HEDDLU GWENT POLICE

DADANSODDI AC YMCHWIL ANALYSIS & RESEARCH

Organisational Performance against the PCC Priorities

Report to the Assurance and Accountability Board

Quarter 2 2026-27



Sustainable workforce and critical capability

Performance

Officer sickness: 6.0%. Staff sickness: 5.5%.
101 abandonment: 13.4%. Priority attendance compliance: 74.5%.

Response

Emergency service targets remain met. Specialist RASSO expansion is planned, with full serious sexual offence coverage by December 2027.

Assurance focus

Test deployable capacity and critical skills against demand.
Distinguish current capability from future commitments.

Investigation quality, suspect management and victim outcomes

Performance

Overall solved rate: 10.9%. Residential burglary: 3.6%.
Median investigation length: 39 days.

Response

Crime Command reviews, daily outstanding-suspect risk scrutiny and historic rape case reviews target quality and case progression.

Assurance focus

Evidence proportionate enquiries, timely suspect intervention and consistent victim contact alongside outcome rates.

Vulnerability, safeguarding and unmet SOC demand

Performance

VAWG offences: 3,744. Domestic offences: 2,553.
The report does not quantify unmet serious and organised crime demand.

Response

New VAWG and domestic abuse governance, planned stalking triage, Beaconport delivery and protective-order preparations.

Assurance focus

Set out the gap between assessed threat and available capacity.
Identify unresourced demand and how the resulting risk is managed.

Prevention, problem solving and demand reduction

Performance

ASB incidents: 4,467, up 19.8% quarter on quarter.
Missing-child reports: 1,115, down 16.1% year on year.

Response

Krypton, Harley and targeted vehicle-crime activity sit alongside daily missing-child oversight and multi-agency problem solving.

Assurance focus

Measure sustained reductions in repeat harm and demand.
Show the contribution of police and partner interventions.

Financial sustainability, productivity and benefits realisation

Performance

Dogs in kennelling reduced from 16 to 11.
The outstanding-crime review reduced the open caseload by over 3,000.

Response

Specialist case oversight, the outstanding-crime review
and the victim investigation portal offer benefits to assess.

Assurance focus

Link change costs to measurable service benefits and released capacity.
A full financial assessment requires budget, forecast and savings evidence.

Legitimacy, inclusion and statutory compliance

Performance

Women: 39.6% of officers. Ethnic heritage: 3.7% of officers.
Overall treatment satisfaction: 68.3% in a limited survey sample.

Response

Revised victim-needs templates, developing Victims' Code reporting and wider victim-feedback arrangements support improvement.

Assurance focus

Demonstrate consistent victim entitlements and fair access to service.
Assess the experience of communities and people facing barriers.

Information assurance, data governance and technology resilience

Performance

Revised solved-rate methodology and recording changes affect trends. The cybercrime reduction partly reflects more accurate flagging.

Response

Recording refinements, exploitation-marker improvements and developing Victims' Code metrics strengthen the evidence base.

Assurance focus

Establish reliable baselines and clear data ownership. Seek separate evidence of security controls, service continuity and recovery testing.

Glossary of Terms

Common Terms:

Financial Year to Date (FYTD) – This date range encompasses the first quarter of the current financial year through to the end of the latest complete quarter (in this case comprising quarter one and quarter two of the 2026-27 financial year).

Percentage Points (PP) – Percentage points are used to indicate the numeric difference between two percentages. For instance, moving from 10.0% to 12.0% is an increase of two percentage points.

Solved Crimes – For the purposes of this report, a crime is considered 'solved' if it has been finalised with a criminal justice outcome (outcomes 1-8, excluding 5). This includes out of court outcomes such as community resolutions and cautions, in addition to formal charges.

Solved Rate – As of the current report, the methodology used to calculate the solved rate has been changed to better align with the approach utilised by the Home Office. The solved rate for a given quarter is now calculated by dividing the number of crimes which were assigned a criminal justice outcome during that quarter by the total number of crimes finalised with an outcome of any type during that quarter. This change has been applied retroactively throughout the report.

Graph Elements:

Average – For the purposes of this report, this graph element is calculated based on the mean value of the eight quarters preceding quarter two of the 2026-27 financial year.

Trendline – This graph element indicates the overall direction of the data within the graph. All 12 quarters represented within the graph are taken into account.

Upper and Lower Control Limits (Upper CL and Lower CL) – These graph elements mark the points beyond which a value is considered a special case, often implying the influence of one or more abnormal external factors. The upper control limit indicates that a value is higher than would be expected, whereas the lower control control limit indicates that the given value is below the expected level.

Pillar One - Preventing Crime and ASB

1. Representative Workforce
2. Sickness Rates
3. Quarterly Summary
4. Perceptions Survey - Engagement
5. Perceptions Survey – Local Concerns and Confidence
6. Overall Crime
7. Overall Incidents
8. Anti-Social Behaviour
9. Community Action Team
10. Preventing Crime and ASB – Emerging Issues

1. Representative Workforce

Employee Type	Establishment Numbers					Gender		Ethnicity			
	Finance Budget FTE	Establishment Budget FTE	Actual FTE	Actual FTE v Establishment FTE Variance	Headcount	Female	Male	Ethnic Heritage	Not Stated	Prefer Not to Say	White
Police Officer	1506.0	1506.0	1559.1	53.1	1572	39.6%	60.4%	3.7%	0.3%	3.3%	92.7%
Police Staff	795.8	880.8	823.6	-57.2	868	68.3%	31.7%	2.8%	0.3%	2.9%	94.0%
PCSO	144	144	143.8	-0.2	148	48.6%	51.4%	8.1%	0.0%	1.4%	90.5%
OPCC	23	23	23.3	0.3	24	70.8%	29.2%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	83.3%
Special Constable	0	100	0	-47	53	20.8%	79.2%	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%	94.3%
Agency Worker	0	0	0	0	7	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%
Cadets	0	0	0	0	127	55.1%	44.9%	8.7%	2.4%	0.8%	88.2%
Volunteers	0	0	0	0	49	53.1%	46.9%	6.1%	61.2%	0.0%	32.7%

Number of Officers by Operational Pillar		
Crime	Neighbourhood	Response
389	196	546

These figures pertain to the numbers of Police Constables, Police Sergeants, Detective Constables, and Detective Sergeants assigned to departments within each operational pillar.

At present, 325 officers operate outside of these pillars.

Operational Overview

There is a gender disparity evident in the workforce for both officers and staff. For officers, females are under-represented by approximately 11 percentage points (females account for 51% of the population in Gwent based on the 2021 Census). However, females are overrepresented in the staff workstream area by approximately 17 percentage points. There is also a disparity in ethnic heritage representation within the workforce. According to the 2021 Census, 5.8% of the Gwent population are people of ethnic heritage. As of October 2026, 3.7% of police officers are people of ethnic heritage, whereas ethnic heritage representation in the staff workstream is lower, at 2.8%.

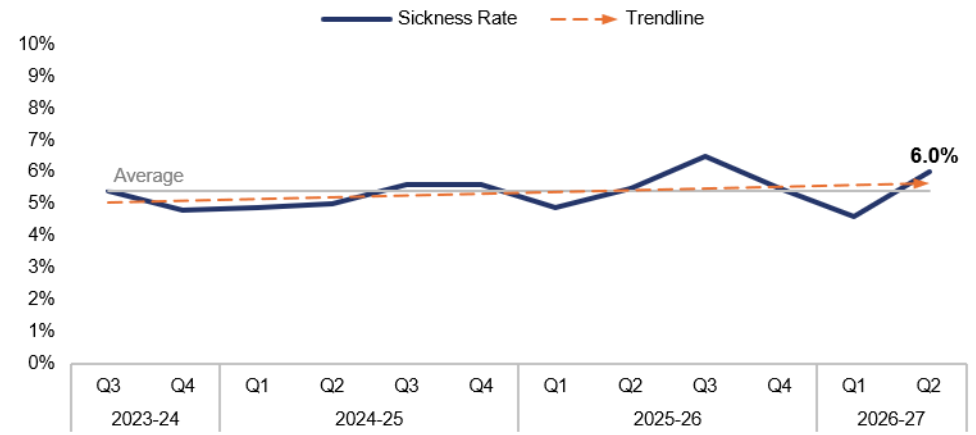
A representative workforce is crucial for fostering public trust, improving community relations and enhancing operational effectiveness. It is vitally important that Gwent Police mirrors the diversity of the community it serves, in order to better understand and address the unique needs and concerns of all residents. This can lead to greater public confidence in approaching officers for help, reporting incidents, or providing valuable information, as well as creating opportunities to build cohesion and forge stronger relationships. It is also important to recognise that officers from diverse backgrounds may be better equipped to handle specific situations involving vulnerable individuals or specific groups.

The force is organised into three operational pillars – Crime, Neighbourhood, and Response. There are currently 389 officers working within the Crime Pillar, 196 within the Neighbourhood Pillar, and 546 within the Response Pillar. This operating model has been designed to influence how the force works together to improve trust and confidence. Removing geographic barriers puts the community at the heart of everything the force does, working as one team to deliver on issues that matter to people. The model offers opportunities to bring consistency of approach to communities irrespective of the pillar or area of the force, notwithstanding local nuances which will require a tailored delivery dependent upon their needs.

The data on this slide is accurate as of October 2026. The Establishment Budget for Special Constables is a target headcount.

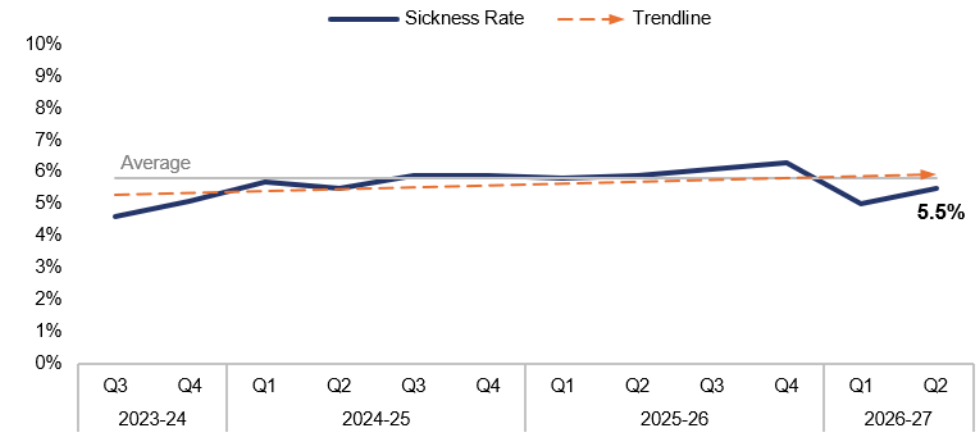
2. Sickness Rates

Officer Sickness Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Sickness Rate	4.7%	4.8%	5.3%	5.6%	Sickness Rate	4.6%	PP Change	1.4pp	0.5pp

Staff Sickness Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Sickness Rate	4.9%	4.4%	5.7%	6.0%	Sickness Rate	5.1%	PP Change	0.5pp	-0.4pp

Operational Overview

During the second quarter of the 2026-27 financial year (Q2 2026-27), the sickness rate for police officers within the force stood at 6.0%. This represents an increase of 1.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and of 0.5 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The police staff sickness rate for the same period stands at 5.5%. This is an increase of 0.5 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

In this context, the sickness rate is calculated by dividing the number of individuals who have taken a day or more of sick leave during the given period by the overall establishment figure for that group.

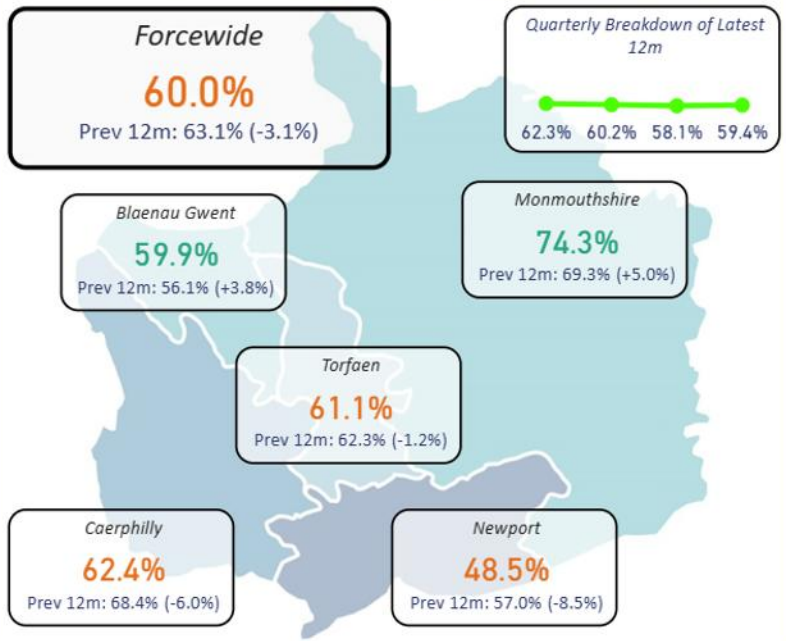
3. Quarterly Summary

Q2 2026-27 - Crime Volume and Solved Rate by Crime Category		
Crime Category	Volume	Solved Rate
-	17	15.0%
All Other Theft	935	3.0%
Bicycle Theft	65	0.0%
Commercial Burglary	184	16.4%
Criminal Damage & Arson	2,118	5.6%
Drug Offences	432	54.9%
Homicide	2	33.3%
Misc Crimes Against Society	526	14.4%
Other Sexual Offences	448	8.5%
Possession Of Weapons	147	28.5%
Public Order Offences	2,336	9.2%
Rape	192	12.4%
Residential Burglary	456	3.6%
Robbery	124	11.6%
Shoplifting	1,120	29.1%
Theft From The Person	31	0.0%
Vehicle Crime	791	5.1%
Violence With Injury	1,761	12.0%
Violence Without Injury	4,716	7.5%
Total	16,401	10.9%

Crime Volumes in Red and Solved Rates in Green are above the eight-quarter rolling average.

4. Perceptions Survey – Engagement

To what extent do you agree or disagree there is a strong sense of community in your area?



1. Values in red denote a reduction and green and increase in positive perception
2. Comparison is Vs Previous non overlapping period e.g. 12m to Mar 2026 Vs 12m to Mar 2025

Asian Ethnicity
49.3%
Prev 12m: 47.5%

Black Ethnicity
51.2%
Prev 12m: 77.3%

Mixed Ethnicity
46.4%
Prev 12m: 41.4%

Other & White Minority
67.1%
Prev 12m: 64.0%

White Ethnicity
60.2%
Prev 12m: 63.7%

Disability - Yes
55.9%
Prev 12m: 63.4%

Disability - No
61.3%
Prev 12m: 63.7%

Overall, how well informed do you feel about what Gwent Police is doing in your local area? (Rolling 12m)



Forcewide Agree
43.4%
Prev 12m: 40.1%
(+3.3%)

Forcewide Disagree
50.2%
Prev 12m: 54.7%
(-4.5%)

I Have Trust In Gwent Police (Rolling 12m)



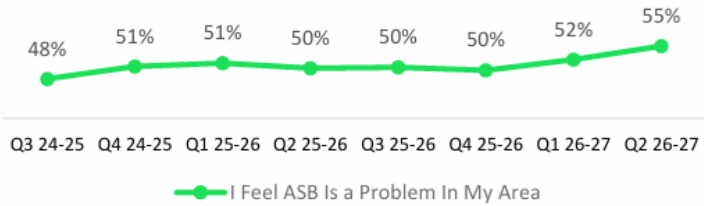
When thinking about Gwent Police, to what extent do you agree that...?



5. Perceptions Survey – Local Concerns and Confidence

Local Concerns

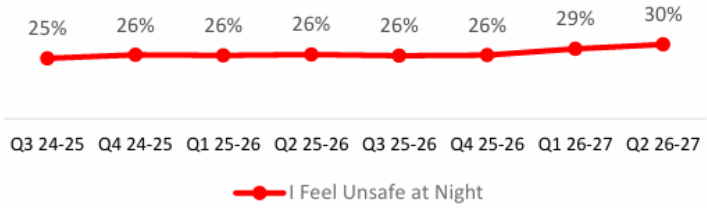
Percentage of people who feel Crime and ASB is a problem in their area



In the 12 months to Q2 2026-27, 55% of residents perceive crime and ASB to be a problem (12 month rolling quarterly trend above). This perception is at it's highest in Blaenau Gwent (where 72% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 37% of respondents felt this way.

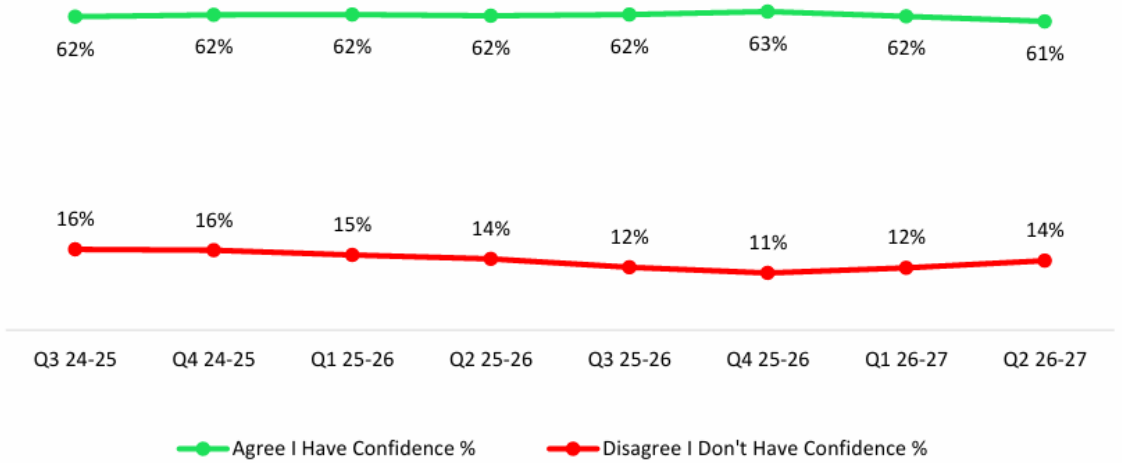
In the 12 months to Q2 2026-27, 30% of respondents said they felt unsafe at night (12 month rolling quarterly trend below). This perception is at it's highest in Newport (where 40% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 20% of respondents felt this way.

How safe do you feel in your local area during the night?

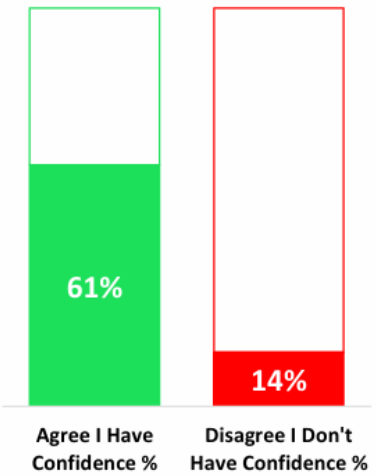


Overall Confidence

The final question in the survey asks: - Please say how much you agree or disagree with the following statement about the police in your local area: Taking everything into account I have confidence in the police in this area.



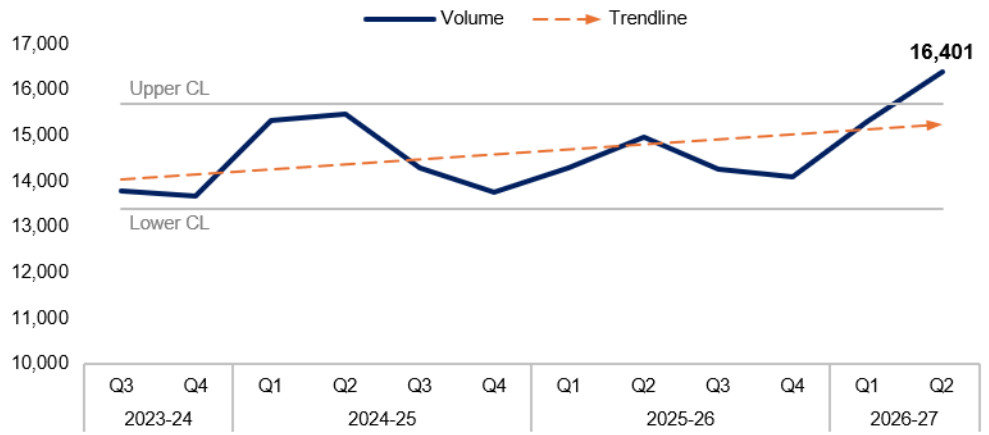
Rolling 12 months Confidence in Gwent Police



In the 12 months to Q2 2026-27, 61% of respondents said they agreed they had confidence in Gwent Police (Left). This perception is at it's highest in Monmouthshire (where 69% agreed) and at it's lowest in Newport where 53% of respondents felt this way. (Above) There is a downward trend in overall confidence in Gwent Police over the last eight quarters (Rolling 12 months to quarter).

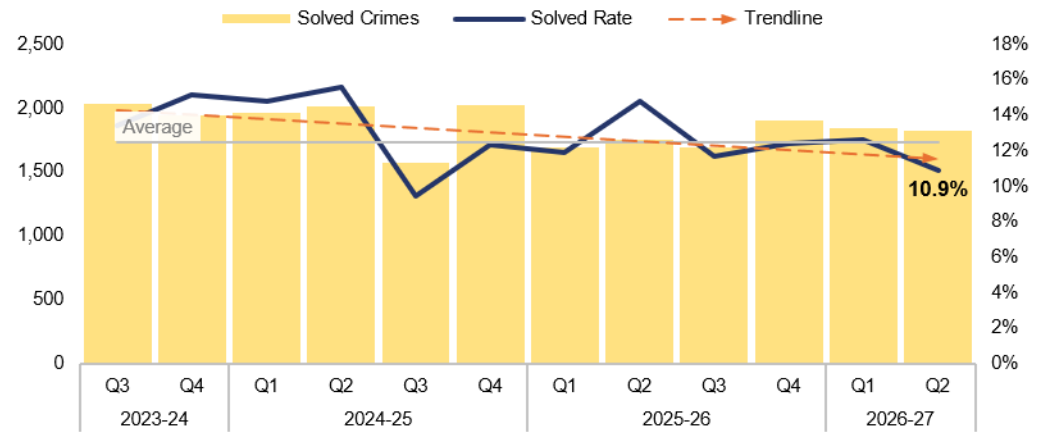
6. Overall Crime

Overall Crime Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	57,877	56,892	58,830	57,582	Volume	31,702	% Change	7.2%	9.7%

Overall Crime Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	9.0%	13.0%	12.8%	12.6%	Solved Rate	11.7%	PP Change	-1.7pp	-3.9pp

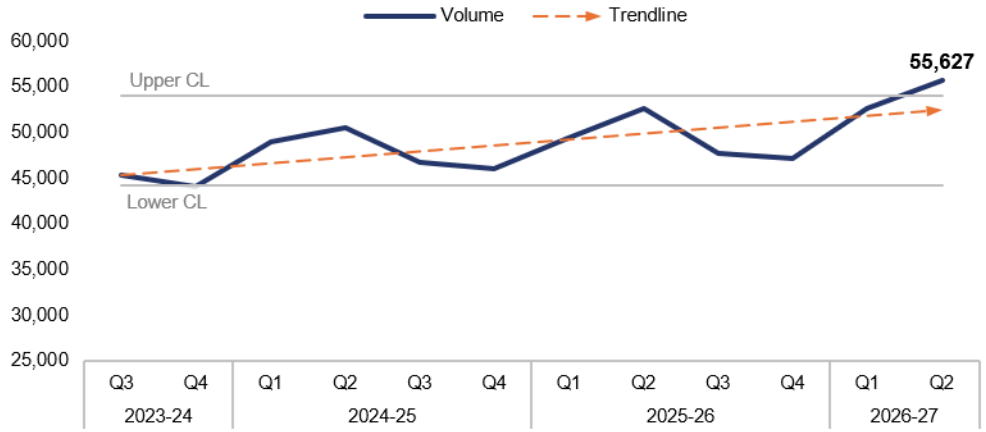
Operational Overview

Overall, 16,401 crimes were recorded in Gwent during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 7.2% (1,100 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A further increase of 9.7% (1,452 additional offences) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The overall solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 10.9%, with 1,818 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 1.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 28 fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.9 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with 65 additional crimes solved.

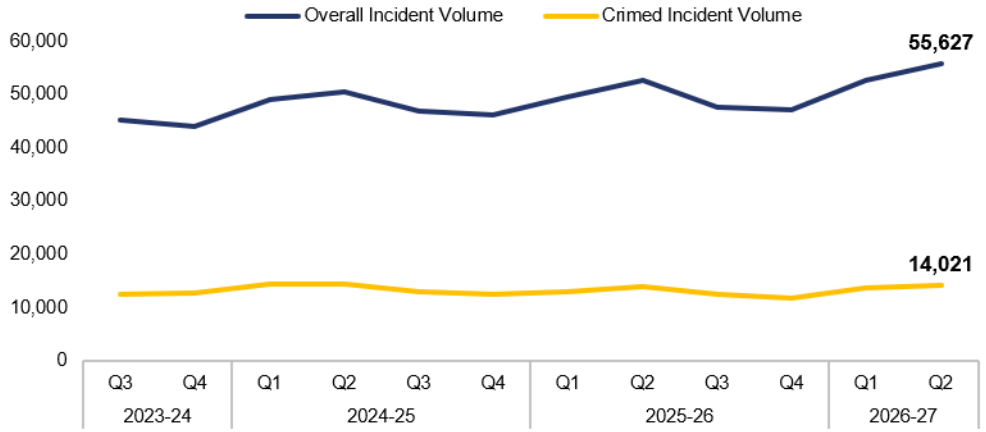
7. Overall Incidents

Overall Incident Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	170,356	188,435	192,239	196,826	Volume	108,297	% Change	5.6%	5.7%

Crimed Incident Comparison



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
% Crimed	28.8%	27.2%	28.0%	26.0%	% Crimed	25.5%	PP Change	-0.7pp	-1.2pp

Operational Overview

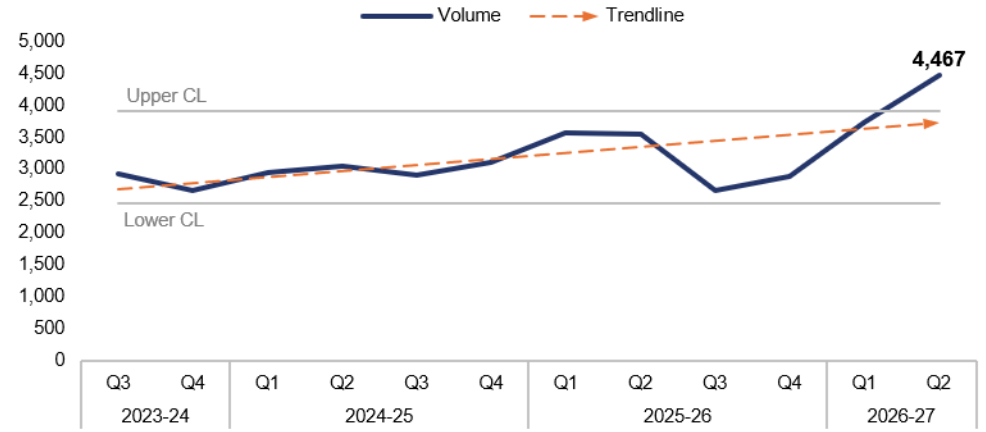
During Q2 2026-27, 55,627 incidents were reported. As with crimes, this is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 5.6% (2,957 additional incidents) when compared to the quarter prior. A similar increase of 5.7% (2,997 additional incidents) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Of the 55,627 incidents reported during Q2 2026-27, 14,021 were assigned a crime category, or ‘crimed’. This accounts for 25.2% of all incidents reported during the quarter, representing a reduction of 0.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and of 1.2 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Additional crimes can be created independently of incidents, accounting for the discrepancy between the number of crimed incidents and the overall crime volume for the quarter.

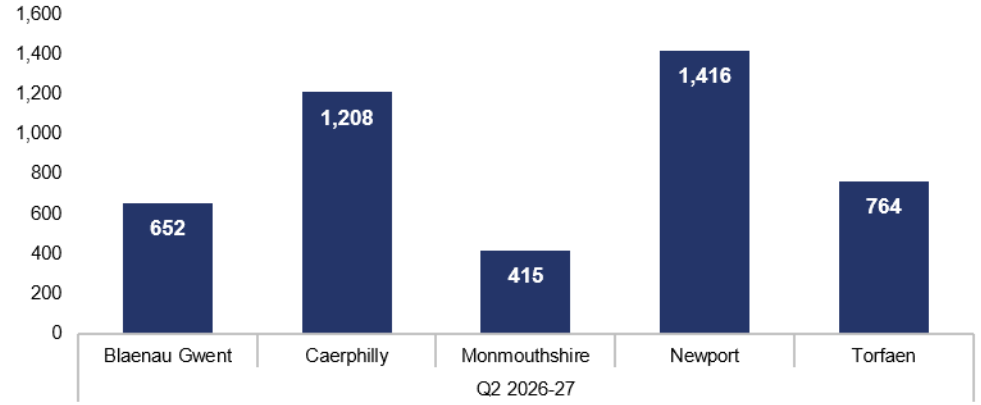
8. Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	10,594	12,500	11,999	12,649	Volume	8,196	% Change	19.8%	26.3%

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume by Local Authority Area



Local Authority Area	Blaenau Gwent	Caerphilly	Monmouthshire	Newport	Torfaen
% of Total	14.6%	27.0%	9.3%	31.7%	17.1%

Operational Overview

A total of 4,467 incidents classified as Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) were reported during Q2 2026-27. This is once again the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 19.8% (738 additional incidents) when compared to the quarter prior. A further increase of 26.3% (930 additional incidents) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The right-hand graph displays ASB incident volume during Q2 2026-27 by Local Authority Area. The highest volume of incidents were reported in Newport, accounting for 31.7% of the force-wide total with 1,416 incidents. Conversely, the lowest volume of incidents were reported in Monmouthshire, comprising 9.3% of the total with 415 incidents.

Operation Krypton was a partnership initiative which launched in July to address ongoing concerns around crime and ASB in Newport City Centre. Over the course of three months, the campaign resulted in approximately 300 arrests, the closure of four shops, the application of 82 civil ASB powers, and the seizure of 15 vehicles in the city centre.

Local teams worked alongside their colleagues in the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service to tackle significant increases in demand caused by wild-fires and associated ASB.

During Q2 2026-27, 12 ASB incidents were reported as having taken place outside of the force area, and have therefore been omitted from the Local Authority Area comparison.

9. Community Action Team

Community Action Team Activity – Q2 2026-27	
Metric	**Overall**
Offences Recorded	**87**
Solved Rate	**37.6%**
Arrests Made	**88**
Stop Searches Performed	**103**
Vehicles Seized	**25**

Operational Overview

The Community Action Team (CAT) were exclusively deployed in Newport during Q2 2026-27, as part of Operation Krypton. During this time, the teams made a total of 88 arrests and seized 25 vehicles, primarily due to them being used or ridden in an anti-social manner. They also achieved a solved rate of 37.6% for crime investigations and conducted 103 stop searches.

CAT continues to provide a visible, intelligence-led capability in support of the local neighbourhood policing teams. Their proactive work continues to be well-received by local communities, elected members, and partner agencies.

10. Preventing Crime and ASB – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

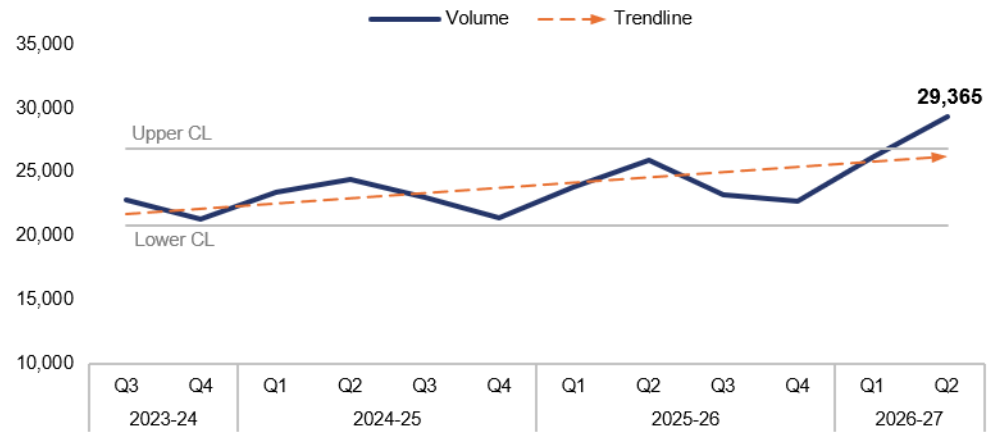
Vehicle-related ASB, particularly the illegal and anti-social use of e-bikes, e-scooters and off-road motorcycles, remains a significant neighbourhood concern. The force continues to respond through intelligence-led Operation Harley activity, using targeted patrols, covert tactics, drones, and specialist resources, alongside partnership prevention and youth diversion. Local activity is also identifying links between some e-mobility offending and wider criminality, including drug supply and acquisitive crime. The force is continuing to develop more sustainable tactical options and preventative approaches, supported by the ASB Action Plan and community intelligence.

Vehicle Crime emerged as a significant concern during Q2 2026-27, with targeted activity focused on identified hotspots and offenders. Operation Athena in Blaenau Gwent, supported by the neighbourhood policing teams and Roads Policing & Specialist Operations, resulted in 13 arrests and the seizure of 18 vehicles, with an estimated value of £185,000. Earlier activity under Operation Barium delivered five arrests and 11 vehicle seizures, supported by preventative activity including Faraday Bags and vehicle security advice. This demonstrates an intelligence-led approach which combines enforcement, prevention and partnership working to disrupt offending and reduce demand.

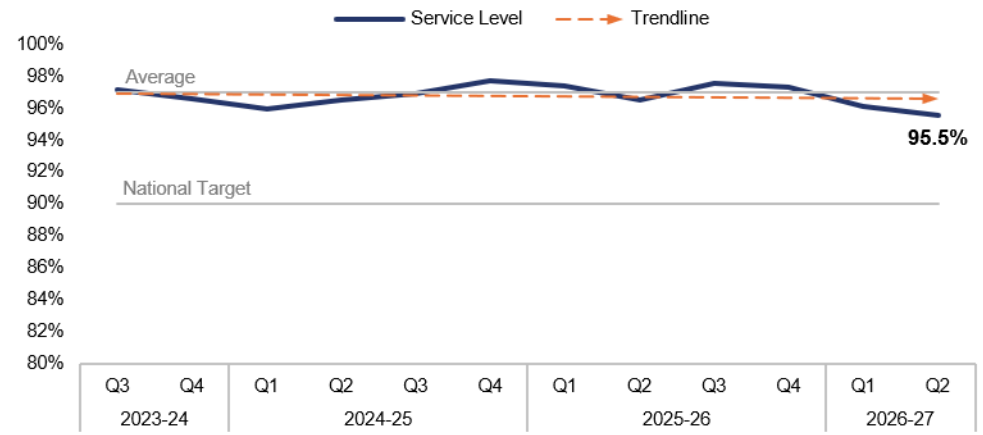
Pillar Two - Making Our Communities Safer

1. 999 Demand
2. 101 Demand
3. 999 and 101 Average Answer Speed
4. Response Times
5. Most Serious Violence
6. Serious Violence
7. Knife Crime
8. Overall Drug Offences
9. Drug Possession
10. Drug Supply
11. Shoplifting
12. Residential Burglary
13. Robbery
14. Theft from the Person
15. Making Our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

1. 999 Demand



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	99,891	100,469	92,275	95,678	Volume	55,471	% Change	12.5%	13.3%



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Service Level	85.7%	92.4%	97.0%	97.2%	Service Level	95.8%	PP Change	-0.6pp	-1.0pp

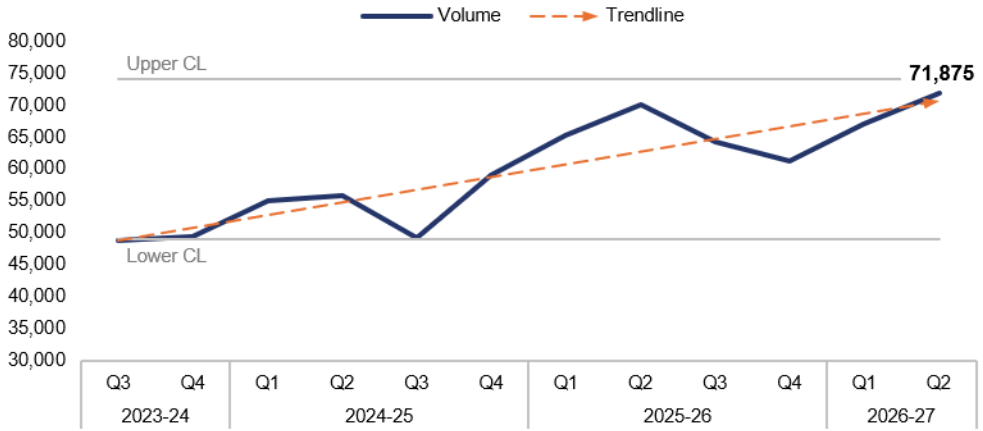
Operational Overview

A total of 29,365 999 calls were received during Q2 2026-27, a rise of 12.5% (3,259 additional calls) when compared to the quarter prior. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit. A similar increase of 13.3% (3,451 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During Q2 2026-27, 999 service level (the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds) stood at 95.5%. This is the lowest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a reduction of 0.6 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and of 1.0 percentage point when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Despite these reductions, 999 service level remains above the national target of 90%, as it has done for the last thirteen consecutive quarters.

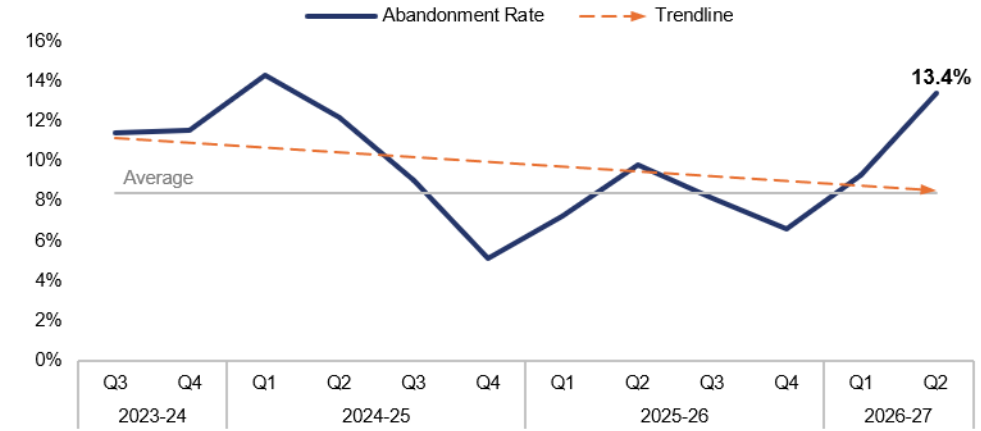
2. 101 Demand

101 Demand (All Connections)



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	220,342	213,356	219,010	260,582	Volume	138,975	% Change	7.1%	2.7%

101 Abandonment Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Abandonment Rate	36.3%	19.5%	9.1%	8.0%	Abandonment Rate	9.3%	PP Change	4.1pp	3.6pp

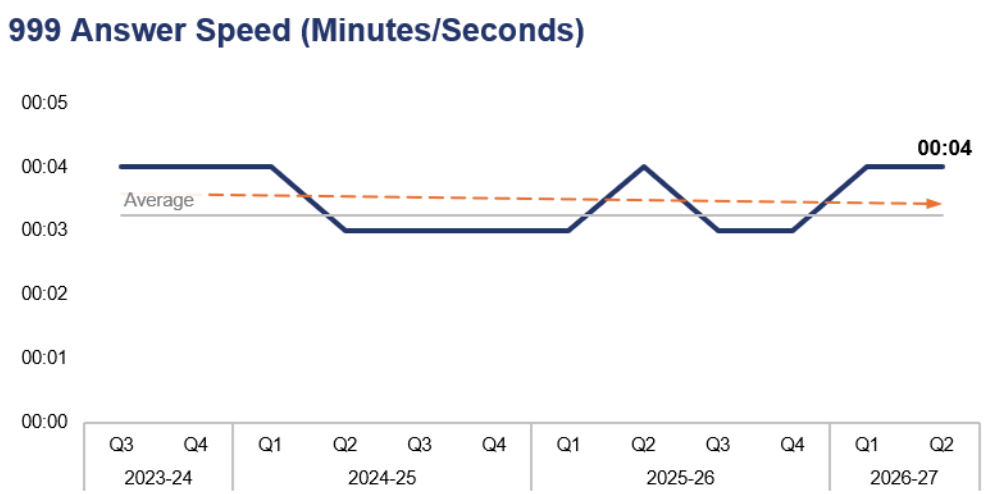
Operational Overview

Overall, 71,875 101 calls (all connections) were received during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 7.1% (4,775 additional calls) when compared to the quarter prior. A less prominent increase of 2.7% (1,866 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

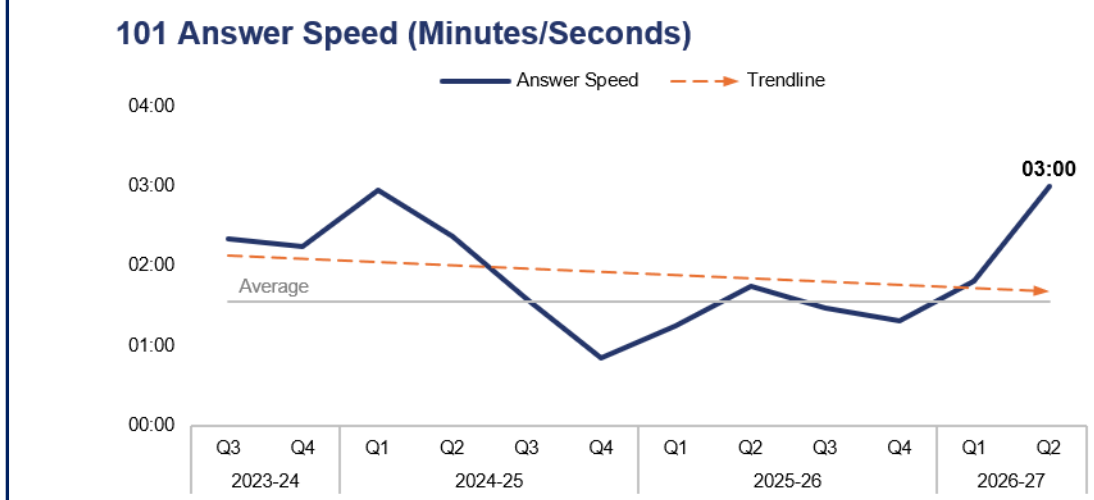
The abandonment rate for 101 calls during Q2 2026-27 was 13.4%. This is an increase of 4.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and of 3.6 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The 101 abandonment rate figure is calculated based on call options one and two only, which pertain to new incidents and incident updates respectively.

3. 999 and 101 Average Answer Speed



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Answer Speed	00:11	00:06	00:04	00:03	Answer Speed	00:04	Change	00:00	00:00



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Answer Speed	08:01	03:59	01:43	01:27	Answer Speed	02:24	Change	01:12	01:15

Operational Overview

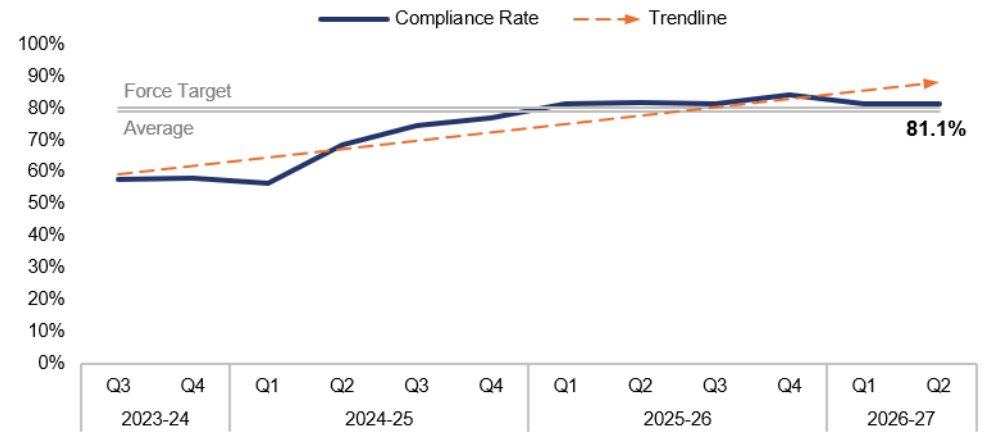
The average answer speed for 999 calls during Q2 2026-27 was four seconds. This is equal to both the quarter prior and same quarter during the previous financial year.

The average answer speed for 101 calls during Q2 2026-27 was three minutes. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of one minute and twelve seconds when compared to the quarter prior. A similar increase of one minute and fifteen seconds can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The 101 average answer speed figure is calculated based on call options one and two only, which pertain to new incidents and incident updates respectively.

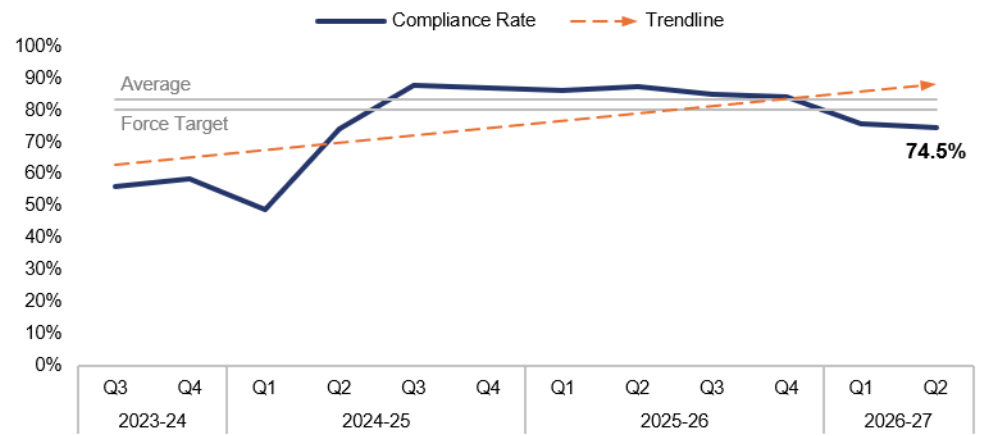
4. Response Times

Emergency Response Compliance



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Compliance Rate	47.0%	55.4%	68.7%	85.2%	Compliance Rate	81.2%	PP Change	-0.1pp	-0.7pp

Priority Response Compliance



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Compliance Rate	32.3%	50.0%	74.5%	87.2%	Compliance Rate	75.2%	PP Change	-1.2pp	-12.8pp

Operational Overview

Based on the target arrival time of 15 minutes, the emergency create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 81.1%. This is slight reduction of 0.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and of 0.7 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. The compliance rate has now exceeded the force target of 80.0% for a sixth consecutive quarter.

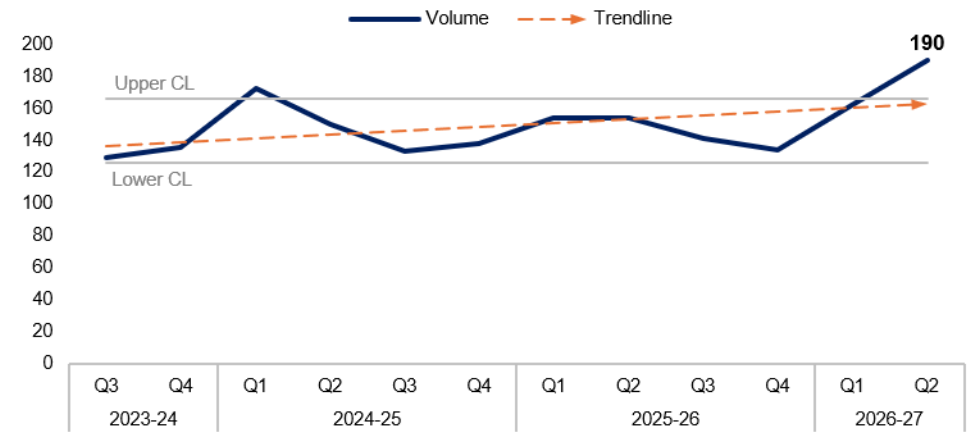
Based on the target arrival time of 60 minutes, the priority create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 74.5%. This is a reduction of 1.2 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 12.8 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. The compliance rate has remained below the force target of 80.0% for a second consecutive quarter.

Where demand has exceeded capacity, even if for a short period of time, the force continues to prioritise the incidents which present the greatest risk, maintaining its emergency response compliance.

In this context, 'create-to-arrival' refers to the time elapsed between the creation of a Storm Log for a given incident, and the arrival of officers at the scene.
The above figures include regraded incidents, in which the target response time has been amended based on the receipt of new information which has altered the risk assessment and therefore the response grade of the incident in question. This includes instances where the risk has increased, thus the response grade has been elevated, and likewise instances where the risk has decreased. This increased accuracy has been facilitated by recent improvements in the force's reporting systems.

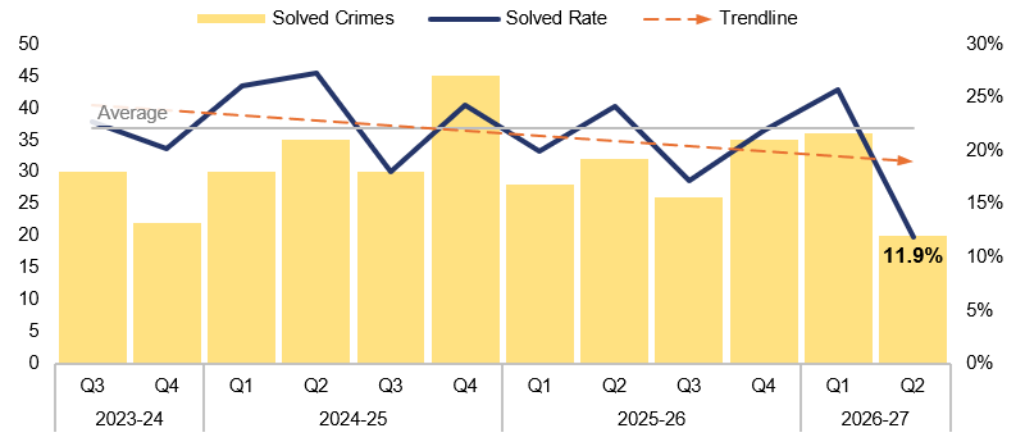
5. Most Serious Violence

Most Serious Violence Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	473	516	593	583	Volume	352	% Change	17.3%	23.4%

Most Serious Violence Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	16.8%	21.7%	23.5%	20.7%	Solved Rate	18.2%	PP Change	-13.8pp	-12.2pp

Operational Overview

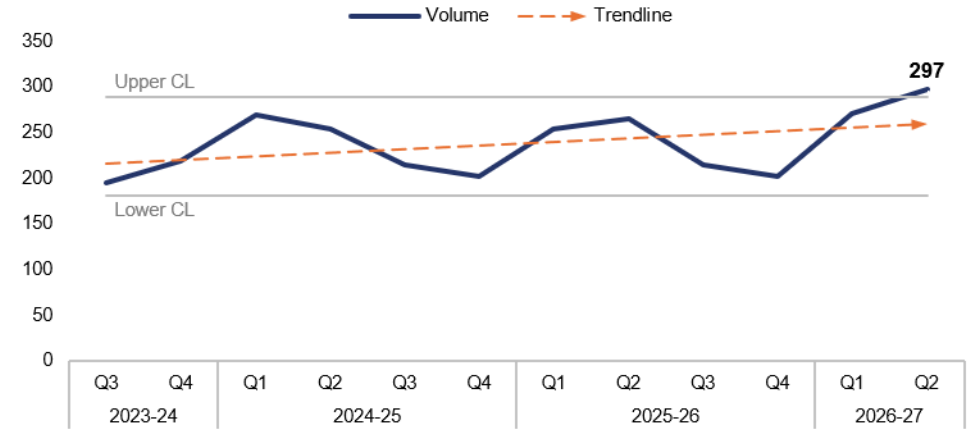
A total of 190 crimes classified as Most Serious Violence were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 17.3% (28 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A further increase of 23.4% (36 additional offences) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 11.9%, with 20 crimes solved. This is the lowest figure within the timeframe, representing a reduction of 13.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 16 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 12.2 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 12 fewer crimes solved.

Most Serious Violence offences consist of homicide, grievous bodily harm with intent, and causing death by dangerous driving.

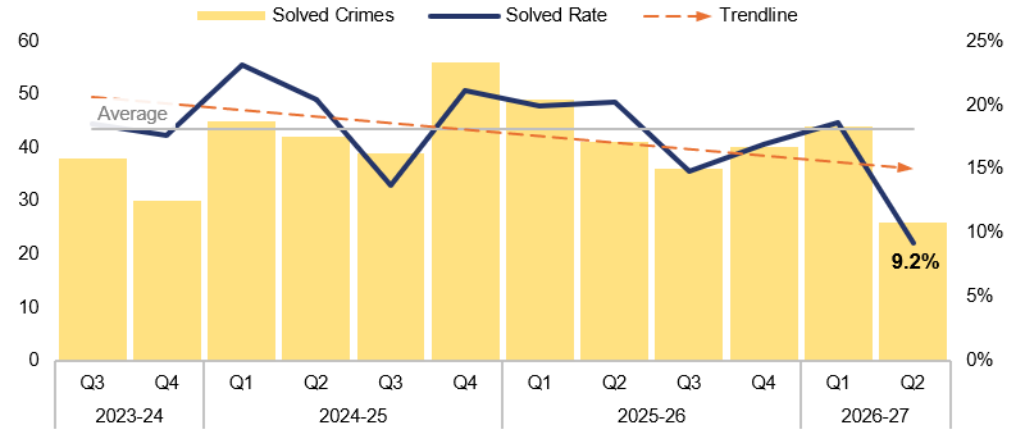
6. Serious Violence

Serious Violence Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	844	830	939	935	Volume	568	% Change	9.6%	12.1%

Serious Violence Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	14.9%	18.3%	19.2%	17.9%	Solved Rate	13.5%	PP Change	-9.4pp	-11.0pp

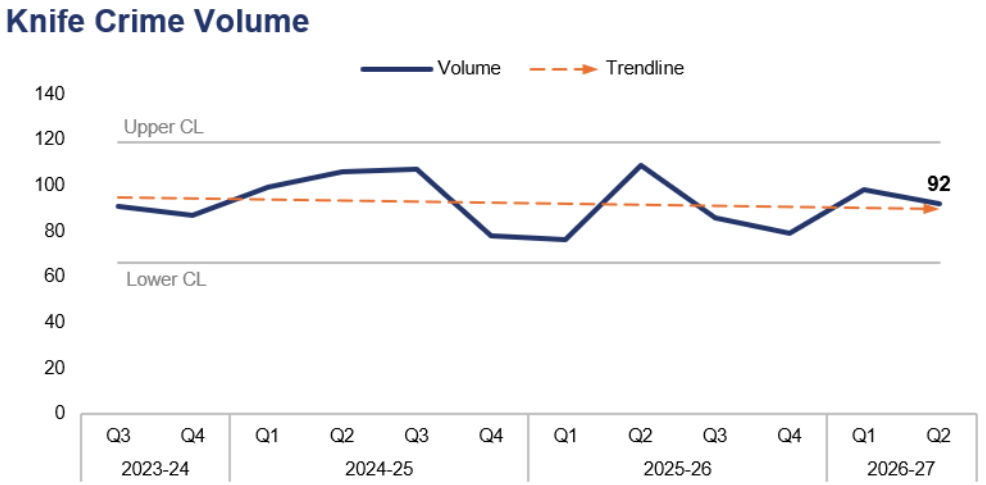
Operational Overview

Overall, 297 crimes classified as Serious Violence were recorded during Q2 2026-27. As with Most Serious Violence, this is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, and exceeds the upper control limit. This represents an increase of 9.6% (26 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and of 12.1% (32 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 9.2%, with 26 crimes solved. This is the lowest figure within the timeframe, representing a reduction of 9.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 18 fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 11.0 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 15 fewer crimes solved.

Serious Violence offences consist of section 18 grievous bodily harm with intent, section 20 malicious wounding without intent, and personal robbery.

7. Knife Crime



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	370	359	390	350	Volume	190	% Change	-6.1%	-15.6%

Operational Overview

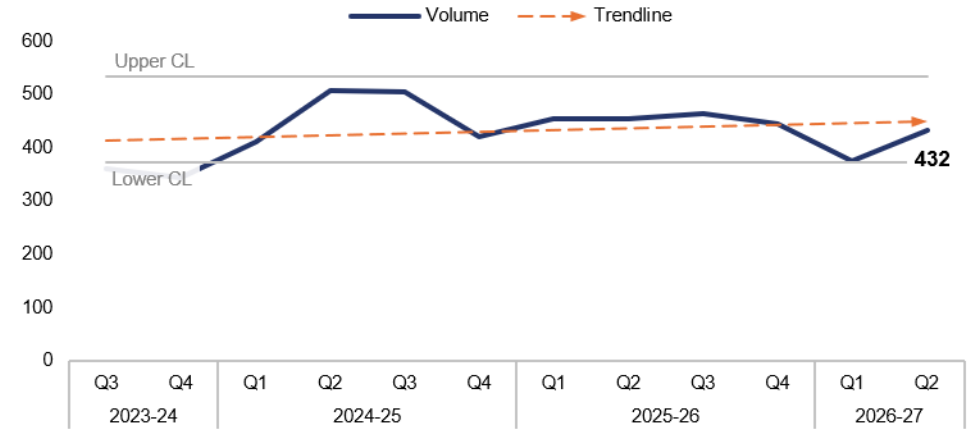
A total of 92 offences recorded during Q2 2026-27 were classified as knife crimes, as defined by the Home Office's National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) reporting system. This represents a reduction of 6.1% (six fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 15.6% (17 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During Q2 2026-27, 72 stop searches were undertaken on knife or bladed weapon type grounds. These resulted in an overall find rate of 18.1%, with 13 items found.

In accordance with NDQIS reporting criteria, Homicide and Possession of a Weapon offences have been excluded from this dataset.

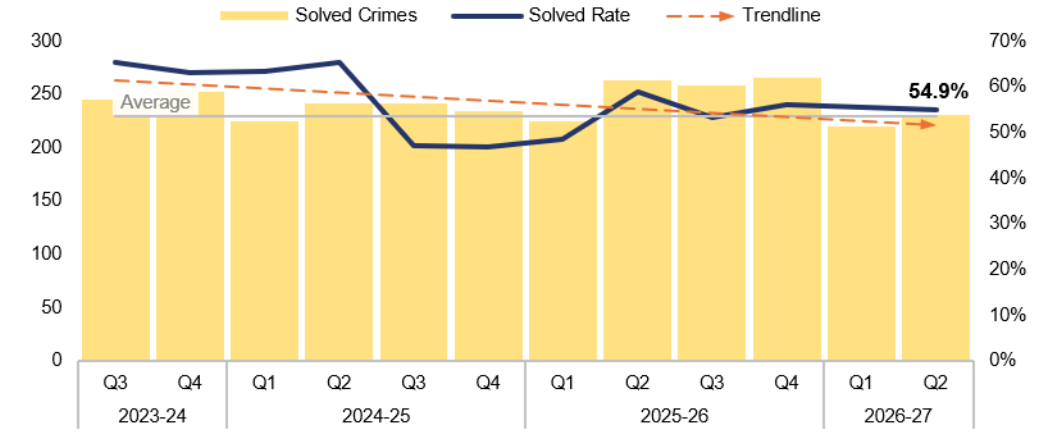
8. Overall Drug Offences

Overall Drug Offences Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	1,296	1,410	1,842	1,819	Volume	806	% Change	15.5%	-5.1%

Overall Drug Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	54.1%	62.9%	54.1%	54.2%	Solved Rate	55.2%	PP Change	-0.7pp	-3.9pp

Operational Overview

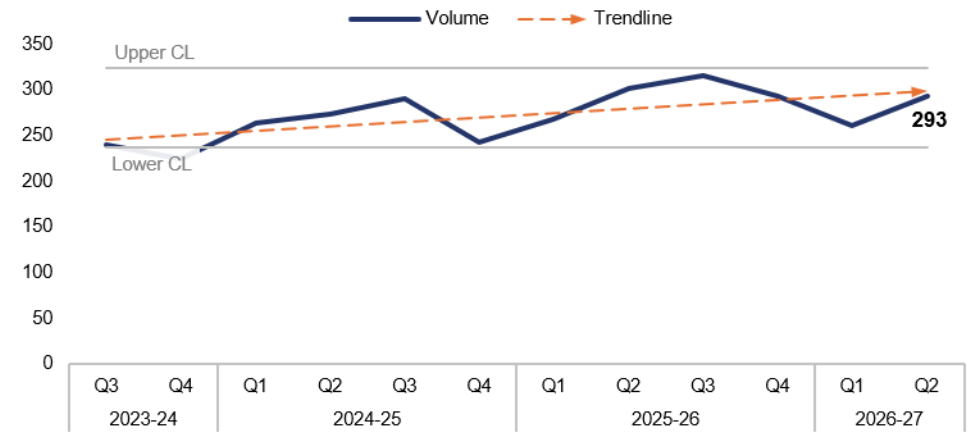
Overall, 432 crimes classified as Drug Offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents an increase of 15.5% (58 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 5.1% (23 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 54.9%, with 231 crimes solved. This is a slight reduction of 0.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with 11 additional crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.9 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 32 fewer crimes solved.

The number of offences relating to the importation of drugs rose by 29.2% during Q2 2026-27 when compared to the quarter prior, with seven additional offences recorded for a total of 31. Conversely, this represents a reduction of 27.9% (12 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

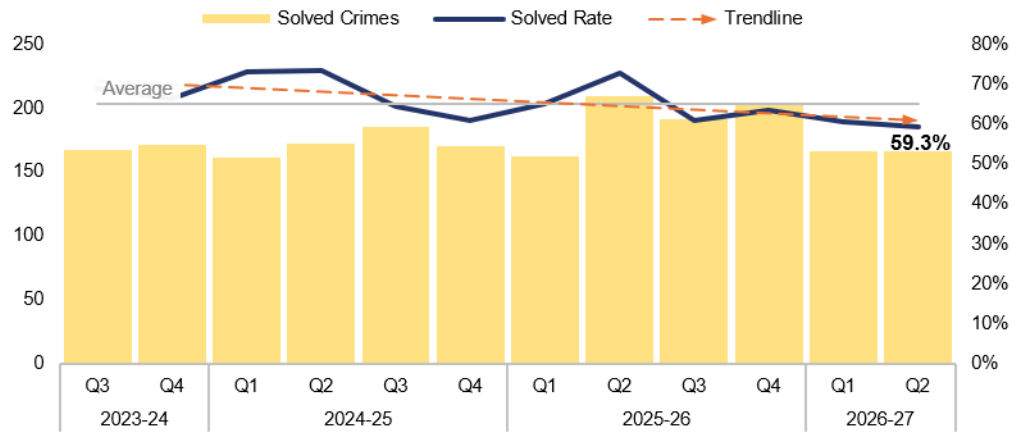
9. Drug Possession

Drug Possession Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	830	908	1,070	1,176	Volume	554	% Change	12.3%	-2.7%

Drug Possession Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	57.3%	68.8%	67.3%	65.4%	Solved Rate	59.9%	PP Change	-1.3pp	-13.3pp

Operational Overview

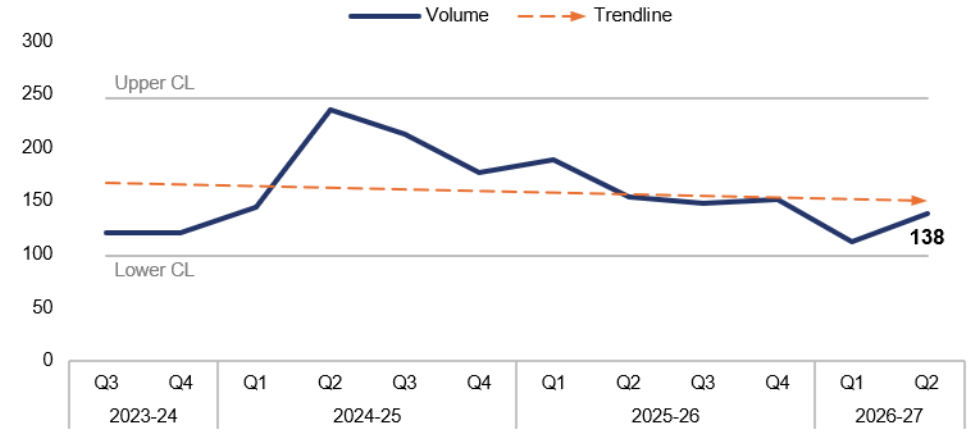
A total of 293 drug possession offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents an increase of 12.3% (32 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 2.7% (eight fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 59.3%, with 166 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 1.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with an equal number of crimes solved. A more prominent reduction of 13.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 43 fewer crimes solved.

This slide pertains to possession offences for all controlled drugs, including Cannabis.

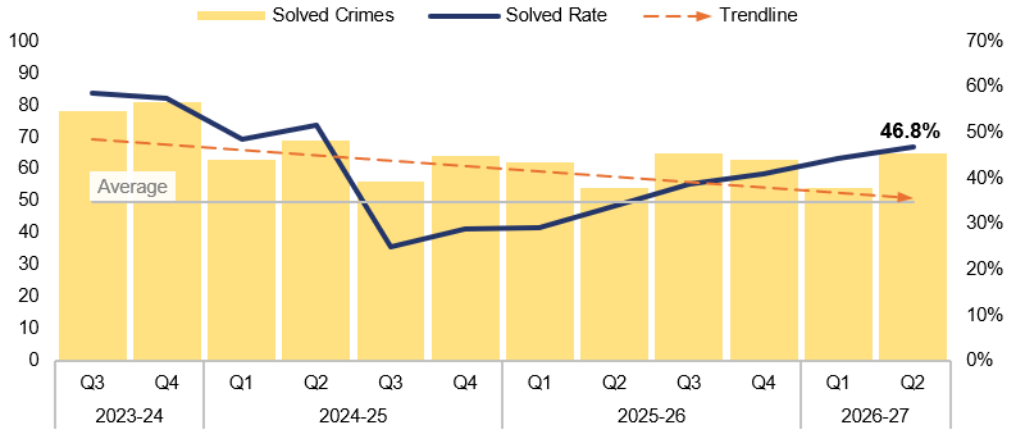
10. Drug Supply

Drug Supply Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	459	501	768	641	Volume	250	% Change	23.2%	-10.4%

Drug Supply Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	47.5%	52.3%	35.4%	35.2%	Solved Rate	45.6%	PP Change	2.5pp	12.8pp

Operational Overview

During Q2 2026-27, 138 drug supply offences were recorded. This represents an increase of 23.2% (26 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 10.4% (16 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

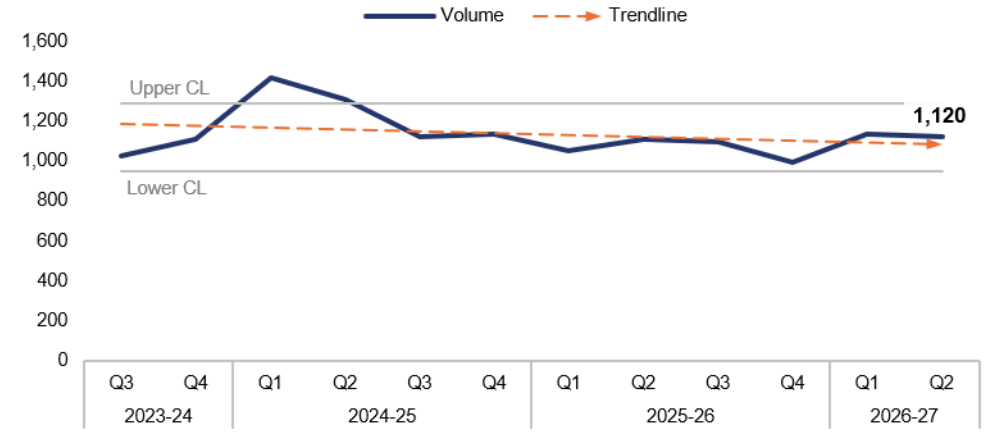
The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 46.8%, with 65 crimes solved. This is an increase of 2.5 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 11 additional crimes solved. A further increase of 12.8 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, again with 11 additional crimes solved.

Drug supply was targeted during Q2 2026-27 through proactive activity by the neighbourhood policing teams and CAT, which has led to increases in detection for this offending.

This slide includes all offences pertaining to the supply, importation, or production of controlled drugs.

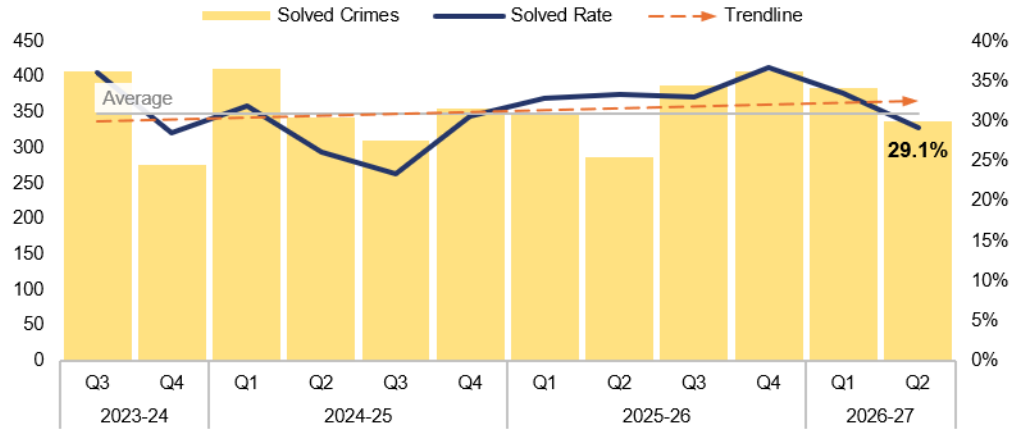
11. Shoplifting

Shoplifting Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	2,973	3,925	4,980	4,240	Volume	2,256	% Change	-1.4%	1.1%

Shoplifting Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	24.0%	31.6%	27.9%	34.0%	Solved Rate	31.2%	PP Change	-4.3pp	-4.2pp

Operational Overview

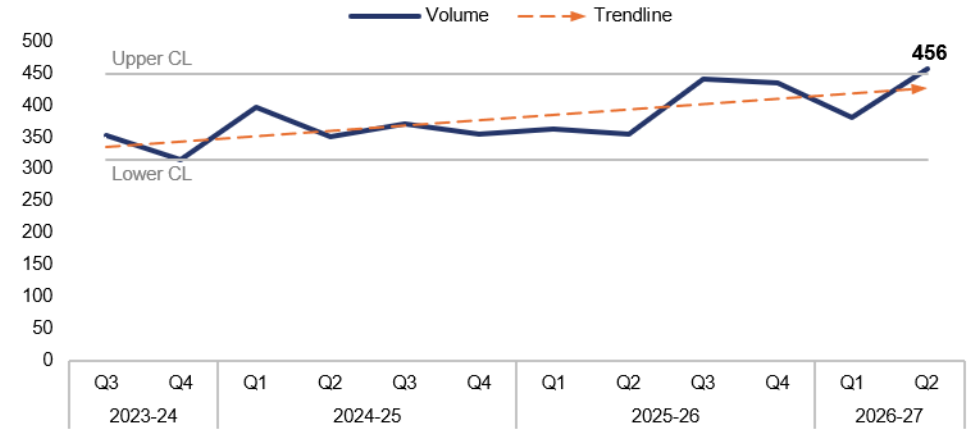
Overall, 1,120 Shoplifting offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents a reduction of 1.4% (16 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 1.1% (12 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 29.1%, with 336 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 4.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 47 fewer crimes solved. A similar reduction of 4.2 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with 50 additional crimes solved.

All shoplifting offences are now primarily triaged and investigated through the recently introduced Harm Reduction Unit. A significant amount of work continues to be undertaken alongside partners and retailers under the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee commitment, particularly around Operation Krypton and Newport City Centre. Further application and use of Criminal Behaviour Orders against prolific offenders is having an increasingly positive impact on the offending behaviour of these individuals. This consolidated approach to Shoplifting is already paying dividends, with a solved rate of 39.4% recorded for these offences during the early stages of Q3 2026-27.

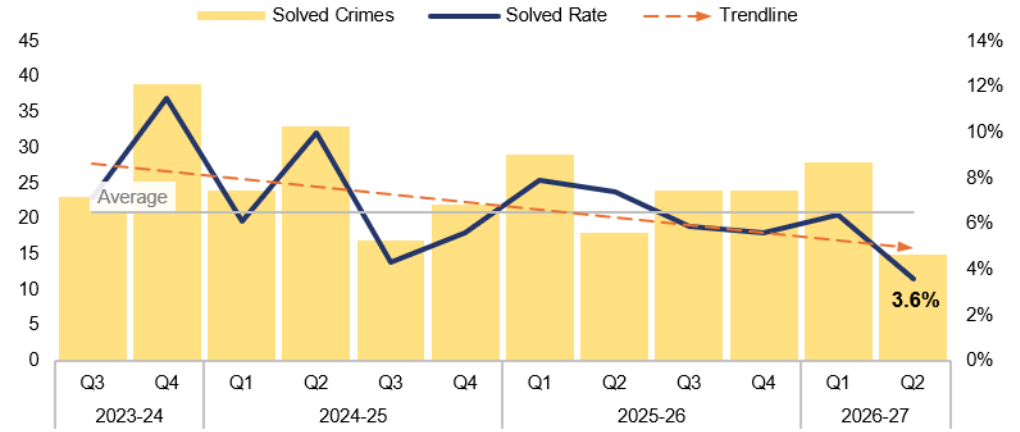
12. Residential Burglary

Residential Burglary Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	1,615	1,388	1,472	1,591	Volume	836	% Change	20.0%	28.8%

Residential Burglary Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	4.4%	7.0%	6.4%	6.6%	Solved Rate	5.1%	PP Change	-2.8pp	-3.8pp

Operational Overview

A total of 456 Residential Burglary offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase a of 20.0% (76 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A further increase of 28.8% (102 additional offences) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 3.6%, with 15 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 2.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 13 fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.8 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with three fewer crimes solved.

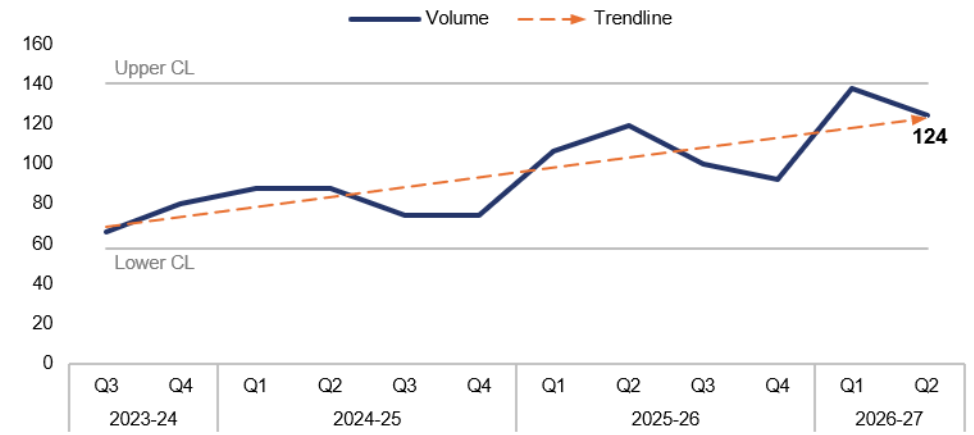
During Q2 2026-27, 89.0% of Residential Burglary of a Home incidents were attended by officers, with 38.6% of these attended within 60 minutes.

There is a notable disparity in solved rate between crimes classified as residential burglaries of homes, and those classified as residential burglaries of unconnected buildings. The solved rate for residential burglaries of homes stands at 6.6% for the FYTD, whereas the solved rate for residential burglaries of unconnected buildings is lower, at 1.2%.

A holistic plan is currently in development by senior leads from the Crime Pillar. This will cover all elements of burglary, in a bid to better prevent crimes of this type and effectively pursue those who commit these offences. Investigators from the Crime Command are soon to review all investigations of this type which are sat with personnel outside of the command. A risk-based approach will establish a hierarchy to accept these investigations back into the command to effect positive change.

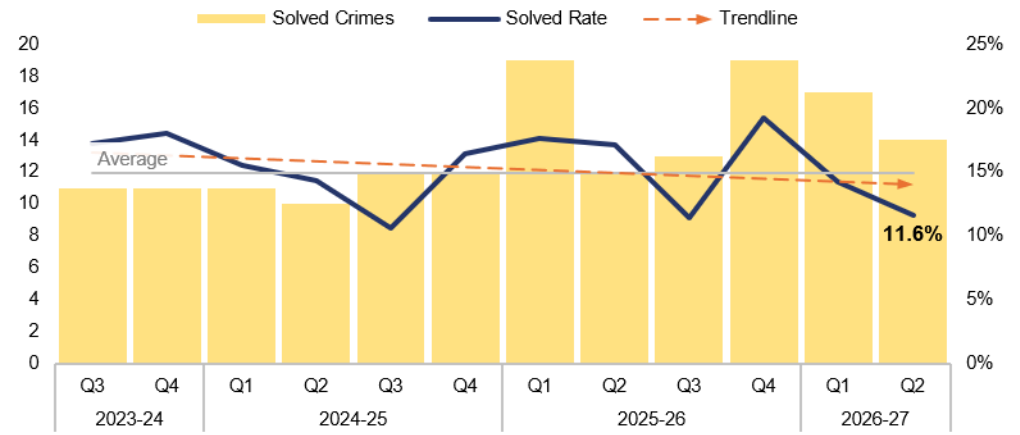
13. Robbery

Robbery Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	332	296	324	417	Volume	262	% Change	-10.1%	4.2%

Robbery Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	12.7%	15.6%	13.8%	16.1%	Solved Rate	12.9%	PP Change	-2.6pp	-5.5pp

Operational Overview

Overall, 124 Robbery offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents a reduction of 10.1% (14 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 4.2% (five additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 11.6%, with 14 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 2.6 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with three fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 5.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with two additional crimes solved.

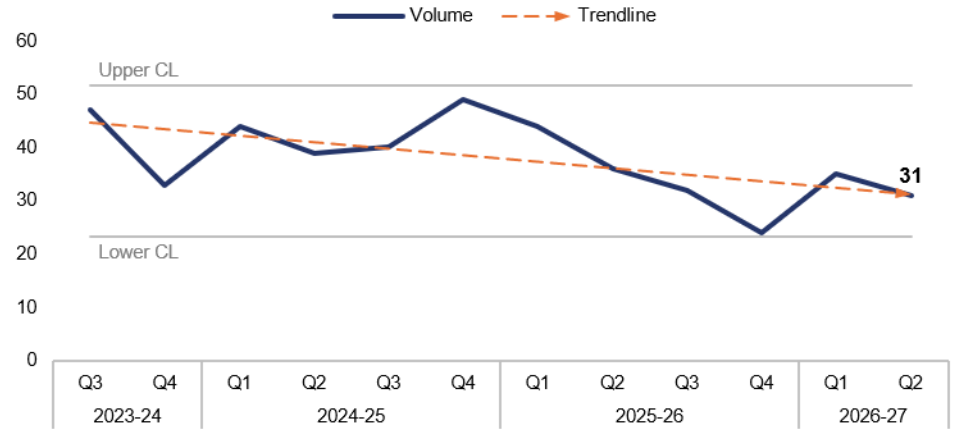
Offences pertaining to the robbery of personal property comprise 69.5% of those recorded during the FYTD (182 offences), whereas robbery of business property offences account for the remaining 30.5% (80 offences). The solved rate for the former stands at 7.9% (14 crimes solved), whereas the solved rate for the latter is higher at 26.6% (17 crimes solved).

Force-wide performance regarding Robbery is tracked in the Homicide and Serious Violence Meeting. A holistic plan is currently in development by senior leads from the Crime Pillar. This will cover all elements of Robbery in a bid to better prevent crimes of this type and effectively pursue those who commit these offences. Investigators from the Crime Command are currently reviewing investigations of this type which are sat with personnel outside of the command. A risk-based approach will establish a hierarchy to accept personal robbery investigations back into the command, in order to effect positive change through improved outcomes and investigation quality.

The data on this slide includes both personal and business Robbery offences.

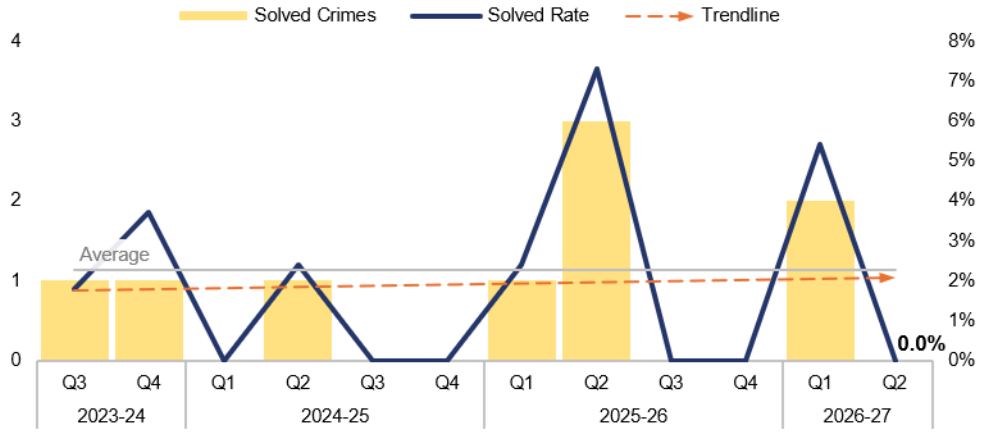
14. Theft from the Person

Theft from the Person Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	207	186	172	136	Volume	66	% Change	-11.4%	-13.9%

Theft from the Person Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	0.4%	2.8%	0.6%	2.9%	Solved Rate	2.8%	PP Change	-5.4pp	-7.3pp

Operational Overview

During Q2 2026-27, 31 Theft from the Person offences were recorded. This represents a reduction of 11.4% (four fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar reduction of 13.9% (five fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 0.0%, with no crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 5.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with two fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 7.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with three fewer crimes solved.

The majority of the outcomes recorded for Theft from the Person offences during Q2 2026-27 were classified as Outcome 18: Investigation complete – no suspect identified. This is likely due in part to the nature of these offences, which include pickpocketing and ‘snatch thefts’, in which the victim typically has very little (if any) direct interaction with the offender.

15. Making our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

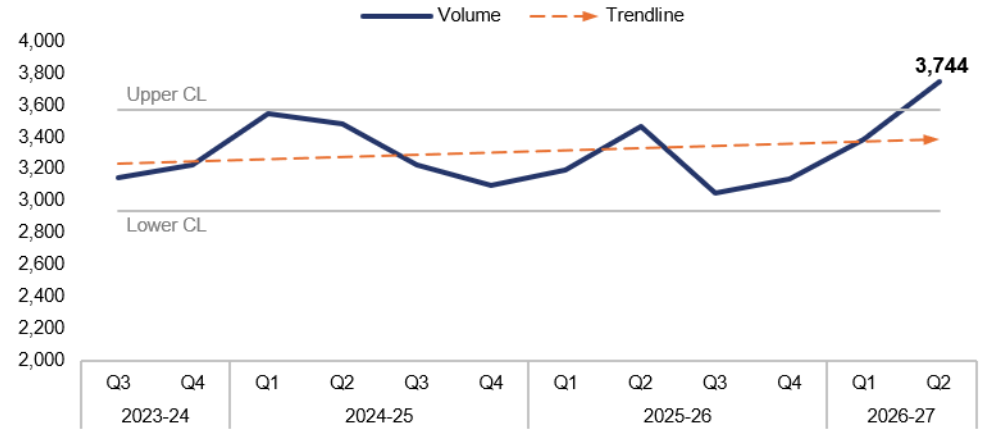
Dangerous dog demand remains high, but strengthened governance, dedicated specialist oversight, and improved case progression are delivering tangible improvements. Kennelling reduced from 16 dogs at the end of Q1 2026-27 to 11 dogs at the end of Q2 2026-27, while outstanding investigative actions reduced to three. This has significantly reduced operational, welfare, and financial pressures.

Pillar Three – Protecting the Vulnerable

1. Violence Against Women and Girls
2. Domestic Offences
3. Rape
4. Serious Sexual Offences
5. Stalking
6. Harassment
7. Hate Crime
8. Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation
9. Missing Children
10. Report Fraud
11. Cybercrime
12. Protecting the Vulnerable – Emerging Issues

1. Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence Against Women and Girls Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	14,881	13,565	13,345	12,845	Volume	7,127	% Change	10.7%	8.1%

Violence Against Women and Girls Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	6.6%	9.7%	9.5%	8.5%	Solved Rate	8.5%	PP Change	-2.1pp	-3.6pp

Operational Overview

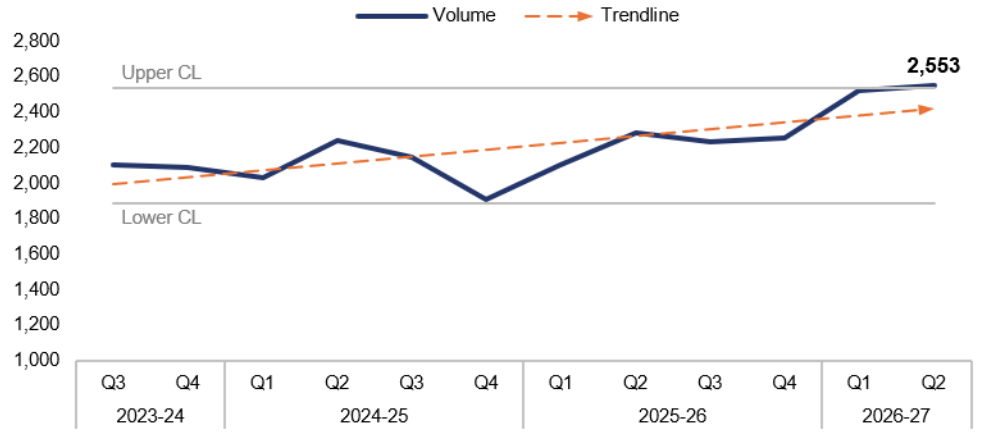
A total of 3,744 crimes classified as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit and representing an increase of 10.7% (361 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A less prominent increase of 8.1% (279 additional offences) can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 7.5%, with 301 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 2.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 16 fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.6 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 10 fewer crimes solved.

VAWG performance remains an area of focus. Enhanced governance through new monthly VAWG Tactical and Domestic Abuse Improvement meetings is providing greater operational grip. This stands alongside plans to triage all stalking offences in order to strengthen risk management, investigation, and the consideration of protective orders. The force has also improved awareness and use of the VAWG protective orders, which will augment the overall response to VAWG offences.

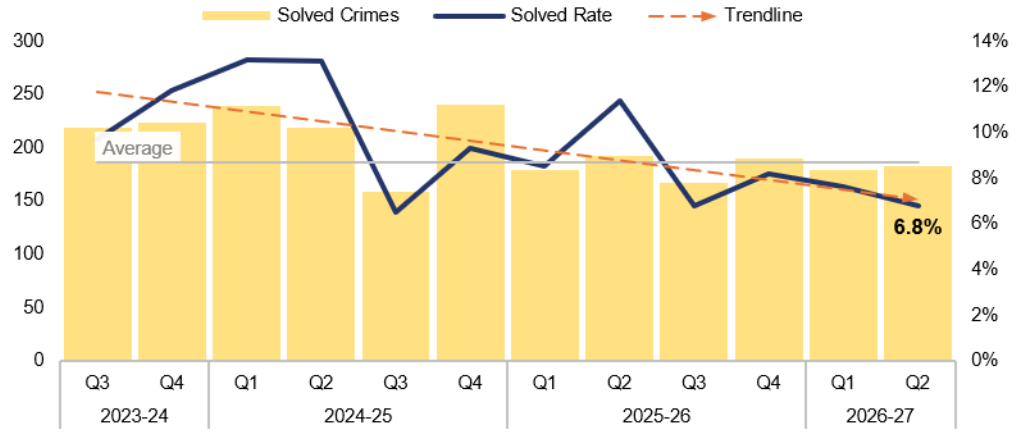
2. Domestic Offences

Domestic Offences Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	8,545	8,516	8,322	8,870	Volume	5,076	% Change	1.2%	11.8%

Domestic Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	8.7%	10.3%	10.0%	8.5%	Solved Rate	7.2%	PP Change	-0.8pp	-4.6pp

Operational Overview

The volume of crimes classified as domestic offences exceeded the upper control limit during Q2 2026-27, with 2,553 offences recorded. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a slight increase of 1.2% (30 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and an increase of 11.8% (269 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

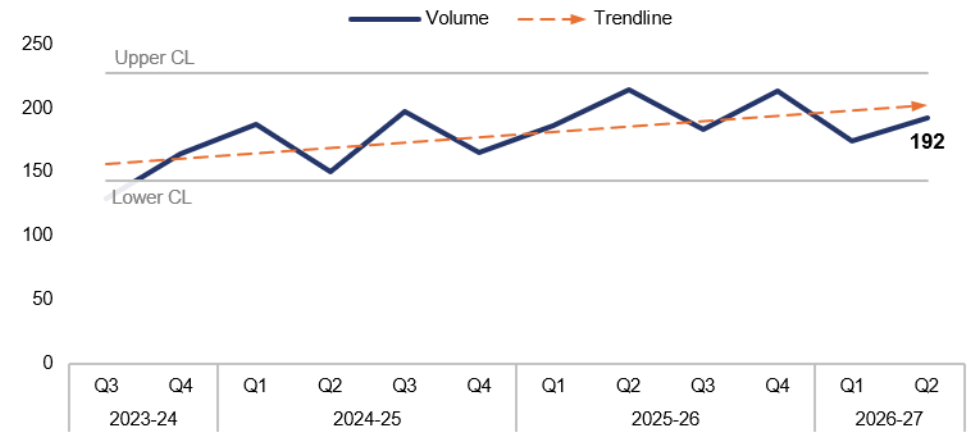
The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 6.8%, with 182 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 0.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with three additional crimes solved. A further reduction of 4.6 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 10 fewer crimes solved.

Increases in domestic offence volume can be attributed in part to better identification, whilst reductions in positive outcomes are largely driven by victim attrition, evidential challenges, and system pressures. Amendments to the governance for domestic abuse have been implemented in order to improve the scrutiny of performance metrics and ensure that key partner agencies are able to contribute. This governance has recognised a need to focus on the quality of file submissions and the timeliness of suspect intervention. Plans are in place through the Domestic Abuse Improvement Meeting governance, and through Daily Management Meetings.

For the purposes of this report, a domestic offence is defined as a crime which has been assigned a domestic abuse local qualifier and in which the victim and offender are both over 16 years of age, in accordance with the Domestic Abuse Act 2021. Offences that have been assigned the qualifier but in which the age of the victim or offender has not been recorded have also been included, in order to prevent under-reporting.

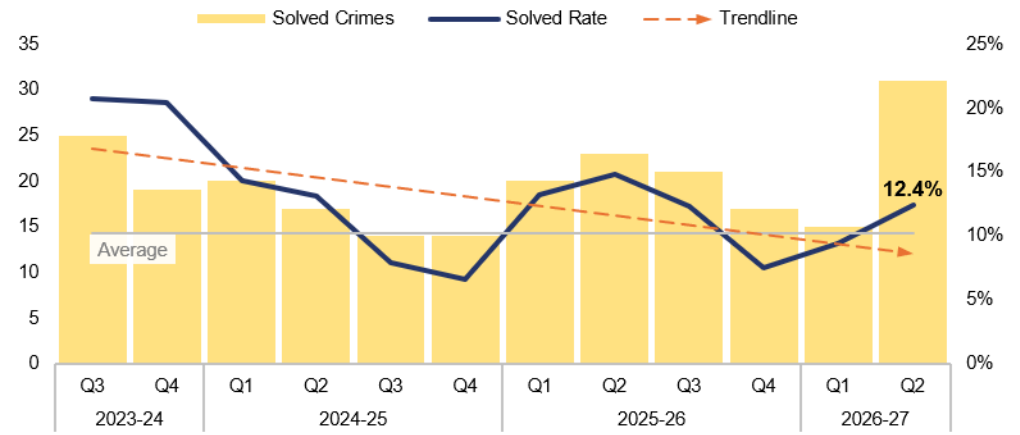
3. Rape

Rape Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	577	573	699	796	Volume	366	% Change	10.3%	-10.3%

Rape Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	9.0%	12.6%	9.9%	11.5%	Solved Rate	11.2%	PP Change	3.0pp	-2.4pp

Operational Overview

During Q2 2026-27, 192 Rape offences were recorded. This represents an increase of 10.3% (18 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 10.3% (22 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

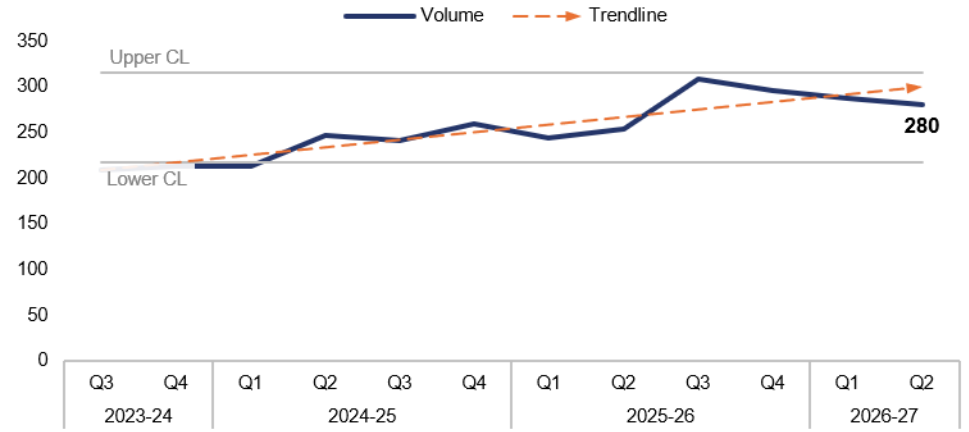
The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 12.4%, with 31 crimes solved. This is an increase of 3.0 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 16 additional crimes solved. Conversely, a reduction of 2.4 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with eight additional crimes solved.

During Q2 2026-27, significant progress was made in reviewing and concluding historic rape investigations where investigative activity had already been completed and appropriate outcomes determined. This work has improved the accuracy of performance data and reduced the number of open rape investigations by 25%. At the end of Q2 2026-27, only 25 rape investigations had been open for more than two years. This figure includes cases subject to reinvestigation through Operation Beaconport, which focuses on non-recent child sexual exploitation investigations. This activity supports emerging national expectations and recommendations arising from the Centre for Women's Justice super-complaint.

Ongoing improvement work remains focused on reducing investigation delays, improving timeliness, increasing criminal justice outcomes where appropriate, and strengthening support for victims throughout the investigative process. Progress is monitored through established force governance arrangements and partnership oversight structures.

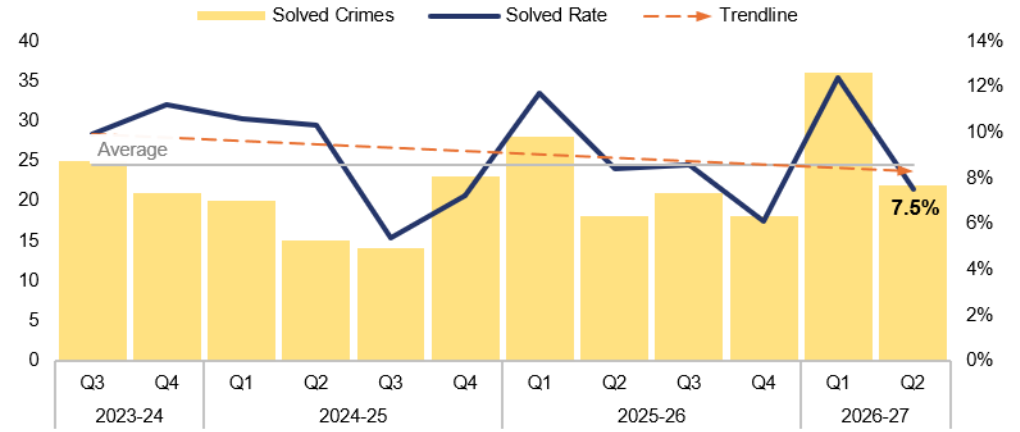
4. Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	981	841	959	1,101	Volume	567	% Change	-2.4%	10.7%

Serious Sexual Offences Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	6.6%	9.1%	7.9%	8.5%	Solved Rate	9.9%	PP Change	-4.9pp	-0.9pp

Operational Overview

A total of 280 crimes classified as serious sexual offences were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents a reduction of 2.4% (seven fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 10.7% (27 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

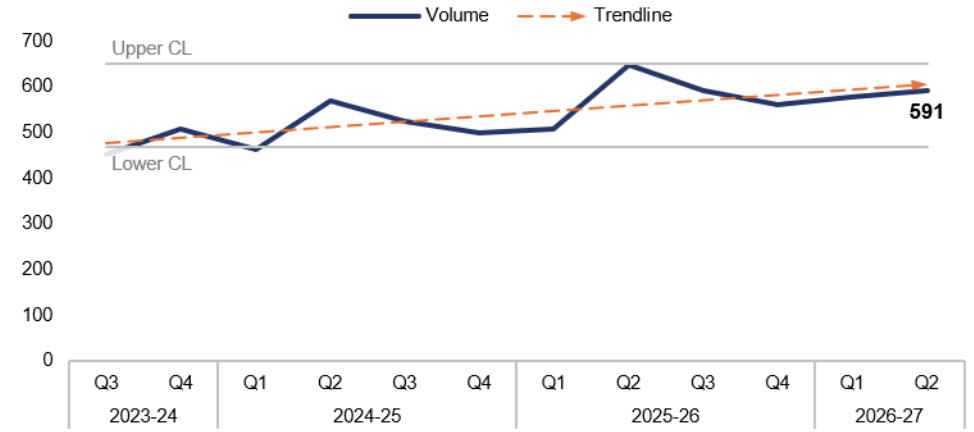
The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 7.5%, with 22 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 4.9 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 14 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 0.9 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with four additional crimes solved.

Serious sexual offence investigations continue to be impacted by demand pressures across investigative teams, particularly where resources are required to support major and complex investigations. Despite these challenges, the force remains focused on improving investigative quality, timeliness, and outcomes for victims. In response to recommendations arising from the Angiolini Inquiry, Gwent Police has introduced daily scrutiny of non-contact sexual offences to ensure appropriate risk assessment, oversight and ownership. This reflects the increasing recognition that non-contact offending can be associated with escalating sexual behaviour and requires a proactive investigative response. Performance improvements seen during the FYTD have been supported by the implementation of national Operation Soteria learning products and enhanced supervisory scrutiny arrangements, strengthening investigative standards and consistency.

Rape offences have been excluded from this dataset.

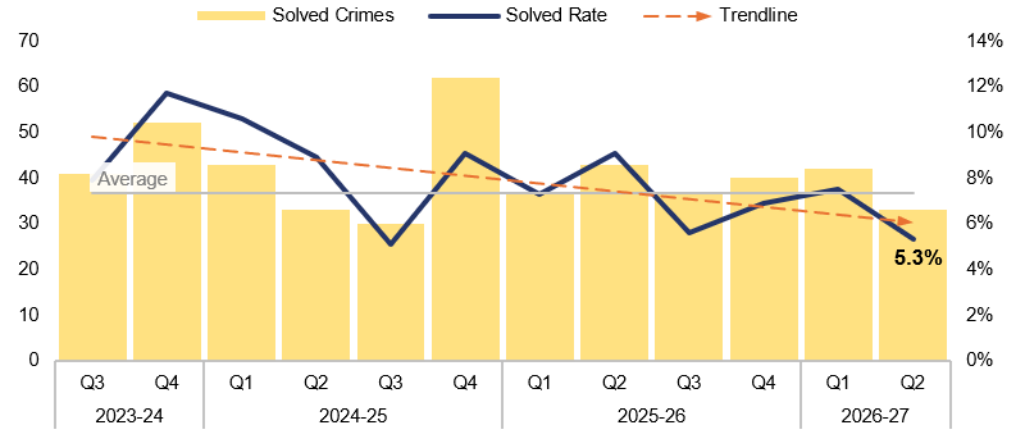
5. Stalking

Stalking Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	1,552	1,917	2,056	2,305	Volume	1,167	% Change	2.6%	-8.7%

Stalking Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	8.1%	8.7%	8.2%	7.0%	Solved Rate	6.3%	PP Change	-2.2pp	-3.8pp

Operational Overview

Overall, 591 offences classified as stalking were recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents an increase of 2.6% (15 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 8.7% (56 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

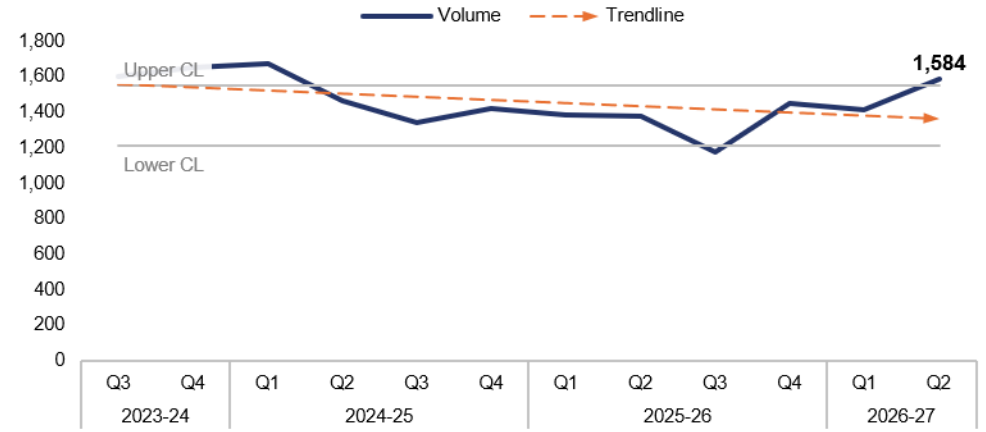
The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 5.3%, with 33 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 2.2 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with nine fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.8 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 10 fewer crimes solved.

The volume of stalking cases has remained relatively stable during Q1 2026-27 and Q2 2026-27, whilst solved rates have fallen. The force is seeking to implement a triage process for all stalking cases to ensure there is sufficient guidance for frontline officers, and that those high-risk cases are considered for Stalking Protection Orders. Domestic Abuse Protection Orders will be available from the 25th of November 2026 and will provide a further option for domestic abuse related stalking cases. Two Stalking Protection Orders were granted during Q2 2026-27, with two further cases listed during Q3 2026-27.

As a result of changes to supervisor templates, supervisors are now directed to consider the eligibility of a protective order at the earliest stage. This is in line with His Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services recommendations, and supported by the Suzy Lamplugh review. These changes should further improve the force's use of orders.

6. Harassment

Harassment Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	7,499	6,768	5,892	5,391	Volume	3,000	% Change	11.9%	14.9%

Harassment Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	5.2%	8.3%	8.9%	8.3%	Solved Rate	7.5%	PP Change	-1.3pp	-3.1pp

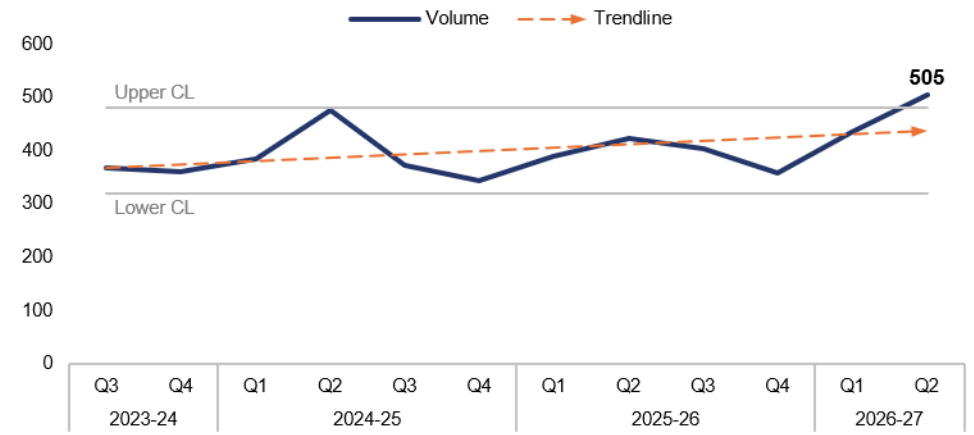
Operational Overview

A total of 1,584 offences classified as harassment were recorded during Q2 2026-27, exceeding the upper control limit. This represents an increase of 11.9% (168 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and of 14.9% (205 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 6.9%, with 107 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 1.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with four fewer crimes solved. A further reduction of 3.1 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with seven fewer crimes solved.

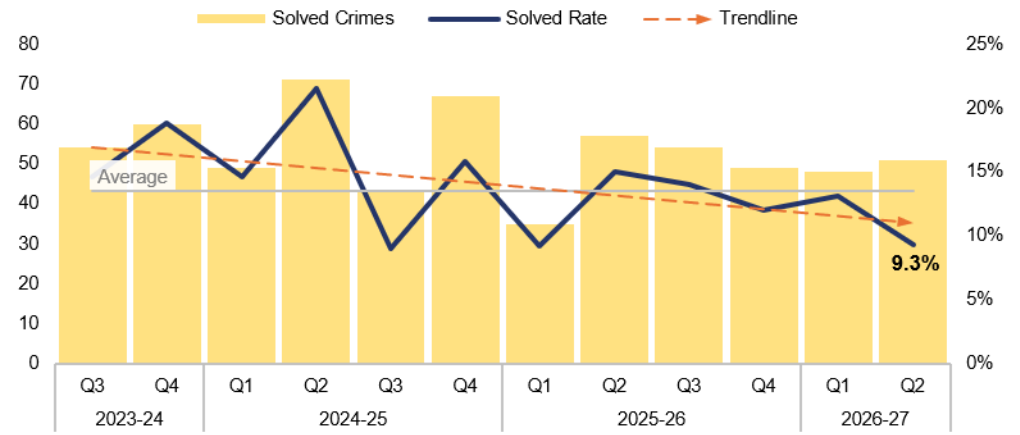
7. Hate Crime

Hate Crime Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	1,443	1,445	1,576	1,572	Volume	940	% Change	16.1%	19.7%

Hate Crime Solved Rate



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Solved Rate	8.4%	15.1%	14.7%	12.6%	Solved Rate	10.8%	PP Change	-3.8pp	-5.7pp

Operational Overview

Overall, 505 offences which met the definition of a hate crime were recorded during Q2 2026-27, exceeding the upper control limit. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 16.1% (70 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a more prominent increase of 19.7% (83 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

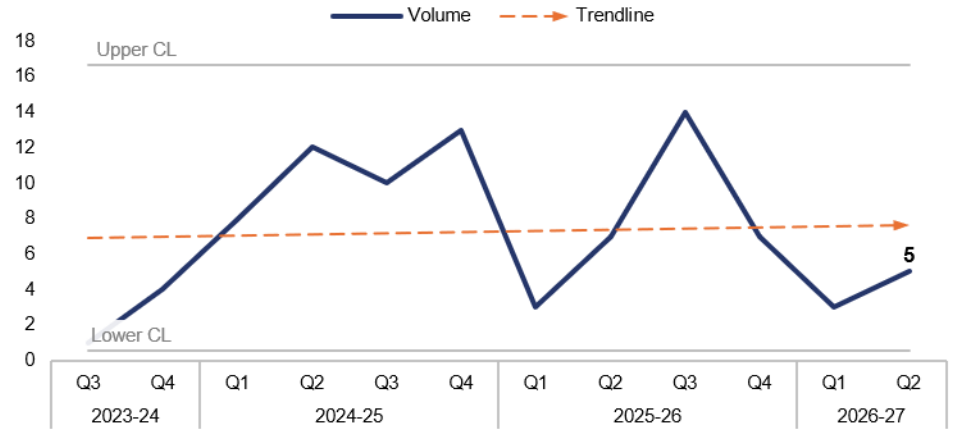
Crimes assigned the racial hate strand were the most prevalent during Q2 2026-27, with 310 such offences recorded. Conversely, crimes assigned transphobic hate strand were the least common, with 17 offences recorded.

The solved rate for Q2 2026-27 stands at 9.3%, with 51 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 3.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with three additional crimes solved. A further reduction of 5.7 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q2 2026-27 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with six fewer crimes solved.

A single crime can be assigned multiple hate strands. The crime trend is based on recorded crimes, whilst the assessment of hate strands is based on the volume of each individual strand.

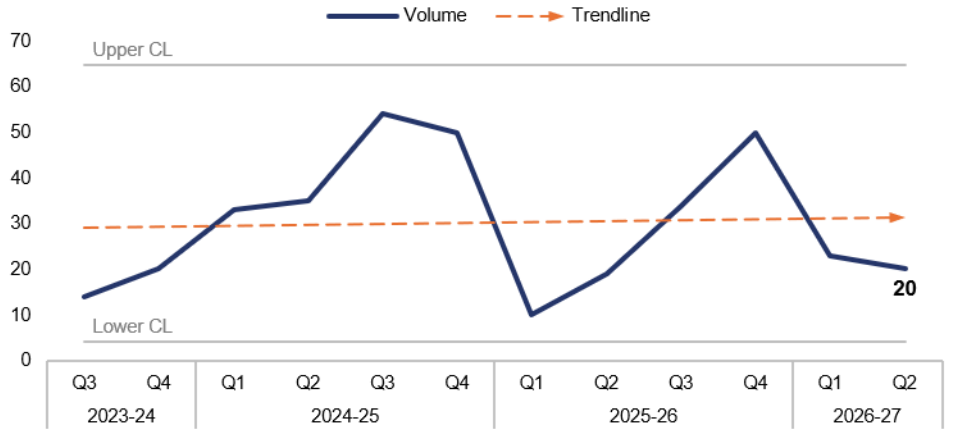
8. Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation

Child Criminal Exploitation Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	21	21	43	31	Volume	8	% Change	66.7%	-28.6%

Child Sexual Exploitation Volume



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	177	68	172	113	Volume	43	% Change	-13.0%	5.3%

Operational Overview

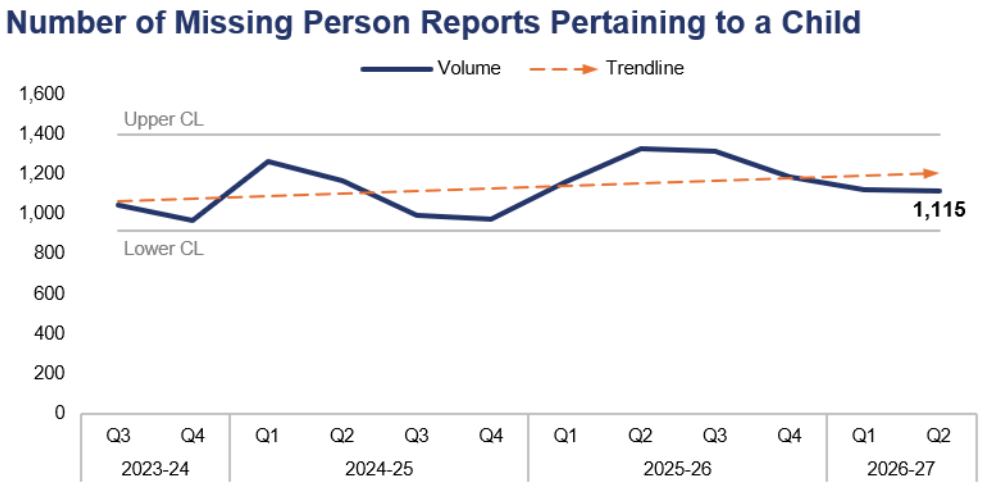
During Q2 2026-27, five offences were assigned a child criminal exploitation local qualifier. This represents an increase of 66.7% (two additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 28.6% (two fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

A total of 20 offences were assigned
a child sexual exploitation local qualifier during Q2 2026-27. This is a reduction of 13.0% (three fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 5.3% (one additional offence) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. It has been identified that this qualifier may have been incorrectly applied in the past.

The force maintains a strong focus on exploitation, with increased proactive activity, effective multi-agency working, and a clear emphasis on disrupting those who exploit children. Dedicated exploitation resources work closely with safeguarding partners through established multi-agency arrangements, supported by Regional Threat Group and Strategic Governance Group oversight. Alongside this operational activity, work continues to improve data quality and the consistent use of exploitation flags and markers, ensuring that performance information better reflects the full range of safeguarding, disruption, and enforcement activity taking place.

Use of the Child Criminal Exploitation local qualifier commenced during 2022, limiting the scope of the currently available dataset.

9. Missing Children



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	3,276	4,359	4,390	4,986	Volume	2,237	% Change	-0.6%	-16.1%

Operational Overview

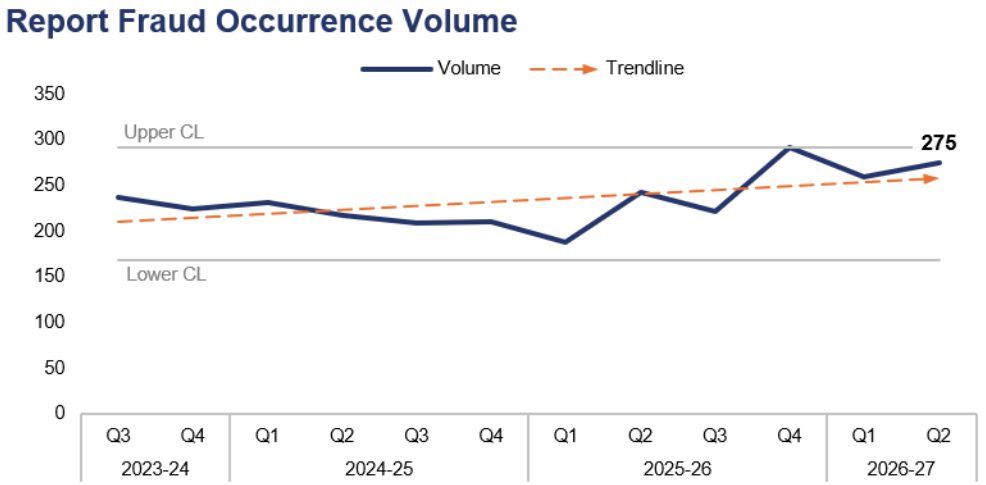
A total of 1,115 missing person reports were created during Q2 2026-27 which pertained to a child. This represents a slight reduction of 0.6% (seven fewer reports) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 16.1% (214 fewer reports) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force has strengthened its response to missing children through dedicated Missing Children Team oversight and multi-agency problem solving. All missing children are reviewed daily, with the team supporting live investigations, reviewing safeguarding and debrief information, and working closely with partners in relation to children who are repeatedly missing or present the greatest risk.

Weekly multi-agency meetings provide further scrutiny of individual children and agree interventions to address the causes of missing episodes and reduce repeat harm. The team also works with care providers to strengthen accountability, and with the Exploitation Team where missing and exploitation risks overlap. Further training, along with the Philomena Protocol and Trigger Plan, support improved frontline recognition and assessment of risk. This work has reduced both the overall number of missing episodes, as well as the number of missing episodes relating to those regularly reported missing.

A missing person report is created each time an individual is reported as missing. Several reports can be created for the same individual if they are reported as missing on multiple occasions.

10. Report Fraud



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	917	965	864	943	Volume	534	% Change	6.2%	13.6%

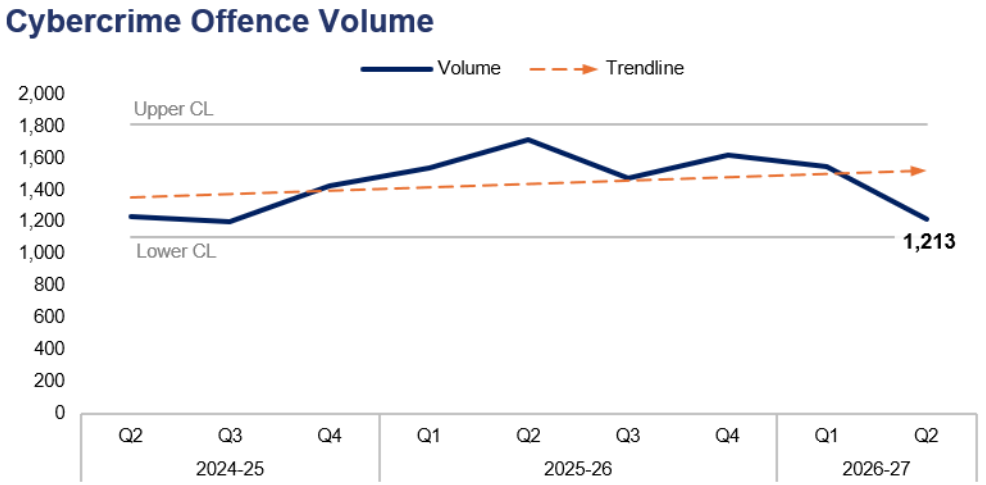
Operational Overview

Overall, 275 Report Fraud occurrences were assigned to Gwent Police by the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau during Q2 2026-27. This represents an increase of 6.2% (16 additional occurrences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 13.6% (33 additional occurrences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During Q2 2026-27, £10,600 of victim's money was safeguarded by fraud investigations in Gwent.

Report Fraud has replaced Action Fraud as the national platform for reporting cyber crime and fraud.

11. Cybercrime



Financial Year	25-26
Volume	6,340

FYTD	26-27
Volume	2,758

Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
% Change	-21.5%	-29.1%

Offences Most Commonly Classified as Cybercrime by Volume – Q2 2026-27

Offence Title	Volume	% of Total
Protection from Harassment Act Section 2	240	19.8%
Pursue course of conduct which amounts to stalking	235	19.4%
Putting people in fear of violence	112	9.2%
Sending letters etc with intent to cause distress or anxiety	86	7.1%
Take/Make/Distribute Indecent Photographs /Pseudo Photographs of Children	71	5.9%

Operational Overview

A total of 1,213 offences recorded during Q2 2026-27 were classified as cybercrime, as defined by the NDQIS reporting system. This represents a reduction of 21.5% (332 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 29.1% (498 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During Q2 2026-27, three of the five offences which were most commonly classified as cybercrime can be defined as harassment offences, with a fourth defined as a stalking offence. Overall, crimes classified as either a harassment offence or a stalking offence accounted for 66.1% of all cybercrime recorded during the quarter, with 802 such offences reported. This is an increase of 7.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with 109 fewer offences recorded.

Cyber-enabled crime: Gwent Police introduced a process encouraging FCRs to apply a cyber-enabled flag to reported incidents. While this improved the identification of cyber-enabled crime, it initially resulted in some incidents being flagged simply because they contained a reference to technology, rather than because they were genuinely cyber-enabled. This contributed to the increase shown in the slide. The Cybercrime Team has since worked with FCR to refine the process and improve recording accuracy, resulting in the reduction seen this year. The current position therefore provides a more reliable baseline against which future performance trends can be monitored.

Cybercrime reporting via the NDQIS system was first adopted by the force during June 2024, limiting the scope of the currently available dataset.

12. Protecting the Vulnerable – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

Further improvements in the investigation of serious sexual offences are anticipated through the expansion of the specialist Rape and Serious Sexual Offences (RASSO) Investigation Team. By December 2027, all serious sexual offence investigations will be managed by specialist investigators, which will support improved timeliness, investigation quality, victim experience, and longer-term criminal justice outcomes. Performance in this area remains subject to robust force governance and continuous improvement activity.

The force has moved into operational delivery for Operation Beaconport, with historic group-based child sexual exploitation cases being reviewed through the national process. Local arrangements include dedicated governance, specialist investigative capability, and a victim-centred approach, with an emphasis on learning from previous investigations and readiness for cases requiring further investigation. There are currently two re-opened cases in Gwent.

Organised drug-facilitated sexual assault remains an emerging national threat involving sexual offending, domestic abuse, and increasingly online-enabled networks. Gwent is engaged with national learning and senior investigating officer arrangements to support identification, safeguarding, and effective investigation.

Harmful sexual behaviour amongst children, along with online influences and child-on-child abuse, are receiving increased national attention. Gwent's response includes stronger exploitation arrangements and new Pursue, Prevent, Protect and Prepare Child Exploitation Plans, bringing together safeguarding, disruption, and prevention activity for children at heightened risk.

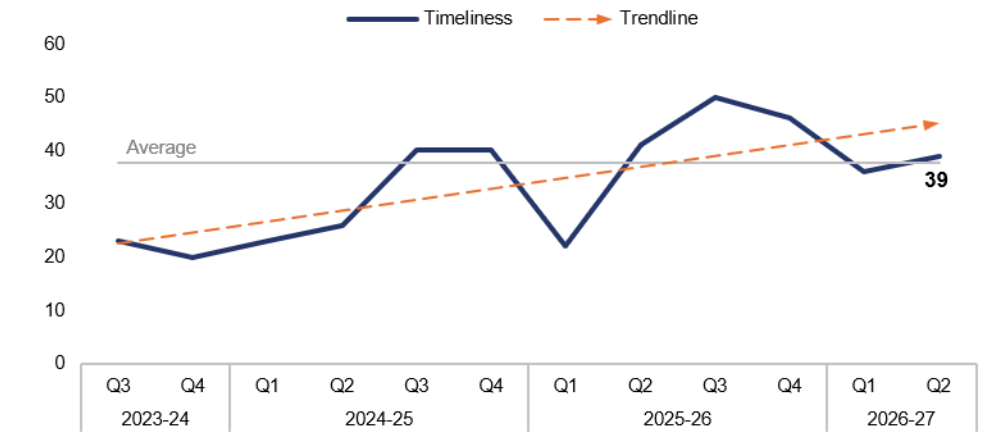
Gwent is preparing for the national introduction of Domestic Abuse Protection Notices and Orders on the 25th of November 2026. Implementation governance, operational processes, training, and monitoring arrangements are being developed, with particular focus on the sustainable management of protective orders once granted. The team are preparing applications in readiness for 'go live'.

The new national VAWG and Public Protection threat assessment highlights the increasing significance of technology-enabled abuse, image-based offending, repeat perpetrators, and online harms. These threats cut across domestic abuse, stalking, sexual offending, exploitation, and child safeguarding, and will inform Gwent's developing vulnerability response. Gwent Police is working with the Open University to develop its approach to technology-enabled VAWG offences.

Pillar Four – Putting Victims First

1. Investigation Timeliness
2. Victims and Repeat Victims
3. Victim Satisfaction
4. Putting Victims First – Emerging Issues

1. Investigation Timeliness



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Median Timeliness	41	23	32	44	Median Timeliness	37	% Change	8.3%	-4.9%

Operational Overview

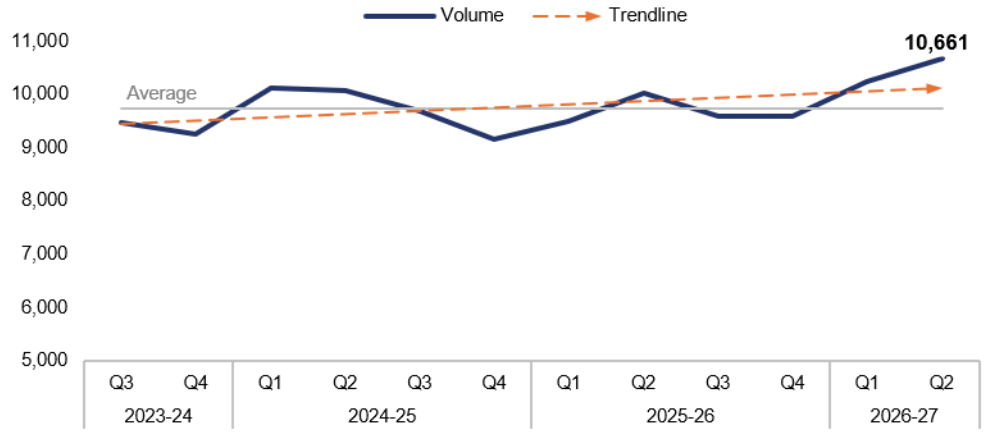
During Q2 2026-27, the median investigation length was 39 days. This represents an increase of 8.3% (three additional days) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 4.9% (two fewer days) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

It is recognised that whilst investigation timeliness is key for victims, an investigation also has to be proportionate and effective. A balance must be struck between investigation quality and timeliness. This messaging forms part of the Quality of Investigation and Victim Care framework. To further support this messaging, victim inputs have been delivered at force training days and are provided to all new recruits. These focus on maintaining victim updates, updating victims at key stages, ensuring the victim's right to receive specialist support is met, and providing a Victim Impact Statement.

A detailed review of outstanding crimes has taken place, and early steps have reduced crime volumes by over 3,000. It is anticipated that this will have a positive effect on investigation timeliness.

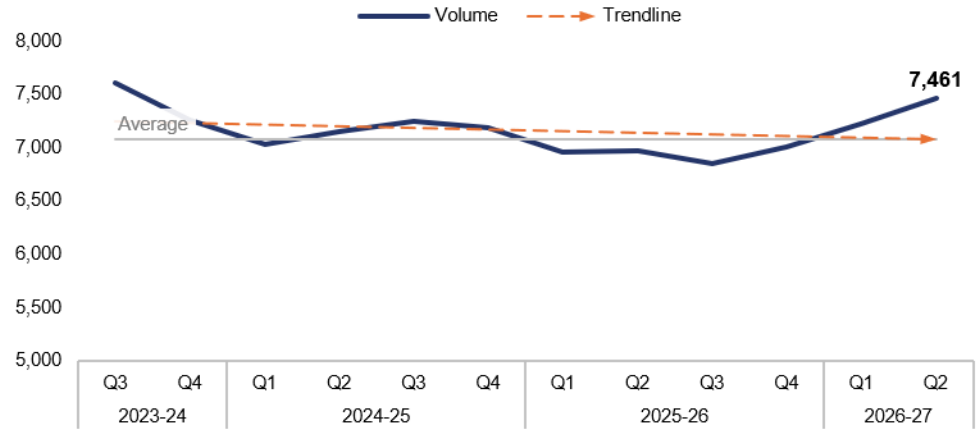
2. Victims and Repeat Victims

Number of Victims



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	31,998	32,785	33,001	32,668	Volume	19,273	% Change	4.0%	6.5%

Number of Repeat Victims (12 Months to End of Quarter)



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	8,245	7,256	7,189	7,001	% Change	3.3%	7.1%

Operational Overview

Overall, 10,661 unique victims were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 4.0% (412 additional victims) when compared to the quarter prior, and of 6.5% (650 additional victims) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During the 12 months to the end of Q2 2026-27, 7,461 victims were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat victims. This is an increase of 3.3% (238 additional repeat victims) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the quarter prior, and a further increase of 7.1% (494 additional repeat victims) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Improved structures are in place to identify repeat victims, ensuring that plan owners are aware of and driving service improvements in relation to these individuals. The force is currently in conversation with system developers to deliver an improved understanding of our approach to victim care, and a measure of success for our Victims Code of Practise (VCOP) compliance.

The Victim Care Unit have realigned their processes to those held by the wider force, in order to ensure the timing of system searches aligns effectively with crime recording systems. This has led to an increase in eligible victims being identified by the Victim Care Unit, with their needs being accurately assessed.

For the purposes of this report, a repeat victim is defined as an individual who has been linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences within a 12-month period.
The financial year figures in the right-hand graph refer to the number of repeat victims recorded across that timeframe, rather than being the sum of the quarterly figures for that year.

3. Victim Satisfaction

Victim Satisfaction Survey Data: Q2 2025-26 – Q2 2026-27				
Survey Question	**Percentage of Respondents Satisfied**	**Quarter-on-Quarter Difference**	**Number of Respondents Satisfied**	**Total Responses Received**
How satisfied are you with the ease of initial contact with the Police?	79.5%	+0.3pp ↑	163	205
How satisfied are you with the response time to your contact? (e.g. how long it took for your call to be answered)	82.0%	+0.6pp ↑	169	206
Overall, how satisfied are you with your experience of the first point of contact with the police?	78.9%	-2.0pp ↓	161	204
If an officer attended, how satisfied are you with the time it took for them to arrive?	82.0%	-0.9pp ↓	91	111
How satisfied are you with the actions taken by the attending officer/s?	75.2%	-0.9pp ↓	85	113
Thinking about your overall experience, how satisfied are you with the treatment you have received from Gwent Police?	68.3%	-0.4pp ↓	140	205

Operational Overview

A total of 207 respondents have engaged with the victim satisfaction survey between Q2 2025-26 and Q2 2026-27 inclusive. Of those who replied to the given question, 82.0% of respondents were satisfied with the response time to their contact and the time it took for attending officers to arrive, whereas only 68.3% of respondents were satisfied with the overall treatment they received from Gwent Police. When compared to the same period for the quarter prior (Q1 2025-26 – Q1 2026-27), the percentage of satisfied respondents has fallen for four of the six metrics listed above.

All questions within the survey are optional, which may result in a disparity between the number of responses received for each question.

4. Putting Victims First – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

A tender to improve the Victim Satisfaction Survey is currently out for consultation. This is to ensure that it better captures victims' lived experience, identifies themes for learning, and supports a more consistent understanding of confidence, satisfaction, and service quality. This places victim care at the forefront of everything Gwent Police does and ensures that those who deliver the service continue to improve trust and confidence within local communities by providing a connected service that is focused on getting it right and doing the right thing. A review of all opportunities to capture victims' feedback has been established. This now effectively reports into the Victims Meeting, allowing effective quality assurance to drive service improvement.

Improvements to the performance metrics for VCOP reporting are ongoing. Gwent Police are developing this in line with established forces who are able to report effectively.

The force has introduced changes to the templates used to identify and respond to victims' needs, as well as to evidence and satisfy victims' rights under the VCOP. These changes are intended to allow investigators to record victim contact, entitlements, needs, and outcomes more consistently, whilst also enabling supervisors and leaders to better understand compliance, quality, and areas requiring further improvement.

The force has introduced a technological solution, providing victims of certain crime types with the ability to communicate directly with officers via a crime investigation portal. This portal reduces the barriers for victims of crime when it comes to accessing information relating to their investigation (Right 6) and provides the organisation with an opportunity to better understand victim satisfaction with the service provided.

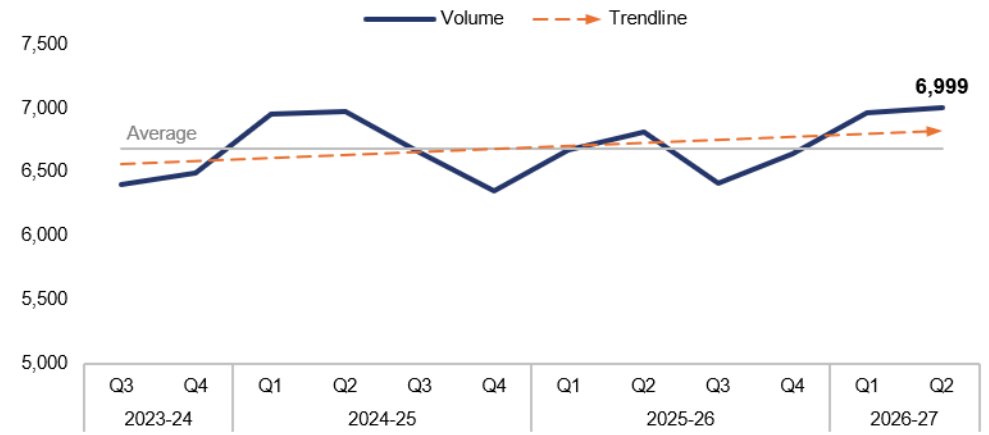
The Survivor Engagement Coordinator brings together the collective voices of a committed advisory group, acting as a stakeholder reference group willing to advise and challenge Gwent Police on the services it delivers.

Pillar Five – Reducing Reoffending

1. Offenders and Repeat Offenders
2. Young Offenders and First-Time Entrants
3. Children in Police Custody
4. Reducing Reoffending – Emerging Issues

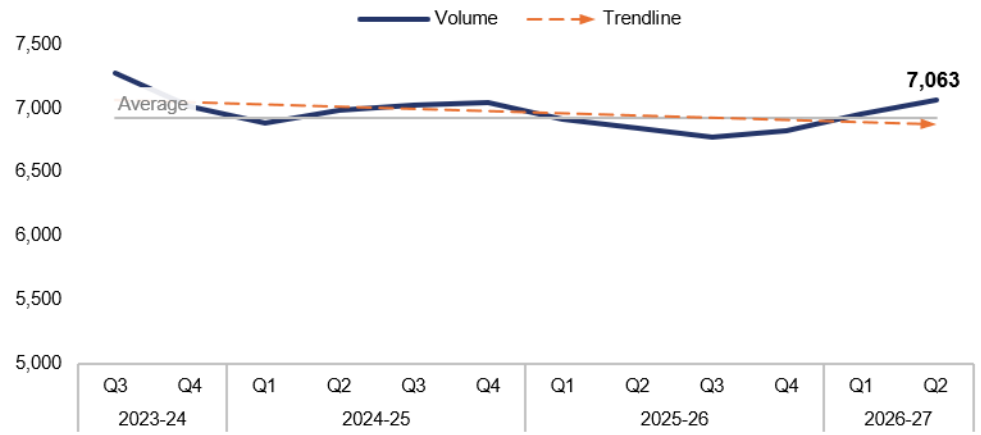
1. Offenders and Repeat Offenders

Number of Offenders



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	20,003	20,520	20,800	20,477	Volume	12,319	% Change	0.5%	2.8%

Number of Repeat Offenders (12 Months to End of Quarter)



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	7,454	7,015	7,042	6,821	% Change	1.6%	3.2%

Operational Overview

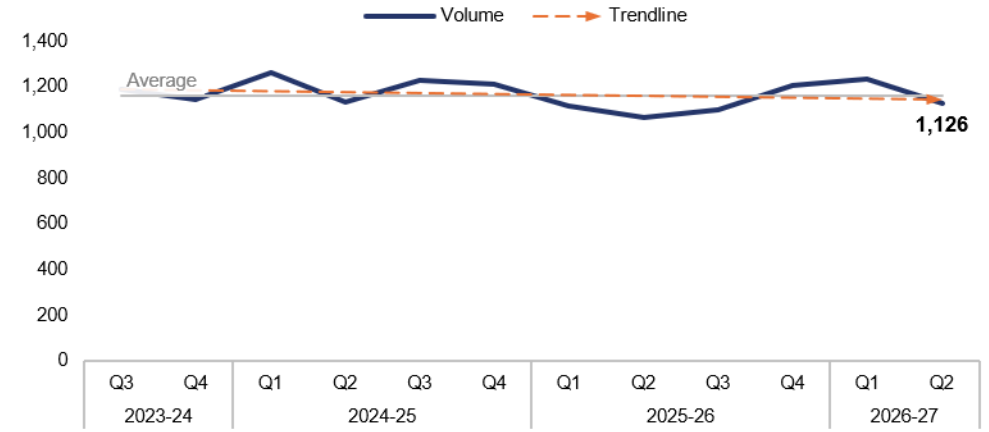
Overall, 6,999 unique offenders were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2026-27. This is the highest figure within the three-year timeframe, representing a slight increase of 0.5% (36 additional offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 2.8% (192 additional offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During the 12 months to the end of Q2 2026-27, 7,063 offenders were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat offenders. This is an increase of 1.6% (109 additional repeat offenders) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the quarter prior, and of 3.2% (219 additional repeat offenders) when compared to the 12 months to the end of the same quarter during the previous financial year.

For the purposes of this report, a repeat offender is defined as an individual who has been linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences within a 12-month period. This does not necessarily mean that they have been charged with or found guilty of the offence in question.
The financial year figures in the right-hand graph refer to the number of repeat offenders recorded across that timeframe, rather than being the sum of the quarterly figures for that year.

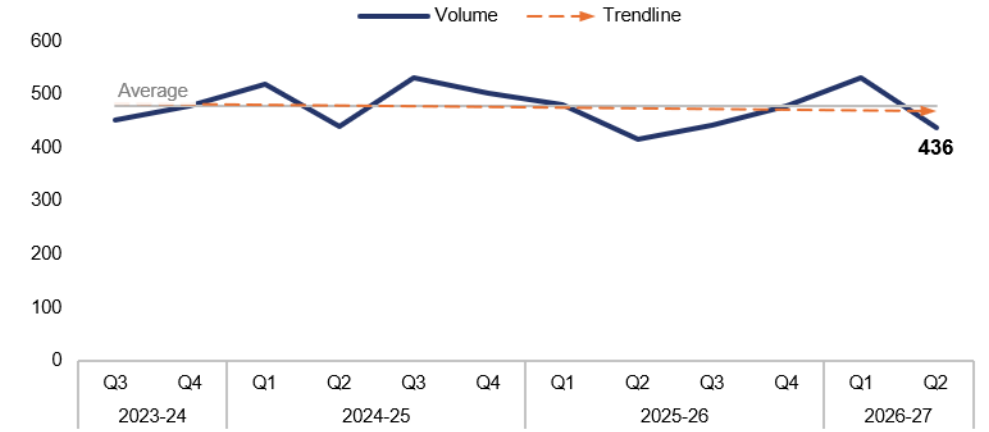
2. Young Offenders and First-Time Entrants

Number of Young Offenders



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	3,537	3,683	3,614	3,414	Volume	2,083	% Change	-8.5%	5.9%

Number of Young Offender First-Time Entrants



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	2,206	2,071	1,992	1,818	Volume	966	% Change	-17.7%	4.8%

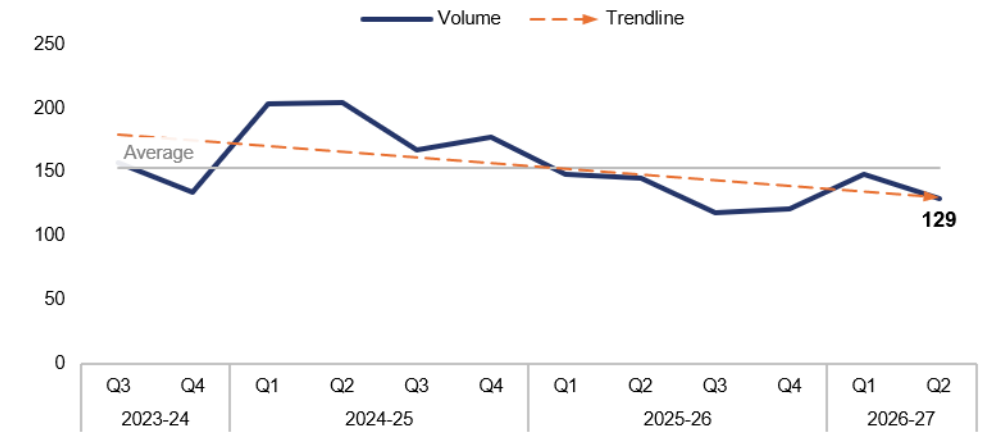
Operational Overview

A total of 1,126 unique offenders under the age of 18 were linked to crimes recorded during Q2 2026-27. This represents a reduction of 8.5% (105 fewer young offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 5.9% (63 additional young offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Of these young offenders, 436 (38.7% of the quarterly total) have been identified as first-time entrants into the criminal justice system within Gwent. This is a reduction of 17.7% (94 fewer entrants) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 4.8% (20 additional entrants) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The age of the offenders included in this dataset has been calculated based on the committed date of the offence they were linked to. This does not necessarily mean that they have been charged with or found guilty of the offence in question. The dataset used to identify first-time entrants is limited to offences committed within Gwent from 2018 onwards. Offences committed outside of Gwent or prior to 2018 are not included in this calculation.

3. Children in Police Custody



Financial Year	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	FYTD	26-27	Quarter	Q1 26-27	Q2 25-26
Volume	541	613	751	532	Volume	277	% Change	-12.8%	-11.0%

Operational Overview

During Q2 2026-27, 129 custody records were created which pertained to a juvenile subject. This represents a reduction of 12.8% (19 fewer custody records) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar reduction of 11.0% (16 fewer custody records) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The above figures are based on custody footfall, which refers to the number of custody records with an arrival time within the specified timeframe. As such, if a subject came into custody on multiple occasions, they would be counted upon each arrival.

4. Reducing Reoffending – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

The Outstanding Suspect Risk Assessment is now live in Gwent Police, allowing for early identification of the force's highest-harm outstanding suspects, with daily scrutiny to positively intervene and disrupt their offending. A newly created meeting places focus on "priority persons" and establishes an effective force approach to curtail their offending and ensure that they are brought to justice.

APPROVAL AND SIGN OFF

APPROVAL AND SIGN OFF
In producing this report, has consideration been given to public confidence? YES
Are the contents of this report suitable for the public domain? YES

If you consider this report to be exempt from the public domain, please state the reasons: N/A

CHIEF OFFICER APPROVAL
I confirm this report has been discussed and approved at a formal Chief Officer meeting.



Signature:

DCC Nick McLain Date: 03.11.2026