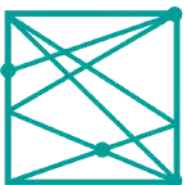


NORTHUMBRIA VIOLENCE REDUCTION UNIT



INSIGHT REPORT:
NORTHUMBRIA



NORTHUMBRIA
**POLICE & CRIME
COMMISSIONER**

violence
reduction
unit

Improving lives to prevent crime

CLASSIFICATION: OFFICIAL SENSITIVE

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01 Foreword



My Violence Reduction Unit has one core belief; if we improve lives we can prevent crime.

Every act of violence is one too many, and while we will never prevent all violence, I am confident that a relentless focus on turning lives around can make a real difference.

Since launching my Violence Reduction Unit I have been overwhelmed by the incredible response from all who we have worked with to deliver on our shared aims and beliefs. Together, we can deliver real impact and lasting change. This is not a short-term approach, and whilst we have had a positive start to date, the impact will come in future years. We are setting the foundation for the next generation, ensuring they have access to the best early help support possible and development opportunities as a young person.

We have shown the impact we can have when we pull together – serious violent crime is falling, youth offending rates are down and services are becoming more innovative as we engage a diverse range of service users. Our commitment to the public health approach will help support communities, improve the support network for the vulnerable and give young people the best chances in life.

The following report outlines the challenges ahead and how we can best tackle them – whilst the early successes have been positive, we must ensure this becomes a sustainable project. Through our Response Strategy we have outlined our initial five year plan and the areas of priority that we believe will allow us to tackle the recommendations provided.

As with all of our work, the information provided only tells the picture at the time of reporting – as seen this year, the landscape can change very quickly and provide new challenges. Over the coming months the demand for our services will likely reach new highs as people experience uncertainty, anxiety and personal struggles. The factors that often lead to crime are going to be more prevalent than ever before, and we must ensure that through our work we support our communities and prevent a rise in crime.

One of our key learnings to date has been the need to be adaptable, and this very much applies to this report. It will continue to evolve as our learning does, and certainly doesn't provide all the answers.

We will continue to work in partnership and develop our understanding of serious violence across Northumbria, and what events in people's lives lead to these acts of violence being committed. By understanding the causes, we can help future generations and improve lives to prevent crime.

**KIM
MCGUINNESS
NORTHUMBRIA POLICE &
CRIME COMMISSIONER**

02 Executive Summary

Violence results in serious harm to people and communities across Northumbria, with significant impact on individuals and their families. The Home Office has placed a duty on all partners to work together using the public health approach to community-wide issues, advocated by the World Health Organisation (WHO), focusing on serious violence, including homicide, drug-related crime and crime involving weapons, with the aim of addressing the root causes of violent behaviour.

This insight summary is an important part of what is an evidence-based strategy to planning and then delivering prevention programmes. It concentrates on identifying and quantifying violence and its effects but also investigates the drivers and mitigating factors involved, at local authority and Northumbria wide levels, placed within the national context.

The Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) covers the Northumbria area, which serves 1.5 million people within diverse communities, many of which are in socially deprived areas. In the year to September 2019, over 47,000 offences of violence against the person were recorded across Northumbria – almost 130 per day. Patterns of violent crime in the area broadly mirror the national, increasing trend and crime is unevenly distributed across area, with the highest rates recorded in the town and city centres of the metropolitan authorities and in South East Northumberland. The VRU and partners continue to develop the picture across Northumbria, enhancing and updating current data and developing intelligence processes.

Most 'harm hotspot' neighbourhoods – those with the highest violent crime rates across Northumbria, are in areas of high deprivation and relatively few harm hotspots account for around half of reported violent crime.

One third of recorded violence against the person is flagged as domestic abuse, with women four times as likely as men to be a victim. There were over 25,000 domestic abuse incidents across Northumbria in the most recent recorded year – almost 69 per day.

People with serious mental illness and those sleeping rough are at significantly higher risk of being a victim of violence. The VRU will seek to build on the work of the Crime Survey for England & Wales to enhance the understanding of the perception and fear of crime amongst these vulnerable groups and across the wider population, through local surveys and focus groups.

Looking at the root causes of violence, recent research suggests a correlation between adverse experiences during childhood and the likelihood of being either a perpetrator or victim of violence. These range from abuse and neglect to household mental illness and drug abuse.

03 Executive Summary

Interventions which address the underlying social factors and reduce risk to the children are key to combating long term harm associated with these experiences. The VRU and partners will seek to develop pathways for families and individuals to access support, concentrated in the harm hotspot neighbourhoods of Northumbria.

Deprivation is closely associated with the prevalence of these events, providing a link to the harm hotspots across Northumbria and in general, the population has a higher proportion of exposure to adverse experiences in childhood than the national average. VRU partners will develop a greater understanding of these adverse experiences and use a trauma-informed approach to further support the promotion of the importance of intervention at the earliest stage. Partners will work with communities to map locations of existing Community Hubs, optimise their effectiveness and inform people locally of the work of the VRU. Further efforts will focus on developing training and employment pathways for prolific offenders.

Northumbria has a higher recorded rate of the use of heroin and crack cocaine than the national average and forms part of a designated Home Office action area. There are clear links between violence, the threat of violence and the use of weapons, and the supply of drugs. Organised Crime Gangs continue to be the main distributors across Northumbria, with the further establishment of County Lines, by gangs from outside the force area.

The VRU and partners will explore a standardised method of data collection across GP practices, to ensure GPs can support harm reduction interventions as a key element of the tiered response strategy to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hotspots. Further work will include collaboration with the police in reviewing the Home Office action area recommendations to improve partnership working.

Half of all violent crime is alcohol-related. All Northumbria local authorities, with the exception of Northumberland, report higher rates of dependent drinkers than the national average and all authorities have a higher proportion of binge drinkers than England as a whole. Alcohol dependency prevention is another key element of the tiered response strategy the VRU will use to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hotspots.

The VRU will seek to develop greater understanding of youth provision through Community Hub work in harm hotspot areas and enhance knowledge of the underlying causes of children going missing and being excluded from school. School liaison officers will work to deliver training to raise awareness of the risk of violence, again targeted at harm hotspot areas.

There are various cross-cutting factors which impact on how violence is experienced. The use of technology is changing the landscape across Northumbria and indeed, the country with cyber-enabled grooming and exploitation, online drugs and weapons purchases and more sophisticated supply of drugs through County Lines.

04 Executive Summary

The use of weapons increases the severity of injury and risk of fatality, from a violent assault. Northumbria has seen a sharp, sustained rise in knife and other weapons related offences since 2013, whether through better recording, increased stop and search or through actual increased carrying of weapons. During the most recent recorded year, there were 4,040 crimes involving knives, recorded across the area – an increase of 2% on the previous year. Offenders were mostly male and alcohol was a contributing factor.

Northumbria Police have commissioned some qualitative research linked to this insight report, around what causes individuals to carry knives and potential preventative interventions. VRU partners will look to enhance the intelligence around changing patterns in how young people acquire, store and conceal weapons and identify actions to address this. Work will be done to increase the early intervention referral of an identified cohort of young people at risk of being drawn into knife crime into diversionary support.

It is difficult to quantify the acute health impacts of violence as there are significant disparities in recording systems between A&E providers across Northumbria. However, the NHS has introduced a more in depth data set for emergency care and all hospital providers should now submit data on the intent of injuries, nature of wounds and the location where injuries occurred, along with more detailed data on mental health, drugs and alcohol dependency and intoxication, with the aim of standardising recording. During 2018/19, emergency admissions to hospital across Northumbria following a recorded assault required 1,324 bed days, costing the NHS £1.7 million.

The Northumbria Police workforce has reduced by 26% over the last 10 years, compared with a 14% reduction nationally. 185 more officers will be recruited during 2020 but it is their effective deployment, rather than simply increased numbers, which will help reduce violent crime. Arrest rates have increased as stop and search has been increased, most significantly for drug offences but also for suspected weapons offences.

The law courts serving Northumbria have shorter waiting times for violent offences which can be helpful and, with research suggesting short custodial sentences have limited effect; these have decreased over the last 10 years. The VRU and partners will look to develop an appropriate model for 'Out of Court' disposals, targeting low level offenders with diversionary interventions.

Violence at work is of greatest significance to those in protective, emergency and health services with police, fire service and NHS personnel reporting assaults and violent attacks with objects thrown. A partnership approach is used to tackle anti-social behaviour across the area with diversionary initiatives forming part of the VRU strategy.

It is recognised that the COVID-19 pandemic may well impact many of the drivers of violence through 2020 and beyond and future iterations of this insight summary should be read in that context.

05 Executive Summary



GATESHEAD

Violent crime in Gateshead follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in commercial city centre areas.

Gateshead saw a 32% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 2% between 2018 and 2019.

26 of Gateshead's 126 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences.

There are approximately 800 A&E attendances per year related to assault by Gateshead residents, although these have not necessarily been reported to police. Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust is the main provider of A&E for the Gateshead area, and appears to have a more complete identification of assault as a reason for A&E attendances than other hospital providers in the region.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. In all these areas Gateshead is equivalent to or worse than the England average but in line or better than its peer group authorities.

Gateshead has four of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils. The Trailblazer Programme is working with primary and secondary schools in Gateshead with the aim of providing earlier care for children and young people who may be experiencing mild to moderate problems.

Gateshead had 1,505 children in need as at 31st March 2019. Exposure to domestic violence remains the single largest factor for 'in need' children.

06 Executive Summary

Gateshead had 380 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 560 different children throughout the year. Gateshead Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 96%, from £6.96 million in 2010 to £277,000 in 2018. This is a reduction at a significantly higher rate than the national average reduction of 70%.

Gateshead has approximately 2,270 adults with serious mental illness as at March 2019. 11,310 patients from Newcastle-Gateshead CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019, approximately 4,600 would be expected to relate to Gateshead.

Gateshead has the highest rate of opiate / crack cocaine usage in Northumbria – with the highest use of opiates and third highest usage of crack cocaine, above the national average. Gateshead has a dedicated, commissioned young people's substance misuse service, Platform Gateshead which is supporting an average of 125 young people per year.

Gateshead has the third highest rate of dependent drinkers in Northumbria and the highest proportion of reported binge drinkers.

Gateshead follows a similar pattern in weapons offences as other Northumbria local authorities with an increase in recorded weapons offences over the past five years. Gateshead is unusual within Northumbria in that it has not experienced a significant increase in stop and search.

VRU-funded Interventions in Gateshead are largely focused on identified populations at higher risk of being victims or perpetrators of violence. There are few VRU-funded interventions focused on primary prevention, and these have limited capacity. Beacon Lough and Grace College both fall within areas with higher than average recorded violent offences.

07 Executive Summary



NEWCASTLE

Violent crime in Newcastle upon Tyne has two main components – violence in central Newcastle; often connected to the Night Time Economy (NTE) and vulnerable people, and violence elsewhere in the city. Outside of the city centre, the pattern of violence follows that seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation.

Newcastle saw an 18% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences decreased by 7% between 2018 and 2019.

36 of Newcastle's 175 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. The LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest levels of reported violent offences are those in the city centre, followed by Byker.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. In all these areas Newcastle is equivalent to or worse than the England average but broadly in line with its peer group authorities in all areas except GCSE achievement for girls.

The national Violence and Vulnerability Unit was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in Newcastle (along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria). This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation. Newcastle has five of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils. Engagement with schools and educational institutions is reported as variable, with issues engaging with Academies.

08 Executive Summary

Newcastle upon Tyne had 3,181 children in need as at 31st March 2019. Gateshead also had 683 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 930 different children throughout the year. In common with other local authorities, Newcastle council has made substantial cuts in spending on Youth services over the past decade. Spending on youth services fell by 81% between 2010/11 and 2018/19.

Newcastle has approximately 3,300 adults with serious mental illness as at March 2019. 11,310 patients from Newcastle-Gateshead CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019, an expected 6,700 relating to Newcastle.

Newcastle has the highest rate of crack cocaine use in Northumbria, and the second highest rate of opiate use. It is believed that drugs have impacted on city centre violence, with gang disputes over begging pitches. There have been reports of increasing numbers of dealers going 'tooled up'. Outreach has reported high availability of crack rocks and powder cocaine. The large body of university students provides a target market for drugs dealers and helps sustain their business base.

Newcastle has an estimated 4,146 alcohol dependent drinkers. While this is significantly above the England average, rates are notably below those for Sunderland, South Tyneside and Gateshead and the second highest proportion of reported binge drinkers of the six local authorities in Northumbria.

an increase of violence within the street community has been noticed and numbers of rough sleepers are reported to be increasing in the city by Street Zero.

Youth focus groups have highlighted the impact of social media on year 7 pupils adopting gang mentality. There are two known urban street gangs operating in Northumbria; predominantly in Newcastle's city centre and East End. Newcastle has the highest rate in England of any local authority for new entrants to the youth justice system and has an above average rate of new entrants into the criminal justice system.

09 Executive Summary



NORTH TYNESIDE

Violent crime in North Tyneside follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

North Tyneside saw a 22% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences decreased by 2% between 2018 and 2019.

25 of North Tyneside's 131 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young Motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. In all these areas North Tyneside is equivalent or slightly worse than the England average but better than its peer group authorities in five of these areas.

North Tyneside has two of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils.

North Tyneside had 1,346 children in need as at 31st March 2019. North Tyneside had 307 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 422 different children throughout the year. North Tyneside Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 82%, from £4.08 million in 2010 to £496,000 in 2018. This is a reduction at a higher rate than the national average reduction of 70%.

North Tyneside has approximately 2,093 adults with serious mental illness, as at March 2019 and 3,530 patients from North Tyneside CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019.

North Tyneside has the third lowest rate of both opiate usage and crack cocaine usage in Northumbria. Wallsend is believed to be one of the communities impacted by County Lines activity.

10 Executive Summary

North Tyneside has an estimated 2,551 alcohol dependent drinkers which is the second lowest rate for the six local authority areas in Northumbria. 18.7% of drinkers in North Tyneside report binge drinking in the past year which is also the second lowest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria.

Six of the ten Metro stations with the highest recorded violence offences (2018) are within North Tyneside.



NORTHUMBERLAND

Violent crime in Northumberland follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

Northumberland saw an 18% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences declined by 3% between 2018 and 2019.

28 of Northumberland's 197 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. Northumberland, at a local authority level, has broadly similar levels to the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences. Northumberland has similar levels of these factors to its CIPFA peer authorities, except it falls within the lowest quartile of its peers in terms of deprivation. Despite this the authority has significant pockets of deprivation, particularly in South East Northumberland.

The national Violence and Vulnerability Unit was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in South East Northumberland, along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria.

11 Executive Summary

This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation.

Northumberland has five of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils.

Northumberland had 2,360 children in need as at 31st March 2019. This represents an 11% decrease in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded, although further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording or service capacity and how much reflects a reduction in underlying need. Northumberland also had 370 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 529 different children throughout the year.

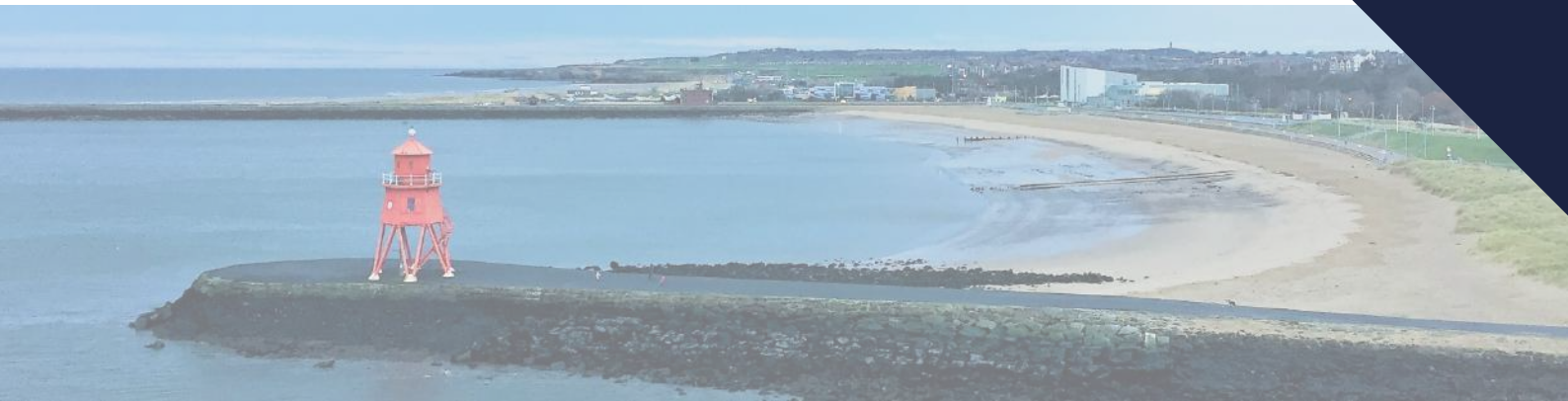
Northumberland has approximately 3,266 adults with serious mental health as at March 2019 and 6,270 patients from Northumberland CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019. There appears to be a cluster of reported violence offences around St George's Park, the mental health facility in Morpeth. While the health care provider operating the site, Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust have put in place a 'Positive and Safe' strategy along with a Talk 1st approach which has successfully reduced aggression and violence the area is still a harm hotspot.

Northumberland has an estimated 1,655 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine; the lowest rate of opiate use and crack cocaine use in Northumbria. Changes to prescribing policies and practices by Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group have successfully reduced prescribing of opiates, having previously had some of the highest prescribing rates in the country. However front line workers report that these changes have led to importation of opiates into Northumberland by gangs from outside the region.

Northumberland has an estimated 3,224 alcohol dependent drinkers and is the only area of Northumbria to have a proportion below the England average. 18.0% of drinkers in Northumberland report binge drinking in the past year; the lowest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria.

Northumberland follows the pattern of other Northumbria authorities around increasing recorded weapons offences – although as this sits alongside a 69% increase in stop and search between 2018 and 2019, this may reflect improved enforcement rather than an underlying increase in prevalence.

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SOUTH TYNESIDE

Violent crime in South Tyneside follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

South Tyneside saw a 16% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 5% between 2018 and 2019.

26 of South Tyneside's 102 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. In all these areas South Tyneside is equivalent to or worse than the England average.

South Tyneside has three of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils.

South Tyneside had 1,321 children in need and 306 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, with responsibility for 437 different children throughout the year. South Tyneside Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 46%, from £4.22 million in 2010 to £2.26 million in 2018.

South Tyneside has approximately 1,578 adults with serious mental illness as at March 2019 and 4,165 patients from South Tyneside CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019.

South Tyneside has an estimated 737 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine; the second lowest rate of use of opiates and crack cocaine in Northumbria.

13 Executive Summary

South Tyneside has an estimated 2,399 alcohol dependent drinkers; the second highest rate in Northumbria and 22.3% of drinkers in South Tyneside report binge drinking in the past year. (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%)

Knife offences have risen in recent years and there is a small cluster of recorded offences of violence and public disorder around Chichester Metro station.



SUNDERLAND

Violent crime in Sunderland follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in commercial city centre areas.

Sunderland saw a 16% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 10% between 2018 and 2019.

40 of Sunderland's 185 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences.

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences, which are linked to violence in later life: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life. In these areas Sunderland consistently has worse levels than the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences.

The national Violence and Vulnerability Unit was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in Sunderland, along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria. This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation.

14 Executive Summary

Sunderland has six of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils. Red House Academy, operated by the Northern Educational Trust is the only secondary school in England where the majority of pupils had one or more exclusion during 2017-18.

Sunderland had 2,526 children in need and 595 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, with responsibility for 926 different children throughout the year.

Sunderland has approximately 2,737 adults with serious mental illness as at March 2019 and 6,815 patients from Sunderland CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019.

Sunderland has an estimated 1,652 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine; the third highest use of opiates and second highest use of crack cocaine of the six authorities in Northumbria.

Sunderland has an estimated 4,986 alcohol dependent drinkers; the highest rate for any of the local authority areas in Northumbria. 22.4% of drinkers in Sunderland report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%).

Sunderland reports 468 households assessed June 2019 as being in statutory homelessness and for which the local authority owes a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act. Analysis of households support needs shows a high proportion of those assessed have a history of mental health problems, physical ill health, being a victim of domestic abuse or exploitation or offending behaviour.

15 Summary of Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Page	Action
1	<p>Serious Violence Statutory Duty</p> <p>The VRU to work with partners in particular the CSP's to define a strategy for the delivery of the statutory duty around serious violence</p>	18	VRU/LAs/ Partners
2	<p>Develop Current Picture</p> <p>The VRU and partners continue to develop the picture within Northumbria, enhancing and updating current data /information and including additional partners. Building upon existing and developing intelligence processes, in addition to the picture developed through the insight report and the locality reviews, carrying out further reviews across Northumbria</p>	25	VRU/LAs/ Partners
3	<p>Public Perception of Violent Crime</p> <p>Conduct local surveys and focus groups to understand the fear of violence, its impact and identify specific issues that can be addressed</p>	37	All LAs / Partners
4	<p>Working with Families</p> <p>Increasing pathways for families and individuals to access support and provide opportunities at the earliest opportunity. Targeting services and resources to those harm hotspot areas identified in the insight report</p>	38	VRU/LAs
5	<p>ACE/Trauma informed approaches</p> <p>Develop a greater understanding of ACEs and the trauma informed approach across Northumbria working with partners to further support the public health approach to tackling violence promoting the importance of intervention at the earliest stage</p>	42	VRU/LAs/ Partners
6	<p>Community Hubs</p> <p>Working with communities to develop and map where the existing community hubs are located across Northumbria. Develop an engagement process to inform communities of the public health approach and the work of the VRU and partners.</p>	44	VRU/LAs/ Partners

16 Summary of Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Page	Action
7	<p>Employment opportunities</p> <p>Work with partners to develop and promote employment and training pathways for the most prolific offenders</p>	45	VRU/ Partners
8	<p>Improving GP data quality</p> <p>The VRU and partners to explore with CCGs a standardised way of data collection to improve data quality, to include mental health intervention, substance misuse as a key element of the tiered response strategy to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hotspots (mentioned later in the report)</p>	48	VRU/LAs/ Partners
9	<p>HACAA Review</p> <p>The VRU to work with Police to review the Heroin and Crack Action Area (HACAA) recommendations to improve partnership working and share best practice within Northumbria</p>	50	VRU/Police
10	<p>Alcohol Dependency</p> <p>The VRU and partners include Alcohol dependency prevention as a key element of the tiered response strategy to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hot spots (mentioned later in the report). This could be via the conditional caution project</p>	53	VRU/LAs/ Partners
11	<p>Youth Provision</p> <p>To further understand the gaps in youth provision across Northumbria, through the community hub work, specifically in the identified harm hotspot areas. This will further develop areas of need and the knowledge of the underlying causes.</p>	57	VRU/LAs/ Partners
12	<p>School Liaison Officers (SLO)</p> <p>Using dedicated school liaison officers to work in primary and secondary schools to deliver training programmes to raise awareness and reduce the risk of violence at the earliest opportunity. Targeting those harm hotspot areas identified in the insight report</p>	60	VRU/LAs/ Partners

17 Summary of Recommendations

No.	Recommendation	Page	Action
13	<p>Possession of weapons data</p> <p>The VRU to work with Police and partners to better understand the patterns and causes of crime levels, in particular the carrying of weapons. This will build on current funded work by Wavehill and identify areas of early intervention. This information should be shared with Community Safety Partnerships to support their work.</p>	62	VRU/Police
14	<p>Better understanding anecdotal reports</p> <p>Work with partners to increase the intelligence around changing patterns in how young people acquire, store and conceal weapons, and if so identify actions to address this</p>	62	VRU/LAs/ Police
15	<p>YOLO</p> <p>Increase the early intervention referral of an identified cohort of young people at risk of being drawn into knife crime/serious violence into YOLO or other local diversionary support</p>	65	VRU/LAs/ Partners
16	<p>Out of Court Disposals</p> <p>Targeting low level adult offenders through three pilot programmes (Restorative Justice and community resolution, Conditional caution pathway, and Diversion of offenders from charge into a conditional charge) to reduce the risk of being drawn into more serious offending and diverting them to other avenues of support. The VRU and partners will look to develop an appropriate model for the Out of court disposals.</p>	70	VRU/ Partners

18 Introduction

“The intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or against a group or community, that either results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in injury, death, psychological harm, mal-development or deprivation”.

World Health Organisation definition of violence

The Home Office has identified a need for co-ordinated action to deliver reductions in violence in all parts of the country, with a particular focus on reducing Serious Violence.

Types of Serious Violence crime:

- Knife crime and gun crime,
- Acid and corrosive substances,
- Violence and exploitation caused through the spread of county lines,
- Homicide

HM Government- Serious Violence Strategy 2018:

To support these aims, the Government has proposed a Serious Violence Legal Duty. The new duty will place a statutory requirement on partners to share data and knowledge and work together to tackle Serious Violence. In Northumbria, we already have great working relationships with our partners and this new duty will only enhance this work and deliver our vision.

Recommendation 1: Serious Violence Statutory Duty

The VRU to work with partners; in particular the CSPs to define a strategy for the delivery of the statutory duty around serious violence.

In contrast to the traditional approach to violence which has focused on giving primary responsibility for reducing violence to the police and criminal justice systems, a public health approach sees violence as a symptom of issues in the community as a whole. Co-ordinated, evidence based interventions in the community should be able to address the root causes of violent behaviour and reduce harm across the population.

Policing and the criminal justice system are still crucial to reducing violence, but radical improvements can only be made by working across government and within communities to tackle the root causes of violence.

19 Introduction

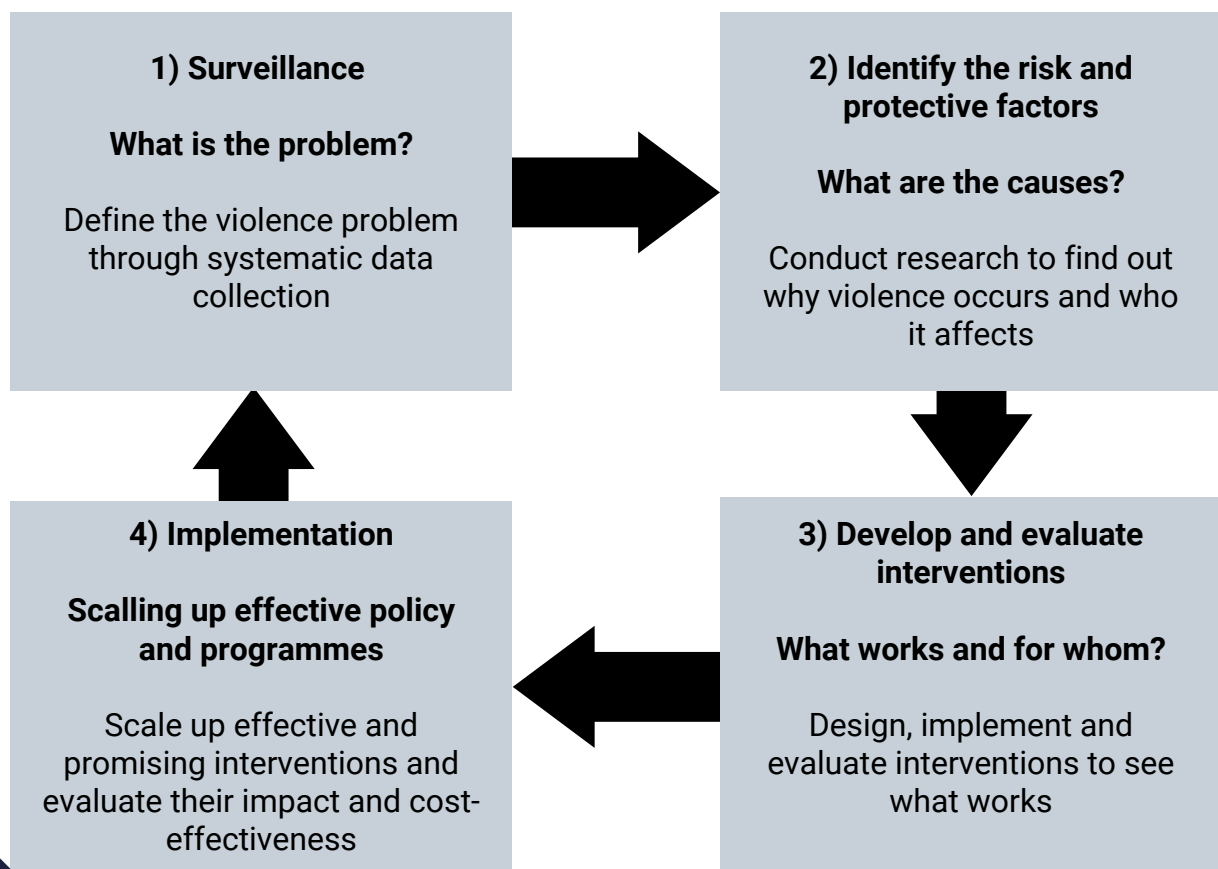
The public health approach to violence is advocated by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and its Violence Prevention Alliance (VPA) targets the risk factors that lead to violence at a number of different levels:

- Primary violence prevention: Preventing violence before it occurs. Looking at and focusing on root causes and using an upstream approach for prevention methods.
- Secondary violence prevention: Early identification of potential offenders/situations where violence may occur and seeking to intervene.
- Tertiary violence prevention: Long-term response to violence, violent incidents and conflict, including conflict resolution.

Source: WHOVPA

Primary prevention works across a population as a whole, with secondary prevention and tertiary prevention focusing interventions on smaller groups of individuals who are at higher risk of, or are already involved in it.

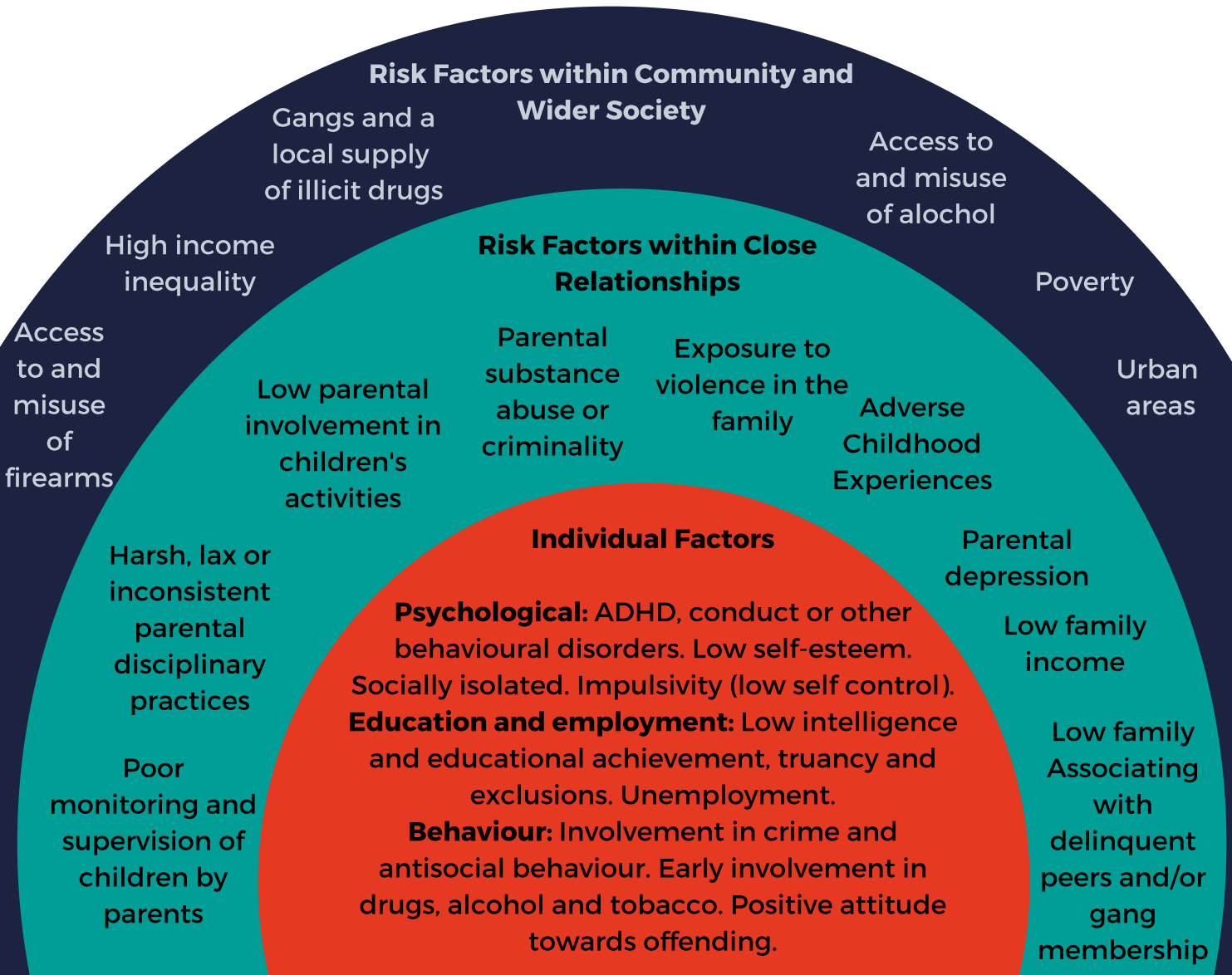
The WHO advocates an evidence-based approach to planning and then delivering violence prevention programmes.



Source: WHOVPA

20 Introduction

- This insight summary primarily focuses on the first two stages of this approach:
1. Identifying the incidence of violence within the communities of Northumbria and its effects;
 2. Identifying the drivers, risks and protective factors at an individual and community level which can reduce violence and its severity.



The profile will consider the Northumbria police force area (PFA) and the constituent local authorities (LAs), where data is available and discuss issues in the context of the national picture, where appropriate. It will provide the basis for the VRU and its partners to identify the key 'harm spots' across Northumbria, supporting the development and evaluation of interventions and supporting implementation. Future refreshes of this summary will enable the VRU and its partners to identify whether interventions have reduced the underlying drivers of crime as well as any emerging patterns or shifts in vulnerability.

21 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

Northumbria Police, the Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner and the Violence Reduction Unit (VRU) all cover the same Northumbria area: the county of Northumberland, the cities of Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the metropolitan boroughs of Gateshead, North Tyneside and South Tyneside.

Northumbria- has a population of 1.5 million people and covers an area of more than 2,000 square miles in the North East of England, from the Scottish border to the north down to County Durham to the south and from the Pennines to the west, across to the North East coast. It includes a wide range of communities, including rural areas, towns and two major cities – Sunderland and Newcastle-upon-Tyne – all with very different community, social and policing needs.

While the area has seen some high profile economic successes, bringing prosperity in some parts, there are still many communities with very significant levels of deprivation.

How much violent crime is happening?

Recorded crime data is generated, allowing for comparisons in offences between and within police force areas, and over time. This data is readily available and relatively simple to produce. However, recorded crime data provides us with only a partial picture of violence – not all violent offences are captured and the wider impact of violence on other services and aspects of community life is not captured. Significant amounts of violent crime goes unreported to police and therefore will not be reflected in recorded crime statistics. The proportion of underlying crime that is reported to police varies from time to time, location to location and offence to offence.

In the 12 months to September 2019 Northumbria recorded **47,115 offences of violence against the person**, including:

- 10** homicides
- 13,296** incidents of violence with injury
- 19,151** incidents of violence without injury
- 14,653** incidents of stalking and harassment.

In addition a further 4,668 sexual offences and 1,153 possession of weapon offences were recorded within Northumbria^[1].

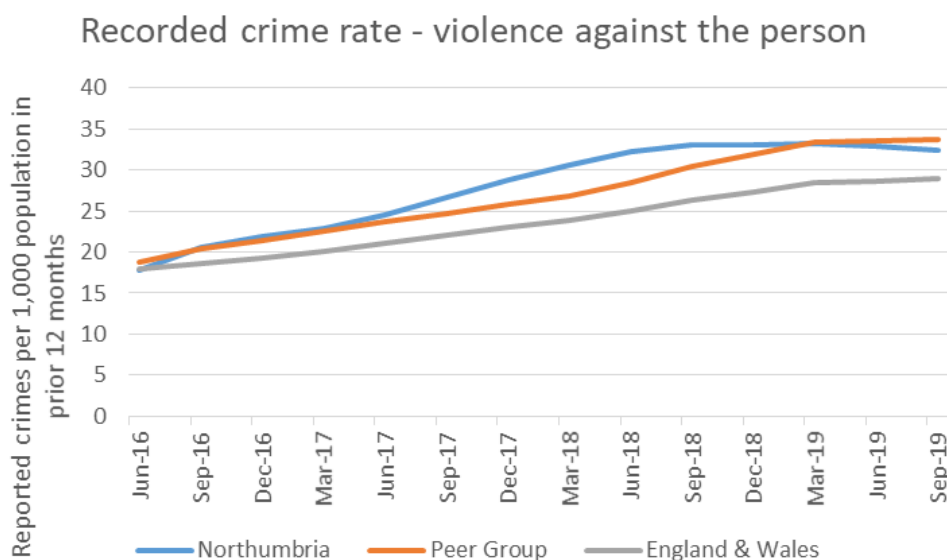
[1] Home Office, recorded crime data for Northumbria Police to September 2019

22 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

Violence has resulted in excess of 6,000 accident and emergency attendances for Northumbria residents, a fifth arriving by emergency ambulance and almost 1,000 hospital admissions. Total hospital treatment costs for victims of assault totals almost £2.5 million per year which while small in comparison to total NHS expenditure represents use of resources at times and places that also causes significant service disruption to other patients at a time of significant pressure on accident and emergency and emergency ambulances.

The charts below show changes in selected crime rates over time, and compare crime rates across Northumbria with the averages for England and Wales and a peer group of the seven other police forces most similar to Northumbria[2].

Recorded violent crime has risen across Northumbria, reflecting an increase in England and Wales as a whole.

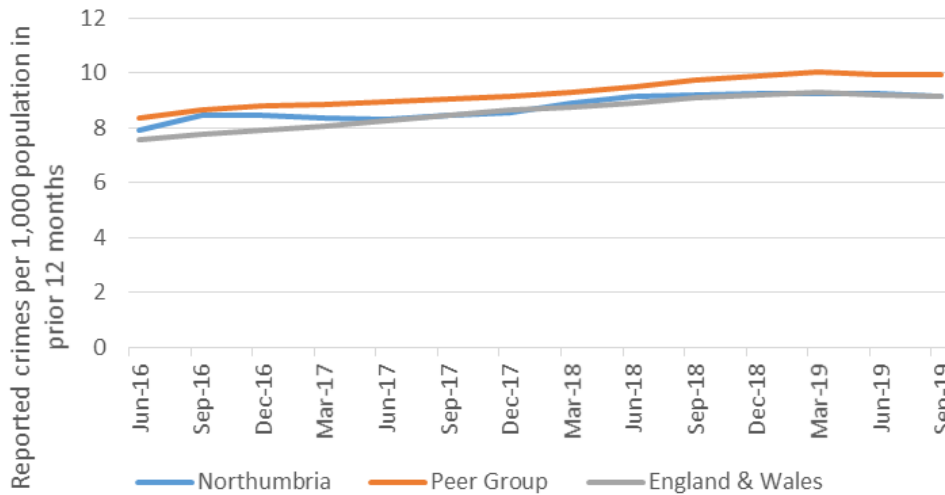


- Overall, violence against the person has been increasing since June 2016
- Northumbria and its peer group have remained consistently above the rate for England & Wales in the same period
- However, since June 2018, the rate across Northumbria has slowed and levelled, standing below the peer group rate, as at September 2019

[2] Northumbria's peer group consists of Cleveland, Gwent, South Wales, Humberside, Lancashire, West Yorkshire and South Yorkshire

23 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

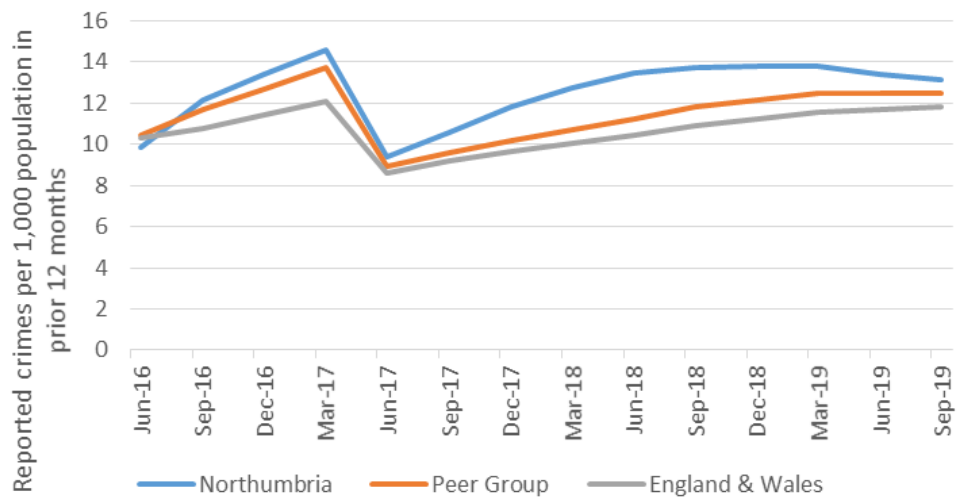
Recorded crime rate - violence with injury



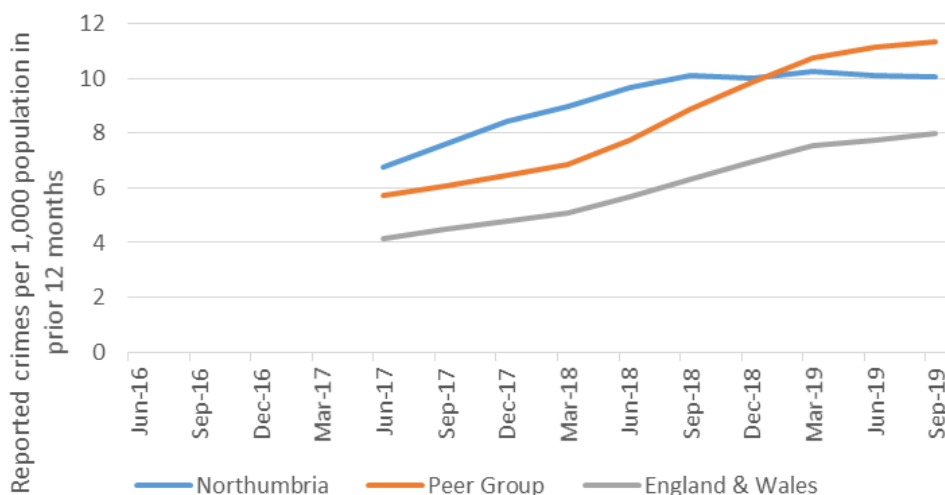
- Overall, violence with injury has been increasing, albeit slowly, since June 2016
- Northumbria has tracked the trajectory of England & Wales whilst its peer group has remained consistently above the national rate, over the same period
- At September 2019, Northumbria rates mirror those across England & Wales

- Overall, violence without injury has been increasing since June 2016 (recording changed March 2017)
- Northumbria's rate has remained consistently above that of both its peer group and for England & Wales in the same period
- However, since June 2018, the rate across Northumbria has levelled and decreased, to September 2019

Recorded crime rate - violence without injury



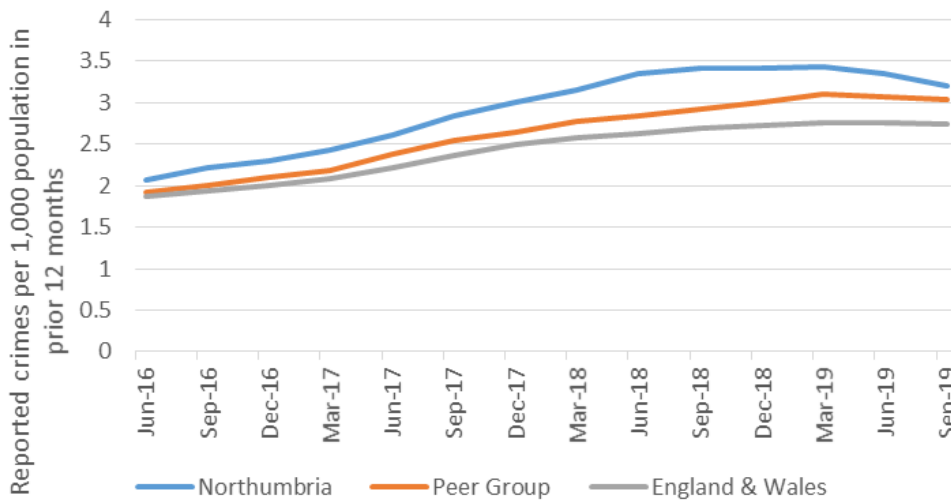
Recorded crime rate - stalking



- Overall, stalking has been increasing since June 2017
- Northumbria and its peer group have remained consistently above the rate for England & Wales in the same period
- However, since September 2018, the rate across Northumbria has slowed and levelled, standing below the peer group rate, as at September 2019.

24 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

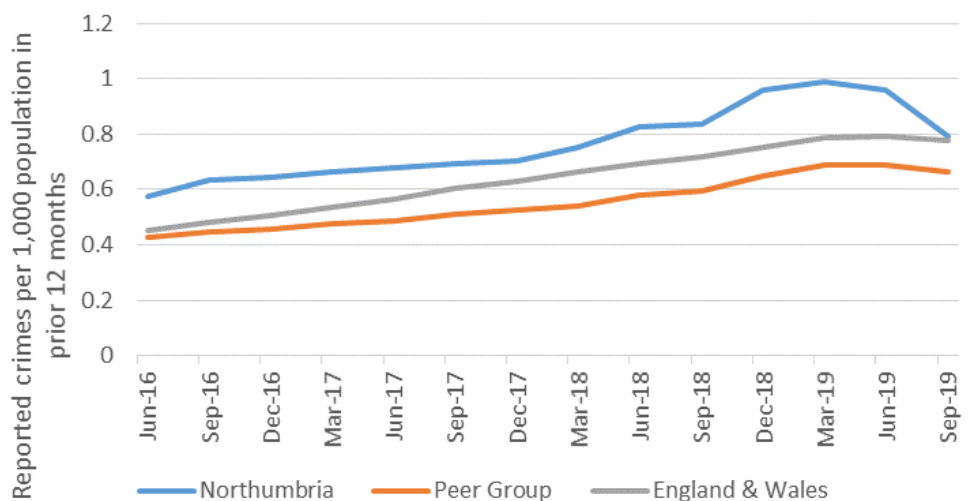
Recorded crime rate - sexual offences



- Overall, sexual offences have been increasing steadily since June 2016
- Northumbria and its peer group have remained consistently above the rate for England & Wales in the same period
- However, since June 2018, the rate across Northumbria has levelled and decreased, to September 2019

- Overall, possession of weapons has been increasing steadily since June 2016
- Northumbria and England & Wales in general, have remained consistently above the rate for its peer group in the same period
- However, since December 2018, the rate across Northumbria has levelled and decreased, to September 2019, mirroring the national rate
- During 2019 stop and search was increased significantly

Recorded crime rate - possession of weapons



In general, the rate of violent offences in Northumbria is higher than the rate for England and Wales. This may reflect a more deprived demographic population, further supporting the link between poverty and violent crime and is generally similar to those of its peer group (except for recorded weapons offences where Northumbria has reported consistently higher rates).

Patterns and trends of crime in Northumbria, in the main reflect broader national trends. However, most recently, some violent crime rates have slowed, levelled and even begun to decrease across Northumbria.

25 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

Recommendation 2 - Develop Current Picture

The VRU and partners continue to develop the picture within Northumbria, enhancing and updating current data/information and including additional partners. Building upon existing and developing intelligence processes, in addition to the picture developed through the insight report and the locality reviews, carrying out further reviews across Northumbria.

Where is violent crime happening?

Reported violence is distributed unevenly across Northumbria. Rates of recorded crime are highest in city and town centres and more deprived areas (Figure 1).

Reported violent crime is closely associated with town and city centres, with high deprivation and institutions such as hospitals and prisons. Rates are particularly high in the centres of Newcastle, Sunderland, North Shields, South Shields and Blyth. Most areas with higher violent crime are found in the five metropolitan authorities and South East Northumberland (figure 2).

In the rest of Northumberland rates are generally low, with crime clustered around market towns. Only three of the North East's LSOA neighbourhoods in the highest quintile of violent crime rates are in central, northern and western Northumberland – two in the Berwick area and one which includes HMP Northumberland near Acklington.

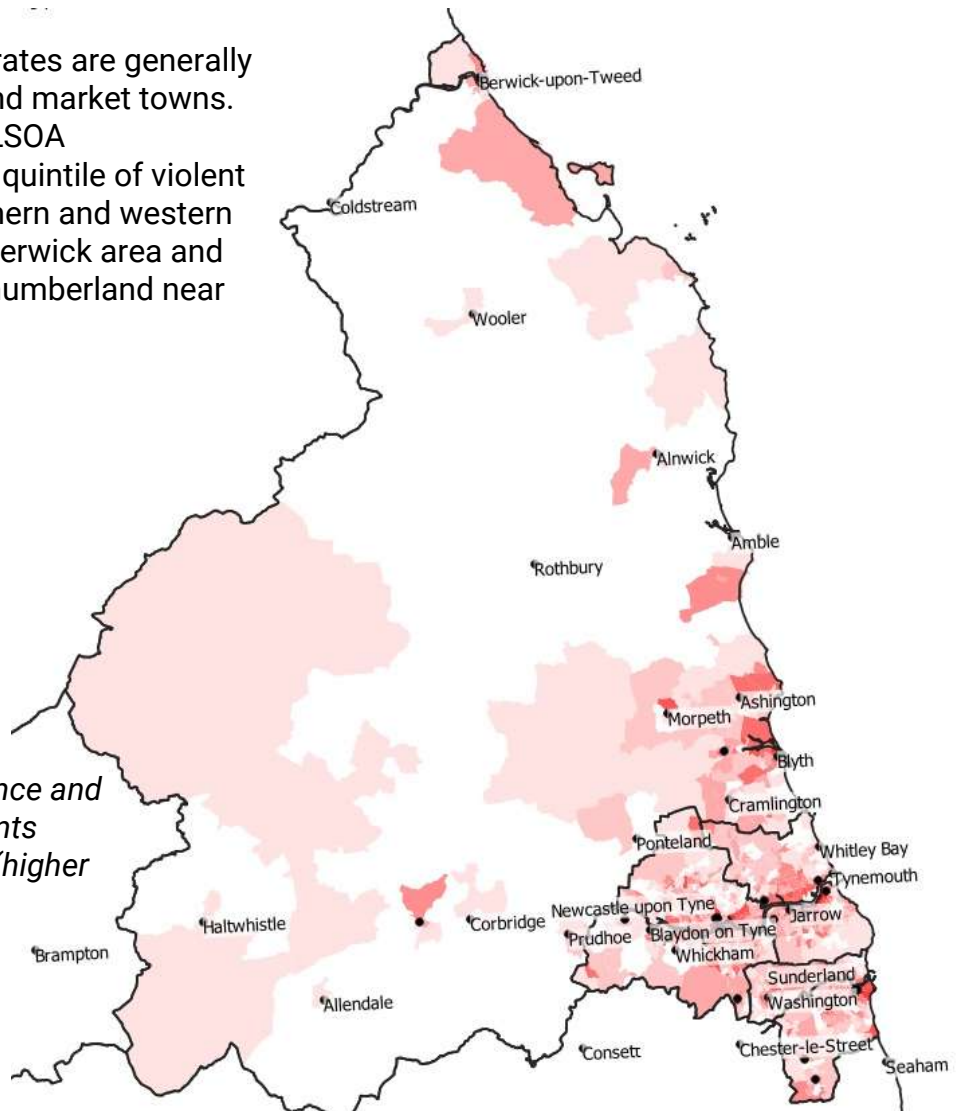
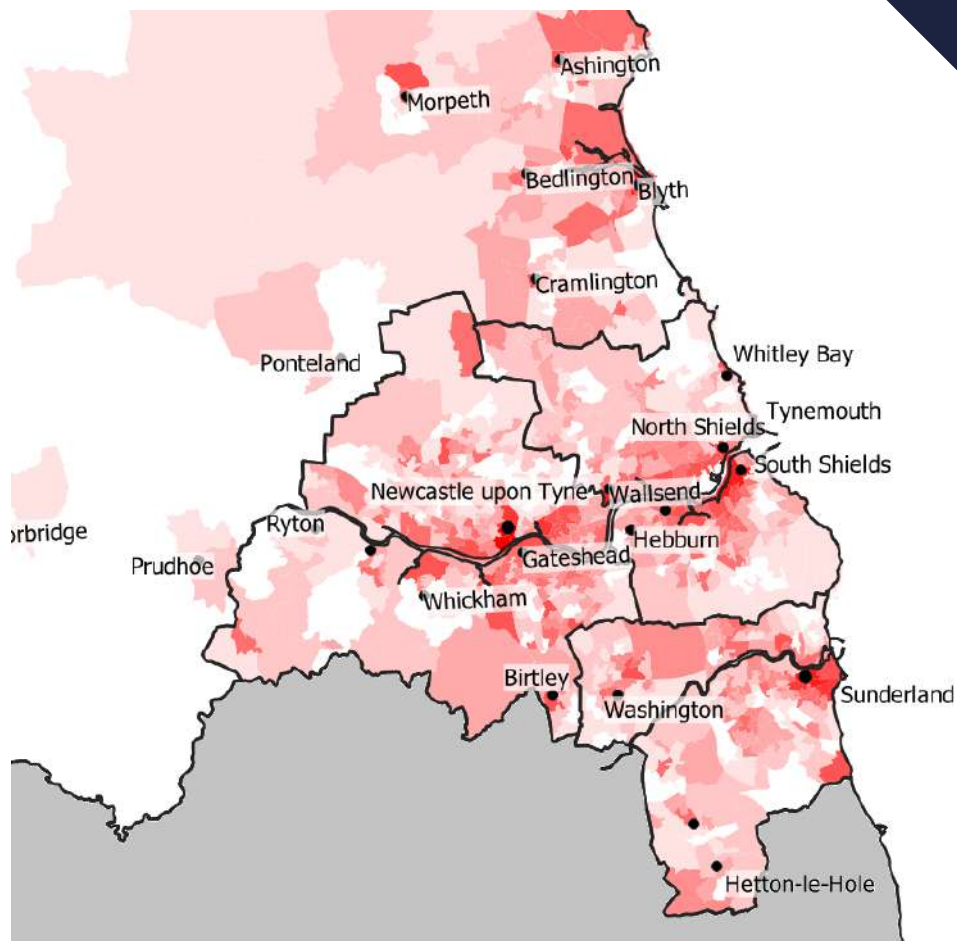


Figure 1. Rates of recorded violence and sexual offences per 1,000 residents (2019) by LSOA Neighbourhood (higher rates are shaded darker)

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Figure 2. Rates of recorded violence and sexual offences per 1,000 residents (2019) by LSOA Neighbourhood – Tyne, Wear and South East Northumberland (higher rates are shaded darker)



20% of Lower Layer Super Output Areas ('LSOA Neighbourhoods') with the highest rates of reported violent offences make up 45% of all reported violent crime across Northumbria. These same areas also account for more than half of the reported weapons offences in Northumbria. This profile calls these high rate neighbourhoods 'harm hotspots'

LSOA Neighbourhoods

England is divided into small areas for statistical purposes called Lower Layer Super Output Areas (LSOAs). Each LSOA covers a population of at least 1,000 people and as far as possible, boundaries are drawn to group areas with similar housing type and tenure together; e.g. Newcastle 026B covers almost 800 households over 33 postcodes in Byker, while Northumberland 003B covers 831 households spread over several villages in rural Northumberland, south of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

This report uses these LSOA Neighbourhoods for analysis, rather than council wards as they provide a higher level of detail, giving a better focus on small areas with high crime or deprivation. There are usually several (six to eight) LSOA Neighbourhoods in each three-member council ward.

27 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

Harm hotspots are closely associated with deprivation (measured using the Index of Multiple Deprivation – IMD). Figure three shows harm hotspots classified by deprivation rates – most fall within high deprivation areas (shown with red spots). Very few harm hotspots are found within areas of mid to lower deprivation (purple spots).

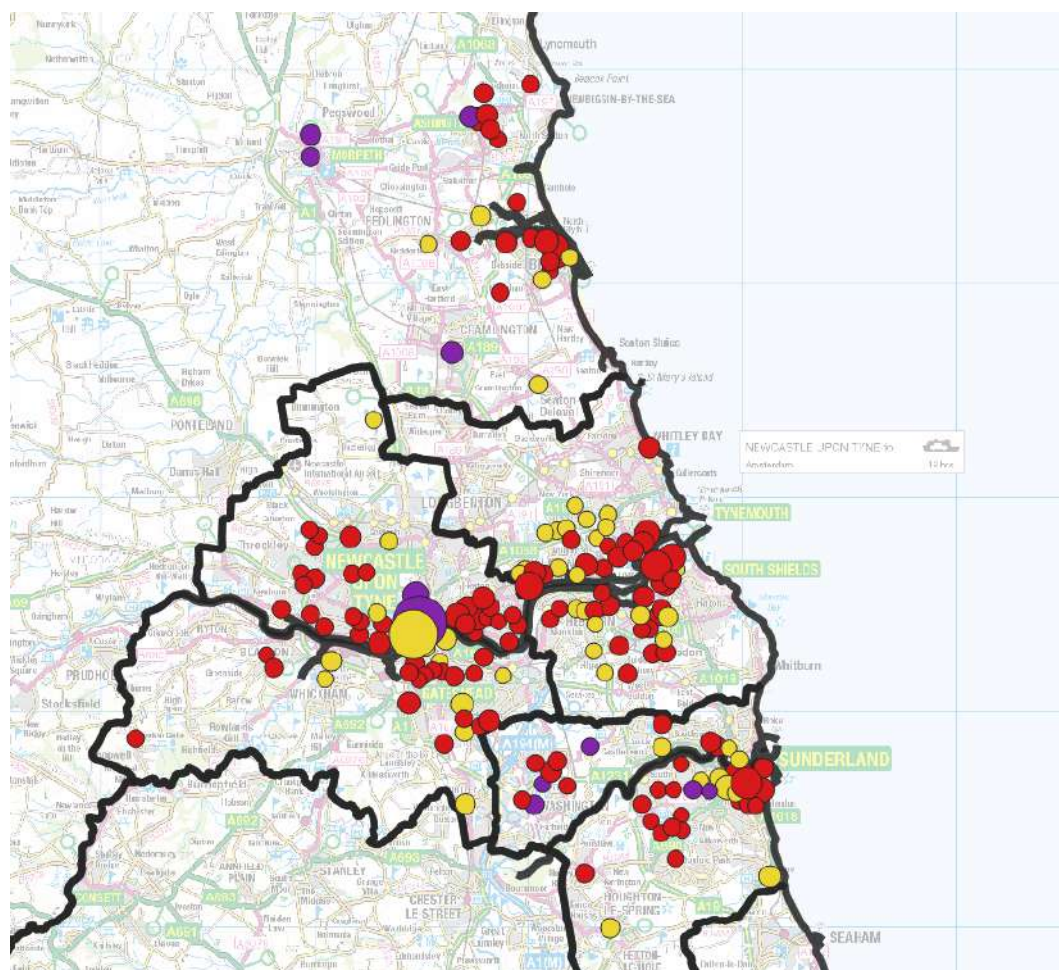
Harm hotspots by Local Authority area:

Local Authority	Harm hotspot neighbourhoods	Harm hotspots as a proportion of all neighbourhoods	Population living in harm hotspot neighbourhoods (thousands)
Sunderland	40	22%	62.0
Newcastle	36	21%	64.6
South Tyneside	28	27%	39.7
Northumberland	28	14%	50.0
Gateshead	26	21%	45.2
North Tyneside	25	19%	39.5
Total	183	20%	297.1

This map shows the 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods in Northumbria with the highest rates of violence.

These are categorised by deprivation (colour) and rate of violent crime (size of spot – larger spots represent higher rates):

- Red – High deprivation
- Yellow – Mid to higher deprivation
- Purple – Mid to lower deprivation



28 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

The highest rates of crime are seen in Newcastle city centre, although these frequently involve non-residents due to the city's role as a regional commercial centre and active night time economy.

The only harm hotspots outside the Tyne, Wear and South East Northumberland areas are

Northumberland 001A – Northern Berwick-upon-Tweed; mid to higher deprivation levels

Northumberland 001B – Central Berwick-upon-Tweed; mid to lower deprivation levels

Northumberland 008B – Acklington, including HMP Northumberland; mid to higher deprivation levels

The following two tables examine in more detail, the harm hotspots across Northumbria and highlight those individual neighbourhoods with the highest rates of violence and sexual offences in the past year.

The Office for National Statistics (ONS) categorises all LSOA neighbourhoods into 24 different subgroups, clustering together communities with (as far as possible) similar levels of demographic structure, household composition, housing, socio-economic characteristics and employment patterns. This helps facilitate comparison between harm hotspots, identifying possible similarities and differences between those areas.

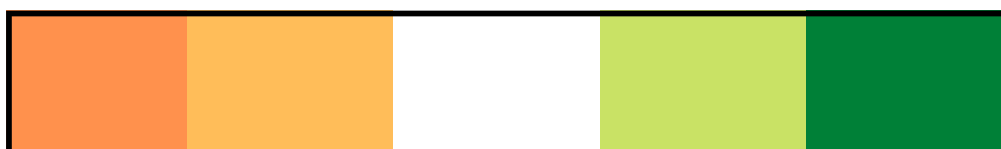
Harm hotspots with highest rates of violence and sexual offences in Northumbria (2019):

LSOA NEIGHBOURHOOD NAME	WARD	DESCRIPTION	RECORDED VIOLENCE & SEXUAL OFFENCES 2019	RATE OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS 2019	RATE OF RECORDED CRIMES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS 2019	DEPRIVATION (IMD 2019)	LSOA NEIGHBOURHOOD ONS CLASSIFICATION (DISCUSSED BELOW)
Newcastle 024G	Monument	Newcastle Grainger town / monument	1,311	571	2,284	20.6	Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods
Newcastle 024H	Monument	Newcastle Station and surrounds	989	478	1,598	30.1	Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods
Sunderland 016F	Hendon	Sunderland Park Lane / Hendon East of Mowbray Park	297	203	639	70.5	Hard-pressed flat dwellers
South Tyneside 002D	Beacon and Bents	South Shields Mile End Road & surrounds	324	197	920	52.2	Hampered neighbourhoods
Sunderland 013B	Hendon	Sunderland around Bridges shopping Centre	477	167	975	43.9	Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods
North Tyneside 030E	Wallsend	Wallsend Buddle Street / Neptune Road & surrounds	215	165	671	49.3	Constrained renters

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LSOA NEIGHBOURHOOD NAME	WARD	DESCRIPTION	RECORDED VIOLENCE & SEXUAL OFFENCES 2019	RATE OF VIOLENCE AND SEXUAL OFFENCES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS 2019	RATE OF RECORDED CRIMES PER 1,000 RESIDENTS 2019	DEPRIVATION (IMD 2019)	LSOA NEIGHBOURHOODS CLASSIFICATION (DISCUSSED BELOW)
Northumberland 023B	Croft	Blyth Town Centre (around High Street)	259	162	683	62.3	Constrained renters
South Tyneside 001B	Beacon and Bents	South Shields around Art Gallery and Marine Park Primary School	227	157	476	56.5	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 024C	Monument	Newcastle Haymarket / University	579	145	1,017	15.8	Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods
North Tyneside 022B	Riverside	North Shields around Beacon Centre / Metro	249	138	735	48.5	Hard-pressed flat dwellers
Sunderland 016C	Hendon	Hendon Bramwell Road / Gray Road area	159	135	384	72.6	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 013D	Millfield	Sunderland Tunstall Avenue / St Anthony's	316	128	471	29.5	Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods
Newcastle 026C	Byker	Western Byker	270	125	617	75.9	Urban cultural mix
Northumberland 022C	Croft	Blyth Hodgsons Road / Crawford Street	200	121	336	73.7	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 010A	Ashington Central	Ashington North Seaton Road / First Avenue	162	113	421	41.4	Challenged white communities

Worst 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods in Northumbria



Best 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods in Northumbria

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Characteristics of harm hotspots neighbourhoods:

ONS Area Classification	Number of harm hotspot LSOA neighbourhoods	Population	Reported violence and sexual offences 2019	'Pen picture' of typical neighbourhood of this type
Challenged white communities	78	116,574	7,756	Most housing terraced or semi-detached, typically in cities and larger towns. Above average amounts of social housing. Below average ethnic mix. Unemployment higher than average
Cosmopolitan student neighbourhoods	9	22,490	4,304	Higher than average number of students, often in communal housing. Much higher than average proportion of population under 26. Above average ethnic mix. Higher than average part-time employment
Constrained renters	20	33,587	2,708	Significantly more likely than average to be living in private rental properties and terraced housing. Higher than average unemployment
Hampered neighbourhoods	16	26,846	2,241	Most housing terraced or semi-detached, typically in cities and larger towns. Younger age profile than average due to higher than average proportion of population aged under 18. Above average amounts of social housing. Above average ethnic mix. Unemployment higher than average
Hard-pressed flat dwellers	14	20,581	1,942	Significantly higher than average housing density with many in flats. Much higher than average rates of social housing. Unemployment significantly above average
Urban cultural mix	10	18,717	1,515	Households more likely than average to live in a flat. Higher than average proportion of the population under 18. Higher rates of social renting. Higher than average rates of unemployment
Endeavouring social renters	12	17,788	1,181	Semi-detached housing likely to predominate with few flats. Higher than average proportion of social renting. Lower than average ethnic mix. Population is typically slighter older than average
Ageing urban communities	6	9,795	759	Typically older than average population, less likely to be resident in flats. Higher than average number of people living in social housing

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Characteristics of harm hotspots neighbourhoods:

ONS Area Classification	Number of harm hotspot LSOA neighbourhoods	Population	Reported violence and sexual offences 2019	'Pen picture' of typical neighbourhood of this type
Young ethnic communities	4	8,888	566	Typically younger than average, with higher proportion of children. Higher numbers of ethnic minorities. Higher than average unemployment. Mostly semi-detached and terraced housing, often social or private renting
Comfortable neighbourhoods	4	6,007	362	Typically below average ethnic mix. Usually industrial areas with average levels of unemployment and qualifications.
Other	10	15,801	1,090	
Total for Northumbria harm hotspots	183	297,074	24,424	

Source: ONS[3]

Northumbria is diverse, with significant differences between and within the six LA areas comprising it. This report also includes separate profiles for each of the local authority areas and violent crime, its effects and its contributing factors and determinants are discussed in more depth, specific to each LA.

[3] For more information on ONS area classifications <https://www.ons.gov.uk/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/>

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Domestic Abuse

In the period to March 2019 an estimated 7.9% of women and 4.2% of men in England and Wales experienced domestic abuse, and women were four times as likely as men to have experienced sexual assault by a partner (including attends) in the last year. Almost 13% of recorded crime was flagged as being domestic abuse, whilst almost a third of Violence against the Person and 13.5% of Sexual Offences crime was recorded as domestic abuse.

Within Northumbria there were 25,316 domestic abuse related crimes recorded in the 12 months to February 2020 – a decrease of 4% on the prior year, this is equivalent to approximately 18 crimes per 1,000 people in Northumbria. Police respond to, on average, 69 crimes per day, with a total of 8,054 arrests - almost 32% of all domestic abuse related crimes.

Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary & Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) has previously identified issues with police forces across the country in under-recording of domestic abuse offences and Northumbria, like other forces, has attempted to improve recording. Northumbria Police have highlighted that as there is a significant increase in recorded domestic abuse offences; there is a requirement for further work to establish how much of this reflects an incidence of increased domestic abuse in society and how much results from enhanced recording procedures[4].

Approximately one incident per week of so-called Honour Based Violence (HBV) is reported to Northumbria Police[5]. This equates to 0.3% of all domestic abuse incidents but is increasing slightly.

Women are disproportionately the victims of domestic abuse, at 75% of all cases. This is even starker for domestic abuse-related sexual offences where 96% of victims are women.

Domestic abuse and associated violence have long term effects on the individual victim, family members and society as a whole. Victims often become isolated from friends and family and suffer repeated victimisation over an extended period of time. Although domestic abuse is an issue across society and in all communities, women in poverty are particularly likely to experience the most extensive violence and abuse in their lives[6]. The geographical distribution of domestic abuse-related violence across Northumbria would be expected, as violence generally, is expected to be concentrated in areas with high levels of deprivation.

[4] p23, Northumbria Police, Strategic Force Assessment, May 2019

[5] p23, Northumbria Police, Strategic Force Assessment, May 2019

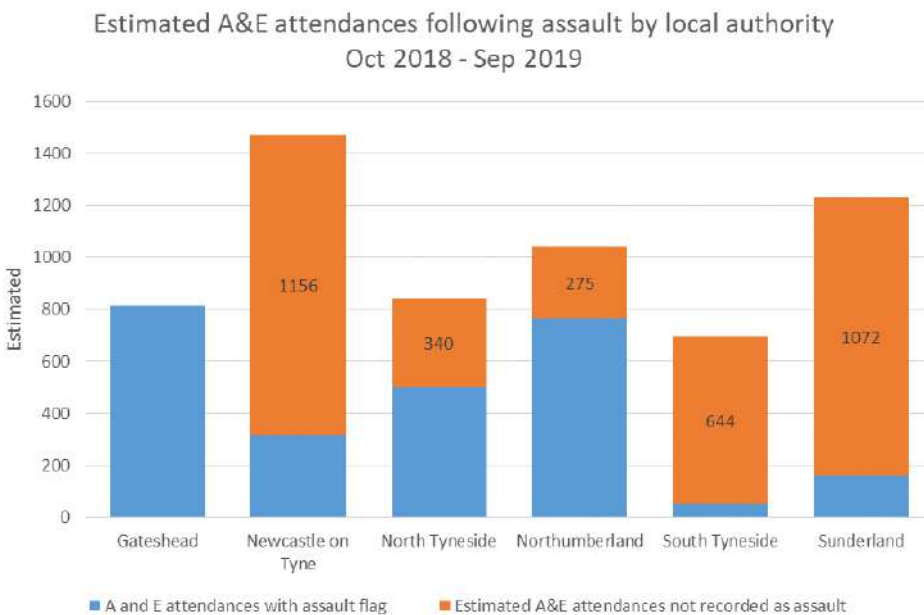
[6] McManus S. et al, Joining the dots: The combined burden of violence, abuse and poverty in the lives of women, DMSS Research / Heriot Watt University, 2016

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Acute health impacts of violence: Accident and emergency department attendances

There is a significant disparity between hospital providers as to the number of assaults they have recorded on A&E systems and the number of incidents of violence with injury recorded by the police. Gateshead has A&E attendances of around 40% of recorded incidents of violence with injury, compared with just 3% for South Tyneside and 5% for Sunderland local authority areas. This disparity reflects differences in systems and recording practices between hospital providers. Levels of reporting of assaults on NHS systems are significantly below expectations for South Tyneside & Sunderland NHS Foundation Trust and Newcastle Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust.

If a similar relationship between recorded violence with injury and resulting A&E attendance as in Gateshead was seen across the region this would represent at least 6,000 A&E attendances per year, with a cost to the NHS for treatment of £700,000 per year. This still represents less than 1% of total A&E attendance for residents within Northumbria.



Data Quality

The NHS has introduced a more in depth data set for emergency care and all hospital providers should now submit data on the intent of injuries, nature of wounds and the location where injuries occurred, along with more in-depth data on mental health, drugs and alcohol dependency and intoxication. There is variation between providers as to how well this data is recorded and reported.

19% of assault related A&E attendances arrive by emergency ambulance – with an estimate of at least 1,140 conveyances to A&E by the North East Ambulance Service as a result of assault, on top of patients treated at the scene of incidents[7].

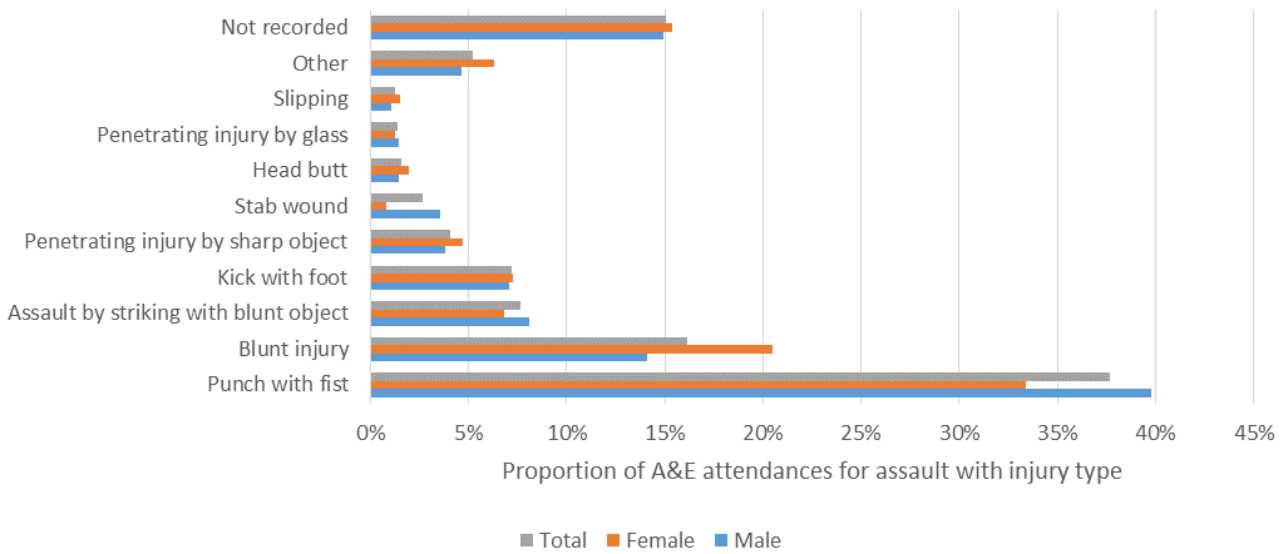
There have been substantial changes to recording of assault in A&E over recent years, making comparison of trends over time difficult.

[7] NHS Digital, A&E Commissioning Dataset

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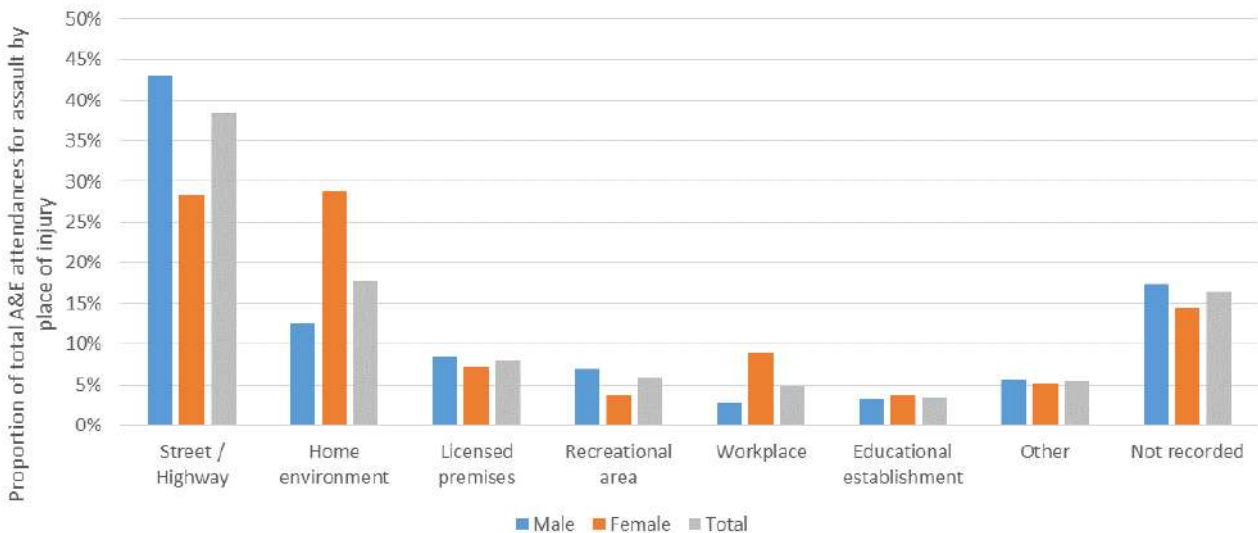
Means of assault

Nature of injury - A&E Attendances 2019



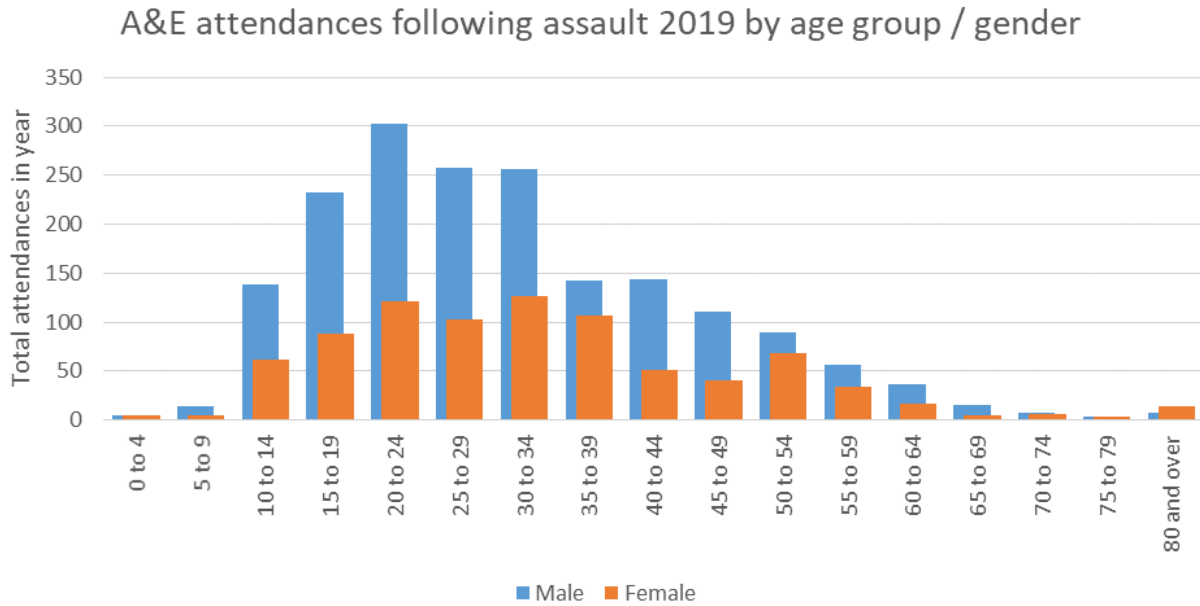
Where recorded the majority of assaults rely on bodily force without weapons. 8.5% of attendances related to assault with a blunt object, 3.9% of attendances related to knives / bladed articles, 1.8% to broken glasses / bottles, and less than 0.2% to firearm related injuries.

Place of injury - A&E attendances 2019

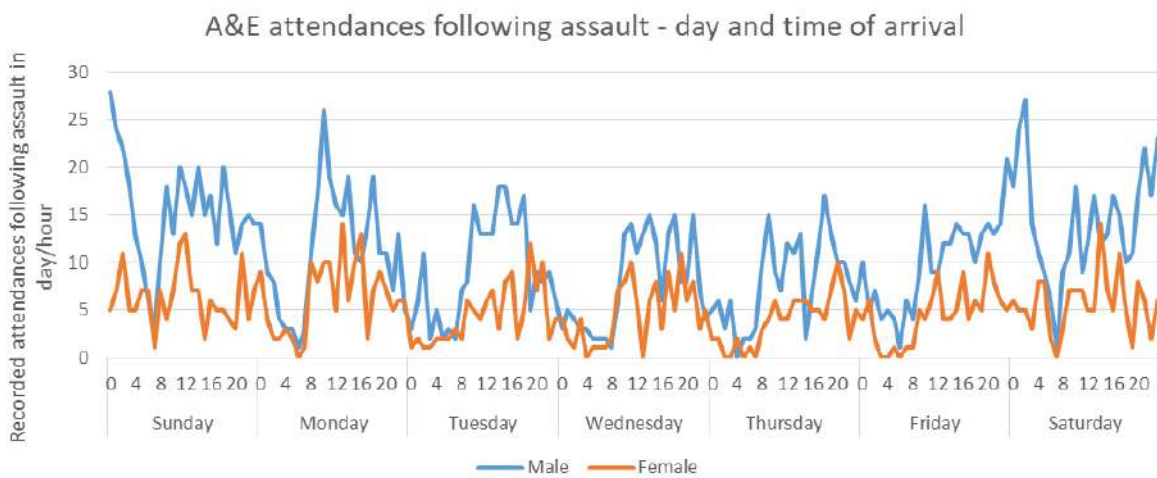


For men, the main location of assault has been on the street or highway. For women, the home is the environment where assaults requiring A&E treatment are most frequently reported. Women are also significantly more likely than men to require treatment after assaults in the workplace

35 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria



There is a clear gender split in patients requiring A&E treatment following assault, with 68% of patients being male. For men, the 20 to 24 year old group has the highest number of attendances at A&E following assault, remaining high until their mid-thirties before dropping significantly. For women the peak age of A&E attendance following assault is 30 to 34, but with attendances spread more evenly across age groups, with women in their 50s having attendance rates almost as high as men of the same age.



Male attendances at A&E following assaults peak in the early hours of Saturday and Friday morning (consistent with the night-time economy), but also on Monday mornings. Attendances by women tend to peak at weekend and Monday afternoons and weekday evenings.

Most (92%) patients attending A&E following assault have only a single assault related attendance in a 12 month period.

Most patients with at least one assault related attendance will have also had other attendances at A&E for other reasons in the same year. A small proportion of patients (1%) have 20 or more attendances at A&E each year.

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Hospital Admissions

Local Authority	Emergency Admissions - Assault				Emergency Admissions - Assault with sharp object			
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 M1-5	2019/20 (projected)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 M1-5	2019/20 (projected)
Gateshead	121	114	35	78	121	114	35	78
Newcastle Upon Tyne	205	236	84	187	205	236	84	187
North Tyneside	131	139	60	134	131	139	60	134
Northumberland	201	218	71	158	201	218	71	158
South Tyneside	83	85	38	85	83	85	38	85
Sunderland	173	207	88	196	173	207	88	196
Total - Northumbria	914	999	376	838	914	999	376	838

During 2018/19, emergency admissions following assault required 1,324 bed days, at a cost to the NHS of £1.7million.

25% of admissions relate to under 25s. 22% of emergency admissions with a sharp object relate to under 25s.

Type of Admission	Hospital Admissions - Assault				Emergency Admissions - Assault with sharp object			
	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 M1-5	2019/20 (projected)	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20 M1-5	2019/20 (projected)
Elective Admissions	117	123	38	85	5	9	1	2
Emergency Admissions	914	999	376	838	135	153	36	80
Non Elective - Non-Emergency	7	6	5	11	0	0	1	2
Total - Northumbria	1,038	1,128	419	934	140	162	38	85

Elective admissions are all planned admissions relating to the treatment of injury following assault. Most elective admissions for day case procedures without an overnight stay and cost £102,000 to the NHS during 2018/19. Non-elective non-emergency admissions are mostly transfers from other hospitals.

37 Nature of Violent Crime in Northumbria

Perceptions of risk of violence

The Crime Survey for England and Wales questions a representative sample of residents in each area as to their experience of crime over the preceding 12 months and their expectation of being a victim of crime in the coming 12 months[8].

In the June 2019 survey, 2.2% of Northumbria adults surveyed said that they had been a victim of 'personal crime' – the class which includes crimes of violence in the prior 12 months. This represents a decrease of 0.2 percentage points on the prior quarter. Over the past 12 quarters, rates have ranged from 1.9% experiencing crime, to 3.0%.

This was the lowest proportion of respondents saying they had experienced crime in any of Northumbria Police's peer group forces.

Recommendation 3 – Public Perception of Violent Crime

Conduct local surveys and focus groups to understand the fear of violence, its impact and identify specific issues that can be addressed.

38 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

Crime affects individuals and communities. There are specific factors that are known to increase an individual's risk of being a perpetrator or victim of violence, and factors that can help reduce these. Interventions that reduce individuals' risk of being a perpetrator or victim of violence will reduce violence across the population as a whole.

Long term drivers: *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)*

There is increasing evidence that adverse experiences in childhood increase the risk that an individual will be a victim or a perpetrator of violence, later in their lives. This is particularly true where an individual has faced multiple different types of ACE. Increasing risk at an individual level would lead to higher incidence of violence across the community. Studies suggest that more than half of cases of violence perpetration and violence victimisation could be explained by ACEs.

ACEs believed to impact on risks of violence include^[9]:

- Verbal abuse
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Physical neglect
- Emotional neglect
- Parental separation
- Household mental illness
- Household domestic abuse
- Household alcohol abuse
- Incarceration of a household member
- Household drug abuse

Strategies to address the long term harm of ACEs include:

- Interventions to reduce the risk of individuals with multiple ACEs becoming victims or perpetrators of violence, or other health-harming behaviours,
- Interventions to address the underlying social factors that increase the risk of children having ACEs

Recommendation 4 – Working with Families

Increasing pathways for families and individuals to access support and provide opportunities at the earliest opportunity. Targeting services and resources to those harm hotspot areas identified in the insight report.

39 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

Long term drivers: *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - Prevalence of ACEs*

A survey of adults in England reported that 46.4% had at least one of the ACEs listed above. Among the 18-29 age group, a slight majority of respondents (52.8%) had ACEs.

There are a number of factors which appear to have some impact on the likelihood of a child having one or more ACEs. Generally, it appears the following factors significantly increase the likelihood of ACEs[10]:

- Low (bottom quintile) household income;
- Mother aged under 20 at birth of child;
- Low maternal education;
- Socioeconomic disadvantage in first year of life;
- Sex of child;
- Urban area

Factors associated with ACE		G'Head	N'tle	N. T'ide	N'Land	S.T'ide	S'Land	N'Bria	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	5.6%	6.2%	5.7%	4.4%	6.1%	14.9%	7.4%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	68%	59%	67%	68%	62%	63%	65%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.6%	3.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	5.0%	4.0%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	13.6	12.1	14.3	16.0	13.3	20.1	14.9	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	21%	25%	17%	17%	26%	24%	21%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	13%	30%	11%	15%	33%	26%	21%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	28.22	29.79	22.28	22.08	31.51	30.59	27.41	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	17%	26%	9%	12%	25%	23%	18%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

In general, these indicators suggest that local authorities within Northumbria have poorer outcomes on factors associated with ACEs than the national average and would therefore be expected to have higher rates of ACEs as a result. Four of the six local authorities in the area perform worse than the national average against all of these indicators, whilst North Tyneside and Northumberland each have some areas where they achieve, or exceed average, national outcomes.

Deprivation is very closely association with ACE prevalence and in particular the proportion of the population with multiple ACEs.

40 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

The least deprived 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods have an estimated 4.3% of residents with 4 or more ACEs. The most deprived 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods have 12.7% of residents with 4 or more ACEs (almost 3 times higher). These people will have a much higher risk of being a victim or perpetrator of crime than those without multiple ACEs.

The least deprived 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods have an estimated 11.6% of residents with 2 or 3 ACEs. The most deprived 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods have 17.1% of residents with 2 or 3 ACEs. These people will have a higher risk of being a victim or perpetrator of crime than those with no ACEs.

VRU partners suggest that many children are identified/referred to them due to severe trauma/exposure to violence. An example given was a 5-year-old boy diagnosed with PTSD and unable to sleep as his home was firebombed, who had witnessed machete threats made to his father. Some other children who witness domestic violence and assaults within the home are also left with trauma and lasting impact on health. One example is of a 50-year-old woman who was subjected to coercive control during her marriage and left her partner of 30 years with whom she had 3 children. All 3 adult sons now experience mental health problems[11].

While many reported ACEs appear to have reduced over the long term, one significant area of growth has been parental separation (being reported as experienced as a child by 22% of all adults and by 35% of current 18 to 29 year olds.[12] This fits with observations by VRU partners of changes in the structures of households and resulting impacts.[13]

Long term drivers: *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - Impact of ACEs*

Compared with people with no ACEs, those with 4 or more ACEs are:

Up to **14 x more likely** to have been a victim of violence in the past 12 months
 Up to **15 x more likely** to have committed violence against the person in the past 12 months
 Up to **4 x more likely** to be a high risk drinker
 Up to **11 x more likely** to have smoked cannabis
 Up to **16 x more likely** to have taken heroin or crack cocaine
 Up to **20 x more likely** to have been in prison

[14]



[11] Northumbria VRU 'Rich Picture' interviews

[12] <https://bmcmedicine.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1741-7015-12-72>

[13] Northumbria VRU 'Rich Picture' interviews

[14] Public Health Wales, Adverse Childhood Experiences Survey 2015

41 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

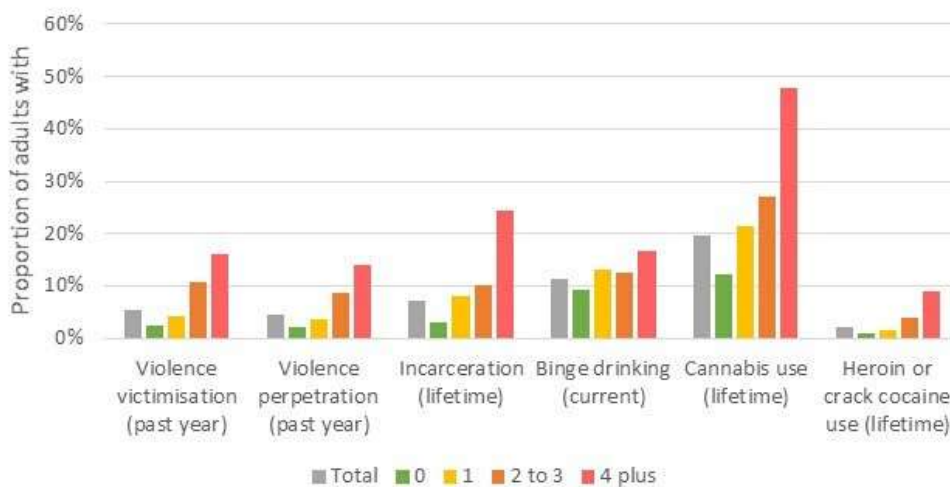
This means that if no individuals in the population experienced ACEs, there should be significant reductions in health-harming behaviour / risks, including:

- Up to **57% fewer victims of violence** in the past 12 months
- Up to **60% fewer people committing violence** against the person in the past 12 months
- Up to **35% fewer people high risk drinkers**
- Up to **42% fewer people smoking cannabis** during their lifetime
- Up to **66% fewer people taking heroin or crack cocaine** during their lifetime
- Up to **65% fewer people being imprisoned** during their lifetime

[15]

ACEs are closely linked with health harming behaviours / outcomes, including being a victim or perpetrator of violence. Whilst the vast majority of people, even with multiple ACEs, will not experience or perpetrate acts of violence in any particular year, people with multiple ACEs are significantly more likely to do so than people with no ACEs.

Impact of adverse childhood experiences on harm in adulthood



16.1% of people with 4 or more ACEs have experienced violence in the past year (compared to 5.3% of the total population).

13.9% of people with 4 or more ACEs have perpetrated violence in the past year (compared to 4.4% of the total population).

Only for binge drinking is there not a clear relationship between having multiple ACEs and being at higher risk of this behaviour.

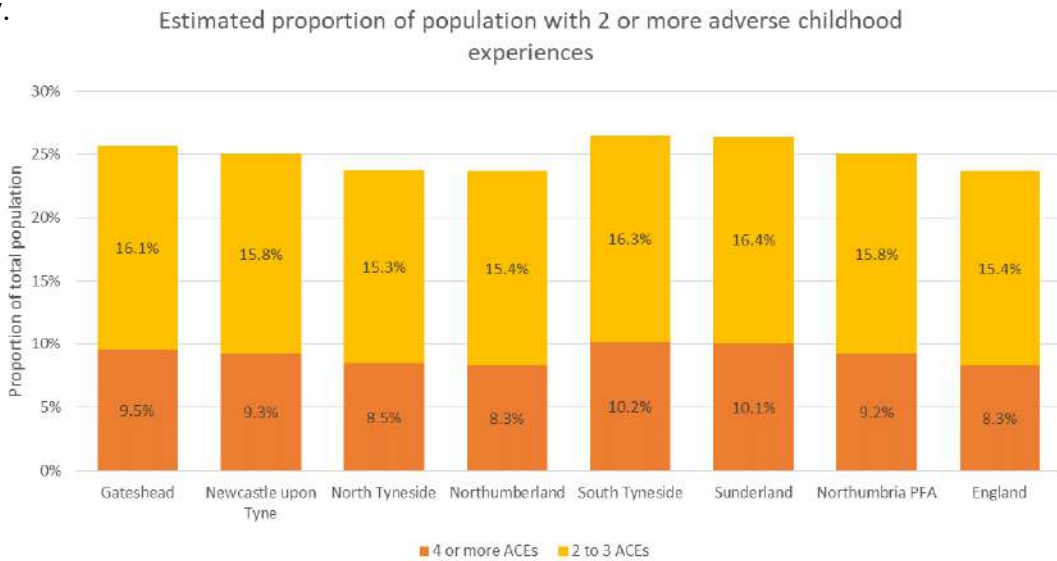
The significantly higher rates of violence victimisation and perpetration for people with multiple ACEs, even when factoring in levels of deprivation, suggests that approximately half of all violence in adulthood has a link to ACEs. Similar patterns are reflected in risks of use of cannabis, heroin and crack cocaine.

Higher rates of ACEs are also associated with poor educational achievement, early sexual initiation and unintended teenage pregnancies, creating a potential vicious circle within communities of the ACEs of parents increasing the likelihood that their children will themselves experience more ACEs.

42 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

Long term drivers: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - Estimated prevalence of adverse childhood experiences across Northumbria

Across Northumbria, an estimated 9.2% of the population have 4 or more ACEs, and a further 15.8% have 2 or 3 ACEs, although this differs from local authority to local authority.



All Northumbria local authorities, with the exception of Northumberland, would be expected to have a higher prevalence of people with 2 or more ACEs than the England average. Sunderland and South Tyneside would be expected to have the highest proportions of their population with 2 to 3 ACEs or 4 or more ACEs. Whilst the difference in proportion of population with 4 or more ACEs for Sunderland and South Tyneside may be less than 2 percentage points from the England average, this is still more than a fifth higher.

Across Northumbria there are estimated to be 134,400 residents with 4 or more ACEs (the highest level of risk) and of these, 27,000 are aged under 18, with a further 14,700 in the 18 to 25 age group. Most 'upstream' interventions around primary prevention focus on these age groups.

Age band	0	1	2 to 3	4 plus
Under 18	148,400	62,100	45,100	27,000
18 to 25 years	83,600	34,750	25,350	14,700
All ages	769,550	322,300	230,900	134,400

Recommendation 5 – ACE/Trauma informed approaches

Develop a greater understanding of ACEs and the trauma informed approach across Northumbria working with partners to further support the public health approach to tackling violence promoting the importance of intervention at the earliest stage.

43 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

Long term drivers: *Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) - Protective measures and resilience factors*

Public Health Wales has also identified various ‘resilience factors’ that characterise those who tend not to encounter negative outcomes following exposure to ACEs. These include having a relationship with a trusted adult, participation in sport, or engagement with the local community.

“Resilience relates to the environment around a child – it is social and community based: It is not something that is in the child or individual; it is how the child is able to elicit help and use it from around them, but it is also about the social and physical resources around the child” – Prof. Eamon McCrory, University College London[16].

Childhood resilience assets can be found in many different parts of the community, including schools, involvement in sports and group activities, and represents environments and relationships where children:[17]

- Access community health
- Have opportunities to use their abilities
- Are culturally engaged
- Have someone to look up to
- Have access to a trusted adult
- Are treated fairly
- Have supporting friends

Many VRU partners are already involved in providing these opportunities through ongoing work and specific interventions, seeing the benefit of building trust and relationships with children. Much like the evidence linking ACEs to negative outcomes, the relationship between resilience factors and improved outcomes demonstrates only correlation, rather than causation. Nevertheless, such findings suggest approaches that could be tried in order to improve the life outcomes of those who suffer adversity in childhood.

The ACE model gives two main strands for effective ‘upstream’ interventions that the VRU and its partners can take in reducing long term violence:

EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION OPTIONS	
Reduce underlying prevalence of adverse childhood experiences	Improve community resilience
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potentially greater impact than improving resilience • Requires significant changes across the community • Requires effective partnership working, including with central government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to have a quicker impact than reducing underlying prevalence • Can be delivered at a more targeted level • Requires effective partnership working

[16] In evidence given to the House of Commons Science and Technology Select Committee inquiry into Evidence Based Early Years Interventions

<https://publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201719/cmselect/cmsctech/506/50605.htm>

[17] <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-018-5699-8>

44 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

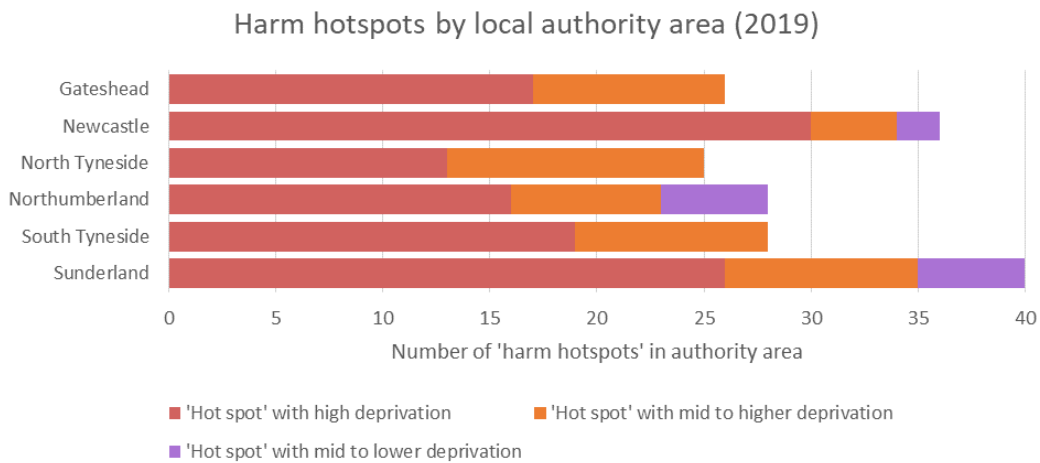
Recommendation 6 – Community Hubs

Working with communities to develop and map where the existing community hubs are located across Northumbria. Develop an engagement process to inform communities of the public health approach and the work of the VRU and partners.

Long term drivers: *Deprivation/Poverty*

Across most of Northumbria there is a clear correlation between local rates of reported violent offences and deprivation and poverty (generally using the IMD).

Rates of recorded violence and sexual crimes across Northumbria are closely linked at community level with deprivation with a clear correlation between levels of deprivation and rates of violent crime. In general LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest deprivation will have the highest rates of violence and those with the lowest deprivation have the lowest rates of violent crime – as a result the majority of harm hotspots in Northumbria are found in its most deprived areas. The distribution of harm hotspots between local authorities broadly reflects their total population (with Sunderland and Newcastle having the highest number), except for South Tyneside (disproportionally high due to very high deprivation) and Northumberland (disproportionately low outside South East Northumberland).



This profile identifies 183 harm hot spot LSOA neighbourhoods within Northumbria:

- 121 hot spots (66%) are within the most deprived 25% of LSOA neighbourhoods. For all six local authorities, these high deprivation LSOA neighbourhoods make up the majority of violent crime 'hot spots'
- Only 12 (7%) fall within the least deprived 50% of neighbourhoods (highlighted by the purple box, above). These generally represent city centre areas with active night time economies (particularly central Newcastle)

45 Risks, Protective Factors and Drivers

There are a number of potential mechanisms linking deprivation, poverty and violence, including:

- Increased prevalence of ACEs in areas with higher deprivation (see earlier section on ACEs) with impact on violence and other health harming behaviours
- Increase in acquisitive violent crime
- Increased involvement with non-violent acquisitive crime or sex work, increasing the risk of becoming victims of violence

Changes in the benefits system can have direct effects, with the delays and benefit reductions seen as short term drivers that can increase crime or the risk of experiencing violence.

One VRU partner agency has reported:

“Universal credit and bedroom tax are two things often seen as issues and a contributing factor. [We are] seeing a lot of people accessing sexual exploitation services who had previously accessed the services and had stopped, but have now moved back to sex work due to delays or reductions in universal credit money.”

In the longer term, deprivation has major impacts on ACEs, education, health, employment and ‘life chances’.

Recommendation 7 – Employment opportunities

Work with partners to develop and promote employment and training pathways for the most prolific offenders.

Although deprivation is one of the main drivers of levels of violence in Northumbria, it is an area where police, Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) and the VRU have little direct ability to reduce deprivation at a population level.

However, police, CSPs and the VRU will be involved in, and aim to influence, cross-sector work to reduce deprivation, along with public authorities, the voluntary sector, local communities and the private sector.

46 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

A significant minority of the population belong to groups who are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims or perpetrators of crime, or both. ACEs and deprivation can often be an underlying factor in creating these vulnerabilities and in stopping people being able to access effective support.

Other drivers impacting upon crime include recent changes in use of technology, policing and offender management policies.

There are a number of cross-cutting drivers around violence across Northumbria, although these will also have specific local relevance (see individual locality reviews, later in the report).

Mental Health

15,240 adults across Northumbria are recorded as having a serious mental illness (SMI): one or more of; bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses [18]. People with SMI are at a significantly higher risk of being victims of violence than the general population and report those crimes as having a greater negative impact upon them.

Mental health has a number of actual and perceived connections with violence:

1. People with mental illness are significantly more likely to be victims of violence than those without,
 2. Violence can have a far reaching impact on mental health for victims and others exposed to it; and,
 3. There is a modest increase in relative risk of committing acts of violence for people with certain mental illnesses, particularly if combined with substance misuse.
- However, although most individuals with mental illness are not violent, over a third of the public think that people with a mental health issue are indeed likely to be violent, contributing to stigma and vulnerability

Research carried out on behalf of Victim Support and MIND, 'At risk, yet dismissed', based on surveys of people with SMI in contact with London's mental health services, showed high rates of victimisation[19]:

- 45% of people with SMI reported they were victims of crime in the past year
- One in five people had experienced a violent assault
- People with SMI were five times more likely to be a victim of assault than the general population and women with SMI were 10 times more likely to be assaulted
- 40% of women with SMI reported being a victim of rape or attempted rape in adulthood and 10% a victim of sexual assault in the past year
- 9% of victims described crimes in a psychiatric inpatient setting

[18] QOF Prevalence March 2019, NHS England

[19] <https://www.mind.org.uk/media/642014/At-risk-yet-dismissed-summary.pdf>

47 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Key risk factors for experiencing violence included less engagement with services, drug misuse and a history of being violent.

People with SMI reported a greater emotional effect from experiencing crime and while they were as likely to report their experiences to the police as the general population, they were less satisfied with the police and less likely to report fair or respectful treatment.

Survey participants reported numerous barriers to reporting crimes to the police or health services, including the feeling they would be ignored, disbelieved or blamed for the incident. Victims with SMI were more likely to receive help than the general population group, particularly talking and practical help, but none received crime prevention advice (compared to 35% of the general population).

Secondary mental health care across Northumbria is provided by the Cumbria, Northumberland Tyne and Wear (CNTW) NHS Foundation Trust. CNTW provides care for 43,100 service users^[20], mostly relating to Northumbria.

The trust reports significant numbers of incidents of violence and aggression (13,413 in 2017/18, falling to 12,839 in 2018/19). It has sought to improve reporting of violence through its 'Positive and Safe' strategy and the Talk 1st programme which aims to reduce violence and aggression by ensuring treatment environments are positive, inclusive and person centred. This approach has been taken up by teams across the trust and has resulted in a number of positive practice examples, some of which have received national recognition as best practice. The Positive and Safe strategy has also reduced the number of incidents of restraint of patients by staff occurring over the past few years.

During 2018 and 2019, CNTW formally reported as serious incidents:

- 7 apparent / suspected homicides by patients under outpatient care; and,
- 2 incidents of violent behaviour sufficiently serious to require formal reporting (patient remanded to custody)

In all these cases CNTW is required to conduct a full review within the trust to assess what contact the patient had with the trust, whether the incident may have been preventable and whether there are lessons to be learned for future patient care. This is alongside the usual coroner's investigations.

48 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Drugs

Across Northumbria there are estimated to be more than 9,000 current users of opiates / crack cocaine, with a higher rate of use (9.76 users per 1,000 population) than the national average (8.85 users per 1,000 population). This includes over 8,000 users of opiates (predominantly heroin) and 3,200 users of crack cocaine and there is a considerable overlap between these groups[21].

Rates of opiate use are highest in Gateshead and lowest in Northumberland and South Tyneside. Newcastle has the highest rates of crack cocaine use (4.23 users per 1,000 population), but this is still below the national average (5.10 users per 1,000).

Analysis of GP-level data raises concerns that many drugs users may not be flagged on information systems in an easily accessible manner, which would impact upon the ability of GPs to fully support harm reduction[22].

Recommendation 8 - Improving GP data quality

The VRU and partners to explore with CCGs a standardised way of data collection to improve data quality, to include mental health intervention, substance misuse as a key element of the tiered response strategy to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hotspots (mentioned later in the report).

There is less nationally comparable data available around drugs other than opiates and crack cocaine, but local intelligence suggests:[23][24][25]

Poly drug use a growing issue, including drug use combined with alcohol.

Benzodiazepines are very popular and available on the street, usually sourced via the internet. Emerging market with Xanax in Newcastle (linked with student population).

There are reported to be increasing street dealing in **cocaine** in the police force central area (Newcastle / Gateshead). Cocaine is clearly linked to the night time economy, particularly in Newcastle, as is **ketamine**.

Ecstasy is reported to be available from street dealers but less popular than other 'party drugs'.

Spice has become a mainstay of normal illicit dealers, often stronger than previously available

Other opiates are often used when heroin purity is low or it is unavailable. There are reported to be often NHS prescribed drugs which have been sold on. NHS commissioners have been trying to reduce prescribing of opiates (the North East has historically high rates), but this has led some users to seek to obtain opiates from illicit sources and there is some evidence of developing routes of importation into the force area.

Prisons serving the Northumbria population are reported to have issues with drugs, including prescription and over the counter medications. Release from prison has been identified as a period of vulnerability for offenders, and nationally has been associated with higher risk of drug death.

[21] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[22] NHS North of England Commissioning Support, 2020

[23] Newcastle City Council, Newcastle Drugs Annual Survey 2018

[24] Locality Reviews, VVU 2019/20

[25] Northumbria Police 'Rich picture' interviews with VRU partners, 2020

49 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

What VRU partners are saying about drugs:[26]

Drug deals – some dealers are offering ‘buy one get one free’ (BOGOF) deals for drugs in order to entice young people in, where they will then look to exploit.

Cocktail of drugs - the availability of tablets and their use is increasing, leading to people using a cocktail of drugs.

Recreational drugs - more cocaine use. Young people don't see cocaine as a problem and it's more a recreational drug. Violence is linked to taking and dealing.

Access to drugs is easier – historically, the dealer would be on street corners but young people are now using Snapchat/social media to deal/source drugs.

Increasing prevalence in crack cocaine – linked to Organised Crime Groups (OCGs) / criminal gangs. They want you to become part of their gang network (exploitation/vulnerability). There is a need for increasing awareness around cocaine use.

The reason for drug deaths is there has been an **increase in risk taking and chaotic behaviour**. There is a lack of own personal concern.

There are 42 significant active OCGs within Northumbria, principally involved in drugs activities. 63% of the active, regionally mapped OCGs are involved in cocaine activities[27] and 83% of Northumbria OCGs are believed to be involved in the trafficking of drugs.[28]

North East England was one of three areas designated by the Home Office as a Heroin and Crack Action Area (HACAA), with funding provided to gather information and identify drivers, improve partnership working and share best practice within and between regions. The HACAA produced 16 recommendations applying to one or more force, including[29]:

Securing and developing relationships between police and treatment services.
Considering the introduction of intelligence based drugs-testing, to deepen understanding of the drugs market, drug related deaths and pick up emerging trends of drug harm.

[26] Northumbria VRU, 'Rich Picture', February 2020

[27] Northumbria Police, Force Strategic Assessment 2019

[28] Cleveland Police, North East Heroin and Crack Action Area - Final Report, November 2019

[29] Cleveland Police, North East Heroin and Crack Action Area - Final Report, November 2019

50 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Expansion of diversion schemes in Northumbria (similar to the existing Checkpoint and Divert schemes in Durham and Cleveland, respectively).

Increased police work with local prisons and sharing best practice.

Whilst established OCGs continue to be the main distributors of drugs, the region has seen the establishment of a number County Lines in Northumbria by OCGs from outside the area[30]. There have also been reports of established OCGs reacting to encroachment by County Lines with violence and also, adapting their own marketing models ('blurred lines').[31]

Recommendation 9 - HACAA Review

The VRU to work with Police to review the Heroin and Crack Action Area (HACAA) recommendations to improve partnership working and share best practice within Northumbria.

Drugs: *County Lines*

The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) defines County Lines as:

".....a term used to describe gangs and organised criminal networks involved in exporting illegal drugs into one or more importing areas [within the UK], using dedicated mobile phone lines or other form of "deal line". They are likely to exploit children and vulnerable adults to move [and store] the drugs and money and they will often use coercion, intimidation, violence (including sexual violence) and weapons."

Northumbria Police are aware of several recent 'County Lines' operations supplying drugs in all three sectors of Northumbria, based out of at least three major cities outside the region. The force believes one or more have been successfully disrupted by law enforcement action[32]. These primarily supply crack cocaine and heroin and seek to build a market using their 'deal line' as a brand. Development of County Lines appears to be predominantly in areas without dominant control of supply of heroin and crack cocaine from OCGs. The 'typical' areas within Northumbria for development of a County Line based supply are those of high deprivation, with high usage of class A drugs, high unemployment and those that are perceived as having less law enforcement intervention or the dominance of existing supply by OCGs. In the Northumbria area, County Lines are believed to have primarily impacted on Wallsend, the Hendon and city centre areas of Sunderland, Newcastle, Gateshead and Berwick[33].

The National Crime Agency (NCA) has reported that individuals involved in County Lines activity are usually involved with carrying weapons. However, the threat of violence seems to be used more frequently than acts of violence. Where violence does occur, it is most likely to be between gang members or in coercing vulnerable people into allowing their properties to be used as a base for dealing ('cuckooing').

[30] Northumbria Police, County Lines Problem Profile 2020

[31] Northumbria Police, County Lines Problem Profile 2019

[32] Northumbria Police –County Lines Problem Profile 2019

[33] Northumbria Police –County Lines Problem Profile 2019

51 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

County Lines exploit children and young people in their operations in transporting drugs, cash and other items. Usually this involves children and young people from outside the Northumbria area but, as County Lines establish local hubs, there is evidence that local children and young people are becoming involved.

To better understand perceptions and the demand being created with regards to the threat posed by County Lines the Northumbria VRU has commissioned the Violence and Vulnerability Unit to conduct a number of locality reviews in three local authority areas as part of the national serious violence strategy. Locality Reviews have been conducted within Newcastle, Sunderland and South East Northumberland. Each locality review is a one-day event with a number of 90 minute focus groups with front-line practitioners, grouped by work themes, to gather information, knowledge and perception whilst building a qualitative picture of the key issues and drivers around county lines, gangs, youth violence and vulnerability.

To supplement the locality reviews the VRU also commissioned the Violence and Vulnerability Unit to carry out a Northumbria strategic framework review that will provide insight into the current arrangements within each local authority area and across Northumbria as a whole. This will support the development of a consistent and common approach across the region in order to help understand and reduce serious violence, knife crime and the exploitation of young people and adults. The review took place over a two-week period and involved one to one discussions and focus groups with senior leaders and managers from a range of agencies and partnerships. This included, and was not limited to, Northumbria Police, Community Safety Partnerships (including prisons and the secure estate), Safeguarding Boards, NHS, Adults and Children's Services, YOS, Probation and the secure estate and Social Housing providers in order to test out a number of propositions thrown up by the locality reviews and also from a national perspective.

Alcohol

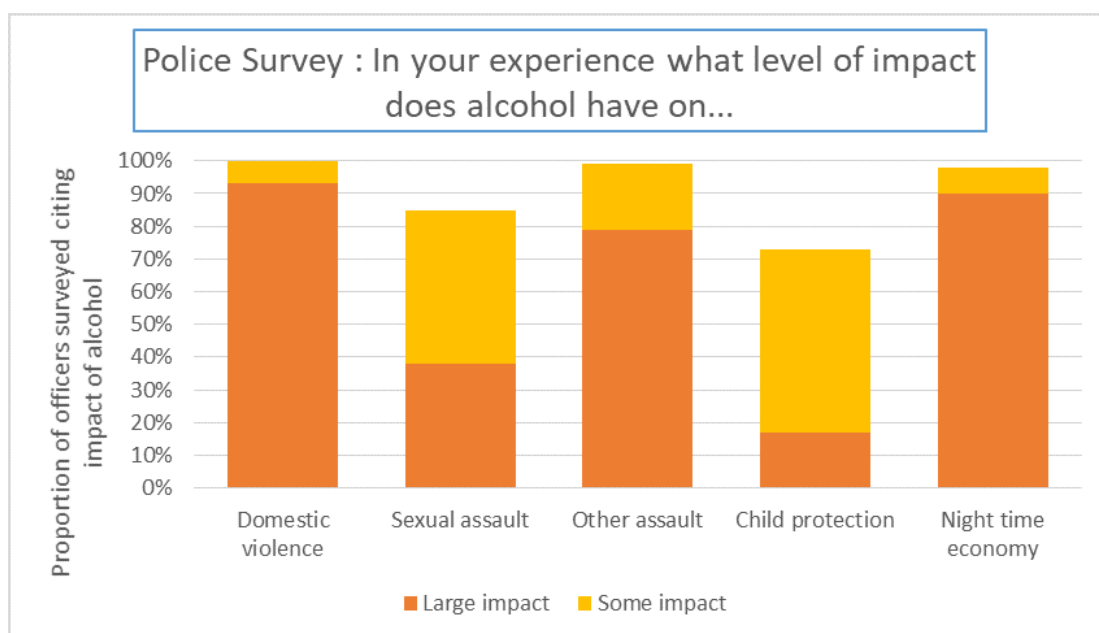
Half of all violent crime is alcohol-related and studies show that as alcohol consumption increases, so does violent offending. People who drink before going out for the night are more likely to be involved in a fight and around half of all violent incidents take place at the weekend when binge drinking is at its peak. Alcohol is also linked with 39%¹ of domestic violence cases.

Alcohol consumption and intoxication is also exploited by offenders committing sexual violence in Northumbria.[34]

52 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Research by Balance, the North East Alcohol Office, into the experiences of police officers in North East England found officers observed alcohol having an impact on violence, with most describing it as having a 'large impact' on domestic violence and other assaults[35].

Police officers surveyed cited alcohol as an impact on a number of different elements of violence and disorder.



In the same survey, the majority of officers cited a range of factors contributing to alcohol related crime and disorder:

- Drinking culture (98% of officers reporting large or some impact)
- Availability of cheap alcohol (88%)
- Proxy purchases for under 18s (86%)
- Pre-loading (85%)
- Licensing hours (81%)
- Irresponsible promotions (79%)

Across the Northumbria, there are estimated to be over 20,500 dependent drinkers, representing 16.94 per 1,000 population, with all local authorities other than Northumberland having rates in excess of the England average of 12.88 per 1,000 population. Sunderland, South Tyneside and Gateshead have particularly high rates of alcohol dependency within the region.

In addition, 22.6% of drinkers across the Northumbria area report they are binge drinkers, compared to 16.5% for England as a whole. This rises to 27.7% for Gateshead and 26.2% for Newcastle upon Tyne.

53 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

VRU partners, in public health, report that the main contributory factors to increased alcohol consumption are **price, availability and promotion** and point to the introduction of a minimum unit price on alcoholic drinks as driving down consumption, even while England, with no minimum price, continues to increase.

Recommendation 10 - Alcohol Dependency

The VRU and partners include Alcohol dependency prevention as a key element of the tiered response strategy to tackle serious violence in the identified harm hot spots (mentioned later in the report). This could be via the conditional caution project.

Homelessness and rough sleeping

Research by the homelessness charity Crisis shows that rough sleepers are 17 times more likely to have been victims of violence than the general public.[36]

The Crisis survey of 458 rough sleepers around England in summer 2016 found:

- 35% have experienced deliberate violence during the prior 12 months
- 7% have been sexually assaulted during the prior 12 months
- 48% have been intimidated or threatened with violence during the prior 12 months
- 55% of violence faced by rough sleepers comes from members of the public not known to the victim
- 53% had not reported the last crime or anti-social incident to the police

Rough sleepers represent a very small cohort of people at very high risk of victimisation.

There were 46 rough sleepers reported across Northumbria in 2019, concentrated in Newcastle (21 rough sleepers) and in Northumberland (15). This represents an increase of 12 rough sleepers from 2018 to 2019, on top of an increase of 11 between 2017 and 2018.

Number of rough sleepers (autumn snapshot):

[37]

Local Authority	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Gateshead	0	1	4	8	10	0
Newcastle	7	8	5	10	15	21
North Tyneside	0	1	1	2	3	8
Northumberland	6	5	0	2	0	15
South Tyneside	1	0	4	1	1	1
Sunderland	0	4	4	0	5	1
Northumbria	14	19	18	23	34	46

[36] Crisis survey of 458 rough sleepers, summer 2016, <https://www.crisis.org.uk/about-us/media-centre/crisis-reveals-scale-of-violence-and-abuse-against-rough-sleepers-as-charity-opens-its-doors-for-christmas/>

[37] Table 1, Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot in England: Autumn 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

54 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Breakdown of rough sleepers 2019 by characteristic:

[38]

Local Authority	Male	Female	Not known	Under 18	18 - 25	26 or over	Age not known	UK	EU, Non-UK	Non-EU	Nationality not known
Gateshead	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Newcastle	11	2	8	1	2	10	8	11	1	1	8
North Tyneside	8	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	0	0
Northumberland	14	1	0	0	0	15	0	11	1	1	3
South Tyneside	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Sunderland	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Northumbria	34	3	9	1	2	34	9	30	2	2	12

There were 4 non-UK nationals among rough sleepers and another with no nationality known – this is the same as in 2018.

All the female rough sleepers reported in Northumbria since 2016 have been in Newcastle, Gateshead or Northumberland.

Recent growth in rough sleeping has been seen among the 26 and over age group, or where age is not known.

All six local authorities in Northumbria gained Rough Sleeping Initiative (RSI) status for 2019. Newcastle will receive £490,000 RSI funding for 2020/21. The other five authorities will work with those in County Durham and the Tees Valley, together receiving £1,476,000 in funding[39].

Links between violence, crime and street homelessness and begging in Newcastle are covered in the Newcastle local profile.

Homelessness and housing insecurity more widely, also increase the risk of experiencing some forms of violence; particularly intimate partner violence and sexual violence.[40] [41] In addition, lack of available housing can make it more difficult for victims of domestic violence to move away from violent partners or family members.

VRU partners have also reported concerns that violent crime and anti-social behaviour harm hotspots can develop where there is a concentration of people in short-term or temporary accommodation.

[38] Tables 2a-2c, Annual Rough Sleeping Snapshot in England: Autumn 2019, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[39] Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government, Rough Sleeping Initiative Funding Allocations 2020/21

[40] Diette, TM and Ribar DC, A Longitudinal Analysis of Violence and Housing Insecurity, IZA Discussion Paper No. 9452 (USA)

[41] Briefing et al, Economic Insecurity and Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Victimization, American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 2017

55 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

Statutory Homelessness:

To be legally defined as **homeless**, you must either lack a secure place in which you are entitled to live or not reasonably be able to stay. Local authorities have a duty to secure a home for some groups of people. This is often referred to as the main homelessness duty. However, in order to receive assistance under the main homelessness duty, there are further strict criteria that you have to meet.

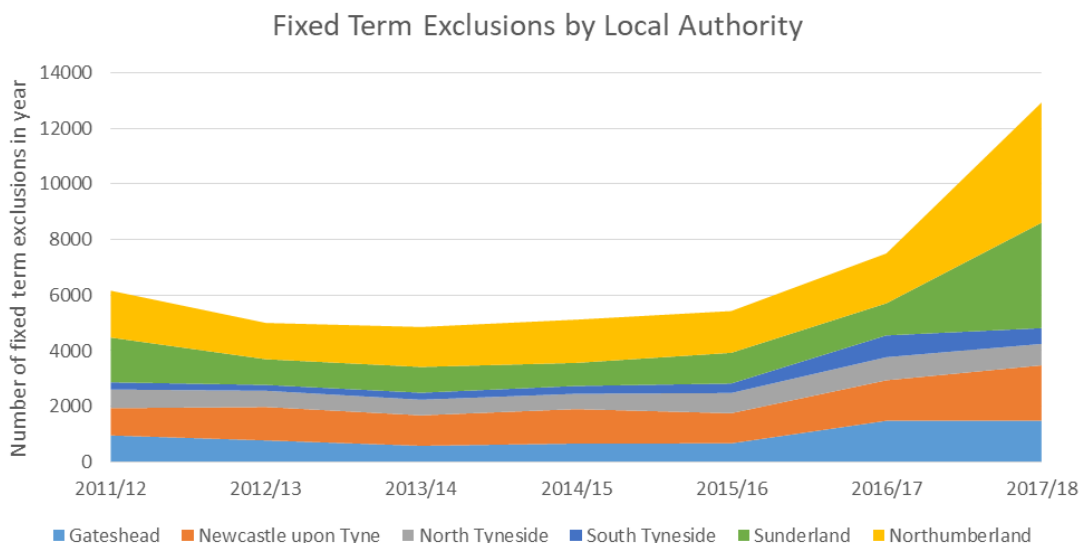
Local authorities may initially provide temporary accommodation to households who might meet these criteria; mainly families with children.

Vulnerable children: *School Exclusions*

School exclusions have been identified a risk factor, raising the risk of becoming perpetrators or victims of violence. There is a clear correlation between exclusion and engaging in knife crime and violence, but this partly reflects that the same social factors and adverse childhood experiences drive both exclusions and violence. Professionals have identified a causative link between exclusion and violence, with exclusion believed to further increase vulnerability through reducing supervision of children and young people and there is some evidence criminal gangs are deliberately targeting excluded children for criminal exploitation[42]

Ensuring that schools have a clear referral pathway and work to reduce exclusion rates has been identified as a recommendation from the Northumbria Criminal Exploitation Strategic Framework, recognising the impact of exclusion on vulnerability[43].

School exclusions have more than doubled across Northumbria since 2015/16, with particularly large increases in Sunderland and Northumberland.



[42] All Party Parliamentary Group on Knife Crime, Back to School : breaking the link between school exclusions and knife crime, October 2019

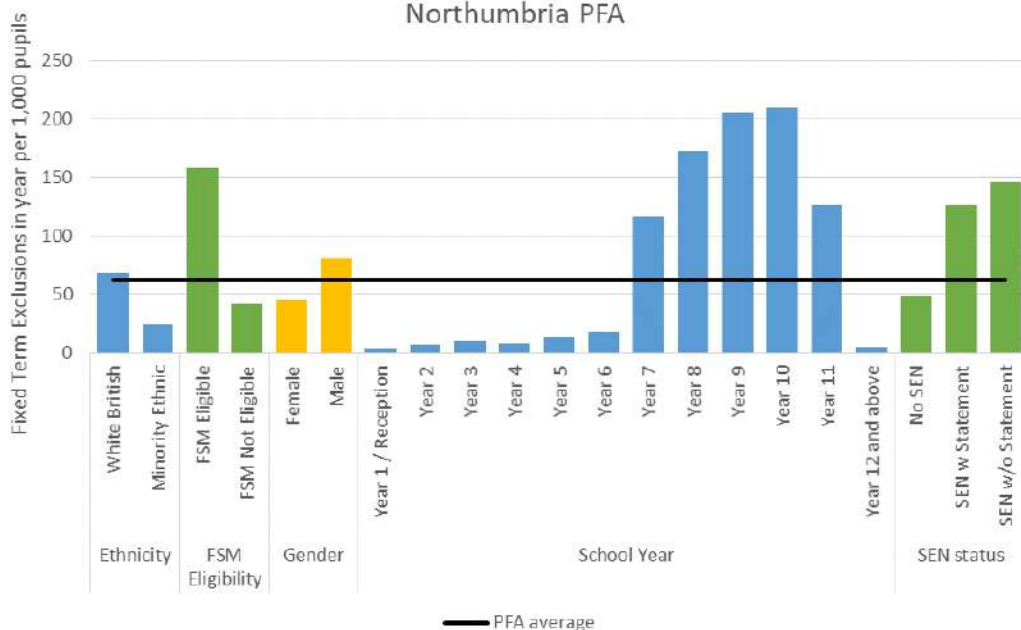
[43] Violence and Vulnerability Unit, Northumbria Criminal Exploitation Strategic Framework, 2020

56 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

The 25% of schools with the highest exclusion rates make up 73% of all exclusions across Northumbria and 55% of the number of pupils excluded within a year. Further details of these schools are included in the individual locality profiles.

Rates of fixed term exclusions differ significantly across year groups, by sex, free school meal eligibility and special educational needs.

Fixed Term Exclusion Rate by Characteristic 2017/18
Northumbria PFA



Fixed term exclusions are highest in years 9 and 10.

Pupil characteristics associated with higher rates of exclusion are:

- Eligible for free school meals (FSM)
- Male
- Special Educational Needs (whether with a Statement or without)

Source: DfE School Exclusions Statistics

2018/19 data will be published across England in late spring 2020. Where data that is more recent than 2017/18 has been provided by local authorities this has been summarised in the locality profiles.

Vulnerable Children: *Looked after children*

Looked after children have been identified as a section of the population at significantly higher risk of becoming criminally exploited, with looked after children who go missing particularly at very high risk. Across Northumbria more than 3,800 children were looked after by local authorities – with 11% missing at some point in the year.

Northumbria figures are similar to those of England as a whole. North Tyneside had the highest proportion of children in its care going missing at least once during the year. Gateshead stands out for having more missing episodes than looked after children, due to a high number of repeated incidents for those children found missing at least once.

57 Shorter term drivers and cross-cutting themes

		Northumbria	Gateshead	Newcastle	North Tyneside	Northumberland	South Tyneside	Sunderland
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	66	94	61	35	36	109
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	560	930	422	529	437	926
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	12	10	14	7	8	12
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	575	470	379	232	143	706
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	8.7	5.0	6.2	6.6	4.0	6.5
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	44	65	44	27	23	81
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	*	*	*	0	0	*
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	17	0	0	0	9	36
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	560	930	422	529	437	930
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	32	0	0	0	2	40
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	29	0	0	0	11	71
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	*	0	0	0	*	14
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Low number figures not published in order to protect confidentiality

Source: DfE, Children Looked After in England (including adoption) year ending March 31st 2019

Recommendation 11 - Youth Provision

To further understand the gaps in youth provision across Northumbria, through the community hub work, specifically in the identified harm hotspot areas. This will further develop areas of need and the knowledge of the underlying causes.

58 Cross-cutting factors

There are a range of factors which do not necessarily cause violence themselves but still impact directly on how violence is experienced, its effects and how it is managed.

Technology

Evolution in uses of technology is changing the landscape of violence across England and across Northumbria.

Particular areas of concern relate to:

- Use of social media and online communications to facilitate sexual violence, grooming and childhood sexual exploitation ('cyber-enabled' offences)
- Changes in supply of illegal drugs through 'County Lines'
- Impact of online purchases of drugs and weapons

Technology: *Cyber-enabled rape, sexual offences and childhood sexual exploitation*

Northumbria Police analysis of incidents between April 2017 and July 2019 identified 472 'cyber-enabled' rape and serious sexual offences. 15% of these were rape and 85% other serious sexual offence. 379 cases involved use of social media, predominantly Instagram and Snapchat. As would be expected from the age demographic of Instagram and Snapchat users, these offences are overwhelmingly committed against children and young people (77% aged under 16 and a further 12% aged 16 to 24 years old)[44]. Increased availability of integral encryption of messages on social media is hindering police ability to disrupt cyber-enabled crimes.

Social media is being used widely, and frequently, particularly by young people at secondary school. While schools are providing information about safe use of the internet and social media, this is not always followed and children and young people, increasing the risk of bullying, violence and childhood sexual exploitation (CSE).

Social media is recognised in the Northumbria Police Problem Profile as facilitating CSE, particularly grooming and coercion into sexual activity. There were 125 reported offences of CSE involving social media; however surveys of children and young people in schools reflect a higher underlying incidence. Of reported incidents Snapchat and Facebook have been the most utilised platforms[45] these patterns are reflected across England[46].

Locally schools have been providing advice to children and young people on staying safe on the internet but there are still significant numbers of children exposing themselves to online risks, as shown by surveys of children and young people at school in the region, reflecting patterns across Northumbria and England as a whole.

[44] Northumbria Police RaSSO Problem Profile 2019

[45] Northumbria Police CSE Problem Profile 2019

[46] <https://learning.nspcc.org.uk/media/1747/how-safe-are-our-children-2019.pdf>

59 Cross-cutting factors

Key themes from schools surveys

Sources: (N) Newcastle (NT) North Tyneside [47] (S) Sunderland[48]

Primary School

86% said that they have been told how to stay safe while using the Internet (N).

48% of girls use a smartphone to go online. 51% of boys use a games console to do the same (NT).

24% chat online to people they don't know in real life; they are mostly friends of friends (N).

28% of pupils have seen upsetting content online (NT). 26% have seen adult-only pictures online (N).

43% use chat rooms or social networking sites like Facebook 'often' or 'very often/every day'. (N). 24% of boys and 14% of girls spend over 4 hours a day on the internet or social media (NT).

88% of those who have been told how to stay safe online said they follow the advice they have been given (N).

60% of pupils say that only family and in-person friends can see what they post, 12% said online-only friends could also see this and 9% said anyone could see what they post online (NT).

56% said someone they don't know in real life has tried to 'friend' them online (NT).

60 Cross-cutting factors

Key themes from schools surveys

Sources: (N) Newcastle (NT) North Tyneside [47] (S) Sunderland[48]

Secondary School

95% of pupils use social media sites (N). 94% chat online (NT).

79% of pupils said that they have been told how to stay safe online (S).

58% of pupils said that they always follow the advice they have been given (S).

27% of Newcastle pupils said their online profiles weren't set to friends only.(N) 26% of North Tyneside pupils said the same.

25% of Sunderland pupils said that they had received a hurtful, nasty or scary message or picture online. This rose to 27% for Newcastle and 33% for North Tyneside pupils.

51% of boys have looked online for pornographic or violent images, films or games.

5% of Newcastle secondary pupils had sent sexual pictures of themselves to someone they don't know. This rose to 7% for North Tyneside pupils.

19% of pupils (33% of Year 10 girls) said that they have been asked to meet someone who they don't know in person (S)

4% of pupils (5% of Year 10 girls) said they actually met up with them(S).

Recommendation 12 – School Liaison Officers (SLO)

Using dedicated school liaison officers to work in primary and secondary schools to deliver training programmes to raise awareness and reduce the risk of violence at the earliest opportunity. Targeting those harm hotspot areas identified in the insight report.

[47] Sunderland City Council Public Health Team - Supporting the Health of Young People in Sunderland : A summary report of the Health Related Behaviour Survey 2019

[48] Newcastle City Council, Healthy Schools Unit – Health Related Behaviour Service 2019
<http://www.servicestoschools.org.uk/Page/7404>

61 Cross-cutting factors

Technology: Supply of drugs

Technology has also facilitated the supply of illegal substances, through the development of organised 'County Lines' supply networks (see above).

VRU partners also report an increasing use of social media messaging services to arrange local supply of drugs.

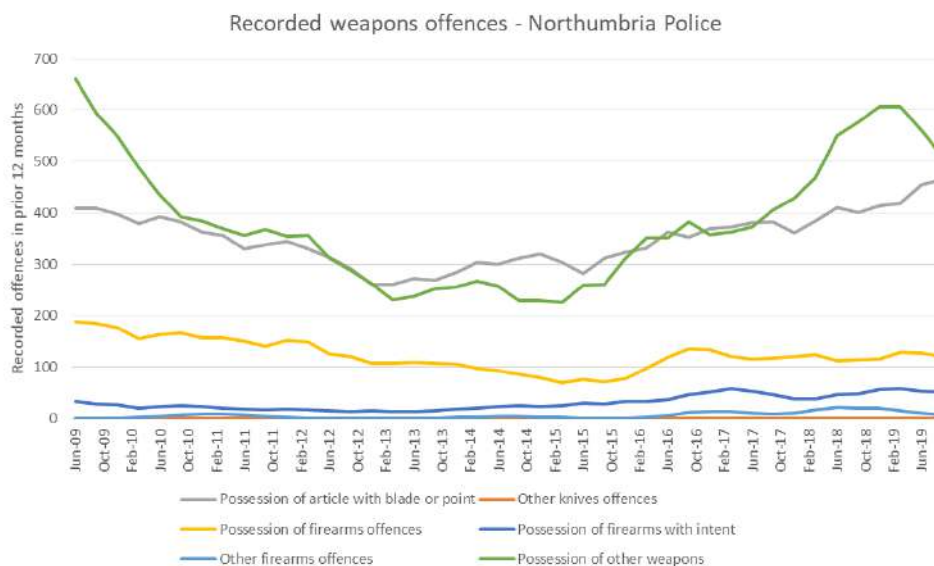
Technology: Online sale of weapons

Online purchase of knives have been identified as part of the Government's Serious Violence Strategy as being used to bypass age limits on purchasers or obtain prohibited types of knife[49]. VRU partners have reported that this method is being used by at least some young people in Northumbria to obtain knives, with the potential of then passing them on or selling to others[50]. Online purchases are being used to circumvent controls and identify checks which are enforced for in-person purchases. The Government has proposed legislation to require more thorough age checks and have funded improved enforcement nationally[51].

Weapon Carrying and Knife Crime

Carrying of offensive weapons and use of weapons in violent crime is a serious concern to police, the Government and the community. Use of weapons significantly increases the severity of injury from an assault and the risk of fatalities.

Rates of recorded possession offences for Northumbria are higher both than the England average and the peer group average, although there has been some convergence during 2019. With policing practice, e.g. stop and search, having significant impact on number of weapons detected, it is not clear from data alone whether Northumbria has a higher underlying incidence of knife carrying, more effective enforcement or both[52].



[49] Home Office, Serious Violence Strategy

[50] Northumbria VRU 'Rich Picture' interviews of VRU partners

[51] Home Office, Serious Violence Strategy

[52] Home Office, recorded crime data by Police Force Area to September 2019

62 Cross-cutting factors

Recorded weapons offences have reduced between 2009 and 2013 across Northumbria before seeing a sustained increase, particularly in knife related offences and offences classed as possession of other weapons (which includes possession offences where a weapon is not specified).

Recommendation 13 – Possession of weapons data

The VRU to work with Police and partners to better understand the patterns and causes of crime levels, in particular the carrying of weapons. This will build on current funded work and identify areas of early intervention. This information should be shared with Community Safety Partnerships to support their work.

Recorded crime data alone cannot identify whether this increase is due to increased carrying of weapons, better recording or more effective enforcement by police. There has been an increase in stop and search within the force area, including whether there is a suspicion of carrying weapons, alongside an increase in weapons found through these searches (see below). However anecdotal reports from multiple VRU partners suggest at least part of this increase is the result of an underlying increase in carrying.

VRU partners report increased carrying of weapons: “Young people understand the risks of carrying a weapon but don’t understand the consequences for the future. Some males (aged between 13-17yrs) carry weapons for power (to become the alpha male). Weapon carrying is almost become a status symbol.[53]”

Interviews with VRU partners indicated that there may be changing patterns in how young people acquire, store and conceal weapons[54].

Recommendation 14 – Better understanding anecdotal reports

Work with partners to increase the intelligence around changing patterns in how young people acquire, store and conceal weapons, and if so identify actions to address this.

Weapon Carrying and Knife Crime: *Knives*

Where possession offences have been recorded in a non-domestic setting police have these have been a mixture of illegal weapons and legally available weapons carried without a legal purpose.

During January to June 2019, 56% of possession offences had a generic term of ‘knife’ recorded against it, 13% lock knives, 10% kitchen knives and 6% Stanley knives. Of the 301 recorded offences, 4 related to machetes, 5 axes and 3 samurai swords.[55]

16% of weapons related offences involved ‘sharp instruments’ which include broken glass and broken bottles, in line with reports from A&E attendances.

[53] Northumbria VRU ‘Rich Picture’ interviews of VRU partners

[54] Northumbria VRU ‘Rich Picture’ interviews of VRU partners

[55] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019

63 Cross-cutting factors

While the most common age bracket for offenders relating to knife crimes is 20-29, the youngest offender reported during January to June 2019 was 13 – young people of school age are being reported for possession and knife related violence against the person. [56]

Reported non-domestic knife crime is highest on Saturdays, spilling over into the early hours of Sunday morning, with most offences during these times reported in a town or city centre - the night time economy and alcohol are key influencers of knife crime.

Northumbria Police recorded 4,040 crimes during 2018 where the involvement of a knife or similar article had been flagged by officers – an increase of 2% since 2017. The rate of increase of recorded involvement of knives in violence against the person (VAP) offences has been much higher, with a 20% increase between 2017 and 2018.[57]

Crime Category	2017	2018
Violence Against the Person	1143	1373
Criminal Damage	1074	864
Other Offences	713	790
Possession	469	496
Robbery	246	238
Theft & Handling Stolen Goods	168	134
Burglary	134	130
Sexual Offences	18	15

29% of VAP offences in 2018 related to more serious offences, a slight decrease on 2017 the proportion in 2017 – the growth in VAP involving knives has particularly involved comparatively less serious offences.

Part year figures showed increases in possession offences into 2019, partly in connection with significant increases in stop and search activity.

Knives are also the most commonly reported weapon in connection with Robbery offences (66% of those in 2018)[58].

Geographical spread of knife crime broadly reflects that of violence generally, with high crime areas generally either being town or city centre areas with a night time economy and a concentration of licensed premises, or else deprived areas with low income, high unemployment and poor education. Domestic abuse related offences are particularly connected with the more deprived areas.

[56] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019

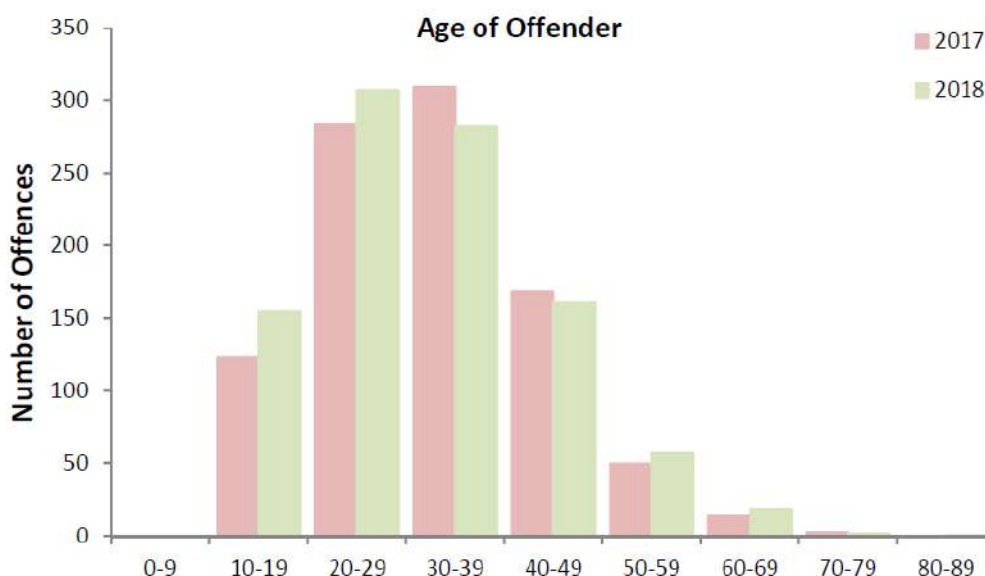
[57] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019

[58] p9, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019, Northumbria Police

64 Cross-cutting factors

Knife crime is most commonly occurring within private dwellings, and in these cases 45% relate to domestic abuse. Alcohol was a factor in 36% of these. In 36% of cases of knife crime in private dwellings the weapon used has been brought from outside the house. Where knives have been taken to private dwellings, resultant crimes are more likely to be serious injuries than using knives to threaten a person.

Offenders are overwhelmingly male (89%). 31% of males were under the influence of alcohol while committing crime, but this rises to 92% of the (much smaller) cohort of offences committed by females. Alcohol is a huge influencer of knife crime committed by females.



Knife crime during 2018 was greatest in the 20-29 and 30-39 years age groups (2017 saw a greater concentration of crimes in the under 30 age groups. Use of knives in robberies was highest amongst the 30-39 years age group.

Younger offenders were disproportionately more likely to have recorded possession offences, suggesting progression from possession to more serious use of weapons over time.

17% of offenders in knife-related cases during 2017 and 2018 had more than one offence recorded during the year. 75 offenders had 3 or more separate offences recorded during this period (particularly in Sunderland, Newcastle and South Tyneside), with 18 offenders with 5 or more offences recorded. Most of these offences involved violence against the person crimes, although offenders also had reported incidents of robbery, criminal damage. Three of these 18 prolific offenders belong to an OCG[59].

Northumbria Police has participated in Operation Sceptre since 2018, alongside other police forces across England. This has included two weeks of action each year covering knife amnesties, educational work, carrying out test purchases of knives, weapons sweeps and increased patrols[60].

[59] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019

[60] <https://beta.northumbria.police.uk/latest-news/2019/september/the-forces-pledges-support-to-op-sceptre-the-national-week-of-action-to-tackle-knife-crime/>

65 Cross-cutting factors

Recommendation 15 – YOLO

Increase the early intervention referral of an identified cohort of young people at risk of being drawn into knife crime/ serious violence into YOLO or other local diversionary support.

The majority of victims (56%) of knife crime are male, making up 66% of non-domestic knife crime and 33% of domestic related knife crime. Conversely women are disproportionately victims of domestic related knife crime. 38% of domestic related knife crimes were committed by the victim's partner and 31% by an ex-partner, with most of the others committed by other male family members.

Northumbria Police have used surge funds to commission some qualitative research linked to the insight report around knife carrying, causative factors and potential preventative interventions. This will include examination of whether particular sections of the community are more susceptible to carrying weapons, for example whether there are cultural norms among Eastern European communities in Northumbria more accepting of carrying weapons.

Weapon Carrying and Knife Crime: *Weapons in schools*

Recorded offences of having knives and other weapons on school premises are low (30 in 2018 across Northumbria) but growing slightly. This reflects a national trend of increasing number of possessing weapons on school premises across England. The majority of these cases involved weapons described generically as 'knives', although incidents of razor blades, screwdrivers and multi-tools have also been reported[61].

The majority of the offences occur at secondary schools and high schools, there is no one school that has an issue with this crime type, with at most two offences reported at a single school in a year.

83% of offenders are male, and the most common ages of offenders are 15 years and 14 years (32% and 21% of offenders respectively).

Weapon Carrying and Knife Crime: *Acid and corrosive substances*

There is limited use of corrosive substances as weapons in violent attacks although this has grown (2016: 47, 2017: 40, 2018: 67). In 51% of cases the corrosive substance was recorded as ammonia, 12% bleach and 6% acid, with the substance not identified for remaining cases. Assaults using corrosive substances are primarily against men, with 55% occurring at the victim's home or immediately surrounding area. 32% of attacks required hospital admission.[62]

[61] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile 2019

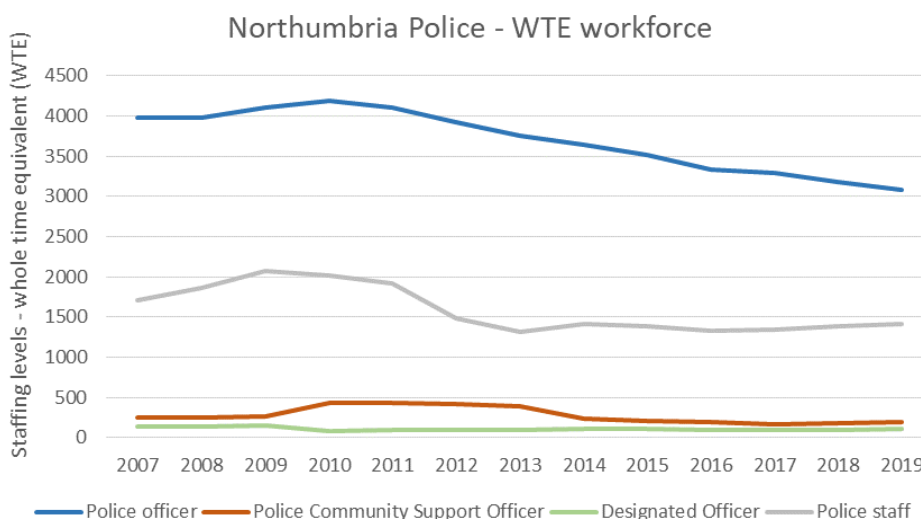
[62] Northumbria Police, Corrosive Attacks Report, 2018

66 Cross-cutting factors

Research between the RVI hospital in Newcastle and Northumbria Police suggests a significant minority of admissions to hospital because of assault using corrosive substances have not been reported to police.

In 2018, the major hotspots for attacks using corrosive substances have been Bensham (Gateshead), Benwell, Elswick and Walker (all Newcastle) and Wallsend (North Tyneside).

Criminal Justice System: *Police Numbers*



In common with police forces across England and public services in the North East, there has been a significant reduction in workforce within Northumbria Police with numbers of police officers reducing from 4,187 WTE in 2010 to 3,081 in 2019, a reduction of 26% over 10 years. This is greater than reductions across England as a whole which has seen a 14% reduction in police officers over this time period. Reductions have also occurred for other areas of the police workforce including Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs).

The Government has announced additional funding for police recruitment, with Northumbria Police to recruit 185 more officers during 2020 with more to follow in future years. The Northumbria Police and Crime Commissioner has committed to add new recruits and replace retiring officers, 472 new officers in total.[63]

The Police Foundation summarizing the evidence on the relationship between policing activity and crime shows that[64]:

- Just employing more police officers does not reduce crime – obviously the impact depends on what officers actually do;
- The evidence on the deterrent effect of the visible presence of officers on foot is mixed;
- More focused or concentrated patrols can have a suppressive effect depending on what officers do to increase the perceived risk of apprehension and how these patrols are combined with wider tactics;

[63] The Shields Gazette, Police boss promises more than 450 new officers on visit to South Shields, 18 February 2020

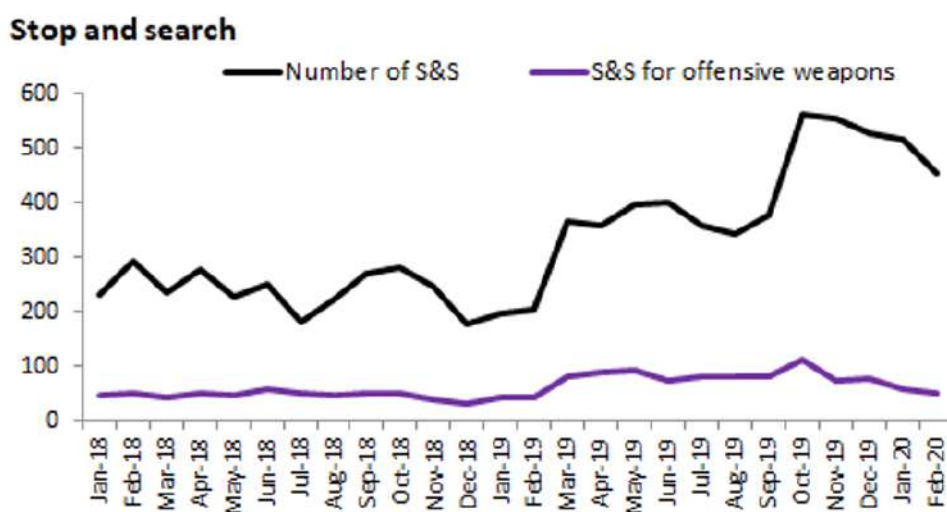
[64] Police Foundation, Have police cuts contributed to the increase in violent crime?, 2018

67 Cross-cutting factors

- There is good evidence that concentrating resource on specific crimes, criminals, victims and places ('hot spotting') can lead to reductions in crime;
- There is particularly strong evidence that proactive problem oriented policing can be effective at reducing crime. This means delivering tailored interventions based on local analysis and understanding – and to do that you need police officers embedded in and knowledgeable about local communities

An increase in the numbers of police officers, if deployed effectively, should offer significant opportunities for reducing violence crime in specific areas.

Police have significantly increased numbers of stop and searches during 2019 and into 2020.



Arrest rates for all major ethnic groups in 2019 range between 13.4% and 14.1% of all individuals stopped and searched[65]. This represents an increase in 88% for stop and search overall and a 72% increase in people stopped and searched for suspected offensive weapons. The greatest increase in stop and searches relates to suspected drugs offences.

Arrests following stop and search for suspected offensive weapons have also increased, but at a lower rate – reflecting an increase in 'no further action required' outcomes from 69% of searches in 2018 to 77% of searches by the end 2019[66].

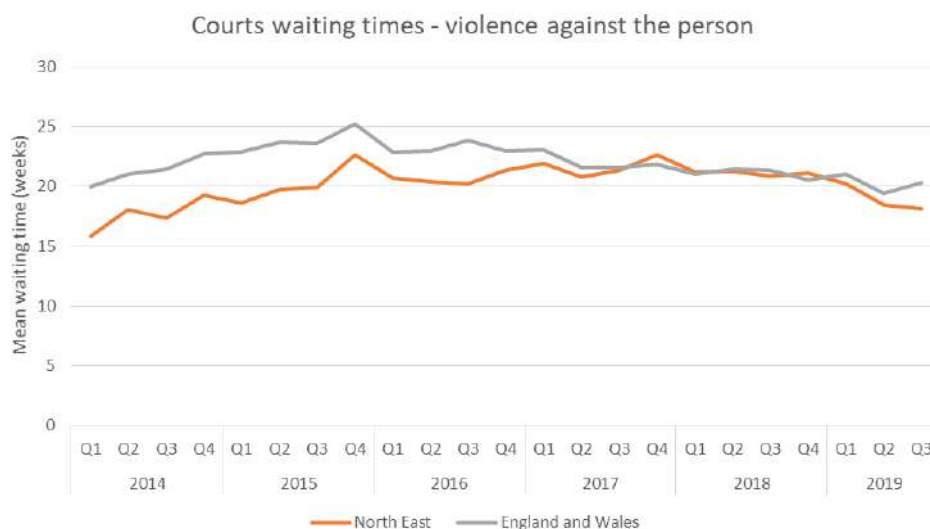
90% of searches were of males. 28% of stop and searches were of people aged 10 to 17 years, 22% 18 to 24 years, 26% 25 to 34 years and 23% of people aged 35 or over[67].

49% of stop and searches during 2019 carried out by Northumbria police took place in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 13% each in North Tyneside and Sunderland and 8% each in South Tyneside, Gateshead and Northumberland[68].

68 Cross-cutting factors

Criminal Justice System: Courts

The length of time taken to get people through the criminal justice system is reported as causing problems with criminals increasing activity ahead of court cases if anticipating a custodial sentence[69].



Courts in North East England had slightly lower waiting times for violence against the person trials than the England and Wales average. Waiting times have reduced for England and Wales over the past 4 years but this has not been the case within the North East.

Long court waiting times can prove stressful for victims of violence, and witnesses. There is also concern that long waits can diminish the quality of evidence given by witnesses, or result in them failing to attend court altogether[70].

Criminal Justice System: Sentencing

Research has shown that short custodial sentences are less generally less effective in terms of preventing re-offending than community orders and/or suspended sentence orders[71].

VRU interviews with front-line practitioners have outlined perceptions that short custodial sentences have a limited deterrent effect for young people, but provide significantly less scope for rehabilitation and building relationships with offenders than is available with longer community based punishments[72].

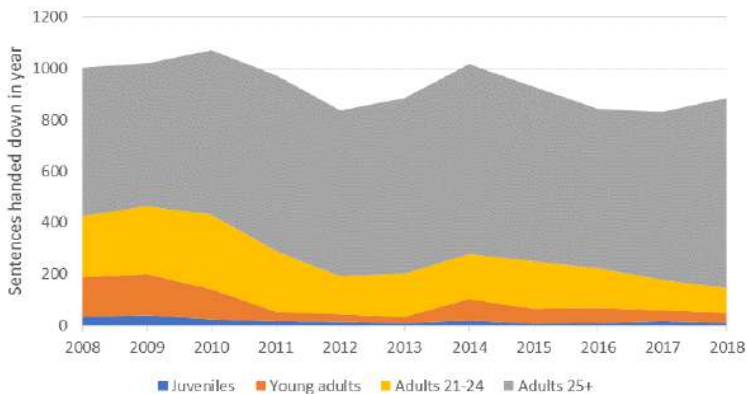
[70] Victim Support, Waiting for Justice: how victims of crime are waiting longer than ever for criminal trials, June 2015

[71] Ministry of Justice Analytical Series, The impact of short custodial sentences, community orders and suspended sentence orders on reoffending, 2019

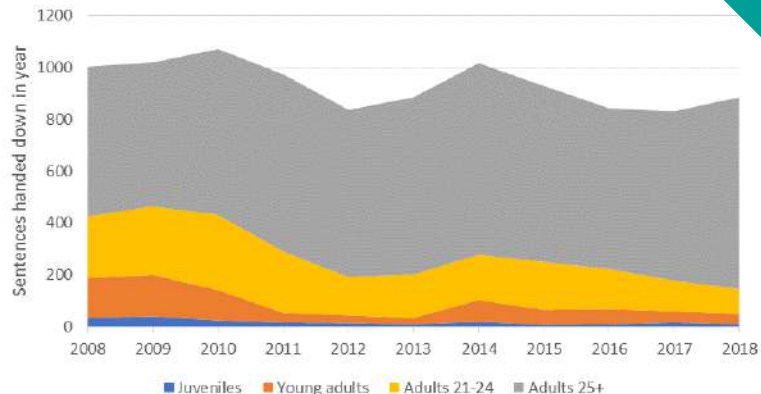
[72] Northumbria VRU 'Rich Picture' interviews of VRU partners

69 Cross-cutting factors

Sentences under 6 months - Northumbria PFA

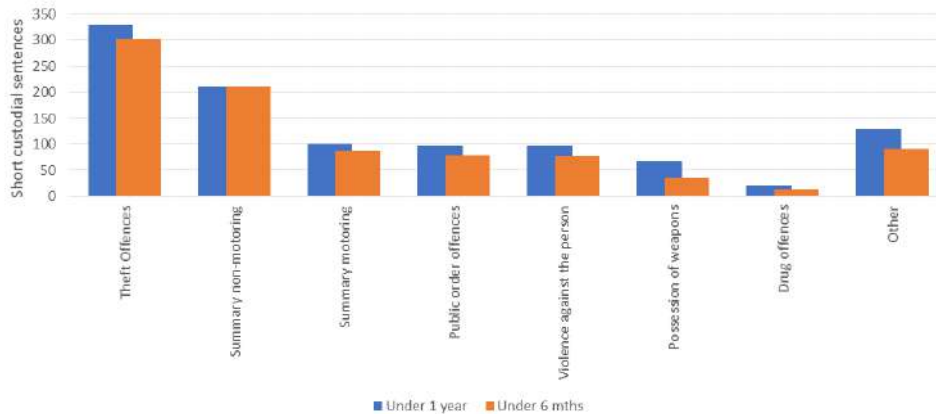


Sentences under 6 months - Northumbria PFA



Short custodial sentences across Northumbria as in total have decreased over the past 10 years. There have been reductions in short custodial sentences for under 25s, particularly after 2010. This is partially offset by growth in short custodial sentences for adults aged 25 and over[73].

Short custodial sentences - Northumbria 2018



Most short custodial sentences are awarded for theft offences and for summary non-motoring offences (most of which relate to physical assault). Reductions in short sentences since 2014 have largely been in those related to theft offences.[74]

VRU partners have highlighted that custodial sentences can have mixed effects, and there is a need to properly consider the impact on the individual offender:

“Prison is not always the answer! – young people go into prison then come out men so they are lost when they come out. The time in prison brings out anxiety/depression and often people start taking drugs they wouldn’t normally take (spice). However prison does help some young people as it gives them structure and they come out healthier as they haven’t been taking drugs.[75]”

[73] HMCS, Court Outcomes by Police Force Area to December 2018, May 2019

[74] HMCS, Court Outcomes by Police Force Area to December 2018, May 2019

[75] Northumbria VRU ‘Rich Picture’ interviews of VRU partners

70 Cross-cutting factors

Recommendation 16 – Out of Court Disposals

Targeting low level adult offenders through three pilot programmes (Restorative Justice and community resolution, Conditional caution pathway, and Diversion of offenders from charge into a conditional charge) to reduce the risk of being drawn into more serious offending and diverting them to other avenues of support. The VRU and partners will look to develop an appropriate model for the Out of court disposals.

There are particular concerns reported around illegal drugs in prisons.

A Northumbria strategic review of exploitation has highlighted the opportunities that use of the Proceeds of Crime Act, unexplained wealth orders and drug confiscation legislation could be used more, alongside more conventional criminal sentences to ensure that crime is seen not to pay^[76].

Criminal Justice System: *Probation and offender management*

Information has been requested from probation but has not been received as at 27th March 2020.

Criminal Justice System: *Violence at work*

The Health and Safety Executive defines work-place violence as ‘any incident in which a person is abused, threatened or assaulted in circumstances relating to their work’. The majority of incidents of work place violence involve verbal abuse and threats however 330,000 assaults occur nationally each year. 59% of assaults at work did not lead to injury, and where injury occurred this was usually minor^[77]. However 5%-10% of assault-related A&E attendances in Northumbria are recorded as following an assault in the workplace.^[78]

Occupations at highest risk of violence and assault at work are reported to be those working in protective services, emergency services and health services^[79].

During 2018/19 Northumbria Police recorded 29 offences of assault against police officers with injury resulting and 436 assaults without resulting injury^[80].

In 2018/19 Tyne and Wear recorded 33 incidents of objects thrown at firefighters, 3 assaults and 110 other acts of aggression^[81]. During the same time period Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service reported 2 incidents of objects thrown at firefighters, 1 assault and 8 other acts of aggression^[82].

[77] Health and Safety Executive, Work Related Violence Statistics 2018

[78] NHS Digital Emergency Care Data, see Appendix 1

[79] Health and Safety Executive, Work Related Violence Statistics 2018

[80] Police Recorded offences (CSP level tables)

[81] Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service, 2020

[82] Northumberland Fire and Rescue Service, 2020

71 Cross-cutting factors

The 2018 NHS Staff Survey for NHS acute hospital trusts in the region showed the proportion of staff having personally experienced violence from patients or members of the public over the prior 12 months ranging from 9.6% of staff (South Tyneside NHS Foundation Trust) to 17.2% (Northumbria Healthcare). The main NHS secondary care provider for mental health and learning disabilities in Northumbria, the Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne & Wear NHS Foundation Trust saw 26.4% of staff reporting violence over the prior 12 months[83].

Anti-social behaviour (ASB)

ASB is behaviour that has caused, or is likely to cause annoyance, nuisance, alarm, harassment or harm to someone in their home, neighbourhood or community.

- ASB covers a range of issues and includes:
- Intimidation, verbal abuse or making threats
- Harassment
- Persistent noise and rowdy behaviour
- Vandalism, graffiti or criminal damage to property
- Criminal behaviour

Violence falls at the most serious end of anti-social behaviour. Less serious anti-social behaviour, including that which is not criminal can contribute to problems of violence in normalising damaging behaviours, breaking down community relationships, contributing to a fear of crime, and providing a route for individuals to engage in progressively more serious ASB, culminating in criminal behaviour and violence.

Tackling anti-social behaviour requires a partnership approach and Northumbria Police, local authorities, fire services and other agencies have, together, identified key issues in ASB requiring action[84].

Key recommendations from the joint ASB partnership profile frequently reflect the same priorities identified by the VRU in relation to violence, including information sharing, awareness raising and identifying best practice, and also include:

- Some hotspot areas require target hardening and designing out crime expertise
- Vagrancy and begging operations, and other joint working initiatives, are to be explored
- Flagging of ASB issues that may have arisen due to displacement from a neighbouring area needs to be completed
- Continue the use of Public Space Protection Orders (PSPPO). They have a reported success in reducing and preventing ASB
- In light of budget constraints the sharing of ideas and best practices in developing cost effective Youth Services is to be developed.

[83] NHS Staff Survey 2018

[84] Northumbria Police and partners, Anti-Social Behaviour – A Partnership Profile, May 2019

72 Cross-cutting factors

Tackling anti-social behaviour among young people is recognised as having been made more difficult by reductions in funding for youth services. While local authorities have sought new ways of working to concentrate on the most effective interventions and higher risk young people, there is still a need for further diversionary youth provision. The Northumbria VRU has included some diversionary provision as part of its directly funded initiatives for 2019/20 funding^[85]. The uptake and effectiveness of these services will be evaluated during 2020/21.

COVID-19

Significant social and economic disruption has occurred during the spring of 2020 from measures to combat of the SARS-CoV2 virus and its associated disease, COVID-19. There will be significant impact upon many of the long-term and short-term drivers of violence during 2020-21 with potentially long lasting effects.

Impacts may include:

- Disruption of education, early years support and face-to-face youth work
- Closure of licensed premises and disruption of the Night Time Economy
- Increases in unemployment and deprivation with potential increase of homelessness
- Potential increase in amount and severity domestic abuse during household isolation
- Re-deployment of police and other public service workers
- Damage to the sustainability of voluntary sector partners
- Additional Government support around housing of rough sleepers
- Deterioration of population mental health

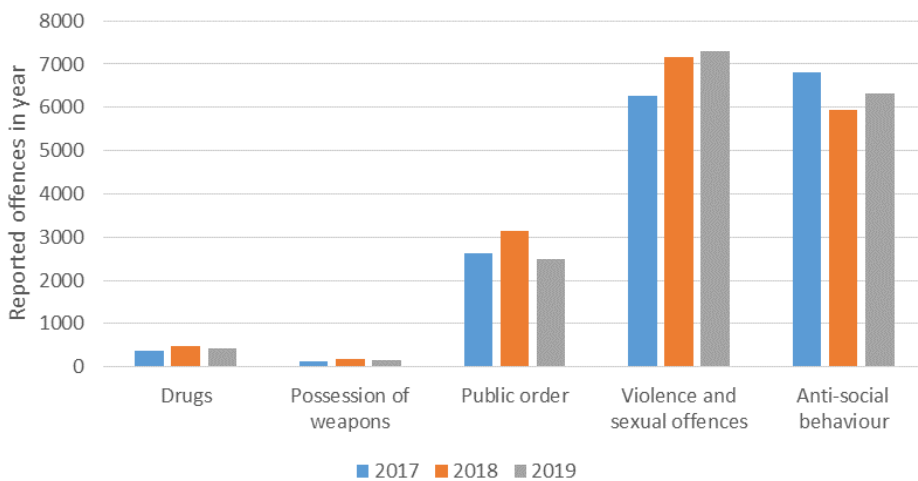
None of these effects can be quantified at this time, and it is likely that there are some areas of this profile where the latest available data no longer reflects the situation 'on the ground'.

73 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Violent Crime in Gateshead

Violent crime in Gateshead follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in commercial city centre areas.

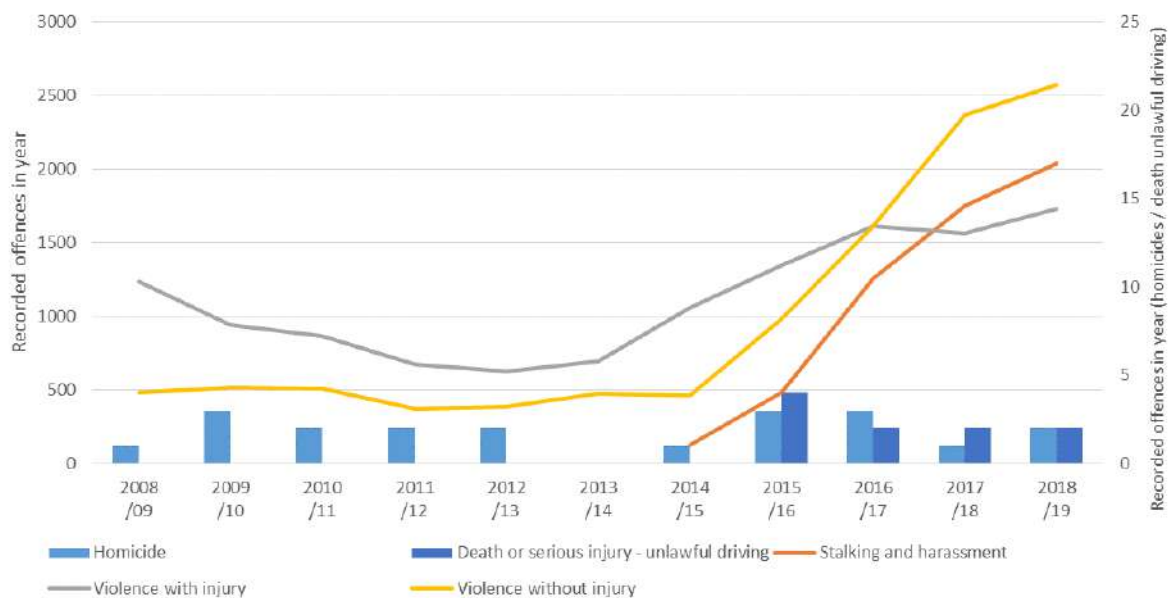
Reported crime / ASB - Gateshead



Gateshead saw a 32% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 2% between 2018 and 2019.

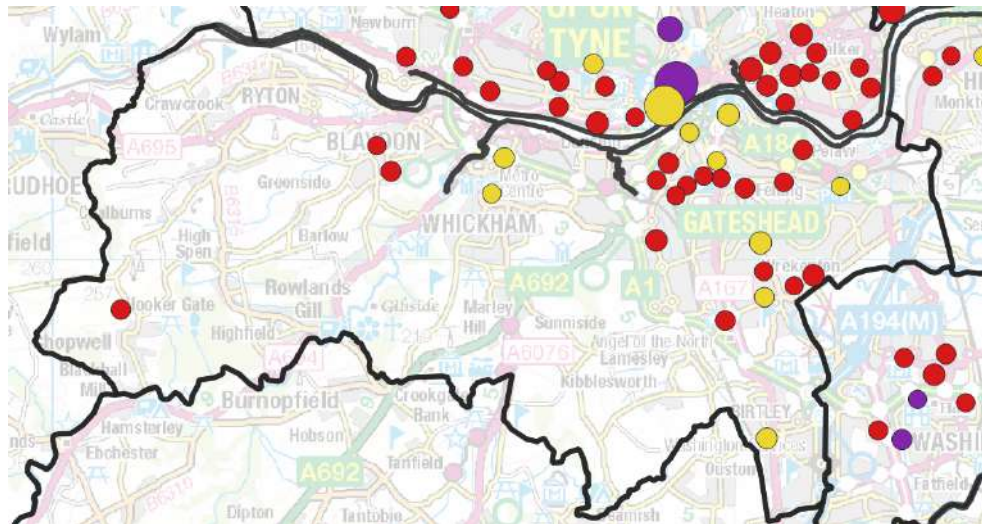
During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been an increase in recorded possession of weapons (20%) and drugs offences (16%).

Violence against the Person Offences - Gateshead



There has been a continuing increase in reported violence crime since 2014/15 with rises most significant for offences of violence without injury. Changes in reporting were introduced during 2015 for both stalking and harassment offences and causing death or serious injuries through unlawful driving.

74 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead



26 of Gateshead's 126 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 17 are in areas of high deprivation [red on map], and 9 are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation [yellow].

7 Gateshead LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
Gateshead 021E	High Fell	96	151	55	57%
Gateshead 023E	High Fell	64	106	42	66%
Gateshead 020C	Low Fell	29	64	35	121%
Gateshead 027A	Bridges	91	125	34	37%
Gateshead 023A	Chowdene	61	90	29	48%
Gateshead 025C	Lamesley	78	107	29	37%
Gateshead 010B	Saltwell	87	115	28	32%

There are approximately 800 A&E attendances per year related to assault by Gateshead residents, although these have not necessarily been reported to police. Gateshead Health NHS Foundation Trust is the main provider of A&E for the Gateshead area, and appears to have a more complete identification of assault as a reason for A&E attendances than other hospital providers in the region.

Risk factors in Gateshead

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence. Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

75 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Total Population	202,508 residents [86]	Including 39,605 children under 18 and 19,943 aged 18 to 25
	1,850 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[87]	Estimated 506 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment[88]
	3,227 alcohol dependent drinkers[89]	Estimated 1,861 dependent drinkers not in treatment[90]
	27.7% of drinkers binge drink	
	1,505 children in need	Gateshead has 380 looked after children
	1,544 school exclusions[91]	57 permanent exclusions, 1,487 fixed-term
Risk Factors	67 first time entrants to the youth justice system	
	381 statutory homeless households owed a duty [92]	No recorded rough sleepers in Autumn 2019 count[93]
	2,270 adults with serious mental illness[94]	
	1,260 adult social care safeguarding concerns[95]	440 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	32,947 residents living in very deprived areas	16.3% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
Cross-cutting long term drivers	32,700 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.)[96]	Includes 6,400 children aged under 18 and 3,300 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	19,300 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [97]	Includes 3,850 children aged under 18 and 2,000 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[86] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

[87] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[88] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

[89] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[90] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19

[91] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE

[92] 2018/19 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[93] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[94] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework

[95] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital

[96] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014

[97] Ibid.

76 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Risk factors in Gateshead: *Long Term underlying factors*

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

In all these areas Gateshead are equivalent or worse than the England average but in line or better than its peer group authorities.

Factors associated with ACE		G'Head	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	5.6%	5.6%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	68%	65%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.6%	4.5%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	13.6	19.1	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	21%	21%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	13%	19%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	28.22	29.19	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	17%	22%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

While Gateshead generally has higher levels than the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences, these are equal or to better than the authorities CIPFA peer authorities.

Children and young people: *Early Years*

70% of children in Gateshead achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018, a slight increase on prior years. This is slightly below the national average of 74%, and represents the median rating among Gateshead's 10 nearest statistical neighbours.[98]

In contrast only 53% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood.

The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (20%) has increased over the previous 3 years.

Children and young people: *Schools*

During 2017-18, across the 12 secondary schools in Gateshead there were 57 permanent exclusions, and 1,348 fixed term exclusions. 594 pupils (4.6% of all secondary pupils) were excluded at least once during 2017-18.

[98] DfE.

77 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Gateshead has four of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- Thomas Hepburn Community Academy (23.7% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 96 pupils)
- Thorp Academy (12.0%, 114 pupils)
- Joseph Swan Academy (8.8%, 90 pupils)
- Emmanuel College (5.7%, 75 pupils)

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	0	0	-	110	49	45%
Secondary	57	4	7%	1348	138	10%
Special	0	0	-	29	14	48%
Total	57	4	7%	1487	201	14%

The Trailblazer Programme is working with primary and secondary schools in Gateshead with the aim of providing earlier care for children and young people who may be experiencing mild to moderate problems, or those who experience sub-threshold symptoms of mental health problems, which tend to be outside the scope of NHS-funded mental health services.

We are currently in the first wave of the programme and have two Mental Health Support Teams (MHST), each consisting of four trainee Educational Mental Health Practitioners, working alongside 31 schools in Gateshead.

These teams will be working with teachers and school staff to identify children and young people with emerging mental health needs, as part of a whole school approach to mental health and wellbeing.

Children and young people: *Vulnerable Children*

Gateshead had 1,505 children in need as at 31st March 2019. There has been a decline in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded. Numbers of children assessed as being in need because of physical or sexual abuse increased, although there were falls for most other recorded factors. The number of 'other factors' reported has increased by more than 400%. Exposure to domestic violence remains the single largest factor for 'in need' children. Gang involvement is reported in less than 1% of cases.

78 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	1,756	1,888	1,815	1,811	1,678
Alcohol misuse	470	467	547	550	515
Drug misuse	463	454	502	519	487
Domestic violence	991	1,119	1,091	1,083	991
Mental health	772	877	997	1,001	790
Learning disability	359	305	302	404	312
Physical disability	373	271	289	340	260
Young carer	166	128	139	139	122
Privately fostered	0	10	0	0	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	0	6	0	0
Going/being missing	52	67	87	65	80
Child sexual exploitation	41	58	88	107	60
Trafficking	0	15	0	6	7
Gangs	6	8	20	29	13
Socially unacceptable behaviour	334	416	403	404	296
Young carer	125	146	151	163	125
Privately fostered	332	433	459	412	330
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	328	443	433	527	373
Going/being missing	165	232	222	299	312
Child sexual exploitation	103	127	126	164	195
Trafficking	0	0	10	8	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0	7
Socially unacceptable behaviour	315	254	228	190	926

Additional work would be required to identify reasons for the decline in assessed factors, the increase in recorded 'other factors' and whether these are relevant to needs around violence reduction.

Gateshead had 380 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 560 different children throughout the year.

79 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

	Northumbria	Gateshead	
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	66
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	560
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	12
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	575
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	8.7
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	44
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	*
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	17
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	560
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	32
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	29
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	2
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	*
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	0	0

Children and young people: Youth Services

Gateshead Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 96%, from £6.96 million in 2010 to £277,000 in 2018. This is a reduction at a significantly higher rate than the national average reduction of 70%^[99].

There is no direct council provision of youth services, with any services are provided by the third sector (and on a reduced scale). This makes it difficult to track which groups are in existence, particularly smaller organisations, because services often change^[100].

The Council has sought to ensure as far as possible that young people, particularly those who are most vulnerable, still have access to support via alternative routes, despite the lack of direct provision. ^[101].

Providing joined-up services to young people is challenging - services do not always appear in those areas that diversionary activity is most needed, and workers do not always have relationships or networks built up to be able to signpost young people to other services. Where provision is available, this can take several forms including traditional youth club settings and detached youth services^[102].

[99] YMCA, Out of Service, December 2019

[100] YMCA, Out of Service, December 2019

[101] Newcastle Chronicle, Austerity-hit North East councils slashed youth service spending by up to 96% in 9 years, 26 September 2019

[102] Gateshead Council submission to VRU insight profile

80 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

Mental Health

Gateshead has approximately 2,270 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019[103].

11,310 patients from Newcastle-Gateshead CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019, approximately 4,600 would be expected to relate to Gateshead. 3,635 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date, with an expected 1,480 relating to Gateshead[104].

Drugs

Gateshead has an estimated 1,850 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 1,635 use opiates and 500 crack cocaine (there is a significant number of people using both opiates and crack cocaine. This represents 14.19 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85)[105].

Gateshead has the highest rate of opiate / crack cocaine usage in Northumbria – with the highest use of opiates and third highest usage of crack cocaine (behind Newcastle and Sunderland).

It is estimated that there are 506 opiate and crack cocaine users not in treatment (27.4% of users)[106].

Gateshead has a dedicated commissioned young people's substance misuse service, Platform Gateshead which is supporting an average of 125 young people per year in one to one psychosocial interventions around the effects of drugs and alcohol. The service covers and age range of 11 to 18 years and reports that:

- The most commonly used substances are alcohol, nicotine and cannabis
- There has been a steady increase in the amount of young people using cocaine, LSD/acid and prescription medication
- The way young people are accessing their drugs has changed; it is now very common for young people to order and purchase their substances via social media on apps such as Facebook, Snapchat and Instagram
- More young people are disclosing that they are carrying weapons and the reasons given for this is they feel they need them for protection from other young people whilst out in their communities
- Although Gateshead does not have a recognised gang culture, issues around gangs are certainly more prominent

[103] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[104] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

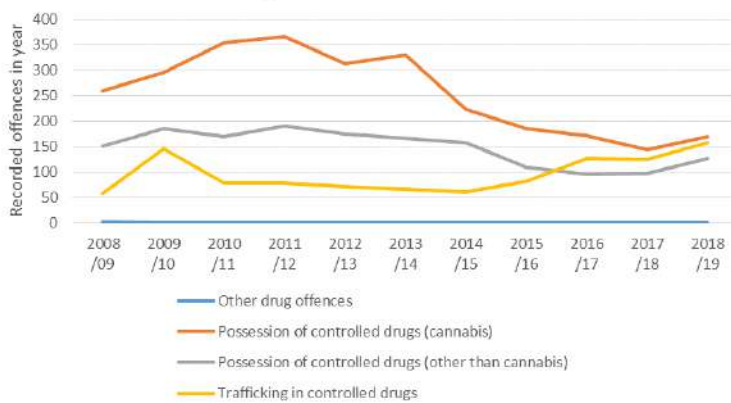
[105] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[106] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

81 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

- There are young people being moved into the Gateshead area from gang affiliated hotspots from different parts of the country and Gateshead young people are being exposed to this
- Based on information from young people, over the last year there has started to be evidence of young people being potentially entangled in County Lines operations, for example unexplained travel to London.

Drugs Offences - Gateshead



Other known issues

Gateshead follows a similar pattern in weapons offences as other Northumbria local authorities with an increase in recorded weapons offences over the past five years.

Gateshead is unusual within Northumbria in that it has not experienced a significant increase in stop and search.

There is a small cluster of recorded offences of violence and public disorder around Pelaw Metro station[107].

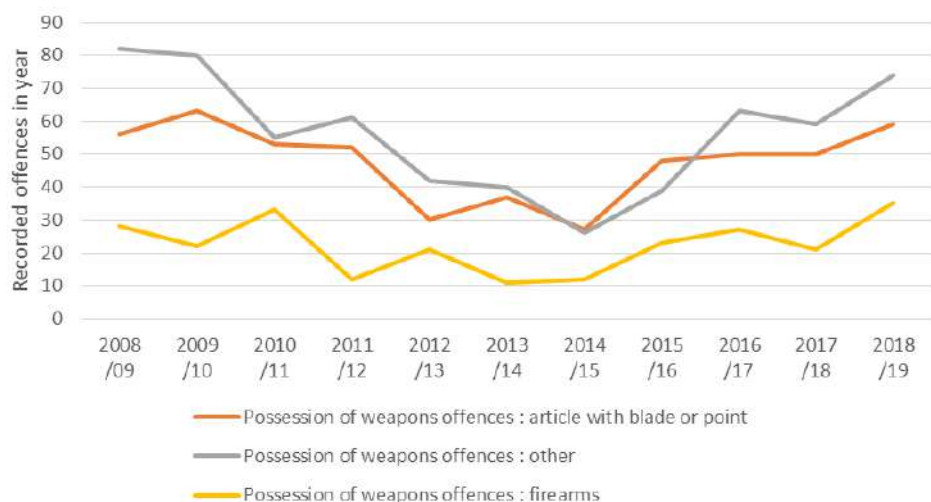
Alcohol

Gateshead has an estimated 3,227 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 19.09 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88).

Gateshead has the third highest rate of dependent drinkers in Northumbria, behind Sunderland and South Tyneside.

27.7% of drinkers in Gateshead report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%) This is the highest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria.

Weapons Offences - Gateshead



82 Local Authority Breakdowns - Gateshead

VRU Funded Interventions

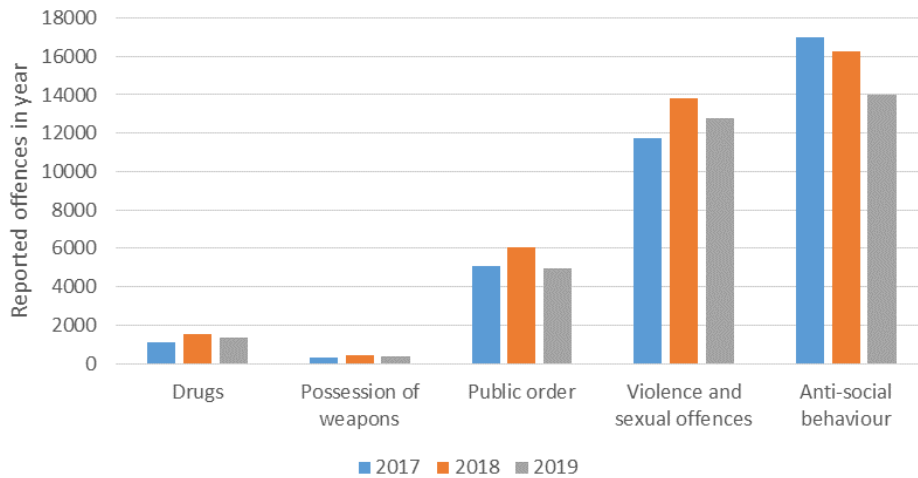
Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
Changing Lives	Future Steps programme - aimed at reducing risk of re/offending in high risk/vulnerable young people in Gateshead.	✓	✓		✓
Edberts House	Thrive in Beacon Lough East - employ a youth and community worker for 16 hours per week as part of our larger, multi-agency team (including Northumbria Police)		✓		✓
Newcastle United Foundation	Provide targeted interventions to reduce violent behaviour, in Grace College, whilst providing skills and training opportunities to young people	✓	✓		✓
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.		✓		✓
Oasis Aquila Housing	Tackle one of the underlying risk factors to violent crime behaviour amongst those experiencing homelessness - the lack of meaningful, purposeful, positive and asset enhancing recreational activity	✓		✓	✓
2 Way Tenancy Solutions CIC	2 Way Reconnecting Communities Programme - appoint a full time member of staff to work with hard to engage tenants threatened with homelessness through non-payment of rent.	✓			
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages, focussing on improving the mental health and well-being of the children, helping them to develop confidence and coping skills so that they can become more resilient and be better prepared to deal with challenges and adversity.		✓	✓	✓

VRU-funded Interventions in Gateshead are largely focused on identified populations at higher risk of being victims or perpetrators of violence. There are few VRU-funded interventions focused on primary prevention, and these have limited capacity. Beacon Lough and Grace College both fall within areas with higher than average recorded violent offences.

83 Local Authority Breakdowns - Newcastle upon Tyne

Violent Crime in Newcastle

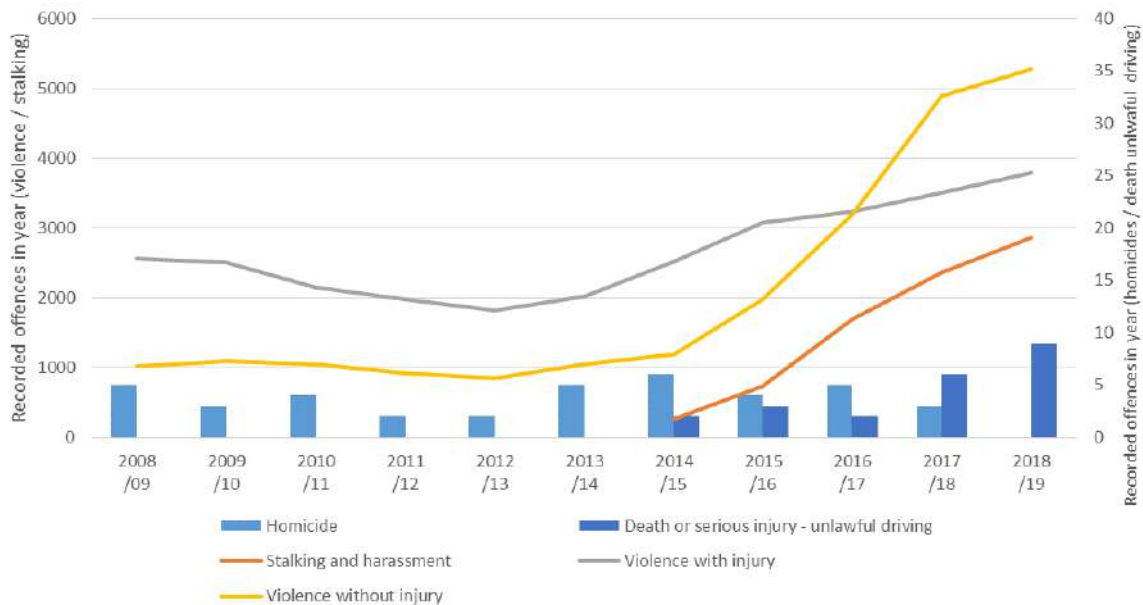
Reported crime / ASB - Newcastle



Newcastle saw an 18% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences decreased by 7% between 2018 and 2019.

During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been an increase in recorded possession of weapons (27%) and drugs offences (25%).

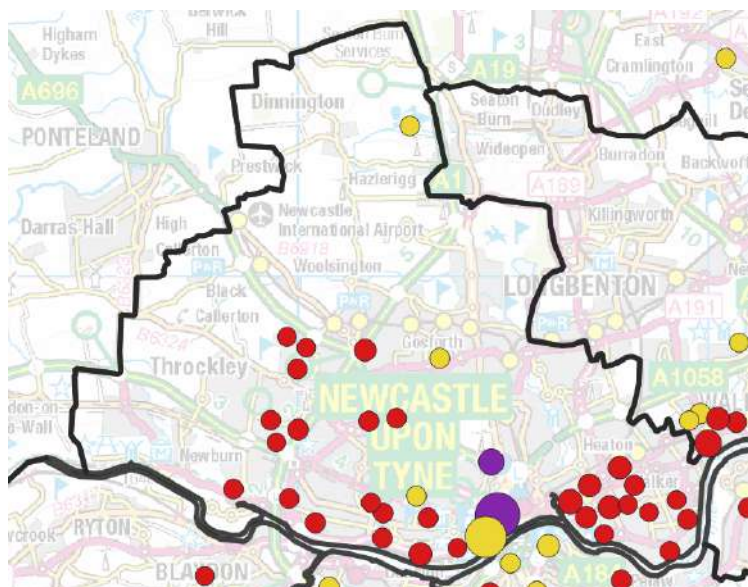
Violence against the Person Offences - Newcastle



Violent crime in Newcastle upon Tyne has two main components – violence in central Newcastle, often connected to the Night Time Economy (NTE) and vulnerable people, and violence elsewhere in the city.

Outside of the city centre, the pattern of violence follows that seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation.

84 Local Authority Breakdowns - Newcastle upon Tyne



36 of Newcastle’s 175 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria’s 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 30 [red on map] are in areas of high deprivation, 4 [yellow] are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation and 2 [purple] in areas of mid-to-lower deprivation. The two LSOA neighbourhoods with higher levels of violence and mid-to-low levels of deprivation are in central Newcastle (parts of Grainger Town and Haymarket).

The LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest levels of reported violent offences are those in the city centre, followed by Byker.

8 Newcastle LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
Newcastle upon Tyne 023A	Ouseburn	108	154	46	43%
Newcastle upon Tyne 026D	Byker	171	210	39	23%
Newcastle upon Tyne 025E	Benwell & Scotswood	130	167	37	28%
Newcastle upon Tyne 006C	Fawdon & West Gosforth	66	94	28	42%
Newcastle upon Tyne 031A	Denton & Westerhope	21	49	28	133%
Newcastle upon Tyne 023H	Ouseburn	82	110	28	34%
Newcastle upon Tyne 015B	Denton & Westerhope	59	86	27	46%
Newcastle upon Tyne 007D	Dene & South Gosforth	37	62	25	68%

Newcastle has seen significant reductions in recorded violent crime in 4 of the LSOA neighbourhoods that make up Monument ward, and parts of Elswick ward.

Risk Factors in Newcastle

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence. Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- a) Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- b) Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

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Total Population	300,196 residents[108]	Including 41,360 children under 18 and 15,970 aged 18 to 25
Risk Factors	2,174 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[109]	Estimated 754 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment[110]
	4,146 alcohol dependent drinkers[111]	Estimated 3,293 dependent drinkers not in treatment[112]
	26.2% of drinkers binge drink	
	3,181 children in need	Newcastle has 683 looked after children
	2,052 school exclusions[113]	59 permanent exclusions, 1,993 fixed-term
	130 first time entrants to the youth justice system	
	576 statutory homeless households owed a duty [114]	Including 21 recorded rough sleepers[115]
Cross-cutting long term drivers	3,294 adults with serious mental illness[116]	
	7,650 adult social care safeguarding concerns[117]	4,890 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	75,664 residents living in very deprived areas	25.2% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
	47,350 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.) [118]	Includes 9,250 children aged under 18 and 9,150 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	27,850 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [119]	Includes 5,700 children aged under 18 and 5,000 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[108] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

[109] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[110] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

[111] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[112] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19

[113] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE

[114] 2017/18 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[115] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[116] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework

[117] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital

[118] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence

from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014

[119] Ibid.

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Risk Factors in Newcastle: *Long term underlying factors*

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

In all these areas Newcastle are equivalent or worse than the England average but broadly in line with its peer group authorities in all areas except GCSE achievement for girls.

Factors associated with ACE		N'Ctle	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	6.2%	6.2%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	59%	62%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.8%	3.7%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	12.1	14.4	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	25%	23%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	30%	46%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	29.79	31.55	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	26%	26%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

While Newcastle upon Tyne generally has higher levels than the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences, these are broadly in line with the council's CIPFA peer authorities, except in terms of GCSE achievement for girls.

While Newcastle has a higher

proportion of children in low income families than its peers, there is less geographical concentration of income deprivation than among peers.

Violence and Vulnerability Unit (VVU) focus groups with young people cited challenges growing up in families that struggled to make ends meet despite working as a reason for involvement in drugs and associated crime[120].

Newcastle upon Tyne Locality Review – Violence and Vulnerability Unit

The national VVU was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in Newcastle (along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria).

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This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges in South East Northumberland at the current time and emerging trends. This approach is subjective and reflected the experience of expert participants – and their experiences may not be representative of experiences across the city. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation.

1) Most of those interviewed were **unclear about the governance arrangements** relating to what is a broad range of exploitation issues. **A visioning event (building on the recent stakeholder event) following the locality review** could go some way to addressing this and setting out some clear aims and objectives, including who owns and leads on this issue. *Also consider mapping and reviewing the current structures and terms of references of meetings in order to cut out potential duplication and overlaps.* The VVU is working in some areas to set up co-located multi agency teams that own and collectively deal with criminal exploitation. Such a team could perhaps co-ordinate and direct this work more effectively and efficiently.

2) We heard the **current strategic assessment is in the process of being rewritten**. This would benefit from having a clarity on the theme of criminal exploitation and being informed by a wide partnership data collection plan e.g. health, education and the community voice. It should also look at linking work to estimate the numbers of young people involved in and around criminal exploitation who are not currently known to services or safeguarding agencies. **Consider the production of an informed needs assessment** that enables, amongst other things, an understanding of violence and abuse contextualised within the context of drug trade associated violence, gang-based violence, an understanding of county line / drug markets, links to serious youth violence and violence for those aged >25, especially use of social media. Use this product to influence and show senior leaders and managers from a range of agencies why this work is everybody's business.

“Young people's use of social media is a hidden world to police, NCC and partners”

3) **Following the above, build a shared narrative** that makes it clear what this work is about and what the nature of the threat faced by Newcastle is. The fundamental problem (drug-market driven criminal/gang activity and violence) and its manifestations (serious violence, exploitation of vulnerable children and adults, county lines, CSE, slavery) needs to be defined and owned by all partners. Consider a common narrative and local communications (posters and social media) to provoke conversation and raise awareness of criminal exploitation in the community.

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4) **Put schools and young people at the heart of this**, not least by ensuring that the basics are covered with schools – they should know who to speak to, how to refer and link in. Mainstream schools – and particularly Academies – need to be engaged as proactive partners in tackling criminal exploitation and violence. Their role needs to include earlier assessment of risk factors in children, with earlier referrals for support and intervention. Schools need to work together to reduce both formal and ‘grey’ exclusions. An **Education Violence Reduction Partnership** should be established to co-ordinate and develop work in the education sector and ensure this is integral to the wider partnership.

5) A task and finish group of experienced middle managers should be established to discern current good enforcement practice, and to produce a city wide (or preferably region wide) multi-agency enforcement tool kit, particularly focusing on how partners feed into this work. This could involve the use of Criminal Behaviour Orders with positive requirements (i.e. to access treatment); civil injunctions linked to tenancies and the use of community protection warnings. A tactical menu is coming for police forces from the NCA co-ordination centre – there is a need for a local one from a partnership perspective. Consider a focus on the use of modern slavery legislation, including slavery and trafficking risk orders to make the exploitation of children and adults toxic to gangs.

Whilst conviction for drug supply may be seen by some offenders as an occupational hazard, additional convictions for exploiting the vulnerable will lengthen prison sentences and carry with them a stigma even in the criminal world. Enforcement tactics therefore need to ensure that punitive action is taken against those responsible for overseeing the violence and exploitation. POCA can also help deliver a message that crime does not pay. The added benefit of this type of confiscation/ seizure tactics is that the proceeds could fund positive futures / community projects in the known hot spot areas and beyond.

6) **A programme of multi-agency training in the area of county lines and the associated vulnerability subjects would be useful and desirable**, in order to ensure that most practitioners across a range of agencies are aware of the problem and how to report it. The Violence and Vulnerability Unit currently offer free online training around this matter to areas undertaking locality reviews to build knowledge, identify risk and help address staff churn for a range of practitioners. <http://vvu-online.com/#training>

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7) **Produce a local joint violence reduction delivery plan, along with** a strategy agreed by all partners. One of the main purposes of this should be to ensure that local processes and joint working is as effective as it can be. Make sure that this delivery plan is linked to any regional VRU strategy. The VRU should have the power and space to drive this work regionally.

The delivery plan could include the following actions / issues/concerns mentioned by some of the groups we [the VVU] talked to –

- A multi-agency toolkit with all available options for addressing exploitation which includes powers, limits and expectations of each agency
- Multi-agency training on early identification of exploitation including criminal and sexual exploitation and Modern Slavery
- A public information campaign should be launched to encourage and empower residents to report when they have concerns. This would include information on residents' rights, together with the typical signs to look for if exploitative activity is taking place
- There needs to be a better flow of information to front-line staff, with clear referral routes. This needs to be accompanied by training on the roles and responsibilities of different services, enabling a more collaborative approach for information sharing by the police, social services and other agencies, such as NUFCS Kicks project. Could the current system similar to the hate crime reporting process be copied for this work?
- The penalties for involvement in gang-related and exploitative activity need to be commensurate with the harm it causes. The perception that the 'rewards outweigh the risks' needs to be challenged. The Universities would welcome more enforcement and disruptive action on OCGs and gangs controlling the local drugs market to reduce the risk of harm to students. The consequences of prosecution need to be more than simply an 'occupational hazard' for perpetrators
- Front-line and 'on-the-ground' reporting of concerns needs to be facilitated, with effective referral routes and information sharing systems
- Link police to the local authority CCTV to improve intelligence and targeted tasking
- Improve links with Fire service teams and joint tasking / intelligence gathering
- The school nursing service should be strengthened to allow it to undertake more preventative work
- The commissioning of mental health services needs to change so that support is both immediately available and relevant to the needs of vulnerable young people and adults
- The working practices developed as a result of Operation Sanctuary should be rolled out to cover other kinds of exploitation
- There should be further exploration of the proposal to place suitably experienced and trained non-medical staff in A&E departments so that they available to speak with victims of violence and exploitation
- Gang, county line and social media training across the entire partnership including statutory agencies and 3rd sector, including faith groups, was seen as being vital
- Improve communication between agencies on risk and accurate data sharing
- Recognising this as a high-risk area for criminal exploitation, support any move towards positive requirement for civil orders such as criminal behaviour orders or injunctions.

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Children and young people: *Early years*

72% of children in Newcastle achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018, a slight increase on prior years. This is slightly below the national average of 74%, and represents the fourth highest rate among Newcastle's 10 nearest statistical neighbours.[121]

In contrast only 61% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood. The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (14%) has increased over the previous 3 years, although is still one of the smallest gaps of any of Newcastle's nearest statistical neighbours.

Children and young people: *Schools*

During 2017-18, across the 15 secondary schools in Newcastle there were 57 permanent exclusions, and 1,619 fixed term exclusions. 857 pupils (5.3% of all secondary pupils) were excluded at least once during 2017-18.

Newcastle has five of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- Studio West (17.4% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 37 pupils)
- Discovery School (12.9%, 30 pupils)
- Benfield School (10.7%, 71 pupils)
- Walbottle Campus (10.0%, 159 pupils)
- Heaton Manor School (7.9%, 141 pupils)

These five schools made up 51% of the pupils excluded across the 25 secondary schools in Newcastle.

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	2	2	100%	267	85	32%
Secondary	57	9	16%	1619	248	15%
Special	0	0	-	107	49	46%
Total	59	11	19%	1993	382	19%

There is a reported shift over the past five or six years, with children now targeted for approaches from younger OCG members and gang members, including via social media. The carrying of knives is reported as routine in this culture[122].

Engagement with schools and educational institutions is reported as variable, with issues engaging with Academies.[123]

[121] DfE

[122] P15, Newcastle LR report, VVU

[123] P15, Newcastle LR report, VVU

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Children and young people: *Vulnerable children*

Newcastle upon Tyne had 3,181 children in need as at 31st March 2019. There has been a significant (73%) increase the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded, although further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording and how much reflects a growth in underlying need. Exposure of children to mental ill health and domestic violence remain the most prominent factors in recorded childhood need. Gang involvement is reported in less than 2% of cases.

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	1,473	2,175	2,425	2,367	4,104
Alcohol misuse	474	532	582	473	829
Drug misuse	441	523	595	476	954
Domestic violence	1,076	1,491	1,267	1,027	1,767
Mental health	701	1,036	1,485	1,059	2,128
Learning disability	157	359	425	194	491
Physical disability	185	541	596	284	537
Young carer	50	90	105	45	47
Privately fostered	7	14	15	22	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	13	8	6	8
Going/being missing	47	102	97	59	159
Child sexual exploiitation	67	78	107	81	194
Trafficking	0	17	29	36	49
Gangs	14	30	39	28	76
Socially unacceptable behaviour	113	187	222	175	374
Young carer	50	97	145	93	201
Privately fostered	483	432	573	547	1,190
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	553	606	792	778	1,432
Going/being missing	256	415	736	486	783
Child sexual exploitation	103	103	154	152	285
Trafficking	0	0	49	20	43
Gangs	0	0	56	30	0
Socially unacceptable behaviour	282	777	1,635	1,485	2,867

Additional work would be required to understand the reasons for the significant increases in children in need for the above factors, whether these reflect changes in recording or growth in underlying need, and what impact these may have on violence reduction planning.

Gateshead had 683 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 930 different children throughout the year.

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	Northumbria	Newcastle	
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	94
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	930
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	10
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	470
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	5.0
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	65
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	*
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	0
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	930
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	0
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	0
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	0
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	0
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	0	0

Children and young people: Youth services

In common with other local authorities, Newcastle council has made substantial cuts in spending on youth services over the past decade. Spending on youth services fell by 81% between 2010/11 and 2018/19.[124]

Mental health

Newcastle has approximately 3,300 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019[125].

11,310 patients from Newcastle-Gateshead CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019, an expected 6,700 relating to Newcastle. 3,635 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date, with an expected 2,150 relating to Newcastle[126].

Drugs

Newcastle upon Tyne has an estimated 2,174 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 2,154 use opiates and 859 crack cocaine (there are few crack cocaine users who are not also using opiates). This represents 10.60 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

Newcastle has the highest rate of crack cocaine use in the Northumbria, and the second highest rate of opiate use (behind Gateshead). Community safety groups believe crack cocaine use was causing a noted increase in levels of violence ("going through the roof") [127]

Drug dealing is reported across the city as 'common and open', including on the main city centre thoroughfares, such as Northumberland Street. It is believed that drugs have impacted on city centre violence, with gang disputes over begging pitches (often related to spice), and spice users attacking and robbing each other.

[124] Newcastle Chronicle, Austerity-hit North East councils slashed youth service spending by up to 96% in 9 years, 26 September 2019

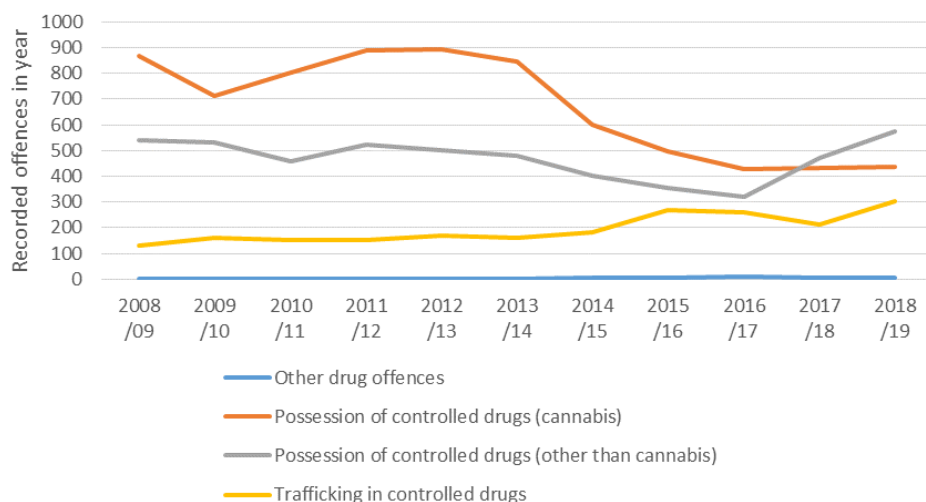
[125] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[126] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

[127] P10, Newcastle LR Report, VVU, 2019

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Drugs Offences - Newcastle



There have been reports of increasing numbers of dealers going ‘tooled up’. Outreach has reported high availability of crack rocks and powder cocaine.[128]

Drugs use (particularly cocaine) has become an established part of the Night Time Economy. The large body of university students provides a target market for drugs dealers and helps sustain their business base[129].

Alcohol

Newcastle has an estimated 4,146 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 16.78 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88). While this is significantly above the England average, rates are notably below those for Sunderland, South Tyneside and Gateshead.

26.2% of drinkers in Newcastle report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%) This is the second highest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria, behind only Gateshead.

Homelessness

An increase of violence within the street community has been noticed, although it is not clear if this is an increase in peer on peer violence or gangs using violence in a coercive way[130].

Numbers of rough sleepers are reported to be increasing in the city by Street Zero[131].

Other issues

Youth focus groups have found mixed opinions on the impact of drill music and YouTube videos, with some perceiving no impact on promoting gang culture, but a BAME focus group highlighted the impact on year 7 pupils adopting gang mentality.

[128] Newcastle City Council, Newcastle Drugs Annual Snapshot 2018 v5.2

[129] P16, Newcastle LR Report, VVU

[130] P11, Newcastle LR Report, VVU, 2019

[131] P13, Newcastle LR Report, VVU, 2019

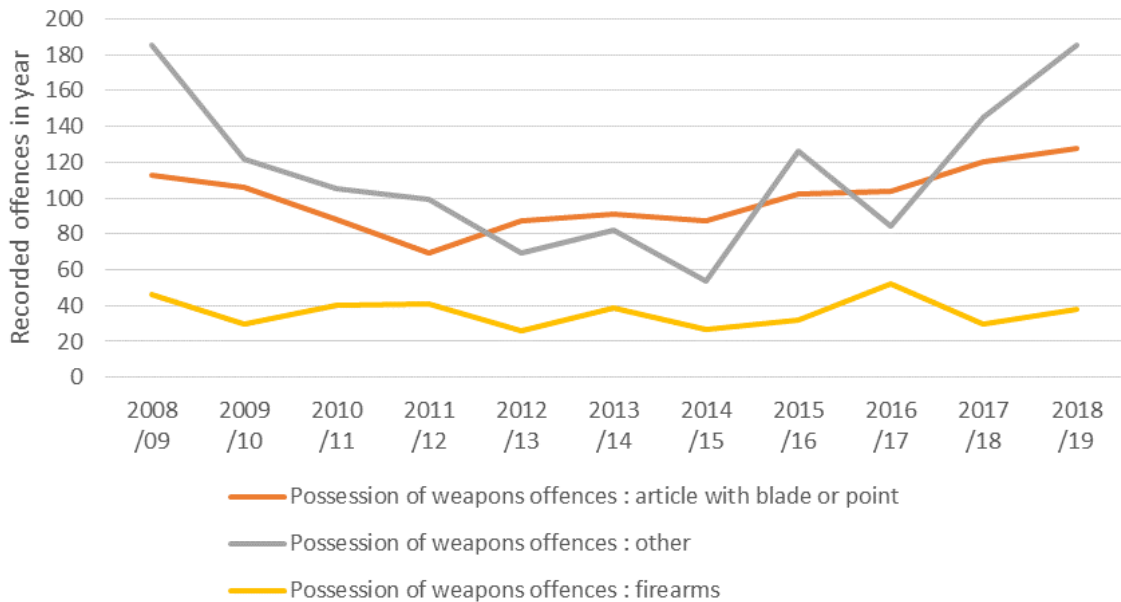
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Newcastle has three of the ten Metro stations (excluding railway stations) with the highest numbers of recorded offences of violence and public disorder (Byker, Monument and Regent Centre)[132].

There are two known urban street gangs operating in Northumbria Police’s central command area (covering Newcastle and Gateshead), predominantly in Newcastle’s city centre and East End, the 46s and TNS. While there have been limited numbers of knife offences identified against these groups, those that have been recorded include very serious incidents of violence between the gangs and other organised crime groups[133].

Newcastle has the highest rate in England of any local authority for new youth entrants to the youth justice system (2018 data)[134]. It has an above average rate of new entrants into the criminal justice system (first conviction, caution or youth caution) – 718 new entrants, 274 per 100,000 residents[135].

Weapons Offences - Newcastle



[132] Northumbria Police, 2018

[133] Northumbria Police, Knife Crime Problem Profile, p60

[134] Public Health England, First time Entrants to Youth Justice System indicator, 2018

[135] Public Health England, First Time Offenders indicator, 2018

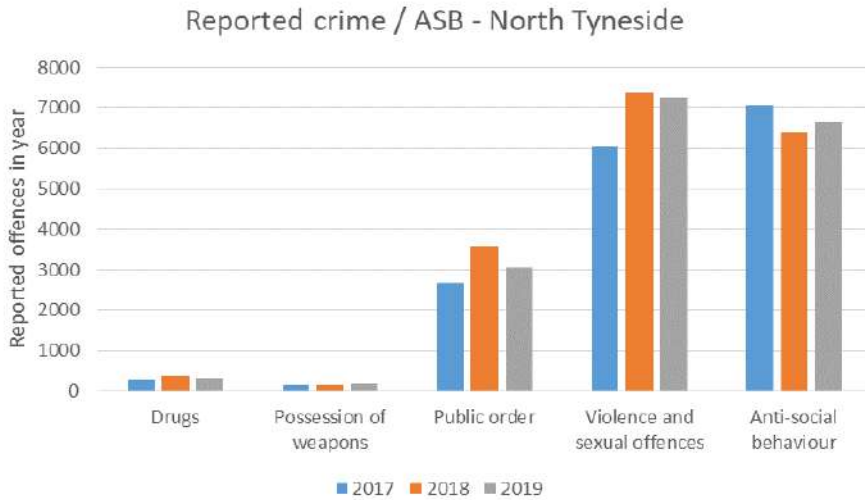
95 Local Authority Breakdowns - Newcastle upon Tyne

VRU Funded Interventions

Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
The Wise Group	Outcome-focused early intervention programme for school pupils in Year 7-9 (mainly 11–13yo) who have been identified by schools/police as being at risk of offending or are currently involved in criminal activity	✓	✓	✓	
RFEA The Forces Employment Charity	Project Nova – Reducing Violence in the Armed Forces Community - We would like to use this grant to create a new focus on reaching veterans even earlier, before they are arrested in order to reduce violent crime		✓		
The Children's Society	Pilot project joining together various aspects of our current service to support young people who are at risk of criminal exploitation, by targeting work specifically at young people at risk of school exclusion		✓		✓
Byker Community Trust	Project Engage would run with the aim of establishing trusting relationships with the top 10 young people known to BCT and the Police		✓		✓
Changing Lives	Support people to move away from begging in the City Centre and surrounding areas, by addressing issues including poor mental health, drug and alcohol addiction and poverty in order to reduce their likelihood of being a victim/perpetrator of serious violence	✓		✓	
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.		✓		✓
Patchwork Project	Drop in sessions for young people - Provide day time drop ins to young people. These will be aimed at many issues both crisis intervention and longer term relationship based	✓		✓	✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages		✓	✓	✓
Edge North East	Provision of a detached youth bus to engage young people in areas where there is no provision		✓		✓
Tyne & Wear Fire and Rescue	Create a Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service managed boxing centre in Newcastle West				✓
Play in Newcastle	Youth reach out and change - detached and outreach work in hot spot areas across Newcastle				✓
Newcastle City Council	Work alongside Midwifery services to increase understanding and delivery of services for families in the ante-natal period where there is inter-parental conflict evidenced		✓	✓	

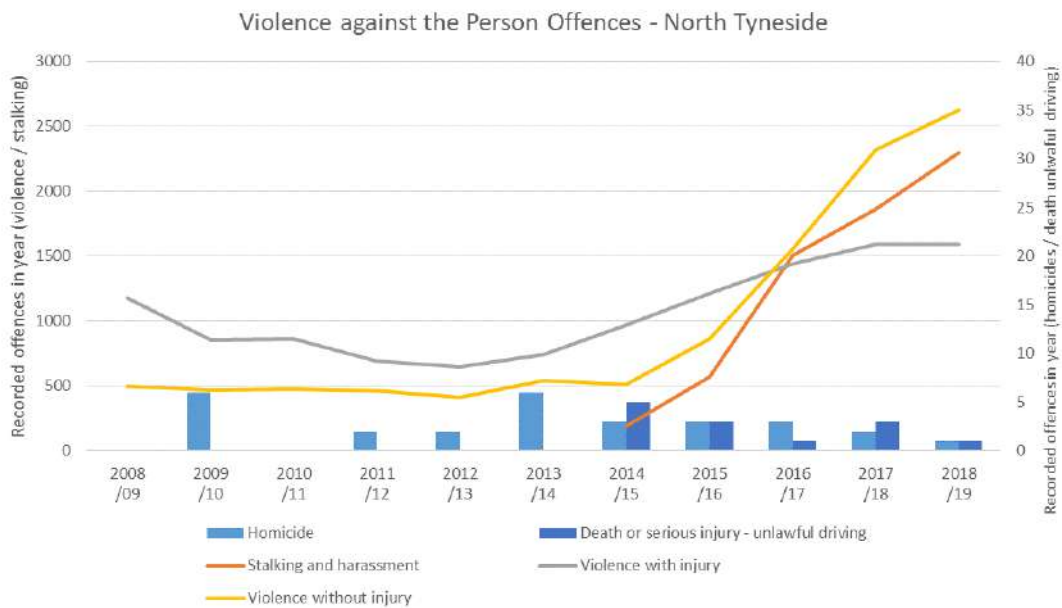
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Violent Crime in North Tyneside



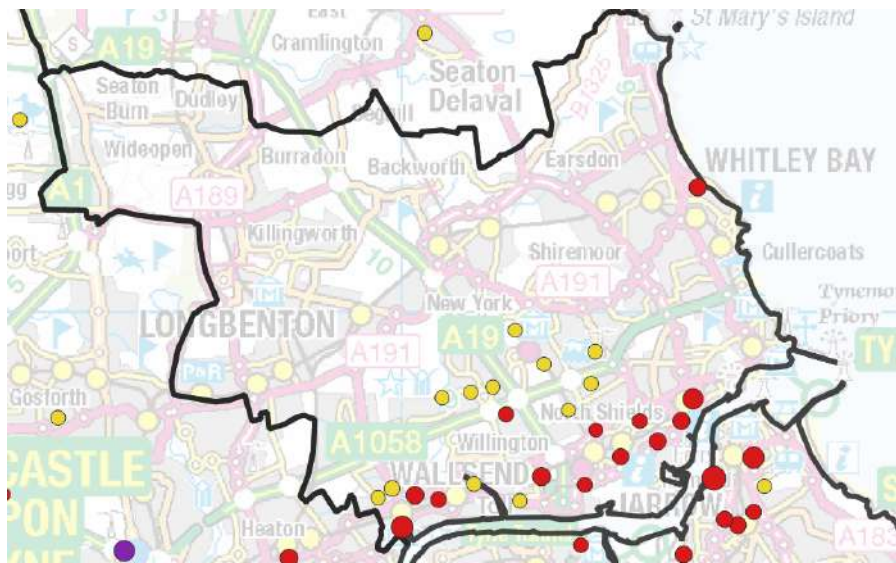
North Tyneside saw a 22% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences decreased by 2% between 2018 and 2019.

During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been an increase in recorded possession of weapons (29%), drugs offences (11%) and public order offences (6%).



Violent crime in North Tyneside follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

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25 of North Tyneside’s 131 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria’s 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 13 are in areas of high deprivation, and 12 are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation.

5 North Tyneside LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
North Tyneside 029B	Wallsend	143	184	41	29%
North Tyneside 028C	Riverside	115	153	38	33%
North Tyneside 023E	Chirton	76	107	31	41%
North Tyneside 021A	Battle Hill	55	81	26	47%
North Tyneside 018D	Killingworth	42	67	25	60%

LSOA neighbourhoods in North Tyneside that have seen significant reduction in reported violence in parts of Collingwood and Newsham wards.

Risk factors in North Tyneside

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence. Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- a) Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- b) Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

98 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

Total Population	205,985 residents[1]	Including 41,360 children under 18 and 15,970 aged 18 to 25
Risk Factors	1,030 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[2]	Estimated 506 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment[3]
	2,551 alcohol dependent drinkers[4]	Estimated 1,861 dependent drinkers not in treatment[5]
	18.7% of drinkers binge drink	
	1,346 children in need	N. Tyneside has 307 looked after children
	786 school exclusions[6]	18 permanent exclusions, 768 fixed-term
	61 first time entrants to the youth justice system	
	210 statutory homeless households owed a duty [7]	Including 8 recorded rough sleepers[8]
Cross-cutting long term drivers	2,093 adults with serious mental illness[9]	
	3,545 adult social care safeguarding concerns[10]	720 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	19,019 residents living in very deprived areas	9.3% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
	31,500 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.)[11]	Includes 6,400 children aged under 18 and 2,500 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	17,450 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [12]	Includes 3,850 children aged under 18 and 1,400 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[1] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

[2] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[3] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

[4] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[5] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19

[6] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE

[7] 2017/18 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[8] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[9] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework

[10] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital

[11] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence

from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014

[12] Ibid

99 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

Risk Factors in North Tyneside: *Long term underlying factors*

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

In all these areas North Tyneside is equivalent or slightly worse than the England average but better than its peer group authorities in five areas (highlighted green below).

Factors associated with ACE		North T'Side	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	5.7%	5.7%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	67%	66%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.2%	4.0%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	14.3	16.0	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	17%	20%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	11%	33%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	22.28	27.12	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	9%	17%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Children and young people: *Early years*

73% of children in North Tyneside achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018, a slight increase on prior years. This is slightly below the national average of 74, but represents the second highest rate among North Tyneside's 10 nearest statistical neighbours.[148]

In contrast only 60% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood. The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (15%) has decreased over the previous 3 years, and is the smallest gap of any of North Tyneside's nearest statistical neighbours.

100 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

Children and young people: Schools

During 2017-18, across the sixteen secondary and middle schools in North Tyneside there were 16 permanent exclusions, and 693 fixed term exclusions. 406 pupils were excluded at least once.

North Tyneside has two of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- North Gosforth Academy (9.8% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 49 pupils)
- Norham High School, North Shields (8.7%, 28 pupils)

These two schools made up 19% of the pupils excluded across the 16 secondary schools in North Tyneside.

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	2	1	50%	45	10	22%
Secondary	16	5	31%	693	116	17%
Special	0	0	-	30	12	40%
Total	18	6	33%	768	138	18%

Children and young people: Vulnerable children

North Tyneside had 1,346 children in need as at 31st March 2019. There has been a significant (32%) decrease in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded, although further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording or service capacity and how much reflects a reduction in underlying need. Exposure of children to domestic abuse and mental ill health and domestic violence remain the most prominent factors in recorded childhood need. Gang involvement is reported in 1.4% of cases.

101 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

North Tyneside had 307 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 422 different children throughout the year.

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	1,521	1,525	1,579	1,408	957
Alcohol misuse	147	156	152	148	324
Drug misuse	93	135	120	151	314
Domestic violence	280	434	401	469	576
Mental health	119	140	13	201	635
Learning disability	11	13	37	52	158
Physical disability	11	47	23	31	110
Young carer	0	7	0	13	90
Privately fostered	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	0	0	0	0
Going/being missing	0	7	7	12	38
Child sexual exploitation	13	49	20	18	35
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0	14
Socially unacceptable behaviour	24	45	9	33	55
Young carer	0	0	6	12	48
Privately fostered	92	200	264	225	167
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	27	88	69	96	188
Going/being missing	107	154	260	207	102
Child sexual exploitation	41	69	109	73	36
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0	0
Socially unacceptable behaviour	668	265	281	315	57

		Northumbria	N. Tyne-side
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	61
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	422
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	14
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	379
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	6.2
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	44
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	*

102 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

		Northumbria	N.Tyneside
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	0
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	422
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	0
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	0
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	0
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	2	0
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	<30	0

Children and young people: Youth services

North Tyneside Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 82%, from £4.08 million in 2010 to £496,000 in 2018. This is a reduction at a higher rate than the national average reduction of 70%^[149].

Mental health

North Tyneside has approximately 2,093 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019^[150].

3,530 patients from North Tyneside CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019. 2,335 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date^[151].

Drugs

North Tyneside has an estimated 1,030 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 886 use opiates and 368 crack cocaine (many crack cocaine users are also using opiates). This represents 7.95 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

North Tyneside has the third lowest rate of both opiate usage and crack cocaine usage in Northumbria.

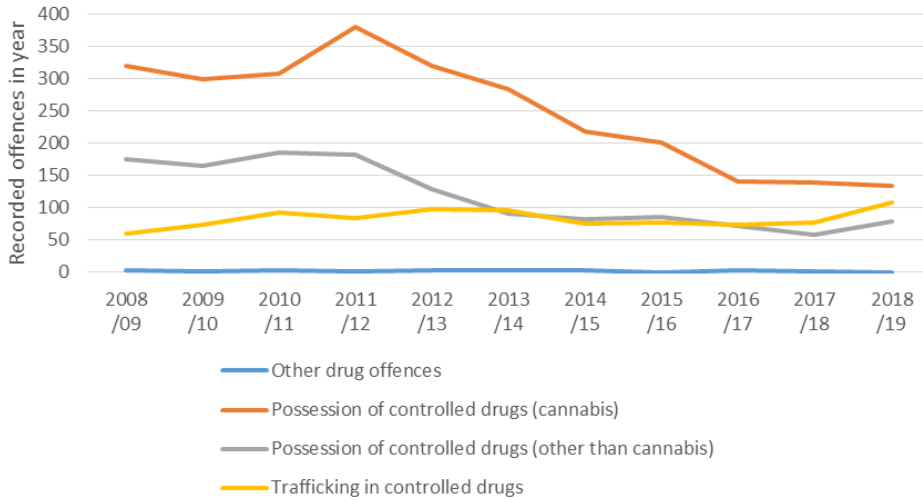
[149] YMCA, Out of Service, December 2019

[150] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[151] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

103 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

Drugs Offences - North Tyneside

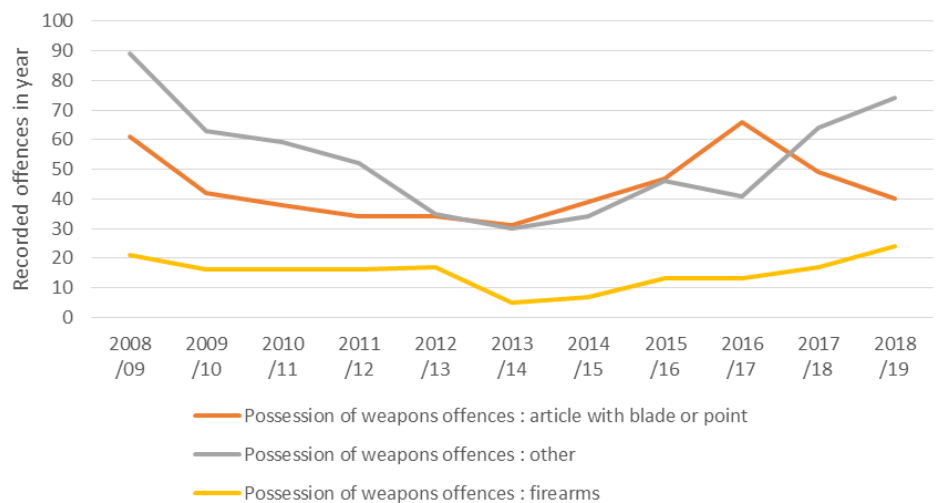


Wallsend is believed to be one of the communities impacted by County Lines activity[152].

Alcohol North Tyneside has an estimated 2,551 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 15.02 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88). This is the second lowest rate for the six local authority areas in the Northumbria. 18.7% of drinkers in North Tyneside report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%) This is the second lowest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria, behind only Gateshead.

Six of the ten Metro stations with the highest recorded violence offences (2018) are within North Tyneside (Whitley Bay, Wallsend, North Shields, Shiremoor, Meadow Well and Howdon)[153].

Weapons Offences - North Tyneside



[152] Northumbria Police, County Lines Problem Profile, January 2020

[153] Northumbria Police, 2018

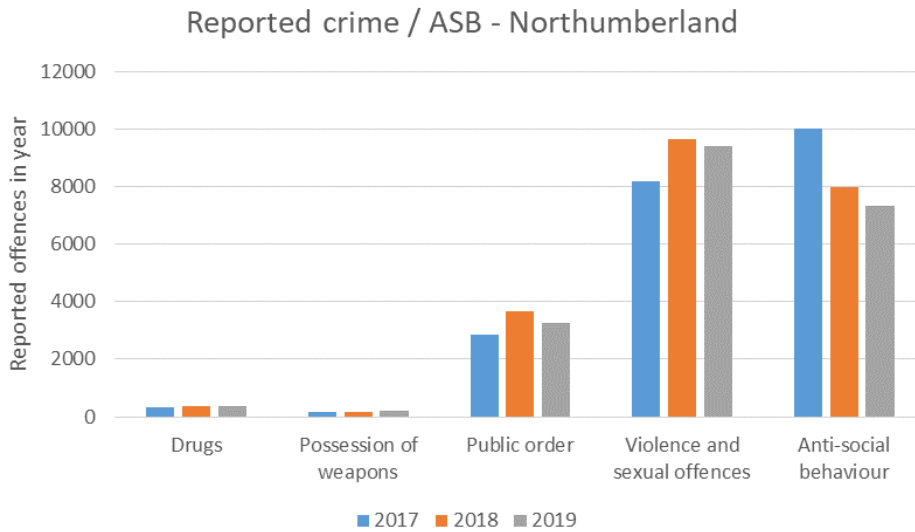
104 Local Authority Breakdowns - North Tyneside

VRU Funded Interventions

Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
North Tyneside Council	Social Prescribing Pilot to determine if implementing primary prevention interventions works, i.e. preventing violence before it has an opportunity to occur	✓	✓	✓	✓
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.		✓		✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages		✓	✓	✓

105 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

Violent Crime in Northumberland

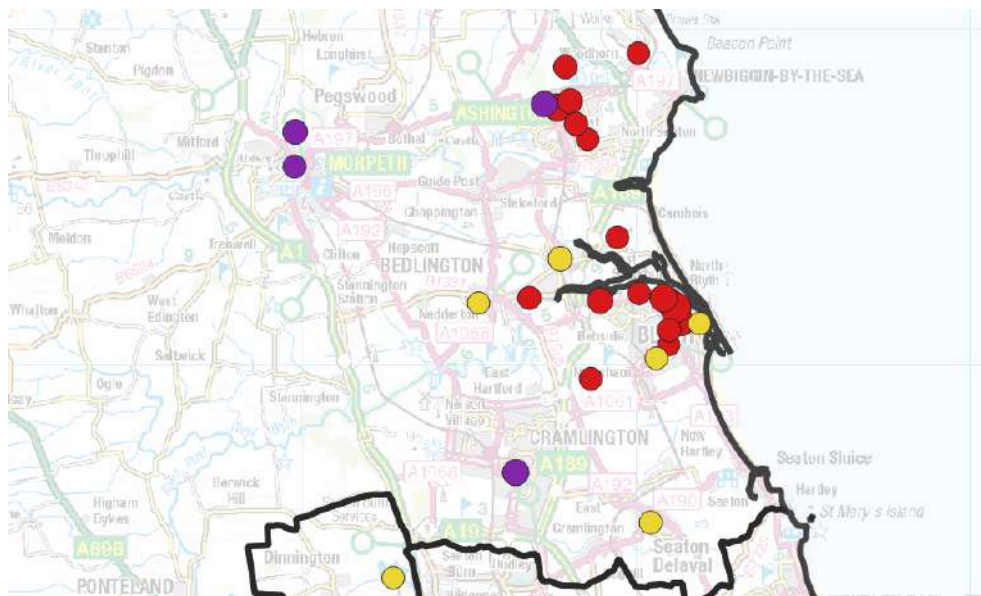


Northumberland saw an 18% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences declined by 3% between 2018 and 2019. During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been a significant increase in recorded possession of weapons (38%), and increases in drugs offences (16%) and public order offences (15%).



Violent crime in Northumberland follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

106 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland



28 of Northumberland’s 197 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria’s 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 16 [red] are in areas of high deprivation, 7 [yellow] are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation and 5 [purple] in areas of mid-to-lower deprivation. The LSOA neighbourhoods with higher levels of violence and mid-to-low levels of deprivation cover central Berwick-upon-Tweed, central Morpeth, northern Morpeth (including the St George’s Hospital site), parts of Cramlington (around Manor Walks Shopping Centre) and parts of Ashington (around Ashington Cricket Club).

The three ‘hotspot’ LSOA neighbourhoods not shown on the above map are North Central Berwick, Berwick town centre and Acklington (which includes HMP Northumberland).

Harm hotspots are listed in full in appendix 1d.

4 Northumberland LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019.

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
Northumberland 022C	Croft	160	200	40	29%
Northumberland 020F	Sleekburn	95	126	31	33%
Northumberland 024E	Isabella	74	101	27	36%
Northumberland 011A	Morpeth North	129	155	26	20%

LSOA neighbourhoods in Northumberland that have had significant decreases in recorded violence include parts of Bedlington East and Ponteland East & Stanington wards.

Risk factors in Northumberland

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence. Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- a) Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- b) Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

107 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

Total Population	320,274 residents[154]	Including 59,011 children under 18 and 23,640 aged 18 to 25
Risk Factors	1,655 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[155]	Estimated 514 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment [156]
	3,224 alcohol dependent drinkers[157]	Estimated 2,704 dependent drinkers not in treatment[158]
	18.0% of drinkers binge drink	
	2,360 children in need	N'Land has 370 looked after children
	4,405 school exclusions[159]	85 permanent exclusions, 4,320 fixed-term
	90 first time entrants to the youth justice system [160]	
	165 statutory homeless households owed a duty [161]	Including 15 recorded rough sleepers[162]
Cross-cutting long term drivers	2,266 adults with serious mental illness[163]	
	2,310 adult social care safeguarding concerns[164]	255 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	38,327 residents living in very deprived areas	12.0% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
Cross-cutting long term drivers	49,300 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.) [165]	Includes 9,150 children aged under 18 and 3,250 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	26,600 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [166]	Includes 5,050 children aged under 18 and 2,050 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[154] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

[155] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[156] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

[157] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[158] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19

[159] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE

[160] Public Health England, 2018 indicator

[161] 2017/18 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[162] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[163] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework

[164] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital

[165] Ibid

[166] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014

108 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

Risk Factors in Northumberland: Long term underlying factors

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

Northumberland, at a local authority level, has broadly similar levels to the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences. Northumberland has similar levels of these factors to its CIPFA peer authorities, except it falls within the lowest quartile of its peers in terms of deprivation. Despite this the authority has significant pockets of deprivation, particularly in South East Northumberland and coastal / market towns like Berwick upon Tweed.

Factors associated with ACE		N'Land	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	4.4%	4.4%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	68%	67%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.2%	4.1%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	16.0	15.4	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	17%	19%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	15%	29%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	22.08	25.45	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	12%	14%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

South East Northumberland Locality Review – Violence and Vulnerability Unit

The national Violence and Vulnerability Unit was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in South East Northumberland (along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria). A draft review was produced in January 2020.

This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges in South East Northumberland at the current time and emerging trends. This approach is subjective and reflected the experience of expert participants – and their experiences may not be representative of experiences across the area. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation.

109 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

1) Investment is needed in preventative work with children and young people. This could include:

- Commissioning the provision of information and training for teachers and pastoral staff in schools
- Using social media to promote credible messages about the consequences of involvement in criminal and exploitative activity and about the benefits of alternative pathways (CEIAG). Some of this content could be co-produced with children and young people
- Utilising credible speakers with lived experience in schools to highlight the consequences of involvement in criminal and exploitative activity
- Inclusion of all relevant services – including, crucially the VCS sector – in MSET and other appropriate collaborative arrangements
- The learning from the previously successful Parent Support Partner programme should be used to create capacity in schools if funding becomes available. This would involve each large school working with smaller partner schools to create locality-based teams, and having the following resource within its pastoral team to support vulnerable pupils and families through early identification and intervention:
 - Parent Support Partner
 - Social Worker
 - Drugs and Alcohol Support Worker
 - Counsellor
 - Exploitation lead
 - Designated police officer
- This additional capacity could be enhanced by the use of undergraduates in relevant disciplines who could perform the role of counsellors and mentors, and through the deployment of volunteers with appropriate experience (e.g. retired police officers)
- A review of the need for preventative work to tackle substance abuse, particularly amongst young people
- Set up a task and finish group to further develop Sorted work around looking to establish a more accurate picture of young people's substance misuse, and examine what preventative initiatives could be commissioned to deter young people's substance misuse

110 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

2) Further enhancement of already strong partnership work

- Training in county lines issues for all relevant services
- A SPOC arrangement within the police service for information sharing, leading to a more inclusive and comprehensive network for joint working
- Joint training in information sharing, covering GDPR issues, to facilitate more effective multi-agency working
- Extending the initiative where tradesmen working in social housing can report 'something not right' to cover a wider range of issues related to criminal exploitation of vulnerable young people and adults
- Provide social media training. Consider the London based operation Domain that covers TOR for action /guidelines for staff on access, search methods and RIPA legislation required
- Develop a confiscation strategy that includes POCA, unexplained wealth orders and other seize legislation to demonstrate crime does not pay and utilise the money seized to invest in community engagement programmes and support
- Consider a county wide briefing of partners' activity on this agenda to capture good practice and establish briefing gaps e.g. trading standard team.

3) A review of the needs of those adults presenting with complex needs and how they are currently supported

- Provision needs to be put in place to address the gap between the withdrawal from treatment for substance misuse and the start of treatment for mental health issues
- Ensure the referral process for cuckooed vulnerable people is clear. The NCC housing team are seeing an increase in reported vulnerable people (cuckooing) but are unclear on the referral process
- Consider introducing a Northumbria agreement for the counties staff to inform the local area when a vulnerable person is moved within their area of jurisdiction as a good risk management process
- Work with the DWP to address the innovative extortion seen in the area where vulnerable people are being coerced to defraud DWP e.g. loan money for fictional extra children

Children and young people: *Early years*

75% of children in Northumberland achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018. This is slightly above the national average of 74, and represents the highest rate among Northumberland's 10 nearest statistical neighbours. [167]

111 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

In contrast only 55% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood.

The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (20%) has increased over the previous 3 years, and is one of the largest gaps of any of Northumberland's nearest statistical neighbours.

Children and young people: Schools

During 2017-18, across the 35 secondary and middle schools in Northumberland there were 77 permanent exclusions, and 4,138 fixed term exclusions. 1,082 (4.6% of all secondary age pupils) were excluded at least once during 2017-18.

Northumberland has five of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- The Blyth Academy (34.6% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 272 pupils)
- Berwick Academy (16.3%, 88 pupils)
- Bede Academy, Blyth (7.0%, 123 pupils)
- Ashington Academy (7.0%, 72 pupils)
- The Duchess's Community High School, Alnwick (6.8%, 100 pupils)

These six schools made up 61% of the pupils excluded across the 25 secondary and middle schools in Northumberland.

The Blyth Academy, operated by the Northern Educational Trust, has seen a significant rise in fixed term exclusions compared to prior years, with 2,398 fixed term exclusions in 2017/18 (relating to 272 pupils) compared to 99 fixed term exclusions (relating to 54 pupils) the year before.

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	3	1	33%	126	63	50%
Secondary	77	11	14%	4138	323	8%
Special	5	5	100%	56	31	55%
Total	85	17	20%	4320	417	10%

112 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

Children and young people: Vulnerable children

Northumberland had 2,360 children in need as at 31st March 2019. This represents an 11% decrease in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded, although further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording or service capacity and how much reflects a reduction in underlying need. Gang involvement reported is very low (0.3% of cases).

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	3,773	4,291	3,616	3,359	3,002
Alcohol misuse	941	1,135	823	861	752
Drug misuse	828	1,025	738	894	789
Domestic violence	1,840	2,121	1,695	1,589	1,366
Mental health	2,113	2,738	2,237	2,358	2,049
Learning disability	489	709	631	620	375
Physical disability	465	699	500	542	423
Young carer	182	155	125	149	131
Privately fostered	11	14	15	7	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	0	0	0	0
Going/being missing	86	121	88	100	75
Child sexual exploitation	136	216	146	110	107
Trafficking	9	0	14	0	0
Gangs	21	20	7	16	8
Socially unacceptable behaviour	417	504	421	415	292
Young carer	340	419	259	245	194
Privately fostered	584	658	551	625	516
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	667	742	561	584	507
Going/being missing	407	410	451	322	309
Child sexual exploitation	212	309	211	218	174
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Gangs	0	0	12	0	6
Socially unacceptable behaviour	624	306	353	219	650

Northumberland had 370 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, 529 different children throughout the year.

113 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

	Northumbria	Northumberland	
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	35
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	529
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	7
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	232
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	6.6
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	27
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	0
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	0
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	529
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	0
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	0
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	0
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	0
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	0	0

Mental health

Northumberland has approximately 3,266 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019[168].

6,270 patients from Northumberland CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019. 2,590 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date[169].

There appears to be a cluster of reported violence offences around St George's Park, the mental health facility in Morpeth. While the health care provider operating the site, Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS Foundation Trust have put in place a 'Positive and Safe' strategy along with a Talk 1st approach which has successfully reduced aggression and violence the area is still a harm hotspot.

Drugs

Northumberland has an estimated 1,655 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 1,286 use opiates and 514 crack cocaine (there is a significant overlap between users of the two substances). This represents 8.52 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

Northumberland has the lowest rate of opiate use and crack cocaine use in Northumbria.

Drugs

Northumberland has an estimated 1,655 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 1,286 use opiates and 514 crack cocaine (there is a significant overlap between users of the two substances). This represents 8.52 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

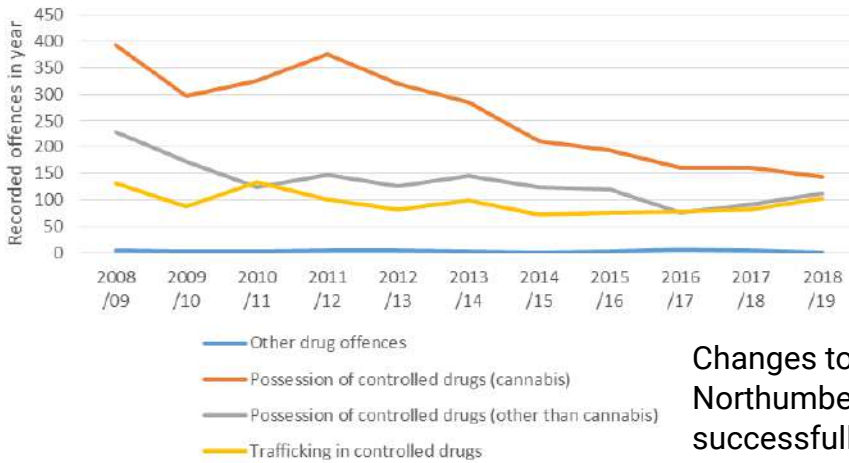
Northumberland has the lowest rate of opiate use and crack cocaine use in Northumbria.

[168] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[169] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

114 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

Drugs Offences - Northumberland



Within Northumberland, Berwick upon Tweed has seen the most impact from County Lines supply of drugs, and individuals involved in this are believed to have exploited vulnerable people and been engaged in acts of violence[170].

Changes to prescribing policies and practices by Northumberland Clinical Commissioning Group have successfully reduced prescribing of opiates, having previously had some of the highest prescribing rates in the country. However front line workers report that these changes have led to importation of opiates into Northumberland by OCGs from outside the region for illegal sale to people previously prescribed these drugs[171].

Alcohol

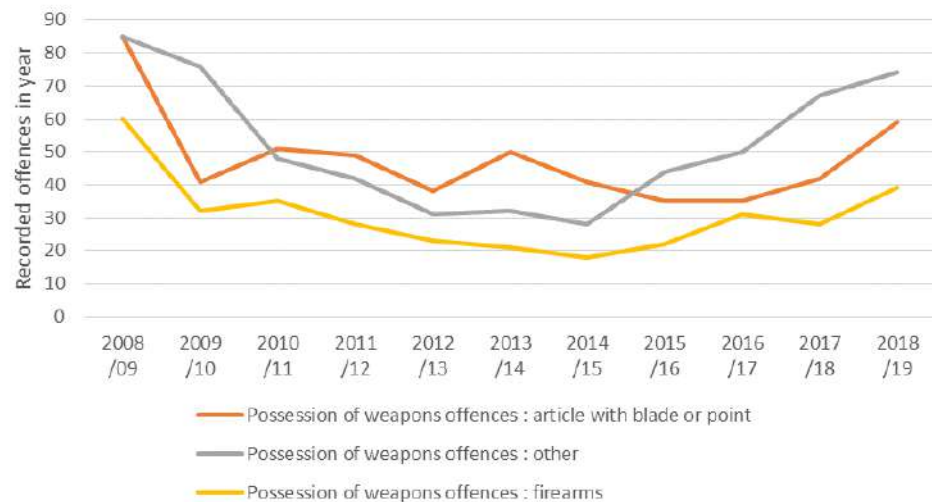
Northumberland has an estimated 3,224 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 11.93 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88). Northumberland is the only part of Northumbria to have a rate below the England average.

18.0% of drinkers in Northumberland report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%). This is the lowest rate for any of the six local authorities in Northumbria.

Other issues

Northumberland follows the pattern of other Northumbria authorities around increasing recorded weapons offences – although as this sits alongside a 69% increase in stop and search between 2018 and 2019, this may reflect improved enforcement rather than an underlying increase in prevalence.

Weapons Offences - Northumberland



[170] Northumbria Police, County Lines Problem Profile, January 2020

[171] South East Northumberland Locality Review, VVU

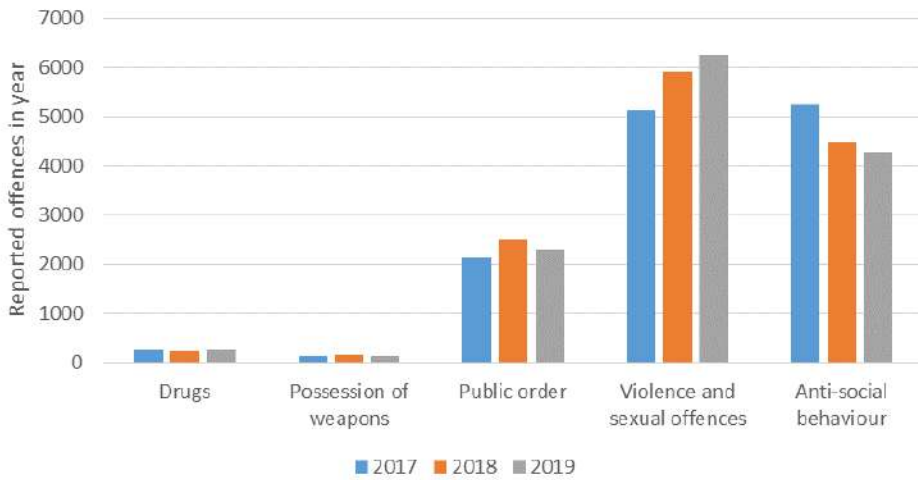
115 Local Authority Breakdowns - Northumberland

VRU Funded Interventions

Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
Northumberland County Council	Piloting the use of CRC-led Voluntary-Attendance Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Work in Rural Northumbria - The model to be piloted begins with a referral from Children's Safeguarding or the Family Court and is therefore explicitly linked to early interventions rooted in wider family need		✓		
The Enthusiasm Trust	Get Connected programme in the Blyth area, initially looking at this area in its entirety, then making the decision about which specific area to target. Get Connected is a bespoke model which aims to address the issue of gang crime and violence by empowering communities to find their own solutions to their specific problems		✓		✓
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support		✓		✓
Northumberland County Council	Prevention for the next wave of exploitation – undertake specific work with a view to educating young people to the signs and indicators of exploitation	✓	✓		✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages		✓	✓	✓
Newcastle United Foundation	Kicks Blyth - drop in football sessions with additional workshop alongside focussing on mental health, knife crime, drugs and alcohol	✓		✓	✓

116 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

Reported crime / ASB - South Tyneside

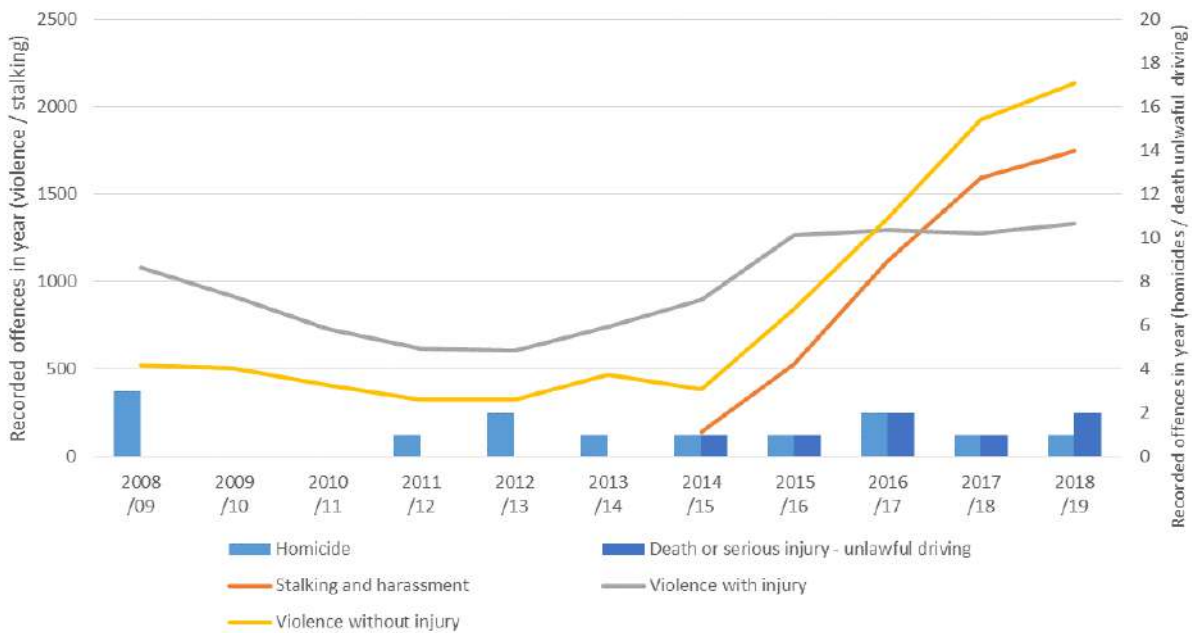


South Tyneside saw a 16% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking.

Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 5% between 2018 and 2019.

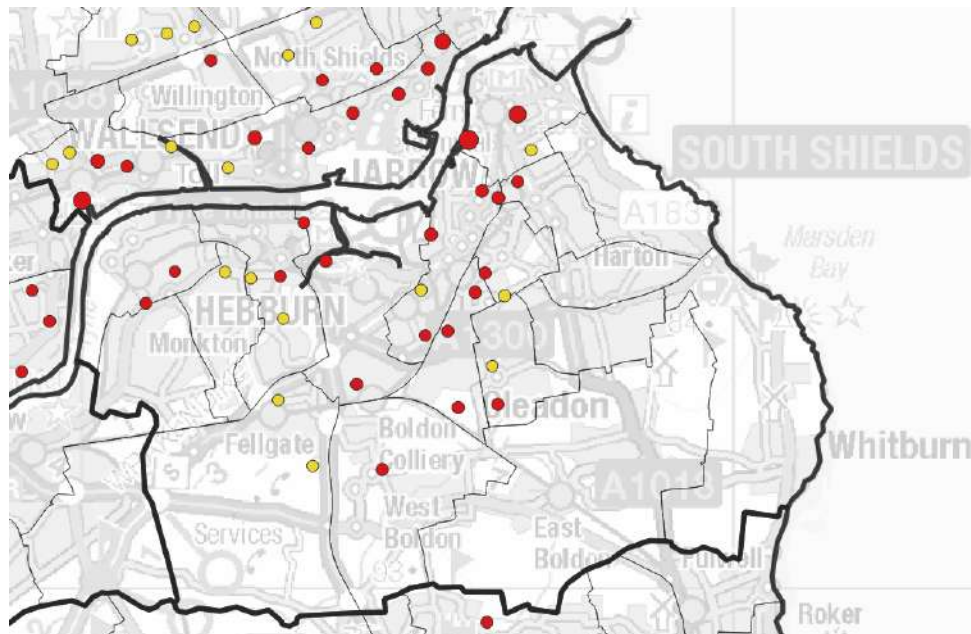
During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been an increase in recorded possession of weapons (16%) and public order offences (8%).

Violence against the Person Offences - South Tyneside



Violent crime in South Tyneside follows the pattern seen across Northumbria, with a close connection between levels of violent crime and levels of deprivation, as well as specific hot spots in town centre areas.

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26 of South Tyneside's 102 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 19 are in areas of high deprivation [red], and 7 are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation [yellow].

10 South Tyneside LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019.

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
South Tyneside 016C	Biddick and All Saints	84	134	50	60%
South Tyneside 002D	Beacon and Bents	279	324	45	16%
South Tyneside 011C	West Park	59	98	39	66%
South Tyneside 021D	Boldon Colliery	78	115	37	47%
South Tyneside 002E	Westoe	83	120	37	45%
South Tyneside 019B	Whiteleas	82	114	32	39%
South Tyneside 012B	Simonside & Rekendyke	50	81	31	62%
South Tyneside 009D	Monkton	45	72	27	60%
South Tyneside 013E	Cleadon Park	57	84	27	47%
South Tyneside 007D	Primrose	44	69	25	57%

There has been a reduction of 52 recorded offences in the South Tyneside 001B LSOA neighbourhood (part of Beacon and Bents ward). This covers parts of Sea Road and Anderson Street in South Shield, which neighbours South Tyneside 002D, a LSOA neighbourhood with significant increases.

Risk factors in South Tyneside

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence.

Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

118 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

Total Population	150,265 residents[172]	Including 29,920 children under 18 and 13,333 aged 18 to 25
Risk Factors	737 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[173]	Estimated 293 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment[174]
	2,399 alcohol dependent drinkers[175]	Estimated 1,878 dependent drinkers not in treatment[176]
	22.3% of drinkers binge drink	
	1,321 children in need	S. Tyneside has 306 looked after children
	604 school exclusions[177]	37 permanent exclusions, 567 fixed-term
	50 first time entrants to the youth justice system	
	411 statutory homeless households owed a duty [178]	Including 1 recorded rough sleepers[179]
Cross-cutting long term drivers	1,578 adults with serious mental illness[180]	
	710 adult social care safeguarding concerns[181]	285 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	36,706 residents living in very deprived areas	24.4% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
Cross-cutting long term drivers	24,500 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.) [182]	Includes 4,900 children aged under 18 and 2,200 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	15,250 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [183]	Includes 3,100 children aged under 18 and 1,400 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[172] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates

[173] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[174] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19

[175] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19

[176] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19

[177] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE

[178] 2017/18 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[179] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government

[180] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework

[181] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital

[182] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence

from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014

[183] Ibid.

119 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

Risk Factors in South Tyneside: *Long term underlying factors*

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

Factors associated with ACE		S. Tyne-side	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	6.12%	6.1%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	62%	64%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	3.3%	4.5%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	13.3	19.4	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	26%	23%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	33%	54%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	31.51	31.80	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	25%	26%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Children and young people: *Early years*

73% of children in South Tyneside achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018, a slight increase on prior years. This is slightly below the national average of 74, but represents the highest rate among South Tyneside's 10 nearest statistical neighbours.[184]

In contrast only 61% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood. The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (16%) has decreased slightly over the previous 3 years.

Children and young people: *Schools*

During 2017-18, across the nine secondary schools in South Tyneside there were 37 permanent exclusions, and 512 fixed term exclusions. 302 pupils (3.6% of all secondary pupils) were excluded at least once during 2017-18.

South Tyneside has three of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- South Shields School (7.97% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 44 pupils)
- Boldon School (7.02%, 41 pupils)
- St Wilfrid's RC College (7.02%, 80 pupils)

120 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

These three schools made up 55% of the pupils excluded across the nine secondary schools in South Tyneside.

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	0	0	-	22	10	45%
Secondary	37	5	14%	512	93	18%
Special	0	0	-	33	10	30%
Total	37	5	14%	567	113	20%

South Tyneside had 1,321 children in need as at 31st March 2019. There has been a 13% decrease in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded compared to 2017/18, but a halving of numbers since 2014/15. Further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording or service capacity and how much reflects a reduction in underlying need. Exposure to domestic violence and mental ill health are the most commonly seen factors at assessment. Gang involvement reported is small but growing (3% of cases).

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	1,848	1,513	999	1,076	933
Alcohol misuse	452	492	249	353	239
Drug misuse	387	350	245	298	253
Domestic violence	916	1,017	515	748	628
Mental health	840	858	633	768	735
Learning disability	224	208	235	104	139
Physical disability	197	187	235	128	124
Young carer	59	57	65	87	72
Privately fostered	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	0	0	0	0
Going/being missing	43	37	37	35	63
Child sexual exploitation	63	53	33	30	55
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Gangs	12	12	20	11	29
Socially unacceptable behaviour	171	175	138	127	129
Young carer	74	67	44	67	100
Privately fostered	384	310	223	347	271
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	304	330	211	292	225
Going/being missing	221	192	139	167	106
Child sexual exploitation	62	58	37	50	25
Trafficking	0	0	0	0	0
Gangs	0	0	0	0	0
Socially unacceptable behaviour	256	73	67	104	112

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	Northumbria	South Tyneside	
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	36
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	437
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	8
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	143
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	4.0
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	23
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	0
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	9
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	437
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	2
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	11
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	1
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	*
	Children away from placement without authorisation at 31 March 2018	0	0

South Tyneside had 306 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, with responsibility for 437 different children throughout the year.

Children and young people: Youth services

South Tyneside Council's funding for youth services has been cut by 46%, from £4.22 million in 2010 to £2.26 million in 2018. This is a reduction, while significant, is at a much lower rate than the national average reduction of 70%[185].

Mental health

South Tyneside has approximately 1,578 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019[186].

4,165 patients from South Tyneside CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019. 2,090 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date[187].

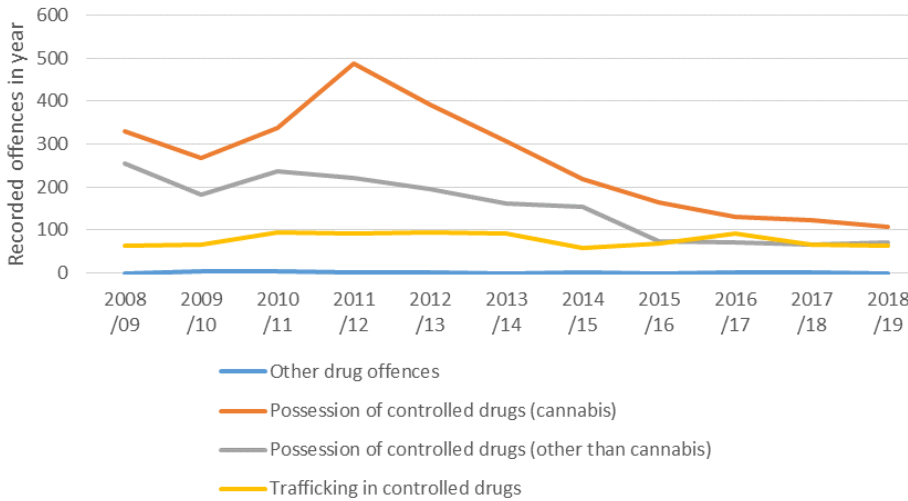
[185] YMCA, Out of Service, December 2019

[186] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[187] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

122 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

Drugs Offences - South Tyneside



Drugs

South Tyneside has an estimated 737 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 633 use opiates and 261 crack cocaine (many use both opiates and crack cocaine). This represents 7.76 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

South Tyneside has the second lowest rate of use of opiates and crack cocaine in Northumbria (only Northumberland is lower)

Alcohol

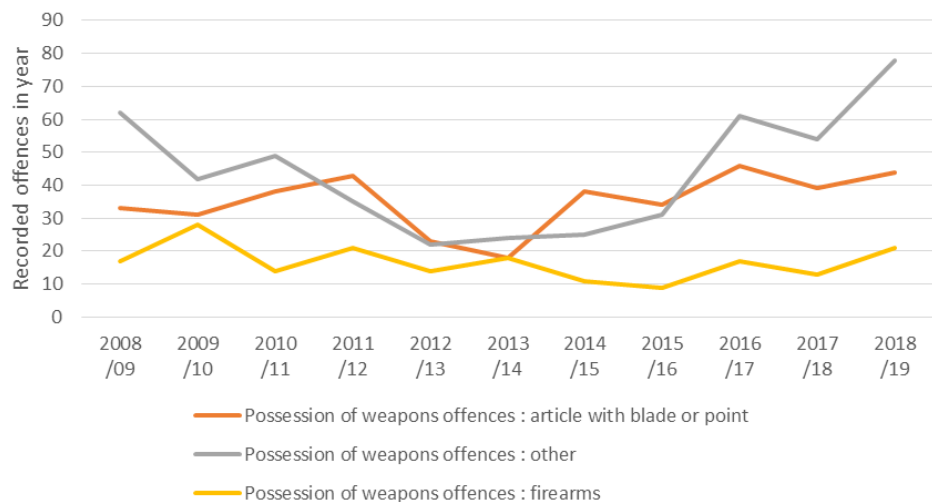
South Tyneside has an estimated 2,399 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 19.26 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88). This is the second highest rate in Northumbria, behind only Sunderland.

22.3% of drinkers in South Tyneside report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%)

Other known issues

Knife offences have risen in recent years, There is a small cluster of recorded offences of violence and public disorder around Chichester Metro station[188].

Weapons Offences - South Tyneside



123 Local Authority Breakdowns - South Tyneside

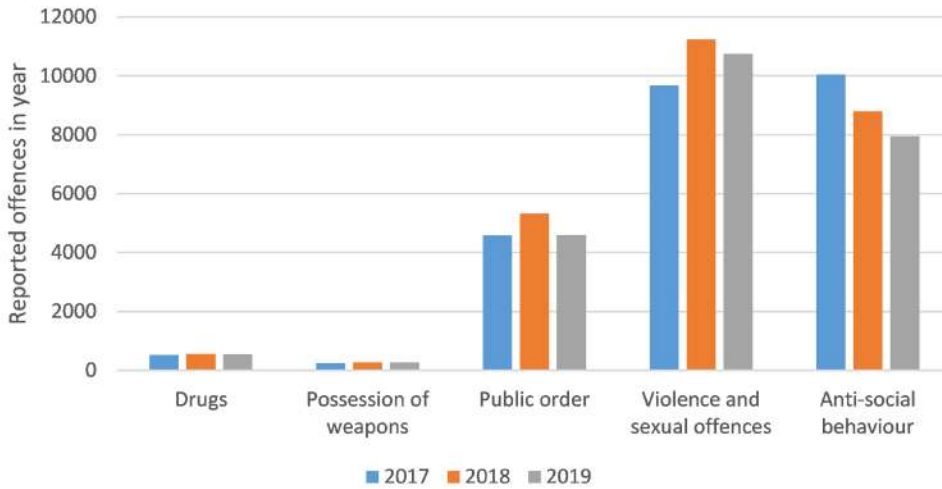
VRU Funded Interventions

Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
The Wise Group	Outcome-focused early intervention programme for school pupils in Year 7-9 (mainly 11–13yo) who have been identified by schools/police as being at risk of offending or are currently involved in criminal activity	✓	✓	✓	
RFEA The Forces Employment Charity	Project Nova – Reducing Violence in the Armed Forces Community - We would like to use this grant to create a new focus on reaching veterans even earlier, before they are arrested in order to reduce violent crime		✓		
The Children's Society	Pilot project joining together various aspects of our current service to support young people who are at risk of criminal exploitation, by targeting work specifically at young people at risk of school exclusion		✓		✓
Escape Intervention Services	Escape from criminality -dedicated qualified Counsellor to work specifically with young people presenting with behavioural issues and a full-time Activity Co-ordinator to provide programmes that address lack of opportunity for young people	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Develop a model of targeted brief intervention that will involve direct work with young people who frequently go missing. The intervention would also be suitable to be utilised with those young people who are not frequently going missing, however are regarded as 'high risk' missing children, those vulnerable to the associated risk of sexual exploitation, 'County Lines', offending behaviour, mental health issues or substance misuse		✓		✓
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.		✓		✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages		✓	✓	✓

124 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Violent Crime in Sunderland

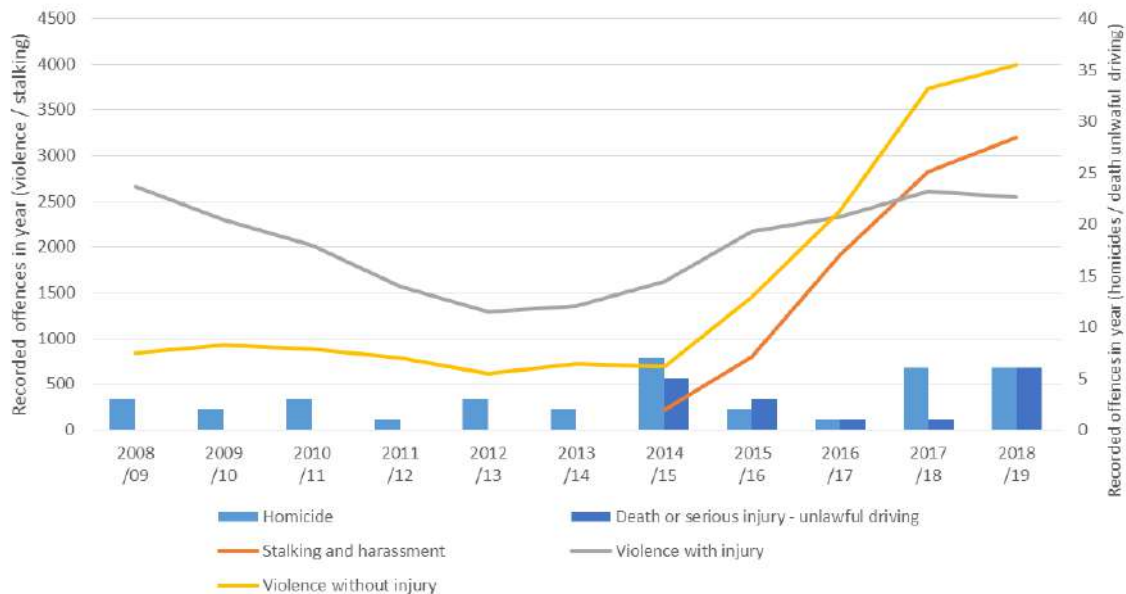
Reported crime / ASB - Sunderland



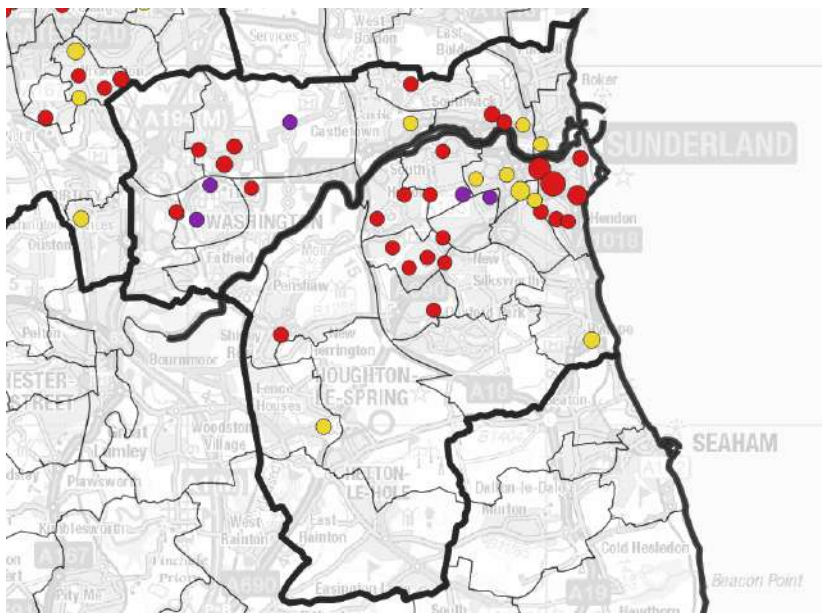
Sunderland saw a 16% increase in reported violence and sexual offences between 2017 and 2018 – largely because of the inclusion for the first time of stalking. Reported violence and sexual offences increased by 10% between 2018 and 2019.

During the 2017 to 2019 period there has been an increase in recorded possession of weapons (13%) and drugs offences (7%).

Violence against the Person Offences - Sunderland



125 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland



40 of Sunderland's 185 LSOA neighbourhoods are within Northumbria's 20% of LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest recorded violence offences. Of these hotspots 26 [red] are in areas of high deprivation, 9 [yellow] are in areas of mid-to-higher deprivation and 5 [purple] in areas of mid-to-lower deprivation. The LSOA neighbourhoods with higher levels of violence and mid-to-low levels of deprivation include two areas around The Galleries in Washington and two areas adjacent to Chester Road, Sunderland, close to Sunderland Royal Hospital.

The LSOA neighbourhoods with the highest levels of reported violent offences are those in the city centre and in Hendon.

3 Sunderland LSOA neighbourhoods have had increases in recorded violence offences of 25 or higher between 2018 and 2019.

LSOA Neighbourhood Code	Ward	2018	2019	Increase	Increase (%)
Sunderland 024D	St Michael's	57	95	38	67%
Sunderland 018C	Barnes	45	81	36	80%
Sunderland 013E	St Michael's	93	120	27	29%

Sunderland LSOA neighbourhoods with notable reductions in recorded violence offences include parts of Houghton, Southwick, Copt Hill and Redhill wards.

Risk factors for Sunderland

There are a number of factors shown to increase the risk of being a perpetrator or a victim of violence. Prevalence of these factors differs from local authority to local authority and, significantly, within local authority boundaries.

These factors will identify higher risk sections of the population and successful interventions that may reduce violence will include:

- a) Reducing the number of people within these population groups, e.g. reducing homelessness or drug use
- b) Interventions to reduce the risk of offending or victimisation of people within higher risk groups, e.g. youth mentoring

126 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Total Population	277,417 residents[189]	Including 41,360 children under 18 and 15,970 aged 18 to 25
Risk Factors	1,652 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine[190]	Estimated 597 opiate / crack cocaine users not in treatment[191]
	4,986 alcohol dependent drinkers[192]	Estimated 4,119 dependent drinkers not in treatment[193]
	22.4% of drinkers binge drink	
	2,526 children in need	S'Land has 595 looked after children[194]
	3,843 school exclusions[195]	53 permanent exclusions, 3,790 fixed-term
	74 first time entrants to the youth justice system	
	468 statutory homeless households owed a duty [196]	Including 1 recorded rough sleeper[197]
Cross-cutting long term drivers	2,737 adults with serious mental illness[198]	
	2,655 adult social care safeguarding concerns[199]	715 Section 42 Safeguarding Enquiries
	62,896 residents living in very deprived areas	22.7% of residents live in one of the 10% most deprived LSOA neighbourhood in England
	45,450 residents with 2 or 3 ACES (est.) [120]	Includes 9,000 children aged under 18 and 4,550 aged 18 to 25 years of age
	28,000 residents with 4 or more ACES (est.) [121]	Includes 5,650 children aged under 18 and 2,850 aged 18 to 25 years of age

[189] ONS, 2018 Mid-Year Population Estimates
 [190] 2016/17 prevalence figures, from adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19
 [191] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of OCU use in England 2018/19
 [192] 2017/18 prevalence figures, from Adult substance misuse statistics from the NDTMS 2018-19
 [193] National Drug Treatment Monitoring System and Estimates of Alcohol Dependence in England 2018/19
 [194] DfE, Looked After Children Local Authority Tables, 2018/19
 [195] 2017/18 school exclusions statistics, DfE
 [196] 2017/18 homelessness, Live Tables on Homelessness, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
 [197] 2018 figures from Rough Sleeping in England 2010-2018, Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
 [198] 2018/19 prevalence, from NHS Quality and Outcomes Framework
 [199] Safeguarding Adults, England 2018-19 Experimental Statistics, NHS Digital
 [200] Extrapolation based on 2019 IMD quintile prevalence from Bellis et al, National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviours in England, BMC Medicine, 2014
 [201] Ibid.

127 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Risk Factors in Sunderland: *Long term underlying factors*

Four main factors have been found to drive the numbers of adverse childhood experiences: maternal education, young motherhood, income inequality and deprivation in early life.

In these areas Sunderland consistently has worse levels than the national average of factors likely to contribute to adverse childhood experiences.

Sunderland is broadly comparable to its CIPFA peer group authorities, except in the proportion of all births to mothers aged under 20 (where it is in highest quartile) and in particularly the highest rate among its peers of 16 to 17 years olds not in education, employment or training (NEET). Further work is necessary to understand whether the high proportion of NEETs recorded accurately reflects the situation or is down to issues in identifying and recording outcomes.

Factors associated with ACE		Sunderland	CIPFA Peer Group Local Authorities	England
Maternal Education	Proportion of 16-17yr olds NEET (18/19)	14.9%	14.9%	5.53%
	% of pupils achieving grades 4 or above in English & Mathematics GCSEs (18/19) - Girls	63%	64%	68.44%
Young mothers	Births to mothers aged under 20 as proportion of all births (2018)	5.0%	4.4%	2.89%
	Births per 1,000 females 15-19 yrs of age (2018)	20.1	19.3	12.0
Low income families	Children in low-income families local measure: 2016 snapshot as of 31 Aug 2016	24%	22%	17%
	Proportion of LSOAs in worst ICADI Nationally	26%	50%	10
Deprivation	Proportion of LSOAs in worst IMD decile Nationally	30.59	31.31	19.62
	Average deprivation score (IMD) of authority	23%	25%	10%



Authority in best quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Authority in worst quartile compared to its CIPFA peer authorities

Sunderland Locality Review – Violence and Vulnerability Unit

The national Violence and Vulnerability Unit was commissioned to produce a locality review of criminal exploitation in Sunderland (along with similar reviews ongoing in other parts of Northumbria).

This consisted of bringing practitioners and partner agencies together in a series of multi-agency focus groups to share experiences and challenges in Sunderland at the current time and emerging trends. This approach is subjective and reflected the experience of expert participants – and their experiences may not be representative of experiences across the city. Findings from these focus groups need triangulation with other local intelligence and quantitative data but provide indications of potential issues and can be used to direct further investigation.

128 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Key recommendations from the Locality Review, in response to focus groups were:

- Sunderland requires a **needs assessment** and **multi-agency violence and exploitation reduction strategy** that includes the VCS. **Produce a local joint violence reduction delivery plan.** Make sure that this delivery plan is linked to any regional VRU strategy. The VRU should have the power and space to drive this work regionally
- Consider an **analysts forum** to help shape the needs assessment picture and inform a contextual response. Use this work to influence and show senior leaders and managers from a range of agencies why this work is everybody's business
- **Review the information / intelligence** sharing process and consider other national practice, e.g. Surrey
- Consider supporting a **region wide, consistent set of principles** to tackling violence and exploitation. **The VRU has a clear role in pulling these regional threads together**
- **Consider mapping and reviewing the current structures and terms of references of meetings** in order to cut out potential duplication and overlaps. **Review the MASH front door** to ensure it is the only one for Sunderland and consider how adults will be triaged and referred. Ensure that **health and drugs treatment work and the new contract provider** are fully linked in via the VRU
- The VVU is working in some areas to **set up co-located multi agency teams** that own and collectively deal with criminal exploitation. Such a team could perhaps co-ordinate and direct this work more effectively and efficiently. Sunderland already has the basis for this in MSET. **Consideration should be given to expanding the MSET team**
- **Review the Health and Wellbeing Board's priorities** to ensure they include young person's substance misuse and exploitation linked to this agenda
- Set up an **Education task and finish group (include local universities)** to fully explore issues raised in schools and to ensure that this works is an integral part of any city strategy
- Consider a **review of how youth provision** in Sunderland is coordinated and delivered, and how it works to protect young people from violence and criminal exploitation
- Consider a **scenario based multi-agency training programme** to increase the awareness of partners on this agenda. The Violence and Vulnerability Unit currently offer free online training around this matter to areas undertaking locality reviews to build knowledge, identify risk and help address staff churn for a range of practitioners.
- Consider **money laundering and confiscation tactics** as part of the strategic response. A task and finish group of experienced middle managers should be established to discern current good enforcement practice, and to produce a city wide (or preferably region wide) multi-agency enforcement tool kit, particularly focusing on how partners feed into this work. This could involve the use of Criminal Behaviour Orders with positive requirements (i.e. to access treatment); civil injunctions linked to tenancies and the use of community protection warnings. A tactical menu is coming for police forces from the NCA co-ordination centre – there is a need for a local one from a partnership perspective. Consider a focus on the use of modern slavery legislation, including slavery and trafficking risk orders to make the exploitation of children and adults toxic to gangs.

129 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Children and young people: *Early years*

71% of children achieve a good level of development at EYFSP (Early Years Foundation Stage Profile) in 2018, a slight increase on prior years. This is slightly below the national average of 74, which represents the 4th highest rate among Sunderland's 10 nearest statistical neighbours.[202]

In contrast only 56% of children eligible for free school meals have reached a good level of development at EYFSP – an example of the impact deprivation has throughout childhood. The gap between those eligible for free school meals and those not eligible (18%) has been shrinking over the previous 3 years.

Children and young people: *Schools*

During 2017-18, across the 18 secondary schools in Sunderland there were 46 permanent exclusions, and 3,377 fixed term exclusions. 928 pupils (6.0% of all secondary pupils) were excluded at least once during 2017-18.

Sunderland has six of the 25 secondary schools in Northumbria with highest rates of excluded pupils:

- Red House Academy (50.2% of pupils excluded at least once during 2017-18, 254 pupils)
- Farrington Community Academy (17.8%, 137 pupils)
- Washington Academy (10.2%, 54 pupils)
- Hetton School (8.7%, 50 pupils)
- St Aidan's Catholic Academy (6.1%, 51 pupils)
- Thornhill Academy (5.9%, 34 pupils)

These six schools made up 63% of the pupils excluded across the nine secondary schools in South Tyneside.

Red House Academy, operated by the Northern Educational Trust is the only secondary school in England where the majority of pupils had one or more exclusion during 2017-18. During 2016-17 the school made 24 fixed term exclusions (covering 18 pupils, or 3.4% of pupils). In no previous school year had the school excluded more than 9.8% of pupils.

School Type	Permanent Exclusion			Fixed Term Exclusion		
	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault	Total (all reasons)	Exclusions for physical assault	Proportion of exclusions for physical assault
Primary	7	3	43%	336	149	40%
Secondary	46	7	15%	3377	333	10%
Special	0	0	-	77	30	39%
Total	53	10	19%	3790	390	14%

130 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

Children and young people: Vulnerable children

Sunderland had 2,526 children in need as at 31st March 2019. There has been a 23% decrease in the number of episodes of support with assessment needs factors recorded compared to 2017/18. Further work will be necessary to understand how much of this results from changes in recording or service capacity and how much reflects a reduction in underlying need. A significantly higher proportion of episodes now have recorded alcohol and drug misuse, domestic abuse and mental ill health. Exposure to domestic violence and mental ill health are the most commonly seen factors at assessment. Gang involvement reported is small but growing (2% of all cases).

Factor at assesment	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Number of episodes with assessment	480	2,115	3,630	3,856	2,934
Alcohol misuse	146	170	249	487	784
Drug misuse	115	216	285	556	808
Domestic violence	255	547	978	1,286	1,631
Mental health	191	417	424	783	1,639
Learning disability	22	54	131	233	500
Physical disability	18	311	59	136	330
Young carer	20	0	10	23	144
Privately fostered	0	0	0	0	0
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	0	7	0	0
Going/being missing	16	11	26	73	110
Child sexual exploitation	11	69	149	149	189
Trafficking	0	0	0	6	15
Gangs	0	0	6	27	54
Socially unacceptable behaviour	24	146	366	522	502
Young carer	15	7	31	73	296
Privately fostered	64	358	764	683	590
Unaccompanied asylum seeker	0	31	181	329	540
Going/being missing	42	170	260	400	405
Child sexual exploitation	7	125	271	370	245
Trafficking	0	0	19	0	12
Gangs	0	0	0	0	16
Socially unacceptable behaviour	0	105	0	57	227

Sunderland had 595 looked after children as at 31st March 2019, with responsibility for 926 different children throughout the year.

131 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

	Northumbria	Sunderland	
Missing	Children who had a missing incident during the year	401	109
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	926
	Percentage of whom had a missing incident during the year	11	12
	Missing incidents during the year	2,505	706
	Average number of missing incidents per looked after child who went missing	6.2	6.5
	Children who went missing more than once during the year	284	81
	Children missing at 31 March 2019	<10	*
Away from placement without authorisation	Children who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	62	36
	Children looked after during the year	3,804	926
	Percentage who were away from placement without authorisation during the year	2	4
	Away from placement without authorisation incidents during the year	111	71
	Average number of away from placement without authorisation incidents per looked after child	2	2
	Children who were away from placement without authorisation more than once during the year	<30	14

Children and young people: Mental health

Sunderland has approximately 2,737 adults with serious mental illness (bipolar affective disorder, schizophrenia and other psychoses) as at March 2019[203].

6,815 patients from Sunderland CCG were in contact with secondary care level adult mental health services as at December 2019. 3,105 patients aged 0 to 18 years were in contact with secondary care level mental health services at this date[204].

Drugs: Prevalence

Sunderland has an estimated 1,652 users of opiates and / or crack cocaine, of which 1,493 use opiates and 712 crack cocaine (most crack cocaine users are also using opiates). This represents 9.20 users per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 9.76, England average 8.85).

Drugs: Drug Offences

Sunderland has the third highest use of opiates of the six authorities in Northumbria (behind Gateshead and Newcastle), and the second highest rate of crack cocaine usage (behind Newcastle).

Alcohol

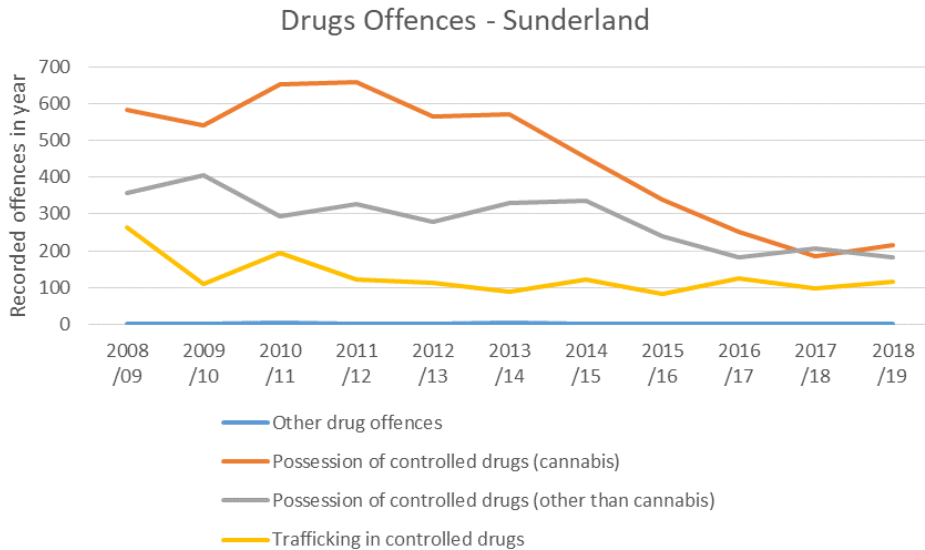
Sunderland has an estimated 4,986 alcohol dependent drinkers. This represents 21.55 dependent drinkers per 1,000 population (Northumbria average: 16.94, England average 12.88). This is the highest rate for any of the local authority areas in Northumbria.

22.4% of drinkers in Sunderland report binge drinking in the past year (Northumbria average: 22.6%, England average 16.5%).

[203] NHS Digital, Quality and Outcomes Framework, 2019

[204] NHS Digital, Mental Health Services Monthly Statistics, January 2020

132 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland



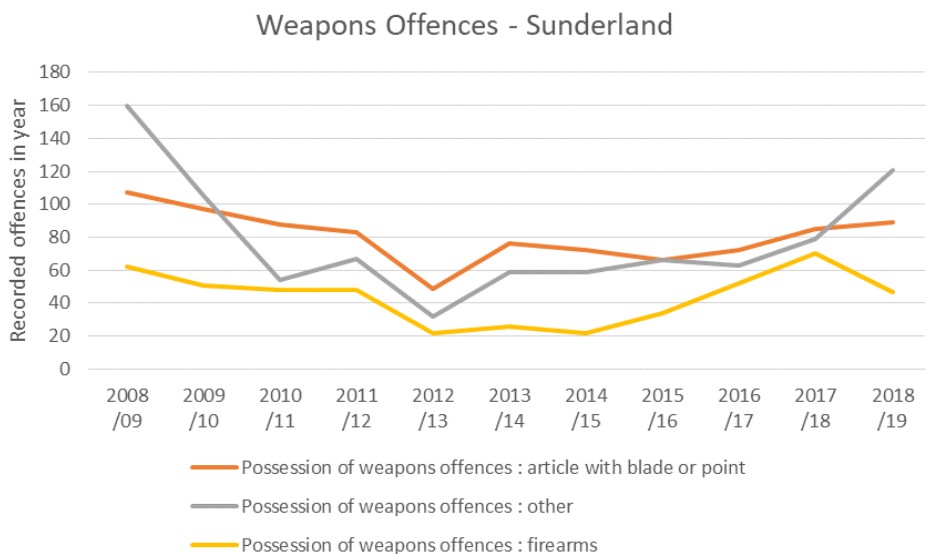
Homelessness

Sunderland reports 468 households assessed June 2019 as being in statutory homelessness and for which the local authority owes a duty under the Homelessness Reduction Act.

37% of these are households owed a prevention duty consisting of a single male, 22% a single female and 41% families with dependent children.

55% of households owed a relief duty consist of a single male, 25% a single female and 20% families with dependent children.

Analysis of households support needs shows a high proportion of those assessed have a history of mental health problems, physical ill health, being a victim of domestic abuse or exploitation or offending behaviour.



133 Local Authority Breakdowns - Sunderland

VRU Funded Interventions

Organsation		Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness	Early Intervention	Mental Health	Youth Diversion
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria		✓		✓
The Wise Group	Outcome-focused early intervention programme for school pupils in Year 7-9 (mainly 11–13yo) who have been identified by schools/police as being at risk of offending or are currently involved in criminal activity	✓	✓	✓	
RFEA The Forces Employment Charity	Project Nova – Reducing Violence in the Armed Forces Community - We would like to use this grant to create a new focus on reaching veterans even earlier, before they are arrested in order to reduce violent crime		✓		
The Children's Society	Pilot project joining together various aspects of our current service to support young people who are at risk of criminal exploitation, by targeting work specifically at young people at risk of school exclusion		✓		✓
Foundation of Light	Kicks Town - informal education activities that encourages social interaction, skills development, and engagement in new and challenging experiences for young people		✓		✓
Pallion Action Group	Helping Young People into Empowerment - Sessional Workers, room rental and facilitate issue based workshops with refreshments in a safe welcoming environment		✓		✓
Sunderland Youth Offending Service Together for Children	Washington Restorative Justice in School - Restorative Justice intervention/Family Group conferencing for pupils whose behaviour is escalating and need a more formal intervention		✓		
Youth Almighty Project	Weekend Youth Diversionary activities - new youth intervention programme which will be delivered on Friday and Saturday evening in two targeted areas of the city. We want to engage young people in safe and positive activities, prevent youth crime occurring and to work with the young people to address the root causes				✓
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.		✓		✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages		✓	✓	✓

134 Response - Partnership working & local interventions

Partnership Approach

The Northumbria Violence Reduction Unit has a number of methods to tackle violence within its area. It's greatest potential impact is working with partner organisations in the public and voluntary sector, encouraging communications, sharing good practice and challenging public authorities to ensure their policy decisions, including spending decisions, tackle the root causes of violent crime, police it effectively and reduce its impact where it occurs.

This role is recognised with the new legal duty on authorities to support a multi-agency approach to preventing and tackling serious violence. This duty builds in the public health approach into violence reduction and will ensure that authorities have to take account of the impact their decisions will make on violence. This duty comes into force after a period where local authorities cut much of their non-statutory spending due to prolonged funding constraints, with potential knock-on effects on current and future levels of violence. Nationally and locally particular attention has been drawn to reductions in funding for youth work, which, in the context of the public health model is an asset that builds resilience in the community, with population-wide work alongside more focussed support of individuals at higher risk of become victims or perpetrators of violence.

Funded local interventions

The Violence Reduction Unit has funded 28 projects for 2019/20 intended to tackle or prevent community violence.

Prevention of violence, particularly primary prevention is reliant on work done across the public and voluntary sectors and the community, supplemented by more targeted interventions aimed at people already involved in the criminal justice system or at high risk of being victims or perpetrators of violence (secondary and tertiary prevention).

These interventions span the whole of Northumbria, but with a particular focus on Newcastle and Sunderland as the largest population centres.

135 Response - Partnership working & local interventions

VRU Funded Interventions

GA = Gateshead NE = Newcastle
 NT = North Tyneside NO = Northumberland
 ST = South Tyneside SU = Sunderland

D,A,H = Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness
 EI = Early Intervention
 MH = Mental Health
 YD = Youth Diversion

Organsation		GA	NE	NT	NO	ST	SU	D,A,H	EI	MH	YD
Northumberland Youth Justice Service	Violent Crime Reduction Workers who will sit within the Youth Justice Services, supported by an administrative and management systems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
South Tyneside Council	Developing the Strategic Response to Adolescent to Parent Violence and Abuse in Northumbria	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
The Wise Group	Outcome-focused early intervention programme for school pupils in Year 7-9 (mainly 11–13yo) who have been identified by schools/police as being at risk of offending or are currently involved in criminal activity		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
RFEA The Forces Employment Charity	Project Nova – Reducing Violence in the Armed Forces Community - We would like to use this grant to create a new focus on reaching veterans even earlier, before they are arrested in order to reduce violent crime		✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
The Children's Society	Pilot project joining together various aspects of our current service to support young people who are at risk of criminal exploitation, by targeting work specifically at young people at risk of school exclusion		✓			✓	✓		✓		✓
Northumberland County Council	Piloting the use of CRC-led Voluntary-Attendance Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Work in Rural Northumbria - The model to be piloted begins with a referral from Children's Safeguarding or the Family Court and is therefore explicitly linked to early interventions rooted in wider family need				✓				✓		
The Enthusiasm Trust	Get Connected programme in the Blyth area, initially looking at this area in its entirety, then making the decision about which specific area to target. Get Connected is a bespoke model which aims to address the issue of gang crime and violence by empowering communities to find their own solutions to their specific problems				✓				✓		✓
Changing Lives	Future Steps programme - aimed at reducing risk of re/offending in high risk/vulnerable young people in Gateshead.	✓						✓	✓		✓
Edberts House	Thrive in Beacon Lough East - employ a youth and community worker for 16 hours per week as part of our larger, multi-agency team (including Northumbria Police)	✓							✓		✓
Newcastle United Foundation	Provide targeted interventions to reduce violent behaviour, in Grace College, whilst providing skills and training opportunities to young people	✓						✓	✓		✓
North Tyneside Council	Social Prescribing Pilot to determine if implementing primary prevention interventions works, i.e. preventing violence before it has an opportunity to occur			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓
Escape Intervention Services	Escape from criminality -dedicated qualified Counsellor to work specifically with young people presenting with behavioural issues and a full-time Activity Co-ordinator to provide programmes that address lack of opportunity for young people					✓		✓	✓	✓	✓

136 Response - Partnership working & local interventions

VRU Funded Interventions

GA = Gateshead NE = Newcastle
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D,A,H = Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness
 EI= Early Intervention
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Organsation		GA	NE	NT	NO	ST	SU	D,A,H	EI	MH	YD
South Tyneside Council	Develop a model of targeted brief intervention that will involve direct work with young people who frequently go missing. The intervention would also be suitable to be utilised with those young people who are not frequently going missing, however are regarded as 'high risk' missing children, those vulnerable to the associated risk of sexual exploitation, 'County Lines', offending behaviour, mental health issues or substance misuse					✓			✓		✓
Foundation of Light	Kicks Town - informal education activities that encourages social interaction, skills development, and engagement in new and challenging experiences for young people						✓		✓		✓
Pallion Action Group	Helping Young People into Empowerment - Sessional Workers, room rental and facilitate issue based workshops with refreshments in a safe welcoming environment						✓		✓		✓
Sunderland Youth Offending Service Together for Children	Washington Restorative Justice in School - Restorative Justice intervention/Family Group conferencing for pupils whose behaviour is escalating and need a more formal intervention						✓		✓		
Youth Almighty Project	Weekend Youth Diversionary activities - new youth intervention programme which will be delivered on Friday and Saturday evening in two targeted areas of the city. We want to engage young people in safe and positive activities, prevent youth crime occurring and to work with the young people to address the root causes						✓				✓
Byker Community Trust	Project Engage would run with the aim of establishing trusting relationships with the top 10 young people known to BCT and the Police		✓						✓		✓
Changing Lives	Support people to move away from begging in the City Centre and surrounding areas, by addressing issues including poor mental health, drug and alcohol addiction and poverty in order to reduce their likelihood of being a victim/perpetrator of serious violence		✓					✓		✓	
YOLO	Increase current capacity of the project to work with an additional cohort of (approximately) 20 participants, identified as high risk, and in need of bespoke 1:1 mentoring support.	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
Patchwork Project	Drop in sessions for young people - Provide day time drop ins to young people. These will be aimed at many issues both crisis intervention and longer term relationship based		✓					✓	✓	✓	
Oasis Aquila Housing	Tackle one of the underlying risk factors to violent crime behaviour amongst those experiencing homelessness - the lack of meaningful, purposeful, positive and asset enhancing recreational activity	✓						✓		✓	
2 Way Tenancy Solutions CIC	2 Way Reconnecting Communities Programme - appoint a full time member of staff to work with hard to engage tenants threatened with homelessness through non-payment of rent.	✓						✓			

137 Response - Partnership working & local interventions

GA = Gateshead **NE** = Newcastle
NT = North Tyneside **NO** = Northumberland
ST = South Tyneside **SU** = Sunderland

D,A,H = Drugs, Alcohol & Homelessness
EI = Early Intervention
MH = Mental Health
YD = Youth Diversion

Organsation		GA	NE	NT	NO	ST	SU	D,A,H	EI	MH	YD
Northumberland County Council	Prevention for the next wave of exploitation – undertake specific work with a view to educating young people to the signs and indicators of exploitation				✓			✓	✓		✓
Newcastle Eagles	Hoops 4 Health - Deliver a programme to 10 identified primary schools, using basketball as an activity to convey a range of positive health messages	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Edge North East	Provision of a detached youth bus to engage young people in areas where there is no provision		✓						✓		✓
Newcastle United Foundation	Kicks Blyth - drop in football sessions with additional workshop alongside focussing on mental health, knife crime, drugs and alcohol				✓			✓	✓		✓
Tyne & Wear Fire and Rescue	Create a Tyne and Wear Fire and Rescue Service managed boxing centre in Newcastle West		✓								✓
Play in Newcastle	Youth reach out and change - detached and outreach work in hot spot areas across Newcastle		✓								✓
Newcastle City Council	Work alongside Midwifery services to increase understanding and delivery of services for families in the ante-natal period where there is inter-parental conflict evidenced		✓						✓	✓	

138 Appendix 1a - Gateshead 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[205]
Gateshead 016A	High Fell	160	101.39	292.14	26.80	Ageing urban communities
Gateshead 007D	Dunston and Teams	196	99.95	373.28	50.15	Hampered neighbourhoods
Gateshead 027C	Bridges	215	97.91	547.36	34.29	Inner city cosmopolitan
Gateshead 021E	High Fell	151	89.45	185.43	66.87	Hampered neighbourhoods
Gateshead 026D	Birtley	114	83.09	336.73	32.81	Constrained renters
Gateshead 009A	Whickham North	137	81.35	598.57	30.28	Constrained renters
Gateshead 011D	Deckham	117	77.69	187.25	62.67	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 008C	Lobley Hill & Bensham	143	76.63	321.01	50.60	Constrained renters
Gateshead 004E	Blaydon	123	72.14	235.78	42.71	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 023A	Chowdene	90	71.66	205.41	47.62	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 023E	High Fell	106	68.43	263.40	33.26	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 003B	Felling	112	68.09	288.75	58.35	Hampered neighbourhoods
Gateshead 024B	Chopwell & Rowlands Gill	124	65.13	168.59	43.01	Endeavouring social renters
Gateshead 027D	Lobley Hill & Bensham	190	63.89	356.76	32.82	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Gateshead 008E	Lobley Hill & Bensham	93	61.55	174.72	62.05	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 010C	Saltwell	105	60.59	187.54	40.72	Urban cultural mix
Gateshead 028A	Bridges	134	59.16	249.45	33.11	Constrained renters
Gateshead 012A	Felling	81	59.12	187.59	61.57	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 009B	Whickham North	87	57.12	135.26	33.44	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 021C	High Fell	99	56.73	226.36	41.46	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 010B	Saltwell	115	55.10	202.20	40.29	Urban cultural mix
Gateshead 015C	Pelaw & Heworth	89	54.87	179.41	31.25	Endeavouring social renters
Gateshead 028B	Deckham	97	54.83	215.38	47.82	Constrained renters
Gateshead 004B	Blaydon	78	52.85	143.63	47.09	Challenged white communities
Gateshead 010D	Saltwell	82	52.46	150.99	42.29	Constrained renters
Gateshead 021A	High Fell	85	51.64	165.86	56.10	Challenged white communities

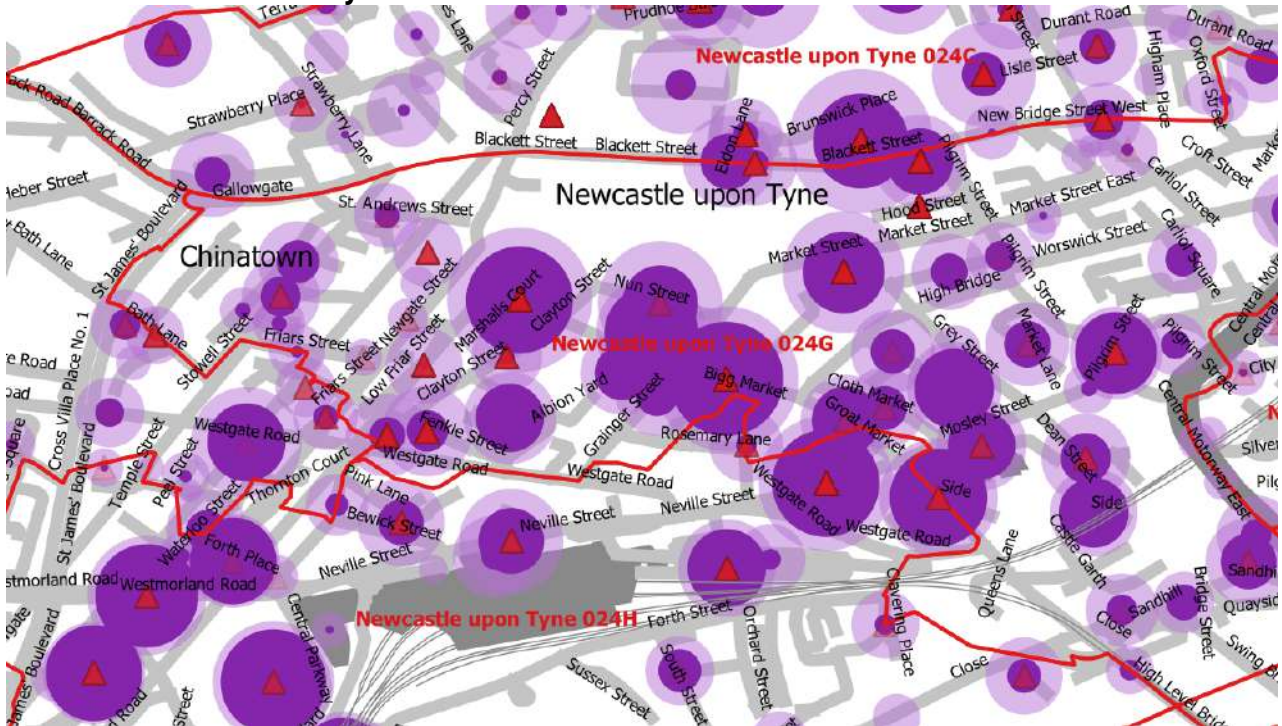
139 Appendix 1b - Newcastle 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[206]
Newcastle 024G	Monument	1311	570.99	2,283.54	20.59	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Newcastle 024H	Monument	989	478.24	1,597.68	30.13	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Newcastle 024C	Monument	579	145.04	1,016.78	15.79	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Newcastle 026C	Byker	270	125.23	616.88	75.90	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 026B	Byker	162	108.36	311.04	71.03	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Newcastle 029F	Whickham North	143	104.46	347.70	68.77	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Newcastle 026F	Walkergate	158	103.67	597.11	57.43	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 018A	Byker	182	99.62	398.47	71.36	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Newcastle 008A	Kenton	146	91.59	375.78	56.84	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 026D	Byker	210	84.85	289.29	66.97	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 015D	Denton & Westerhope	100	78.86	260.25	63.58	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 025E	Benwell & Scotswood	167	69.27	182.50	63.18	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 026E	Walkergate	102	68.14	179.69	66.22	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 016A	Blakelaw	112	67.80	206.42	45.91	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 029A	Elswick	124	66.70	303.39	53.80	Young ethnic communities
Newcastle 022D	Arthur's Hill	134	66.24	220.46	33.35	Young ethnic communities
Newcastle 030B	Walker	108	66.14	248.62	67.36	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Newcastle 029B	Elswick	182	65.12	258.68	64.58	Young ethnic communities
Newcastle 006C	Fawdon & W. Gosforth	94	64.78	165.40	24.74	Highly qualified professionals
Newcastle 004C	Kingston Park S. & Newbiggin Hall	104	64.68	210.82	49.44	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Newcastle 027D	Elswick	151	63.15	194.06	73.51	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 021E	Lemington	82	62.84	283.52	44.58	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 025B	Benwell & Scotswood	75	62.24	304.56	53.95	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 030C	Walker	70	62.17	290.41	79.30	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Newcastle 015B	Denton & Westerhope	86	62.05	312.41	49.89	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 008G	Blakelaw	108	61.78	197.37	72.35	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 001C	Castle	61	60.46	147.67	38.40	Ageing urban communities
Newcastle 029D	Elswick	126	56.99	264.13	39.91	Young ethnic communities
Newcastle 028A	Byker	103	55.83	260.16	62.45	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 004F	Kingston Park S. & Newbiggin Hall	79	54.41	210.74	43.27	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 026A	Byker	94	54.27	230.95	44.51	Households in terraces & flats
Newcastle 015G	Denton & Westerhope	71	54.03	146.12	46.62	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 029G	Monument	104	54.00	200.93	67.14	Urban cultural mix
Newcastle 028C	Walker	89	53.55	130.57	69.41	Hampered neighbourhoods
Newcastle 028D	Walker	77	53.14	167.01	62.84	Challenged white communities
Newcastle 004E	Kingston Park South & Newbiggin Hall	98	52.29	157.95	65.78	Hampered neighbourhoods

[206] ONS Classifications based on demographics, housing and other census data. 'Pen pictures' of each area <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/penportraitsandradialplots/penportraits.pdf>

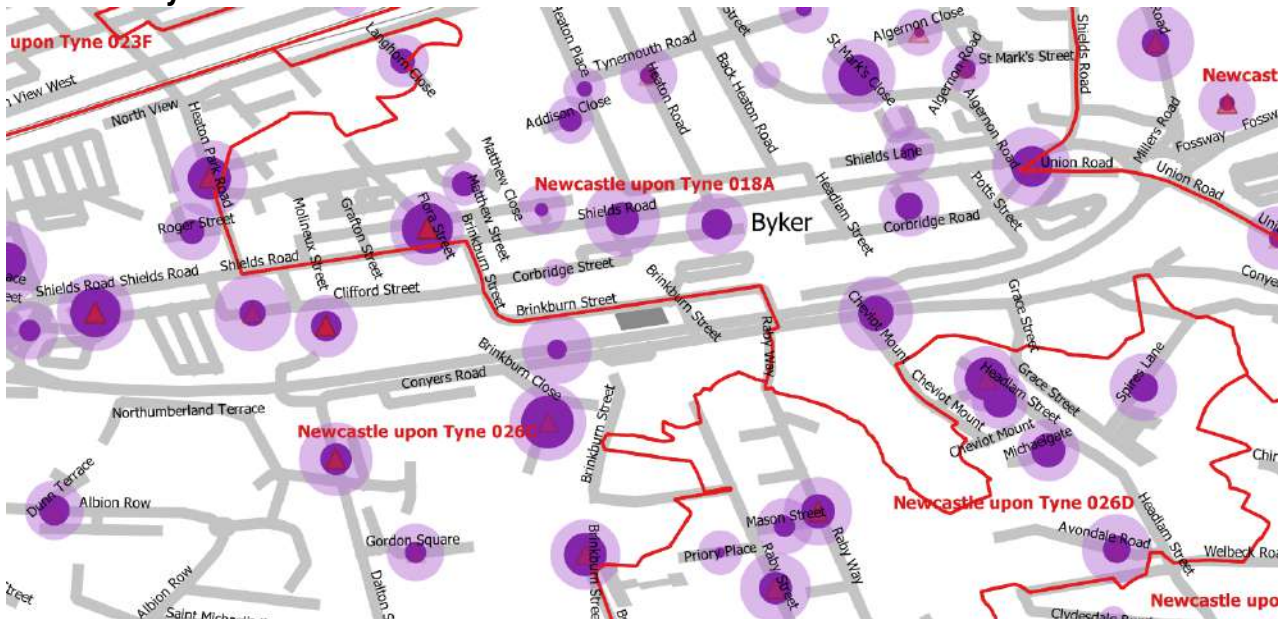
140 Appendix 1b - Newcastle 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

Focus on Newcastle City Centre



Dark Purple – size indicates amount of nearby violent / sexual offences; Pale purple – size indicates amount of total offences nearby; Red triangles indicate stop and searches

Focus on Byker

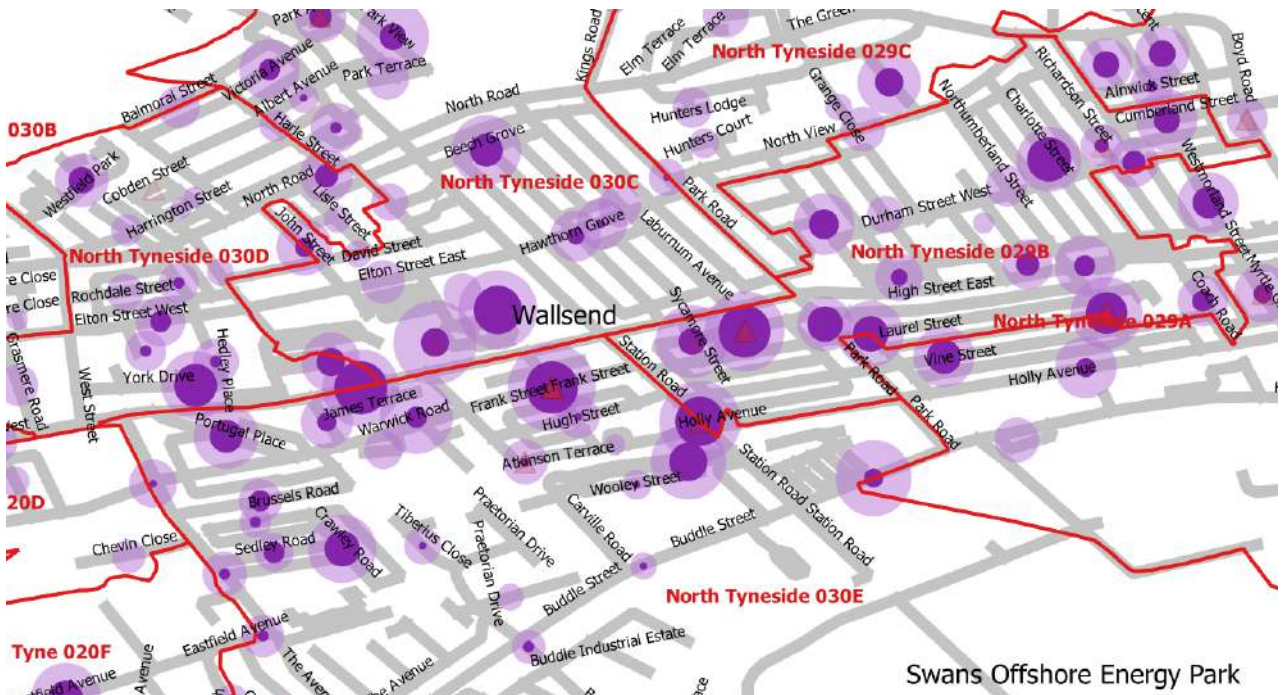
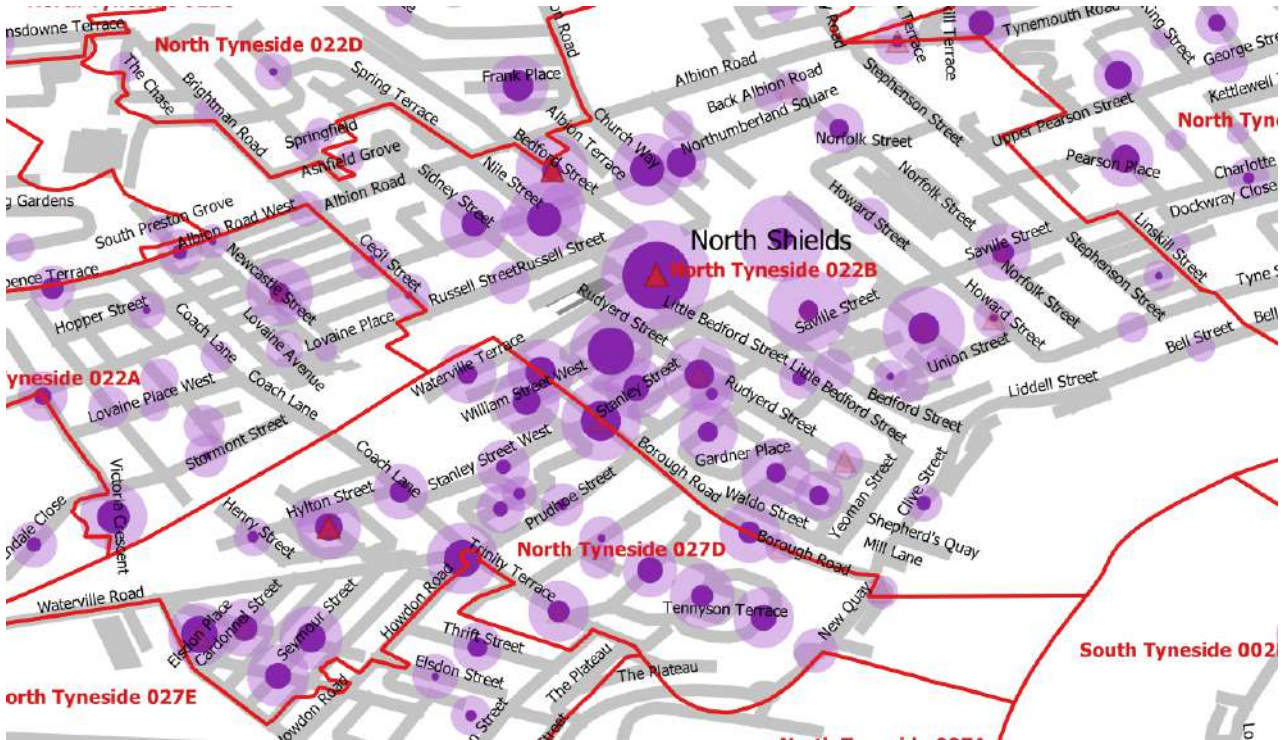


141 Appendix 1c - North Tyneside 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[207]
North Tyneside 030E	Wallsend	215	164.75	671.26	49.33	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 022B	Riverside	249	138.49	734.71	48.54	Hard pressed flat dwellers
North Tyneside 028B	Riverside	174	106.36	366.75	49.78	Hampered neighbourhoods
North Tyneside 029B	Wallsend	184	103.02	297.31	50.76	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 027D	Riverside	157	95.97	331.30	60.61	Hard pressed flat dwellers
North Tyneside 006A	Whitley Bay	154	94.13	319.07	41.05	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 027E	Riverside	118	90.35	317.76	65.58	Hard pressed flat dwellers
North Tyneside 027C	Riverside	125	80.96	251.30	48.10	Hampered neighbourhoods
North Tyneside 029A	Wallsend	127	73.67	229.70	46.69	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 030C	Wallsend	102	72.39	389.64	30.86	Hard pressed flat dwellers
North Tyneside 027B	Riverside	119	67.73	232.78	61.81	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 026D	Howdon	107	67.68	196.71	43.74	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 028D	Howdon	126	66.14	195.28	38.54	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 023D	Chirton	100	65.66	203.55	69.65	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 020B	Collingwood	93	63.87	195.05	36.35	Endeavouring social renters
North Tyneside 023E	Chirton	107	61.49	179.89	37.63	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 030D	Wallsend	73	60.68	176.23	36.08	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 028C	Riverside	153	60.36	216.57	33.30	Constrained renters
North Tyneside 021A	Battle Hill	81	59.25	219.46	30.88	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 024B	Battle Hill	74	57.86	150.12	29.73	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 021D	Battle Hill	80	57.35	189.96	30.15	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 015D	Collingwood	90	56.82	308.71	37.74	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 015A	Collingwood	81	55.94	205.11	32.26	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 023C	Chirton	79	55.59	175.93	48.30	Challenged white communities
North Tyneside 023A	Chirton	77	51.51	212.04	34.70	Challenged white communities

[207] ONS Classifications based on demographics, housing and other census data. 'Pen pictures' of each area <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/penportraitsandradiplots/penportraits.pdf>

142 Appendix 1c - North Tyneside 'Harm Hotspots' 2019



143 Appendix 1d - Northumberland 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[208]
Northumberland 023B	Croft	259	162.38	682.76	62.25	Constrained renters
Northumberland 022C	Croft	200	121.36	336.17	73.73	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 022C	Ashington Central	162	113.29	420.98	41.39	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 029B	Cramlington Village	148	101.30	409.31	20.60	Ageing urban communities
Northumberland 023A	Croft	144	99.93	294.93	39.81	Aspiring urban households
Northumberland 010B	Ashington Central	104	94.46	535.88	22.28	Aspiring urban households
Northumberland 022D	Kitty Brewster	184	91.59	219.01	55.39	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 010C	Hirst	154	89.22	292.58	56.81	Constrained renters
Northumberland 011A	Morpeth North	155	84.38	177.46	11.38	Ageing urban communities
Northumberland 020F	Sleekburn	126	81.61	211.14	34.30	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 013B	Hirst	143	73.37	193.43	58.57	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 023C	Isabella	122	73.23	268.31	50.34	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 010D	Ashington Central	142	72.67	210.85	56.76	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 020D	Bedlington East	95	69.50	223.12	43.94	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 022A	Cowpen	114	66.94	304.17	61.59	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 032	Holywell	109	66.14	254.25	26.74	Comfortable neighbourhoods
Northumberland 016B	Morpeth North	94	66.06	252.99	19.01	Ageing urban communities
Northumberland 020G	Sleekburn	81	65.53	190.13	40.28	Endeavouring social renters
Northumberland 025C	Newsham	116	64.41	345.92	45.91	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 024E	Isabella	101	63.05	149.81	35.62	Endeavouring social renters
Northumberland 009B	Newbiggin Central and East	113	62.99	162.21	57.90	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 023E	Wensleydale	95	61.89	193.49	25.94	Comfortable neighbourhoods
Northumberland 013A	College	101	60.70	180.89	62.61	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 021F	Bedlington Central	70	60.40	221.74	26.57	Endeavouring social renters
Northumberland 008B	Druridge Bay	141	56.69	104.95	26.97	Ageing urban communities
Northumberland 024D	Plessey	102	55.16	144.40	45.75	Challenged white communities
Northumberland 001B	Berwick North	88	52.66	230.40	19.56	Primary sector workers
Northumberland 001A	Berwick North	88	52.07	135.50	25.41	Primary sector workers

[208] ONS Classifications based on demographics, housing and other census data. 'Pen pictures' of each area <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/penportraitsandradialplots/penportraits.pdf>

144 Appendix 1d - Northumberland 'Harm Hotspots' 2019



145 Appendix 1e - South Tyneside 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[209]
South Tyneside 002D	Beacon & Bents	324	197.08	919.71	52.19	Hampered neighbourhoods
South Tyneside 001B	Beacon & Bents	227	156.55	475.86	56.53	Urban cultural mix
South Tyneside 012C	Simonside & Rekendyke	106	90.99	258.37	52.38	Hard pressed flat dwellers
South Tyneside 002A	Simonside & Rekendyke	143	89.21	284.47	48.38	Urban cultural mix
South Tyneside 002C	Simonside & Rekendyke	151	83.43	241.99	69.06	Hard pressed flat dwellers
South Tyneside 007A	Primrose	109	82.08	349.40	58.24	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 011A	Biddick & All Saints	112	78.87	266.20	46.88	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 011B	West Park	100	75.64	245.84	47.81	Constrained renters
South Tyneside 021D	Boldon Colliery	115	75.46	380.58	41.33	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 016C	Biddick & All Saints	134	75.32	221.47	46.42	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 019B	Whiteleas	114	75.05	160.63	48.17	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 011C	West Park	98	74.70	229.42	31.71	Constrained renters
South Tyneside 014B	Bede	95	72.41	235.52	49.81	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 002E	Westoe	120	72.03	231.69	42.31	Hampered neighbourhoods
South Tyneside 016A	Biddick & All Saints	91	70.27	194.59	59.35	Hampered neighbourhoods
South Tyneside 012D	Simonside & Rekendyke	93	68.79	210.06	29.81	Endavouring social renters
South Tyneside 010C	Hebburn South	73	63.48	270.43	40.06	Hard pressed flat dwellers
South Tyneside 007D	Primrose	69	63.42	140.63	40.65	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 007B	Primrose	109	62.14	232.04	50.84	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 009D	Monkton	72	61.70	163.67	29.08	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 001A	Beacon & Bents	94	61.08	176.74	30.44	Constrained renters
South Tyneside 020D	Fellgate & Hedworth	83	58.08	143.46	37.93	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 007C	Primrose	78	57.40	130.98	26.90	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 012B	Simonside & Rekendyke	81	54.44	177.42	60.56	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 019E	Whiteleas	77	53.36	136.52	34.86	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 017E	Primrose	76	53.18	126.66	36.44	Endavouring social renters
South Tyneside 017B	Fellgate & Hedworth	63	52.81	142.50	35.20	Challenged white communities
South Tyneside 009C	Hebburn North	62	51.62	114.07	39.59	Challenged white communities

[209] ONS Classifications based on demographics, housing and other census data. 'Pen pictures' of each area <https://www.ons.gov.uk/file?uri=/methodology/geography/geographicalproducts/areaclassifications/2011areaclassifications/penportraitsandradialplots/penportraits.pdf>

147 Appendix 1f - Sunderland 'Harm Hotspots' 2019

[209] See [208 reference]

LSOA Neighbourhood Name	Ward	Recorded violence and sexual offences	Violence & sexual offences per 1,000 residents	Rate of recorded crimes per 1,000 residents	Deprivation (IMD)	LSOA Neighbourhood ONS Classification[209]
Sunderland 016F	Hendon	297	202.59	639.15	70.50	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Sunderland 013B	Hendon	477	167.43	975.08	43.89	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Sunderland 016C	Hendon	159	134.75	383.90	72.64	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 013D	Millfield	316	127.57	470.73	29.46	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Sunderland 009A	Washington North	129	95.63	338.77	69.06	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 028D	Ryhope	164	95.07	216.81	26.44	Endeavouring social renters
Sunderland 005G	Southwick	194	86.30	319.84	61.46	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 016A	Hendon	101	83.40	262.59	67.05	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 034F	Houghton	114	79.22	357.19	36.65	Endeavouring social renters
Sunderland 009B	Shiney Row	110	73.73	218.50	49.74	Constrained renters
Sunderland 030A	Shiney Row	123	73.61	222.02	54.93	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 016D	Hendon	95	72.80	281.99	61.28	Constrained renters
Sunderland 019C	Washington Central	94	72.14	506.52	16.17	Endeavouring social renters
Sunderland 013C	Millfield	82	71.43	243.90	37.63	Urban cultural mix
Sunderland 005B	Southwick	92	70.12	173.02	62.02	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 016B	Hendon	132	69.99	262.46	51.15	Constrained renters
Sunderland 003D	Redhill	90	68.81	209.48	66.77	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 015C	Pallion	97	67.55	239.55	21.26	Aspiring urban households
Sunderland 008A	Castle	89	66.77	369.84	38.38	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 013E	St Michael's	120	64.97	245.80	34.48	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Sunderland 006F	St Peter's	140	64.81	259.26	38.56	Cosmopolitan student n'hoods
Sunderland 020A	Washington South	102	63.35	177.64	47.24	Hard pressed flat dwellers
Sunderland 023G	Sandhill	85	62.92	169.50	58.23	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 021B	St Anne's	96	60.45	180.73	55.28	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 014A	St Anne's	106	59.85	209.49	39.80	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 009F	Washington North	79	59.13	229.79	39.31	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 016E	Hendon	71	57.17	181.96	61.39	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 026A	St Chad's	79	56.96	152.85	49.88	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 007A	Washington North	80	56.82	245.03	22.63	Comfortable neighbourhoods
Sunderland 011B	Millfield	85	55.81	195.67	31.71	Households in terraces & flats
Sunderland 017B	Washington East	62	55.71	150.04	51.72	Comfortable neighbourhoods
Sunderland 023A	Sandhill	79	55.67	178.29	47.14	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 019B	Washington Central	78	55.08	180.79	22.14	Comfortable neighbourhoods
Sunderland 021E	Sandhill	91	54.62	151.26	46.94	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 012C	Pallion	88	54.19	160.71	43.62	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 005D	Southwick	77	52.92	158.08	25.72	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 023C	Sandhill	82	52.53	149.26	41.53	Endeavouring social renters
Sunderland 012B	Pallion	87	51.97	214.46	55.28	Challenged white communities
Sunderland 018C	Barnes	81	51.92	197.44	24.07	Households in terraces & flats
Sunderland 023E	Silksworth	62	51.54	121.36	49.06	Challenged white communities