



Enhanced Triage Pilot

1 February 2015 - 30 September 2015

Data Report

Created October 2015

Contents

Age.....	Page 3
Gender.....	Page 4
Ethnicity.....	Page 5
Known to Social Care.....	Page 6
Disposal.....	Page 6
Previous Disposal.....	Page 7
Offence.....	Page 8
Speed of Decision Making.....	Page 9
Non-engagement.....	Page 10
Assessment Score.....	Page 10
Restorative Justice.....	Page 11
Re-offending.....	Page 12
Community Resolutions.....	Page 16

Notes:

- All of the following data was collected on cases between February 2015 and September 2015, unless otherwise stated.
- The data has, in most instances, been split between triage referrals and pre-court (caution) referrals. Any crimes referred to Triage will be marked as NFA (No Further Action) on police case management systems and **will not** appear on the young person's criminal record. Once a young person receives a youth caution / conditional caution they will be considered a first time entrant to the youth justice system and the crime(s) **will** appear on the young person's criminal record.
- There were 6 young people who received a Triage referral and then a subsequent referral for another relevant disposal in the same reporting period. These are included in the data.

Chart 1: Age at Outcome (Triage)

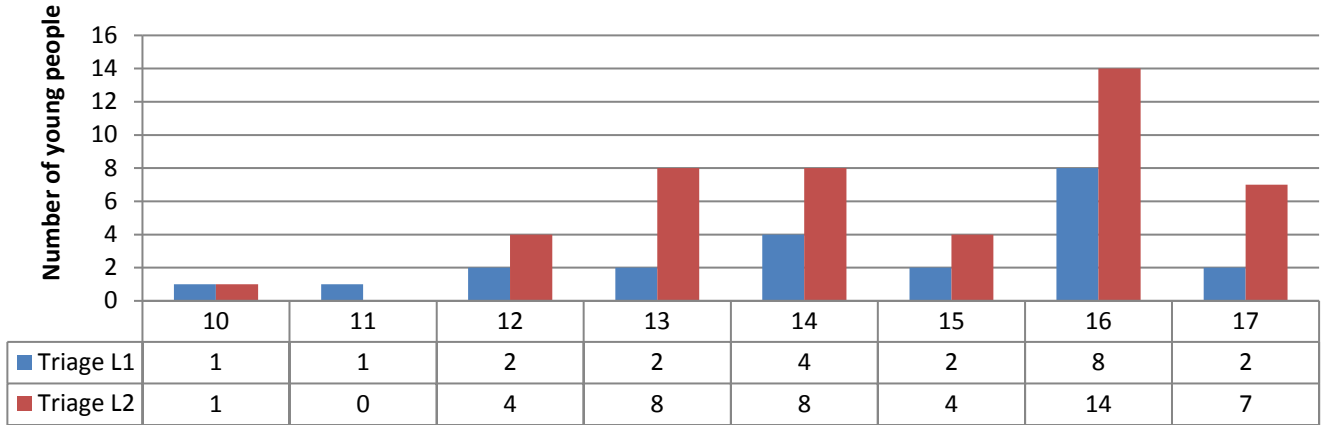
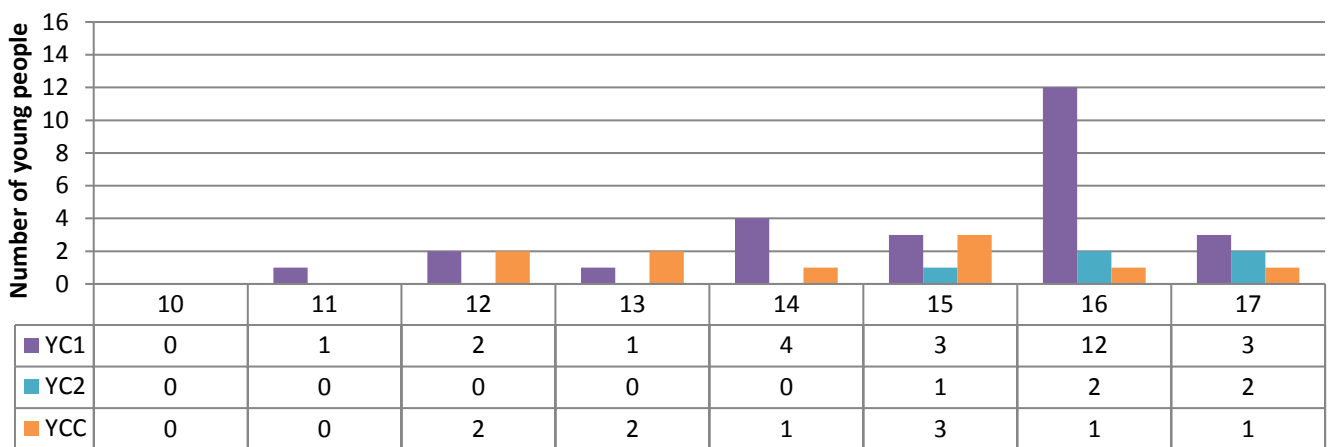


Chart 2: Age at Outcome (Caution)



Age:

33% of the young people were aged 16 at the outcome date, this is the highest percentage. 59% of young people in this cohort were aged 15 or over.

There are a higher number of young people referred in the 12 - 14 age range for triage than for youth cautions. This is probably due to the fact they are more likely to be first time, or low level offenders at this age and, therefore, more suitable for a triage disposal than a youth caution.

Chart 3: Gender (Triage)

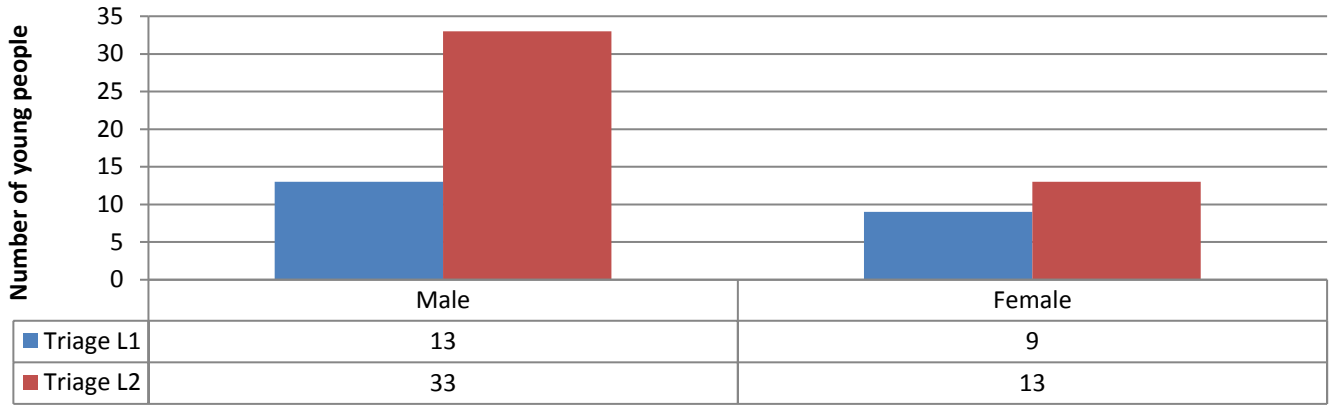
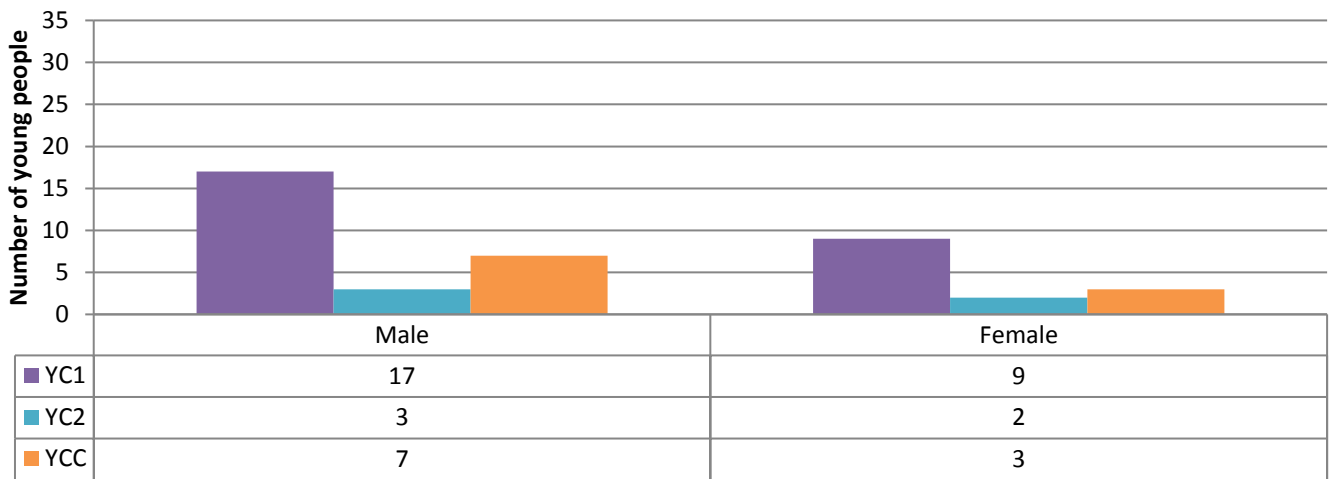


Chart 4: Gender (Caution)



Gender:

66% of the overall cohort is male. In comparison, 85% of the court outcomes in the Suffolk Youth Offending Service (SYOS) are male.

Chart 5: Ethnicity (Triage)

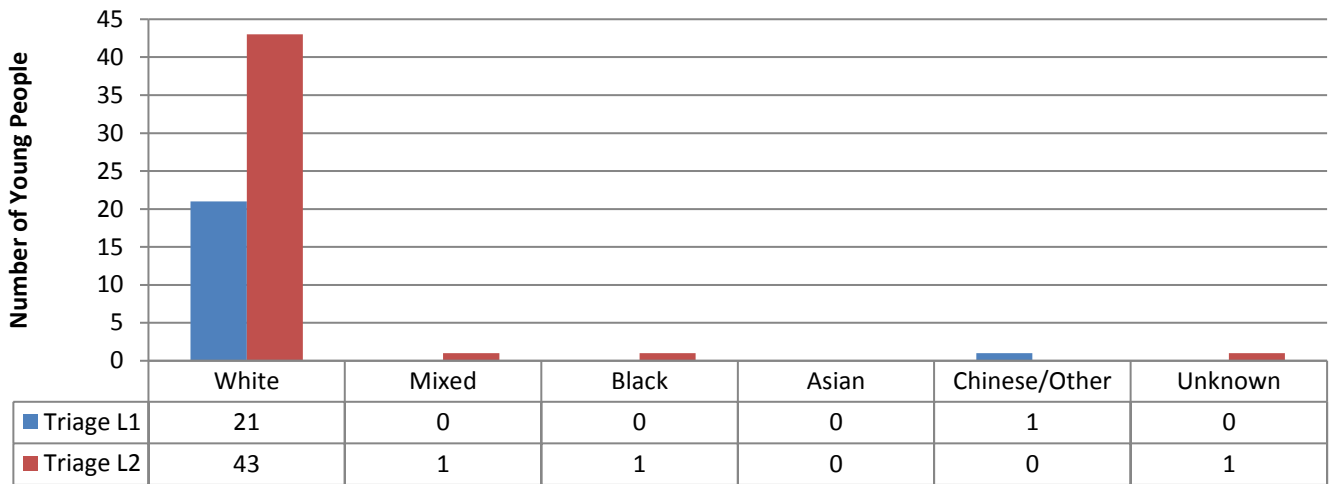
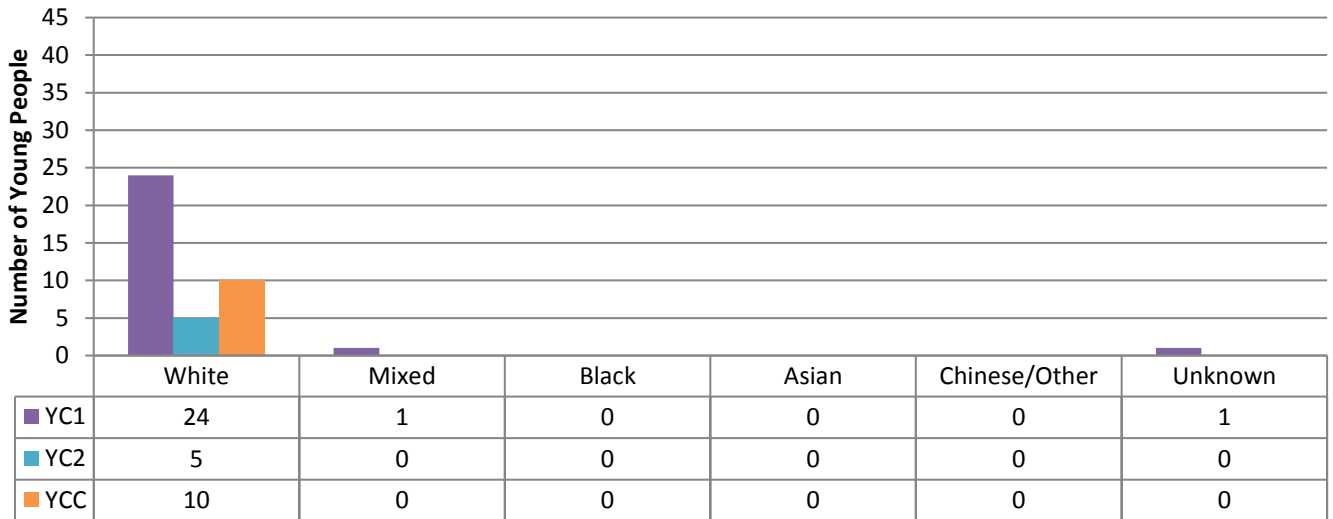


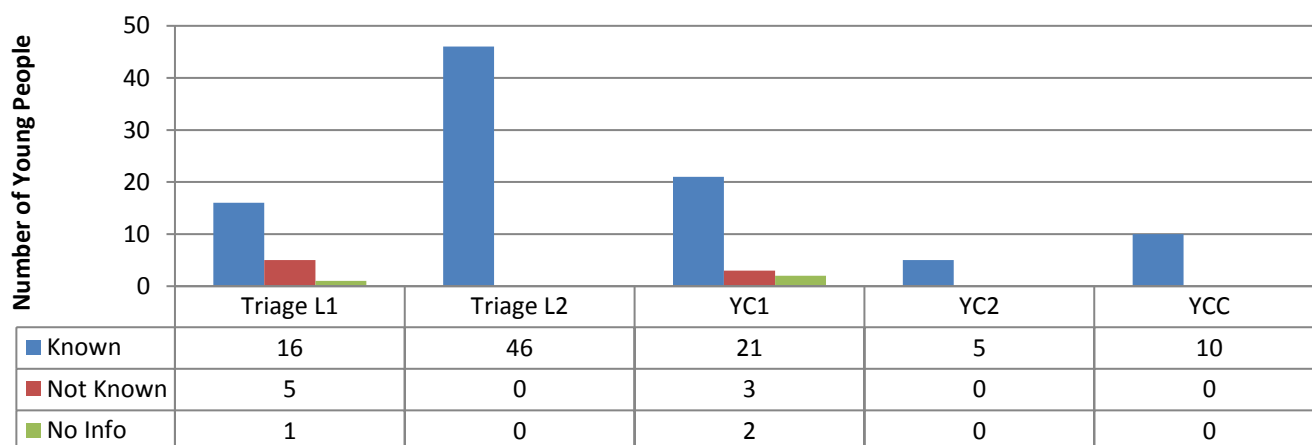
Chart 6: Ethnicity (Caution)



Ethnicity:

94% of the cohort is white. There is marginally more diversity in the triage cohort than in the caution cohort but this reflects the court caseload in SYOS which is 82% white.

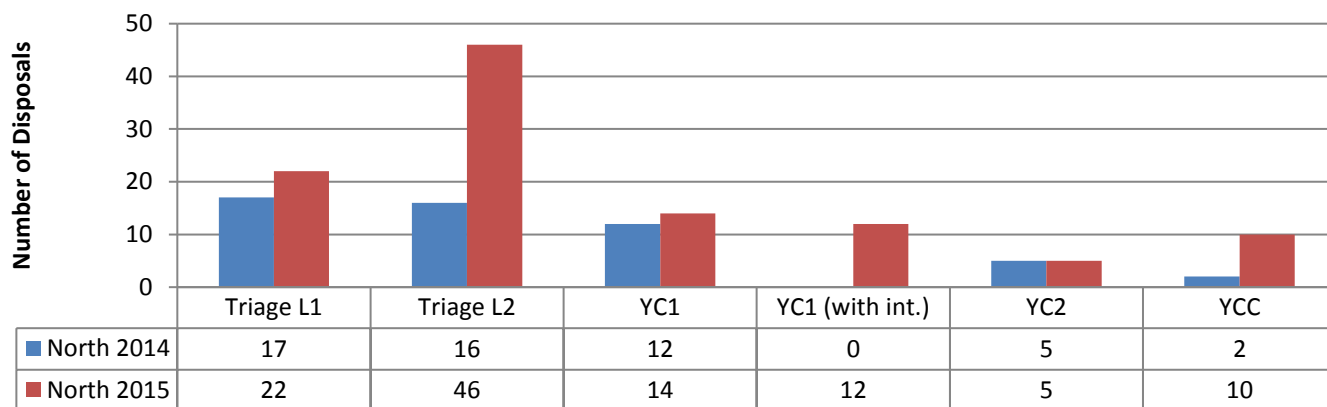
Chart 7: Is the Young Person Known to Social Care (Previous and Current)?



Social Care:

As we would expect, nearly all of the young people receiving a triage disposal or caution have been or are currently known to the Suffolk County Council Social Care Teams (90%). This could have been via an education referral; an 848 from the Police; a TAC or CAF referral. Of those known to social care, 11 are in the Looked After Children category (10%).

Chart 8: Disposal Comparison: 2014 and 2015



Disposals:

Most of the disposals given were for triage; 63% in 2014 and 62% in 2015. We have almost tripled the number of Triage Level 2 disposals during this pilot.

In 2014 an intervention was not offered on a 1st Youth Caution as this disposal was delivered by the Police. As part of the pilot a voluntary intervention was offered to the young person and this was accepted in almost 50% of cases (the affect this has had on re-offending can be seen on page 12).

Chart 9: Previous Disposals (Triage)

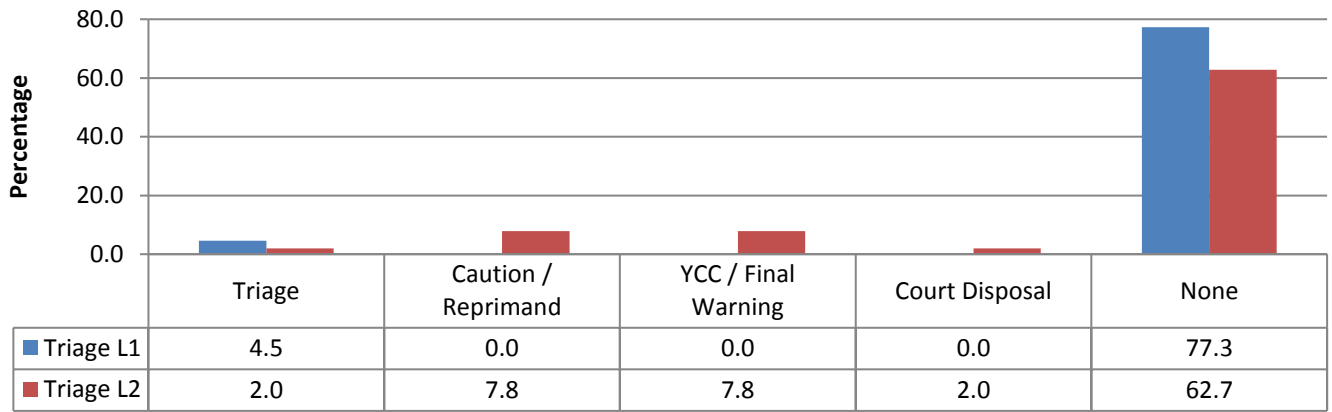
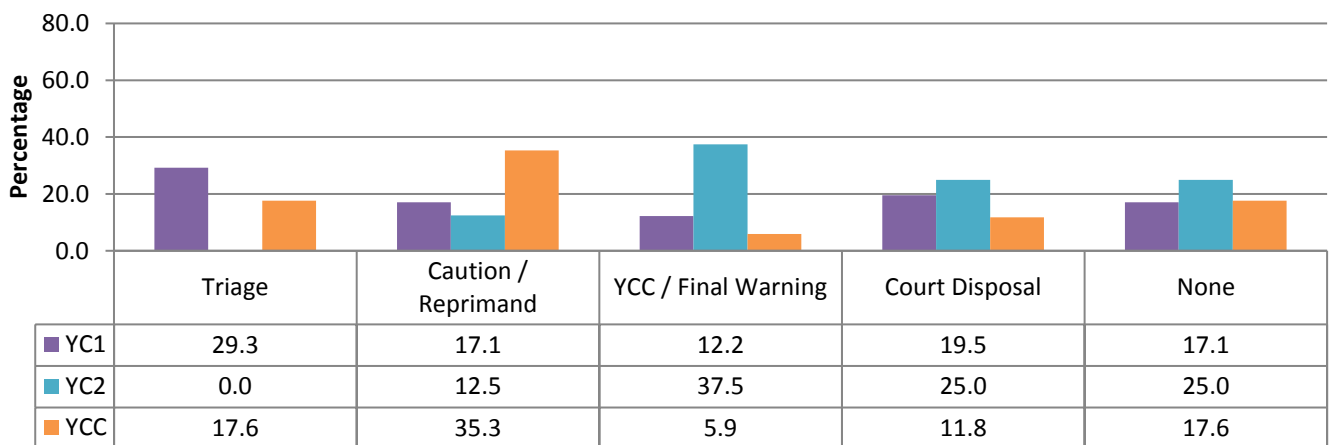


Chart 10: Previous Disposals (Caution)



Previous Disposals:

As you would expect most of the young people referred to triage did not have a previous disposal. One of the requirements of Triage is that the young person has not already had a police disposal, although there are a few showing the disposal has to have been given at least 1 year ago. A couple of young people had previously received a triage disposal at Level 1 or 2 intervention and then returned to triage for the alternative level intervention. There was also 1 young person who had been given a court outcome in another county which we were unaware of at the time we offered triage.

A Reprimand was the equivalent of a 1st Youth Caution (no intervention requirement), a Final Warning the equivalent of a 2nd Youth Caution and the Youth Conditional Caution was a new disposal. The changes were due to LASPO in 2013.

Chart 11: Most Serious Offence Leading to Disposal (Triage)

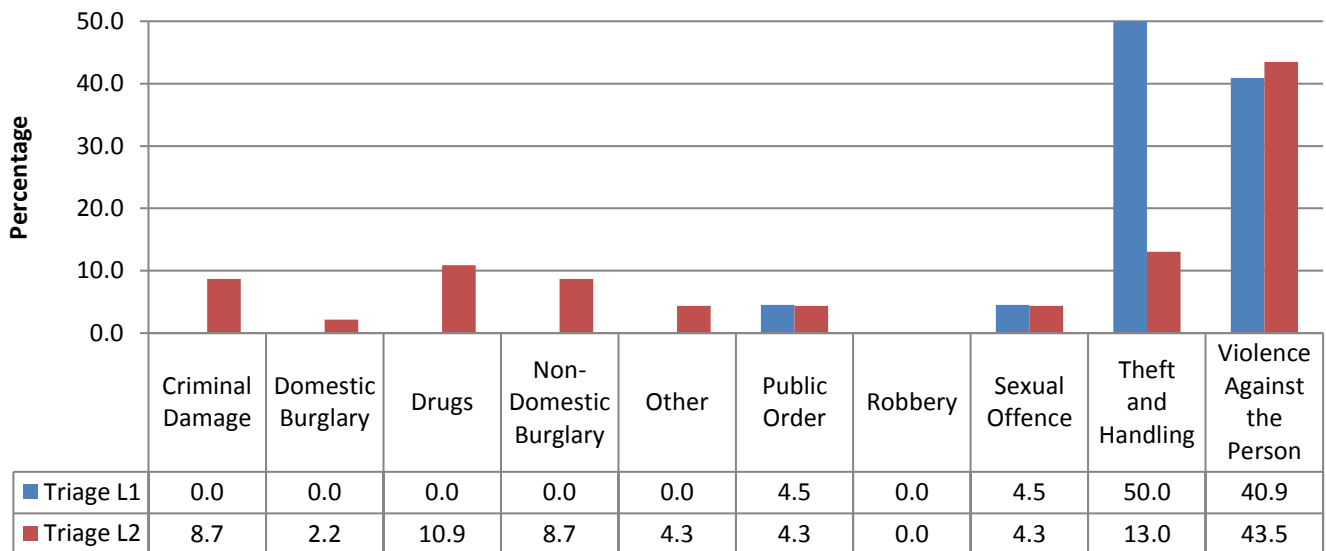
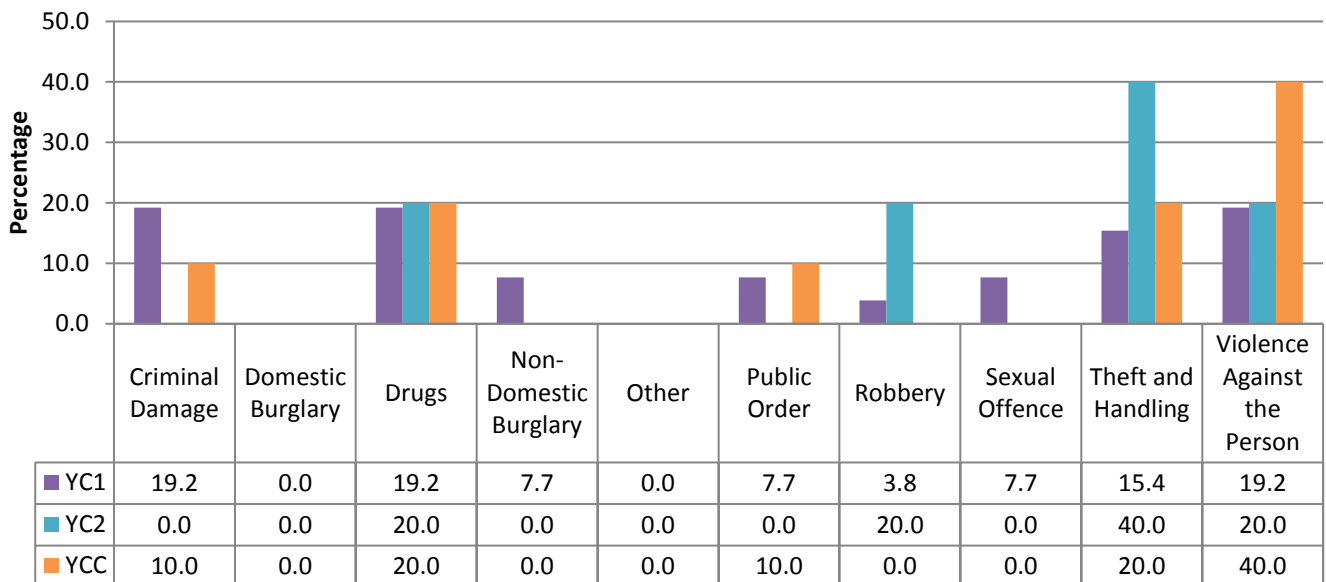


Chart 12: Most Serious Offence Leading to Disposal (Caution)



Offence:

The most common offences were Theft & Handling and Violence Against the Person. This mirrors the court caseload for SYOS.

There is more variety in the caution cohort and this is due to certain offences not being suitable for a Triage disposal, e.g. Robbery.

There were 3 Sexual Offence referred to triage and 2 Sexual Offences resulting in a 1st Youth Caution (with intervention). Of these 5 offences, 3 were related to sexting (sending/receiving indecent images/videos).

Chart 13: Days Between Offence and Decision (Triage)

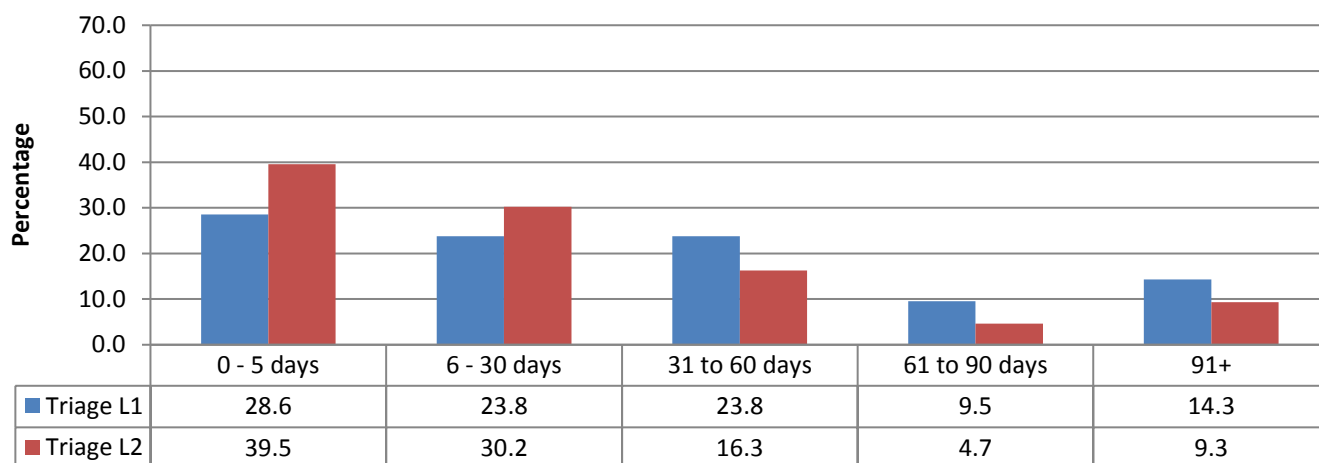
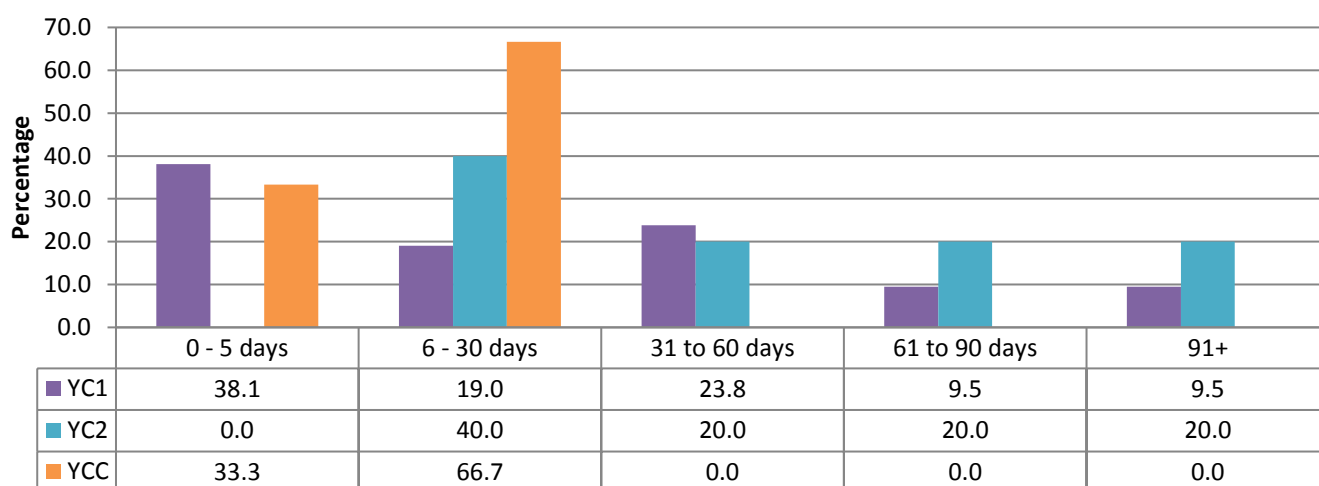


Chart 14: Days Between Offence and Decision (Caution)



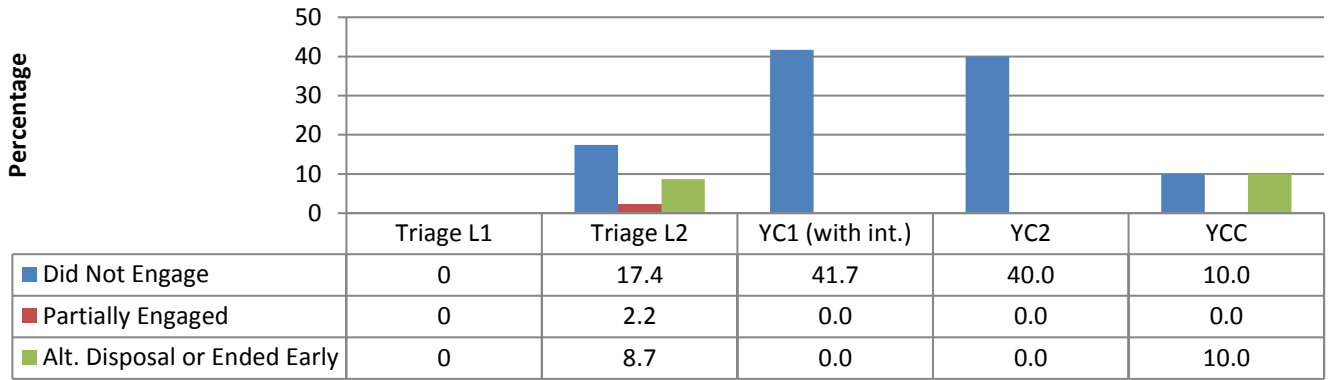
Speed of Decision:

These charts highlight how quickly decisions on the disposal are able to be made because of the Enhanced Triage (ET) Pilot.

In 65% of all cases the decision was made within 30 days of the offence (34% in the first 5 days). This is an excellent achievement when compared with the other two teams in Suffolk where we don't receive 30% of the Youth Caution PENYs (Police Electronic Notification to YOTs).

This would also mean that the victims were contacted in a similar time-frame and it has been proven that the earlier a victim is contacted about the offence the more likely they are to engage in a restorative justice intervention.

Chart 15: Non-Engagement (Percentage of Total Cases)



Non-Engagement:

All the young people receiving a Triage Level 1 engaged with the month-long intervention (minimum of 2 contacts). The most difficult group to engage were those receiving a 1st or 2nd Youth Caution. It may be due to the fact that once the caution is delivered the young people see no reason to continue with intervention work.

There were 5 young people who received an alternative disposal or had their intervention end early (either through non-engagement or re-offending).

Chart 16: Start Asset Score Compared to End Asset Score (Triage)

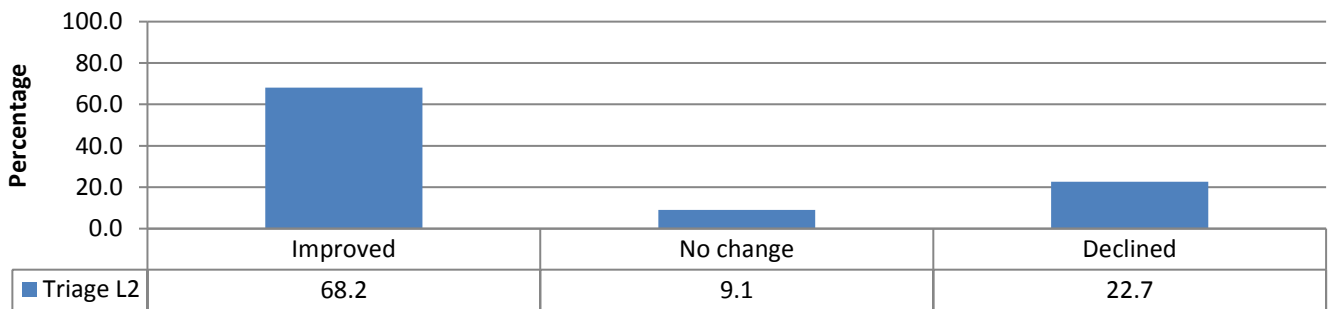
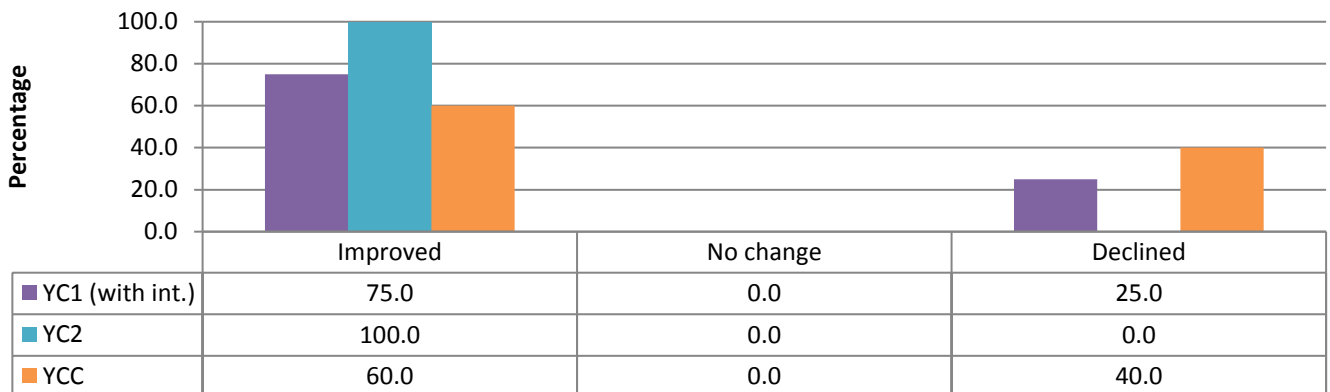


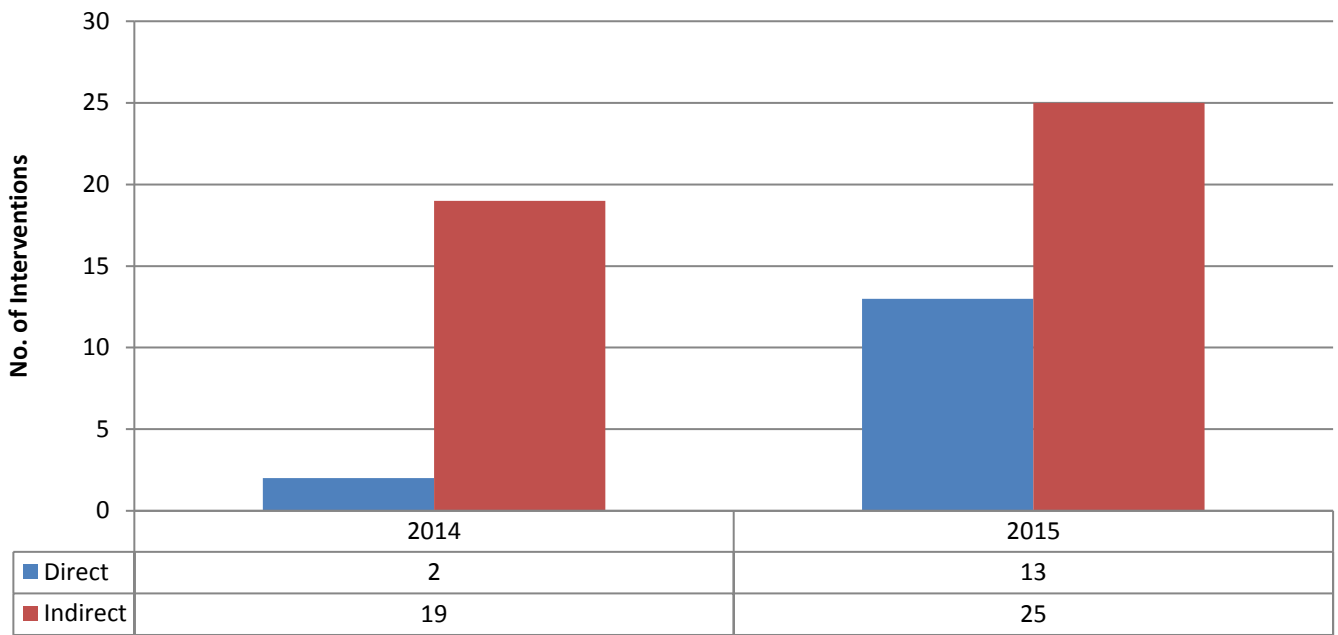
Chart 17: Start Asset Score Compared to End Asset Score (Caution)



Asset Scores:

A Final Warning Assessment is completed for all Triage Level 2 disposals and all cautions with intervention work. There are 12 sections which are scored as to the likelihood of it causing the young person to offend. At the end of the work the assessment is cored again, hoping to reflect a reduction in the total. Overall 70% showed an improvement.

Chart 18: Restorative Justice Interventions



Restorative Justice:

These results are based on details for:
 2014: 50 closed cases with 40 identified victims.
 2015: 72 closed cases with 62 identified victims.

There are 2 categories of Restorative Justice (RJ) intervention:

Indirect RJ includes:

- letter of explanation completed by the young person and sent to victim
- Reparation hours (e.g. moving furniture, tidying gardens)
- Shuttle mediation (questions prepared with the victim which are then answered by the young person and reported back to the victim)

For Direct RJ the victims attend a meeting with the young person, chaired by the RJ Officer in the SYOS team.

The aim within the SYOS is to increase our number of direct interventions, particularly for victims of violent offences. In 2014 there were no direct interventions for violent offences, however in 2015, 4 of the 13 direct RJ interventions were for violence against a person (common assault and ABH).

As part of the ET pilot victims are contacted within 24 hours of the PENY being received by the SYOS and this has helped increase our number of RJ interventions.

In satisfaction terms, 100% of the victims interviewed said they were satisfied / very satisfied with the RJ intervention.

Chart 19: Re-offending

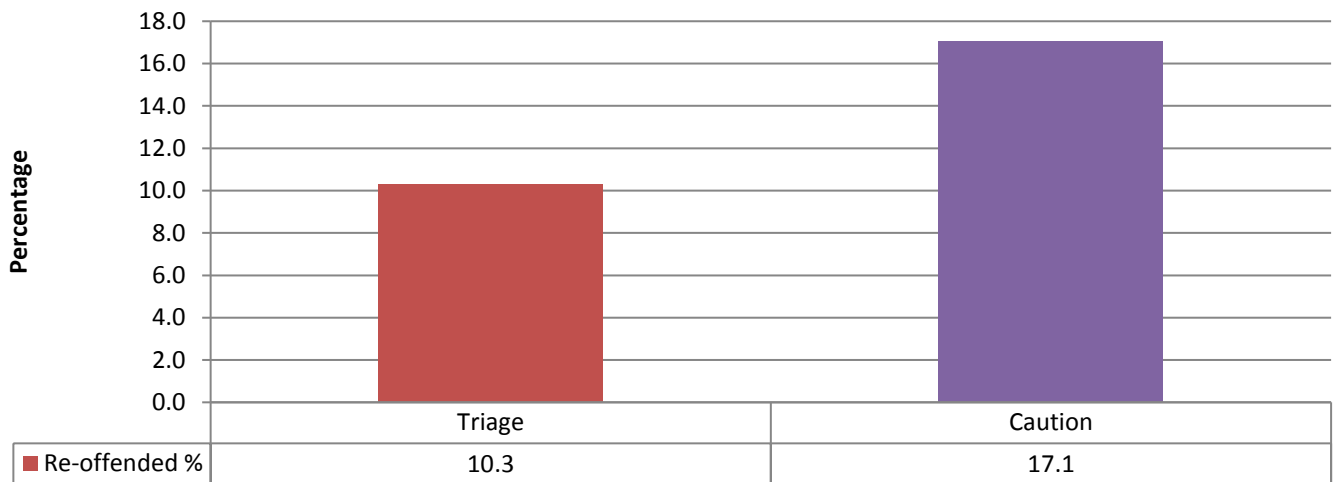
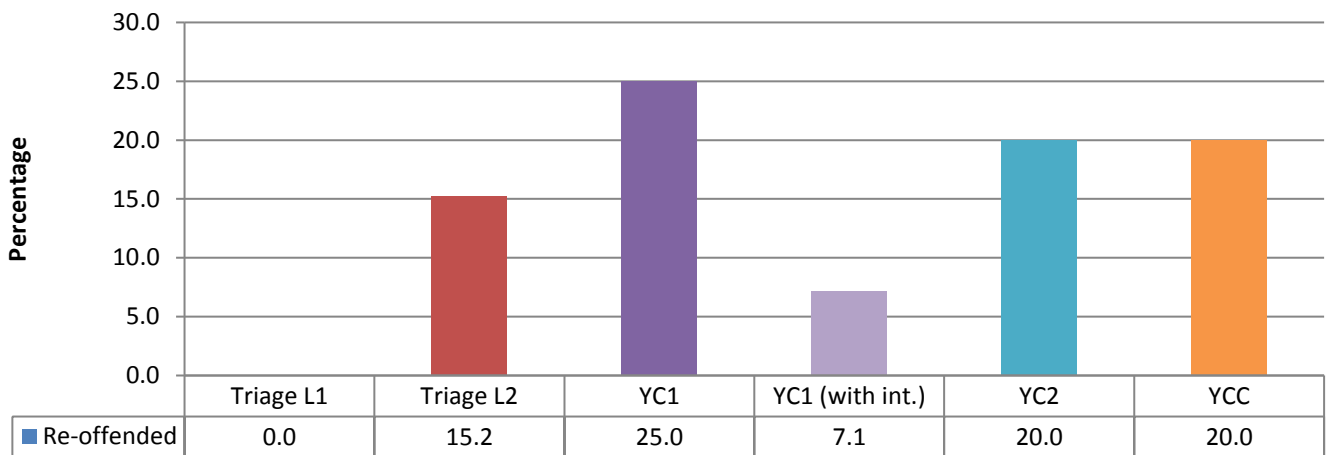


Chart 20: Re-offending (Breakdown)



Re-offending:

Re-offending is normally tracked for a year from the disposal outcome date. In the above figures and the following charts the young people have been tracked on a 'live' basis. If their outcome date was in February 2015 they will have been tracked for 8 months but if their outcome date was September 2015 they will only have been tracked for a month. A young person receiving a Triage disposal will not technically have re-offended as their triage offence does not count but for ease of comparison with the caution cohort it is referred to here as re-offending.

So far none of the young people receiving a Triage Level 1 intervention have re-offended. This may be partly due to the fact that any L1 intervention may be for low-level, one-off offending and the young person was unlikely to have offended again.

The re-offending rate for 1st Youth Cautions is the highest and it is the only disposal with no intervention work. The rate is significantly lower for those 1st Youth Cautions where an intervention with the SYOS was offered.

In comparison, the countywide figure for triage re-offending is 20.8% (April 2013 - March 2014) and the Youth Justice Board figure for pre-court (cautions or equivalent) is 27.3% (July 2012 - June 2013).

Re-offending (cont.):

71% of the re-offending cohort is male and 100% are white. The age range of the re-offenders is 12 - 17, with at least 1 re-offender of each age (based on 14 re-offenders).

Chart 21: Seriousness of Re-offending

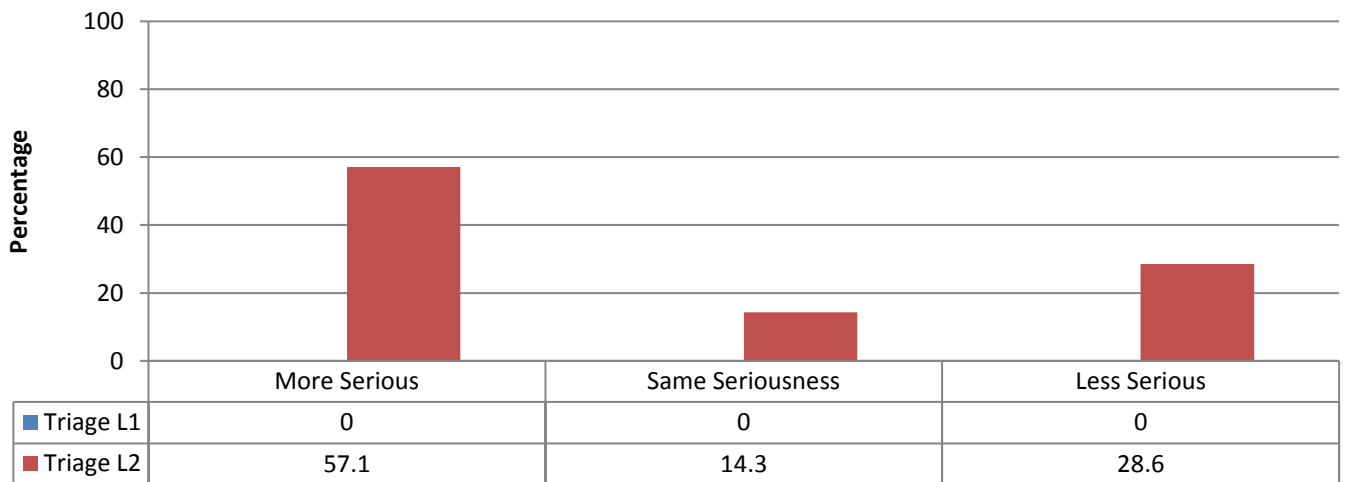
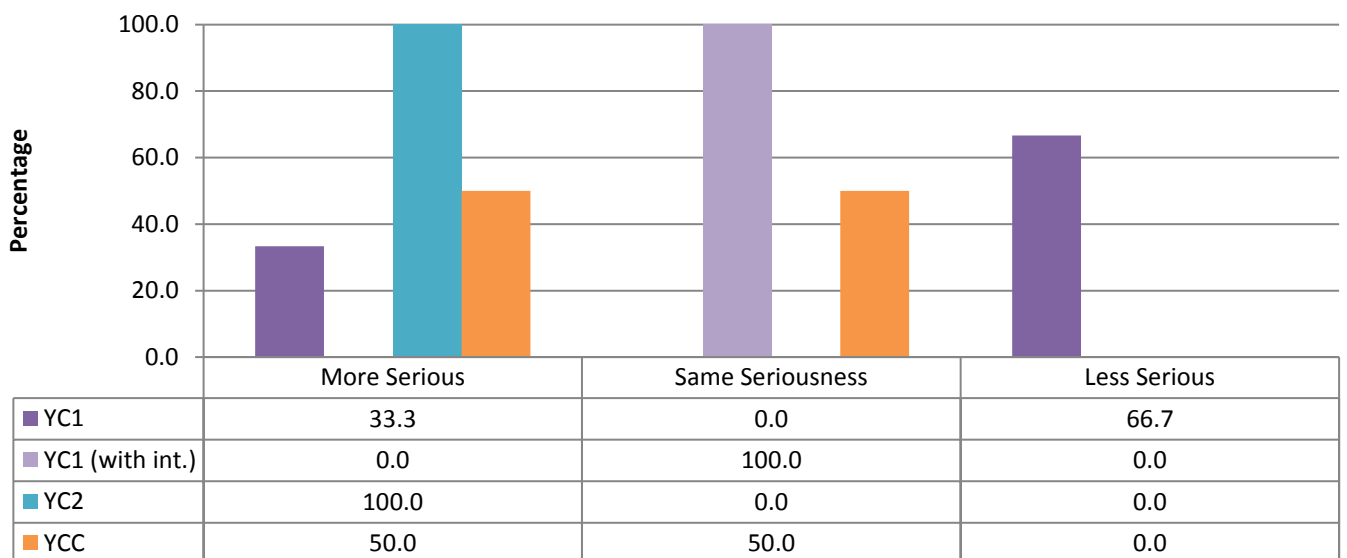


Chart 22: Seriousness of Re-offending



Seriousness:

Most of the re-offences within the triage cohort were more serious. This may be due to the fact that the young person is only just starting their offending behaviour and it could escalate. The opposite is true of the caution cohort as, overall, the same percentage committed the same or less serious offence (57.2%)

Chart 23: Time to Re-offence (Triage)

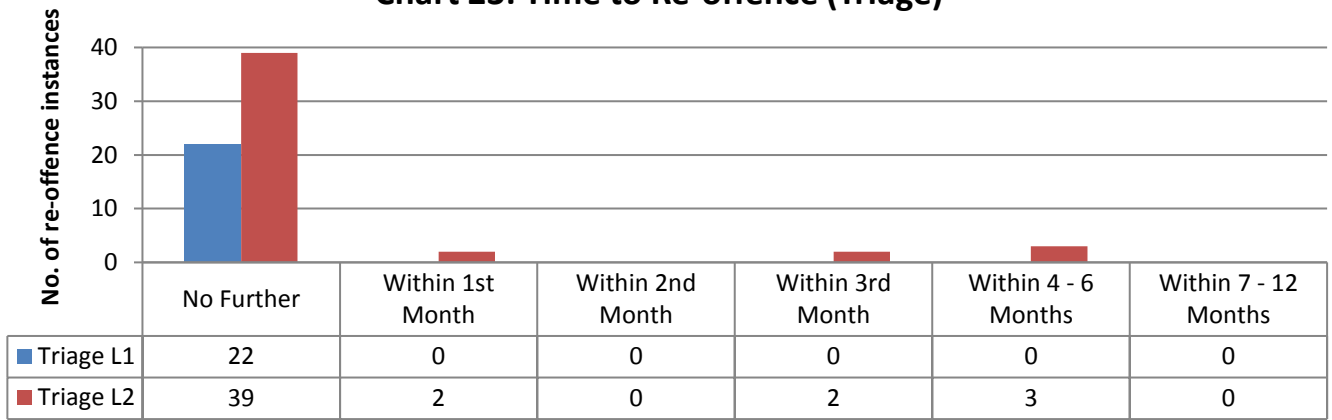
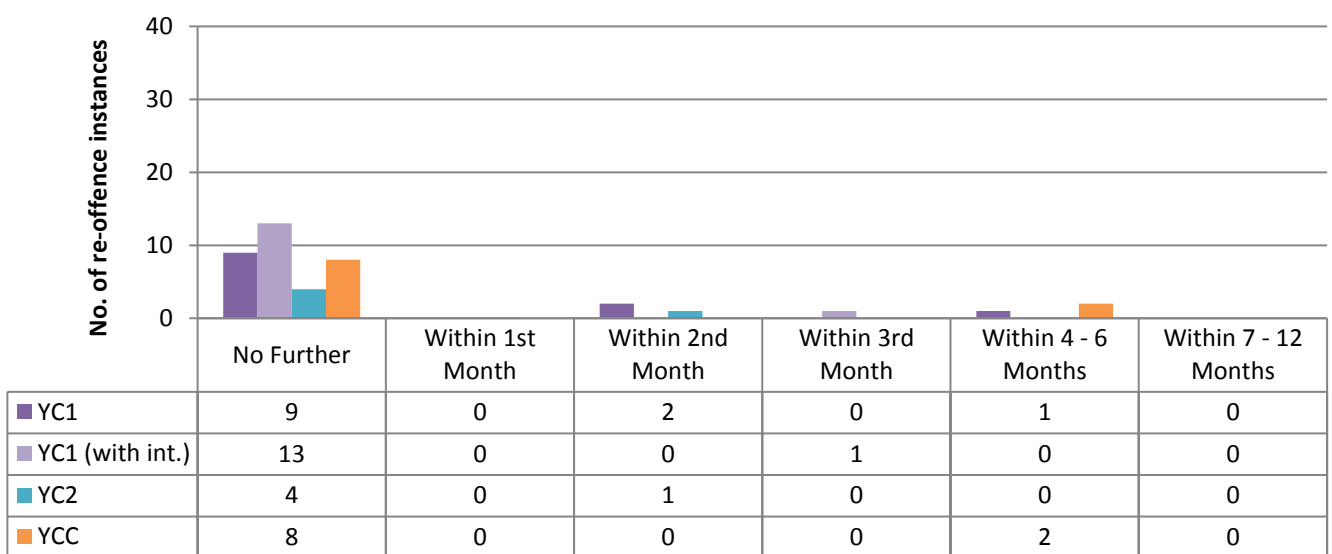


Chart 24: Time to Re-offence (Caution)



Time to Re-offence:

The re-offending analysis the SYOS undertook on data between July 2012 and June 2013 showed that most re-offences (49%) occur in the first 2 months of the outcome date.

The data above shows that it is 28% for triage and 43% for cautions (we would expect the caution rate to be closer to the SYOS re-offending analysis as cautions were included in that cohort).

Chart 25: Re-offence Offence Type (Most Serious) (Triage)

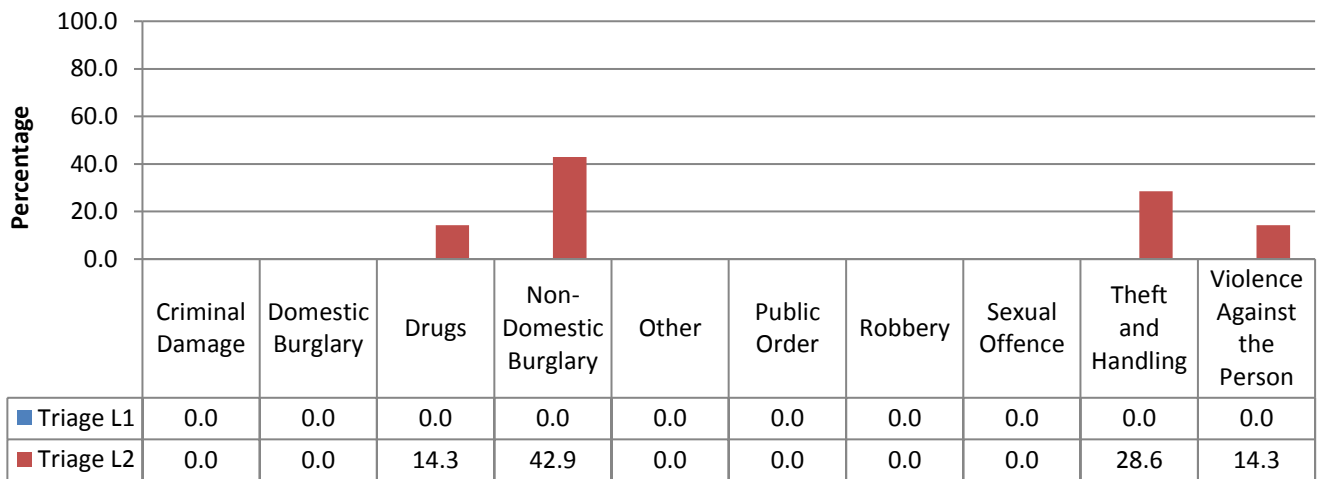
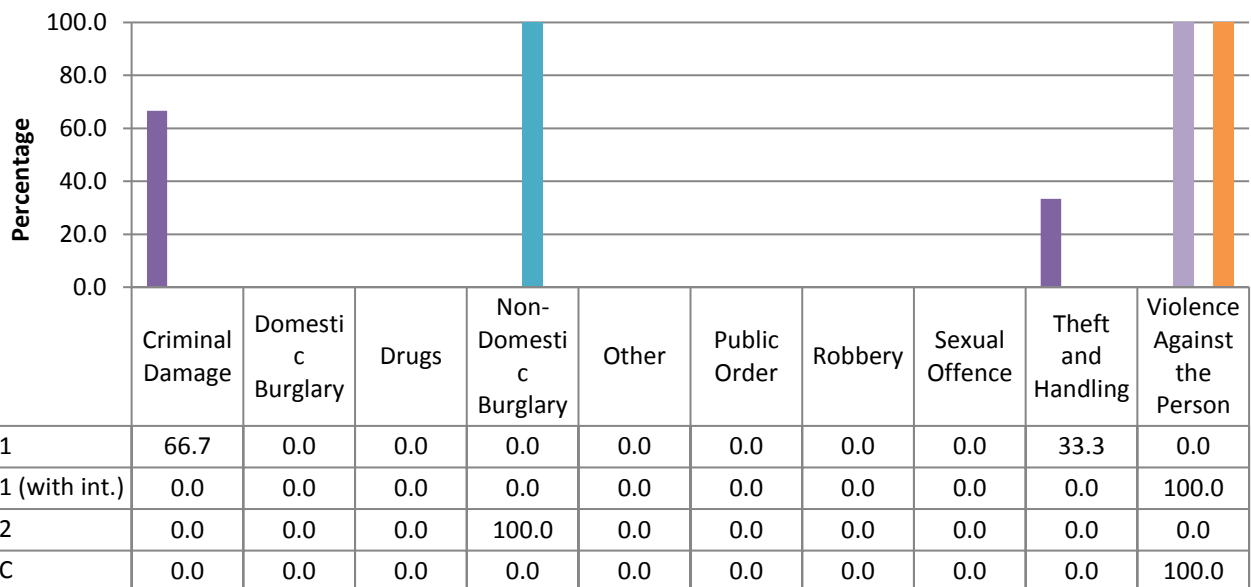


Chart 26: Re-offence Offence Type (Most Serious) (Caution)



Type of Re-offence:

The re-offending analysis the SYOS undertook on data between July 2012 and June 2013 showed that most re-offences were Violence Against the Person offences (followed by Theft & Handling).

This is not quite the case in the charts above, with Non-Domestic Burglary featuring highly on both (4 young people). However, if you look at the caution cohort overall, the highest percentage was Violence Against the Person (42.9%) with Criminal Damage next (28.6%).

Chart 27: Community Resolutions Feb - Sep (2014 and 2015)

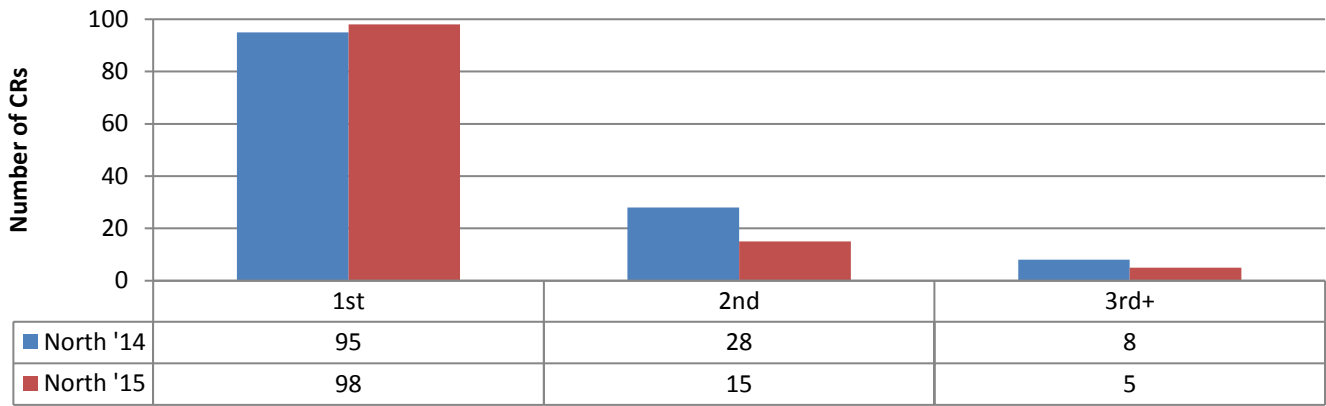
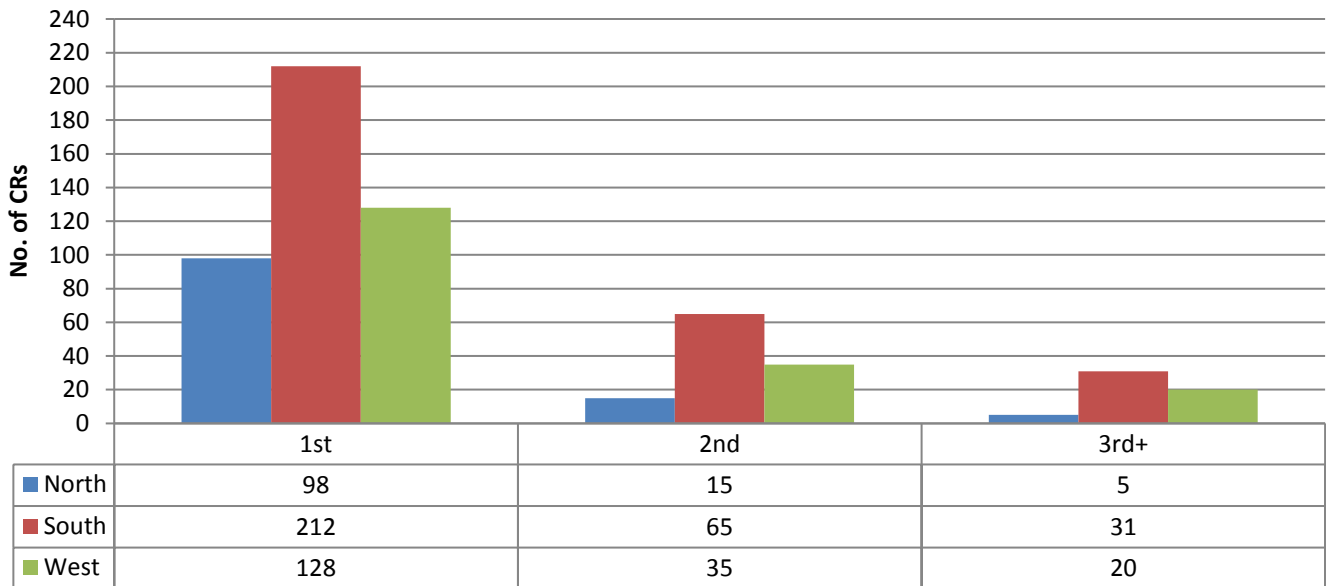


Chart 28: Community Resolutions Suffolk Youth Offending Teams (Feb - Sep 2015)



Community Resolutions:

The cost of for a Police Officer to deliver a Community Resolution is £37.73. Although there were more 1st Community Resolutions delivered in 2015 than 2014 in the pilot area overall there were 12% less. If this reduction were to be reflected in the South team, for example, it would be a saving of £1,350.

It is also clear from chart 28 that the number of 2nd and subsequent Community Resolutions has dropped by almost 50%. This is due to the fact that Police, as part of the pilot, are now only allowed to give one Community Resolution before referring the young person to the SYOS. The fact that there are any at all is due to the early period of the pilot where the process was not fully in place and also that on occasion the SYOS seconded police officers have decided that a second community resolution was appropriate. In August 2015 (the latest data available) there were no 2nd or subsequent community resolutions given in the pilot area.