

POLICE & CRIME PLAN

QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT

Building safer communities and effective justice

Quarter 2 – July to September 2020

Contents	Pages
Putting Victims First	2
Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour	4
Cutting Crime	6
Domestic and Sexual Abuse	8
Effective Criminal Justice	10
Community Confidence	12
Crime Tables – Force and Local Authority Level	14

Note on the Operating Environment Q2 2020

Throughout Q2 the COVID-19 pandemic has continued to have an impact. Changes in restrictions during the quarter resulted in changes to demand and the policing response. As with the Q1 update, where applicable, any impacts will be noted under the appropriate sections.

I. Putting Victims First

Contact Management

- I.1 The total number of 999 and 101 non-emergency calls has reduced by 11% in the period July to September 2020 compared to the same period the previous year (146,684 compared to 165,370). Although still lower in volume, demand for both 999 and 101 non-emergency calls is slowly returning to pre-COVID levels following significant reductions.
- I.2 The number of emergency (999) calls reduced by 9% (62,148 compared to 68,545), with 100% of calls answered and 86% answered within the call handling standards of 10 seconds (compared to 79% in Q2 2019/20). 90% of calls (90th percentile) were answered within 24 seconds (this compares with 18 seconds in Q1 2020).
- I.3 The number of 101 non-emergency calls reduced by 13% (84,536 compared to 96,825), with 92% of calls answered (compared to 84% in Q2 2019/20). 71% of 101 non-emergency calls were answered within the call handling standards of 60 seconds. 90% of calls (90th percentile) were answered within 3 minutes and 30 seconds (this compares with 2 minutes 30 seconds in Q1 2020).

Table 1 – Call demand

	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21	Variance
Emergency Calls – 999	68,545	62,148	-9% (6,397)
Non-Emergency Calls – 101	96,825	84,536	-13% (12,289)

- I.4 The Modernising Public Contact Project aims to better service demand in-line with legislative requirements, as well as improve customer experience. As part of the project, a proposed new shift pattern has been developed for contact handlers, resource controllers, team leaders and Force Operational Managers, in order to better meet demand, improve wellbeing and provide dedicated training and development time for staff.
- I.5 For the period July to September 2020, approximately 7% of contact was digital i.e. where an individual has used digital means to report an incident or web chat. The number of digital contacts per day increased from 62 (2% of contact) prior to COVID-19 to 287 per day (10% of contact) during the height of lockdown in quarter 1, to an average of 193 contacts per day in quarter 2. The Modernising Public Contact transformation project will look to adapt and introduce the most appropriate management channels based on current demand and digital channels as they evolve. The new targeted operating model is due to be developed by December 2020. 92% of people who used the on-line form to make a report were satisfied with using the platform.

Responding to Incidents

- I.6 The percentage of grade 1 incidents (urban) responded within threshold increased from 63% in July to September 2019 to 67% in July to September 2020, whilst the response to grade 1 incidents (rural) increased from 73% to 76%. The response to grade 2 incidents within threshold increased from 64% to 69%. The 90th percentile response rate for both grade 1 and 2 incidents improved over the same period. This is in contrast to a reduction when compared to April to June 2020, which was influenced by reduced demand due to lockdown. An interim shift pattern for the Response Policing Team was introduced at the end of March 2020 when

COVID-19 lockdown commenced and is currently under review to ensure that it remains appropriate.

Assessing Vulnerability

- 1.7 THRIVE (Threat, Harm, Risk, Investigation, Vulnerability, Engagement) is a process used to assess the threat of any situation to develop a working strategy or develop a desirable solution to the problem. Calls are sampled regularly to assess the application of THRIVE. Results for the period June to August 2020 identified that 89% of calls were correctly assessed for Threat, Harm, Risk and Vulnerability, with rationale recorded. In 97% of calls the contact handler reassured the caller, and in 91% of calls they were allocated the most appropriate response.
- 1.8 A sample of incidents from February 2020 was reviewed to assess how risk is managed from initial call through to allocation for investigation. The assessment identified some areas for improvement; management of callers' expectations with regard to response, recording and documentation of supervisory oversight, risk management and decision-making with rationale and consistent use of the escalation protocols. A further sample of incidents from autumn 2020 is currently being reviewed to assess progress and the results will be reported in the New Year. The THRIVE process remains an area of focus for the force.

Victim Satisfaction

- 1.9 Victim satisfaction remains consistent over time. Satisfaction with the policing response for initial contact and treatment remains high, and above the thresholds of 95% and 90%, respectively. Satisfaction with follow-up has declined slightly, whilst satisfaction with follow-up and action taken remain below the threshold of 85%. There has been a statistically significant reduction in the satisfaction of treatment; none of the other changes are statistically significant.

Table 2 – Percentage of crime victims satisfied with the policing response provided

Satisfaction	12 months to September 2019	12 months to September 2020
Initial Contact	96%	95%
Response Time	88%	89%
Action Taken	80%	79%
Follow-up	67%	64%
Treatment	94%	92%

2. Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

- 2.1 The number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents has increased by 30% for the period July to September 2020 compared to the previous year (+3,931 incidents). The National Police Chiefs' Council provided direction to all forces to record all COVID-19 related incidents as ASB. Whilst over half of the increase is due to COVID classifications, ASB (excluding COVID) has also increased. There has been a 14%* increase in ASB (excluding COVID-19 incidents) in the period July to September 2020 compared to the same period the previous year (from 13,041 to 14,937 incidents). The majority of the rise is due to an increase in neighbourhood disputes and noise problems.

Total youth related ASB increased by 2% for the period July to September 2020 compared to the same period for the previous year. Non-youth related ASB increased by 43%. Youth related ASB equates to around 24% of ASB for the period July to September 2020. The proportion of ASB which is Youth Related has decreased (-7%) in Q2 20/21 compared to the previous year.

* A proportion of incidents, whilst not being recorded with the COVID-19 classification, will include instances which will be COVID-19 related. Incidents are classified at the initial point of contact.

- 2.2 There was an average of 175 COVID-19 related incidents reported per day during peak lockdown period (April and May). When lockdown restrictions eased this reduced to 11 incidents per day in August 2020. Since the introduction of local restrictions on the 18th of September, there has been an average of 77 COVID-19 related incidents reported per day.

Table 3 – Total ASB incident and COVID-19 related ASB

	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21	Variance
Total anti-social behaviour incidents	13,041	16,972	+30% (3,931)
COVID-19 related ASB incidents	n/a	2,033	

Perceptions of ASB

- 2.3 The percentage of ASB victims who are confident to report further incidents to the police has remained consistent (82%). A national survey conducted by the Office of National Statistics found that the majority of people (65%) felt the level of ASB in their local area had stayed the same since the virus outbreak, but 14% considered it had increased.

Victim Satisfaction

- 2.4 The percentage of ASB victims satisfied with the service as a whole remains stable at 79%. Other aspects of services have improved, with satisfaction with response times, action taken and follow-up increasing. There have been statistically significant increases in satisfaction for response time and follow-up. Satisfaction for follow-up remains below the 85% threshold. Notably, over 90% of survey participants felt their ASB report had been taken seriously.

Table 4 – Percentage of ASB victims satisfied with the policing response provided

Satisfaction	12 months to September 2019	12 months to September 2020
Initial Contact	92%	93%
Response Time	86%	91%
Action Taken	79%	83%
Follow-up	59%	68%
Treatment	94%	96%

Problem Solving

- 2.5 As referenced in the last report, there is continued focus on problem solving in communities to help develop a better understanding of the priority issues at neighbourhood level. A problem solving intranet site was launched in September 2020 which enables the sharing of good practice in relation to POP plans, forthcoming events and useful guidance documents. A virtual problem solving training package for Response and Neighbourhood Policing Teams is also under development with expected force wide roll out in January 2021.

3. Cutting Crime

Recorded Crime

- 3.1 Total recorded crime has reduced by 10% in the 12 months to September 2020; equivalent to 15,700 fewer crimes recorded compared to the previous 12 month period (137,239 compared to 152,964). Over the same period, volume crime has reduced by 10% (-15,223 crimes); major crime has increased by 4.2% (+15 crimes) and serious crime has reduced by 6% (-394 crimes), whilst total recorded crime has reduced in all six local authority areas.
- 3.2 There have been reductions in crime for the majority of crime categories for the 12 months to September 2020 compared to the previous year, with the exception of miscellaneous crimes (+5%, 103 crimes) and drug crime (+6%, 189 crimes). Similarly, there are reductions in crime for the majority of crime categories at a local authority level. The majority of drug offences are possession (76%). The increase in possession offences is likely to reflect an increase in use of stop and search powers by officers. A significant influence has been the dedicated resources tasked to targeted patrols in violence hotspot areas to tackle knife crime and serious violence. Searches of individuals that intelligence links to violent offending can result in identification of drug offences.
- 3.3 During July to September 2020 the crime picture is significantly different in many crime categories compared to the same period last year, primarily driven by the impact of COVID-19. There has been a reduction in total recorded crime, with 5% fewer crimes (-1,899 crimes) compared to the same period last year (see Table 5 – Changes in recorded crime). In particular, crime in the night time economy reduced by 41% (-532 crimes), theft and handling reduced by 27% (-2,116 crimes), burglary fell by 21% (-425 crimes) and vehicle crime reduced by 22% (-500 crimes).

Table 5 – Changes in recorded crime

Crime Category	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21	Percentage change
Total recorded crime	37,939	36,040	-5%
Crimes in the NTE	1,303	771	-41%
Violence against person	12,300	13,238	+8%
Sexual offences	1,167	1,084	-7%
Burglary	1,988	1,563	-21%
Theft and handling	7,834	5,718	-27%
Vehicle crime	2,249	1,749	-22%
Criminal damage	5,546	5,772	+4%
Other (including drugs, public disorder and miscellaneous)	6,855	6,916	+1%

Resolved Rate

- 3.4 The resolved rate for total recorded crime remains at 16%; this is consistent with the previous year. For the 12 months to September 2020 the resolved rate for serious crime has improved by 2 percentage points to 20%. For sexual offences and vehicle crime it has improved by 3 percentage points to 16% and 9%, respectively. Data to August 2020, the most recently available data for the national comparison, where a suspect is identified 31% of crimes result in a positive outcome, which is slightly above the national average of 30%.

Hate Crime

- 3.5 Hate-related incidents and hate crimes have increased since COVID-19 lockdown restrictions were imposed. This trend is in-line with the national position; there has been an increase nationally of 9% in 2019/20 compared to 2018/19. For Northumbria, recorded levels of hate crime have increased by 7% in the 12 months to September 2020 compared to the previous period (3,086 crimes compared to 2,818 crimes). Extensive engagement continues across all communities to ensure specific issues/concerns are captured. Recent examples include a series of virtual Joint Engagement Groups (JEG) held with Community leaders and a follow-up JEG with LGBT+ community alongside Operation Pridefall, where no issues were identified.

Victim Satisfaction – Hate Crime

- 3.6 Whole experience satisfaction for victims of hate crime remains stable at 85%. None of the changes in hate crime satisfaction are statistically significant. Follow-up and action taken performance remain the areas for improvement. A Hate Crime training package has been finalised and was released on the 10th of September. The aim of the package is to improve our ability to recognise and deal with Hate Crime in order to better support victims and to increase public confidence in reporting Hate Crime. For example, delivering enhanced Victims' Code of Practice, and ensuring a Victim Needs Assessment is always completed to ensure Victims First Northumbria understand how they can best support the victim.

Table 6 – Percentage of hate crime victims satisfied with the policing response provided

Satisfaction	12 months to September 2019	12 months to September 2020
Initial Contact	96%	95%
Response Time	88%	90%
Action Taken	83%	80%
Follow-up	73%	70%
Treatment	94%	93%

4. Domestic and Sexual Abuse

Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse

- 4.1 Sexual offences have reduced by 11% (-533 crimes) for the 12 months to September 2020, compared to the previous year. Similarly, but at a lesser rate, in the last quarter sexual offences have reduced by 7% (-83 crimes) compared to the same period the previous year indicating that offending is returning to pre COVID-19 levels.
- 4.2 Domestic abuse incidents have increased by 5.2% (+1,931 incidents) for the 12 months to September 2020. There has also been a 10% (+977 incidents) increase in the last quarter compared to the same period the previous year. The increase in incidents of domestic abuse, which began in May, continued during the summer followed by a reducing trend in August and September. The increase in reporting includes victims known to the Force; however, these is also an increase in new victims and perpetrators as a result of lockdown.

Table 7 – Recorded sexual offences and domestic abuse incidents

	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21
Sexual Offences	1,167	1,084
Domestic Abuse Incidents	9,747	10,724

Victim Satisfaction

- 4.3 Satisfaction levels for domestic abuse victims remain high. However, follow-up and action taken continue to be areas for improvement. Satisfaction with the whole experience of service has reduced from 89% to 88%. There have been reductions in satisfaction for initial contact, action taken, follow-up and treatment. Across the six aspects of service there are no statistically significant changes.

Table 8 – Percentage of domestic abuse victims satisfied with the policing response provided

Satisfaction	12 months to September 2019	12 months to September 2020
Initial Contact	99%	98%
Response Time	92%	92%
Action Taken	87%	83%
Follow-up	85%	85%
Treatment	95%	94%

- 4.4 There are a number of activities being delivered to improve performance:

Domestic Abuse

- A revised domestic abuse procedure was implemented in July 2020. This included the introduction of a multi-agency risk assessment threshold to ensure the appropriate risk assessment of domestic abuse victims, as well as a number of administrative changes. This has improved the identification of high risk victims ensuring the appropriate safeguarding and support is provided to those victims most at risk.
- Police and CPS to review the effectiveness of Body Worn Video (BWV) by examining recent evidence and identifying learning opportunities for both organisations. This is to support and improve the success of evidence-led prosecutions.

- The Joint Domestic Abuse Safeguarding and Area Command performance plan is embedded and monitored at the Force's Vulnerability Board. This has led to the introduction of Learning Panels across Area Commands focused on BWV and an external scrutiny panel, currently in Northern and Central Area Commands, to be rolled out force wide by the end of the year.

Sexual Offences

- A problem solving approach to rape repeat victimisation has been developed which incorporates risk assessments and collaboration with other agencies.
- Training on file quality and common errors in file submission.
- Continued partnership working with CPS; one of the highlighted benefits is an increase in the file acceptance rate.
- A review into the provision of support for Victims and Witnesses to improve the reach and positive impact of support services is ongoing. Specific actions are being taken to improve the quality of victim contact and additional processes have been introduced within the court environment to maintain engagement with victims as a result of additional delays in the case being heard as a result of COVID-19

5. Effective Criminal Justice

Rape Offences

- 5.1 The charge rate for rape offences increased in the previous two quarters; 7% for the 12 months to March 2020 and 10% for the 12 months to June 2020. The 10% charge rate has been maintained during the 12 months to September 2020. The Force's charge rate remains above the national average of 5.1%, and currently places the Force 3rd nationally.
- 5.2 The rape conviction rate has improved during the 12 months to September 2020, 67% compared to 50% for the previous 12 months. There will be a lag between the improvement in the charge rate, and any resulting improvement in the conviction rate. In addition, due to COVID-19, fewer cases are being seen at court than previously. The conviction rate remains below the national average of 72% and the Force is placed 33rd nationally for the period 12 months to September 2020; however this is an improving position.
- 5.3 Overall, the Force is meeting the thresholds for all three aspects: charge, conviction and report to conviction, with the charge rate and report to conviction rates (6.7%) well above the national average (3.5%).

Domestic Abuse

- 5.4 The domestic abuse charge rate remains consistent year-on-year at 11% and the same as the national average of 11% (2018/19). The conviction rate has improved from 72% to 75%, this compares to a national average of 79%. During the latest quarter (Q2) the force was placed 41st nationally.

Criminal Justice System

- 5.5 COVID-19 has reduced the court capacity both in the Magistrates' Court and Crown Court, with significant delays in the volume of live cases increasing by 55% (1,701 more live cases) This is estimated to be 855 (46%) cases in the Magistrates' Court and 846 (68%) in Crown Court. Whilst the backlog remains high, cases are being finalised at a higher rate than incoming cases, the net effect being that some progress is being made in reducing the volume of outstanding cases. Newcastle Crown Court recommenced trials in September; however at a much lower capacity. The case file failure rate continues to be lower than the national rate and work is ongoing to improve it further along with the use of Victims' Code of Practice to reduce attrition. The Local Criminal Justice Board has established a local recovery group. The focus is on reengineering processes to increase capacity of the end-to-end justice system to meet the additional demand created by the unavoidable build-up of prosecutions caused by the need to pause in early weeks of COVID-19.
- 5.6 Post-trial reports have been introduced to identify any issues with adverse outcomes throughout the criminal justice process. The reports are used to highlight learning opportunities throughout the process and form part of ongoing continuous improvement work with the Crown Prosecution Service. Other examples include: streamlining the triage process and monthly clinics between Detective Sergeants and a dedicated RaSSO CPS lawyer to resolve evidential matters.
- 5.7 No further data has been published by Ministry of Justice on First Time Entrants due to COVID-19. The next national data publication is due in November 2020 will include data to March 2020.

Victims' Code of Practice

- 5.8 There is an ongoing focus on improving compliance with the Victims' Code of Practice and as a result, improvements have been made in some of the key measures for the period July to September 2020. The percentage of victims informed when the suspect is arrested, charged or bailed has increased. The percentage of victims informed when the suspect was assessed for no investigation has fallen slightly.

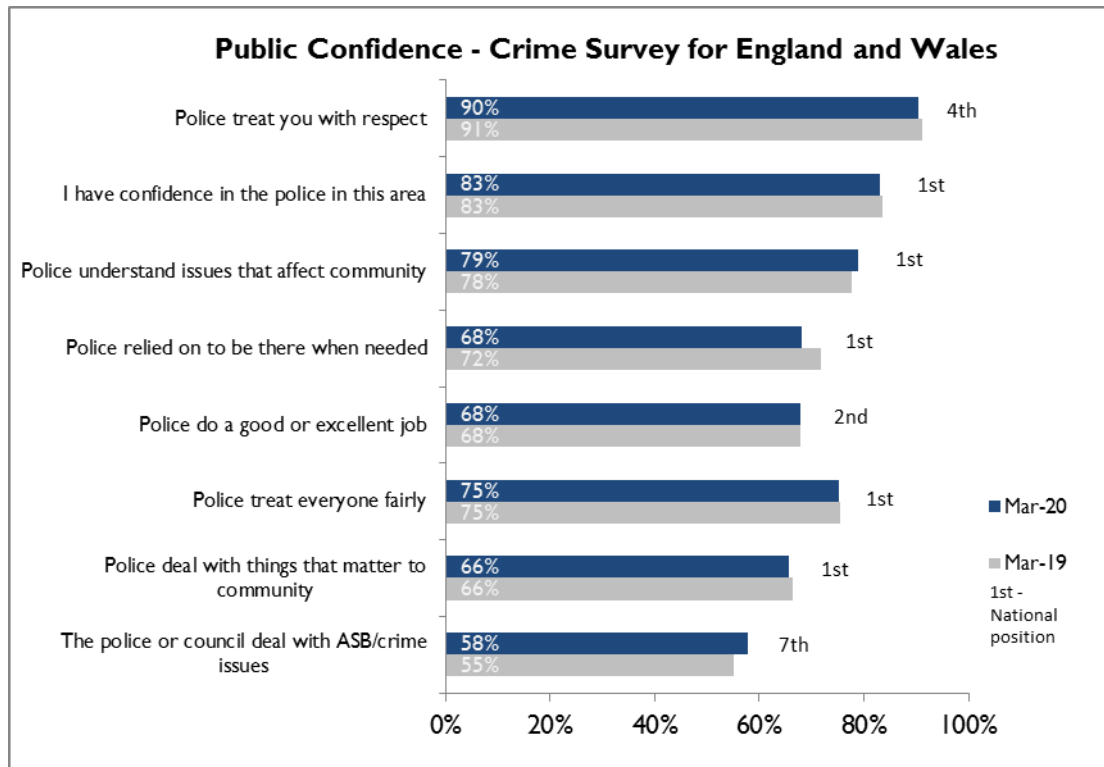
Table 9 – Victims' Code of Practice Compliance

Percentage of victims informed when suspect is...	Threshold	Rolling 12 months baseline	Q2 2020/21
Arrested	Monitor	49%	57%
Charged	Monitor	52%	60%
Bailed	Monitor	64%	72%
Assessed for no investigation	Monitor	88%	87%

6 Community Confidence

Confidence and Public Perceptions

- 6.1 The most recent data from the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) places the force first nationally for many of the confidence and public perception measures. The CSEW has since moved to a telephone survey and force level data is not currently available.



Complaints

- 6.2 Phase 3 of Police Integrity Reforms, implemented in February 2020, has changed how definition of a complaint and how they are categorised. Issues previously recorded as dissatisfaction are now included within the formal complaints process.
- 6.3 COVID-19 has impacted on complaints demand directly and indirectly. There have been 200 complaints in relation to the policing of Coronavirus legislation; this also includes allegations of officers not adhering to social distancing and use of PPE. Policing demand changed significantly during the lockdown period, e.g. NTE shutdown, this subsequently impacted on the nature of complaints. Surveys are being conducted with the wider population to assess perception of the policing response during the pandemic. Results will be reported in the next report.
- 6.4 The Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) collate data on a quarterly basis allowing comparison between forces; however, due to the changes to the complaints system comparative data will not be available until January 2021.

Table 10 – Number of complaints and allegations

	Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21
Complaints	493	767
Allegations	758	1,267

The above totals combine all complaints received, whether resolved by triage without recording or recorded on Centurion (the Force's complaints system). This can be broken down further into complaints recorded of the Force's complaints system and those resolved by triage. (See table 11).

- 6.5 The complaint triage process continues to locally resolve over half of all new complaints (59%).

Table 11 – Number of complaints and allegations recorded by type

		Q2 2019/20	Q2 2020/21	% change
Recorded on Centurion	Complaints	230	299	30%
	Allegations	454	713	57%
Resolved by Triage	Complaints	263	468	78%
	Allegations	304	554	82%

- 6.6 Overall, the significant majority of the increase in complaints and allegations are as a result of the new Police Integrity Reforms. Previously, many of these complaints would have been dealt with through the service satisfaction procedures in place. The percentage of complaints upheld year to date is 7.8%.
- 6.7 Ongoing improvement work includes the development of 'Standard of the Month / Hot Topics' and the publication of Area Command bulletins to influence behaviour and conduct to assist in reducing complaints.

Forcewide	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change	
Total crime	152,964	137,239	-15,725	- 10%
Violence against the person	48,566	47,664	- 902	- 2%
Violence against the person - With injury	13,558	13,434	- 124	- 1%
Violence against the person - Without injury	35,008	34,230	- 778	- 2%
Other violence	2,299	2,384	+ 85	+ 4%
Harassment & assault	32,639	31,787	- 852	- 3%
Modern day slavery	70	59	- 11	- 16%
Robbery	855	742	- 113	- 13%
Sexual offences	4,653	4,138	- 515	- 11%
Rape	1,700	1,473	- 227	- 13%
Other serious sexual offences	2,054	1,856	- 198	- 10%
Other sexual offences	899	809	- 90	- 10%
Vehicle crime	8,786	7,415	-1,371	- 16%
Criminal damage	22,846	21,716	-1,130	- 5%
Burglary	8,379	6,959	-1,420	- 17%
Theft and handling	31,991	24,805	-7,186	- 22%
Shoplifting	13,606	9,727	-3,879	- 29%
Theft from the person	1,404	1,155	- 249	- 18%
Theft of a pedal cycle	1,769	1,758	- 11	- 1%
Other theft and handling	15,212	12,165	-3,047	- 20%
Drug crime	3,164	3,353	+ 189	+ 6%
Fraud and forgery	261	146	- 115	- 44%
Public disorder	21,586	18,321	-3,265	- 15%
Miscellaneous crime	1,877	1,980	+ 103	+ 5%

Sunderland	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	32,253	29,643	-2,610	- 8%	98.8	109.4	7
Violence against the person	9,937	9,963	+ 26	+ 0%	33.4	42.7	3
Violence against the person - With injury	2,611	2,885	+ 274	+ 10%	10.2	11.8	6
Violence against the person - Without injury	7,326	7,078	- 248	- 3%	23.2	30.8	3
Other violence	404	436	+ 32	+ 8%	0.8	1.9	2
Harassment & assault	6,908	6,627	- 281	- 4%	22.4	28.9	4
Modern day slavery	14	15	+ 1	+ 7%	0.0	0.1	1
Robbery	170	156	- 14	- 8%	0.4	0.8	3
Sexual offences	857	789	- 68	- 8%	3.0	3.8	1
Rape	301	285	- 16	- 5%	1.3	1.7	6
Other serious sexual offences	392	331	- 61	- 16%	1.3	1.4	6
Other sexual offences	164	173	+ 9	+ 5%	0.4	0.7	2
Vehicle crime	1,785	1,722	- 63	- 4%	1.3	4.6	5
Criminal damage	5,172	5,404	+ 232	+ 4%	7.6	11.7	6
Burglary	1,821	1,692	- 129	- 7%	5.8	7.3	7
Theft and handling	6,632	5,072	-1,560	- 24%	21.5	19.1	13
Shoplifting	2,944	2,044	- 900	- 31%	3.8	5.9	4
Theft from the person	177	148	- 29	- 16%	0.0	0.5	2
Theft of a pedal cycle	271	295	+ 24	+ 9%	0.1	0.6	4
Other theft and handling	3,240	2,585	- 655	- 20%	17.5	12.1	14
Drug crime	554	490	- 64	- 12%	1.1	2.4	2
Fraud and forgery	44	35	- 9	- 20%	2.1	0.7	14
Public disorder	4,897	3,912	- 985	- 20%	12.0	11.7	8
Miscellaneous crime	384	408	+ 24	+ 6%	10.5	4.5	15

	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change
Hate Crime	442	446	+4 +1%	281	288	+7 +2%	32	21	-11 -34%	64	77	+13 +20%	8	2	-6 -75%	57	58	+1 +2%

South Tyneside	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	15,860	13,628	-2,232	- 14%	85.9	107.2	3
Violence against the person	5,594	5,253	- 341	- 6%	33.8	42.0	3
Violence against the person - With injury	1,481	1,365	- 116	- 8%	9.5	11.3	2
Violence against the person - Without injury	4,113	3,888	- 225	- 5%	24.3	30.7	4
Other violence	265	229	- 36	- 14%	0.8	2.0	1
Harassment & assault	3,840	3,653	- 187	- 5%	0.8	2.0	1
Modern day slavery	8	6	- 2	- 25%	0.0	0.1	1
Robbery	66	71	+ 5	+ 8%	0.4	0.9	4
Sexual offences	475	447	- 28	- 6%	3.1	3.6	4
Rape	198	155	- 43	- 22%	1.2	1.7	3
Other serious sexual offences	176	198	+ 22	+ 13%	1.3	1.3	7
Other sexual offences	101	94	- 7	- 7%	0.5	0.6	8
Vehicle crime	724	527	- 197	- 27%	1.2	4.6	4
Criminal damage	2,579	2,382	- 197	- 8%	6.2	11.5	4
Burglary	696	503	- 193	- 28%	3.5	7.3	1
Theft and handling	2,855	2,002	- 853	- 30%	14.2	18.0	3
Shoplifting	1,218	666	- 552	- 45%	2.1	5.7	1
Theft from the person	71	54	- 17	- 24%	0.0	0.4	4
Theft of a pedal cycle	180	131	- 49	- 27%	0.2	0.5	6
Other theft and handling	1,386	1,151	- 235	- 17%	11.9	11.4	9
Drug crime	257	323	+ 66	+ 26%	1.1	2.8	4
Fraud and forgery	24	12	- 12	- 50%	1.7	0.7	13
Public disorder	2,388	1,902	- 486	- 20%	11.2	11.4	7
Miscellaneous crime	202	206	+ 4	+ 2%	9.5	4.3	14

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change
	229	224	-5	-2%	140	133	-7	-5%	19	17	-2	-11%	20	37	+17	+85%	4	3	-1	-25%	46	34	-12	-26%

Gateshead	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	20,143	19,133	-1,010	- 5%	95.0	106.8	3
Violence against the person	6,360	6,619	+ 259	+ 4%	32.1	41.3	2
Violence against the person - With injury	1,715	1,872	+ 157	+ 9%	9.1	10.9	3
Violence against the person - Without injury	4,645	4,747	+ 102	+ 2%	23.0	30.4	3
Other violence	337	376	+ 39	+ 12%	1.9	1.6	11
Harassment & assault	4,299	4,357	+ 58	+ 1%	21.1	28.9	3
Modern day slavery	9	14	+ 5	+ 56%	0.1	0.1	7
Robbery	86	104	+ 18	+ 21%	0.5	0.8	6
Sexual offences	690	584	- 106	- 15%	3.1	3.5	6
Rape	257	215	- 42	- 16%	1.1	1.5	5
Other serious sexual offences	300	252	- 48	- 16%	1.4	1.4	7
Other sexual offences	133	117	- 16	- 12%	0.6	0.7	8
Vehicle crime	1,476	1,361	- 115	- 8%	7.1	4.9	11
Criminal damage	3,063	2,897	- 166	- 5%	14.3	12.2	10
Burglary	1,135	1,084	- 51	- 4%	5.1	7.1	3
Theft and handling	4,048	3,427	- 621	- 15%	17.6	18.0	7
Shoplifting	1,734	1,355	- 379	- 22%	7.0	6.1	10
Theft from the person	132	129	- 3	- 2%	0.6	0.5	12
Theft of a pedal cycle	177	173	- 4	- 2%	0.9	0.7	10
Other theft and handling	2,005	1,770	- 235	- 12%	9.0	10.7	8
Drug crime	439	412	- 27	- 6%	2.1	2.6	7
Fraud and forgery	37	19	- 18	- 49%	0.1	0.6	7
Public disorder	2,519	2,329	- 190	- 8%	11.5	12.0	7
Miscellaneous crime	290	297	+ 7	+ 2%	1.5	3.7	4

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	
	427	474	+47	+11%	234	267	+33	+14%	94	90	-4	-4%	44	52	+8	+18%	10	3	-7	-70%	45	62	+17	+38%

North Tyneside	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	20,372	18,319	-2,053	- 10%	83.6	93.5	6
Violence against the person	6,784	6,357	- 427	- 6%	29.5	36.4	3
Violence against the person - With injury	1,754	1,622	- 132	- 8%	8.2	10.1	2
Violence against the person - Without injury	5,030	4,735	- 295	- 6%	21.4	26.3	3
Other violence	338	330	- 8	- 2%	0.9	1.8	1
Harassment & assault	4,684	4,402	- 282	- 6%	20.5	24.5	3
Modern day slavery	8	3	- 5	- 63%	0.0	0.1	1
Robbery	101	88	- 13	- 13%	0.3	0.8	2
Sexual offences	565	523	- 42	- 7%	2.5	3.1	4
Rape	202	183	- 19	- 9%	1.0	1.3	7
Other serious sexual offences	229	226	- 3	- 1%	1.0	1.3	3
Other sexual offences	134	114	- 20	- 15%	0.5	0.6	4
Vehicle crime	1,283	1,129	- 154	- 12%	1.3	5.1	2
Criminal damage	2,816	2,867	+ 51	+ 2%	5.9	10.7	2
Burglary	1,052	770	- 282	- 27%	4.0	5.4	3
Theft and handling	4,020	3,203	- 817	- 20%	18.2	15.9	12
Shoplifting	1,887	1,388	- 499	- 26%	3.7	5.8	1
Theft from the person	107	106	- 1	- 1%	0.0	0.6	1
Theft of a pedal cycle	246	228	- 18	- 7%	0.1	1.0	2
Other theft and handling	1,780	1,481	- 299	- 17%	14.4	8.5	14
Drug crime	293	377	+ 84	+ 29%	0.9	3.3	1
Fraud and forgery	30	15	- 15	- 50%	1.3	0.3	14
Public disorder	3,179	2,756	- 423	- 13%	11.5	9.8	15
Miscellaneous crime	249	234	- 15	- 6%	8.1	2.6	15

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %
	365	385	+20	+5%	233	250	+17	+7%	16	21	+5	+31%	51	55	+4	+8%	9	3	-6	-67%	56	56	0	0%

Newcastle	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	39,790	33,159	-6,631	- 17%	107.9	107.2	7
Violence against the person	11,563	10,746	- 817	- 7%	36.7	38.8	6
Violence against the person - With injury	3,666	3,355	- 311	- 8%	11.5	11.3	8
Violence against the person - Without injury	7,897	7,391	- 506	- 6%	25.2	27.5	6
Other violence	611	651	+ 40	+ 7%	1.7	2.1	6
Harassment & assault	7,261	6,724	- 537	- 7%	23.4	25.4	6
Modern day slavery	25	16	- 9	- 36%	0.1	0.1	9
Robbery	348	253	- 95	- 27%	0.8	1.1	7
Sexual offences	1,307	1,057	- 250	- 19%	3.4	4.1	6
Rape	492	394	- 98	- 20%	1.3	2.0	5
Other serious sexual offences	606	500	- 106	- 17%	1.7	1.5	10
Other sexual offences	209	163	- 46	- 22%	0.4	0.6	6
Vehicle crime	2,317	1,717	- 600	- 26%	3.0	4.8	4
Criminal damage	5,294	4,495	- 799	- 15%	7.4	9.4	7
Burglary	2,107	1,592	- 515	- 24%	5.3	6.8	3
Theft and handling	9,853	7,289	-2,564	- 26%	26.4	22.6	12
Shoplifting	3,836	2,677	-1,159	- 30%	3.8	6.5	1
Theft from the person	797	611	- 186	- 23%	0.0	1.2	1
Theft of a pedal cycle	730	782	+ 52	+ 7%	0.1	1.4	5
Other theft and handling	4,490	3,219	-1,271	- 28%	22.4	13.5	14
Drug crime	1,279	1,297	+ 18	+ 1%	2.4	3.1	8
Fraud and forgery	54	34	- 20	- 37%	1.3	0.6	12
Public disorder	5,265	4,222	-1,043	- 20%	12.7	11.7	10
Miscellaneous crime	403	457	+ 54	+ 13%	8.3	3.9	15

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	Change %
	1037	1129	+92	+9%	682	783	+101	+15%	86	68	-18	-21%	156	166	+10	+6%	31	15	-16	-52%	82	97	+15	+18%

Northumberland	12 months to Sep-19	12 months to Sep-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	24,546	23,357	-1,189	- 5%	67.7	68.8	7
Violence against the person	8,328	8,726	+ 398	+ 5%	25.6	28.4	4
Violence against the person - With injury	2,331	2,335	+ 4	+ 0%	7.2	7.9	7
Violence against the person - Without injury	5,997	6,391	+ 394	+ 7%	18.3	20.5	5
Other violence	344	362	+ 18	+ 5%	0.6	1.4	1
Harassment & assault	5,647	6,024	+ 377	+ 7%	17.8	0.6	6
Modern day slavery	6	5	- 1	- 17%	0.0	0.0	1
Robbery	84	70	- 14	- 17%	0.1	0.2	7
Sexual offences	759	738	- 21	- 3%	2.4	2.7	4
Rape	250	241	- 9	- 4%	0.9	0.9	8
Other serious sexual offences	351	349	- 2	- 1%	1.1	1.2	8
Other sexual offences	158	148	- 10	- 6%	0.4	0.6	3
Vehicle crime	1,201	959	- 242	- 20%	0.7	2.0	1
Criminal damage	3,922	3,671	- 251	- 6%	4.9	8.0	3
Burglary	1,568	1,318	- 250	- 16%	4.1	3.9	11
Theft and handling	4,583	3,812	- 771	- 17%	13.4	11.8	12
Shoplifting	1,987	1,597	- 390	- 20%	1.7	3.9	2
Theft from the person	120	107	- 13	- 11%	0.0	0.2	3
Theft of a pedal cycle	165	149	- 16	- 10%	0.0	0.5	1
Other theft and handling	2,311	1,959	- 352	- 15%	11.7	7.3	13
Drug crime	342	454	+ 112	+ 33%	0.8	2.2	2
Fraud and forgery	72	31	- 41	- 57%	1.2	0.4	14
Public disorder	3,338	3,200	- 138	- 4%	8.8	6.8	13
Miscellaneous crime	349	378	+ 29	+ 8%	5.8	2.3	14

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change		Sep-19	Sep-20	Change	
	316	395	+79	+25%	166	198	+32	+19%	13	13	0	0%	84	112	+28	+33%	11	10	-1	-9%	42	62	+20	+48%