

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 March 2024)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 31 March 2023)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	5	7	8	29% Decrease -2	38% Decrease -3
	Murder only	4	7	8	43% Decrease -3	50% Decrease -4
Supplementary Comment						
<p>The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. Whilst it appears that there has been a significant decrease in the number of offences over the last 12 months, it's important to remember that the number of offences are 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. 						

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	6175	5835	6435	6% Increase +340	4% Decrease -260
	Grievous Bodily Harm	452	484	459	7% Decrease -32	2% Decrease -7
	Actual Bodily Harm	3781	4454	4212	15% Decrease -673	10% Decrease -431

Supplementary Comment

Violence has previously been increasing steadily over the last few years however following a gradual reduction in this increase we now see a 4% decrease when compared to the previous 12 months and a 6% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline. GBH has seen a 7% decrease against the 2019 baseline and a 2% decrease when compared to the previous 12 months. ABH has seen decreases of 15% against the baseline and 10% when compared to the previous 12 months.

Suffolk Constabulary is also a duty holder in relation to the Serious Violence and worked with other statutory agencies to release a Strategic Needs Assessment and Serious Violence Strategy by the deadline in 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.

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.

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	349	305	436	14% Increase +44	20% Decrease -87

Supplementary Comment

There has been a 14% increase when compared to the 2019 Baseline which is a reduction from the previous two reporting periods. 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 National County Lines Intensification week ran from the 4th to the 10th March 2024. Across Suffolk 40 arrests were made, with disruption to a number of County Lines Gangs. In total 11 people were charged with a variety of offences. Police visited schools, engaging with around 2,862 young people to help spot 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.

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	3524	7063	4145	50% Decrease -3539	15% Decrease -621
	Residential burglary	1105	2548	1238	57% Decrease -1443	11% Decrease -133
	Vehicle offences	1857	3471	2219	46% Decrease -1614	16% Decrease -362
	Theft from the person	333	528	411	37% Decrease -195	19% Decrease -78
	Robbery	229	516	277	56% Decrease -287	17% Decrease -48

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.

A new operating model was launched in December for the County Policing Command, to help tackle new demand and further respond to neighbourhood crime and Anti-Social Behaviour. The new model focusses on visibility and public engagement, increasing the numbers of neighbourhood officers and giving greater access of local policing to the public underpinned by the Chief Constables vision to protect our communities, build and sustain trust and to deliver exceptional services.

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.

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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	82%	82%	88%	No change	6pp Decrease
Supplementary Comment						
<p>The most recent 12 months shows a decrease (-6pp) in victim satisfaction against the previous 12 months and no change 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>* Caveat – The most recent 12 months data doesn't contain August '23 as it isn't available therefore the satisfaction % is based upon the data from the remaining 11 months.</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).