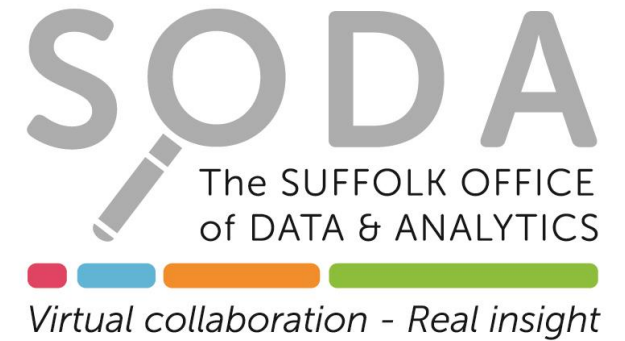


Serious Violence Duty

Strategic Needs Assessment Refresh

January 2025



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Introduction

- The Home Office (HO) enacted the new Serious Violence Duty (SVD) on the 31st of January 2023. The duty was brought onto a range of authorities, including Police, Justice, Fire & Rescue, Health and Local Authorities (LAs). The duty is for these services working together to share information, allowing for targeted interventions, where possible through existing partnership structures, to collaborate and plan to prevent and reduce serious violence within their local communities.
- The duty holders across Suffolk came together in the Suffolk Serious Violence Partnership, which has worked together and has met regularly since mid-2022.
- The partnership commissioned the Suffolk Office of Data & Analytics (SODA) to produce the [Strategic Needs Assessment](#) (SNA) for the Suffolk System, which was used to develop the [Suffolk Strategy](#).
- The SODA SVD SNA provided an overview of the risk and protective factors around serious violence, set in the context of Suffolk, established the current picture of serious violence in Suffolk, profiled who is at risk of serious violence, and provided case studies on what works in preventing/reducing SV.
- SODA is continuing to support the Suffolk SV Partnership by updating the evidence base around risk and protective factors as well as the latest picture of prevalence of SV Crime across the county (based on data provided by Suffolk Police).
- The following includes a high-level summary of the prevalence of risk factors, with the detail being available through an [interactive dashboard](#).
- This report also provides an overview of the trends in SV Crimes between 2018/19 and 2024/25.

Note on data

- Public data, such as from the ONS, DfE, DWP, NHS, etc., is not always available at lower geographical levels and is often published with a time-lag.
- In addition, data variables around demographics, especially around age and ethnicity are not always consistent, i.e., some data is published at single age, while others summarise data into different age bands. The same is true for ethnic categories, which can come at different granularity, depending on the data source.
- Local data has its limitations and is not available for all the risk/protective factors for Serious Violence.
- We have included the latest available data and have attempted to provide the most detailed age breakdowns as possible.
- The analysis of the SV data provided by Suffolk Police is based on the first six months of financial year 2024/25 (i.e., 1st April – 30th September 2024). To allow for meaningful comparison over time, we have only included the same period for previous financial years (starting in 2018/19).
- The SVD SNA published in September 2023 included data from Suffolk Youth Justice. However, the criteria for what the Youth Justice Board are counting as Serious Youth Violence have been amended since, to now only include Drugs, Robbery or Violence Against the Person offences with a seriousness score of 5 or more. The data provided by Suffolk Youth Justice only **include 4 relevant offences committed in FY2024/25** that have so far been dealt with by the Youth Justice court and resulted in disposals. A similar picture emerged when we analysed the April to September 2024 data from Suffolk Probation. Therefore, it is **too early to report on these data for 2024/25**.

There are many risk factors in a person’s life that can threaten development, limit social and economic opportunities, increase the likelihood of mental and physical health problems, criminal involvement, substance misuse, or exploitation or abuse in later life.

- There is a large body of research on factors that predict, i.e., those which can increase the likelihood of violence, or protect, i.e., those which can reduce the likelihood of violence.
- These risk factors exist at three different levels: **INDIVIDUAL**, **INTERPERSONAL**, and **COMMUNITIES / SOCIETY** – and a whole range of factors have been linked with both perpetration and victimisation of violent crime and violent behaviour.

Risk factors at the individual level

Individual factors emerged as the most powerful risk indicators for serious violence for children and young people (ages 7-25). Risk factors are age specific and change over time. For example, substance misuse was a strong risk factor for youth violence for children aged seven to nine years, but this decreased as children got older.

- Early involvement with alcohol, drugs & tobacco
- Low intelligence & educational achievement
- Low commitment to school & school failure
- Involvement in crime
- Unemployment
- Exposure to violence in the family

Individual level risk factors for serious violence also include some demographics, i.e., **gender, age and ethnicity.**

Risk factors at the interpersonal level

Young people aged 15 and under were more vulnerable to family level risk factors of family disruption and poor supervision. The most powerful risk factors for serious violence for children and young people aged 7-15, were poor relationships with peers or having delinquent peers. Though caution is needed against adopting a 'dysfunctional family' stereotype. The absence of family supervision and/or boundary setting may not constitute neglect but rather socio-economic factors, such as work commitments or difficulties monitoring children’s activities away from the home environment

- Poor monitoring & supervision of children by parents
- Harsh, lax or inconsistent parental disciplinary practices
- A low level of attachment between parents & children
- Parental substance abuse or criminality
- Parental depression
- Low family income
- Unemployment in the family
- Associating with delinquent peers and/or gang membership

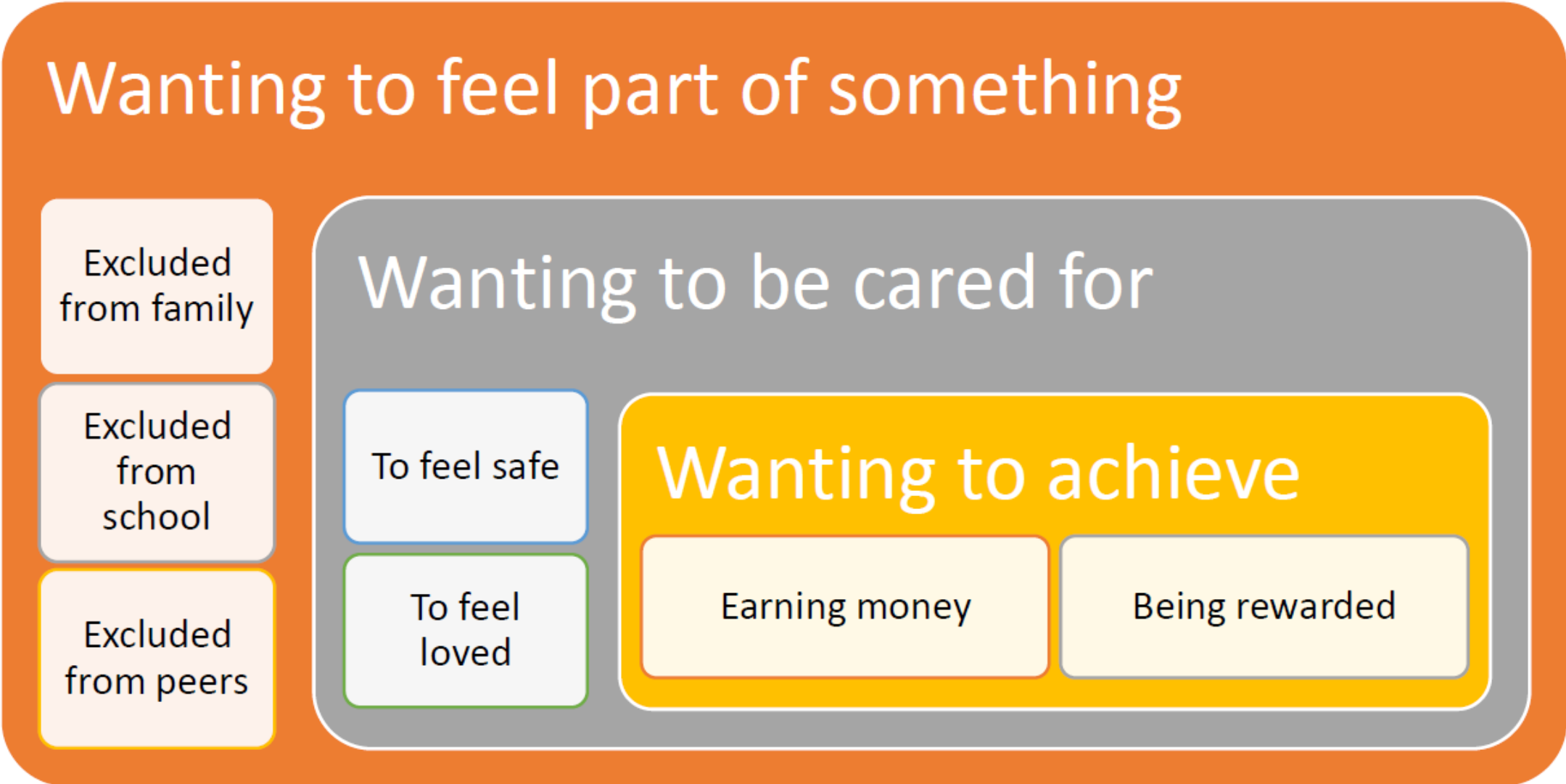
Risk factors at the community & wider society level

Poverty serves to marginalise young people with violence used as a way of retaining feelings of self-worth. However, while low deprivation can be a protective factor, living in an affluent household did not protect a young person with a high level of other risk factors.

- Access to & misuse of alcohol
- Access to & misuse of firearms
- Gangs & a local supply of illicit drugs
- High income inequality
- Poverty
- Quality of governance, incl. laws & policies, e.g., education, social protection

- The evidence assessing **protective factors** is more limited than that for risk factors, and most factors are often the opposite of the risk factors. However, it is important to include protective factors as even in high-risk groups, over half will not engage in serious violence.
- Overall, the evidence base has limitations, as it is not always clear whether factors are predictors or are just markers, present due to victimisation or other circumstances.

Essex County Council, as part of the Pathfinder project (which Suffolk also contributed to), summarised the motivating reasons for young people getting involved in gangs, criminal exploitation and serious violence as follows:



Using the evidence on risk / protective factors

- The number of different risk factors for serious violence and the complex relationships that exist between them means it is hard to know exactly which factors may be causal, and which are simply markers. This makes it difficult to decide which factors to target.
- One consistent finding is that the presence of multiple risk factors increases the risk of offending. Therefore, identifying the number of risk factors an individual experiences / is exposed to should determine those at greater risk, and used to design and target interventions.
- HM Government states that: *"...perhaps the simplest way to improve our knowledge and reduce serious violence may be to test preventative interventions better."*
- As pointed out in the SVD SNA published last year, [local data suggests that by and large the \(inter-\) national evidence holds true for Suffolk also.](#)

Low Educational Achievement is an important risk factor for Serious Violence, since its impact can be seen throughout a person's life. Engaging positively with school gives children the opportunity to establish positive relationships with authority figures - attitudes which they take through to adulthood - and provides young people with qualifications which decrease the risk of them becoming unemployed and falling into poverty.

- Foundation Stage (aged 5) pupils' attainment reduced in Literacy and Mathematics after the COVID-19 pandemic and has yet to recover. In Suffolk, pupils from Asian, Other and Black backgrounds have lower attainment than those from White or Mixed/Multiple backgrounds.
- For Year 6 (aged 11) pupils, there is an 8% attainment gap between the lowest and highest performing districts. The attainment gap for ethnicities with lower attainment has narrowed, but not closed.
- GCSE (aged 16) pupils' attainment is lower in Suffolk than national averages. There is a 25% attainment gap between pupils from the highest and lowest performing ethnic backgrounds.
- A-Level (aged 18) pupils' attainment has dropped after the COVID-19 pandemic and is yet to return to pre-pandemic levels. There is also a 3% gap in the proportion of pupils achieving AAB between the lowest and highest performing districts.
- Compared to other ethnicities, pupils from White backgrounds are more likely to miss school sessions, and pupils from Mixed/Dual backgrounds are more likely to both miss school sessions and be excluded. Pupils in Ipswich and East Suffolk are more likely to be excluded than pupils from other districts.
- Suffolk's population is generally less qualified than regional and national averages, with lower proportions of people with a degree level qualification or above.

Poor educational outcomes can lead to **employment** issues as young people enter adulthood. It can also limit the opportunities of young people to go on to attain further or higher educational qualifications. To track this across time, we measure the rate of 16 to 17 year olds who are Not in Education or Training (NEET) as well as the overall Unemployment Rate for those aged 16 or above.

- Since falling to a low in September 2021 (generally we see an annual decrease in the rate of NEET 16-17 year olds around this time of year as new educational and employment opportunities become available) the rates of NEET 16-17 year olds in Suffolk has been gradually rising year-on-year, peaking at 7.2% in Ipswich and 5.4% in East Suffolk in August 2024.
- The rate of those claiming Universal Credit and Jobseeker's Allowance is much higher for young people aged 18-24 (4.4% for Suffolk) than for all those aged 16 and above (2.1% for Suffolk). Among the 18-24 age group, claimant rates are also higher for those living in East Suffolk (5.1%) and Ipswich (6.0%). Claimant rates for those aged 16 or above are also high in Ipswich (3.6%).
- Unemployment rates in Suffolk have historically been in-line with regional but below national averages. However, since December 2023 this has reversed, with Suffolk's unemployment rate rising (to 3.9% in the 12 months to June 2024) and remaining persistently above regional (3.4%) and national (3.8%) averages.
- There is significant regional variation when we look at unemployment rates at the Lower Super Output Area (LSOA) level. In many of the most sparsely populated rural areas of Suffolk, unemployment rates for those aged 16 and above are at less than 1%. This is compared to areas of Ipswich and central Lowestoft where unemployment rates are between 7% and 12%.

Money and status and growing up in **poverty** can also be motivating drivers for getting involved in crime, including serious violence; wanting to earn money and buy new things, wanting to impress peers, to be important, to be proud, and to have a reputation are often out of reach for some young people.

- Wages across Suffolk are consistently below those of England overall – in 2023 median gross weekly pay in Suffolk was £25 lower than the England average, while the lower quartile gross weekly pay was £17 lower.
- Between December 2022 and December 2023, the proportion of people in Suffolk without qualifications increased in Mid Suffolk and West Suffolk (2022 figures for Babergh are unavailable).
- Proportionally, households with children are more likely to be on Universal Credit, either due to being out of work, or because their income needs 'topping up' with benefits.
- In 2022/23, around 90k working-age adults and around 30k pensioners lived in relative low-income households in Suffolk. While around 25k of Suffolk's children lived in relative low-income families. Ipswich has the highest proportion of children in low-income households.
- The Youth Endowment Fund uses free school meals and children in homeless households or temporary accommodation as a proxy for poverty.
- Recent analysis by the Department of Education and the Ministry of Justice shows that 2% of children who were eligible for Free School Meals were cautioned or sentenced for a serious violent offence. The rate for all pupils was 1%. This means the rate of violence for children in low-income households was double that of all children. In 2023/24, 23.7% of Suffolk's pupils were eligible for Free School Meals.
- Housing instability can lead children into risky situations to escape difficulties at home. In April to June 2024 there were 188 households with children living in temporary accommodation in Suffolk.

Children and adults in Social Care are amongst the most vulnerable groups in society. Reasons for children and young people being taken into care vary, and include abuse and neglect, parental anti-social behaviour, poor supervision, aggression/low self-control, gang membership amongst others. These have all been identified as risk factors for serious violence.

- Children in Need face risks to their development and health. The rates of Children in Need in Suffolk have increased since 2020 and are yet to return to pre-pandemic levels.
- The Primary Need of children assessed by social workers in Suffolk is Abuse/Neglect (63%), with other prominent needs being Absent Parenting (8%) and Child Disability/Illness (7%).
- Suffolk's rates of Looked After Children are below national averages, but above regional averages.
- When Looked After Children complete a Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire, 46% of children have a score which is a cause for concern, which is above regional and national averages.
- Ethnic minorities are significantly over-represented among Children in Care, with Black children being the most over-represented group at 11%. Black children are also the most over-represented group among children who have Children in Need and Child Protection Plans.
- Since 2018-19 there has been a steady increase in the proportion of Adult Safeguarding Concerns and Section 42 Enquiries in Suffolk. These increases are broadly in line with national trends.
- In 2023-24 the primary adult safeguarding concerns in Suffolk were Physical Abuse (625), Sexual Abuse (200) and Psychological Abuse (165), with overall levels generally decreasing since 2016/17.
- There is some variation in who identifies certain types of adult safeguarding risks with risk prevalence varying depending on the setting. Most risks to adults occur in their own home.

What kind of serious violence occurs in Suffolk, where does it occur and who is most affected?

Suffolk Police provided data for offences between April 2018 and end of September 2024, relating to 359 Home Office Offence Codes, deemed as serious offences or linked to serious offences. These codes relate to the following Offence Groups

Offence Group	No of HO Codes incl. in group
Sexual Offences	163
Violence Against The Person	102
Possession of weapons	75
Miscellaneous crimes against society	6
Public Order Offences	5
Arson and Criminal Damage	2
Burglary	2
Robbery	2
Vehicle offences	2

The Police data also included

- a Knife Crime flag for each offence, and
 - a Domestic Violence flag for each offence,
- enabling us to build a picture of knife crime and DA in Suffolk.

- The Police data included 170,203 offences in total; however, we have only analysed data with offences occurring between 1st April and 30th September of each financial year to support annual comparison. Therefore, [the following analysis includes 93,087 offences](#).
- There were 197,687 individuals associated with these offences, as [either victims, suspects or other](#) (e.g., witness, person reporting, involved party, etc.) in the full dataset. The [number of individuals included in the analysis is 130,109](#). An individual can be included several times within the data, because they
 - have committed multiple offences
 - are named in different roles for the same crime, so for example a person
 - can both be an involved party and a witness to a single offence, or
 - be the victim and the reporting person, or
 - be victim and suspect, e.g., where there are two people claiming to be victim, but are accused by the other as the perpetrator.
- Out of the 130,109 individuals, 80,469 (61.8%) only appeared once, while 23,937 (18.4%) appeared twice and 23,110 (17.8%) were recorded between 3-9 times. The remaining 2% appeared between 10 and 130 times. 14,429 individuals only appeared in the data for 2024/25 – so had not been involved in offences between 1st April 2018 and 30th March 2024.
- [Due to the structure of the data, it is impossible to report on individuals without double counting. Also, data is incomplete, for example, 724 \(2%\) of records relating to SV crimes in 2024/25 have no date of birth, while 12,772 \(37%\) of records have no ethnicity. Therefore, we are reporting on age only and as for the SVD SNA represent the data in proportions rather than absolute numbers.](#)

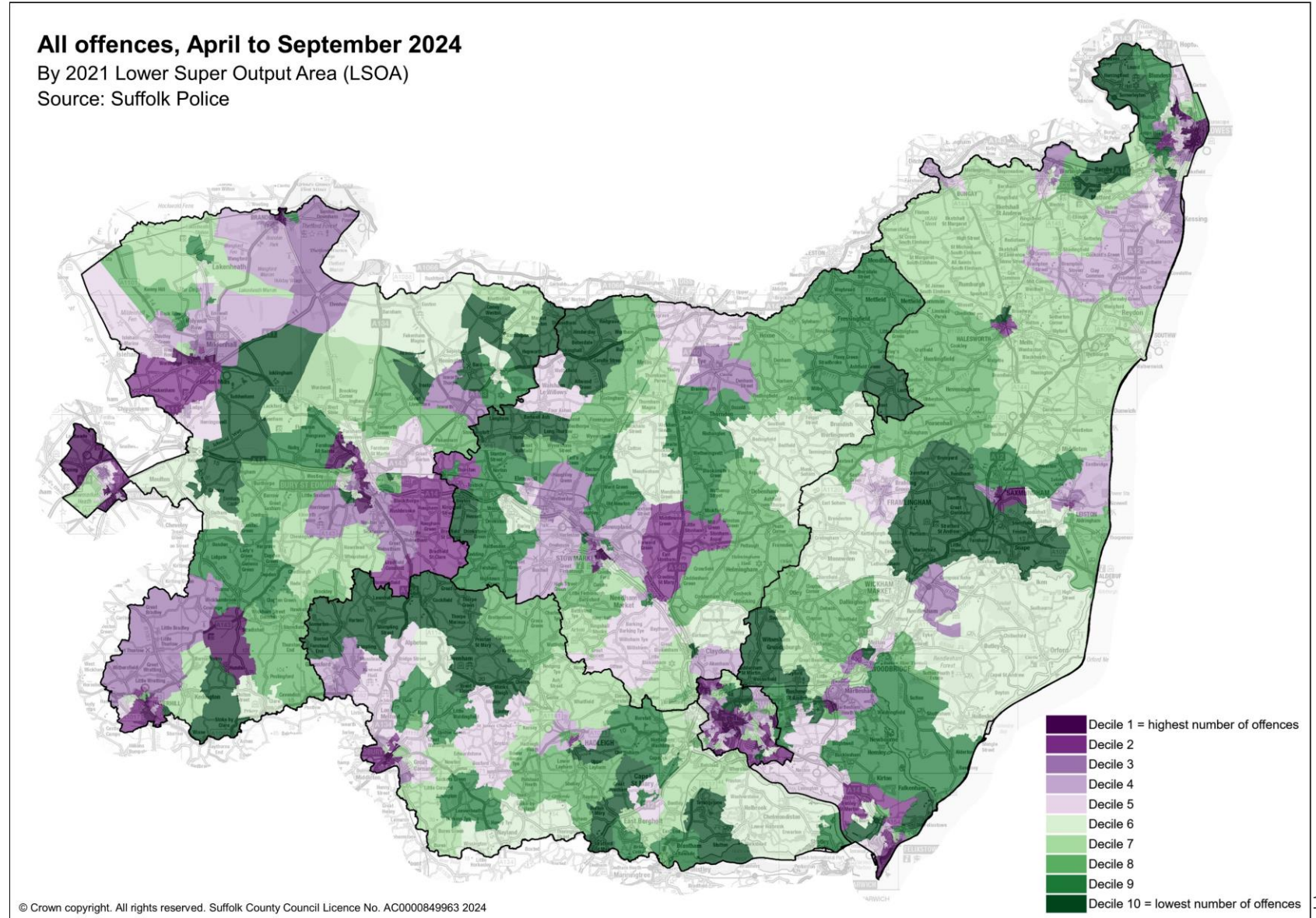
Due to the timing of this report, we have analysed the data for each financial year based on April to September dates to allow for annual comparisons. Based on the selected Home Office Offence Codes the following number of offences, by offence groups, are included in our analysis.

Between April and September 2024, 12,025 Serious Violence Offences were recorded by Suffolk Police. This is down from 15,231 and 12,025 over the same periods in 2022 and 2023 respectively.

	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	TOTAL
VIOLENCE WITHOUT INJURY	3,967	4,786	4,713	4,644	5,453	4,621	4,571	32,755
VIOLENCE WITH INJURY	3,040	3,109	2,836	2,995	3,479	3,253	3,110	21,822
STALKING AND HARASSMENT	2,624	2,769	3,336	3,246	3,223	2,113	1,752	19,063
OTHER SEXUAL OFFENCES	706	796	638	868	898	817	830	5,553
POSSESSION OF DRUGS	556	662	840	754	681	561	502	4,556
RAPE	478	502	429	493	578	476	468	3,424
POSSESSION OF WEAPONS	229	269	213	240	333	322	324	1,930
TRAFFICKING OF DRUGS	143	242	200	221	225	207	181	1,419
ROBBERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY	228	276	142	116	147	116	91	1,116
RACE OR RELIGIOUS AGG PUBLIC FEAR	115	119	136	137	131	105	97	840
AGGRAVATED VEHICLE TAKING	26	32	31	40	30	31	31	221
ARSON	12	12	20	21	12	23	17	117
ROBBERY OF BUSINESS PROPERTY	17	14	10	10	13	8	6	78
BURGLARY - RESIDENTIAL	7	10	13	10	10			50
VIOLENT DISORDER	10	4	6	6	8	8	3	45
HOMICIDE	5	1	4	5	3	1	5	24
INVESTIGATION							22	22
RESIDENTIAL BURGLARY-HOME						10	9	19
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3	4	1	1	3	2	4	18
MISC CRIMES AGAINST SOCIETY	1		5		4	3	2	15
TOTAL	12,167	13,607	13,573	13,807	15,231	12,677	12,025	93,087

In general, the highest number of offences occur in the more urban areas of Suffolk, such as Ipswich, Lowestoft, Bury St Edmunds, Sudbury, Brandon, Haverhill and Newmarket. The wards with the highest number of offences are

- Babergh: Great Cornard and Sudbury NW & SE
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Kirkley & Pakefield, Western Felixstowe
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Gipping, Westgate
- Mid Suffolk: Combs Ford
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Haverhill S



Between April and September 2024, 43% of Violence against the person offences were assaults **without** injury and 31% assaults **with** injury. Proportionally, these two sub-groups have risen by 3% and 4% respectively over the past two years. The wards with the highest number of Violence against the person offences are

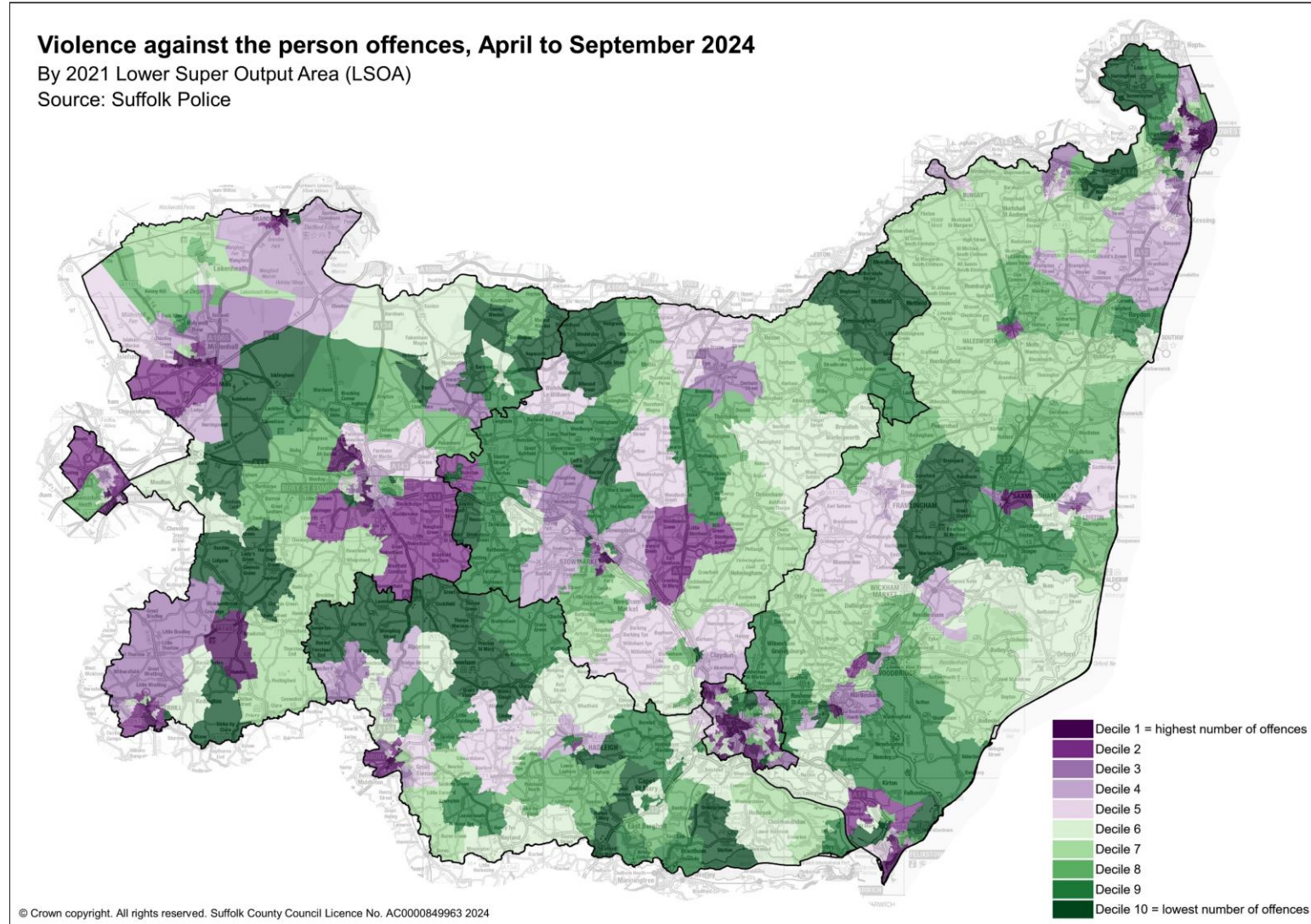
- Babergh: Sudbury NW, Great Cornard, Sudbury SE
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Kirkley & Pakefield, Western Felixstowe
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Westgate, Gipping
- Mid Suffolk: Combs Ford
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Haverhill S

Violence against the person offences (sub-groups)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Assault without injury	4,831	4,126	4,029
Assault with injury	3,214	3,010	2,893
Harassment	1,167	843	900
Malicious communications	1,171	671	195
Stalking	580	437	464
Controlling or coercive behaviour	288	150	175
Assault without injury on a constable	215	187	193
Assault with intent to cause s harm	154	133	135
Cruelty to children/young persons	129	101	109
Threats to kill	137	89	109
Assault with injury on a constable	59	76	40
Kidnapping	56	47	53
Modern slavery	48	30	33
Race/religiously agg. assault no injury	33	28	30
Assault with injury on an emergency work	29	20	25
Race/religiously agg. harassment	17	12	18
Child abduction	4	13	13
Race/religiously agg. assault with injury	8	10	11
Attempted murder	6	4	2
Endangering life	8		4
Murder	3	1	4
Conspiracy to commit murder			2
Causing/allowing death to child/vulnerable	1		
Manslaughter			1

Violence against the person offences, April to September 2024

By 2021 Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Source: Suffolk Police



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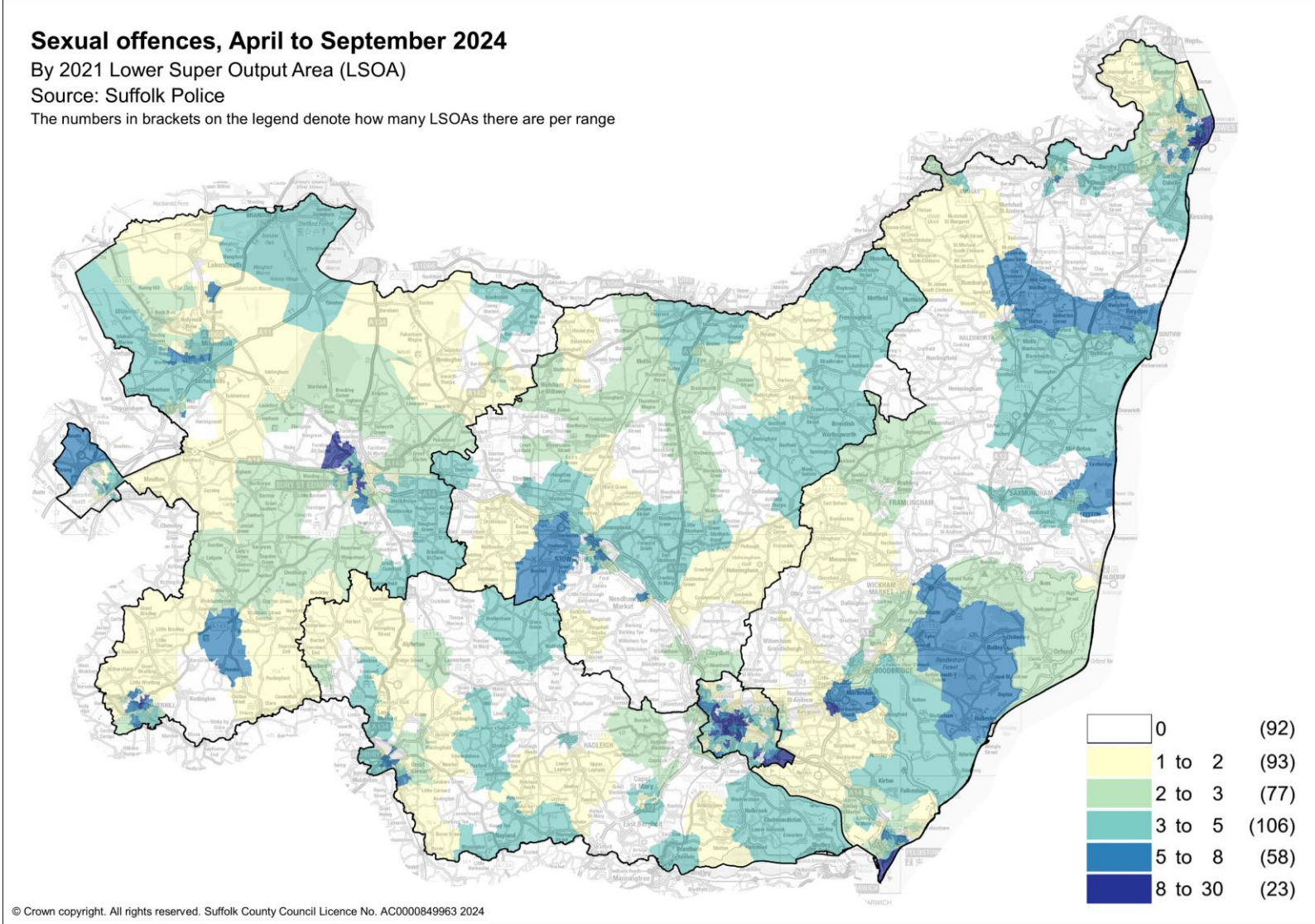
In 2024/25 so far, 828 (64%) of Sexual Offences related to under 16s, of these 22% were recorded as rape.

Overall, rape of persons 16+ account for 25% of Sexual Offences.

The wards with the highest number of sexual offences are

- Babergh: Great Cornard, Sudbury SE, Hadleigh South
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Kirkley & Pakefield, Martlesham & Purdis Farm
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Gipping, Bridge
- Mid Suffolk: Chilton, Combs Ford
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Haverhill S, St Olaves

Sexual Offences (sub-groups)	2022/ 23	2023/ 24	2024/ 25
Sexual assault on a female 13+	378	338	364
Rape of a female aged 16+	369	313	304
Sexual activity child under 16	96	106	119
Sexual assault on a female child under 13	100	104	79
Rape of a female child under 16	76	73	77
Exposure and voyeurism	74	75	66
Sexual assault on a male 13+	60	56	67
Sexual grooming	58	51	53
Rape of a female child under 13	68	41	39
Sexual activity child under 13	46	38	37
Sexual assault on a male child under 13	51	33	20
Rape of a male aged 16 and over	28	22	18
Rape of a male child under 13	14	15	21
Abuse of children through sexual exploit	11	3	8
Incest or familial sexual offences	10	2	7
Rape of a male child under 16	8	5	5
Other misc. sexual offences	5	2	5
Abuse of position of trust sexual	2	5	1
Causing sexual activity without consent	5	2	
Unnatural sexual offences	1	2	2
Sex activity with a person mental disorder	1		2

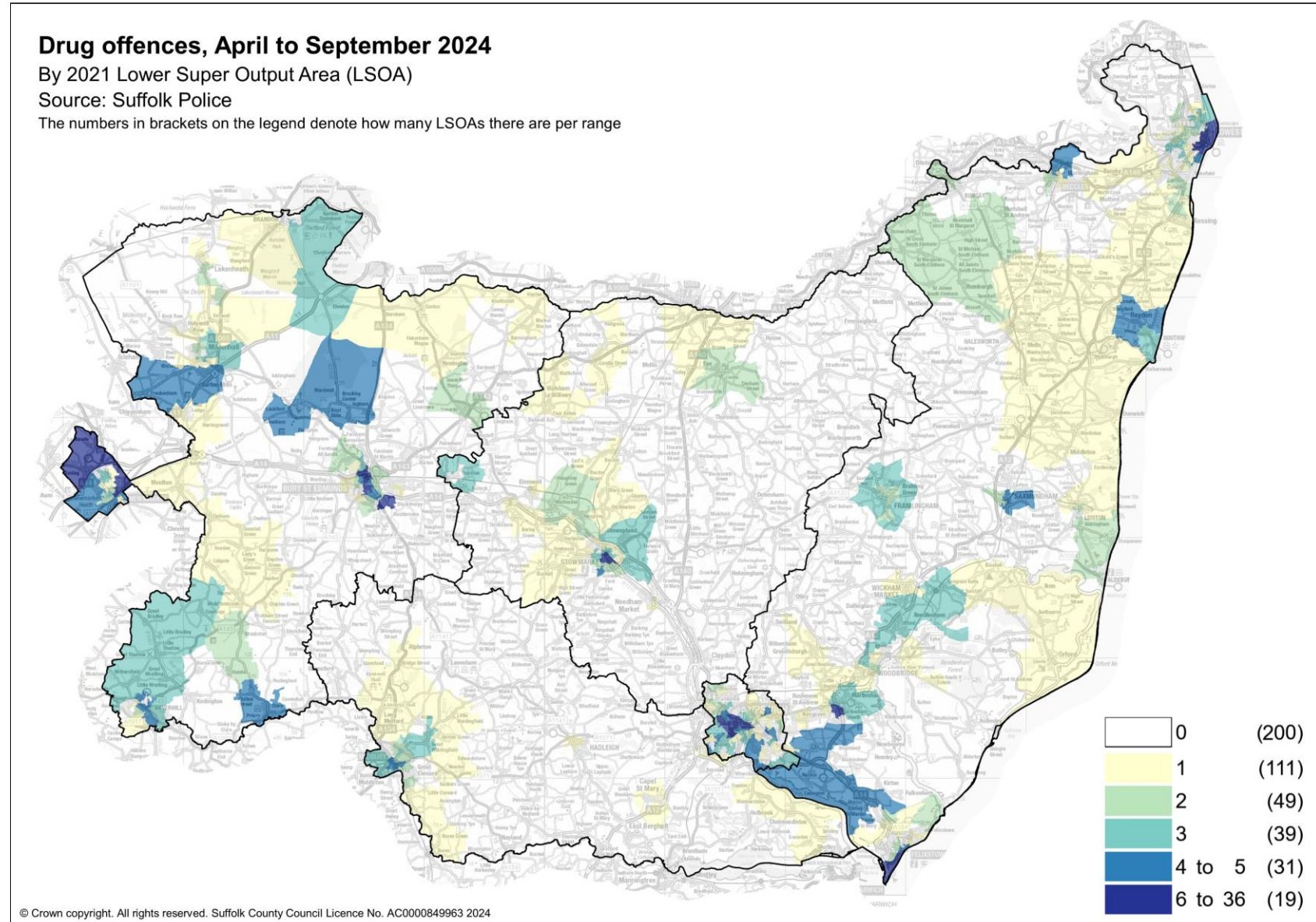


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Just over half of drug offences in 2024/25 relate to the possession of cannabis, while 26% relate to trafficking of drugs. The wards with the highest number of drug offences are

- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Kirkley & Pakefield, Eastern Felixstowe
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Gipping, Westgate
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Tollgate

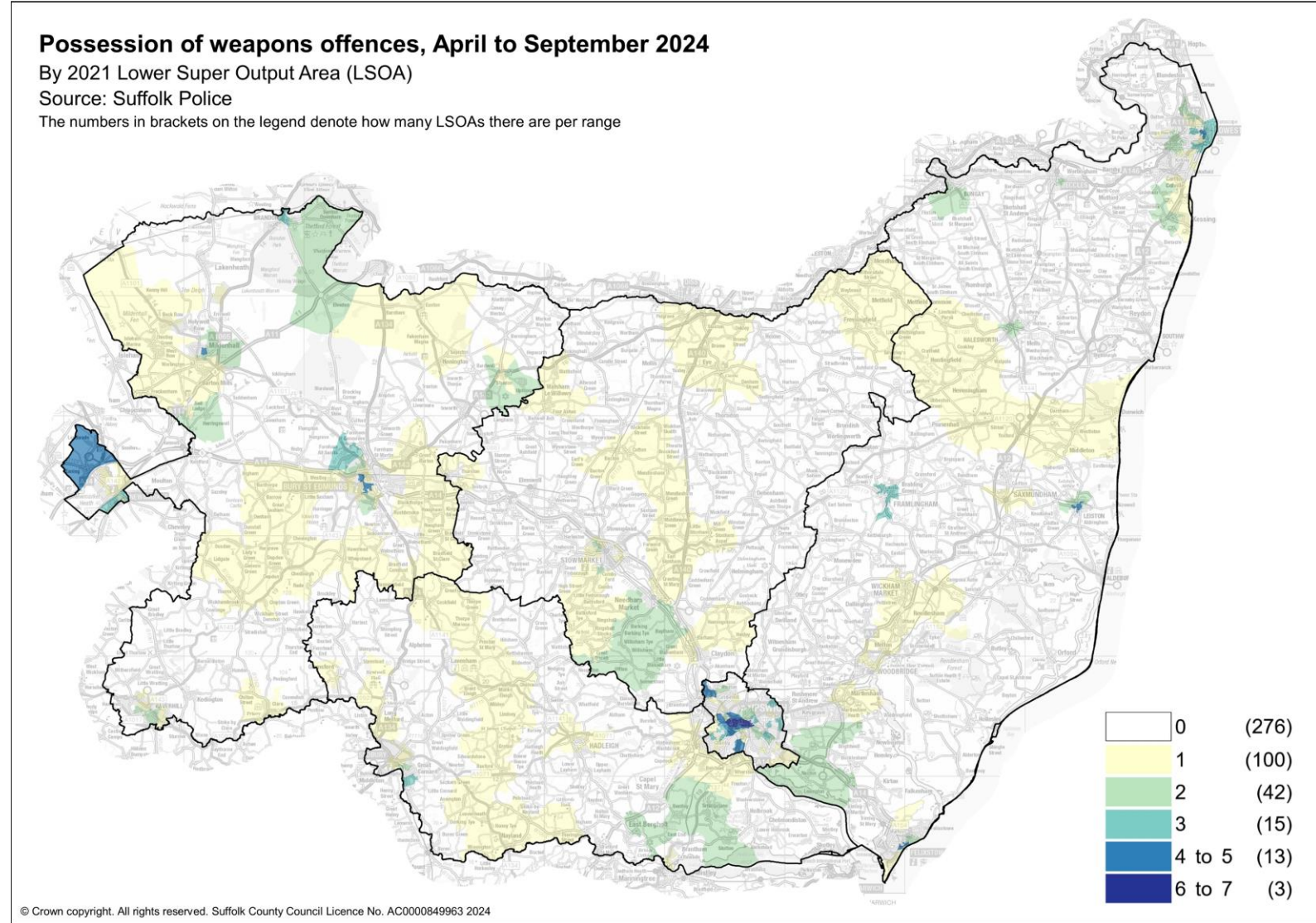
Drug Offences (sub-groups)	2022 /23	2023 /24	2024 /25
Possess of control drugs (cannabis)	513	394	360
Trafficking of drugs	222	202	177
Possess of control drugs (ex. cannabis)	165	166	139
Trafficking in controlled drugs	3	5	4
Other drug offences	3	1	3



Proportionally, possession of articles with blades or points now make up more of Possession of weapons offences (now 58%, compared to 46.3% in the previous year and 49.5% two years ago). While offences relating to firearms make are proportionally lower at 29% in 2024/25 compared to 42.2% in 2023/24 and 35.7% in 2022/23. The wards with the highest number of possession of weapon offences are

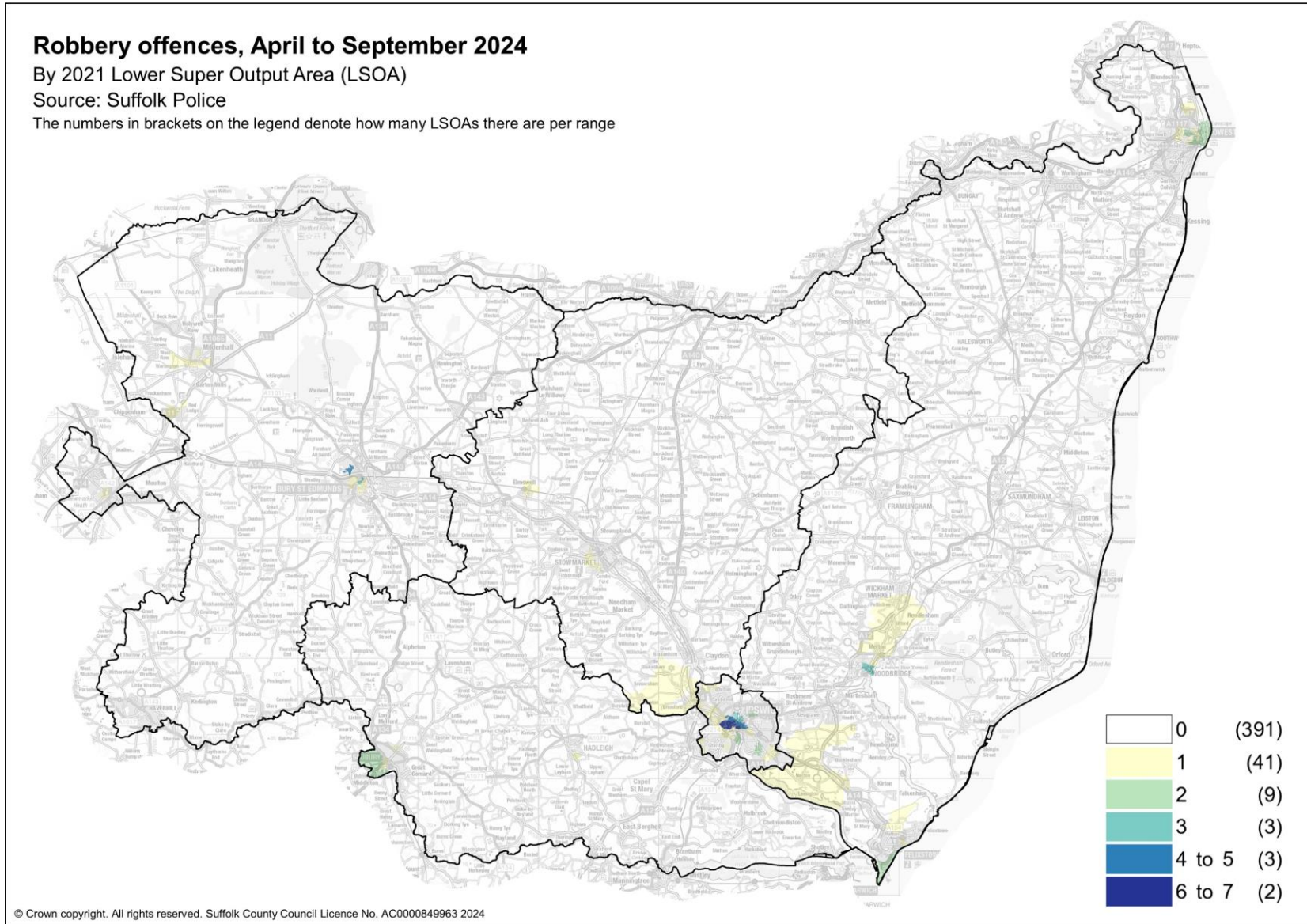
- Babergh: Great Cornard
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Eastern Felixstowe, Gunton & St Margarets
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Gipping, Westgate
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Tollgate

Possession of weapons offences (sub-groups)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Possess of article with blade or point	165	149	188
Possession of other weapons	119	136	94
Possession of firearms offences	23	21	21
Possession of firearms with intent	25	11	20
Other firearms offences	1	5	1



Robberies tend to relate to private/personal property (usually between 91% and 93%). The wards with the highest number of robberies are

- Babergh: Sudbury SW
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston
- Ipswich: Alexandra
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, St Olaves, Newmarket E, Tollgate



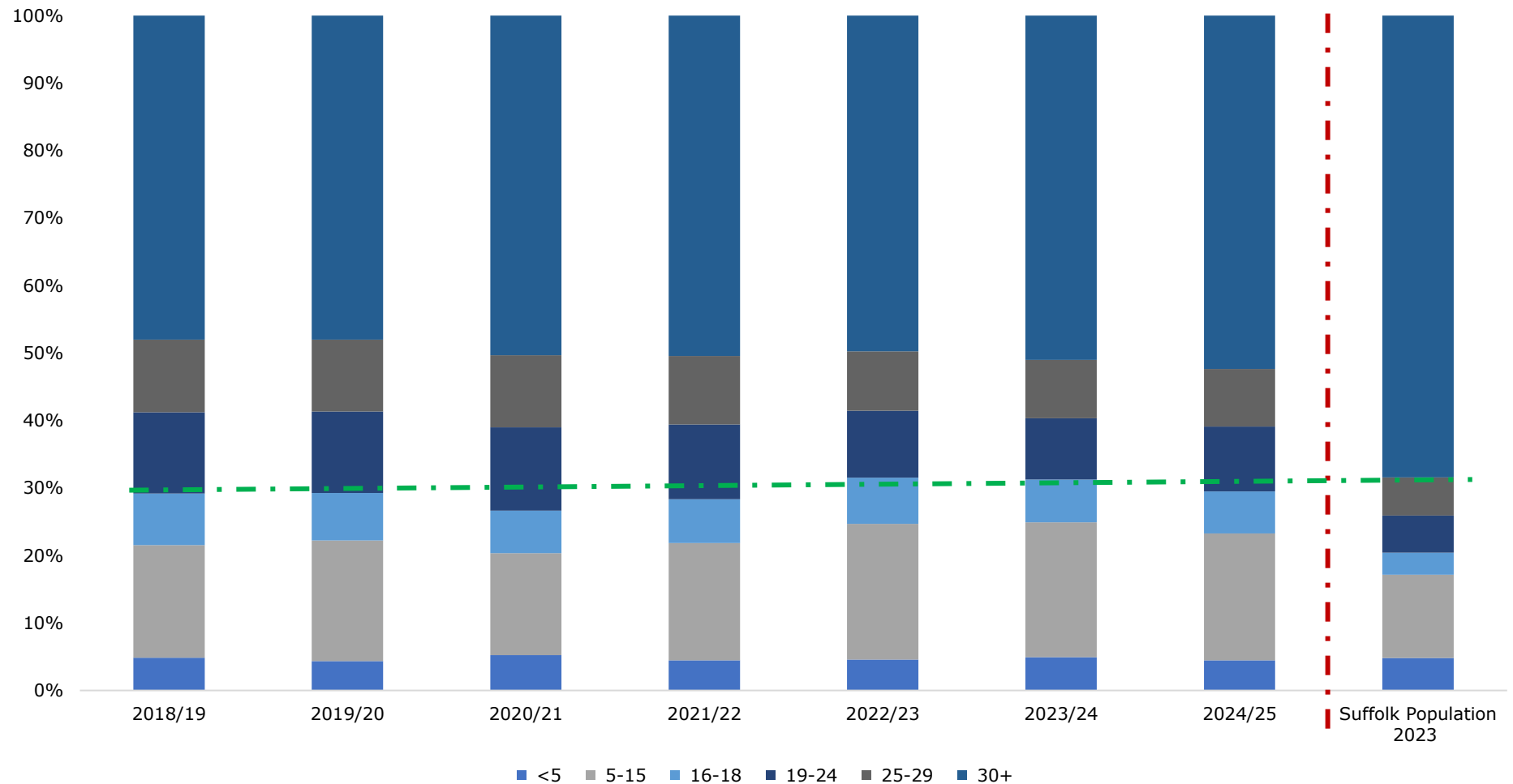
Robberies (sub-groups)	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Robbery of personal property	147	116	91
Robbery of business property	13	8	6

Overall, persons involved in SV Crimes tend to be younger than the overall Suffolk population.

- All groups of under 30s are over-represented in the Police data, for example, in 2024/25 48% were under the age of 30, while this group only makes up 32% of Suffolk's population. Proportionally, over the past 7 years, those under 30 have made up between 48% and 51% in the Police data, though it is the lowest now than it has been since 2018/19.

Proportions of people involved in Serious Violence Offences, by age groups, Suffolk, Apr - Sep only for each financial year (2018/19-2024/25)

With comparison to Suffolk Total Population 2023 proportions by age groups

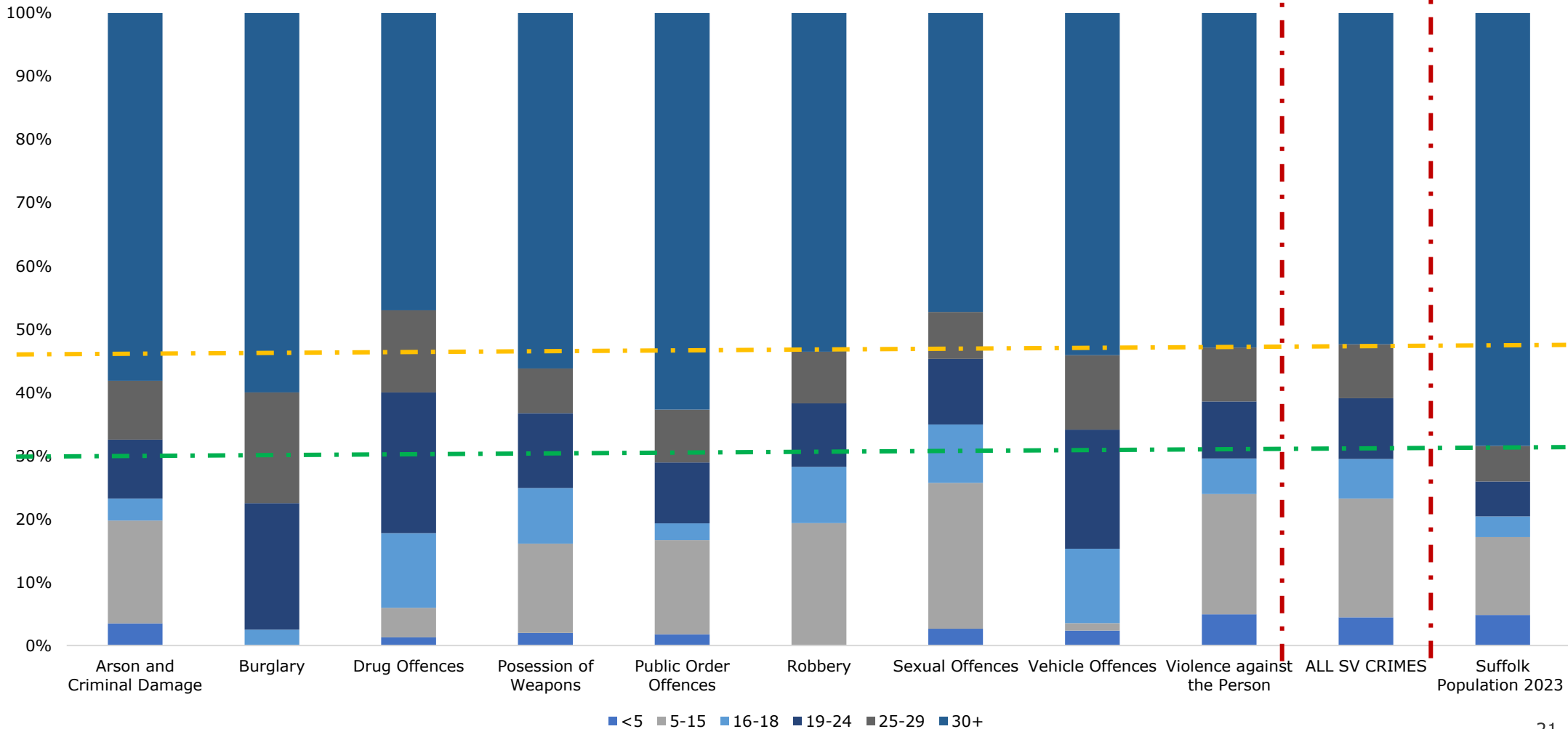


How to read this chart:
 The first seven bars from left to right show the age breakdown of those involved in SV offences by year. The final bar shows the age breakdown of Suffolk's total population.
The green line indicates the % of under 30s in the Suffolk population.

The under 30s are especially over-represented for drug and sexual offences. This group is also disproportionately high for Violence Against the Person offences and Robbery.

Proportions of individuals involved in SV by crime type and by age groups, Suffolk, April to September 2024

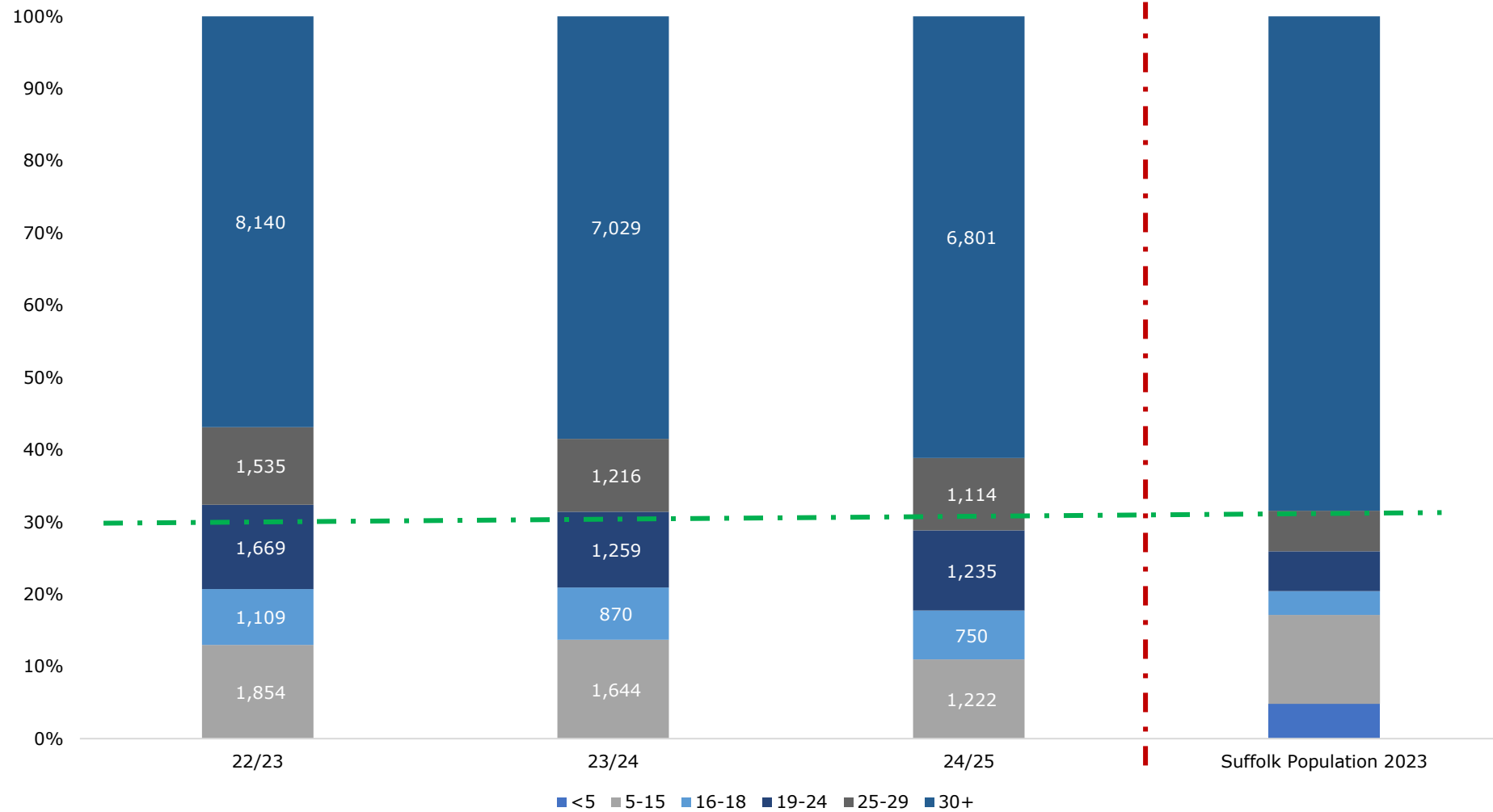
With comparison to Suffolk Total Population 2023 proportions by age groups



How to read this chart:
 The first 9 bars from left to right show the age breakdown of those involved in SV offences by crime type. The 10th bar is the age breakdown for all SV crimes and the bar on the right shows age breakdown of Suffolk's total population.
The green line indicates the % of under 30s in the Suffolk population.
The orange line indicates the % of under 30s for SV Crimes.

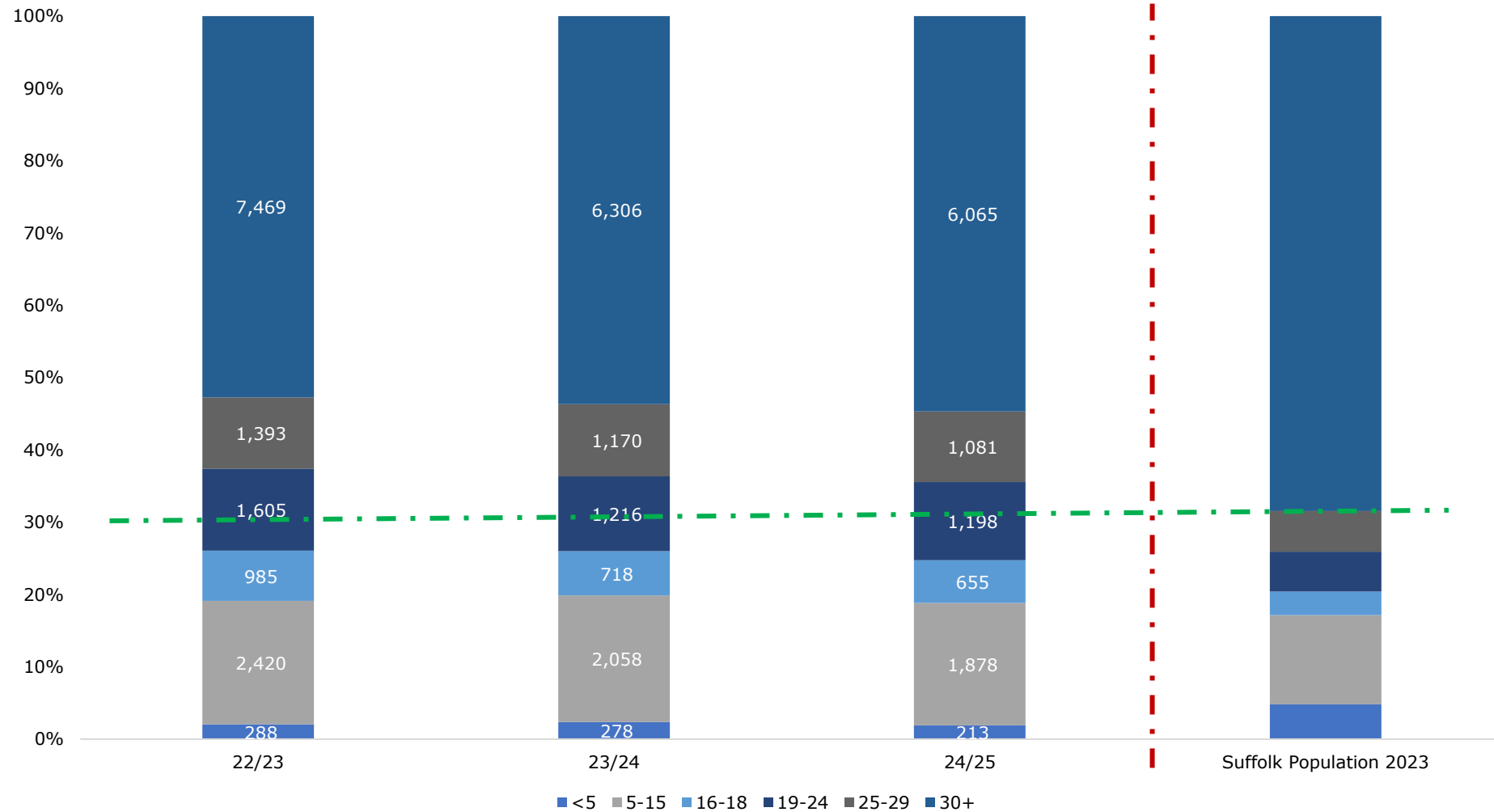
7% to 8% of SV crime suspects tend to be between 16 and 18 years old, though this group only makes up 3.3% of Suffolk's population. Around 11% of suspects are between 19 and 24 (compared to 5.5% population) and 10% of suspects are 25-29 (5.6% in population).

Number & proportion of **SUSPECTS involved in Serious Violence Offences, by age group, Suffolk, April to September for each financial year (2018/19-2024/25)**



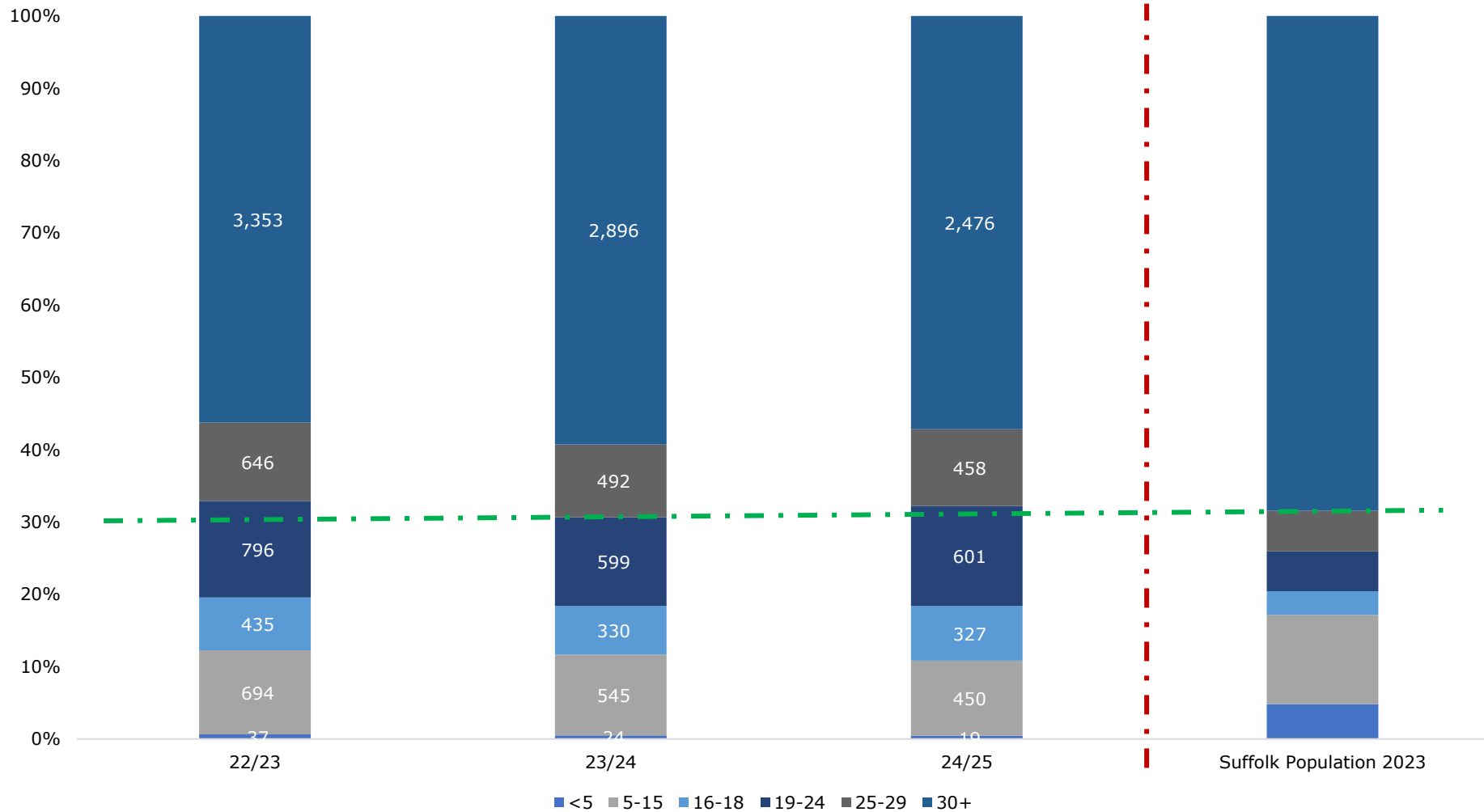
The picture is almost identical for victims of SV, with 6% to 7% of SV crime victims being between 16 and 18 years old (3.3% of Suffolk's population), around 11% being between 19 and 24 (compared to 5.5% population) and, 10% being 25-29 (5.6% in population).

Number & proportion of VICTIMS involved in Serious Violence Offences, by age group, Suffolk, April to September for each financial year (2018/19-2024/25)



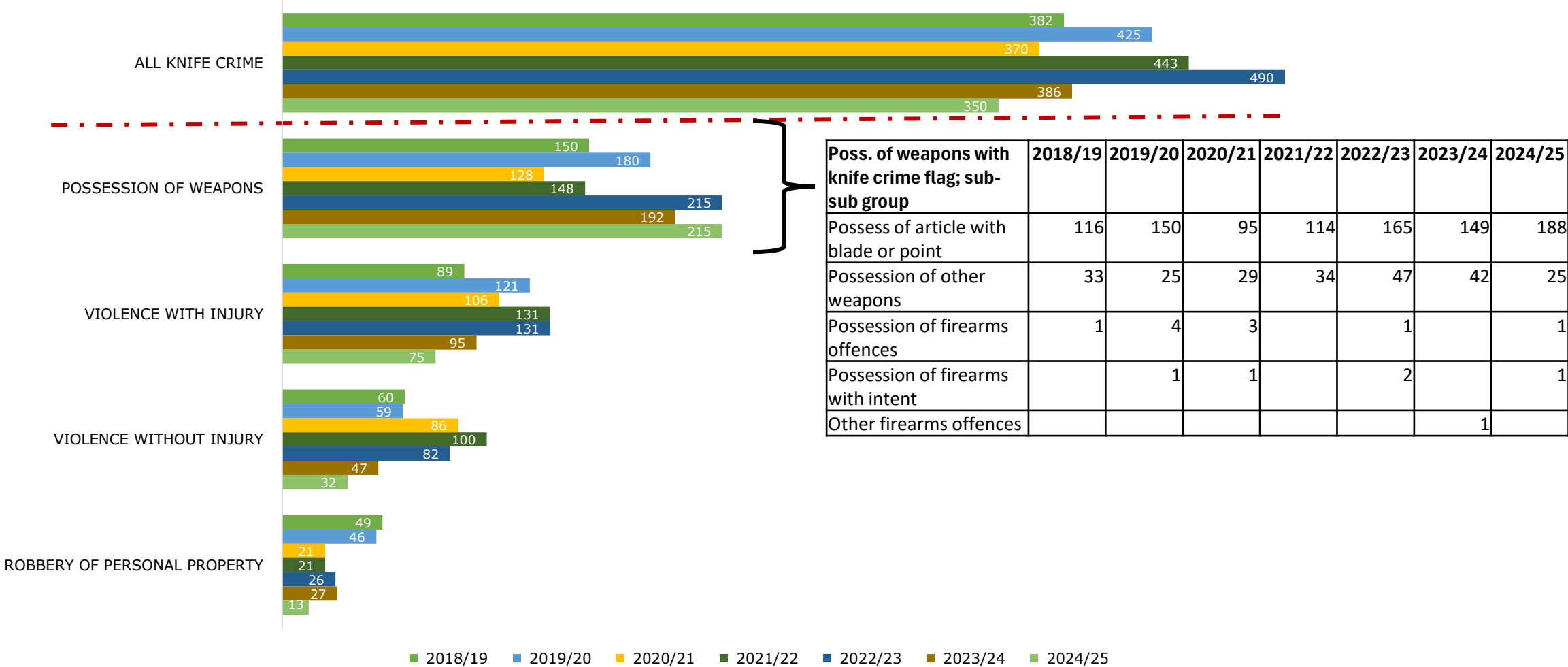
The same proportions apply for those that are witnesses of SV crimes, though the proportion of 19-24s is slightly higher (between 12% and 14%).

Number & proportion of **WITNESSES involved in Serious Violence Offences, by age group, Suffolk, April to September for each financial year (2018/19-2024/25)**



The number of Knife Crimes between April and September 2024 are the lowest recorded since 2018/19, although possession of weapon offences are at their joint highest (same as in 2022/23) over the same period.

Knife Crime - total and numbers by offence sub-groups (top 4), April - September for each year (2018/19 - 2024/25)



Source: Suffolk Police.

The wards with the highest number of knife crimes are

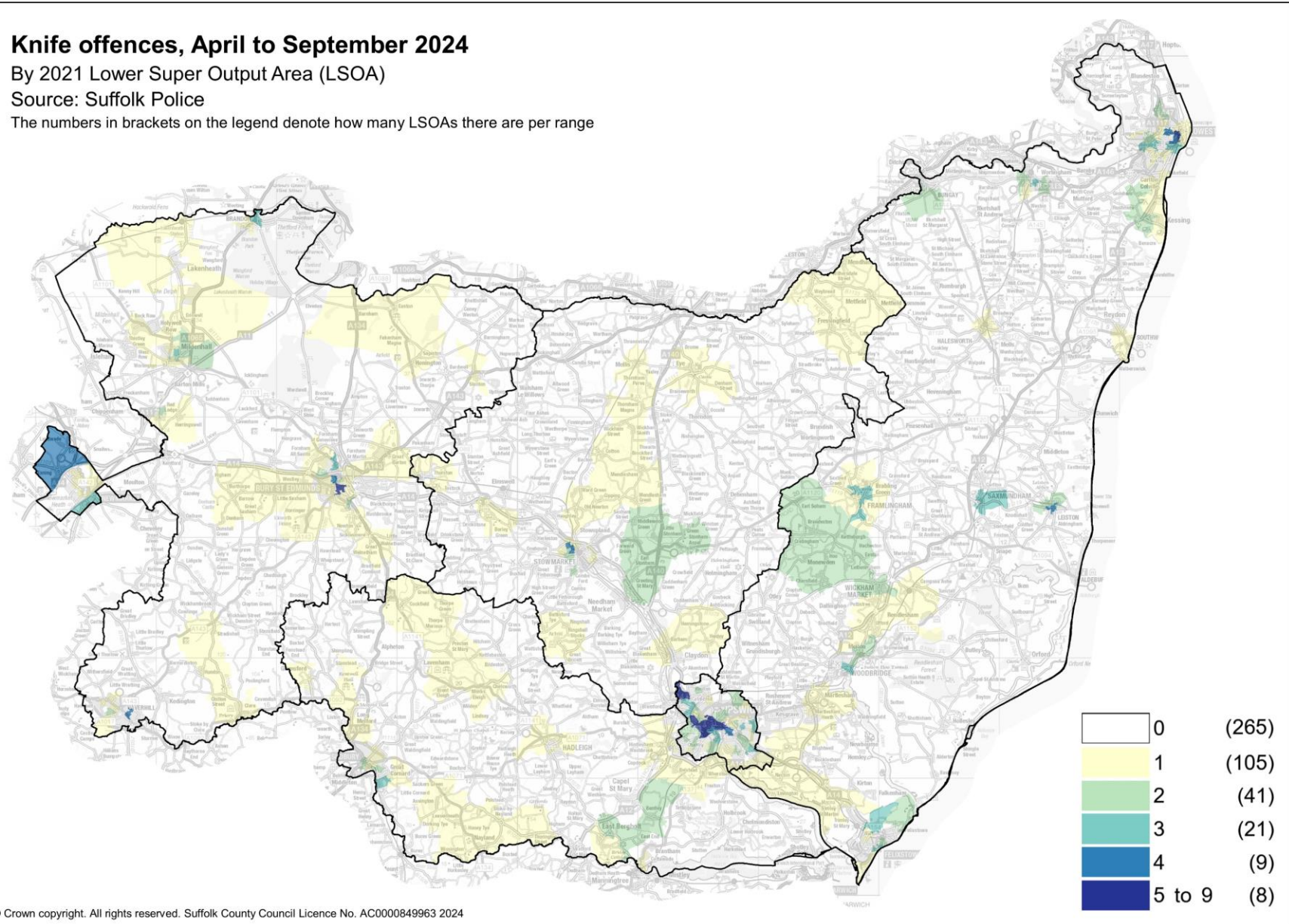
- Babergh: Sudbury SE
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Eastern Felixstowe, Beccles & Worlingham
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Westgate, Gipping
- Mid Suffolk: Chilton
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Tollgate

Knife offences, April to September 2024

By 2021 Lower Super Output Area (LSOA)

Source: Suffolk Police

The numbers in brackets on the legend denote how many LSOAs there are per range

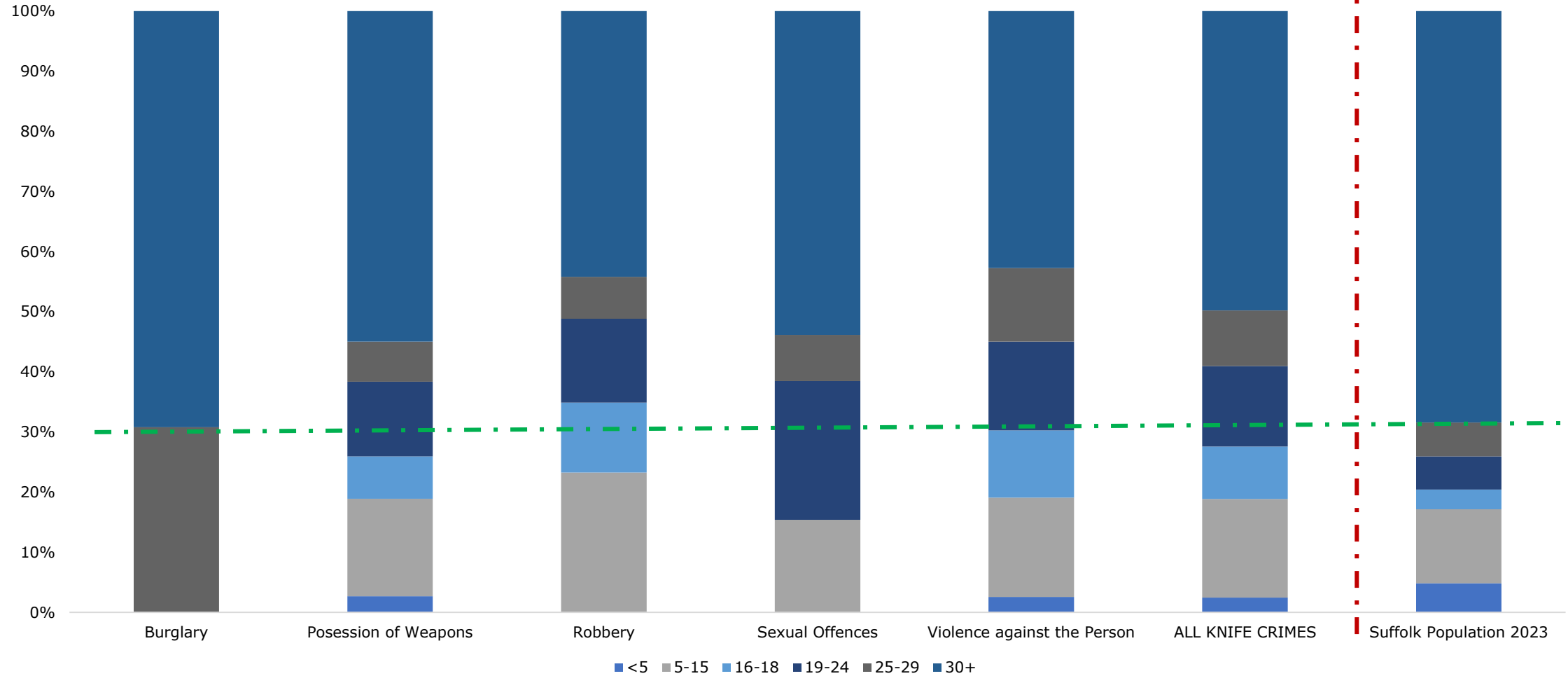


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Compared to all SV Crimes, the number of under-30s are proportionally higher for SV Knife Crime and hence are disproportionately even higher compared to the Suffolk total population.

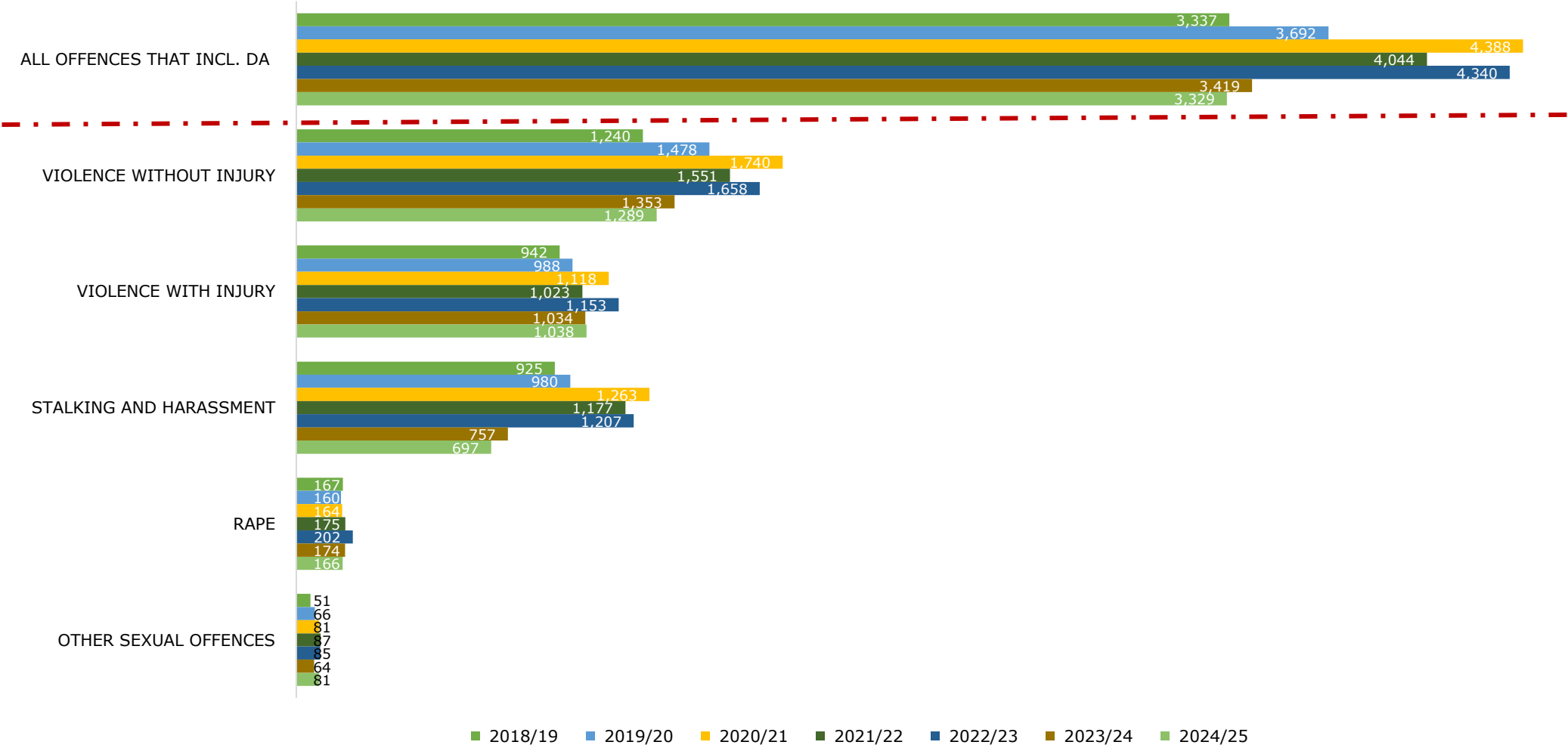
Proportions of individuals involved in Knife Crime by crime type and by age groups, Suffolk, April to September 2024

With comparison to Suffolk Total Population 2023 proportions by age groups



The number of Serious Violence Offences that include Domestic Abuse were also at their lowest since 2018/19. However, there are proportionally more violence with injury offences, rape and other sexual offences that include Domestic Abuse than there were 6 years ago.

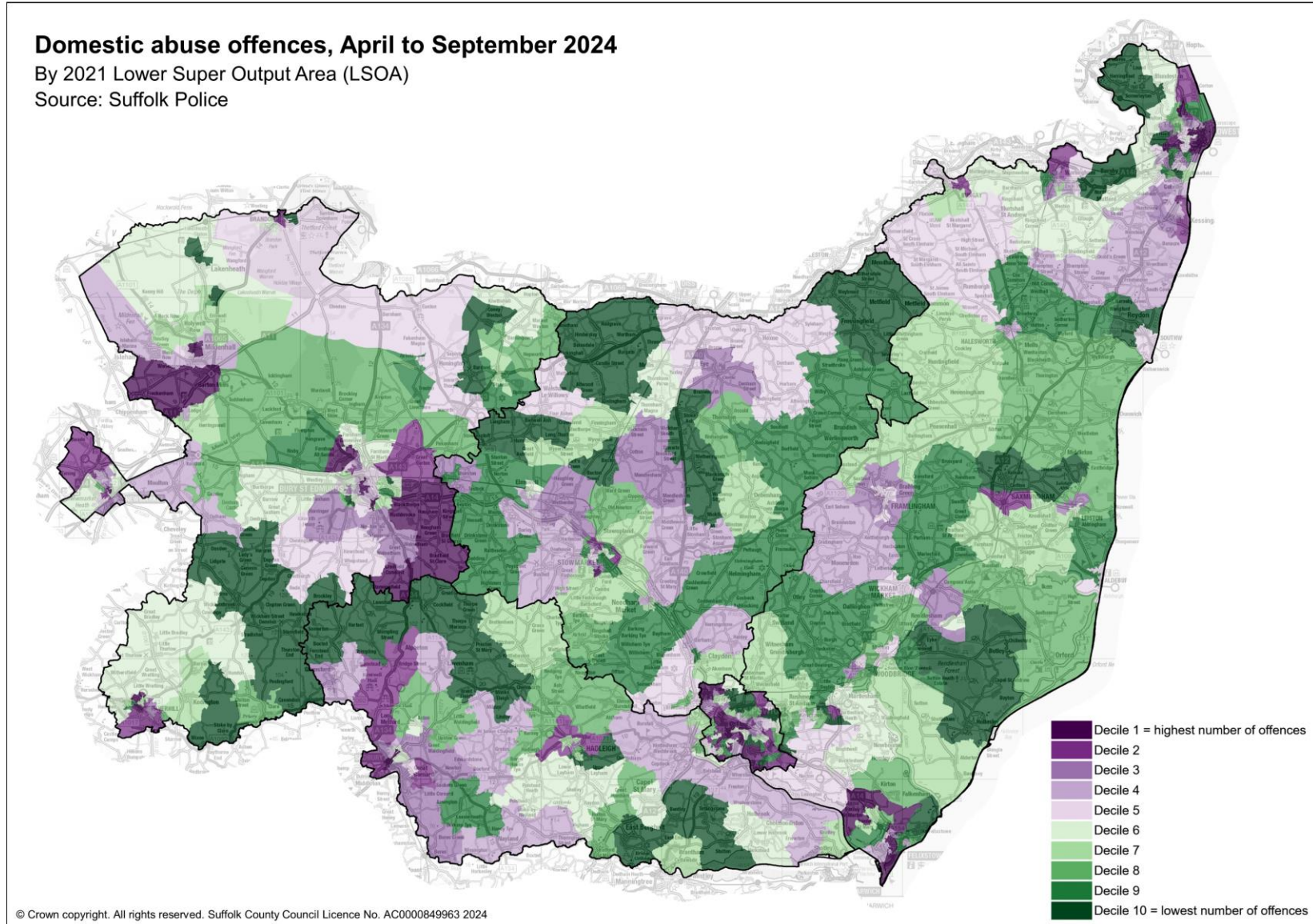
Domestic Abuse - total and numbers by offence sub-groups (top 5), April - September for each year (2018/19 - 2024/25)



Source: Suffolk Police.

The wards with the highest number of offences that include domestic abuse are

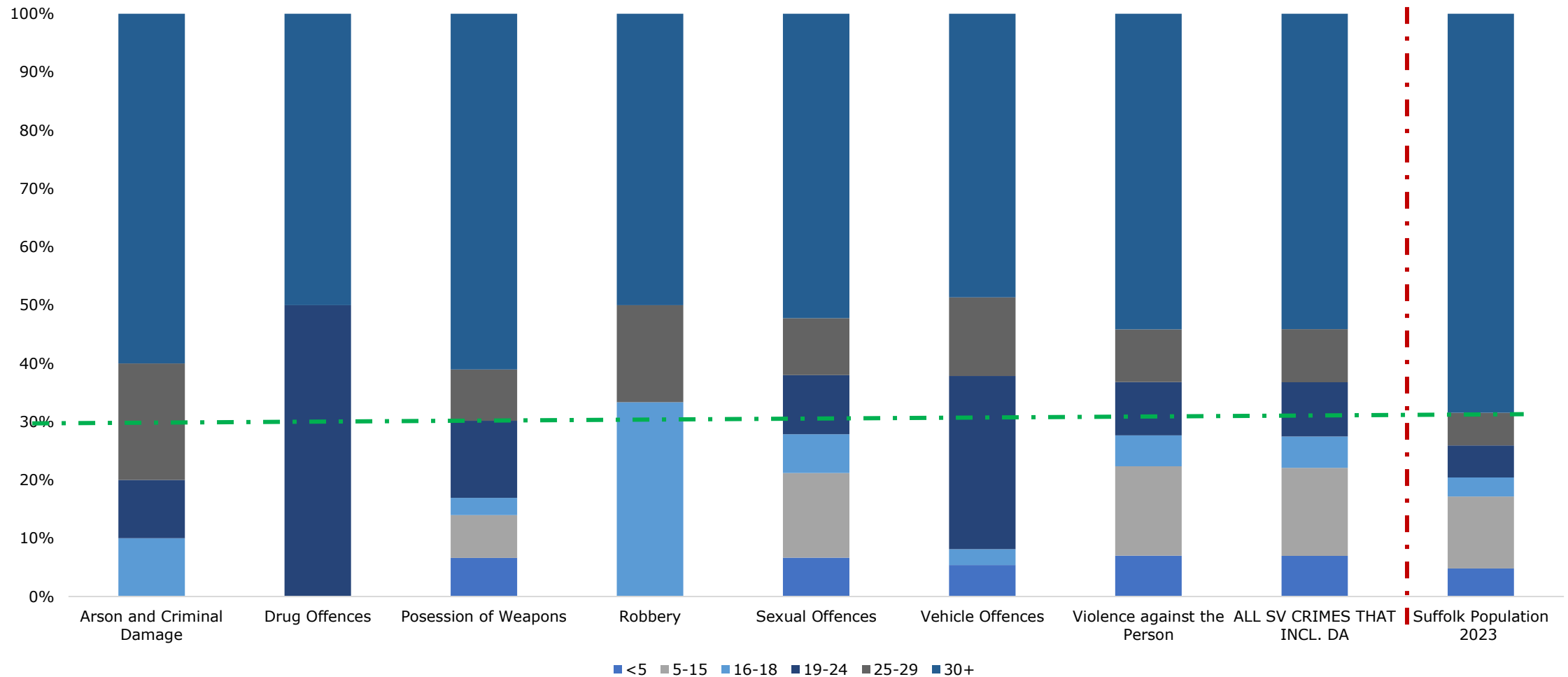
- Babergh: Great Cornard, Sudbury NW, Sudbury SE
- East Suffolk: Harbour & Normanston, Kirkley & Pakefield, Western Felixstowe
- Ipswich: Alexandra, Gipping, Bridge
- Mid Suffolk: Chilton, Combs Ford, Elmswell & Woolpit
- West Suffolk: Abbeygate, Newmarket E, Haverhill S



Compared to all SV Crimes, under-30s are under-represented for SV crimes that include Domestic Abuse. However, this group is still over-represented compared to their proportion in the Suffolk population overall.

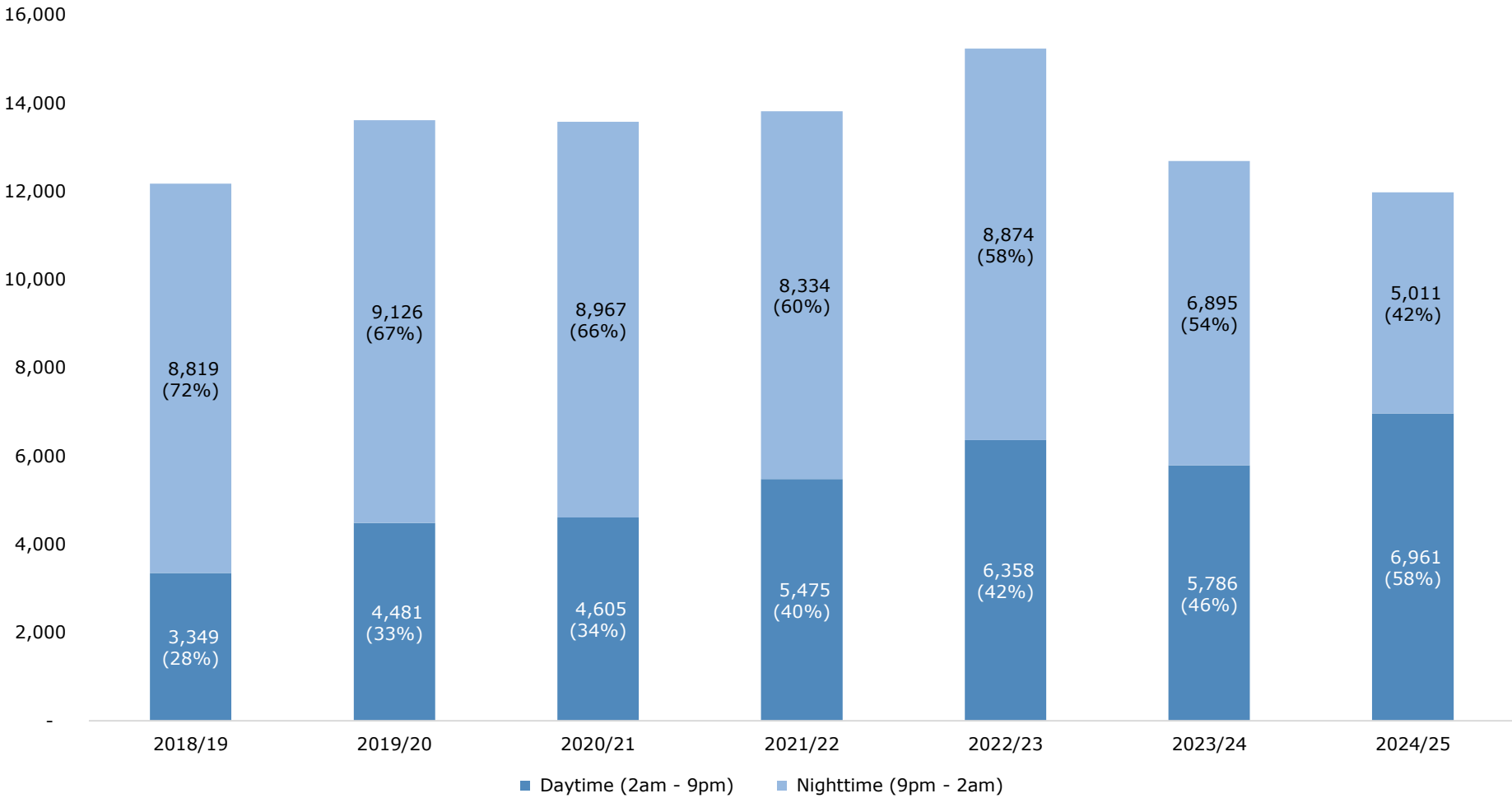
Proportions of individuals involved in SV that also incl. Domestic Abuse by crime type and by age groups, Suffolk, April to September 2024

With comparison to Suffolk Total Population 2023 proportions by age groups



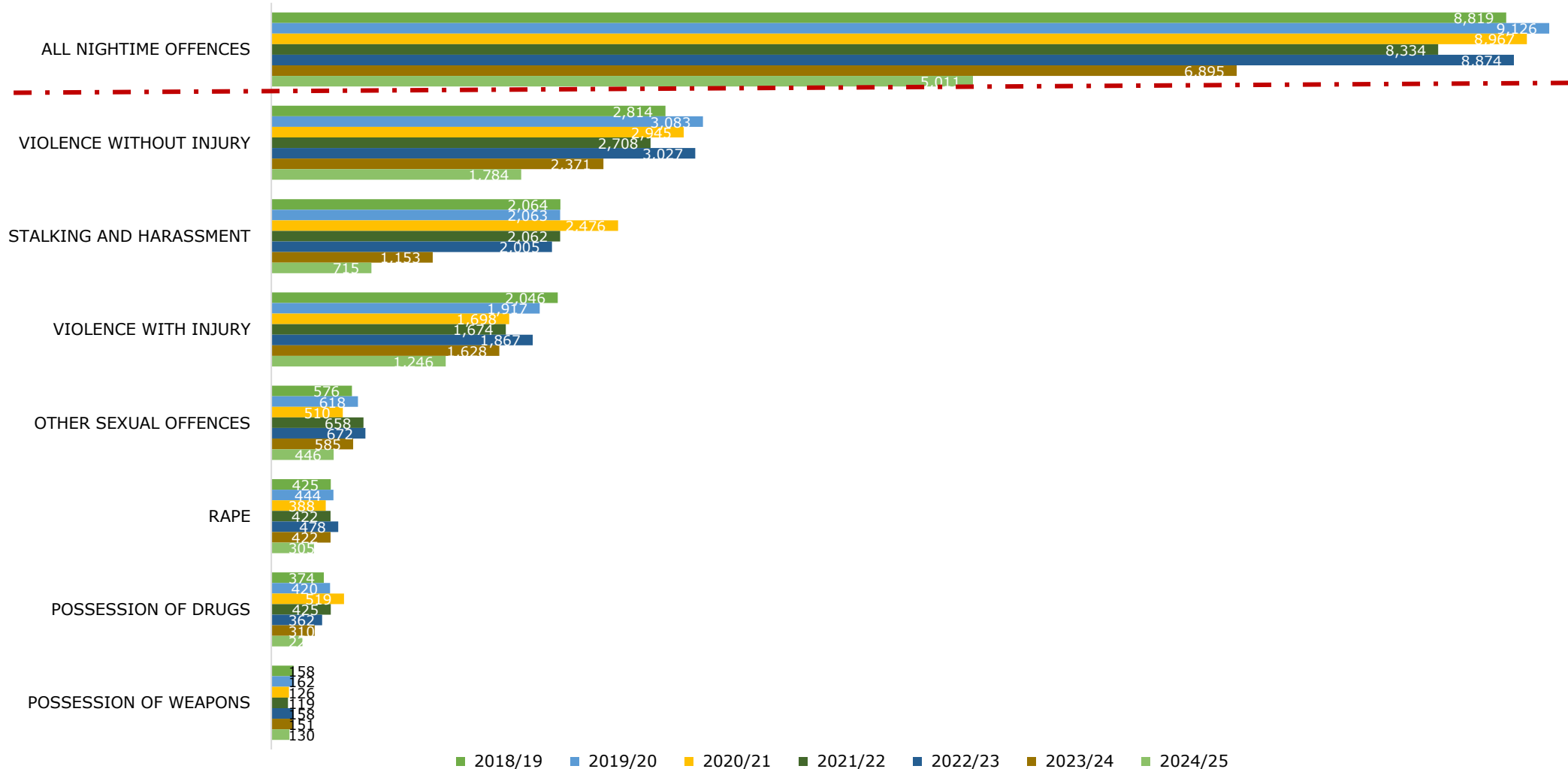
The number of Serious Violence Offences that occurred during the daytime (i.e., between 2am and 9pm) has doubled over the past 6 years. This means that in 2018/19 28% of daytime offences were committed, while this is now at 58%.

Number of Serious Violence Offences by daypart, Suffolk, April - September for each year (2018/19 - 2024/25)



Between April and September 2024, 36% of Serious Violence Offences committed at night-time relate to violence without injury, 25% to violence with injury, and 14% to stalking & harassment. 15% of night-time offences during this period, were recorded as rape or other sexual offences.

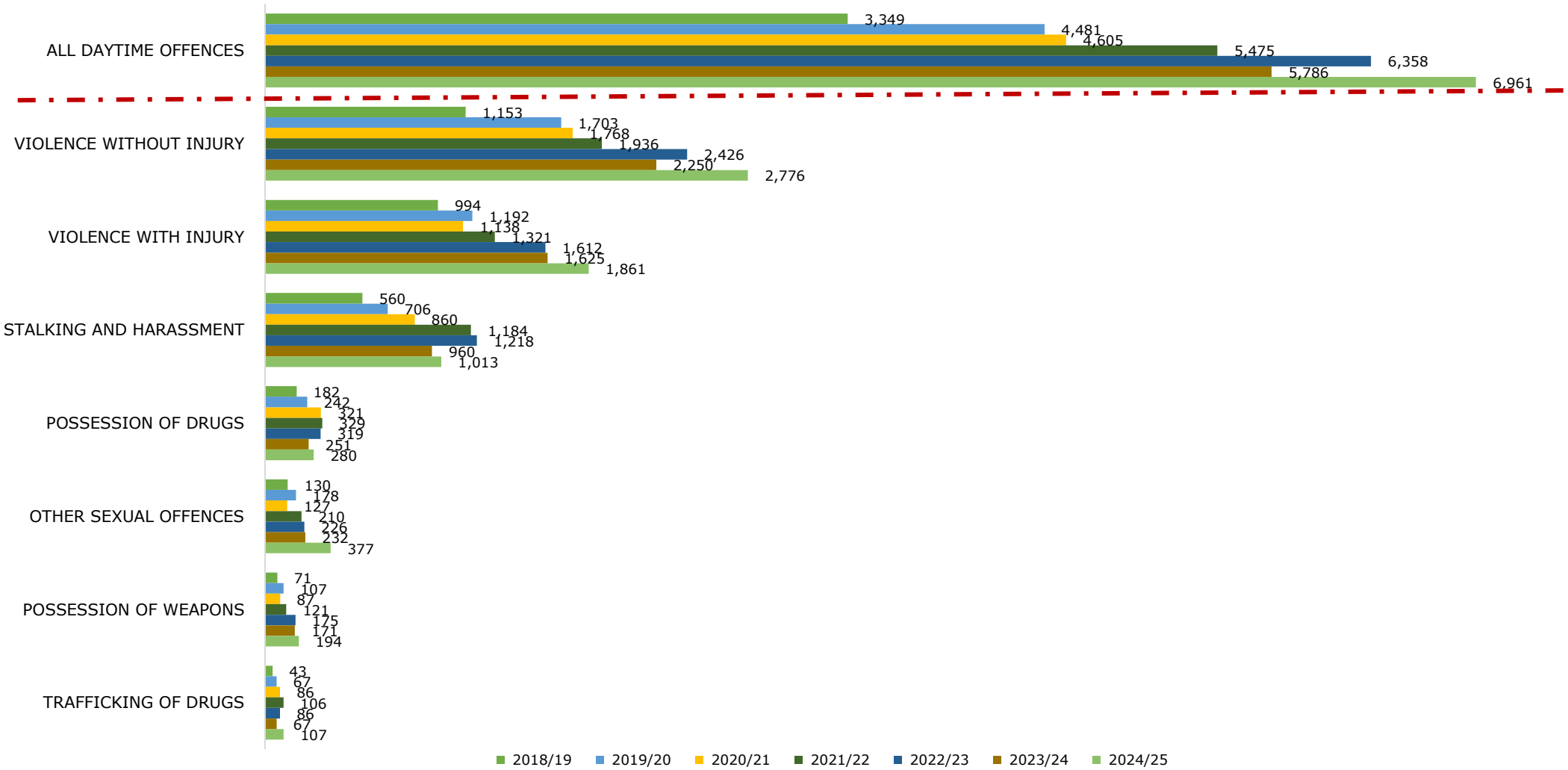
Nighttime (9pm - 2am) - total offences & numbers by offence sub-groups (top 7), April - September for each year (2018/19 - 2024/25)



Source: Suffolk Police.

Between April and September 2024, 40% of Serious Violence Offences committed during the daytime relate to violence without injury, 27% to violence with injury, and 15% to stalking & harassment.

Daytime (2am - 9pm) - total offences & numbers by offence sub-groups (top 7), April - September for each year (2018/19 - 2024/25)



Source: Suffolk Police.

