

# Community Safety Strategic Assessment 2023/24



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;

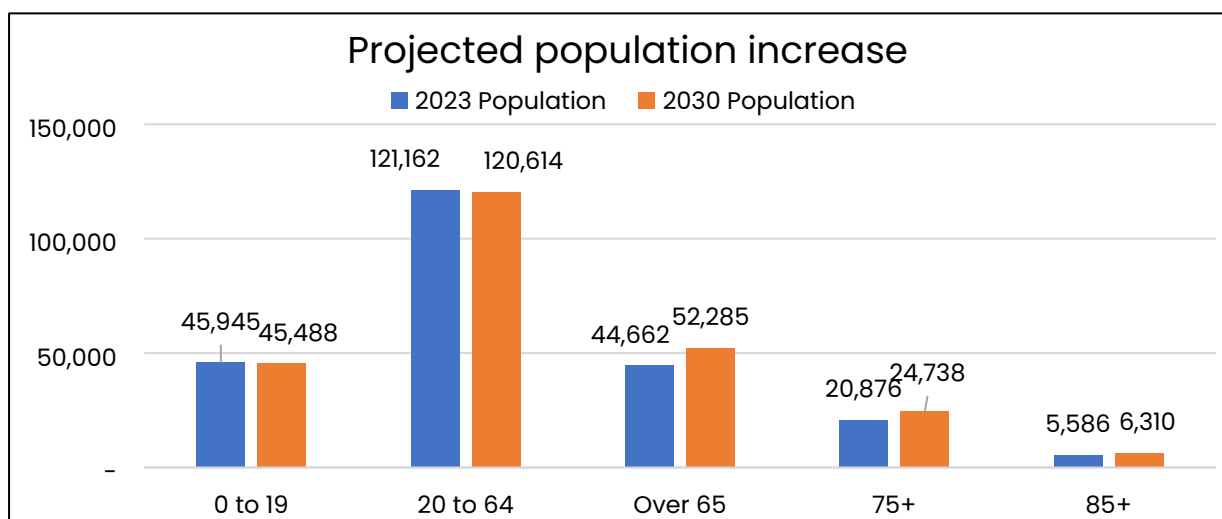
- a) An analysis of the levels and patterns of crime and disorder and substance misuse in the area;
- b) An analysis of the changes in those levels and patterns since the previous strategic assessment;
- c) An analysis of why those changes have occurred;
- d) The matters which responsible authorities 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

### 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>108,680</b>	<b>103,089</b>	<b>211,769</b>

North Tyneside has a population of 211,769<sup>1</sup> and the population is projected to grow by 3.1% overall by 2030. The proportion residents of 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%<sup>2</sup> of the overall population. A further 2.4% of residents are from white minority backgrounds.

### Housing

Across North Tyneside there are 100,611 homes. Of these 63,633 (63%) are owner occupied, 20,916 (21%) are social rent (including council and housing association) and 16,062 (16%) are privately rented.

<sup>1</sup> ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate

<sup>2</sup> ONS 2023 mid-year population estimate

As of March 2023, the median house price paid for homes in North Tyneside was £185,000, which was a £7,000 increase compared to March 2022.

## Education

Around 9 in 10 young people attend a school that is ranked as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted. In 2022/23:-

- 92.7% of primary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 90% in England.
- 87.5% of secondary schools in North Tyneside were rated as Good or Outstanding by Ofsted, compared to 81.4% in England.

In 2022/23<sup>3</sup>:-

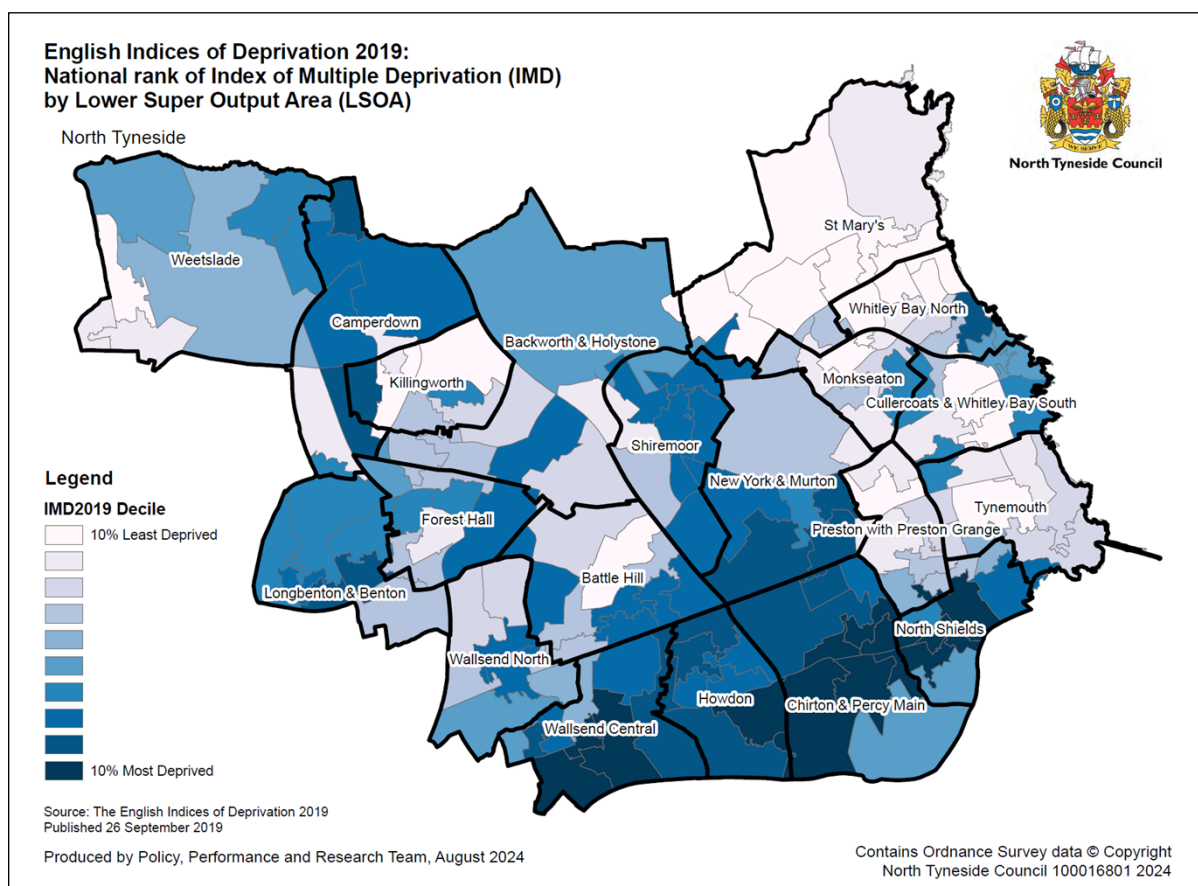
- 66.3% pupils achieved a “good level of development”
- KS1 – 57.3% pupils achieved the expected standard in Reading, Writing and Maths. In North Tyneside:-
  - 70.2% pupils reached the expected standing in reading (North East 68.4% and England 68%).
  - 61.3% pupils reached the expected standing in writing (North East 60.9% and England 60%).
  - 72.6% pupils reached the expected standard in maths (North East 70.6% and England 70%).
- KS 2 – in North Tyneside:-
  - 76% pupils reached the expected standard in reading (North East 74% and England 73%).
  - 73% pupils reached the expected standard in writing (North East 73% and England 71%).
  - 73% pupils reached the expected standard in maths (North East 73% and England 73%).
- 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 2022, 48% of entrants achieved a strong 9-5 pass, compared with 46% in England. 69% of pupils attained a ‘pass’ (Grades 9-4), compared with 64% in England.

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<sup>3</sup> Provision data – local data to be validated by DfE for 2022/23

- 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 B, in line with national. Those taking Applied General Qualifications achieved an average grade of Distinction +, higher than the national average of Distinction.
- Employment, Education and Training – As of March 2023, 92% young people aged 16 and 17 years old were recorded in Employment, Education and Training. This compared to 92.3% across England. This is a decrease for North Tyneside of 1.5% since March 2022.

## Deprivation



North Tyneside ranks 128<sup>th</sup> 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 March 2024, 95,000<sup>4</sup> North Tyneside residents (71.8%) were estimated to be in employment, a slight decrease compared to the same period last year at 96,600 in March 2023. The proportion of residents in employment is consistent with the North East (71.3%), but lower than the UK (75.5%).

As of June 2024, there were 4,470 residents (3.5%) claiming out of work benefits<sup>5</sup>, lower than the North East (4.1%) and UK (4.0%). The number of claimants is consistent with figures during the last two years. There was a significant increase in benefit claimants during the COVID-19 pandemic (peaked in May 2020 at 8,310 residents (6.5%)), but the number has gradually decreased and plateaued.

In 2023, the resident median full-time weekly earnings in North Tyneside increased to £652.4, higher than the North East (£613.7), but lower than England (£683.4).

There are 5,405 enterprises that operate within the borough, which has grown every year since 2011.

### **Health**

Average life expectancy at birth in North Tyneside over the last decade for both males and females has stalled, which is consistent to the trend across England. For males it is currently 77.9<sup>6</sup> years which is slightly higher than

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<sup>4</sup> Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile

<sup>5</sup> Nomis – North Tyneside Labour Market Profile

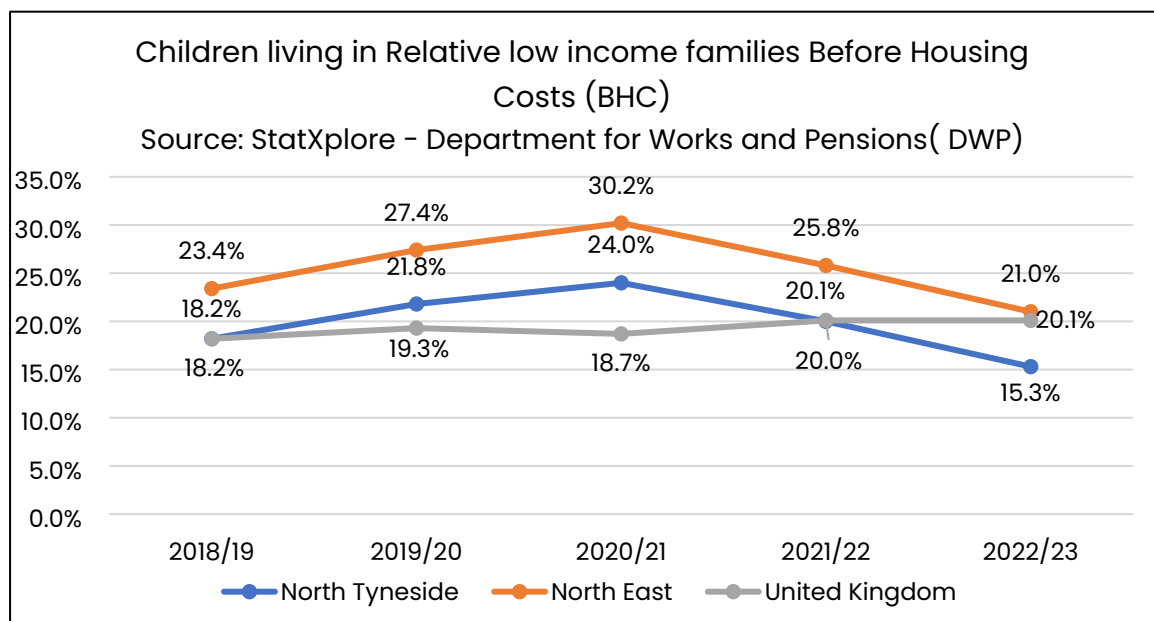
<sup>6</sup> Fingertips – Local Authority Health Profile – life expectancy at birth (3 year range) 2020-22

the average for the North East (77.2 years) (second highest in the region after Northumberland) but is significantly lower (78.9 years) than that for England. For females is currently 82.1 years. This is better than the North East average of 81.2 years (second highest in the region after Northumberland) but is slightly lower than the average for England (82.8 years).

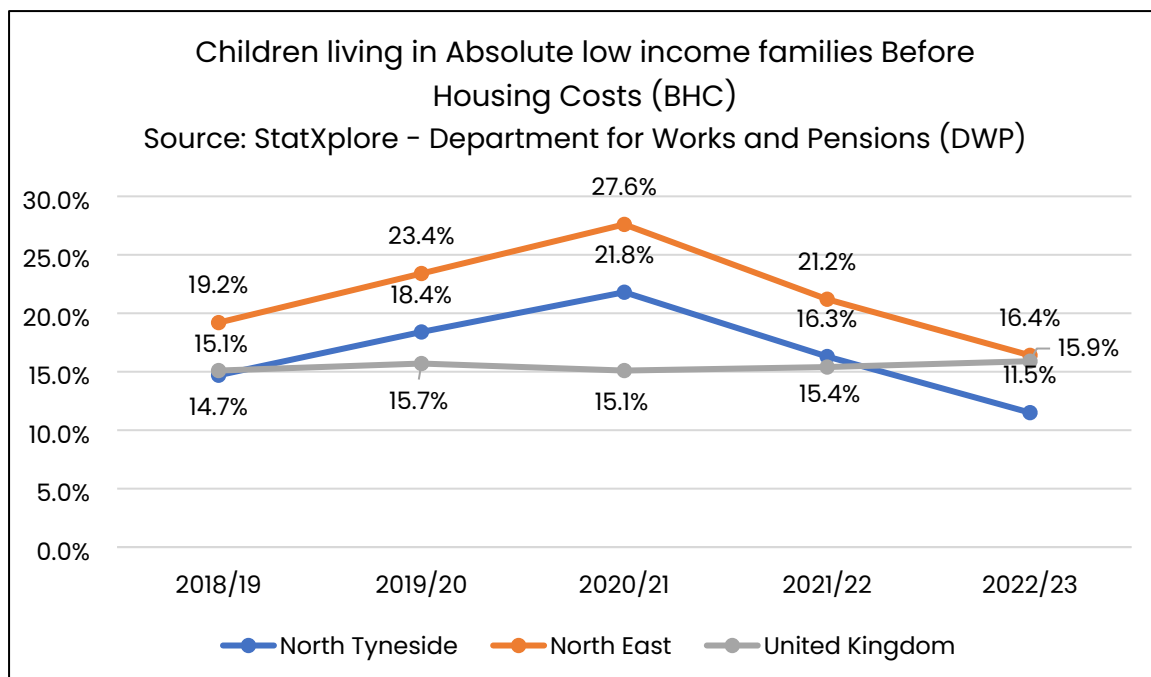
Life expectancy is closely related to the overall level of deprivation in an area. People living in more affluent areas live significantly longer than people living in deprived areas. In deprived areas in North Tyneside Men live 11.4 years less and women 9.9 years less. There is a social gradient to 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 population, the crime rate in North Tyneside are statistically lower or similar. 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 criminal damage, miscellaneous crimes against society, violence with injury, stalking and harassment, malicious communications offences are higher than the national rate, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate. The rate of anti-social behaviour incidents in North Tyneside is higher than national, but lower than the Northumbria Police rate.

### Safeguarding

During 2023/24:-

- **Domestic Abuse;** 5,521 incidents and 3,013 crimes in North Tyneside. Incidents have decreased by 8% over a five year period and domestic abuse crimes have decreased by 9% 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 offences were stalking and harassment, violence without Injury and violence with Injury.
- **Cyber Crime;** 982 Cyber Crimes. The number peaked at 1.35k during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21 and have decreased to pre-pandemic levels. Two thirds of Cyber Crimes were stalking and harassment offences and three out of ten are Domestic Abuse related.
- **Sexual Violence;** 634 sexual offences and 504 serious sexual offence crimes. Sexual offences have increased by 14% and serious sexual offences have increased by 21% since 2019/20.
- **Hate Crime;** 373 crimes reported to Northumbria Police, consistent to the previous year, but a 7.5% increase since 2019/20. Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. 17% Hate Crimes are related to Homophobia, 11% are Disability and 11%

Transphobic. Transphobic offences increased from 19 in 2022/23 to 40 in 2023/24.

### 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;** public authorities have a range of statutory duties within this strategy. The new Local CONTEST Group will 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.

### Alcohol and Drugs

During 2023/24:-

**Alcohol and Drugs;** 1,743 crimes committed under the Influence of alcohol and 877 committed under Influence of drugs. The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol is consistent. There was a spike in the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in 2021/22, but offences have returned to similar levels prior to 2021/22. The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs has increased by 26% since 2019/20.

The majority of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs are violent offences. A quarter of offences are violence without injury and just under a quarter violence with injury. One in ten were public order offences, one in ten stalking and harassment and one in ten criminal damage. Stalking and harassment offences committed under the influence of alcohol or drugs has increased by 40% over the last two years.

More than two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Four of five stalking and harassment offences under the influence were domestic abuse offences.

### Crime and Disorder

During 2023/24:-

- **Crime overall;** 17,849 crimes reported in North Tyneside, which is a 9.5% decrease over the last 5 years. Three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside were theft offences, particularly shoplifting, which have increased year on year since 2021/22, but remain 10% lower than during 2019/20. One out of five offences violence without injury, 12% criminal damage and arson, 12% violence with injury and 9% public order offences.
- **Acquisitive crime;** 5,625 crimes, which is a 10% decrease over the last five years, but an increase of 6% compared to the previous year. Shoplifting represents a third of acquisitive crime and has increased by 52% compared to last year. The rate of shoplifting per 1,000 population in North Tyneside is higher than Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England. This is partly due to a change in practice by Northumbria Police.
- **Anti-Social Behaviour;** over the last 5 years anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has decreased by 19%, but incidents reported to North Tyneside Council has increased by 40%. There were 5,533 ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police and 2,362 reported to North Tyneside Council. Two out of five ASB incidents reported to the police are classed as "other ASB" and a third of ASB incidents reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team are noise complaints. Reports of Drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing incidents to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team have increased by 32% compared to last year.
- **Serious Violence;** 2,801 incidents, which represents an 11% increase since 2019/20. Assault with injury offences accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents. Domestic related serious violence accounts for almost three out of ten of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. 4% of serious violence offences are knife related, mostly

possession offences. One homicide compared to four during the previous year.

## 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;

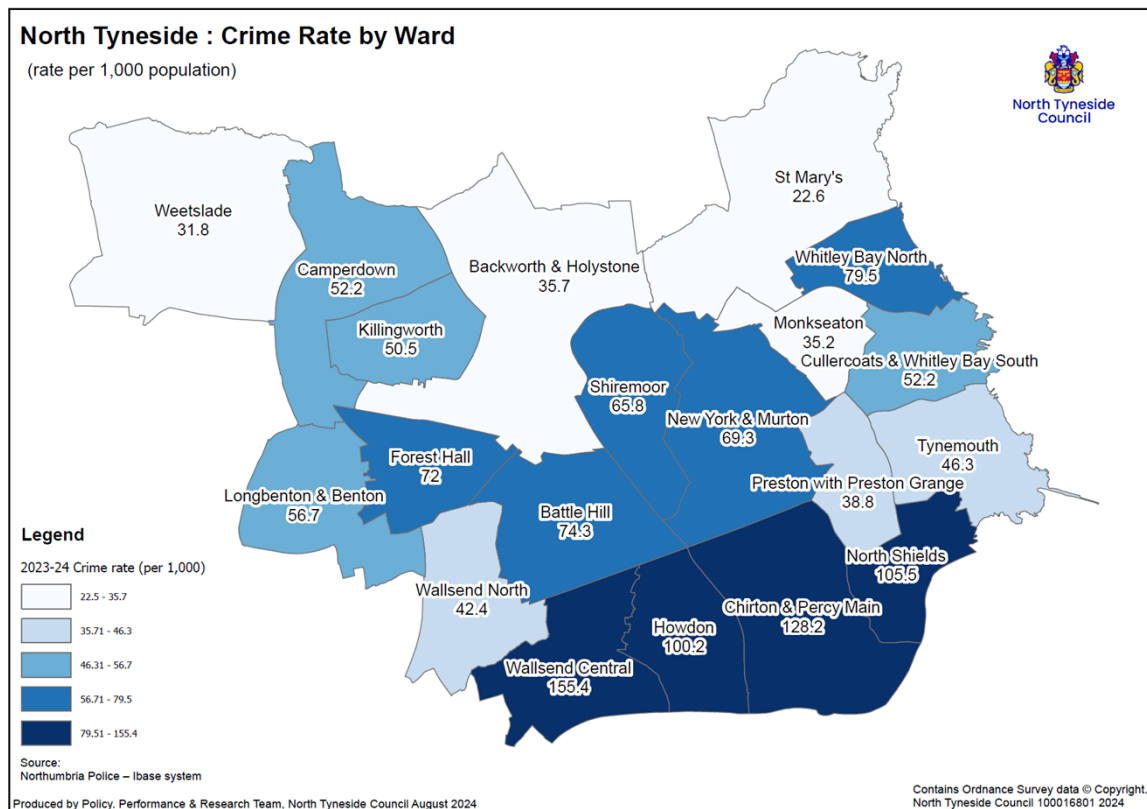
<p><b>1. Safeguarding</b> Co-ordinate and support work to safeguard people in our communities. This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Domestic abuse and sexual violence</li> <li>• Child sexual exploitation</li> <li>• Modern day slavery</li> <li>• Hate crime</li> <li>• Cyber-crimes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

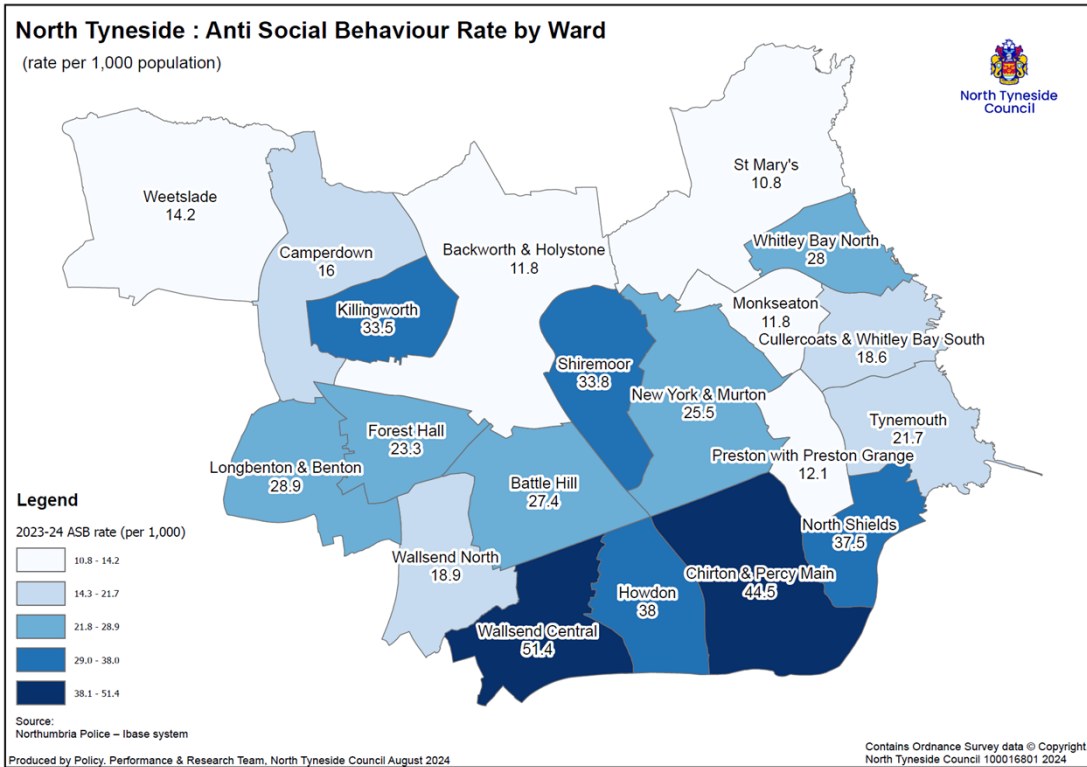


## Chapter 6 People and Communities at Greatest Risk

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 higher rates of crime and anti-social behaviour per population than borough-wide.

More females (53%) than males (46%) were victims of crime in North Tyneside during 2023/24. Although in relation to specific crime types, females disproportionately are the victim in more cases than males, specifically domestic abuse where females account for 74% of victims and sexual violence where 81% 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<sup>7</sup>

Mosaic Group	NTC Population %	Similarity Score
K Municipal Tenants	7.84	46.6
O Rental Hubs	5.89	46.2
J Transient Renters	7.75	37.6
A City Prosperity	0.11	37.5
N Urban Cohesion	2.77	23.6
I Family Basics	9.61	23.1
L Vintage Value	11.07	14.5

<sup>7</sup> 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

The 'Municipal Tenants' Mosaic Group represents 7.84% 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.

5.89% 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.

7.75% 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 9.61% 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 <sup>8</sup>						
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Number	%	Direction of Travel	%	North Tyneside 2023/24	Northumbria Police 2023/24	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2023/24	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2023/24	Statistical Difference to England
<b>All Recorded Crime</b>	19,714	16,592	17,587	17,972	17,849	-123	-0.7%	◀▶	-9.5%	84.29	97.72	Below	124.15	Below	87.67	Similar
<b>Arson and Criminal Damage</b>	2,722	1,746	2,536	2,292	2,104	-188	-8.2%	▲	-22.7%	9.94	11.87	Below	12.04	Below	7.95	Above
Arson	132	141	161	149	99	-50	-33.6%	▲	-25.0%	0.47	0.74	Below	0.65	Below	7.57	Below
Criminal Damage	2,590	1,605	2,375	2,143	2,005	-138	-6.4%	▲	-22.6%	9.47	11.14	Below	11.39	Below	0.38	Above
<b>Drug Offences</b>	328	424	323	314	373	59	18.8%	▼	13.7%	1.76	2.40	Below	4.40	Below	2.96	Below
<b>Miscellaneous crimes against society</b>	419	486	439	426	433	7	1.6%	◀▶	3.3%	2.04	2.40	Similar	3.05	Below	1.88	Above
Possession of weapons	172	136	145	177	209	32	18.1%	▼	21.5%	0.99	1.03	Below	1.24	Below	0.96	Similar
Public order offences	2,856	2,588	2,547	1,992	1,674	-318	-16.0%	▲	-41.4%	7.90	9.15	Below	13.76	Below	7.70	Similar
<b>Sexual offences</b>	558	552	611	639	634	-5	-0.8%	◀▶	13.6%	2.99	3.42	Below	4.29	Below	3.09	Similar
Serious Sexual Offences	416	446	523	526	504	-22	-4.2%	◀▶	21.2%	2.38	2.83	Below	3.46	Below	2.50	Below
Other sexual offences	142	106	88	113	130	17	15.0%	▼	-8.5%	0.61	0.59	Similar	0.83	Below	0.58	Similar
Rape	175	208	210	217	232	15	6.9%	▼	32.6%	1.10	1.29	Below	1.61	Below	1.13	Similar
<b>Robbery</b>	102	76	88	85	120	35	41.2%	▼	17.6%	0.57	0.82	Below	1.14	Below	1.35	Below
<b>Theft</b>	6,251	4,367	4,358	5,315	5,625	310	5.8%	▼	-10.0%	26.56	30.42	Below	32.10	Below	28.96	Below
Other theft	1,754	1,307	1,243	1,523	1,424	-99	-6.5%	▲	-18.8%	6.72	7.90	Below	8.97	Below	7.98	Below
Bicycle theft	224	216	204	199	208	9	4.5%	◀▶	-7.1%	0.98	0.99	Similar	0.98	Similar	1.03	Below
Burglary	991	649	748	723	834	111	15.4%	▼	-15.8%	3.94	4.67	Below	5.63	Below	4.45	Below
Shoplifting	1,809	1,094	976	1,324	2,018	694	52.4%	▼	11.6%	9.53	10.35	Below	8.94	Above	7.18	Below
Theft from the person	91	57	42	55	93	38	69.1%	▼	2.2%	0.44	0.83	Below	0.92	Below	1.97	Above
Vehicle offences	1,382	1,044	1,145	1,491	1,048	-443	-29.7%	▲	-24.2%	4.95	5.68	Below	6.66	Below	6.34	Below
<b>Violence against the person</b>	8,886	8,534	8,828	8,580	8,282	-298	-3.5%	◀▶	-6.8%	39.11	44.81	Below	64.80	Below	40.02	Similar
Homicide	2	0	2	4	2	-2	-50.0%	▲	0.0%	0.01	0.01	Similar	0.01	Below	0.01	Similar
Violence with injury	1,768	1,543	1,922	1,983	2,040	57	2.9%	◀▶	15.4%	9.63	11.88	Below	12.25	Below	9.10	Above

<sup>8</sup> ONS 2023 Mid Year Population Estimate

Issue/Problem	Number reported					Annual Change			5 Year Change	Rate per 1,000 population <sup>8</sup>						
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	Number	%	Direction of Travel	%	North Tyneside 2023/24	Northumbria Police 2023/24	Statistical Difference to Northumbria Police	Most Similar Group 2023/24	Statistical Difference to MSG	England 2023/24	Statistical Difference to England
Violence without injury	4,854	4,457	4,585	4,236	3,836	-400	-9.4%	▲	-21.0%	18.11	20.79	Similar	33.59	Below	20.57	Below
<b>Serious Violence</b>	2,518	2,154	2,581	2,743	2,801	58	2.1%	◀▶	11.2%	0.08	-		-		-	
<b>Stalking and Harassment</b>	2,264	2,534	2,321	2,361	2,406	45	1.9%	◀▶	6.3%	11.36	12.14	Below	18.95	Below	10.35	Above
<b>Malicious Communications</b>	1,080	1,242	1,064	1,050	633	-417	-39.7%	▲	-41.4%	2.99	3.18	Below	3.50	Below	2.78	Above
<b>Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)</b>	6,814	10,557	6,144	5,357	5,533	176	3.3%	◀▶	-18.8%	26.13	28.41	Below	-		-	
<b>Domestic Abuse Incidents</b>	5,101	5,321	5,110	5,058	5,521	463	9.2%	▼	8.2%	26.07	28.47	Below	-		-	
<b>Domestic Abuse Crimes</b>	3,319	3,689	3,373	3,150	3,013	-137	-4.3%	◀▶	-9.2%	14.23	-		-		-	
<b>Alcohol Related Crime</b>	1,784	1,765	1,977	1,756	1,743	-13	-0.7%	◀▶	-2.3%	8.23	-		-		-	
<b>Hate Crime</b>	347	389	400	374	373	-1	-0.3%	◀▶	7.5%	1.76	-		-		-	

## 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)	5,521 (26.07)	42,146 (28.47)	-	1,453,867 <sup>9</sup> (25.20)
Domestic abuse crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	3,013 (14.23)	27,044 <sup>10</sup> (18.27)	-	844,817 <sup>11</sup> (14.64)

**Direction of travel:** Domestic Abuse Incidents reported during 2023/24 increased by 9% compared to the previous year and there has been an 8% increase over a five-year period. Domestic Abuse Crimes reported have decreased by 4.3% compared to 2022/23 and there has been a 9% decrease over a five-year period.

#### Summary:

Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside account for 16.9% 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 26.07 per 1,000 population, lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 28.47, in line with the national rate of 25.20.

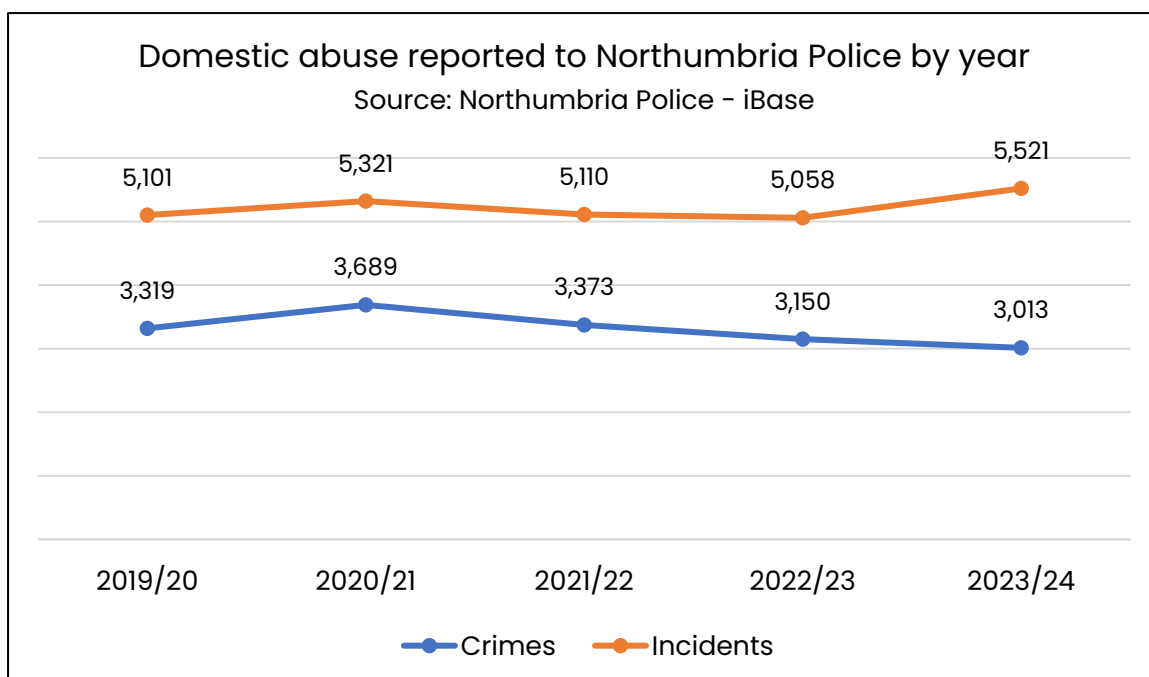
The rate of Domestic Abuse Crimes in North Tyneside is 14.23 per 1,000 population, in line with the national rate of 14.64, but lower than the Northumbria Police Force rate of 18.27.

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<sup>9</sup> Domestic Abuse Crimes – figure represents 2022/23 total – latest available data. Next published data is November 2024.

<sup>10</sup> As above – 2022/23 latest available data.

<sup>11</sup> As above



The [North Tyneside Domestic Abuse Strategic Needs Assessment 2021](#) is currently being reviewed to inform the priorities in the new Domestic Abuse Strategy replacing the current [Domestic Abuse Strategy 2019-2024](#). 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 67.5<sup>12</sup> per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East Region rate of 59.1 and England rate of 34.3.

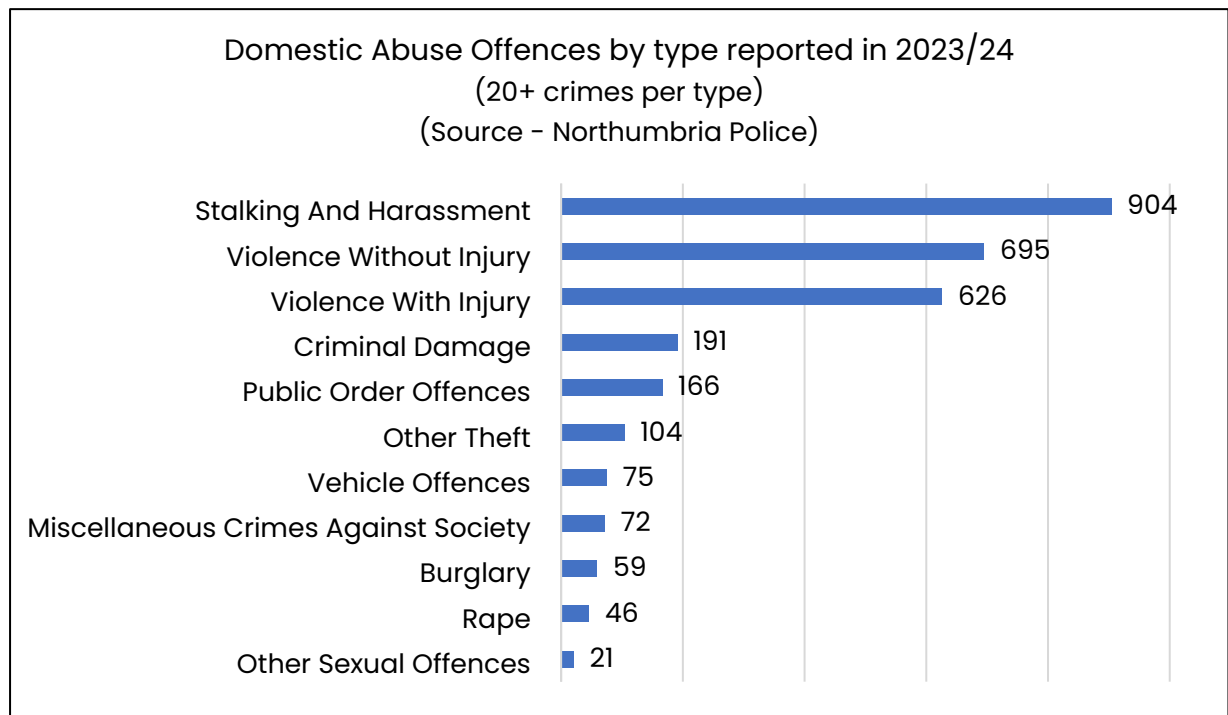
More than two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Three out of five violence with injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences and half of the violence without injury offences under the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

Stalking and harassment offences, violence without injury and violence with injury remain the highest reported offence types. Three in ten (30%) recorded Domestic Abuse Crimes are stalking and harassment offences,

<sup>12</sup> Source – Fingertips – Violent Crime – hospital admissions for violence (including sexual violence - period 2020/21-2022/23



violence without injury (23%) and violence with injury (21%). Offences also include criminal damage (6%) and public order offences (5.5%).



**Hotspot wards:** Chirton and Percy Main (30.33), Wallsend Central (28.2), Howdon (26.29), North Shields (19.38) and New York and Murton (17.23) wards, all have domestic abuse crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (14.23).

**Victims:** Disproportionately, women account for almost three quarters (74%) of victims. 33% victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 22% are 21-30 years old and 19% are 41-50 years old. 88% White ethnicity. 22% unemployed, 10% occupation unknown. 46% households where domestic abuse incidents have occurred have children involved.

41% victims of Domestic Abuse are repeat victims.

**Perpetrators:** Four of five perpetrators are male (80%). Two out of five (39%) are aged 31-40 years old, 23% aged 21-30 years old and 20% aged 41-50 years old. 93% White ethnicity. In three quarters of cases the perpetrators are partners or ex-partners.

**Gaps:** Employment not consistently recorded for perpetrator.

## Sexual Violence

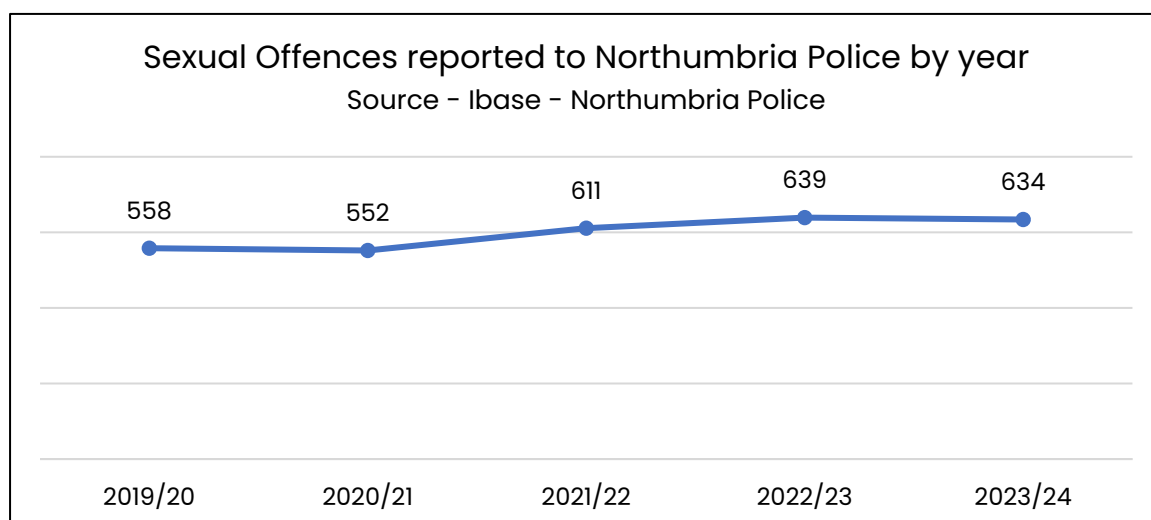
### Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	634 (2.99)	5,069 (3.42)	14,586 (4.29)	178,170 (3.09)
Serious Sexual Offence Crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	504 (2.38)	4,190 (2.83)	11,763 (3.46)	144,506 (2.50)

**Direction of travel:** Sexual offences overall have remained consistent compared to 2022/23, but increased by 13.6% since 2019/20. Serious sexual offences have decreased by 4.2% compared to 2022/23 but have increased by 21.2% since 2019/20.

#### Summary:

The volume of reported sexual offences are low in comparison to other crime offences. Sexual offences account for 3.55% of all crime in the borough. The rates in North Tyneside are lower than the rates in Northumbria, Most Similar Home Office Group and similar to national rates, but the impact to victims is severe. During 2023/24, there were 634 sexual offences in North Tyneside, 504 serious sexual offences including 232 rapes and 130 other sexual offences.



**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (5.04), Chirton & Percy Main (4.29), Howdon (3.91) and Whitley Bay North (3.11) wards have sexual offence crime rates per population higher than the overall borough rate (2.99).

**Victims:** Disproportionately women account for 81% victims. Almost a quarter of victims in 2023/24 were aged between 11-15. One in five are aged between 11-20. Three in ten are aged 21-40 years old. Three quarters are White European (although 19% are reported as unseen).

**Perpetrators:** Nine in ten are male. 28% are aged between 11-20 years old, almost a quarter are aged 21-30 years old and a further quarter aged 31-45 years old. Four of five are White European (23 individuals unseen).

**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)	13 (0.06)			

**Direction of travel:** Low number of Child Sexual Exploitation Crimes recorded, 13 in 2023/24 compared to 23 in 2022/23.

#### Summary:

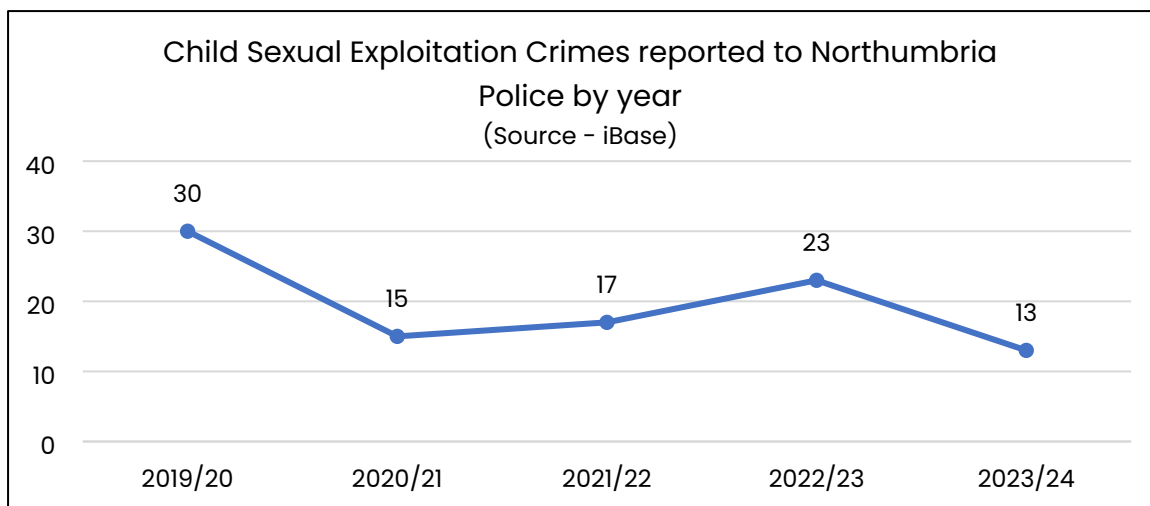
Child sexual exploitation is a form of child abuse in which a person(s), of any age takes advantage of a power imbalance to force or entice a child in engaging in sexual activity in return for something received by the child and/or those perpetration or facilitating the abuse. As with other forms of 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.<sup>13</sup>

The vast majority of CSE crimes are categorised as sexual grooming. 8 out of the 13 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.

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<sup>13</sup> NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021



**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.

**Gaps:** comparative data

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:

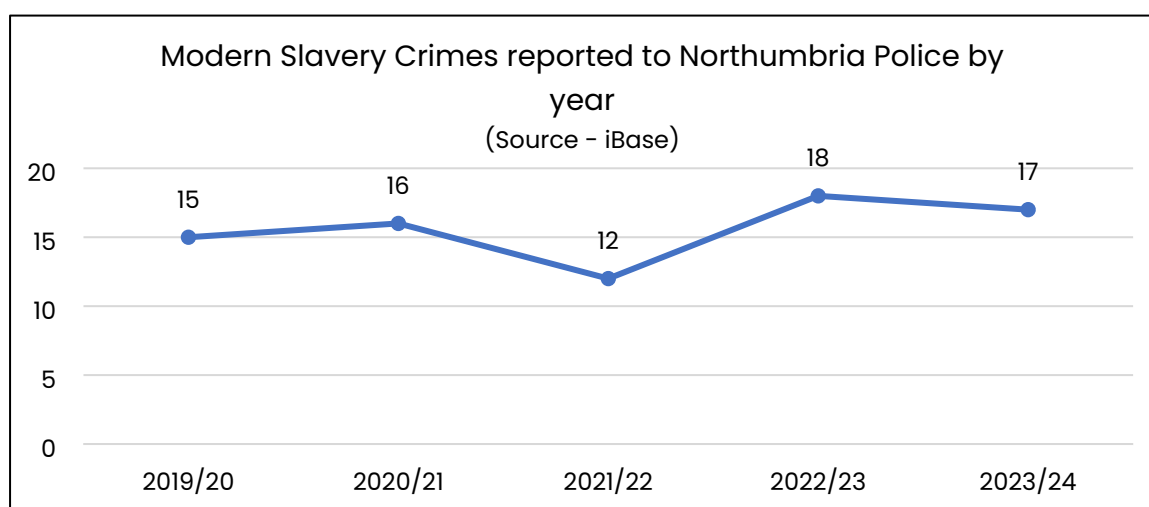
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Modern Day Slavery crimes (rate per 1,000 people)	17 (0.08)	139 (0.09)	414 (0.12)	7,970 (0.14)

**Direction of travel:** The number of Modern Day Slavery crimes remains consistently low in North Tyneside at 17 offences in 2023/24 compared to 18 during 2022/23.

#### 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 exploitation<sup>14</sup>.

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



<sup>14</sup> NCA – National Strategic Assessment of Serious and Organised Crime 2021

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

**Victims:** aged 26-40, mostly female. Majority White European.

**Perpetrators:** Majority male. Seven in ten aged 31-40. Majority White European.

**Gaps:** data discrepancy between figures on IBase and Iquanta published stats. Iquanta reporting significantly fewer Modern Day Slavery Offences than IBase. Comparable data for Northumbria Police Force, Most Similar Home Office Group and England is from Iquanta.

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

## 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)	373 (1.76)	3,612 <sup>15</sup> (2.44)	-	139,779 (2.35)
Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	14 (0.07)	-	-	

**Direction of travel:** The number of Hate Crime offences reported to Northumbria Police during 2023/24 was consistent with the previous year. Hate Crimes over the last five years have increased by 7.5%.

There was a reduction in the number of Hate Incidents reported to North Tyneside Council in 2021/22 and the figures have remained consistent over the next three years.

### Summary:

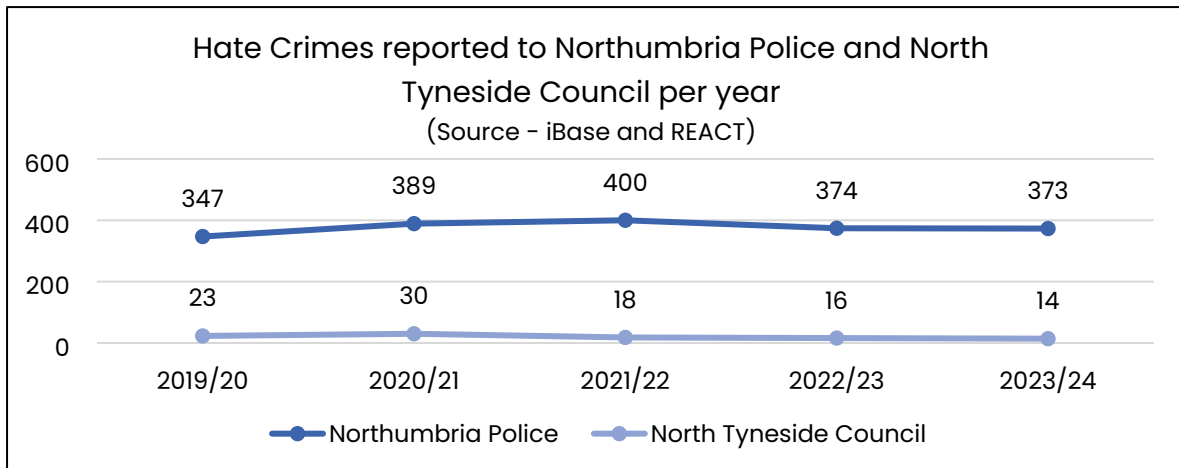
A hate crime is defined as 'Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person, to be motivated by hostility or prejudice based on a person's race or perceived race; religion or perceived religion; sexual orientation or perceived sexual orientation; disability or perceived disability and any crime motivated by hostility or prejudice against a person who is transgender or perceived to be transgender<sup>16</sup>.

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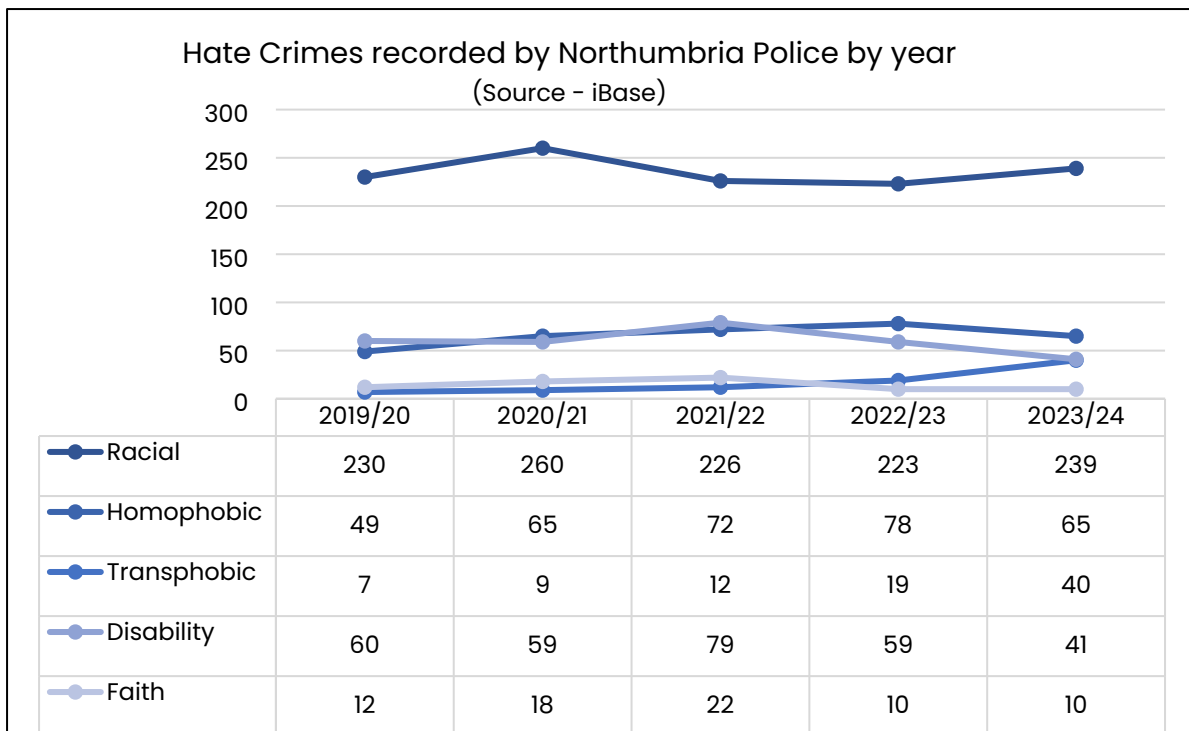
<sup>15</sup> Hate Crime Offences – latest comparable data is 2022/23 for Northumbria Force Area and England.

<sup>16</sup> Metropolitan Police - [What is hate crime? | Metropolitan Police](#)

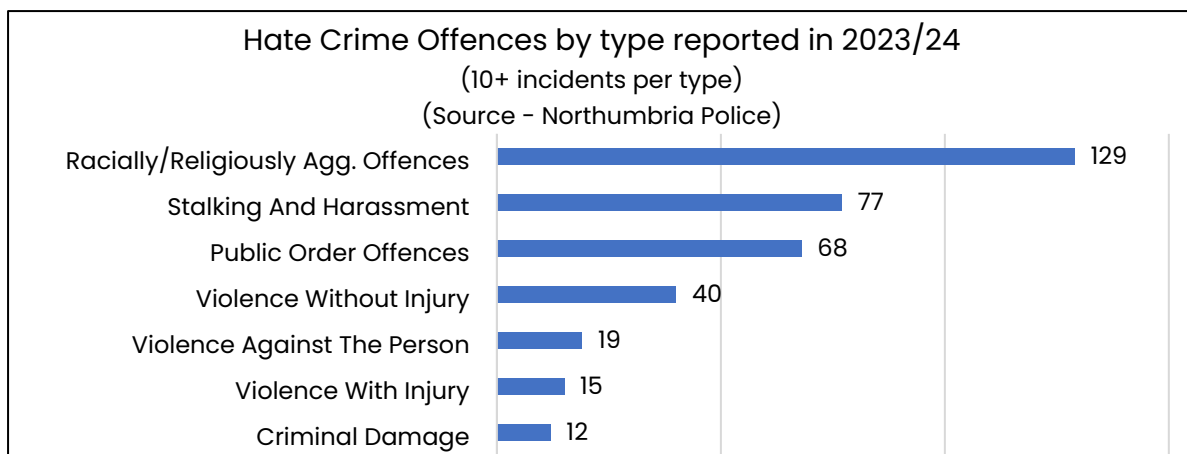




Almost three in five Hate Crimes reported to Northumbria Police are racially motivated. 17% Hate Crimes are related to Homophobia, 11% are Disability related and 11% Transphobic. The number of Transphobic motivated Hate Crimes have doubled from 19 offences in 2022/23 to 40 in 2023/24.



Just under a third of Hate Crimes in 2023/24 were classified as racially/religiously aggravated offences, a fifth stalking and harassment and just under a fifth public order offences. This is consistent with previous years that racially/religiously aggravated offences, stalking and harassment and public order account for the majority of Hate Crimes reported.



**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (4.03), Longbenton & Benton (3.21), Whitley Bay North (3.01), North Shields (2.66) and Howdon (2.44) wards all have higher rates of reporting to Northumbria Police per population than the borough overall (1.76).

**Victims:** just under two thirds of victims are male, one third female. The age profile is fairly broad, three out of five victims are aged 21-45, 71.5% are aged between 46-60, 16% aged 11-20. There are fewer incidents reported by victims aged 56-80 years old.

**Perpetrators:** Three quarters of perpetrators are male. Three out of ten are aged 11-20 years old and a further three out of ten are aged 31-40 years old. The 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)	982 (4.64)	-	-	-

**Direction of travel:** Cyber Crimes peaked at 1.35k during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020/21 and has decreased to pre-pandemic levels .

#### Summary:

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

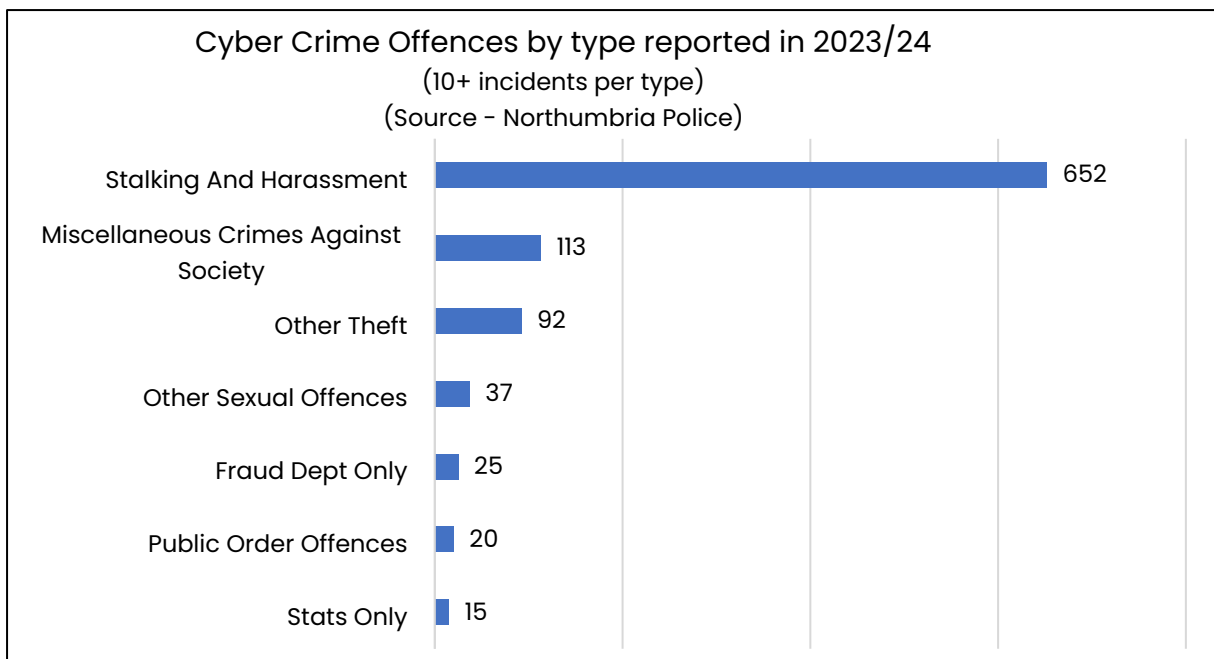
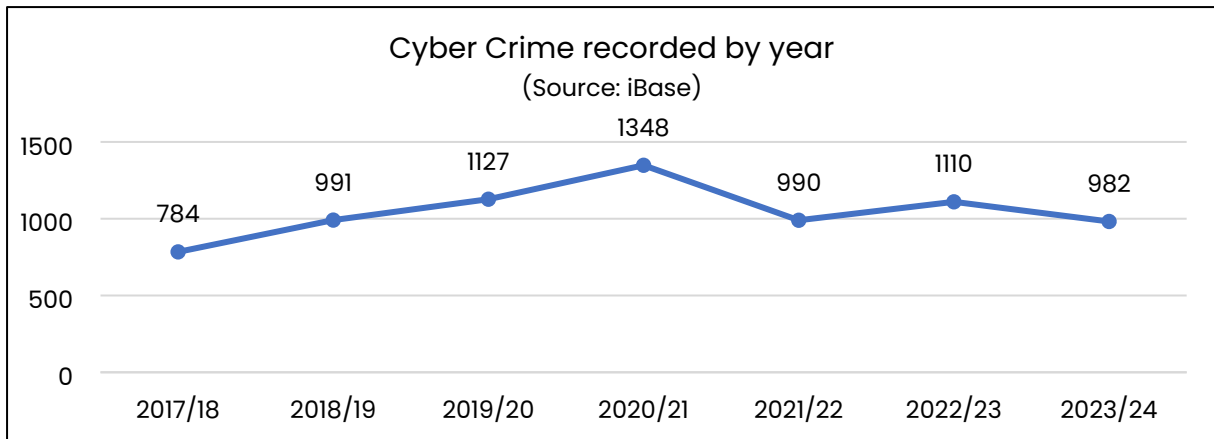
1. cyber-dependent crimes - which can only be committed through the use of online devices and where the devices are both the tool to commit the crime and the target of the crime, and
2. cyber-enabled crimes - traditional crimes which can be increased in scale by using computers.

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<sup>17</sup>.

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<sup>17</sup> 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 2023/24 two thirds of Cyber Crimes were stalking and harassment offences, but the number of cyber related stalking and harassment offences have decreased by 19% compared to 2022/23. Whereas, Miscellaneous Crimes against Society have increased from 82 offences in 2022/23 to 113 in 2023/24 and Other Theft has increased from 78 in 2022/23 to 92 in 2023/24. Other Sexual Offences have halved from 65 in 2022/23 to 37 in 2023/24.

Just over three in ten Cyber Crimes are Domestic Abuse related. 85% are Stalking and Harassment Offences

**Hotspot wards:** Chirton & Percy Main (8.09), Howdon (9.04), Wallsend Central (8.15), Forest Hall (6.25) and North Shields (5.25) wards all have higher rates per 1,000 population than the borough overall rate (4.64).

**Victims:** Just under three of out five victims are female. 28% of victims are aged between 11-20 years old 23% between 21-30 years old and 23% aged 31-40 years old.

**Perpetrators:** Two thirds of offenders are male. The age of offenders is fairly broad, 90% of offenders are aged 11-45 years old. 27% are aged 11-20, 25% are aged 21-30, 28% are 31-40 and 15% are aged 41-50 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 (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 SNTB 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. A new Local CONTEST Group established by the Safer North Tyneside Board will 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 will be done in consultation with the Home Office Regional Prevent Advisor.



## Priority – Alcohol and Drugs

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

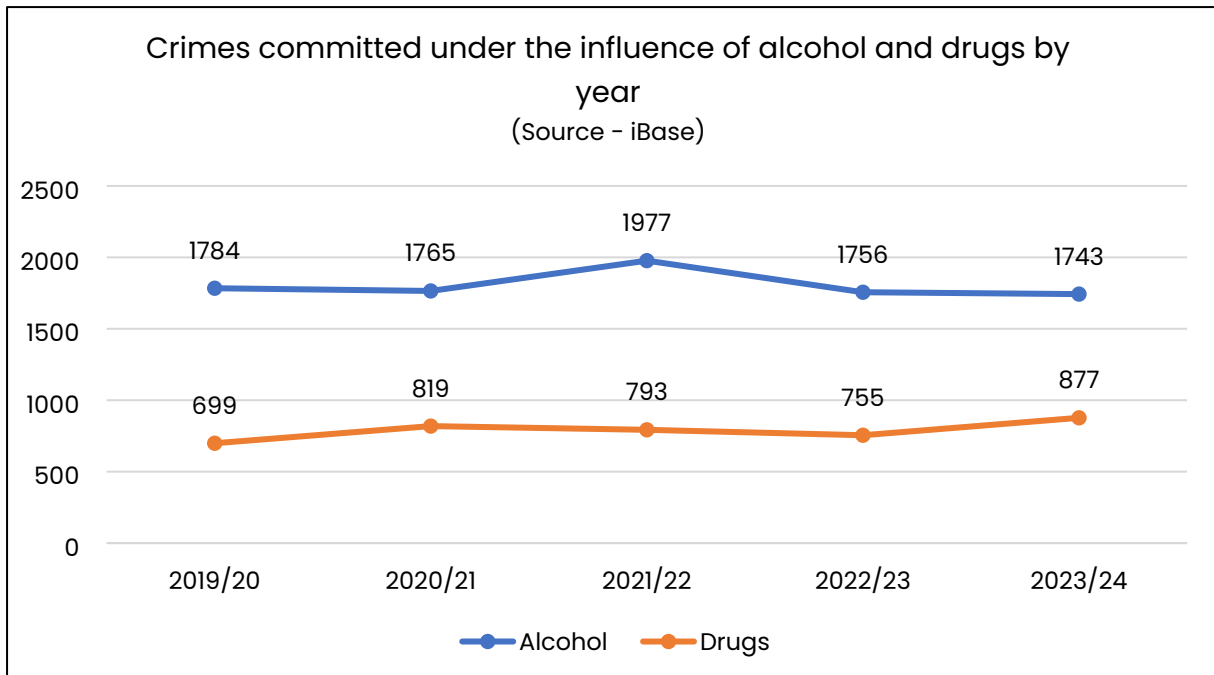
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes under influence of alcohol (Rate per 1,000 people)	1,743 (8.23)	-	-	-
Crimes under influence of drugs (Rate per 1,000 people)	877 (4.14)	-	-	-
Drug offences (rate per 1,000 people)	373 (1.76)	3,550 (2.40)	14,942 (4.40)	170,971 (2.96)

**Direction of travel:** The number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol is consistent compared to the previous year. There was a spike in the number of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol in 2021/22, but offences have returned to similar levels prior to 2021/22.

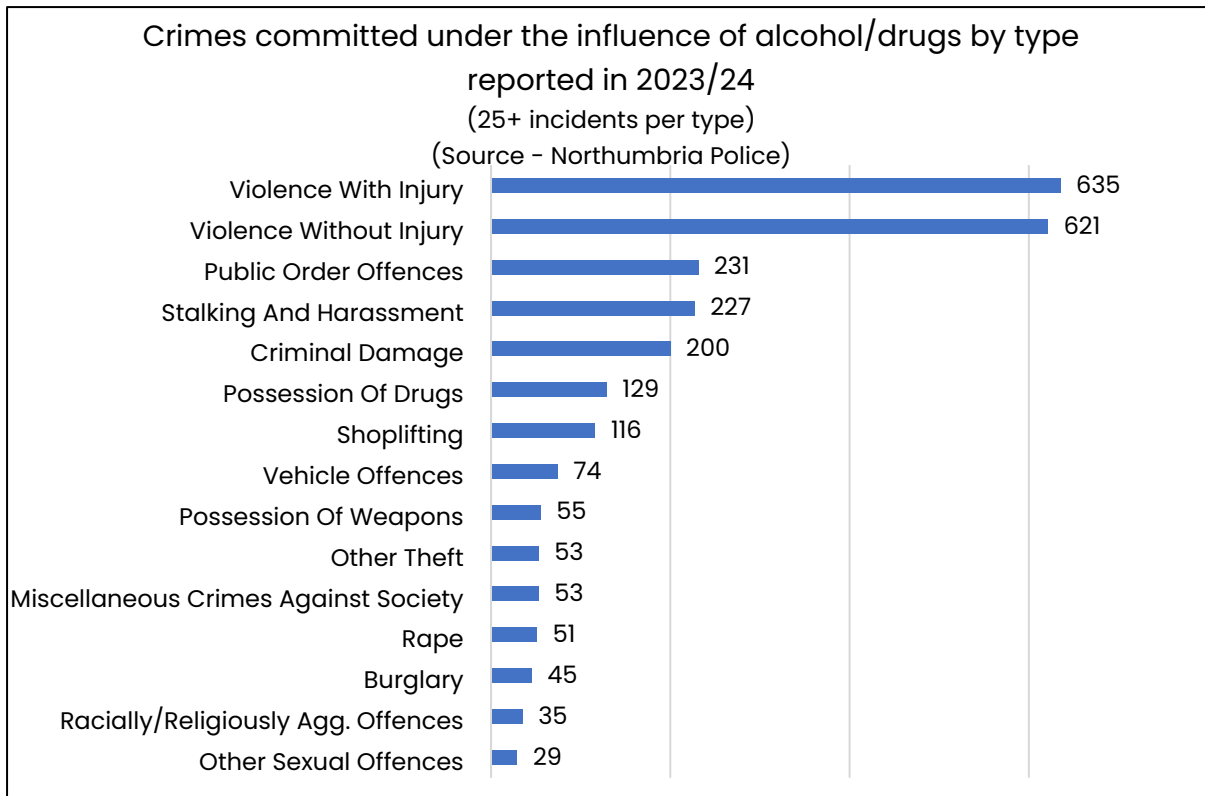
The number of crimes committed under the influence of drugs is half the number of alcohol offences. The number of crimes under the influence of drugs increased by 16% compared to the previous year and 26% over the last five years.

#### Summary:

In 2023/24, just under a quarter of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs were violence without injury offences and just under a quarter violence with injury offences. Just under one in ten were public order offences, a further one in ten were stalking and harassment and a further one in ten criminal damage. These are consistently the highest crime types under the influence, however the number of public order offences have decreased each year since 2018//19 by 76%. Stalking and harassment offences committed under the influence of drugs or alcohol has increased by 40% over the last two years.



Over two out of five offences committed under the influence of alcohol and drugs are classed as domestic abuse. Four of five stalking and harassment offences under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences, just over half violence without injury offences under the influence were domestic abuse offences and two out of five violence with injury offences reported under the influence of alcohol or drugs were domestic abuse offences.



Hospital admission rates for alcohol specific/related conditions in North Tyneside has the highest rate 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 the highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions amongst under 18 year olds compared to all local authority areas across England. The North Tyneside rate is 75.5<sup>18</sup> per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 48.7 and England rate of 26.0.

North Tyneside has the fourth highest rate of admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions in England and the trend is increasing and getting worse. The North Tyneside rate is 1,208<sup>19</sup> per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 958 and England rate of 581.

<sup>18</sup> Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s – period 2020/21-2022/23

<sup>19</sup> Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – period 2022/23

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 856<sup>20</sup> per 100,000, significantly higher than the North-East region rate of 702 and England rate of 475.

Alcohol related mortality in North Tyneside stands at 49.1<sup>21</sup> per 100,000, in line with the North-East regional rate of 49.7, but higher than the England rate of 39.7.

Alcohol specific mortality in North Tyneside stands at 22.0<sup>22</sup> per 100,000, in line with the North-East regional rate of 21.8, but significantly higher than the England rate of 14.5.

The rate of mortality for deaths related to drug misuse in North Tyneside is 9.3<sup>23</sup> per 100,000, in line with the North-East Regional Rate of 9.7, but significantly higher than the England rate of 5.2. The North-East has the highest regional rate of deaths due to drug misuse.

#### **Hotspot wards:**

**Alcohol** – Wallsend Central (18.49), Chirton & Percy Main (15.29) and North Shields (14.54) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (8.23).

**Drugs** – Wallsend Central (8.61), Chirton & Percy Main (8.01) and North Shields (7.43) wards have higher rates per population than the borough rate (4.14).

**Victims:** Three of five victims are female. Two thirds of victims are aged 21-45, one in five are 46-60 years old. 86% are White European.

**Perpetrators:** Just under four out of five of offenders are male. 56% are aged 31-45 years old. 27% are aged 16-30 years old. 97% White European.

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<sup>20</sup> Source – Fingertips – Admission episodes for alcohol-related conditions (Narrow) – period 2022/23

<sup>21</sup> Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-related mortality - period 2022

<sup>22</sup> Source – Fingertips – Alcohol-specific mortality - period 2022

<sup>23</sup> ONS – Standardised mortality rate for deaths related to drug misuse – period 2019-21

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

## Priority – Crime and Disorder

### Crime Overall

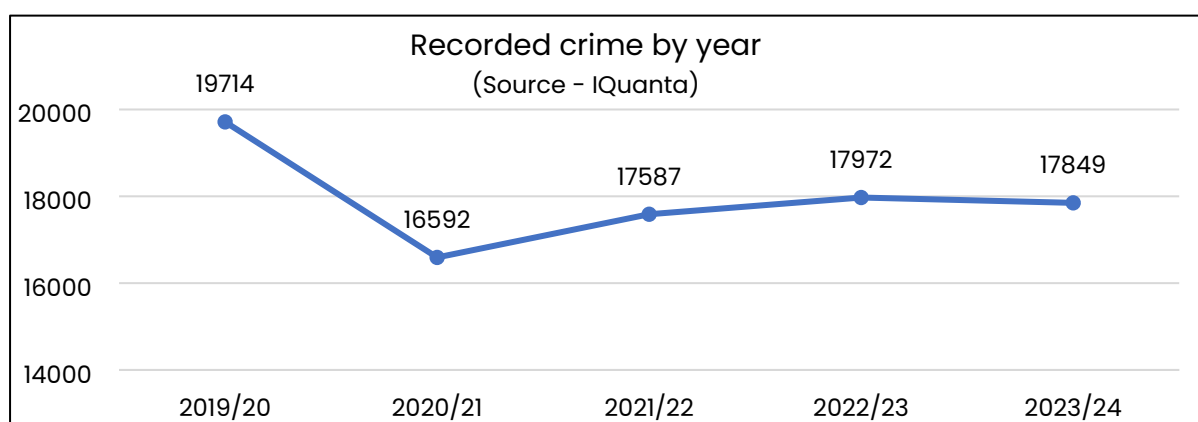
Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

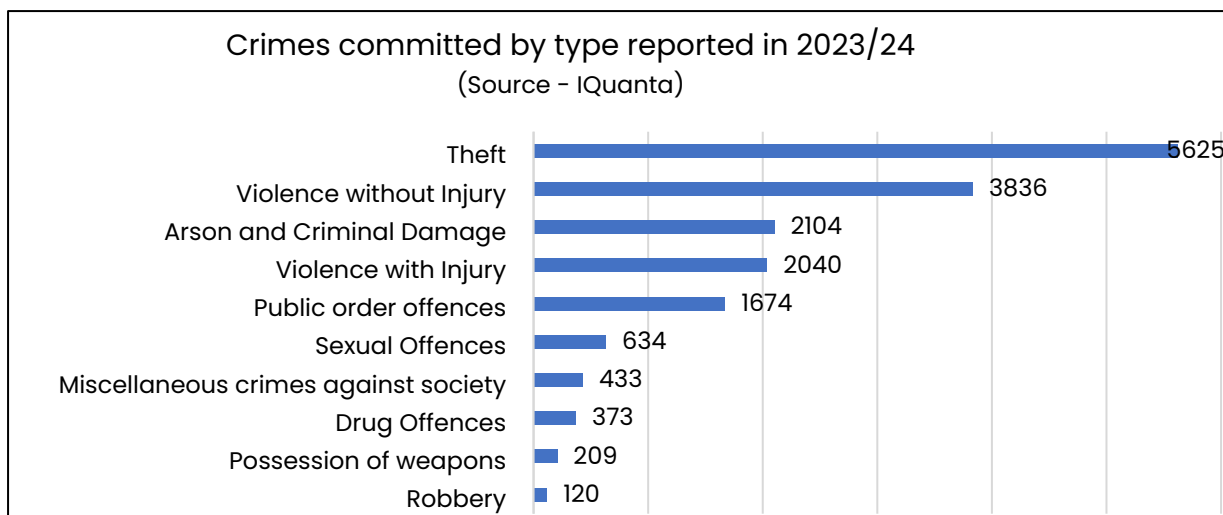
Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Crimes Overall (rate per 1,000 people)	17,849 (84.29)	144,648 (97.72)	421,916 (124.15)	5,057,814 (87.67)

**Direction of travel:** The level of recorded crime in North Tyneside in 2023/24 was consistent to the previous two years, but has decreased by 9.5% over the last year five years.

**Summary:** just over three out of ten crimes committed in North Tyneside during 2023/24 were theft offences, one out of five violence without injury, 12% arson and criminal damage, 12% violence with injury and 9% public order offences. Theft offences decreased significantly during 2020/21 and have risen year on year since, but remain 10% lower than during 2019/20.

Violence with injury offences have increased by 15.4% in the last five years and violence without injury has decreased by 21%. Public Order offences have decreased each year since 2018/19. Public Order decreased during 2023/24 by 15%, but has decreased by 41.4% over five years.





**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (155.36), Chirton & Percy Main (128.19) and North Shields (105.55) wards have significantly higher rates of crime per 1,000 population compared to the other wards and the overall borough rate (84.29).

**Victims:** 53% female compared to 46% male (remaining 1% unknown/unrecorded). 25% of victims are aged between 31-40 years old, 18% are 21-30, 17% 41-50 years old. Three quarters are White European, however 20% of victims are unseen/unknown.

**Perpetrators:** 76% male, compared to 24% female. Almost a third are aged between 31-40, 20% are aged 11-20, 19% are 21-30 years old and 18% are 41-50 years old. 92% 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)	5,625 (26.56)	45,026 (30.42)	109,104 (32.10)	1,670,686 (28.96)

**Direction of travel:** The volume of acquisitive crimes during 2023/24 increased by 5.8% compared to the previous year, however there has been 10% reduction in acquisitive crime over the last five years. There is an increase trend of theft offences since 2022/23, which is linked to a change in practice by Northumbria Police.

Compared to 2022/23, the number of acquisitive crimes has also increased across the Northumbria Police Force (6%), but the number of thefts across the Most Similar Group and England have remained consistent. The rate per population remains lower in North Tyneside than comparators.

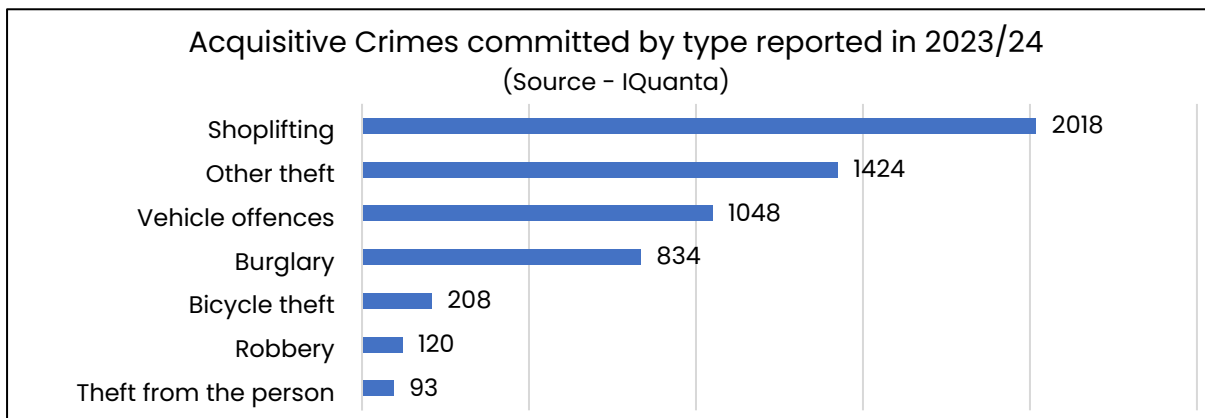
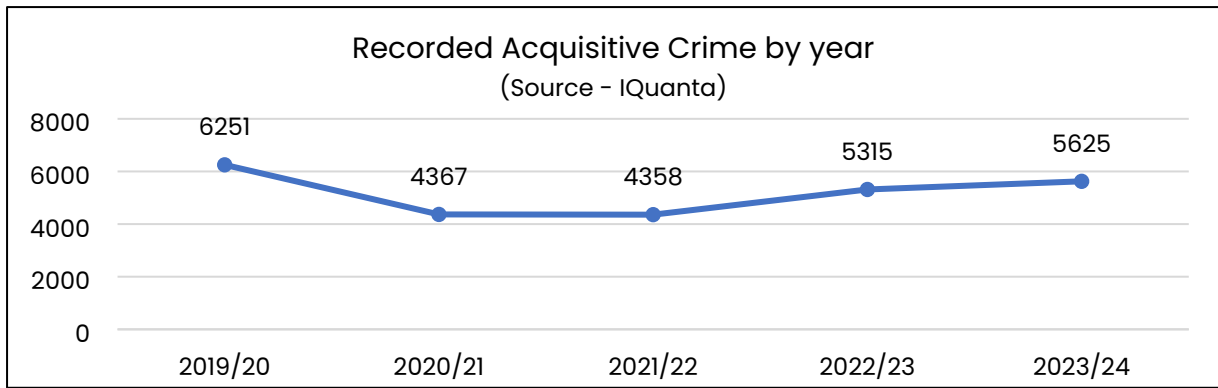
**Summary:** During 2023/24, a third of acquisitive crime offences are shoplifting, a quarter are classed as Other Theft<sup>24</sup> and almost one out of five are vehicle offences.

The number of shoplifting offences has increased by over 52% compared to last year and an increase of 11.6% over five years. The rate of shoplifting in North Tyneside per 1,000 population is 11.6, higher than Northumbria Police Force rate at 10.35, the Most Similar Home Office Group 8.94 and England at 7.18.

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<sup>24</sup> 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.





**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (48.52) and North Shields (33.43) both have significantly higher rates per population than the overall borough rate (26.56).

**Victims:** 59% male, compared to 39% female and the remainder unseen. 22% are aged 36-45, 21% are aged 26-30 years old and 18% are 46-55. Two thirds are White European, however 28% of victims are unseen/unknown.

**Perpetrators:** Four out of five are male, one in five are female. Three out of five perpetrators are aged 31-45 and a quarter are aged 16-30. 95% 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 economy<sup>25</sup>

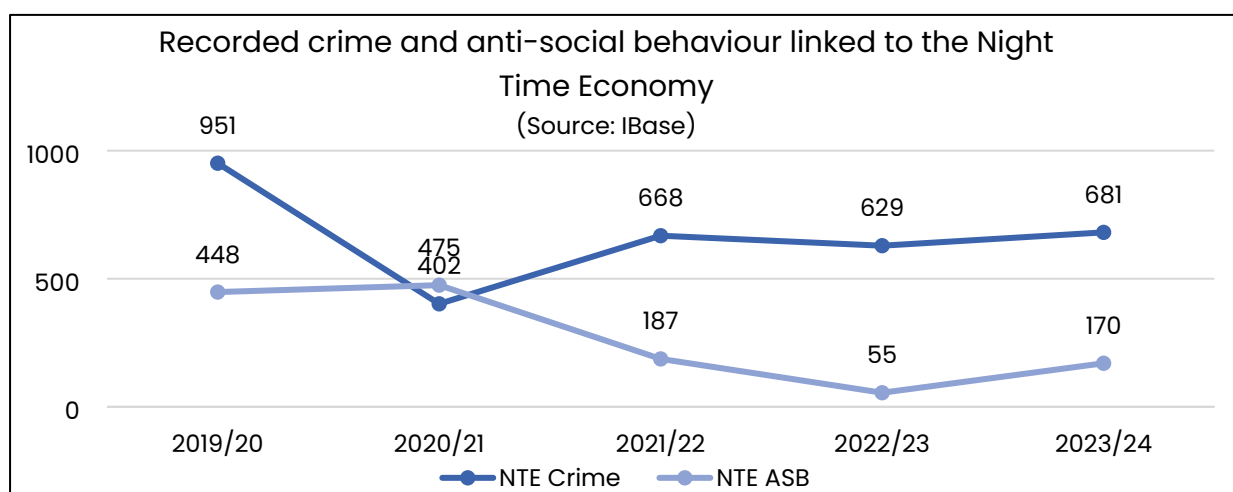
### Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
Night-time economy crimes (Rate per 1,000 people)	681 (3.22)	-	-	-
Night-time economy ASB (Rate per 1,000 people)	170 (0.80)	-	-	-

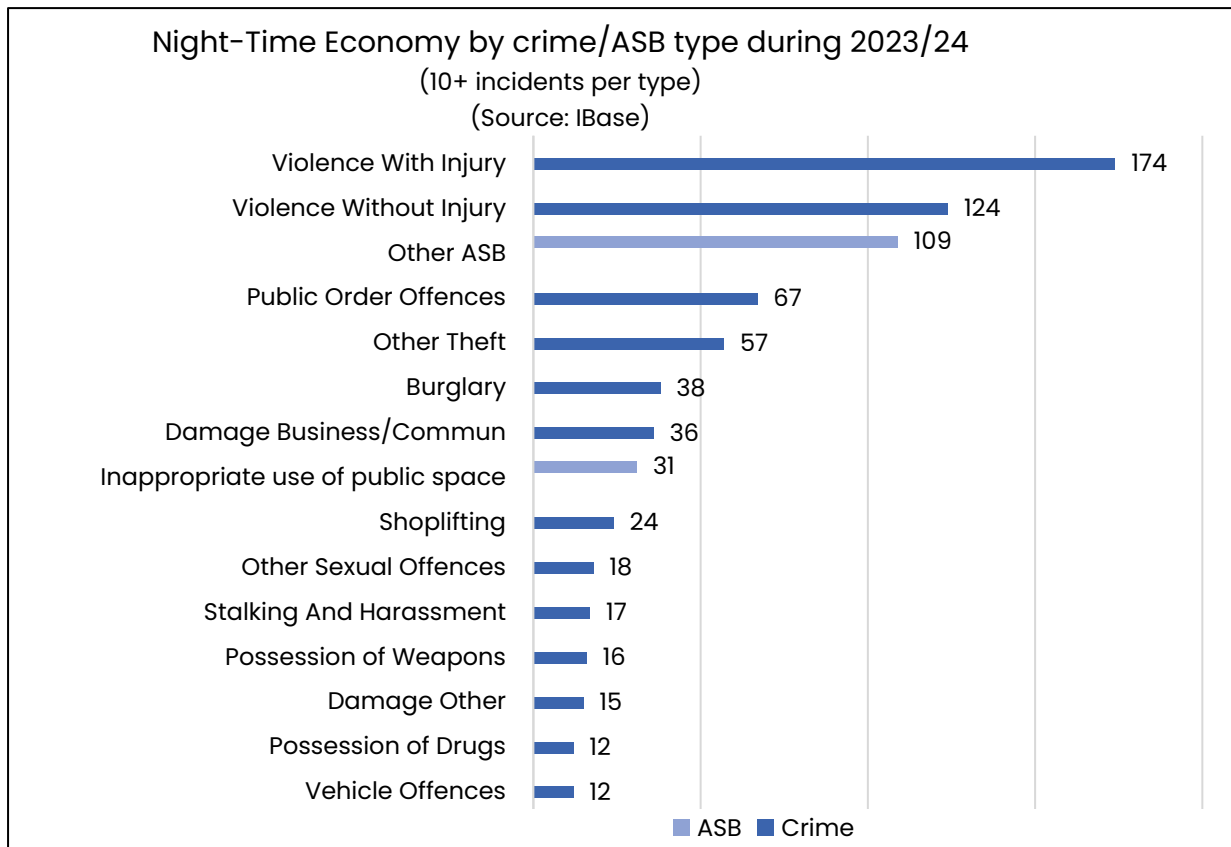
**Direction of travel:** The number of night-time economy crimes have increased 2022/23 by 8% compared to the previous year but have decreased by 28% in the last five years. Night-time economy crimes are low in North Tyneside accounting for only 3.8% of crimes in the borough.

The number of NTE anti-social behaviour have increased compared to last year but are in line with the number of incidents in 2021/22 and again account for only 3% of ASB incidents overall in the borough.

**Summary:** Just over a quarter of night-time economy crimes in 2023/24 were violence with injury, just fewer than one in five were violence without injury and one in ten public order crimes. Two thirds of NTE ASB were classed as "other ASB".



<sup>25</sup> 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** – Wallsend Central (11.99), Whitley Bay North (10.27), North Shields (6.14) and Tynemouth (5.51) wards all have significantly higher rates of night time economy crime per population compared to the borough rate (3.22).

**ASB** – Wallsend Central (3.94), Whitley Bay North (2.45) and North Shields (2.1) wards all have higher rates of night-time economy ASB per population compared to the borough rate (0.80).

**Victims: Crime** – 57% female compared to 42% male. Just over a quarter are aged 21-30, a quarter 31-40 years old and 17% are aged 41-50. Four in five victims are White European, however 14% of victims are unseen/unknown.

**Perpetrators: Crime** – Just under four of five offenders are male. One in five are aged 36-40 years old, one in ten 16-20 and a quarter are aged 26-35 years old. 91% 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

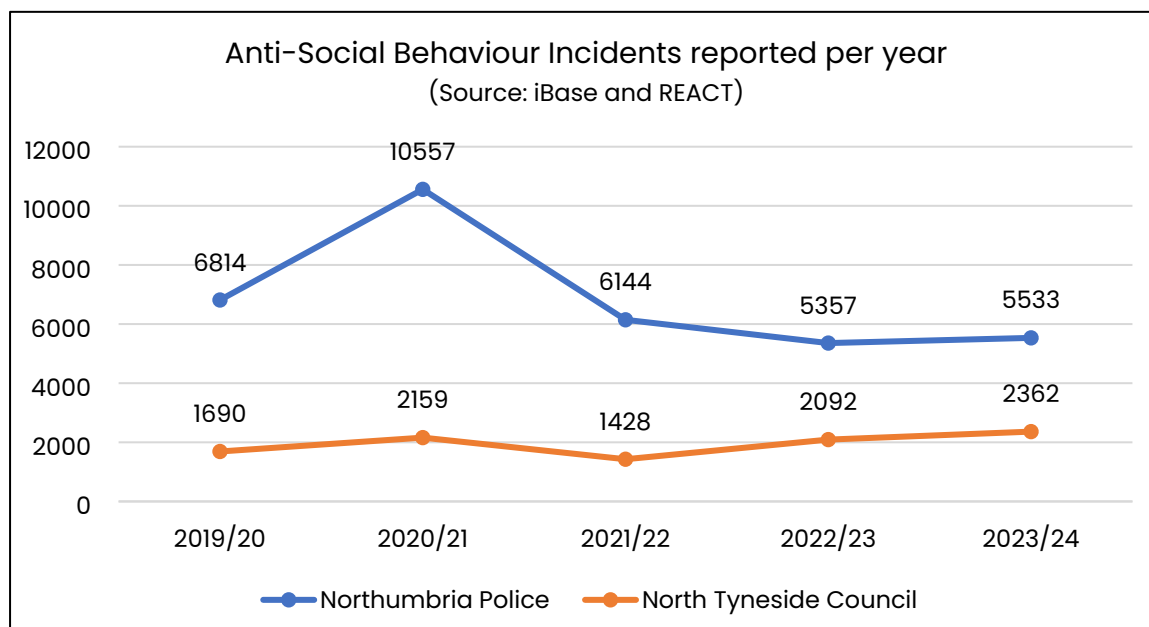
### Volume and comparison to Northumbria Police Force Area, Most Similar Group and England:

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England
ASB reported to Northumbria Police inc. COVID-19 (rate per 1,000 people)	5,533 (26.13)	42,094 (28.44)	-	968,565 (16.68)
ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (rate per 1,000 people)	2,362 (11.15)	-	-	-

**Direction of travel:** Anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police has increased by 3.3% compared to 2022/23 but has decreased by 19% over the last five years.

Anti-social behaviour reported to North Tyneside Council's Community and Public Spaces Protection Team has increased by 13% in 2023/24 compared to the previous year. There had been a significant increase of 40% in the last five years.

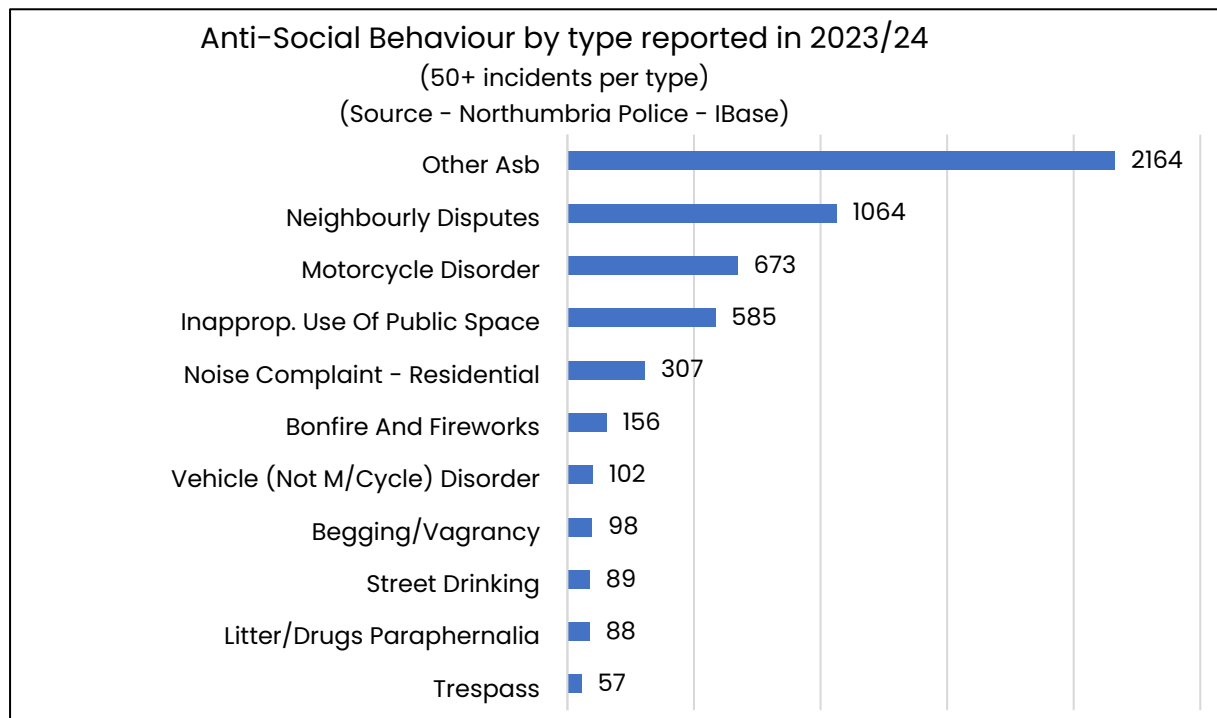
### Summary:



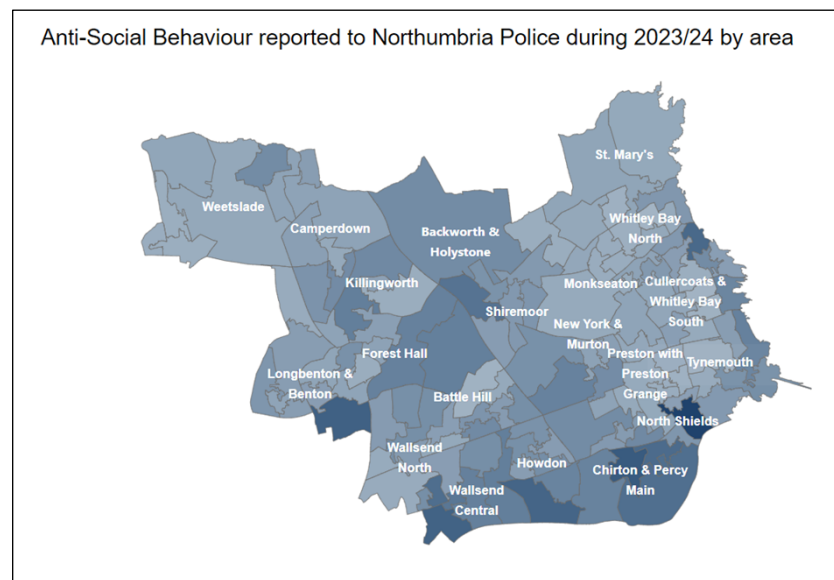
## ASB reported to Northumbria Police

Almost two out of five anti-social behaviour incidents reported to the police are classed as “other ASB”, one in five is neighbourly disputes, 12% motorcycle disorder and 11% inappropriate use of public space.

The vast majority of ASB incidents are recorded as “other ASB” incidents. They have increased from 373 incidents in 2022/23 to 2,164 incidents in 2023/24, making it difficult to analyse ASB by type of incident.



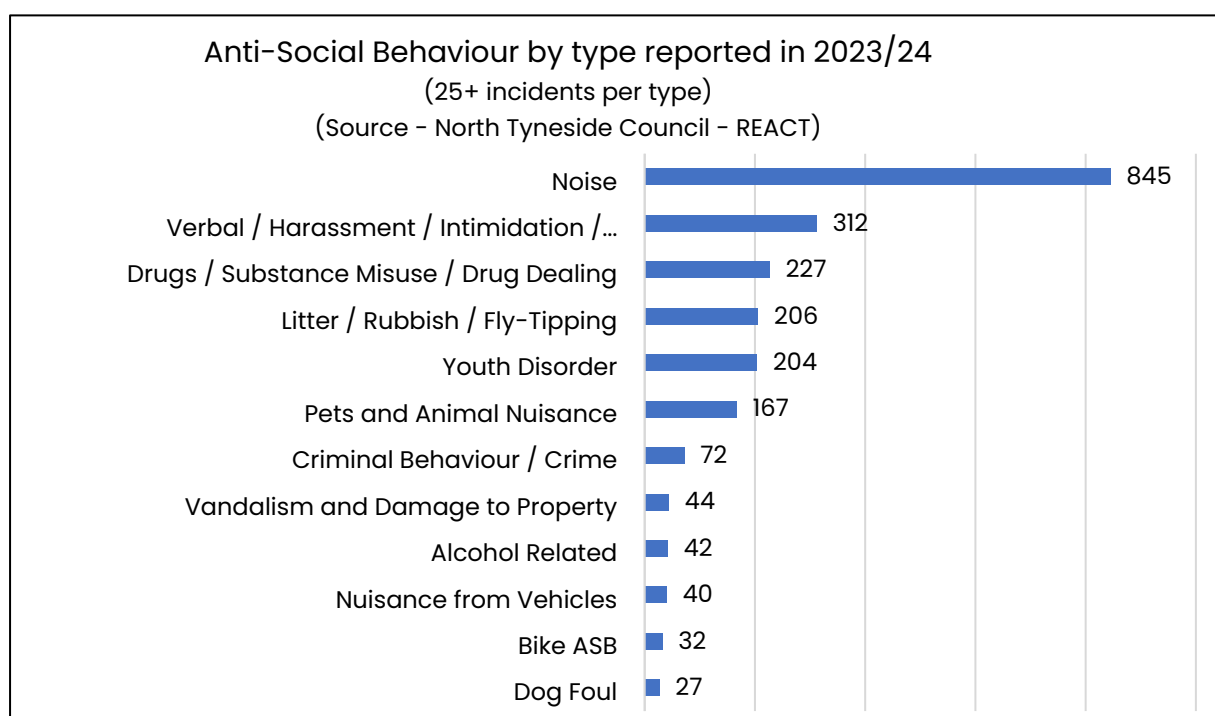
Anti-Social Behaviour reported to Northumbria Police during 2023/24 is more prevalent in North Shields, Wallsend, Howdon, Benton and Chirton areas.



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

Noise complaints represented just a third of reports during 2023/24 to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team. Noise complaints have increased by 28% compared to 2022/23.

13% of cases related to verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening behaviour, 10% drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing, 9% litter/rubbish/fly-tipping and 9% of cases were youth disorder. With the exception of youth disorder which has decreased by 18%, these incident types have all increased significantly. Drugs/substance misuse/drug dealing incidents have increased by 32%.



### Hotspot wards:

**Northumbria Police** – Wallsend Central (51.36), Chirton & Percy Main (44.48), Howdon (38.01), North Shields (37.47), Shiremoor (33.84) and Killingworth (33.47) wards have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (26.13).

**North Tyneside Council** – ASB reported to Community and Public Spaces Protection Team – Howdon (19.05), Chirton & Percy Main (16.26), New York & Murton (15.66) and Longbenton & Benton (13.98) wards all have significantly higher rates per population than the borough rate (11.15).

#### **Victims:**

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

**North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team** – 27% complainants are female, 14% male and 60% gender not recorded. 8% aged 25-35 years old, 8% aged 35-44, 8% 60-74 years old and 7% 45-54 years old. 60% of complainants have no age recorded. Two out of five complainants are North Tyneside Council Tenants and just under three out of five are not recorded.

#### **Perpetrators:**

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

**North Tyneside Council – Community and Public Spaces Protection Team** – two out of five perpetrators are female, just over a fifth are male and just under two out of five not recorded or unknown. 18% aged 35-44 years old, 16% are 25-34, 9% aged 45-54 and 8% are 16-24 years old. Almost a third of perpetrators have no age recorded. Three out of five perpetrators are North Tyneside Council Tenants and just under two out of five the tenure isn't recorded.

**Gaps:** No police data on profile of victims or perpetrators. Overuse of the "Other ASB" category makes it difficult to analyse ASB incident by type.

Data quality and recording issues on complainant and perpetrator equality characteristics by the council. Inconsistent location data.



## 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)	1,376 (6.50)			
Youth related ASB reported to North Tyneside Council (Rate per 1,000 people)	252 (1.19)			
Juvenile first time entrants into the criminal justice system (Rate per 100,000 of the 10-17 year old population) <sup>26</sup>	29 (148)	189 (141)	480 <sup>27</sup> (164)	7,856 (141)

### Direction of travel:

During 2023/24, youth related anti-social behaviour reported to Northumbria Police accounted for a quarter of all anti-social behaviour reported. In 2023/24, there was a 19% decrease in incidents compared to the previous year and 12% over five years. There was a significant decrease in youth related anti-social behaviour during 2020/21, likely attributable to the COVID-19 pandemic and incidents peaked in 2022/23 to 1,690 incidents.

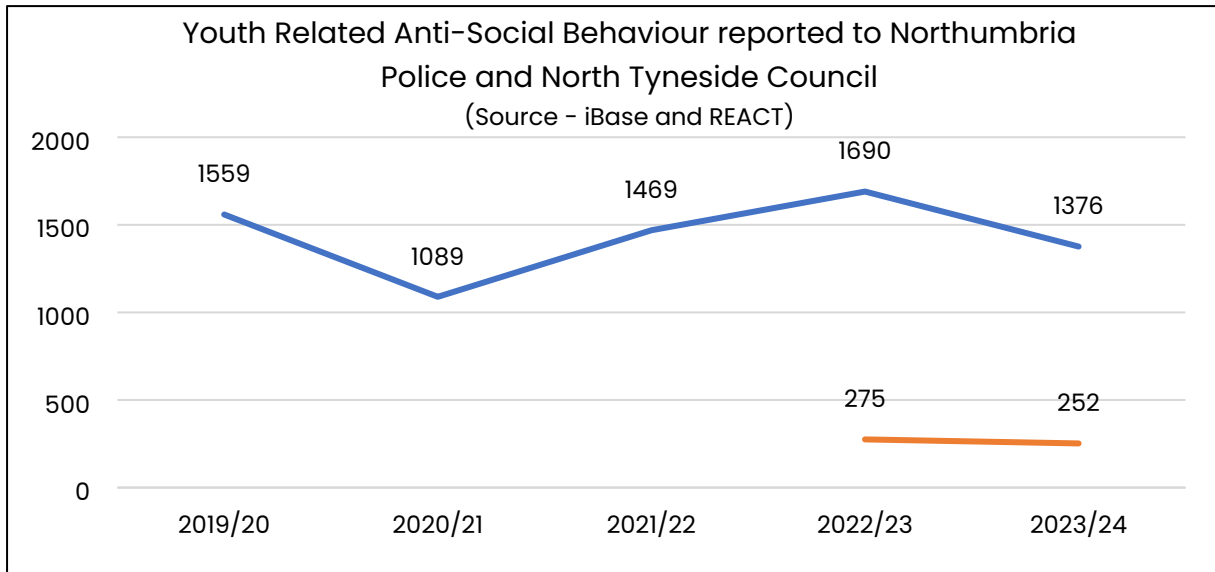
Youth related anti-social behaviour reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team in 2023/24 remained low at 252 incidents, an 8% decrease from the previous year. Youth related ASB reported to the authority accounts for just over 10% of all ASB cases.

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.

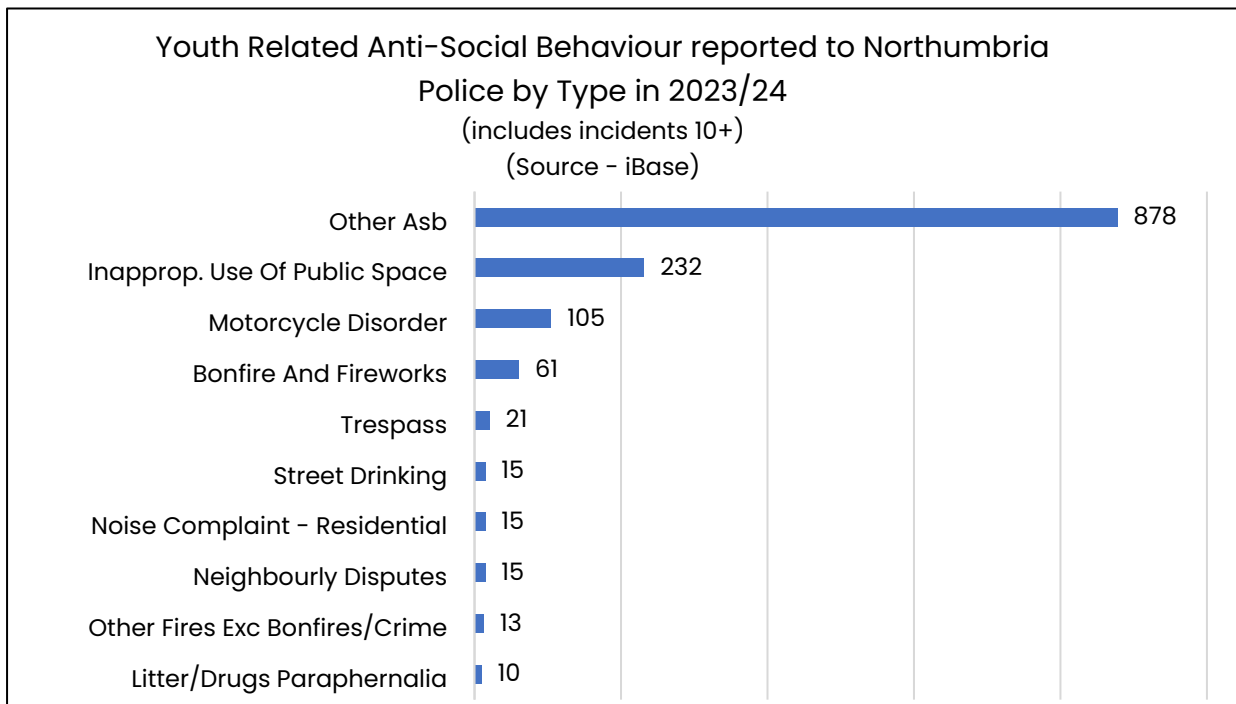
### Summary:

<sup>26</sup> Source Ministry of Justice – First time entrants (FTE) into the Criminal Justice System - Period 2023

<sup>27</sup> No available data for Basildon, Gloucester and Ipswich



During 2023/24, nearly two thirds of youth related ASB incidents reported to Northumbria Police were classed as “other ASB”, 17% inappropriate use of public space and 8% motorcycle disorder. The categories of ASB types used in 2023/24 are completely different to the previous year where half of all youth related ASB incidents were recorded as “youth related under 18”, a quarter “rowdy/inconsiderate behaviour” and 8% “other ASB”.



During 2023/24, four of five youth related ASB incidents reported to the Community and Public Spaces Protection Team were classified as “youth disorder”, a decrease from nine of ten during 2022/24. The remaining 48 youth related ASB incidents in 2023/24 were categorised across 13 ASB types, all totaling under 10 incidents per type including alcohol, verbal/harassment/intimidation/threatening, criminal behaviour/crime and bike ASB.

**Hotspot wards: Northumbria Police:** Killingworth (16.61), Chirton & Percy Main (12.54), Longbenton & Benton (10.33) and Shiremoor (8.43) wards all have significantly higher rates of youth ASB as a rate per population than the borough overall (6.50).

#### **Victims:**

**Northumbria Police:** data on victims not available

**Community and Public Spaces Protection Team;** 14% victims male and 13% female. 73% victims no sex recorded. 14% aged 60–74 years old and 70% no age recorded. 31% victims are North Tyneside Housing Tenants, 67% not recorded.

#### **Perpetrators:**

**Northumbria Police:** data on perpetrators not available

**Community and Public Spaces Protection Team;** 23% perpetrators male and 17% female. 70% perpetrators no sex recorded. A quarter of perpetrators are aged 0–15 years old, 21% aged 16–44 years old and 51% no age recorded. 23% perpetrators are North Tyneside Housing Tenants, 67% not recorded.

#### **Gaps:**

**Northumbria Police:** majority of incidents categorised as “other ASB” not allowing for detailed analysis. Profile data on victims and perpetrators. Can’t drill down to youth related crime.

**Community and Public Spaces Protection Team:** no location data for incidents to analyse. Data quality/recording issue for equality characteristics and housing tenure.

## 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)	2,801 (13.23)	-	-	-
Domestic related serious violence (per 1,000)	768 (3.63)	-	-	-

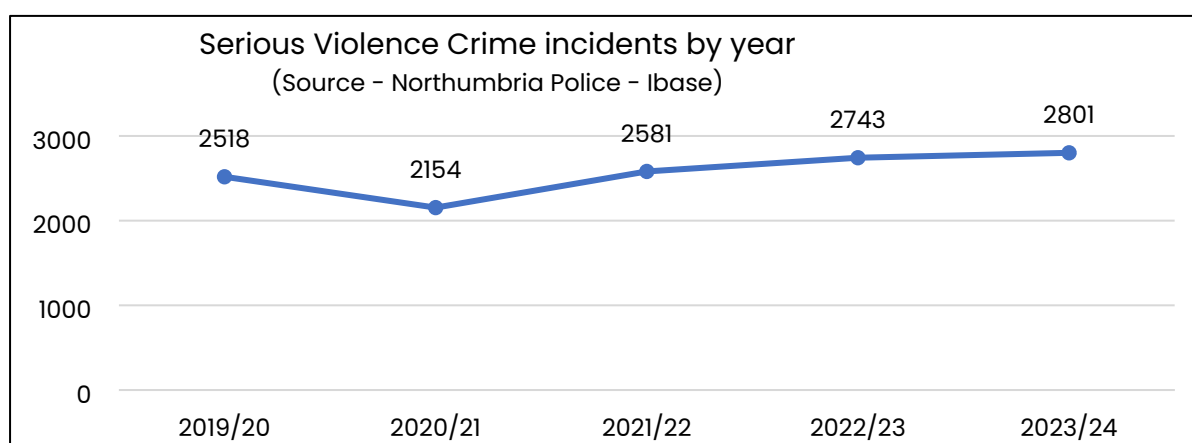
#### Direction of travel:

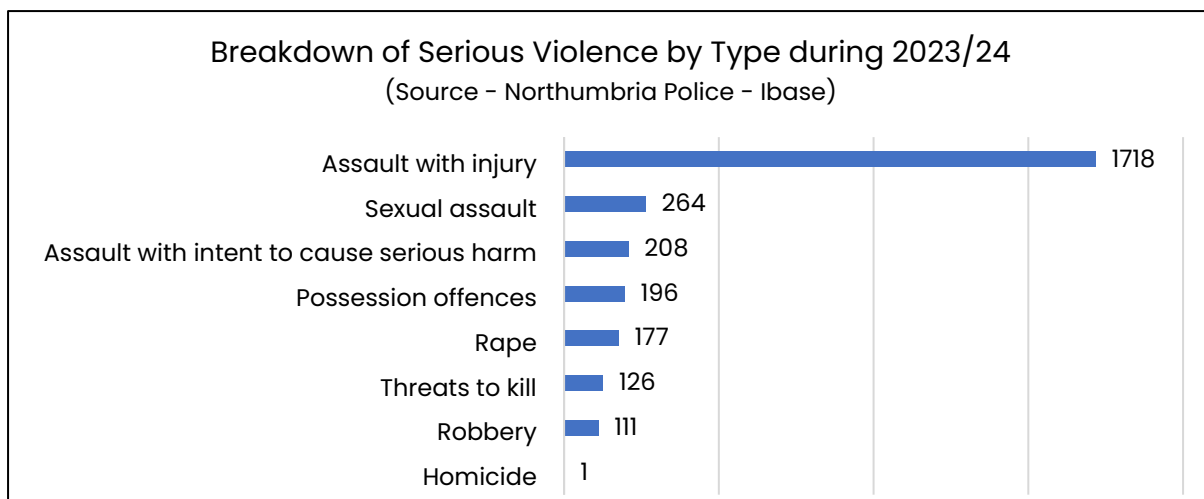
Serious Violence incidents are consistent with the previous year, but have increased by 11.2% compared to 2019/20.

#### 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 offences accounts for just over three out of five serious violence incidents, which is consistent to the previous year, but a 10% increase compared to 2019/20.

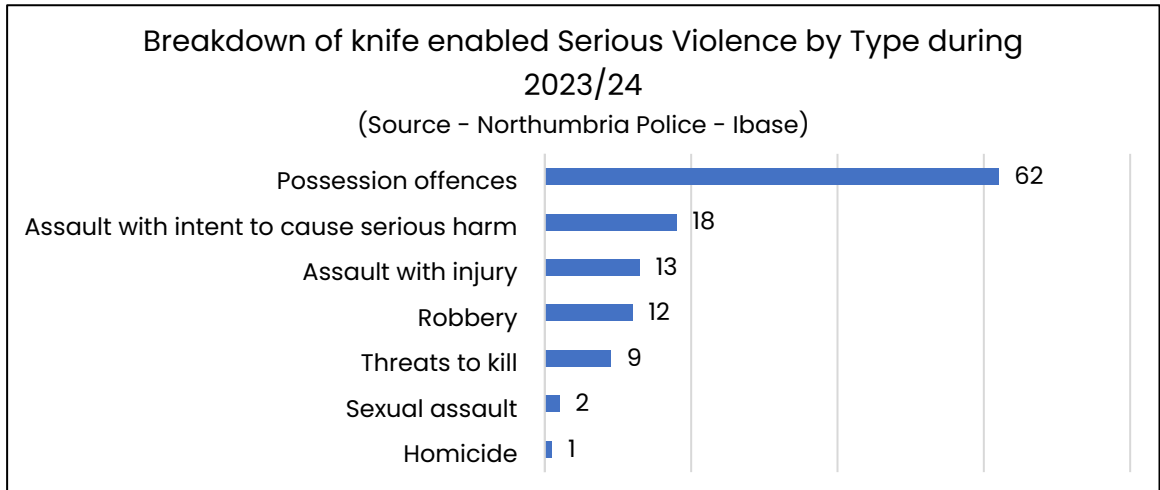
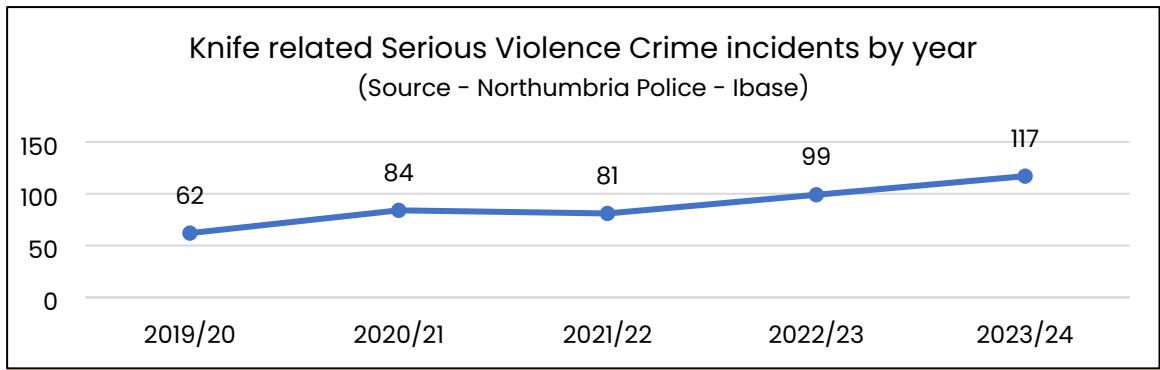
9% of serious violence are sexual assaults, 8% assault with intent to cause serious harm and 7% possession offences.

Domestic related serious violence accounts for 28% of all serious violence offences in North Tyneside. Of the 2,801 offences during 2023/24, 768 were domestic related. Three quarters of domestic related serious violence incidents were assault with injury offences

### Knife Crime

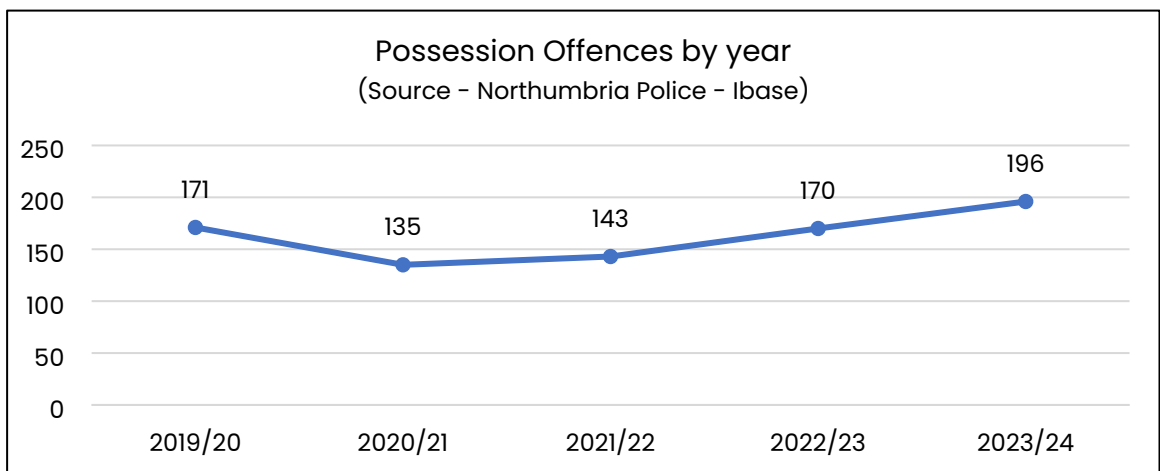
During 2023/24, there were 117 knife related<sup>28</sup> serious violence offences, compared to 99 during the previous year. The trend of knife related offences have increased over the last five years. Fewer than 4% of serious violence offences overall are knife related.

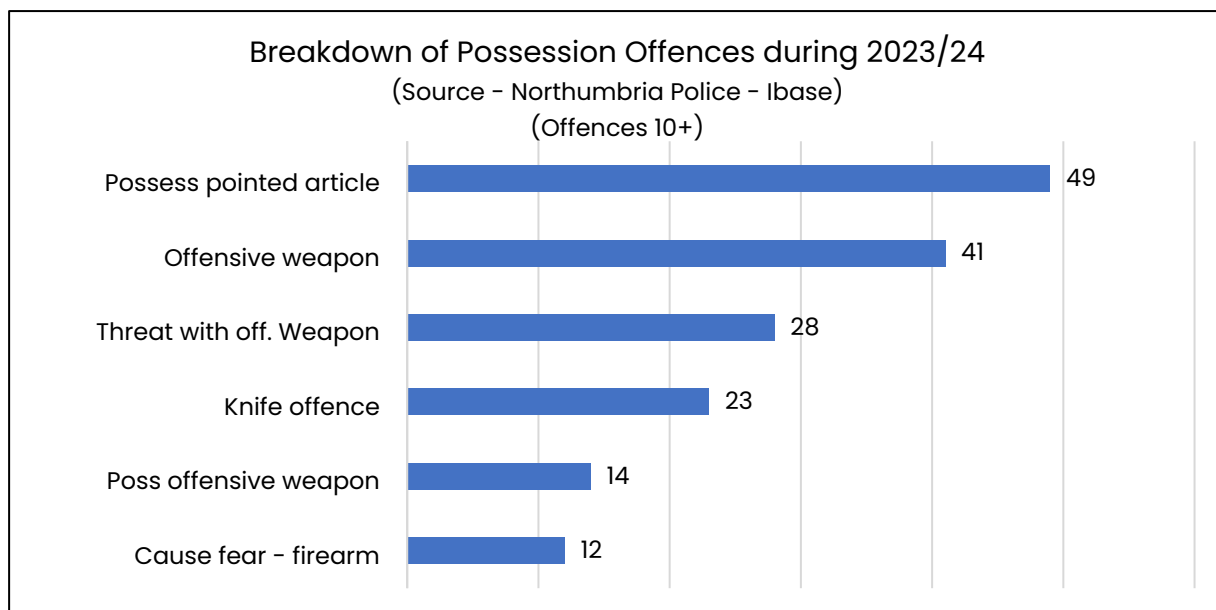
<sup>28</sup> Knife related offences includes offences involving knives and related instruments including blade, machete, sharp, screwdriver, corkscrew, scissors, sword, razor and pointed.



During 2023/24, 56% knife related serious violence offences were possession offences. 16% assault with intent to cause serious harm, 12% assault with injury and 11% robbery.

### Possession Offences





The majority of possession offences during 2023/24 were possession of a pointed article, offensive weapon, threat with offensive weapon and knife offence, which is consistent to the previous year.

### Homicides

There was one homicide in North Tyneside during 2023/24, compared to 4 in 2022/23, none in 2020/21 or 2021/22.

**Hotspot wards:** Wallsend Central (30.58), Chirton & Percy Main (24.75), North Shields (17.77) and Howdon (16.93) wards all have significantly higher rates of serious violence as a rate per population than the borough overall (13.23).

**Victims:** 54% female compared to 46% male. Just under three quarters of victims are aged 11-45 years old; just under a quarter are aged 11-20, 33% are aged 31-45 years old and 17% are aged 21-30. Just over four in five victims are White European, however 14% of victims are unseen/unknown.

**Perpetrators:** Four out of five offenders are male, a fifth female. 44% are aged between 31-45 years old, a fifth are aged 11-20 years old and just under a fifth are aged 21-30 years old. 91% are White European.

**Gaps:** Comparative data not available. further detail on the profile of victims and perpetrators including more detailed demographics and addresses





## Chapter 10 Reoffending<sup>29</sup>

Measure	North Tyneside	Northumbria Police Force	Most Similar Group	England and Wales
Proportion of adult offenders who reoffend (%) <sup>30</sup>	30.2% (280 reoffenders)	26.33%	27.53%	25.4%
Average number of reoffences per adult reoffender	3.39	3.71	3.78	3.78
Average number of previous offences per adult offender	26.61	26.78	21.43	19.38
Proportion of juvenile offenders who reoffend	<sup>-31</sup> (15 reoffenders)	29.50%	32.25%	33.0%
Average number of reoffences per juvenile reoffender	<sup>-32</sup>	4.32	4.52	4.25
Average number of previous offences per juvenile offender	<sup>-33</sup>	3.08	3.95	3.34

### Direction of travel:

The number of adult and juvenile offenders 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 reoffenders in 2022 have decreased by 30% compared to the previous year and by 71% compared to 2012. Juvenile reoffenders in 2022 remains consistently low at 15 reoffenders and have decreased by 92% compared to 2012.

### Summary:

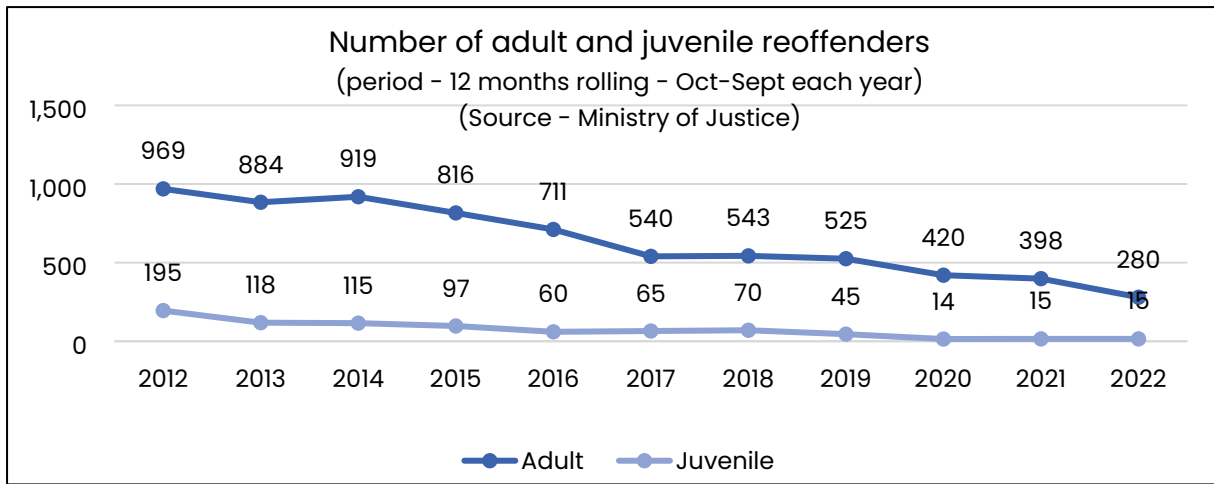
<sup>29</sup> Source – Ministry of Justice – Proven reoffending geographical data tool – released 25<sup>th</sup> July 2024

<sup>30</sup> Reoffending data represents period October 2021-September 2022 rolling 12 month period as latest available published data.

<sup>31</sup> Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.

<sup>32</sup> Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.

<sup>33</sup> Proportions and averages based on less than 30 offenders are removed as they make data unreliable for interpretation.



During 2022, there were 280 adult reoffenders and 15 juvenile reoffenders. The number has significantly decreased over the last 10 years.

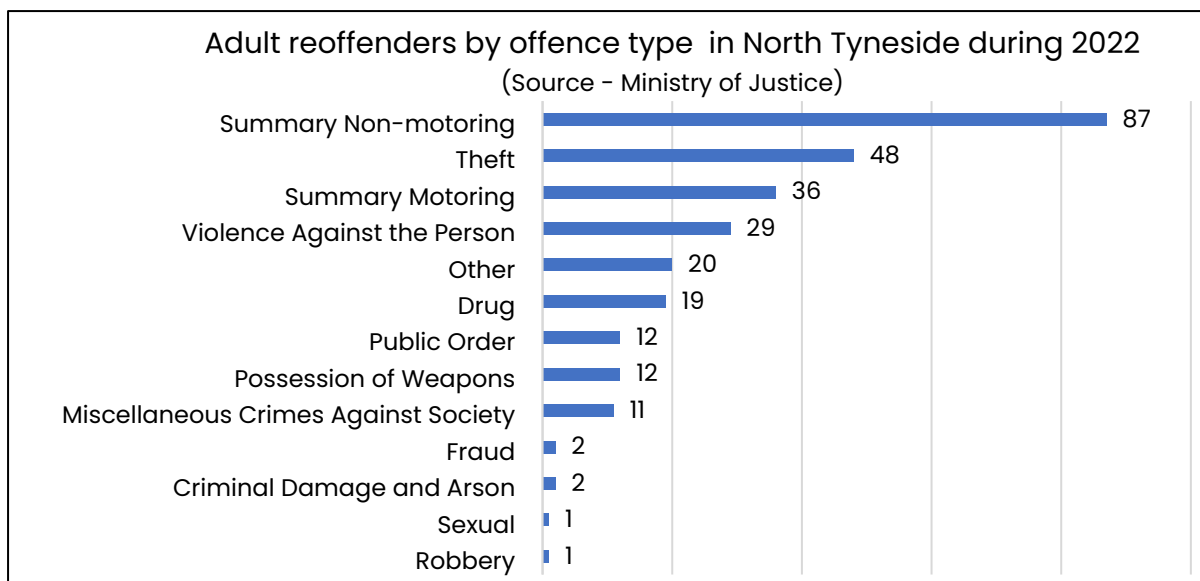
The definition of reoffending<sup>34</sup> are offences that have taken place within a one year follow up period following the first offence. Offences are counted as a proven reoffence if they meet all the following criteria:-

- 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 2022 at 30.2%, higher than the proportion across the Northumbria Force Area, Most Similar Home Office Group and England and Wales.

During 2022 there were 15 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 offences can't be reported due to reliability issues.

<sup>34</sup> Definition set out by Ministry of Justice in Guide to proven reoffending statistics



Three in ten reoffenders in North Tyneside during 2022 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 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;** 86% reoffenders are male. Almost all White. 57% are aged 25-39 years old, 28% are 35-44 years old and one in five are aged 18-24 years old.

**Juvenile Reoffenders;** the number of juvenile reoffenders are low, however most reoffenders are male, aged 15-17 years old and all identify as white.

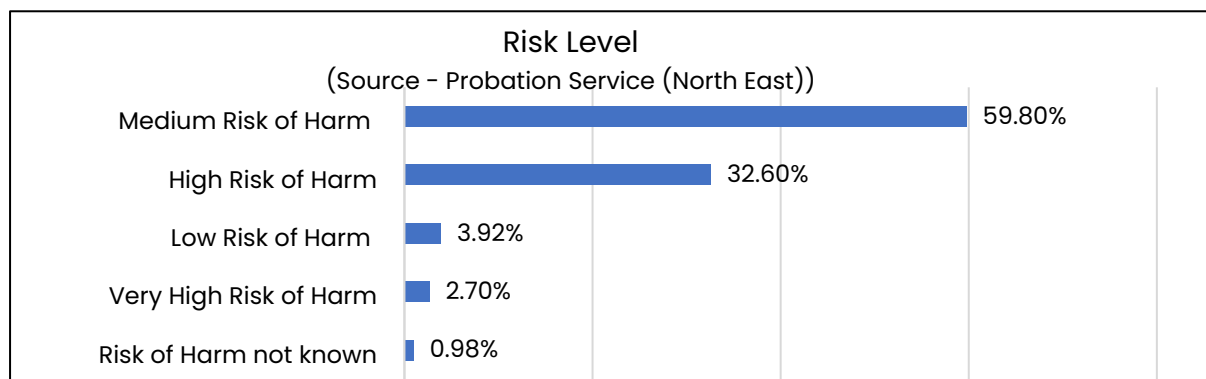
**Gaps:** Offence type data for juvenile offenders and ward data.

## Probation Service (North East)

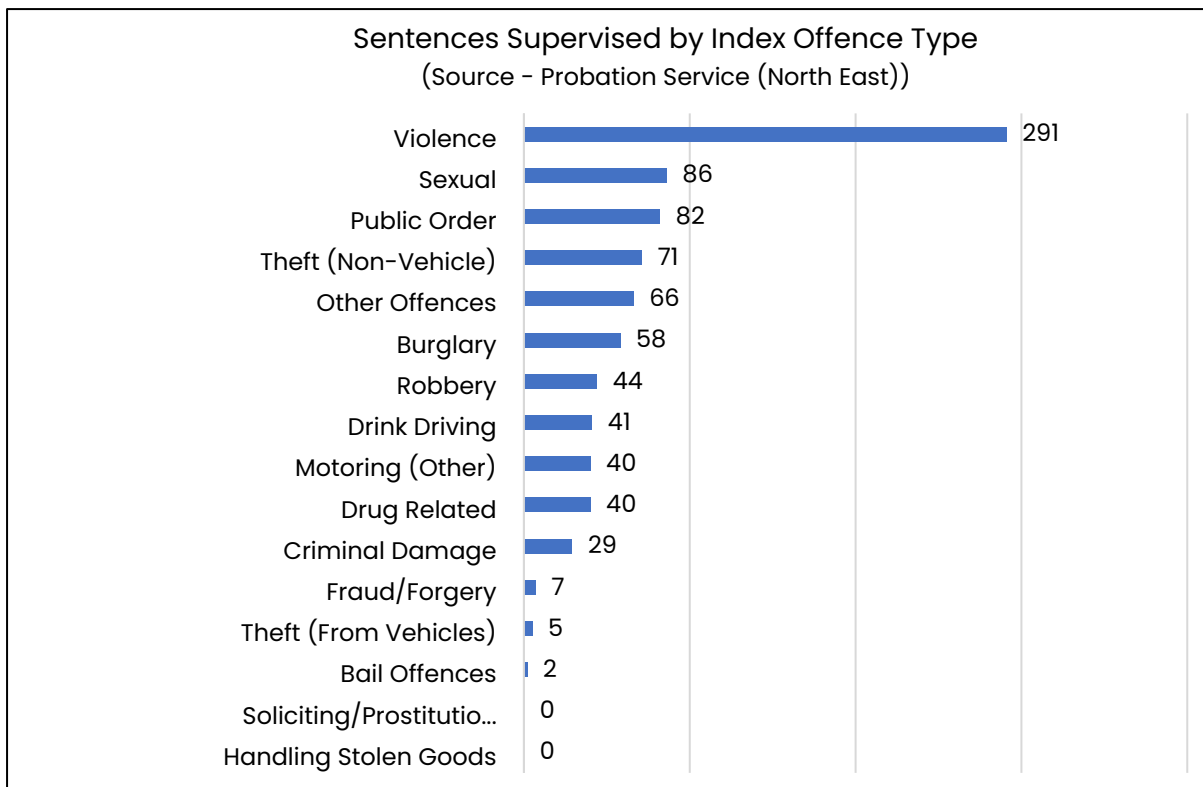
### Summary:

The Probation Service (North East) has 816 People on Probation as of July 2024. 78% are in the community and 22% in custody.

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



862 sentences are supervised by the Probation Service (North East). 54% of people on sentences supervised are in the community and 46% in custody. Just under a third of sentences supervised are violent offences, 10% sexual offences and 8% theft.



**Hotspot wards:** not available

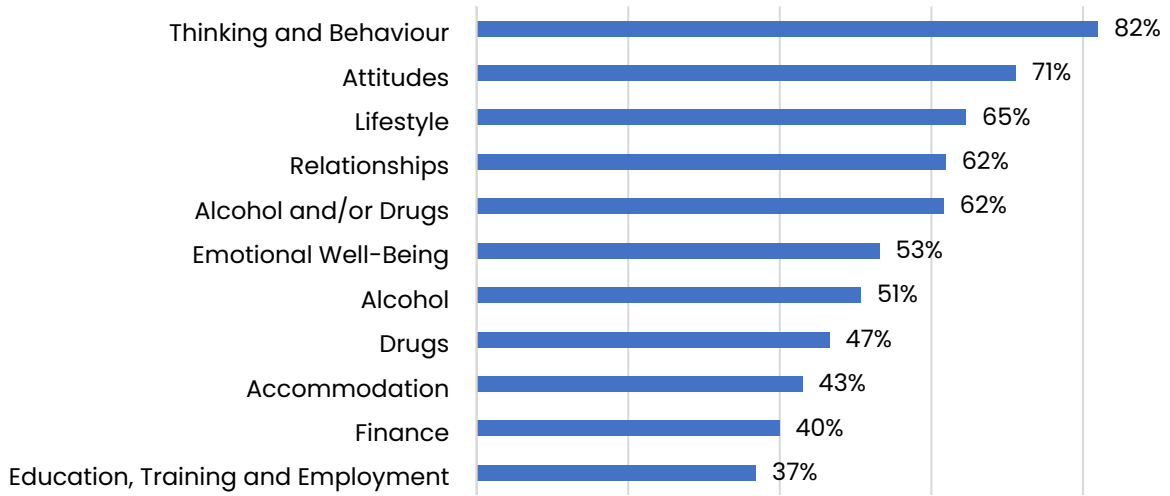
**Victims:** not available.

**Perpetrators:** Almost nine in ten offenders are male and aged 25 years and older. Just over 95% White.

**Identified needs of offenders**

### Proportion of offenders with adult criminogenic needs from OASys assessments

(Source - Probation Service (North East))



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

**Gaps:** ward data.



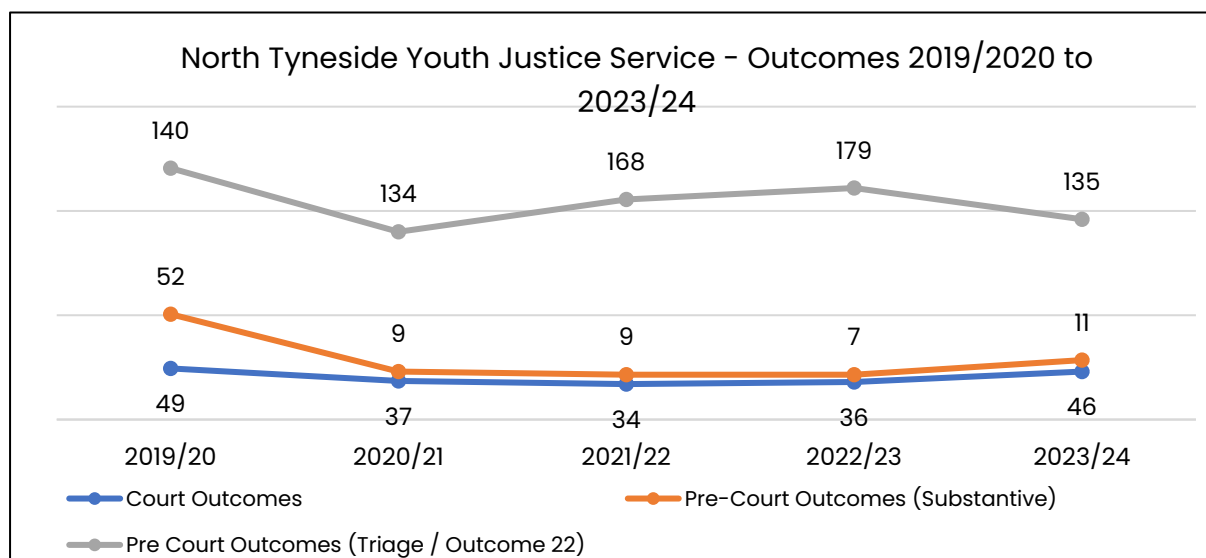
## Youth Justice Service (YJS)

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

Over the last 5 years, we have seen a slight decrease in the overall number of court and pre-court outcomes given to young people in North Tyneside. We have seen a decrease in total outcomes of around 13% in the 2023/24 period in comparison to 22/23, however we have seen a rise in recent months of more serious offending and as a result an increase in court orders and substantive outcomes of 33% this year compared to last.

We continue to operate the Out of Court Panel, which has been running since October 2019, and has meant that young people who would previously 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. This means the young person has participated in an intervention with the YJS and has not received a criminal record.

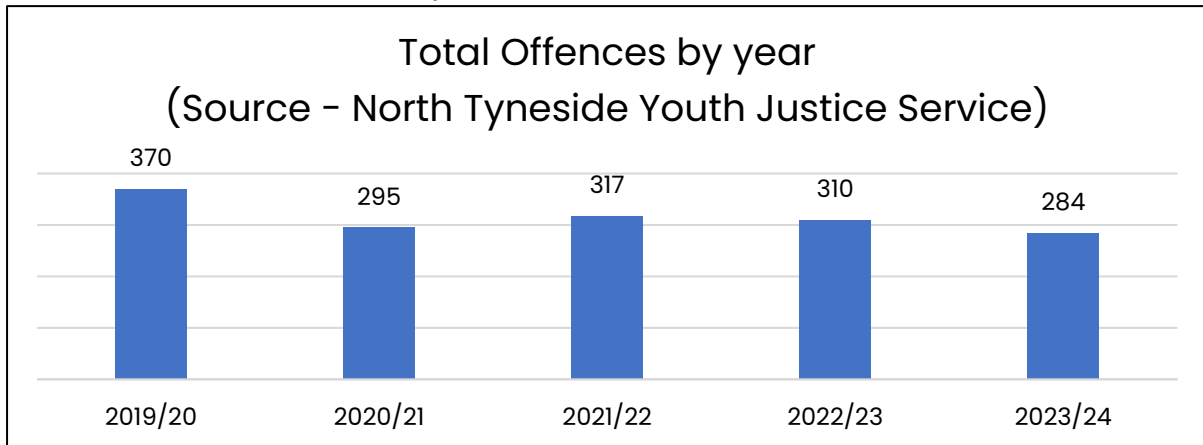
Out of court cases currently make up 70% of the YJS cohort, this was 80% in the previous year. The chart below shows the numbers of outcomes in Court / Pre Court (Substantive) and Pre Court (Non-Substantive).



### Offences

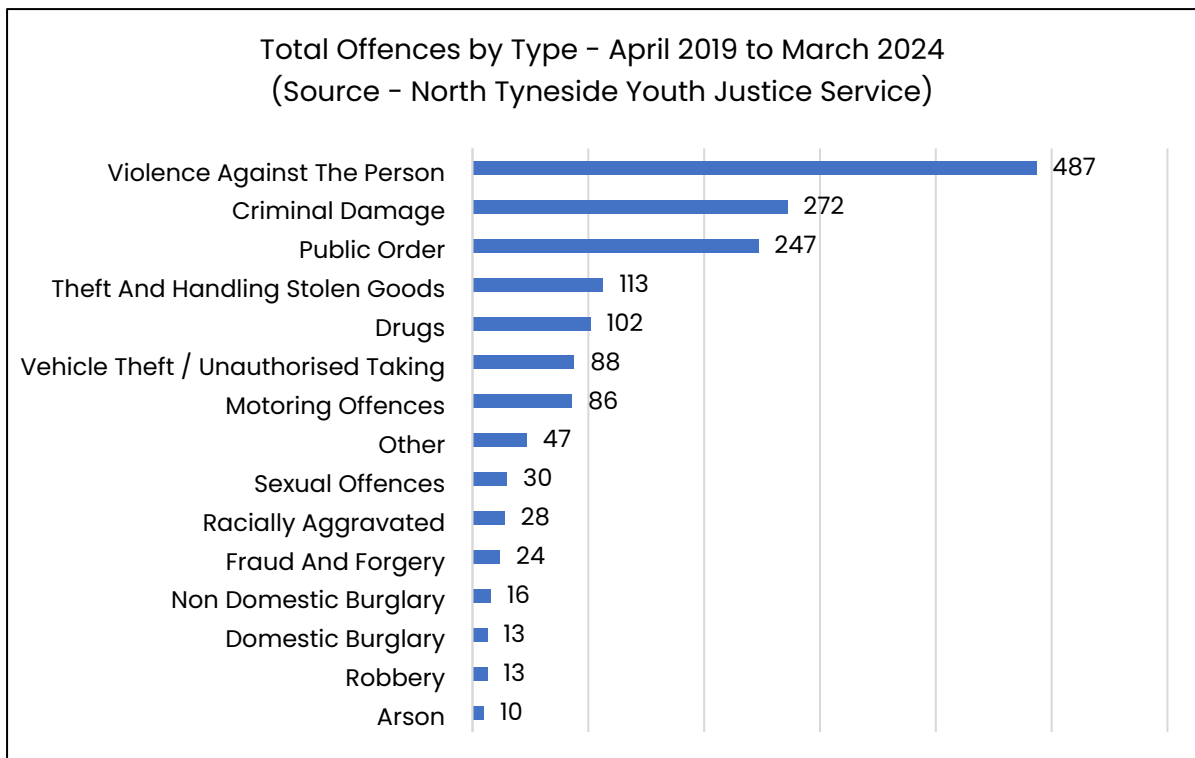
The number of offences in 2023/24 was slightly below the 5-year average of 315 offences, with 284 – however there will be some outstanding offences

from this period that are yet to be dealt with or sentenced. There was a peak in offence numbers in 2019/20.



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 April 2019 to March 2024.

The top 4 offences have remained consistent in recent years. 31% of all offences were categorized as 'Violence against the person'. (Note this does not mean serious violence, most offences were of a low gravity level e.g. common assault, assault by beating). Criminal damage offences made up 17%, Public Order 16% and Theft and Handling offences are 7% of the total. We have seen a drop in public order and criminal damage in 23/24 in comparison to the previous 2 years, but violent offending has remained consistently high.



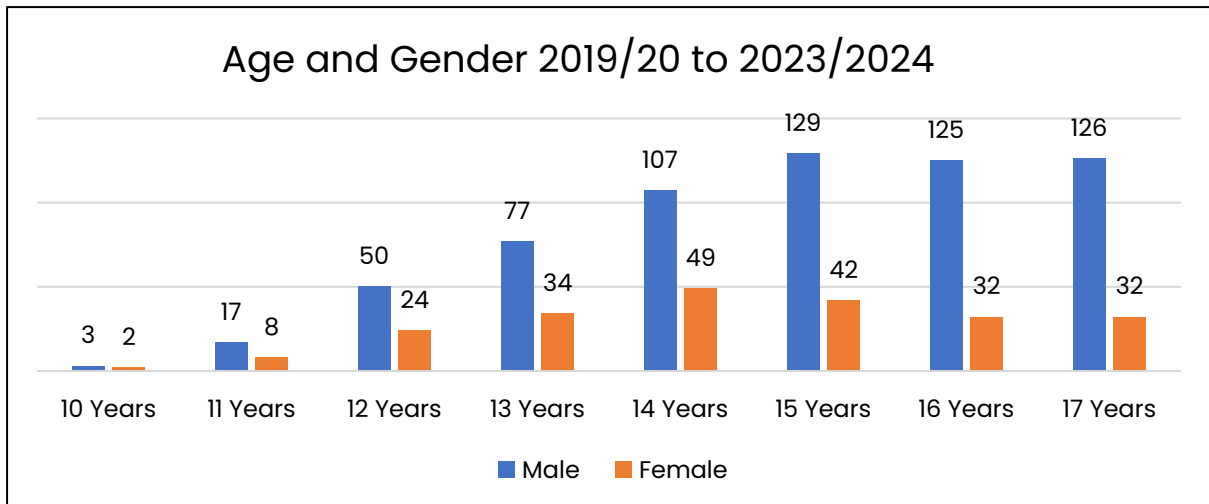
### Demographics:

This data is based on the number of young people who commenced an intervention in each financial year period (857 in total). Some young people will have received multiple outcomes/interventions annually but for the purposes of this data are only counted in each annual period once.

### 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 2023/24 this was a 80% Male to 20% female 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, 31% are 13 and 14 and 12% of the cohort aged 10 – 12.



The number of young people coming into the Youth Justice Service is shown in the below table. The number in 2023/24 has dropped from the previous two years.

This has been in part due to an additional offer of a Turnaround Prevention Program, a 2-year project funded by the Ministry of Justice which comes to a close at the end of March 2025. The program will provide interventions to 105 additional young people by its conclusion. Data on those young people is not included in this report, as it is a separate, short-term project.

Year	Male	Female	Total
2019/20	156	52	208
2020/21	107	40	147
2021/22	124	52	176
2022/23	132	45	177
2023/24	115	34	149

#### Ethnicity:

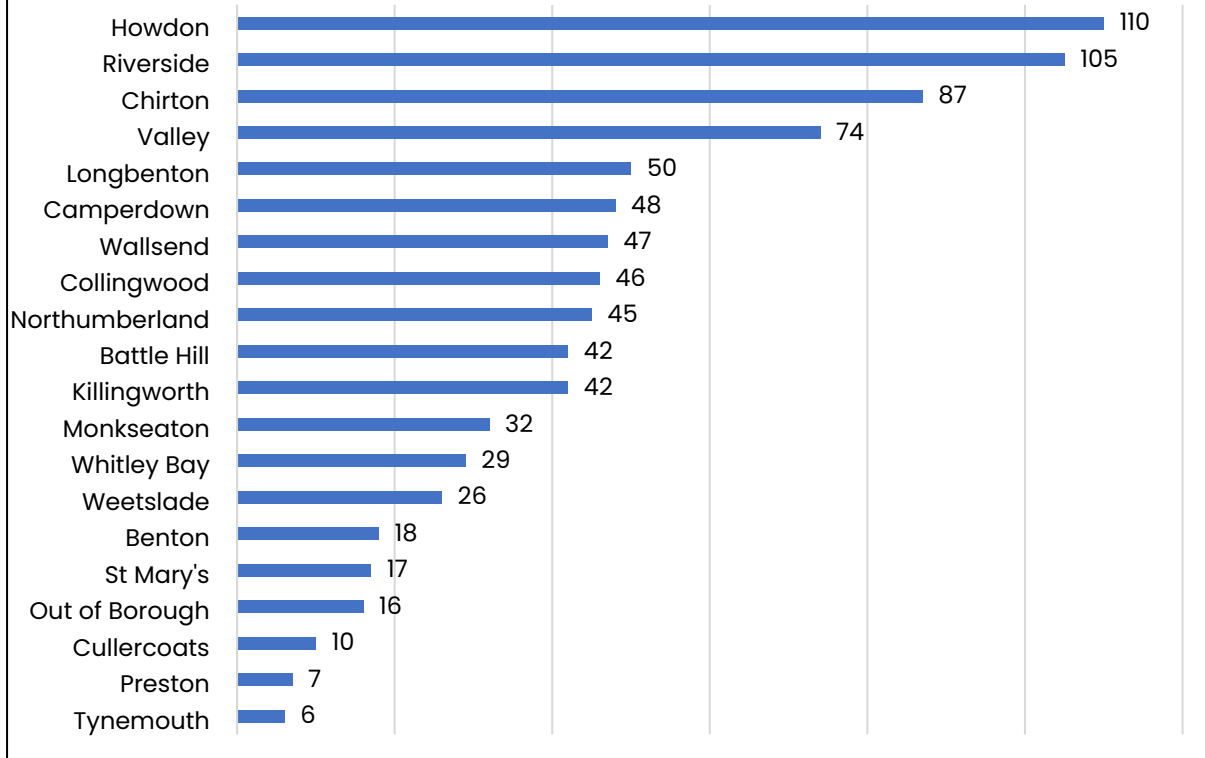
96% of the total cohort describe themselves as White European. 4% of the cohort are from Black or Ethnic Minorities.

#### Wards of Residence:

13% of young people who commenced an intervention in the last 5 years lived in Howdon. Followed by 12% in Riverside, 10% in Chirton and 9% in Valley Wards. The below chart shows the breakdown in wards of residence – the total for all 857 young people across the five-year period.

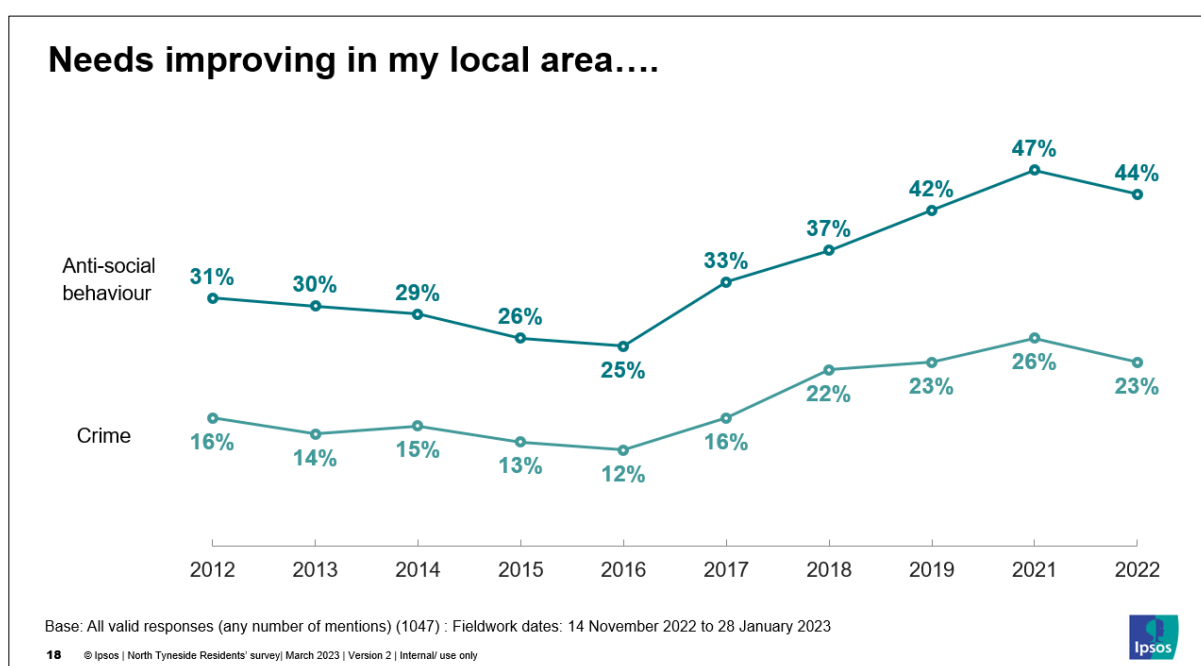
Ward of Residence: April 2019 to March 2024

Source: Youth Justice Service



## Chapter 11 Public Confidence and Feeling the Difference

Perception of community safety is one of the main key drivers of resident satisfaction in the local area as a place to live. Residents<sup>35</sup> 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.

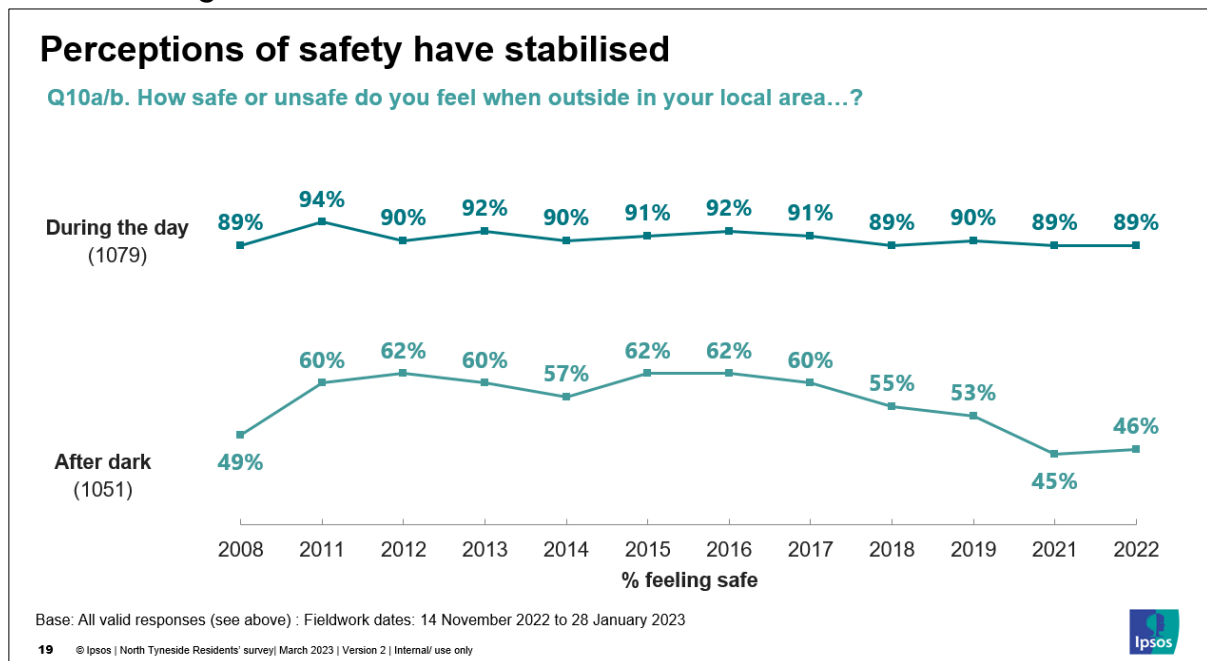


Women are more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving than men (52% vs. 43% of men), particularly those in the 35-54 age bracket (53%). Unemployed residents are also more likely to state that anti-social behaviour needs improving (63% vs. 47% overall). Residents in the Southern area 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 stabilised and remains in line with the survey conducted in 2021 (46% in

<sup>35</sup> North Tyneside Resident Survey 2022

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%.



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).