

SIO Report

2026-27 Quarter 1

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 30 June 2026)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 June 2025)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	8	7	8	14% Increase +1	No Change
	Murder only	6	7	6	14% Decrease -1	No Change
Supplementary Comment Homicide offences remain relatively infrequent in Suffolk. Each reported homicide is subject to a detailed investigation by the Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team, which has specialist responsibility for investigating murder, manslaughter and other homicide offences. Review of offences recorded during the reporting period has not identified any linked offences or wider emerging patterns. The offences occurred as separate incidents across differing circumstances.						

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	5829	5835	5893	No Change -6	1% Decrease -64
	Grievous Bodily Harm	438	484	429	10% Decrease -46	2% Increase +9
	Actual Bodily Harm	3365	4454	3447	24% Decrease -1089	2% Decrease -82

Supplementary Comment

Violence with injury remains broadly in line with the 2019 baseline, with 5,829 offences in the 12 months to 30 June 2026 compared with 5,835 in 2019. This represents a decrease of 64 offences, or 1%, compared with the previous 12 months.

Within this category, grievous bodily harm is below the 2019 baseline but slightly higher than the previous 12 months, while actual bodily harm remains lower than both comparison periods.

Suffolk Constabulary works with statutory partners under the Serious Violence Duty to understand local drivers of violence and coordinate prevention and enforcement activity.

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	303	305	428	1% Decrease -2	29% Decrease -125
Supplementary Comment Recorded drug trafficking offences in Suffolk totalled 303 in the 12 months to 30 June 2026. This is broadly in line with the 2019 baseline, with 2 fewer offences, and represents a 29% decrease compared with the previous 12 months. Suffolk Constabulary continues to work with partners to disrupt County Lines activity, safeguard vulnerable people and reduce the harm associated with drug supply. Suffolk’s Clear, Hold, Build activity provides a partnership framework for tackling serious and organised crime in affected communities. This is being used in Newmarket and Ipswich, with the Ipswich “Maple Together” initiative focused on the Gipping and Westgate wards.						

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	3674	7063	3493	48% Decrease -3390	5% Increase +180
	Residential burglary	1154	2548	1093	55% Decrease -1394	6% Increase +61
	Vehicle offences	1996	3471	1902	42% Decrease -1475	5% Increase +94
	Theft from the person	228	528	284	57% Decrease -300	20% Decrease -56
	Robbery	295	516	214	43% Decrease -221	38% Increase +81
Supplementary Comment Neighbourhood crime remains substantially below the 2019 baseline, with 3,674 offences in the 12 months to 30 June 2026 compared with 7,063 in 2019. However, recorded neighbourhood crime increased by 5% compared with the previous 12 months. Residential burglary and vehicle offences remain well below the 2019 baseline but have increased slightly in comparison to the previous 12 months. Theft from the person has reduced compared with both comparison periods. Robbery remains below the 2019 baseline but has increased compared with the previous 12 months. This rise is largely attributable to adjustments in the recording practices for Robbery of business property offences. Suffolk Constabulary continues to monitor neighbourhood crime through County Policing Command and local partnership arrangements, with activity considered through existing performance and accountability processes.						

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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%	84%	8pp Increase	3pp Increase
Supplementary Comment Satisfaction among surveyed victims of domestic abuse was 87% in the 12 months to 30 June 2026. This is 8 percentage points higher than the 2019 baseline and 3 percentage points higher than the previous 12 months. Suffolk Constabulary continues to work with partners to support victims of domestic abuse, including through safeguarding arrangements and the delivery of victims’ entitlements under the Victims’ Code. The Constabulary will continue to monitor satisfaction alongside wider measures of victim contact, safeguarding and the criminal justice process. 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.						

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).