

Norfolk 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 2022)	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 June 2021)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	16	7	4	129% Increase +9	300% Increase +12
	Murder only	11	5	4	120% Increase +6	175% Increase +7

Supplementary Comment

The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team is responsible for investigating all homicides. Whilst there has been a 300% increase of offences over the most recent 12 months when compared to the previous 12 months it is important to remember that:

- None of the offences are linked.
- The offences are spread out across the county.
- 7 of the 16 homicides are familial related.
- In all but one case a suspect has been charged to court. The outstanding case remains an active investigation (Operation Tonga).

In addition, the Constabulary is an active partner in the County Community Safety Partnership (CCSP) hosted by the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner. All domestic related homicides are reviewed by the partnership to look for opportunities to learn lessons and reduce the risk to potential victims in the future.

You can read more about the Constabulary's work to protect victims and manage offenders both within this document but also in more detail within the papers for the Police Accountability Meeting for August 2022 which will be published later this month under Pillars 3,4,5 of the new Police and Crime Plan.

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	8521	7088	7406	20% Increase +1433	15% Increase +1115
	Grievous Bodily Harm	237	175	216	35% Increase +62	10% Increase +21
	Actual Bodily Harm	5941	5540	5366	7% Increase +401	11% Increase +575

Supplementary Comment

Norfolk has seen a 20% increase in all Violence With Injury compared with the 2019 baseline. Nationally, violence has been increasing steadily over the last three years, driven by a range of factors including continuing improvements in crime recording practices and greater propensity amongst the public to report crimes, including those happening in domestic settings, schools and care homes. 20% of all violence with injury was domestic abuse related and 28% of all stalking and harassment was domestic abuse related.

The Constabulary has accelerated the introduction of a national on-line tool pilot called “Street Safe”, which lets the public tell the police anonymously where they felt unsafe when out and about in the community, and is designed predominantly to understand feelings of safety for women and girls. The submissions are reviewed alongside crime statistics, and are used to develop appropriate responses which may include high visibility patrols and engagement with local communities.

We also support the Home Office Safer Streets projects which sponsor targeted partnership activity to reduce serious violence. The Home Office communications campaign, known as “Enough”, tackles violence through education and raising awareness, challenging unacceptable behaviour and working to manage repeat offenders.

Within the Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub, with the help of Police and Crime Commissioner funding, a two-year pilot of a Domestic Abuse Perpetrator Partnership Approach (DAPPA) has been established to tackle Domestic Abuse. DAPPA aims to create effective multi-agency risk management plans around domestic violence offenders. The scheme was operational from September 2021 and has a dedicated budget to implement bespoke individual behavioural change programmes to reduce the risk of a person reoffending.

The Constabulary works with the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk to ensure support for victims is coordinated through the Norfolk Integrated Domestic Abuse Service (NIDAS).

You can read more about the Street Safe Initiative, the work on DAPPA, the work to target violence against women and girls (VAWG), and, the work to manage risk to vulnerable victims within the papers for the Police Accountability Meeting for August 2022 which will be published later this month under Pillars 3,4,5 of the new Police and Crime Plan.

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	370	600	551	38% Decrease -270	33% Decrease -181
<u>Supplementary Comment</u>						
<p>Drugs supply offences are normally identified and recorded as a result of proactive policing. An increase in focus in this area during the early stages of the Covid-19 pandemic significantly increased the number of drug trafficking offences for the 20/21 period which generated a high baseline which is now the comparator for this year's lower figure. Drug trafficking activity can also be linked to wider county lines activity, and currently the count of active lines in Norfolk is decreasing, as is the risk rating associated with each line. Norfolk's current cohort are all considered 'low risk' and a robust monitoring process is in place to track any changes or to identify new lines.</p> <p>In 2020/21 the Constabulary introduced the Local Serious Organised Crime Team (LSOCT) to respond effectively with covert and overt policing tactics to identify and disrupt both county lines and organised crime impacting Norfolk. Analysis so far shows the majority of county lines are London based and the Constabulary has forged strong links with the Metropolitan Police Service to ensure successful enforcement against a significant number of drug supply lines. The Constabulary and Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner are active partners within a nationally funded county wide programme aimed at tackling both the causes and consequences of the misuse of drugs (Project ADDER- Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement and Recovery).</p> <p>County lines offending is regularly discussed at the county level Tactical Coordination Group (TCG) where disruption and enforcement plans are considered.</p> <p>In the first quarter of the year the Constabulary placed a significant focus on safeguarding members of the community following the death of a young man in late January that was believed to be linked to drug trafficking matters.</p> <p>A recent success saw a 24-year-old man from Enfield plead guilty to using county lines methodology to supply crack and heroin in Norwich and Essex following a joint investigation between Norfolk Constabulary and the Metropolitan Police.</p> <p>You can read more detail around how the Constabulary is tackling Serious and Organised Crime and County Lines within the papers for the Police Accountability Meeting for August 2022 which will be published later this month under Pillar 3 of the new Police and Crime Plan.</p>						

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	3504	5775	3475	39% Decrease -2271	1% Increase +29
	Residential burglary	1310	2223	1480	41% Decrease -913	11% Decrease -110
	Vehicle offences	1452	2470	1370	41% Decrease -1018	6% Increase +82
	Theft from the person	402	577	297	30% Decrease -175	35% increase +105
	Robbery	340	505	328	33% Decrease -165	4% Increase +12

Supplementary Comment

Neighbourhood crime, particularly residential burglary, was reducing prior to the Covid-19 pandemic and these lower trends have continued – with each of the neighbourhood crime areas reducing by 30% or more when compared to the 2019 baseline figures. The Constabulary County Policing Command (uniformed response/neighbourhood policing/ CID) review monthly emerging neighbourhood trends to consider tactical responses. Recent example of such trends include BT underground cable thefts and cleaning fluid burglaries linked to a regional series.

As befits such a serious crime, all reported robberies are reviewed by a detective sergeant. Where the result of that assessment is that the victim is vulnerable or the investigation complex, the matter will be allocated to a detective team. In other cases, other locally based teams may be asked to investigate supported by suitable guidance.

The commitment to delivering visible and trusted policing has been enhanced through the inception of the Community Policing Team, a specialist resource which supports local policing teams to address crime and antisocial behaviour priorities through high visibility patrols that are focused on public engagement and targeted crime prevention activity.

The Constabulary has also increased the establishment of specialist crime prevention trained officers and have prioritised training for frontline patrol officers in antisocial behaviour risk identification and management, and evidence-based problem solving. This recognises the vital role frontline staff have in terms of contact with the public getting the policing response right first time to prevent further crime and harm.

You can read more detail around how the Constabulary is tackling neighbourhood crime and anti social behaviour within the papers for the Police Accountability Meeting for August 2022 which will be published later this month under Pillar 6 of the new Police and Crime Plan.

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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	77%	79%	72%	2pp Decrease	5pp Increase
Supplementary Comment						
<p>Although a decrease has been recorded against the 2019 baseline, it is small and is within what would be considered normal fluctuation. A slight increase against the previous 12 month figure would also indicate that this is an improving trend albeit still within normal fluctuation.</p> <p>The Constabulary’s Joint Justice Services Department have established a ‘Supporting Victims Group’ with links also into the Local Criminal Justice Board that 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>The Constabulary has developed its own strategy and actions to improve the local policing response to violence against women and girls (VAWG). The VAWG plan is overseen by the Assistant Chief Constable for Local Policing. Progress and performance are scrutinised monthly at the Force Performance Meeting.</p> <p>The Constabulary approach is based on three pillars:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building trust and confidence – working with partners to engage with victims. • Relentless pursuit of perpetrators – maximising the evidence base, ensuring staff are trained to be supportive whilst ensuring a prompt professional, investigation. • Safer spaces – identifying and then ensuring a visible reassuring police presence in those areas where women, girls and indeed the general public do not feel safe within their neighbourhoods. <p>In more general terms, the Norfolk public perception survey is telephone-based and has continued throughout the pandemic, giving consistent quarterly insight into the views of the local community around policing. The results are used to inform and direct engagement activity across the county. All forms of engagement are recorded by officers on a purpose-built application on their personal digital devices. The results are communicated back to the public with the aim being to reach the widest possible audience.</p> <p>You can read more detail around how the Constabulary is tackling crime against vulnerable victims including victims of domestic abuse within the papers for the Police Accountability Meeting for August 2022 which will be published later this month under Pillars 3 and 4 of the new Police and Crime Plan.</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 which are confirmed in the 2022 Home Office Counting Rules:

- 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
- 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 and theft from vehicle), 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 Norfolk Constabulary are audited periodically by Her Majesty's Inspectorate of Constabulary and Fire and Rescue Services (HMICFRS). Norfolk Constabulary has worked hard since its HMICFRS inspection in 2020 on crime recording to ensure issues reported to police are properly assessed and recorded. This step change in working practices means that direct comparisons of crime data with those years prior to 2021 compares different standards of approach.