

## 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 2023)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 June 2022)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	8	7	5	14% Increase +1	60% Increase +3
	Murder only	7	7	3	No change	133% Increase +4

### Supplementary Comment

The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. There has been an increase in the number of offences over the last 12 months but it is important to remember that the number of offences is very low, and;

- 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.

Suffolk Constabulary has breached one of the four potential measures used by the Home Office to indicate whether force trends are of particular concern, but would need to breach on two more in order to be an outlier.

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	6385	5835	5950	9% Increase +550	7% Increase +435
	Grievous Bodily Harm	453	484	439	6% Decrease -31	3% Increase +14
	Actual Bodily Harm	4057	4454	4296	9% Decrease -397	6% Decrease -239

### Supplementary Comment

Violence has been increasing steadily over the last few years with a 7% increase when compared to the previous 12 months however this increase has started to reduce and becoming more stable. There has been a 9% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline.

Suffolk Constabulary is also a duty holder in relation to the Serious Violence Duty (which came into effect 31 January 2023) and will be working with other statutory agencies to develop a Strategic Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Strategy by 31 January 2024.

In addition, the guidance outlines changes made to Section 6 of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998, ensuring preventing and reducing serious violence is a priority for CSPs. Within the Police, Crime, Sentencing and Courts Act 2022, there is commentary around Offensive Weapon Homicide reviews, Serious Violence Reduction Orders etc.

Violent crimes, are often under-reported so while rises can be concerning, it's equally encouraging to see victims seeking help and having confidence in the police to support them. Operational updates on tackling serious violence are considered at the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel.

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<b>Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines</b>	Drug trafficking offences	374	304	375	23% Increase +70	0% Decrease -1
<b>Supplementary Comment</b>						
<p>Drug supply offences are normally identified and recorded as a result of proactive policing, and the visibility of Proactive Policing teams such as Scorpion and Sentinel have helped to contribute to stabilising levels when compared to the previous 12 months. However, there has been a 23% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline.</p> <p>Drug supply offences can be linked to wider county lines activity. The number of lines which are active in Suffolk is decreasing, as is the risk rating of these groups, and Suffolk's current cohort of groups are all considered 'low risk. The Constabulary's Serious Crime Disruption Team (SCDT) continue to respond effectively with covert and overt policing tactics to identify and disrupt both County Lines and Organised Crime impacting Suffolk</p> <p>On going Operation Velocity partnership working will ensure that pro-active operations against those involved in the supply of drugs continues to maximise the opportunity for arrests and detections.</p>						

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<b>Reduce Neighbourhood Crime</b>	All neighbourhood crime	3799	7063	4233	46% Decrease -3264	10% Decrease -434
	Residential burglary	1171	2548	1412	54% Decrease -1377	17% Decrease -241
	Vehicle offences	1974	3471	2132	43% Decrease -1497	7% Decrease -158
	Theft from the person	389	528	410	26% Decrease -139	5% Decrease -21
	Robbery	265	516	279	49% Decrease -251	5% Decrease -14
<b>Supplementary Comment</b>						
<p>Neighbourhood crime has decreased across all crime types when we compare the most recent 12 month period to the previous 12 months. Further substantial decreases can be seen when compared to the 2019 baseline figures.</p> <p>Overall, trends in Neighbourhood Crime are reducing over the longer term period in Suffolk. 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 considered at the PCC's Accountability and Performance Panel.</p>						

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

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<b>Improve Satisfaction Among Victims – with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse</b>	Satisfaction** Amongst Victims of Domestic Abuse	86%	82%	87%	4pp Increase	1pp Decrease
<b>Supplementary Comment</b>						
<p>The most recent 12 months shows a slight decrease (-1pp) in victim satisfaction against the previous 12 months and an increase (+4pp) against the 2019 baseline.</p> <p>The Constabulary's Joint Justice Services Department have established a 'Supporting Victims Group' with links also into the Local Criminal Justice Board and focuses on improving the support to victims including those suffering domestic abuse. In addition 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> <p>Tackling VAWG is a priority for all police force areas and three overarching objectives have been outlined in the NPCC VAWG strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.Improving Trust and Confidence</li> <li>2.Relentlessly Pursuing Offenders</li> <li>3.Creating Safer Spaces</li> </ol>						

## 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 and 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).