Quarter 3

Force Performance

2019/20

Contents

Data Conventions

The majority of data and tables contained within this document take into account quarterly figures for the previous two financial years, broken down further to an average two-year quarterly figure. This two-year quarterly average figure can be analysed against Quarter 3 2019/20 data, allowing a comparison against a two-year average, which will take into account seasonal fluctuations and one off 'spike' anomalies. In addition the Quarter 3 2019/20 data can be compared to Quarter 3 figures years 18/19 and 17/18 to provide a seasonal like-for-like comparison. This is Gwent's agreed performance analysis standard and is aimed at smoothing out long term changes and counter acting over-emphasise of annual percentage changes when previously comparing just two set data points in time.

There are still some business areas of the Force where data is not available for a two-yearly average comparison. Gwent Police are currently on a journey with a new performance framework development designed at developing the richness of the data across all force business areas the force.

There were changes to the recording standards of several crime types in March 2017, meaning that unfortunately it is not practical to compare any quarterly data prior to this date, as it would compromise the validity of direct comparisons between any later periods.

In 2015, HMICFRS imposed a requirement on all forces to improve their crime recording standards. Since then, all forces have been working on making their crime recording more accurate. Accuracy in crime recording is measured by HMICFRS through their Crime Data Integrity inspection (CDI) regime. Our most Inspection in 2018 recorded a CDI rating of 88.9%.

The population in the Gwent area grew by 4% between 2001 and 2011, a rate of 0.4% per annum (Office of National Statistics, 2017). We assume that population growth has remained steady and would expect to see an increase in all demand volumes of a similar amount.

Vulnerability

"A person is vulnerable if, as a result of their situation or circumstances, they are unable to take care of or protect themselves or others from harm or exploitation."

Repeat Victimisation

"Repeat victimisation occurs in circumstances when the same person or place suffers more than one crime / ASB in a period of 12 months."

Although the above is a national definition, for the purposes of this procedure, a repeat victim of crime will be when the crime relates to an individual, as opposed to offences committed against commercial premises (unless it is clear that the premises are specifically targeted).

Solved outcomes are crimes that result in: charge or summons, caution, crimes taken into consideration, fixed penalty notice, cannabis warning or community resolution.

All National comparisons are taken from the latest available data available up to the end of September 2019, and exclude the Metropolitan Police due to its size. This is a standard procedure for comparisons across the country.

Executive Summary

Gwent Police recorded 14,147 crimes between October 2019 and December 2019, which is a 1.46% decrease on the same period in 2018/2019. Gwent is currently 3rd of 8 (in ascending order of crime rate) in its Most Similar Group with a crime rate of 99.4 per 1000 population. Of the 18 crime categories, 10 decreased compared to the quarterly average and the same period last year. There were several increases in crime, however none can be classed as statistically significant and are covered in more depth in the report.

For the 12 months October 2018 to September 2019 Gwent Police has an overall solved rate of 11.6%, which is ranked 32nd of 43 forces in England and Wales and is under the National average of 12.5%. This rate also places Gwent 7th out of 8 in their Most Similar Group for cases solved.

Gwent Police continue to support the more vulnerable in society. The number of Public Protection Notices (PPN's) submitted and the number of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conferences both sit approximately 20% above the quarterly average.

The force continue to use stop and search effectively. Presently, 23%, almost one quarter of all searches, result in the officer's suspicion of illegal activity being confirmed and an object found. Illegal drug use is a concern of many local communities and is often linked to anti-social behaviour. Just over seven in ten stops are drug related with nearly one Quarter of those stops returning a positive result. Disparity in terms of stop and searches of ethnic minorities, specific genders and age do, on the surface appear to exist, however the reasons for this are complex, and include other factors such as the forces approach to tackling organised criminality, specific crimes and the level of geographical scrutiny. These can create this initial slightly skewed picture. Deeper analysis involving individual ward areas, populations and outcomes do portray a more balanced approach from the force in relation to its stops policy. The force has also made a significant investment in the use of body worn video cameras. This technology allows the force to display a more transparent approach when dealing with the public.

The number of Hate Crimes in Gwent continues to fall, with Quarter 3 figures the lowest in the last two years and significantly below the quarterly average. By strand, racial hate crimes are responsible for nearly 3/5ths of all offences. Higher rates of hate crime related to race are generally found in areas with more urban populations. Those related to disability and sexual orientation are more likely to occur in rural populations.

Anti-social behaviour incidents continue to fall year-on-year with a 17% reduction compared to the quarterly average and are at the lowest levels since the new definition was introduced in 2017. This is reflected in repeat anti-social behaviour victims which have fallen by 20% against the Quarterly average and an 18% decrease in total anti-social behaviour offenders.

In the latest Crime Survey of England and Wales 68% of respondents said they had overall confidence in Gwent police and 49% said they thought Gwent Police are doing an excellent or good job in their local area. 58% of respondents said that Gwent Police and local councils are dealing with the anti-social behaviour and crime issues that matter in the local area. In the 12 months to the end of December 2019, 77% of victims were satisfied with the overall service provided by the force when dealing with their incident.

Victims are also satisfied with the ease at which they can contact the force (93%), with the action officers take in dealing with their incident (75%), with the updates they receive (57%) and the treatment they receive (85%).

Crime Prevention

1.1   Total Number of Recorded Crimes

Table 1 shows the total recorded crime in Gwent, by quarter, over the past two years. It shows there has been a slight decrease in overall numbers between Quarter 3 2018/19 and Quarter 3 2019/20 of (-1.46%, n=210). It also identifies that Quarter 3 has recorded a figure 0.3% above the 2-year quarterly average. .

All Crime Quarterly Comparison	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019 -2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average	
Crime Type	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3			
All Other Theft	1098	1070	1242	1256	1138	1117	1165	1167	1040	1156.6	-10.1	▼
Bicycle Theft	66	50	115	108	95	107	97	111	68	93.6	-27.4	▼
Burglary Dwelling	655	598	700	593	619	628	672	625	664	636.3	4.4	▲
Burglary Non-Dwelling	289	255	270	248	343	302	290	305	252	287.8	-12.4	▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	2381	2040	2284	2488	2293	2354	2383	2073	2198	2287.0	-3.9	▼
Drug Offences	308	318	323	377	384	379	407	353	365	356.1	2.5	▲
Homicide	2	2	0	1	1	2	0	3	1	1.4	-27.3	▼
Miscellaneous Crimes	326	305	391	356	331	325	352	307	315	336.6	-6.4	▼
Other Sexual Offences	223	221	213	250	231	287	246	253	257	240.5	6.9	▲
Possession of Weapons	46	53	47	60	54	76	52	81	56	58.6	-4.5	▼
Public Order Offences	1190	1428	2133	2267	1754	1718	2070	2244	1843	1850.5	-0.4	▼
Rape	102	120	106	142	160	166	117	140	118	131.6	-10.4	▼
Robbery	82	47	91	77	64	69	78	73	82	72.6	12.9	▲
Shoplifting	879	893	990	855	874	814	826	893	915	878.0	4.2	▲
Theft From the Person	97	68	105	83	107	78	77	73	83	86.0	-3.5	▼
Vehicle Crime	810	861	834	743	906	915	753	918	844	842.5	0.2	▲
Violence with Injury	1192	1322	1451	1482	1500	1390	1419	1482	1454	1404.8	3.5	▲
Violence without Injury	2693	2679	3403	3576	3503	3694	3625	3911	3592	3385.5	6.1	▲
Total	**12439**	**12330**	**14698**	**14962**	**14357**	**14421**	**14629**	**15012**	**14147**	14106.0	0.3	▲

Table 1: Total Recorded Crime

Quarter 3 figures for 2019/20 have been the lowest since the changes in classification of Violence without Injury came into force at the start of the financial year 2018/29. Of the 18 crime categories, there has been a reduction against the quarterly average in 10 categories, with significant reductions in Theft, Burglary – Non Dwelling and Rape observed. Compared to Quarter 3 of 2018/19, there has also been reductions in 10 of the 18 crime categories.

Public Order Offences have seen a significant reduction since Quarter 2 of this year and follow a similar trend to last year. The area of Public Order offences that increases in Quarter 2 is threatening behaviour, disorderly behaviour with intent and disorderly behaviour. These are offences where a person uses threatening, abusive or insulting words towards another person, or distributes or displays any writing, sign or other visible representation that is threatening, abusive or insulting, to another person. This trend can be attributed to seasonality, with many occurring between 7pm and 9pm of the summer months and often linked to alcohol, with most offences being in the 26 – 35 age group. Historically these type of offences will increase with increased daylight and more hours of sunshine.

In the area of acquisitive crime, there has been increases compared to the quarterly average and Quarter 3 2018/19 in Burglary Dwelling and Shoplifting. In the violent crime area, Robbery and Violence without Injury has seen an increase against the quarterly average and Quarter 3 2018/19, whilst Violence with Injury has increased marginally against the quarterly average but is showing a decrease against Quarter 3 2018/19.

Burglary Dwelling
Burglary Dwelling saw an increase of 39 offences when compared with the previous quarter, which places it 4.4% above the quarterly average. It is also 7.3% (n=45) above the same quarter last year. The largest rise has been in the West LPA (n=68) compared to last quarter, with Torfaen experiencing a rise of 52 offences during this time.

Shoplifting

Perhaps unsurprisingly in the lead up to Christmas, Shoplifting offences rose by 4.2% (n=37) compared to the quarterly average. Blaenau Gwent saw a rise of 13 offences (14.3%) compared to the previous Quarter and a rise of 24 offences (30%) compared to the same quarter last year.

Robbery

Robbery can be divided into two sub-categories, Robbery of Business Property and Robbery of Personal Property. Whilst the level of Robbery of Personal Property has remained relatively constant, the increase in Robbery of Business Property mainly in the West LPA of the force, has been entirely responsible for the increase seen in these figures (an increase of 12.9%, n=9.4 on the Quarterly average)

Violence without Injury

Violence without Injury has again showed an increase in overall numbers when compared to the quarterly average (6.1%, n=206.5). This quarterly rise is beginning to shallow indicating that the force is close to establishing a new baseline figure in this offence. In the 12 months, November 18 to October 19, 41 of 43 forces in England and Wales experienced a rise compared to the previous 12 months. Gwent experienced an increase of 15.5% in this time compared with an average figure of 19.3% for other forces. Of the four forces in Wales, Gwent had the least increase in this area.

Violence without Injury			2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Quarterly % Difference Against Average
Total Crime Group	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Harassment	1075	1068	1595	1720	1672	1760	1789	2000	1808	1585	26.2 ▲
Assault without Injury	1395	1392	1549	1585	1616	1697	1552	1597	1603	1548	3.2 ▲
Threats to Kill	140	130	135	155	114	97	127	123	79	128	-3.6 ▼
Assault on Constable (Violence Without Injury) [8/73 104/23 104/25 105/8]	50	35	59	48	44	21	61	58	53	47	23.4 ▲
Cruelty to Children	19	35	38	34	34	40	44	51	36	37	38.3 ▼
Racially or religiously aggravated assault without injury	8	11	11	13	8	11	4	13	6	10	31.6 ▼
Modern Slavery	3	5	8	9	12	11	6	8	10	8	3.2 ▲
Kidnapping	9	5	12	7	5	4	13	10	16	8	23.1 ▲
Racially or religiously aggravated harassment	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	4	8	2	
Child Abduction	2	2	4	5	6	3	4	2	1	4	
Total	**2701**	**2684**	**3411**	**3580**	**3512**	**3645**	**3601**	**3866**	**3620**	**3375**	**14.5 ▲**

Table 2: Violence without Injury breakdown

Table 2 shows how Violence without Injury has increased across the majority of sub categories. The main area that has driven the increase is Harassment, which again sits considerably above the average (26.2%, n= 223). A further breakdown of Harassment can be seen below.

Harassment Crime Group	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Quarterly % Difference Against Average
Sending Letters with Intent to Cause Distress, Malicious Communications	703	668	847	908	897	949	903	962	869	839	14.6 ▲
Protection from Harassment	222	283	538	554	499	517	653	782	697	467	67.6 ▲
Pursue Course of Conduct Which Amounts to Stalking	30	26	45	74	97	83	79	96	77	62	54.8 ▲
Breach of a Restraining Order	54	49	67	71	72	64	31	47	55	58	-19.4 ▼
Specific Harassment of a Person in Their Home	35	16	60	63	60	82	66	56	49	55	2.6 ▲
Disclose private sexual photographs and films with intent to cause distress	13	13	14	15	7	11	7	9	12	11	-21.3 ▼
Breach of conditions of injunction against harassment	5	5	3	9	6	9	11	16	14	7	133.3 ▲
Stalking involving fear of violence	4	2	9	14	15	14	13	8	9	10	-21.1 ▼
Putting people in fear of violence	5	2	5	3	1	7	13	17	18	5	
Stalking involving serious alarm / distress	4	4	7	9	18	24	13	7	8	11	-38.0 ▼
Total	**1075**	**1068**	**1595**	**1720**	**1672**	**1760**	**1789**	**2000**	**1808**	**1526**	**31.1 ▲**

Table 3: Harassment Crime Group breakdown

Table 3 shows the sub categories for Harassment. The most common form of harassment is sending malicious communications to people the perpetrator knows. Traditionally we have only identified this as an offence; however, following a HMICFRS recommendation we now also record a second offence, namely Protection from Harassment.

1.2   Number of crimes by crime type linked to vulnerability

Table 4 shows the crimes committed against a vulnerable person, by quarter, over the past two years. It shows there has been a slight decrease in vulnerable victims (4%, n=47) against the quarterly average and a marginal increase of 4 victims (0.36%) compared to Quarter 3 of 2018/19.

Crimes Committed Against a Vulnerable Person by Crime Type											
	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020				
Crime Category	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
All Other Theft	49	61	90	73	72	50	55	43	50	62	-18.9
Bicycle Theft	1	1	5	1	5	2	2	0	1	2	
Burglary - Dwelling	42	36	64	54	47	31	42	43	50	45	
Burglary - Non Dwelling	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	
Criminal Damage & Arson	93	77	118	108	90	86	81	70	101	90	11.8
Drug Offences	0	2	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	
Fraud	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Homicide	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
Misc Crimes Against Society	16	24	30	22	25	19	20	12	17	21	-19.0
Non Notifiable Offences	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	
Other Sexual Offences	74	101	68	77	60	84	70	67	68	75	-9.5
Possession Of Weapons	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	1	1	1	
Public Order offences	79	98	200	153	94	94	130	123	111	121	-8.5
Rape	23	36	28	22	39	51	16	24	23	30	-23.0
Robbery	12	5	19	6	7	7	8	5	4	9	-53.6
Shoplifting	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Theft From The Person	5	10	13	8	11	3	3	6	4	7	-45.8
Vehicle Crime	3	6	10	6	4	5	4	3	5	5	-2.4
Violence With Injury	182	208	278	198	184	211	168	161	189	199	-4.9
Violence Without Injury	396	465	602	476	472	494	429	448	474	473	0.3
-	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	10	1	
Total	**979**	**1130**	**1529**	**1207**	**1111**	**1143**	**1032**	**1011**	**1115**	**1162**	**-4.0**

Table 4: Crimes committed against a vulnerable person

Quarter 3 figures for 2019/20 reveal that there are two crime categories where vulnerable victims have increased, namely Burglary Dwelling and Criminal Damage and Arson. Even though the Burglary Dwelling figure is above the quarterly average, it is comparable with the same quarter for last year and under two other quarters' figures in the comparison. A similar position can be seen with Criminal damage and Arson, with this crime category on a par with the same quarter last year and under four other quarters' figures in the same period.

1.3   Number of Repeat Offenders

Table 5 shows the number of repeat offenders by crime category in Gwent, by quarter, over the past two years.

Total Crime by Repeat Offenders									
	2017/2018			**2018/2019**			**2019/2020 Year to date**		
All Offence Types	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offenders**	**Repeat Offender %**	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offender**	**Repeat Offender %**	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offender**	**Repeat Offender %**
Total Numbers	22711	4329	28%	25360	5058	31%	16901	3431	29.31
Breakdown of Crimes by Repeat Offenders									
	2017/2018			**2018/2019**			**2019/2020**		
All Offence Types	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offenders**	**Repeat Offender %**	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offender**	**Repeat Offender %**	**Offender Related Crime**	**Repeat Offender**	**Repeat Offender %**
All Other Theft	1127	134	12.2%	941	85	9.4%	585	43	7.1%
Bicycle Theft	38	2	5.1%	55	4	7.5%	39	2	4.9%
Burglary - Dwelling	487	94	18.7%	427	85	17.6%	271	40	14.7%
Burglary - Non Dwelling	222	41	16.9%	189	32	14.7%	150	27	16.2%
Criminal Damage & Arson	2274	346	16.3%	2346	326	14.9%	1493	194	13.7%
Drug Offences	1183	121	9.3%	1290	156	11.1%	955	78	7.4%
Homicide	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	4	0	0.0%
Misc Crimes Against Society	787	59	6.6%	806	56	6.4%	446	23	4.8%
Other Sexual Offences	491	35	6.8%	417	33	7.7%	295	24	8.3%
Possession Of Weapons	164	6	3.5%	184	14	7.0%	140	5	3.5%
Public Order Offences	2790	376	13.3%	3909	540	14.8%	2720	352	13.2%
Rape	194	4	1.8%	194	10	4.6%	148	11	6.8%
Robbery	117	15	8.9%	127	32	19.9%	80	10	9.0%
Shoplifting	2020	313	28.6%	1571	258	29.1%	1037	157	26.4%
Theft From The Person	65	0	0.0%	64	2	2.8%	43	3	6.7%
Vehicle Crime	419	58	15.8%	382	48	13.8%	218	15	6.1%
Violence With Injury	3339	411	11.9%	3594	450	12.7%	2332	258	11.1%
Violence Without Injury	6991	1113	18.7%	8861	1593	22.8%	5945	1082	22.5%
Totals	**22711**	**3128**	**14.9%**	**25360**	**3724**	**16.5%**	**16901**	**2324**	**15.1%**

Table 5: Number of repeat offenders

Already this year to date nearly 30% of all crimes have been committed by a repeat offender (an offender who has committed more than 1 crime this year across all crime types).

When looking at repeat offending across specific crime types shoplifting (24.7%), Violence without Injury (22.7%) and Burglary Non-Dwelling (16.6%) have the highest percentage of offences committed by repeat offenders.

Blaenau-Gwent has the highest rates for repeat shoplifting with nearly five offences per offender. Newport City Centre, unsurprisingly given its vast commercial area, has the most shoplifting offenders and the most shoplifting offences linked to repeat offenders. Shoplifting is not an unusual crime type to have a high rate of reoffending due to its relative low tariff of penal measures and how the proceeds of this crime type often go towards funding habitual drug use.

In the offence type Burglary Non –Dwelling, there are 26 known re-offenders, 11 are from the East LPA and 15 are from the West LPA. Of the 15 re-offenders in the West LPA, Torfaen have 9. Of the 11 re-offenders In the East LPA, Newport have 8. There are currently seven offenders, who have committed multiple Burglary Non-Dwelling offences, incarcerated.

Repeat offender identification and enforcement action forms part of the Local Policing Areas (LPA) tasking process. This includes identifying crime series at an early stage and the modus operandi (MO) linking this to individuals who have been identified as repeat offenders. Repeat offenders are also prioritised as part of this tasking process where an identification package has been developed naming an individual to prevent a crime series from developing. Tasking has also been adapted to allow offenders, who are suspects for multiple offences, to be identified and then allocated to one investigating officer to facilitate the best outcomes. To assist with this process a Tasking product is being

developed in Qlikview where repeat offenders and suspects will be identified for each area of the force down to Ward level. There have been recent successes in the East LPA where a dwelling burglar, who was targeting vulnerable victims, and a persistent vehicle crime offender both were dealt with under this process resulting in multiple charges.

1.4 Investigation Outcome Rates

Table 6 shows investigation outcome rates, by Quarter, over the past two years.

Outcome Rates for All Crime											
	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average (%)
Outcome	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
1: Charged/Summonsed	1186	1133	1334	1251	1216	1075	950	773	549	1115	-50.8
2: Youth Caution/Conditional Caution	46	35	19	19	10	28	22	10	5	24	-78.8
3: Adult Caution/Conditional Caution	221	268	288	232	203	182	189	174	71	220	-67.7
4: TIC	4	1	14	1	3	8	5	0	1	5	-77.8
5: Offender has Died	1	1	1	3	8	0	5	1	1	3	-60.0
6: Penalty Notice for disorder	96	80	72	92	76	65	62	53	56	75	-24.8
7: Cannabis Warning	53	49	43	66	68	65	65	58	51	58	-12.6
8: Community Resolution/Youth Restorative Justice	178	151	180	186	182	170	146	93	63	161	-60.8
9: Prosecution not in the public interest	5	0	1	2	1	2	2	0	1	2	-38.5
10: Police - Formal action not in public interest	86	52	40	72	50	78	81	105	93	71	31.9
11: Named suspect below age of criminal responsibilty	21	7	10	14	14	16	13	30	16	16	2.4
12: Named suspect too ill to prosecute	13	16	15	15	11	13	18	11	5	14	-64.3
13: Named suspect but victim/key witness deceased or too ill	5	7	8	8	5	6	7	10	6	7	-14.3
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	656	651	839	827	714	805	696	749	541	742	-27.1
15: Named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	1570	1724	2111	1977	1897	2061	2099	1857	951	1912	-50.3
16: Victim withdraws support - named suspect identified	2702	2949	3494	3966	3539	3192	3438	3617	2551	3362	-24.1
17: Suspect identified but prosecution time limit expired	21	20	36	35	23	26	26	9	7	25	-71.4
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	5289	4903	5787	5673	5730	5668	5583	5316	4523	5494	-17.7
20: Other body agency has investigation primacy	102	85	74	68	114	70	72	52	40	80	-49.8
21: Named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	36	20	27	30	19	29	39	59	29	32	-10.4
22: Diversionary, educational or intervention activity	0	0	0	1	2	3	18	47	31	9	249.3
New/Still Open	53	90	153	224	315	617	896	1801	4544	519	776.2
-	19	16	22	29	18	22	19	23	31	21	47.6
Positive Outcomes	**1785**	**1718**	**1951**	**1850**	**1766**	**1593**	**1444**	**1162**	**797**	**1563**	**-49.0**
Total Outcomes	12513	12388	14773	15039	14405	14365	14610	14942	14228	14129	0.7
% of Positive Outcomes	14.3%	13.9%	13.2%	12.3%	12.3%	11.1%	9.9%	7.8%	5.6%	12.4%	
Total Finalised Outcomes	12291	12152	14393	14538	13885	13562	13536	13024	9591		
% of Positive Outcomes Against Finalised Outcomes	14.5%	14.1%	13.6%	12.7%	12.7%	11.7%	10.7%	8.9%	8.3%		

Table 6: Investigation Outcome Rates

Quarter 3 figures show there has been a sharp decline in positive outcome rates when compared with previous quarters over the last two years. However, this is primarily due to over 4,500 cases still being open and under investigation. When viewing the table it is important to bear in mind that cases still under investigation in previous quarters will be more complex in nature and have an increased possibility of reaching a positive conclusion, hence there will always be a significant time lag in obtaining accurate positive outcome figures.

During a recent meeting between Gwent Police and the CPS it was recognised our criminal justice performance remained high. Areas for improvement were identified; this included case file quality, which has seen a downward trend since the middle of 2019. As in interim measure the justice admin team will provide assistance and training but a bid has been made for a force training day input following a case study aimed at case file quality which will be delivered to all frontline officers.

1.5 Serious Organised Crime

Table 7 shows the level of Serious and Organised Crime in Gwent, by quarter over the last year.

	2018-2019		2019-2020		
OCG measure	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Number of current OCGs by force	18	20	25	27	31
East	9	12	14	18	22
West	9	8	11	9	9
4Ps disruption return by force	91	45	42	23	72

Table 7: Serious and Organised Crime

The increase in Serious and Organised Crime groups (OCG) is entirely down to the increase in the East LPA. The amount of disruptions has fluctuated across the quarters. The high of 91 disruptions in Quarter 3 of 2018/19 is unlikely to be matched due to more rigorous reporting requirements. The figures from Quarter 2 are not indicative of the usual force performance in this area due to summer holidays mitigating disruptions due to reduced capacity.

In November 2019 the East LPA conducted a multi-agency enforcement day targeting a number of nursing homes across the force area. The activity focused in two Police Force areas and highlighted significant people trafficking issues. Four persons were arrested on the day and all have been released pending further enquiries. In the same month a drugs warrant executed targeting an OCG resulting in arrest and charge of a group member, which supplemented arrests, and charges made in the previous month. Activity continues to deal with this group. All East and West LPA OCG's are managed through LPA tasking and activity is scrutinised through force tasking. To supplement OCG activity the West LPA have established a dedicated team who gather intelligence and information and assist area teams to carry out disruption activity. The rotation of staff on this team is a key part of the strategy to ensure knowledge of OGCs and more importantly, disruption activity is passed to every level of policing. There have been a number of successes with this teams activity that have seen persons arrested and charged particularly in the drug crime area.

Supporting Victims

2.1   Number of Repeat Victims of Crime

Table 8 shows the number of repeat victims by each crime category, by quarter for the last two years.

Total Repeat Victims									
	2017/2018			2018/2019			2019/2020 Year to Date		
All Offence Types	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %
	37746	5040	17.0%	44660	6668	20.2%	33587	5082	20.0%

Breakdown of Repeat Victims by Crime Type									
	2017/2018			2018/2019			2019/2020 Year to Date		
All Offence Types	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %	Total Crime with Victim	Repeat Victims	Repeat Victims %
All Other Theft	3269	140	4.5%	3251	152	4.9%	2283	81	3.7%
Bicycle Theft	306	4	1.3%	406	10	2.5%	267	5	1.9%
Burglary - Dwelling	2507	88	3.5%	2399	104	4.3%	1839	61	3.3%
Burglary - Non Dwelling	540	22	4.0%	543	31	5.8%	426	25	6.0%
Criminal Damage & Arson	7019	640	10.5%	6978	649	10.6%	5142	445	9.7%
Drug Offences	19	0	0.0%	22	1	4.5%	24	0	0.0%
Homicide	4	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%	3	0	0.0%
Misc Crimes Against Society	729	22	3.0%	832	27	3.2%	524	14	2.7%
Other Sexual Offences	741	34	4.7%	743	26	3.4%	567	16	2.9%
Possession Of Weapons	28	0	0.0%	26	1	4.0%	24	0	0.0%
Public Order Offences	3937	284	7.9%	6218	602	11.1%	4919	437	10.0%
Rape	352	20	6.2%	368	21	6.7%	239	15	6.8%
Robbery	244	3	1.2%	282	9	3.3%	220	10	4.6%
Shoplifting	350	41	13.8%	378	37	11.6%	298	29	11.1%
Theft From The Person	324	2	0.6%	359	5	1.4%	225	1	0.4%
Vehicle Crime	3061	84	2.8%	3013	94	3.2%	2283	71	3.2%
Violence With Injury	4762	279	6.2%	5494	373	7.3%	4057	251	6.5%
Violence Without Injury	9554	1127	13.8%	13345	2024	19.4%	10247	1728	21.7%
Totals	37746	2790	8.1%	44660	4166	10.6%	33587	3189	10.7%

Table 8: Repeat Victims of Crime

This year to date 20% of all crimes have been committed against a repeat victim (a victim who has had more than one crime of any crime type committed against them). When looking at repeat victims across specific crime types Violence without Injury (21.7%), Shoplifting (11.1%) and Public Order (9.9%) are the highest percentages.

Violence without injury covers several crime types and a percentage of these crime types are DV related. All DV crime should have a PPN completed, this quarter has seen an increase in the number of PPN submitted following a focus on PPN compliance at Inspector level, which allows Gwent Police to put in place enhanced multi-agency safeguarding with the key aim of this process is to reduce victims of this type of crime.

In October 2019 match funding was secured from the Home Office to deliver college of policing licenced domestic abuse matters training by the charity Safelives. This is an attitude , practice and culture support program for Police in response to "everyone's business HMICFRS report 2014", Safelives will train over 800 Gwent Police first responders to increase understanding of domestic abuse and provide them with a tool kit to better empathise , understand and investigate incidents. Trainings starts in March 2020 with an evaluation following benchmarking in February. This approach has been delivered in 19 other police forces and has been proven successful in increasing victim satisfaction by supporting victims. Other indicators should improve following this training including outcome 15 with more prosecutions being supported by victims and cases being referred to the CPS.

Not surprisingly, the highest rates of repeat offending correlate with the highest rates of repeat victims, indicating that the perpetrator and victim are known to each other.

There is a planned training event in Quarter 4 focused on improving the victim experience. This will be delivered to all frontline officers in Force training day.

2.2   Number of Victims safeguarded by Financial Abuse Officers

During this quarter the Economic Crime Unit have made 161 safeguarding calls, visits to victims and visits to banks. From the banking Protocols £46.9K was saved by bank intervention and the banks have refunded £13.4k to victims of cold calls.

Following the identification of a potential victim of romance fraud, the financial abuse officer made a safeguarding visit. During the visit it became apparent the victims bank had failed to protect him properly resulting in considerable financial loss. Following advice from the officer, the victim was able to challenge the bank, which has now refunded £9,000 plus compensation.

2.3   Number of Victims safeguarded from Modern Day Slavery/Child Sexual Exploitation

Table 9 shows Victims safeguarded from Modern Day Slavery (MDS) /Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE) by Quarter, over the last two years.

Modern Day Slavery	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
National Referral Mechanism	9	21	26	19	20	11	11	11	11	16.0	-31.25
MS1 notices	1	6	3	1	5	6	10	3	1	4.4	-77.14
Total	10	27	29	20	25	17	19	14	12	20.1	-40.37
Negative Reasonable Grounds	0	0	2	6	5	1	4	1	2	2.4	-15.79
Positive Reasonable Grounds	9	21	24	13	6	10	6	10	8	12.4	-35.35

Table 9: Victims safeguarded from Modern Day Slavery/Child Sexual Exploitation

Total figures for Quarter 3 have fallen slightly, but National Referral Mechanisms (NRM)referrals and positive decisions on the ground remain consistent. Victims of modern day slavery and human trafficking continue to receive support from the Gwent MDS team and partner agencies. This victim lead approach ensures victims feel safe to report MDS

crimes committed against them, and provides the best opportunity to obtain video recorded evidence. The MDS team continues to work with PPU's in the East and West, providing support for MDS investigations, and managing all victim liaison throughout the investigation.

Duty to Notify reports (MS1 forms) have fallen slightly in Quarter 3. These are forms which are submitted to the National Crime Agency to notify them that there is a suspicion of someone being trafficked but who will not consent to the National Referral Mechanism. This fall may have been in response to a reduction in pro-active work, due to the MDS teams commitments on other investigations. Pro-active victim safeguarding will continue throughout 2020, looking particular at Adult Service Websites (ASW's), nail bars, car washes and brothels, in order to identify vulnerable persons who have been trafficked or fallen victims of slavery.

2.4   Number of Children and Adult PPN's

Table 10 shows the number of Public Protection Notices (PPNs) submitted by quarter, for the last two years.

PPN Numbers	2017 - 2018		2018-2019				2019 -2020				
PPN - Nature of Concern	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Yearly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Adult at Risk	908	1017	1178	1357	1300	1380	1503	1660	1548	1288	20.2
Child Concern/Child Sexual Exploitation	2133	2306	2922	2740	2583	2683	2896	3240	3216	2688	19.6

Table 10: Adult and Child PPN referrals

The number of referrals for adults at risk has risen considerably over the past two years and is now at a figure 20.2% (n=260) above the quarterly average, but down slightly compared to last quarter (6.7%, n=112).

The number of child PPN's also sits above the quarterly average by 19.6% (n=528). This again represents a significant increase compared to 2017/18 and 2018/19. This figure is comparable to last quarter (down 0.7%, n=24)

2.5   Number of MARAC referrals

Table 11 shows the number of Multi Agency Risk Assessment Conference (MARAC) referrals by Quarter, for

Marac Referrals			2018-2019				2019-2020				
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Initial	122	167	196	201	209	186	180	210	225	184	14.21
Repeat	32	46	56	78	65	78	54	78	69	61	28.13
Total	154	213	252	279	274	264	234	288	294	245	17.67

the last two years.

Table 11: MARAC referrals

Initial MARAC referrals for Quarter 3 were above the quarterly average by 14.2% (n= 41) and were the highest figures for the past two years. Repeat referrals were also above the quarterly average, with both figures representing a continued commitment from Gwent Police to safeguard the most vulnerable in society.

Gwent Police have created and employed a Joint funded MARAC co-ordinator who has taken up post. Key objectives have been set. Most importantly, they liaise and coordinate with all MARAC members to ensure terms of reference and agreed referral freeholds meet the necessary MARAC criteria, to hold partners to account against any safeguarding actions set within MARAC. They must ensure that all relevant members of MARAC are aware of their role, responsibilities and processes; ensuring training is provided as necessary.

2.6   Arrest and Voluntary Attendance (VA) rates

Table 12 shows the custody record by Quarter, for the last two years. The overall figure of a 2% rise against the Quarterly average is offset by a decline in both under 18's and 18-25 year olds being arrested.

Number of Custody Records											
Crime Type	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Overall	1805	1716	1896	2033	2087	1975	1908	1965	1967	1928	2.0 ▲
Under 18	136	125	180	151	115	150	152	101	118	136	-13.5 ▼
18-25	430	382	451	443	466	452	479	428	436	441	-1.1 ▼

Number of Offences Arrested For											
Crime Type	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
All Other Theft	69	52	48	71	83	49	52	44	56	58	-3.8 ▼
Bicycle Theft	2	0	2	4	4	6	1	6	4	3	24.1 ▲
Burglary - Dwelling	66	61	67	89	48	79	47	58	107	69	54.8 ▲
Burglary - Non Dwelling	53	51	61	56	54	62	67	53	39	55	-29.2 ▼
Criminal Damage & Arson	267	279	322	348	379	355	322	291	307	319	-3.7 ▼
Drug Offences	244	231	302	287	309	297	390	327	324	301	7.6 ▲
Homicide	1	1	0	5	2	1	2	3	3	2	50.0 ▲
Misc Crimes Against Society	158	154	186	224	211	193	149	164	203	182	11.3 ▲
Non Notifiable Offences	356	314	298	369	413	349	390	405	817	412	98.1 ▲
Other Sexual Offences	77	61	53	95	85	54	66	64	60	68	-12.2 ▼
Possession Of Weapons	58	63	81	69	82	93	64	96	70	75	-6.8 ▼
Public Order Offences	178	170	232	239	232	227	239	302	267	232	15.2 ▲
Rape	44	29	49	52	57	58	41	43	34	45	-24.8 ▼
Robbery	38	32	116	34	25	31	45	24	29	42	-30.2 ▼
Shoplifting	256	294	262	269	264	230	199	268	219	251	-12.8 ▼
Theft From The Person	32	35	36	49	33	50	47	35	32	39	-17.5 ▼
Vehicle Crime	72	108	83	68	70	87	84	85	78	82	-4.5 ▼
Violence With Injury	149	148	194	212	222	225	203	166	274	199	37.5 ▲
Violence Without Injury	638	577	868	1,052	994	917	807	925	766	838	-8.6 ▼
Other*	566	524	291	408	411	410	357	436	31	382	-91.9 ▼
Total	**3324**	**3184**	**3551**	**4000**	**3978**	**3773**	**3572**	**3795**	**3720**	**3647**	**2.0 ▲**

Table 12: Custody records

The number of under 18's detained overnight also shows an improving picture, which can be attributed to training delivered in Quarter 2 by the Criminal Justice Department to all frontline officers. This was recognised in a recent HMICFRS inspection.

For the second quarter in a row, the number of under 18's arrested has fallen below the Quarterly average. This further demonstrates that the HMICFRS inspection in June that recommended changes to the way that children in police custody are managed, has had a positive effect.

Of the crime types, the sharpest rises in arrests have been observed in Violence with Injury and Burglary Dwelling. This figure is significant as it implies that the force has recognised a rise in these offences and are committed to dealing with them.

Table 13 shows the voluntary attendance rates by quarter, for the last two years.

Voluntary Attendance Rates											
Voluntary Attendance Rates	2017 -2018		2018-19				2019 -20				
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Yearly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Voluntary Attendance Records	912	920	1,006	1,049	923	855	862	850	782	922	-15.2

Table 13: Voluntary Attendance rates

There has been a significant change in voluntary attendance rates in Quarter 3 2019/20 compared to the quarterly average and the previous quarters. Voluntary attendance rates are 15.2% (n=140) below the quarterly average and 15.3% (n=141) below the same quarter last year. However, arrest rates for the same periods have not increased to offset this decline.

It has been recognised arrest rates have remained static for the last three quarters, while there is a downward trend in VA. A new VA process has been developed to assist frontline staff to proportionately use the voluntary attender system where CJD staff will be used to record all voluntary attenders on the custody system. This will also add an extra layer of scrutiny to ensure where the level of risk is high or safeguarding is required and there is a necessity, the correct criminal justice path is followed.

2.7   Victim Contact Management Compliance

Table 14 shows the Victim Contact Management Compliance rate by month, for the last quarter.

Occurrences with VCM		
	Crime	Crime and ASB
	%	%
October	68	45
November	85	58
December	93	62

Table 14: Victim Contact Management Compliance

The Victim Contact Management (VCM) module within NICHE allows officers to manage their interactions with victims throughout an investigation. This includes how and when victims would like to receive updates about their investigation and whether they wish to be referred to victim services.

The VCM records contact details including preferred means of communication, preferred language and any times to avoid when contacting (including safe time to call vulnerable victims). This ensures that police officers are communicating with victims in a way that is best suited to their individual circumstances. Also, the VCM records whether the victim wishes to be referred to victim support services which ensures that victims receive the support they need. The update schedule/contract that has been agreed with the victim around receiving regular updates allows officers to record the victim's wishes in relation to updates ensuring that they receive them in a way and a frequency that is best suited to their individual circumstances. The VCM allows officers to set automated reminders when victim updates are due to ensure that the contract made with the victim is adhered to.

The VCM benefits the victim throughout their journey by ensuring they are offered the opportunity to be referred to victim services to receive the support they require. It also ensures that communication between police officers and victims is done in a way that is best suited to victims' individual circumstances and ensures that victims are aware of how and when they will be updated about the investigation thus allowing them to be and feel informed about their case.

The Victim Contact Management (VCM) has consistently increased and improved throughout Quarter 3 since the introduction of Supervisory training throughout August around this and other elements of the Victim's Code. At the start of Quarter 2 VCM completion rate stood at 55% (crime and ASB) at the end of Quarter 3 the completion VCM completion rate was 62% (crime and ASB). Throughout Quarter 3, when looking at crime occurrences only, the completion rate increased from 68% to 93%.

Although there continues to be a positive trend, continued focus needs to be applied to the quality of VCM's which will be undertaken through supervisory dip-sampling and oversight at the monthly Victim's Board. All officers and

sergeants will be attending a Force Training Day, starting in April 2020, focused on supporting the Victim through their criminal justice journey including completion of the VCM.

Community Cohesion

3.1 Stop Searches by Area and Positive Outcome Rates

Table 15 shows the number of Stop and Searches by area by Quarter, for the last two years.

Total Stops	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Stop & Search East LPA	102	140	174	501	514	660	589	412	**532**	387	37.6%
Stop & Search West LPA	97	101	82	146	139	248	220	201	**350**	154	126.9%
Stop & Search No Location Recorded	52	51	63	39	54	105	96	92	**60**	69	-13.0%
Stop & Search Force	**251**	**292**	**319**	**686**	**707**	**1,013**	**905**	**705**	**942**	**596**	**58.02**

Table 15: Stop and Search

The total number of Stop and Searches recorded across the whole force in Quarter 3 of 2019-2020 has increased by 58% when compared to the Quarterly average. Over half the stops continue to be carried out in the East LPA. Being as most serious and organised crime groups operate in the East LPA it can expected that area carry out the majority of Stop and Searches

The increase in searches conducted in the West LPA can be attributed to a couple of factors. Firstly, a group to tackle Serious Organised Crime has recently been set up in the West, and since many stops are aimed at disrupting organised criminality, any rise in stops in this area can be directly seen as a positive impact of the newly formed group. Furthermore, due to the relatively low stops figures recorded in the West historically, when compared to the East, there has been a proactive drive to increase targeted stop and search activity in the West LPA.

Table 16 shows the positive outcomes for Stop and Searches by area by quarter, for the last two years.

Stop Search Outcomes	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Stop & Search with Positive Outcome East LPA	21	34	27	129	120	123	117	76	**117**	81	44.67
Stop & Search with Positive Outcome West LPA	30	28	16	47	49	73	63	71	**96**	47	103.71
Stop & Search with Positive Outcome No Location	5	13	19	5	19	21	24	16	**22**	15	44.26
Stop & Search with Positive Outcome Force	**56**	**75**	**62**	**181**	**188**	**217**	**204**	**163**	**235**	**140**	**67.34**

Table 16: Positive outcomes of Stop and Searches

The number of Stop and Searches with a positive outcome (arrest, caution, penalty notice) has reached the highest level for the last two years. This indicates that increased intelligence based and targeted Stop and Search activity has had a positive effect.

3.2   Hate Crimes and Repeat Incidents

Table 17 shows the number of Hate Crimes by quarter, for the last two years.

Hate Crime	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Hate Crime Occurrences	235	244	276	326	250	286	303	261	197	273	-27.7
Hate Crime Repeat Victims	19	11	24	27	18	23	27	20	16	21	-24.3
Hate Crimes Sent to HO	148	176	198	231	169	199	235	173	138	191	-27.8

Table 17: Hate Crimes

The number of Hate Crimes occurrences, repeat victims and crimes sent to the Home Office has fell significantly below the quarterly average and the equivalent period from last financial year. The figures for this quarter are nearly half at the levels from Quarter 2 2018-2019.

Q3 2019/2020 by Hate Strand	No.	%
Religious	6	3.05
Transphobic	2	1.02
Disability	39	19.80
Homophobic	38	19.29
Racial	112	56.85
Total	197	100.00

Table 18: Hate Crimes by Strand

Table 18 captures the strands by which Hate Crimes are categorised. The figures are broadly in line with last quarter's returns, with Racial Hate Crime accounting for nearly 3/5ths of all Hate Crime occurrences. Homophobic and Disability Hate Crime each account for 1/5th of all Hate Crime occurrences.

Q3 2019/2020 by Crime Type	No.	%
-	4	2.03
All Other Theft	1	0.51
Criminal Damage & Arson	0	0.00
Misc Crimes Against Society	1	0.51
Other Sexual Offences	0	0.00
Public Order Offences	100	50.76
Robbery	0	0.00
Theft From The Person	0	0.00
Vehicle Crime	0	0.00
Violence With Injury	15	7.61
Violence Without Injury	76	38.58
Total	197	100.00

Table 19: Hate Crimes by Crime Type

Table 19 shows the crime type by which Hate Crime occurs. Public Order offences make up half of all Hate Crime, where a person uses threatening, abusive or insulting words, or other visible representation that is threatening towards the victim.

3.3 Hate Crime Outcome Rates

Table 20 shows the outcome rates for Hate Crime by Quarter, for the last two years.

Outcome	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Outcome Rates for Hate Crime	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
1: Charged/Summonsed	48	36	20	38	23	25	29	21	7	30	-76.7%
2: Youth Caution/Conditional Caution	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	-100.0%
3: Adult Caution/Conditional Caution	3	5	4	3	7	1	4	0	1	3	-70.4%
6: Penalty Notice for disorder	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	-100.0%
8: Community Resolution/Youth Restorative Justice	0	2	4	6	7	6	3	2	1	4	-73.3%
14: Victim declines/unable to support action to identify offender	9	14	29	19	23	25	20	17	17	20	-12.8%
15: Named suspect, victim supports but evidential difficulties	35	37	52	47	44	42	51	34	18	43	-57.9%
16: Victim withdraws support - named suspect identified	48	74	71	101	69	67	90	55	47	72	-34.6%
18: Investigation complete no suspect identified	44	47	36	45	34	42	34	65	32	43	-26.2%
20: Other body agency has investigation primacy	1	2	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	-100.0%
21: Named suspect, investigation not in the public interest	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	166.7%
New/Still Open	5	2	6	6	9	21	12	55	75	15	417.2%
Cancelled/Transferred	2	4	4	3	3	0	10	0	7	3	115.4%
Positive Outcomes	54	45	28	48	38	33	36	23	9	38	-76.4%
Total Outcomes	198	225	226	270	223	230	256	250	206	235	-12.2%
% of Positive Outcomes	27.3%	20.0%	12.4%	17.8%	17.0%	14.3%	14.1%	9.2%	4.4%	16.5%	
Total Finalised Outcomes	191	219	216	261	211	209	234	195	124		
% of Positive Outcomes Against Finalised Outcomes	28.3%	20.5%	13.0%	18.4%	18.0%	15.8%	15.4%	11.8%	7.3%		

Table 20: Hate Crime Outcomes

As with overall outcome rates, outcome rates for Hate Crime have fell sharply for Quarter 3 of this financial year. Once again, this is primarily due to a large amount of cases still being under investigation.

In this quarter, the Diversity and Inclusion team have started a new initiative where all victims of hate crime are contacted by the team and offered a range of services that would enhance the action taken by the police. Essentially this signposts victims to other agencies, including third sector services, once a full understanding of the way the victim has been affected by incident. Recent satisfaction figures from hate crime victims were high, it is not possible at this early stage to establish if this initiative is responsible for this satisfaction level but early signs are encouraging.

Tackling Anti-Social Behaviour

4.1 Number of ASB Incidents

Table 20 shows the number of ASB incidents by quarter, for the past two years.

ASB	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average (where relevant)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
East LPA	1848	1270	1289	1300	1131	1106	1238	1299	1162	1312	-11.4%
West LPA	2551	1653	1471	1676	1357	1458	1536	1597	1324	1672	-20.8%
Total	**4399**	**2923**	**2760**	**2976**	**2488**	**2564**	**2776**	**2896**	**2486**	**2984**	**-16.7%**

Table 20: ASB Incidents

The number of ASB incidents in 2019-20 has followed an almost identical pattern to the previous year, with numbers for Quarter 3 showing only a difference of 2. Both are significantly reduced from the figure recorded for Quarter 3 2017-18, although, this was the last quarter to report ASB prior to the changes in recording practices, and this can be seen in the significantly reduced incident numbers recorded for each quarter since that time. For the next reporting period this higher figure will no longer be included thus meaning a more accurate quarterly average.

In terms of numbers over the past 3 quarters (2019-20) the pattern is as would be expected and mirrors similar spikes evident in the Public Order crime figures, whereby incidents increase during the summer months, primarily between

May and September, and decline once again during the latter part of the year. This is due to a combination of increased daylight hours, temperature and sunshine, encouraging more people to consume alcohol in a public environment as well as the school summer holidays. All have historically been shown to have an adverse effect on ASB incident numbers.

4.2 Repeat Victims of Anti-Social Behaviour

Table 21 shows the number of ASB victims and repeat victims by quarter, for the last two years.

ASB Repeat Victims	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average (where relevant)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Total ASB Victims	1894	1429	1171	1380	1231	1164	1244	1246	1057	1313	-19.5%
ASB Repeat Victims	166	106	59	94	84	100	88	101	80	98	-18.0%
% Repeat ASB Victims	8.8%	7.4%	5.0%	6.8%	6.8%	8.6%	7.1%	8.1%	7.6%	7.3%	3.3%

Table 21: ASB Victims

As might be expected the number of ASB victims, and repeat victims, generally increases and falls in line with overall ASB incident numbers. The one exception to this was evident in Quarter 4 2018-19, which saw a higher than expected number of repeat victims, although the reason for this increase is not accurately known.

However, for Quarter 3 2019-20, numbers are back in line with what would be expected, with both the number of victims and repeats being significantly below the quarterly average.

4.3 Number of Community Resolutions

Table 22 shows the number of Community Resolutions and Youth Restorative Justice by Crime Type by quarter, for the last two years.

Community Resolutions by Crime Type											
Crime Type	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020			2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average (where relevant)
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
All Other Theft	21	2	9	10	6	4	8	3	2	7	
Bicycle Theft	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Burglary - Dwelling	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	
Burglary - Non Dwelling	1	2	3	0	1	4	2	1	0	2	
Criminal Damage & Arson	36	35	33	31	29	32	32	22	14	29	-52.3%
Drug Offences	8	11	15	14	21	15	14	10	6	13	-52.6%
Misc Crimes Against Society	2	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	0	1	
Other Sexual Offences	0	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	1	
Possession Of Weapons	2	0	1	2	4	3	4	3	1	2	
Public Order Offences	19	17	16	28	25	13	27	15	7	19	-62.3%
Robbery	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Shoplifting	23	24	28	13	12	9	8	5	8	14	-44.6%
Theft From The Person	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	
Vehicle Crime	1	0	0	2	2	4	0	0	1	1	
Violence With Injury	32	29	26	36	39	32	18	16	11	29	-61.4%
Violence Without Injury	31	27	47	48	37	47	30	19	14	36	-60.8%
Total	178	151	180	186	181	170	147	96	64	161	-60.3%

Table 22: Community Resolutions by Crime Type

Community resolutions and youth restorative justice continue in a downward trend, it is recognised Gwent Police do not utilise this outcome to its full potential. To reinvigorate the use of this outcome a program briefings and training will be delivered by CJD during February. This activity will complement the coming changes in the implementation of the new two tier out of court disposals framework.

4.5   ASB Hotspots

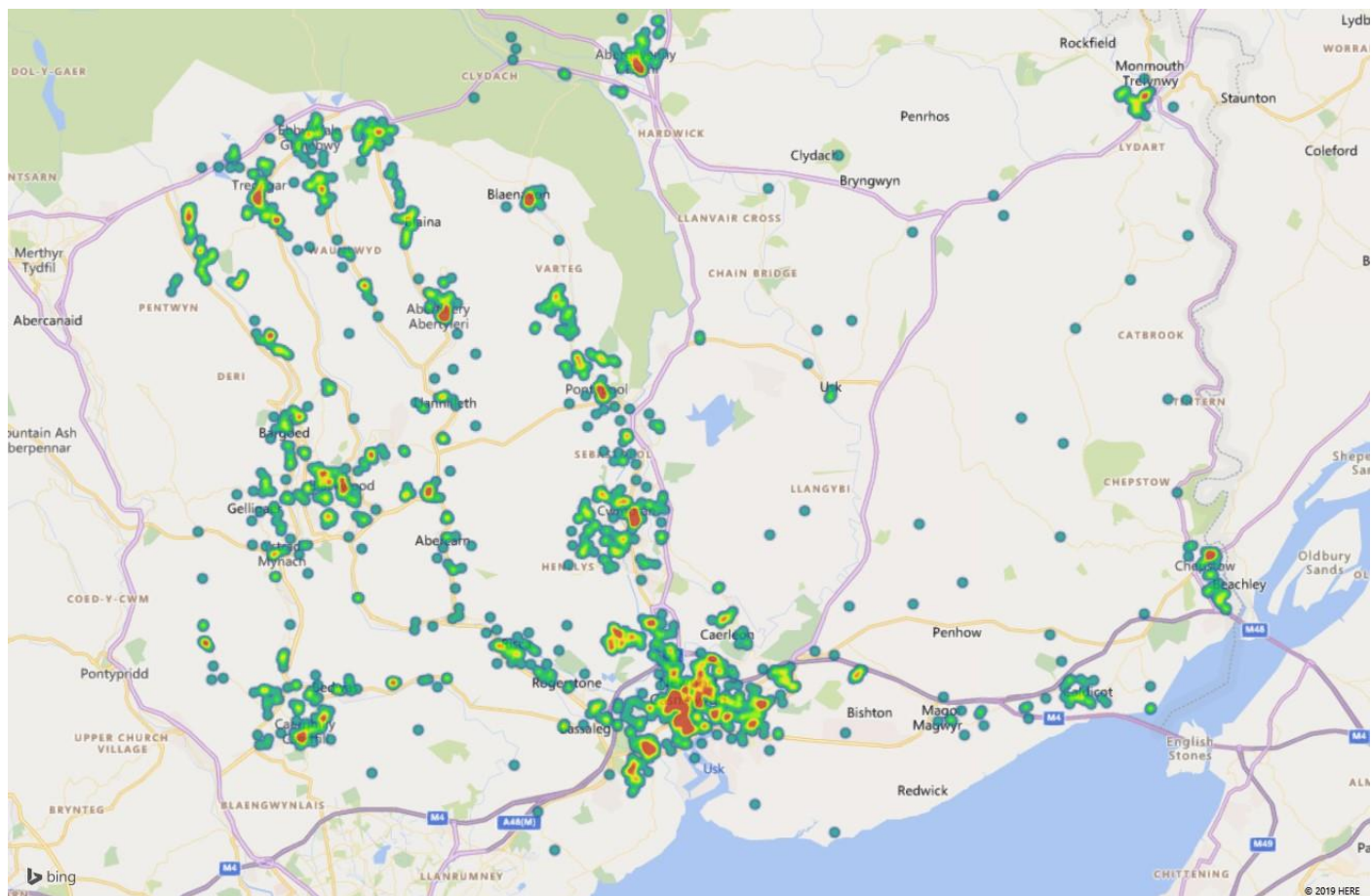Figure 1 shows ASB incidents in Gwent for last Quarter.

Figure 1: ASB incidents in Gwent

As might be expected the hotspot map shows areas of highest concentration of incidents in or near the centre of Newport and the larger towns, including slightly higher numbers in Cwmbran, Abertillery, Blackwood and Tredegar.

Figure 2 shows the time interval by day for ASB incidents in Gwent over Quarter 3 this year.

Time Interval	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun
00:00 - 03:59	13	27	21	16	21	43	42
04:00 - 07:59	7	3	3	5	13	8	16
08:00 - 11:59	49	42	30	32	40	31	26
12:00 - 15:59	71	67	69	51	51	65	68
16:00 - 19:59	151	140	127	142	141	134	115
20:00 - 23:59	85	121	68	72	89	103	55

Figure 2: Time/Day ASB breakdown

Time wise during Quarter 3 the most common period for incidents to occur was between 16:00hrs and 20:00hrs, which is in keeping with earlier quarters, and would be expected. However, of greater interest is the day of the week spike, peaking on a Monday evening, as opposed to a Friday or Saturday, which is historically the case. The reason for this anomaly is currently not known with any certainty, without further analysis being carried out.

Efficient and Effective Service Delivery

5.1   Breakdown in demand for 101 and 999 Calls

Table 23 shows 999 demand by quarter, for the last two years.

Breakdown of 999 Calls											
	2017-2018		2018/2019				2019/2020				
999	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Total 999 Calls	14391	17947	20768	22160	20927	19414	20234	22310	**20032**	19798	1.2

Table 23: 999 demand

Table 23 shows that demand from 999 calls dropped between Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 by 10.2%, to a figure closer to the quarterly average, and one that follows a similar pattern to the previous year. Although the Quarter 3 figure remains above average, it is felt the average figure is skewed slightly by much lower 999 demand experienced in Quarter 3 2017-18, which is providing a slightly false average figure when compared with levels seen in the other 7 quarters. This average figure is likely to rise above the 20000 mark by Quarter 4 2019-20, when the previously mentioned low Quarter 3 figure no longer contributes to the average.

Table 24 shows 101 demand by quarter, for the last two years.

Breakdown of 101 Calls											
	2017-2018		2018/2019				2019/2020				
101	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Total 101 Calls	51266	48180	57969	57348	52827	53091	55489	57382	**51966**	53946	-3.7
101 Answered	41536	40593	46794	44317	43682	46622	47860	51510	**48506**	45713	6.1
101 Abandoned	9732	7586	11175	13031	9172	6469	7561	5872	**3460**	8229	-58.0

Table 24: 101 demand

Table 24 illustrates a positive trend in the area of 101 calls. While the number of calls being received during Quarter 3 fell by 9.4% to a figure below the quarterly average, the number of answered calls stayed above the average, indicating a higher percentage of calls were being answered. This is further emphasised in the abandoned calls section, which saw this figure fall to a 2-year low, despite there being a greater number of overall calls during Quarter 3 2019-20 than has previously been seen in some quarters during the 2-year period.

Table 25 shows switchboard demand by quarter, for the last two years.

Breakdown of Switchboard Calls											
	2017-2018		2018/2019				2019/2020				
Switchboard	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	2 Year Quarterly Average	Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average
Total Switchboard Calls	19237	18732	20756	21669	19755	18497	20376	18692	**19223**	19660	-2.2
Switchboard Answered	14312	14331	15851	14889	14723	13941	13638	14167	**16241**	14677	10.7
Switchboard Abandoned	4925	4401	4906	6780	5032	4556	6602	4525	**2982**	4968	-40.0

Table 25: Switchboard demand

Surprisingly the number of Switchboard calls received rose slightly between Quarter 2 and Quarter 3 2019-20 (+2.8%), which is in contrast to the trend seen in previous years. However, even though the number of calls rose, the number of abandoned calls declined (-34.1%), so as with the 101 calls, this can be viewed as a positive.

5.2 Absenteeism Rates – Staff and Officers

Table 26 shows absenteeism rates for staff and officers by quarter, since the beginning of 2018-2019.

Absence Numbers for Officers and Staff During the Reporting Period											
	2017-2018		2018-2019				2019-2020				
Absence	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	**6 Quarter Average**	**Q3 Difference Against Quarterly Average**
Officer Absence	Not Reported		206	214	237	160	121	139	**156**	180	-13.09 ▼
Staff Absence			160	158	152	127	106	86	**98**	132	-25.48 ▼
Total			**366**	**372**	**389**	**287**	**227**	**225**	**254**	311	**-18.33** ▼

Table 26: Absence rates

NB: Different reporting systems and processes changed in Quarter 1 of 2018-19 which would make comparison difficult hence no data has been supplied for 2017-18

During Quarter 3 of 2019, there were a total of 254 members of staff absent at some point. Of these 61% were officers and the remaining 39% were police staff. This equates to a considerable 35% reduction compared to the same period in 2018, but a smaller increase of 13% when compared with Quarter 2 this year. However, Quarter 3 saw the highest recorded absence figures during 2018-19 also, with this trend possibly being attributable to the change in climate and the time of year when the common cold and flu ailments are on the increase.

The general pattern of the numbers of absences from the 2019/20 reporting period to date continues to show a downward trend. The reduction to reduce the number of people reporting as sick has been achieved through measures such as the ongoing absence management training for line managers, flu jab campaign, monthly sickness Skype meetings and increased referrals of those who are not sick being forwarded to the Occupational Health Unit for early support.

Short term absence increased over Q3, particularly during November due to an increase in short term absence being 69.6% of the overall absence recorded, with October being 56.1% and December 56.7%. There was an increase in the number of reported cases of chest infections as well as the expected increase in reported cases of flu and viruses. In addition, in locations such as Custody, Force communication Suite and Local Policing Areas, where working in close proximity increases to others increases the spread of the virus's the Facilities Department are ensuring that anti-bacterial wipes for work areas and hand sanitising liquids are available to minimise the spread of sickness.

The increased in the reporting of sickness during the autumn and winter period is expected, however, it is significantly lower that the reported numbers for the same period last year. Compared to 2018/19, there were 139 less periods absence in Q1, 147 less periods of absence in Q2 and 135 less periods of absence in Q3, in the current financial year.

5.3 Training Attendance Rates

Table 27 shows attendance rates at training courses for the last 3 quarters.

Attendance Rates	2019-2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3
OST Attendance	66.5%	85.8%	74.8%
Force Training Day Attendance	77.7%	79.6%	79.1%

Table 27: Attendance rates at training

The number of attendees at Officer Safety Training decreased notably in Quarter 3 compared with the previous quarter by 11%. Attendance figures for Force Training Days in Quarter 3 remained relatively consistent with previous quarters at 79.1%.
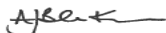
To assist the LPA's to identify those who do not attend courses, the name of non-attenders is sent direct to the officers Inspector on the day of the training course and not as in the past in a report at the end of the month. Course attendance levels have improved since this was introduced but further scrutiny is required.

Office of the Chief Constable

I confirm that the above Q3 Force Performance Report has been discussed and approved at a formal Chief Officers' meeting.

It is now forwarded to the OPCC for **approval / information / monitoring purposes.**

Signature:

[signature]

Date: 21st February 2020

Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent

I confirm that I have considered whether or not I have any personal or prejudicial interest in this matter and take the proposed decision in compliance with the Code of Conduct.

The above request has my approval.

Signature:

Date: