



NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL AGENDA

Monday, 26 March 2018 at 1.00 pm at the Wickham Room - Civic Centre

From the Clerk, Sheena Ramsey

Item Business

1. Apologies

2. Minutes (Pages 3 - 6)

The Panel is asked to approve the minutes of the last meeting held on 5 February 2018 (attached).

3. Feedback from National and Regional Events

Members are asked to give feedback on issues relevant to the Panel.

4. Themed Report - Overview of Police Recorded Crime (Pages 7 - 16)

Report of Temporary Assistant Chief Constable G Noble, Northumbria Police (attached).

5. Date and Time of the Next Meeting

Tuesday, 24 April 2018 at 2.00pm in Gateshead Civic Centre

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NORTHUMBRIA POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

5 FEBRUARY 2018

PRESENT:

Gateshead Council	Councillors A Douglas (Chair) and J McClurey
Newcastle City Council	Councillor N Kemp
Northumberland County Council	Councillor J Riddle
South Tyneside Council	Councillor G Kilgour
Independent Co-opted Members	J Guy and S Isaacson

ALSO IN ATTENDANCE:

Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria

Dame V Baird QC	- Police and Crime Commissioner for Northumbria
R Durham	- Interim Chief of Staff
M Tait	- Chief Finance Officer
K Laing	- Head of Finance, Northumbria Police

Gateshead Council

D Hill	- Legal and Democratic Services
B Wilson	- Democratic Services

APOLOGIES: Councillors A Ainsley (Newcastle City Council), C Burdis and T Mulvenna (North Tyneside Council), S Davey (Northumberland County Council), J Welsh (South Tyneside Council) and H Trueman (Sunderland City Council)

45. MINUTES

RESOLVED - That the minutes of the last meeting held on 16 January 2018 be approved as a correct record subject to Minute 34 being amended to read: The conference had been very useful and it had highlighted how this Panel and Police and Crime Commissioner have a good working relationship which did not appear to be the same in some other areas.

46. MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY 2018/19 TO 2021/22

The medium term financial strategy (MTFS) 2018/19 to 2021/22 was submitted. It described the financial direction of the Police and Crime Commissioner (PCC) and outlined financial pressures. It also provided options for delivering a sustainable

budget and capital programme over the medium term including how the PCC can provide the Chief Constable with the resources to deliver the Police and Crime Plan priorities within a challenging financial climate. A presentation on the medium term financial strategy and precept proposal 2018/19 was given by the Chief Finance Officer.

The overall financial strategy seeks to deliver the Commissioner's Police and Crime Plan, support 'Proud to Protect', the mission, vision and values of Northumbria Police and meet the requirements of the Strategic Policing Requirement.

The Panel raised the following issues:-

One of the key MTFs principles was to maintain the general reserve at a minimum of 2% of the net revenue budget. Other Police and Crime Commissioners hold varying levels of reserves and they will have agreed their own minimum levels of reserves to maintain. It has been suggested that PCCs should have to publish their reserves strategy. This would highlight the issues in Northumbria with it having the lowest precept in the country and having to use its reserves to balance this. The PCC has regularly raised these issues with the Home Office, etc but nothing has been done about it.

Concern was raised about the identified risks and uncertainties outlined in the MTFs that could affect the PCC's financial position over the medium term that may not be covered by the reserve fund. It was replied that a risk assessment had been undertaken and management controls were in place to ensure that the budget remained balanced.

The PCC's public consultation on the proposed 2018/19 precept, particularly the social media responses was raised. It was replied that whilst 11,000 had been informed of the precept proposals through social media, few responses were received.

It was asked if, because of the cuts in police staff numbers, whether the neighbourhood policing trial in Jesmond with the Police Community Support Officers being given more powers would still be rolled out. It was replied that there had been no reductions in the numbers of Police Community Support Officers in neighbourhood roles in the last four years and the trial results will be included in the future considerations.

It was commented that the police were doing a good job in the rural areas. The 101 system seemed to have improved and the police were working with farmers, gamekeepers, etc to tackle any problems.

There was concern about the effects that the continued cuts in funding were having on the police service. The demands on the Northumbria Police and its officers and the funding issues should continue to be highlighted to the community and the Government.

RESOLVED - That the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/19 to 2021/22 be noted.

47. PROPOSED PRECEPT FOR 2018/19

In accordance with the Police and Crime Panels (Precepts and Chief Constable Appointments) Regulations 2012, the PCC notified the Panel of the proposed 2018/19 council tax precept.

The proposed 2018/19 revenue budget and capital programme, a review of the 2017/18 budget position and future funding, fully aligned with the Medium Term Financial Strategy 2018/19 – 2021/22 were submitted.

The precept excessiveness rules for 2018/19 give all Police and Crime Commissioners the flexibility to increase the precept by £12 per Band D Property.

The PCC's preferred option as there are no Council Tax freeze grants available for 2018/19 is therefore to increase the precept by £12 per annum for a band D property, which equates to about 23p per week. This will allow for an additional and recurring £5.2m to resources.

The PCC circulated details of the police precept consultation that had been undertaken and the comments received. Over 70% of the responses received directly by the PCC's office were fully supportive of the increase in the precept of £12 per annum.

RESOLVED - That a report be issued by the Panel to the PCC that it accepts the PCC's proposed increase in the precept by £12 for a band D property.

48. THEMED TOPICS

The Panel considered the suggested themed topic for the meeting on 24 April 2018.

RESOLVED - That an interim update on Operation Sanctuary and current issues in regard to human trafficking and modern day slavery be agreed as the themed topic for the meeting on 24 April 2018.

49. DATE OF NEXT MEETING

Tuesday, 6 March 2018 at 2.00pm

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VERA BAIRD^{QC}
POLICE & CRIME COMMISSIONER

POLICE AND CRIME PANEL

26th March 2018

**REPORT OF T/ASSISTANT CHIEF CONSTABLE GED NOBLE, LOCAL
POLICING**

OVERVIEW OF POLICE RECORDED CRIME

1. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

- 1.1 To provide the Northumbria Police & Crime Panel with an overview of the methodology used to measure levels of crime, the current levels of police recorded crime within the force area and how the force is responding strategically and operationally to changes in crime against the background of significant financial challenges.

2. BACKGROUND

Crime Survey for England and Wales and Police Recorded Crime

- 2.1 Information is provided from two principal sources; the Crime Survey for England and Wales (CSEW) and police recorded crime. Each of the two data sources have different strengths and limitations and are not directly comparable.
- 2.2 The CSEW is conducted on behalf of the Office for National Statistics (ONS) with a sample size of 35,000 households (minimum of 650 per police force area). The survey asks people aged 16 and over about their experiences of crime in the last 12 months. The survey does not aim to provide an absolute count of crime and has notable exclusions, such as crimes against businesses, public sector bodies, homicides and sexual offences. However, the methodology has been consistent over the recent period and not influenced by police recording practices.
- 2.3 There was no statistically significant change in the volume of most main offence groups covered by CSEW in the recent publication (12 months to September 2017). The survey reported that crime (excluding fraud and computer misuse offences) reduced by 6% compared to last year. In contrast, police recorded crime increased by 14% in the same period.
- 2.4 Furthermore, CSEW reports that the risk¹ of personal and household crime in Northumbria continues to reduce. Whilst the force is 8th lowest in the country

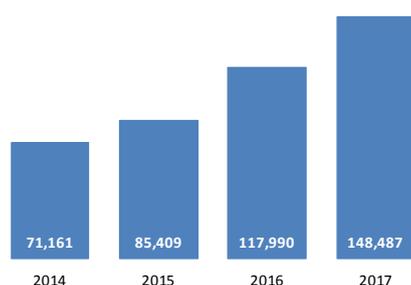
¹ The estimated percentage risk of an adult / household being a victim once or more in the previous 12 months of a personal / household crime (excluding sexual offences) as measured by CSEW

(8.6%) for risk of personal crime, the risk of household crime in Northumbria is the lowest it has been since the measure was introduced in 2007 (5.5%).

Recorded Crime

- 2.5 Police recorded crime is governed by the Home Office Counting Rules (HOCR) and the National Crime Recording Standard (NCRS). Following an assessment of crime statistics by the UK Statistics Authority in 2014, the statistics based on police recorded crime data were found not to meet the required standard for designation as National Statistics.
- 2.6 Since 2014, there has been a major national inspection programme by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS) of police practices for the recording of crime. Since 2014, the gap between the two data sets has narrowed as police recorded crime has increased against reductions in CSEW estimates.
- 2.7 Total recorded crime within Northumbria has increased each year since 2014. Recorded crime has increased by 109% compared to 2014, with increases in recorded crime across all local authority areas, and in all major crime types.

Total recorded crime



	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)
Total Crime	71,162	85,468	118,037	148,508	109%
VAP	13,105	18,594	32,150	42,233	222%
<i>Most serious VAP</i>	456	539	655	746	64%
<i>Less serious VAP</i>	7,525	9,359	11,529	11,805	57%
<i>Assault without injury</i>	3,161	5,215	10,341	15,758	399%
<i>Harassment and stalking</i>	1,048	2,248	7,994	12,038	1049%
<i>Other violence</i>	915	1,233	1,631	1,886	106%
Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	1,151	1,548	2,108	2,716	136%
Rape	658	1,010	1,180	1,617	146%
Robbery	491	537	703	786	60%
Burglary	7,341	8,133	8,462	9,698	32%
Vehicle Crime	5,214	5,816	6,551	7,899	51%
Criminal Damage	14,252	17,522	21,538	24,657	73%
Theft and Handling	21,356	23,928	29,538	34,807	63%
All other crime	7,594	8,326	15,807	24,095	217%

- 2.8 However, the increase in recorded crime in Northumbria does not automatically translate into a marked rise in offending; the increases are largely attributable

to improvements in crime recording practices and increased confidence of victims to report crimes.

- 2.9 The support for this conclusion is that whilst the number of recorded crimes has increased, the total number of incidents reported to Northumbria Police has remained at similar levels over the last few years. Since 2014, the ratio of crimes to incidents has increased, from one crime for every 6.6 incidents to one crime for every 2.6 incidents recorded.

Crime Data Integrity Compliance

- 2.10 In 2014, Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS)² inspected every police force in England and Wales for crime data integrity. This inspection programme was instigated as a direct result of a report from the House of Commons Public Administration Select Committee (PASC) and concluded that nationally, 19% of crimes are not recorded. In 2014, HMICFRS concluded the compliance rate for Northumbria was 72%.
- 2.11 In 2016, HMICFRS commenced a multi-year rolling inspection programme for crime data integrity. Northumbria was inspected in October 2016 and showed that improvements in recording practices had been made, with compliance at 92.7%. However, due to varied compliance in some crime types, the timeliness of crime recording, the requirement for recording decisions requiring back-office correction and standards regarding cancelled crimes the Force was given an overall assessment of 'requires improvement'.
- 2.12 Nationally, all forces in England and Wales have recorded an increase in recorded crime since 2014, with an overall national increase of 36%.
- 2.13 The following table demonstrates the variance in compliance rates across England and Wales and provides an explanation for the disparity between the increases in recorded crime within Northumbria Police since 2014 of 109% against the national figure of 36% over the same period.

² Previously Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary (HMIC)

Force	Compliance rate	Publication date	Overall assessment
Sussex	94.6%	Aug-16	Good
Northumbria	92.7%	Feb-17	Requires improvement
Staffordshire	91.0%	Aug-16	Good
Wiltshire	90.9%	Sep-17	Good
South Wales	90.2%	Nov-17	Good
Avon & Somerset	89.6%	Feb-17	Requires improvement
North Wales	88.3%	Sep-17	Requires improvement
Cambridgeshire	87.8%	Jun-17	Requires improvement
Hertfordshire	87.2%	Nov-17	Requires improvement
GMP	85.5%	Aug-16	Inadequate
Lancashire	84.3%	Nov-17	Inadequate
Merseyside	84.1%	Feb-17	Inadequate
West Midlands	83.8%	Sep-17	Inadequate
Kent	83.6%	Jun-17	Inadequate
Cheshire	83.6%	Jun-17	Inadequate
Devon & Cornwall	81.5%	Feb-17	Inadequate
Leicestershire	75.8%	Sep-17	Inadequate

2.14 Significant work has been undertaken to improve standards of crime recording, under four broad themes:

Leadership

Improvement was dependent upon strong leadership at all levels, supported by communication of key messages, setting high standards and ensuring that those standards are consistently delivered for all victims.

Process change

Implementation of crime recording at source (i.e. the ability of Call Handlers to create crime at point of public contact) has improved the timeliness of crime recording and addresses the requirement to record crime at the earliest opportunity. The anticipated introduction of on-line crime recording by the public is a further necessary process change and may impact on crime recording levels going forward.

Training

Training was delivered to improve standards of crime recording. This training was role specific including training for specific areas such as cyber related crime and modern slavery and supported the implementation of crime recording at source. Training for new student officers has also been reviewed to ensure it is a strand throughout their initial training. This is being further supported by short-term placements for tutor constables within the Crime Data Integrity Team.

Improved quality assurance and rectification

A review of audit activity (Operation Verify) has been completed and further quality assurance processes have been implemented, specifically for high risk crimes, such as rape, sexual offences and modern slavery. The findings from audit activity are provided to support local improvement actions. Specific findings and explanations are given to individual officers and their supervisors. Collectively, advice is given at shift briefings as well as more formal training, delivered by members of the Crime Data Integrity team.

2.15 This renewed focus on the quality of crime recording means that caution is needed when interpreting statistics on police recorded crime; apparent increases may reflect a number of factors:

- Improvements in recording practices
- Increases in reporting by victims and public confidence
- Actual increases in the levels of crime

3. CHANGES IN CRIME

3.1 The National Police Chiefs' Council Lead for Crime Recording and Statistics, Chief Constable Bill Skelly recently said,;

“Today's police officers are dealing with more complex crime, more safeguarding and protecting vulnerable people and an unprecedented terror threat, as well as tackling some of the genuine rises in knife and gun crime, robbery, burglary and vehicle-related crime - crimes which turn the trend on many years of reductions.”

3.2 There are a number of offence types which have been influenced to a lesser extent, albeit not entirely, by improvements in crime recording standards. Therefore a proportion of the recent increases in crime are more likely to be actual increases in crime and/or an increase in reporting due to improved confidence to report.

3.3 Within Northumbria, those offences which are more likely to be actual increases in crime include burglary dwelling, vehicle crime, theft (including shoplifting) and some offences within the violent crime category.

3.4 The Crime Survey for England and Wales estimates that there has been no significant change in levels of violence compared to the previous year and that a rise in police figures is a reflection of factors other than an actual increase.

3.5 The force is confident with the crime recording standards for most serious violence offending and therefore changes in recorded crime are likely to be an actual increase in offences. However, there have been a proportion of crimes, previously recorded as less serious violence, which are now being recorded as most serious violence.

3.6 The increase of 399% since 2014 (3,161 in 2014 and 15,758 in 2017) in recorded assault without injury offences should be viewed against a 52% reduction in reported violence related incidents from 2016 to 2017, indicating an improvement in compliance and recording standards.

3.7 There have been significant increases in harassment offences, including stalking, since 2014 (+ 1,049%) (1,048 offences in 2014 and 12,038 offences in 2017) and accounts for 38% of the total increase of violence against the person category. There has been considerable investment to improve awareness and education of police officers and staff. A training package has also been delivered with guidance from the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS).

- 3.8 The impact of social media and emergence of cyber related crime has been significant on both recorded crime and police demand. The introduction of new offence types (e.g. sending letter or social media message with intent to cause distress or anxiety) has seen an increase in recorded cyber related crime within the force from 1.4 per day in 2014 to 9.6 per day in 2016.
- 3.9 Recorded rape and other sexual offences are at their highest level since the National Crime Recording Standards were introduced in April 2002. Within Northumbria there were 1610 recorded rape offences in 2017 an increase of 146% since 2014, with recorded sexual offences showing a similarly large increase of 136% over the same period. In 2017, 497 or 31% of reported rape offences had occurred more than 12 months ago which offers some context on the impact of historic reports on the current crime levels. Historic rape offence reports have continued to increase year on year from 286 in 2014 to 497 in 2017, although historic rapes now form a smaller percentage of the total numbers of rape crimes 43% (2014) vs 31% (2017) the increase in historic reporting is still significant.
- 3.10 Recorded sexual offence crimes have also increased significantly up from 3,288 in 2016 to 4,322 2017. The Violence against Women and Girls strategy and significant investment by partner agencies would suggest the increase in recorded crime can be attributed in part to an increase in public confidence, which is very positive.
- 3.11 Theft and handling is a category of crime for which the force has received 8% more reported incidents (35,799 in 2016 and 38,679 in 2017). This indicates an actual rise in crime. Shoplifting crime forms a significant part of this crime category and is a key indicator of low level offending, it has risen year on year for the last 4 years (9,428 in 2014, 10,133 in 2015, 12,371 in 2016 and 14,463 in 2017) and is indicative of the actual increase in crime within this crime type.
- 3.12 Child Sexual Exploitation is an increasingly high profile issue, which is reflected by the National Crime Agency (NCA) naming it as a priority threat. In the wake of the Jay Inquiry (formally Goddard) levels of reported and recorded child abuse offences have risen across the country, with a rise in reports of 80% between 2012 and 2015. Other high profile investigations such as the independent enquiry into child sexual abuse (Operation Yewtree) have highlighted the prevalence of sexual abuse. These national trends are supported by Northumbria Polices own work with high profile offenders including the Colin Gregg enquiry and the work undertaken within Operation Shelter, increasing public confidence at a local level.
- 3.13 The NCA strategic assessment of Modern Slavery and Human Trafficking estimates the number of victims in the UK to be between 10,000 and 13,000. Nationally, the number of potential victims submitted into the National Referral Mechanism continues to rise year on year. Northumbria police identified this as a key area of business and created a specific Foreign National Offender Unit targeting organised criminality of this kind. This has seen Northumbria polices number of referrals into the National Referral Mechanism rise from 1 in 2014 and 2 in 2015 up to 71 in 2016. These referral numbers put Northumbria 5th

nationally (for the number of referrals made in 2016) and has come as a result of a wide variety of targeted, intelligence led operations.

- 3.14 The National Referral Mechanism (NRM) for Northumbria reflect this anticipated national upward trend and police activity under the Sanctuary umbrella (complex investigation teams dealing with sexual exploitation) and Operation Merlin (labour and financial exploitation) have contributed to the higher number of referrals.

4. STRATEGIC AND OPERATIONAL RESPONSE

- 4.1 Northumbria Police continues to be recognised by the public through satisfaction surveys as a service which upholds high standards and delivers outstanding service.
- 4.2 The last 8 years have seen unprecedented cuts to the funding by the Government to Police and Crime Commissioners (PCCs) in England and Wales. The force has been required to make £135.6m of cuts and efficiencies to manage the reductions imposed by government over that period. This is the largest % reduction of any of the 43 forces in the country.
- 4.3 The force has the lowest precept of any Police and Crime Commissioner in England and Wales. The precept would need to double just to get near to the average in England and Wales.
- 4.4 Financial reserves have been used since 2010 in order to maintain policing services while this budget reduction is managed down to funding levels, effectively temporarily funding the shortfall. The current forecast for the General Reserve by the end of March 2018 is £9.1m, compared to the position of £71.0m in March 2010.
- 4.5 Within Northumbria, police officer levels have reduced by 21% (898 officers) and police staff by 36% (926 staff) since March 2010.
- 4.6 The force receives over 800,000 calls for service per year leading to the creation of 450,000 incidents. Approximately 53% of calls relate to public safety and welfare, with a significant proportion relating to concern for others. Northumbria Police are dealing with more complex crime with increased incidents of safeguarding and protecting vulnerable people
- 4.7 Over the past five years the Force has made significant improvements in terms of efficiency with the introduction of a Force Improvement Team and Programme of Change.
- 4.8 The demand created in the area of Safeguarding impacts on all stakeholders and will continue to grow, whilst all those involved face significant budget cuts. To address this, the Force has created a Safeguarding Department with responsibility for the area of protecting vulnerable people.
- 4.9 The introduction of a Resolution Without Deployment (RWD) team provides a more streamlined method of dealing with many incidents reported to police that

have been assessed as not requiring the deployment of a front-line officer. The RWD team engage directly with callers and conduct proportionate office based enquiries and investigations. The team manage 21% of reported crimes and a typical month will release 10,535 hours of front-line deployable officer time. Victim and caller satisfaction levels with the RWD team remain high with ratings of 89% in 2017.

- 4.10 The improved Scheduling System introduced by the force ensures an appropriate police resource is allocated at the point of contact and provides improved service delivery whilst also helping to plan for and better manage demand.
- 4.11 Street Triage (mental health triage process at initial response) has been enhanced to improve the partnership intervention available to vulnerable persons but also reduce the number of incidents attended by officers for a person in crisis. Northumbria Police has been recognised as a leading force for mental health at recent National conference.
- 4.12 The Digital Policing project has delivered new evidence suites within each area command and the ability to ingest, view and store data within the Digital Media Repository. Efficiency is being improved by using digital evidence within the Criminal Justice System and we will achieve ISO accreditation to ensure evidential integrity.
- 4.13 Response / Demand Support Teams have been introduced to deal with the additional demand associated with arrest / voluntary attendee custody packages, missing person enquiries, arrest of wanted persons etc.
- 4.14 Each Area Command have dedicated criminal investigation teams to tackle signal crimes such as burglary dwelling, through investigation, target hardening, positive criminal justice and crime prevention tactics supported by Neighbourhood Policing Teams.
- 4.15 The introduction of Harm Reduction Inspectors and renewed focus on treat & harm allows clarity towards the Force Control Strategy and better communication around Integrated Offender Management (IOM) and Serious and Organised Crime (SOC).
- 4.16 The continued use of a 'Domestic Abuse car' (DVSA project) in high incident areas and the successful intervention by a support worker (e.g. Wearside Women in Need) alongside a police officer are improving the opportunities for victim focused prosecutions and early intervention. Although too early to provide detailed information about increases in prosecutions the interventions have been widely regarded as having a positive impact on the lives of Victims in the Northumbria police area.
- 4.17 The Force Task and Coordination Group (FTCG), chaired by a Chief Officer, effectively manages resources against operational priorities. The Group also oversees local police and partnership operations to combat and reduce crime, such as Op Decipher (car crime in Southern), Op Gold (burglary in Central) and the 12 Streets initiative (designing out community related crime in Northern).

Appendix 1. Recorded crime by local authority area

Sunderland	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)	South Tyneside	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)
Total Crime	15,029	17,442	23,749	31,509	110%	Total Crime	7,138	8,513	12,262	14,612	105%
VAP	2,518	3,809	6,433	8,751	248%	VAP	1,454	2,115	3,851	4,651	220%
Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	206	298	395	563	173%	Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	116	147	197	276	138%
Rape	124	187	233	314	153%	Rape	46	90	119	162	252%
Robbery	82	96	120	138	68%	Robbery	44	41	62	65	48%
Burglary	1,665	1,596	1,630	1,843	11%	Burglary	587	642	679	832	42%
Vehicle Crime	1,336	1,150	1,268	1,846	38%	Vehicle Crime	363	437	626	672	85%
Criminal Damage	3,096	3,756	4,352	5,264	70%	Criminal Damage	1,671	1,960	2,522	2,489	49%
Theft and Handling	4,288	4,890	6,100	7,440	74%	Theft and Handling	2,012	2,154	2,512	2,922	45%
All other crime	1,714	1,660	3,218	5,350	212%	All other crime	845	927	1,694	2,543	201%

Gateshead	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)	Newcastle	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)
Total Crime	9,279	11,472	16,604	20,456	120%	Total Crime	21,349	25,271	31,992	39,564	85%
VAP	1,618	2,427	4,303	5,546	243%	VAP	3,931	5,242	8,024	10,402	165%
Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	148	214	298	391	164%	Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	413	459	547	724	75%
Rape	83	136	155	227	173%	Rape	241	297	343	483	100%
Robbery	79	101	108	138	75%	Robbery	198	202	303	294	48%
Burglary	1,176	1,284	1,114	1,409	20%	Burglary	1,801	2,237	2,198	2,476	37%
Vehicle Crime	908	1,023	1,045	1,238	36%	Vehicle Crime	1,279	1,524	1,721	2,103	64%
Criminal Damage	1,815	2,515	3,252	3,497	93%	Criminal Damage	3,809	4,287	4,851	5,753	51%
Theft and Handling	2,537	2,785	4,039	4,767	88%	Theft and Handling	7,253	8,305	9,669	10,987	51%
All other crime	915	987	2,290	3,243	254%	All other crime	2,424	2,718	4,336	6,342	162%

North Tyneside	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)	Northumberland	2014	2015	2016	2017	% variance (2014 - 2017)
Total Crime	8,049	9,359	15,142	18,544	130%	Total Crime	10,317	13,352	18,241	23,802	131%
VAP	1,719	2,228	4,432	5,502	220%	VAP	1,864	2,768	5,060	7,360	295%
Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	114	155	280	297	161%	Sexual Offences (exc Rape)	154	275	391	465	202%
Rape	66	126	139	199	202%	Rape	98	174	191	232	137%
Robbery	55	60	48	83	51%	Robbery	33	37	62	68	106%
Burglary	742	669	1,120	1,248	68%	Burglary	1,370	1,705	1,721	1,890	38%
Vehicle Crime	465	530	768	902	94%	Vehicle Crime	863	1,152	1,123	1,138	32%
Criminal Damage	1,604	1,992	2,765	3,142	96%	Criminal Damage	2,257	3,012	3,796	4,512	100%
Theft and Handling	2,442	2,575	3,526	4,048	66%	Theft and Handling	2,824	3,219	3,692	4,643	64%
All other crime	842	1,024	2,064	3,123	271%	All other crime	854	1,010	2,205	3,494	309%

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