

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|---|-------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduce Murder and Homicide | Homicide (all offences) | 5 | 7 | 5 | 29% Decrease -2 | No change |
| | Murder only | 5 | 7 | 3 | 29% Decrease -2 | 67% Increase +2 |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Supplementary Comment</p> <p>The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. There has been no change in the number of offences over the last 12 months it's important to remember that the number of offences is very low and that;</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. | | | | | | |

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|--|--------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduce Serious Violence | All violence with injury | 6210 | 5835 | 6209 | 6% Increase +375 | No percentage change +1 |
| | Grievous Bodily Harm | 459 | 484 | 423 | 5% Decrease -25 | 9% Increase +36 |
| | Actual Bodily Harm | 3885 | 4454 | 4380 | 13% Decrease -569 | 11% Decrease -495 |
| <p align="center">Supplementary Comment</p> <p>Violence has previously been increasing steadily over the last few years however the increase has started to reduce and is becoming more Stable. There is no percentage change when compared to the previous 12 months and a 6% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline.</p> <p>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 – in which the Constabulary is a responsible authority.</p> <p>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 - which can be accessed on the Suffolk Police and Crime Commissioner's website.</p> | | | | | | |

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines | Drug trafficking offences | 372 | 304 | 382 | 22% Increase +68 | 3% Decrease -10 |

Supplementary Comment

There has been a 22% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline however this is a slight reduction from the previous reporting period. Drug supply offences are normally identified and recorded because of proactive policing, and the visibility of Proactive Policing teams such as Scorpion and Sentinel have helped to contribute to stabilising levels.

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. Suffolk's current cohort of groups are all considered 'low risk'.

The Constabulary's County Lines Intensification week ran from the 9th - 15th October. 31 arrests were made, as well as the Police visiting schools, engaging with around 1,600 young people to help spot the signs of exploitation.

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. Operation Velocity continues to ensure partnership working on pro-active operations against those involved in the supply of drugs continues to maximise the opportunity for arrests and detections.

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduce Neighbourhood Crime | All neighbourhood crime | 3732 | 7063 | 4173 | 47% Decrease -3331 | 11% Decrease -441 |
| | Residential burglary | 1131 | 2548 | 1343 | 56% Decrease -1417 | 16% Decrease -212 |
| | Vehicle offences | 2005 | 3471 | 2088 | 42% Decrease -1466 | 4% Decrease -83 |
| | Theft from the person | 351 | 528 | 439 | 34% Decrease -177 | 20% Decrease -88 |
| | Robbery | 245 | 516 | 303 | 53% Decrease -271 | 19% Decrease -58 |

Supplementary Comment

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.

In December, a new operating model will be enacted for the County Policing Command, to help tackle new demand and further respond to neighbourhood crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. The new model will be focussing on visibility and public engagement, increasing the numbers of neighbourhood officers and giving greater access of local policing to the public.

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.

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.

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|--------------------|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 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 | | | | |

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 2023) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2022) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|---|--|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Improve Satisfaction Among Victims – with a particular focus on victims of domestic abuse | Satisfaction** Amongst Victims of Domestic Abuse | Data not available | 82% | Data not available | Not known | Not known |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Supplementary Comment</p> <p>Data isn't available to ascertain satisfaction amongst victims of domestic abuse, due to a server failure. This is being remedied and will be returned to normal next quarter. However, it is likely there will be a gap in data for Q2.</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"> 1.Improving Trust and Confidence 2.Relentlessly Pursuing Offenders 3.Creating Safer Spaces | | | | | | |

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).