

Safer Newport Strategic Needs Assessment 2023



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Safer Newport Community Safety Partnership

Safer Newport is Newport's Community Safety Partnership established under the Crime and Disorder Act (1998) as a community safety partnership board providing strategic oversight and governance of identifying, preventing, and protecting community safety issues across the city.

Safer Newport delivers on emerging local community safety issues and problem solving regarding a range of themes including:

- Anti-social behaviour (ASB)
- Serious and organised crime (SOC)
- Safer Pill
- Safer City Centre
- Adults at Risk of Sexual Exploitation
- Rough Sleeping and GTC

The Partnership is jointly chaired by Gwent Police and Newport City Council (NCC). Last progress report of Safer Newport was submitted in August 2022.

Safer Newport aims to ensure a partnership approach to preventing and tackling aspects of community safety across all areas of Newport and works closely with related boards and forums including the Gwent Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (VAWDASV) Board, the Area Planning Board and Counter Terrorism processes.

The Knife Angel

The Knife Angel is a statue created from confiscated or surrendered knives by Police Forces across England and Wales (including Gwent Police) and was created to highlight the impacts of violent behaviour. The Knife Angel was situated in Friars Walk for the month of November 2022. As a Community Safety Partnership, Safer Newport committed to support the Knife Angel's Legacy by becoming an active contributor of the National Anti-Violence Charter for UK cities and towns. As part of this, Safer Newport pledges to work in partnership to reduce violence and aggressive behaviour through continued and sustained educational efforts and to increase intolerance to violence in all its forms throughout Newport's communities.

What is a Strategic Needs Assessment (SNA)?

A Community Safety needs assessment is a detailed evaluation of the current state of a variety of factors that contribute to community safety issues within a specific geographic area under the authority of the local authority. This assessment aims to identify the root causes, trends, and highlight key community safety themes such as Anti-Social Behaviour, Serious Violence and Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence. Analysis of data, which is both quantitative and qualitative, enables Safer Newport to develop a comprehensive understanding of the issue.

The assessment helps us determine the resources, policies, and strategies needed to effectively prevent and address community Safety Issues. It is acknowledged that collaboration between, Safer Newport, Gwent Police, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board (ABUHB), Youth Justice Service (YJS), South Wales Fire and Rescue Service (SWFR) and other stakeholders is essential to develop a targeted and evidence-based approach to identifying recurring themes of and improving community safety.

Whilst Safer Newport will have a direct response to this SNA it is important to note the range of supporting Boards and Strategic Groups that all hold responsibility for action.

Contributing Legislation and Key Guidance

Crime and Disorder

The Crime and Disorder Act 1998 is a UK legislation that aimed to address and prevent crime and disorder. It introduced various measures such as Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), Parenting Orders, and provisions to tackle youth offending. The Act also emphasised partnerships between different agencies, like police and local authorities, working together in addressing crime and disorder issues in communities.

Serious Violence Duty 2022

Serious violence has a devastating impact on the lives of victims and families, instils fear within communities and is extremely costly to society. Incidents of serious violence have increased in England and Wales since 2014. The Duty is a key part of the Government's programme of work to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence: taking a multi-agency approach to understand the causes and consequences of serious violence, focusing on prevention and early intervention, and informed by evidence. The Duty aims to ensure that agencies are focussed on their activity to prevent and reduce serious violence whilst also providing sufficient flexibility so that the relevant organisations will engage and work together in the most effective local partnership for any given area. ^[10]

Anti-Social Behaviour Act 2003

The Antisocial Behaviour Act 2003 is a piece of legislation in the UK that introduced measures to address and tackle antisocial behaviour. It amended existing laws to enhance the powers of authorities to deal with behaviours that were causing harm or distress to communities. One of the key provisions of the act was the introduction of Anti-Social Behaviour Orders (ASBOs), which were court orders that aimed to prevent individuals from engaging in specific behaviours that were causing problems in the community. The act also introduced other measures to address housing-related antisocial behaviour and to empower local authorities and police to act against those responsible.

Wellbeing of Future Generation Act

The Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act 2015 is a piece of legislation in Wales, which aims to promote the long-term sustainability and well-being of both current and future generations. The Act introduces a framework that requires public bodies in Wales to consider the economic, social, environmental, and cultural well-being of present and future generations when making decisions. It emphasises collaboration, integration, and prevention in policymaking to ensure that the choices made today have positive impacts on the well-being of people and the environment in the years to come. The Act also establishes a Future Generations Commissioner for Wales to monitor and advocate for the implementation of its principles.

Violence Against Women Domestic Abuse & Sexual Violence Wales Act

The Violence against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence (Wales) Act 2015 aims to address and prevent gender-based violence. It provides a comprehensive legal framework to tackle issues such as domestic abuse, sexual violence, and other forms of violence against women. The Act mandates the development of strategies, support services, and training programs to raise awareness, protect victims, and hold perpetrators accountable. It also focuses on promoting collaboration between various agencies to ensure a coordinated response to these issues.

Domestic Abuse Act

The Domestic Abuse Act 2021 is UK legislation introduced to strengthen the legal framework around domestic abuse. It broadens the definition of domestic abuse to include not just physical violence, but also emotional, coercive, or controlling behaviour. The Act introduces protective measures such as Domestic Abuse Protection Notices and Orders, which aim to provide better protection for victims. Additionally, the act criminalises the non-fatal strangulation or suffocation of a partner or family member.

Methodology

This Strategic Needs Assessment adopts a public health approach that considers community safety across the entire population of Newport. A public health approach involves the adoption by all partners of a systematic and evidence informed process for understanding communities experience of safety and using evidence-based approaches that are evaluated for effectiveness to make positive changes. The first step is to understand the problem and issues in relation to community safety within a defined population.

Community safety is influenced by a wide range of factors across the conditions within which people are born, learn, work and age. This involves interactions with multiple agencies and organisations interacting as a whole system. Data has therefore been gathered from across the Safer Newport partnership including Gwent Police, South Wales Fire and Rescue Service, Aneurin Bevan University Health Board and Newport City Council.

Population profile

Quantitative data has been gathered to describe the demographic characteristics of the population including age, sex, ethnicity, and sexuality. Community safety is also influenced by wider determinants such as education attainment, deprivation, and employment status. A summary of key indicators in relation to these wider determinants has been identified.

Prevalence of violence and risk factors for violence

Crime data has been analysed to understand the prevalence of violence within Newport using relevant comparators. This has focused upon three key themes of: Serious Violence; Anti-Social Behaviour and Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence.

Local data has also been gathered to understand the prevalence of protective factors that impact upon community safety and are important determinants for safe and resilient communities including housing status and school attendance (*additional data sources incoming*).

Preventing violence happening in the first place (primary prevention) and intervening early to reduce further harm when it has occurred (secondary prevention) requires a shift to address the root causes of community safety concerns. Root causes will include vulnerability factors such as child exploitation, substance use, and adverse childhood experiences including domestic violence. Data is provided to understand at a local level the current prevalence of risk factors for community safety.

Qualitative insights

Quantitative data has been complimented with insights from people across Newport to strengthen and provide a more holistic understanding of community safety. This approach understands the importance of ensuring that the community voice is heard, and people can share their lived experience of safety.

A Community Safety Perception Survey has been undertaken which was available as an online survey and paper-based copies where needed. A total of **xx** survey responses were received with results analysed.

The findings of both the quantitative data and qualitative insights have been considered to establish key findings and emerging trends for consideration by the Safer Newport partnership. This will lead to the

development of targeted and evidence-based interventions to address the specific community safety concerns in Newport.

Wellbeing of Future Generations – Five ways of working

Throughout this Strategic Needs Assessment, the WBFG five ways of working have been considered. This threaded throughout the sections.



Supplementary Documents

As part of the extensive data and informational review, there is a sizable set of information that has contributed to this needs assessment and its findings. For ease of use this data and information can be found in supplementary documentation upon request by emailing, onenewport@newport.gov.uk.

Key Findings/Executive Summary

- Level remains above Gwent Average across crime data. – demographic and density caveat – consider Welsh / South Wales Police Average data as wider comparison.
- Covid impact - <https://blog.ons.gov.uk/2022/10/27/understanding-the-impact-of-the-pandemic-on-crime/>
- Key thoughts from Citizens
- Areas of concern
- Emerging themes and Action Planning.

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About Newport

Profile of Newport

General information (2021 Census¹ or Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019²)

Population	159,587	% of the Wales Population	5.1%
Population Density (population per km ²)	838	Area (km ²)	217
% of people who identified as non-White	14.5%	% of the population are Female	50.9%
% of people are aged 65 and over	17.0%	% of people aged 16+ are LGBTQ+	2.88%
% of people aged 16+ have no qualifications	21.7%	% of people aged 16+ are economically inactive	39.3%
WIMD 2019 – Overall (% of LSOAs in most deprived 10%)	24.2%	WIMD 2019 – Community Safety Domain (% of LSOAs in most deprived 10%)	35.8%

A Community Well-being Profile³ (including six local area profiles) have been developed for Newport in support of the Gwent Well-being Assessment⁴.

The Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019 (WIMD) is a measure of relative deprivation for small areas. WIMD is currently made up of eight separate domains (or types) of deprivation. Each domain is compiled from a range of different indicators.

¹ [ONS Census 2021 Maps](#)

² [Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation 2019](#)

³ [Newport Community Well-being Profiles 2021](#)

⁴ [Gwent Well-being Assessment](#)

Community Safety Issues

Community safety issues will cover a range of crimes, behaviours, and concerns. These issues have all been identified as issues of concern within communities across Newport impacting on the public's experiences and perception of safety.

As a large city in Wales, Newport has a range of issues that impact directly on the public's experience, and feelings, of safety.

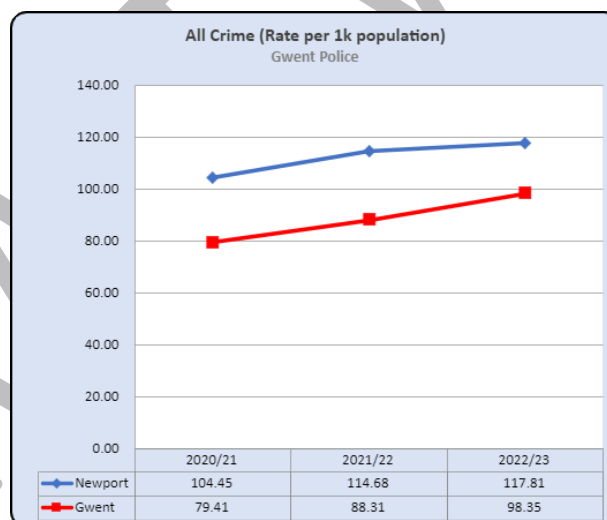
Via both quantitative and qualitative data obtained for this assessment we have been able to identify the 3 key community safety issues.

- 1) Anti-Social Behaviour
- 2) Serious Violence
- 3) Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Please see the following sections for more information and a summary of each area in relation to data used for this needs assessment.

Crime Data

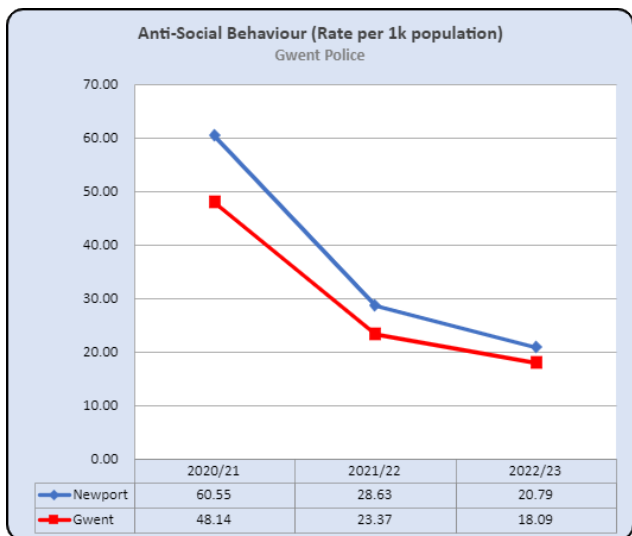
All crime data detailed below has been provided by Gwent Police. Overall crime in Newport sits above the Gwent average, though the gap has closed over the last 12-18 months. Newport's density and deprivation index impacts on crime data we can see below. Please note that data below is reported incidents to the police and as such we should note that there will be more incidences that go unreported and will be experienced by the public in Newport.



For the purposes of this Strategic Needs Assessment the following crime data will focus on the 3 key areas outlined above in relation to their impacts on Community Safety.

1. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)

Anti-social behaviour (ASB) is conduct that has caused – or is likely to cause – harassment, alarm, or distress to any person. Included within this category for the purposes of this SNA are, ASB data sets, Supplementary Child Criminal Exploitation (CCE) data sets, and Arson. These data sets are included to reflect the impact of crime and disruption to the public.



Whilst this data shows us a steep decline of ASB in Newport, ASB still remains above the Gwent average. Antisocial behaviour is often known to be exasperated by limited alternative activities, especially for young people. This heightened level in 2020/21 would demonstrate this with most activities being closed. The decline correlates to reopening of facilities and programmes for engagement and diversions in place.

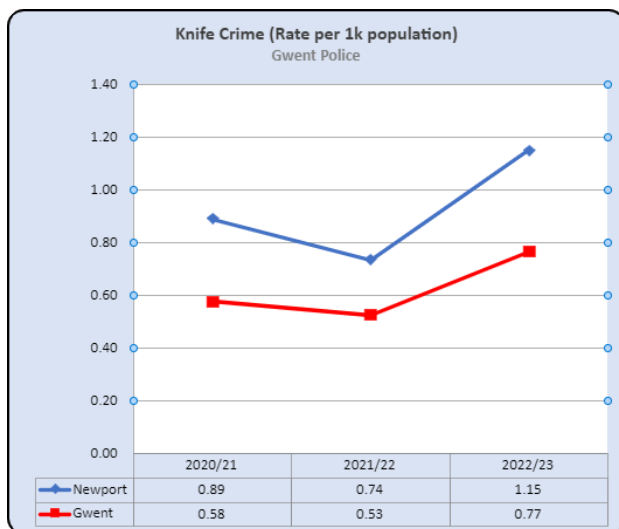


Criminal Damage and Arson have risen over the last few years but have not spiked significantly above the Gwent average, or within Gwent as a whole. There is a plateauing of this within Gwent with a slight decline in Newport. Criminal Damage and Arson have significant impacts on Community Safety and Community feelings of safety within a given area.

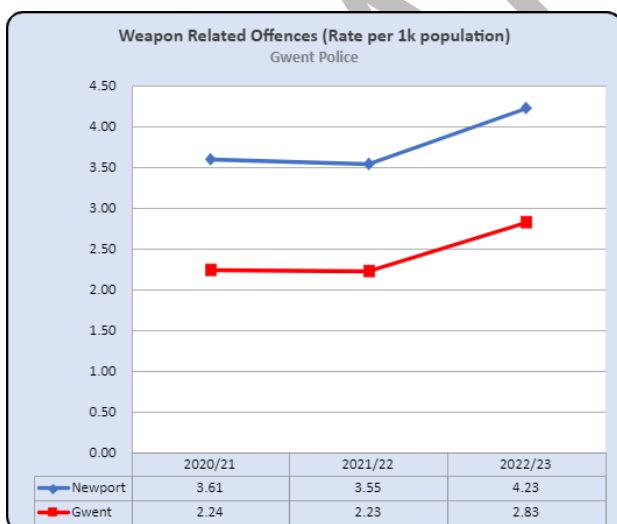
2. Serious Violence

Serious Violence is defined as ‘specific types of crime such as homicide, knife crime, and gun crime and areas of criminality where serious violence or its threat is inherent, such as in gangs and county lines drug dealing. It also includes emerging crime threats faced in some areas of the country such as the use of corrosive substances as a weapon.’⁵

Newport Crime Categories	Population	154,676	156,447	159,658	% Change (previous year)	
	Year	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23		
Homicide	No. of people	0	2	3	50.0%	↑
	Rate per 1k population	0.00	0.01	0.02	47.0%	↑



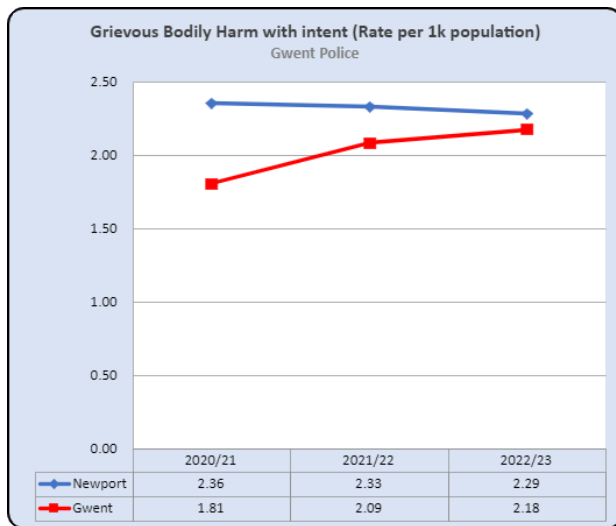
From the data above it is seen that since the end of covid restrictions and lockdowns, the increase in knife crime has increased. This is likely due to a resuming of ‘normal’ life, increased social gatherings and a return to nighttime economy activities.



The use of weapons has been a rising issue over the years with cases increasing steadily. Once again Newport’s figures remain above the Gwent average for this crime set. We know that weapon related crimes have been increasing across the UK over the last few years with the Office for National Statistics (ONS) reporting a 21% increase from September 21-September 22⁶.

⁵ https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698009/serious-violence-strategy.pdf p14

⁶ <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/knife-and-offensive-weapon-sentencing-statistics-july-to-september-2022#:~:text=The%20recent%20police%20recorded%20crime,in%20year%20ending%20September%202022.>

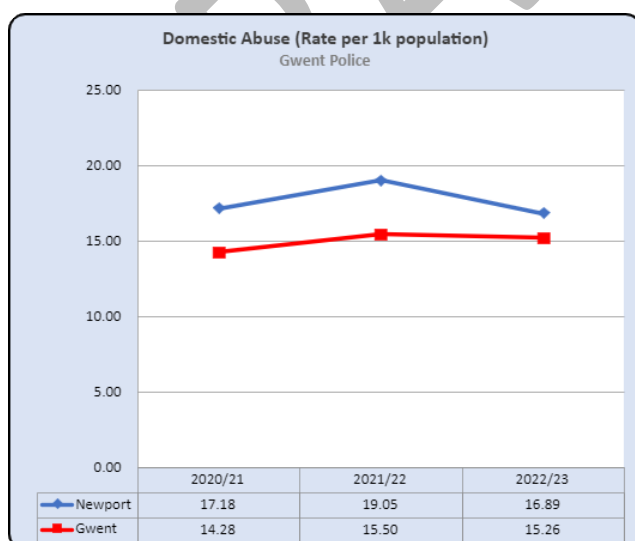


Grievous Bodily Harm by name indicates the severity of these offences. From the above table we can see that within the scope of Serious Violent Crime date, this is the most significant in terms of occurrences. More than 100x that of homicide. Violent crime and its increase within Newport have a direct impact on perceptions of safety within. Please see the below section on 'The Voices of Citizens and Partners.'

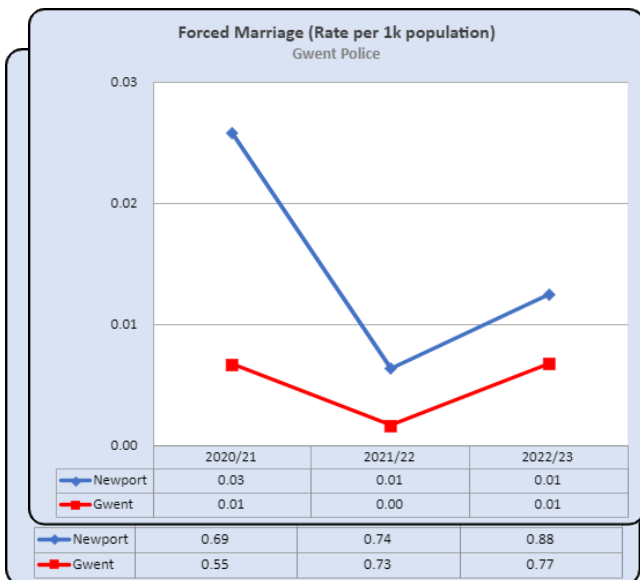
3. Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence

Violence Against Women, Domestic Abuse and Sexual Violence is a three-pronged approach to tackling violence and abuse within homes and public spaces.

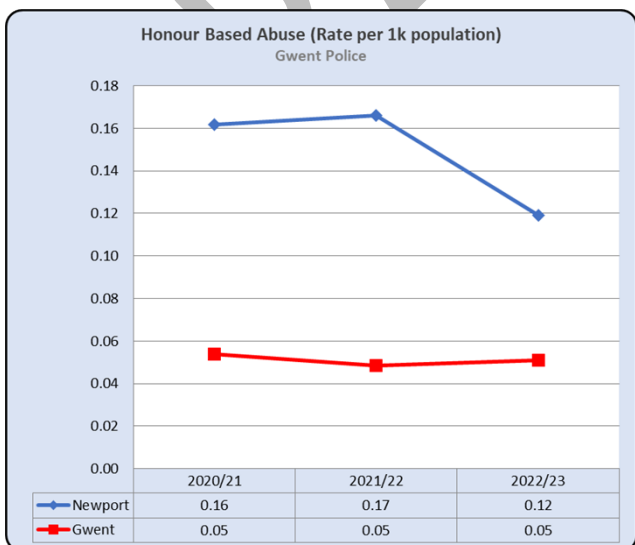
- Violence Against Women: This refers to any act of gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual, or psychological harm or suffering to women which are rooted in unequal power dynamics between genders.
- Domestic Abuse: This is a pattern of controlling behaviour by one person against another person whom they have an intimate connection with be that a partner or family member. It can involve physical, emotional, psychological, and financial abuse, and is aimed at establishing power and control over the victim.
- Sexual Violence: This encompasses any non-consensual sexual act or behaviour inflicted on an individual against their will. It includes rape, sexual assault, sexual harassment, and any unwanted sexual advances or actions that violate a person's autonomy and dignity.
- Areas of Honour Based Abuse, Forced Marriage and Female Genital Mutilation all sit within this area as all are predominately experienced by women highlighting these crimes as a Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) issue.



Domestic abuse saw a significant impact from Covid. Reporting and disclosures were all impacted by lockdowns, lack of easy access to services and being in further isolation with their abuser. A lasting impact of cases reported has seen that the complexity and severity of these cases has increased significantly with more sector support required. Reflected on this crime data, it is the fact that many cases of DA will go unreported to police, and many will suffer in silence.



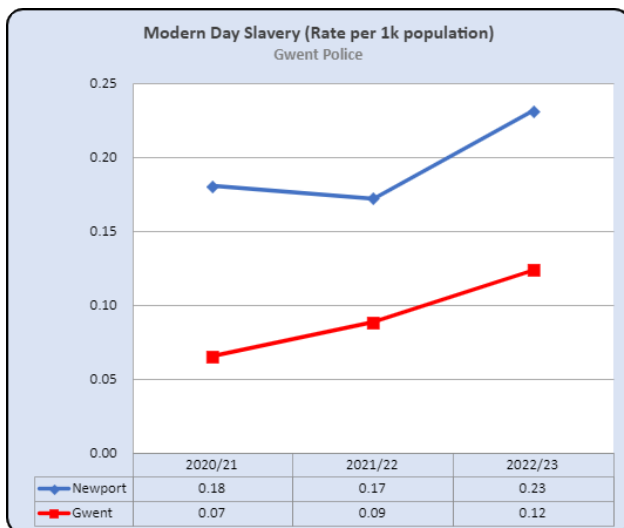
UK wide there has been an increase over the last few years in reports and prosecutions of rape. And this data for Newport echoes this trend. Serious Sexual Violent attacks and Rape have a lasting impact on community safety and in particular women’s sense of safety both in public and private settings. We know that within Newport there are hotspot areas for this crime category and whilst work has been done to mitigate some of these risks, there is still more to be done. Issues around the justice system in relation to rape offences is well publicised, with the Justice system and this publicity will give rise to reporting increase as we more see prosecutions and convictions increase.



As can be seen above, Newport’s figures on HBA are significantly higher than the Gwent average, it is likely that this is due to Newport’s profile of high levels of diversity and population density. HBA is a multifaceted issue and one that, due to its elevated level of risk, is under reported. We can therefore anecdotally assume that individual lived experience of Honour Based Abuse is significantly higher than is reported.

A spike in reporting and discovery of this crime could be linked to the limited travel options and lack of options for abroad marriages to take place. Again, much like HBA, this crime will be under reported

due to cultural community expectations and repercussions. Newport's levels once again remain high in comparison to Gwent due to population profile.



Community and Social Determinants

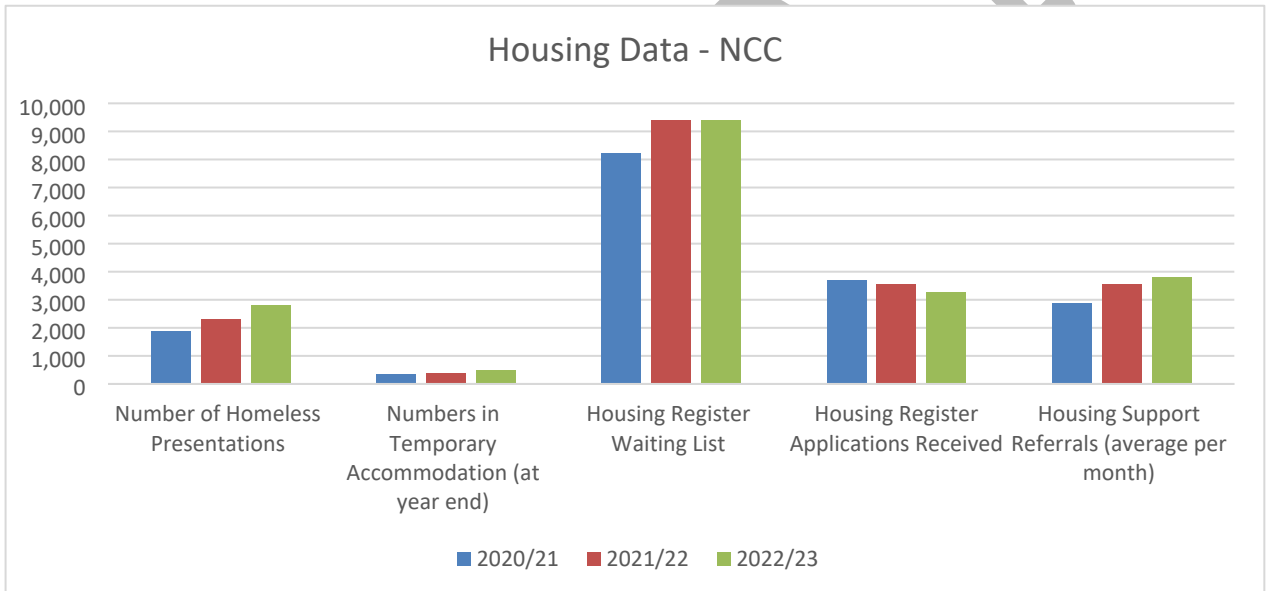
In addition to the crime data outlined and detailed above it is important that crime is not seen in isolation but rather as part of systemic community and social influences. Below are details of five additional areas that need to be considered.

Cost of living

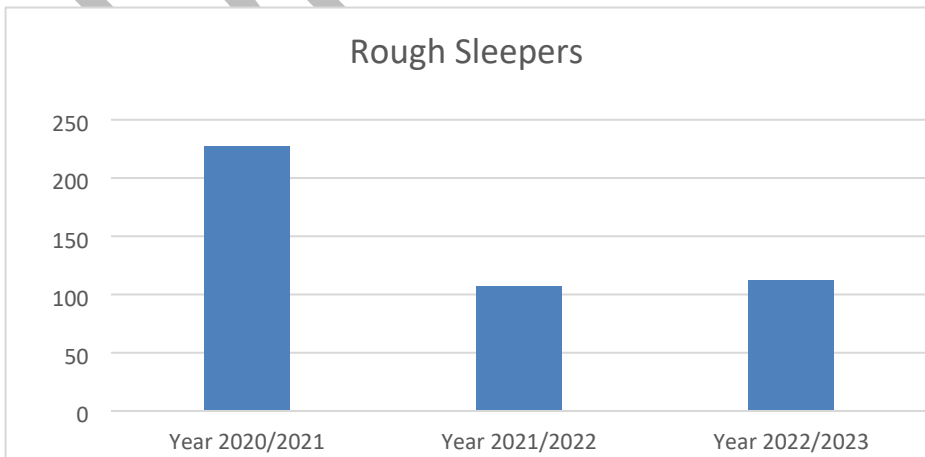
The cost-of-living crisis impacts upon wider social factors beyond finances.⁷ *additional content to be added.*

Housing Needs

Housing need, issues or difficulties alone are not precursors for Community Safety issues. However insecure housing can contribute and increase risk of community safety issues. Research shows the stable housing options and ownership can have a positive impact on communities as a whole and reduce crimes and risks of criminal activity within a community.⁸



Rough Sleeping



additional content to be added.

⁷ <https://blogs.lse.ac.uk/politicsandpolicy/the-cost-of-living-crisis-is-a-public-health-issue/>

⁸ <https://academic.oup.com/ej/advance-article/doi/10.1093/ej/uead040/7190617?login=false>

Asylum Seekers, Refugees and Migrants

additional content to be added.

Children and Young People

The number of children living in Newport is XX. And the number of children in formal education additional content to be added.

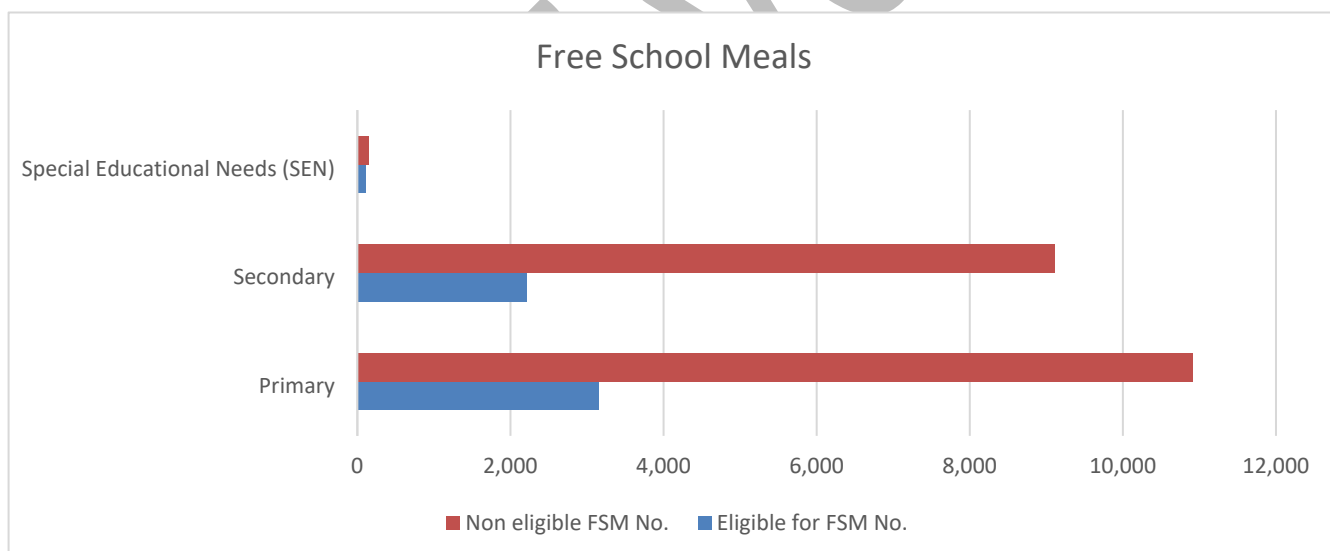
Education

Education in Newport is made of

- Primary Schools
- Secondary Schools
- Independent / Church Schools
- SEN Provision Schools

additional content to be added.

Free School Meals



Exclusion and Suspension data

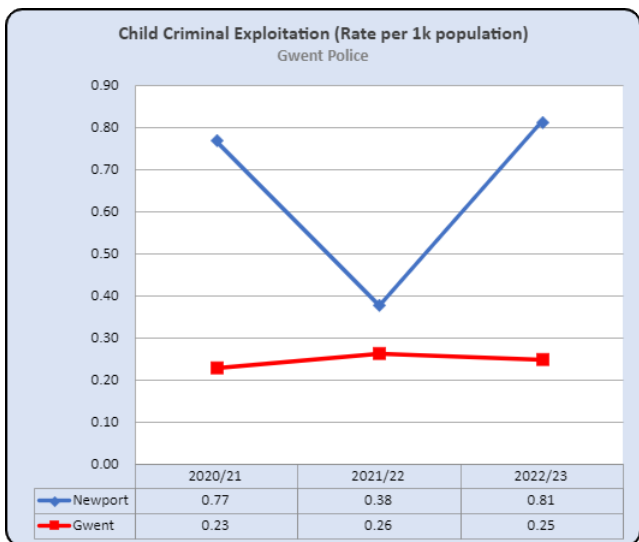
additional content to be added.

Bullying and Harassment data

additional content to be added.

Children and Community Safety

Context to children’s needs and vulnerabilities within Newport.



additional content to be added.

Child Criminal and Sexual Exploitation

additional content to be added.

Youth Justice Service

additional content to be added.

Youth Justice Service Interventions	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
Preventative Workstreams	131	194	220
Out of Disposal Workstreams	116	73	76
Statutory Court Workstreams	49	30	30
Year Totals	296	297	326

Health

additional content to be added.

Assault by sharp object (ICD10 code - X99)				
Local Authority Name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Newport	5.17 ↑	7.03 ↑	1.92 ↓	
Wales	3.17 ↓	2.87 ↓	2.37 ↓	
<i>Summary of Wales Hospital Admissions for violence (Assault by sharp object - ICD10 code - X99) by Local Authority area, rates per 100,000 and covering 2016/17 to 2021/22</i>				
All Violence & Assaults (ICD10 codes - X91-X99; Y00-Y09)				
Local Authority Name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Newport	52.37 ↓	37.07 ↓	28.76 ↓	
Wales	31.40 ↓	20.70 ↓	21.96 ↑	

Young People (Under 25) - Assault by sharp object (ICD10 code - X99)				
Local Authority Name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Newport	4.24 ↓	6.25 ↑	0.00 ↓	
Wales	3.20 ↓	3.19 ↓	2.86 ↓	
<i>Summary of Wales Hospital Admissions for violence (Assault by sharp object - ICD10 code - X99) by Local Authority area, rates per 100,000 and covering 2016/17 to 2021/22</i>				
Young People (Under 25) - All Violence & Assaults (ICD10 codes - X91-X99; Y00-Y09)				
Local Authority Name	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	
Newport	65.74 ↓	31.25 ↓	33.33 ↑	
Wales	37.68 ↓	23.23 ↓	27.41 ↑	

Abuse towards care staff

additional content to be added.

IRIS Referrals

additional content to be added.

Substance Use

additional content to be added.

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Public Protection

Illegal Tobacco

The sale of illegal tobacco is a threat to communities and businesses. Recorded intelligence within the National Trading Standards Intelligence Database for the Newport area, shows significant threats from organised crime groups running illegal tobacco pop-up shops in previously empty properties.

Officers in the last three years have:

- Recorded submitted 444 reports to the intelligence database. (19% of all reports)
- Seized 1.5 million cigarettes and 225 kilos of tobacco with a retail value of £1,088,250.
- Cash, vaping products, and cannabis have also been seized.
- 2 bank accounts have been frozen with a value of £122,000.
- 32 shops have been closed using ASB legislation, delivering a £1.5 million impact on the profits of the crime groups.
- 11 investigations leading to 7 prosecutions.

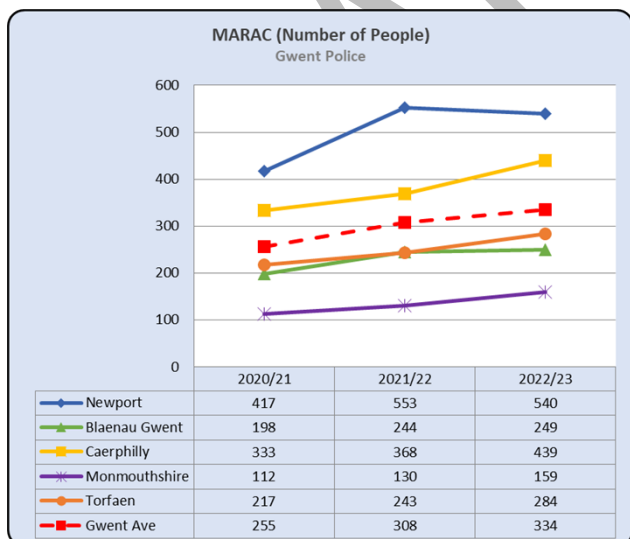
Officers have raised concerns that other criminality may be operating within the crime groups including supply of illicit drugs, offensive weapons, money laundering, human trafficking, grant fraud, and other regulatory issues.

additional content to be added.

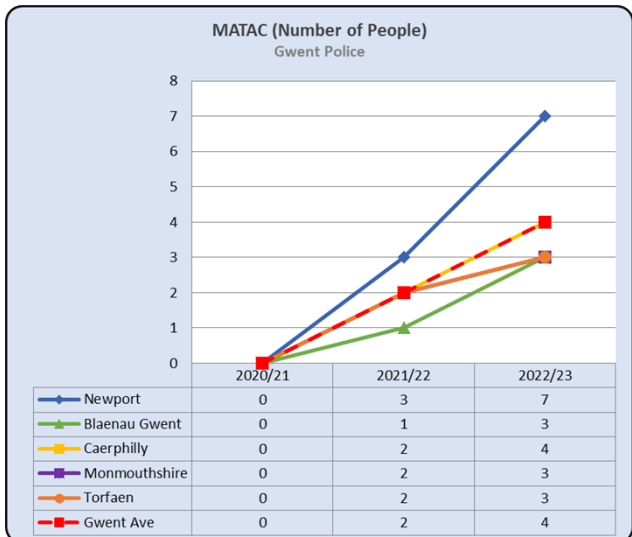
Additional VAWDASV Information

VAWDASV outside of crime data.

VAWDASV (MARAC MAPPA)



additional content to be added.



** Caveat is the figures are estimates on the basis that Police and Probation have not really rolled out a “referral process” for MATAAC yet. Because it is a pilot that has been running for the last 2 years, nominations were based on professional judgement initially until the RFG tool we use was introduced. So initially, capacity was set at 5 for the east and 5 for the west then for the last financial year when the RFG tool kicked in, capacity was increased to 10 for the west and 10 for the east.

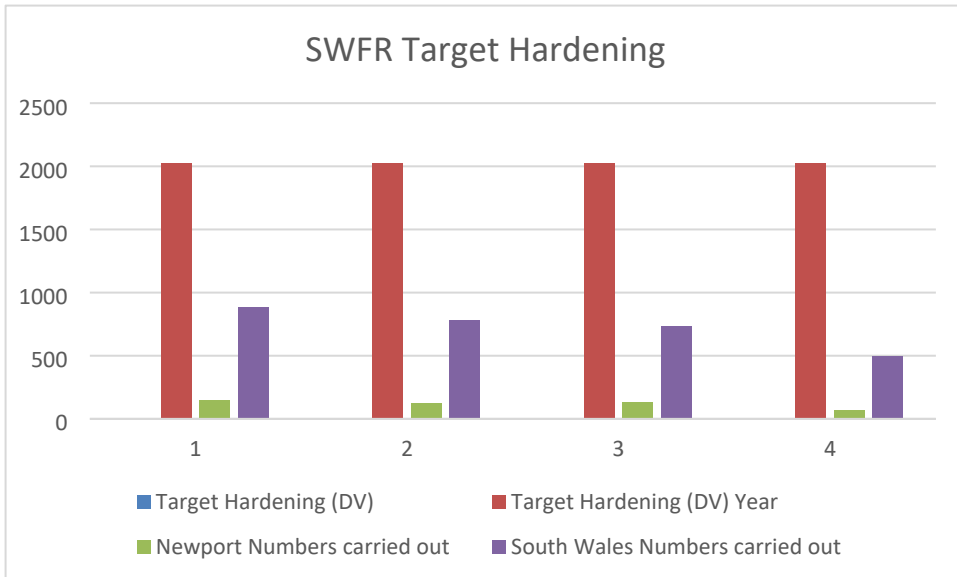
Adults at Risk of Sexual Exploitation

additional content to be added.

- 2020- the database is showing that SEASS supported 15 people.
- 2021- the database is showing that Horizon supported 96 people.
- 2022- the database is showing that Horizon supported 47 people
- 2023- Current- Horizon supported 81 people.

South Wales Fire and Rescue

Also awaiting data on Preventative/Diversionsary Activities



DRAFT VOICES

Terrorism and Extremism

Chanel and Prevent

additional content to be added.

DRAFT V0.11S

The Voices of Citizens and Partners

This section will include quotes and key messages from feedback.

A key part of the development of this Strategic Needs Assessment is the voices and perceptions of the public, key partners and business of Newport. Without these views it is not possible to establish a true reflection of the impact of community safety issues and to establish clear ways of prevention moving forward.

To do this there have been a variety of engagement opportunities. They are outlined below.

Engagement	Method	Timeframe	Responses
City Centre Safety Survey	Bus Wi-Fi	19 th April – 31 st July 2023	1450
Citizens Panel Survey	Online Paper and	1 st August – 28 August 2023	185
Community Safety Perception Survey	Online Paper and	31 st July – 10 September 2023	105
Community Safety Perception Survey	Bus Wi-Fi	14 th September - 19 October 2023	1836
Safer Newport - Community Safety Partnership Survey	Online	Going Live November 2023	TBC
Community Safety Business Survey	Online and in person	Going Live November 2023	TBC
Youth Forum /Council Community Safety Focus Group	In person	Taking place 17 th November 2023	TBC

* All online and paper engagement has been open in both English and Welsh

Public Consultation Surveys

There has been a great number of public responses to our surveys with 3,576 members of the public responding. Full responses can be requested via our full data pack request as stated on page 5.

The survey's sought to gain an understating of the public's feelings and perceptions of safety within Newport. The questions were focused on the City Centre and the area in which they live.

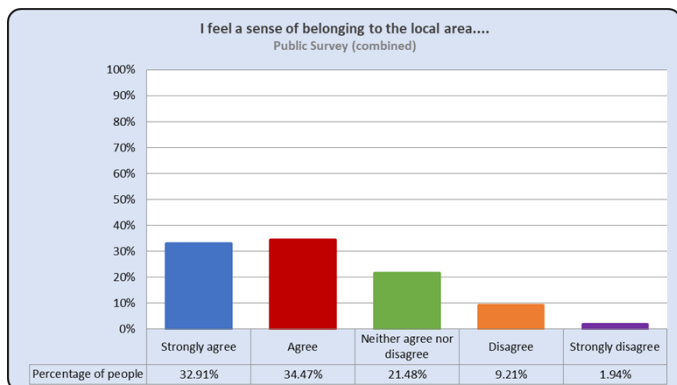
Key findings of these surveys combined are below and broken down 3 sections.

- 1 - Community Cohesion
- 2 – Community Safety
- 3 – Prioritisation

1. Community Cohesion

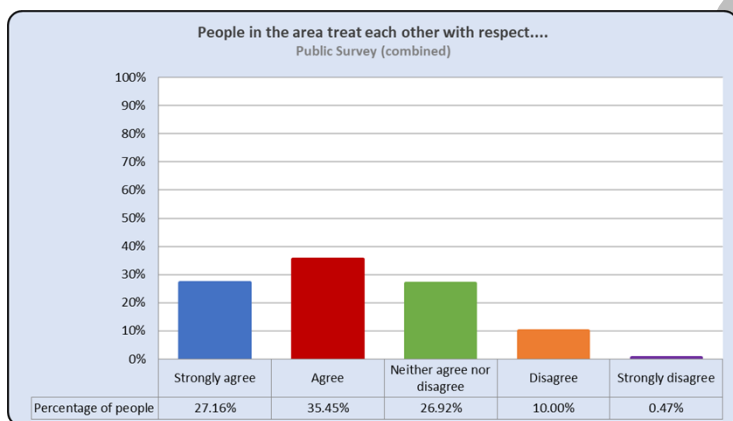
The following questions were asked to establish public perceptions and experience of Community Cohesion and belonging.

I feel a sense of belonging to the local area....



The combined results show that 67.37% of respondents agreed that they felt a sense of belonging to the local area, which compared to 55.77% from the public wide survey, 67.93% from the Citizens Panel, and 67.98% from the Bus Wi-Fi Survey.

People in the area treat each other with respect....

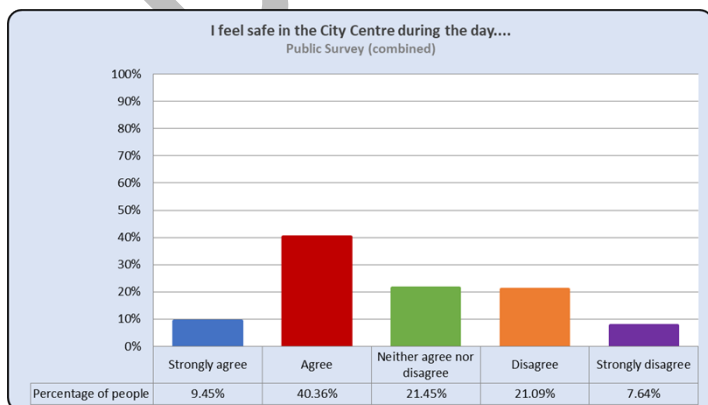


The combined results show that 62.61% of respondents agreed that people in the area treat each other with respect, which compared to 44.44% from the public wide survey, 63.04% from the Citizens Panel, and 63.45% from the Bus Wi-Fi Survey.

2. Community Safety

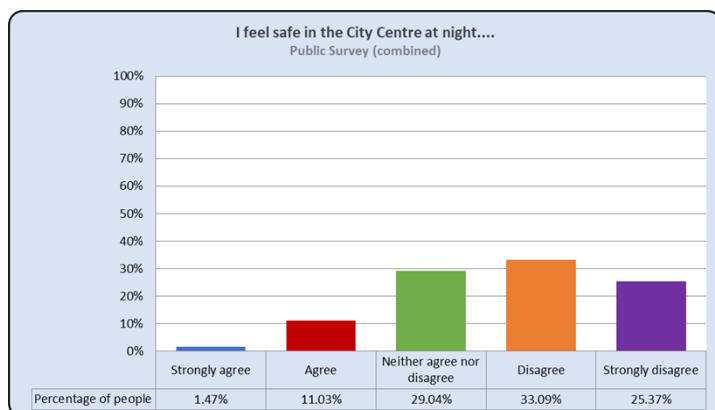
The following questions were asked to establish public perceptions and experience of safety and were asked separate questions relating to night and day and areas around the city.

I feel safe in the City Centre during the day....



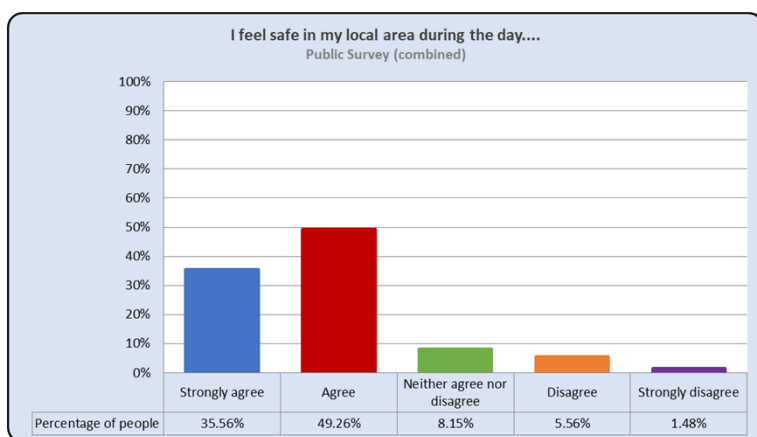
The combined results show that 49.82% of respondents agreed they felt safe in the City Centre during the day, which compared to 35.56% from the public wide survey, and 56.76% from the Citizens Panel.

I feel safe in the City Centre at night....



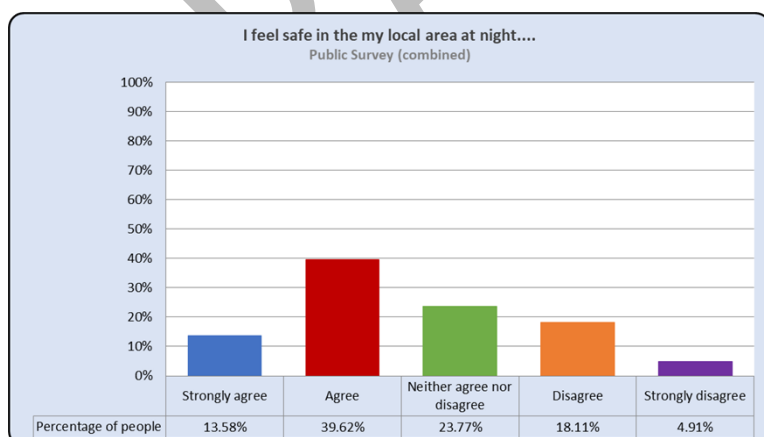
The combined results show that 12.50% of respondents agreed they felt safe in the City Centre at night, which compared to 8.99% from the public wide survey, and 14.21% from the Citizens Panel.

I feel safe in my local area during the day....



The combined results show that 84.81% of respondents agreed they felt safe in their local area during the day, which compared to 75.86% from the public wide survey, and 89.07% from the Citizens Panel.

I feel safe in my local area at night....



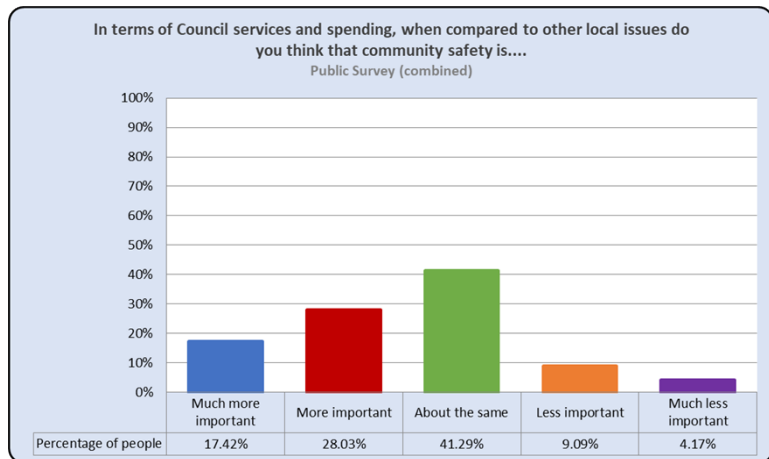
The combined results show that 53.21% of respondents agreed they felt safe in the City Centre at night, which compared to 48.84% from the public wide survey, and 55.31% from the Citizens Panel.

Through Bus Wi-Fi we only asked if they felt safe in their local area (regardless of day or night), with 62.53% agreeing they felt safe.

3. Prioritisation

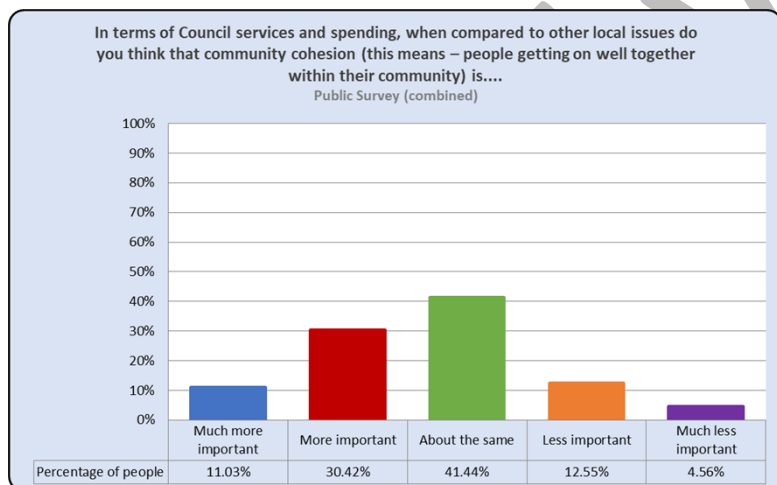
The following questions were asked to establish public opinion on the role community safety has in regard to public spend and emphasis they feel the council ought to place on this issue.

In terms of Council services and spending, when compared to other local issues do you think that community safety is....



The combined results show that 45.45% of respondents agreed that community safety is much more or more important in terms of Council services and spending, when compared to other local issues, which compared to 48.19% from the public wide survey, and 44.20% from the Citizens Panel.

In terms of Council services and spending, when compared to other local issues do you think that community cohesion (this means – people getting on well together within their community) is....



The combined results show that 41.44% of respondents agreed that community cohesion is much more or more important in terms of Council services and spending, when compared to other local issues, which compared to 45.68% from the public wide survey, and 39.56% from the Citizens Panel.

Quotes

To be added from survey responses received.

- **Safer Newport - Community Safety Partnership Survey**

Graphs and information will be added once survey closes.

- **Community Safety Business Survey**

Graphs and information will be added once survey closes.

- **Newport Youth Council/Forum**

Graphs and information will be added once survey closes.

- **Case Studies**

additional content to be added.

Media and Headlines

Media both mainstream press and social media have a huge impact on public perceptions of place, situations and issues. It is important that we consider some of the below key reports and headlines and consider the impact these have on the Newport Residential public and wider General Public perception. Noting these issues will aid us in our approaches moving forward.

additional content to be added.

Interventions and Activities

There are a variety of ongoing intervention and activities seeking to meet the needs of the Newport Population. Some of these are supportive, diversionary or mandated.

additional content to be added.

The Police and Crime Commissioner for Gwent has agreed to award grant funding from the PCC Police Community Fund for the 2023/2024 financial year. | Gwent Police and Crime Commissioner

We are committed to working with partners on an ongoing basis to maintain mapping and identify areas of good practice and also identify any gaps.

Emerging Themes

In the process of exploring data and information that has been submitted, some key issues that have been emerging over the last year have been identified. These areas do not yet have a completed data set to consider and so will be highlighted below as areas to consider moving forward and to reflect on their impact on community safety.

1. **E Bikes and Scooters** – Grooming, Gangs, drug running, public safety issues, ASB
2. **Vaping in CYP** – Organised Crime, licencing, illegal sales.
3. **Harmful Sexual Behaviour** – Education Based needs
4. **Serious Violence in Schools**

Summary

Key Findings

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Next Steps

Recommendations

Governance

Safer Newport Action Plan

- Include in this service and agency service mapping/establishing reporting or monitoring structures...

Serious Violence Duty Strategy

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