

SIO Report

2025-26 Quarter 2

Performance Analysis & Research Team Analytics & Insight

Published on: 13/10/2025

Version: Final

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Suffolk Constabulary: Summary of National Crime and Policing Measures (See Appendix for breakdown of crime groupings)

Priority Area	Measure	Most Recent 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2025)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2024)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	5	7	7	29% Decrease -2	29% Decrease -2
	Murder only	4	7	5	43% Decrease -3	20% Decrease -1
Supplementary Comment						
<p>The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. There has been a decrease of 2 Homicide offences over the most recent 12 months when compared to the previous 12 months. When compared against the 2019 baseline, there has been a 29% decrease (-2 offences). The offence of Murder only, shows a decrease of 1 offence over the most recent 12 months when compared to the previous 12 months and a decrease of 3 offences when compared to the 2019 baseline.</p> <p>When looking at Homicide offences, the following was found:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the offences are linked • There are no concerning trends of note that would indicate an emerging issue • The offences are spread out across the county. 						

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	5840	5835	6060	No % Change +5	4% Decrease -220
	Grievous Bodily Harm	444	484	437	8% Decrease -40	2% Increase +7
	Actual Bodily Harm	3388	4454	3636	24% Decrease -1066	7% Decrease -248
Supplementary Comment						
<p>Violence with injury offences have decreased year on year for the past 3 years following an increase post the Covid-19 pandemic. The volume seen in the most recent 12 months is comparable to the pre-covid 2019 baseline. Grievous Bodily Harm has seen a decrease of 8% when compared to the 2019 baseline, and an increase of 2% when compared to the previous 12 months. A 24% decrease against the 2019 baseline can be seen for Actual Bodily Harm offences, and a 7% decrease when compared to the previous 12 months.</p> <p>Suffolk Constabulary is a duty holder in relation to Serious Violence and works with other statutory agencies and partners with an aim to reduce serious violence. In addition, changes to Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, ensure preventing and reducing serious violence is a priority for Community Safety Partnerships – in which the Constabulary is a responsible authority.</p> <p>Operational updates on tackling serious violence are considered at the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel - which can be accessed on the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner's website.</p>						

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	392	305	392	29% Increase +87	No Change
<p>Supplementary Comment</p> <p>In the last 12 months Suffolk has seen no change in the volume of drug trafficking offences when compared to the previous 12 months. There has been a 29% increase (87 offences) when compared to the 2019 baseline.</p> <p>Drug supply offences can be linked to wider County Lines activity. The Constabulary is committed to reducing criminal exploitation by deterring, disrupting and eliminating County Lines activity and improving the approach to reduce serious violence in the county.</p> <p>The Clear, Hold, Build (CHB) initiative, which has already proven successful in Felixstowe and Newmarket, has been expanded into Ipswich. CHB is a tactic developed by the Home Office to tackle serious and organised crime and build more resilient communities. Following a partnership approach, it is designed to reduce serious and organised crime and the harm it causes in communities. The approach brings together the public, private and voluntary sectors and puts the community at the centre of the response. It ensures a unified and joint approach to make the community safer.</p> <p>The Constabulary will continue to disrupt County Lines Activity by adopting the prevention-first approach outlined in the National Disrupting County Lines Policing Strategy 2024-2027.</p>						

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	3433	7063	3647	51% Decrease -3630	6% Decrease -214
	Residential burglary	1086	2548	1122	57% Decrease -1462	3% Decrease -36
	Vehicle offences	1844	3471	1973	47% Decrease -1627	7% Decrease -129
	Theft from the person	251	528	352	52% Decrease -277	29% Decrease -101
	Robbery	252	516	200	51% Decrease -264	26% Increase +52
Supplementary Comment						
<p>All neighbourhood crime has seen a decrease of 51% (-3630 offences) when compared against the 2019 baseline and a 6% decrease (-214 offences) when compared to the previous 12-month period. Residential Burglary has seen a 3% decrease (-36 offences), Vehicle Offences recording a 7% decrease (-129 offences), Theft from the Person a 29% decrease (-101 offences) and Robbery recording an 26% increase (52 offences) when compared to the previous 12-month period. All the individual neighbourhood measures have seen a decrease when compared to 2019 baseline period.</p> <p>The Constabulary County Policing Command (Uniformed response/ Neighbourhood Policing / CID) review monthly emerging neighbourhood trends to consider tactical responses.</p> <p>Further detail on neighbourhood crime levels and the Constabulary's response is published within the Accountability and Performance Panel reports.</p>						

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Tackle Cyber Crime	Confidence in law enforcement response to cyber crime				Data will be non-police data- currently not yet available	
	Percentage of businesses experiencing a cyber breach or attack				Data will be non-police data- currently not yet available	

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Improve Satisfaction Among Victims – with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse	Satisfaction** Amongst Victims of Domestic Abuse	87%	79%	87%	8pp Increase	No Change
Supplementary Comment						
<p>Suffolk has seen no change in victim satisfaction rates when compared against the previous 12-months and an increase of 8pp when compared to the 2019 baseline.</p> <p>The Supporting Victims Subgroup oversees the delivery of the Victims' Code and ensures that victims, including those suffering domestic abuse, are supported through the criminal justice process from first point of contact, ensuring their needs are met and that they receive a consistent, good quality service.</p> <p>The National Domestic Abuse Joint Justice Action Plan has been implemented and there is now a Domestic Abuse Joint Operational Information Meeting (DAJOIM) with both police and CPS in attendance, replicating the RASSO JOIM. This seeks to identify and remove any barriers to successful prosecutions.</p> <p>The Constabulary's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub oversees risk reduction strategies for victims alongside targeted interventions to address offending behaviour outside of the normal investigative process.</p>						

Appendix

Homicide consists of the following offence types: Murder, Manslaughter (including corporate) and Infanticide.

Following the release of further clarification around the National Crime and Policing Measures (NCPM), the crime category of 'violence with injury' has been used as a measure of serious violence. This differs to the figures released in the previous Specified Information Order and all baselines have been adjusted to reflect that.

Violence with injury consists of the following offences:

- Assault with injury
- Assault with Injury on a Constable
- Assault with Injury On An Emergency Worker (Other Than A Constable)
- Assault with intent to cause serious harm
- Attempted Murder
- Cause or Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to Child or Vulnerable Person
- Causing Death by Careless Driving under influence of drink or drugs
- Causing Death by careless or inconsiderate driving
- Causing Death or Serious Injury by Dangerous Driving
- Endangering Life
- Intentional Destruction of a Viable Unborn Child
- Racially or Religiously Aggravated Assault with Injury

A further focus on Actual Bodily Harm (ABH) and Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH) shows key trends in more detail.

Neighbourhood crime consists of the following offences: Residential Burglary (dwelling and non-dwelling), Vehicle Crime (theft of, theft from and interference with a vehicle, aggravated vehicle taking), Robbery, Theft from person.

Drug trafficking crime consists of offences that relate to the supply of drugs as opposed to the possession of drugs.

Satisfaction is calculated using responses that indicate the victim was either 'Completely Satisfied', 'Very Satisfied' or 'Fairly Satisfied'.

NOTE ON CRIME RECORDING STANDARDS –

The Home Office sets the comprehensive guidance rules around the reporting standards on crime for the police.

You can find out more about the standards of crime recording here: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/counting-rules-for-recorded-crime>

The implementation of these standards in Suffolk Constabulary are audited periodically by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS).