

SIO Report

2024-25 Quarter 2

Performance Analysis & Research Team
Analytics & Insight



OFFICIAL

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 2024)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2023)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	8	7	6	14% Increase +1	33% Increase +2
	Murder only	6	7	6	14% Decrease -1	No Change

Supplementary Comment

The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. Whilst there has been an increase in the number of offences over the last 12 months, it's 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.

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	6044	5835	6211	4% Increase +209	3% Decrease -167
	Grievous Bodily Harm	436	484	459	10% Decrease -48	5% Decrease -23
	Actual Bodily Harm	3629	4454	3878	19% Decrease -825	6% Decrease -249

Supplementary Comment

All violence with injury has decreased by 3% over the last year but remains 4% higher compared to the 2019 baseline. ABH and GBH offences have decreased in relation to both the baseline and 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 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	343	305	422	12% Increase +38	19% Decrease -79

Supplementary Comment

Drugs trafficking offences continue to trend downwards after an increase in the previous 12 months, but remain high compared to the 2019 baseline. 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. Suffolk's current cohort of groups are all considered 'low risk' and are identified and disrupted quickly.

The next National County Lines Intensification week will run from 25 November and these weeks have previously proved to have positive results in terms of safeguarding, arrests and seizure of drugs.

The 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. 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	3656	7063	3723	48% Decrease -3407	2% Decrease -67
	Residential burglary	1119	2548	1125	56% Decrease -1429	1% Decrease -6
	Vehicle offences	1979	3471	2003	43% Decrease -1492	1% Decrease -24
	Theft from the person	354	528	352	33% Decrease -174	1% Increase +2
	Robbery	204	516	243	60% Decrease -312	16% Decrease -39

Supplementary Comment

Neighbourhood crime has reduced by almost half when compared to the 2019 baseline and across all elements. Volumes are level when compared to the previous 12 months, except for Robbery which has decreased by 16%.

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.

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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	83%	82%	87%	1pp Increase	4pp Decrease
Supplementary Comment						
<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>						

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).