

# **POLICE & CRIME PLAN**

## **QUARTERLY PERFORMANCE REPORT**

*Building safer communities and effective justice*

**Quarter 3 – October to December 2020**

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*Note on the Operating Environment Q3 2020*

*Throughout Q3 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 and Q2 updates, 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 13% in the period October to December 2020 compared to the same period the previous year (124,326 compared to 143,690).
- I.2 The number of emergency (999) calls reduced by 13% (52,426 compared to 60,437), with 100% of calls answered and 90% answered within the call handling standards of 10 seconds (compared to 87% in Q3 2019/20).
- I.3 The number of 101 non-emergency calls reduced by 14% (71,900 compared to 83,253), with 95% of calls answered (compared to 90% in Q3 2019/20). 78% of 101 non-emergency calls were answered within the call handling standards of 60 seconds. 90% of calls were answered within 2 minutes 40 seconds; an improvement from 3 minutes 30 seconds in Q2 when demand was higher, and similar to performance in Q1 (2 minutes 30 seconds).
- I.4 There have been improvements in all emergency and 101 non-emergency call handling measures across a rolling 12 month period, seen more evidently during periods of lower demand, due to COVID-19 restrictions, in Q1 and Q3. Call demand over the past 12 months has been lower than typical demand, with an overall 17% reduction in all calls received (157,792 fewer contacts 999 and all 101).
- I.5 Whilst there has been a reduction in call demand, it should be noted that this has not translated into a reduction in incident demand. Grade 1 and 2 incident volumes have increased slightly when comparing Q3 2019/20 to Q3 2020/21 (43,528 and 43,923 respectively).

Table 1 – Call demand

	Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21	Variance
Emergency Calls – 999	60,437	52,426	-13% (8,011)
Non-Emergency Calls – 101	83,253	71,900	-14% (11,353)

- I.6 The Modernising Public Contact Project is considering the future set-up, structure and resourcing for the communications department. The project aims to better service demand, as well as improve customer experience for both Direct and Digital Contact<sup>1</sup>. Anticipated outcomes from the project include:
  - Improved alignment of capacity to demand to increase efficiency and reduce overtime.
  - Improved first time call resolution.
  - Introduction of protected learning within Communications.
  - Increase digital engagement.
  - Delivery of social media reporting capability.
  - Improved systems capability, including management of SMS, on-line forms and social media reporting.

<sup>1</sup> Direct Contact includes; Telephone, SMS, Webchat. Digital Contact includes; Social Media, Online Reporting, Email.

- I.7 For the period October to December 2020, approximately 8% of contact was digital i.e. where an individual has used digital means to report an incident or tell us something. The number of digital contacts per day has increased from 62 (2% of contact) prior to COVID-19, to an average of 193 contacts per day in quarter 2 and 167 contacts per day in quarter 3. 92% of people who used the on-line form to make a report were satisfied with using the platform.

### **Responding to Incidents**

- I.8 The percentage of grade 1 incidents (urban) responded within the threshold reduced from 66% in Q3 2019 to 64% in Q3 2020, whilst the response to grade 1 incidents (rural) reduced from 76% to 73%. Despite this decrease in Q3, performance for the rolling 12 month period has improved, with 68% of grade 1 urban incidents responded to within 10 minutes compared to 65% in the previous 12 months. The response to grade 2 incidents within threshold increased from 68% to 73%.
- I.9 The 90th percentile response rate for both grade 1 (urban) and 2 incidents has improved from 15 minutes 33 seconds to 15 minutes 20 seconds for grade 1 urban and 2 hours 49 minutes to 2 hours 19 minutes for grade 2.
- I.10 The interim Response Policing Team shift pattern, introduced at the end of March 2020 when COVID-19 lockdown commenced, was reviewed in October 2020 to ensure that it remained appropriate. The review recommended RPT remaining on the interim pattern until September 2021 with small amendments in February 2021 to stagger start times to ensure overlaps at handover times.

### **Assessing Vulnerability**

- I.11 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 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.
- I.12 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 and a series of actions were implemented as a result. A further sample from September 2020 has been reviewed to assess progress. The assessment identified that, whilst the footprint on logs had increased, a number still did not demonstrate sufficient rationale and risk management.
- I.13 A number of activities have been implemented in response, including:
- A working group established to deliver THRIVE action plan.
  - Introduction of an Interim Risk Management Desk to ensure vulnerable grade 2 callers are subject to frequent risk review.
  - Ongoing development of the THRIVE tracker to allow for regular performance management.
  - A further THRIVE review to commence at the end of February 2021.

## Victim Satisfaction

I.14 There has been a moderate improvement in whole experience satisfaction during 2020, although the increase is not statistically significant. Satisfaction with the policing response for initial contact and treatment remains high, and is meeting the thresholds of 95% and 90%, respectively. Satisfaction with response times is also meeting the threshold, with victims reporting that they are satisfied with response times and the time within which an officer was able to deal with their incident. There has also been a small improvement with satisfaction for action taken; however, satisfaction remains below the threshold of 85%. Satisfaction with follow-up remains well below the 85% threshold, with 66% of volume crime victims feeling satisfied with how they were kept updated by police. The Force is developing a means of automating updates and reminders for officers to raise the standard of follow-up communication with victims in line with the VCOP.

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

<b>Satisfaction</b>	<b>12 months to December 2019</b>	<b>12 months to December 2020</b>
Initial Contact	96%	95%
Response Time	88%	90%
Action Taken	79%	81%
Follow-up	66%	66%
Treatment	93%	93%

## 2. Reducing Anti-Social Behaviour

### Anti-Social Behaviour Incidents

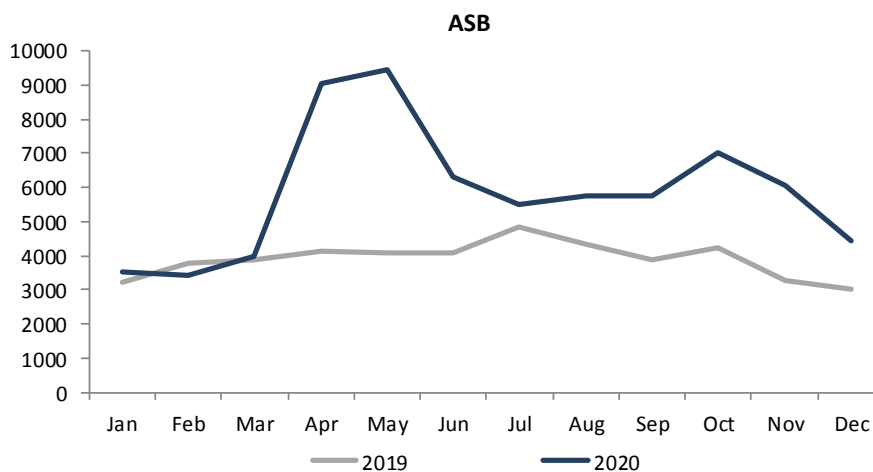
- 2.1 The number of anti-social behaviour (ASB) incidents has increased by 66% for the period October to December 2020 compared to the previous year (+6,924 incidents), primarily due to the National Police Chiefs' Council's direction in April 2020 to all forces to record all COVID-19 related incidents as ASB. There is a further anticipated increase in ASB incidents as a result of the most recent national lockdown.
- 2.2 There has been an 11% increase in ASB (excluding COVID-19 incidents) in the period October to December 2020 compared to the same period the previous year (from 10,552 to 11,671 incidents). National restrictions are likely to have had an effect on this, with the majority of these incidents being in relation to neighbourhood/noise issues. It should be noted that this looks particularly stark when comparing this quarter to the same period in the previous year, as there is generally a seasonal reduction in ASB incidents in Q3 and whilst the overall volume is up the trend has followed the usual seasonal downturn (see graph below).

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

	Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21	Variance
Total anti-social behaviour incidents	10,552	17,476	+66% (3,660)
(Of which) COVID –19 related ASB	n/a	5,805	

Table 3a – ASB incidents by Youth and Non-Youth

	Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21	Variance
Youth anti-social behaviour incidents	2,441	2,875	+18% (434)
Non-youth anti-social behaviour incidents	8,111	14,601	+80% (6,490)



### Perceptions of ASB

- 2.3 In the 12 months to December, 22% of people felt that ASB was a very or fairly big problem in their neighbourhood. This a small increase on the previous period, although the change is not statistically significant. Free text comments indicate youth ASB, trouble with neighbours and motorbikes (mini-motors/off-road bikes) are common concerns.

## Victim Satisfaction

- 2.4 The percentage of ASB victims satisfied with the service as a whole remains stable at 79%. Satisfaction with initial contact has increased significantly and exceeded the threshold. There have been improvements in response time, action taken and follow-up satisfaction, although these changes are not statically significant. These improvements have brought satisfaction for response time and action taken in-line with the thresholds; however, follow-up performance remains an area for improvement. Satisfaction with treatment remains high and above the threshold. Notably, over 90% of survey participants felt their ASB report had been taken seriously. The percentage of ASB victims who are confident to report further incidents to the police has stayed consistent (81%). However, the percentage of long term ASB victims who experienced no further incidents since their report has declined and is below the threshold of 50%.

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

Satisfaction	12 months to December 2019	12 months to December 2020
Initial Contact	92%	94%
Response Time	87%	90%
Action Taken	80%	84%
Follow-up	64%	69%
Treatment	94%	96%

## Problem Solving

- 2.5 There is continued focus on problem solving in communities and ensuring that problem solving is part of officer training. A review is to be undertaken to assess officers' knowledge of problem solving; this work will also consider the POP plan process and staff and officers' use of them. Early analysis has shown that the quality of POP plans has improved. An NPT problem solving training package will commence in January 2021 and will run until the end of April 2021.

### 3 Cutting Crime

#### Recorded Crime

- 3.1 Total recorded crime has reduced by 11% in the 12 months to December 2020; equivalent to 17,091 fewer crimes recorded compared to the previous 12 month period (132,693 compared to 149,784). Over the same period, volume crime has reduced by 12% (-16,801 crimes); major crime has increased by 31% (+98 crimes) and serious crime has reduced by 6% (-397 crimes). Total recorded crime has reduced in all six local authority areas.
- 3.2 The majority of crime categories have reduced for the 12 months to December 2020 compared to the previous year, with the exception of miscellaneous crimes (+17%, 319 crimes) and drug crime (+7%, 209 crimes). There are reductions in crime for many other crime categories at a local authority level. Examples of miscellaneous crimes include; taking indecent pictures, blackmail, dangerous driving, intimidating witnesses).
- 3.3 During October to December 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 11% fewer crimes (-4,077 crimes) compared to the same period last year (see Table 5 – Changes in recorded crime). In particular, theft and handling reduced by 34% (-2,594 crimes), burglary fell by 17% (-329 crimes) and vehicle crime reduced by 14% (-283 crimes).
- 3.4 During Q3, crime in the night time economy (NTE) reduced by 72% (-935 crimes), when compared to the same period from the previous year. Throughout 2020 crime associated to the NTE fluctuated greatly depending on the COVID restrictions in place, with levels going from 4 per day in Q1, to 8 per day in Q2, and back to 4 per day in Q3. This compares to typical demand of approximately 14 crimes per day. It is anticipated that levels will increase again when current restrictions are eased. The force is developing a plan to address this. It has recently been announced by the government that there will be a new tranche of COVID surge funding for police. This will be used to support engagement and enforcement of COVID regulations, including working with partners to ensure the NTE operates in accordance with the regulations in place.

Table 5 – Changes in recorded crime

Crime Category	Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21	Percentage change
Total recorded crime	36,187	32,110	-11%
Crimes in the NTE	1,306	371	-72%
Violence against person	11,938	11,662	-2%
Sexual offences	1,070	1,012	-5%
Burglary	1,932	1,603	-17%
Theft and handling	7,738	5,144	-34%
Vehicle crime	1,956	1,673	-14%
Criminal damage	5,659	5,273	-7%
Other (including drugs, public disorder and miscellaneous)	5,894	5,743	-3%

#### Resolved Rate



- 3.5 The resolved rate for total recorded crime remains at 16%; this is consistent with the previous year. For the 12 months to December 2020 the resolved rate for serious crime has improved by 2 percentage points to 20% and for sexual offences it has improved by 4 percentage points to 16%. Data to October 2020, the most recently available data for national comparison, where a suspect is identified, 30% of crimes result in a positive outcome, which is in-line with the national average of 30%.

### **Hate Crime**

- 3.6 Hate crime has reduced over the past quarter, following a spike over the summer period. Recorded levels of hate crime have increased by 12% in the 12 months to December 2020 compared to the previous period (3,209 crimes compared to 2,864 crimes). A hate crime training package was rolled out in September 2020 to all front line officers with the aim to improve officers' awareness of hate crime and the impact that this type of crime has on victims.

### **Victim Satisfaction – Hate Crime**

- 3.7 Satisfaction with the whole experience for victims of hate crime remains stable at 83%. None of the changes in hate crime satisfaction are statistically significant. Follow-up and action taken performance continue to be areas for improvement; these aspects of performance fall below the threshold. Communication is a key component of satisfaction for action taken and follow-up. Respondents satisfied with the action taken recalled receiving thorough explanations, being listened to and feeling supported by officers. Hate crime victims that were satisfied with follow-up commented that they had regular communication with police, received updates in the form of texts and telephone calls and were kept informed throughout their report. 91% of hate crime victims have the confidence to report further incidents to police.

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

<b>Satisfaction</b>	<b>12 months to December 2019</b>	<b>12 months to December 2020</b>
Initial Contact	95%	96%
Response Time	88%	87%
Action Taken	81%	79%
Follow-up	72%	70%
Treatment	93%	93%

## 4 Domestic and Sexual Abuse

### Sexual Offences and Domestic Abuse

- 4.1 Sexual offences have reduced by 12.2% (-558 crimes) for the 12 months to December 2020, compared to the previous year. Similarly, but at a lesser rate, in the last quarter sexual offences have reduced by 4.6% (-48 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 4.6% (+1,725 incidents) for the 12 months to December 2020. There has been a 1% reduction (-101 incidents) in the last quarter compared to the same period the previous year. The overall increase in incidents of domestic abuse, which began in May, continued during the summer followed by a reducing trend from August to November. In December 2020, the number of domestic abuse incidents increased, which reflects historical increases at this time of year. The number of incidents in December 2020 is lower than previous years. Domestic abuse remains a key focus for the Force.

Table 7 – Recorded sexual offences and domestic abuse incidents

	Q3 2019/20	Q3 2020/21
Sexual Offences	1,069	1,005
Domestic Abuse Incidents	9,305	9,204

### Victim Satisfaction

- 4.3 Satisfaction levels for domestic abuse victims remain high. There has been a statistically significant increase in satisfaction with response time. There are no other statically significant changes to satisfaction. Follow-up and action taken continue to be areas for improvement as performance in these areas are below threshold. Satisfaction with treatment remains at the threshold and 95% of domestic abuse victims feel confident to report again.

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

Satisfaction	12 months to December 2019	12 months to December 2020
Initial Contact	99%	97%
Response Time	90%	94%
Action Taken	87%	84%
Follow-up	86%	85%
Treatment	95%	95%

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

#### Domestic Abuse

- Police and the CPS work together to improve Criminal Justice Outcomes for Domestic Abuse, this includes reviewing the effectiveness of body worn video (BWV) to support and improve all investigations and the ability to proceed with evidence led prosecutions. A recent joint review of investigations involving body worn video was conducted which provided learning opportunities to improve outcomes for Domestic Abuse victims.

- The Joint Domestic Abuse Safeguarding and Area Command performance plan has led to:
  - Learning Panels introduced across Area Commands focused on BWV.
  - External scrutiny panels in each Area Command.

### Sexual Offences

- A problem solving approach to rape repeat victimisation incorporates risk assessments and collaboration with other agencies continues. This has resulted in some positive improvements in individual circumstances.
- Training and monitoring on file quality and common errors in file submission continues with training for new sergeants joining Safeguarding teams.
- Acquittal and trial reports continue to be completed to identify any issues with adverse outcomes throughout the criminal justice process; this work will increase when trials become more prevalent and learning found will be explored further.
- Northumbria Police is to adopt responsibility for cope and recovery support agreed in principle and a consultation with Victims First Northumbria (VFN) staff/ transfer plan in place with a target completion date of 1st April. In the first instance this will be a transfer of VFN as an 'as is' model with an opportunity to increase the volume of referrals by removing the barrier of consent. This will be followed by the results of a wider service review that will introduce a new operating model encompassing improved cope and recovery, compliance with VCOP and increased support across the Criminal Justice system.
- Specific actions have been introduced to improve the level of victim contact and additional processes to maintain contact and 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 Whilst the rape charge rate reduced in quarter 3 the rolling 12 month position has been maintained for the last two quarters and remains at 10% for 12 months to December 2020. The Force's charge rate continues to be above the national average of 5.3% and the Force was ranked 3<sup>rd</sup> for the 12 months to November 2020.
- 5.2 The rape conviction rate has continued to improve during the 12 months to December 2020 to 73% and is now above the national average of 72%. The Force was placed 22<sup>nd</sup> nationally for the period 12 months to December 2020.
- 5.3 Overall, the Force is meeting the thresholds for all three aspects: charge, conviction and report to conviction, with charge and report to conviction rates (7.1%) above the national average (3.8%).

### Domestic Abuse

- 5.4 The domestic abuse charge rate has reduced slightly from 11.6% to 11.3%, however is above the national average of 9% (2019/20). The conviction rate has improved from 73% to 74%, this compares to a national average of 79%. During the latest quarter (Q3) the force was placed 41<sup>st</sup> nationally.

### Criminal Justice System

- 5.5 COVID-19 has reduced the court capacity both in the Magistrates' Court and Crown Court, with significant delays, with the volume of live cases increasing by 48% (1,475 more live cases). This is estimated to be 698 (38%) cases in the Magistrate's Court and 777 (63% in Crown Court). Whilst the back log 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. There has been a reversal with cases rising slightly over the Christmas period due to reduced court activity; however, this is expected to return to the previous pattern moving forward. Newcastle Crown Court recommenced trials in September at a lower capacity than would normally be possible; however, in recent weeks the number of outstanding Crown Court trials has started to reduce.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 Data has been published by Ministry of Justice on First Time Entrants following a publication delay due to COVID-19; however, this latest data is only to December 2019. This shows a period on period reduction in first time entrants in the rolling 12 month periods since December 2018 (2,840 to 2,589).

### 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 during quarter 3. The percentage of victims informed when the suspect is arrested, charged or bailed has shown sustained increase towards the threshold. The percentage of victims informed when the suspect was assessed for no investigation has decreased to 85%.

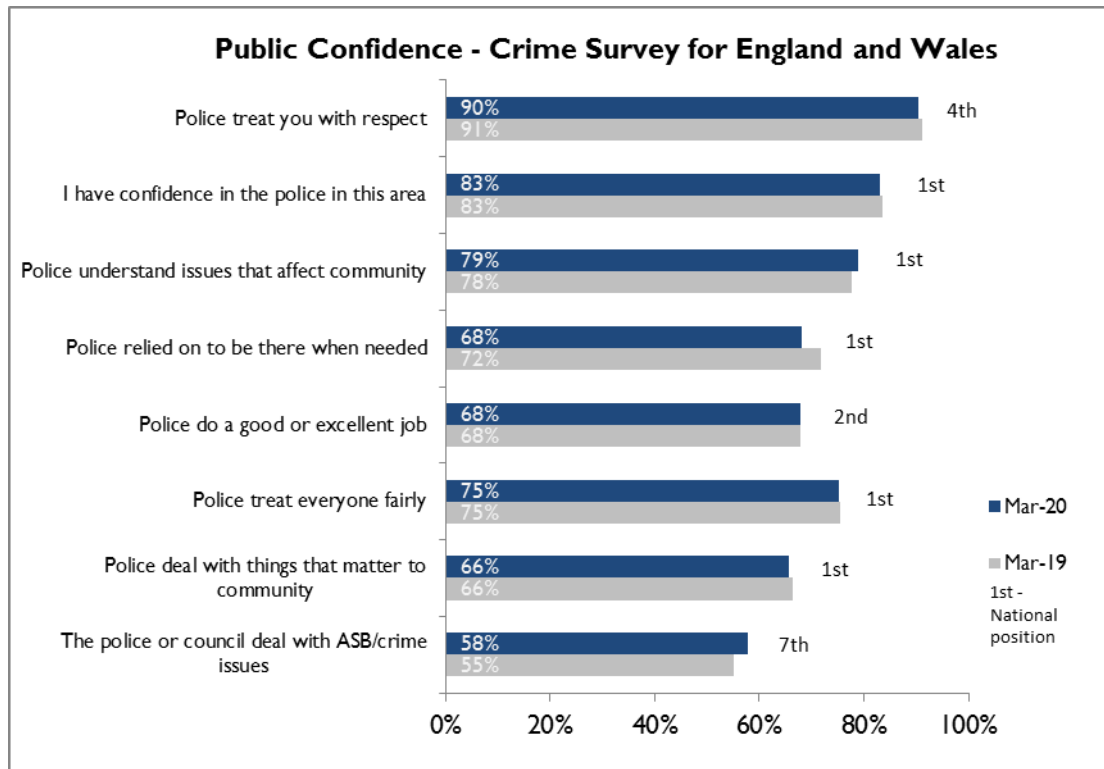
Table 9 – Victims’ Code of Practice Compliance

<b>Percentage of victims informed when suspect is -</b>	<b>Rolling 12 months baseline</b>	<b>Q3 2020/21</b>
Arrested	49%	74%
Charged	52%	75%
Bailed	64%	85%
Assessed for no investigation	88%	85%

## 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. As a result of COVID-19, the CSEW has since moved to a telephone survey and force level data is not currently available.



### Complaints

- 6.2 In February 2021, Phase 3 of Police Integrity Reforms will have been in place for one year. The reforms changed how complaints are categorised; new complaints are provided a category and sub-category along with national and local factors which provides additional context. The new categories did not comfortably map across from the previous complaint categories; which made comparison of pre and post reform data complex and less meaningful. Going forward having a clear year with the new categories will enable us to provide a more meaningful comparison.
- 6.3 COVID-19 has impacted on complaints demand with over 300 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 has changed significantly during the lockdown periods and this continues to impact on the nature of complaints received.
- 6.4 A second public confidence survey on COVID-19 in November 2020 found that:
- 46% of respondents fully supported the approach of Northumbria Police during lockdown.

- 33% felt Northumbria Police should take tougher action to ensure public compliance and a further 5% of respondents supported the approach taken, but in some cases thought police were going too far.
- 89% fully supported the police issuing fines to those breaching COVID-19 restrictions
- 23% said they are more likely to report an incident compared to this time last year.

6.5 Comparative force data collated by the Independent Office for Police Conduct (IOPC) has been delayed until February 2021 and will need to be treated with caution.

*Table 10 – Number of complaints and allegations*

	<b>Q3 2019/20</b>	<b>Q3 2020/21</b>
Complaints	448	738
Allegations	642	1210

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).

6.6 The complaint triage process continues to resolve over half of all new complaints (54% YTD).

*Table 11 – Number of complaints and allegations recorded by type*

		<b>Q3 2019/20</b>	<b>Q3 2020/21</b>	<b>% change</b>
Recorded on Centurion	Complaints	197	311	58%
	Allegations	364	721	98%
Resolved by Triage	Complaints	251	427	70%
	Allegations	278	489	76%

6.7 The increase in complaints recorded is being reflected across the region and nationally and is a direct result of the new legislation.

6.8 Year to date total complaints have increased by 64% (+902), recorded complaints have increased by 51% (+327) and triage complaints have increased by 75% (+575).

6.9 Comparing Q3 complaints for 2020 against Q3 2019, total complaints have increased by 65% (+290), recorded complaints have increased by 58% (+114) and triage complaints have increased by 70% (+176).

6.10 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 8%; the upheld rate for Q3 alone is 8.6%.

6.11 Ongoing improvement work includes the development of organisational learning and the introduction of a new force publication to influence organisational behaviour, drive standards and help avoid complaints / conduct matters.

Forcewide	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar Force		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (Force) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 8 = most crimes
Total crime	149,784	132,693	-17,091	- 11%	89.9	101.9	3
Violence against the person	48,498	47,188	-1,310	- 3%	31.9	39.2	1
Violence against the person - With injury	13,964	12,831	-1,133	- 8%	8.7	10.2	2
Violence against the person - Without injury	34,534	34,357	- 177	- 1%	23.2	29.0	1
Other violence	2,317	2,404	+ 87	+ 4%	1.6	1.8	5
Harassment & assault	32,157	31,879	- 278	- 1%	21.5	27.2	1
Modern day slavery	60	74	+ 14	+ 23%	0.0	0.1	1
Robbery	812	680	- 132	- 16%	0.5	0.8	2
Sexual offences	4,569	4,011	- 558	- 12%	2.7	3.1	4
Rape	1,629	1,418	- 211	- 13%	1.0	1.1	4
Other serious sexual offences	2,068	1,798	- 270	- 13%	1.2	1.3	4
Other sexual offences	872	795	- 77	- 9%	0.5	0.7	2
Vehicle crime	8,455	7,123	-1,332	- 16%	4.8	5.7	4
Criminal damage	22,609	21,294	-1,315	- 6%	14.5	14.0	6
Burglary	7,939	6,590	-1,349	- 17%	4.3	6.4	1
Theft and handling	31,293	22,138	-9,155	- 29%	15.0	14.9	6
Shoplifting	13,407	8,456	-4,951	- 37%	5.7	5.9	5
Theft from the person	1,454	921	- 533	- 37%	0.6	0.6	6
Theft of a pedal cycle	1,597	1,862	+ 265	+ 17%	1.3	1.1	6
Other theft and handling	14,835	10,899	-3,936	- 27%	7.4	7.3	5
Drug crime	3,209	3,418	+ 209	+ 7%	2.3	3.5	3
Fraud and forgery	235	126	- 109	- 46%	0.1	0.1	4
Public disorder	20,337	17,978	-2,359	- 12%	12.2	12.4	4
Miscellaneous crime	1,828	2,147	+ 319	+ 17%	1.5	1.8	3

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	
	2843	3175	+332	+12%	1758	1951	+193	+11%	238	238	0	0%	419	551	+132	+32%	70	47	-23	-33%	358	388	+30	+8%



Sunderland	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	31,415	28,837	-2,578	- 8%	102.7	108.8	7
Violence against the person	9,822	9,930	+ 108	+ 1%	35.3	44.2	4
Violence against the person - With injury	2,736	2,771	+ 35	+ 1%	9.9	11.6	4
Violence against the person - Without injury	7,086	7,159	+ 73	+ 1%	25.4	32.6	4
Other violence	422	445	+ 23	+ 5%	1.6	2.6	3
Harassment & assault	6,653	6,696	+ 43	+ 1%	23.8	30.0	5
Modern day slavery	11	18	+ 7	+ 64%	0.1	0.2	3
Robbery	169	144	- 25	- 15%	0.5	1.1	3
Sexual offences	827	782	- 45	- 5%	2.8	3.3	4
Rape	290	280	- 10	- 3%	1.0	1.2	6
Other serious sexual offences	375	338	- 37	- 10%	1.2	1.3	3
Other sexual offences	162	164	+ 2	+ 1%	0.6	0.8	3
Vehicle crime	1,720	1,575	- 145	- 8%	5.6	6.6	6
Criminal damage	5,138	5,390	+ 252	+ 5%	19.3	14.5	14
Burglary	1,742	1,590	- 152	- 9%	5.4	6.6	7
Theft and handling	6,501	4,642	-1,859	- 29%	16.6	15.1	9
Shoplifting	2,881	1,946	- 935	- 32%	6.9	5.8	11
Theft from the person	173	132	- 41	- 24%	0.5	0.7	5
Theft of a pedal cycle	261	280	+ 19	+ 7%	1.0	0.9	9
Other theft and handling	3,186	2,284	- 902	- 28%	8.2	7.8	10
Drug crime	538	515	- 23	- 4%	1.8	3.1	3
Fraud and forgery	36	31	- 5	- 14%	0.1	0.1	12
Public disorder	4,545	3,812	- 733	- 16%	13.7	12.3	11
Miscellaneous crime	377	426	+ 49	+ 13%	1.5	1.8	6

Hate Crime	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change
	429	496	+67 +16%	272	316	+44 +16%	24	22	-2 -8%	66	86	+20 +30%	7	6	-1 -14%	60	66	+6 +10%

South Tyneside	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	15,625	13,042	-2,583	- 17%	86.6	108.3	1
Violence against the person	5,675	5,136	- 539	- 9%	34.0	43.9	1
Violence against the person - With injury	1,504	1,313	- 191	- 13%	8.7	11.2	1
Violence against the person - Without injury	4,171	3,823	- 348	- 8%	25.3	32.7	2
Other violence	264	231	- 33	- 13%	1.5	2.7	2
Harassment & assault	3,900	3,587	- 313	- 8%	1.5	2.7	2
Modern day slavery	7	5	- 2	- 29%	0.0	0.2	1
Robbery	72	67	- 5	- 7%	0.4	1.3	1
Sexual offences	489	419	- 70	- 14%	2.8	3.2	5
Rape	194	146	- 48	- 25%	1.0	1.2	3
Other serious sexual offences	190	184	- 6	- 3%	1.2	1.3	7
Other sexual offences	105	89	- 16	- 15%	0.6	0.7	6
Vehicle crime	711	523	- 188	- 26%	3.5	6.9	1
Criminal damage	2,601	2,254	- 347	- 13%	15.0	14.1	10
Burglary	646	473	- 173	- 27%	3.1	6.7	1
Theft and handling	2,701	1,755	- 946	- 35%	11.7	14.5	5
Shoplifting	1,111	573	- 538	- 48%	3.8	5.6	3
Theft from the person	60	51	- 9	- 15%	0.4	0.6	3
Theft of a pedal cycle	157	137	- 20	- 13%	0.9	0.8	9
Other theft and handling	1,373	994	- 379	- 28%	6.6	7.5	6
Drug crime	263	349	+ 86	+ 33%	2.3	3.4	8
Fraud and forgery	28	9	- 19	- 68%	0.1	0.1	9
Public disorder	2,247	1,853	- 394	- 18%	12.3	12.2	8
Miscellaneous crime	192	204	+ 12	+ 6%	1.4	1.7	6

Hate Crime	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change
	221	257	+36 +16%	140	143	+3 +2%	18	21	+3 +17%	16	50	+34 +213%	3	4	+1 +33%	44	39	-5 -11%

Gateshead	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	20,259	18,573	-1,686	- 8%	91.3	104.8	3
Violence against the person	6,466	6,621	+ 155	+ 2%	32.5	41.7	2
Violence against the person - With injury	1,781	1,819	+ 38	+ 2%	9.0	10.4	4
Violence against the person - Without injury	4,685	4,802	+ 117	+ 2%	23.5	31.3	3
Other violence	334	399	+ 65	+ 19%	2.0	2.1	8
Harassment & assault	4,340	4,389	+ 49	+ 1%	21.5	29.2	3
Modern day slavery	11	14	+ 3	+ 27%	0.1	0.1	3
Robbery	89	99	+ 10	+ 11%	0.5	0.9	2
Sexual offences	700	556	- 144	- 21%	2.8	3.2	2
Rape	260	195	- 65	- 25%	1.0	1.1	5
Other serious sexual offences	302	249	- 53	- 18%	1.2	1.3	6
Other sexual offences	138	112	- 26	- 19%	0.6	0.7	2
Vehicle crime	1,490	1,337	- 153	- 10%	6.6	6.0	12
Criminal damage	3,072	2,847	- 225	- 7%	14.0	14.4	8
Burglary	1,106	1,070	- 36	- 3%	5.1	6.4	5
Theft and handling	4,163	2,965	-1,198	- 29%	14.6	14.6	7
Shoplifting	1,845	1,088	- 757	- 41%	5.3	5.9	6
Theft from the person	143	118	- 25	- 17%	0.6	0.6	10
Theft of a pedal cycle	155	189	+ 34	+ 22%	0.9	0.9	8
Other theft and handling	2,020	1,570	- 450	- 22%	7.7	7.3	9
Drug crime	417	424	+ 7	+ 2%	2.1	3.1	4
Fraud and forgery	39	20	- 19	- 49%	0.1	0.1	8
Public disorder	2,449	2,307	- 142	- 6%	11.4	12.4	7
Miscellaneous crime	268	327	+ 59	+ 22%	1.6	1.8	7

Hate Crime	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change
	445	477	+32 +7%	247	263	+16 +6%	86	94	+8 +9%	43	56	+13 +30%	11	6	-5 -45%	58	58	0 0%

North Tyneside	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	19,824	17,916	-1,908	- 10%	87.3	91.3	6
Violence against the person	6,629	6,361	- 268	- 4%	30.9	36.4	4
Violence against the person - With injury	1,783	1,572	- 211	- 12%	7.6	9.5	1
Violence against the person - Without injury	4,846	4,789	- 57	- 1%	23.3	26.9	6
Other violence	339	315	- 24	- 7%	1.5	2.0	6
Harassment & assault	4,501	4,468	- 33	- 1%	21.7	24.9	7
Modern day slavery	6	6	+ 0	+ 0%	0.0	0.1	2
Robbery	98	77	- 21	- 21%	0.4	0.9	1
Sexual offences	530	529	- 1	- 0%	2.6	3.0	4
Rape	185	181	- 4	- 2%	0.9	1.1	6
Other serious sexual offences	228	233	+ 5	+ 2%	1.1	1.3	5
Other sexual offences	117	115	- 2	- 2%	0.6	0.6	7
Vehicle crime	1,238	1,220	- 18	- 1%	5.9	5.4	11
Criminal damage	2,834	2,753	- 81	- 3%	13.5	11.6	12
Burglary	998	720	- 278	- 28%	3.4	4.9	3
Theft and handling	3,893	2,907	- 986	- 25%	14.2	13.6	9
Shoplifting	1,856	1,204	- 652	- 35%	5.9	5.5	12
Theft from the person	116	91	- 25	- 22%	0.5	0.6	3
Theft of a pedal cycle	224	235	+ 11	+ 5%	1.2	1.2	11
Other theft and handling	1,697	1,377	- 320	- 19%	6.7	6.3	9
Drug crime	309	399	+ 90	+ 29%	2.0	3.8	2
Fraud and forgery	32	11	- 21	- 66%	0.1	0.1	8
Public disorder	3,021	2,673	- 348	- 12%	13.1	10.2	15
Miscellaneous crime	242	266	+ 24	+ 10%	1.3	1.5	5

Hate Crime	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change
	364	389	+25 +7%	234	247	+13 +6%	16	19	+3 +19%	49	60	+11 +22%	9	3	-6 -67%	56	60	+4 +7%

Newcastle	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	38,193	31,582	-6,611	- 17%	105.7	111.0	5
Violence against the person	11,398	10,416	- 982	- 9%	34.7	40.7	3
Violence against the person - With injury	3,793	3,032	- 761	- 20%	10.2	11.1	6
Violence against the person - Without injury	7,605	7,384	- 221	- 3%	24.6	29.5	3
Other violence	609	651	+ 42	+ 7%	2.2	2.7	6
Harassment & assault	6,977	6,711	- 266	- 4%	22.4	26.9	4
Modern day slavery	19	22	+ 3	+ 16%	0.1	0.2	3
Robbery	306	232	- 74	- 24%	0.8	1.5	1
Sexual offences	1,262	982	- 280	- 22%	3.3	3.7	7
Rape	453	374	- 79	- 17%	1.2	1.4	7
Other serious sexual offences	612	445	- 167	- 27%	1.5	1.6	8
Other sexual offences	197	163	- 34	- 17%	0.6	0.7	2
Vehicle crime	2,164	1,609	- 555	- 26%	5.4	7.1	6
Criminal damage	5,144	4,337	- 807	- 16%	14.5	12.6	13
Burglary	1,893	1,571	- 322	- 17%	5.1	6.4	3
Theft and handling	9,399	6,557	-2,842	- 30%	22.0	19.6	11
Shoplifting	3,664	2,339	-1,325	- 36%	7.8	7.4	10
Theft from the person	834	440	- 394	- 47%	1.5	1.8	11
Theft of a pedal cycle	659	878	+ 219	+ 33%	2.9	2.4	11
Other theft and handling	4,242	2,900	-1,342	- 32%	9.7	8.1	13
Drug crime	1,310	1,219	- 91	- 7%	4.1	4.5	6
Fraud and forgery	52	30	- 22	- 42%	0.1	0.1	9
Public disorder	4,865	4,130	- 735	- 15%	13.9	12.7	9
Miscellaneous crime	400	499	+ 99	+ 25%	1.7	1.9	6

Hate Crime	Total				Race				Faith				Homophobic				Transphobic				Disability			
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change		Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	
	1049	1141	+92	+9%	682	777	+95	+14%	83	66	-17	-20%	164	182	+18	+11%	26	17	-9	-35%	94	99	+5	+5%

Northumberland	12 months to Dec-19	12 months to Dec-20	Change		Comparison with most similar CSP		
					Per 1,000 population	MSG (CSP) average	Rank 1 = fewest crimes 15 = most crimes
Total crime	24,468	22,743	-1,725	- 7%	71.5	68.7	11
Violence against the person	8,508	8,724	+ 216	+ 3%	27.4	29.0	5
Violence against the person - With injury	2,367	2,324	- 43	- 2%	7.3	7.7	6
Violence against the person - Without injury	6,141	6,400	+ 259	+ 4%	20.1	21.4	5
Other violence	349	363	+ 14	+ 4%	1.2	1.6	4
Harassment & assault	5,786	6,028	+ 242	+ 4%	18.9	1.2	7
Modern day slavery	6	9	+ 3	+ 50%	0.0	0.0	4
Robbery	78	61	- 17	- 22%	0.2	0.3	5
Sexual offences	761	743	- 18	- 2%	2.4	2.6	7
Rape	247	242	- 5	- 2%	0.8	0.9	7
Other serious sexual offences	361	349	- 12	- 3%	1.1	1.1	11
Other sexual offences	153	152	- 1	- 1%	0.5	0.6	3
Vehicle crime	1,132	859	- 273	- 24%	2.7	2.9	9
Criminal damage	3,820	3,713	- 107	- 3%	11.7	9.5	15
Burglary	1,554	1,166	- 388	- 25%	3.6	3.3	11
Theft and handling	4,636	3,312	-1,324	- 29%	10.4	9.9	11
Shoplifting	2,050	1,306	- 744	- 36%	4.1	4.1	11
Theft from the person	128	89	- 39	- 30%	0.3	0.3	10
Theft of a pedal cycle	141	143	+ 2	+ 1%	0.4	0.6	8
Other theft and handling	2,317	1,774	- 543	- 23%	5.6	4.9	11
Drug crime	372	512	+ 140	+ 38%	1.6	2.6	2
Fraud and forgery	48	25	- 23	- 48%	0.1	0.1	11
Public disorder	3,210	3,203	- 7	- 0%	10.1	7.2	14
Miscellaneous crime	349	425	+ 76	+ 22%	1.3	1.4	8

Hate Crime	Total			Race			Faith			Homophobic			Transphobic			Disability		
	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change	Dec-19	Dec-20	Change
	335	415	+80 +24%	183	205	+22 +12%	11	16	+5 +45%	81	117	+36 +44%	14	11	-3 -21%	46	66	+20 +43%