

SIO Report

2025-26 Quarter 3

Performance Analysis & Research Team Analytics & Insight

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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 31 December 2025)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 31 December 2024)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	9	7	4	29% Increase +2	125% Increase +5
	Murder only	6	7	3	14% Decrease -1	100% Increase +3
<div>Supplementary Comment</div> <p>The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. There has been an increase of 5 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% increase (2 offences). The offence of Murder only, shows an increase of 3 offences over the most recent 12 months when compared to the previous 12 months and a decrease of 1 offence when compared to the 2019 baseline. 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	5790	5835	5959	1% Decrease -45	3% Decrease -169
	Grievous Bodily Harm	425	484	438	12% Decrease -59	3% Decrease -13
	Actual Bodily Harm	3356	4454	3499	25% Decrease -1098	4% Decrease -143

Supplementary Comment

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 12% (-59 offences) when compared to the 2019 baseline, and a decrease of 3% (-13 offences) when compared to the previous 12 months. A 25% decrease (-1098 offences) against the 2019 baseline can be seen for Actual Bodily Harm offences, and a 4% decrease (-143 offences) when compared to the previous 12 months.

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.

Operational updates on tackling serious violence are considered at the Police and Crime Commissioner’s Accountability and Performance Panel - which can be accessed on the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner’s website.

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	345	305	422	13% Increase +40	18% Decrease -77

Supplementary Comment

In the last 12 months Suffolk has seen an 18% decrease (-77 offences) in the volume of drug trafficking offences when compared to the previous 12 months. There has been a 13% increase (40 offences) when compared to the 2019 baseline.

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.

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.

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.

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	3548	7063	3652	50% Decrease -3515	3% Decrease -104
	Residential burglary	1099	2548	1120	57% Decrease -1449	2% Decrease -21
	Vehicle offences	1953	3471	1972	44% Decrease -1518	1% Decrease -19
	Theft from the person	250	528	347	53% Decrease -278	28% Decrease -97
	Robbery	246	516	213	52% Decrease -270	15% Increase +33
Supplementary Comment						
<p>All neighbourhood crime has seen a decrease of 50% (-3515 offences) when compared against the 2019 baseline and a 3% decrease (-104 offences) when compared to the previous 12-month period. All the individual neighbourhood measures have seen a decrease when compared to 2019 baseline period. When compared to the previous 12-month period Residential Burglary has seen a 2% decrease (-21 offences), Vehicle Offences recorded a 1% decrease (-19 offences), Theft from the Person a 28% decrease (-97 offences) and Robbery recorded a 15% increase (+33 offences). This rise is largely attributable to adjustments in the recording practices for Robbery of business property offences.</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 - which can be accessed on the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner's website.</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	90%	79%	88%	11pp Increase	2pp Increase
<p>Supplementary Comment</p> <p>Suffolk has seen an increase of 2pp in victim satisfaction rates when compared against the previous 12-months and an increase of 11pp 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 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).