

Norfolk Constabulary: Summary of National Crime and Policing Measures (See Appendix for breakdown of crime groupings)

Priority Area	Measure	2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019)	Most Recent 12 Months (12 months up to 31 January 2022)	Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 31 January 2021)	Difference Against 2019 Baseline	Difference Against Previous 12 Months	Supplementary Comment
Reduce Murder and Homicide	Homicide (all offences)	7	11	5	57% Increase +4	120% Increase +6	<p>The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. Whilst there has been an increase of offences over the last 12 months its important to remember that;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None of the offences are linked • The offences are spread out across the county. • In all cases, a suspect has been identified, arrested and charged. <p>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.</p>
	Murder only	5	9	5	80% Increase +4	80% Increase +4	

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Reduce Serious Violence	All violence with injury	7088	8029	6952	13% Increase +941	15% Increase +1077	<p>Violence has been increasing steadily over the last few years however the increase over the last 12 months is more likely to reflect the significant reduction in recorded violence during the pandemic lockdown periods. This means that we are comparing against a lower baseline than the longer term trend. This trend is replicated at a national level for all violence with injury offences.</p> <p>Important to note is that 36% of all violent crime is domestic related. The Constabulary continues to be concerned about the increase of domestic abuse which accounts for over one third of stalking and harassment cases. These crimes, are often under-reported so while rises can be concerning, it's equally encouraging to see victims reaching out for help.</p> <p>The Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner leads a county wide partnership approach to provide specialist support to victims and their families. (Norfolk Integrated Domestic Abuse Service) Home - NIDAS (nidasnorfolk.co.uk)</p>
	Serious violence	1263	1892	1475	50% Increase +629	28% Increase +417	

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Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines	Drug trafficking offences	600	422	692	30% Decrease -178	39% Decrease -270	<p>These types of 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. This generated a high baseline which is now the comparator for this year's lower figure.</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 county wide partnership to look to tackle both the causes and consequences of the misuse of drugs (Project ADDER).</p>

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Reduce Neighbourhood Crime	All neighbourhood crime	5775	3414	3860	41% Decrease -2361	12% Decrease -436	Neighbourhood crime, particularly residential burglary, was reducing prior to the Covid-19 pandemic and these lower trends have continued. A decrease against the June 2019 baseline reflects the previously higher crime rates. The Constabulary County Policing Command (Uniformed response/ Neighbourhood Policing / CID) review monthly emerging neighbourhood trends to consider tactical responses. In the future additional information around the Constabulary response to these crime types will be published as part of an update to the Police and Crime Commissioner within the new Police and Crime Plan.
	Residential burglary	2223	1383	1612	38% Decrease -840	14% Decrease -229	
	Vehicle offences	2470	1370	1597	45% Decrease -1100	14% Decrease -227	
	Theft from the person	577	336	324	42% Decrease -241	4% increase +12	
	Robbery	505	325	327	36% Decrease -180	1% Decrease -2	

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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	79%	75%	80%	4pp Decrease	5pp Decrease	<p>Although decreases have been recorded against the previous year and the 2019 baseline, these are small. Additionally, satisfaction rates have been gradually increasing from October 2021 and are now almost in line with the higher 2021 baseline. This is likely to continue, as the current 12 month period moves on.</p> <p>The Constabulary's Joint Justice Services Department have established a 'Supporting Victims Group' with links also into the Local Criminal Justice Board. The groups efforts focus on increasing the support to victims including those suffering domestic abuse. In addition the Constabulary's Multi Agency Safeguarding Hub looks to oversee risk reduction strategies for victims alongside considering 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.

Serious violence consists of offences falling into the most serious category of violence:

- Homicide (including attempts)
- Assaults reaching the GBH threshold (including attempts, and offences with *intent* to do serious harm)
- Assault with injury (including minor wounding)
- Causing serious injury by dangerous driving
- Assault with injury on a Constable or other emergency worker (including attempts)
- Endangering life

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.