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**Produced by Policy, Performance and Research**

**Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2024**

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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;

1. An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area;
2. An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment;
3. An analysis of why those changes have occurred;
4. 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;
5. 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;
6. An assessment of the extent to which the partnership plan for the previous year has been implemented; and
7. 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

**Population**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Working Age Groups** | **Female** | **Male** | **Total Population** |
| 0-15 (Children) | 17,904 | 19,348 | 37,252 |
| 16-64 (Working Age Population) | 66,285 | 63,570 | 129,855 |
| 65+ (Retired) | 24,491 | 20,171 | 44,662 |
| **Total** | **108,680** | **103,089** | **211,769** |

North Tyneside has a population of 211,769[[1]](#footnote-2) and the population is projected to grow by 3.1% overall by 2030. The proportion of residents over the age of 65 is projected to increase by 17%, over 75's by 19%, and over 85's by 13%.

North Tyneside has a relatively small black, Asian and other ethnic minority community population, which accounts for 5.1%[[2]](#footnote-3) of the overall population. A further 2.4% of residents are from white minority backgrounds.

**Housing**

Across North Tyneside there are 96,232 homes. Of these 61,271 (64%) are owner occupied, 19,765 (21%) are social rent (including council and housing association), 14,625 (15%) are privately rented and 571 (0.6%) are either shared ownership or living rent free.

As of March 2024, the median house price paid for homes in North Tyneside was £189k, which was a slight decrease of less than £5k compared to March 2023.

**Education**

Around 9 in 10 young people attend a school that is ranked as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. In 2023/24: -

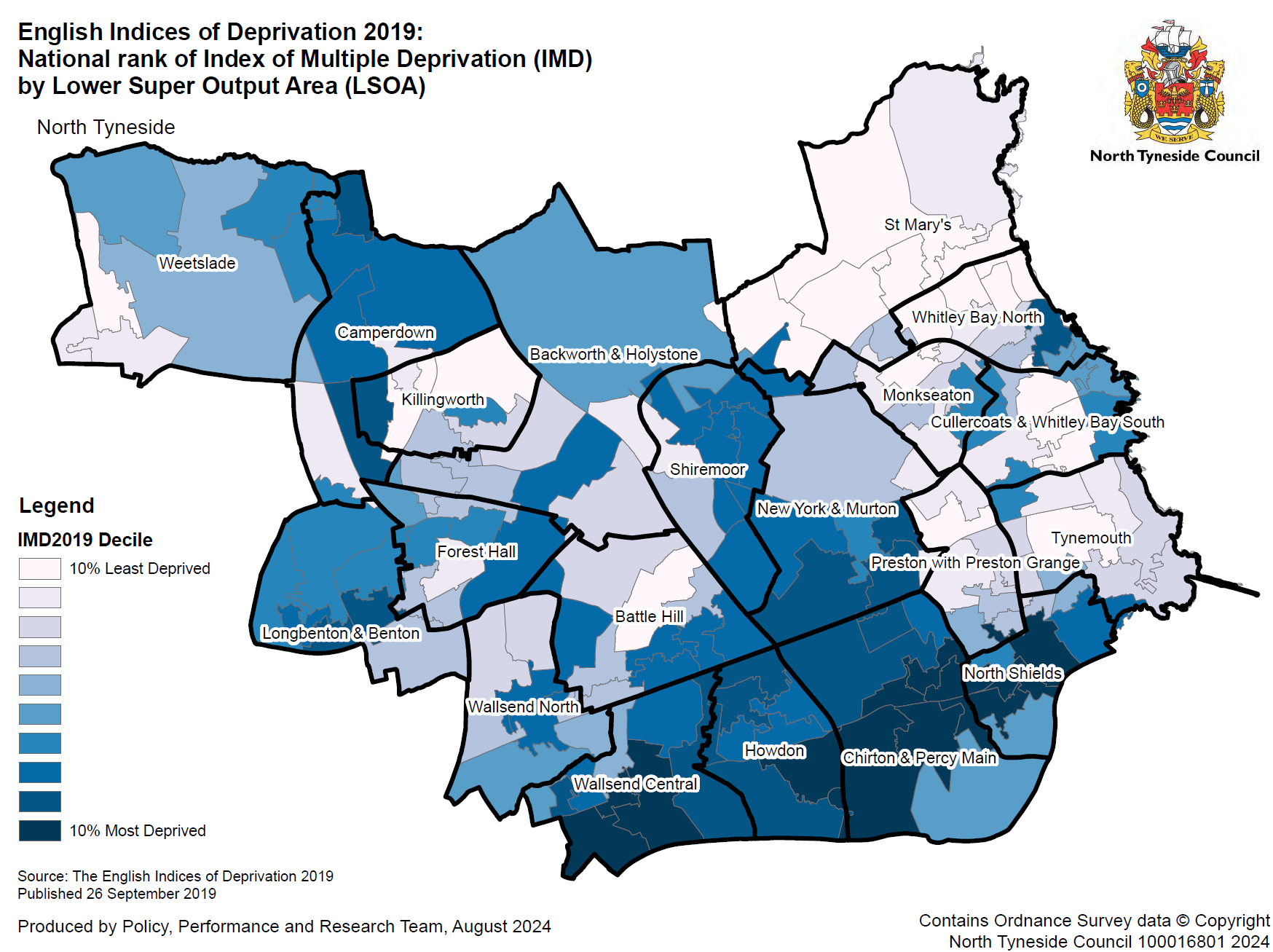
* 87% of primary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 91% in England.
* 81% of secondary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 84% in England.

In 2023/24: -

* 68.1% pupils achieved a “good level of development” (North East 66.8%, National 67.7%)
* Phonics:
* 82% meeting the expected standard in the phonics screening check by end of Y1 (North East 79%, National 80%)
* 90% meeting the expected standard by end of Y2 (North East 89%, National 89%)
* KS 2 – in North Tyneside: -
  + - 78% pupils reached the expected standard in reading (North East 75% and England 75%).
    - 73% pupils reached the expected standard in writing (North East 73% and England 72%).
    - 76% pupils reached the expected standard in maths (North East 74% and England 74%).
* KS4 - The Government publishes data on the percentage of pupils achieving a 9-5 pass and a 9-4 pass in English and Mathematics. In North Tyneside in 2024, 43% of entrants achieved a strong 9-5 pass, compared with 46% in England. 62% of pupils attained a ‘pass’ (Grades 9-4), compared with 65% in England.

* Level 3 - A levels are among a group of regulated qualifications which are classified as Level 3. These also include Applied General Qualifications such as BTECs and Applied A levels.  In North Tyneside, pupils taking Academic Qualifications achieved an average grade of C+, compared to the national of B-.  Those taking Applied General Qualifications achieved an average grade of Distinction -, higher than the national average of Merit +.
* Employment, Education and Training – As of December 2024, 94.1% young people aged 16 and 17 years old were recorded in Employment, Education and Training, higher than the North East (89.8%) and England (91.5%). In North Tyneside 2.6% 16-17 year olds were recorded as Not In Education, Employment or Training, significantly lower than the North East (5.1%) and England (3.4%).

**Deprivation**



North Tyneside ranks 128th out of 317 overall nationally and is one of the least deprived areas in the North-East behind Northumberland. Deprivation has reduced compared to the rest of England, however some areas of the borough particularly in Wallsend Central, Howdon, Chirton & Percy Main and North Shields 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.

**Income and Employment**

In the 12 months to September 2024, 89,900[[3]](#footnote-4) North Tyneside residents (67.6%) were estimated to be in employment, a significant reduction compared to the same period last year at 97,000 (73.6%) in September 2023. The proportion of North Tyneside residents in employment is significantly lower than the North-East (71.0%) and Great Britain (75.5%). In the 12 months to September 2024, 4,100 North Tyneside residents (3.5%) were estimated to be unemployed lower than the North-East (4.1%) and Great Britain (4.1%).

As of January 2025, there were 4,550 residents (3.5%) claiming out of work benefits[[4]](#footnote-5), lower than the North-East (4.1%) and Great Britain (4.1%). The proportion of claimants is consistent with figures during the last three years.

In 2024, the resident median full-time weekly earnings in North Tyneside increased to £708.9, higher than the North East (£661.2), but lower than England (£732) however the gap is reducing on the England median full-time weekly earnings.

In 2024, there were 5,365[[5]](#footnote-6) enterprises operating within the borough, which has been consistent since 2020.

**Health**

Average life expectancy at birth in North Tyneside over the last decade has stalled. For males it is currently 77.7[[6]](#footnote-7) years which is slightly higher than the average for the North East (77.4 years) (third highest in the region after Northumberland and Stockton-on-Tees) but is significantly lower (79.1 years) than England average. For females is currently 82.1 years. This is better than the North-East average of 81.5 years (second highest in the region after Northumberland) but is slightly lower than the England average (83.1 years).

Life expectancy is closely related to the overall level of deprivation in an area. People living in more affluent areas live significantly longer than people living in deprived areas. In deprived areas in North Tyneside Men live 11.4 years less and women 9.9 years less. There is a social gradient to health. Men and women in our most deprived areas, on average spend 14.5 less years in good health compared their counterparts in our least deprived communities.

**Children in Low-Income Families**

In North Tyneside, the proportion of children living in low-income families is significantly lower than both the proportion in the United Kingdom and the North East. There are 5,712 (15.3%) children in North Tyneside living in relative low-income families before housing costs and 4,305 (11.5%) living in absolute low-income families, which is a significant decrease over the last five years.

North Shields, Chirton and Percy Main and Howdon wards have a significantly higher proportion of children living in low-income families than across the borough.

**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.

Local Authorities within the same Most Similar Group as North Tyneside: -

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

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 1,000 population, the overall crime rate in North Tyneside is lower than Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and in line with the England rate.

In relation to particular crime types the rate per 1,000 population in North Tyneside are largely either statistically lower or similar to Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England rates. This is in relation to theft, violence against the person, public order offences, robbery and domestic abuse.

There are some exceptions, the rate per 1,000 of: -

* Anti-social behaviour incidents in North Tyneside are higher than the Northumbria Police and national rates.
* Criminal damage crimes are higher than national, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate.
* Other sexual crimes are higher than the Northumbria Police rate and national rate, but similar to most similar home office group.
* Rape crimes are higher than most similar home office group and national rate, but similar to Northumbria Police rate.
* Shoplifting is in line with Northumbria Police rate, but higher than most similar group and national rates.
* Bicycle theft is higher than the Northumbria Police and most similar group, but similar to national rates.

**Safeguarding**

During 2024:-

* **Domestic Abuse;** 5,509 incidents and 2,894 crimes in North Tyneside. Domestic abuse crimes have decreased by 14% over five years. Domestic Abuse accounts for 17% of all crime in the borough and a third of violence against the person crimes. The majority of crimes were stalking and harassment, violence without Injury and violence with Injury. Disproportionately, women account for almost three quarters of victims. 47% of households where domestic abuse incidents have occurred have children involved. Chirton & Percy Main, Wallsend Central, Howdon, North Shields and New York & Murton wards have all significantly higher rates than the borough rate.
* **Sexual Violence;** 722 sexual crimes and 570 serious sexual offence crimes including 297 Rape crimes. Sexual crimes have increased by 30% since 2020, serious sexual crimes have increased by 30% and rape crimes by 52% since 2020. Rates per population of sexual crimes are similar to Northumbria Police, Most Similar Home Office Group and national rates. Rape crimes per populations are similar to Northumbria Police, but higher than most similar group and national rates. Disproportionately females account for 87% of victims. Majority are aged 11-20 years old. Wallsend Central, Howdon, Cullercoats & Whitley Bay South, Chirton & Percy Main and Whitley Bay North wards all have significantly higher rates than the borough rate.
* **Cyber Crime;** 1,576 Cyber Crimes in 2024, representing a 58% increase compared to 2023, largely due to a significant increase in stalking and harassment offences. A third of Cyber Crimes are Domestic Abuse related. Two thirds of victims are female.
* **Hate Crime;** 458 crimesreported to Northumbria Police, a 31% increase in 2024 compared to the previous year due to a significant increase in racially motivated hate crime. There were no riots in North Tyneside during the summer, as there had been in other areas across the country, but there was a 47% increase in racially motivated hate crime offences during the year. Violence with injury crimes increased from 117 crimes in 2023 to 180 in 2024.

**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 Northumbria Local Resilience Forum (NLRF).
* **Delivery of government's 'CONTEST' strategy;** The Local CONTEST Group delivers the Prevent, Protect and Prepare workstreams under the government’s CONTEST agenda, monitoring the Prevent Partnership Plan and receiving reports from the Channel Steering Group. During 2024, 1,040 Prevent referrals in the North-East. 129 cases were discussed at Channel Panel and 78 were adopted as a Channel case. The number of referrals remain consistent, however there has been decrease in the number of cases discussed at panel and adopted as channel cases. The majority of referrals are attributable to being conflicted, vulnerability present but not ideology or counter terrorism risk and extreme right-wing views.

**Alcohol and Drugs**

During 2024:-

**Drug crimes;** 391 crimes, 5% increase in 2024, but consistent to 2020. Two thirds of drug crimes were possession offences, mainly cannabis and on third trafficking of drugs. Four of five perpetrators are male, with just less than third aged 31-40 years old and just over three out of ten aged 16-25 years old. Chirton & Percy Main, North Shields, Battle Hill and Wallsend Centrall all have significantly higher rates of drug crimes than the borough rate.

**Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs;** 1,902 alcohol and 903 drugs. Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol increased by 9% in 2024, but are broadly consistent to 2020 and 2021. Crimes committed under the influence of drugs is half the number of those committed under the influence of alcohol and have increased by 16% compared to 2020.

The majority of crimes committed under the influence were violence with injury and violence without injury offences. Two out of five were attributable to domestic abuse. Three of five victims are female and three quarters of perpetrators are male. Wallsend Central, North Shields, Chirton & Percy Main and Howdon wards all have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate.

**Crime and Disorder**

During 2024: -

* **Crime overall;** 17,568 crimes reported In North Tyneside. There was a significant increase in 2023, but crime levels have returned to normal levels. Theft crimes account for three out of ten crimes in North Tyneside, due to a significant increase in shoplifting attributable to a change in recording by Northumbria Police. One of five crimes in 2024 were violence without injury, which decreased by 17% compared to 2023. Wallsend Central, Chirton & Percy Main and North Shields wards all had significantly higher rates of crime per population than the overall borough rate. Females account for 53% of victims and males represent almost three quarters of perpetrators.
* **Acquisitive crime;** 5,653 crimes, which represents a 14% increase compared to 2020, compared to a 25% increase across the Northumbria Police force area and 23% increase nationally. Acquisitive crimes increased sharply in 2023 and remain high in 2024, attributable to an increase in shoplifting crimes due a change in recording practices. Rates per population are lower in North Tyneside than Northumbria and national rate. Wallsend Central, North Shields and Cullercoats wards all had significantly higher rates of crime per population than the overall borough rate. Males account for 57% of victims and males represent just over seven in ten perpetrators, most aged 31-45 years old.
* **Anti-Social Behaviour;** 6,025 incidents reported to Northumbria Police, 10% higher than in 2023, due to a spike in incidents during October and November 2024. Overall there has been a 38% decrease over the last 5 years. Two out of five ASB incidents were “other ASB”, which increased by 16% compared to 2023. Followed by neighbourly disputes, motorcycle disorder (which increased by 34% in 2024) and inappropriate use of public space. North Shields, Wallsend Central and Chirton & Percy Main wards all had significantly higher rates of anti-social behaviour per population than the overall borough rate.
* 1,778 anti-social behaviour incidents reported to North Tyneside Council’s Community and Public Spaces Protection Team, significantly lower than the number reported in 2023, however the number reported in 2023 was the highest ever recorded. Compared to 2020 ASB incidents have increased by 31%. The vast majority of incidents reported were noise complaints, followed by verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour and garden complaints. During 2024, the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team transferred to the Housing Directorate and the remit changed, taking on garden complaints from the Neighbourhood Housing Officers. 46% of complainants are North Tyneside Council Tenants.
* **Serious Violence;** 3,071 Incidents, 30% increase compared to 2020 following a steady rise year on year. Assault with injury crimes accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents. Domestic related serious violence accounts for over a quarter of all serious violence crimes in North Tyneside. 4% of serious violence crimes are knife related, mostly possession crimes. Two homicides in 2024, same as 2023. Wallsend Central, Chirton & Percy Main, North Shields and Howdon wards all had significantly higher rates of serious violence per population than the overall borough rate. Females account for 54% victims and three quarters of perpetrators are male.

**Chapter 4 Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner Priorities**

The [Northumbria Police & Crime Plan 2025-2029 - Safer streets: Stronger communities](https://northumbria-pcc.gov.uk/your-priorities/police-crime-plan/) focusses on the key areas the police will be expected to deliver on – issues that matter to local people, alongside national policing requirements:-

**Priority 1 – Engaged and responsive police force**

* Building greater trust and confidence in Northumbria Police
* Getting in touch

**Priority 2 – Crime and anti-social behaviour**

* Anti-Social Behaviour and crime
* Rural crime
* Roads and policing
* Retail and business crime
* Online fraud
* Burglary and other acquisitive crime

**Priority 3 – Serious violence and organised crime**

* Serious violence and knife crime
* Serious and organised crime

**Priority 4 – Violence against women and girls**

* Prioritise prevention
* Support victim survivors
* Action against perpetrators
* Creating stronger systems to address VAWG

**Priority 5 – Hate crime and community cohesion**

* Preventing hate and providing support for victims
* Community engagement cohesion

**Priority 6 – Victims and justice**

* Victims first
* Criminal Justice System

**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;

**1. Safeguarding**

Co-ordinate and support work to safeguard people in our communities. This includes:

* Domestic abuse and sexual violence
* Child sexual exploitation
* Modern day slavery
* Hate crime
* Cyber-crimes (including online bullying and stalking)

**2. Public Protection**

Co-ordinate and support work to ensure that our communities are as safe as possible. This includes:

* Community resilience before, during and after emergencies
* Overseeing the production of emergency plans and response arrangements
* Delivery of the government’s ‘CONTEST’ strategy

**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:

* Domestic violence
* Domestic homicide
* Crimes which cause harm and distress to our communities

**4. Crime and Disorder**

The Safer North Tyneside Partnership will support partners to reduce crime and disorder in the borough. This includes:

* Acquisitive crime
* Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy
* Crimes against persons which cause harm, especially anti-social behaviour

The Community Safety Strategy will be reviewed in 2025 as the term of the current plan comes to an end and to align with the Police and Crime Plan.

**Chapter 6 People and Communities at Greatest Risk**

Residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark, as well as females, those out of work, social tenants and residents in self-reported illness/disability. This perception correlates with the crime and incident data. The wards in Southern area of the borough; Wallsend Central, Chirton and Percy Main, North Shields and Howdon all have consistently higher rates of crime and anti-social behaviour per population than borough-wide.

A map of a city

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

A map of a country with blue and white colors

AI-generated content may be incorrect.

More females (53%) than males (46%) were victims of crime in North Tyneside during 2024. Although in relation to specific crime types, females disproportionately are the victim in more cases than males, specifically domestic abuse where females account for 73% of victims and sexual violence where 87% of victims.

**Mosaic Profiling**

Households profiled to the ‘Municipal Tenants’, ‘Rental Hubs’, ‘Transient Renters’, ‘City Prosperity’, ‘Urban Cohesion’, ‘Family Basics’ and ‘Vintage Value’ Mosaic Groups are more likely to be disproportionately affected by all aspects of crime and anti-social behaviour. Although there are very few North Tyneside residents profiled as ‘City Prosperity’ or ‘Urban Cohesion’.

Distribution and similarity score[[7]](#footnote-8)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Mosaic Group | NTC households % | Similarity Score |
| K Municipal Tenants | 7.81 | 46.5 |
| O Rental Hubs | 5.86 | 46.1 |
| J Transient Renters | 7.81 | 37.5 |
| A City Prosperity | 0.12 | 37.4 |
| N Urban Cohesion | 2.77 | 23.6 |
| I Family Basics | 9.58 | 23.0 |
| L Vintage Value | 11.07 | 14.4 |

The ‘Municipal Tenants’ Mosaic Group represents 7.81% of the households in North Tyneside and there are higher proportions of households in this group living in Chirton and Percy Main, Howdon, North Shields and Wallsend Central wards. Households are described as singles, aged 56-65 years old, living mostly in flats rented from the local authority or housing associations. Low discretionary income, in fuel poverty.

‘Municipal Tenants’ are disproportionately likely to be affected by all ASB and Crime Types including bicycle theft, drug crime, shoplifting, public disorder, antisocial behaviour, theft from the person, burglary, robbery, vehicle crime, violent crime and criminal damage and arson. Big problems in their local area include, noisy neighbours or parties, drunk or rowdy behaviour, people using or dealing drugs, teenagers hanging around, vandalism and graffiti and rubbish or litter. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having things stolen from their car, having car stolen and home broken into.

5.86% of households in North Tyneside are ‘Rental Hubs’, mostly in North Shields, Wallsend Central and Tynemouth wards. They are described as young singles and homesharers, aged 26-35 years old, privately renting, mostly living in flats, no children, educated young people with a household income of £30k-£39k.

Similar to the ‘Municipal Tenants’ Group ‘Rental Hubs’ are disproportionately likely to be affected by all ASB and Crime Types. Householders 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. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed and having things stolen from their car.

7.81% of households in North Tyneside are ‘Transient Renters’, mostly living in Wallsend Central, Howdon and Chirton and Percy Main wards. Described as young singles and homesharers, aged 26-35 years old, renting low-cost terraced homes for the short term. Mostly single with one child and a household income of £20k-£29k.

‘Transient Renters’ are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage and arson, public disorder, violent crime, shoplifting, antisocial behaviour, drug crime and burglary. 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.

‘Family Basics’ Mosaic Group represents 9.58% of the households in North Tyneside, mostly in Chirton and Percy Main and Howdon wards. Households are described as families with children living in homes rented from the local authority or a housing association, with low discretionary income who budget to make ends meet.

Compared to other Mosaic Groups ‘Family Basics’ are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage, violent crime, public disorder and antisocial behaviour. 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.

‘Vintage Value’ Mosaic Group represents 11.07% of the households in North Tyneside, mostly living in Howdon and Chirton and Percy Main wards. Households are described as elderly residents mostly living alone in homes rented from the local authority or a housing association, with limited pension income and in fuel and water poverty.

‘Vintage Value’ are disproportionately likely to be affected by criminal damage and arson, public disorder, violent crime, antisocial behaviour and shoplifting. Big problems in their local area include people using or dealing drugs, drunk or rowdy behaviour and teenagers hanging around. This group are worried about physical attacks by strangers, being mugged or robbed, having car stolen and having things stolen from car.

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

| **Issue/Problem** | **Number reported** | | | | | **Annual Change** | | | **5 Year Change** | **Rate per 1,000 population[[8]](#footnote-9)** | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2020** | **2021** | **2022** | **2023** | **2024** | **Number** | **%** | **Direction of Travel** | **%** | **North Tyneside 2024** | **Northumbria Police 2024** | **Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police** | **Most Similar Group 2024** | **Statistical Difference to MSG** | **England 2024** | **Statistical Difference to England** |
| **All Recorded Crime** | 17,687 | 17,119 | 17,446 | 18,254 | 17,568 | -686 | -3.8% | tu | -0.7% | 82.96 | 95.10 | Below | 92.60 | Below | 86.76 | Similar |
| **Arson and Criminal Damage** | 2,031 | 2,379 | 2,366 | 2,140 | 1,983 | -157 | -7.3% | tu | -2.4% | 9.36 | 10.98 | Below | 8.96 | Below | 7.58 | Above |
| Arson | 132 | 157 | 164 | 110 | 107 | -3 | -2.7% | tu | -18.9% | 0.51 | 0.73 | Below | 0.47 | Below | 0.37 | Below |
| Criminal Damage | 1,899 | 2,222 | 2,202 | 2,030 | 1,876 | -154 | -7.6% | tu | -1.2% | 8.86 | 10.24 | Below | 8.48 | Similar | 7.21 | Above |
| **Drug Crimes** | 408 | 338 | 317 | 373 | 391 | 18 | 4.8% | tu | -4.2% | 1.85 | 2.82 | Below | 3.86 | Below | 3.16 | Below |
| **Possession of drugs** | 306 | 205 | 225 | 261 | 255 | -6 | -2.3% | tu | -16.7% | 1.20 | 1.78 | Below | 2.63 | Below | 2.15 | Below |
| **Miscellaneous crimes against society** | 483 | 436 | 425 | 436 | 452 | 16 | 3.7% | tu | -6.4% | 2.13 | 2.57 | Below | 2.48 | Below | 1.96 | Similar |
| **Possession of weapons** | 148 | 134 | 164 | 210 | 208 | -2 | -1.0% | tu | 40.5% | 0.98 | 1.08 | Similar | 1.06 | Similar | 0.94 | Similar |
| **Public order crimes** | 2,702 | 2,535 | 2,103 | 1,713 | 1,600 | -113 | -6.6% | tu | -40.8% | 7.56 | 8.61 | Below | 9.40 | Below | 7.19 | Similar |
| **Sexual crimes** | 560 | 595 | 616 | 639 | 772 | 133 | 20.8% | q | 37.9% | 3.65 | 3.81 | Similar | 3.65 | Similar | 3.36 | Similar |
| Serious Sexual Crimes | 439 | 509 | 502 | 520 | 570 | 50 | 9.6% | tu | 29.8% | 2.69 | 2.99 | Below | 2.75 | Similar | 2.58 | Similar |
| Other sexual crimes | 121 | 86 | 114 | 119 | 202 | 83 | 69.7% | q | 66.9% | 0.95 | 0.82 | Above | 0.90 | Similar | 0.78 | Above |
| Rape | 196 | 209 | 207 | 229 | 297 | 68 | 29.7% | q | 51.5% | 1.40 | 1.38 | Similar | 1.24 | Above | 1.18 | Above |
| **Robbery** | 79 | 72 | 95 | 111 | 130 | 19 | 17.1% | q | 64.6% | 0.61 | 0.76 | Below | 0.85 | Below | 1.35 | Below |
| Robbery of a business property | 13 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 38 | 21 | 123.5% | q | 192.3% | 0.18 | 0.19 | Similar | 0.11 | Above | 0.25 | Below |
| Robbery of personal property | 66 | 63 | 77 | 94 | 92 | -2 | -2.1% | tu | 39.4% | 0.43 | 0.56 | Below | 0.75 | Below | 1.11 | Below |
| **Theft** | 4,940 | 4,274 | 4,806 | 5,813 | 5,653 | -160 | -2.8% | tu | 14.4% | 26.69 | 30.94 | Below | 24.41 | Similar | 29.43 | Below |
| Other theft | 1,454 | 1,231 | 1,452 | 1,447 | 1,368 | -79 | -5.5% | tu | -5.9% | 6.46 | 7.31 | Below | 6.11 | Similar | 7.33 | Below |
| Bicycle theft | 237 | 179 | 205 | 207 | 205 | -2 | -1.0% | tu | -13.5% | 0.97 | 0.87 | Above | 0.73 | Above | 0.96 | Similar |
| Burglary | 743 | 702 | 715 | 779 | 885 | 106 | 13.6% | q | 19.1% | 4.18 | 5.10 | Below | 3.92 | Similar | 4.25 | Similar |
| Shoplifting | 1,210 | 1,033 | 1,108 | 1,966 | 2,289 | 323 | 16.4% | q | 89.2% | 10.81 | 11.93 | Below | 8.14 | Above | 8.43 | Above |
| Theft from the person | 65 | 39 | 56 | 85 | 70 | -15 | -17.6% | p | 7.7% | 0.33 | 0.67 | Below | 0.58 | Below | 2.38 | Below |
| Vehicle crimes | 1,231 | 1,090 | 1,270 | 1,329 | 836 | -493 | -37.1% | p | -32.1% | 3.95 | 5.06 | Below | 4.92 | Below | 6.08 | Below |
| **Violence against the person** | 8,772 | 8,629 | 8,477 | 8,458 | 7,897 | -561 | -6.6% | tu | -10.0% | 37.29 | 41.65 | Below | 46.54 | Below | 38.46 | Similar |
| Homicide | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0.0% | tu | 100.0% | 0.01 | 0.01 | Similar | 0.01 | Below | 0.01 | Similar |
| Violence with injury | 1,582 | 1,789 | 1,946 | 2,087 | 1,979 | -108 | -5.2% | tu | 25.1% | 9.35 | 11.01 | Below | 9.45 | Similar | 8.60 | Similar |
| Violence without injury | 4,629 | 4,545 | 4,196 | 3,947 | 3,830 | -117 | -3.0% | tu | -17.3% | 18.09 | 20.08 | Below | 24.52 | Below | 20.06 | Below |
| **Serious Violence** | 2,369 | 2,579 | 2,807 | 2,967 | 3,071 | 104 | 3.5% | tu | 29.6% | 14.5 | 15.22- | Below | - |  | - |  |
| **Stalking and Harassment** | 2,561 | 2,295 | 2,335 | 2,424 | 2,088 | -336 | -13.9% | p | -18.5% | 9.86 | 10.56 | Similar | 12.57 | Below | 9.8 | Similar |
| **Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)** | 9685 | 7255 | 5509 | 5496 | 6025 | 529 | 9.6% | tu | -37.8% | 28.45 | 24.53 | Above | - |  | 18.07 | Above |
| **Domestic Abuse Incidents** |  | 5128 | 4985 | 5414 | 5509 | 95 | 1.8% | tu | #DIV/0! | 26.01 | 27.71 | Similar | - |  | - |  |
| **Domestic Abuse Crimes** | 3365 | 3214 | 3021 | 3053 | 2894 | -159 | -5.2% | tu | -14.0% | 13.67 | 17.11 | Below | - |  | 14.97 | Similar |
| **Alcohol Related Crime** | 1815 | 1873 | 1775 | 1749 | 1902 | 153 | 8.7% | tu | 4.8% | 8.98 | - |  | - |  | - |  |
| **Hate Crime** | 388 | 383 | 376 | 350 | 458 | 108 | 30.9% | q | 18% | 2.16 | - |  | - |  | 2.33 | 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) | 5,509  (26.01) | 41,015  (27.71) | - | - |
| Domestic abuse crimes  (rate per 1,000 people) | 2,894  (13.67) | 25,322[[9]](#footnote-10)  (17.11) | - | 806,718  (14.97) |

**Direction of travel:** Domestic Abuse Incidents reported during 2024 are consistent to the previous year. Domestic Abuse Crimes reported have decreased by 5.2% compared to 2023 and there has been a 14% decrease over a five-year period.

**Summary:** Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside account for almost 17% of all crime in the borough and are a third of violence against the person crimes. The rate of Domestic Abuse Incidents in North Tyneside is 26.01 per 1,000 population, in line with the Northumbria Police Force rate of 28.47.

The rate of Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside is 13.67 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate of 14.97, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 17.11.

During 2024, the [North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Strategy 2024-2027](https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/web-page-related-files/FINAL%20-%20Domestic%20Abuse%20Strategy.pdf) was produced following the refresh of the [Domestic Abuse Needs Assessment](https://my.northtyneside.gov.uk/sites/default/files/web-page-related-files/North%20Tyneside%20Council%20Domestic%20Abuse%20Needs%20Assessment%202024.pdf). The Domestic Abuse Strategy, Implementation Plan and reporting is overseen by the multi-agency Domestic Abuse Partnership Board.

In North Tyneside, the rate of hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence) is 69.5[[10]](#footnote-11) per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East Region rate of 59.7 and England rate of 34.2.

Just under two out of five crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. More than three out of five violence with injury crimes reported under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse crimes and just under half of the violence without injury crimes under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse crimes.

Stalking and harassment crimes, violence without injury and violence with injury remain the highest reported crime types. Three in ten (29%) recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes are stalking and harassment crimes, violence without injury (23%) and violence with injury (22%). Crimes also include criminal damage (6%) and public order crimes (5%).

**Hotspot wards:** Chirton and Percy Main (27.42), Wallsend Central (28.84), Howdon (27.59), North Shields (18.65) and New York and Murton (16.5) wards, all have domestic abuse crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (13.67).

**Victims:** Disproportionately, women account for almost three quarters (73%) of victims. 33% victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 22% are 21-30 years old and 18% are 41-50 years old. 89% White ethnicity. 47% households where domestic abuse incidents have occurred have children involved.

46% victims of Domestic Abuse are repeat victims.

**Perpetrators:** Three quarters of perpetrators are male (77%). Two out of five (40%) are aged 31-40 years old, 21% aged 21-30 years old and 21% aged 41-50 years old. 93% White ethnicity. In three quarters of cases the perpetrators are partners or ex-partners.

**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 Crimes  (rate per 1,000 people) | 722  (3.65) | 5,640  (3.81) | 12,393  (3.65) | 193,598  (3.36) |
| Serious Sexual Crimes  (rate per 1,000 people) | 570  (2.69) | 4,426  (2.99) | 9,341  (2.75) | 148,657  (2.58) |
| Rape  (rate per 1,000 people) | 297  (1.40) | 2,048  (1.38) | 4,231  (1.24) | 67,956  (1.18) |

**Direction of travel:** Sexual crimes overall have increased by 21% compared to 2023 and by 38% since 2020. Serious sexual crimes have increased by 10% compared to 2023 and 30% since 2020. Rapes have increased by 30% compared to 2023 and 52% since 2020.

**Summary:** Proportionately, the volume of reported sexual crimes are low in comparison to other crime offences. Sexual crimes account for 4.39% of all crime in the borough, but the number of crimes are increasing year on year. The rates in North Tyneside are similar to the Northumbria, Most Similar Home Office Group and national rates, but the impact to victims is severe. During 2024, there were 772 sexual crimes in North Tyneside, 570 serious sexual crimes including 297 rapes and 202 other sexual crimes.

Rape of a person aged 16 and over and sexual assault on a victim aged 13 and over are the two highest reported crime types. Three in ten (30%) recorded Sexual Abuse Crimes are rape of a person aged 16 and over and one in five (21%) are sexual assault on a victim aged 13 and over.

**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (7.32), Howdon (6.27), Cullercoats & Whitley Bay South (5.31), Chirton & Percy Main (5.1), and Whitley Bay North (4.52) wards have sexual offence crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (3.65).

**Victims:** Disproportionately women account for 87% victims. Just over a quarter of victims in 2024 were aged between 11-15, with a further quarter aged 16-20 years old. 15% aged 36-45 years old and 12% are 26-35 years old. Three quarters are White European (although 19% are reported as unseen).

**Perpetrators:** Nine in ten are male. Just over a quarter are aged between 11-20 years old, over a quarter are aged 36-50 years old and a quarter are aged 21-35 years old. Almost nine in ten are White European (24 individuals unseen).

**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) | 32  (0.15) |  |  |  |

**Direction of travel:** Low number of Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes recorded, 17 in 2023 and 32 in 2024.

**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 perpetrating 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.[[11]](#footnote-12)

The vast majority of CSE crimes are categorised as sexual grooming (27 out of 32). 24 out of the 32 offences are cyber-crimes engaging in sexual communications online, on social media and through Whatsapp and text messaging. The majority with children aged between 11-15 years old.

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

**Victims:** Disproportionately females and those aged 11-15 years old

**Perpetrators:** Low number of perpetrators.

**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) | 35  (0.17) | 179  (0.12) | 412  (0.12) | 8,570  (0.15) |

**Direction of travel:** The number of Modern Day Slavery crimes remains consistently low in North Tyneside at 35 crimes in 2024. However the number of crimes have increased significantly compared to previous years.

**Summary:** Modern Slavery refers to the crimes 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 exploitation[[12]](#footnote-13).

In North Tyneside the majority of victims of Modern Day Slavery have been falsely imprisoned.

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

**Victims:** in contrast to previous years, in 2024 there were more male than female victims. Majority aged 11-25 years old and White European.

**Perpetrators:** Majority male, aged 31-45. Majority White European.

**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) | 458  (2.16) | 3,785[[13]](#footnote-14)  (2.56) | - | 134,632  (2.33) |
| Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people) | 13  (0.06) | - | - |  |

**Direction of travel:** The number of Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police during 2024 increased by 31% compared with the previous year, largely due to a significant increase in racially motivated hate crime. Hate Crimes over the last five years have increased by a smaller proportion - 18%.

The number of hate crimes reported to North Tyneside Council remain consistently low compared to those reported to Northumbria Police.

**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 transgender[[14]](#footnote-15).

Racially motivated Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police increased by 47% in 2024, compared to the previous year and account for seven out of ten Hate Crimes in the borough.

During 2024, there were also increases in disability and faith motivated Hate Crimes, but in lower numbers. Disability motivated Hate Crimes increased from 40 crimes in 2023 to 54 in 2024. Faith related increased from 9 in 2023 to 22 crimes in 2024.

One in five Hate Crimes in 2024 were violence with injury offences, 23% public order and 18% stalking and harassment. Violence with injury crimes have increased from 117 in 2023 to 180 in 2024. There have been smaller increases in stalking and harassment, violence without injury and criminal damage crimes compared to 2023.

**Hotspot wards:** North Shields (4.04), Whitley Bay North (3.86), Wallsend Central (3.66) and Howdon (3.5) wards all have higher rates of reporting to Northumbria Police per population than the borough overall (2.16).

**Victims:** just under two thirds of victims are male, one third female. The age profile is fairly broad, 27% are aged 26-35, 26% are aged between 11-25, 25% aged 36-50 years old and 16% aged 51-65 years old. There are fewer incidents reported by victims aged 66 and above.

**Perpetrators:** Almost three quarters of perpetrators are male. A third are aged 31-40 years old and just over three out of ten are aged 11-25 years old. The majority are White European.

**NB:** Category of Hate Crime not reported by North Tyneside Council.

**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) | 1,576  (7.44) | - | - | - |

**Direction of travel:** Cyber Crimes increased significantly during 2024 by 58% compared to 2023. Prior to this period cyber crimes peaked in 2020 at 1.35k during the COVID-19 pandemic but decreased in 2021 and remained consistent.

**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 firearms[[15]](#footnote-16).

In North Tyneside, during 2024 three out of five Cyber Crimes were stalking and harassment crimes, which increased by 41% in 2024. Over 10% of cyber crimes were miscellaneous crimes against society, 7% other theft and 6% other sexual crimes.

A third of Cyber Crimes are Domestic Abuse related, of those over three quarters are stalking and harassment crimes.

**Hotspot wards:** Chirton & Percy Main (14.72), Howdon (14.81), Wallsend Central (10.89), North Shields (10.26) and Shiremoor (10.19) wards all have higher rates per 1,000 population than the borough overall rate (7.44).

**Victims:** Just under two thirds of victims are female. A third of victims are aged between 26-40, 29% of victims are aged between 11-20 years old.

**Perpetrators:** Just over three out of five perpetrators are male. The age of perpetrators is fairly broad, 30% of perpetrators are aged 31-40 years old, 27% are aged 11-20 and 18% are aged 21-30 years old.

**NB:** Cyber Crime is not counted by Northumbria Police. Crimes are counted nationally by Action Fraud (NFIB, City of London).

**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 (NLRF).

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.

Public authorities have a range of duties within this strategy and each agency must maintain its own arrangements under the legislation. During 2024, the Safer North Tyneside Board established a new Local CONTEST Group to deliver the Prevent, Protect and Prepare workstreams under the government’s CONTEST agenda, monitoring the Prevent Partnership Plan and receiving reports from the Channel Steering Group. This work is carried out in consultation with the Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor.

**Volume in North-East and comparison to England and Wales:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure** | **North- East[[16]](#footnote-17)** | **England and Wales** |
| Prevent Referrals  (Rate per million population) | 1,040  (128.0) | 6,922  (116.1) |
| Discussed at Channel Panel  (Rate per million population) | 129  (15.9) | 893  (15.0) |
| Adopted as a Channel Case  (Rate per million population) | 78  (9.6) | 512  (8.6) |

**Direction of travel:** The number of Prevent referrals has been consistent over the last three years, following a decrease in referrals during 2020/21. The number of cases discussed at Channel Panel and adopted as a Channel Case has decreased significantly over the last three years. The number of cases discussed at Channel Panel are at it’s lowest level in 5 years.

**Summary:** There were 1,040 Prevent Referrals at a North-East level made during 2023/24. Of them 129 (12%) were discussed at Channel Panel and 78 (7.5%) were adopted as a Channel Case. The majority of referrals were from Education (453/44%) and the Police (31%).

**Type of Concern**

Just under three out of ten prevent referrals are attributable to being conflicted, which has increased by 12% compared to 2022/23 and by 85% in 2021/22. Just over a quarter are attributed to “vulnerability present but no ideology or CT risk”, which has decreased compared to the previous two years by 16% compared to 2022/23 and 26% compared to 2021/22. One in five are due to extreme ring wing views, 8% decrease compared to 2022/23 and 22% decreased compared to 2021/22.

**Regional Trend**

In 2023/24, the North-East received the third highest Prevent referrals per 1m population (128), behind West Midlands (140.3) and the South-East (129.3). Had the second highest rate of cases discussed at Channel Panel (15.9), behind North-West (25.8) and had the third highest adoption rate at 9.6, behind the North-West (12.7) and East (10.1).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Area** | **Prevent Referrals** | | **Discussed at Channel Panel** | | **Adopted as a Channel Case** | |
| **Total** | **Per 1m pop.** | **Total** | **Per 1m pop.** | **Total** | **Per 1m pop.** |
| East | 540 | 85.2 | 96 | 15.2 | 64 | 10.1 |
| East Midlands | 622 | 127.5 | 72 | 14.8 | 29 | 5.9 |
| London | 981 | 111.5 | 100 | 11.4 | 57 | 6.5 |
| North-East | 1040 | 128.0 | 129 | 15.9 | 78 | 9.6 |
| North-West | 948 | 127.8 | 191 | 25.8 | 94 | 12.7 |
| South-East | 1200 | 129.3 | 139 | 15.0 | 83 | 8.9 |
| South-West | 481 | 84.4 | 44 | 7.7 | 28 | 4.9 |
| Wales | 275 | 88.5 | 34 | 10.9 | 24 | 7.7 |
| West Midlands | 835 | 140.3 | 88 | 14.8 | 55 | 9.2 |
| **England and Wales** | **6922** | **116.1** | **893** | **15.0** | **512** | **8.6** |

**Demographics;** Males in the North-East represent 90% of Prevent Referrals, mirroring the national picture and is a consistent trend. 11-15 year olds make up 42% of Prevent Referrals made, 16-17 year olds account for 12%

**Priority - Alcohol and Drugs**

**Crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or 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) | 1,902  (8.98) | - | - | - |
| Crimes under influence of drugs  (Rate per 1,000 people) | 903  (4.26) | - | - | - |

**Direction of travel:** The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol has increased by 9% compared to 2023, but are broadly consistent to levels in 2020 and 2021.

The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is half the number of alcohol crimes. The number of crimes under the influence of drugs was consistent compared to 2023, but have increased by 16% overall compared to 2020. During 2023 there was an increase in crimes committed under the influence of drugs compared to previous years and that remains consistent in 2024.

**Summary:**

In 2024, almost three out of ten crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs were violence with injury offences and a quarter violence without injury offences. Just under one in ten were public order crimes, just under one in ten criminal damage and 8% were stalking and harassment. These are consistently the highest crime types under the influence, however violence with injury crimes increased by 19% compared to 2023 and have increased by 59% over the last five years, whereas public order crimes have halved in the last five years.

Two out of five crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs are classed as domestic abuse. A third of violence with injury crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse crimes, three out of ten violence without injury of crimes under the influence were domestic abuse crimes and 13% were stalking and harassment domestic abuse crimes.

Hospital admission rates for alcohol specific/related conditions in North Tyneside has high rates of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds and admissions for alcohol related conditions compared to all English local authorities.

North Tyneside has high rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds. The North Tyneside rate is 60.3[[17]](#footnote-18) per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 44.1 and England rate of 22.6. The rate in North Tyneside has decreased each year since 2019/20-21/22, but remains high compared to regional and national rates.

North Tyneside has the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol related conditions (narrow) compared to all local authority areas across England. The North Tyneside rate is 890[[18]](#footnote-19) per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 737 and England rate of 504. The rate in North Tyneside is increasing year on year from 2020/21.

Alcohol related mortality in North Tyneside stands at 60.3[[19]](#footnote-20) per 100,000, higher than the North-East regional rate of 56.7 and significantly higher than the England rate of 40.7.

Alcohol specific mortality in North Tyneside stands at 26.8[[20]](#footnote-21) per 100,000, in line with the North-East regional rate of 25.7, but significantly higher than the England rate of 15.0.

The rate of mortality for deaths related to drug misuse in North Tyneside is 12.9[[21]](#footnote-22) per 100,000, higher than the North-East Regional Rate of 9.8 and significantly higher than the England rate of 5.5.

**Hotspot wards:**

**Alcohol** – Wallsend Central (22.61), North Shields (17.85), Chirton & Percy Main (13.43), Whitley Bay North (12.72) and Howdon (12.62) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (8.98).

**Drugs** – Wallsend Central (10.44), North Shields (8.72), Chirton & Percy Main (7.12) and Howdon (6.51) wards have higher rates per population than the borough rate (4.26).

**Victims:** Three of five victims are female. 30% victims are aged 31-40, 21% aged 16-25 years old and 18% 41-50 years old. 86% are White European.

**Perpetrators:** Just over three quarters of perpetrators are male. 51% are aged 31-45 years old. 21% are aged 21-30 years old. 95% White European.

**Drug Crimes**

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

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure** | **North Tyneside** | **Northumbria Police Force** | **Most Similar Group** | **England** |
| Drug crimes  (rate per 1,000 people) | 391  (1.85) | 4,171  (2.82) | 13,113  (3.86) | 182,243  (3.16) |
| Possession of drugs  (rate per 1,000 people) | 255  (1.20) | 2,640  (1.78) | 8,926  (2.63) | 123,830  (2.15) |

**Direction of travel:** The number of drug crimes increased by 5% compared to 2023, but are similar to five years previously. There was a reduction in drug crimes in 2021 and 2022, but there has been an increase in 2023 and 2024.

Possession of drug crimes were consistent in 2024 compared to the previous year. There was a reduction in possession crimes in 2021 and they have increased slightly, but remain lower than 5 years ago.

**Summary:**

In 2024, two thirds of drug crimes were possession crimes, mainly cannabis, and one third trafficking of drugs. Importing class B drugs, production of cannabis and possess to supply other class A drugs the three main crimes.

**Hotspot wards:** Chirton & Percy Main (4.45), North Shields (3.96), Battle Hill (3.65) and Wallsend Central (3.02) and wards have the highest rates per population.

**Perpetrators:** Just under four out of five of perpetrators are male. 34% are aged 31-40 years old and 32% 16-25 years old. 90% White European.

**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) | 17,568  (82.96) | 140,774  (95.10) | 314,712  (92.60) | 5,005,227  (86.76) |

**Direction of travel:** The level of recorded crime in North Tyneside is consistent. There was an increase of less than 5% in 2023, but that returned to previous levels in 2024.

**Summary:** just over three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside during 2024 were theft crimes, just over one out of five violence without injury, 12% stalking and harassment, 11% arson and criminal damage, 11% violence with injury and 9% public order crimes. Theft crimes decreased significantly during 2021 but have risen by 9% in the last five years. Shoplifting, which accounts for two out of five thefts, increased significantly in 2023 and 2024. Shoplifting has increased by almost 90% compared to 2020.

Violence with injury crimes have increased by 25% in the last five years and violence without injury has decreased by 17%. Stalking and Harassment crimes decreased by 14% in 2024 and 19% compared to 2020.

**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (143.09), Chirton & Percy Main (132.08) and North Shields (117.5) wards have significantly higher rates of crime per 1,000 population compared to the other wards and the overall borough rate (82.96).

**Victims:** 53% female compared to 46% male (remaining 1% unknown/unrecorded). 14% of victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 17% are 21-30, 16% 41-50 years old. Three quarters are White European.

**Perpetrators:** 74% male, compared to 26% female. Almost a third are aged between 31-40, 20% are 41-50 years old, 18% are aged 11-20 and 17% are 21-30 years old. 91% of perpetrators are White European.

**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) | 5,653  (26.69) | 45,798  (30.94) | 82,949  (24.41) | 1,698,030  (29.43) |
| Shoplifting  (Rate per 1,000 people) | 2,289  (10.81) | 17,658  (11.93) | 27,681  (8.14) | 486,582  (8.43) |

**Direction of travel:** The volume of acquisitive crimes in North Tyneside increased significantly in 2023 and remained high during 2024. Thefts have increased overall by 14% compared to 2020. There has been a similar trend, although higher proportion, across the Northumbria Police Force area (25% increase) and England (23% increase).

**Summary:** During 2024 two out of five acquisitive crimes are shoplifting, just under a quarter are classed as Other Theft[[22]](#footnote-23). Vehicle crimes have decreased by a third during 2024.

The number of shoplifting crimes in 2024 has increased by 16% compared to last year and an increase of 89% over five years. The rate of shoplifting in North Tyneside per 1,000 population is 10.81, higher than the Most Similar Home Office Group 8.14 and England at 8.43, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate at 11.93.

**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (36.25), North Shields (34.4), Cullercoats & Whitley Bay South (31.6) have significantly higher rates per population than the overall borough rate (26.69).Two of the three main town centre areas are in these wards.

**Victims:** 57% male, compared to 42% female and the remainder unseen. Age ranges are very broad. 25% are aged 31-40, 18% are aged 41-50 years old and 15% are 51-60. Just under two thirds are White European.

**Perpetrators:** Just over seven in ten are male. 56% are aged 31-45, 12% aged 16-20 and 10% aged 26-30. 95% are White European.

**Crime and disorder associated with the night-time economy**[[23]](#footnote-24)

**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) | 688  (3.25) | - | - | - |
| Night-time economy ASB (Rate per 1,000 people) | 302  (1.43) | - | - | - |

**Direction of travel:** The number of night-time economy crimes have steadily increased since 2020. Compared to 2023, Night-time economy crimes increased by 6.5% in 2024 and have increased by 27% since 2023. Night-time economic crimes are low in North Tyneside accounting for only 4% of crimes in the borough.

The number of NTE anti-social behaviour decreased in 2021, 2022 and 2023, and increased significantly in 2024, but remain lower than in 2020. NTE ASB incidents account for 5% of ASB overall in the borough.

**Summary:** Almost three out of ten night-time economy crimes in 2024 were violence with injury, just fewer than one in five were violence without injury, just over one in ten public order crimes and just over one in ten criminal damage. Almost three out of five NTE ASB were classed as “other ASB”.

**Hotspot wards:**

**Crime –** Wallsend Central (12.54), Whitley Bay North (12.15), North Shields (7.83) and Tynemouth (4.28) wards all have significantly higher rates of nighttime economy crime per population compared to the borough rate (3.25).

**ASB** – Wallsend Central (5.95), Whitley Bay North (4.33) and North Shields (3.231) wards all have higher rates of night–time economy ASB per population compared to the borough rate(1.43).

**Victims: Crime** – 53% male compared to 46% male. 28% are 31-40 years, 26% are aged 21-30 and 17% are aged 41-50. Four in five victims are White European.

**Perpetrators: Crime** – Just over three quarters of perpetrators are male. Just under a third are aged 31-40 years old, 24% are 21-30 years old and 18% are 41-50 years old. 93% are White European.

**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  (rate per 1,000 people) | 6,025  (28.45) | 36,310  (24.53) | - | 1,042,654[[24]](#footnote-25)  (18.07) |
| ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people) | 1,778  (8.40) | - | - | - |

**Direction of travel:** Anti-social behavior reported to Northumbria Police has increased by 10% compared to 2023 but has decreased by 38% over the last five years.

During October and November 2024, there was a 55% increase in incidents compared to the same period during 2023, largely an increase in other ASB, bonfire and fireworks and motorcycle disorder.

Anti-social behavior reported to North Tyneside Council’s Community and Public Spaces Protection Team has decreased by 31% compared to 2023, however 2023 had the highest recorded number of ASB incidents reported. There had been a significant increase of 31% in the last five years.

**Summary:**

**ASB reported to Northumbria Police**

Almost two out of five anti-social behavior incidents reported to the police are classed as “other ASB”, which increased by 16% compared to 2023. 17% are neighbourly disputes, 13% motorcycle disorder and 13% inappropriate use of public space. Motorcycle disorder increased by 34% in 2024 compared to the previous year.

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

Noise complaints represented just a third of reports during 2024 to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team. 13% of causes related to verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behavior and 12% garden reports. During 2024, the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team transferred from Environmental Services to Housing and the remit of the team slightly changed, with the team taking on garden complaints from the Neighborhood Housing Officers.

**Hotspot wards**

**Northumbria Police** – North Shields (55.64), Wallsend Central (55.2), Chirton & Percy Main (51.84) and Howdon (44.69), wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (28.45).

**North Tyneside Council** - ASB reported to Community and Public Spaces Protection Team –Chirton & Percy Main (16.74), New York & Murton (13.58), Howdon (13.19) and Longbenton & Benton (10.51) wards all have significantly higher rates per population that the borough rate (8.40).

**Victims**

**Northumbria Police** – data on victim not available

**North Tyneside Council - Community and Public Spaces Protection Team –** 30% complainants are female, 16% male and 54% gender not recorded. 19% aged 25-44 years old. 56% of complainants have no age recorded. 46% of complainants are North Tyneside Council Tenants and 50% are not recorded.

**Perpetrators**

**Northumbria Police** - data on perpetrator not available

**North Tyneside Council** - Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – just under two out of five perpetrators are female, 22% are male and two out of five not recorded or unknown. 21% aged 25-44 years old. 52% are North Tyneside Council Tenants and 56% isn’t recorded.

**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 reported to Northumbria Police  (Rate per 1,000 people) | 1,359  (6.42) |  |  |  |
| Youth related ASB reported to North Tyneside Council  (Rate per 1,000 people) | 129  (0.61) |  |  |  |
| Juvenile first time entrants into the criminal justice system  (Rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population)[[25]](#footnote-26) | 29  (148) | 189  (141) | 480[[26]](#footnote-27)  (164) | 7,856  (141) |

**Direction of travel:** During 2024, youth related anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police accounted for just over one out of five overall anti-social behaviour reported. In 2024, there was a 4% decrease in incidents compared to 2023, but a 19% increase compared to five years ago. There was a significant increase in youth related anti-social behaviour during 2022 with 1,823 incidents.

Youth related anti-social behaviour reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team decreased significantly by 64% in 2023. Youth related ASB reported to the authority accounts for just over 7% of all ASB cases.

The number of first-time entrants (aged between 10-17) going into the criminal justice system remains low and consistent to the previous five years. The rate per 100,000 10-17 population is slightly higher than the Northumbria and national rate, but significantly lower than the most similar group.

**Summary:**

During 2024, two thirds of youth related ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police were classed as “other ASB”, 17% inappropriate use of public space and 7% motorcycle disorder.

During 2024, 72% youth related ASB incidents reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team were classified as “youth disorder”.

**Hotspot wards: Northumbria Police:** Killingworth (10.29), Chirton & Percy Main (15.93) and Tynemouth (9.88) wards all have significantly higher rates of youth ASB as a rate per population than the borough overall (6.42).

**Chapter 9 Serious Violence**

**Volume 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) | 3,071  (14.50) | 22,530  (15.22) | - | - |
| Domestic related serious violence (per 1,000) | 789  (3.73) | - | - | - |

**Direction of travel:**

Serious Violence crimes 2024 increased slightly, by 3.5%, compared to 2023. There has been a steady rise year on year in serious violence crimes over the last 5 years (30%).

**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.”

Assault with injury crimes accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents, which is consistent to the previous year, but have increased by 26% compared to 2020.

10% of serious violence are sexual assaults, which increased by 13% compared to 2023. 7% were rape crimes, which increased by 31% compared to the previous year.

Domestic related serious violence accounts for just over a quarter of all serious violence crimes in North Tyneside. Of the 3,071 crimes during 2024, 789 were domestic related. Three quarters of domestic related serious violence incidents were assault with injury crimes

Knife Crime

During 2024, there were 135 knife related[[27]](#footnote-28) serious violence crimes, consistent to the previous year, but a 39% increase compared to 2020. Just over 4% of serious violence offences overall are knife related.

During 2024, 53% knife related serious violence crimes were possession crimes and just under one in five assaults with intent to cause serious harm.

Possession crimes

Over a quarter of possession crimes during 2024 were possession of a pointed article, just over two out of five crime weapons and 16%, threat with a crime weapon.

Homicides

There were two homicides in North Tyneside during 2024, same as 2023. There were 3 in 2022, 2 in 2021 and 1 in 2020.

**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (33.05), Chirton & Percy Main (26.45), North Shields (24.55) and Howdon (22.39) wards all have significantly higher rates of serious violence as a rate per population than the borough overall (14.50).

**Victims:** 54% female compared to 45% male, remainder unseen. Just under a quarter of victims are aged 31-40 years old, 22% are aged 11-20 and 20% are aged 21-30 years old. Just under four out of five of victims are White European.

**Perpetrators:** Just over three quarter of perpetrators are male and 22% female. 31% are aged between 31-40 years old, 19% are 21-30 years old, 19% are aged 41-50 years old and 18% are aged 11-20 years old. 92% are White European.

**Chapter 10 Reoffending[[28]](#footnote-29)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure** | **North Tyneside** | **Northumbria Police Force** | **Most Similar Group** | **England and Wales** |
| Proportion of adult crimes who re-perpetrate (29%) | 28.5%  (258 re-perpetrators) | 28.2% | 28.15% | 26.0% |
| Average number of crimes per adult perpetrators | 4.09 | 4.18 | 3.98 | 4.00 |
| Average number of previous crimes per adult perpetrator | 25.93 | 26.04 | 22.52 | 19.31 |
| Proportion of juvenile perpetrators who reoffend | -  (13 re-perpetrators) | 32.8% | 33.09% | 32.5% |
| Average number of crimes per juvenile re-perpetrator | - | 4.58 | 4.63 | 4.34 |
| Average number of previous crimes per juvenile perpetrator | - | 3.46 | 2.9 | 3.32 |

**Direction of travel:**

The number of adult and juvenile crimes who reoffend has significantly decreased each year for the last 10 years and follows a similar trend to the Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Group and England and Wales. Adult re-perpetrators in 2022/23 have decreased by 26% compared to the previous year and by 39% compared to 2020/21. Juvenile re-perpetrators in 2022/23 remains consistently low at 13 reoffenders and have decreased by significantly since 2011/12.

**Summary:** During 2022/23, there were 258 adult re-perpetrators and 13 juvenile re-perpetrators. The number has significantly decreased over the last 10 years.

The definition of reoffending[[29]](#footnote-30) are crimes that have taken place within a one year follow up period following the first crime. Crimes are counted as a proven reoffend If they meet all the following criteria: -

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

The proportion of adult re-perpetrators in North Tyneside during 2022/23 at 28.5%, in line with the Northumbria Force Area and Most Similar Home Office Group and higher than England and Wales.

During 2022/23 there were 13 juvenile reoffenders in North Tyneside, same as during the previous year and due to the low number of reoffenders the proportion of reoffenders and average number of crimes can’t be reported due to reliability issues.

Just over a quarter of reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2022/23 had committed summary non-motoring crimes, which are normally tried in a magistrate's court, rather than Crown Court[[30]](#footnote-31).

Theft accounts for 16% of offences and other 14%.

**Adult Re-perpetrators;** 85% re-perpetrators are male. Almost all White. 24% are aged 35-39 years old, 21% are 30-34 years old and 17% 25-29 years old.

**Juvenile Re-perpetrators;** the number of juvenile re-perpetrators are low, however all re-perpetrators are male. The majority are white and aged 15-17 years old.

**Probation Service (North East)**

**Summary:** The Probation Service (North East) has 910 People on Probation as of February 2025, which is consistent. 79% in the community and 21% in custody.

Three fifths of people on probation are identified as medium risk and three out of ten high risk of harm.

957 sentences are supervised by the Probation Service (North East). 55% of people on sentences supervised are in the community and 45% in custody. Just under a third of sentences supervised are violent crimes, 10% sexual crimes, 9% other crimes and 8% theft (non-vehicle).

**Identified needs of offenders**

Almost nine in ten perpetrators are male and aged 25 years and older. 95% White.

Thinking and behavior, attitudes, lifestyle alcohol and/or drugs and relationships are the highest prevalent need identified.

**Youth Justice Service (YJS)**

**Number of Outcomes over a Five-Year Period**

In the last two calendar years we have seen a decrease in the overall number of court and pre-court outcomes given to young people in North Tyneside, in comparison to a peak in the 2022 periods, however total numbers have remained reasonably static over the 5-year period. Outcomes for 2023 and 2024 show very little variation, with similar numbers. We can see an increase in the number of court outcomes in 2023 and 2024 which is reflective of some more serious perpetrating that cannot be dealt with out of court.

The Out of Court Panel has been running since October 2019 and has meant that young people who would previously have appeared in court/had a substantive outcome or court disposal can be dealt with via non-substantive out of court disposals including Outcome 22 and Triage. Young people are assessed by the Youth Justice Service (YJS) prior to panel, and the case and proposed intervention plan presented to a multi-agency panel who decide the outcome. The young person then participates in an intervention with the YJS based on the plan agreed.

Out of court cases currently make up 76% of the YJS cohort – the same as the previous year. The chart below shows the numbers of outcomes in Court / Pre Court (Substantive) and Pre Court (Non-Substantive).

**Crimes**

The number of proven crimes in 2024 is below the 5-year average of 305 offences, with 246 – with a caveat that there will be some outstanding crimes from this period that are yet to be dealt with or sentenced - some crimes can take months to be dealt with in court and there are some cases with crimes from last year awaiting panel. However, given the static nature of our outcomes, this data suggests a general reduction in the frequency of offending in the borough.

The chart below shows the types of crimes based on the numbers of crimes with either a substantive outcome, or an out of court disposal in a 5-year period January 2020 to December 2024.

The top 4 crimes have remained consistent in recent years. 31%of all crimes were categorized as ‘Violence against the person’. (Note this does not mean serious violence, most crimes were of a low gravity level e.g. common assault, assault by beating). Criminal damage offences made up 16%, Public Order 14% and Theft and Handling crimes are 9% of the total.

**Demographics:**

**Demographics:**

This data is based on the number of young people who commenced an intervention in each financial year period (817 in total). Some young people will have received multiple outcomes/interventions annually but for the purposes of this data are only counted once in each annual period.

**Age and Gender:**

74% of the total cohort over the 5-year period are male, 26% are female and this is a consistent split that we see in quarterly data periods. In 2024 this was a 27% female / 73% male split.

The below chart shows the age and gender of the full 5-year cohort. 57% of the total cohort are aged between 15 and 17 years at the commencement of their intervention, 30% are 13 and 14 and 13% of the cohort aged 10 – 12.

The number of young people coming into the Youth Justice Service is shown in the table below. The numbers of young people show no significant variation from year to year, as with outcomes, there was a peak in 2022.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Year** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| 2020 | 115 | 43 | **158** |
| 2021 | 112 | 45 | **157** |
| 2022 | 131 | 45 | **176** |
| 2023 | 123 | 38 | **161** |
| 2024 | 201 | 44 | **245** |

**Ethnicity:**

**94%** of the total cohort describe themselves as White European. **6%** of the cohort are from Black or Ethnic Minorities.

**Wards of Residence:**

12% of young people who commenced an intervention in the last 5 years lived in Riverside[[31]](#footnote-32) ward, followed by 12% in Chirton and Percy Main, 10% in Howdon and 9% in Longbenton and Benton. The chart below shows the breakdown in wards of residence – the total for all 817 young people across the five-year period.

**Chapter 11 Public Confidence and Feeling the Difference**

The perception of community safety is one of the main key drivers of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents[[32]](#footnote-33) consider low levels of crime and ASB to be two of the most important issues and most in need of improvement. Concerns over anti-social behaviour and crime have stabilized following long-term trends identifying them as areas of concern needing improvement. However, the level of anti-social behaviour remains a key focus for improvement as residents see it as the number one issue for improvement.

A graph with numbers and lines

Description automatically generated

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, shopping facilities and high profile events/tourist attractions.

The proportion of residents who state they feel safe after dark has stablished and remains in line with the survey conducted in 2021 (46% in 2022 compared to 45% in 2021). This is following a steady decline since 2016. The proportion of residents who feel safe after dark in North Tyneside at 46% remains significantly lower than the Local Government Association (LGA) average of 74%.

A graph of a number of people

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

Similar to previous years, residents in the Southern area are more likely to feel unsafe after dark compared to the borough overall (51% vs. 32% overall) and this has increased in the Southern area significantly from 45% in 2021 to 51% in 2022. Given perceptions of safety have started to stabilise within the borough, this is an indicator that further investigation is needed in the South.

In the most Residents Survey, perceptions of safety in the Western area of the borough improved significantly with 46% feeling safe after dark compared to 35% in 2021.

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

* Females (38% females feel unsafe vs. 26% of men). To note, the proportion of men that feel unsafe has increased by four percentage points since 2021;
* Those without work (61% compared to 29% working;
* Social tenants (52% vs. 29% of owner occupiers) and the proportion of social tenants who feel unsafe has increased by ten percentage points since 2021;
* and Those with self-reported illness/disability (44% compared to 32% boroughwide).

1. ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile – ONS Annual Population Survey [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
4. Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile – ONS Annual Population Survey [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
5. Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile - Inter Departmental Business Register (ONS) [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
6. Fingertips – Local Authority Health Profile – life expectancy at birth (3 year range) 2021-23 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
7. Based on variables – antisocial behaviour, bicycle theft, burglary, criminal damage and arson, drug crime, public disorder, robbery, shoplifting, theft from the person, vehicle crime, violent crime [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
8. ONS 2023 Mid-Year Population Estimate [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
9. Northumbria Police Force and England DA data based on financial year. 2023/24 latest comparator. Source - [Domestic abuse prevalence and victim characteristics - Office for National Statistics](https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/domesticabuseprevalenceandvictimcharacteristicsappendixtables) [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
10. Source – Fingertips – Violent Crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence - period 2021/22-2023/24 [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
11. NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
12. NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021 [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
13. Hate Crime Offences – latest comparable data is 2023/24 for Northumbria Force Area and England. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
14. Metropolitan Police - [What is hate crime? | Metropolitan Police](https://www.met.police.uk/advice/advice-and-information/hco/hate-crime/what-is-hate-crime/) [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
15. Crown Prosecution Service - https://www.cps.gov.uk/crime-info/cyber-online-crime#:~:text=drugs%20and%20firearms.-,Cybercrime,or%20simply%20to%20disrupt%20businesses. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
16. North East includes Yorkshire and the Humber. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
17. Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s - period 2021/22-2023/24 [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
18. Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – period 2023/24 [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
19. Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-related mortality - period 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
20. Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-specific mortality - period 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
21. Source – Fingertips – Deaths from drug misuse (persons) – period 2021-23 [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
22. Other theft offences include making off without payment, theft from automatic machine or meter, dishonest use of electricity, theft of mail, theft by an employee and blackmail. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
23. 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 [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
24. Source – ONS – Crime in England and Wales – other related tables. Latest available data 2023/24. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
25. Source Ministry of Justice – First time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System - Period 2023 [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
26. No available data for Basildon, Gloucester and Ipswich [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
27. Knife related offences includes offences involving knives and related instruments including blade, machete, sharp, screwdriver, corkscrew, scissors, sword, razor and pointed. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
28. Source – Ministry of Justice – Proven reoffending geographical data tool – released 30th January 2025 [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
29. Definition set out by Ministry of Justice in Guide to proven reoffending statistics [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
30. During 2020 there were additional offences added to 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 infections 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
31. Ward of residence based on a 5 year period therefore there are references to ward names in the previous boundary structure. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
32. North Tyneside Resident Survey 2022 [↑](#footnote-ref-33)