

Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2021/22



North
Tyneside
Council

Produced by Policy, Performance and Research

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Chapter 1 Introduction and Context

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership produces a strategic assessment to inform the key local priorities in the partnership plan for the forthcoming year. The strategic assessment provides;

- a) An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area;
- b) An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment;
- c) An analysis of why those changes have occurred;
- d) The matters which responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder to combat substance misuse in the area;
- e) The matters which the persons living and work in the area consider the responsible authorities should prioritise when each are exercising their functions to reduce crime and disorder and to combat substance misuse in the area;
- f) An assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented; and
- g) Details of those matters that the strategy group considers should be brought to the attention of the county strategy group to assist it in exercising its functions under these Regulations.

Chapter 2 Overview of North Tyneside

Overview of Population

North Tyneside has a population of 209,151¹ and the population is projected to grow by 5% overall by 2030. The proportion residents of over the age of 65 is projected to increase by over 20%, over 75's by over 30%, and over 85's by 15% and fewer children.

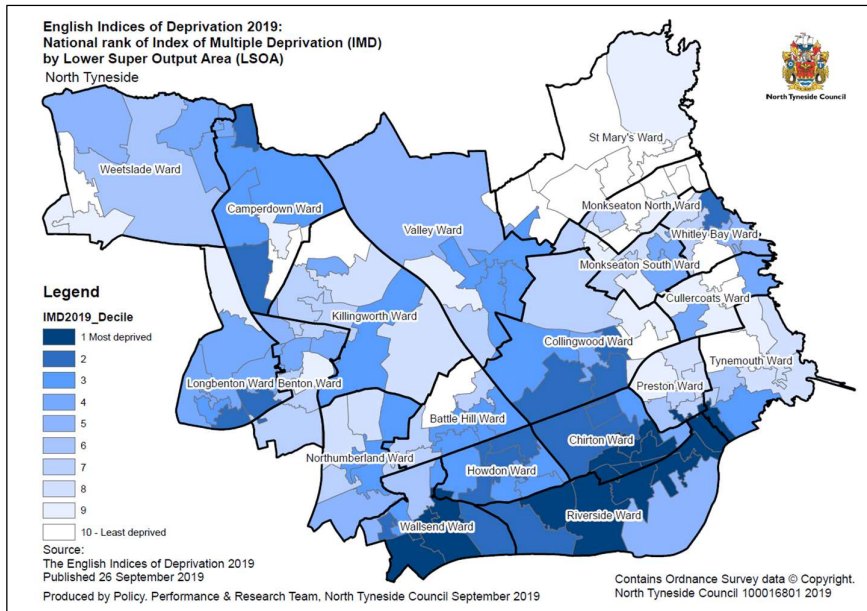
Working Age Groups	Female	Male	Total Population
0-15 (Children)	17,982	19,353	37,335
16-64 (Working Age Population)	66,027	62,576	128,603
65+ (Retired)	23,699	19,514	43,213

North Tyneside has a relatively small black, Asian and other ethnic minority community population, which accounts for 5.2% of the overall population. A further 2.5% of residents are from white minority backgrounds.

Key socio-demographic issues

North Tyneside is one of the least deprived areas in the North-East and deprivation has reduced compared to the rest of England, however some areas of the borough particularly in Wallsend, Riverside and Chirton Wards continue to experience persistently relatively high levels of deprivation. Just over 20% of these areas in North Tyneside are ranked as being in the most deprived 20% in England. These areas of deprivation are linked to fewer years of living in good health, lower life expectancy, lower participation and attainment in education post 16 years old.

¹ ONS 2021 mid-year population estimate



Unemployment rates in North Tyneside stand at 5.1% (as at September 2022²), higher than the national average at 3.7% and slightly higher than the North-East average at 4.8%. During the COVID-19 pandemic the number of jobs in the borough decreased sharply to 82,000 following a year-on-year increase since 2011. The number of jobs in 2021 has recovered and stands at 87,000. The highest number of employee jobs recorded.

Life expectancy for both men and women is lower than the England average. In North Tyneside men live on average for 78 years and women 82 years. Life expectancy is 11.5 years lower for men and 10.7 years lower for women in the most deprived areas of North Tyneside than in the least deprived areas.

The proportion of children under the age of 16 living in low-income families in North Tyneside stands at 24%, which is an increase of 10 percentage points since 2014/15. This mirrors the regional trend, although the North-East rate is significantly higher at almost 30%. Comparatively there has been a small increase of 3% of children living in low-income families across the UK.

The proportion of children living in low-income families is significantly higher in the most deprived areas of the borough including Chirton, Howdon, Riverside and Wallsend wards.

² Source- Nomis – All people economically active – unemployed (model based)

North Tyneside's Most Similar Group (MSG) of police forces

Most Similar Groups (MSGs) are groups of Community Safety Partnership areas that have been found to be the most similar to each other based on an analysis of demographic, social and economic characteristics which relate to crime. MSGs are designed to help make fair and meaningful comparisons between forces. Chapter 7 – Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour provides a comparison of Crime and ASB at a rate per 1,000 population.

North Tyneside's Most Similar Group:-

- Peterborough
- Stockton-On-Tees
- Derby
- Torbay
- Darlington
- Basildon
- Gloucester
- Bury
- Wigan
- Sefton
- Wirral
- Gateshead
- Ipswich
- Kirklees

Chapter 3 Key Findings

Significant overall changes and findings

North Tyneside comparably is a safe place to live, work and visit. In comparison to Northumbria Police, our Most Similar Home Office Group and the England rate of crime per population, the crime rate in North Tyneside is statistically lower. This is the case in relation to the vast of crime types within the borough, North Tyneside's rate per population is statistically lower than the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England rates. There are some exceptions, the rate of Arson and Criminal Damage, Miscellaneous Crimes Against Society Offences are higher than the national rate, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate. Public Order Offences are comparable to Northumbria Police Force, but higher than the national rate.

Safeguarding

- **Domestic Abuse;** 5,110 incidents and 3,161 crimes in North Tyneside during 2021/22. Incidents have decreased by 10% over a five year period, however the volume of crimes have remained consistent. Domestic Abuse accounts for a fifth of all crime in the borough. The majority of crimes during 2021/22 were stalking and harassment, violence without Injury and violence with Injury.
- **Sexual Violence;** 615 sexual offences and 523 serious sexual offence crimes during 2021/22. Sexual offences have Increased by 17.1% and serious sexual offences have Increased by 23.1% since 2017/18.
- **Hate Crime;** 457 crimes reported to Northumbria Police during 2021/22. This represents an 50% increase over 5 years. Three In five hate crimes are racially motivated.

Public Protection

- **Community Resilience;** the Safer North Tyneside Board have a number of objectives to raise awareness of risks, develop a public facing emergency plan, work with voluntary and community sector to develop community emergency plans, build on our volunteer network and provide advice to businesses and voluntary organisations.
- **Overseeing the production of emergency plans;** the Safer North Tyneside Board have a responsibility to ensure the borough Is prepared for emergencies In addition to the work of the NLRf.
- **Delivery of government's 'CONTEST' strategy;** public authorities have a range of statutory duties within this strategy and during 2023 the Safer North Tyneside Board will develop a Prevent Partnership Plan to help drive Prevent and activity.

Alcohol and Drugs

- **Alcohol and Drugs;** 2,571 crimes committed under the Influence of alcohol and 1,024 committed under Influence of drugs during 2021/22. There has been an Increase of 31% in relation to alcohol and 32% in relation to drugs over 5 years. Half of the crimes committed under the influence of alcohol are violent offences. A third of offences committed under the influence of alcohol are domestic abuse offences.

Crime and Disorder

- **Crime overall;** 17,597 crimes reported In North Tyneside during 2021/22_Over the last 5 years crime has decreased by 6.8% decrease. Over half of all crimes were violence against the person crimes and half of those were violence without injury crimes, which are increasing.
- **Acquisitive crime;** 4,361 crimes during 2021/22, which Is a 25% reduction of the last five years. The majority of acquisitive crimes in 2021/22 were vehicle offences, shoplifting and burglary and the volume of offences are decreasing.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour;** over the last 5 years anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 8.6% and incidents reported to North Tyneside Council has decreased by 18%. During 2021/22, there were 6,149 ASB Incidents reported to Northumbria Police and 1,428 reported to North Tyneside Council. A third of ASB reported to the police Is rowdy/Inconsiderate behaviour and just under half of reports to the council are In relation to Noise complaints.
- **Serious Violence;** 2,620 Incidents In 2022, which represents a 13% Increase since 2019. Assault with Injury accounted for three quarters of serious violence offences during 2022.

Chapter 4 Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner Priorities

The [Fighting Poverty Fighting Crime – Police and Crime Plan 2022-2025](#) sets out the key areas of focus Northumbria Police deliver on:-

Anti-Social Behaviour

- Working with councils to build joint ASB task forces
- Ensuring ASB concerns are acted on.
- Hold senior police and local authority leaders to account for their response to community concerns around ASB.

Reducing Crime

- Reduce the volume of crimes committed and continue to have a lower recorded crime rate compared to similar forces.
- Monitor levels of crimes and ensure the police and others are tackling them.
- Prioritise crimes which present the greatest risk of harm to vulnerable people.
- Ensure the force has the technology and training needed to keep streets safe while maintaining a focus on serious and organized criminals.

Preventing Violent Crime

- Ensuring Violence Reduction Unit Response Strategy to reduce serious and violent crime is clear and coordinated across the Northumbria force area.
- Improve data and intelligence sharing with partners to target interventions and resources effectively
- Oversee the implementation of the three-year Violence Reduction Unit funding settlement across Northumbria
- Target the illegal drugs trade and the crime that follows this.
- Support organisations helping people out of gangs and break the cycle of crime.

Neighbourhood Policing

- Protecting frontline policing and giving the force the resources to deter, detect and deal with criminals
- Committing to investing in and supporting neighbourhood policing teams.
- Engage with communities to build relationships and to provide safety advice, education and guidance in particular to young people, vulnerable people and marginalised communities.

Support for victims

- Introducing a new coordinated and streamlined approach to support victims of crime from report to court.
- Investing in victim services to give people a greater chance of coping with the impact of crime and recovering from their experience.
- Encouraging the police and criminal justice system to develop trauma informed practice.
- Police to co-operate with communities so information about crime within neighbourhoods can be shared, but also build trust and confidence for victims to report crime
- Support the introduction of a multi-agency victim hub.

Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

- Continuing to develop the Domestic Abuse Workplace Champions Scheme
- Work with partners to focus on perpetrators of abuse
- Enhance the role of the Violence Reduction Unit's Education Team
- Develop a new Violence Against Women and Girls Strategy
- Introduce focused and regular challenge sessions with the Chief Constable and his team

Chapter 5 Community Safety Strategy 2019–2024 Priorities

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership has representatives from:-

- North Tyneside Council
- Northumbria Police
- Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service
- HM Prison and Probation Service
- NHS North-East and North Cumbria Integrated Care Board

Safer North Tyneside Board works closely with other key strategic partnership boards including the Safeguarding Adults Board, Safeguarding Children’s Board, Domestic Abuse Partnership Board and Health and Wellbeing Board on cross cutting priorities including child sexual exploitation, domestic abuse, modern day slavery.

The purpose of the Safer North Tyneside Partnership as set out in the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is to “work together in formulating and implementing strategies to tackle local crime and disorder in the area”.

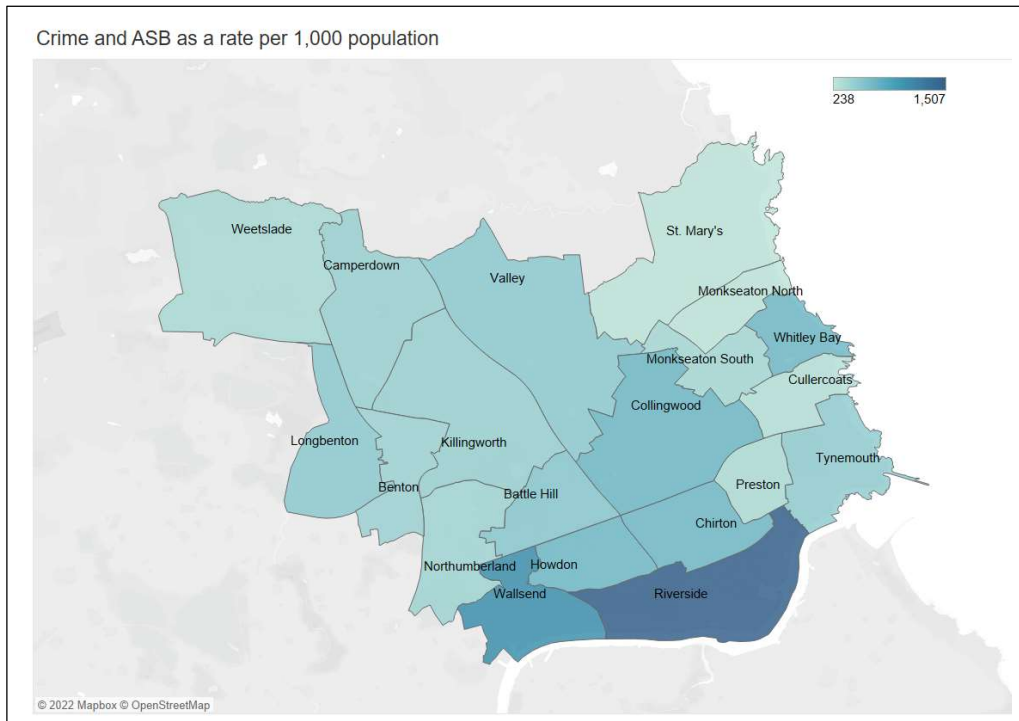
The Safer North Tyneside Partnership has a Community Safety Strategy 2019–2024 with four priority themes; Safeguarding, Public Protection, Alcohol and Drugs and Crime and Disorder

<p>1. Safeguarding Co-ordinate and support work to safeguard people in our communities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic abuse and sexual violence • Child sexual exploitation • Modern day slavery • Hate crime • Cyber-crimes (including online bullying and stalking) 	<p>2. Public Protection Co-ordinate and support work to ensure that our communities are as safe as possible. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community resilience before, during and after emergencies • Overseeing the production of emergency plans and response arrangements • Deliver of the government’s ‘CONTEST’ strategy
<p>3. Alcohol and Drugs The Safer North Tyneside Partnership will explore the relationship between the misuse of alcohol and drugs in relation to certain types of crime and disorder. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic violence • Domestic homicide • Crimes which cause harm and distress to our communities 	<p>4. Crime and Disorder The Safer North Tyneside Partnership will support partners to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquisitive crime • Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy • Crimes against persons which cause harm, especially anti-social behaviour

Chapter 6 People and Communities at Greatest Risk

Perception of community safety is a key driver of resident satisfaction with living in the borough. Residents have identified crime and anti-social behaviour as the most important issues and most in need of improvement. There has been a 17 percentage point reduction in residents feeling safe after dark. In 2021 this stood at 45%, which is significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 71%.

Residents in the Southern Area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark, as well as females, social tenants and residents in self-reported bad health. This perception correlates with the crime and incident data. The wards in Southern area of the borough; Riverside, Wallsend, Chirton and Howdon do have higher rates per of crimes and anti-social behaviour population than borough-wide. More females (55%) than males (44%) are victims of crime. Although in relation to specific crime types, females disproportionately are the victim in more cases than males, specifically domestic abuse where females account for 85% of victims and sexual violence where 85% of victims.



Mosaic Profiling

Residents who belong to the 'Family Basics', 'Transient Renters' and 'Rental Hubs' Mosaic Groups are more likely to be disproportionately affected by all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour.

'Family Basics' Mosaic Group represent 10% of the households in North Tyneside.

Households are described as families aged 36-45 with children, living in low-cost housing rented from local authorities or housing associations. Adults in employment earn modest wages from a range of lower-level jobs resulting in low affluence and struggle to manage on present income. Not all adults work full-time, some work part-time or stay at home to look after children, some are studying or looking for work.

In terms of the crime rate, compared to the other Mosaic Groups 'Family Basics' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, drugs crime, public disorder, vehicle crime, violent crime and burglary. Big problems in their local area include noisy neighbours or parties, teenagers hanging around, people using or dealing drugs, vandalism and graffiti, drunk or rowdy behaviour and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having car stolen, home broken into and having things stolen from car.

'Transient Renters' Mosaic Group represent 8% of households in North Tyneside. 'Transient Renters' are young singles or homesharers aged 26-35 with low incomes renting low value terraced houses or flats from private landlords. Homes are often close to urban centres and inexpensive neighbourhoods around cities and towns. Most residents have only been living at their address for a few years or less and are only renting for the short term.

In terms of the crime rate, 'Transient Renters' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, shoplifting, public disorder, drugs crime and violent crime. Big problems in their local area include drunk or rowdy behaviour, noisy neighbours or parties, people using or dealing drugs, vandalism and graffiti, teenagers hanging around and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed and home broken into.

'Rental Hubs' Mosaic Group represent 6% of households in North Tyneside. 'Rental Hubs' are educated young people with university degrees, aged 26-35, privately renting in urban neighbourhoods. Tend to live in areas with excellent transport networks, as they are less likely to own a car. Similarly to 'Transient Renters', 'Rental Hubs' tend to be young singles and homesharers and are unlikely to have children.

This Mosaic group earns good starting salaries and enjoy having some money to spare.

'Rental Hubs' are disproportionately likely to be affected by robbery, public disorder, drugs crime and violent crime. These households are likely to be away from their homes for more than 7 hours during the day. Big problems in their local area include drunk or rowdy behaviour, noisy neighbours or parties, rubbish or litter, vandalism and graffiti, people using or dealing drugs and teenagers hanging around.

Chapter 7 Overview of Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ³						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Number	%	Direction of Travel		North Tyneside 2021/22	Northumbria Police force area 2021/22	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2021/22	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2021/22	Statistical Difference to England
All Recorded Crime	18886	20681	17158	16588	17597	1009	6.1%	▼	-6.8%	84.20	93.79	Below	108.46	Below	88.78	Below
Arson and Criminal Damage	2880	2779	168	1742	2537	795	45.6%	▼	-11.9%	12.14	13.37	Below	11.82	Similar	8.79	Above
Arson	145	149	134	141	161	20	14.2%	▼	11.0%	0.77	0.90	Below	0.57	Above	0.40	Above
Criminal Damage	2735	2630	34	1601	2376	775	48.4%	▼	-13.1%	11.37	12.47	Below	11.24	Similar	8.39	Above
Drug Offences	273	324	328	425	323	-102	-24.0%	▲	18.3%	1.55	1.98	Below	3.64	Below	2.95	Below
Miscellaneous crimes against society	452	428	421	486	435	-51	-10.5%	▲	-3.8%	2.08	2.35	Below	2.59	Below	1.90	Above
Possession of weapons	131	139	175	138	146	8	5.8%	▼	11.5%	0.70	0.80	Below	1.03	Below	0.83	Below
Public order offences	2902	3475	2854	2588	2548	-40	-1.5%	◀▶	-12.2%	12.19	12.05	Above	14.52	Below	9.75	Above
Robbery	94	90	102	76	87	11	14.5%	▼	-7.4%	0.42	0.54	Below	0.95	Below	1.14	Below
Sexual offences	525	610	559	552	615	63	11.4%	▼	17.1%	2.94	3.51	Below	3.89	Below	3.24	Below
Other sexual offences	100	131	141	107	92	-15	-14.0%	▲	-8.0%	0.44	0.61	Below	0.71	Below	0.59	Below
Rape	217	243	177	207	210	3	1.4%	◀▶	-3.2%	1.00	1.19	Below	1.41	Below	1.18	Below
Theft	5856	6319	6250	4368	4361	-7	-0.2%	◀▶	-25.5%	20.87	23.85	Below	24.77	Below	25.25	Below
Other theft	997	1020	1001	808	730	-78	-9.7%	▲	-26.8%	3.49	4.91	Below	4.24	Below	5.21	Below
Bicycle theft	249	273	224	216	204	-12	-5.6%	▲	-18.1%	0.98	1.24	Below	1.08	Below	1.26	Below
Burglary	1079	1096	991	649	749	100	15.4%	▼	-30.6%	3.58	4.29	Below	4.80	Below	4.53	Below
Shoplifting	1699	1866	1809	1094	976	-118	-10.8%	▲	-42.6%	4.67	5.67	Below	5.57	Below	4.60	Similar
Theft from the person	90	67	91	57	43	-14	-24.6%	▲	-52.2%	0.21	0.44	Below	0.78	Below	1.46	Below
Vehicle offences	885	1031	1380	1044	1143	99	9.5%	▼	29.2%	5.47	4.51	Above	5.59	Similar	6.19	Below
Violence against the person	8276	9468	8882	8532	8834	302	3.5%	▼	6.7%	42.27	46.37	Below	58.63	Below	43.93	Below
Homicide	2	2	2	0	2	2	0.0%	◀▶	0.0%	0.01	0.01	Below	0.01	Below	0.01	Below
Violence with injury	1588	1591	1770	1543	1919	376	24.4%	▼	20.8%	9.18	11.04	Below	10.75	Below	9.39	Similar
Violence without injury	4824	5578	4850	4485	4661	176	3.9%	▼	-3.4%	22.30	23.84	Below	31.34	Below	22.66	Similar

³ ONS 2021 Mid-Year population estimate

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population ³						
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	Number	%	Direction of Travel		North Tyneside 2021/22	Northumbria Police force area 2021/22	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2021/22	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2021/22	Statistical Difference to England
Malicious Communications	849	1032	1082	1246	1066	-180	-14.4%	▲	25.6%	5.10	5.22	Similar	6.62	Below	5.14	Similar
All Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)	6726	6471	6814	10557	6149	-4408	-41.8%	▲	-8.6%	29.45	23.82	Above	-	-	21.32	Similar
ASB excluding Covid-19 related	-	-	6799	7009	5875	-1134	-16.2%	▲	-	28.11	-	-	-	-	0.00	-
Domestic Abuse Incidents	4647	5259	5101	5321	5110	-211	-4.0%	▲	160.6%	24.45	26.59	Below	0		24.92	Similar
Domestic Abuse Crimes	3181	3943	3295	3378	3161	-217	-6.4%	▲	939.8%	15.12	17.28	Below	0		15.27	Similar
Alcohol Related Crime	1961	2198	2261	2175	2571	396	18.2%	▼	31.1%	12.30	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hate Crime	304	306	360	455	457	2	0.4%	◀▶	50.3%	2.19	2.70	Similar	0		2.59	Similar

Chapter 8 Community Safety Strategic Priorities

Priority – Safeguarding

Domestic Abuse

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

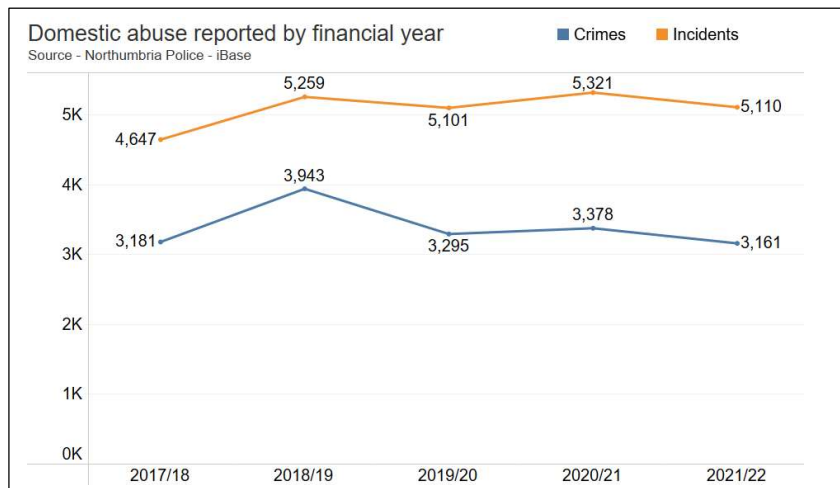
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Domestic abuse incidents (rate per 1,000 people)	5,110 (24.45)	38,503 (26.59)	-	1,407,863 (24.92)
Domestic abuse crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	3,161 (15.12)	25,026 (17.28)	-	862,734 (15.27)

Direction of travel: Domestic Abuse Incidents reported have decreased by 4% compared to 2020/21, however there has been a 10% increase over a five-year period. Domestic Abuse Crimes reported have decreased by 6% compared to 2020/21, but there has been no significant increase or decrease over a five-year period.

Summary:

Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside account for almost 20% of all crime in the borough and are a third of violence against the person crimes. The rate of Domestic Abuse Incidents is 24.45 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate per population and is lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 26.59. North Tyneside has the lowest rate of domestic abuse incidents per population compared to the other five local authorities in the Northumbria Police Force Area. South Tyneside has the highest rate per population.

The rate of Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside is 15.12 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate per population, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate.



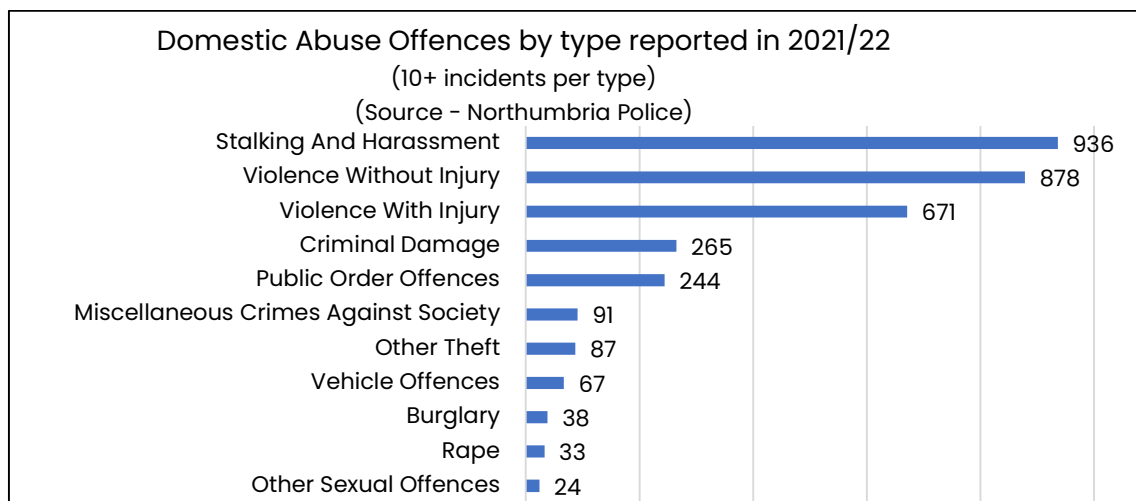
There is a specific [North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#) to inform the priorities in the Domestic Abuse Strategy overseen by the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Partnership Board.

In North Tyneside, the rate of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) is 71.8⁴ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East Region rate of 60.0 and England rate of 41.9.

A quarter of domestic abuse crimes are flagged as alcohol related, which is a significant increase compared to a fifth in the previous four years. The proportion of domestic abuse crimes involving drugs have also significantly increased from 6% of cases in the previous four years to 10% in 2021/22.

The majority (28%) of recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes are stalking and harassment offences, violence without injury (26%) and violence with injury (20%). Offences also include criminal damage (10%), public order offences (8%) theft (3%), burglary (1%), rape (1%) and sexual offences (1%).

⁴ Source – Fingertips – Violent Crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence - period 2018/19-2020/21



Hotspot wards: Riverside (35.38), Wallsend (29.97), Chirton (26.18), Howdon (24.2), all have domestic abuse crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (15.12).

Victims: Disproportionately, women account for three quarters of victims. Almost one in five victims are aged between 18-55 years old. Almost half of households where domestic abuse offences have occurred have children involved.

42% victims of Domestic Abuse are repeat victims.

Perpetrators: In four out of five cases the perpetrators are partners or ex-partners.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Sexual Violence

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	615 (2.94)	5,078 (3.51)	12,171 (3.89)	182,946 (3.24)
Serious Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	523 (2.50)	4,189 (2.89)	9,956 (3.18)	149,463 (2.65)

Direction of travel: Sexual offences overall have increased by 11.4% compared to 2020/21. 17.1% since 2017/18. Serious sexual offences have increased by 17.5% compared to 2020/21 and 23.1% since 2017/18.

Summary:

The volume of reported sexual offences are low in comparison to other crime offences, but the impact to victims is severe. During 2021/22, there were 615 sexual offences in North Tyneside, 523 serious sexual offences including 210 rapes and 92 other sexual offences.

Hotspot wards: Riverside (4.19) and Wallsend (3.61) wards both have sexual offence crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (2.94).

Victims: Disproportionately women account for 85% victims. Over a quarter of victims in 2021/22 were aged between 11-15. More than two in five are aged between 11-20. Four in five are White European (although 17% are reported as unseen).

Perpetrators: Majority (95%) are male. A third 11-25 years old and a further third 31-45 years old. Four in five are White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Child Sexual Exploitation

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Child Sexual Exploitation crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	93 (0.44)	182 (0.13)	-	16,734 (0.30)

Direction of travel: The number of CSE offences has decreased in 2021/22. There were significant increases in 2018/19 (124 offences) and 2019/20 (140 offences), but the number has reduced.

Summary:

Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child in engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetration or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of child sexual abuse, the presence of perceived consent does not undermine the abusive nature of the act.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) covers a range of offence types, occurring either online, offline or moving between the two. Exploitation of the online environment is known to enable offline offending, as seen with the grooming of children online for physical sexual abuse, known as 'contact abuse'. It remains highly likely that despite significant operational and policy responses, the CSA threat continues to grow, exacerbated by rising online activity.⁵

Over two thirds of CSE crimes are sexual offences and over half are related to cyber-crimes facilitated by social media. The majority with children under the age of 13.

Hotspot wards: Numbers suppressed at a ward level due to low number overall.

Victims: Disproportionately females aged 10–15 years old

Perpetrators: Low number of perpetrators.

⁵ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Modern Day Slavery

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Modern Day Slavery crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	10 (0.05)	118 (0.08)	480 (0.15)	9,627 (0.17)

Direction of travel: The number of Modern Day Slavery crimes remains low in North Tyneside.

Summary:

Modern Slavery refers to the offences of human trafficking, slavery, servitude, and forced or compulsory labour. This can then be considered as five sub-threats: sexual exploitation of adults; trafficking of adults into conditions of labour exploitation; trafficking of adults into conditions of criminal exploitation; trafficking of minors into conditions of sexual, criminal or labour exploitation; and other forms of exploitation⁶.

In North Tyneside the majority of victims of Modern Day Slavery and have been held in slavery/servitude or required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

Hotspot wards: Numbers suppressed at a ward level due to low number overall.

Victims: International trafficking victims aged 15-38. Majority Asian and European.

Perpetrators: No data on perpetrators.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

⁶ NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

Hate Crime

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

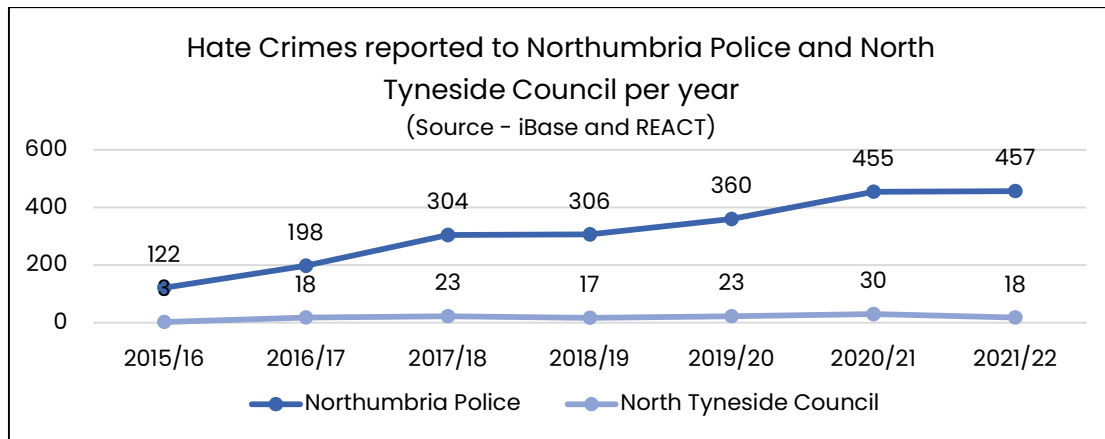
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police (rate per 1,000 people)	457 (2.19)	3,905 (2.70)	-	146,584 (2.59)
Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	18 (0.09)	-	-	

Direction of travel: Hate Crime reported to Northumbria Police during 2021/22 are consistent to the previous year, however the number of Hate Crimes have increased year-on-year since 2015/16. Hate Crimes over the last five years have increased by 50%.

With the exception of 2019/20 when the highest number of Hate Incidents (30) were reported to North Tyneside Council, the volume is consistent.

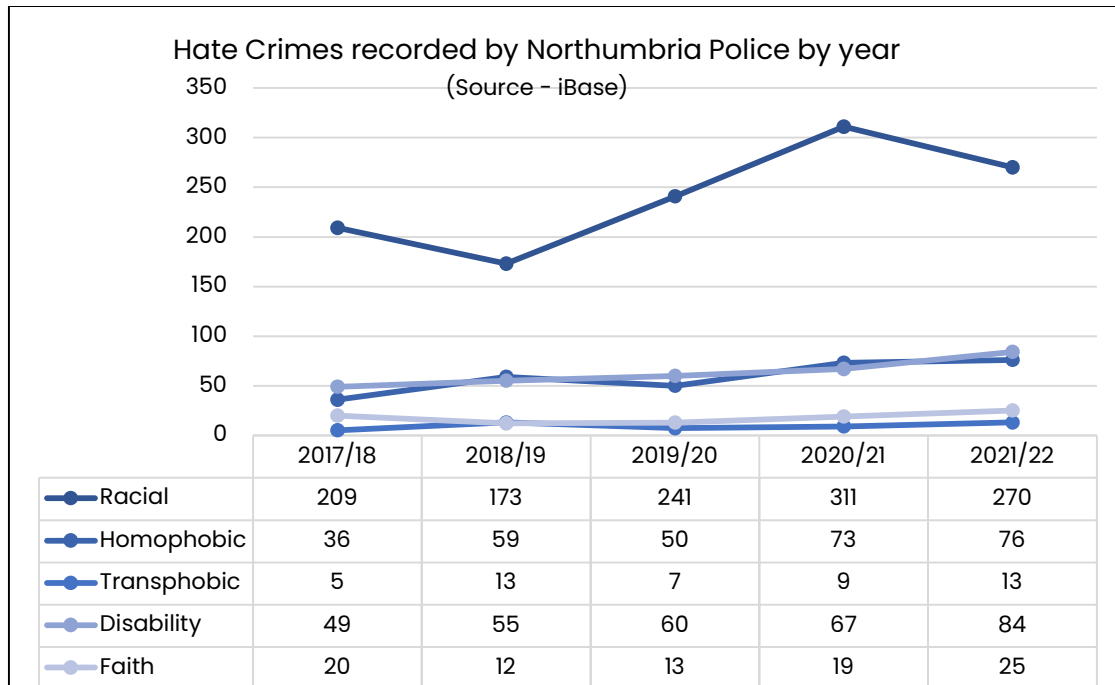
Summary:

A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender⁷.

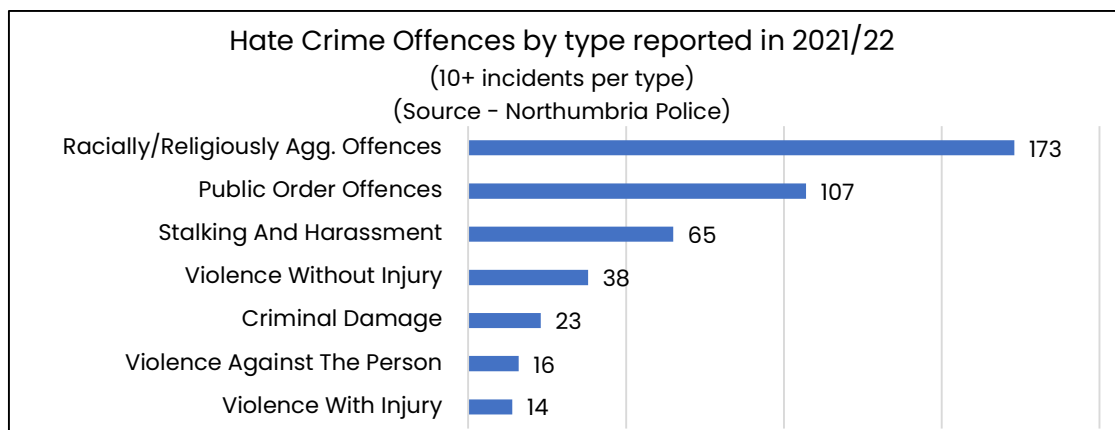


⁷ Metropolitan Police - [What is hate crime? | Metropolitan Police](#)

Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. Just under one in five Hate Crimes are related to Disability and just under one in five are Homophobic. This is a consistent pattern to previous years.



A third of Hate Crimes in 2021/22 were classified as racially/religiously aggravated offences, a quarter public order offences and 15% stalking and harassment.



Hotspot wards: Howdon (3.46), Wallsend (3.33), Riverside (2.87), Whitley Bay (2.75), Longbenton (2.70), Chirton (2.34) all have higher rates of reporting to Northumbria Police per population than the borough overall (2.19).

Victims: three out of five victims are male, two out of five female. The age profile is fairly broad, two in five victims are aged 31-45. One in five are aged 11-20 years old. There are fewer incidents reported by victims aged 56-80 years old.

Perpetrators: Over two thirds of perpetrators are male. Three in five are aged 11-20 years old. Majority are White European.

Gaps: Category of Hate Crime not reported by North Tyneside Council. Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Cyber Crimes

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Cyber Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	995 (4.76)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: Cyber Crime during 2021/22 decreased. There was a spike in Cyber Crime in 2019/20 (1,130) and 2020/21 (1,349), but Cyber Crime has decreased back to levels in 2018/19.

Summary:

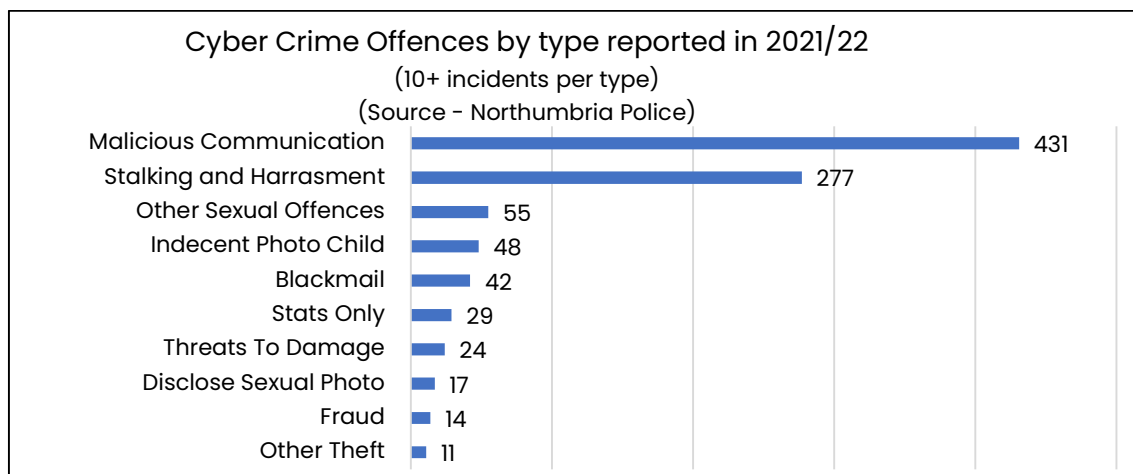
Cybercrimes take place online. There are two overarching areas of cybercrime:

1. cyber-dependent crimes - which can only be committed through the use of online devices and where the devices are both the tool to commit the crime and the target of the crime, and
2. cyber-enabled crimes - traditional crimes which can be increased in scale by using computers.

These crimes take on a number of different formats - from hacking and use of the dark web to trolling on social media and phishing or identity thefts. The aims of such activities may be to commit sexual offences such as grooming or sharing indecent images, to control or disrupt computer systems, or steal money, information or data.

The dark web is used by criminals to trade illegal items online including drugs and firearms⁸.

⁸ Crown Prosecution Service - <https://www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/cyber-online-crime#:~:text=drugs%20and%20firearms.-,Cybercrime,or%20simply%20to%20disrupt%20businesses.>



In North Tyneside, during 2021/22 over two fifths of Cyber Crimes were malicious communication offences, over a quarter are stalking and harassment, one in ten are sexual offences including Child Sexual Exploitation.

Hotspot wards: Riverside (9.03), Chirton (7.45), Howdon (6.57), Wallsend (5.92), Battle Hill (5.89), Longbenton (5.49), Whitley Bay (5.19), Killingworth (5.0), wards all have higher rates per 1,000 population than the borough overall rate (4.76).

Victims: Two thirds of victims are female. Seven out of ten victims are aged 11-35 years old.

Perpetrators: Three quarters of offenders are male. Majority of offenders are aged 16-45 years old.

Gaps: Cyber crime is not counted by Northumbria Police. Crimes are counted nationally by Action Fraud (NFIB, City of London). Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Priority – Public Protection

Community resilience before, during and after emergencies

What is community resilience?

Community Resilience is enabled when the public are empowered to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves and their communities to prepare, respond and recover from disruptive challenges.

There are a number of layers to community resilience- from individuals being aware of risks that might impact them, to the continuity of their business, and taking action to plan and prepare, respond and recover from these risks when they occur.

There are a number of objectives for the SNTB in relation to community resilience:

- Raise more awareness of the risks we face in the borough – especially seasonal risks – by reviewing information provided on the SNT website and considering other ways to disseminate messages about risks to the public and businesses.
- To develop a public facing emergency plan which sets out what support and help communities can expect in emergencies and how to take simple, accessible steps to improve their own resilience – individuals, households and businesses.
- Work with partners in the voluntary and community sector to develop community emergency plans to help groups and agencies supporting people in our communities continue during disruption.
- Build on the community spirit embodied during the covid 19 pandemic and our existing volunteer networks to develop a strategy to harness the power of volunteers to help our communities in emergencies.
- Continue to provide advice to businesses and voluntary organisations in relation to business continuity and promote the development of business continuity plans to ensure that services can continue during disruptions.

Overseeing the production of emergency plans and response arrangements

The Civil Contingencies Act 2004 places a range of statutory duties on responders. Most identified responders have a duty to assess risks, maintain robust plans to manage the consequences of those risks, to undertake training and exercising activity in preparation for a response and to warn and inform the public about emergencies.

There is also a requirement to share information with and coordinate activity with other responders. Many aspects of this duty are discharged through the Northumbria Local Resilience Forum.

There are a number of objectives for the SNTB in terms of ensuring that the Borough is prepared for emergencies in addition to the work of the NLRF:

- Review an annual list of plans and arrangements which are in place to manage the impacts of risk-based emergencies.
- Review a collated calendar of local events across partners which are designed to enhance planning by training responders and exercising plans.
- Receive multi-agency debrief reports and disseminate any relevant lessons within the SNTP membership.
- Seek assurance from partners locally that the borough is prepared for known seasonal risks; Summer and Winter.

Delivery of the government's 'CONTEST' strategy

The aim of the UK Government's CONTEST (Counter Terrorism) strategy is to reduce the risk to the UK and its citizens and interests overseas from terrorism, so that people can go about their lives freely and with confidence.

Within CONTEST, there are currently several strands of work:

- Prevent
- Protect
- Prepare
- Pursue

Public authorities have a range of duties within this strategy and each agency must maintain its own arrangements under the legislation. In 2023, the Safer North Tyneside Board will look to develop a Prevent Partnership Plan to help further drive Prevent delivery and activity across statutory partners in North Tyneside. The plan will include partner actions against priorities and national recommendations. This work will be done in consultation with the Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor.

It should be noted that a review of CONTEST, a review of Prevent and new statutory duties under Protect are all expected in 2023.

Priority – Alcohol and Drugs

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

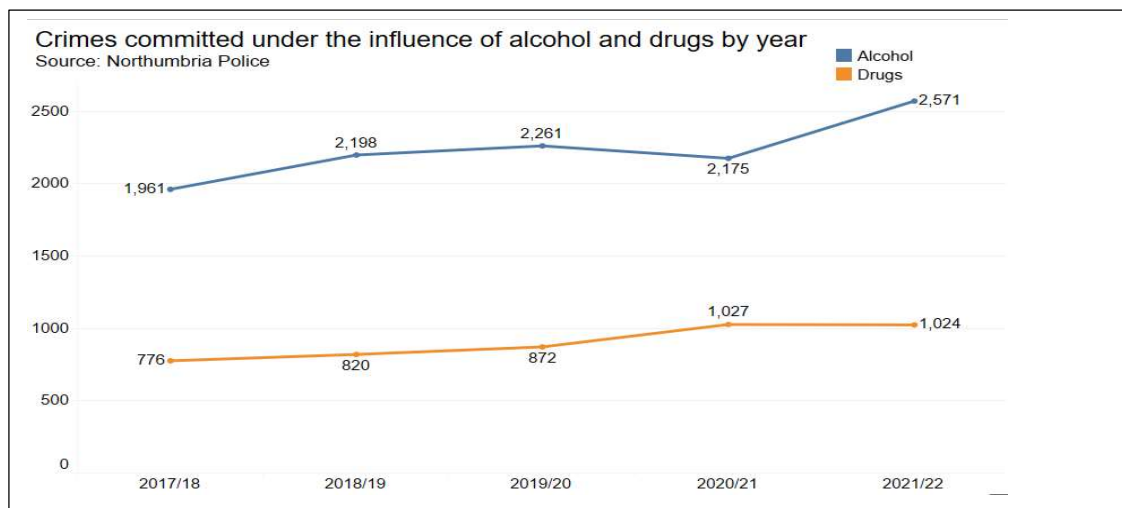
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes under influence of alcohol (Rate per 1,000 people)	2,571 (12.30)	-	-	-
Crimes under influence of drugs (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,024 (4.90)	-	-	-

Direction of travel: The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol increased by 18% in 2021/22 to reach the highest recorded level. There has been a 31% increase in the last five years.

The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is significantly lower than alcohol. Figures were comparable to the previous year, but there has been an increase of 32% since 2017/18.

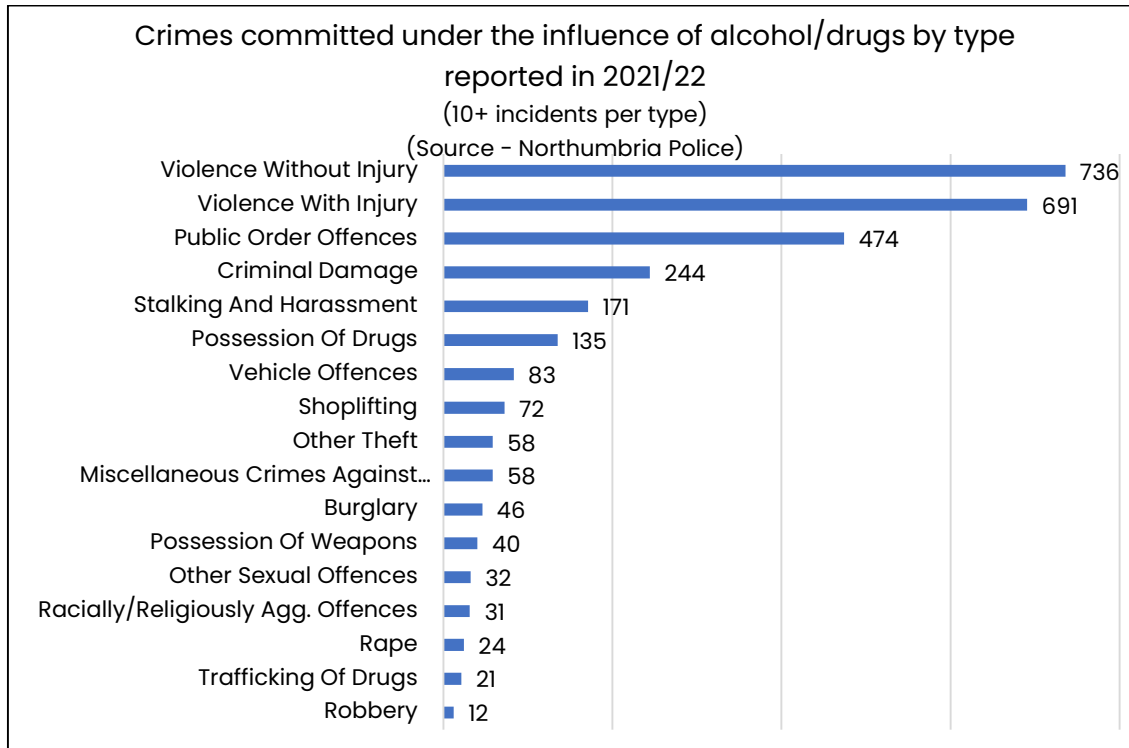
Summary:

In 2021/22, a quarter of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs were violence with injury offences, a quarter were violence without injury and under one in five were public order offences, which is consistent to previous years.



More than a third of offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. This increases to 44% for violence with injury

offences committed under the influence of alcohol and 46% committed under the influence of drugs. 48% violence without injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol were domestic abuse offences and 47% under the influence of drugs.



Hospital admission rates for alcohol specific/related conditions in North Tyneside is significantly higher than the regional and national rates.

North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds in England. The North Tyneside rate is 83.8⁹ per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 52.0 and England rate of 29.3.

North Tyneside has the second highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow) second to Sunderland Local Authority. The North Tyneside rate is 800¹⁰ per 100,000, Sunderland is 805, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 650 and England rate of 456.

⁹ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s – period 2018/19–2020/21

¹⁰ Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow): new method – period 2020/21 – new method

Alcohol related mortality in North Tyneside stands at 46.2¹¹ per 100,000, slightly lower than the North-East regional rate of 49.0, but higher than the England rate of 37.8.

Alcohol specific mortality in North Tyneside stands at 22.3¹² per 100,000, slightly higher than the North-East regional rate of 20.0, but significantly higher than the England rate of 13.0.

The rate of mortality for deaths related to drug misuse in North Tyneside is 8.9¹³ per 100,000, lower than the North-East Regional Rate of 10.1, but significantly higher than the England rate of 5.1. The North-East has the highest regional rate of deaths due to drug misuse.

Hotspot wards:

Alcohol – Riverside (15.27) and Wallsend (14.98) wards both have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (12.30).

Drugs – Riverside (12.64), Wallsend (7.95), Chirton (7.53), Battle Hill (6.08) and Whitley Bay (5.61), higher rates per population than the borough rate (4.90)

Victims: Two thirds of victims are female. Over half are aged 21-40 years old. Three in ten are aged 41-60 years old. 88.5% White European

Perpetrators: 85% of offenders are male. Over half are aged 26-40 years old. One in five are aged 16-25 years old. 97% White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

¹¹ Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-related mortality: New method – period 2020 – directly standardised rate

¹² Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-specific mortality (1 year range) – period 2020 – 1 year range- directly standardised rate

¹³ ONS – Standardised mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse – period 2019-21

Priority – Crime and Disorder

Crime Overall

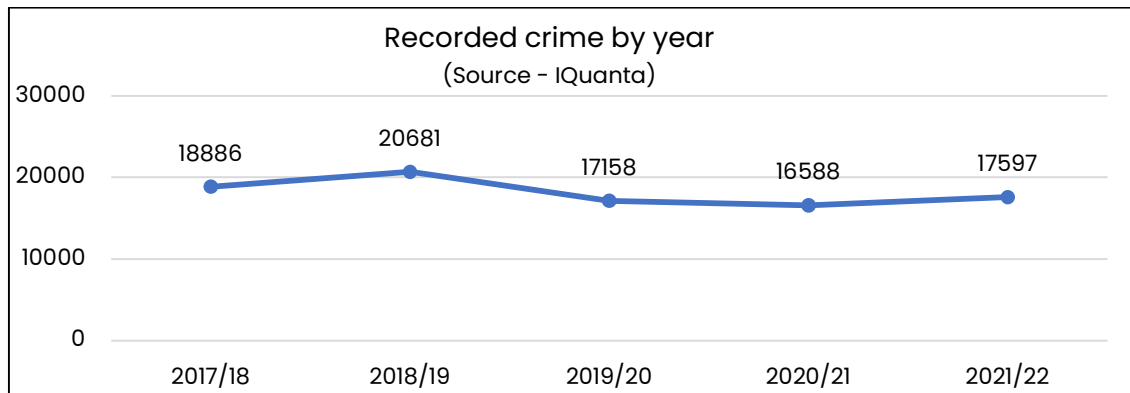
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

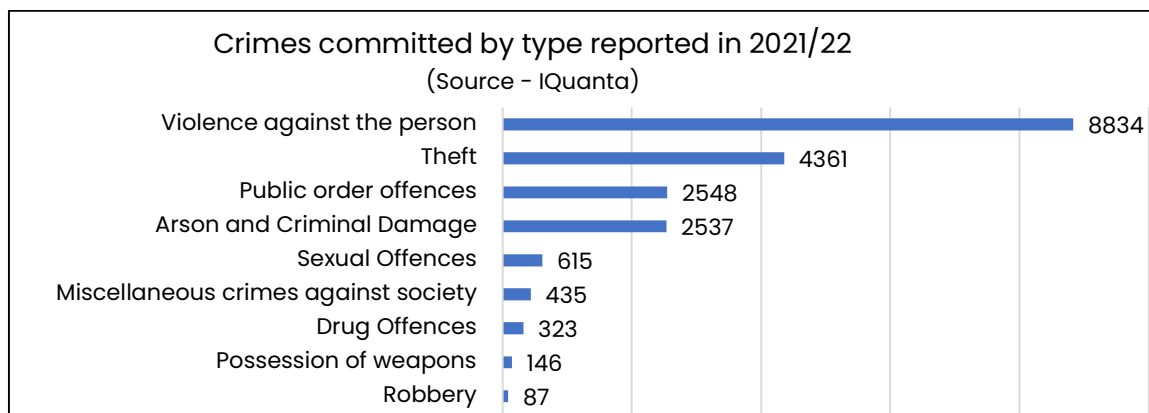
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes Overall (rate per 1,000 people)	17,579 (84.20)	135,792 (93.79)	339,747 (108.46)	5,014,947 (88.78)

Direction of travel: Recorded crime in North Tyneside has decreased by 6.8% over the last year five years. The volume of crime during 2021/22 was statistically similar to 2019/20 (pre-COVID 19 pandemic).

Summary: Just over a quarter of crime committed in North Tyneside during 2021/22 were violence without injury offences, a quarter were theft offences, 15% public order offences and 15% criminal damage and arson offences.

In 2021/22, violence with injury offences have increased by nearly a quarter compared to the previous year, over 20% compared to five years ago.





Hotspot wards: Riverside (125.68), Wallsend (119.88) and Chirton (80.98) wards have significantly higher rates of crime per 1,000 population compared to the other wards. Riverside and Wallsend has much higher rates of crime compared to the borough rate (84.20).

Victims: 55% female compared to 44% male (remaining 1% unknown/unrecorded). A third of victims are aged between 26-40 years old. Over three quarters are White European, however 18% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: 76% male, compared to 24% female. Nearly half (46%) are aged between 21-40. Three in ten are aged 11-20 years old. 93% of perpetrators are White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

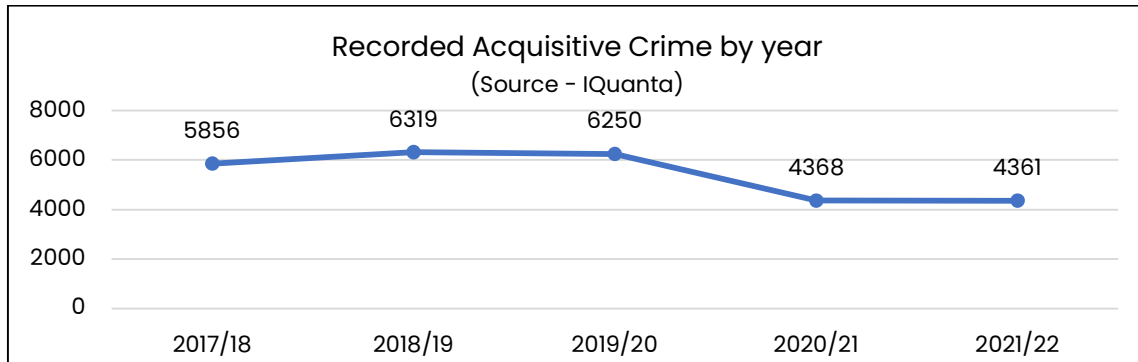
Acquisitive crime

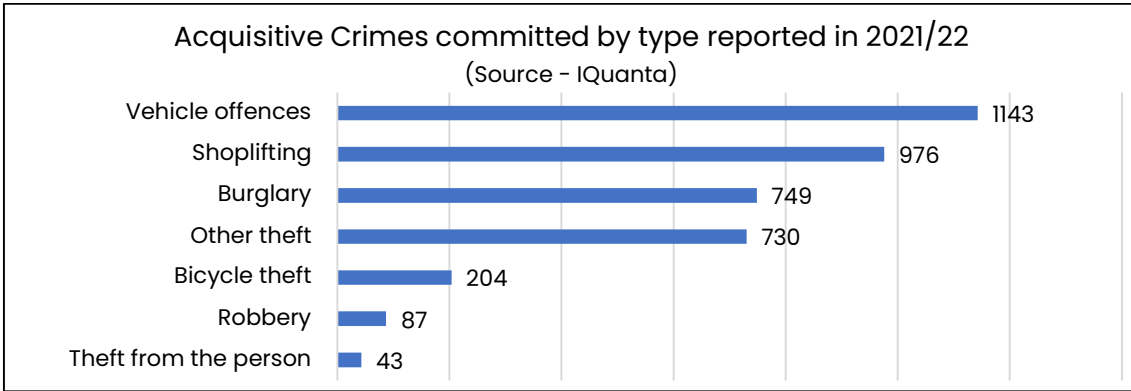
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Acquisitive crimes (theft) (Rate per 1,000 people)	4,361 (20.87)	34,537 (23.85%)	77,583 (24.77)	1,426,646 (25.25)

Direction of travel: The volume of acquisitive crimes during 2021/22 was comparable to the previous year, however there has been over a 25% reduction in acquisitive crime over the last five years.

Summary: Over a quarter of acquisitive crime are vehicle offences, which have increased by 29% over the last five years, in contrast to other offence types. The rate of vehicle offences in North Tyneside at 5.47 per 1,000 population is significantly higher than the Northumbria Police rate at 4.51. Shoplifting accounts for 22% of acquisitive crime in North Tyneside but has decreased by 43% in five years. Similarly, Burglary accounts for 17% of acquisitive crime, but has decreased by 31%. Burglary decreased significantly during the Covid-19 pandemic and remained low in 2021/22.





Hotspot wards: Riverside (45.81), Wallsend (43.94), Whitley Bay (32.38) all have significantly higher rates per population than the overall borough rate (20.87).

Victims: 57% male, compared to 42% female. A third of victims are aged between 26-40 years old. Nearly three in ten are aged 41-55 years old. Two thirds are White European, however 30% of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Four in five are male, one in five are female. Half of perpetrators are aged 26-40, a quarter 16-25 and one in five are aged 41-55 years old. 96% are White European.

Gaps: further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses

Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy¹⁴

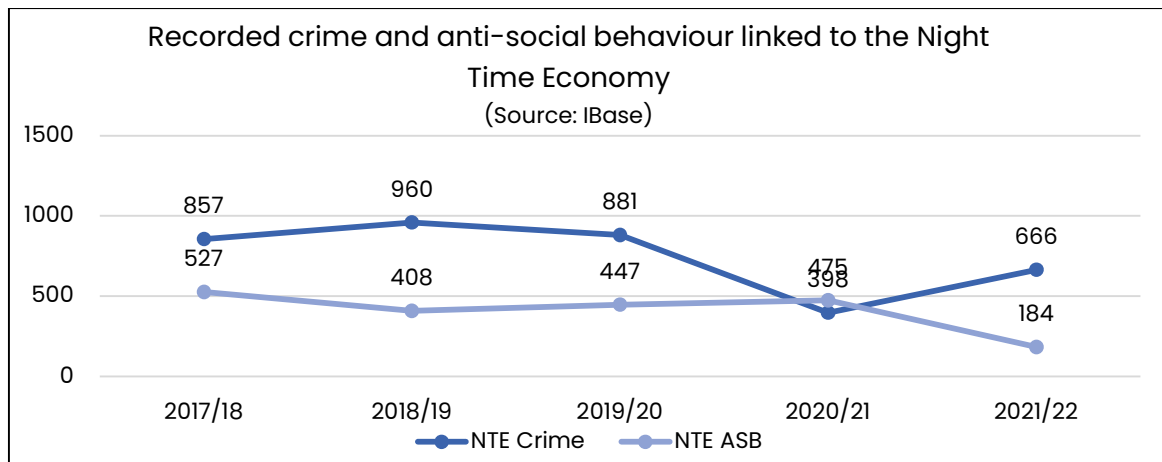
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Night-time economy crimes (Rate per 1,000 people)	666 (3.18)	-	-	-
Night-time economy ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	184 (0.88)	-	-	-

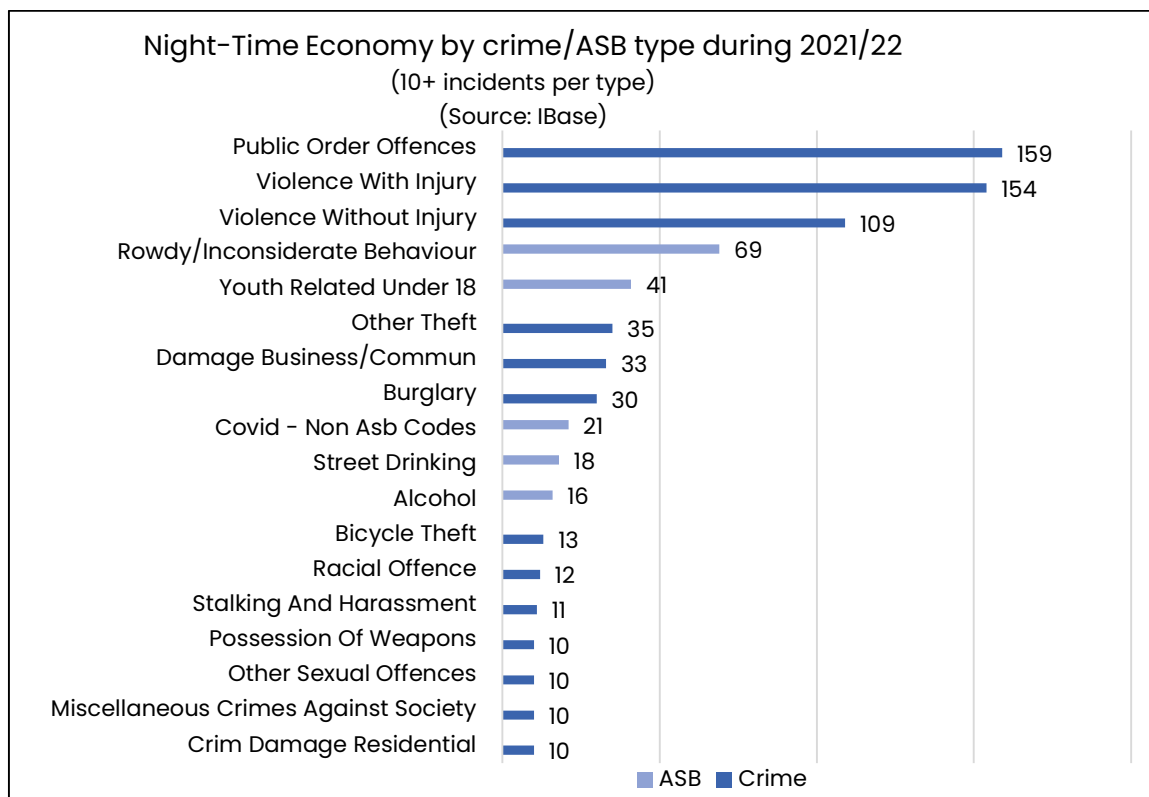
Direction of travel: The volume of night-time economy crimes decreased significantly during the pandemic and increased during 2021/22, but levels remain significantly lower than pre-pandemic.

There has been a significant reduction of more than 60% in NTE anti-social behaviour.

Summary: Night-Time Economy offences include recorded crime and anti-social behaviour. Nearly a fifth of offences are public order crimes, nearly a fifth are violence with injury crimes, 13% violence without injury crimes and 8% rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour ASB.



¹⁴ NTE based on ONS definitions of night- time industries:- Hotels and similar accommodation, Restaurants and mobile food service activities, Event catering and other food service activities, Beverage serving activities, Private security activities, Creative; arts and entertainment activities, Gambling and betting activities, Sports activities, Amusements and recreation activities



Hotspot wards:

Crime – Whitley Bay (14.39), Wallsend (10.36), Riverside (8.29), Tynemouth (6.1) wards all have significantly higher rates of night time economy crime per population compared to the borough rate (3.18).

ASB – Riverside (3.12), Whitley Bay (2.33), Killingworth (1.96) and Tynemouth (1.74) wards all have higher rates of night-time economy ASB per population compared to the borough rate (0.88).

Victims: Crime – 58% female compared to 41% male. Nearly a third of victims are aged between 26–40 years old and one in five are aged 16–25. Seven in ten victims are White European, however a fifth of victims are unseen/unknown.

Perpetrators: Crime – Three quarters of offenders are male, a quarter female. 45% are aged between 16–30 years and 34% aged 31–45. 90% are White European.

Gaps: No victim or perpetrator data available in relation to ASB.

Further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators of crime including more detailed demographics and addresses

Crimes against persons which cause harm, especially anti-social behaviour

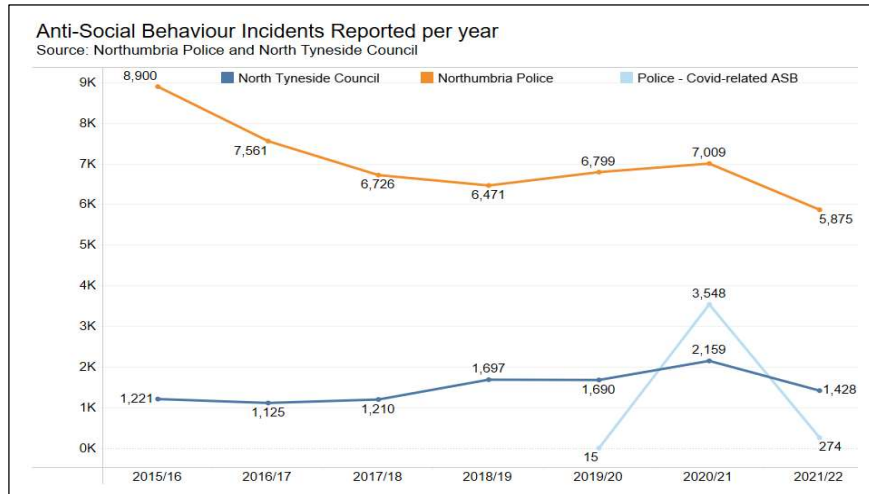
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
ASB reported to Northumbria Police inc. COVID-19 (rate per 1,000 people)	6,149 (29.42)	34,491 (23.82)	-	1,204,326 (21.32)
ASB reported to Northumbria Police exc. COVID-19 related (rate per 1,000 people)	5,875 (28.11)	-	-	-
ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	1,428 (6.83)	-	-	-
Deliberate Fires reported to Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service				

Direction of travel: Excluding COVID-19 reported incidents, anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 16.2% compared to 2020/21 and has decreased by 12.7% since 2017/18.

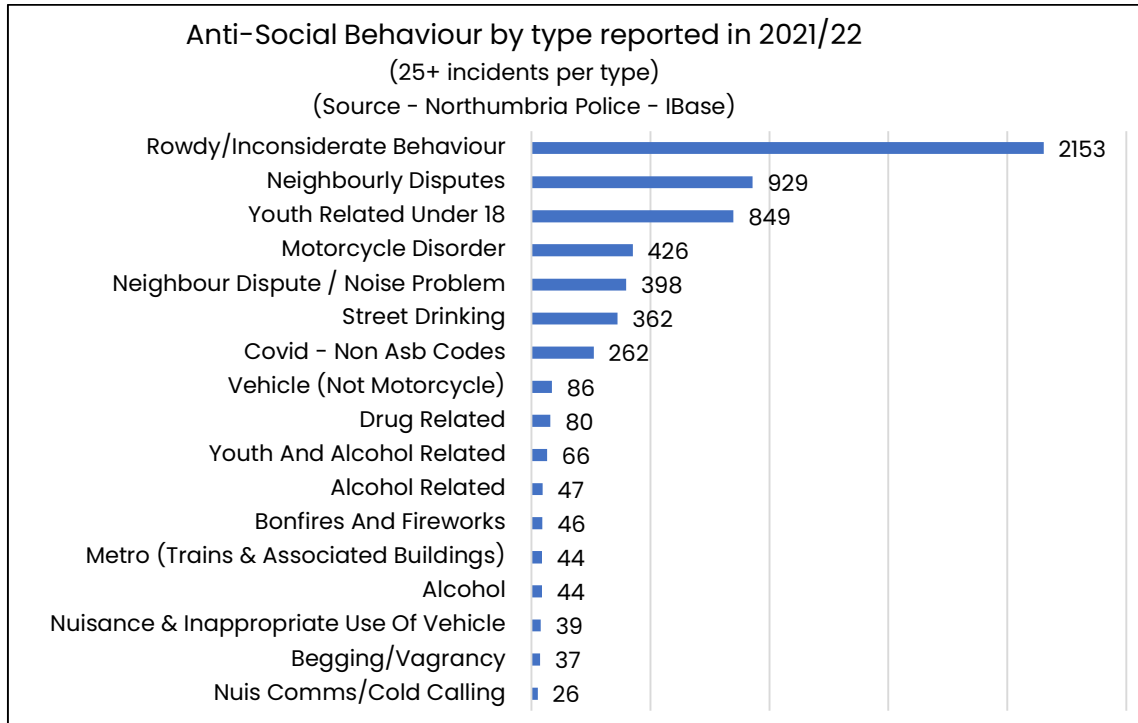
Anti-social behaviour reported to North Tyneside Council’s Community and Public Spaces Protection Team has decreased by 34% following a “spike” in reporting during 2020/21 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Compared to 2017/18 ASB has increased by 18%, but the volume during 2021/22 was lower than the previous 3 years.

Summary:

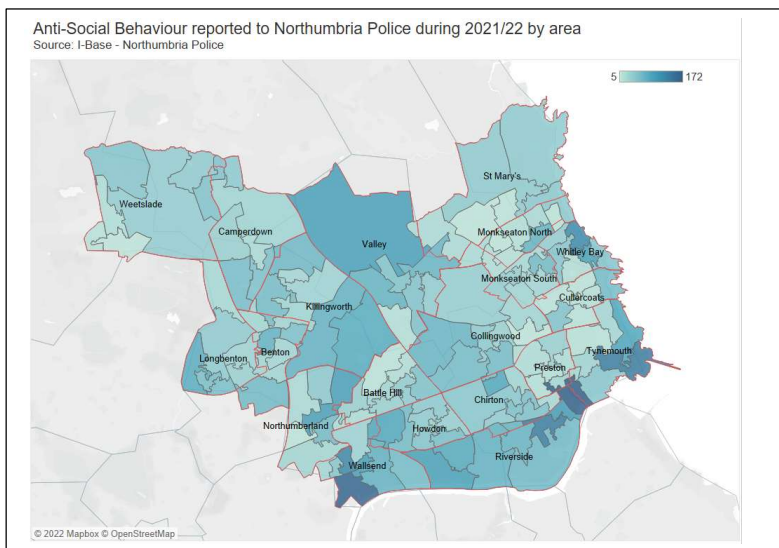


ASB reported to Northumbria Police

A third of anti-social behaviour reported to the police is rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour. Neighbourly disputes account for 16% reports and 14% are youth related under 18.



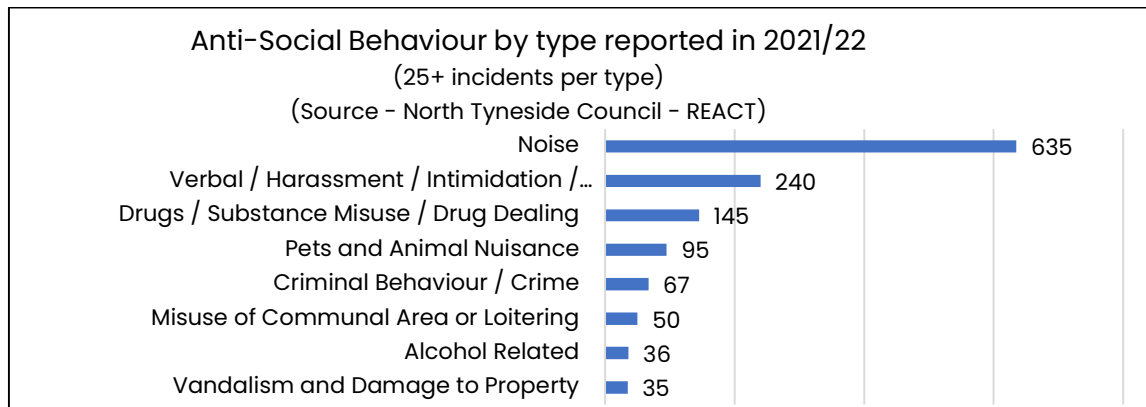
Anti-Social Behaviour reported to Northumbria Police is more prevalent in North Shields, Wallsend, Tynemouth and Whitley Bay areas



ASB reported to North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team

Noise complaints represented 45% of all reports during 2021/22 to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team. 17% of cases related to verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour and 10% of cases were drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing.

Over half of the victims the Community and Public Spaces Team worked with during 2021/22 were council tenants (39% victims had no tenure recorded).



Hotspot wards:

Northumbria Police – Riverside (57.63), Wallsend (51.24), Whitley Bay (40.32), Tynemouth (35.52) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (29.42).

North Tyneside Council – ASB reported to Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Riverside (11.57), Howdon (10.93), Longbenton (10.63), Chirton (8.20), Wallsend (8.23) wards all have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (6.83).

Victims:

Northumbria Police – data on victim not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – 44% female, 23% male and 33% gender not recorded. 13% aged 35-44 years old, 13% aged 35-44 and 11% 45-54 years old. Data quality issues with ethnicity. 57% of victims are North Tyneside Council Tenants, 4% private and 39% not recorded.

Perpetrators:

Northumbria Police – data on perpetrator not available

North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Two thirds of perpetrators are female, one third male. 23% aged 25-34 years old, 21% are 35-44 and 12% are 45-54 years old. Data quality issues with ethnicity. Three quarters of perpetrators are North Tyneside Council Tenants, less than 2% private and the remaining perpetrators the tenure isn't recorded.

Gaps: No police data on profile of victims or perpetrators and data quality for equality characteristics recorded by North Tyneside Council needs to be improved. Better location data for incidents reported to North Tyneside Council is needed for mapping purposes.

Youth Related Disorder

Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

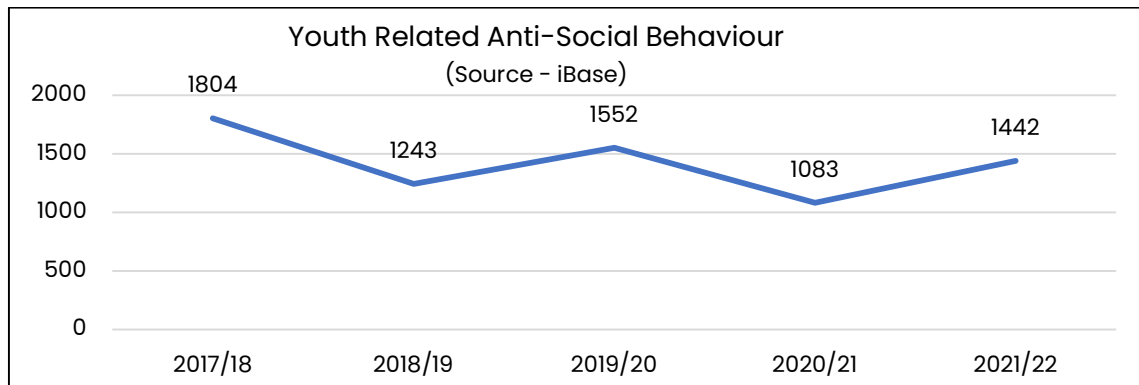
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Youth related ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,442 (6.9)			

Direction of travel:

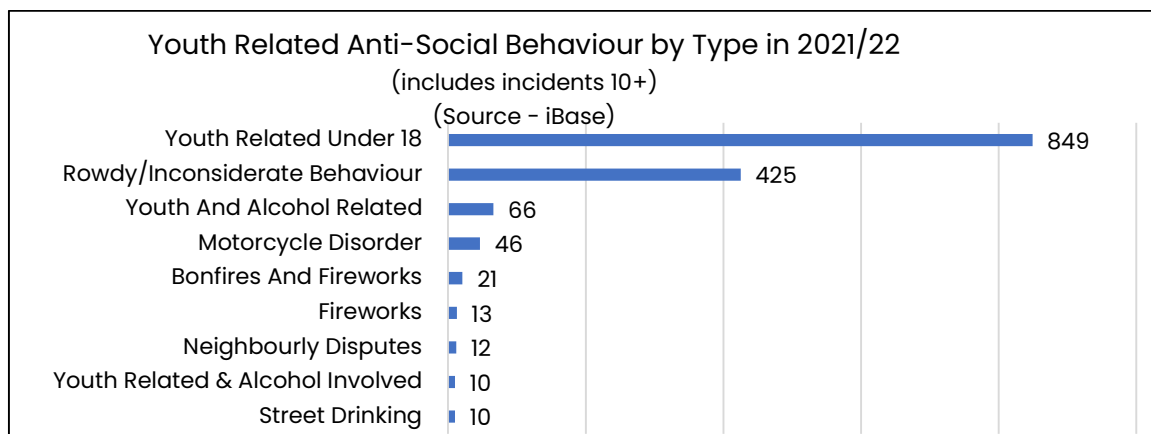
The number of first-time entrants (aged between 10-17) going into the criminal justice system has decreased significantly by three quarters over the previous 10 years.

Overall, the trend of youth related anti-social behaviour is decreasing over the last five years, however it does fluctuate by year. There was a significant decrease during 2020/21, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic, but also a significant decrease in incidents during 2018/19.

Summary:



During 2021/22, there were 1,442 youth related anti-social behaviour incidents. Just under a quarter of anti-social behaviour incidents in North Tyneside in 2021/22 were youth related.



During 2021/22, three in five youth related ASB incidents were classed as youth related under 18. Over a quarter were rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour.

Hotspot wards: Wallsend (10.91), Whitley Bay (9.95), Killingworth (9.82), Riverside (9.6), Valley (9.5), Benton (9.01), Northumberland (8.62) wards all have significantly higher rates of youth ASB as a rate per population than the borough overall.

Victims: data on victims not available

Perpetrators: data on perpetrators not available

Gaps: Profile data on victims and perpetrators. Can't drill down to youth related crime.

Chapter 9 Serious Violence

Volume¹⁵ and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Serious Violent Crime (per 1,000)	2,620 (12.54)	22,889 (15.81)	-	-
Domestic related serious violence (per 1,000)	849 (4.06)	6,907 (4.77)	-	-

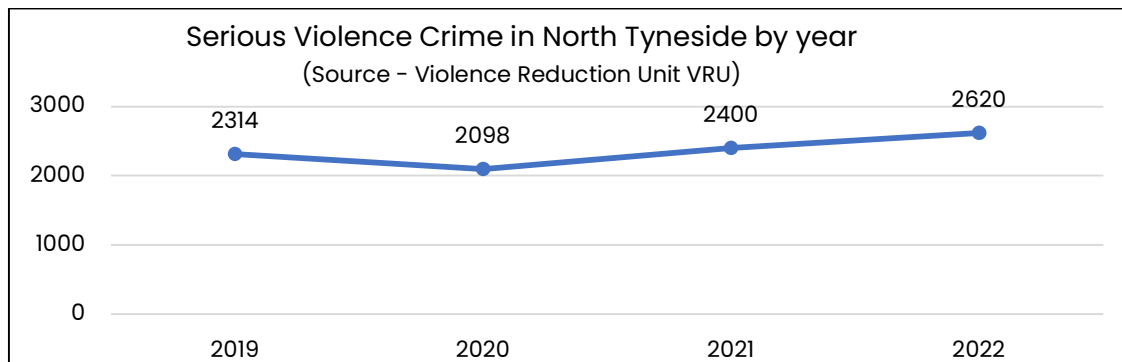
Direction of travel:

Serious Violence incidents have increased by 9.2% since 2021, which is largely due to an increase in assault with injury crimes. Overall, serious violence in North Tyneside has increased by 13% since 2019.

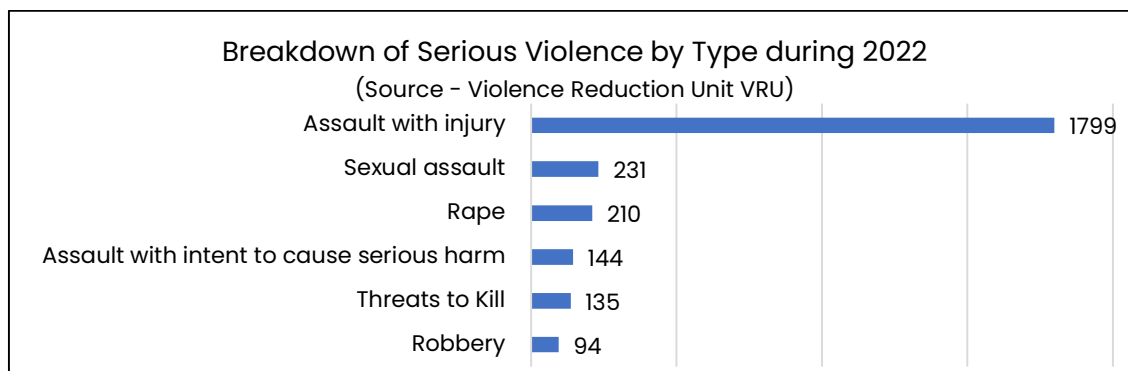
Summary:

The definition of serious violence is the one defined by the Home Office in its Serious Violence Strategy as:

“Specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing.”



¹⁵ Data represents 2022 calendar year.



Assault with injury and assault with intent to cause serious harm accounted for three quarters of serious violence offences committed during 2022.

Domestic related serious violence accounts for almost a third of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. Of the 2,620 offences during 2022, 849 were domestic related.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) are producing a Serious Violence Strategy for the Northumbria Police Force Area.

Knife Crime

Knife-enabled offences in North Tyneside increased by 18% compared to 2021 to total 124 offences in 2022. However, the number of knife-enabled offences represent 5% of serious violence offences overall and fewer than 1% of all crimes in the borough.

The number of knife possession offences remained consistent during 2022 at 61 offences, however the offensive weapon possession increased to 87 offences in 2022 compared to 65 in 2021.

There were 30 injuries with a sharp object during 2022, consistent with the previous year and 24 weapons seized in 2022 during stop and searches, despite a 59% increase in the number of stop of searches carried out for offensive weapons.

Homicides

During 2022, there were 4 homicides compared to 2 the previous year. Two were domestic homicides and two non-domestic.

Hotspot wards: Not available

Victims: Not available

Perpetrators: Not available

Gaps: Victim and perpetrator profile data and hotspot wards.

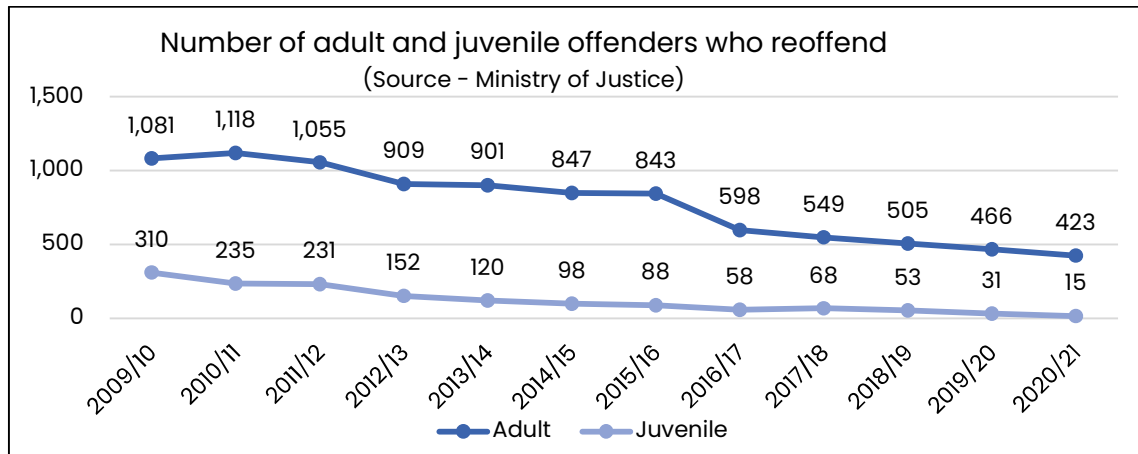
Chapter 10 Reoffending

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group ¹⁶	England and Wales
Proportion of adult offenders who reoffend (%) ¹⁷	27.3% (423 reoffenders)	27.63%	26.26%	24.4%
Average number of reoffences per adult reoffender	3.78	3.40	3.70	3.59
Average number of previous offences per adult offender	25.87	27.96	23.25	20.08
Proportion of juvenile offenders who reoffend	39.47% (15 reoffenders)	32.45%	32.80%	31.2%
Average number of reoffences per juvenile reoffender	6.07	4.5	4.9	3.54
Average number of previous offences per juvenile offender	8.34	5.82	3.73	3.69

Direction of travel:

The number of adult and juvenile offenders who reoffend has significantly decreased each year for the last 12 years and follows a similar trend to the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Group and England and Wales. Adult reoffenders in 2020/21 have decreased by two thirds compared to 2009/10. Juvenile reoffenders in 2020/21 have decreased by 95% compared to 2009/10. In 2020/21, there were only 15 juvenile reoffenders that year.

Summary:



¹⁶ Most Similar Group does not include Basildon, Gloucester, Ipswich

¹⁷ Reoffending data represents 2020/21 as latest available published data.

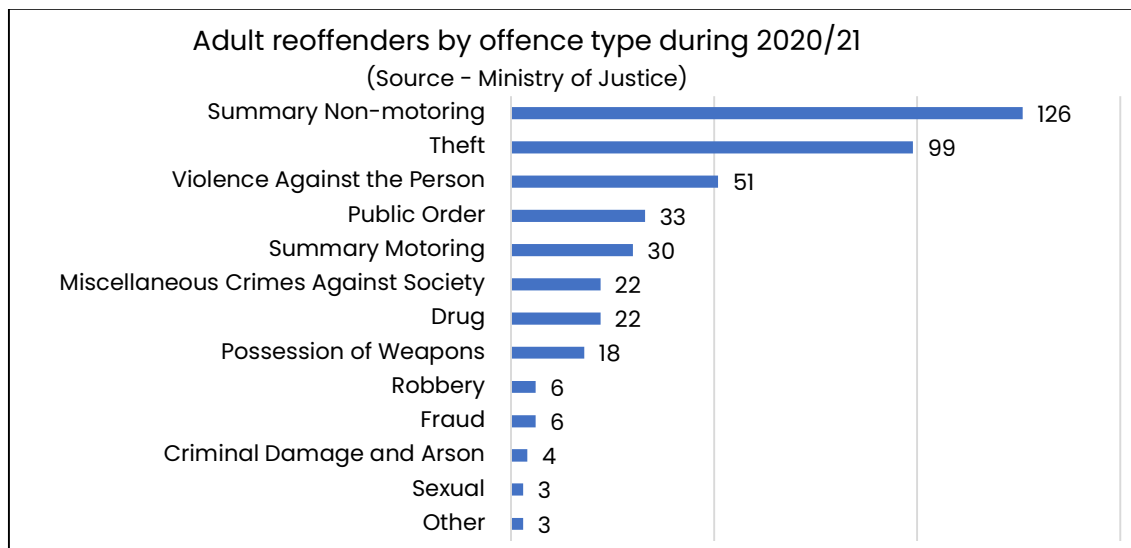
During 2020/21, there were 423 adult reoffenders and 15 juvenile reoffenders. The number has significantly decreased over the last 12 years.

The definition of reoffending¹⁸ are offences that have taken place within a one year follow up period following the first offence. Offences are counted as a proven reoffence if they meet all the following criteria:-

- They are recordable.
- They were committed in England or Wales.
- They are offences that were prosecuted by the police.
- Offences are only counted if they are proven through caution and court convictions.
- The offence is not a breach offence, i.e. breach of a court order.

The proportion of adult reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2020/21 at 27.3% was comparable with the Northumbria Force and Most Similar Group, but slightly higher than the proportion across England and Wales.

Due to the low number of juvenile reoffenders (15 reoffenders) in North Tyneside during 2020/21, the proportion cannot be compared with the force, most similar group or nationally. The number of juvenile reoffenders in North Tyneside is the second lowest behind Northumberland (9) in the Northumbria Police Force Area.



Three in ten reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2020/21 had committed summary non-motoring offences, which are normally tried in a magistrates court, rather than Crown Court. During 2020 there were additional offences added to

¹⁸ Definition set out by Ministry of Justice in Guide to proven reoffending statistics

the Summary Non-Motoring offence category in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These offences included breaching emergency period restrictions, failure to comply with screening restrictions/requirement, offences by potentially infectious persons, offences in relation to events and gatherings and unauthorized recording/transmission of court proceedings. Nationally, almost all the offenders sentenced were fined out of court via a fixed penalty notice.

Summary non-motoring offences and theft are consistently the two highest offence types committed by adult reoffenders.

Hotspot wards: No data

Victims: No data.

Perpetrators:

Adult Reoffenders; Just under 9 out of 10 reoffenders are male. Almost all White. Over two thirds are aged 25-34 years old and a quarter 35-44 years old.

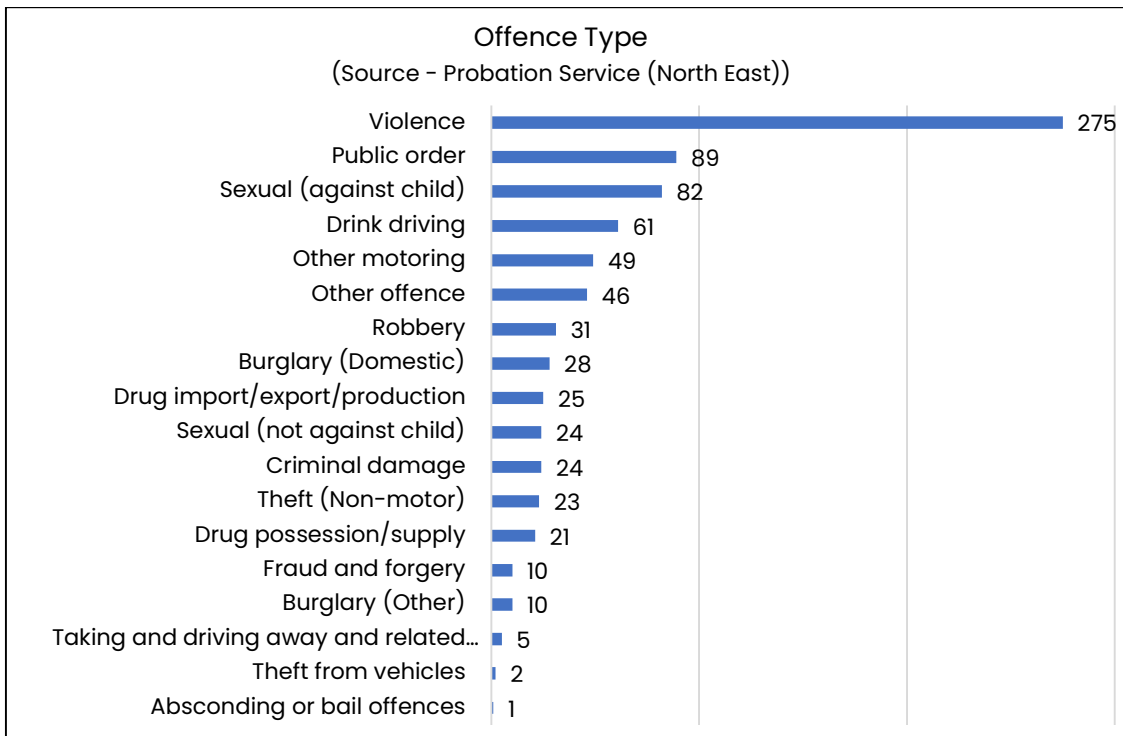
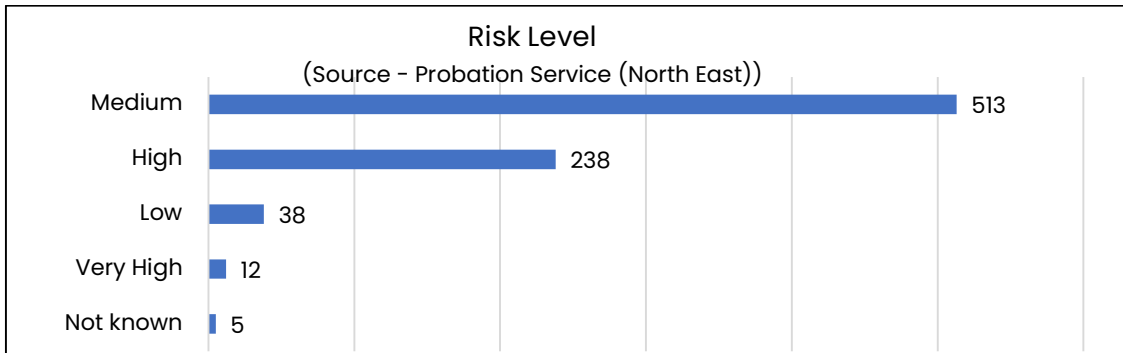
Juvenile Reoffenders; the number of juvenile reoffenders are low, however 14 of the 15 reoffenders are male, 11 are aged 15-17 years old and 4 are aged 10/14 years old. All identify as white.

Gaps: Offence type data for juvenile offenders and ward data.

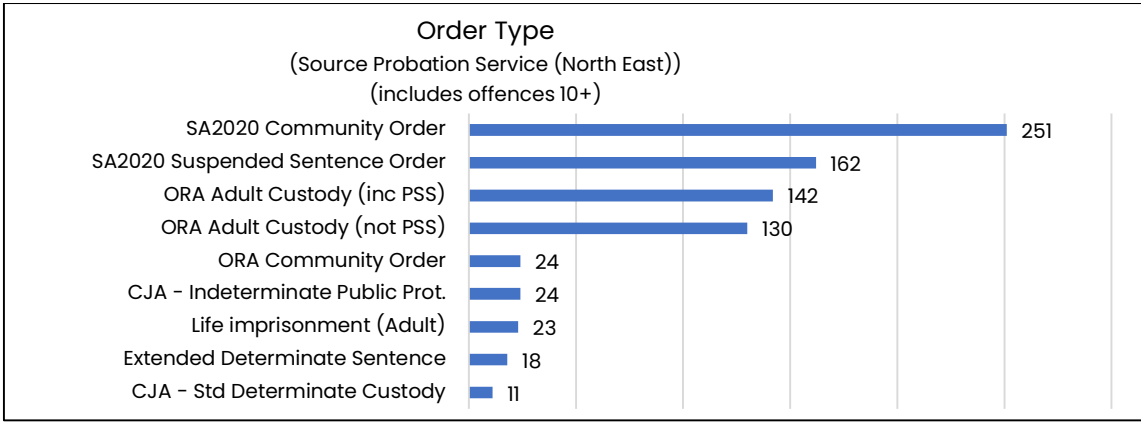
Probation Service (North East)

Summary:

The Probation Service (North East) has 806 North Tyneside offenders on their caseload¹⁹. Three quarters are in custody. Two thirds are identified as medium risk and three in ten high risk.



¹⁹ As of 31st March 2023.



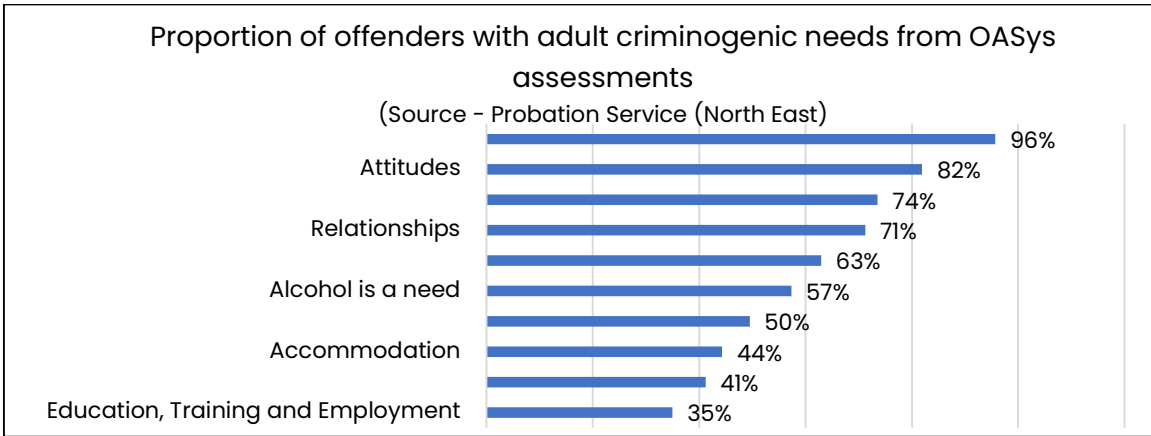
Three in ten offenders involved with the Probation Service have a community order, a third a custody order and one in five a suspended sentence.

Hotspot wards: not available

Victims: not available.

Perpetrators: Nine in ten offenders are male. A third are aged 31-40 year old and over a quarter are aged 21-30 years old. 95% White, 2.5% non-White or mixed/multiple ethnic group, with the remainder not recorded or unknown.

Identified needs of offenders



Thinking and behaviour, attitudes, lifestyle and relationships are the highest prevalent need identified. Two thirds of offenders assessed were identified with mental health issues, 16% were identified as a victim of domestic violence and 14% were identified with learning difficulties.

Gaps: ward data.

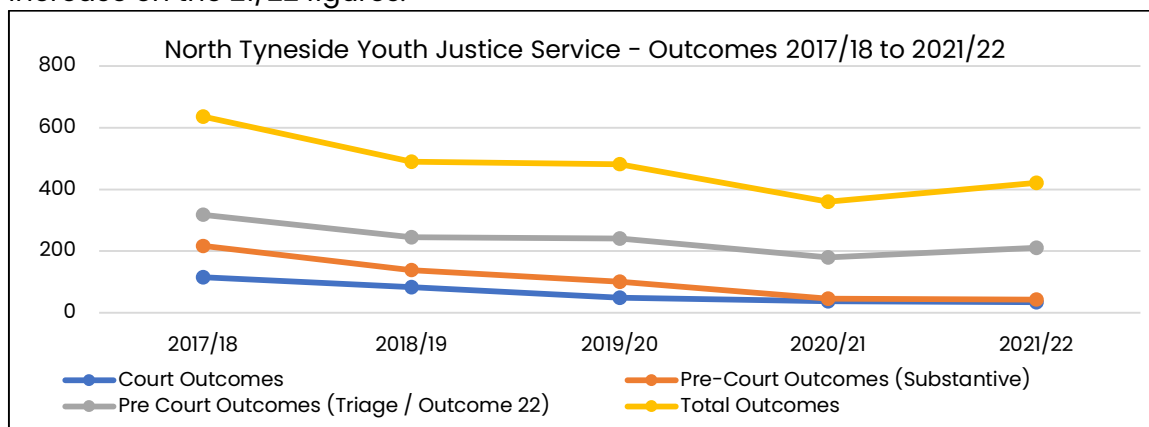
Youth Justice Service (YJS)

Number of Outcomes over a Five-Year Period

Over the last 10 years there has been a steady decline in the numbers of young people receiving court and substantive pre-court outcomes and becoming first time entrants to the Youth Justice System. There has been a relative plateau in numbers (with a dip during the 2020/21 pandemic period) over the last 4 years. This is around a third less than the 2017/18 period.

During this time initiatives such as the Out of Court Panel have meant that young people who previously would have appeared in court / had a substantive out of court disposal be dealt with via non-substantive out of court disposals including Outcome 22 and Triage – which means the young person participates in an intervention with the Youth Justice Service (YJS) and does not receive a criminal record.

Out of court cases now make up around 80% of the YJS cohort. The chart below shows the numbers of outcomes in Court / Pre Court (Substantive) and Pre Court (Non-Substantive) and the total outcomes. 22/23 projections will show a very small increase on the 21/22 figures.



Offences

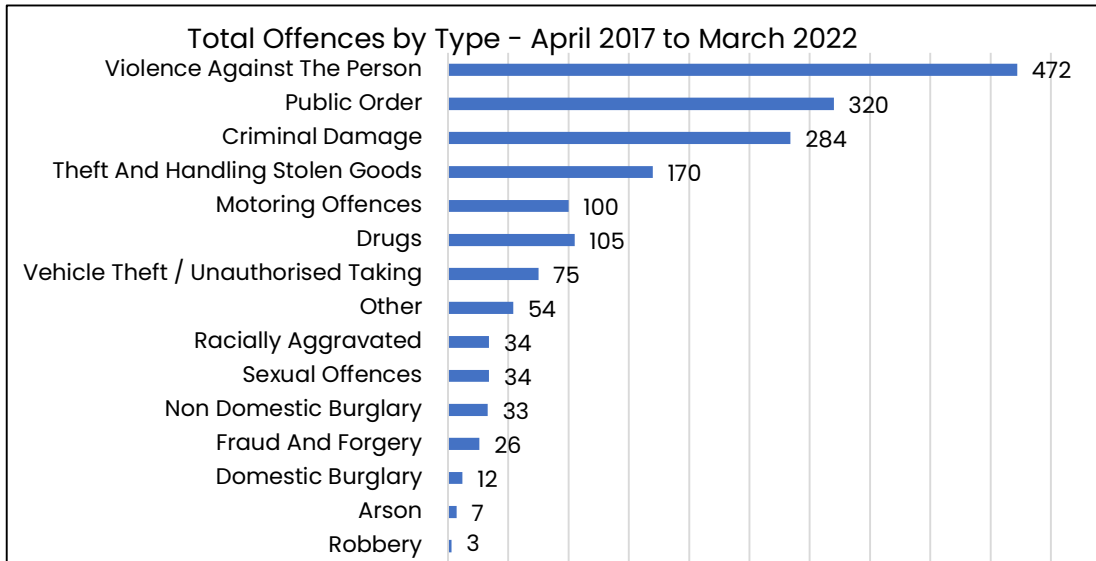
The chart below shows the types of offences based on the numbers of offences with either a substantive outcome, or an out of court disposal in a 5-year period between April 2017 and March 2022.

The top four offences have remained relatively static in recent years. 27% of all offences were 'violence against the person'. (Note this does not mean serious

violence, the majority of offences were of a low gravity level e.g. common assault, assault by beating). Public Order offences made up 19%, Criminal Damage 16% and Theft and Handling offences are 10% of the total.

In terms of numbers of offences, in 2021/22 there were 25% fewer offences than in 2017/18, but similar numbers to 2018/19. In 2020/21 the number of offences decreased significantly due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Year	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Total Offences	425	322	370	295	317

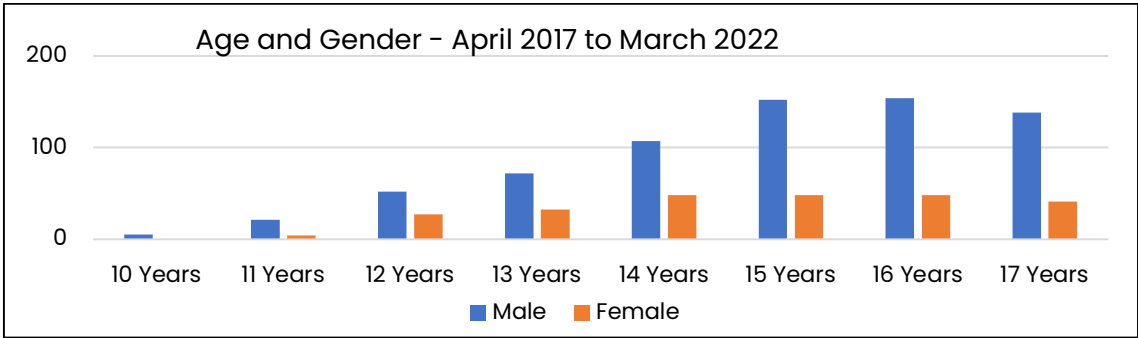


Demographics:

This data is based on the number of young people who commenced an intervention in each financial year period (949 in total). Some young people will have received multiple outcomes/interventions annually but are only counted in each annual period once, though may appear in more than one year.

Age and Gender:

74% of the total cohort over the 5-year period were male, 26% were female and this is a consistent split across quarterly data periods. The below chart shows the age and gender of the full cohort. 61% of the total cohort are aged between 15 and 17 years at the commencement of their intervention, 27% are 13 and 14 and 11% of the cohort aged 12 and under.



In terms of numbers of young people coming into the service the below table, numbers have been variable and have reduced since 2017/18 by around 25%. There was a dip in numbers due to lockdown and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21. In the 2022/23 period it's forecasted there will be a similar number to 2021/22.

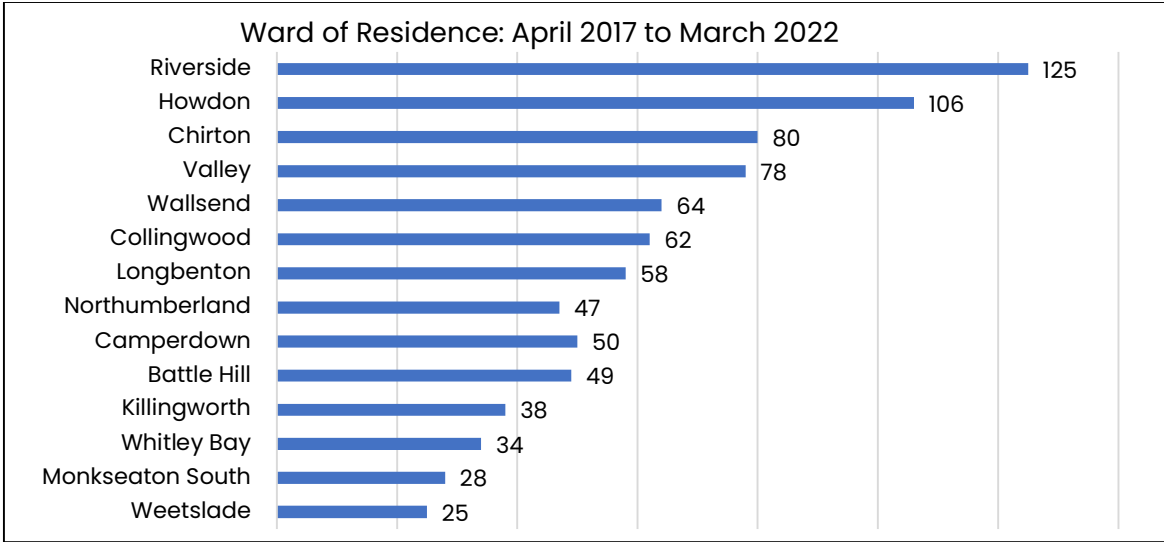
Year	Male	Female	Total
2017/18	174	61	235
2018/19	140	43	183
2019/20	156	52	208
2020/21	107	40	147
2021/22	124	52	176

Ethnicity:

97% of the total cohort describe themselves as White European. 3% of the cohort are from Black or Ethnic Minorities.

Wards of Residence:

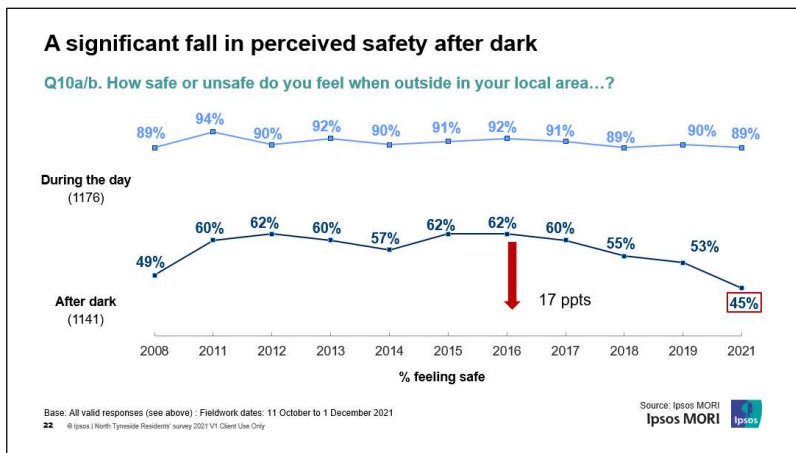
13% of young people who commenced an intervention in the last 6 years lived in Riverside Ward. Followed by 11% in Howdon, 9% in Chirton and 8% in Valley Wards. The below chart shows those wards with higher numbers. Those with lower numbers overall have been suppressed and removed from the chart.



Chapter 11 Public Confidence and Feeling the Difference

Perception of community safety is a key driver of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents consider crime and ASB as the most important issues and most in need of improvement. There has been a steady increase in concern since 2016. Women are more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving than men (52% vs. 43% of men), particularly those in the 35-54 age bracket (53%). Unemployed residents are also more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving (63% vs. 47% overall). Residents in the Southern area of the borough are more likely to state their priorities are tackling anti-social behaviour and crime, clean streets and shopping facilities as well as job prospects.

There has been a significant drop in residents perceived safety after dark. 17 percentage points since 2016 to 45% in 2021, which is the least safe residents have felt since the measure was introduced in 2008. 45% is significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 71%.



Residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark than others (45% vs. 32% overall), which is consistent compared to previous years. However, in 2021 perceptions of safety dropped significantly in the three other areas of the borough.

There are demographic groups most likely to feel unsafe after dark, particularly:-

- Females (40% females feel unsafe vs. 22% of men) and the gap has widened significantly since 2019;
- Social tenants (41% vs. 29% of owner occupiers);
- and Those with bad self-reported health (50% feel unsafe after dark).