



Report to the Assurance and Accountability Board

Quarter 1 2025-26



Glossary of Terms

Common Terms:

Percentage Points – 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 – The solved rate for a given quarter is calculated by dividing the number of crimes which were assigned a criminal justice outcome during that quarter by the number of crimes recorded during that quarter.

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 1 2025-26.

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 limit indicates that the given value is below the expected level.

Pillar One - Preventing Crime and ASB

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

1. Representative Workforce

Employee Type	Establishment Numbers					Gender		Ethnicity				Number of Officers by Operational Pillar		
	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	Crime	Neighbourhood	Response
Police Officer	1506.0	1506	1551.9	45.9	1566	38.8%	61.2%	3.8%	0.3%	3.6%	92.3%	407	201	596
Police Staff	795.8	811.1	799.1	-11.9	843	68.1%	31.9%	2.4%	0.5%	3.1%	94.1%	These figures pertain to the numbers of Police Constables, Police Sergeants, Detective Constables, and Detective Sergeants assigned to departments within each operational pillar. A number of officers operate outside of these pillars.		
PCSO	135	135	127.8	-7.2	132	49.2%	50.8%	9.1%	0.0%	1.5%	89.4%			
OPCC	23	23	22.8	-0.2	24	66.7%	33.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0.0%	83.3%			
Special Constable	0	100	0	-45	55	23.6%	76.4%	5.5%	1.8%	0.0%	92.7%			
Agency Worker	0	0	0	0	18	44.4%	55.6%	5.6%	11.1%	0.0%	83.3%			
Cadets	0	0	0	0	119	51.3%	48.7%	6.7%	3.4%	0.8%	89.1%			
Volunteers	0	0	0	0	277	46.9%	53.1%	2.2%	45.1%	0.4%	52.3%			

Operational Overview

There is a gender disparity evident in the workforce for both officers and staff. For officers, females are under-represented by approximately 12 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. Currently 3.8% of police officers are of ethnic heritage, whereas ethnic heritage representation in the staff workstream is lower, at 2.4%.

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. This was evident in the force's approach to addressing the concerns of local Muslim communities following the harrowing incident in Southport, and the subsequent community concern and fear felt throughout Gwent.

The force has recently been reorganised into three operational pillars – Crime, Neighbourhood, and Response. There are currently 407 officers working within the Crime pillar, 201 within the Neighbourhood Pillar, and 596 within the Response Pillar. This new operating model has been designed to influence how the force works together to improve trust and confidence. Removing geographic barriers will put 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.

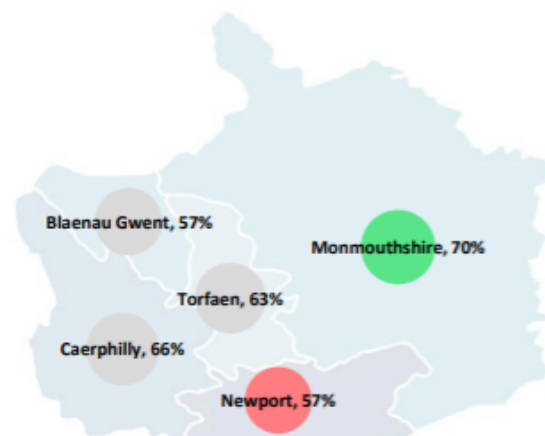
The Establishment Budget for Special Constables is a target headcount, aimed to be achieved over the next three years.

2. Quarterly Summary

Quarter 1 2025-26 - Crime Volume and Solved Rate by Crime Category		
Crime Category	Volume	Solved Rate
-	9	33.3%
All Other Theft	935	2.9%
Bicycle Theft	84	4.8%
Commercial Burglary	146	8.9%
Criminal Damage & Arson	1,861	6.0%
Drug Offences	465	48.6%
Fraud	0	0.0%
Homicide	1	0.0%
Misc Crimes Against Society	535	17.4%
Non-Notifiable Offences	22	0.0%
Other Sexual Offences	344	12.5%
Possession Of Weapons	139	27.3%
Public Order Offences	1,926	6.5%
Rape	200	10.0%
Residential Burglary	370	7.8%
Robbery	114	16.7%
Shoplifting	1,055	33.3%
Theft From The Person	45	2.2%
Vehicle Crime	574	3.0%
Violence With Injury	1,599	13.4%
Violence Without Injury	4,237	9.0%
Total	14,661	11.7%
Crime Volumes in Red and Solved Rates in Green are above the eight-quarter rolling average.		

3. Perceptions Survey – Engagement

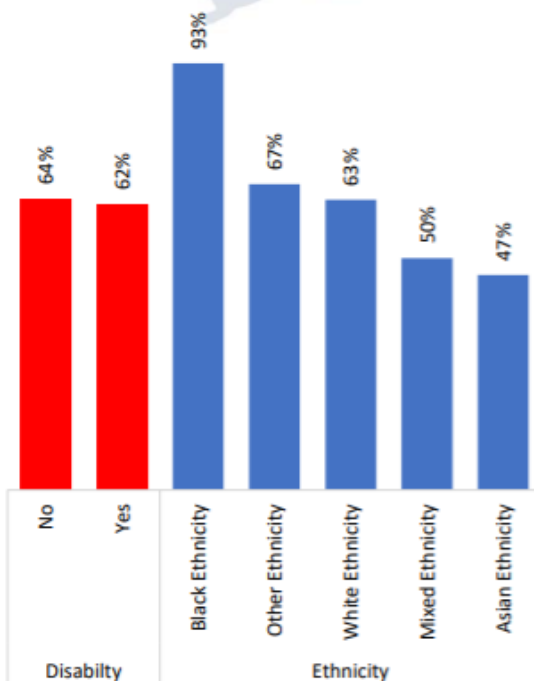
Sense of Community



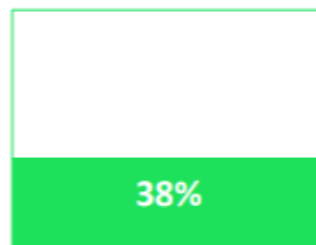
Monmouthshire (70%) residents agree there is a strong sense of community in their area. This is the highest of all areas.

Newport (57%) has the lowest perceived sense of community.

Those with a disability (62%) and residents of Asian Ethnicity (47%) felt less likely to feel a strong sense of community. 93% of respondents of Black Ethnicity felt a strong sense of community, however there were very few respondents.

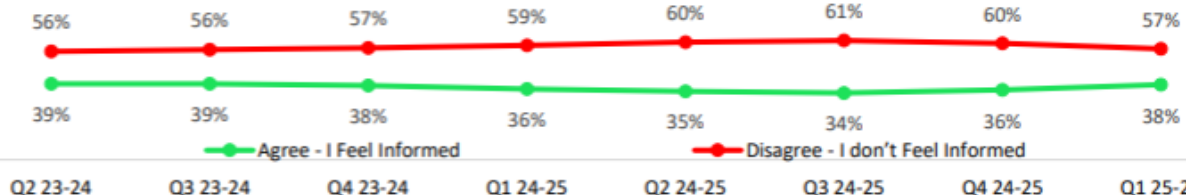


Communication

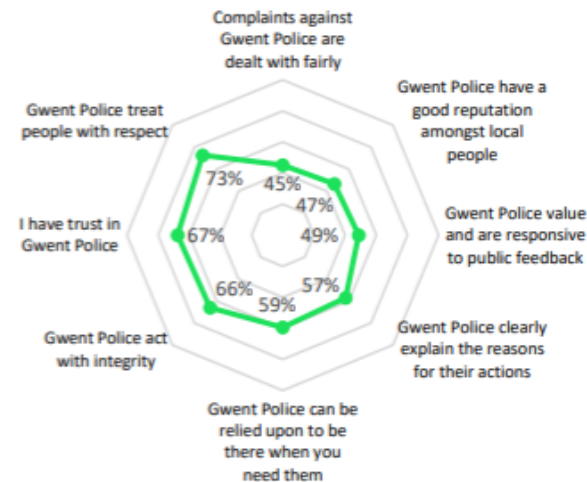


I Feel Informed
(Rolling 12 months)

Overall, how well informed do you feel about what Gwent Police is doing in your local area?



Trust



In the 12 months to Q1 2025-26, 67.5% of people agreed they had trust in Gwent Police, 45.0% of people said complaints against Gwent Police are dealt with fairly.

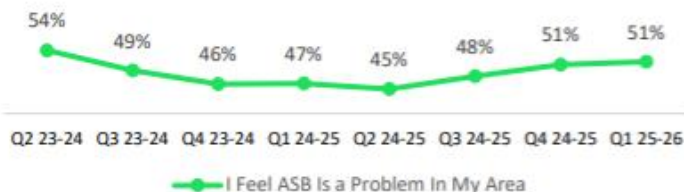
(Left) For the rolling 12 months, 38% of respondents agreed they felt informed of what Gwent Police were doing in their local area. 57% disagreed about feeling informed.

(Below) There is a downward trend in feeling informed over the last eight quarters (Rolling 12 months).

4. 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 Q1 2025-26, 51% 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 67% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 34% of respondents felt this way.

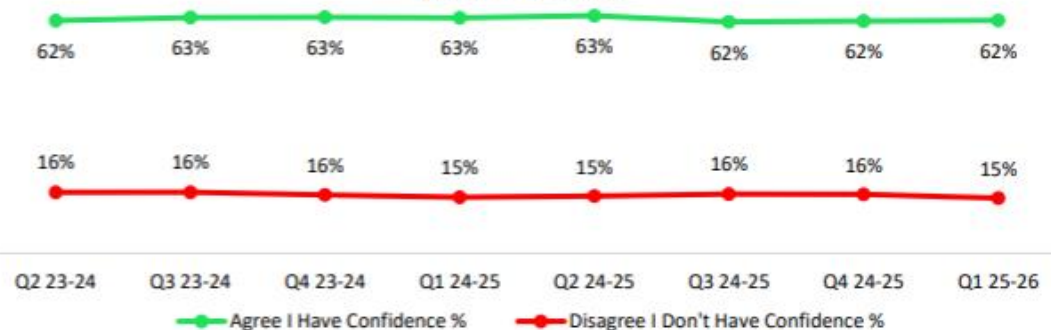
In the 12 months to Q1 2025-26, 26% of respondents said they felt unsafe at night (12 month rolling quarterly trend below). This perception is at it's highest in Blaenau Gwent (where 31% agreed) and at it's lowest in Monmouthshire where 14% of respondents felt this way.

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

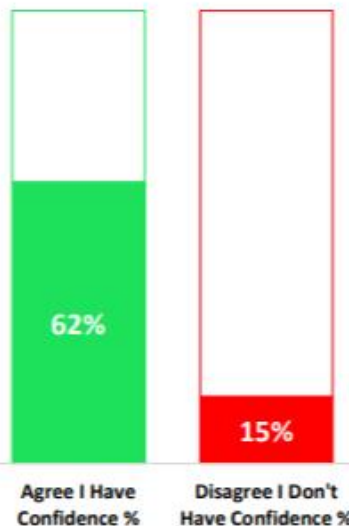


Overall Confidence

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 Q1 2025-26, 62% of respondents said they agreed they had confidence in Gwent Police (Left). This perception is at it's highest in Torfaen (where 65% agreed) and at it's lowest in Blaenau Gwent 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).

Positive Perception

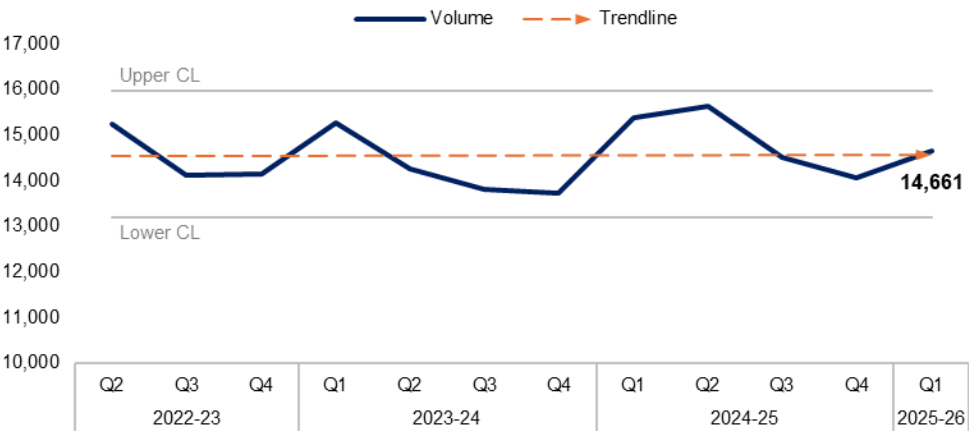
'We do see a presence from the police and historically we have had issues, and they were excellent, and came out at even minor issues.'

Negative Perception

'They have let us down a lot; from my past experience I have no confidence in them.'

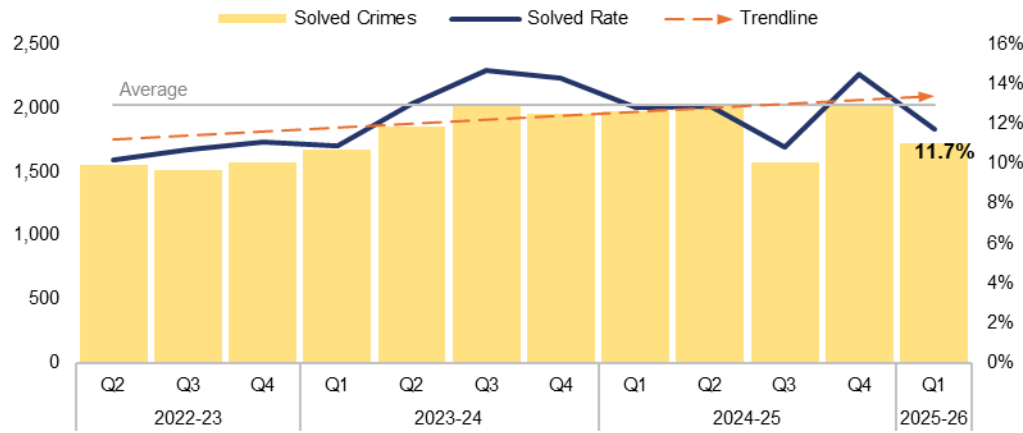
5. Overall Crime

Overall Crime Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	12,878	14,629	15,259	15,392	14,661	% Change	4.3%	-4.7%

Overall Crime Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	10.3%	6.9%	10.9%	12.8%	11.7%	PP Change	-2.8	-1.1

Operational Overview

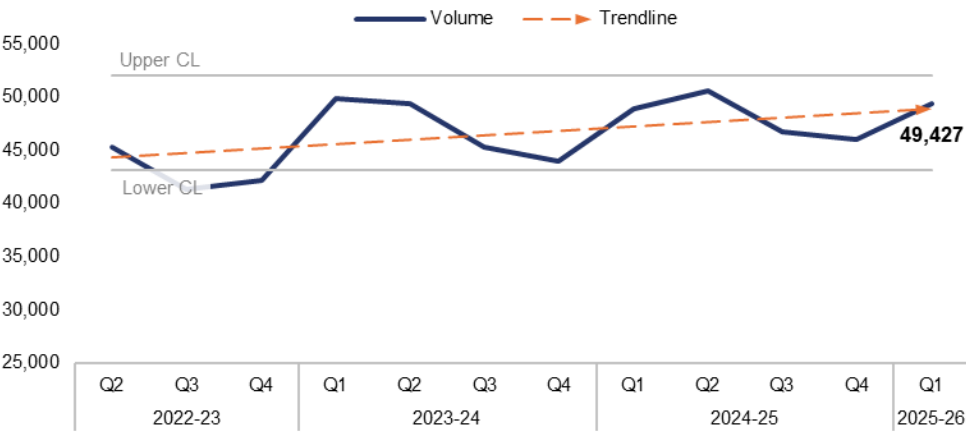
Overall, 14,661 crimes were recorded in Gwent during the first quarter of the 2025-26 financial year (Q1 2025-26). This represents an increase of 4.3% (600 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 4.7% (731 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The overall solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 11.7%, with 1,717 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 2.8 percentage points when compared to the previous quarter, with 318 fewer crimes solved. The solved rate has also fallen by 1.1 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 251 fewer crimes solved.

An investigation quality improvement project is current ongoing. The project is focused around the introduction of a qualitative quality assurance system, with checks and testing being undertaken by all ranks from Inspector upwards on a monthly basis. It is hoped that this will drive significant performance improvements through a number of avenues, including the direct provision of feedback to staff, the acknowledgement of thematics which will then be fed into governance arrangements, and the identification of organisational blockers to quality investigations. The project aligns with the force's Investigation Standards Plan and includes the introduction of a functional role to provide 24-hour scrutiny on investigation standards, particularly when suspects are brought into custody. It is believed that this level of scrutiny will contribute to positive outcomes being secured for victims earlier in the investigative journey.

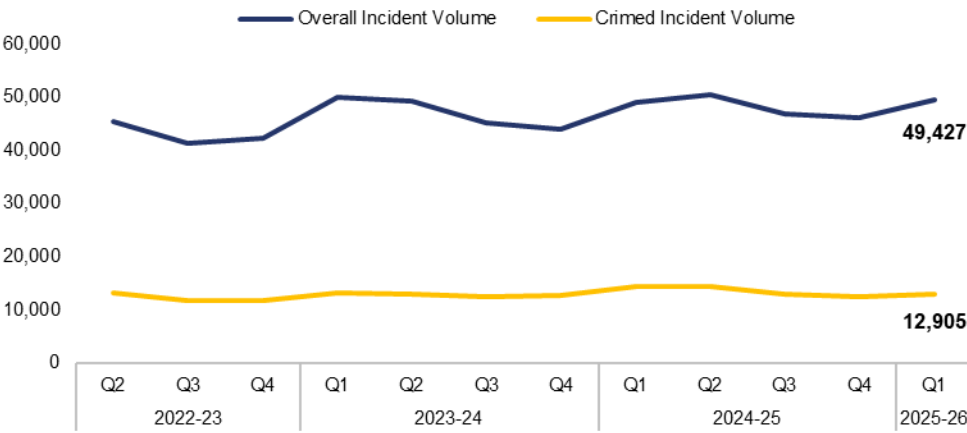
6. Overall Incidents

Overall Incident Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	44,907	41,475	49,856	48,900	49,427	% Change	7.4%	1.1%

Crimed Incident Comparison



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
% Crimed	25.0%	29.7%	26.6%	29.2%	26.1%	PP Change	-0.9	-3.1

Operational Overview

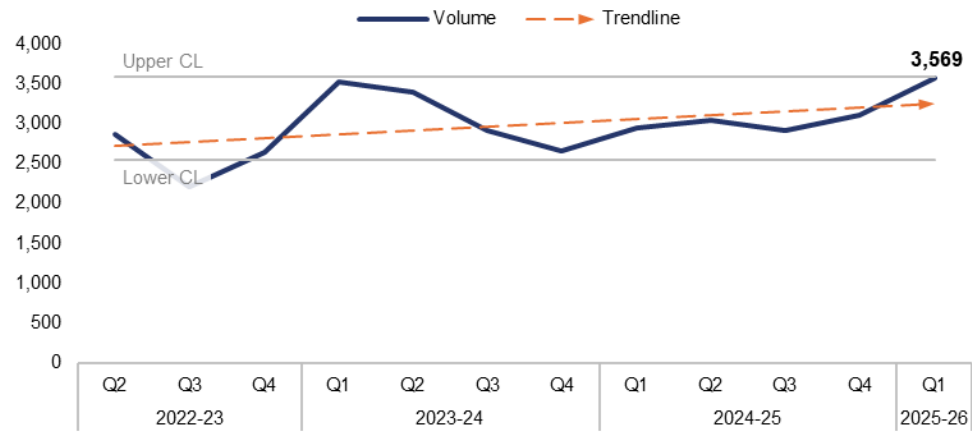
Overall, 49,427 incidents were reported during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 7.4% (3,409 additional incidents) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 1.1% (527 additional incidents) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Of the 49,427 incidents reported during Q1 2025-26, 12,905 were assigned a crime category, or 'crimed'. This accounts for 26.1% of the overall incident volume during the quarter, representing a reduction of 0.9 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior. A further reduction of 3.1 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

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

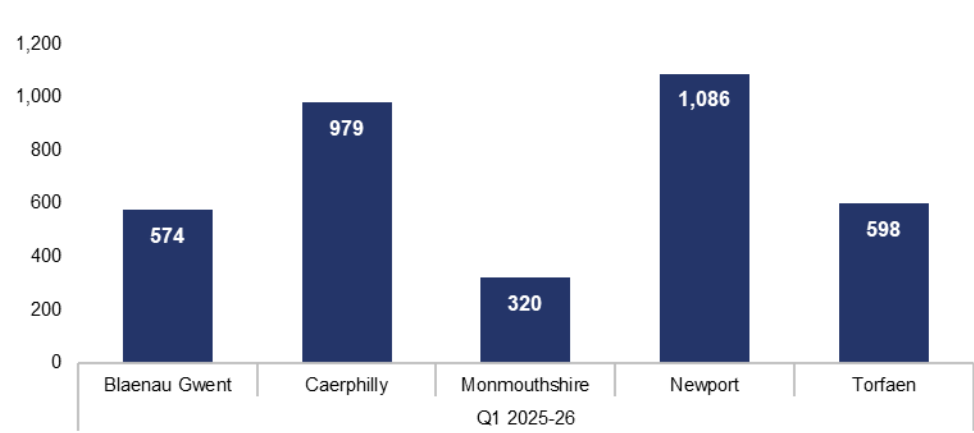
7. Anti-Social Behaviour

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	4,305	2,879	3,526	2,950	3,569	% Change	15.0%	21.0%

Anti-Social Behaviour Volume by Local Authority Area



Sector	Blaenau Gwent	Caerphilly	Monmouthshire	Newport	Torfaen
% of Total	16.1%	27.4%	9.0%	30.4%	16.8%

Operational Overview

A total of 3,569 incidents classified as Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB) were reported during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 15.0% (466 additional incidents) when compared to the quarter prior, and a more prominent increase of 21.0% (619 additional incidents) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The upper-right graph displays ASB incident volume during Q1 2025-26 by Local Authority Area. The highest volume of incidents were reported in Newport, accounting for 30.4% of the force-wide total with 1,086 incidents. Conversely, the lowest volume of incidents were reported in Monmouthshire, comprising 9.0% of the force-wide total (320 incidents).

There has been a notable increase of 27.0% in incidents classified as ASB – Environmental during Q1 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, with 522 incidents reported. Of these, over half (59.0%) explicitly reference either off-road bikes or the settings of fires.

An increasing number of off-road and electric bikes have been seized by the force, with the results published on social media and other outlets. This rise in media coverage may be a factor in the upturn in persons reporting similar incidents, in the confidence that their concerns are being addressed. The neighbourhood and rural crime teams conduct joint patrols alongside the South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (SWFRS) on an ad hoc basis. Patrols have recently taken place in Caerphilly and Torfaen, where the Rural Crime Team and Arson Reduction Team at SWFRS sought to address grass fires via the use of drones and 4x4 vehicles. There is a need to strengthen this relationship throughout grass fire season and in the run up to Bonfire Night.

During Q1 2025-26, 12 ASB incidents were reported as having taken place outside of the force area, and have therefore been omitted from the LAA comparison.

8. Community Action Team

Community Action Team Activity – June 2025	
Action	Volume
Offences Recorded	35
Solved Rate	40.0%
Vehicles Seized	22
Arrests Made	30
Stop Searches Performed	33

Operational Overview

The force has committed to the Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee, particularly in relation to a crackdown on ASB. This is evidenced by the creation of the Community Action Team. As of the 9th of June, this team has begun working alongside neighbourhood policing teams to tackle ASB in four hotspot areas within Gwent. The team will focus on dealing with issues relating to illegal bikes, drugs, and vehicle crime across Alway, Blackwood, Llantarnam, and Tredegar. Funded by the Home Office, the creation of the Community Action Team is indicative of the government's commitment to restore neighbourhood policing, as well as the force's aspiration to improve public trust and confidence by providing a visible frontline presence in local communities.

Between the 9th and 30th of June, officers within the Community Action Team recorded 35 offences and secured a solved rate of 40.0%, with 14 crimes solved. A total of 22 vehicles were seized, with 30 arrests made and 33 stop searches performed within this timeframe.

The summary of Community Action Team activity will be expanded to a quarterly timeframe in future reporting, as more data becomes available.

9. Preventing Crime and ASB – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

The force has introduced Operation Lockwood, the successor to Operation Lumley which focuses on high visibility policing in pre-identified hotspot areas for ASB, Serious Violence and knife crime. Many of these hotspot areas are located within town centres.

The Home Office, through its Neighbourhood Policing Guarantee and Framework, have established the Safer Streets Summer Initiative. This initiative aims to focus police and community safety partners' attention on addressing ASB, retail crime and street crime over the summer period (July – September). Overseen by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner (OPCC), emphasis is being placed on collaborative partnerships which involve working alongside retailers and communities to address these issues. A number of approaches will be utilised, including crime prevention, diversionary activity, increased officer footfall and visibility, and effective offender management.

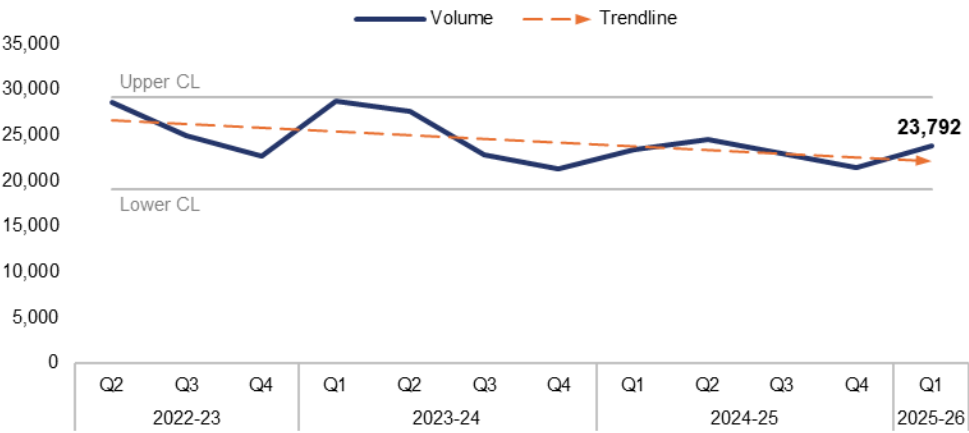
The Quality of Investigations and Victim Care Change Programme will seek to implement significant improvements for the prevention and detection of crime, focussing on pre-court diversion and appropriate schemes to divert offenders away from recidivist behaviours.

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. Drug Offences
9. Shoplifting
10. Residential Burglary
11. Robbery
12. Theft from the Person
13. Making Our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

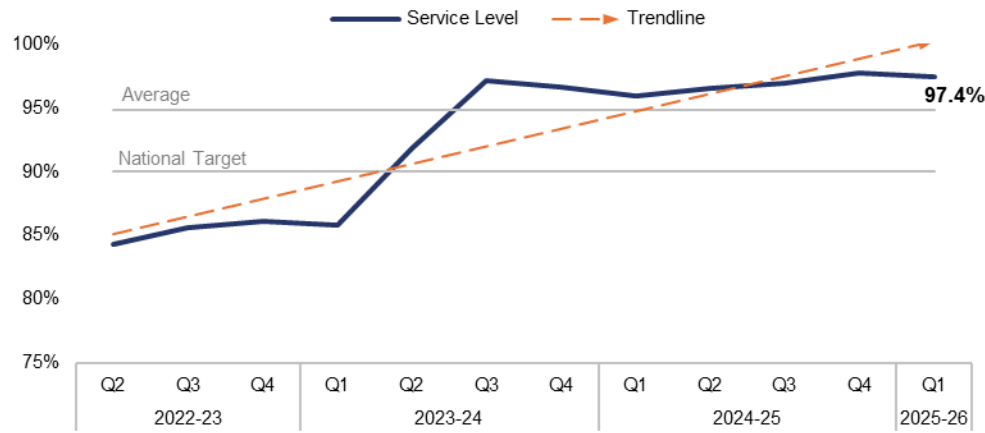
1. 999 Demand

999 Demand



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	21,207	23,720	28,737	23,412	23,792	% Change	11.0%	1.6%

999 Service Level



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Service Level	91.6%	86.8%	85.8%	95.9%	97.4%	PP Change	-0.3	1.5

Operational Overview

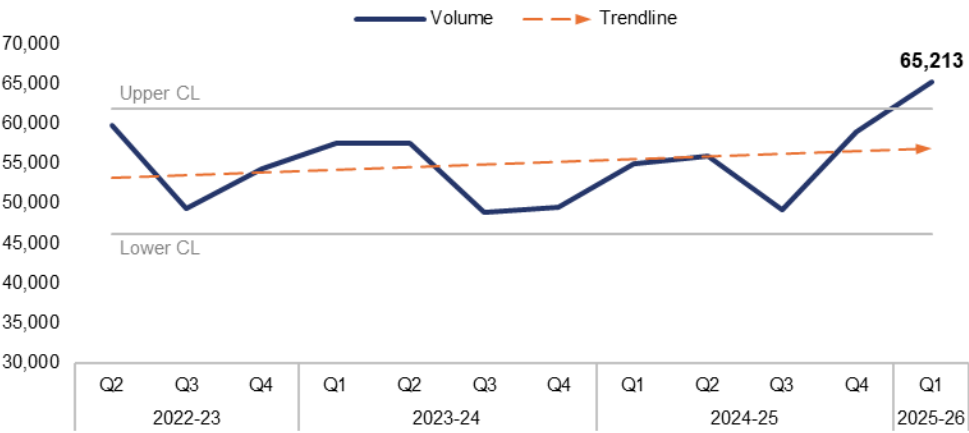
999 demand has risen by 11.0% during Q1 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, with 2,351 additional calls received for a total of 23,792. A rise of 1.6% (380 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

999 service level (the percentage of 999 calls answered within 10 seconds) stands at 97.4% for Q1 2025-26. Whilst this represents a slight reduction of 0.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, it remains the second-highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe. An increase of 1.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year. 999 service level has remained above the national target of 90% for the last eight consecutive quarters.

Following an inspection by His Majesty’s Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire & Rescue Services (HMICFRS) during 2022, Gwent has improved and maintained a position as one of the best performing forces in the country in terms of 999 service level.

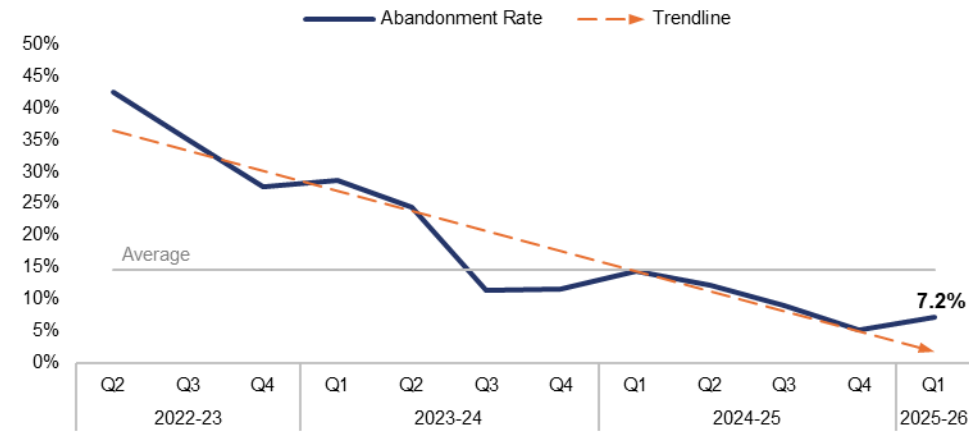
2. 101 Demand

101 Demand (All Connections)



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	65,679	56,886	57,552	54,969	65,213	% Change	10.6%	18.6%

101 Abandonment Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Abandonment Rate	19.4%	40.2%	28.6%	14.3%	7.2%	PP Change	2.1	-7.1

Operational Overview

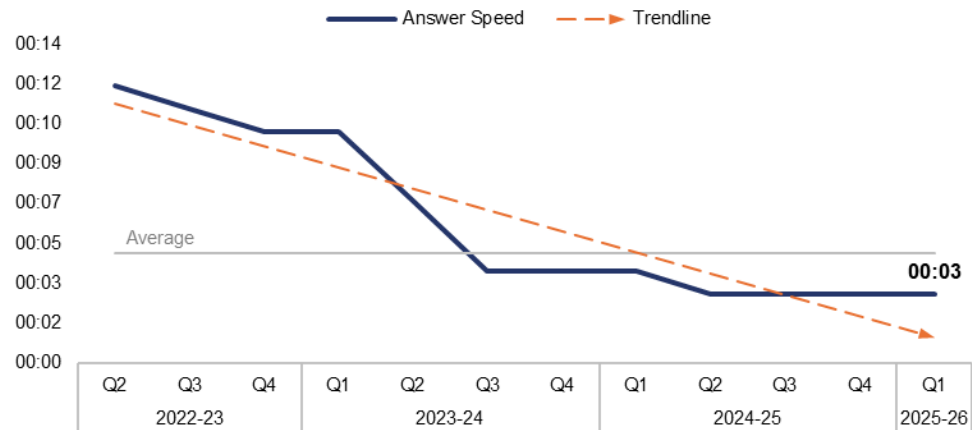
101 demand (all connections) has risen by 10.6% during Q1 2025-26 when compared to the quarter prior, with 6,263 additional calls received for a total of 65,213. This represents the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, exceeding the upper control limit. A more significant increase of 18.6% (10,244 additional calls) can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The abandonment rate for 101 calls during Q1 2025-26 was 7.2%. This is an increase of 2.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, disrupting the downward trend observed following Q1 2024-25. Despite this, it remains the second-lowest quarterly figure within the timeframe, representing a reduction of 7.1 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.

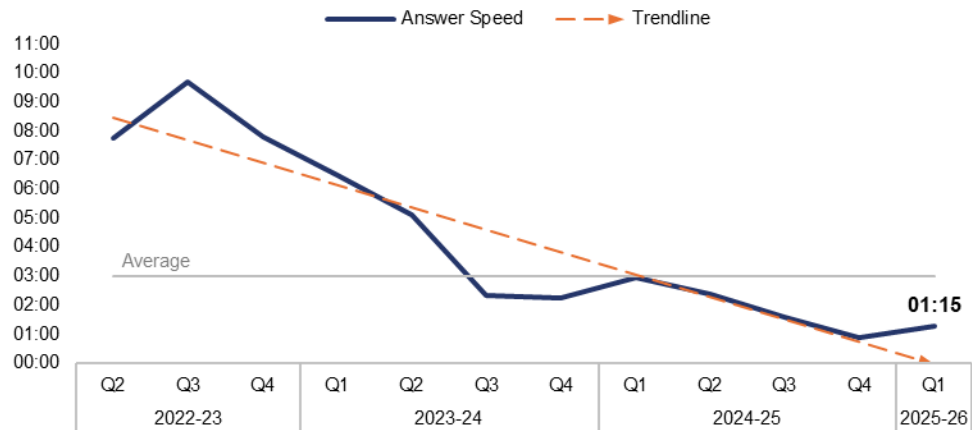
3. 999 and 101 Average Answer Speed

999 Answer Speed (Minutes/Seconds)



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Answer Speed	00:07	00:13	00:10	00:04	00:03	Change	00:00	-00:01

101 Answer Speed (Minutes/Seconds)



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Answer Speed	04:46	06:53	06:29	02:57	01:15	Change	00:24	-01:42

Operational Overview

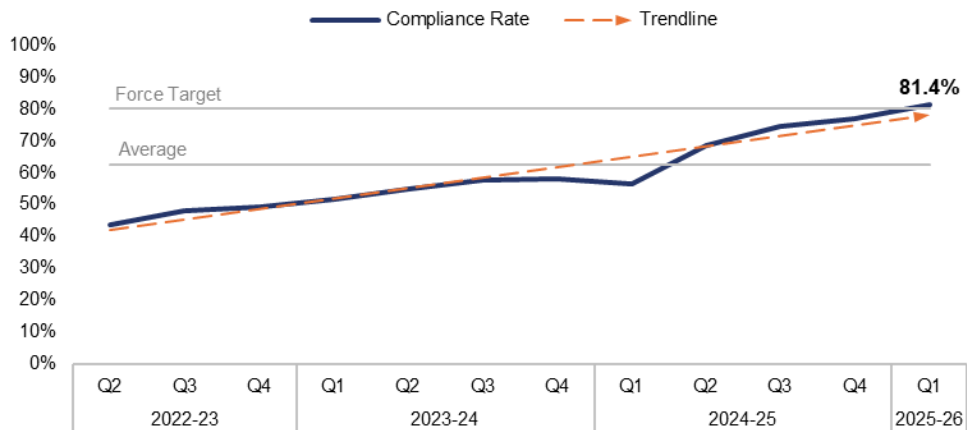
The average answer speed for 999 calls during Q1 2025-26 was three seconds. This is the joint-lowest value within the three-year timeframe (remaining consistent with the three previous quarters) ,and is an improvement of one second when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The average answer speed for 101 calls during Q1 2025-26 was one minute and 15 seconds. This is an increase of 24 seconds when compared to the quarter prior, disrupting the downward trend observed following Q1 2024-25. However, this remains the second-lowest quarterly figure within the timeframe, representing a reduction of one minute and 42 seconds when compared 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.

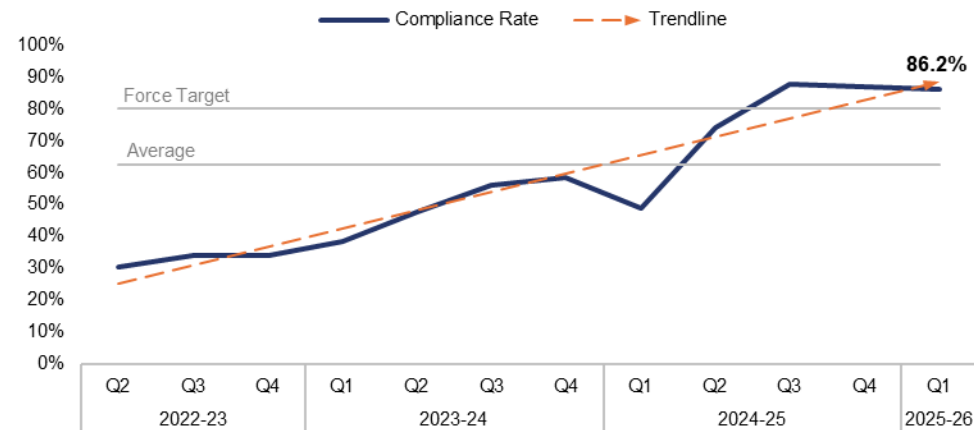
4. Response Times

Emergency Response Compliance



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Compliance Rate	49.1%	47.5%	51.5%	56.6%	81.4%	PP Change	4.4	24.8

Priority Response Compliance



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Compliance Rate	33.8%	31.3%	38.5%	48.9%	86.2%	PP Change	-0.8	37.3

Operational Overview

Based on the target arrival time of 15 minutes, the emergency create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 81.4%. This is the highest value within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 4.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, and a more prominent increase of 24.8 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. It also marks the first time within the timeframe that quarterly compliance has exceeded the force target of 80.0%.

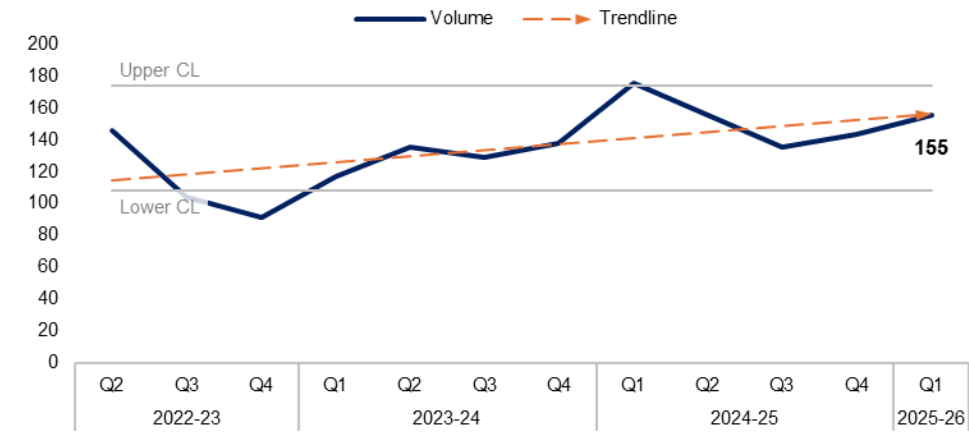
Based on the target arrival time of 60 minutes, the priority create-to-arrival compliance rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 86.2%. This represents a slight reduction of 0.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, but a significant increase of 37.3 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Compliance has now exceeded the force target of 80.0% for three consecutive quarters.

Response times have improved significantly over the last 12 months due the functionalising of a number of roles across the force, in addition to senior leadership focus on this area. Challenges are expected to arise regarding the management of the demand created as a result of these improvements. A project is being designed within the Force Contact and Control Centre to assist in handling and reducing the demand experienced by response officers.

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.

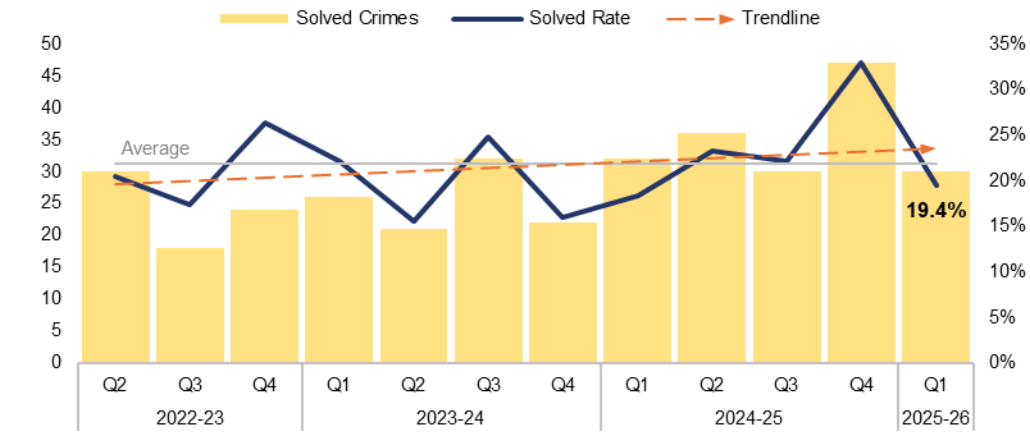
5. Most Serious Violence

Most Serious Violence Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	86	133	117	175	155	% Change	8.4%	-11.4%

Most Serious Violence Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	10.5%	14.3%	22.2%	18.3%	19.4%	PP Change	-13.5	1.1

Operational Overview

A total of 155 crimes classified as Most Serious Violence were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 8.4% (12 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 11.4% (20 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

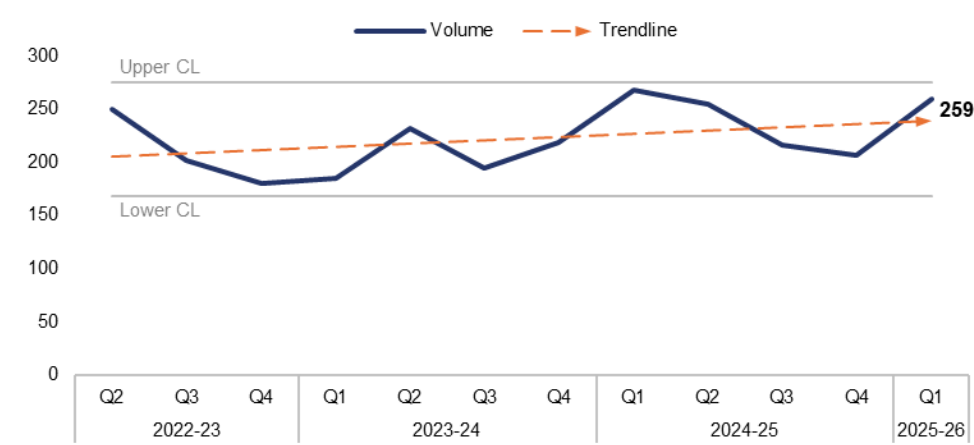
The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 19.4%, with 30 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 13.5 percentage points when compared to the peak recorded during the quarter prior, with 17 fewer crimes solved. An increase of 1.1 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with two fewer crimes solved.

The Homicide and Serious Violence meeting ensures appropriate oversight of investigations and is able to identify any changes in performance. Most Serious Violence is investigated by the Reactive Criminal Investigation Department (CID) who operate as part of the crime pillar. Scrutiny and the identification of patterns in offending allow for predicted demand analysis and appropriate resources to be assigned from the crime pillar as and when required.

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

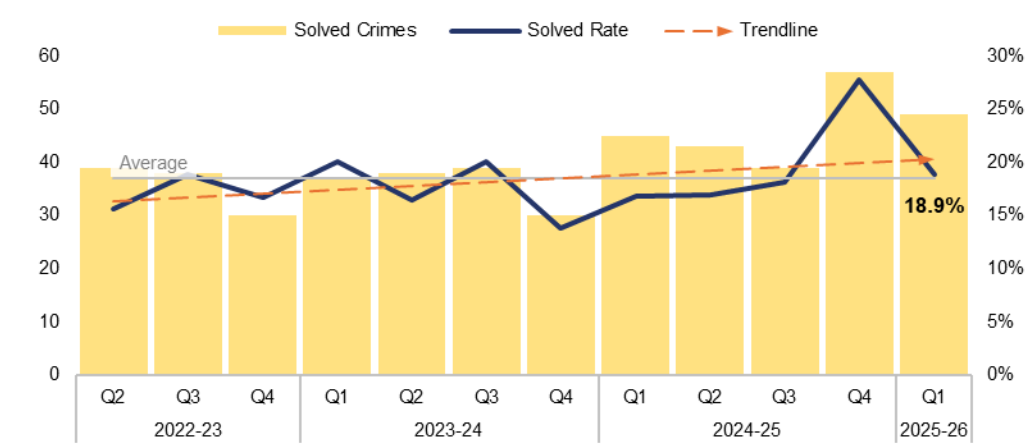
6. Serious Violence

Serious Violence Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	173	210	185	268	259	% Change	25.7%	-3.4%

Serious Violence Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	11.6%	11.9%	20.0%	16.8%	18.9%	PP Change	-8.8	2.1

Operational Overview

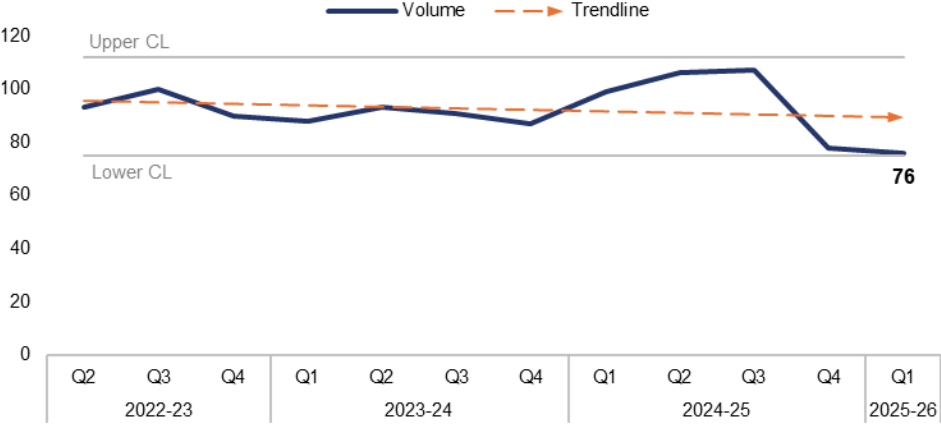
As displayed in the upper-left graph, 259 crimes classified as Serious Violence were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 25.7% (53 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 3.4% (nine fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 18.9%, with 49 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 8.8 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with eight fewer crimes solved. Conversely, an increase of 2.1 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with four additional 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

Knife Crime Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	67	87	88	99	76	% Change	-2.6%	-23.2%

Operational Overview

During Q1 2025-26, 76 offences were recorded which met the criteria of a knife crime as defined by the Home Office’s National Data Quality Improvement Service (NDQIS) reporting system. This is the lowest value within the three-year timeframe, approaching the lower control limit and representing a reduction of 2.6% (two fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior. A more prominent reduction of 23.2% (23 fewer offences) can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force will soon be advertising for the role of a knife crime co-ordinator, whose responsibilities will include: working alongside strategic partners to improve information sharing, intervention and diversionary schemes; facilitating greater alignment of education opportunities; and providing more effective offender management.

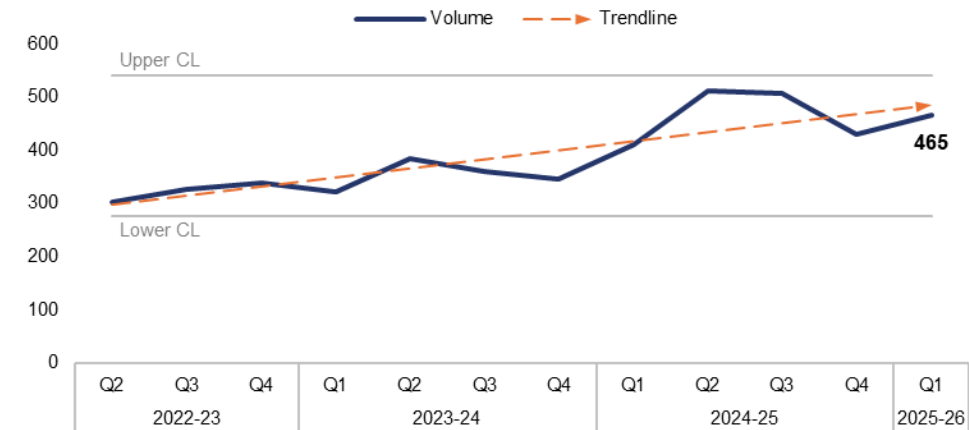
The force actively encourages the appropriate use of stop and search as a proactive tactic to limit access to knives for criminals. Appropriate performance and oversight meetings ensure stop and search is used proportionately, with accurate and reliable grounds for each search recorded.

A pilot project to educate children and young people in the dangers of knife crime via virtual reality headsets has met with success and positive feedback. There is an intention to integrate the project into the wider schools programme going forward.

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

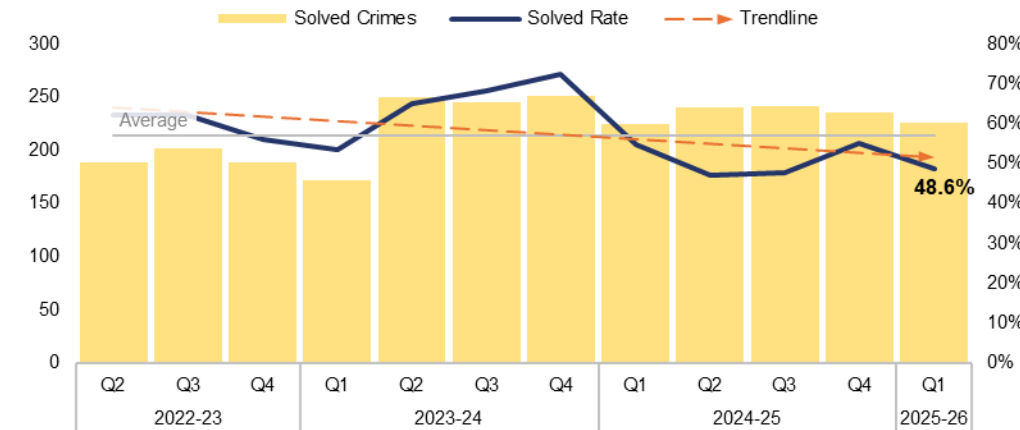
8. Drug Offences

Drug Offences Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	424	328	322	410	465	% Change	8.4%	13.4%

Drug Offences Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	69.1%	41.2%	53.4%	54.9%	48.6%	PP Change	-6.4	-6.3

Operational Overview

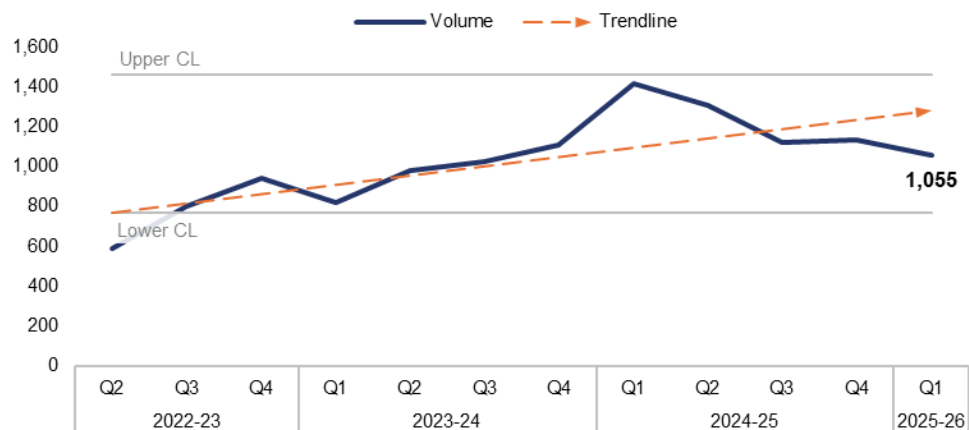
A total of 465 crimes classified as Drug Offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 8.4% (36 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further increase of 13.4% (55 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Drug Offences during Q1 2025-26 stands at 48.6%, with 226 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 6.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 10 fewer crimes solved. A similar reduction of 6.3 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with one additional crime solved.

An increase in Drug Offences has been recorded over the last 12 months. Analysis has identified that a key driver of this increase is seizures by the UK Border Force relating to drug commodities that were destined for Gwent postal addresses. The force is working with the Regional Organised Crime Unit and other partners to understand the impact of this increase, strengthening intelligence sharing mechanisms and developing solutions. During Q1 2025-26, 17.8% of all Drug Offences related to drugs importation and border force seizures, with 83 such offences recorded. This represents a slight increase of 1.2% (one additional offence) when compared to the quarter prior.

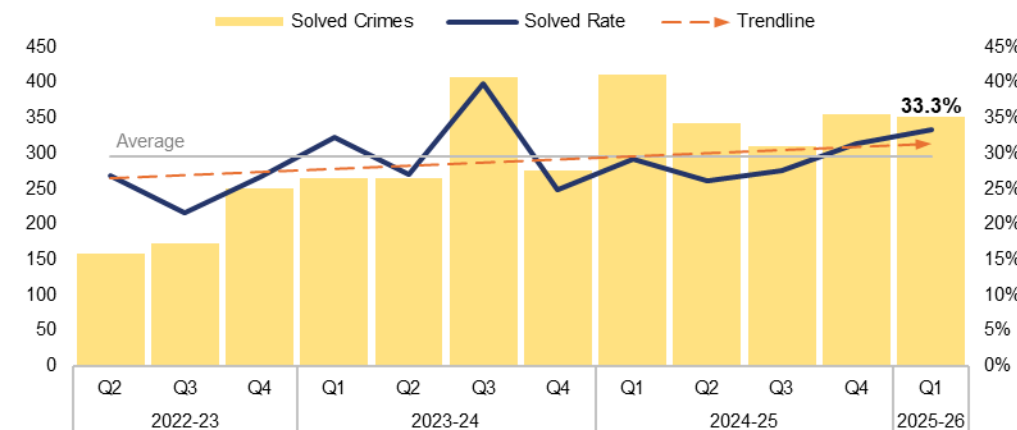
9. Shoplifting

Shoplifting Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	520	642	820	1,413	1,055	% Change	-7.1%	-25.3%

Shoplifting Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	25.0%	19.5%	32.2%	29.1%	33.3%	PP Change	2.0	4.2

Operational Overview

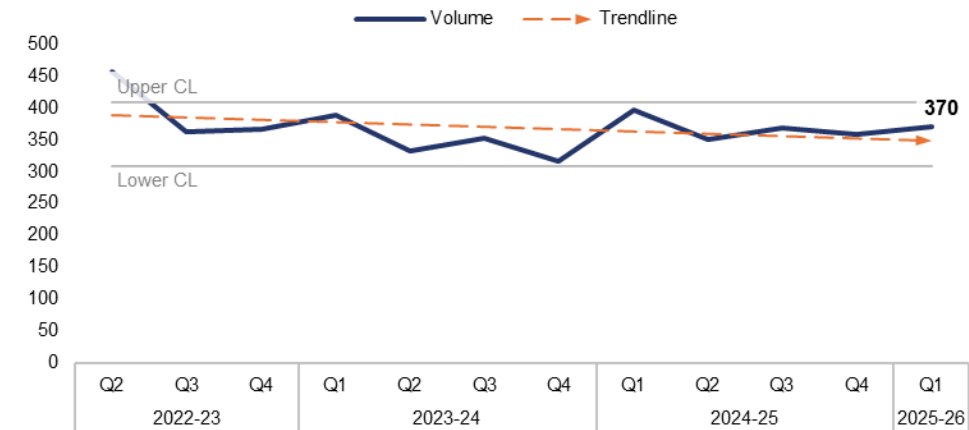
During Q1 2025-26, 1,055 Shoplifting offences were recorded. This represents a reduction of 7.1% (81 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 25.3% (358 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 33.3%, with 351 crimes solved. This represents an increase of 2.0 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with four fewer crimes solved. A more prominent increase of 4.2 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, although 60 fewer crimes were solved. This reduction in solved crimes is due in part to the spike in offence volume recorded during Q1 2024-25.

The improved management of repeat offenders, including the application of criminal behaviour orders post charge, has been key in reducing re-offending for this crime category. Design Out Crime officers continue to work alongside retailers to reduce opportunism, and those policing sections which have experienced sudden spikes in offence volume have been swift to address them through problem solving approaches and plans. The force is currently creating its own Retail Crime Strategy which will seek to implement Retail Crime Reduction Partnerships across all five local authority areas.

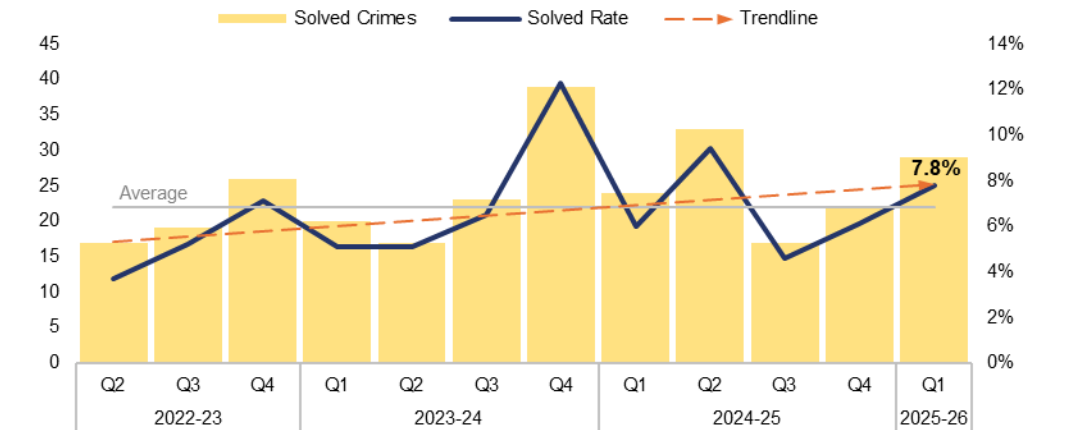
10. Residential Burglary

Residential Burglary Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	375	431	389	397	370	% Change	3.4%	-6.8%

Residential Burglary Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	5.1%	4.6%	5.1%	6.0%	7.8%	PP Change	1.7	1.8

Operational Overview

As displayed in the upper-left graph, 370 Residential Burglary offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 3.4% (12 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 6.8% (27 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 7.8%, with 29 crimes solved. This is an increase of 1.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with seven additional crimes solved. A similar increase of 1.8 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 against the same quarter during the previous financial year, with five additional crimes solved.

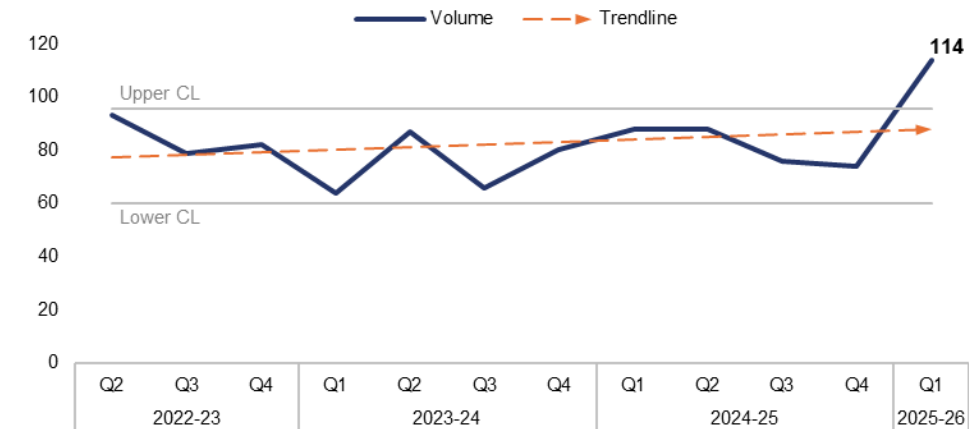
During Q1 2025-26, 88.1% of Residential Burglary of a Home incidents were attended by officers, with 65.4% of these attended within 60 minutes.

There has been an incremental improvement in the solved rate for Residential Burglary offences over the last three consecutive quarters, with the CID focussing on this as a core area of business.

A second phase of the burglary app trial has been undertaken by officers. The force is awaiting evaluations of the results from across Gwent and South Wales before implementing a wider roll out.

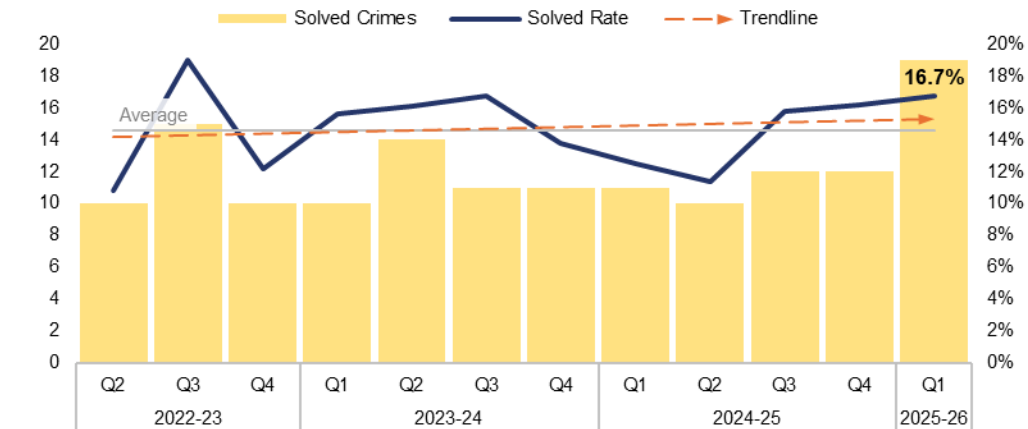
11. Robbery

Robbery Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	79	77	64	88	114	% Change	54.1%	29.5%

Robbery Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	15.2%	9.1%	15.6%	12.5%	16.7%	PP Change	0.5	4.2

Operational Overview

A total of 114 Robbery offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents a significant increase of 54.1% when compared to the quarter prior, exceeding the upper control limit with 40 additional offences reported. Levels have also risen by 29.5% (26 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

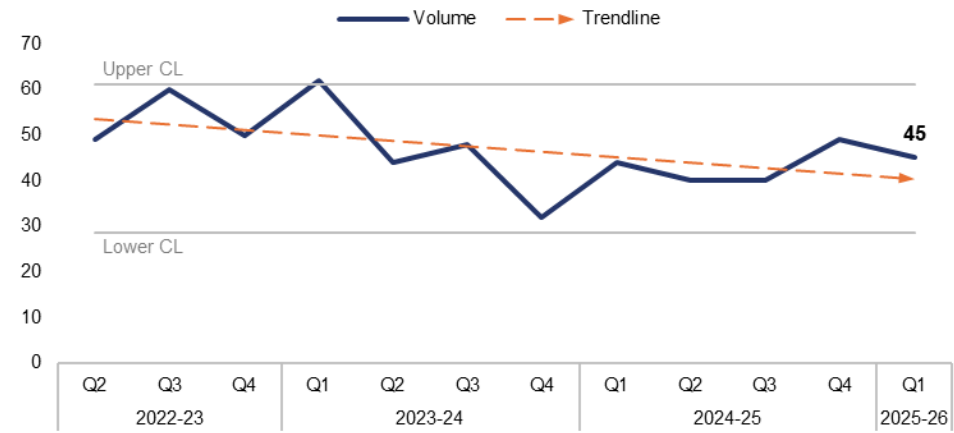
The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 16.7%, with 19 crimes solved (the highest number of solved crimes within the three-year timeframe). This represents a slight increase of 0.5 percentage points when compared the the quarter prior, with seven additional crimes solved. A more prominent increase of 4.2 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with eight additional crimes solved.

The Homicide and Serious Violence meeting focuses on Robbery and ensures appropriate ownership and oversight for the CID. This has recently resulted in a policy change within Gwent Police, ensuring all Robbery offences, irrespective of the age of the offenders, are owned by CID for progression. This will guarantee a standard and consistent approach for these high-harm offences.

The data on this slide includes both personal and commercial Robbery offences

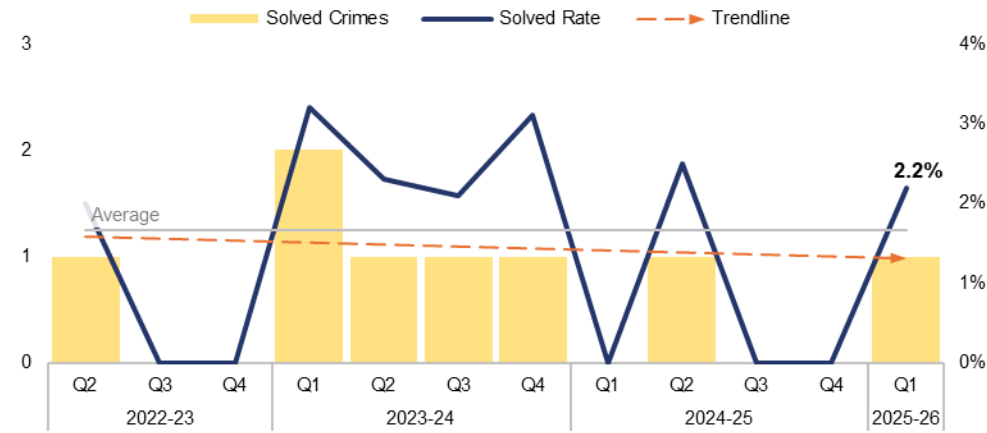
12. Theft from the Person

Theft from the Person Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	37	49	62	44	45	% Change	-8.2%	2.3%

Theft from the Person Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	10.8%	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	2.2%	PP Change	2.2	2.2

Operational Overview

During Q1 2025-26, 45 Theft from the Person offences were recorded. This represents a reduction of 8.2% (four fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 2.3% (one additional offence) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 2.2%, with one crime solved. This is an increase of 2.2 percentage points when compared to both the quarter prior and the same quarter during the previous financial year, with one additional crime solved in both instances.

13. Making our Communities Safer – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

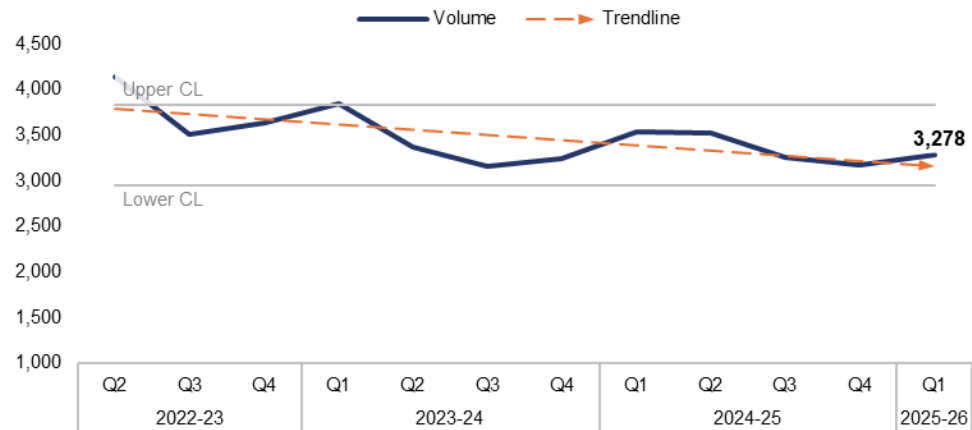
Crimes and incidents relating to dangerous dogs continue to place demand on local policing teams and present an ongoing risk within communities. The volume of dangerous dog offences has increased by 50.5% when compared to the quarter prior (52 additional offences), whereas a minor increase of 2.0% (three additional offences) can be observed when compared against the same quarter during the previous financial year. This implies that seasonality has played a role in the elevated offence levels recorded during Q1 2025-26.

Pillar Three – Protecting the Vulnerable

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

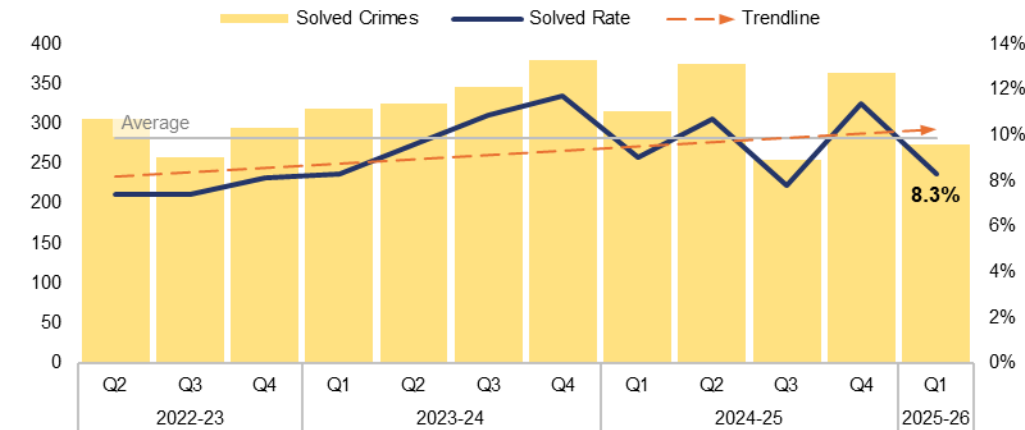
1. Violence Against Women and Girls

Violence Against Women and Girls Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	3,174	3,638	3,850	3,530	3,278	% Change	3.2%	-7.1%

Violence Against Women and Girls Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	6.6%	5.4%	8.3%	9.0%	8.3%	PP Change	-3.1	-0.7

Operational Overview

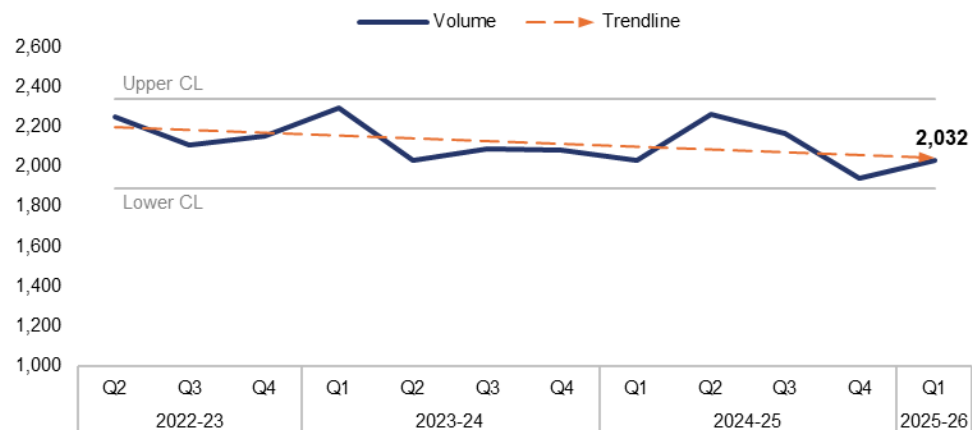
Overall, 3,278 crimes classified as Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 3.2% (102 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 7.1% (252 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 8.3%, with 273 crimes solved. This is a reduction of 3.1 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 90 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 0.7 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 43 fewer crimes solved.

For a number of months, the analytical product that feeds the force Vulnerability and VAWG Meeting has placed a stronger emphasis on the disproportionality between VAWG offences and overall crime. There continues to be little disparity between VAWG and overall crime, indicating that Gwent Police practice and culture does not provide a lesser service to women and girls. The force's Rape charge rate remains high, whereas the victim attrition rate for sexual offences is low, indicating that victims are continuing to engage throughout the criminal justice process. The force is currently trying to transfer learning and practices from Operation Soteria to higher volume offences, particularly serious sexual offences.

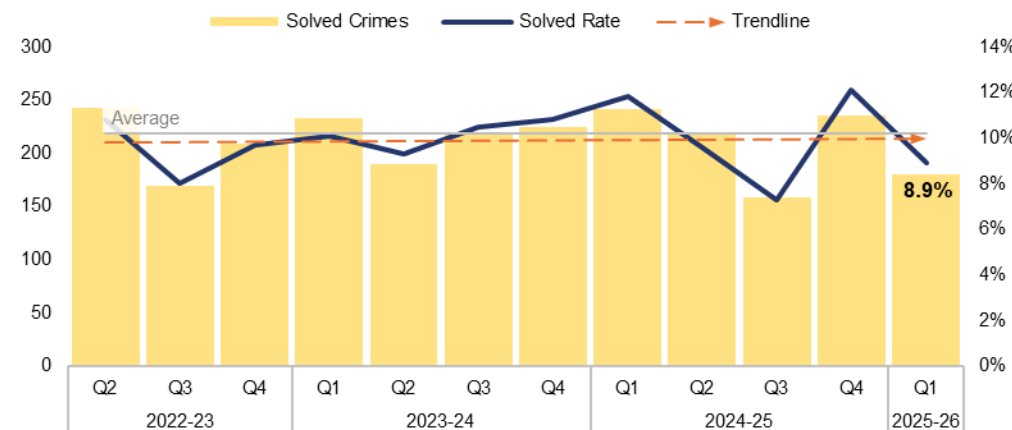
2. Domestic Offences

Domestic Offences Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	2,098	2,026	2,296	2,034	2,032	% Change	4.6%	-0.1%

Domestic Offences Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	7.4%	9.2%	10.1%	11.8%	8.9%	PP Change	-3.2	-2.9

Operational Overview

As displayed in the upper-left graph, 2,032 crimes classified as domestic offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 4.6% (89 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a slight reduction of 0.1% (two fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 8.9%, with 180 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 3.2 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 56 fewer crimes solved. A similar reduction of 2.9 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 61 fewer crimes solved.

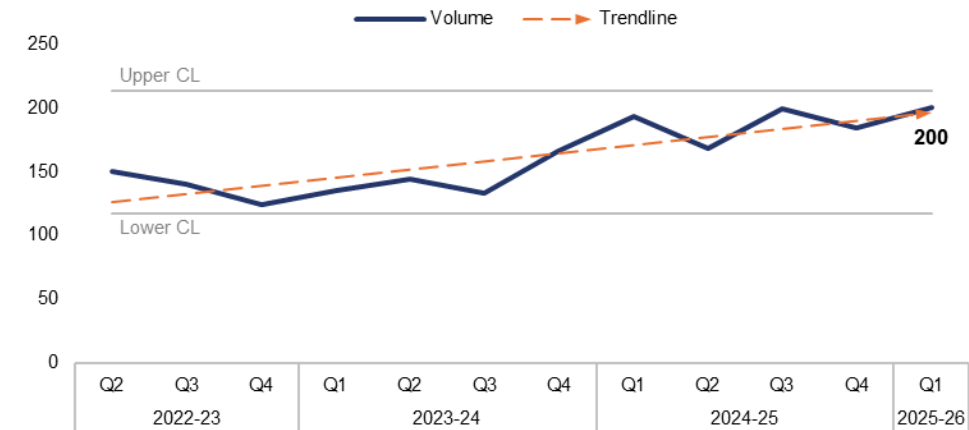
As a result of the most recent Vulnerability and VAWG Meeting, the force will be requiring all high-risk domestic offences to be finalised by an Inspector to ensure increased scrutiny and accountability.

The force improvement plans regarding dip sampling will focus on domestic offences, particularly those resulting in outcomes 15 and 16, the latter of which involves victim disengagement.

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 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.

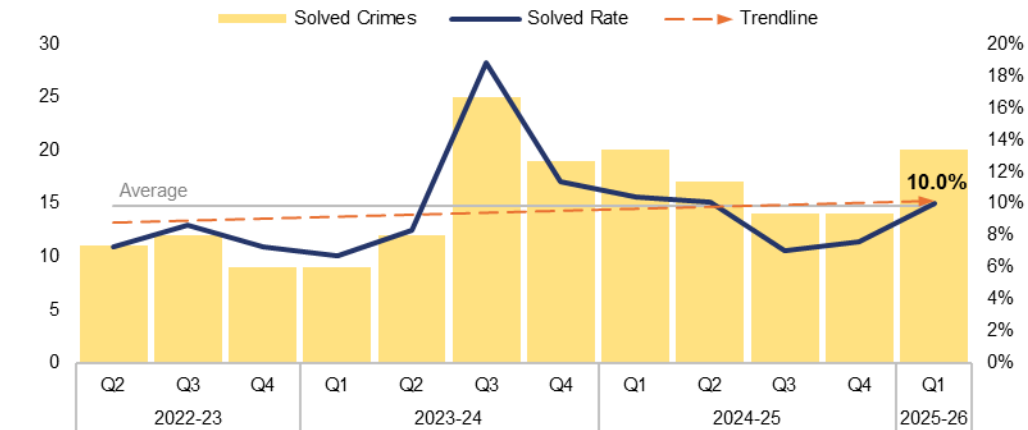
3. Rape

Rape Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	127	171	135	193	200	% Change	8.7%	3.6%

Rape Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	5.5%	4.7%	6.7%	10.4%	10.0%	PP Change	2.4	-0.4

Operational Overview

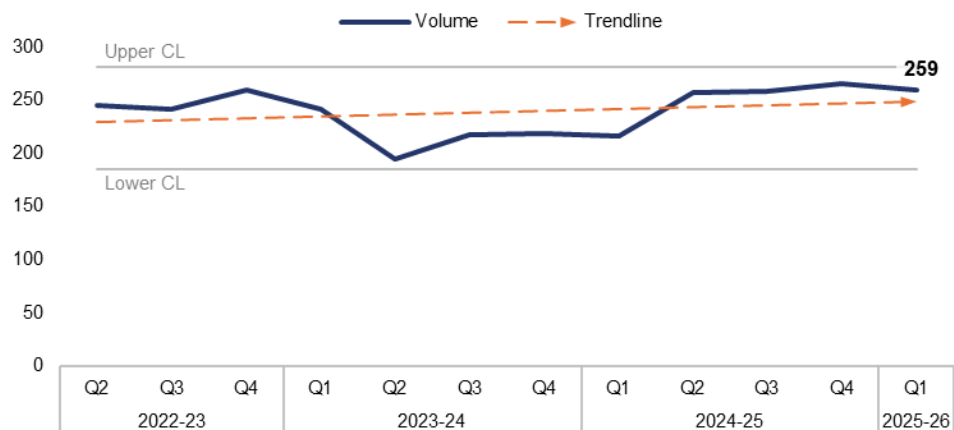
During Q1 2025-26, 200 Rape offences were recorded. This represents an increase of 8.7% (16 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent increase of 3.6% (seven additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 10.0%, with 20 crimes solved. This is an increase of 2.4 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with six additional crimes solved. Conversely, it represents a slight reduction of 0.4 percentage points when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year, albeit with an equal number of crimes solved.

Whilst there is a recent upward trend in the reporting of Rape, analysis and operational oversight indicates that much of this increase is due to the reporting of non-recent crimes. These reports often involve a single offender and multiple victims, or a single victim and multiple offences. This inflates the number of offences recorded, despite them being contained within a single investigation. The analyst team are working on a more nuanced performance product to readily identify this trend, or deviation from it. There is an intention in the autumn to request a remodelling of the Rape Investigation Team, considering these perceived demand profile changes.

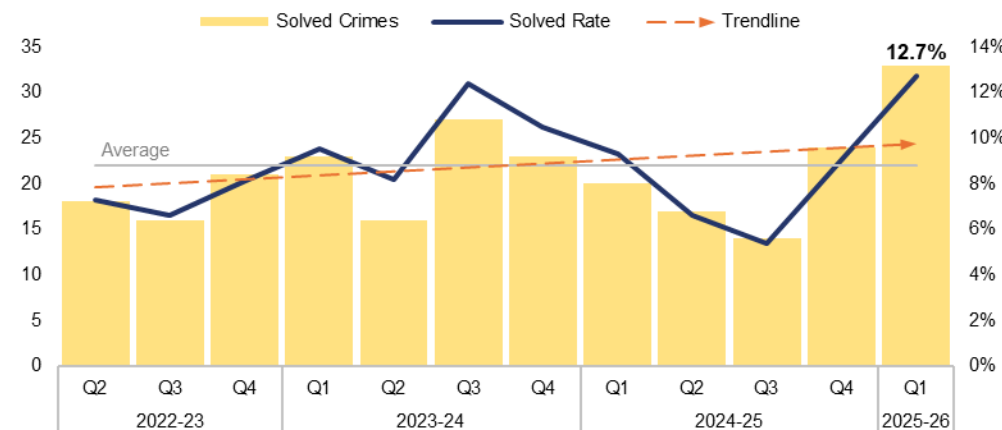
4. Serious Sexual Offences

Serious Sexual Offences Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	259	252	241	216	259	% Change	-2.6%	19.9%

Serious Sexual Offences Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	5.4%	4.8%	9.5%	9.3%	12.7%	PP Change	3.7	3.4

Operational Overview

A total of 259 crimes classified as serious sexual offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 2.6% (seven fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but an increase of 19.9% (43 additional offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

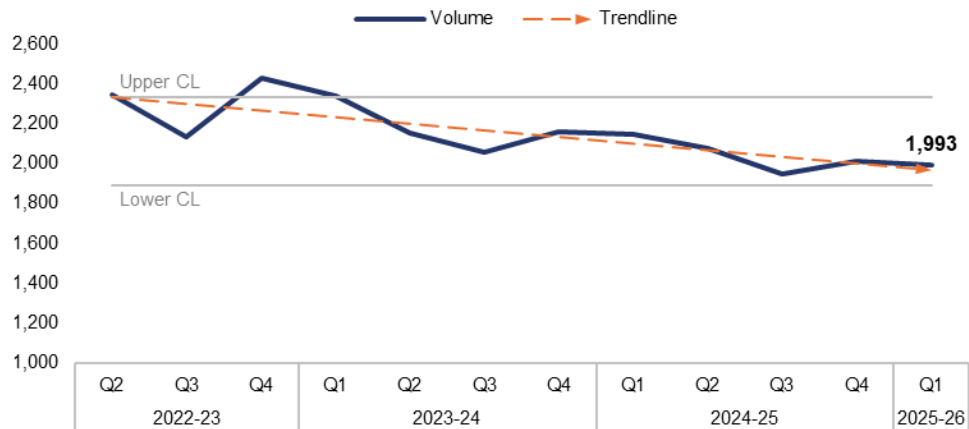
The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 12.7%, with 33 crimes solved. This is the highest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, representing an increase of 3.7 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior with nine additional crimes solved. A similar increase of 3.4 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 13 additional crimes solved.

The Rape and Serious Sexual Offences Scrutiny Panel reviews serious sexual offence investigations, identifying themes and areas of best practice within the force. In light of the Angiolini enquiry, Gwent Police have adopted a daily measure to identify non-contact sexual offending and ensure appropriate ownership based on risk. This is in recognition that non-contact offending can lead to more serious and harmful criminal sexual behaviours.

Rape offences have been excluded from this dataset.

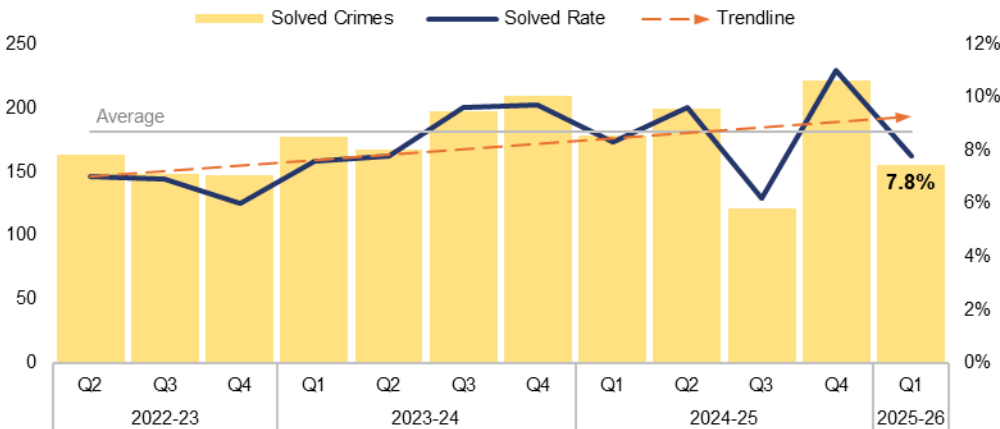
5. Stalking and Harassment

Stalking and Harassment Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	1,857	2,147	2,340	2,146	1,993	% Change	-1.0%	-7.1%

Stalking and Harassment Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	7.8%	4.2%	7.6%	8.3%	7.8%	PP Change	-3.2	-0.5

Operational Overview

Overall, 1,993 stalking and harassment offences were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 1.0% (21 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a more prominent reduction of 7.1% (153 fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 7.8%, with 155 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 3.2 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 66 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 0.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 23 fewer crimes solved.

Further training around stalking offences is in the process of being rolled out. It is anticipated that there will be an increase in the number of recorded offences as a result, due to officers being better able to recognise these crimes.

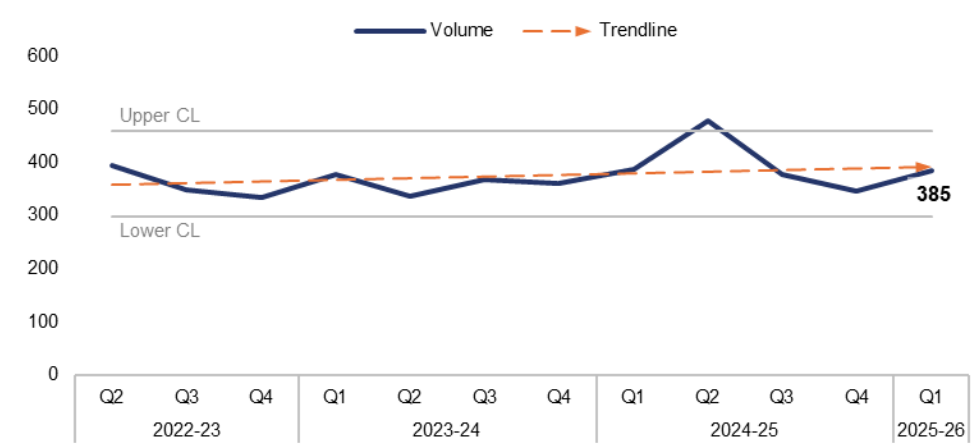
A Civil Orders Officer has been recruited into the post, which was created as part of the functional operating model. They will work closely with Joint Legal Services and operational officers once they are embedded and upskilled.

The head of the Public Protection Unit (PPU), along with the governance team, have amalgamated all actions and plans in relation to stalking to create one overarching improvement plan.

The force will no longer conflate the offences of stalking and harassment, which will instead be reported on as separate entities. This is to recognise the gravity of both offences and the nuances of each with regards to investigation and prevention opportunities.

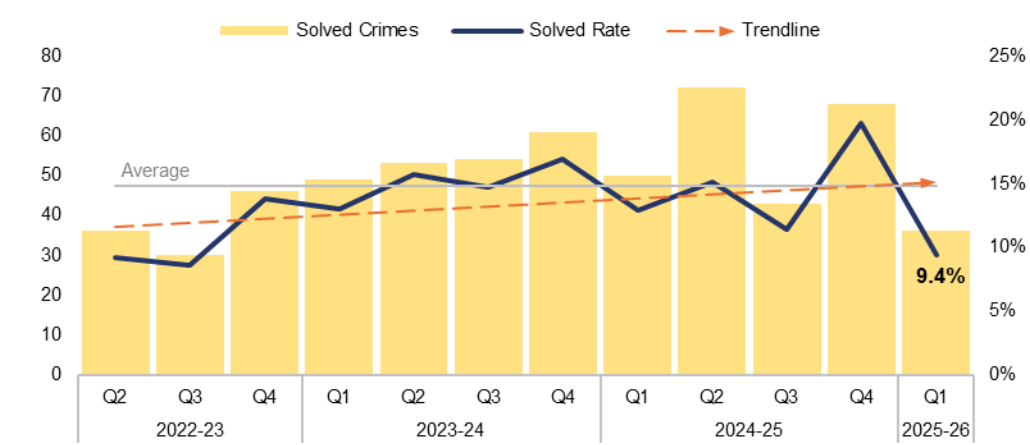
6. Hate Crime

Hate Crime Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	309	365	378	387	385	% Change	11.3%	-0.5%

Hate Crime Solved Rate



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Solved Rate	9.4%	6.6%	13.0%	12.9%	9.4%	PP Change	-10.3	-3.5

Operational Overview

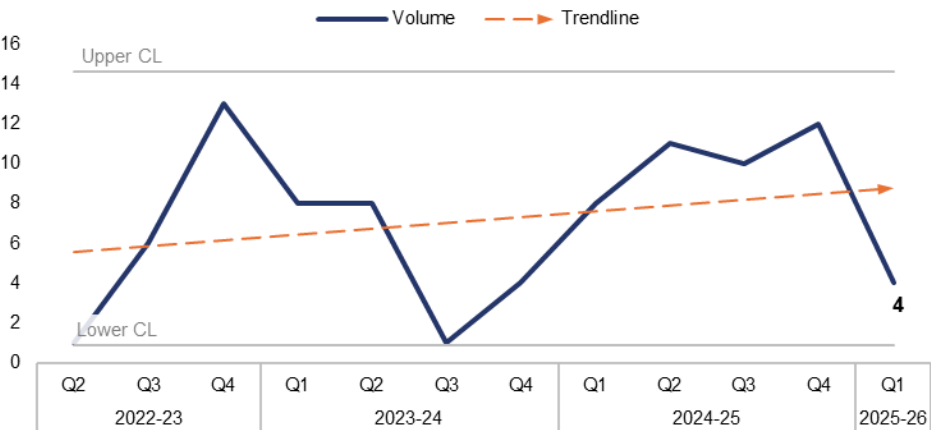
A total of 385 offences which met the definition of a hate crime were recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 11.3% (39 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior, but a slight reduction of 0.5% (two fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Crimes assigned the racial hate strand were the most prevalent during Q1 2025-26, with 230 such offences recorded. Conversely, crimes assigned the transphobic hate strand were the least common, with 18 offences recorded.

The solved rate for Q1 2025-26 stands at 9.4%, with 36 crimes solved. This represents a reduction of 10.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, with 32 fewer crimes solved. A less prominent reduction of 3.5 percentage points can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year, with 14 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.

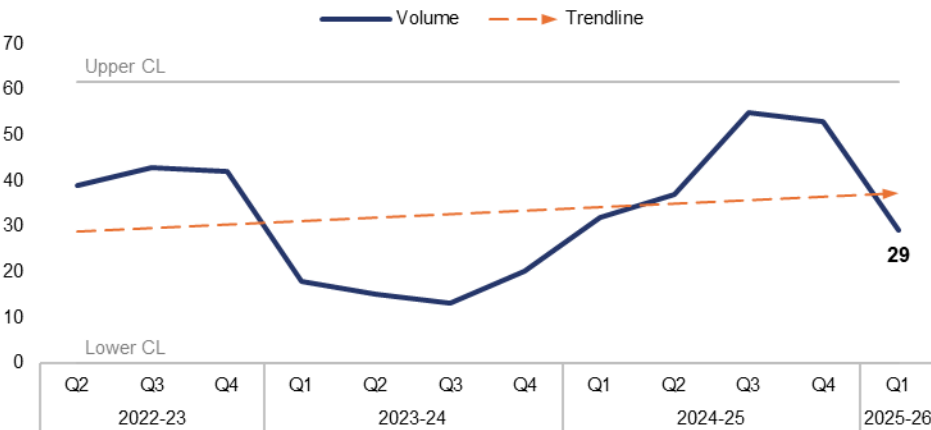
7. Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation

Child Criminal Exploitation Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	-	-	8	8	4	% Change	-66.7%	-50.0%

Child Sexual Exploitation Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	56	47	18	32	29	% Change	-45.3%	-9.4%

Operational Overview

During Q1 2025-26, four offences were assigned a child criminal exploitation local qualifier. This represents a reduction of 66.7% (eight fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a reduction of 50.0% (four fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

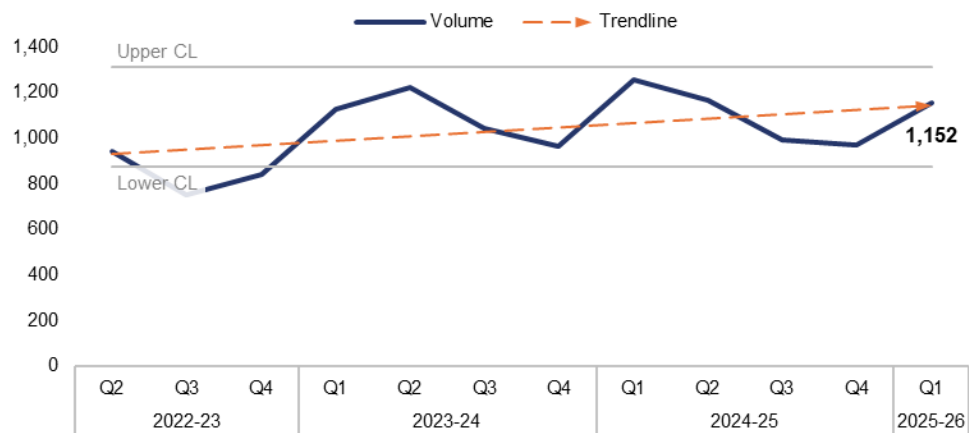
A total of 29 offences were assigned a child sexual exploitation local qualifier during Q1 2025-26. This is a reduction of 45.3% (24 fewer offences) when compared to the quarter prior, and a less prominent reduction of 9.4% (three fewer offences) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force is conscious of the recent findings of the Casey report and is engaged with the National Child Sexual Exploitation Taskforce (formerly Operation Hydrant) and the National Crime Agency whilst they develop an approach for the review of non-recent child sexual exploitation investigations. The data quality issue for this crime category forms part of the Chief Superintendent led force data quality meeting.

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

8. Missing Children

Number of Missing Person Reports Pertaining to a Child



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	568	743	1,126	1,258	1,152	% Change	18.5%	-8.4%

Operational Overview

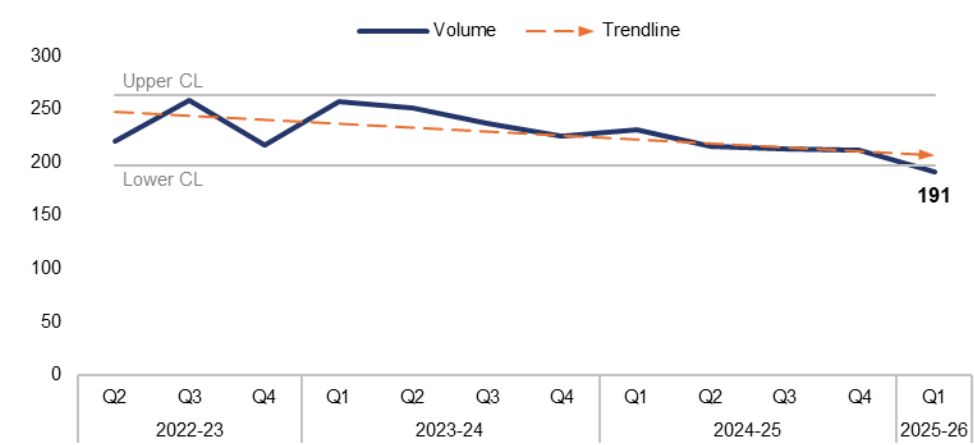
During Q1 2025-26, 1,152 missing person reports were created which pertained to a child. This represents an increase of 18.5% (180 additional reports) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 8.4% (106 fewer reports) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year. Seasonality appears to have a prominent impact on the volume of these reports.

A weekly partnership missing children meeting has been re-established and is proving to be effective in reducing repeat incidents of missing children, driven by staff in the PPU exploitation teams. 'Out of county' placements of children into Gwent from other areas continue to be a demand driver for missing children. Work is ongoing to minimise the impact of these placements through a better understanding of the children being placed locally. This will then allow for the formulation of early intervention and problem-solving plans around these children.

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.

9. Action Fraud

Action Fraud Occurrence Volume



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	191	229	257	230	191	% Change	-9.5%	-17.0%

Operational Overview

A total of 191 action fraud occurrences were reported to Gwent Police via the National Fraud Intelligence Bureau during Q1 2025-26. This represents the lowest quarterly figure within the three-year timeframe, falling below the lower control limit and representing a reduction of 9.5% (20 fewer occurrences) when compared to the quarter prior. A further reduction of 17.0% (39 fewer occurrences) can be observed when comparing Q1 2025-26 to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

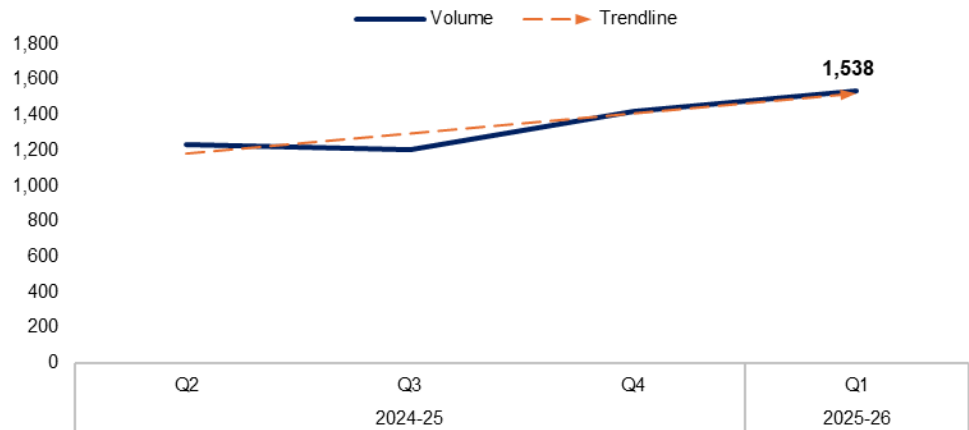
During Q1 2025-26, £196,540 of victim’s money was safeguarded by fraud investigations in Gwent. This represents an increase of 12.7% (£22,209) when compared to the quarter prior.

The force has engaged with the City of London Police regarding action fraud trends and changes in the landscape. The reduction in reported occurrences appears to align with a national trend. The number of action fraud occurrences assigned a cyber-enabled local qualifier has also fallen, in line with the overall decline.

The Force continues with its fraud prevention work both locally and in conjunction with the Regional Organised Crime Unit.

10. Cybercrime

Cybercrime Offence Volume



Quarter	Q2 24-25	Q3 24-25	Q4 24-25	Q1 25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25
Volume	1,234	1,201	1,422	1,538	% Change	8.2%

Offences Most Commonly Classified as Cybercrime by Volume – Q1 2025-26

Offence Title	Volume	% of Total
Protection from Harassment Act Section 2	313	20.4%
Pursue course of conduct which amounts to stalking	214	13.9%
Putting people in fear of violence	169	11.0%
Section 4A POA Causing intentional harassment, alarm or distress	99	6.4%
Take/make indecent photographs/pseudo-photographs of children	94	6.1%

Operational Overview

A total of 1,538 offences recorded during Q1 2025-26 were classified as cybercrime, as defined by the NDQIS reporting system. This represents an increase of 8.2% (116 additional offences) when compared to the quarter prior.

During Q1 2025-26, three of the five offence types which were most commonly classified as cybercrime can also be defined as stalking and harassment offences. Overall, stalking and harassment offences accounted for 60.5% of all cybercrime recorded during the quarter, with 931 offences reported. This is a reduction of 0.3 percentage points when compared to the quarter prior, albeit with an additional 66 offences recorded.

The upward trend in cybercrime volume is believed to be partially due to improvements in the identification of cyber-enabled offences, particularly at the first point of contact. There has also been an increase in the number of online stalking offences, with volume in this area rising across the last two quarters as a result of the stalking training provided to operational officers.

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

11. Protecting the Vulnerable – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

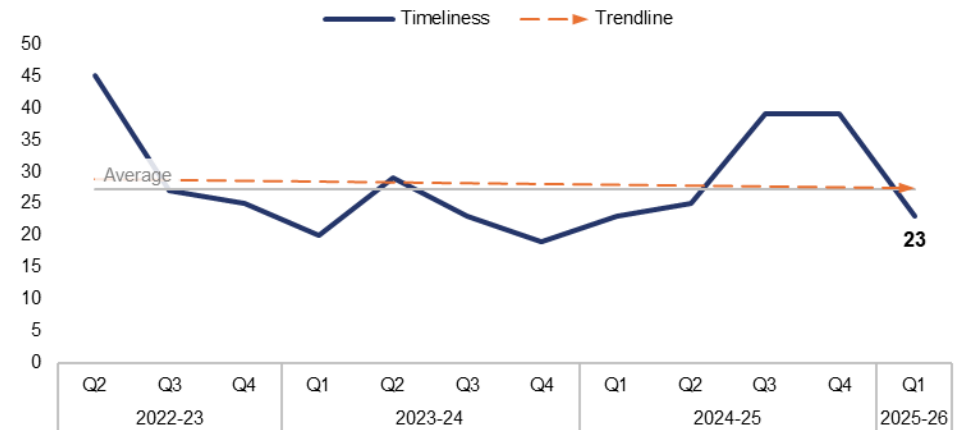
The force is placing focus on the areas for improvement identified by the HMICFRS around vulnerability, primarily the Domestic Violence Disclosure Scheme process and Safeguarding Hub training.

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

Median Investigation Timeliness (Days)



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Median Timeliness	9	72	20	23	23	% Change	-41.0%	0.0%

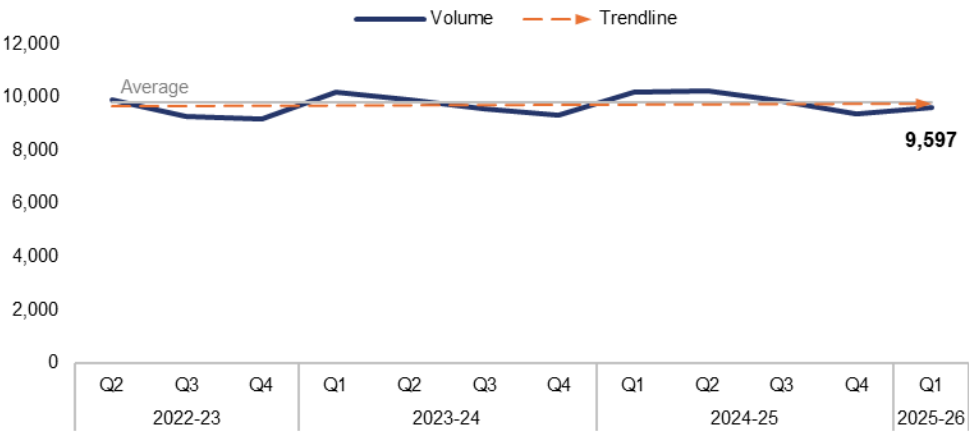
Operational Overview

During Q1 2025-26, the median investigation length was 23 days. This represents a reduction of 41.0% when compared to the quarter prior (16 fewer days), but is equal to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

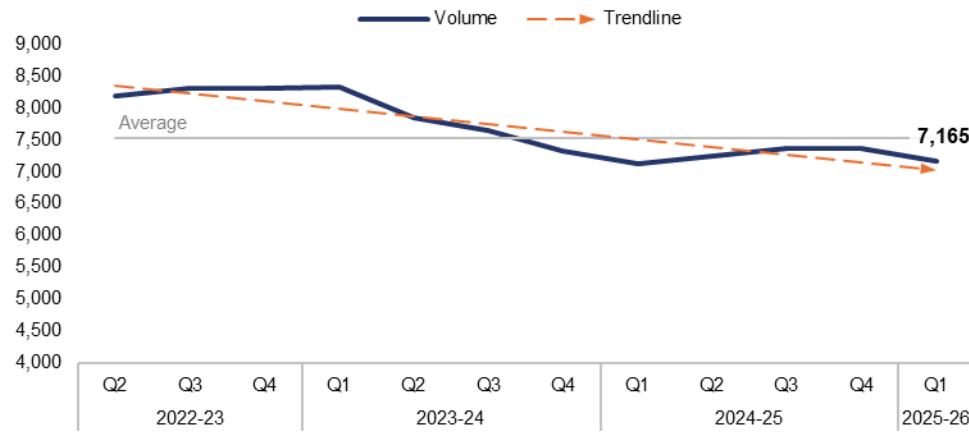
It is recognised that whilst investigation timeliness is key for victims, an investigation also has to be proportionate and effective. A balance must be struck between investigation quality and timeliness. This messaging will form part of the quality of investigation framework going forward.

2. Victims & Repeat Victims

Number of Victims



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



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	8,802	9,551	10,176	10,191	9,597	% Change	2.3%	-5.8%

12m to End of Q1	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	6,737	7,801	8,326	7,119	7,165	% Change	-2.8%	0.6%

Operational Overview

Overall, 9,597 unique victims were linked to crimes recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 2.3% (220 additional victims) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 5.8% (594 fewer victims) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

During the 12 months to the end of Q1 2025-26, 7,165 victims were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat victims. This is a reduction of 2.8% (203 fewer repeat victims) when compared to the quarter prior, but a slight increase of 0.6% (46 additional repeat victims) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The 'Victim Care' guiding principle of the Quality of Investigations and Victim Care Change Programme aims to improve understanding and recording principles, in order to ensure that appropriate and tailored services are delivered to victims of crime.

The OPCC has commissioned the services of Victim Support to deliver ongoing assistance to victims. The Victim Care Unit work collaboratively alongside Victim Support, with the opportunity to make use of co-located workspaces within Pontypool Police Station.

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.

3. Victim Satisfaction

Victim Satisfaction Survey Data: Q1 2024-25 – Q1 2025-26					
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?	78%	+1%	↑	301	388
How satisfied are you with the response time to your contact? (e.g. how long it took for your call to be answered)	75%	-	→	293	389
Overall, how satisfied are you with your experience of the first point of contact with the police?	74%	+1%	↑	291	391
If an officer attended, how satisfied are you with the time it took for them to arrive?	85%	+1%	↑	176	206
How satisfied are you with the actions taken by the attending officer/s?	76%	+1%	↑	162	213
Thinking about your overall experience, how satisfied are you with the treatment you have received from Gwent Police?	65%	+1%	↑	253	387

Overview

A total of 392 respondents have engaged with the victim satisfaction survey between Q1 2024-25 and Q1 2025-26 inclusive. Of those who replied to the given question, 85% of respondents were satisfied with officer attendance times, whereas only 65% of respondents were satisfied with the overall treatment they received from Gwent Police. When compared to the quarter prior, the percentage of satisfied respondents has increased for all but one of the above metrics.

Improving the trust and confidence of victims is a core part of how Gwent Police seeks to deliver its services. It is recognised that the initial satisfaction rates regarding contact and attendance are much higher than overall satisfaction rates following interaction with investigators. This will serve as a benchmark of performance for the Quality of Investigations and Victim Care Change Programme and is an area of business that is likely to see improvements through the delivery of this programme.

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

The change programme seeks to implement improvements in how all investigators care for victims, seeking to embed meaningful and purposeful interactions with victims at every stage of the investigation.

Governance arrangements in the force ensure that victim's voices are at the forefront of the priorities of policy makers, investigators and Victim Services. The Victim Service Engagement Coordinator brings together the collective voices of a committed advisory group, acting as a stakeholder group who are willing to advise and challenge Gwent Police on the services it delivers.

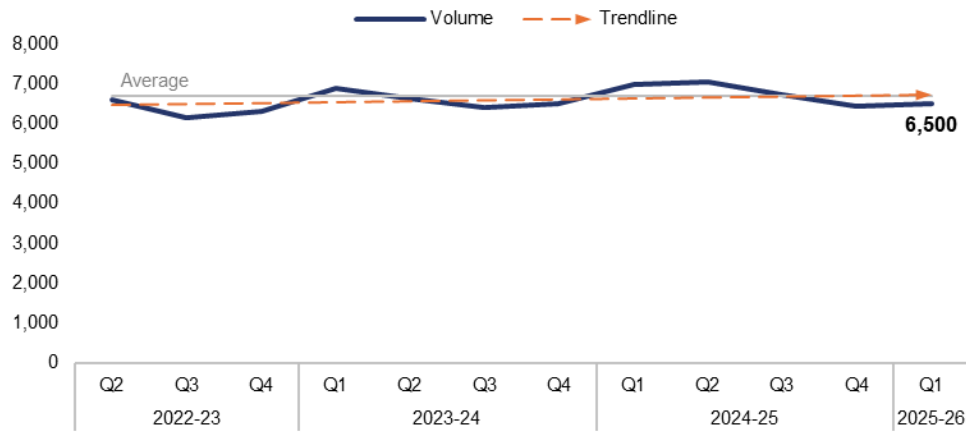
The head of Victim Services is currently working with other Welsh leads to deliver consistent reporting metrics, in order to create a common language and performance framework for all Welsh forces. This presents opportunities for Gwent Police and the victims it serves, ensuring appropriate measures are in place to identify areas of good performance.

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

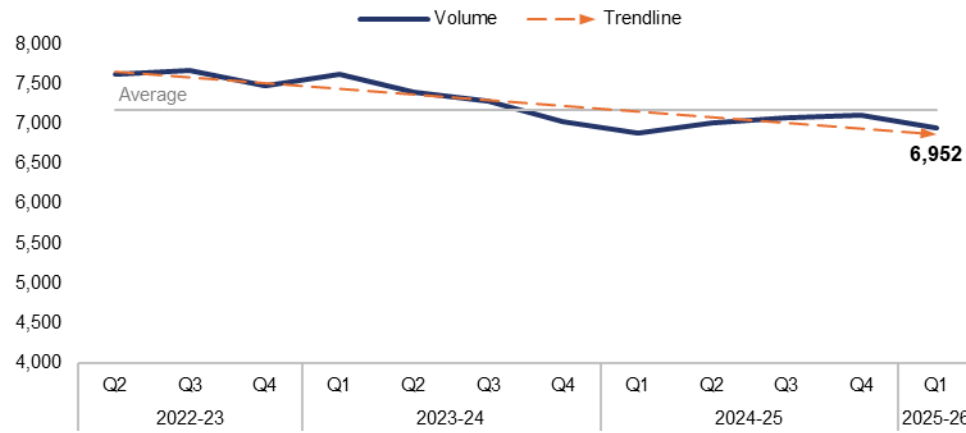
1. Offenders & Repeat Offenders

Number of Offenders



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	6,162	6,531	6,902	6,973	6,500	% Change	1.1%	-6.8%

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



12m to End of Q1	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	6,595	7,401	7,620	6,888	6,952	% Change	-2.1%	0.9%

Operational Overview

Overall, 6,500 unique offenders were linked to crimes recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents an increase of 1.1% (73 additional offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, but a reduction of 6.8% (473 fewer offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

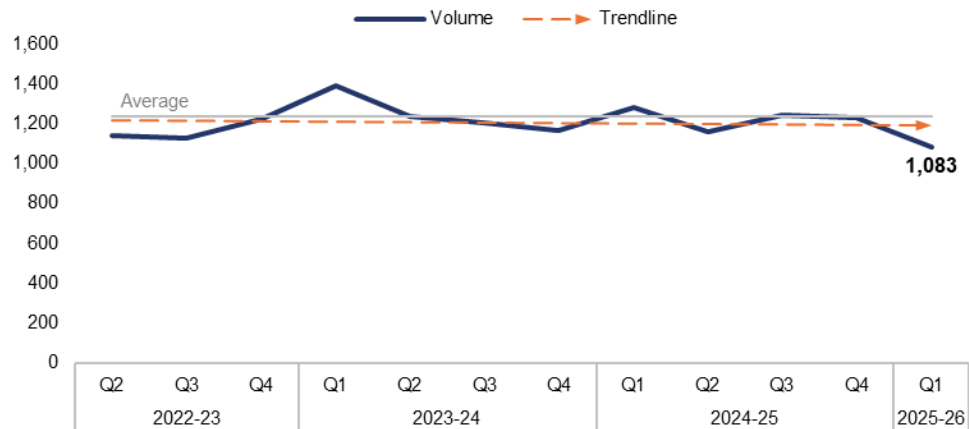
During the 12 months to the end of Q1 2025-26, 6,952 offenders were linked in this capacity to two or more separate offences, classifying them as repeat offenders. This is a reduction of 2.1% (149 fewer repeat offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, but a slight increase of 0.9% (64 additional repeat offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The Integrated Offender Management (IOM) team is responsible for coordinating services between police, probation and local authorities. They form part of the Investigations and Victims Structure and seek to reduce repeat offending by individuals who are deemed at high risk of doing so. They also work closely alongside proactive resources that can intervene with individuals who continue to offend despite the multi-agency response to those in within the IOM offender base.

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.

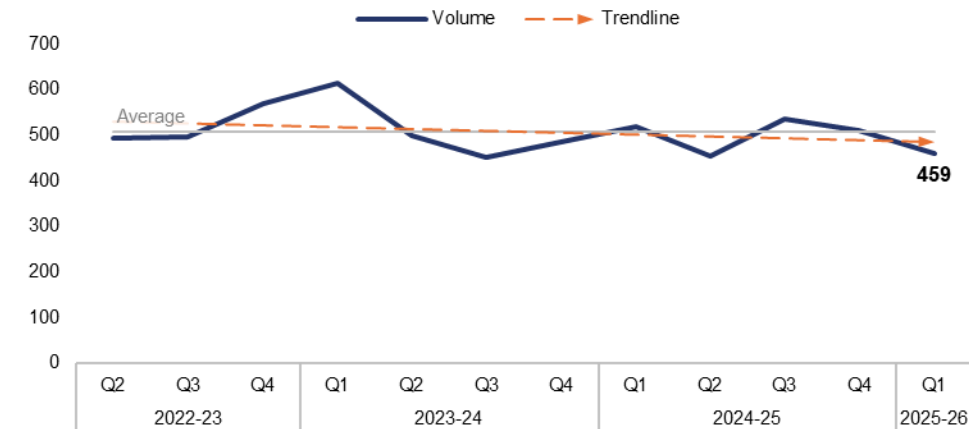
2. Young Offenders and First-Time Entrants

Number of Young Offenders



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	1,024	1,233	1,387	1,279	1,083	% Change	-11.8%	-15.3%

Number of Young Offender First-Time Entrants



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	516	553	614	518	459	% Change	-10.0%	-11.4%

Operational Overview

A total of 1,083 unique offenders under the age of 18 were linked to crimes recorded during Q1 2025-26. This represents a reduction of 11.8% (145 fewer young offenders) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 15.3% (196 fewer young offenders) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

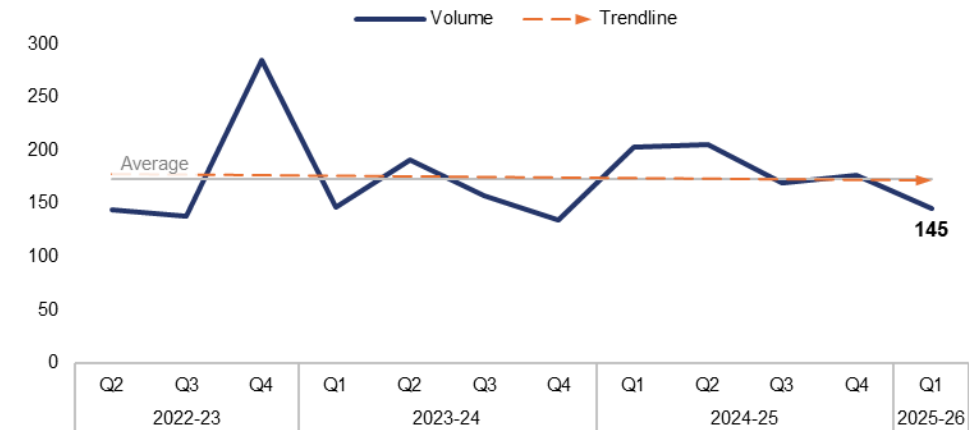
Of these young offenders, 459 (42.4% of the quarterly total) have been identified as first-time entrants into the criminal justice system within Gwent. This represents a reduction of 10.0% (51 fewer entrants) when compared to the quarter prior, and a similar reduction of 11.4% (59 fewer entrants) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

The force is striving to ensure that young offenders are seen as children and dealt with appropriately, with a focus on restorative processes to divert them from future offending and the criminal justice process. The force is currently leading an all-Wales approach to standardising processes between the four Welsh forces and their corresponding Youth Justice Services, focussing on child centric procedures and out of court disposals. Governance arrangements into the Wales Youth Justice Advisory Panel and the Criminal Justice Board provide accountability for service delivery.

The age of the offenders included in this dataset has been calculated based on the committed date of the offence they were linked to. 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

Custody Footfall - Juvenile Suspects



FYTD	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25	25-26	Quarter	Q4 24-25	Q1 24-25
Volume	155	148	146	203	145	% Change	-18.1%	-28.6%

Operational Overview

During Q1 2025-26, 145 custody records were created which had a juvenile subject. This represents a reduction of 18.1% (32 fewer custody records) when compared to the quarter prior, and a further reduction of 28.6% (58 fewer custody records) when compared to the same quarter during the previous financial year.

Significant daily scrutiny is in place around children in custody, to ensure that any time spent in custody is necessary and proportionate to the offences being investigated. There is also now governance in place regarding the Children and Young Persons Strategy published by the National Police Chiefs Council. ‘Children as Offenders’ and ‘Children and Coercive Police Powers’ comprise two of the four strands of this strategy, ensuring that any issues in relation to diversion and reducing offending are properly managed. Children in police custody also features as a theme in the Local Criminal Justice Board, chaired by the OPCC.

The above figures are based on custody footfall, which is 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 will be counted upon each arrival.

4. Reducing Reoffending – Emerging Issues

Operational Overview

Legislative changes allowing for eligible offenders to be released after serving one third of their sentence represent an emerging issue for policing, specifically the IOM team and probation services. This is currently being reviewed by statutory agencies in order to understand the impact and scale of the additional demand that could be placed on services.