

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 September 2022) | 2019 Baseline (12 months up to 30 June 2019) | Previous 12 Months (12 months up to 30 September 2021) | Difference Against 2019 Baseline | Difference Against Previous 12 Months |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduce Murder and Homicide | Homicide (all offences) | 11 | 7 | 8 | 57% Increase +4 | 38% Increase +3 |
| | Murder only | 8 | 5 | 6 | 60% Increase +3 | 33% Increase +2 |

Supplementary Comment

The specialist Joint Norfolk and Suffolk Major Investigation Team are responsible for investigating all homicides. Whilst there has been a 38% 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.
- Of the four potential measures used by the Home Office to indicate whether force trends are of particular concern, Norfolk Constabulary has breached only two of these areas and the remaining two are unlikely to be breached.

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 for Norfolk. 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. Moreover, Norfolk Constabulary will continue to support our understanding of trends through further research and analysis.

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|-------------------------|--------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Reduce Serious Violence | All violence with injury | 8,688 | 7,088 | 7,539 | 23% Increase +1,600 | 15% Increase +1,149 |
| | Grievous Bodily Harm | 638 | 454 | 536 | 41% Increase +184 | 19% Increase +102 |
| | Actual Bodily Harm | 5,968 | 5,571 | 5,448 | 7% Increase +397 | 10% Increase +520 |

Supplementary Comment

Norfolk has seen a 23% 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. 35% of all violence with injury was domestic abuse related and 39% of all stalking and harassment was domestic abuse related.

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

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| Disrupt Drugs Supply and County Lines | Drug trafficking offences | 387 | 600 | 521 | 36% Decrease -213 | 26% Decrease -134 |

Supplementary Comment

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 of groups are all considered 'low risk' and a robust monitoring process is in place to track any changes or to identify new lines.

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 the Office of the Police and Crime Commissioner for Norfolk are active partners within a nationally funded countywide programme aimed at tackling both the causes and consequences of the misuse of drugs (Project ADDER – Addiction, Diversion, Disruption, Enforcement and Recovery).

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| Reduce Neighbourhood Crime | All neighbourhood crime | 3,879 | 6,139 | 3,586 | 37% Decrease -2,260 | 8% Increase +293 |
| | Residential burglary | 1,322 | 2,223 | 1,363 | 41% Decrease -901 | 3% Decrease -41 |
| | Vehicle offences | 1,778 | 2,834 | 1,620 | 37% Decrease -1,056 | 10% Increase +158 |
| | Theft from the person | 419 | 577 | 282 | 27% Decrease -158 | 49% Increase +137 |
| | Robbery | 360 | 505 | 321 | 29% Decrease -145 | 12% Increase +39 |

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 more than 25% when compared to the 2019 baseline figures. The Constabulary County Policing Command (Uniformed Response, Neighbourhood Policing and 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, Crime and Community Safety 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 | 76% | 79% | 71% | 3pp 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 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 of Allow Death or Serious Physical Harm to Child or Vulnerable Person
- 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, interference with 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 His 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.