¹³ 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*

Table 3.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Violence Against the Person, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Blaenau Gwent	68.9	2,256	32.7	1
Barking & Dagenham	165.9	4,902	29.5	2
Harlow	77.8	2,149	27.6	3
Caerphilly	170.2	3,646	21.4	4
Walsall	252.4	5,334	21.1	5
Barrow-in-Furness	70.6	1,485	21.0	6
Hartlepool	90.2	1,868	20.7	7
Torfaen	90.7	1,772	19.5	8
Merthyr Tydfil	55.4	1,042	18.8	9
Thanet	127.7	2,388	18.7	10
Wirral	313.8	5,509	17.6	11
Crawley	99.3	1,733	17.5	12
Wansbeck	61.3	1,060	17.3	13
Gateshead	191.0	3,298	17.3	14
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	231.6	3,886	16.8	15
St. Helens	176.7	2,954	16.7	16
South Tyneside	151.7	2,500	16.5	17
Neath Port Talbot	135.3	2,224	16.4	18
Stevenage	79.7	1,284	16.1	19
Bolsover	73.2	1,167	15.9	20
Copeland	69.4	1,079	15.5	21
Blyth Valley	81.5	1,253	15.4	22
North Tyneside	190.8	2,912	15.3	23
Sedgefield	87.3	1,323	15.2	24
Stockton	186.3	2,759	14.8	25
Langbaugh	139.1	1,650	11.9	26
Wear Valley	61.3	723	11.8	27
Chester-le-Street	53.3	613	11.5	28
Doncaster	288.4	3,178	11.0	29
Derwentside	85.6	925	10.8	30
Barnsley	220.2	2,210	10.0	31
Easington	92.8	929	10.0	32
Rotherham	251.5	2,282	9.1	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 21.3 offences per 1,000 population (Table 3.4). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 in comparison to its high ranking within the five Tyne & Wear districts.

Table 3.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Violence Against the Person, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
North East Lincolnshire	157.4	6046	38.4	1
Corby	53.1	1633	30.8	2
Newport	139.3	4063	29.2	3
Burnley	88.5	2427	27.4	4
Calderdale	193.2	4692	24.3	5
Rochdale	206.6	4733	22.9	6
Tameside	213.4	4559	21.4	7
Blackburn with Darwen	139.8	2980	21.3	8
Kirklees	391.4	8320	21.3	9
Bolton	263.8	5603	21.2	10
Sunderland	283.1	5917	20.9	11
Salford	216.5	4438	20.5	12
Halton	118.4	2425	20.5	13
Oldham	218.1	4133	19.0	14
Hyndburn	81.7	1482	18.1	15
Sandwell	285.0	5095	17.9	16
Rossendale	65.9	1152	17.5	17
Pendle	89.3	1544	17.3	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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, 2003/04

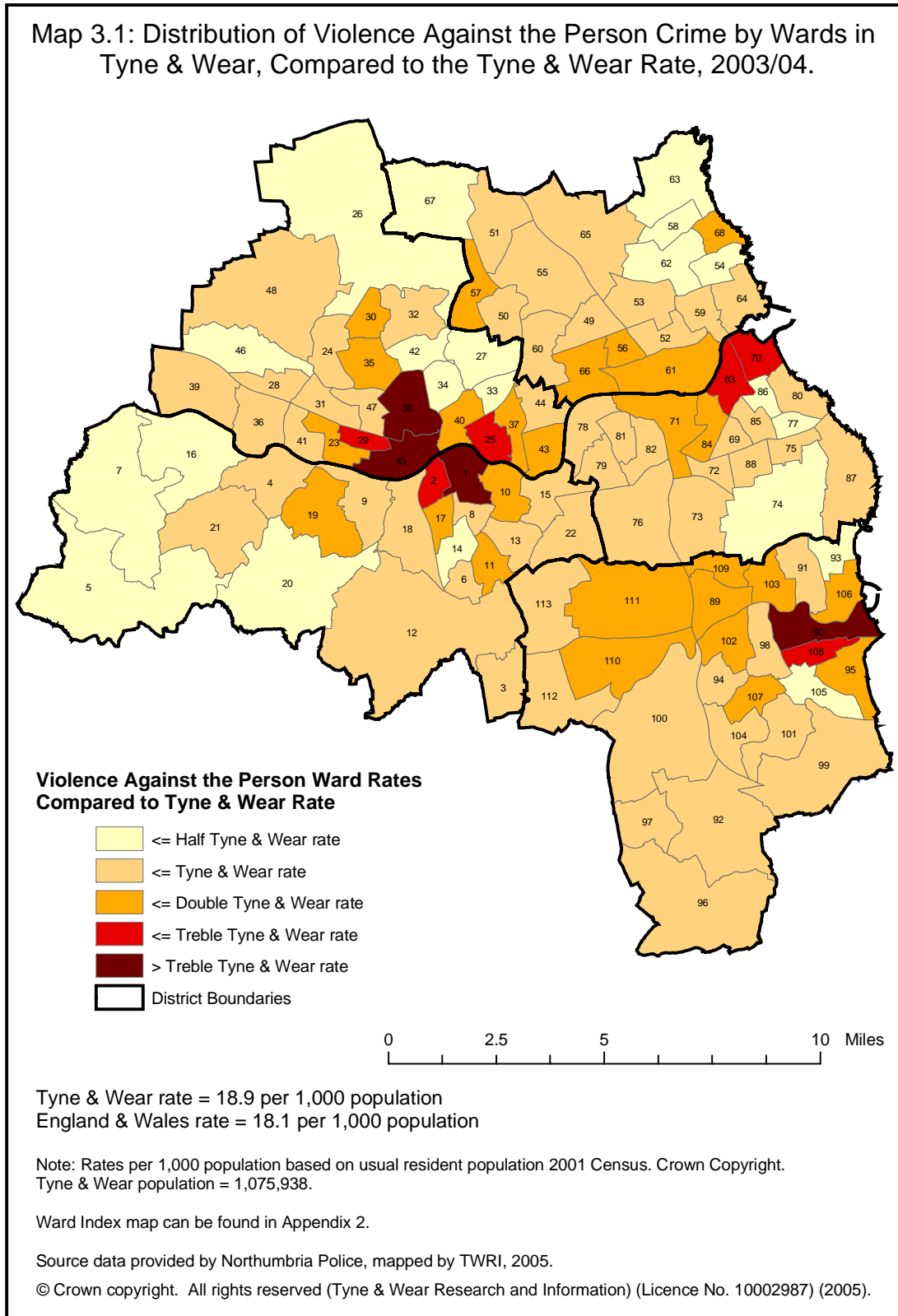
High levels of Violence Against the Person crimes tend to be concentrated in wards that straddle part of city or town centres, due to high transient population of workers, shoppers and recreational visitors, either during the day or evening. City centre wards in Newcastle (Moorside and West City), Sunderland (Central) and Gateshead town centre (Bede) had the highest number of offences per 1,000 population in 2003/04, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 18.9 per 1,000 population. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate were primarily located adjacent to Sunderland and Newcastle city centres, Gateshead town centre and South Shields town centre. The exception was Byker ward in Newcastle, which had a rate of 41.2 offences per 1,000 population (Map 3.1).

Twenty-one wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for Violence Against the Person in 2003/04 that were less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. Only three of these wards were located in South Tyneside: Westoe, Harton and Cleadon & East Boldon wards; whilst only two were located in Sunderland: St. Michaels and Fulwell wards.

Almost 1,400 offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 219.8 Violence Against the Person offences per 1,000 population. Cleadon & East Boldon ward (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded Violence Against the Person offences (33), leading to the lowest rate of 3.7 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of Violence Against the Person, the Tyne & Wear rate was slightly higher than the England & Wales rate of 18.1 per 1,000 population. Two thirds (66%) of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales 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 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate for 2003/04.



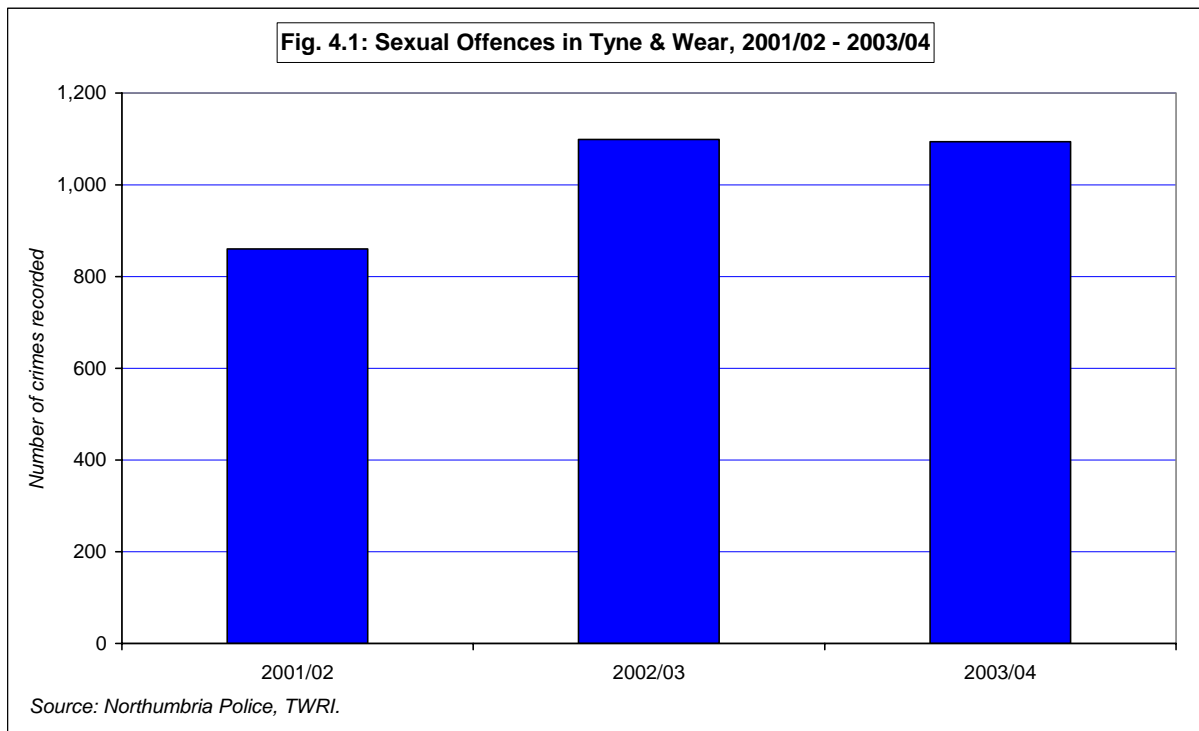
4 SEXUAL OFFENCES

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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 1.5, for the three years covered by this report.

4.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

There were approximately 1,000 Sexual Offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). Between 2001/02 and 2003/04 the **number** of Sexual Offences in Tyne & Wear rose by 28% from 860 to 1,094 (Fig. 4.1). However, between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the number of Sexual Offences remained relative stable in Tyne & Wear, down just 0.5%. In England & Wales the number of Sexual Offences recorded increased at a similar level (26%) over the three years.

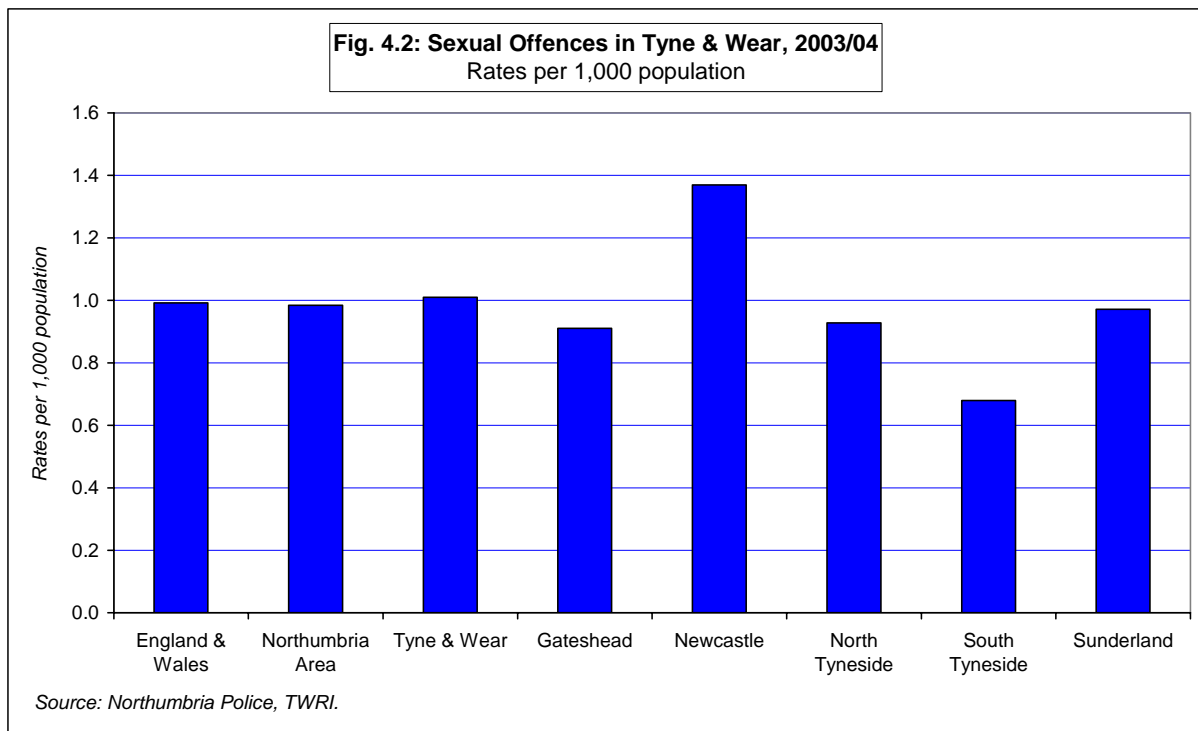


Between 2001/02 and 2003/04 the **rate** of Sexual Offences in Tyne & Wear and in England & Wales rose by 0.2 crimes per 1,000 population. Over the same period, the Northumbria Police Force rate rose by 0.3 crimes per 1,000 population to the same rate as Tyne & Wear and England & Wales (1.0 crimes per 1,000 population).

4.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF SEXUAL OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had rates per 1,000 population, for Sexual Offences, higher or the same as Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 4.2). Newcastle had the highest count of recorded Sexual Offences (365) of the Tyne & Wear districts and also the highest rate per 1,000 population of 1.4. Sunderland had the second highest count (275) and the same rate as Tyne & Wear (1.0 per 1,000

population). Gateshead and North Tyneside had the same rate of 0.9 per 1,000 population, with South Tyneside having the lowest rate in Tyne & Wear of 0.7 per 1,000 population.



4.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Sexual Offences in three Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The fastest rise was in Newcastle and Sunderland, which both saw an increase of 0.4 crimes per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The slowest rise was in North Tyneside (up just 0.1 crimes per 1,000 population). The rate of Sexual Offences remained unchanged over the period in Gateshead and South Tyneside.

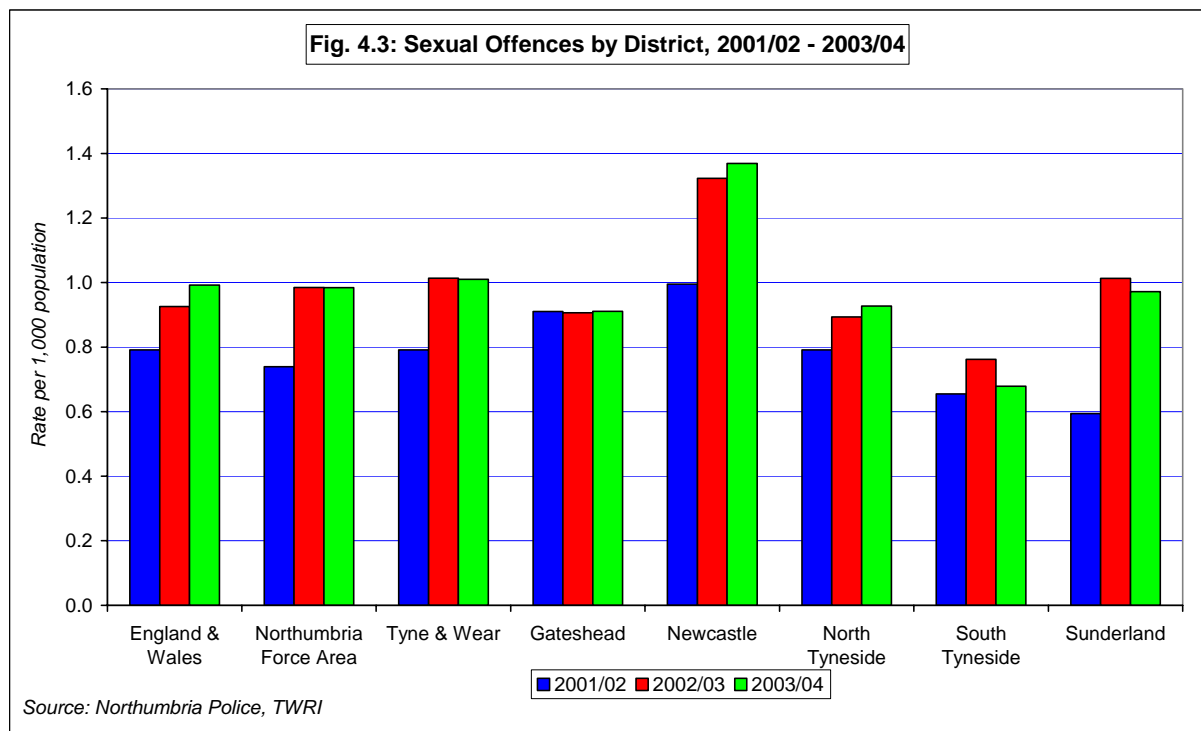
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the rate of Sexual Offences rose in all Tyne & Wear districts, except Gateshead (remained stable) (Table 4.1 and Fig. 4.3). In Tyne & Wear as a whole, the Sexual Offences rate rose by 0.2 crimes per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04, the rate of Sexual Offences remained relatively stable in Tyne & Wear, and the Districts. Newcastle experienced a rise of just 0.1 crimes per 1,000 population, whilst South Tyneside experienced a fall of 0.1. In England & Wales the rate of Sexual Offences increased by 0.1 crimes per 1,000 population.

Table 4.1: Change in Sexual Offence Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	0
Newcastle	1.0	1.3	0.3	1.4	0.1
North Tyneside	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.9	0
South Tyneside	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.7	-0.1
Sunderland	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.0	0
Tyne & Wear	0.8	1.0	0.2	1.0	0
Northumbria Police Force	0.7	1.0	0.3	1.0	0
England & Wales	0.8	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.1

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Sunderland had the fastest rise in the **number** of Sexual Offences (up 63%). South Tyneside had the slowest rise, up 3%, whilst in Gateshead there was no increase in the number of Sexual Offences over the period. Caution should be taken when considering increases in Sexual Offences, as the small number of crimes result in considerable variation in the data between years, a large percentage increase may actually represent only a small change in the number of offences.

4.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

Newcastle, South Tyneside and Sunderland CDRPs had rates for Sexual Offences below the median, within their respective CDRP Families in 2003/04.

Within CDRP Family 4, Newcastle was ranked 7th out of 12, for Sexual Offences in 2003/04, below the Family median rate of 1.5 offences per 1,000 population (Table 4.2). 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 Local Authorities 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 (2.5 offences per 1,000 population).

Table 4.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Sexual Offences, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Middlesbrough	139.0	345	2.5	1
Manchester	432.5	904	2.1	2
Leicester	283.9	561	2.0	3
Nottingham	273.9	517	1.9	4
Kingston upon Hull	247.9	448	1.8	5
Wolverhampton	238.9	367	1.5	6
Newcastle upon Tyne	266.6	371	1.4	7
Birmingham	992.1	1,377	1.4	8
Liverpool	441.8	527	1.2	9
Bradford	477.8	543	1.1	10
Leeds	715.2	783	1.1	11
Sheffield	512.5	413	0.8	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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

Two of the three Tyne & Wear districts (North Tyneside and Gateshead) residing within CDRP Family 6 were all located within the top half of the group performing relatively poorly compared to similar areas within their family. North Tyneside is ranked highest (11th), with Gateshead ranked 15th. South Tyneside is ranked 21st, below the Family median of 0.9 offences per 1,000 population (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Sexual Offences, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Barking & Dagenham	165.9	235	1.4	1
Hartlepool	90.2	125	1.4	2
Walsall	252.4	343	1.4	3
Crawley	99.3	125	1.3	4
Harlow	77.8	90	1.2	5
Thanet	127.7	142	1.1	6
Stevenage	79.7	81	1.0	7
Stockton	186.3	188	1.0	8
Blyth Valley	81.5	81	1.0	9
Doncaster	288.4	286	1.0	10
North Tyneside	190.8	187	1.0	11
Barrow-in-Furness	70.6	68	1.0	12
St. Helens	176.7	166	0.9	13
Wirral	313.8	292	0.9	14
Gateshead	191.0	177	0.9	15
Bolsover	73.2	66	0.9	16
Wansbeck	61.3	53	0.9	17
Wear Valley	61.3	52	0.8	18
Blaenau Gwent	68.9	57	0.8	19
Langbaugh	139.1	109	0.8	20
South Tyneside	151.7	112	0.7	21
Caerphilly	170.2	116	0.7	22
Torfaen	90.7	57	0.6	23
Sedgefield	87.3	48	0.5	24
Barnsley	220.2	120	0.5	25
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	231.6	125	0.5	26
Copeland	69.4	34	0.5	27
Rotherham	251.5	119	0.5	28
Merthyr Tydfil	55.4	25	0.5	29
Easington	92.8	41	0.4	30
Neath Port Talbot	135.3	58	0.4	31
Chester-le-Street	53.3	21	0.4	32
Derwentside	85.6	32	0.4	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 15th out of 18 below the Family median of 1.2 offences per 1,000 population (Table 4.4). North East Lincolnshire, the highest ranked CDRP had a Sexual Offences rate twice the Sunderland rate.

Table 4.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Sexual Offences, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
North East Lincolnshire	157.4	314	2.0	1
Bolton	263.8	397	1.5	2
Corby	53.1	71	1.3	3
Burnley	88.5	110	1.2	4
Calderdale	193.2	240	1.2	5
Sandwell	285.0	353	1.2	6
Rochdale	206.6	253	1.2	7
Salford	216.5	260	1.2	8
Tameside	213.4	256	1.2	9
Blackburn with Darwen	139.8	167	1.2	10
Oldham	218.1	250	1.1	11
Halton	118.4	130	1.1	12
Hyndburn	81.7	87	1.1	13
Kirklees	391.4	403	1.0	14
Sunderland	283.1	280	1.0	15
Newport	139.3	122	0.9	16
Pendle	89.3	66	0.7	17
Rossendale	65.9	47	0.7	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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, 2003/04

The majority of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for Sexual Offences in 2003/04 less than the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.0 offences per 1,000 population.

Only four wards had rates for Sexual Offences treble the Tyne & Wear rate (> 3.0 offences per 1,000 population) in 2003/04: West City and Moorside (Newcastle), Bede (Gateshead) and Riverside (North Tyneside). West City, Moorside and Bede 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.

Seven wards had rates double the Tyne & Wear rate. These wards are city centre wards (Thornholme, Sunderland) or are adjacent to city centre wards, for example Bensham in Gateshead and Elswick in Newcastle (Map 4.1).

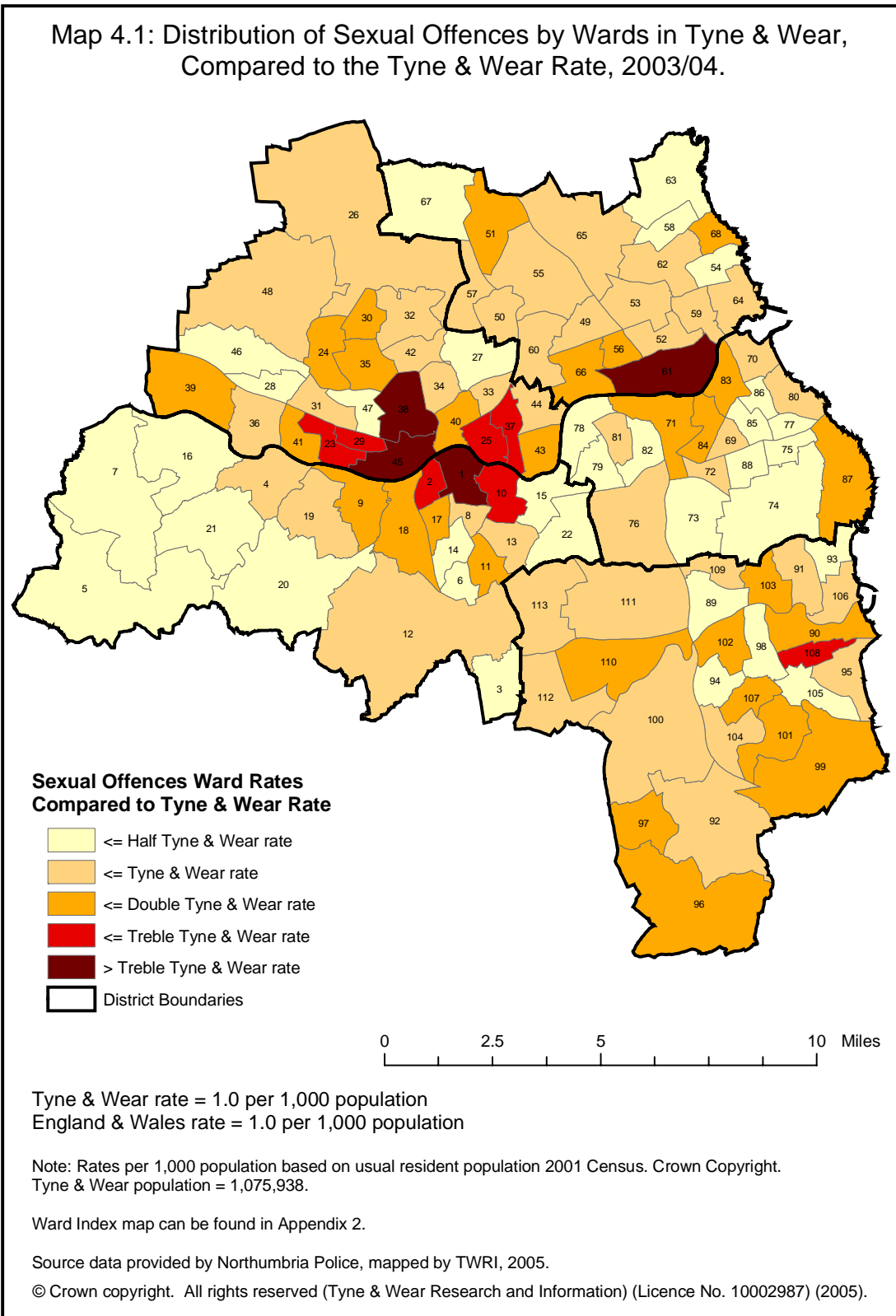
Thirty-three wards in Tyne & Wear had rates for Sexual Offences in 2003/04 that were less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. Ten of these wards were located in Gateshead and ten in South Tyneside. Only four wards in Newcastle (Dene, Denton, Wingrove and Westerhope) and four in North Tyneside (Cullercoats, Weetslade, Monkseaton and St Marys) had rates less than half the Tyne & Wear rate.

Over 50 Sexual Offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 8.4 offences per 1,000 population. Chowdene ward (Gateshead) 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, 1.0 offences per 1,000 population during 2003/04. Hence, 65% of all wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales and the Tyne & Wear rate, whilst 29% were also less than half the England & Wales rate and the Tyne & Wear rate.

The number of recorded Sexual Offences, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 4.1: Distribution of Sexual Offences by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.

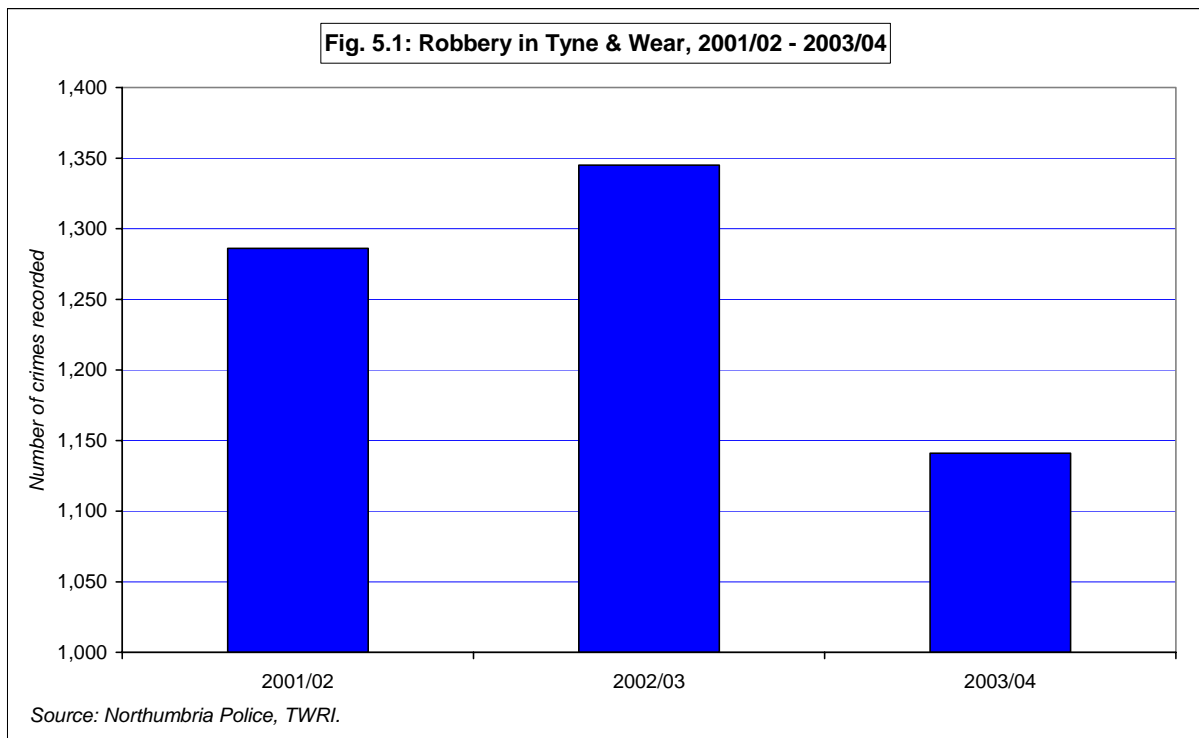


5 ROBBERY

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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 2001/02 – 2003/04

There were approximately 1,250 Robberies recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Robbery offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 11% to 1,141 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.5.1). This was despite a sharp rise of 4.6% in 2002/03 followed by a 15.2% fall in 2003/04 to below the 2001/02 level. Over the three year period, the fall in Tyne & Wear compares less favourably than the 16.6% fall in the number of Robberies in England & Wales, following a year-on-year decrease over the three-year period. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 **should not impact** on performance target crimes, such as personal robbery.

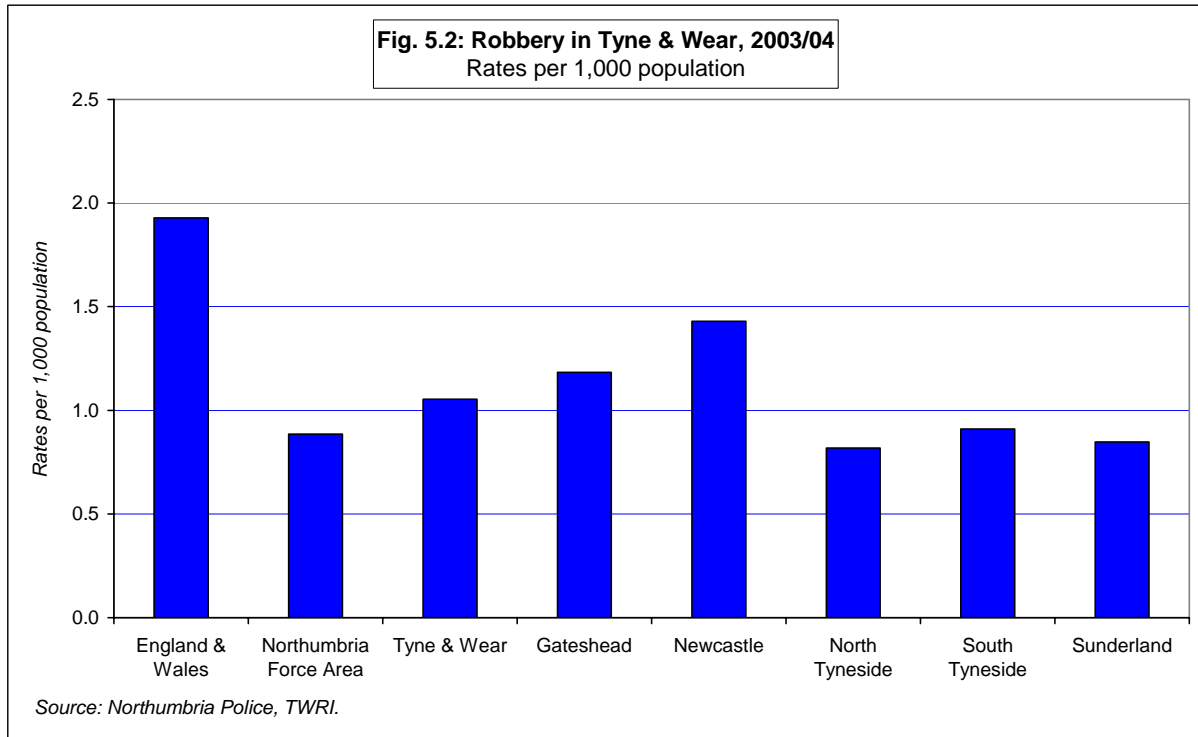


During 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Robbery in Tyne & Wear remained stable at 1.2 per 1,000 population, this fell slightly to 1.1 robberies per 1,000 population during 2003/04. The Northumbria Police Force rate also remained relatively stable just below the Tyne & Wear rate at 1.0 per 1,000 population in 2001/02 and 2002/03, but fell slightly to 0.9 in 2003/04, whilst the England & Wales rate fell from 2.3 in 2001/02 to 2.1 in 2002/03 and continued to fall to 1.9 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.

5.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF ROBBERY BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Robbery, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 5.2). Newcastle had the highest count of recorded offences of Robbery (381) of the Tyne & Wear districts with a rate per 1,000 population of 1.4. Gateshead also had a rate

higher than Tyne & Wear, at 1.2 per 1,000 population. Whilst Gateshead's rate was higher than the Sunderland rate of 0.8 per 1,000 population, its count was lower (Gateshead 226, Sunderland 240). South Tyneside had the lowest count (138), but had a rate of 0.9, higher than North Tyneside and Sunderland's rates of 0.8 Robberies per 1,000 population. Rates of Robbery in Tyne & Wear and its districts were all lower than the England & Wales rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



5.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Robbery in three Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 2001/02. The largest fall was in Sunderland, which saw a decrease of 0.3 robberies per 1,000 population over the three-year period. There was no change in the rate per 1,000 population in North Tyneside and South Tyneside over the three year period, despite an increase in South Tyneside and a decrease in North Tyneside in 2002/03 (Table 5.1 and Fig. 5.3). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Robbery rate remained stable in Gateshead and Sunderland. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate per 1,000 population fell in all Tyne & Wear districts, with the exception of North Tyneside, which rose by just 0.1 Robberies per 1,000 population.

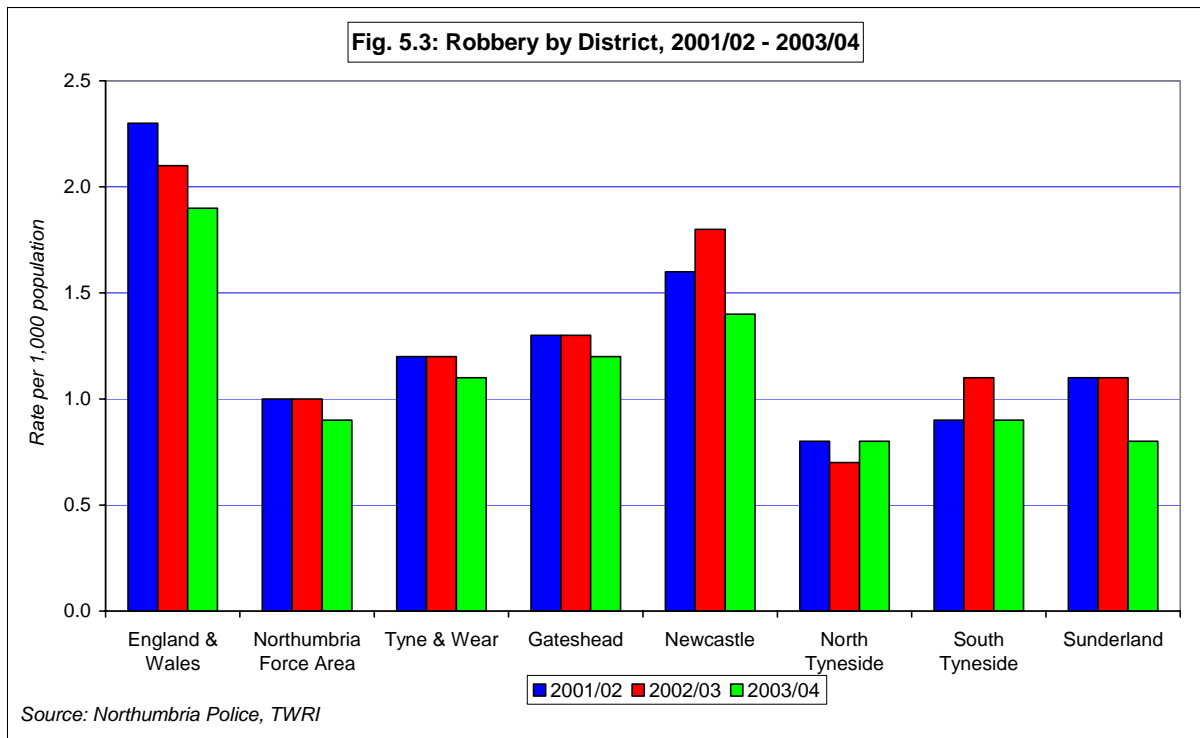
In England & Wales there has been a year-on-year fall in the Robbery rate since 2001/02. Robbery in the Northumbria Police Force Area and Tyne & Wear remained stable between 2001/02 and 2002/03, followed by a fall of 0.1 between 2002/03 and 2003/04.

Table 5.1: Change in Robbery Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04	
Gateshead	1.3	1.3	0	1.2	-0.1	
Newcastle	1.6	1.8	0.2	1.4	-0.4	
North Tyneside	0.8	0.7	-0.1	0.8	0.1	
South Tyneside	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	-0.2	
Sunderland	1.1	1.1	0	0.8	-0.3	
Tyne & Wear	1.2	1.2	0	1.1	-0.1	
Northumbria Police Force	1.0	1.0	0	0.9	-0.1	
England & Wales	2.3	2.1	-0.2	1.9	-0.2	

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, North Tyneside had the slowest fall in the **number** of Robberies (down just 1.9%), whilst the fastest fall was in Sunderland, down 25%. South Tyneside was the only district to experience an increase in the number of Robberies between 2001/02 and 2003/04.

5.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

In 2003/04, Gateshead, South Tyneside and North 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 2003/04, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 1.5 offences per 1,000 population (Table 5.2). 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 compared to other cities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. Manchester (ranked 1st) had a rate of 9.3 per 1,000 population, over six times the Newcastle rate.

Table 5.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Robbery, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Manchester	432.5	4,007	9.3	1
Nottingham	273.9	1,869	6.8	2
Birmingham	992.1	6,164	6.2	3
Middlesbrough	139.0	779	5.6	4
Kingston upon Hull	247.9	1,129	4.6	5
Leicester	283.9	1,194	4.2	6
Liverpool	441.8	1,535	3.5	7
Wolverhampton	238.9	815	3.4	8
Leeds	715.2	1,961	2.7	9
Sheffield	512.5	902	1.8	10
Bradford	477.8	776	1.6	11
Newcastle upon Tyne	266.6	388	1.5	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 5.3), performing relatively poorly in comparison to other CDRPs with similar socio-economic and demographic standings. Gateshead is ranked highest (6th) with a rate of 1.2 offences per 1,000 population. South Tyneside ranked 9th with a rate of 0.9, whilst North Tyneside ranked 12th with a rate of 0.8, both above the Family median of 0.6 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 5.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Robbery, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Barking & Dagenham	165.9	802	4.8	1
Hartlepool	90.2	225	2.5	2
Walsall	252.4	438	1.7	3
Harlow	77.8	122	1.6	4
Stockton	186.3	262	1.4	5
Gateshead	191.0	227	1.2	6
Crawley	99.3	116	1.2	7
Stevenage	79.7	82	1.0	8
South Tyneside	151.7	140	0.9	9
St. Helens	176.7	151	0.9	10
Thanet	127.7	107	0.8	11
North Tyneside	190.8	159	0.8	12
Wirral	313.8	251	0.8	13
Doncaster	288.4	227	0.8	14
Langbaugh	139.1	89	0.6	15
Rotherham	251.5	146	0.6	16
Barnsley	220.2	125	0.6	17
Merthyr Tydfil	55.4	29	0.5	18
Chester-le-Street	53.3	27	0.5	19
Blyth Valley	81.5	30	0.4	20
Wansbeck	61.3	22	0.4	21
Barrow-in-Furness	70.6	25	0.4	22
Easington	92.8	32	0.3	23
Neath Port Talbot	135.3	45	0.3	24
Wear Valley	61.3	20	0.3	25
Bolsover	73.2	23	0.3	26
Sedgefield	87.3	22	0.3	27
Torfaen	90.7	22	0.2	28
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	231.6	53	0.2	29
Derwentside	85.6	17	0.2	30
Caerphilly	170.2	28	0.2	31
Blaenau Gwent	68.9	10	0.1	32
Copeland	69.4	6	0.1	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 16th out of 18) well below the Family median of 1.4 offences per 1,000 population (Table 5.4). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 reflecting the Districts low ranking within Tyne & Wear.

Table 5.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Robbery, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Sandwell	285.0	1281	4.5	1
Salford	216.5	895	4.1	2
Corby	53.1	168	3.2	3
Oldham	218.1	580	2.7	4
Tameside	213.4	556	2.6	5
Rochdale	206.6	514	2.5	6
North East Lincolnshire	157.4	372	2.4	7
Bolton	263.8	469	1.8	8
Newport	139.3	197	1.4	9
Kirklees	391.4	501	1.3	10
Blackburn with Darwen	139.8	177	1.3	11
Calderdale	193.2	236	1.2	12
Pendle	89.3	89	1.0	13
Burnley	88.5	86	1.0	14
Rossendale	65.9	58	0.9	15
Sunderland	283.1	242	0.9	16
Halton	118.4	95	0.8	17
Hyndburn	81.7	60	0.7	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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, 2003/04

High levels of Robbery tend to be concentrated in wards that straddle part of city or town centres, similar to 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 (Elswick, Moorside and West City), Sunderland (Central and Thornholme) and Gateshead town centre (Bede, Bensham and Felling) had the highest rate of offences per 1,000 population in 2003/04, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.1 per 1,000 population (Map 5.1).

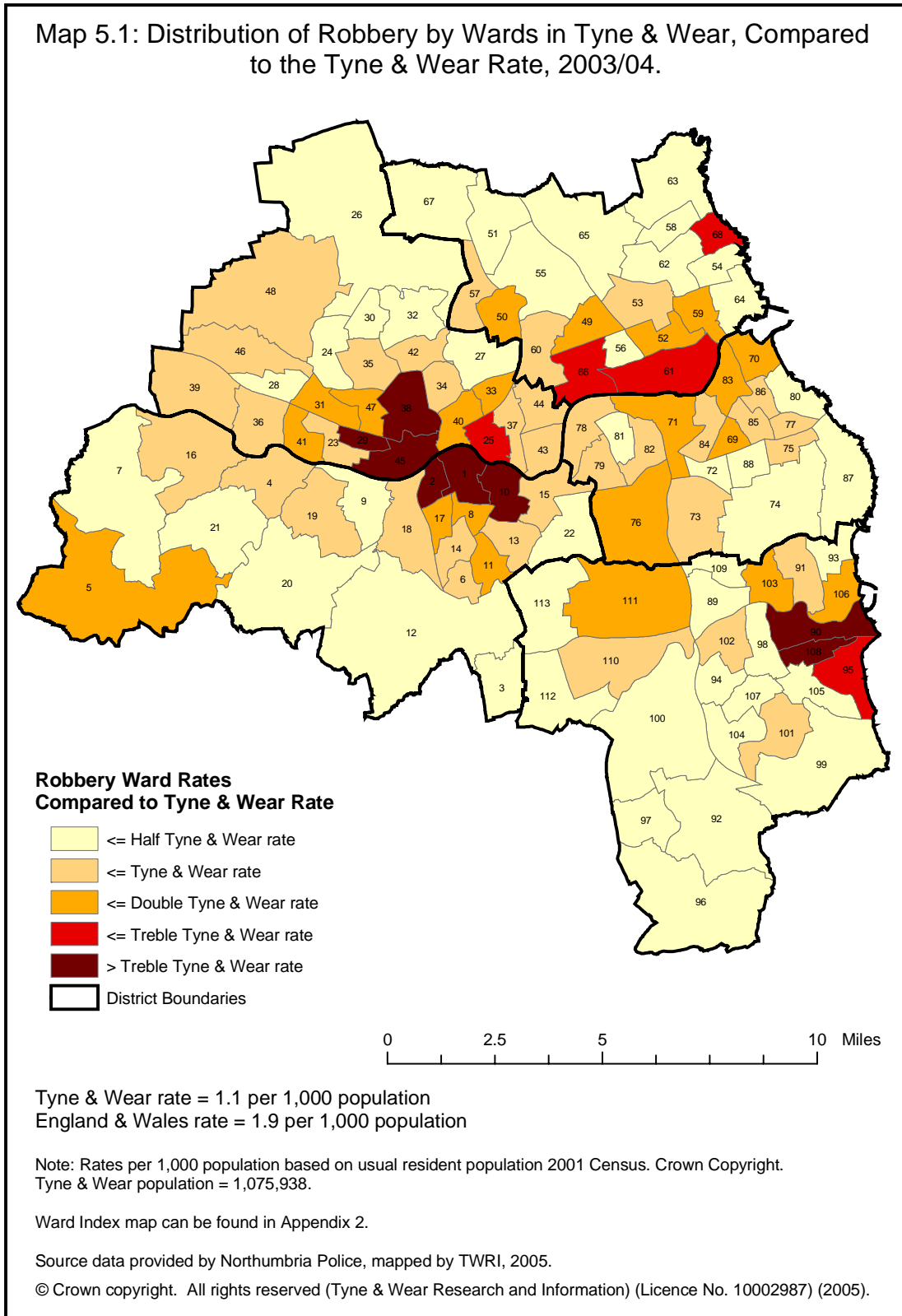
70% of wards in the five Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Forty-four of these wards also had rates of less than half the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.1 offences per 1,000 population. These wards were well distributed throughout the Districts.

Over 80 Robberies were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 13.1 Robberies per 1,000 population. Whiteleas and Winlaton wards had the lowest count of recorded Robberies (1 each) and the lowest rate of 0.1 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of Robbery, the Tyne & Wear rate of 1.1 was lower than the England & Wales rate of 1.9 per 1,000 population. Only eighteen wards in Tyne & Wear had rates above the England & Wales rate: Bede, Bensham, Deckham, Felling and Saltwell wards in Gateshead; Byker, Elswick, Moorside, Sandyford and West City wards in Newcastle; Riverside, Wallsend and Whitley Bay in North Tyneside; Beacon & Bents and Bede wards in South Tyneside and Central, Hendon and Thornholme wards in Sunderland.

The number of recorded offences of Robbery, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 5.1: Distribution of Robbery by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



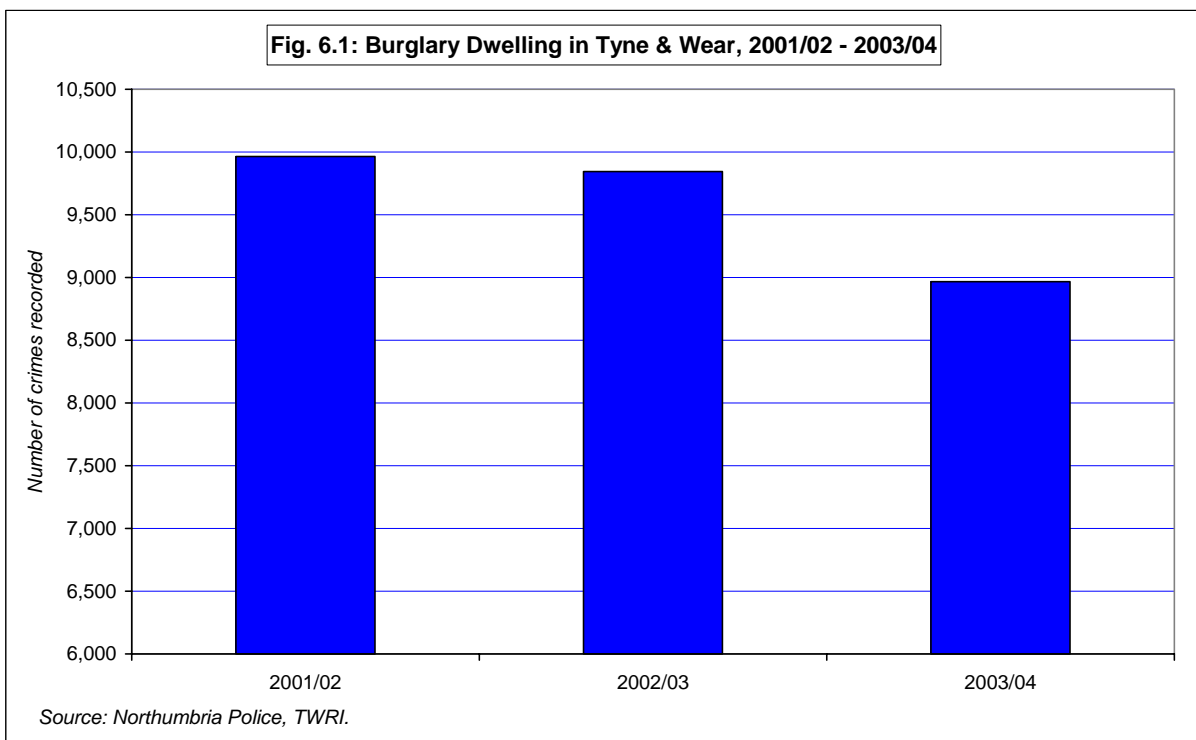
6 BURGLARY DWELLING

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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 2001/02 – 2003/04

There were approximately 9,600 Dwelling Burglaries recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Burglary Dwelling offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 10% to 8,966 between 2001/02 and 2003/04, following a year-on-year decline in the number of offences (Fig. 6.1). The number of Dwellings Burgled in England & Wales also fell over the same period, but to a lesser extent than in Tyne & Wear (-6.5%). The adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not have impacted on performance target crimes, such as domestic burglary.

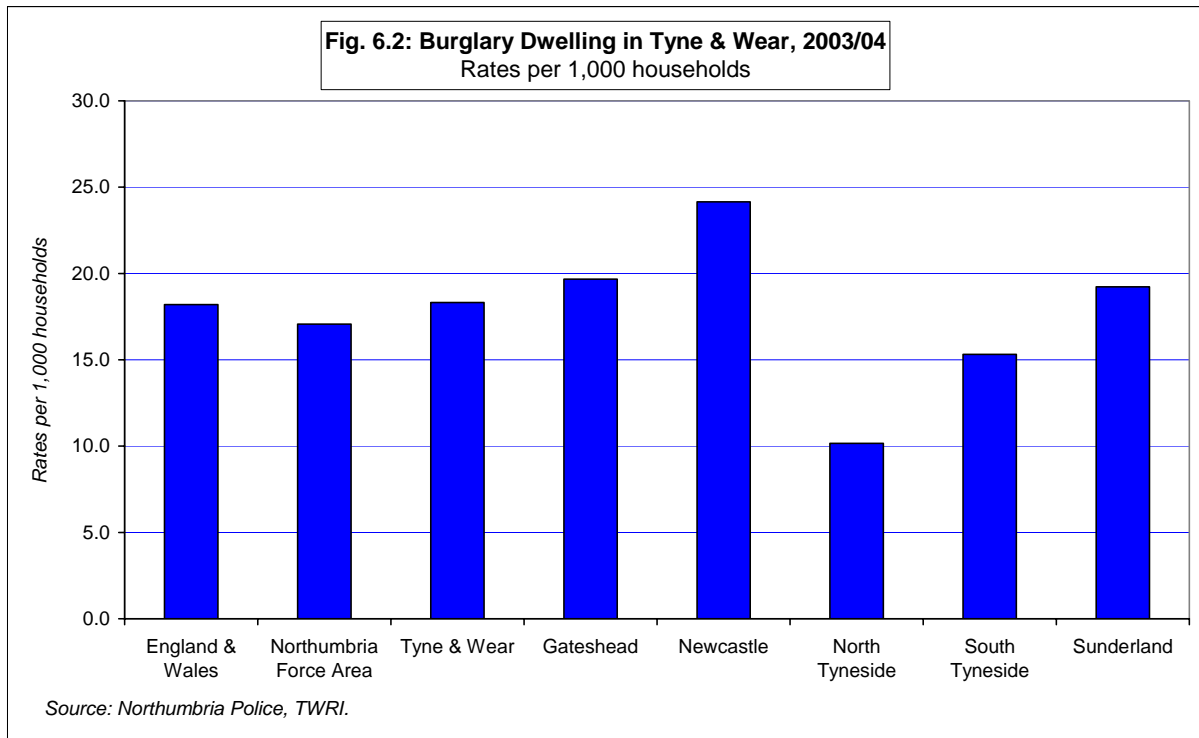


Between 2001/02 and 2003/04 the **rate** of Burglary Dwelling in Tyne & Wear fell year-on-year, by a total of 2 Burglaries per 1,000 households. Over the same period, the England & Wales rate fell at a slower pace, down by 1.2 Burglaries per 1,000 households. Despite this overall fall in the England & Wales rate, there was a slight increase in the rate of Burglary Dwelling between 2001/02 and 2002/03.

6.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY - DWELLING BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher **rates** per 1,000 households for Burglary Dwelling than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 6.2). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 households of 24.2 and the highest **count** (2,906) of recorded offences of Burglary Dwelling of the Tyne & Wear districts. Sunderland had the second highest count, recording 2,363 Burglaries during

2003/04, but the third lowest rate per 1,000 households, below Newcastle and Gateshead (19.7 per 1,000 households). North Tyneside had the lowest count (916) and lowest rate of 10.2 Burglaries per 1,000 households. The three Districts with rates above Tyne & Wear also had rates above England & Wales and the Northumbria Police Force Area.



6.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

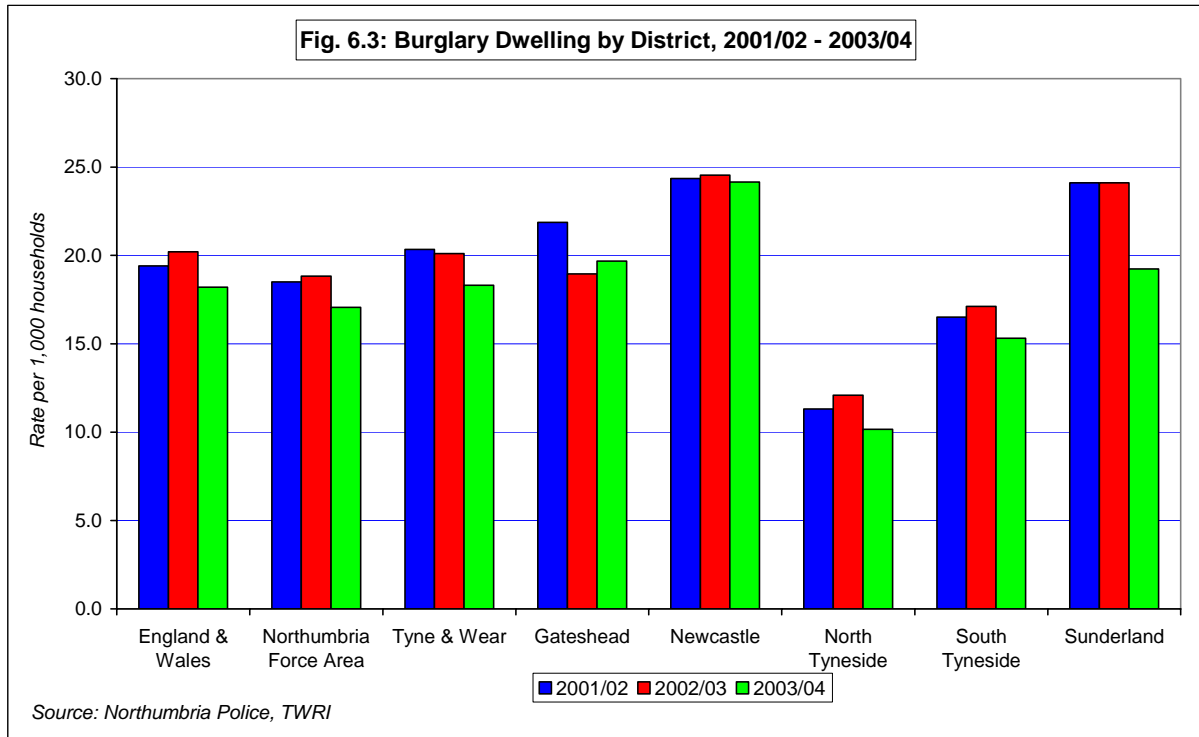
Rates of Burglary Dwelling in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 2001/02. The fastest fall was in Sunderland, which saw a decrease in its rate per 1,000 households of 4.9 over the three year period. The slowest fall was in Newcastle (down just 0.2 burglaries per 1,000 households) (Table 6.1 and Fig. 6.3). The rate of Burglary Dwelling increased in three Districts between 2001/02 and 2002/03. The exceptions were Gateshead, where Burglary Dwelling decreased by 2.9 per 1,000 households, and Sunderland, where the rate remained stable at 24.1 per 1,000 households. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Burglary Dwelling fell in four of the five Districts. The exception was Gateshead, where the rate of Burglary Dwelling rose slightly by 0.7 per 1,000 households.

Table 6.1: Change in Burglary Dwelling Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	21.9	19.0	-2.9	19.7	0.7
Newcastle	24.4	24.5	0.1	24.2	-0.3
North Tyneside	11.3	12.1	0.8	10.2	-1.9
South Tyneside	16.5	17.1	0.6	15.3	-1.8
Sunderland	24.1	24.1	0	19.2	-4.9
Tyne & Wear	20.3	20.1	-0.2	18.3	-1.8
Northumbria Police Force	18.5	18.8	0.3	17.1	-1.7
England & Wales	19.4	20.2	0.8	18.2	-2.0

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Sunderland had the fastest fall in the **number** of Burglaries (down 20%), whilst the slowest fall was in Newcastle, down less than 1%. Burglary Dwellings fell by approximately one tenth in both Gateshead and North Tyneside, and by 7% in South Tyneside over the same period.

6.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

In 2003/04, for Burglary Dwelling 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 2003/04, Newcastle was ranked 10th, with a rate of 25.0 offences per 1,000 households (Table 6.2). 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 Local Authorities within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. The rate of offences in Nottingham (ranked highest) was over twice that of Newcastle.

Table 6.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Burglary Dwelling, 2003/04

Partnership	Households thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 households	Rank Within Family
Nottingham	113.8	7,438	65.4	1
Manchester	171.7	9,553	55.6	2
Kingston upon Hull	103.1	5,049	49.0	3
Leeds	307.7	13,776	44.8	4
Middlesbrough	55.3	2,080	37.6	5
Bradford	190.2	5,982	31.4	6
Birmingham	395.4	12,170	30.8	7
Liverpool	183.1	5,616	30.7	8
Leicester	113.1	3,077	27.2	9
Newcastle upon Tyne	115.0	2,881	25.0	10
Sheffield	220.4	5,203	23.6	11
Wolverhampton	98.5	2,217	22.5	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 6.3), performing relatively poorly compared to North Tyneside which was ranked 23rd. North Tyneside's rate of 11.2 burglaries per 1,000 households was almost half the Gateshead rate of 20.7 per 1,000 households.

Table 6.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Burglary - Dwelling, 2003/04

Partnership	Households thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 households	Rank Within Family
Hartlepool	36.6	1,276	34.8	1
Doncaster	120.3	3,926	32.6	2
Stockton	75.1	2,079	27.7	3
Barnsley	90.3	2,280	25.2	4
St. Helens	72.6	1,601	22.1	5
Gateshead	83.8	1,733	20.7	6
Bolsover	29.6	601	20.3	7
Rotherham	103.7	2,046	19.7	8
Barking & Dagenham	67.6	1,306	19.3	9
Wirral	132.9	2,539	19.1	10
Walsall	100.6	1,912	19.0	11
Langbaugh	59.2	1,049	17.7	12
Thanet	55.8	933	16.7	13
Harlow	32.6	540	16.6	14
South Tyneside	66.6	1,036	15.6	15
Easington	39.8	619	15.5	16
Merthyr Tydfil	23.0	322	14.0	17
Wear Valley	26.2	349	13.3	18
Wansbeck	25.9	314	12.1	19
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	94.3	1,140	12.1	20
Chester-le-Street	23.2	280	12.1	21
Caerphilly	68.7	794	11.5	22
North Tyneside	85.2	952	11.2	23
Torfaen	37.6	420	11.2	24
Blyth Valley	34.8	385	11.1	25
Stevenage	33.1	350	10.6	26
Neath Port Talbot	55.2	581	10.5	27
Sedgefield	37.3	338	9.1	28
Blaenau Gwent	28.1	252	9.0	29
Barrow-in-Furness	30.9	277	9.0	30
Copeland	29.3	242	8.2	31
Crawley	41.6	327	7.9	32
Derwentside	36.5	281	7.7	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 26.4 burglaries per 1,000 households (Table 6.4). Sunderland's place within CDRP Family 13 is however, not reflected in its ranking within the Tyne & Wear districts (3rd out of five).

Table 6.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Burglary Dwelling, 2003/04

Partnership	Households thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 households	Rank Within Family
Bolton	109.0	4,462	41.0	1
Salford	92.2	3,724	40.4	2
Rochdale	85.3	3,175	37.2	3
Tameside	88.7	3,201	36.1	4
Oldham	89.9	3,152	35.1	5
North East Lincolnshire	65.8	2,151	32.7	6
Calderdale	83.0	2,502	30.1	7
Sandwell	116.7	3,343	28.7	8
Burnley	37.2	981	26.4	9
Kirklees	162.7	4,269	26.2	10
Newport	57.1	1,422	24.9	11
Pendle	37.6	764	20.3	12
Sunderland	117.3	2,369	20.2	13
Corby	21.4	429	20.1	14
Rossendale	27.3	505	18.5	15
Blackburn with Darwen	54.3	973	17.9	16
Hyndburn	34.1	501	14.7	17
Halton	48.2	593	12.3	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using household estimates based on mid-year 2002 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, 2003/04

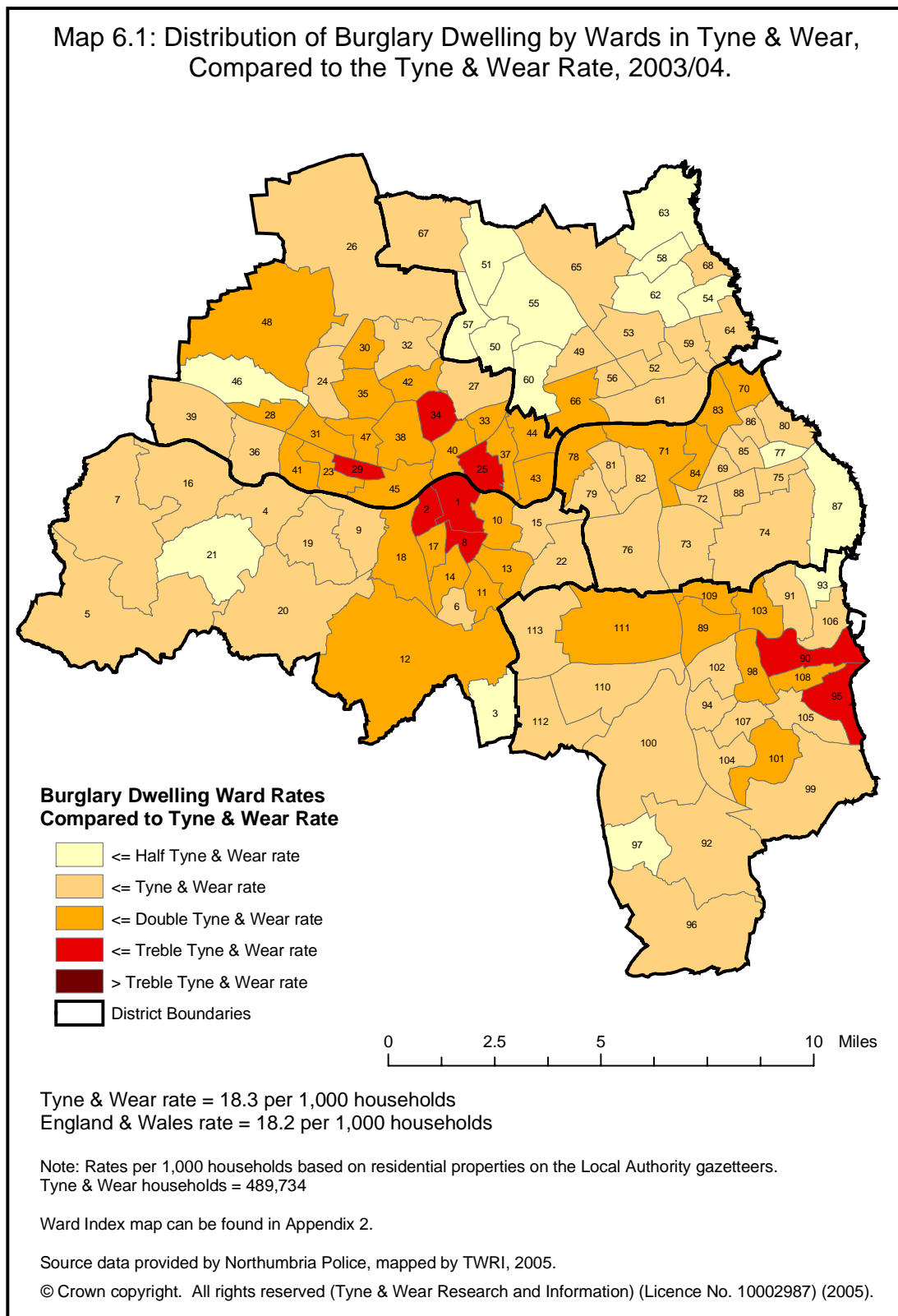
Burglary Dwelling is double the Tyne & Wear rate per 1,000 households in eight wards: Bede, Bensham and Deckham in Gateshead, Byker, Elswick and Jesmond in Newcastle, Central and Hendon in Sunderland and no wards in South Tyneside. No wards are treble the Tyne & Wear rate. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate did not appear to follow any particular pattern. However, the two wards in Sunderland were located in close proximity to the city centre, with the three Gateshead wards being around the town centre. The three wards in Newcastle with double the Tyne & Wear rate were located adjacent to the city centre wards (Map 6.1).

61% of wards have rates per 1,000 households less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate. Sixteen wards had rates less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. Nine of these wards were in North Tyneside, whilst only one was located in Newcastle.

Jesmond ward (Newcastle) had the highest **number** of burglaries (249), and one of the highest **rates** (45.5 per 1,000 households), well over double the Tyne & Wear rate of 18.3 per 1,000 households. Elswick ward (Newcastle) had the highest rate of 50.1 per 1,000 population. St Marys ward (North Tyneside) had the least **number** of recorded burglaries (14), as well as the lowest **rate** of 3.7 offences per 1,000 households.

For the category of Burglary Dwelling, the Tyne & Wear rate was slightly higher than the England & Wales rate of 18.2 per 1,000 households and higher than the Northumbria Police Force Area rate of 17.1 per 1,000 households.

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 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

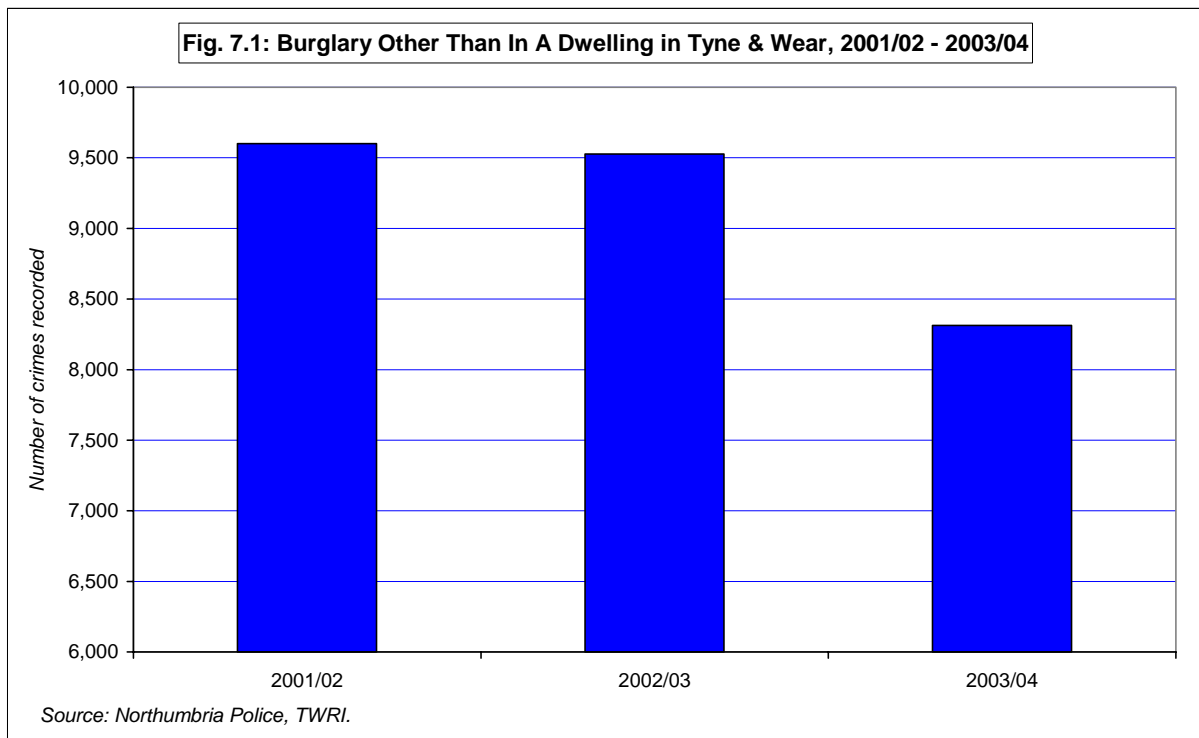


7 BURGLARY OTHER THAN IN A DWELLING

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. The key element of the offence 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 Non-dwelling are per 1,000 population.

7.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

There were approximately 9,150 burglaries in buildings that are not dwellings recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). The **number** of Burglary Non-dwelling offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 13% to 8,313 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 in Tyne & Wear (Fig.7.1). This was a result of year-on-year falls of 0.7% and 13%. Over the three year period, the fall in Tyne & Wear compares favourably with the 7% fall in the number of Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling in England & Wales. There was a small rise in the number of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling between 2001/02 and 2002/03 of 0.7%. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 **should not have impacted** on the number of non-dwelling burglaries.

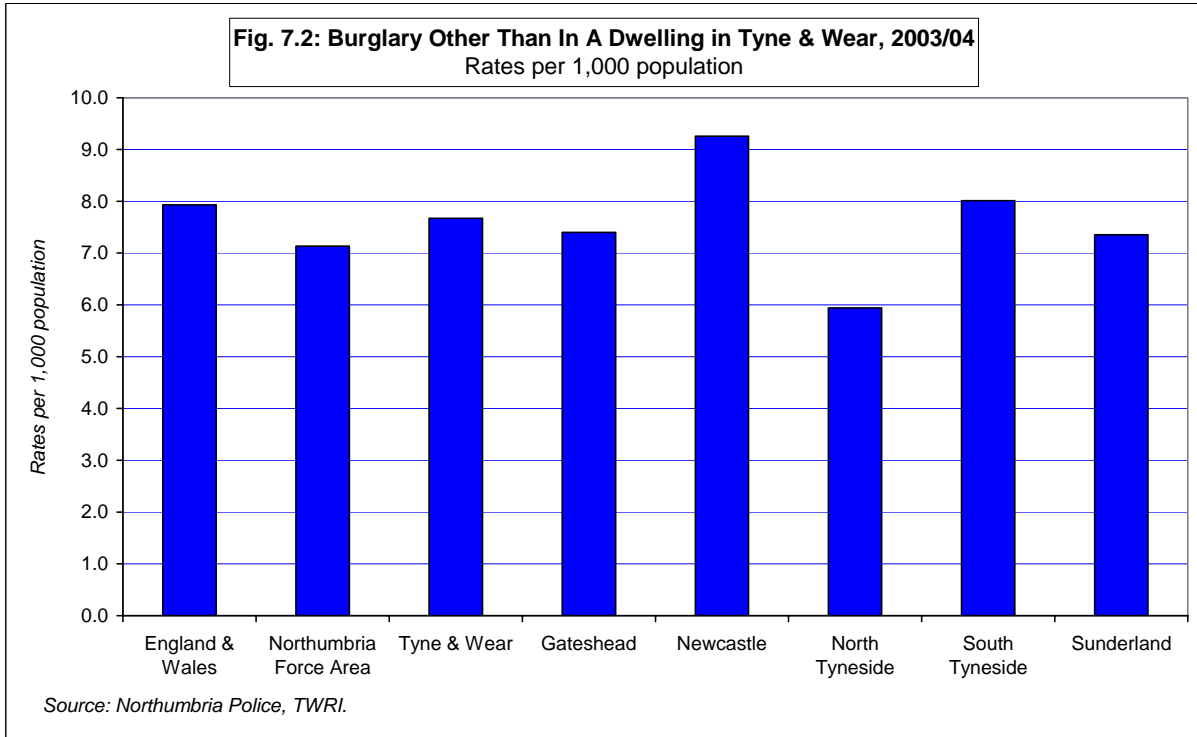


During 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling in Tyne & Wear remained stable at 8.8 per 1,000 population, this fell to 7.7 burglaries (not in a dwelling) per 1,000 population during 2003/04. The Northumbria Police Force rate also remained relatively stable just below the Tyne & Wear rate at 8.3 per 1,000 population in 2001/02 and 2002/03, before falling to 7.1 in 2003/04, whilst the England & Wales rate fell from 8.6 in 2001/02 and 2002/03 to 7.9 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.

7.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY OTHER THAN IN A DWELLING BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 7.2). Newcastle had the highest count of

recorded offences of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling (2,468) of the Tyne & Wear districts and a rate per 1,000 population of 9.3. South Tyneside also had a rate higher than Tyne & Wear, at 8.0 per 1,000 population. Whilst South Tyneside's rate was higher than the Sunderland and Gateshead rates of 7.4 per 1,000 population, its count was lower (South Tyneside 1,215, Gateshead 1,414 and Sunderland 2,082). North Tyneside had the lowest count (1,134) and lowest rate of 5.9 burglaries (other than in a dwelling) per 1,000 population. Rates of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling in Tyne & Wear and three of its districts were lower than the England & Wales rate of 7.9 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



7.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

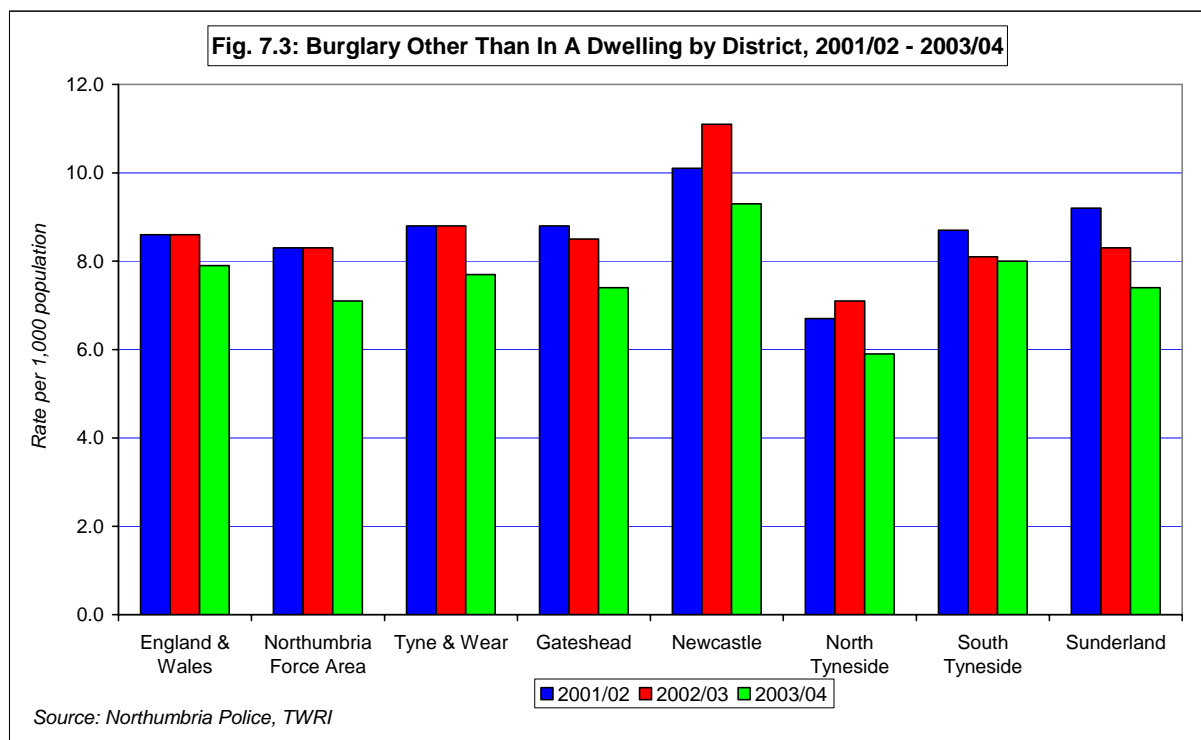
Rates of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling in all five Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 2001/02. The largest fall was in Sunderland, which saw a decrease of 1.8 Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The smallest fall was in South Tyneside, down just 0.7 offences per 1,000 population, despite a year-on-year decrease over the three year period (Table 7.1 and Fig. 7.3). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the rate for Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling increased by 1.0 per 1,000 population in both Newcastle and North Tyneside. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate per 1,000 population fell in all Tyne & Wear districts. The fastest fall was in Newcastle, down 1.8 Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling per 1,000 population.

Table 7.1: Change in Burglary Other Than In A Dwelling Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04	
Gateshead	8.8	8.5	-0.3	7.4	-1.1	
Newcastle	10.1	11.1	1.0	9.3	-1.8	
North Tyneside	6.7	7.1	1.0	5.9	-1.2	
South Tyneside	8.7	8.1	-0.6	8.0	-0.1	
Sunderland	9.2	8.3	-0.9	7.4	-0.9	
Tyne & Wear	8.8	8.8	0	7.7	-1.1	
Northumbria Police Force	8.3	8.3	0	7.1	-1.2	
England & Wales	8.6	8.6	0	7.9	-0.7	

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Newcastle had the slowest fall in the **number** of Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling (down 9%), whilst the fastest fall was in Sunderland, down 25%. Gateshead and North Tyneside experienced similar fast falls of 19% and 14% respectively. South Tyneside's number of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling fell by 9% between 2001/02 and 2003/04.

7.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF BURGLARY OTHER THAN IN A DWELLING BY WARD, 2003/04

Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling was more than double the Tyne & Wear rate per 1,000 population in five wards: Bede ward (Gateshead), Moorside ward (Newcastle), Bede and Rekendyke wards (South Tyneside) and Central ward (Sunderland) and more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate in just one ward: West City (Newcastle). No wards in North Tyneside had a rate more than double the Tyne & Wear rate.

West City ward (Newcastle) had the highest rate of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling in 2003/04, 40.7 offences per 1,000 population compared to the Tyne & Wear rate of 7.7 per 1,000 population (Map 7.1). This is probably due to the vast occurrence of non-residential properties within the city centre ward of West City. A similar reason could explain the high rates in Gateshead town centre (Bede ward) and Sunderland city centre (Central ward).

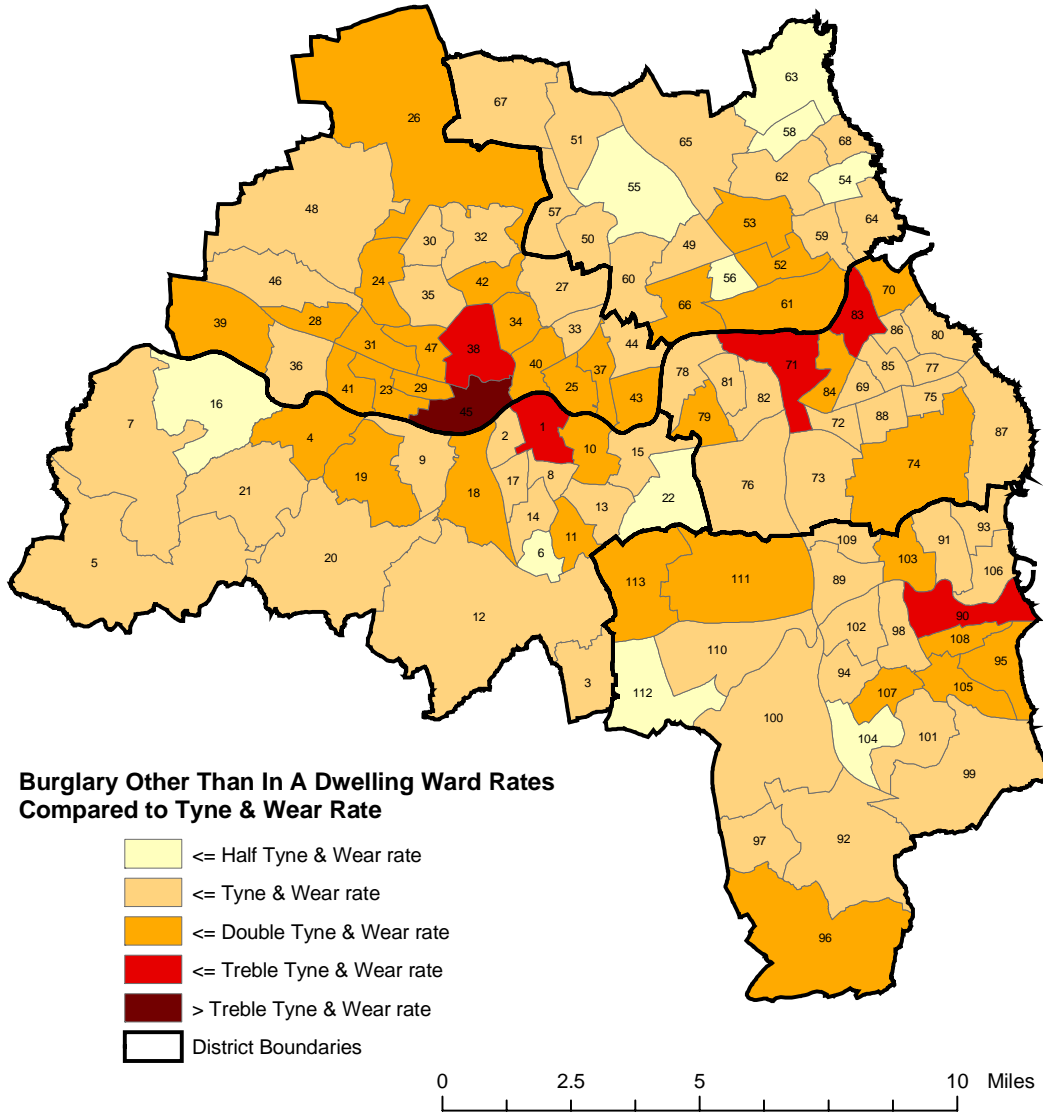
63% of wards had rates per 1,000 population less than the Tyne & Wear rate. Ten wards had rates of less than half the Tyne & Wear rate. None of these wards were located in Newcastle and South Tyneside. Five wards in North Tyneside had rates less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate: Cullercoats, Holystone, Howdon, Monkseaton and St Marys wards.

Over 250 Burglaries (other than in a dwelling) were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest crime rate. Chowdene ward (Gateshead) had the least number of recorded Burglaries Other Than in a Dwelling (11), as well as the lowest rate of 1.3 offences per 1,000 population.

For the category of Burglary Other Than in a Dwelling, the Tyne & Wear rate was lower than the England & Wales rate of 7.9 per 1,000 population. 67% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than or equal to the England & Wales rate. Only West City (Newcastle) had a rate more than treble the England & Wales rate whilst five wards had more than double 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 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 7.1: Distribution of Burglary Other Than In A Dwelling by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 7.7 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 7.9 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

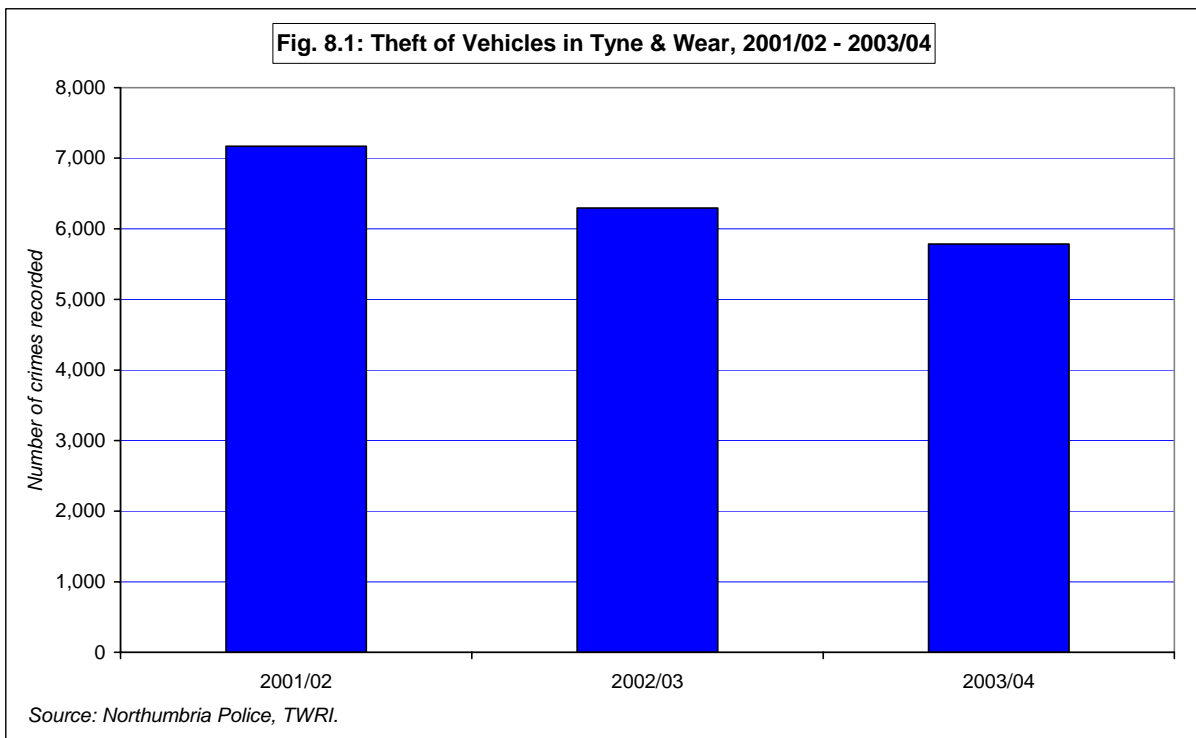
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8 THEFT OF VEHICLES

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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 2001/02 – 2003/04

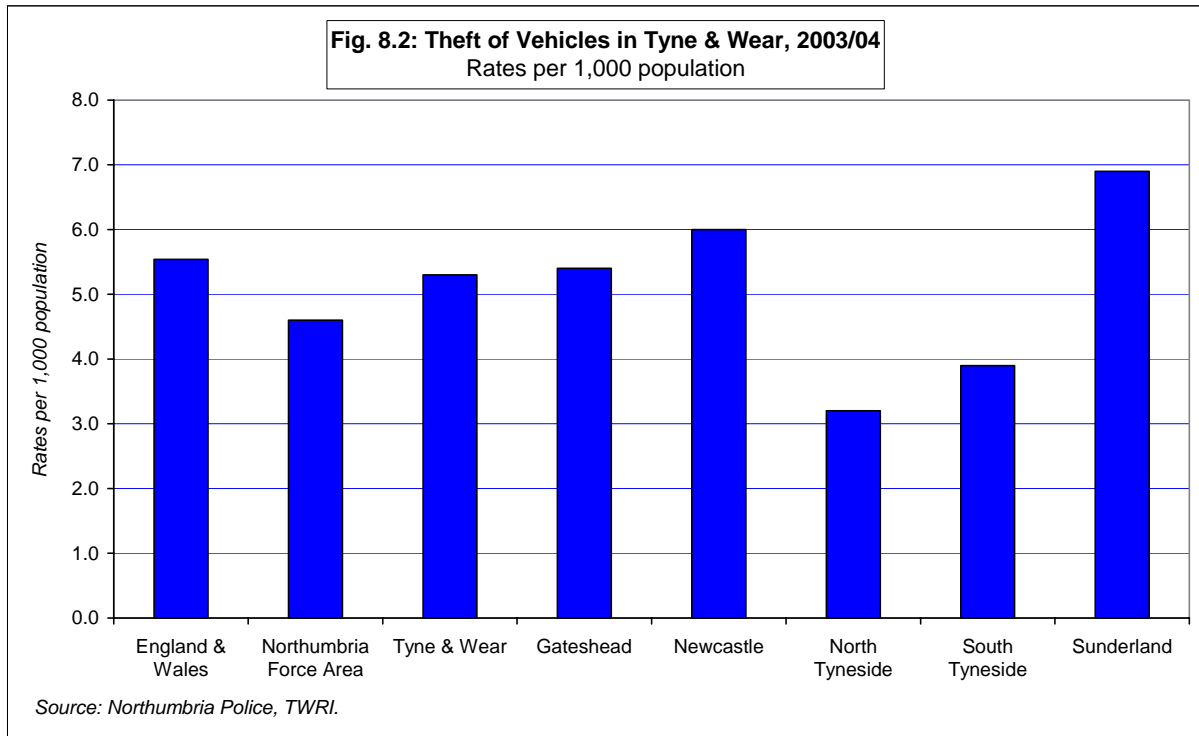
There were approximately 6,400 Theft of Vehicles recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). The **number** of Theft of Vehicle offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 19% to 5,784 over the three year period in Tyne & Wear (Fig.8.1). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 there was a 12% fall, this was followed by a further 8% fall between 2002/03 and 2003/04. Over the three year period, the fall in Tyne & Wear was comparable to the fall in the number of Theft of Vehicles in England & Wales (down 11%). It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 **should not have impacted** on the number of Thefts of Vehicles, which is part of the vehicle thefts performance target.



During 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Theft of Vehicles in Tyne & Wear fell from 6.6 to 5.8 offences per 1,000 population, before continuing to fall to 5.3 in 2003/04. The Northumbria Police Force Area rate also fell at a similar pace from 5.6 to 5.0 between 2001/02 and 2002/03 down to 4.6 in 2003/04, whilst the England & Wales rate also fell, from 6.3 in 2001/02 to 6.0 in 2002/03, before continuing to fall to 5.5 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.

8.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OF VEHICLES BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher **rates** per 1,000 population for Theft of Vehicles than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 8.2). Sunderland had the highest **count** of recorded Theft of Vehicles (1,947) of the Tyne & Wear districts, along with the highest rate of 6.9 per 1,000 population. Gateshead and Newcastle also had rates higher than Tyne & Wear, at 5.4 and 6.0 per 1,000 population respectively. North Tyneside had the lowest rate (3.2 per 1,000 population), but the second lowest count (617), behind South Tyneside (count 586, rate 3.9). Rates of Theft of Vehicles in Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside were all lower than the England & Wales rate of 5.5 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



8.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

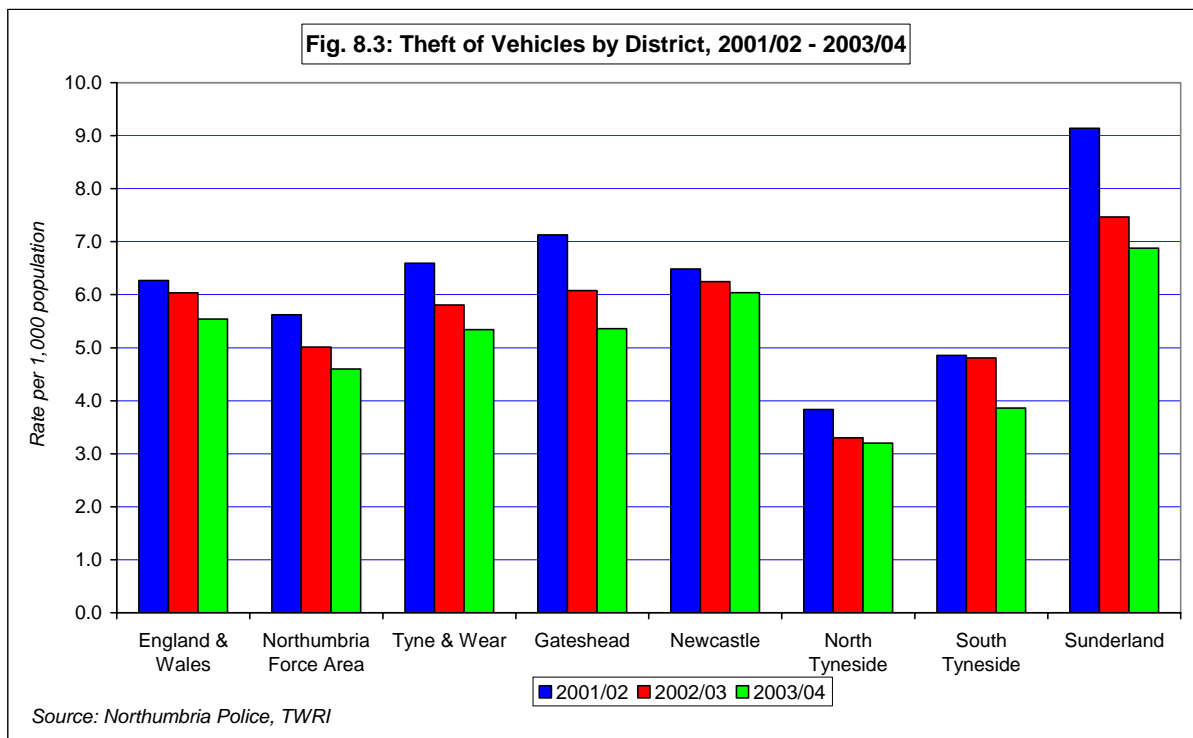
Rates of Theft of Vehicles in all Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 2001/02. The largest fall was in Sunderland, which saw a decrease of 2.2 Theft of Vehicles per 1,000 population over the three-year period. Newcastle experienced the smallest fall, down just 0.5 offences per 1,000 population (Table 8.1 and Fig. 8.3). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Theft of Vehicles rate fell in all five Districts and continued to fall between 2002/03 and 2003/04. A similar trend was experienced in Tyne & Wear as a whole, the Northumbria Police Force Area, down 1.0 over the three year period, and England & Wales, down 0.8 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 8.1: Change in Theft of Vehicle Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02		2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04	
Gateshead	7.1	6.1	-1.0	5.4	-0.7	
Newcastle	6.5	6.2	-0.3	6.0	-0.2	
North Tyneside	3.8	3.3	-0.5	3.2	-0.1	
South Tyneside	4.9	4.8	-0.1	3.9	-0.9	
Sunderland	9.1	7.5	-1.6	6.9	-0.6	
Tyne & Wear	6.6	5.8	-0.8	5.3	-0.5	
Northumbria Police Force	5.6	5.0	-0.6	4.6	-0.4	
England & Wales	6.3	6.0	-0.3	5.5	-0.5	

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI

Over the three-year period, Newcastle had the slowest fall in the **number** of Theft of Vehicles (down 6.8%), whilst the fastest fall was in Sunderland, down 25%. In all five Districts there was a year-on-year decrease in the number of Thefts of Vehicles over the period covered by this report.

8.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

In 2003/04, all five Tyne & Wear Districts were ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families.

For Theft of Vehicles in 2003/04, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 6.0 offences per 1,000 population (Table 8.2). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's Theft of Vehicles rate is the second highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in an extremely

good position, with regard to the level of Theft of Vehicles experienced by its residents compared to other CDRPs within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. Nottingham (ranked 1st) had a rate of 13.6 per 1,000 population, over double the Newcastle rate.

Table 8.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Theft of Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Nottingham	273.9	3,723	13.6	1
Kingston upon Hull	247.9	3,279	13.2	2
Manchester	432.5	5,190	12.0	3
Middlesbrough	139.0	1,661	11.9	4
Bradford	477.8	5,341	11.2	5
Liverpool	441.8	4,796	10.9	6
Leeds	715.2	7,286	10.2	7
Birmingham	992.1	9,811	9.9	8
Wolverhampton	238.9	1,963	8.2	9
Sheffield	512.5	3,977	7.8	10
Leicester	283.9	1,764	6.2	11
Newcastle upon Tyne	266.6	1,602	6.0	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 bottom half of the Family (Table 8.3), performing relatively well in comparison to other CDRPs with similar socio-economic and demographic standings. Gateshead is ranked highest (17th) with a rate of 5.4 offences per 1,000 population. South Tyneside ranked 24th with a rate of 3.9, whilst North Tyneside ranked 28th with a rate of 3.3, both well below the Family median of 5.6 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 8.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Theft of Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Merthyr Tydfil	55.4	721	13.0	1
Barking & Dagenham	165.9	1,514	9.1	2
Hartlepool	90.2	815	9.0	3
Barnsley	220.2	1,754	8.0	4
St. Helens	176.7	1,386	7.8	5
Rotherham	251.5	1,933	7.7	6
Langbaugh	139.1	1,032	7.4	7
Wirral	313.8	2,266	7.2	8
Walsall	252.4	1,818	7.2	9
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	231.6	1,616	7.0	10
Neath Port Talbot	135.3	937	6.9	11
Doncaster	288.4	1,957	6.8	12
Caerphilly	170.2	1,081	6.4	13
Torfaen	90.7	566	6.2	14
Blaenau Gwent	68.9	398	5.8	15
Harlow	77.8	439	5.6	16
Gateshead	191.0	1,029	5.4	17
Wear Valley	61.3	328	5.4	18
Bolsover	73.2	385	5.3	19
Stockton	186.3	955	5.1	20
Easington	92.8	461	5.0	21
Stevenage	79.7	333	4.2	22
Derwentside	85.6	336	3.9	23
South Tyneside	151.7	587	3.9	24
Wansbeck	61.3	237	3.9	25
Crawley	99.3	347	3.5	26
Thanet	127.7	442	3.5	27
North Tyneside	190.8	633	3.3	28
Sedgefield	87.3	279	3.2	29
Chester-le-Street	53.3	127	2.4	30
Blyth Valley	81.5	165	2.0	31
Copeland	69.4	136	2.0	32
Barrow-in-Furness	70.6	135	1.9	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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) was below the Family median of 7.9 offences per 1,000 population (Table 8.4). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 despite being the highest ranking District within Tyne & Wear for Theft of Vehicles.

Table 8.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Theft of Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
North East Lincolnshire	157.4	2,060	13.1	1
Sandwell	285.0	3,668	12.9	2
Salford	216.5	2,424	11.2	3
Oldham	218.1	1,919	8.8	4
Rochdale	206.6	1,789	8.7	5
Bolton	263.8	2,279	8.6	6
Newport	139.3	1,186	8.5	7
Corby	53.1	449	8.5	8
Calderdale	193.2	1,524	7.9	9
Tameside	213.4	1,655	7.8	10
Sunderland	283.1	1,941	6.9	11
Kirklees	391.4	2,673	6.8	12
Rossendale	65.9	429	6.5	13
Halton	118.4	753	6.4	14
Burnley	88.5	505	5.7	15
Blackburn with Darwen	139.8	526	3.8	16
Hyndburn	81.7	305	3.7	17
Pendle	89.3	327	3.7	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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

8.5 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OF VEHICLES BY WARD, 2003/04

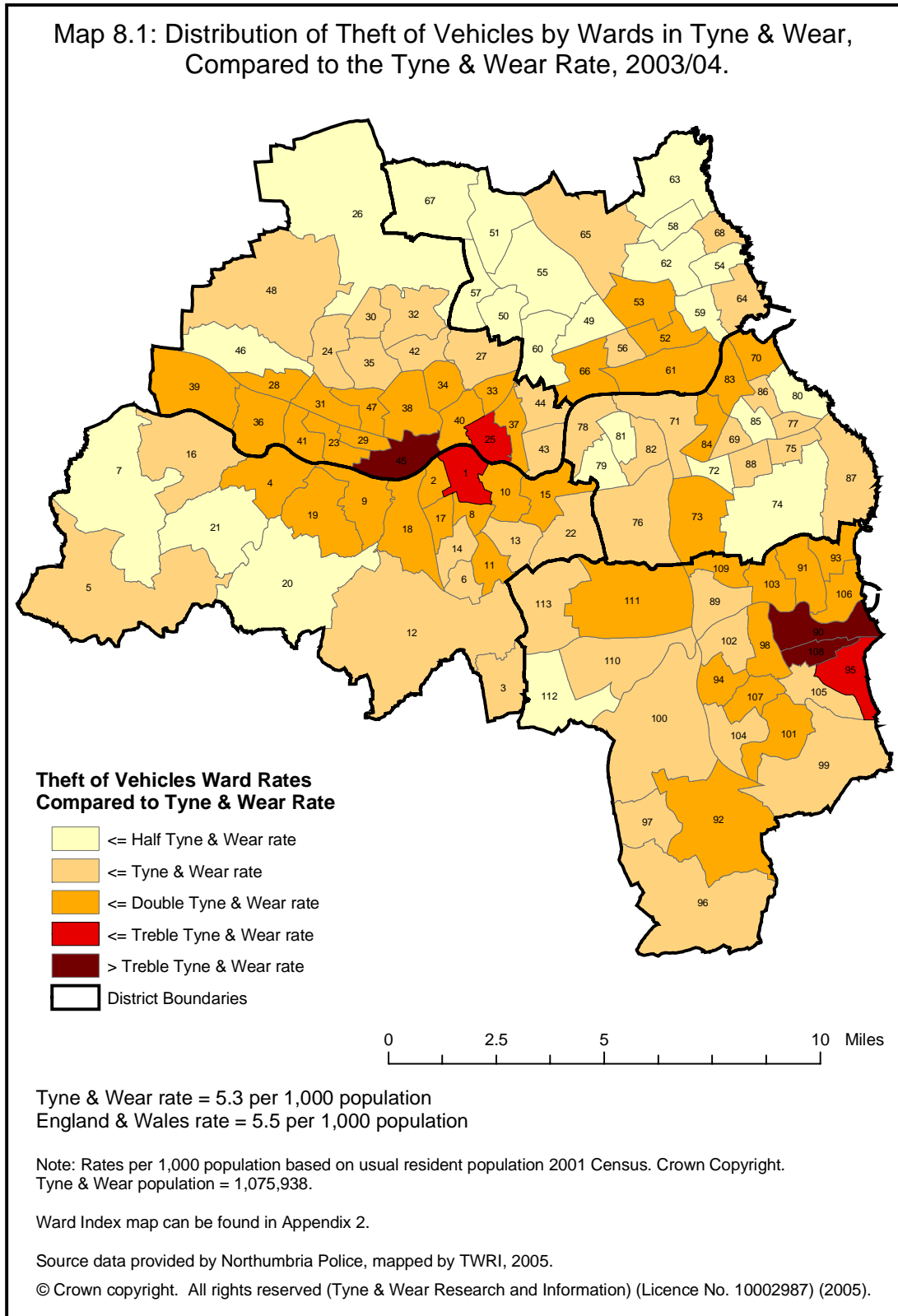
High levels of Theft of Vehicles tend to be concentrated within areas of large parking provision associated with shops and entertainment, in particular wards that straddle part of city centres and other large shopping centres. In Tyne & Wear three wards had Theft of Vehicle rates in 2003/04, over treble the Tyne & Wear rate of 5.3 per 1,000 population. These were city centre wards of West City (Newcastle) and Central and Thornholme (Sunderland) (Map 8.1). Three wards also had rates over double the Tyne & Wear rate: Hendon ward (adjacent to Sunderland city centre), Byker ward (Newcastle) and Bede ward (Gateshead town centre).

58% of all wards in Tyne & Wear had a rate for Theft of Vehicles less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate. Twenty-four wards had rates less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. Twelve of these wards were located in North Tyneside, with only one being located in Sunderland (Washington South ward).

Over 200 Thefts of Vehicles were recorded in both Central and Thornholme wards (Sunderland) during 2003/04, giving the wards the highest crime rates of 17.7 and 20.5 Thefts of Vehicles per 1,000 population respectively. Monkseaton ward in North Tyneside had the least number of recorded Theft of Vehicle offences (6), giving the ward the lowest rate per 1,000 population of 0.6.

For the category of Theft of Vehicles, the Tyne & Wear rate was slightly lower than the England & Wales rate of 5.5 per 1,000 population. 59% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate. Twenty-four wards had rates less than half the England & Wales rate.

The number of recorded offences of Theft of Vehicles, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

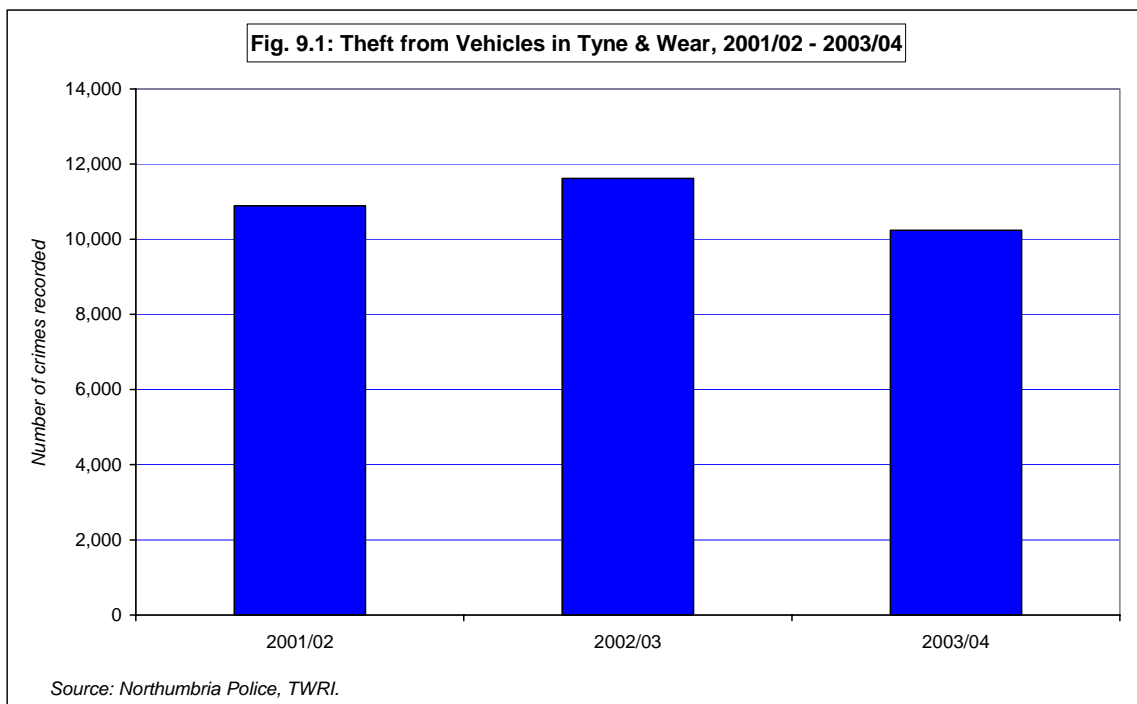


9 THEFT FROM VEHICLES

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 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

9.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

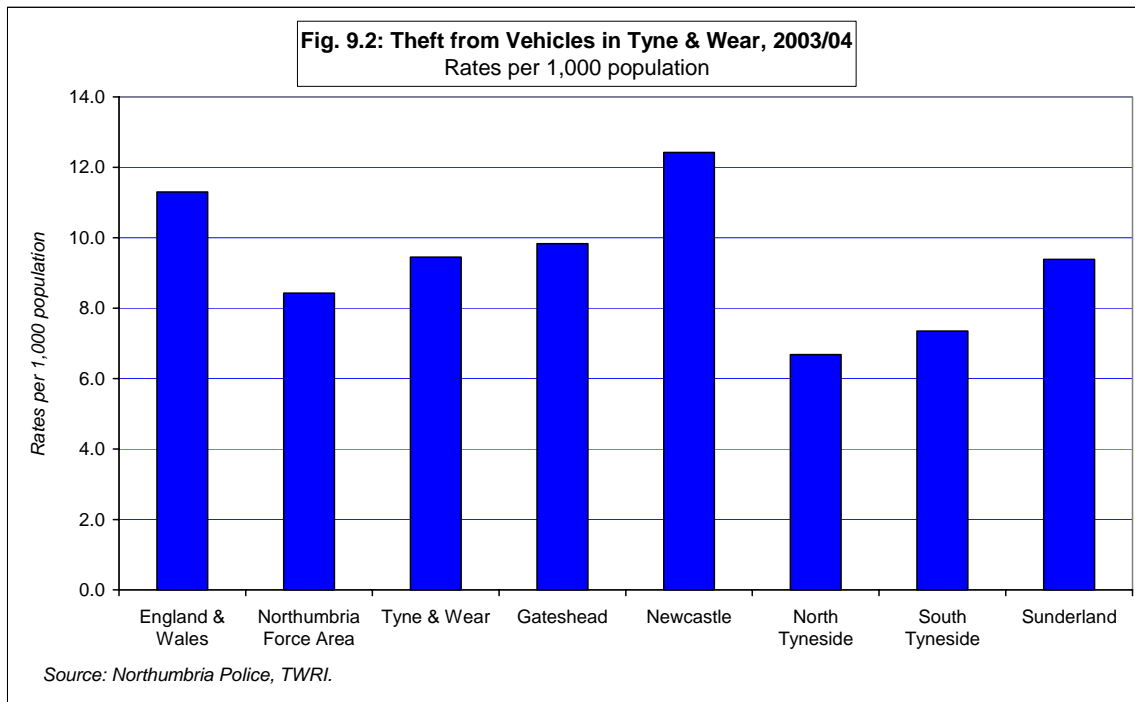
There were approximately 10,900 Theft from Vehicles recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Theft from Vehicles offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) fell by 6% to 10,237 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.9.1). This was despite a sharp rise of 7% in 2002/03 followed by a 12% fall in 2003/04 to below the 2001/02 level. Over the three year period, the fall in Tyne & Wear compares less favourably than the 8.6% fall in the number of Theft from Vehicles in England & Wales, despite a slight increase of 0.5% between 2001/02 and 2002/03. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 **should not have impacted** on the number and rate of Theft from Vehicles.



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Theft from Vehicles in Tyne & Wear increased by 0.7 offences per 1,000 population to 10.7, before falling by 1.2 during the following year to a rate of 9.5 during 2003/04. The Northumbria Police Force Area rate followed a similar trend to Tyne & Wear, up by 0.5 offences per 1,000 population to 9.5 in 2002/03, followed by a 1.1 fall to 8.4 in 2003/04. The England & Wales rate remained stable at 12.5 over the first two years covered by this report, before falling by 1.2 offences per 1,000 population to 11.3 in 2003/04.

9.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT FROM VEHICLES BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Theft from Vehicles, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 9.2). Newcastle had the highest count of recorded offences of Theft from Vehicles (3,312) of the Tyne & Wear districts and the highest rate per 1,000 population of 12.4. Gateshead also had a rate higher than Tyne & Wear, at 9.8 per 1,000 population. Whilst Gateshead's rate was higher than the Sunderland rate of 9.4 per 1,000 population, its count was lower (Gateshead 1,878, Sunderland 2,657). South Tyneside had the lowest count (1,115), but had a rate of 7.4, higher than North Tyneside's rates of 6.7 Theft from Vehicles per 1,000 population. Rates of Theft from Vehicles in Tyne & Wear and its districts were all lower than the England & Wales rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population in 2003/04, with the exception of Newcastle.



9.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Theft from Vehicles in three Tyne & Wear districts have fallen since 2001/02. The largest fall was in Sunderland, which saw a decrease of 2.5 Theft from Vehicles per 1,000 population over the three-year period. There were increases in the rate per 1,000 population over the same period in Newcastle, up 2.8, and North Tyneside, up just 0.3 (Table 9.1 and Fig. 9.3). Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Theft from Vehicles rate increased in four Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. Gateshead was the only District to experience a year-on-year fall in its rate of Theft from Vehicles over the three year period.

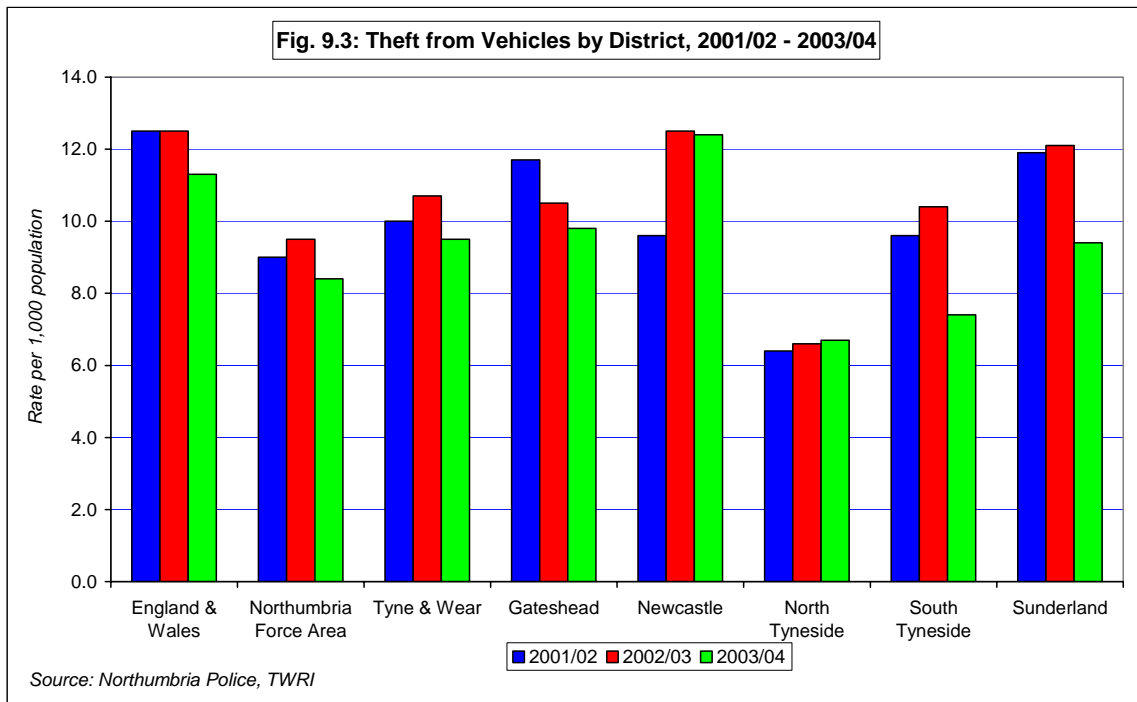
In England & Wales the rate of Thefts from Vehicles remained stable at 12.5 during 2001/02 and 2002/03, before experiencing a 1.2 fall in 2003/04. Theft from Vehicles in the Northumbria Police Force Area rose by 0.5 offences per 1,000 population between 2001/02 and 2002/03. This was followed by a fall of 1.1 between 2002/03 and 2003/04, giving the Force Area a rate of 8.4.

Table 9.1: Change in Theft from Vehicles Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	11.7	10.5	-1.2	9.8	-0.7
Newcastle	9.6	12.5	2.9	12.4	-0.1
North Tyneside	6.4	6.6	0.2	6.7	0.1
South Tyneside	9.6	10.4	0.8	7.4	-3.0
Sunderland	11.9	12.1	0.2	9.4	-2.7
Tyne & Wear	10.0	10.7	0.7	9.5	-1.2
Northumbria Police Force	9.0	9.5	0.5	8.4	-1.1
England & Wales	12.5	12.5	0	11.3	-1.2

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Gateshead had the slowest fall in the **number** of Theft from Vehicles (down just 15.9%), whilst the fastest fall was in South Tyneside, down 24%. Newcastle experienced an increase in the number of Theft from Vehicles between 2001/02 and 2003/04 of 29.5%, whilst North Tyneside’s number of Theft from Vehicles increased by just 3%.

9.4 CRIME AND DISORDER REDUCTION PARTNERSHIP RANKINGS 2003/04

In 2003/04, Gateshead was the only Tyne & Wear CDRP to be ranked within the top half of their respective CDRP family. Newcastle, North Tyneside, South Tyneside and Sunderland were all ranked within the bottom half of their respective CDRP families.

For Theft from Vehicles in 2003/04, Newcastle was ranked 12th, the lowest CDRP in Family 4, with a rate of 12.4 offences per 1,000 population (Table 9.2). This suggests that whilst Newcastle's Theft from Vehicles rate is the highest of the Tyne & Wear districts, the city is actually in an extremely good position, with regard to the level of Theft from Vehicles experienced by its residents compared to other CDRPs within England & Wales of a similar socio-economic and demographic standing. Nottingham (ranked 1st) had a rate of 31.6 per 1,000 population, over two and a half times the Newcastle rate.

Table 9.2: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 4 – Theft from Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Nottingham	273.9	8,644	31.6	1
Manchester	432.5	9,747	22.5	2
Kingston upon Hull	247.9	5,413	21.8	3
Leeds	715.2	14,147	19.8	4
Middlesbrough	139.0	2,673	19.2	5
Sheffield	512.5	9,568	18.7	6
Leicester	283.9	4,794	16.9	7
Liverpool	441.8	7,068	16.0	8
Bradford	477.8	7,597	15.9	9
Birmingham	992.1	13,979	14.1	10
Wolverhampton	238.9	2,994	12.5	11
Newcastle upon Tyne	266.6	3,296	12.4	12

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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

Two of the three Tyne & Wear districts residing in CDRP Family 6 are ranked within the bottom half of the Family (Table 9.3), performing relatively well in comparison to other CDRPs with similar socio-economic and demographic standings. North Tyneside is ranked lowest (26th) with a rate of 6.8 offences per 1,000 population, with South Tyneside ranking 21st with a rate of 7.4. Gateshead was ranked 12th with a rate of 9.8, above the Family median of 9.1 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 9.3: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 6 – Theft from Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
Hartlepool	90.2	1,525	16.9	1
Merthyr Tydfil	55.4	901	16.3	2
Barnsley	220.2	3,282	14.9	3
Doncaster	288.4	3,840	13.3	4
Stockton	186.3	2,292	12.3	5
Bolsover	73.2	845	11.5	6
Rotherham	251.5	2,883	11.5	7
Langbaugh	139.1	1,540	11.1	8
Harlow	77.8	849	10.9	9
Barking & Dagenham	165.9	1,795	10.8	10
Walsall	252.4	2,605	10.3	11
Gateshead	191.0	1,881	9.8	12
Easington	92.8	898	9.7	13
Torfaen	90.7	843	9.3	14
St. Helens	176.7	1,632	9.2	15
Crawley	99.3	905	9.1	16
Rhondda, Cynon, Taff	231.6	1,852	8.0	17
Wear Valley	61.3	470	7.7	18
Stevenage	79.7	602	7.6	19
Thanet	127.7	959	7.5	20
South Tyneside	151.7	1,117	7.4	21
Blaenau Gwent	68.9	505	7.3	22
Wirral	313.8	2,251	7.2	23
Neath Port Talbot	135.3	969	7.2	24
Caerphilly	170.2	1,165	6.8	25
North Tyneside	190.8	1,304	6.8	26
Barrow-in-Furness	70.6	474	6.7	27
Sedgefield	87.3	496	5.7	28
Wansbeck	61.3	340	5.5	29
Derwentside	85.6	468	5.5	30
Copeland	69.4	360	5.2	31
Chester-le-Street	53.3	250	4.7	32
Blyth Valley	81.5	348	4.3	33

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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 15th out of 18 well below the Family median of 12.5 offences per 1,000 population (Table 9.4). Sunderland is well placed within CDRP Family 13 reflecting the District's relatively good ranking within Tyne & Wear.

Table 9.4: Crime and Disorder Reduction Partnerships – Family 13 – Theft from Vehicles, 2003/04

Partnership	Population thousands*	Number of Offences**	Offences per 1,000 population	Rank Within Family
North East Lincolnshire	157.4	3,239	20.6	1
Salford	216.5	3,620	16.7	2
Newport	139.3	2,288	16.4	3
Bolton	263.8	4,198	15.9	4
Calderdale	193.2	2,934	15.2	5
Kirklees	391.4	5,567	14.2	6
Sandwell	285.0	4,002	14.0	7
Rochdale	206.6	2,650	12.8	8
Oldham	218.1	2,723	12.5	9
Corby	53.1	614	11.6	10
Burnley	88.5	1,010	11.4	11
Blackburn with Darwen	139.8	1,480	10.6	12
Rossendale	65.9	686	10.4	13
Pendle	89.3	907	10.2	14
Sunderland	283.1	2,661	9.4	15
Halton	118.4	1,108	9.4	16
Tameside	213.4	1,979	9.3	17
Hyndburn	81.7	486	5.9	18

Notes: *The CDRP rates are calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2003 Local Authority estimates from ONS. They will differ from those rates published by the Home Office, which were calculated using population estimates based on mid-year 2002 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, 2003/04

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. Three wards in the Districts had rates treble the Tyne & Wear rate of 9.5 per 1,000 population in 2003/04: West City (Newcastle), Thornholme and Central (Sunderland). A further six wards had rates double the Tyne & Wear rate: Elswick, Moorside and Jesmond wards adjacent to Newcastle city centre, Hendon ward in Sunderland adjacent to the city centre, Bede (Gateshead town centre) and Whickham North in Gateshead home to the Metro Centre shopping and entertainment complex (Map 9.1).

65% of wards in the Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Twenty-three of these wards also had rates of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate of 9.5 offences per 1,000 population. These wards were well distributed throughout Tyne & Wear, although only two wards in Gateshead had lower rates: Crawcrook & Greenside and Winlaton.

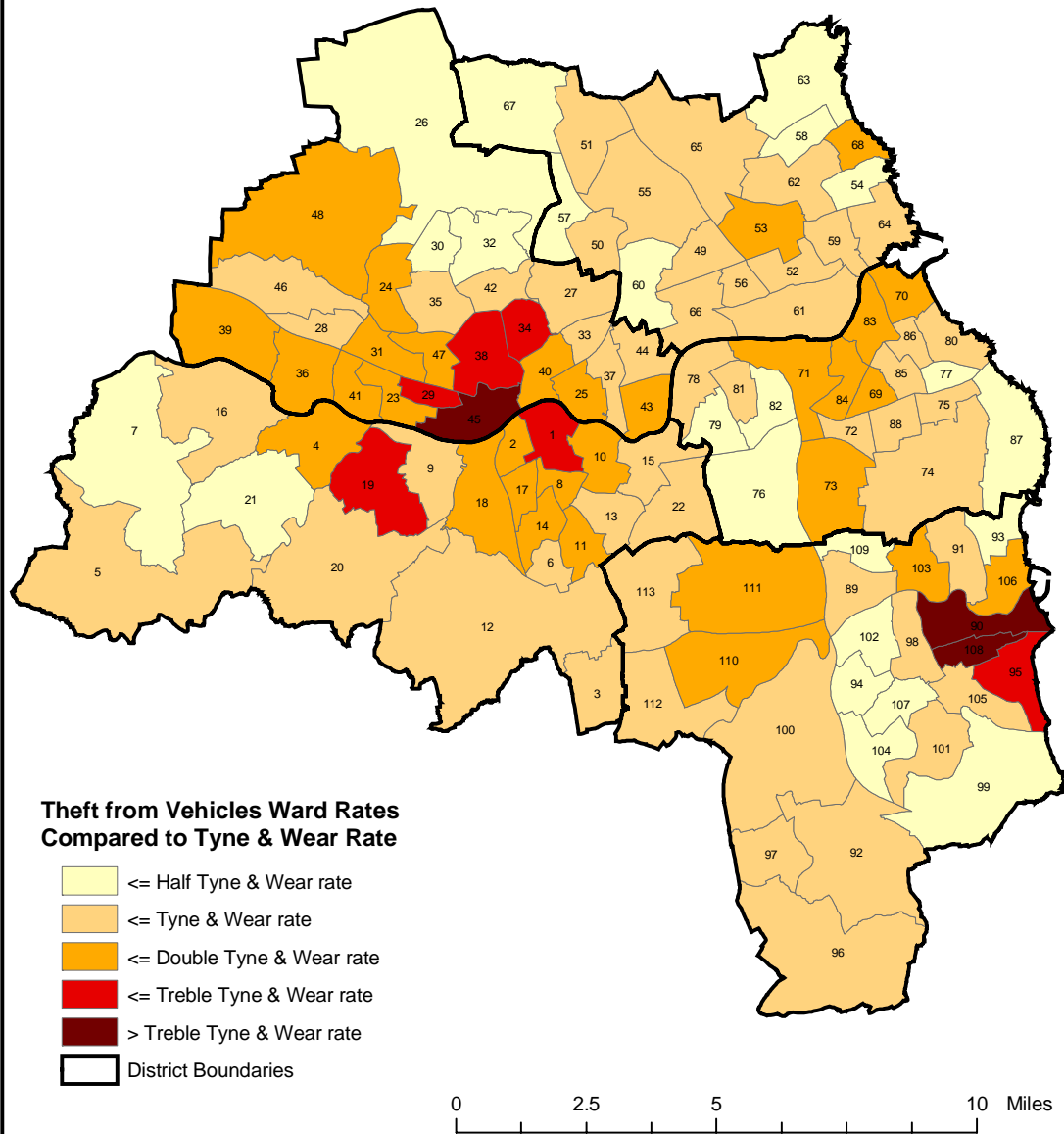
Over 440 Theft from Vehicles were recorded in Thornholme (Sunderland) during 2003/04, giving the ward the second highest crime rate of 43.3 per 1,000 population. Despite having a lower count (383) of Thefts from Vehicles, West City (Newcastle) had the highest rate of 60.5 per 1,000 population. Hebburn South (South Tyneside) had the lowest count of recorded Theft from Vehicles (16), but not the lowest rate. South Hylton ward (Sunderland) had lowest rate of 2.0, but recorded 21 offences.

For the category of Theft from Vehicles, the Tyne & Wear rate of 9.5 was lower than the England & Wales rate of 11.3 per 1,000 population. Twenty-seven wards in Tyne & Wear had rates above the England & Wales rate. Four of these wards had rates double the England & Wales rate: Central

(Sunderland), Elswick, Jesmond and Moorside (Newcastle) and two treble the England & Wales rate: West City (Newcastle) and Thornholme (Sunderland).

The number of recorded offences of Theft from Vehicles, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 9.1: Distribution of Theft from Vehicles by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 9.5 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 11.3 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

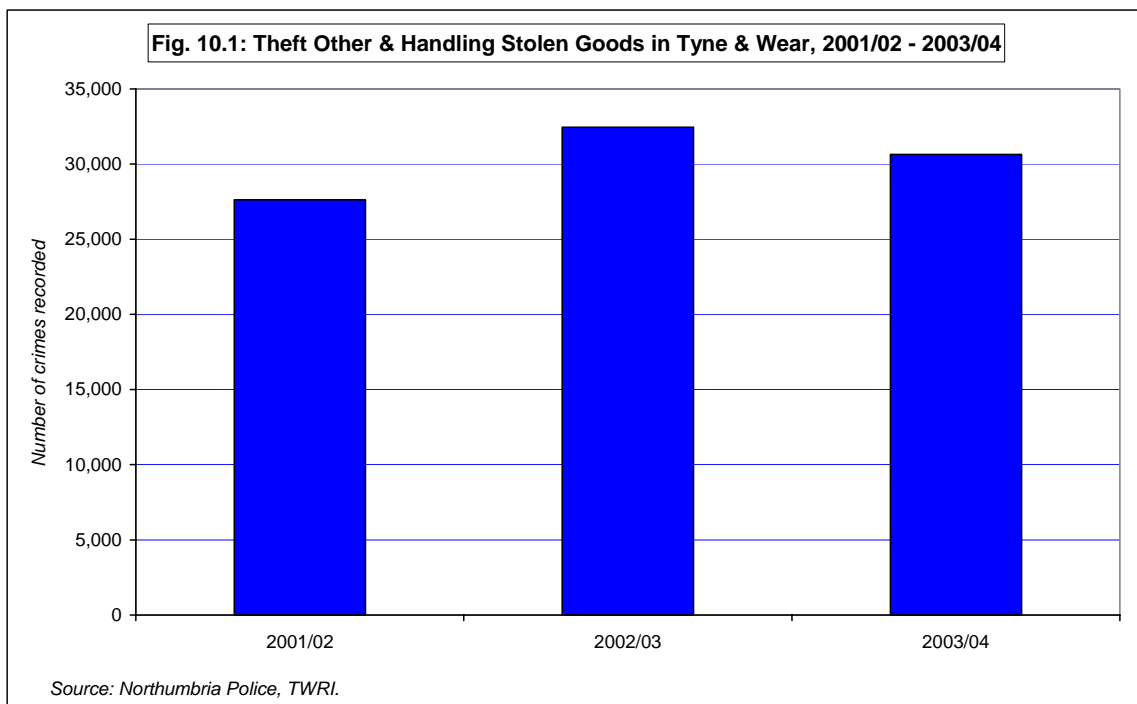
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10 THEFT OTHER & HANDLING STOLEN GOODS

This chapter describes the distribution of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

10.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

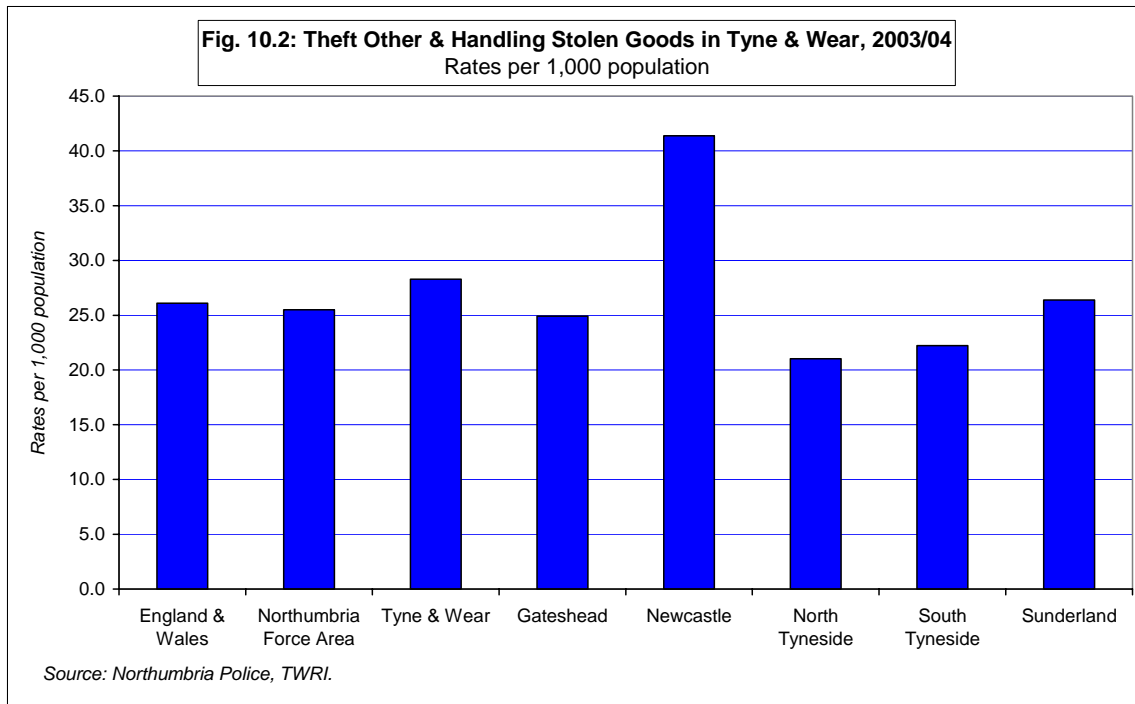
There were approximately 30,240 Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) increased by 11% to 30,642 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.10.1). This resulted from a sharp rise of 17% in 2002/03 which was followed by a 6% fall in 2003/04 to above the 2001/02 level. Over the three year period, the rise in Tyne & Wear compares less favourably than the 7% increase in the number of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in England & Wales. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 may have resulted in part (or even all) of the increase experienced in Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in 2002/03 (see §1.2).



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in Tyne & Wear increased by 4.5 offences per 1,000 population to 29.9, before falling by 1.6 during the following year to a rate of 28.3. The Northumbria Police Force Area rate followed a similar trend to Tyne & Wear, up by 3.9 offences per 1,000 population to 27.1 in 2002/03, followed by a 1.6 fall to 25.5 in 2003/04. The England & Wales rate increased at a slower rate than Tyne & Wear and the Northumbria Police Force Area between 2001/02 and 2002/03, up just 1.9 offences per 1,000 population to 26.4, which was followed by a 0.3 fall in the following year to 26.1. Part (or even all) of the increase experienced in Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in 2002/03 could be a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April of that year (see §1.2).

10.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OTHER & HANDLING STOLEN GOODS BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, only one Tyne & Wear district had a higher rate per 1,000 population for Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 10.2). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 41.4 and the highest count of offences (11,030). South Tyneside had the lowest count (3,371), but had a rate of 22.2, higher than North Tyneside's rates of 21.0 Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences per 1,000 population. Rates of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in three Tyne & Wear districts (Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside) were lower than the England & Wales rate of 26.1 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



10.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The largest rise was in Newcastle, which saw an increase of 6.9 Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. There were less dramatic increases in the rate per 1,000 population over the same period in North Tyneside, up 2.5, Sunderland, up 1.7, South Tyneside, up 1.4 and Gateshead, up just 0.5 (Table 10.1 and Fig. 10.3).

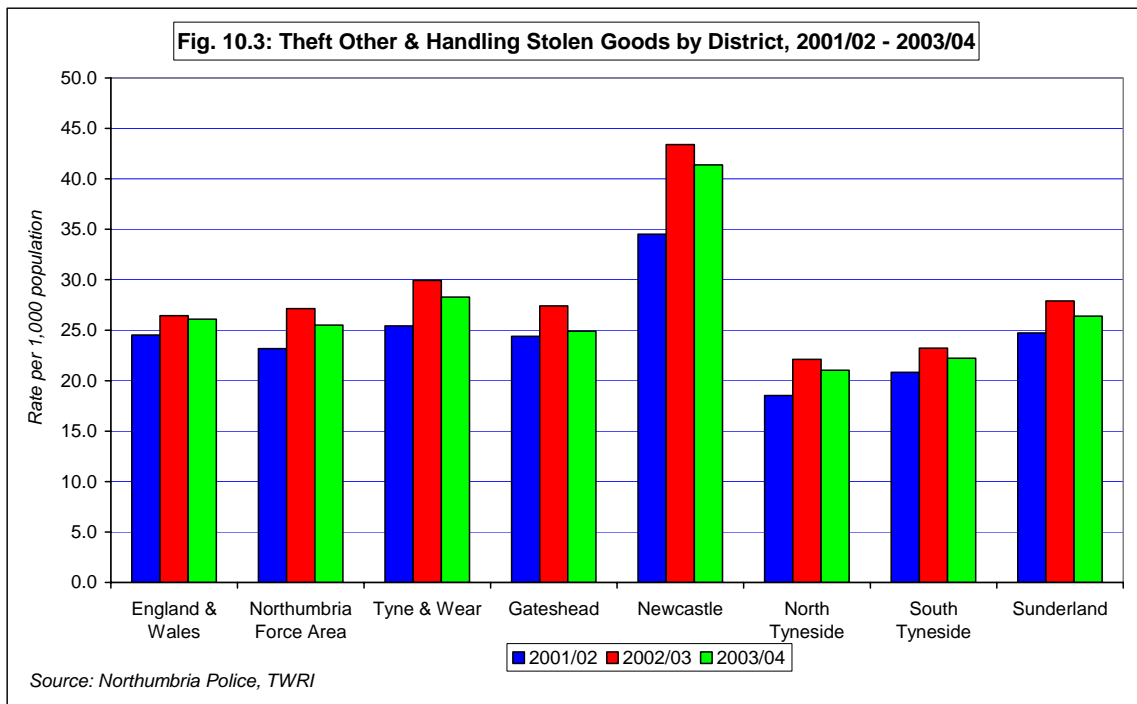
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods rates increased in all five Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The fastest rise was in Newcastle, up 8.9 offences, and the slowest rise in South Tyneside, up 2.4 per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods fell in Tyne & Wear and all five constituent Districts. The fastest fall was in Gateshead, down 2.5 offences and the slowest in South Tyneside, down 1.0 offence per 1,000 population.

Table 10.1: Change in Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	24.4	27.4	3.0	24.9	-2.5
Newcastle	34.5	43.4	8.9	41.4	-2.0
North Tyneside	18.5	22.1	3.6	21.0	-1.1
South Tyneside	20.8	23.2	2.4	22.2	-1.0
Sunderland	24.7	27.9	3.2	26.4	-1.5
Tyne & Wear	25.4	29.9	4.5	28.3	-1.6
Northumbria Police Force	23.2	27.1	3.9	25.5	-1.6
England & Wales	24.5	26.4	1.9	26.1	-0.3

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Gateshead had the slowest increase in the **number** of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods (up just 2%), whilst the fastest increase was in Newcastle, up 20%. North Tyneside experienced an increase in the number of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences between 2001/02 and 2003/04 of 13%, whilst South Tyneside and Sunderland both experienced increases of 6%.

10.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF THEFT OTHER & HANDLING STOLEN GOODS BY WARD, 2003/04

The distribution of wards in Tyne & Wear with high rates of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods tend to be concentrated in wards containing major retail and entertainment complexes. Five wards had rates more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate: West City and Moorside which straddle Newcastle city centre, Central ward in Sunderland city centre, Bede ward which straddles Gateshead town centre and Whickham North, where the Metro Centre is located. Five wards also had rates over double the Tyne & Wear rate of 28.3 Thefts per 1,000 population. These wards were primarily city centre or town centre wards: Bensham in Gateshead, Byker in Newcastle, Rekendyke and Beacon & Bents in South Tyneside and Thornholme in Sunderland (Map 10.1).

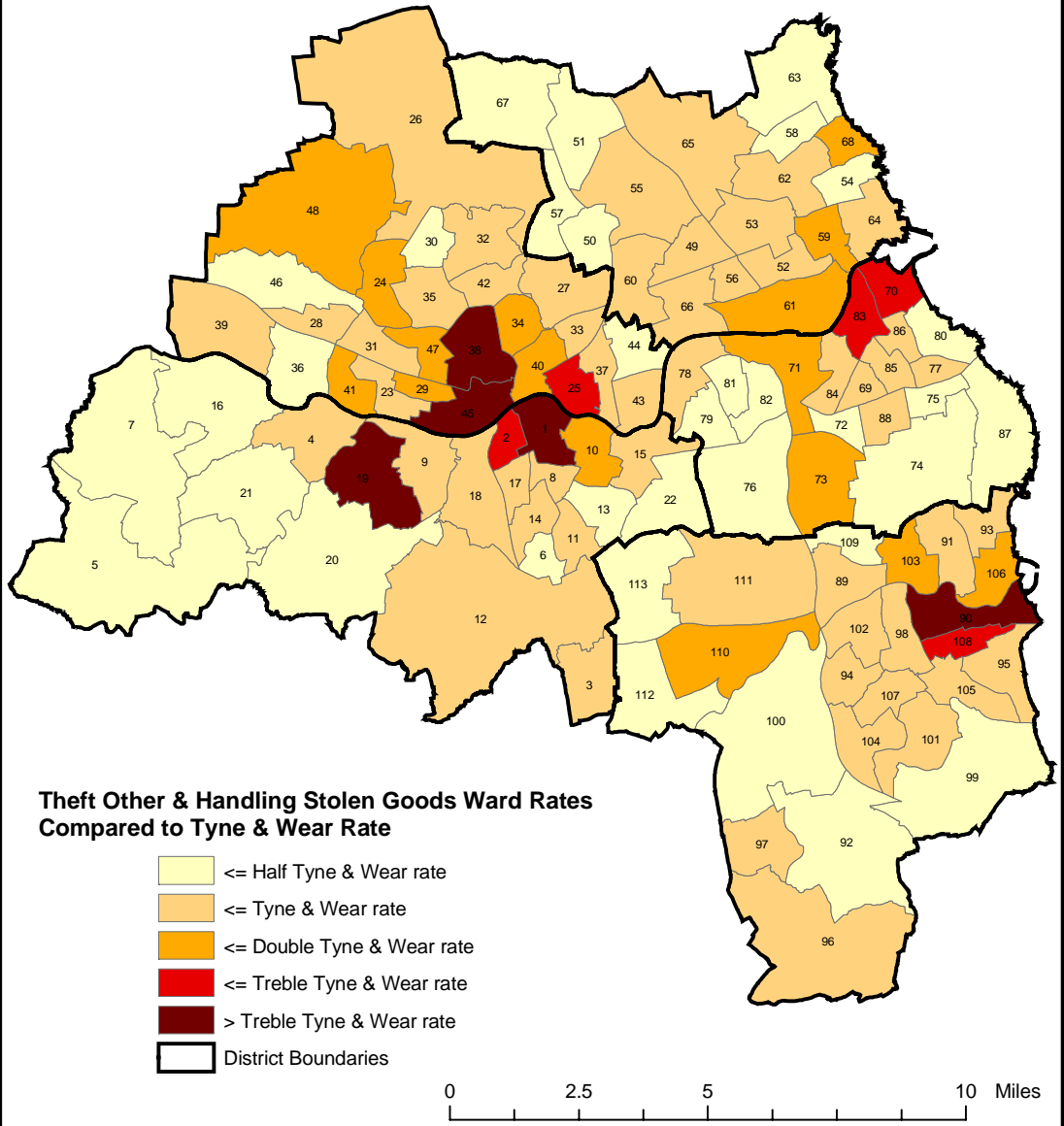
77% of wards in the five Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Thirty-four of these wards also had rates of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate of 28.3 offences per 1,000 population. These wards were well distributed throughout the Districts.

Over 2,800 Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences were recorded in Moorside (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the second highest crime rate of 264.6 per 1,000 population. Despite having a lower count (2,418) of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods, West City (Newcastle) had the highest rate of 381.7 Thefts per 1,000 population. Chowdene (Gateshead) had the lowest count of recorded Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods offences (58), but not the lowest rate (7.0). Whickham South (Gateshead) had lowest rate of 6.5, but recorded 67 offences.

For the category of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods, the Tyne & Wear rate of 28.3 was higher than the England & Wales rate of 26.1 per 1,000 population. Thirty-one wards in Tyne & Wear had rates above the England & Wales rate. Five of these wards had rates double the England & Wales rate: Bensham (Gateshead), Byker (Newcastle), Whitley Bay (North Tyneside), Beacon & Bents (South Tyneside) and Thornholme (Sunderland) and six wards treble the England & Wales rate: Bede and Whickham North (Gateshead), Moorside and West City (Newcastle), Rekendyke (South Tyneside) and Central (Sunderland).

The number of recorded offences of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 10.1: Distribution of Theft Other & Handling Stolen Goods by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 28.3 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 26.1 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

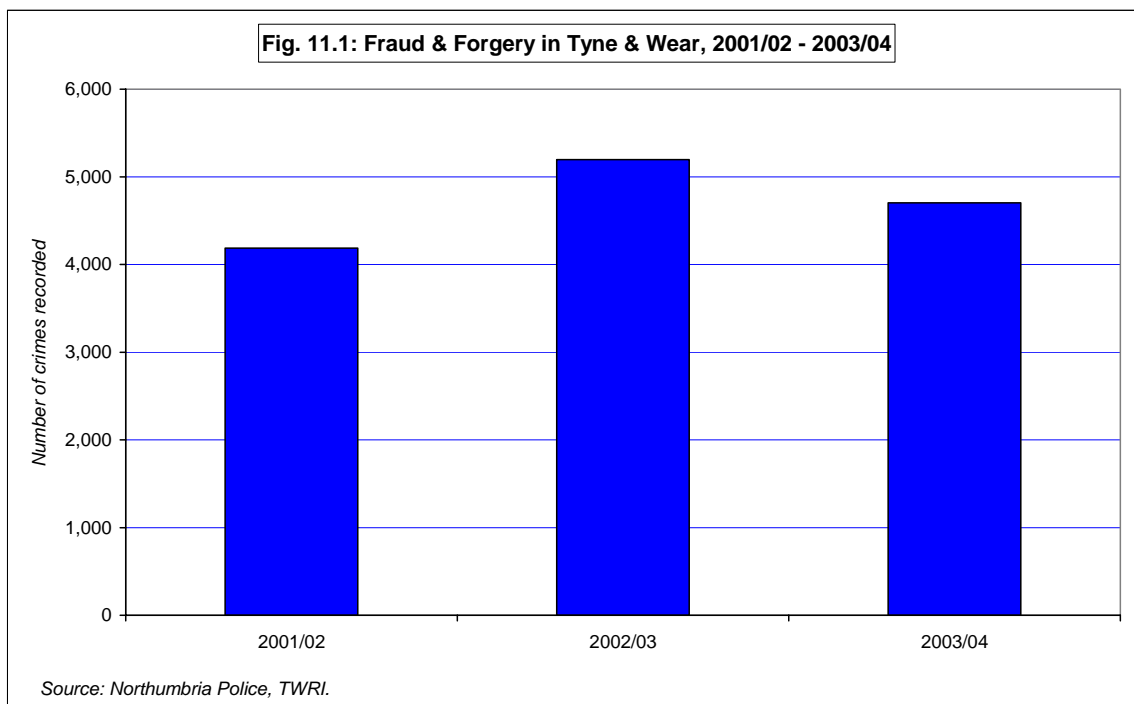
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11 FRAUD & FORGERY

This chapter describes the distribution of Fraud & Forgery across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

11.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

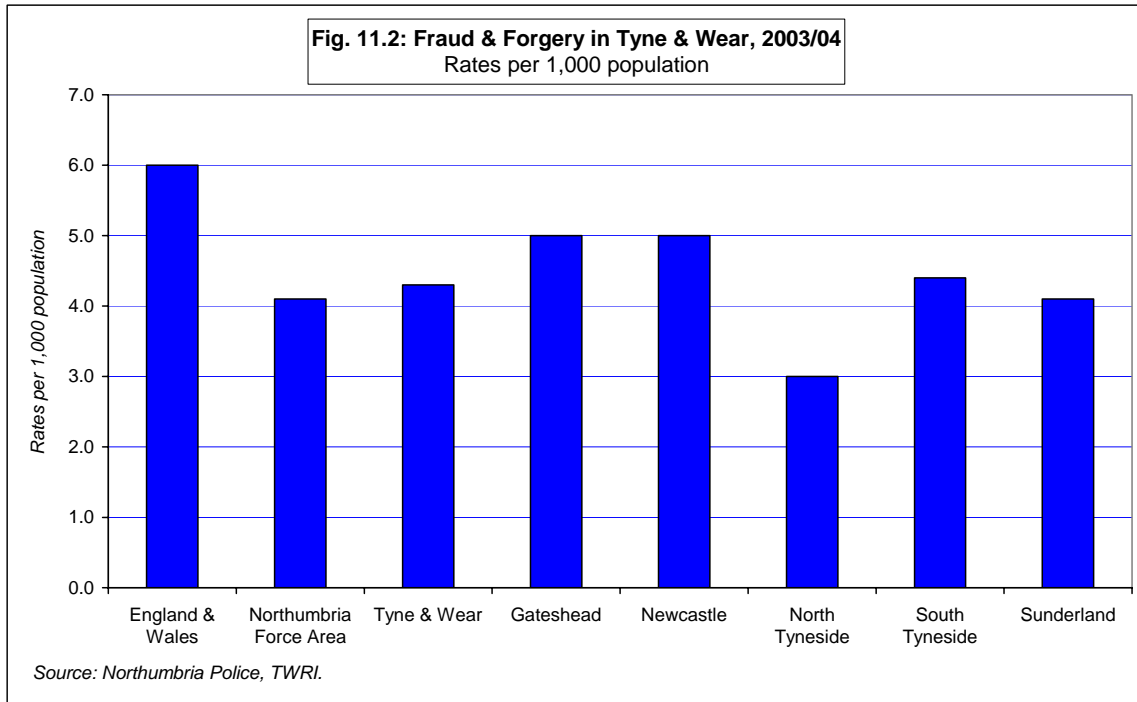
There were approximately 4,700 Fraud & Forgery offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). The **number** of Fraud & Forgery offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) in Tyne & Wear increased by 12% to 4,703 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.11.1). This resulted from a sharp rise of 24% in 2002/03 which was followed by a 9% fall in 2003/04 to above the 2001/02 level. Over the three year period, the rise in Tyne & Wear compares less favourably than the 0.2% increase in the number of Fraud & Forgery in England & Wales. It should be noted that the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 **should not have impacted** on the number of Fraud & Forgery offences recorded.



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Fraud & Forgery in Tyne & Wear increased by 0.9 offences per 1,000 population to 4.8, before falling by 0.5 during the following year to a rate of 4.3. The Northumbria Police Force Area rate followed a similar trend to Tyne & Wear, up by 0.8 offences per 1,000 population to 4.3 in 2002/03, followed by a 0.2 fall to 4.1 in 2003/04. The England & Wales rate increased at a slower rate than Tyne & Wear and the Northumbria Police Force Area between 2001/02 and 2002/03, up just 0.2 offences per 1,000 population to 6.3, which was followed by a 0.3 fall in the following year to 6.0, to below the 2001/02 rate.

11.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD & FORGERY BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, three Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Fraud & Forgery, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 11.2). Gateshead and Newcastle had the highest rates per 1,000 population, both 5.0. Newcastle had the highest count of offences (1,346). North Tyneside had the lowest count (569) and the lowest rate of 3.0 of Fraud & Forgery offences per 1,000 population. Rates of Fraud & Forgery in all five Tyne & Wear districts were lower than the England & Wales rate of 6.0 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



11.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Fraud & Forgery in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02, with the exception of Sunderland (down 0.2 offences per 1,000 population). The largest rise was in South Tyneside, which saw an increase of 1.2 Fraud & Forgery offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The least dramatic increase was in Gateshead, up just 0.2 per 1,000 population over the same period (Table 11.1 and Fig. 11.3).

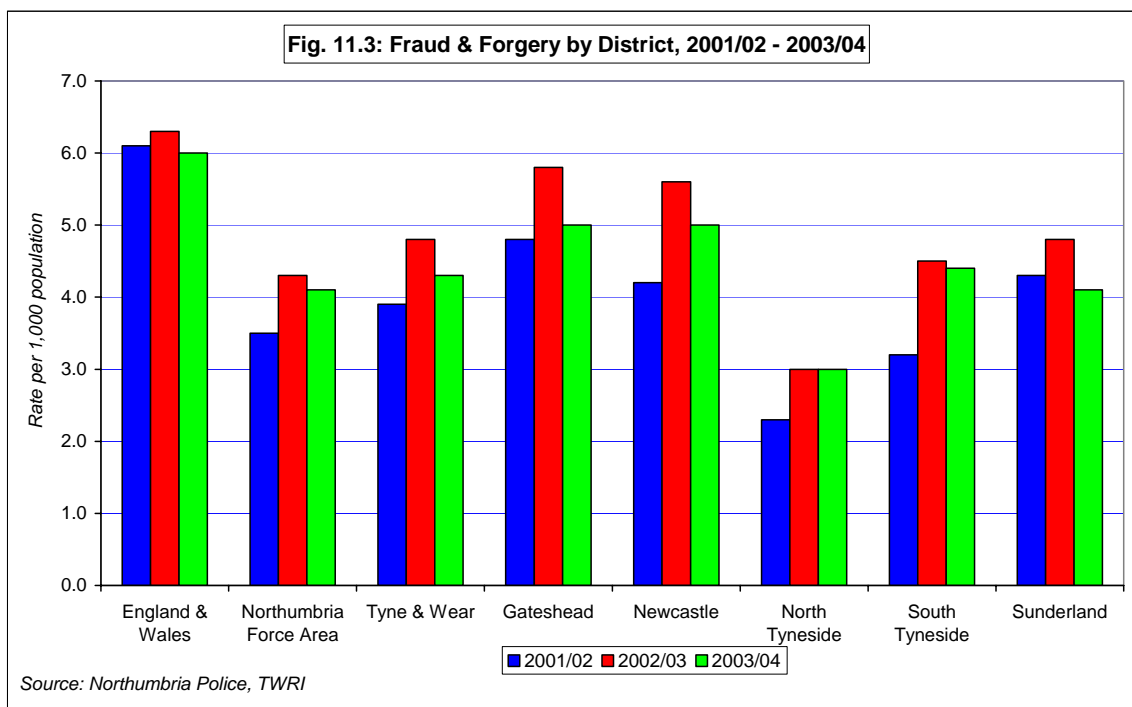
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Fraud & Forgery rates increased in all five Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The fastest rise was in Newcastle, up 1.4 offences, and the slowest rise in Sunderland, up 0.5 per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Fraud & Forgery fell in Tyne & Wear and four of its constituent Districts. The fastest fall was in Gateshead, down 0.8 offences and the slowest in South Tyneside, down just 0.1 offences per 1,000 population. The rate for Fraud & Forgery in North Tyneside remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04 at 3.0 per 1,000 population.

Table 11.1: Change in Fraud & Forgery Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	4.8	5.8	1.0	5.0	-0.8
Newcastle	4.2	5.6	1.4	5.0	-0.6
North Tyneside	2.3	3.0	0.7	3.0	0
South Tyneside	3.2	4.5	1.3	4.4	-0.1
Sunderland	4.3	4.8	0.5	4.1	-0.7
Tyne & Wear	3.9	4.8	0.9	4.3	-0.5
Northumbria Police Force	3.5	4.3	0.8	4.1	-0.2
England & Wales	6.1	6.3	0.2	6.0	-0.3

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI

Over the three-year period, Gateshead had the slowest increase in the **number** of Fraud & Forgery offences (up 5%), whilst the fastest increase was in South Tyneside, up 38%. Sunderland experienced a decrease in the number of Fraud & Forgery offences between 2001/02 and 2003/04 of 5%, the only District to fall over the period.

11.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF FRAUD & FORGERY BY WARD, 2003/04

The distribution of wards in Tyne & Wear with high rates of Fraud & Forgery tend to mirror that of Theft Other, being concentrated in wards containing major retail centres. Seven wards had rates more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate: Whickham North (Gateshead), 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 and Rekendyke and Bede wards in South Tyneside which straddle South Shields town centre. The high rates of Fraud & Forgery found

in these wards were primarily cases of obtaining property by cheque or credit card fraud/deception. Four wards in Tyne & Wear had rates over double the Tyne & Wear rate for Fraud & Forgery of 4.3 offences per 1,000 population. These wards were primarily located adjacent to city centre or town centre wards: Bensham, Birtley and Teams wards in Gateshead and North Shields in North Tyneside (Map 11.1).

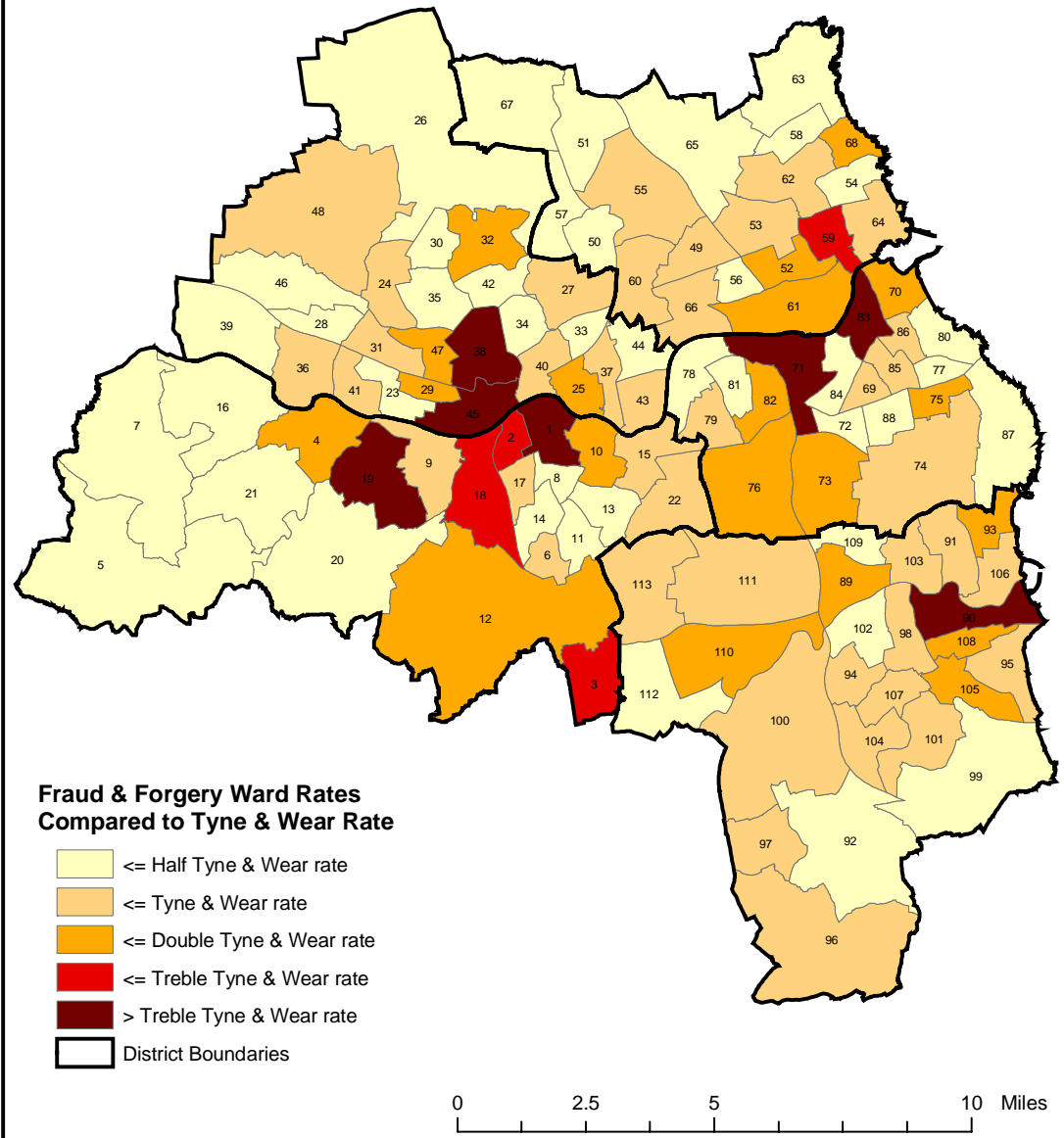
73% of wards had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Forty-two of these wards also had rates of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. These wards were well distributed throughout the Districts.

Over 320 Fraud & Forgery offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest crime rate of 51.0 per 1,000 population. Biddick Hall (South Tyneside) had the lowest count of recorded Fraud & Forgery offences (4), giving the ward the lowest rate of just 0.6 per 1,000 population.

For the category of Fraud & Forgery, the Tyne & Wear rate of 4.3 was lower than the England & Wales rate of 6.0 per 1,000 population. Eighteen wards in Tyne & Wear had rates above the England & Wales rate. Two of these wards had rates double the England & Wales rate: Bede and Rekendyke (South Tyneside) and five treble the England & Wales rate: Bede and Whickham North (Gateshead), Moorside and West City (Newcastle), and Central (Sunderland).

The number of recorded offences of Fraud & Forgery, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 11.1: Distribution of Fraud & Forgery by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Fraud & Forgery Ward Rates Compared to Tyne & Wear Rate

- <= Half Tyne & Wear rate
- <= Tyne & Wear rate
- <= Double Tyne & Wear rate
- <= Treble Tyne & Wear rate
- > Treble Tyne & Wear rate
- District Boundaries

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Tyne & Wear rate = 4.3 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 6.0 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

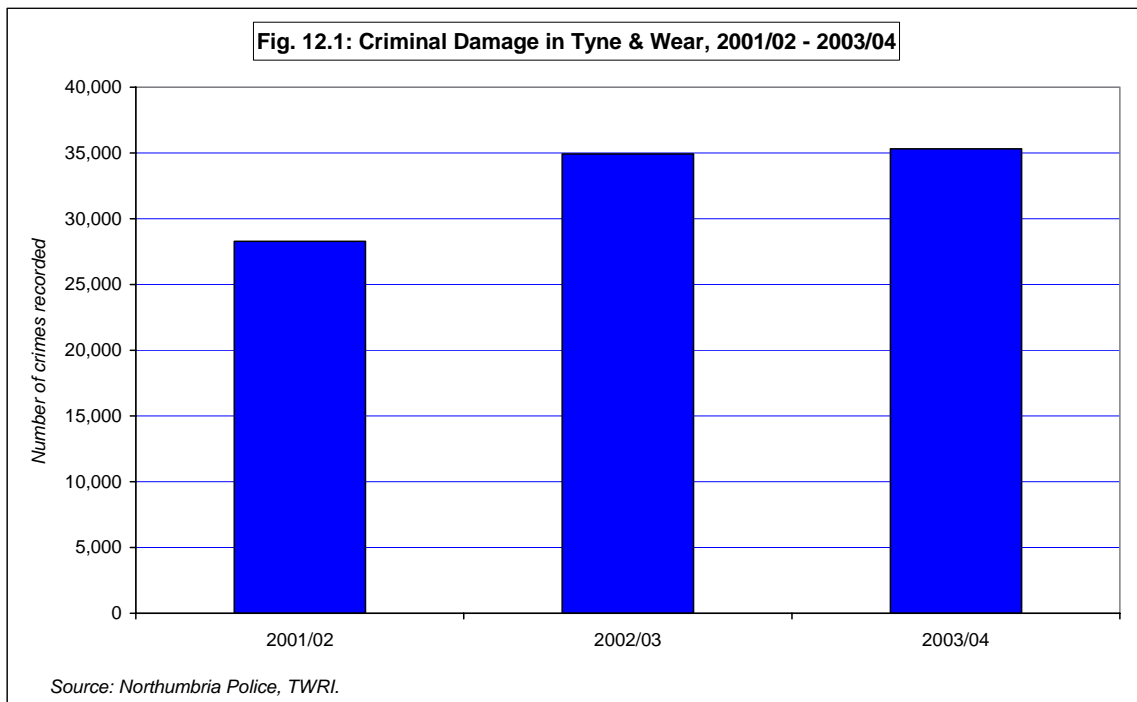
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12 CRIMINAL DAMAGE

This chapter describes the distribution of Criminal Damage across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 2001/02 and 2003/04. 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. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

12.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

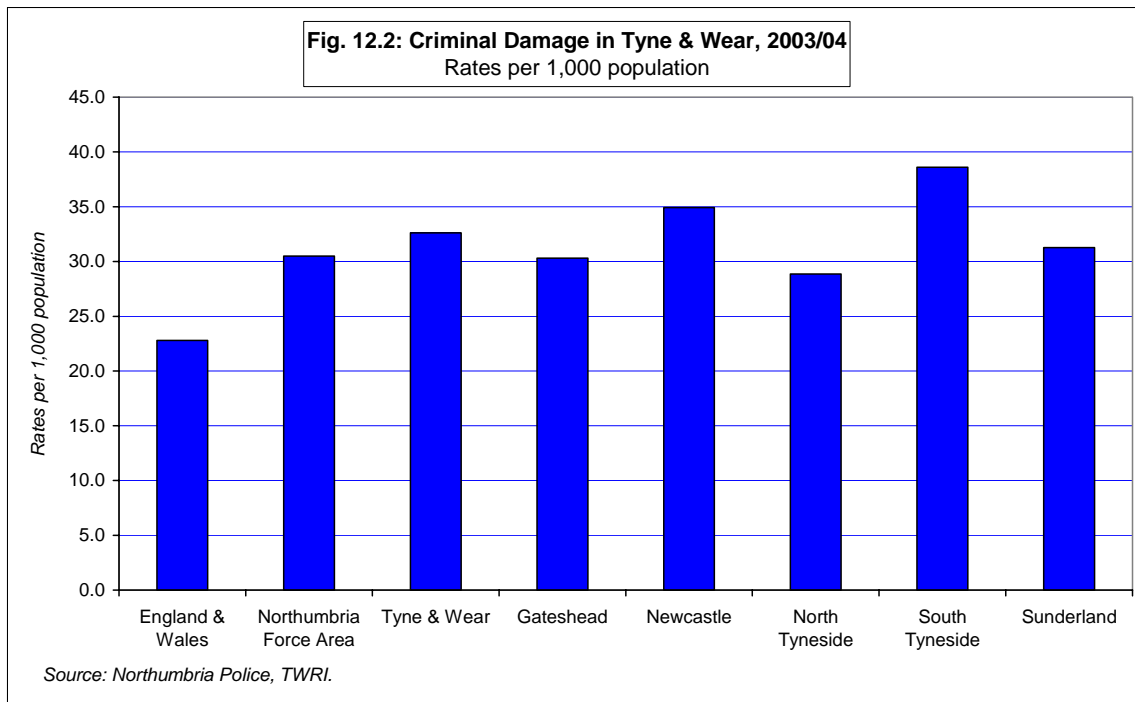
There were approximately 32,800 Criminal Damage offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). In Tyne & Wear the **number** of Criminal Damage offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) increased by 25% to 35,315 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.12.1). This resulted from a sharp rise of 23.5% in 2002/03 which was followed by just a 1% rise in 2003/04. It should be noted that the increase in 2002/03 is probably a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April of that year (see §1.2). Over the three year period, the rise in Tyne & Wear is higher than the 13% increase in the number of Criminal Damage offences in England & Wales.



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Criminal Damage offences in Tyne & Wear increased by 6.2 offences per 1,000 population to 32.2, this was followed by an increase of 0.4 crimes per 1,000 population during the following year to a rate of 32.6. The Northumbria Police Force Area rate followed a similar trend to Tyne & Wear, up by 5.9 offences per 1,000 population to 30.3 in 2002/03, followed by a 0.2 increase to 30.5 in 2003/04. The England & Wales rate increased at a slower rate than Tyne & Wear and the Northumbria Police Force Area between 2001/02 and 2002/03, up just 0.8 offences per 1,000 population to 21.1, which was followed by an increase of 1.7 in the following year to 22.8. It should be noted that the increase in 2002/03 is probably a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April of that year (see §1.2).

12.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Criminal Damage, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 12.2). South Tyneside had the highest rates per 1,000 population of 38.6, whilst Newcastle's rate of 34.9 was also above the Tyne & Wear rate of 32.6 per 1,000 population. Newcastle had the highest count of offences (9,313). North Tyneside had the lowest count (5,505) and the lowest rate of 28.9 Criminal Damage offences per 1,000 population. Rates for Criminal Damage in all five Tyne & Wear districts were higher than the England & Wales rate of 22.8 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



12.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Criminal Damage in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside, which saw an increase of 11.7 Criminal Damage offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The slowest rise was in Gateshead, up 1.4 offences per 1,000 population over the same period (Table 12.1 and Fig. 12.3).

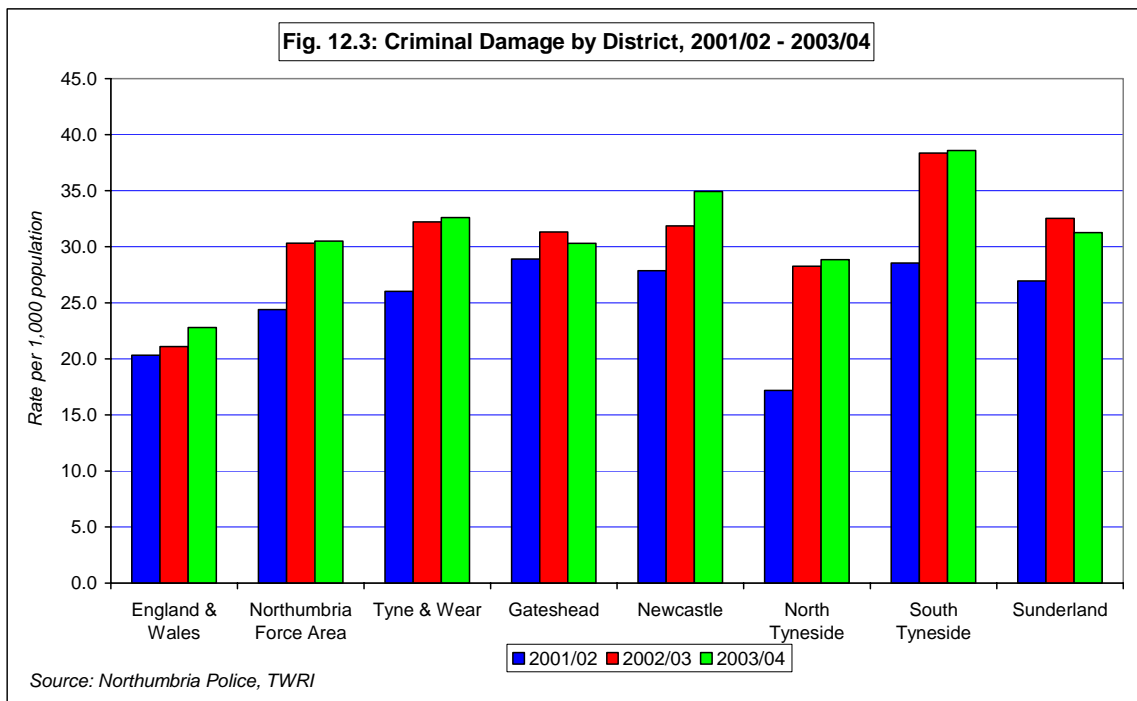
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Criminal Damage rate increased in all five Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside, up 11.1 offences, and the slowest rise in Gateshead, up 2.4 per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Criminal Damage fell in two Tyne & Wear Districts, down 1.2 offences in Sunderland and down 1.0 in Gateshead. The rates for Criminal Damage offences increased in the remaining three Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The significant increases in Criminal Damage rates in 2002/03 are likely to be the result of the adoption of the NCRS in April of that year (see §1.2).

Table 12.1: Change in Criminal Damage Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02 Rate	2002/03 Rate	2002/03 Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	2003/04 Rate	2003/04 Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	28.9	31.3	2.4	30.3	-1.0
Newcastle	27.9	31.9	4.0	34.9	3.0
North Tyneside	17.2	28.3	11.1	28.9	0.6
South Tyneside	28.5	38.3	9.8	38.6	0.3
Sunderland	27.0	32.5	5.5	31.3	-1.2
Tyne & Wear	26.0	32.2	6.2	32.6	0.4
Northumbria Police Force	24.4	30.3	5.9	30.5	0.2
England & Wales	20.3	21.1	0.8	22.8	1.7

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Gateshead had the slowest increase in the **number** of Criminal Damage offences (up 5%), whilst the fastest increase was in North Tyneside, up 67%. The number of Criminal Damage offences increased by between 8% (Gateshead) and 64% (North Tyneside) in the Tyne & Wear Districts between 2001/02 and 2002/03, most likely as a result of the adoption of the NCRS in April 2002.

12.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF CRIMINAL DAMAGE BY WARD, 2003/04

Only one ward in Tyne & Wear, West City (Newcastle) had a Criminal Damage rate per 1,000 population in 2003/04, over three times the Tyne & Wear rate. Wards with rates double the Tyne & Wear rate were Bede in Gateshead, Elswick in Newcastle and Rekendyke in South Tyneside. No wards in North Tyneside or Sunderland had rates for Criminal Damage more than double the Tyne & Wear rate (Map 12.1).

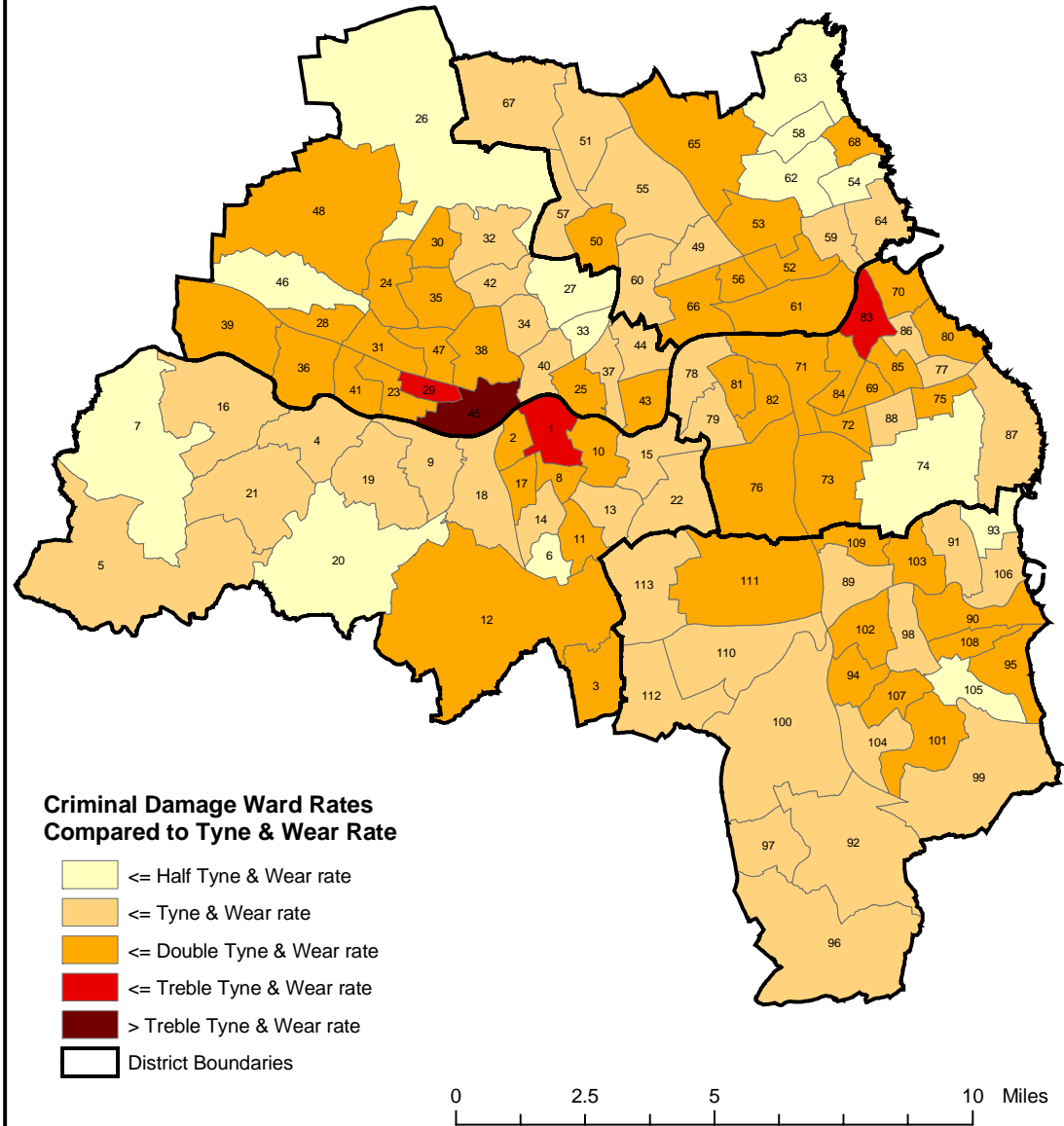
51% of wards in the five Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Fourteen of these wards had rates for Criminal Damage of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. Only one of these wards was located in South Tyneside (Cleadon & East Boldon).

Over 800 offences of Criminal Damage were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest rate of 131.4 offences per 1,000 population. St Mary's ward (North Tyneside) and Whickham South (Gateshead) had the least number of recorded offences (80), with Whickham South having the lowest rate of 7.8 offences per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for Criminal Damage in Tyne & Wear was higher than the England & Wales rate of 22.8 per 1,000 population. Four wards in Tyne & Wear had rates more than treble the England & Wales rate: West City and Elswick in Newcastle, Bede in Gateshead and Rekendyke in South Tyneside. Only four wards had rates of less than the England & Wales rate, these were Dene (Newcastle), Cleadon & East Boldon (South Tyneside), St Mary's (North Tyneside) and Whickham South (Gateshead).

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 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate, and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 12.1: Distribution of Criminal Damage by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 32.6 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 22.8 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

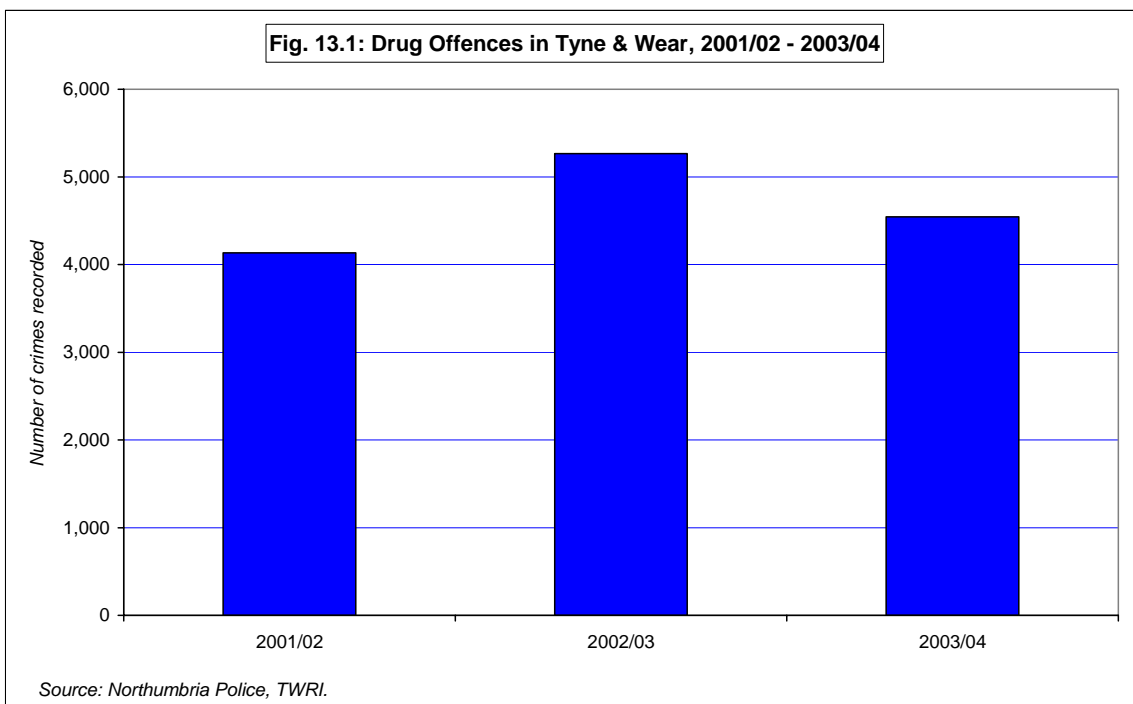
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13 DRUG OFFENCES

This chapter describes the distribution of Drug-related Offences across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 2001/02 and 2003/04. Drug Offences include trafficking and possession of controlled drugs. Rates for drug offences are per 1,000 population. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

13.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

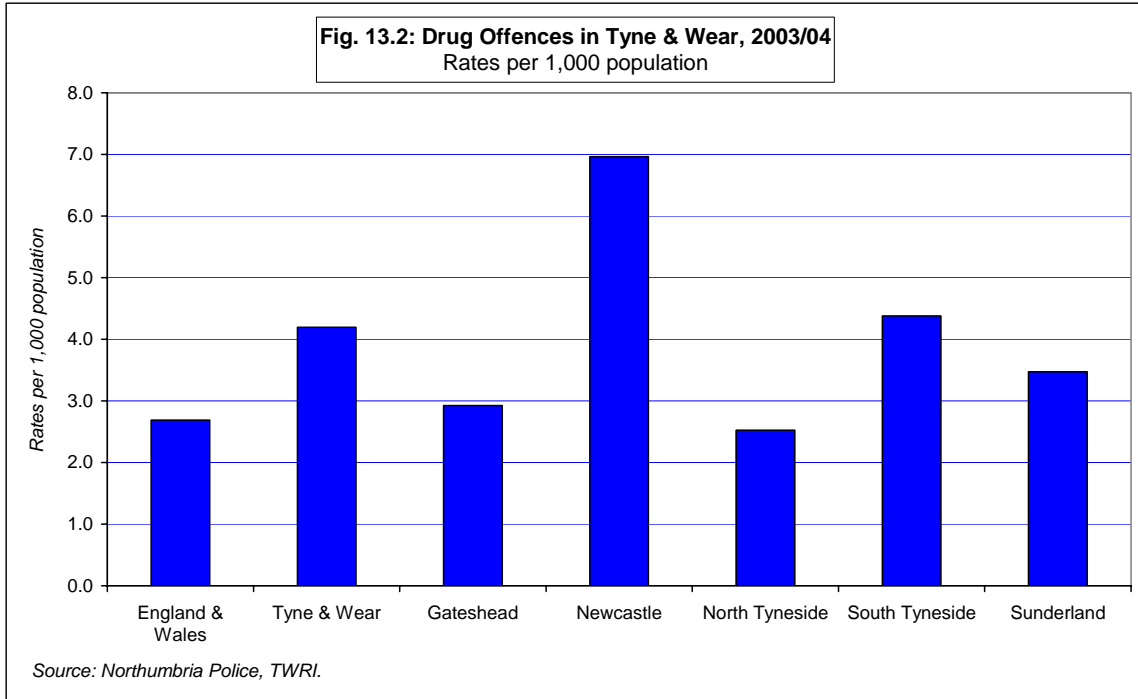
There were approximately 4,650 Drug Offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). The **number** of Drug Offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) in Tyne & Wear increased by 9.9% to 4,544 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.13.1). This resulted from a sharp rise of 27% in 2002/03 which was followed by a 14% fall in 2003/04. Over the three year period, the rise in Tyne & Wear was less than the 16% increase in the number of Drug Offences in England & Wales.



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Drug Offences in Tyne & Wear increased by 1.1 offences per 1,000 population to 4.9, this was followed by a fall of 0.7 during the following year to a rate of 4.2. In England & Wales, the rate of Drug Offences increased by just 0.4 per 1,000 population between 2001/02 and 2002/03, and remained stable at 2.7 per 1,000 population between 2002/03 and 2003/04.

13.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, two Tyne & Wear districts had higher rates per 1,000 population for Drug Offences, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 13.2). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 7.0, whilst South Tyneside's rate of 4.4 was also above the Tyne & Wear rate of 4.2 per 1,000 population. Newcastle also had the highest count of offences (1,856), with North Tyneside having the lowest count (482) and subsequently the lowest rate of 2.5 Drug Offences per 1,000 population. With the exception of North Tyneside, rates for Drug Offences in the Tyne & Wear districts were higher than the England & Wales rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



13.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates of Drug Offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02, with the exception of Gateshead (down 0.2 offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period). The fastest rise was in South Tyneside, which saw an increase of 1.1 Drug Offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The slowest rises were in Newcastle and North Tyneside, both up 0.3 offences per 1,000 population over the same period (Table 13.1 and Fig. 13.3).

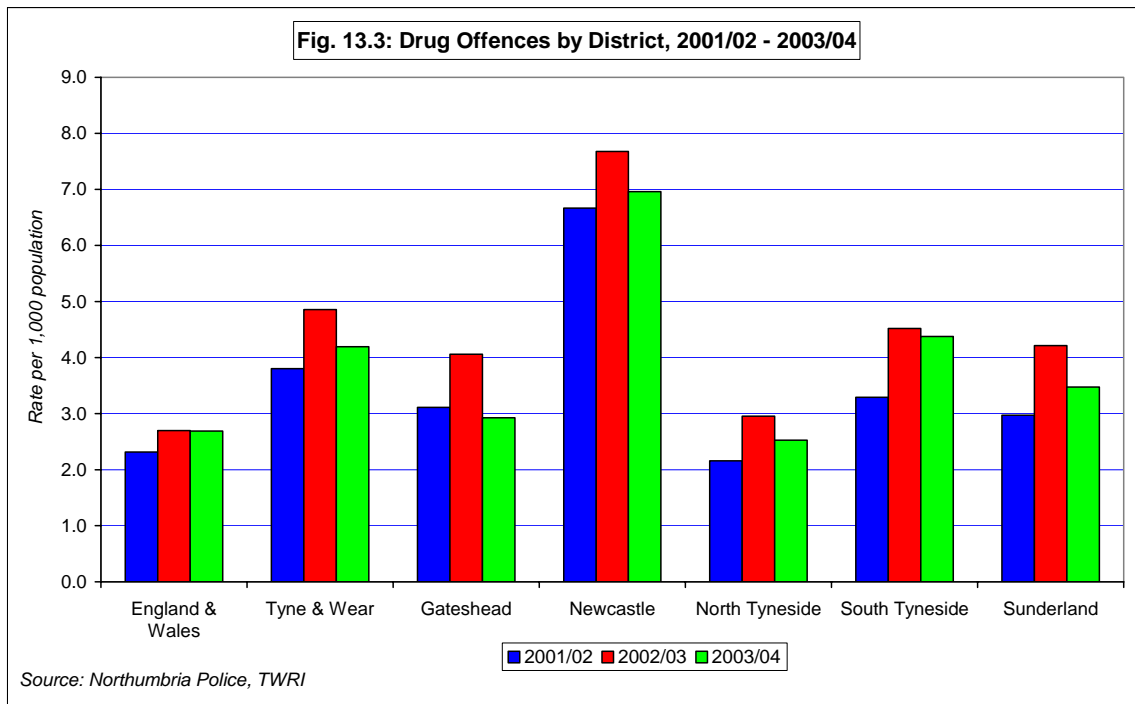
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the Drug Offences rate increased in all five Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The fastest rises were in South Tyneside and Sunderland, both up 1.2 offences. The slowest rise was in North Tyneside, up 0.8 offences per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Drug Offences fell in all five Tyne & Wear Districts. The fastest fall was in Gateshead, down 1.2 and the slowest fall in Sunderland, down just 0.1 offences per 1,000 population.

Table 13.1: Change in Drug Offence Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	3.1	4.1	1.0	2.9	-1.2
Newcastle	6.7	7.7	1.0	7.0	-0.7
North Tyneside	2.2	3.0	0.8	2.5	-0.5
South Tyneside	3.3	4.5	1.2	4.4	-0.1
Sunderland	3.0	4.2	1.2	3.5	-0.7
Tyne & Wear	3.8	4.9	1.1	4.2	-0.7
England & Wales	2.3	2.7	0.4	2.7	0

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Over the three-year period, Gateshead was the only Tyne & Wear District to experience a fall in the **number** of Drug Offences (down 6%). The number of Drug Offences in the remaining Districts increased, with the fastest rise being in South Tyneside, up 32%, and the slowest rise in Newcastle, up 4.6%.

13.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF DRUG OFFENCES BY WARD, 2003/04

In Tyne & Wear the highest rates of Drug Offences tend to be concentrated in city centre and town centre wards. Of the eight wards with rates more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate, seven are considered to be city centre or town centre wards: West City, Moorside and Elswick (Newcastle), Beacon & Bents and Rekenyke (South Shields area, South Tyneside), Bede (Gateshead town centre) and Central ward (Sunderland city centre). The exception is Byker ward in Newcastle (Map 13.1). No wards in North Tyneside had a rate greater than twice the Tyne & Wear rate.

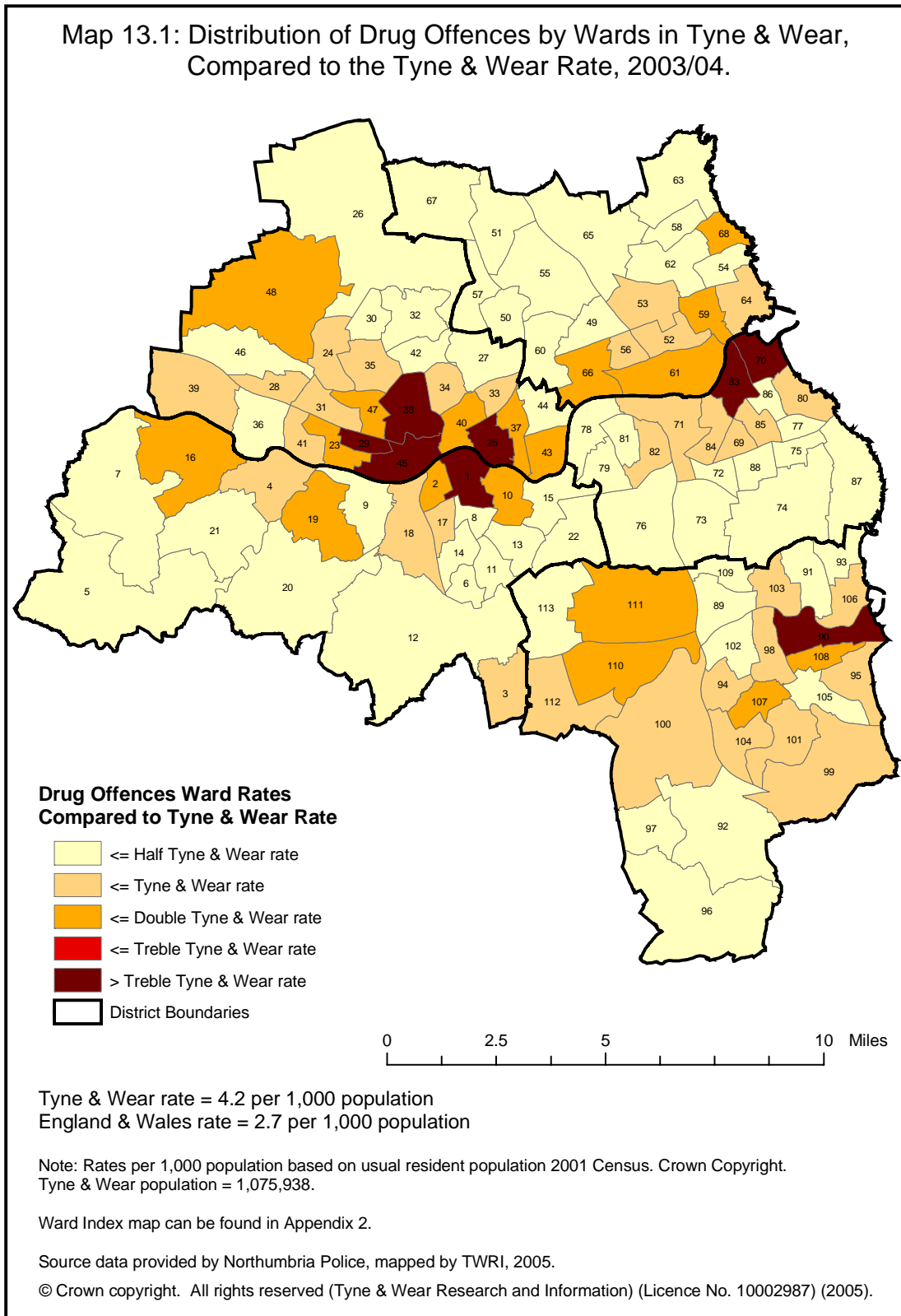
Over three quarters (77%) of wards in the five Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Fifty-five of these wards had rates for Drug Offences of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. These wards were well distributed throughout the Districts, and were located primarily towards the periphery of the Districts, away from the city and town centres.

Over 500 Drug Offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest rate of 85.9 offences per 1,000 population. Low Fell, Whickham South (both Gateshead), Weetslade ward (North Tyneside) and Cleadon & East Boldon ward (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (all 3), and the lowest rates of 0.3 offences per 1,000 population.

The rate per 1,000 population for Drug Offences in Tyne & Wear was higher than the England & Wales rate of 2.7 per 1,000 population. Almost 55% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates of less than the England & Wales rate. Twenty-nine wards had rates less than half the England & Wales, whilst ten wards had rates more than treble the England & Wales rate: West City, Moorside, Byker, Elswick, Sandyford and Woolsington wards in Newcastle, Bede ward in Gateshead, Beacon & Bents and Rekenyke wards in South Tyneside and Central ward in Sunderland.

The number of recorded Drug Offences, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 13.1: Distribution of Drug Offences by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.

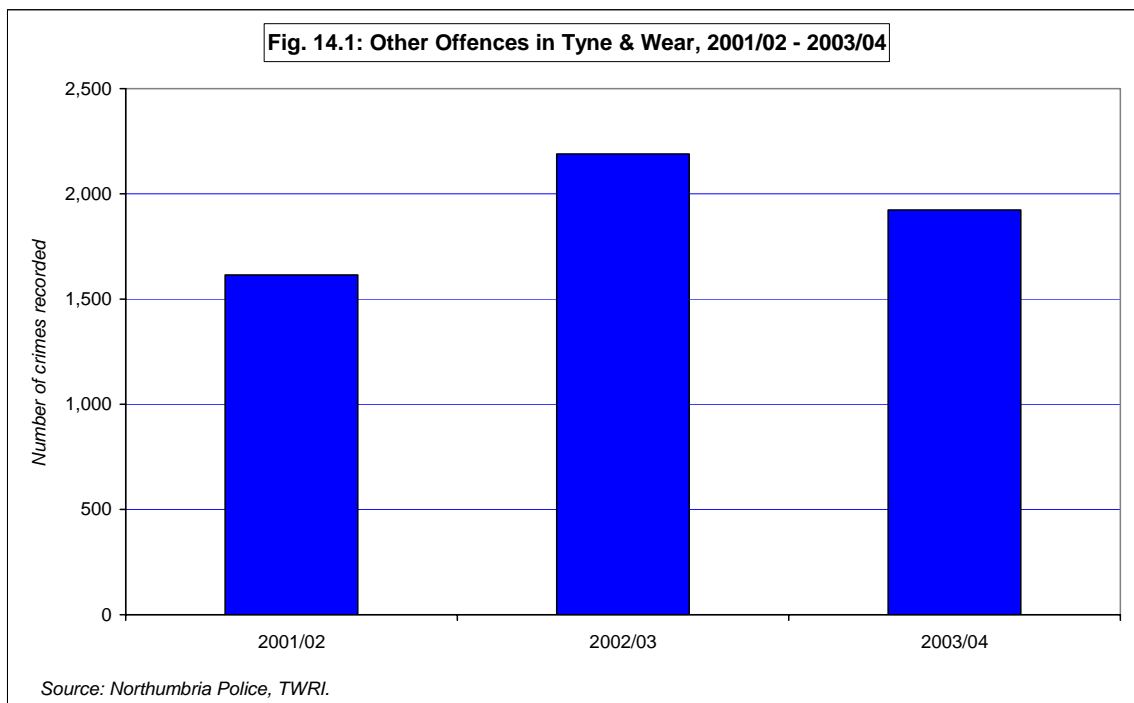


14 OTHER OFFENCES

This chapter describes the distribution of Other Offences across Tyne & Wear, and its constituent districts, with reference to national trends between 2001/02 and 2003/04. Other Offences includes blackmail, kidnapping, perjury, as well as dangerous driving. Rates for Other offences are per 1,000 population. Appendix 1 lists the full range of crimes within the offence group.

14.1 CHANGE IN CRIME LEVELS 2001/02 – 2003/04

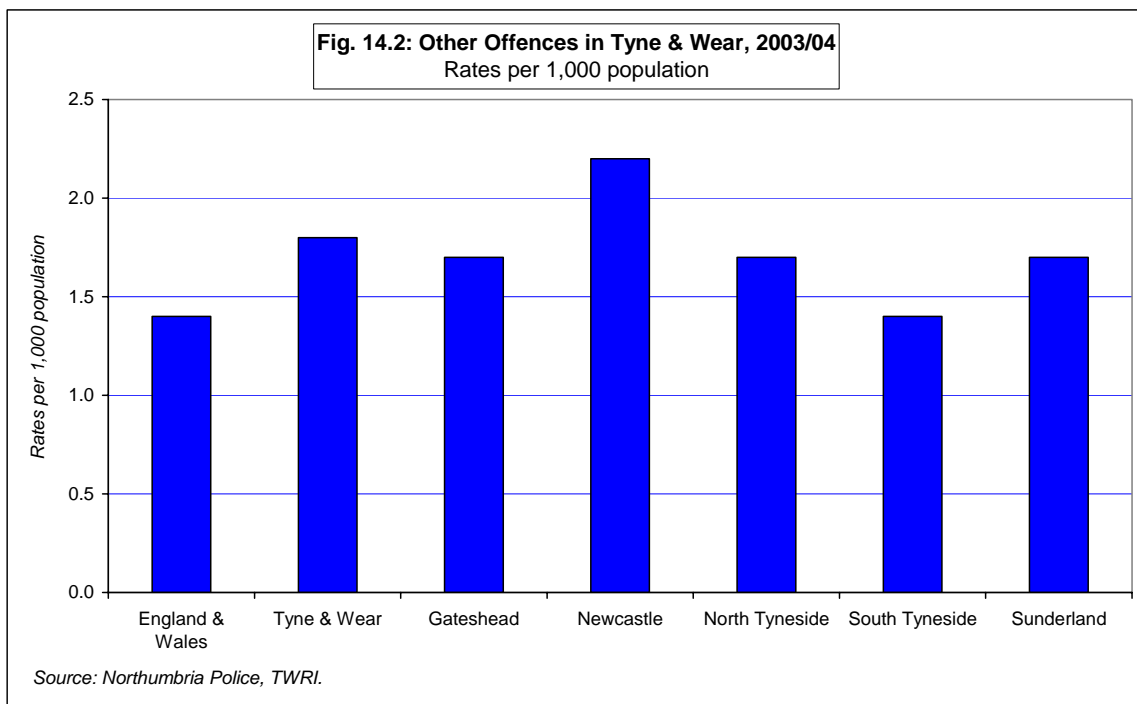
There were approximately 1,900 Other Offences recorded annually in Tyne & Wear (2001-2004). The **number** of Other Offences committed (and subsequently recorded by the Police) in Tyne & Wear increased by 19% to 1,923 between 2001/02 and 2003/04 (Fig.14.1). This resulted from a sharp rise of 36% in 2002/03 which was followed by a 12% fall in 2003/04. Over the three year period, the rise in Tyne & Wear was comparable with the 14% increase in the number of Other Offences recorded in England & Wales. Despite the figures suggesting so, the adoption of the NCRS in 2002/03 should not have impacted significantly on the number of Other Offences recorded.



Between 2001/02 and 2002/03 the **rate** of Other Offences in Tyne & Wear increased by 0.5 offences per 1,000 population to 2.0, this was followed by a fall of 0.2 crimes per 1,000 population during the following year to a rate of 1.8. The rate in England & Wales increased slightly by 0.2 offences per 1,000 population between 2001/02 and 2002/03, but remained stable between 2002/03 and 2003/04 at 1.4.

14.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER OFFENCES BY DISTRICT, 2003/04

During 2003/04, only one Tyne & Wear district, Newcastle, had a higher rate for Other Offences, than Tyne & Wear as a whole (Fig. 14.2). Newcastle had the highest rate per 1,000 population of 2.2, whilst Gateshead, North Tyneside and Sunderland's rates were all 1.7 per 1,000 population. South Tyneside had the lowest count of Other Offences (218) and subsequently the lowest rate of 1.4 offences per 1,000 population. With the exception of South Tyneside, rates for Other Offences in the Tyne & Wear districts were higher than the England & Wales rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population in 2003/04.



14.3 DISTRICT CHANGE BETWEEN 2001/02 AND 2003/04

Rates for Other Offences in all Tyne & Wear districts have risen since 2001/02. The fastest rise was in North Tyneside, which saw an increase of 0.5 Other Offences per 1,000 population over the three-year period. The slowest rises were in Gateshead and Newcastle, both up 0.2 offences over the same period (Table 14.1 and Fig. 14.3).

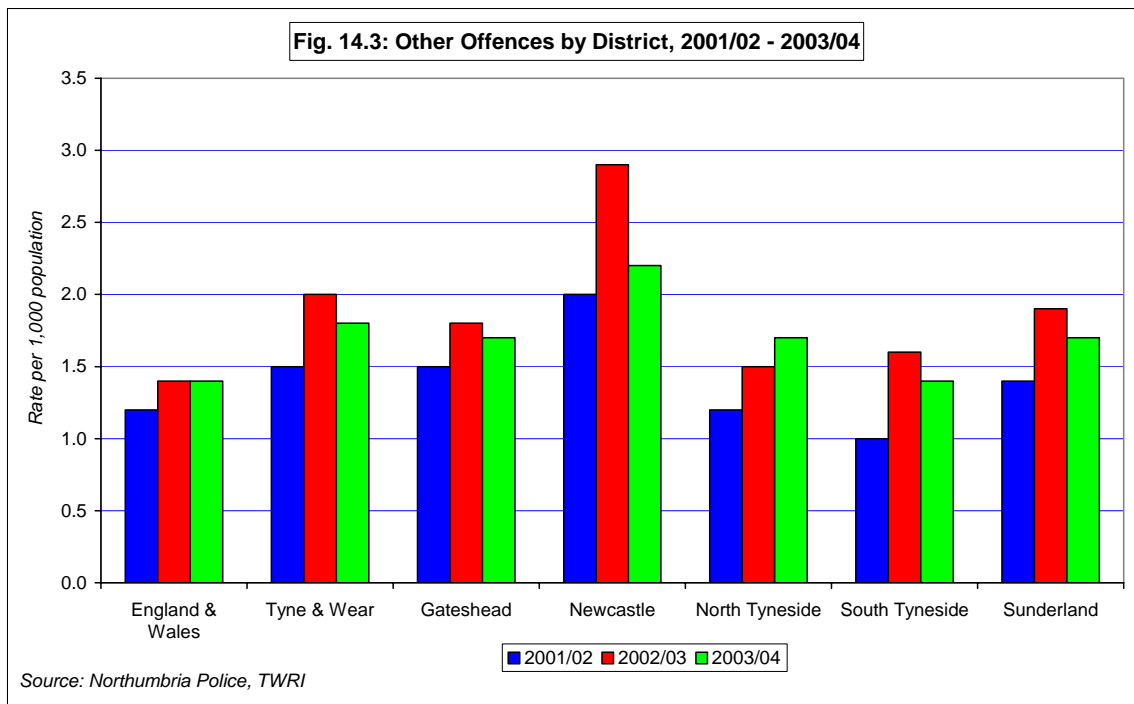
Between 2001/02 and 2002/03, the rate of Other Offences increased in all five Districts and in Tyne & Wear as a whole. The fastest rise was in Newcastle, up 0.9 offences. The slowest rises were in Gateshead and North Tyneside, up 0.3 offences per 1,000 population. Between 2002/03 and 2003/04 the rate of Other Offences fell in four of the five Tyne & Wear Districts. The fastest fall was in Newcastle, down 0.7 and the slowest in Sunderland, down just 0.1 offences per 1,000 population. North Tyneside was the only District to experience a year-on-year increase in its rate per 1,000 population over the period.

Table 14.1: Change in Other Offence Rates by District, 2001-2004

	2001/02	2002/03		2003/04	
	Rate	Rate	Change in rate 2001/02- 2002/03	Rate	Change in rate 2002/03- 2003/04
Gateshead	1.5	1.8	0.3	1.7	-0.1
Newcastle	2.0	2.9	0.9	2.2	-0.7
North Tyneside	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.2
South Tyneside	1.0	1.6	0.6	1.4	-0.2
Sunderland	1.4	1.9	0.5	1.7	-0.2
Tyne & Wear	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.8	-0.2
England & Wales	1.2	1.4	0.2	1.4	0

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

Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI



Source: Northumbria Police, TWRI

Over the three-year period, the **number** of Other Offences increased in all five Tyne & Wear Districts. The fastest increase was in North Tyneside, up 40.5%, with the slowest rise being in Newcastle, up 7.4%.

14.4 THE DISTRIBUTION OF OTHER OFFENCES BY WARD, 2003/04

High levels of Other Offences tend to be concentrated in wards straddling city centres, town centres or in wards adjacent to them. The majority of Other Offences are classified as ‘Affray’. Of the five wards with rates more than treble the Tyne & Wear rate, four are considered to be city centre or town centre wards: West City and Moorside (Newcastle), Bede (Gateshead town centre) and Central ward (Sunderland city centre). The exception is Byker ward in Newcastle (Map 14.1). No wards in North Tyneside or South Tyneside had a rate greater than treble the Tyne & Wear rate.

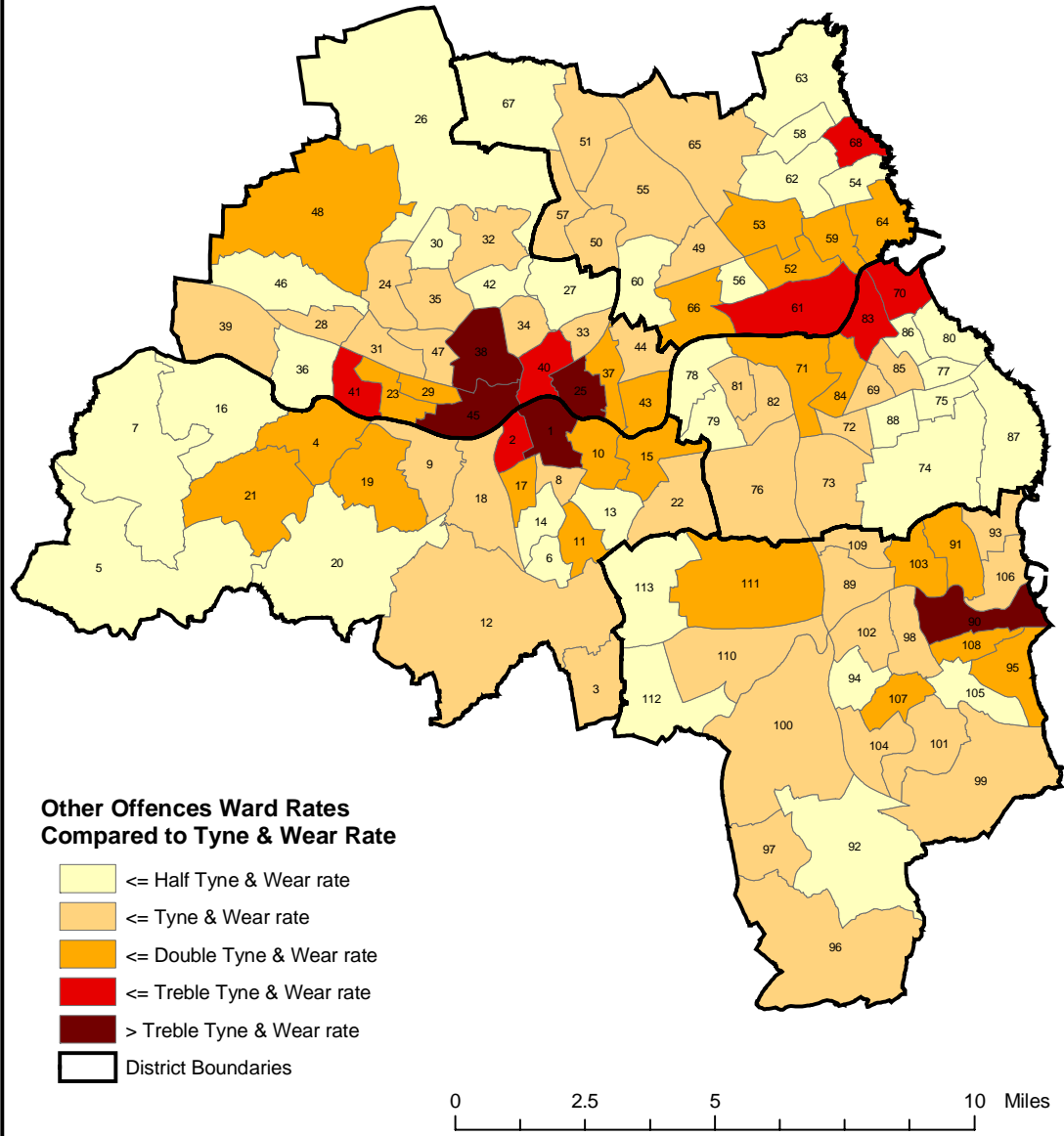
67% of wards in the Districts had rates per 1,000 population of less than or equal to the Tyne & Wear rate in 2003/04. Thirty-four of these wards had rates for Other Offences of less than or equal to half the Tyne & Wear rate. These wards were well distributed throughout the Districts.

Over 100 Other Offences were recorded in West City (Newcastle) during 2003/04, giving the ward the highest rate of 15.9 offences per 1,000 population. Hebburn South (South Tyneside) had the least number of recorded offences (just 1), and the lowest rates of 0.2 offences per 1,000 population.

The rate for Other Offences in Tyne & Wear was higher than the England & Wales rate of 1.4 per 1,000 population in 2003/04. Almost 49% of wards in Tyne & Wear had rates less than the England & Wales rate. Nineteen wards had rates less than half the England & Wales, whilst nine wards had rates more than treble the rate: West City, Moorside and Byker wards in Newcastle, Bede and Bensham wards in Gateshead, Beacon & Bents and Rekendyke wards in South Tyneside, Central ward in Sunderland and Whitley Bay ward in North Tyneside.

The number of recorded Other Offences, along with rates per 1,000 population for all wards in Tyne & Wear are shown in Table 2.2. The table also shows the difference between the ward rate and the Tyne & Wear rate and the ward rate and the England & Wales rate.

Map 14.1: Distribution of Other Offences by Wards in Tyne & Wear, Compared to the Tyne & Wear Rate, 2003/04.



Tyne & Wear rate = 1.8 per 1,000 population
 England & Wales rate = 1.4 per 1,000 population

Note: Rates per 1,000 population based on usual resident population 2001 Census. Crown Copyright.
 Tyne & Wear population = 1,075,938.

Ward Index map can be found in Appendix 2.

Source data provided by Northumbria Police, mapped by TWRI, 2005.

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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

1. Murder
2. Attempted murder
3. Threat or conspiracy to murder
- 4.1 Manslaughter
- 4.2 Infanticide
- 4.3 Child destruction
- 4.4,6 Causing death by dangerous driving
5. Wounding or Other Act Endangering Life
6. Endangering railway passengers
7. Endangering life at sea
- 8A. Other wounding
- 8B. Possession of weapons
- 8C. Harassment
- 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
- 37.1 Causing death by aggravated vehicle taking
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
- 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
25. Abduction
26. Bigamy
27. Soliciting or importuning by a man
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
- 38. Proceeds of crime
- 39. Theft from the person
- 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
- 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
- 49. Other theft
- 54. Handling stolen goods
- 126. Vehicle interference and tampering

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
- 53B. Other fraud
- 55. Bankruptcy and insolvency offences
- 60. Forgery etc. of drug prescription
- 61. Other forgery, etc
- 814. Fraud, forgery etc. associated with vehicle or driver records

CRIMINAL DAMAGE

- 56. Arson
- 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

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. Rioting
- 65. Violent disorder
- 66. Other offences (against the State and public order)
- 67. Perjury
- 68. Libel
- 75. Betting, gaming and lotteries
- 76. Aiding and abetting suicide
- 78. Immigration Act offences
- 79. Attempting to pervert the course of public justice
- 80. Absconding from lawful custody
- 81. Firearms Acts 1968 and other Firearms Acts
- 82. Offences against Laws relating to Customs, Excise and Inland Revenue
- 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. Other Knives offences
- 91. Public health
- 94. Town and Country 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 Map of Wards in Tyne & Wear.

