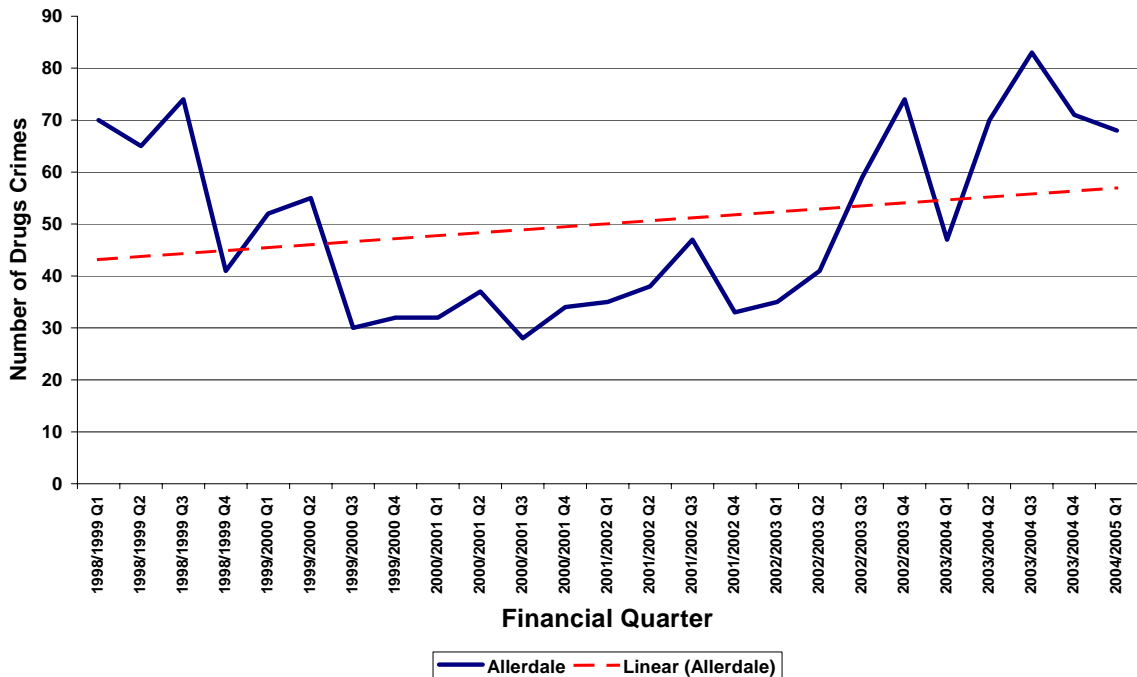


Timeline Graph to show the number of Drugs Crimes in Allerdale by Month.

Date Range: 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2004.



If the above trend-line is a true reflection of drug usage across Allerdale then the picture it paints is not encouraging because targets set at the beginning of 2002, when the last strategy was written, although challenging, aimed to reduce access to drugs by 25% for under 25 year olds and achieve a 25% reduction, amongst that age group, in numbers who had taken drugs in the last year and the last month. The trend-line suggests there has been an average 4% per annum increase in drug crime since 1998.

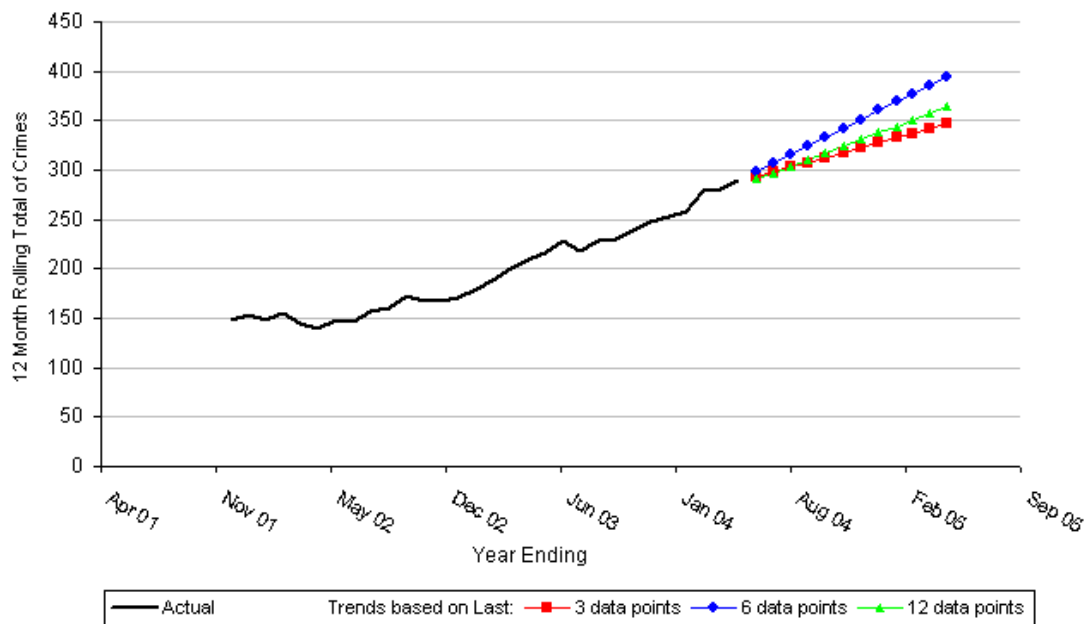
Unfortunately the use of crime statistics for drug use is not necessarily a true measure of the actual use of drugs in the local population because this is not a crime which gets reported to the police as other crimes do. Recorded drug crime is more a reflection on the amount of activity and operational resources employed by the police in reducing the amount of possession and supply of illegal drugs. Offenders often come to the attention of the police for other reasons and are then found to be in possession of drugs.

The British Crime Survey reports that for 2003/4 drug crime for England and Wales and for the North West Region ran at 4 crimes per 1000 population. Allerdale is just below that average with 3 crimes per 1000 population. Higher

drug crime areas such as Merseyside, West Midlands and London record twice the level drug crime than that recorded locally in West Cumbria.

Predicted projection for end of year figures. Drugs Crimes in Allerdale.

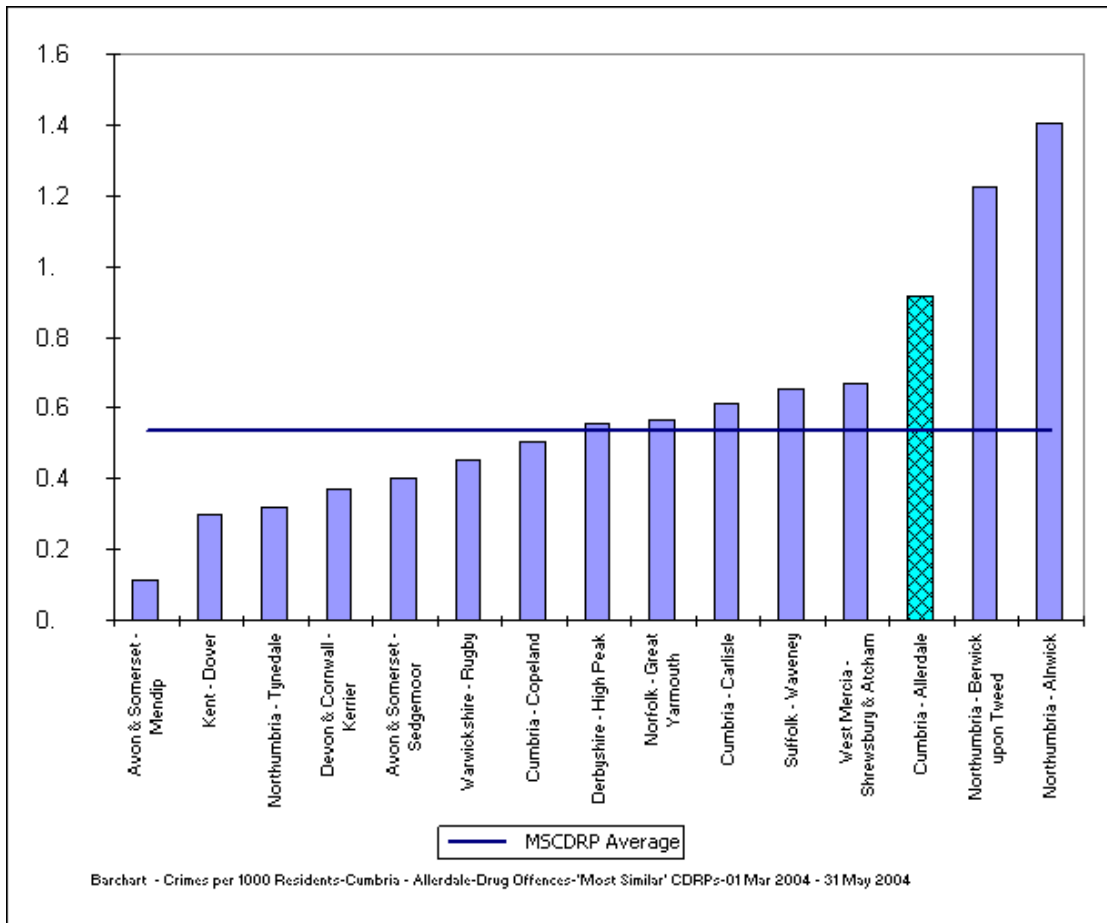
Date Range: 1 Jan 2002 to 31 May 2004.



Projection - Number of Crimes-Cumbria - Allerdale-Drug Offences-01 Jun 02 - 31 May 04

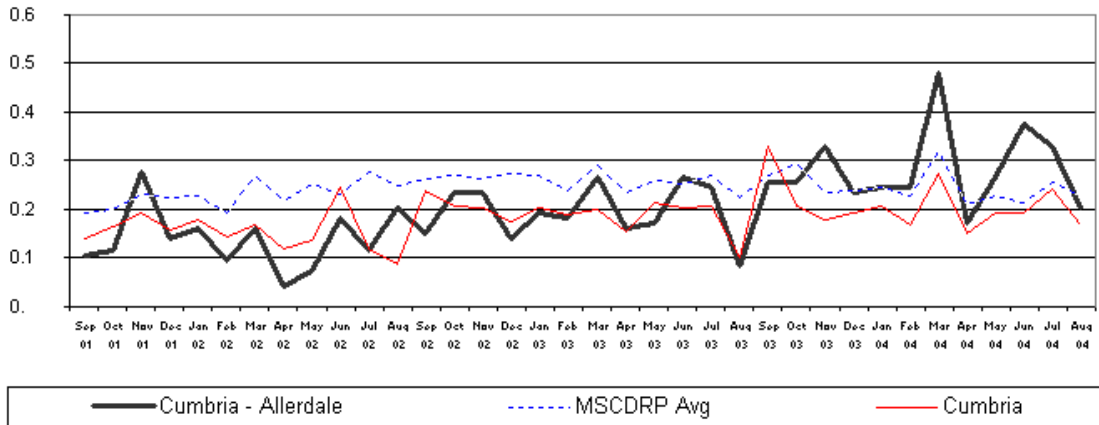
The above 12 month rolling average of recorded drug crime confirms that there has been an increasing upward trend and that the future projections show this continuing. However, because these figures are based solely upon police *recorded crime* they do not accurately reflect whether the amount of drug taking in the community is increasing or not and nor do they provide an accurate measure of the volume of acquisitive crime which is believed to be partly driven by drug addicts who need to fund their habit and who commit crime in the process. According to the National Drugs Strategy - *'it is estimated by most police forces that that around half of all recorded crime has some drug-related element to it'*

Comparison Bar Chart to family of CDRP's of Drugs Crimes per 1000 Residents. Date range: 01 Mar 2004 to 31 May 2004.



Although nationally Allerdale drug crime is below the average for England and Wales the chart above shows that within a family of like partnerships Allerdale has an above-average drug crime rating. This chart is based upon monitoring data collected by the police performance management unit and is updated and published quarterly. Similar data collected since 2001, shown below, indicates that Allerdale has consistently been below its family group average but there has been a slight upward swing in recorded drug crime since January 2004 as well as a general increase over the three year period.

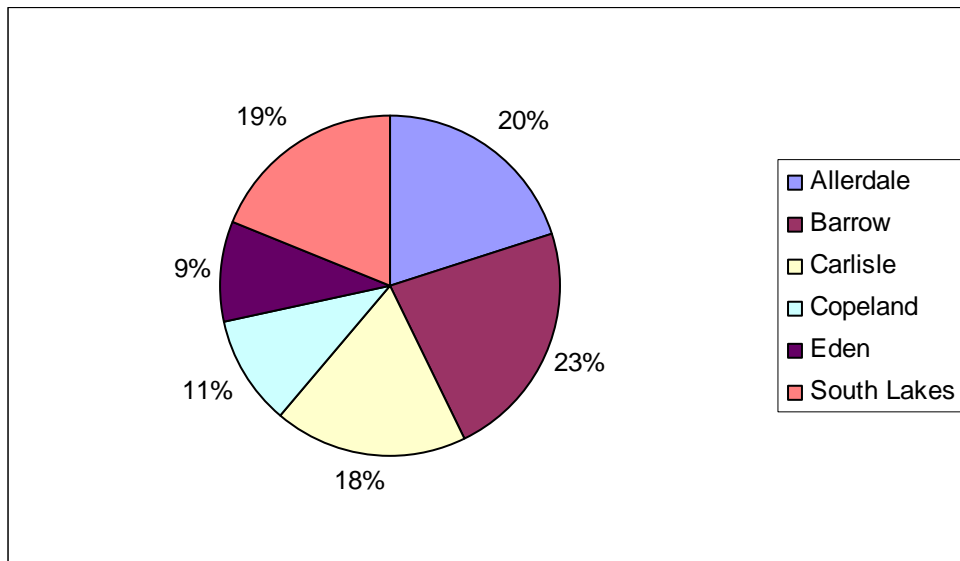
Drug crimes per 1000 residents – Allerdale and its most similar CDRP's



Comparison Chart - Crimes per 1000 Residents Cumbria - Allerdale Drug Offences 'Most Similar' CDRPs 01 Sep 2001 - 31 Aug 2004

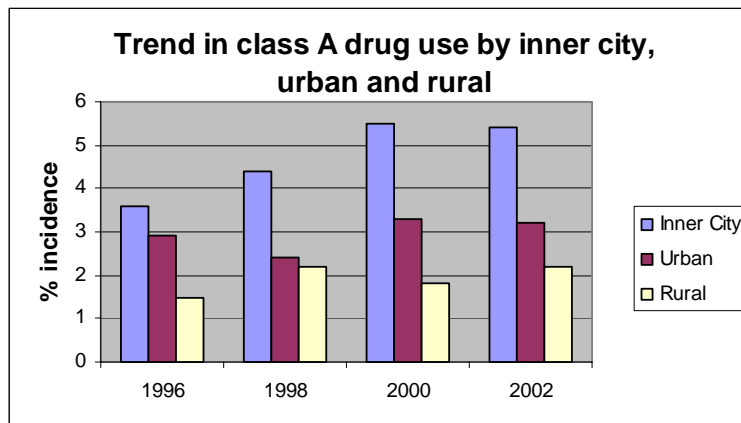
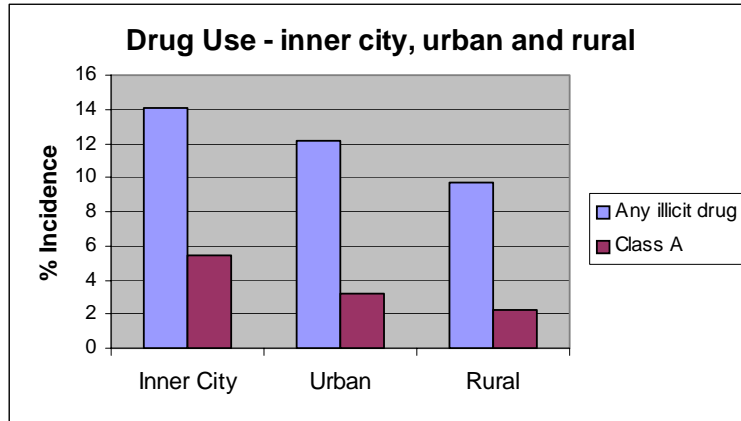
Pie Chart to show the Percentage Distribution of Drugs Crimes in Cumbria. Total Number of Offences 3157.

Date Range: 01 April 2001 to 31 March 2004.



The distribution of all recorded drug crime across Cumbria is shown above and although it shows almost twice as many crimes having occurred in Allerdale than Copeland, when these figures are apportioned by population then drug crime in Allerdale since April 2001 has been 50% higher than in Copeland.

Research undertaken by the Home office in 2003 (*Geographical variations in drug use; Key findings; Rebecca Aust and Joanne Condon- Room 264 HO*) identified a correlation between drug use and population density which suggested that rural incidence is approximately 80% of urban use for all illicit drugs and 69% for Class A drugs.



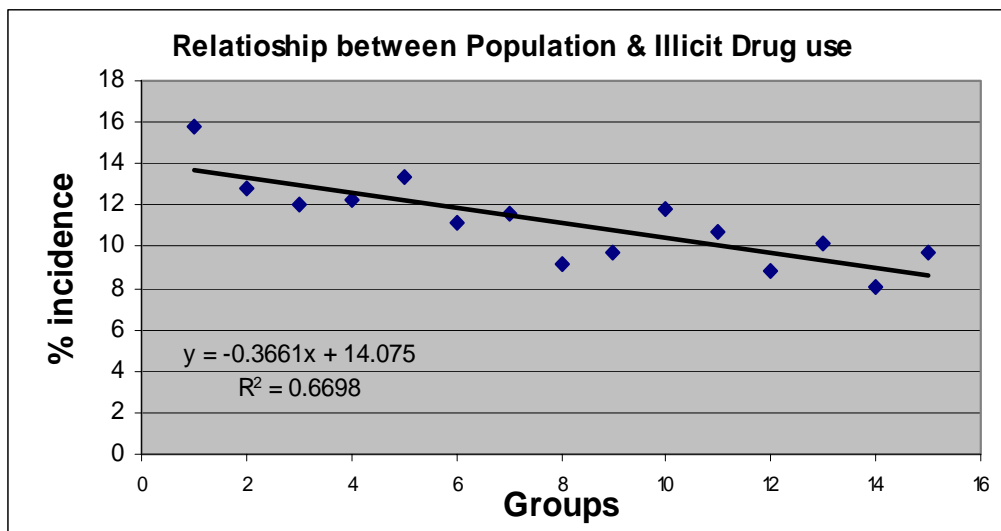
Although the above analysis relates to national data in the absence of precise local data it can be a guide to the likely patterns of drug local crime. It has been included here purely to illustrate that there may be strong underlying factors which will always create a tendency for there to be a bigger drug problem in urban areas than in rural areas. This has implications for West Cumbria.

In the national study similar police force areas were placed in one of 15 population groupings and the incidence of drug crime was plotted against the population groups. The relationship is shown in the graph below.

Police forces in 15 Groups – Relationship between population and drug use.

Group 1: Metropolitan/City of London

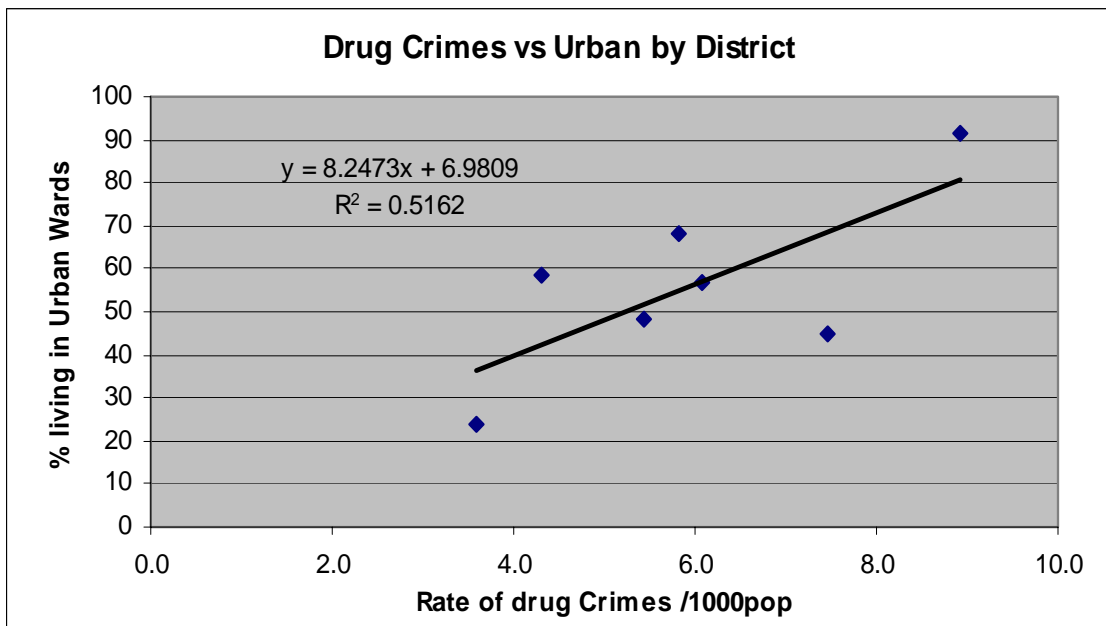
- Group 2: West Midlands; Greater Manchester
- Group 3: Thames Valley; West Yorkshire
- Group 4: Hampshire; Essex; Kent
- Group 5: Devon & Cornwall; Avon & Somerset
- Group 6: Sussex; Lancashire; Northumbria; Merseyside
- Group 7: South Yorkshire; South Wales; West Mercia
- Group 8: Surrey; Staffordshire; Hertfordshire; Nottinghamshire
- Group 9: Cheshire; Derbyshire; Leicestershire
- Group 10: Humberside; Norfolk; North Yorkshire; Cambridgeshire
- Group 11: Suffolk; Northamptonshire; Dorset; North Wales
- Group 12: Lincolnshire; Wiltshire
- Group 13: Durham; Bedfordshire
- Group 14: Gloucestershire; Gwent; Cleveland
- Group 15: Warwickshire; Cumbria; Dyfed Powys



Nationally there is a good fit between the population density and drug use which suggests that 67% of the incidence of illicit drug use is related to population density. This makes sense when it is considered that drug crime is market driven and relies upon a market large enough to out-way the risks. It also confirms the generally held view that drug crime is more an urban problem than a rural one which has obvious implications for the provision and deployment of treatment and enforcement resources.

In respect of the Cumbria situation then the table and chart below show a weaker correlation between urban wards and drug crime than that presented nationally. This will require further work to conclusively confirm that this relationship holds true locally but it seems reasonable to assume on the evidence that urban areas of West Cumbria are more likely to contain drug hotspots.

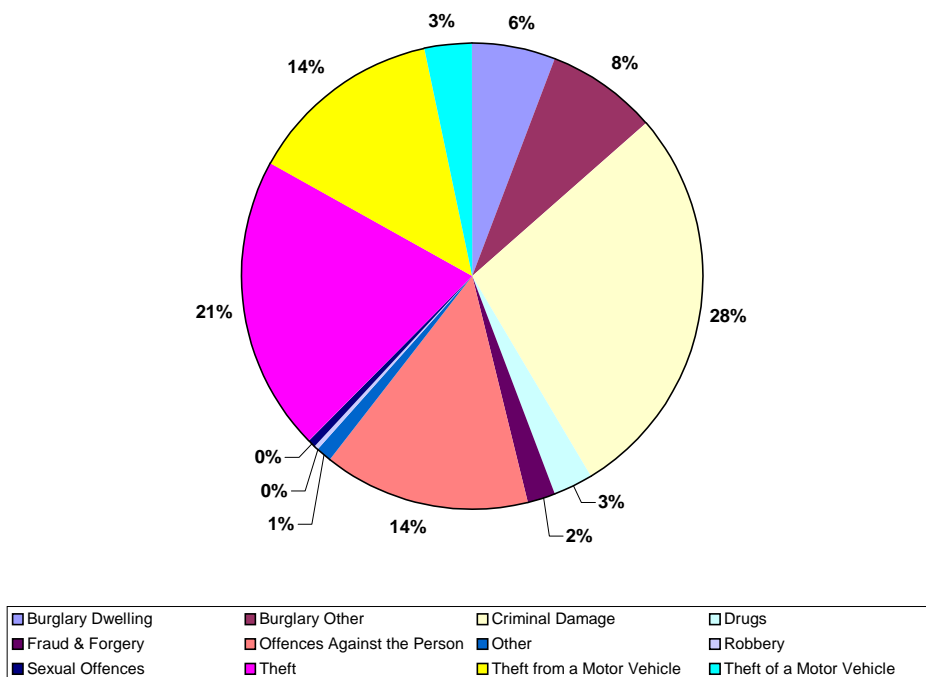
District	Barrow	Carlisle	Copeland	Cumbria	South Lakeland	Allerdale	Eden
% living in urban wards (over 4 pph)	91.4	68	58.5	56.9	48.4	45.1	24
All Drug Crimes 1000pop (15 - 44)	8.9	5.8	4.3	6.1	5.4	7.5	3.6



Pie Chart to show Drugs as a percentage of all Crime in Allerdale.

Date range: 1 April 2001 to 31st March 2004.

Total number of crimes = 23,473



This pie chart shows that drug crime accounts for 3% of all recorded crime in Allerdale. This is a measure only of recorded drug offences and does not reflect the effect that drug-taking has on the incidence of acquisitive crime committed by some offenders who turn to crime to fund their habit.

Because drug crime tends to be detected as a result of police activity rather than as in other crimes which are often reported to the police there is an apparent high detection rate of 98% in Allerdale for all drug crime but this does not reflect in any way the true proportion of drug offences which are occurring and it does not reflect the total amount of drug crime which might be prevalent in communities.

Analysis and Interpretation

Based upon data for 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2004 unless otherwise stated.

Crimes and Location

Number of Drugs Crimes in Allerdale per year by Offence types.

Date Range: 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2004.

Offence Type	Class	Drug	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005 (Incomplete Year)	Total
Obstruction	Unspecified	Unspecified	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Possession	A	Cocaine	1	1	1	3	8	9	3	26
Possession	A	Ecstasy	4	7	21	22	15	12	4	85
Possession	A	Heroin	2	5	11	16	9	17	2	62
Possession	A	Methadone	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Possession	A	Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Possession	B	Amphetamine	25	19	8	12	18	28	4	114
Possession	B	Cannabis	148	50	16	21	52	75	22	384
Possession	B	Cannabis Resin	48	70	64	72	79	77	28	438
Possession	B	Other	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Possession	B	Unspecified	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Possession	C	Anabolic Steroid	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Possession	C	Other	1	3	1	1	1	12	3	22
Possession	Unspecified	Unspecified	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
All Possession	All Classes	All Drugs	233	156	122	148	184	231	66	1140
Supply	A	Cocaine					13	5		18
Supply	A	Crack						1		1
Supply	A	Ecstasy			4	2	1	1		8
Supply	A	Heroin	2	4	2	1	2	24	1	36
Supply	B	Amphetamine	5			1		1		7
Supply	B	Cannabis	7	4	2	1	7	7		28
Supply	B	Cannabis Resin	3	1	1		1			6
Supply	C	Other		2			1		1	4
Supply	Unspecified	Unspecified						1		1
All Supply	All Classes	All Drugs	17	11	9	5	25	40	2	109
All Offences	All Classes	All Drugs	250	169	131	153	209	271	68	1251

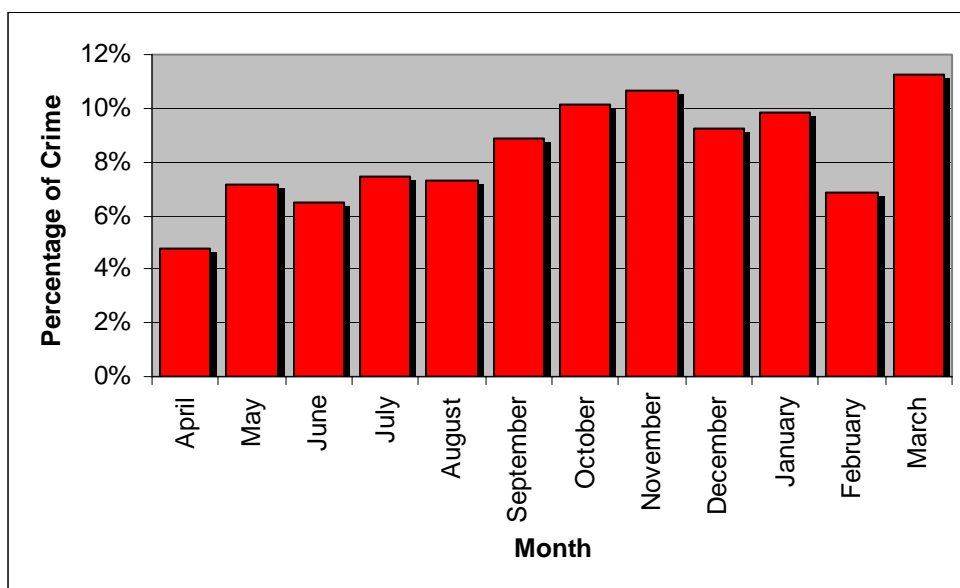
The above table shows the recorded incidence of illegal drugs since 1998. Class A drug abuse accounts for 15% of possession cases but 50% of supply offences. In respect of possession offences, which account for 91% of the total drug crime, cannabis offences account for 72% and amphetamines for 10% of all such offences. The average rate of all drug crime amounts to 2 offences per annum per 1000 population. This is roughly half of the rate currently recorded by the British Crime Survey for the North West but is average for the whole of Cumbria.

Acorn groupings of Drugs Crimes in Allerdale.

ACORN Group	ACORN Group Names	Number of Crimes	Percentage of Crimes
A	Wealthy Executives	4	1%
B	Affluent Greys	14	2%
C	Flourishing Families	35	6%
F	Aspiring Singles	152	26%
G	Starting Out	23	4%
H	Secure Families	23	4%
I	Settled Suburbia	13	2%
J	Prudent Pensioners	15	3%
L	Post-Industrial Families	8	1%
M	Blue-collar Roots	152	26%
N	Struggling Families	85	15%
O	Burdened Singles	54	9%
Z	Unclassified	3	1%
Total		581	100%

Graph to show the percentage of Drugs Crimes in Allerdale by Month.

Total Number of Crimes = 630.



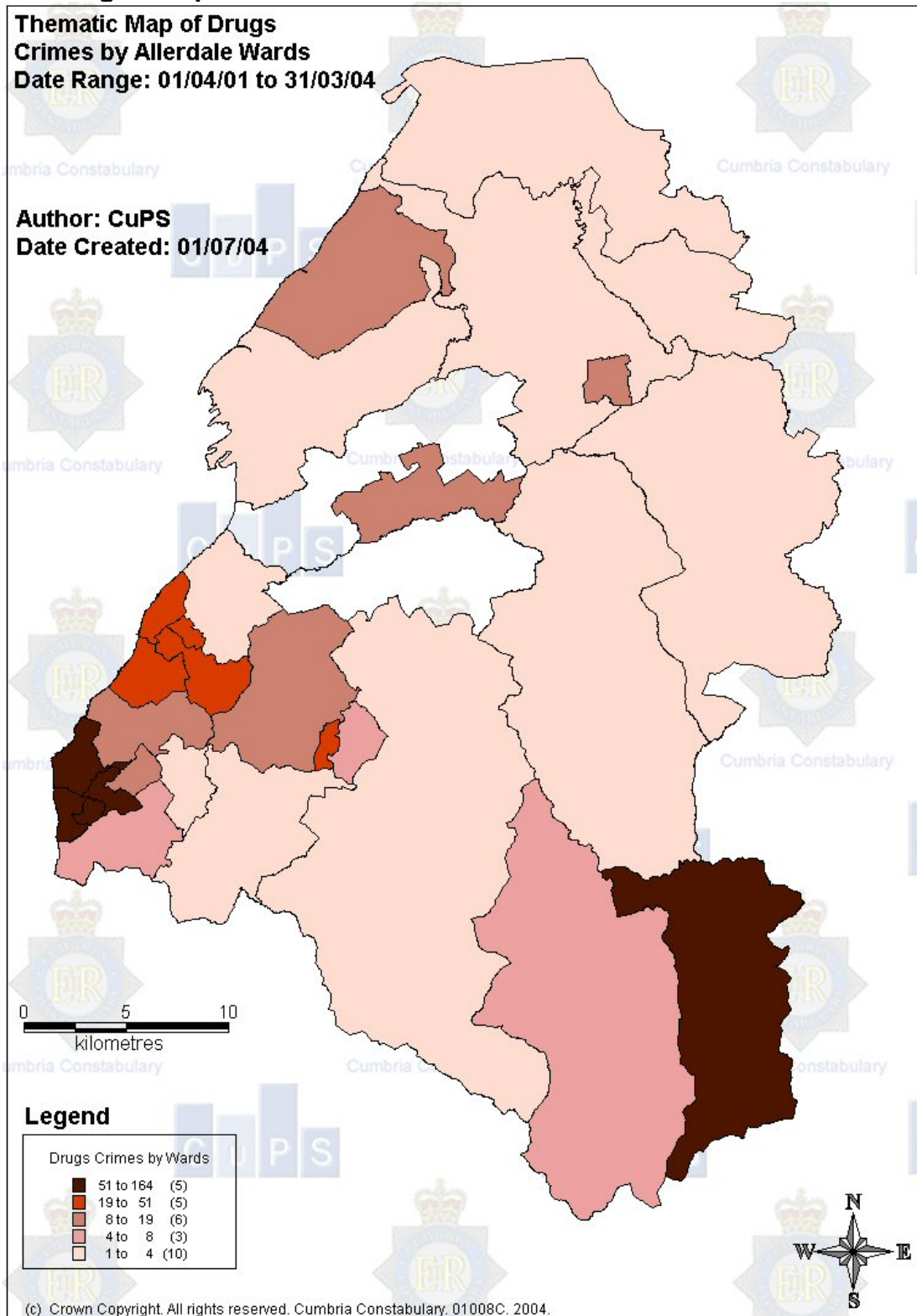
Although the above suggests that there may be a seasonal increase in the autumn and winter months in all drug offences the difference is small and may be more to do with the deployment of police resources than it has to do with changing patterns of real drug use. These statistics can only relate to the time an offence is detected but the likelihood is that in the case of both possession

and supply the drugs in question could have been in the possession of the offenders for some time.

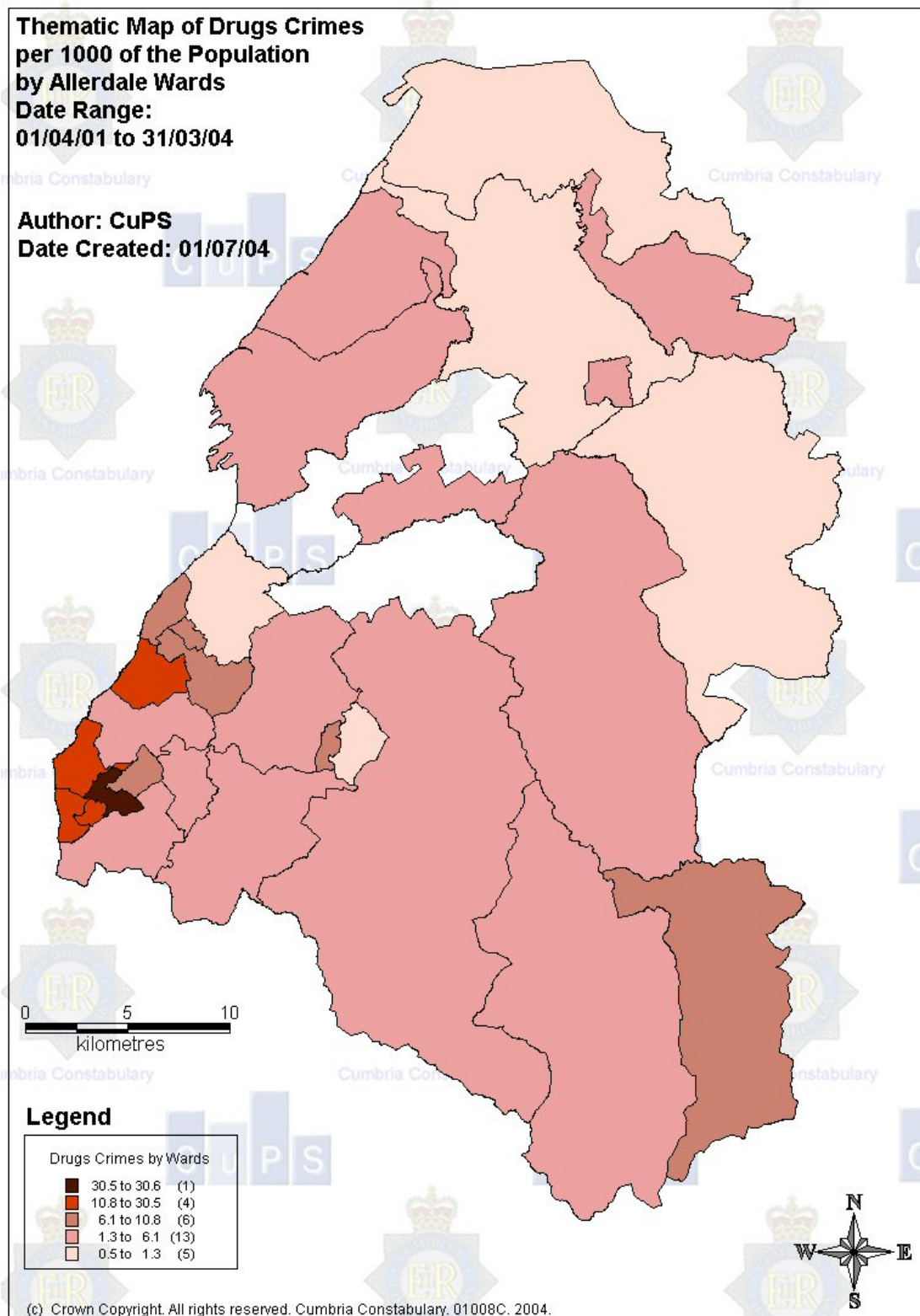
Crimes Mapping

Thematic Map of Drugs Allerdale Wards

Date Range 01 April 2001 to 31 March 2004

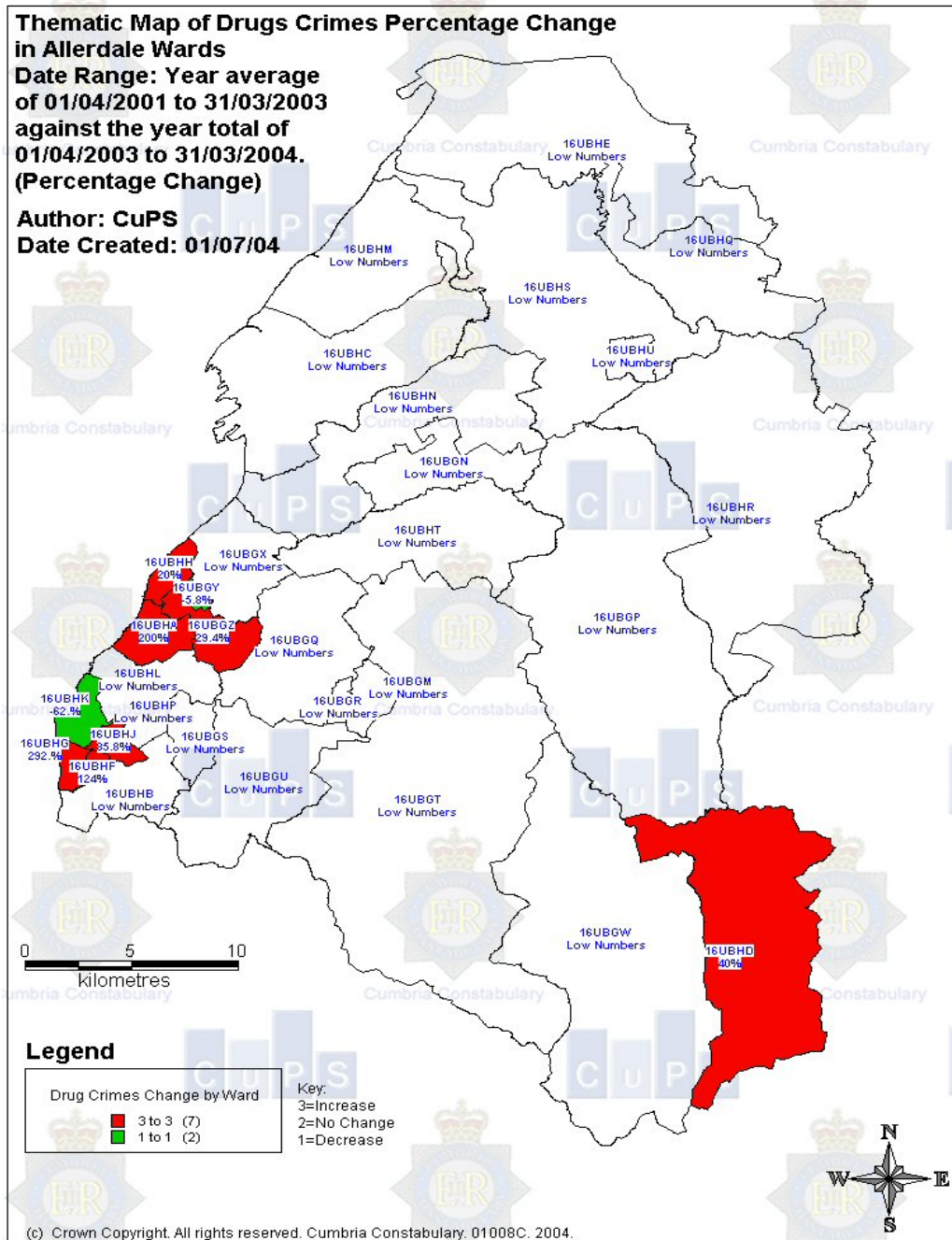


Thematic Map of Drugs Per 1000 of the Population
Date Range: 01 April 2001 to 31 March 2004

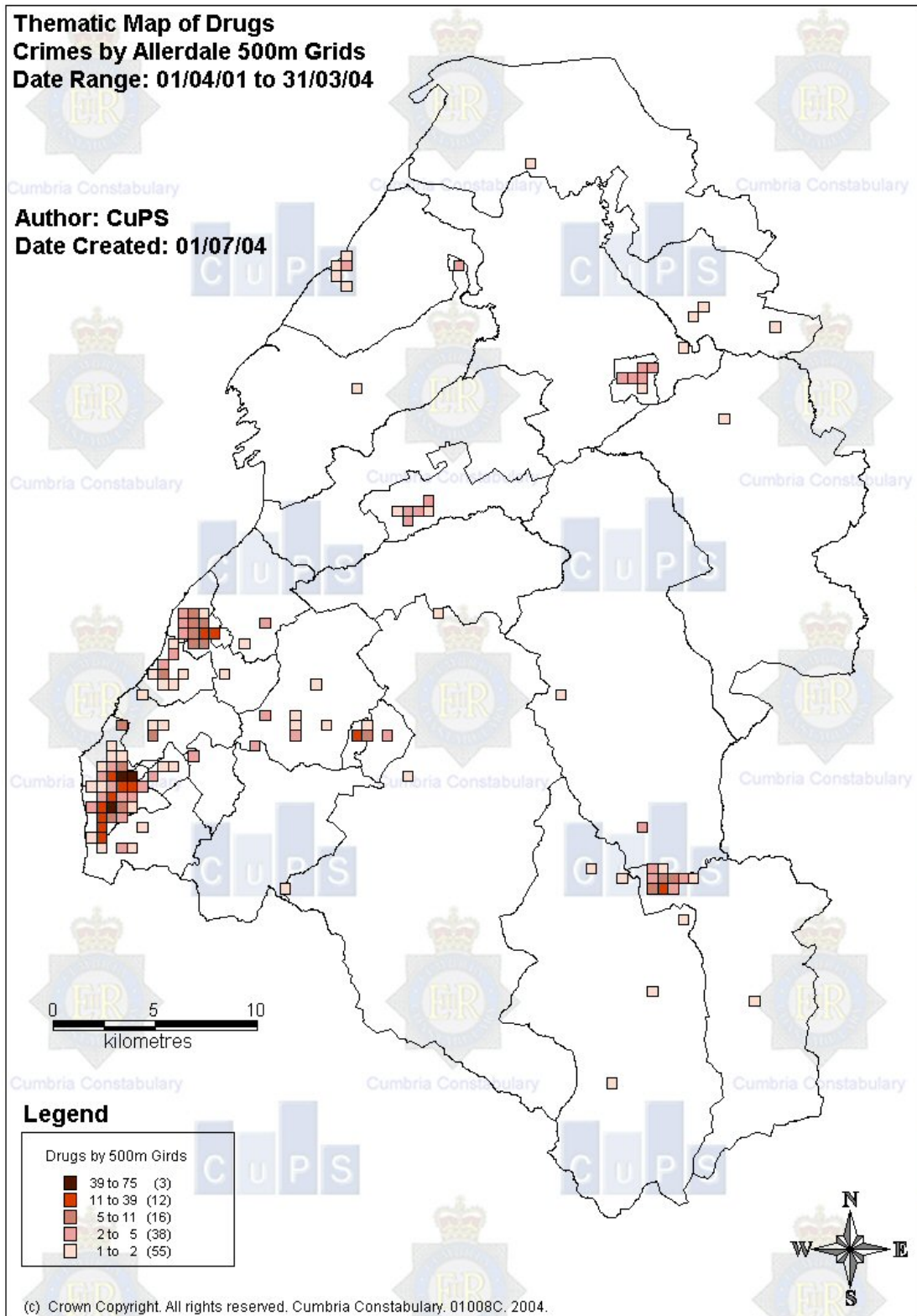


Thematic Map of Drugs Percentage Change in Allerdale Wards

Date Range: Year Average of 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2003 percentage changed in year 1 April 2003 to 31 March 2004



The map above attempts to identify which areas of the district are experiencing an increasing level of drug crime by comparing the latest crime figures with an average for the previous two years. Areas marked green illustrate areas which appear to have had a decreasing problem in the last year. The hot cell map below shows those 500m grids with the highest rate of recorded drug crime.



Drug Offences in Allerdale – counts by Ward per 1000 population

Ward ref	Total Crime	Drugs	Ward Name
16UBHJ	549.5243	30.59131	St John's
16UBHG	505.6332	18.70212	Moss Bay
16UBHK	614.0586	13.21586	St Michael's
16UBHA	250.6112	12.22494	Flimby
16UBHF	353.0016	10.89638	Moorclose
16UBHD	249.8609	9.460211	Keswick
16UBGZ	278.6041	8.009153	Ewanrigg
16UBHH	429.0647	7.532957	Netherhall
16UBGY	304.643	6.787945	Ellenborough
16UBHP	148.4663	6.134969	Stainburn
16UBGR	274.9196	6.109325	Christchurch
16UBGN	186.1604	3.368034	Aspatria
16UBGW	155.0152	3.039514	Derwent Valley
16UBHM	205.1437	2.420575	Silloth
16UBHU	202.4254	2.238806	Wigton
16UBGQ	83.46375	2.086594	Broughton
16UBHB	226.1544	2.022245	Harrington
16UBGU	74.44795	1.892744	Dalton
16UBHC	136.9946	1.810501	Holme
16UBHQ	90.69069	1.801802	Wampool
16UBGP	109.3303	1.71723	Boltons
16UBHL	128.5516	1.589509	Seaton
16UBGT	174.0014	1.354096	Crummock
16UBGS	109.2493	1.340483	Clifton
16UBGX	105.1265	0.973394	Ellen
16UBGM	108.2442	0.839102	All Saints
16UBHE	83.92435	0.591017	Marsh
16UBHS	87.78626	0.545256	Waver
16UBHR	90.52409	0.529381	Warnell
16UBHN	94.97549	0	Solway
16UBHT	69.90291	0	Wharrels

Drug offences – actual counts by Ward

Ward	2001_pop	Drugs count	Ward name
16UBHJ	5361	164	St John's
16UBHG	4438	83	Moss Bay
16UBHK	5221	69	St Michaels
16UBHF	4864	53	Moorclose
16UBHD	5391	51	Keswick
16UBGZ	3496	28	Ewanrigg
16UBGY	3683	25	Ellenborough
16UBHH	3186	24	Netherhall
16UBHA	1636	20	Flimby
16UBGR	3110	19	Christchurch
16UBHU	5360	12	Wigton
16UBGN	3266	11	Aspatria
16UBHP	1630	10	Stainburn
16UBGQ	3834	8	Broughton
16UBHL	5033	8	Seaton
16UBHM	3305	8	Silloth
16UBHB	2967	6	Harrington
16UBGW	1645	5	Derwent Valley
16UBGM	4767	4	All Saints
16UBGP	1747	3	Boltons
16UBGU	1585	3	Dalton

The ward maps presented above and the tables listing the Allerdale wards and their respective counts provide a picture of where drug crime is occurring in Allerdale. Because these maps and the tables are based entirely upon police crime statistics they may not be a true reflection of the use of drugs and local drug dealing patterns but they do provide some information about the prevalence of drugs across the district.

Generally the wards of St John's, St Michael's, Moorclose, and Moss Bay show highest counts with Flimby and Keswick running close behind although drug crime in Keswick is one third that of St John's. The wards of Netherhall and Flimby have shown a 200% increase in the last twelve months but St, Michael's has registered a 62% decrease. Moss Bay has recorded a threefold increase in the last twelve months compared to the average of the previous two years. Care needs to be exercised when interpreting these figures because the statistics are sometimes based on a small number of recorded crimes.

Thematic Map to show the home location of offenders for Drugs in Allerdale

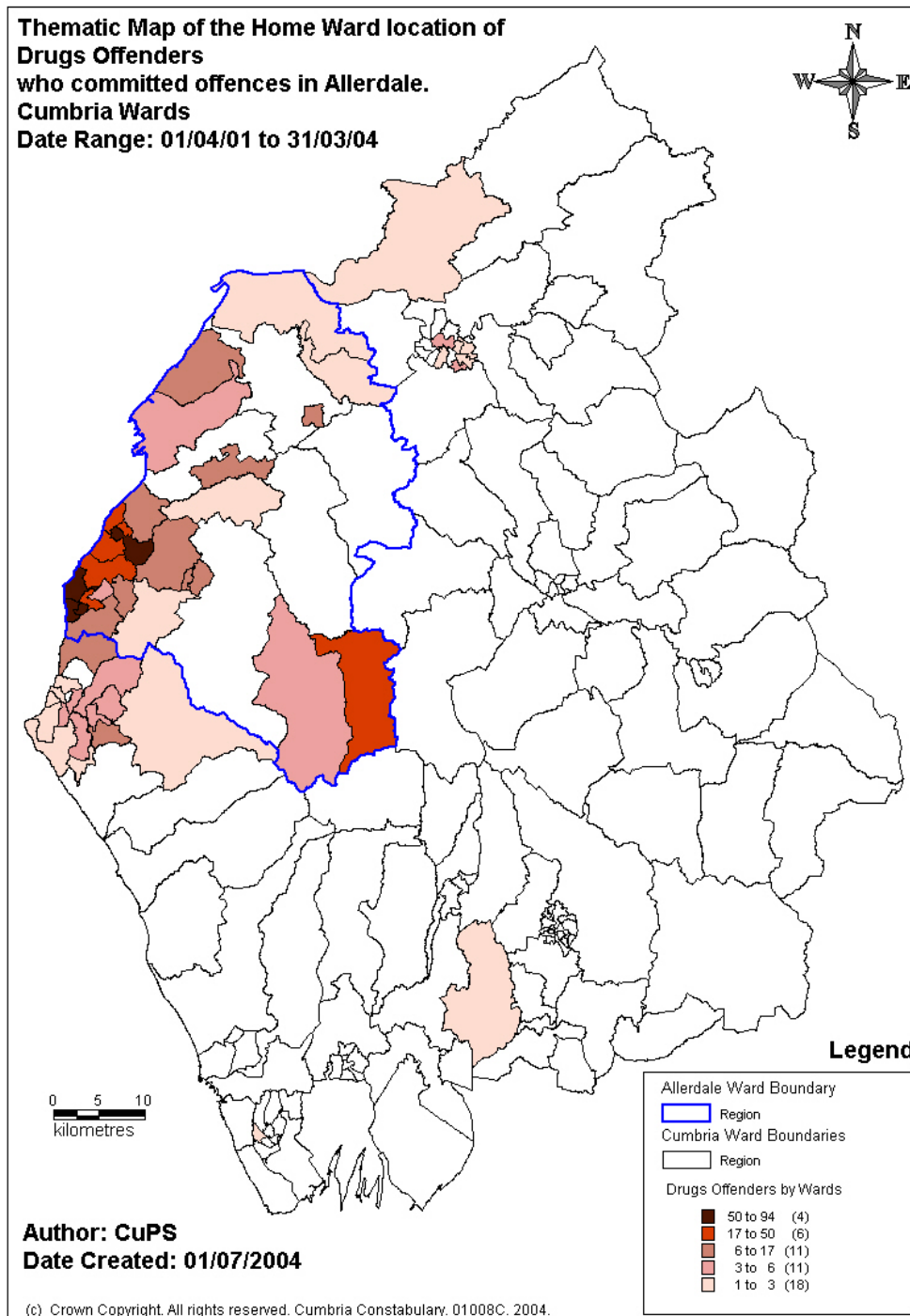


Table to show Drugs Offenders in Allerdale. Home Location Outside Cumbria

County Name	Total
MERSEYSIDE	11
LANCASHIRE	3
STRATHCLYDE	2
WEST MIDLANDS	1
WARWICKSHIRE	1
OXFORDSHIRE	1
NORTH YORKSHIRE	1
HIGHLANDS	1
DURHAM	1
DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY	1
CLEVELAND	1
BEDFORDSHIRE	1
TOTAL	25

Table to show Drugs Offenders in Allerdale Offending in or out of home ward.

Ward	Home Ward Offence	Out of Home Ward Offence	Grand Total	% Offending in Home Ward
ST JOHN'S	18	135	153	12%
MOSS BAY	53	17	70	76%
ST MICHAEL'S	29	27	56	52%
KESWICK	36	13	49	73%
MOORCLOSE	35	13	48	73%
NETHERHALL	11	17	28	39%
EWANRIGG	20	6	26	77%
ELLENBOROUGH	17	8	25	68%
FLIMBY	11	11	22	50%
CHRISTCHURCH	6	15	21	29%
WIGTON	9	3	12	75%
ASPATRIA	6	5	11	55%
STAINBURN	1	8	9	11%
BROUGHTON ST BRIDGET'S	2	6	8	25%
SEATON	8	0	8	100%
SILLOTH	5	3	8	63%
HARRINGTON	4	1	5	80%
BOLTONS	0	3	3	0%
HOLME	2	1	3	67%
WAMPOOL	1	2	3	33%
ELLEN	3	0	3	100%
ALL SAINTS	1	1	2	50%
CLIFTON	1	1	2	50%
DALTON	0	2	2	0%
DERWENT VALLEY	1	1	2	50%
MARSH	1	0	1	100%
WARNELL	0	1	1	0%
WAVER	0	1	1	0%
CRUMMOCK	0	1	1	0%
Grand Total	281	302	583	48%

The offenders table above provides a summary of wards where drug offences have been committed and identifies the level of offending in that ward committed by residents of the ward i.e 'home ward offence' compared to those offences in the ward committed by people resident outside the ward i.e 'out of home ward offence'. As expected the town centre, St John's, has a high incidence of offending by people from outside the ward.

Tables to show percentage of Repeat Offenders of Drugs in Allerdale

Number of Offences Committed by Each Offender	Number of Offenders	Number of Offences	Percentage of Repeat Offences
15	1	15	6%
9	1	9	3%
8	1	8	3%
6	1	6	2%
5	2	10	4%
4	10	40	15%
3	20	60	23%
2	59	118	44%
Total	95	266	100%

	Number of Offences by Offenders	% of Offences by Offenders	Number of Offenders	% of Offenders
Repeat Offenders	226	35%	96	21%
Non Repeat Offenders	421	65%	371	79%
Totals	647	100%	467	100%

- 35% of the detected Crime has been committed by 21% of the offenders.

Table to show the Offender Age Profile (Population Pyramids) of Drugs Offenders in Allerdale.

Drugs Offenders Population Pyramid for Allerdale

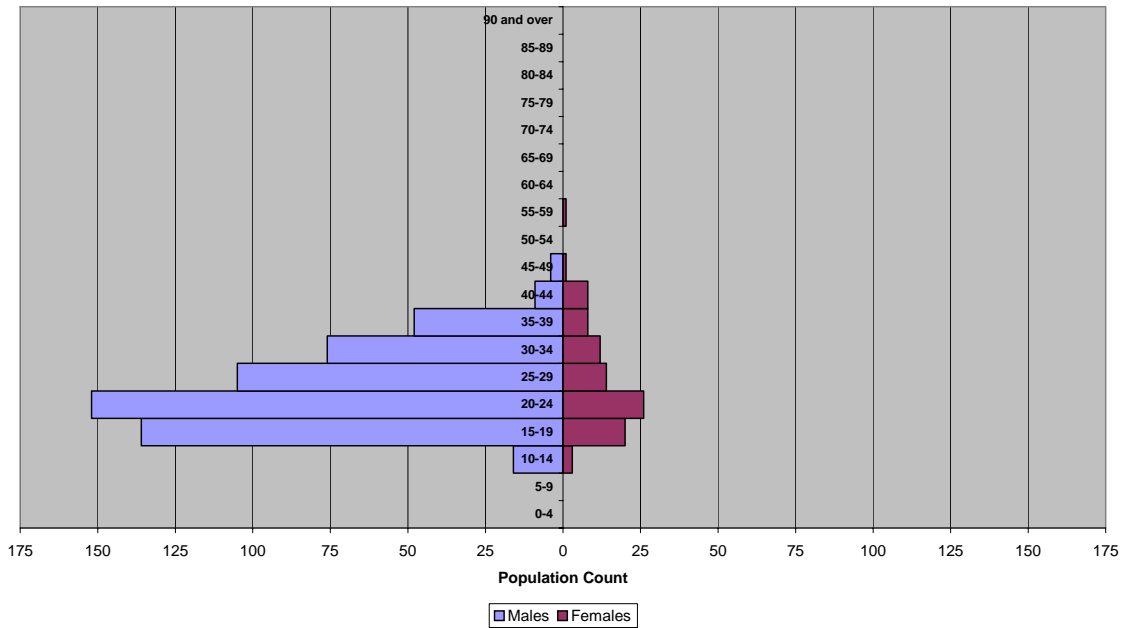
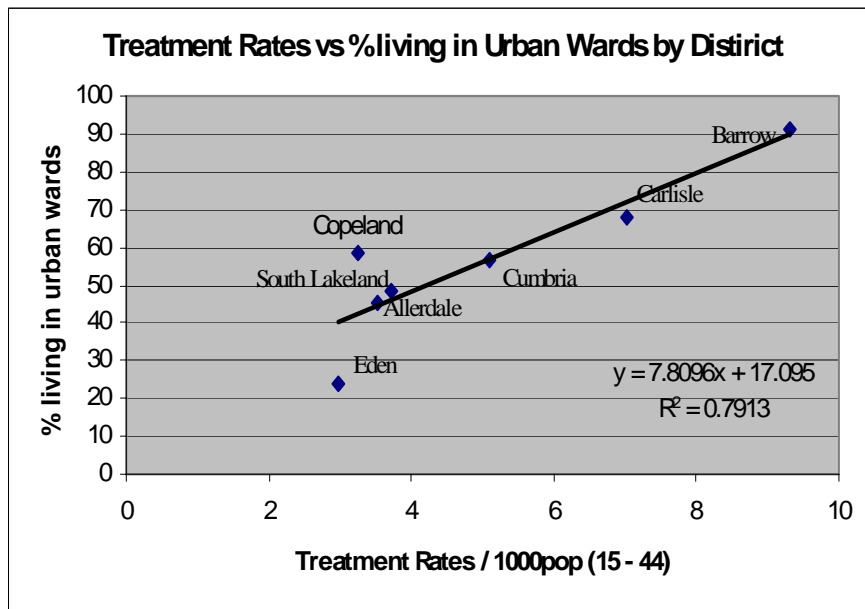
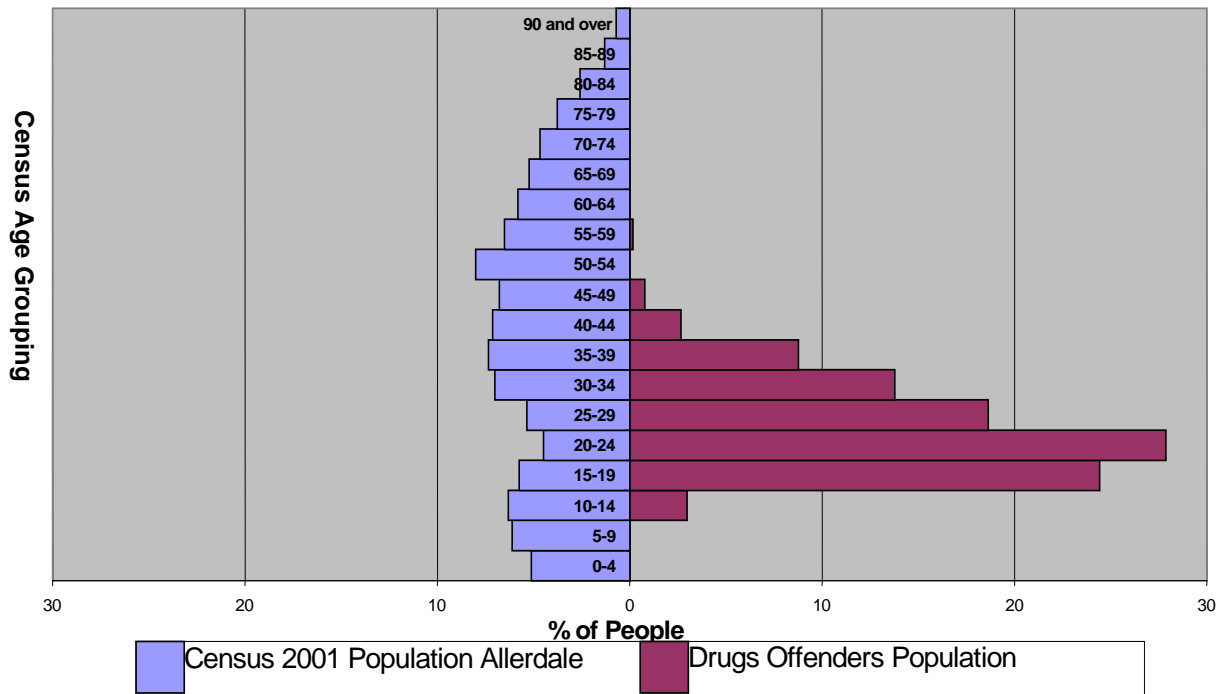


Table to show the Offender Age Profile (Population Pyramids) of Drugs Offenders in Allerdale, against the Population of Allerdale.

Drugs Offenders in Allerdale against Census 2001 Population Pyramid by percentages.



Clients in contact with structured drug treatment services in 2003/04, by CDRP area of residence

D(A)AT	CDRP	New		Order in region	Ongoing		Total	% of region total
		No.	%		No.	%		
Cumbria	Allerdale	25	52.08	12	23	47.92	48	0.17
Cumbria	Barrow	114	40.86	36	165	59.14	279	0.98
Cumbria	Carlisle	179	53.27	9	157	46.73	336	1.18
Cumbria	Copeland	37	75.51	1	12	24.49	49	0.17
Cumbria	Eden	38	50.00	17	38	50.00	76	0.27
Cumbria	South Lakes	35	50.00	18	35	50.00	70	0.25

Concentration of clients (per 1000 aged 16-44) in contact with structured drug treatment services in 2003/04, by CDRP area of residence

D(A)AT	CDRP	No. in contact	No. aged 16-44	Rate per 1000	Order in region
Cumbria	Eden	74	17564	4.21	37
Cumbria	Copeland	45	26394	1.70	42
Cumbria	Carlisle	318	38428	8.28	22
Cumbria	Barrow-in-Furness	259	26693	9.70	19
Cumbria	Allerdale	46	33477	1.37	43
Cumbria	South Lakeland	63	34527	1.82	41

The above table illustrates the following :

- The number of people in contact with treatment services aged between 16 and 44 (inclusive), by CDRP
- The number of people aged between 16 and 44 resident (taken from the 2001 Census) in each of the CDRP areas
- The number of people per 1000 of the population aged between 16 and 44 in contact with treatment services
- 'Order in region' is the position, compared with the other 42 CDRPs, of the rate per 1000 – highest first.

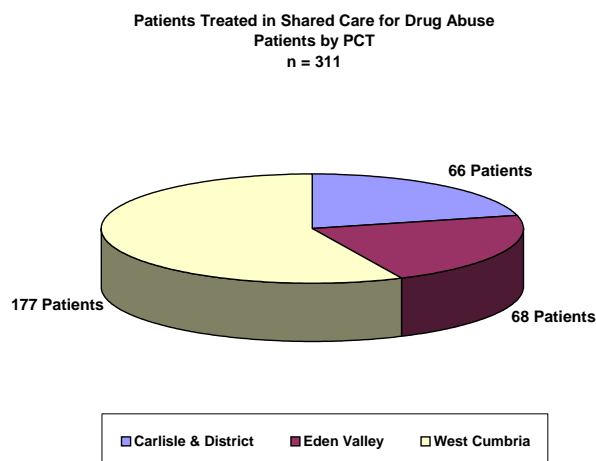
There are 43 CDRP partnerships in the region. Allerdale therefore has fewer people in structured treatment per head of population than any other CDRP area in the North West.

Shared care

In West Cumbria, however, all GP's are signed up to the 'Shared Care' system which forms the backbone of the local treatment service . The following tables

come from the DAT Audit 2004 and present the picture in the North Cumbria Health Authority Area.

The following distribution is taken from the 2004 North Cumbria Shared Care Audit.



Patients from which PCT	2003		2004	
	Carlisle & District	62	25.5%	66
Eden Valley	30	12.3%	68	21.9%
West Cumbria	151	62.1%	177	56.9%
Totals	243		311	

The Shared Care system appears to be well developed in West Cumbria with all GP's signed up to the scheme. All drug users in West Cumbria therefore have an opportunity to enter treatment through the scheme using their own GP as the initial point of contact.

Young People and Drugs

Extracts from 'Young People in Cumbria 2003, Schools Health Education Unit, Exeter University'.

Known users

- 40% reported they were 'fairly sure' or 'certain' that they knew someone who used drugs that were not medicines.

Q38. Percentage answering they were 'fairly sure' or 'certain' they knew someone who uses drugs.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	28	49	34	60
Girls	26	65	32	63

Offered drugs

- 25% of pupils have been offered cannabis.

Q39. Percentage answering they have been offered cannabis.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	12	38	13	37
Girls	8	48	9	32

- 20% of pupils have been offered other drugs.

Q40. Percentage answering they have been offered other drugs.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	12	29	11	23
Girls	12	31	10	24

- 19% say they have taken some form of illegal drug themselves. This is the only question about a clearly illegal activity.

Q41. Percentage answering they have taken an illegal drug within the last month.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	5	14	5	18
Girls	2	27	4	17

Mixing drugs

- 3% say they have taken more than one type of drug on the same occasion.

Q43. Percentage answering they have taken more than one type of drug on the same occasion.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	1	5	2	7
Girls	0	8	1	7

- 11% say they have taken an illegal drug and alcohol on the same occasion.

Q44. Percentage answering they have taken alcohol and a drug on the same occasion.

	Cumbria Schools		All V22 Schools	
	Yr 8	Yr 10	Yr 8	Yr 10
Boys	4	16	4	18
Girls	0	28	3	19

A summary for the six commonest illegal drugs.

These drugs have been chosen because they are the six commonest in most surveys. The numbers in the following table(s) are percentages.

Year 8

	Know nothing about them	Believe safe if used properly	Have used in last month	Have used
Amphetamines	47% (28%)	7% (7%)	0% (0%)	1% (1%)
Cannabis resin/leaf	40% (24%)	16% (19%)	2% (3%)	4% (7%)
Cannabis oil	44% (22%)	9% (5%)	0% (0%)	1% (1%)
Ecstasy	36% (19%)	5% (9%)	0% (0%)	1% (1%)
Synthetic hallucinogens	27% (16%)	6% (6%)	0% (0%)	0% (1%)
Solvents	29% (18%)	16% (14%)	1% (1%)	4% (3%)

Year 10

	Know nothing about them	Believe safe if used properly	Have used in last month	Have used
Amphetamines	46% (28%)	11% (15%)	1% (1%)	3% (3%)
Cannabis resin/leaf	28% (21%)	45% (33%)	17% (14%)	29% (24%)
Cannabis oil	39% (20%)	21% (9%)	3% (1%)	7% (3%)
Ecstasy	23% (15%)	9% (18%)	2% (1%)	3% (3%)
Synthetic hallucinogens	33% (19%)	8% (15%)	0% (0%)	1% (1%)
Solvents	26% (16%)	15% (19%)	3% (2%)	6% (5%)

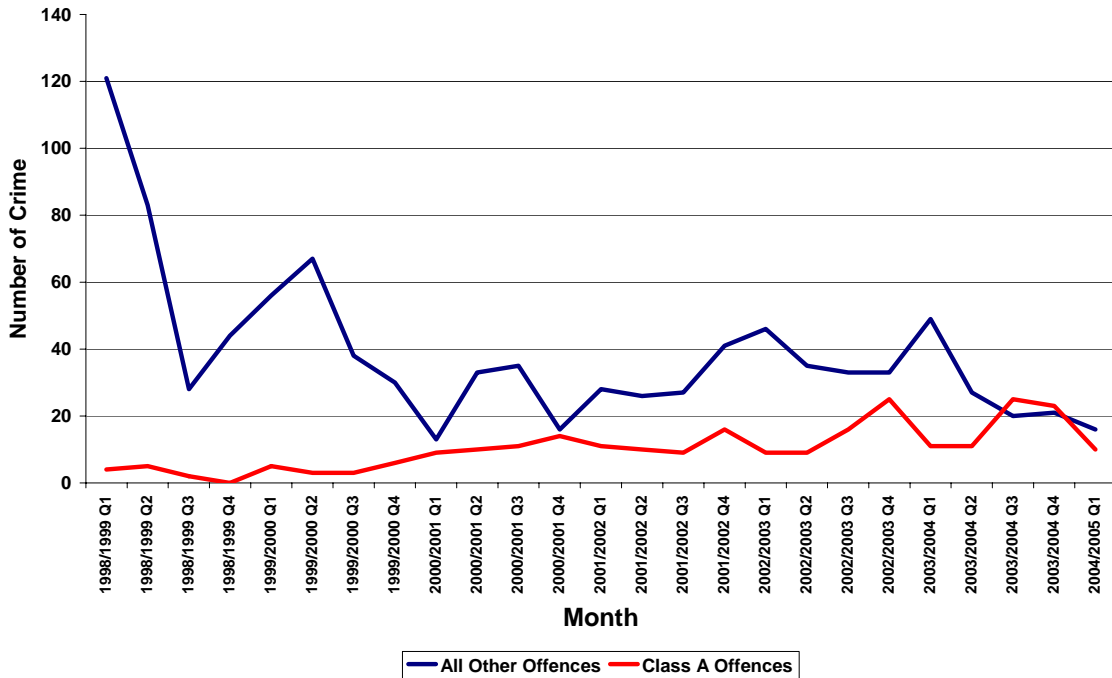
Problem drug users

In relation to drug driven crime it is accepted that only a small proportion of drug users are involved in committing crime to feed their habit. Nationally there is estimated to be 250,000 'problem drug users' defined as *dependent drug users who lead chaotic lives with high levels of risk to their health and that of others and are often involved in crime*. The *Cumbria DAT Drugs Audit 2004* suggests that Cumbria drugs crime amounts to 0.64% of the national figure. If that is so then there are roughly 1650 problem users in Cumbria. Of these there is likely to be 100 in custody at one time.

The best estimate for West Cumbria for the number of PDU's is that there are 210 and 150 such users in Allerdale and Copeland at any time.

Such offenders are usually class A drugs dependent and the analysis below attempts to illustrate the other offending that such class A offenders get involved in. In Allerdale approximately two thirds of these offences relate to burglary or theft of some kind. For every drugs offence recorded against such offenders three other offences are committed by them on average.

Timeline Graph to show the number of Class A Drug Offenders' Non-Drug Offences and their Class A Drugs Offences in Allerdale by Financial Quarter. Date Range: 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2004.



The above plot suggests that approximately three other non-drug offences are committed by Class A drug offenders for each drug offence they commit. This is likely to be an underestimate of the true offending rate.

Class A Drug Offenders' Offences in Allerdale by Financial Year. Date Range: 1 April 1998 to 30 June 2004.

Offence Type	1998/1999	1999/2000	2000/2001	2001/2002	2002/2003	2003/2004	2004/2005	Total
Burglary Dwelling	8	11	2	10	27	12	0	70
Burglary Other	27	16	4	8	14	16	1	86
Criminal Damage	17	24	6	8	17	11	4	87
Fraud & Forgery	6	4	6	7	5	10	0	38
Offences Against the Person	38	28	18	19	27	22	4	156
Other	15	4	4	4	6	4	1	38
Robbery	1	1	2	1	3	0	0	8
Sexual Offences	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Theft	81	64	47	58	38	36	5	329
Theft from a Motor Vehicle	78	36	5	2	8	4	1	134
Theft of a Motor Vehicle	4	3	2	5	2	2	0	18
All Other Non Drugs Offences	276	191	97	122	147	117	16	966
Drugs	29	34	49	57	74	85	11	339
All Offences Total	305	225	146	179	221	202	27	1305

Theft accounts for almost half of the non-drug offences committed by Class A drug offenders.

Table to show the types of property stolen by Class A Drug Offenders' in Allerdale. Date range 01 April 2001 to 31 March 2004.

Property Category	Number Stolen	Total Cost of Stolen Property	Average Cost Per Item
MOTOR VEHICLES	12	30750	£2,562.50
JEWELLERY	207	24262	£117.21
CASH	41	13924	£339.61
COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	11	8679	£789.00
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES	58	7844.95	£135.26
VEHICLE ACCESSORIES	26	6763	£260.12
CLOTHING	47	3921.97	£83.45
CAMERA	13	3732	£287.08
GLASS	12	3132	£261.00
BUILDING MATERIALS	7	2590	£370.00
TELECOMS EQUIPMENT/INCLUDING MERCURY	22	2313	£105.14
OPTICAL EQUIPMENT	9	1895	£210.56
CLOCKS AND WATCHES (NOT ANTIQUES)	17	1720	£101.18
FUEL	6	1549	£258.17
SERVICE	3	1390	£463.33
BUILDING	5	1300	£260.00
ALCOHOL	34	969.99	£28.53
FURNITURE	3	870	£290.00
SOFT FURNISHINGS	13	801.98	£61.69
CARPETS	1	800	£800.00
MONEY CARRIERS	21	758	£36.10
PEDAL CYCLE	3	669	£223.00
ORNAMENTAL GOODS	9	384	£42.67
PLANT	3	357	£119.00
TOOLS	11	344.58	£31.33
CASES/BAGS/CONTAINERS	8	260	£32.50
FOOD	29	257.14	£8.87
CIGARETTE/TOBACCO PRODUCTS	6	212	£35.33
ART	1	200	£200.00
SAFES AND TILLS	2	200	£100.00
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT	3	200	£66.67
PERSONAL ITEMS	6	166	£27.67
TOILETRIES	11	159.74	£14.52
FOOTWEAR	4	123	£30.75
CARDS/FINANCIAL/ID/STORE/LEISURE/UTILITIES	36	98	£2.72
METAL	3	84	£28.00
TOYS/GAMING	2	69.96	£34.98
KEYS	7	57	£8.14
FINANCIAL BOOKS/DOCS/VOUCHERS	15	57	£3.80
GARDEN ITEMS/EQUIPMENT	1	50	£50.00
COLLECTING BOXES	3	45	£15.00
DOCUMENTS (NOT CERTIFICATES OR LICENCES)	2	30	£15.00
GATES	1	30	£30.00
DRUGS	4	28	£7.00
OFFICE EQUIPMENT-OTHER THAN COMPUTER EQUIPMENT	1	23	£23.00
PEDESTRIAN CONTROLLED DEVICE (INC. PRAM)	1	8	£8.00
WEAPONS	1	5	£5.00
LICENCES	2	3	£1.50
SECURITY EQUIPMENT	2	2.05	£1.03
MAIL	1	1	£1.00
BOOKS	1	1	£1.00
Total	747	£124,090.36	£166.12

Although car theft at the top of the table is the highest cost of all offences listed, cash, jewellery, electrical appliances and clothing are the most common items upon which drug offenders concentrate their activities. Cash and credit cards feature quite highly and provide easy access to fraudulent purchases.