SUFFOLK CRIMINAL EXPLOITATION PROGRAMME EVALUATION

Interim Report – Q1 & Q2 2022/23 (Year 2 of CE Programme)

Michaela Breilmann
February 2023

Contents

1. Executive Summary

1.1. This report is the second in a series covering the evaluation of the three-year Suffolk Criminal Exploitation (CE) programme. It covers the period between April and September 2022 and is therefore a shorter interim account of activities, providing high-level findings around delivery and impact but focussing on two key areas: an analysis of a linked dataset of all children and young people included in any of the CE programme workstreams and a cost-benefit calculation.

1.2. For this report, SODA

1.2.1. conducted interviews with all CE workstream leads to understand any potential changes to their action plans and whether any of the KPIs and measurements needed to change.

1.2.2. ran a survey to understand impact of some of the key CE Programme elements.

1.2.3. collated FY 2021-22 spend for each of the workstreams (except for the Aspire Project, all provided an update).

1.2.4. collated identifiable data on those children and young people that are part of any of the CE Programme workstreams, i.e., all those on the Vulnerability Assessment Tracker (VAT), those that have been referred into the Multi-Agency Criminal Exploitation (MACE) Panels and all those that have worked with Suffolk Against Gang Exploitation (SAGE) or the CE Hubs over the past three years. Once the data was collated and linked, the matched dataset was anonymised for analysis (we called this group the 'CE Programme Cohort').

1.3. Key findings on what is working well:

1.3.1. The centrally developed and delivered training programme continues to be a real strength of the CE programme. It is continually evolving, and the majority is now being delivered through local resources, which ensures sustainability. Also, feedback on sessions continues to be very positive.

1.3.2. In addition, the Youth Focus Suffolk training also delivered well and had positive feedback.

1.3.3. Intelligence has continued to flow, with the VAT and MACE still being cited as success areas.

1.3.4. The CE Hubs continue to provide additional local resources rather than duplicating. All staff within the hubs have grown in confidence in their approach, understanding of their localities and where to link in with partners, communities, and young people.

1.3.5. The Police CE Partnership Officer is now embedded within the System and, like the CE Hubs' staff, the Officer has grown in confidence in their approach, and link up with partners. The objective of using the intelligence gathered by this officer and to direct activity to places and individuals where there is a need for targeted intervention and disruption continuous to be achieved.

1.3.6. SODA conducted different types of analysis to identify whether the CE Programme related interventions resulted in fewer and/or less 'severe' interactions amongst the CE Programme Cohort. Due to the low sample size and recency of most interventions we are unable to draw conclusions yet but first indications from the available data are that in over half the cases there has been a reduction in interactions.

1.4. Key findings on what could be improved:

1.4.1. The first report highlighted that the CE Programme evaluation was overwhelmingly positive - SODA had to dig deep to find concerns or issues. Since then, some of the momentum seems to have been lost. Comments like "…we are talking more than taking actions now" were common, attributed to general time-pressures within teams as delivery / support around the CE programme is mostly in addition to someone's 'day job'. Others thought this was due to other pressures rising, for example, around the cost-of-living crisis while others thought there might be a shift in priorities amongst partners.

- This loss of momentum was not apparent in the CE Hubs, CE Partnership Officer, and Prevention & Education space, where there are dedicated resources funded through the CE Programme budget.
- This has implications around the future of CE Programme and its long-term sustainability.

1.4.2. Collaboration was foundation and a key success driver in the delivery of the CE programme in year 1. While partners are still coming together in the various forums, groups and meetings that were established, there seems to be less of an ownership to take on actions. A lack of action might lead to the erosion of trust, which was a key factor for the collaborative success of year 1. SODA believes that this might also lead to disengagement in the forums if they do not result in clear actions, with communication among partners starting to feel irrelevant to some as no clear actions can be communicated.

1.4.3. Best practice / guidance was cited by external, national experts as an exceptionally successful area during Year 1, however, many within the Suffolk System are unaware of the existence of the best practice guidance, templates and information made publicly available through the Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership and the Pathfinder Project.

1.4.4. There is also some confusion in the System as to where to refer children and young people, e.g., through the VAT, MACE, CE Hubs, etc.

1.4.5. SODA found a continuing issue around alignment between the disruption and prevention / diversion agendas, with views on victims, perpetrators and witnesses often differing between partners.

1.4.6. Finally, SODA would like to explore more on whether we are identifying the right children and young people to work with across the CE Programme. For example, the data shows that CE Programme Cohort represents only 11% of all Suffolk pupils that have been permanently excluded (evidence shows that those permanently excluded from mainstream education are at very high risk of CE), only 0.03% of all 0-18 year-olds that were involved in a police incident between April 2018 and September 2022 and only 6.4% of all 0-18 year-olds that were dealt with by the YJT.

1.5. SODA's next report will cover years 1 & 2 of the CE programme and based on the above key findings, that report will focus on

1.5.1. Aspire Project

1.5.2. Referral paths and identification of children and young people at risk of CE

1.5.3. The working of the VAT and the MACE panels

1.5.4. Data analysis to further our understanding around success of interventions in reducing interactions.

2. Introduction

2.1. For background information on SODA's evaluation of the Criminal Exploitation (CE) programme in general and this report specifically please refer to our two previous publications:

2.1.1. [SODA evaluation of the Suffolk Against Gang Exploitation Team](#)

2.1.2. SODA evaluation of the first year of the Suffolk Criminal Exploitation Programme ([Report](#) and [Appendix](#))

2.2. This report is the second in a series covering the evaluation of the three-year Suffolk Criminal Exploitation programme:

Diagram 1 – The Suffolk Criminal Exploitation Programme 2021-24

2.2.1. This report covers the period between April and September 2022 and is therefore a shorter interim account of activities. It provides high-level findings around delivery and impact, but the two focus areas are the analysis of a linked dataset of all children and young people included in any of the CE programme workstreams and a cost-benefit calculation. We also include an update on the overall CE Programme budget.

2.2.2. Following the publication of the last report in June 2022, SODA conducted interviews with all CE workstream leads to understand any potential changes to their action plans and whether any of the KPIs and measurements needed to change. We also gathered feedback on progress and what is working well and what could be improved on.

2.2.3. SODA also conducted a survey to understand impact of some of the key CE Programme elements. The findings are included in the relevant sections of the following report and in the Appendix.

- Though this survey was shared within all relevant organisations and teams, we only received 39 responses. Therefore, feedback is more qualitative than quantitative.
- Most of the respondents are front-line practitioners, social workers, constables:

Organisation	# of respondents
Suffolk Youth Justice	12
Suffolk Constabulary	9
Children & Young People Services	4
East Suffolk & West Suffolk Councils	3
Suffolk County Council	2
CFYPS Ipswich Youth Team (Mental health team)	1
ICS	1
Safer Activities for Everyone CIC	1
School	1
Suffolk Fire & Rescue Service	1
Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership	1
Suffolk Trading Standards	1
West Suffolk Hospital Foundation Trust	1

Table 1 – Number of respondents by organisation (Source: SODA survey 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme', September 2022)

2.2.4. An overview of the detailed CE programme activities in Q1 and Q2 of FY 2022-23 can be found in the Appendix.

2.2.5. While the three-year CE Programme consists of nine workstreams (see diagram 1 above) there are overlaps in terms of the themes / areas covered by each workstream. These can be summarised as follows:

Diagram 2 – Themes / areas covered by the Suffolk Criminal Exploitation Programme 2021-24

2.2.6. SODA attempted to collate FY 2021-22 spend for each of the workstreams and except for the Aspire Project, all provided an update. Overall, the programme is part-funded by Suffolk Public Sector Leader (SPSL), with other resources (both £ and people) being contributed by other areas of the Suffolk System. In the first year of the CE Programme, the system spent 30% of the total estimated three-year budget (we have excluded the Aspire Project budget from this calculation).

What	Detail	Amount	Period	Source	Spend 2021-22	COMMENT
CE Hub in East Suffolk	Need identified in May 2022	£ 210,294.00	2021-24	SPSL	£ -	This was agreed in year 2
CE Hubs in Ipswich and West Suffolk	1 x G7 (FTE), 2 x G5 (FTEs) and 4 x G4 (3 x FTE; 1 x 0.5 FTE).	£ 825,795.00	2021-24	SPSL	£ 113,322.00	Underspend due to recruitment delays (COVID)
CE Hubs engagement activities	CE Hubs with some funding to support engagement /activities	£ 19,923.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ 76.59	Low spend as hubs delayed (COVID)
Co-ordination & training	Staffing for training element of the plan + contribution towards time of programme co-ordinators within SCC Communities	£ 176,181.00	2021-24	SPSL	£ 58,727.00	
Co-ordination & training	Matched funding for co-ordination (as per SPSL proposal)	£ 176,181.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ 58,727.00	
Intelligence Post		£ 139,932.00	2021-24	SPSL	£ 37,207.00	Officer not in post at start
Intelligence Post		£ 36,668.00	2021-24	Police	£ 7,441.00	20% of above costs for 21-22
Intelligence Post		£ 6,740.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ -	This will be paid in year 3 IF SPSL budget goes over (projected)
Contribution to YJ for additional FLATS programmes	Underspend from USG&CL / SAGE work programme	£ 27,481.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ -	No spend - limited capacity following the HMIP Inspection of SYJS in 2022. Consideration will be given to this in 2023/24.
CSP local delivery	To support local solutions tackling CE; contribution to each CSP based on size of population	£ 50,000.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ 50,000.00	Allocated in June 2021. No detail received on how monies were used.
External / commissioned training	Offer of match fund in SPSL paper; will be less given 50k contribution to CSP's above	£ 30,000.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ 17,250.00	External training
Contribution to diversion activity in Ipswich	Contribution to enhance identified disruption / diversion activity in Ipswich delivered by VCSE partners	£ 14,173.00	2021-24	SCC Communities	£ 14,173.00	
Support to VAT & MACE panels	Management and maintaining of VAT; attendance at MACE, etc.	£ 59,000.00	2021-24	SCC CYP Safeguarding Service	£ 34,331.00	Costed on 0.8 FTE G5 and 0.05 BSC G4
Youth Focus Suffolk		£ 161,500.00	2021-24	SCC & CCB	£ 16,150.00	
Aspire Project	Joint project with Norfolk CC; funded through European Structural & Investment Fund £387,355.67; Match funded by SCC through staffing time (SCC Skills Team)	£ 457,535.00	2021 – Nov 23	SCC		No update received
Aspire Project	Joint project with Norfolk CC; funded through European Structural & Investment Fund £387,355.67; Match funded by SCC through staffing time (SCC Skills Team)	£ 387,355.00	2021 – Nov 23	European Structural & Investment Fund		No update received
CE Leads meetings	4 CE Leads meetings p/a, Police, Health, Probation, SCC and D&Bs officer & manager time spent on preparing for meetings & discussions outside quarterly meetings.	£ 90,000.00	2021-24	Carried by each organisation employing CE Leads	£ 30,000.00	
SODA Evaluation	SODA Manager time: information gathering, stakeholder interviews, analysis, report writing and presentations (comparison - Traverse evaluation of Pathfinder project over 3 years was £110k)	£ 50,000.00	2021-24	SODA	£ 16,667.00	
PATHFINDER Programme	Funded by YJB Pathfinder Programme for Eastern Region; covers all costs related to running Pathfinder in Suffolk, incl. salaries (Lead, Psychologist, etc.), external delivery partners, running group work, etc.	£ 227,000.00	2020-22	Youth Justice Board	£ 227,000.00	Pathfinder budget ran from 2020-2022 and £227,000 was spent within budget over that two-year period. The Pathfinder Programme is now complete, ended 31/3/22.
TOTAL		£ 3,145,758.00			£ 681,071.59	

Table 2 – CE Programme Budget Overview with FY 2021/22 spend update

3. Key findings by theme

3.1. Overarching finding

3.1.1. The first report highlighted that the CE Programme evaluation was overwhelmingly positive, and that SODA had to dig deep to find concerns or issues. We said that this "…is a true finding of the evaluation so far. However, speaking to a wider group of stakeholders for the next reports may uncover concerns, which can then be addressed."

3.1.2. During the interviews and analysis of the CE Programme Action Plan covering April – September 2022, SODA found that some of the momentum seemed to have gone. Comments like *"…we are talking more than taking actions now"* were common. This was attributed to general time-pressures within teams as delivery / support around the CE programme is mostly in addition to someone's 'day job'. With other pressures rising, e.g., around the cost-of-living crisis some respondents also thought there might be a shift in priorities amongst partners. SODA found that the loss of momentum was not apparent in the CE Hubs, CE Partnership Officer, and Prevention & Education space, where there are dedicated resources funded through the CE Programme budget (see 2.2.6 above).

3.1.3. This finding has clear implications around the future of CE Programme and its long-term sustainability.

3.2. Collaboration

3.2.1. This was the foundation and key success driver in the delivery of the CE programme in year 1. While partners are still coming together in the various forums, groups and meetings that were established, there seems to be less of an ownership now to take on actions (see point 3.1 above).

3.2.2. A key factor for the collaborative success of year 1 was the trust that had been established amongst partners over time. SODA believes that a lack of action might erode some of this trust and may lead to disengagement in the forums if they do not result in clear actions.

3.2.3. Key developments include:

- the CE Hubs continue to work with a wide range of partners, with 45% of outreach sessions being delivered with at least one partner.

- the CE Hub South worked with Suffolk Probation, Suffolk Multi-agency Public Protection Arrangements (MAPPA), and the South Neighbourhoods & Partnership Team, to develop a pilot programme using the skills of the CE Hubs, their Trauma-informed approach, and their understanding of the nuances of the local gang culture. Using their tested tools and diversion techniques, the CE Hubs team engaged with several young adults in custody to divert them from gangs. This pilot was felt to be successful, with very positive feedback from those young adults, which has led to a funding bid being submitted to expand the pilot across Suffolk.

- the CE Hub South raised the case about some unaccompanied asylum-seeking children and young people congregating in locations of key concern. In collaboration with the CE Hub South, Suffolk New College, the police and social care, the SCC Unaccompanied Asylum-Seeking Children (UASC) Team ran three 3 sessions (one each with 9 Kurdish, 11 Afghan and 13 Sudanese children / young people) to raise awareness around exploitation, using many of the tools and guides developed through the CE

Programme. Feedback from the participating C & YPs was positive and UASC will run these sessions with new arrivals going forward.

- the Police CE Partnership Officer, who was recruited in autumn 2021 continues to be a central link within the system, encouraging collaboration and being key in terms of intelligence sharing and best practice and guidance.
- the SCC Communities CE Lead also remains a central point with a wide range of knowledge and the ability to link up individuals within the system and supporting collaboration.
- the last meeting of the Contextual Safeguarding (CS) implementation group was held during the evaluation period. This is now merged with the CE hubs steering group and includes representatives from Transitional Safeguarding and SCC Adult & Community Services (ACS).
- the Exploitation and Online Safety Group (EOS) merged with other similar groups within the education space and is now meeting as the Online Safety and Exploitation Group on a regular basis.
- Anti-social Behaviour (ASB), Community Safety Partnership (CSP) and Multi-agency Criminal Exploitation Panels (MACE) are meeting regularly.

3.2.4.   The desired expansion of the Make a Change (MAC) Team to also look at children who exhibit indicators of vulnerability to exploitation (i.e., who currently do not meet the threshold to support and divert away from risk of exploitation) has not been achieved. During the evaluation period a paper was presented to outline the need and request additional resource into the SCC Safeguarding Team.

3.2.5.   There is a clear need to improve links into Education. The main comments centred around a lack of understanding who the key contacts within education and specific schools were and that often colleagues were unable to deal with a single point of contact. A suggestion was made to have a dedicated single point of contact within the Youth Justice Team (YJT), who builds up a consistent and ongoing relationship with all schools.

3.2.6.   SODA also found that little progress has been made in the Transitional Safeguarding space, though Transitional Safeguarding and ACS joined the Contextual Safeguarding Group during the evaluation period. SODA will focus on this area in the next evaluation.

3.3. Communication & Co-ordination

3.3.1.   While communication is continuing among partners, the concerns outlined under point 2.1 and 2.2 above mean that often the information / messages disseminated, e.g., by meeting attendees into their own organisations, feel to some irrelevant as they are not aligned to clear actions.

3.3.2.   The concern around the sustainability of the CE programme beyond its three-year funding was still raised regularly, with many of those SODA spoke to wondering when the central co-ordination of these conversations would start.

3.4. Best Practice / Guidance

3.4.1.   In SODA's last report from June 2022, this was cited by external, national experts as an exceptionally successful area.

3.4.2. The Safeguarding Adolescents workstream continued to send its CS champions to networking sessions to bring back best practice from regional and national meetings, etc. into Suffolk. For example, this has led to members of Children and Young People Services joining YJ on peer assessments training.

3.4.3. A SharePoint site, on the Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership website, accessible to partners only, has been developed to store the resources from the University of Bedford as well as other research documents and reviews.

3.4.4. The contextual safeguarding module is now embedded within Liquidlogic, CYP's case management system. Referral pathways are now available to enable contextual information to be submitted into the case management system. A visual link of people and places is also available for practitioners who are safeguarding children. Permission has been given to allow partners access to the system too.

3.4.5. The largest output in this area was delivered by the Suffolk Pathfinder Lead as part of the regional Pathfinder programme. The Pathfinder Programme completed in March 2022 and all findings are publicly available.

3.4.6. However, SODA's 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme' survey found that many of the best practice guidance, templates and information made publicly available have not been promoted enough as there is a lack of knowledge of these tools. For example:

- As part of the 2021/22 deliverables, the Safeguarding Adolescents workstream reviewed and updated guidance documents for a number of topics relating to CE on the Suffolk Safeguarding Partnership (SSP) portal. 29 out of 39 respondents had accessed at least one of these topics. Those that had not, said they were unaware of these resources and hence a wider communication / PR effort might help to make these resources more widely known. The most accessed topic was around Gangs, CE and County Lines (CL) (24 out of 39).

Have you accessed any of the following information, guides, advice, videos, etc. relating to criminal exploitation topics?
(Tick all that apply; count 'Yes')

Topic	Count
Gangs, Criminal Exploitation & County Lines	24
Child Exploitation	21
Contextual Safeguarding & Extra Familial Harm	16
Modern Slavery	16
Child Trafficking	13
None of these	10

Why have you not used any of these resources?	
None are relevant to my role / work	2
I was not aware of these resources	7
Other reason – New to role	1

Chart 1 – Number of respondents accessing best practice guides, etc. from SSP Portal (Source: SODA survey 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme', September 2022)

- The Pathfinder Programme completed in March 2022 (see SODA Evaluation Report from June 2022).
As part of the SODA survey in September, we wanted to understand awareness and usage of the Pathfinder Project outputs. These need to be

promoted more, as 17 out of the 39 respondents were unaware that these resources exist.

3.5. Awareness Raising

3.5.1.   Internal and external awareness raising campaigns, tools and dissemination of advice have continued, e.g.:

- continued to use the #LookCloser campaign and programme of learning, e.g., West Midlands Look Closer Intensification Week training offer disseminated across the Suffolk System and using Social Media Comms #SuffolkLooksCloser to support Look Closer week in Q3 (October 2022).
- the Police School Liaison Team delivered the One Stop Cop (OSC) 'training' to around 12,250 pupils in Q1 & Q2 2022/23.
- continuing dissemination of CE and CL literature, linking into various stakeholders such as schools, CSP's, Town & Parish Councils, District & Borough (D&B) Licensing Teams, Taxis / Private Hire Vehicle providers, Landlords, etc.

3.6. Upskilling

3.6.1.   Upskilling is a key area of focus for the CE programme, with a dedicated central resource being funded by the SPSL budget. As outlined in our last evaluation, the CE Lead designed and delivered a comprehensive training programme.

3.6.2.   The key to the programme is that it is continually evolving, for example, the CE Lead and CE Partnership Officer developed several bespoke workshops and sessions to tailor to specific partner's needs as well as to respond to time-pressures, by running shorter sessions (2 hours). The following was delivered between April and September 2022:
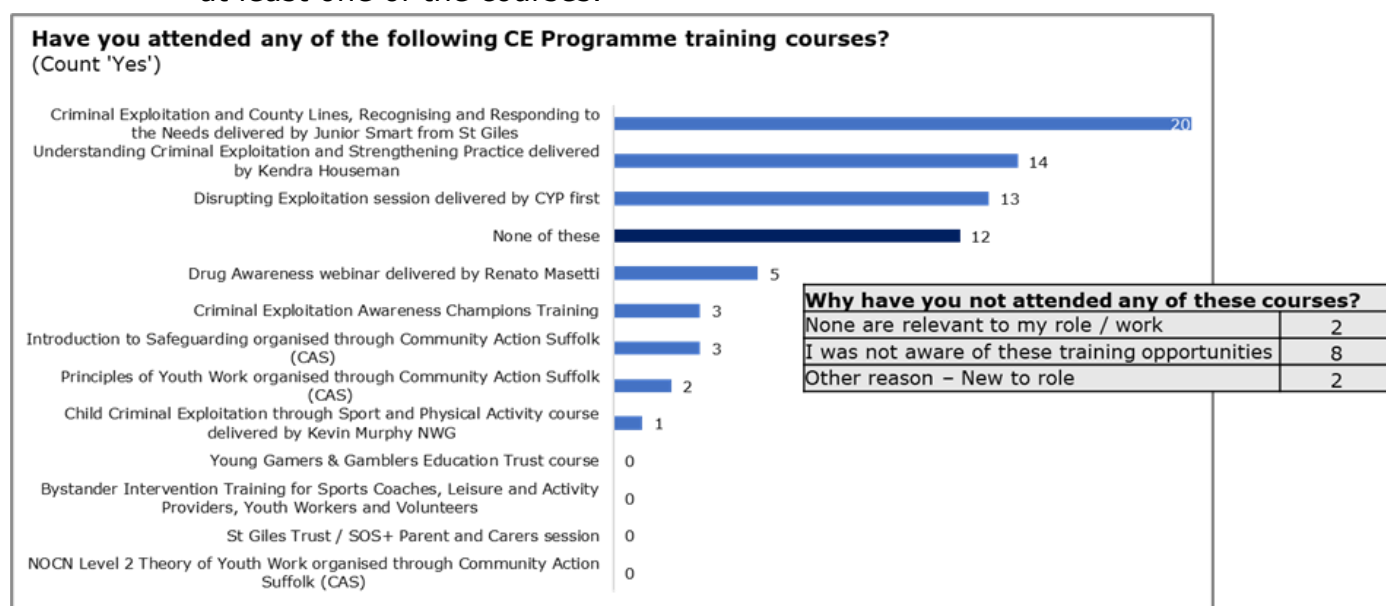
What	Delivered by	# of attendees
CE workshop to DWP	SCC Communities CE Lead	20
Ipswich SCITT workshop	SCC Communities CE Lead	30
School Nursing Team workshop	SCC Communities CE Lead	45
Norwich & Kings Lynn SCITT	SCC Communities CE Lead	30
Bungay SCITT	SCC Communities CE Lead	26
2 x CE / MACE Refresher workshops for MASH	Designed & co-delivered SCC Communities CE Lead & CE Partnership Officer	51
Understanding Exploitation and Strengthening Practice	Kendra Houseman	38
Bespoke workshop for ACS 'Criminal Exploitation and County Lines Recognising and Responding to the Needs'	Junior Smart OBE St Giles Trust	30
2 x Contextual approach 'Places, Faces, Spaces' & tools/ orders available to Borough & District partners to support disruption & prevention'	Designed & co-delivered SCC Communities CE Lead & CE Partnership Officer	26
4 x MASH Bespoke case study workshops based on MASH referral format to focus on presented concerns, gaps in information, who else should be informed etc	SCC Communities CE Lead & CE Partnership Officer	51
CE workshop for CAS/ Youth Focus	SCC Communities CE Lead	8
CE workshop for WS Training	SCC Communities CE Lead	27
TOTAL		379

Table 3 – Overview of training delivered between April and September 2022

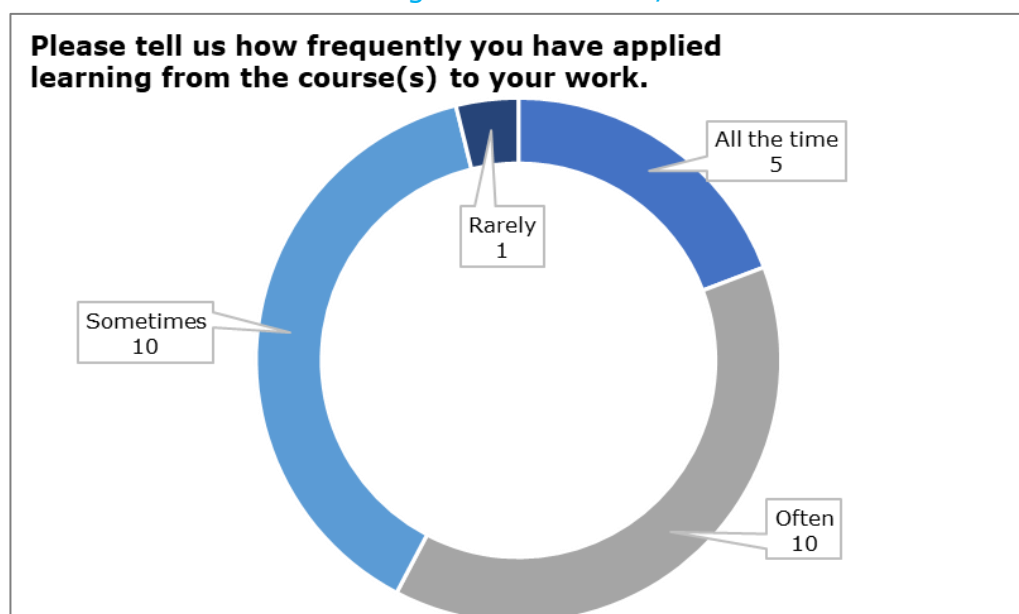- Feedback on these sessions has been very positive (see Appendix).

3.6.3. Our survey found that the training programme also needs to be promoted more widely as several respondents were unaware of the offer.

- 12 respondents had not attended any courses, 8 out of these were unaware of the training opportunities. Though 27 out of 39 had attended at least one of the courses.

Have you attended any of the following CE Programme training courses?
(Count 'Yes')

Course	Count
Criminal Exploitation and County Lines, Recognising and Responding to the Needs delivered by Junior Smart from St Giles	20
Understanding Criminal Exploitation and Strengthening Practice delivered by Kendra Houseman	14
Disrupting Exploitation session delivered by CYP first	13
None of these	12
Drug Awareness webinar delivered by Renato Masetti	5
Criminal Exploitation Awareness Champions Training	3
Introduction to Safeguarding organised through Community Action Suffolk (CAS)	3
Principles of Youth Work organised through Community Action Suffolk (CAS)	2
Child Criminal Exploitation through Sport and Physical Activity course delivered by Kevin Murphy NWG	1
Young Gamers & Gamblers Education Trust course	0
Bystander Intervention Training for Sports Coaches, Leisure and Activity Providers, Youth Workers and Volunteers	0
St Giles Trust / SOS+ Parent and Carers session	0
NOCN Level 2 Theory of Youth Work organised through Community Action Suffolk (CAS)	0

Why have you not attended any of these courses?	
None are relevant to my role / work	2
I was not aware of these training opportunities	8
Other reason – New to role	2

Chart 2 – Number of respondents attending CE Programme training (Source: SODA survey 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme', September 2022)

- The survey found that the training was impactful, given that almost all participants (96%) applied some learning from the courses to their work, with 58% doing so all the time / often.

Please tell us how frequently you have applied learning from the course(s) to your work.

All the time 5
Rarely 1
Sometimes 10
Often 10

Chart 3 – Impact of attending courses: applying learning to work (Source: SODA survey 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme', September 2022)

3.6.4.   The Youth Focus Suffolk programme also delivered training, which was more streamlined than previously and included detached and practical youth work skills, alongside mental health awareness and Child Criminal Exploitation. The Young Leaders Level 2 in Youth Work for 16–19-year-olds has proven successful, being fully booked. However, the standard National Open College Network (NOCN) Level 2 Theory of Youth Work training course had to be postponed due to low number of registrations making the course unviable.

Category	Course Title	# Of Participants	Places available	# Of courses
Youth work skills	DASH Risk Assessment Training for Youth Workers	8	10	1
	Level 2 Award in Youth Work (young leaders)	9	9	1
	Practical Youth Work Skills	5	12	1
	Detached Youth Work Training	14	24	2
Networking events	Youth Focus Conference	43	50	1
Mental Health and wellbeing	Youth Mental Health Aware	12	12	1
	Child Criminal Exploitation Training	8	12	1
	Total	**99**	**138**	**8**

Table 4– Overview of training delivered through Youth Focus Suffolk

- Summary of places offered versus places filled:
  - Total registrations: 138
  - Total attendances: 99
  - No. of cancellations or no-shows: 36
  - No. of unused places: 39
  - This means, 72% of training places were filled.
- As previously, feedback on these activities suggest a high level of satisfaction among participants, for example:
  - 80% of participants attending the training rated it as excellent; and
  - 20% as very good.
  - 100% of participants felt the training would help them in their work and improve outcomes for young people.

3.6.5.   Youth Focus Suffolk also delivered a Youth Focus Conference, which was well attended. Feedback from the event on the day has been extremely positive. A broad scope of content helped spark engaging discussions and it was noted by several that it could be beneficial to have further in person networking events in future. A discussion point that was consistently raised throughout the day as well as in feedback, is the possibility of Youth Focus leading a collaborative working group across the sector on a youth participation strategy.

3.7. Intelligence

3.7.1. SODA has found that Intelligence was flowing better in year 1 of the CE programme, compared to the findings from the Suffolk Against Gang Exploitation (SAGE) team evaluation. This was achieved through more formalised and frequent intelligence meetings taking place.

- The twice-weekly intelligence sharing meeting between Police, Make A Change Team (MAC), SCC CE Co-ordinator, Youth Justice, CE Hubs, MASH and CS representatives continued during the evaluation period.
- Pre-MACE meetings were also established during Q1 2022/23.
- And MACE is now also looking at perpetrators of exploitation (referral form in place).
- The Vulnerable Assessment Tracker (VAT), the CE Partnership Officer, CE Hubs, the MACE and CSP panels were cited as a successful foundation for intelligence sharing throughout the interviews SODA conducted. However, the VAT needs more PR as we found that 15 out of 39 respondents to our survey were unaware of the VAT's existence (24 were aware, with 7 of these also having engaged with the VAT).
- Information captured through Customer First continues to be shared with partners, feeding into hotspot mappings and MAC and MACE, etc.

3.7.2. Successful Intelligence sharing has resulted in, for example:

- over 130 C/YPs cases being discussed at MACE panels.
- over 80 C/YPs being assessed through the VAT.
- the choice of locations for the CE Hubs outreach work being based on intelligence from multiple sources within the community, such as the Police Partnership Officer, PCOs, Localities / Families & Community Teams with the D&Bs, CSPs, ASB panels, local schools.

3.7.3. SODA's 'Understanding Impact of CE Programme' survey found that all 39 respondents were aware of the MACE panel, with 22 having had direct engagement since its launch. Experience of the MACE includes:

> I have submitted referrals to MACE as a result of YP's being concerned or at risk of exploitation and requiring more complex steps to be taken to support these concerns.

> I have referred YP to the MACE on two occasions. The first time the YP was not accepted onto the panel due to there being no police intel of him being involved with IP3 at that given time although he wanted to be. My second experience is ongoing as I have recently referred a YP in. The co-ordinator Roxy was quick to make contact with me and other professionals working with him which was useful.

> Have provided research to the panel in relation to some individuals. We discuss those referred in and ongoing development either daily or at our monthly tasking process as required. I support staff on my team who engage with MACE more regularly as part of their role.

> I had to provide information to my manager about a young person whom I was working with who was being discussed at MACE. I was informed of the outcome - she was not accepted onto the panel.

> Attend all 3 MACE panels - they help to direct the work of the CE hubs. Some of the MACE meetings are stronger than others

> I regularly attend to represent and contribute regarding any interaction with the hospital

> I sit on both the Pre-MACE and the main MACE panel. I find them useful for information sharing and intelligence building. I am able to advise partner agencies what disruption, enforcement, and engagement the team I work on have been doing. This then helps partners understand what actions

police are taking to counter the exploitation risks. My frustrations come from some partners just using the forum for giving information they know about an individual but not actively conducting disruption tactics and then reporting back.

MACE is pivotal to discuss and refer children that have been exposed to or at risk of exploitation and plays a critical part in the process of safeguarding.

MACE have referred children of concern through to police in a clear and concise format, allowing police to process this information efficiently and action accordingly.

I am not always sure of how this is used to actively change young people's circumstances. It is a better process now that practitioners are invited to join the MACE panel to discuss their YP.

Have attended the North MACE regularly since implemented. really well organised and case discussions are kept focussed and time managed. Contributions requested of all attendees. Have developed understanding of local risk / hot spot locations which feeds into our wider CSP work.

Table 5 – Feedback on interactions with MACE

3.8. Prevention / Intervention / Diversion

3.8.1. Is being delivered in large parts through the CE Hubs, but other workstreams are also contributing.

3.8.2. The CE Hubs in the West and South were set up in the summer of 2021, with the South Hub also supporting the East. The need around CE was deemed lower in the East of the county. However, during the evaluation period for this report, it was decided that a CE Hub was also needed in the north-east of the county. Funding for a new hub in Lowestoft was approved and two new staff recruited (started October 2022).

3.8.3. A total of 310 outreach sessions had been held by the two existing CE Hubs by the end of September 2022). 111 sessions were held between July 2021 and end of March 2022, and a further 199 conducted between 1st April and 30th September. Most sessions took place in the core areas of the two existing hubs, i.e., the West and Ipswich (South Hub):

Babergh	East Suffolk	Ipswich	Mid Suffolk	West Suffolk
4	17	123	3	163

Table 5 – Number of CE Hubs sessions by area

% split and number of children / young people engaged in outreach sessions, by age group and gender
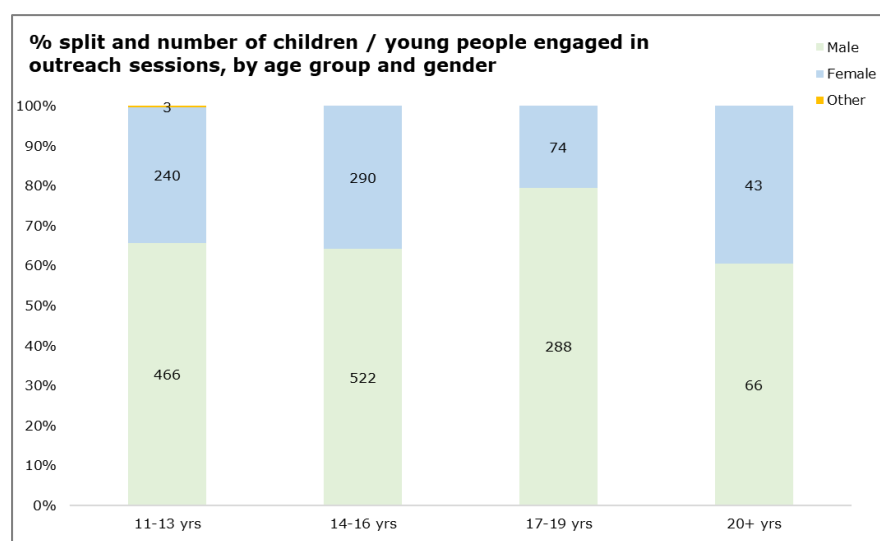
Chart 4 – % and number of C/YPs engaged during outreach sessions by age group

3.8.4.   The CE Hubs continue to provide additional local resources rather than duplicating. SODA found that all staff within the hubs have grown in confidence in their approach, understanding of their localities and where to link in with partners, communities, and young people. For example:

Case study 1

Concerns

- Local Primary School raised concerns re YR 6 Students, potential concerns after school
- Location has been an area of concern to police , district council , CYP on going concerns re ASB, Drugs, exploitation
- Out of county child arrested in a specific location on the estate

Response

- Police requested we target the area
- Completed Neighbourhood Observations
- Target area for outreach sessions
- Safety mapping Workshops with year 6 pupils. Both year 6 pupils and some young people advised us that they felt the area was unsafe.

Actions

- Community event 8/3 to launch the new Community Centre. Led by Borough Council – partners, third sector organisation present to engage with community.
- Working with Partners look at the development of activities and family/parent support – family hubs
- Reported concerns/feedback to police and Borough council.
- Review sessions with the children

Case study 2

Concern

- Team reported, through sessions with Year 6 pupils: concerns that children were regularly feeding back that a way to keep themselves safe is to carry a knife. With children as young as 10 it was becoming the 'norm' to carry a weapon for their own safety.

Actions

Following a meeting with Public health, education and police we agreed:
- Crucial crew can be reviewed
- Message in Suffolk headlines and resources offered to school – via the portal and one stop cop programme.
- Practitioners with YJS/CYP reminded to regularly have conversations with their children around how they keep safe.

Case Study 3 - the West Hub held an outdoor Cinema event on the Howard Estate in Bury St Edmunds with Access Community and West Suffolk Council. Over 100 members of the community attended, including children and families. The event enabled positive community engagement and an opportunity to bring the community together. This, along with the summer activities the CE hubs delivered in the area has enabled the CE Hub West to engage with the wider community, raising awareness of its work and develop some trusted relationships. The feedback from this event and the summer activities were positive and parents asked for more information on the work of the CE Hub. This has led to the development of parent drop-in sessions linked to Howard Estate Family Hub. Due to its success the CE Hub South is looking to hold a similar event in Ipswich, together with the Police, Access Community, Ipswich Borough Council and Children and Young People's Services.

3.9. Disruption

3.9.1.   As mentioned above, a key role in the programme continues to be the Police CE Partnership Officer. This role is very much embedded within the System now and, like the CE Hubs' staff, the Officer has grown in confidence in their approach, and link up with partners. The CE Partnership Officer continues to attend the twice-weekly intelligence sharing meeting with other Police colleagues, Make A Change Team (MAC), SCC CE Co-ordinator, Youth Justice, CE Hubs, MASH and CS representatives.

3.9.2.   One area of concern here remains the link into education, already cited above. The Police CE Partnership Officer talked about being passed to different contacts within schools and a lack of consistency that hinders a close working relationship.

3.9.3.   The Officer remains the link between partners when C/YPs are taken into custody, for example linking into the intervention and diversion effort that ensures that 100% of children who are booked into custody within Suffolk are referred into Liaison and Diversion (L & D) and monitored through CYP Delivery Board. This means the Partnership officer also works closely with SCC CYP.

3.9.4.   The objective of using the intelligence gathered by this Officer and to direct activity to places and individuals where there is a need for targeted intervention and disruption is continuously achieved.

3.9.5.   Training and awareness raising have also been delivered through the Partnership Officer, when engaging with local schools, CSPs, ASBs and other partners, and more formalised as part of the wider Training programme (see 3.6 above).

3.9.6.   Disruption sits mostly with the police – and by the end of September 22, several CL had been removed, a considerable number of persons had been arrested in relation to drug / Cl offences, and a large number of warrants were executed under the misuse of drugs act. (Note – due to confidentiality SODA cannot list the exact numbers.)

3.9.7.   SODA found that there is still an issue around the alignment between disruption and the prevention / diversion agenda. The views on victims, perpetrators and witnesses are often very different between partners. For example, a funding request to work with some young perpetrators, who had been identified as having been victims of CE was blocked because these individuals were currently being investigated for their crimes.
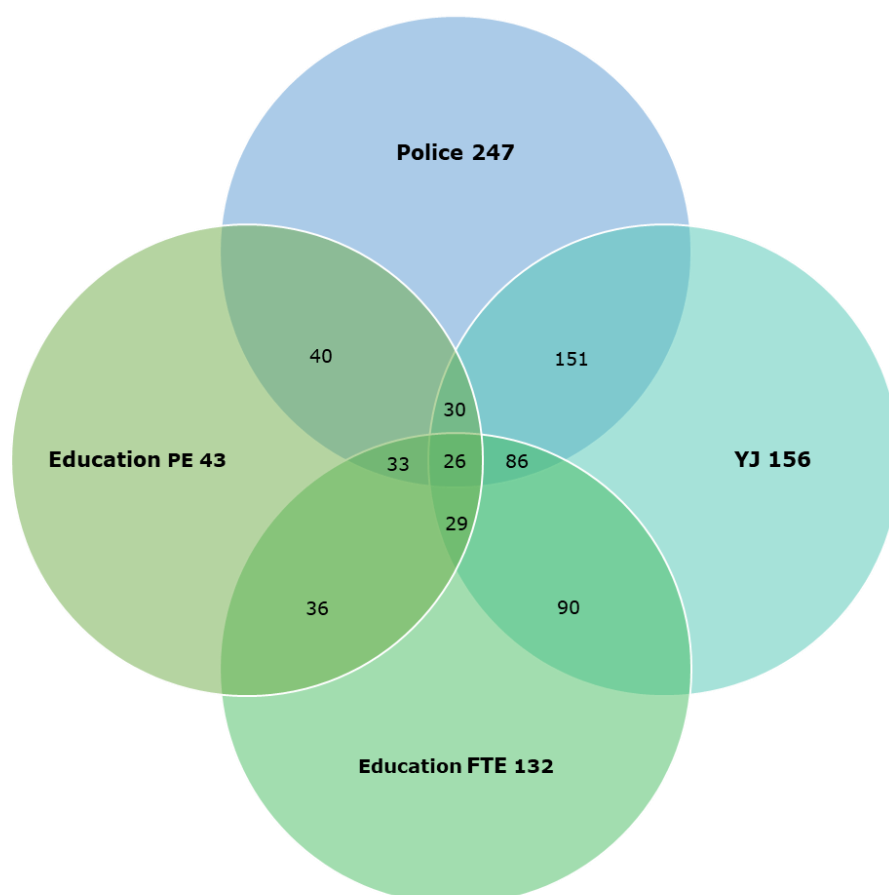
4. "CE Programme Cohort" Analysis

4.1. SODA established an Information Sharing Agreement between Suffolk County Council CYP and YJ and the Police – enabling the identification of C&YPs that are part of any of the CE Programme workstreams. This included all those on the Vulnerability Assessment Tracker (VAT), those that have been referred into the Multi-Agency Criminal Exploitation (MACE) Panel and all those that have worked with SAGE or the CE Hubs over the past three years. This identified a total of 264 individuals, whose names were shared with Police, CYP Education and the YJT, to extract any information they may have against any of these individuals between April 2018 and end of September 2022. Once the data was collated, we linked the datasets, and the matched dataset was then anonymised for analysis. In the below we refer to the group as 'the CE Programme Cohort'.

4.1.1. The main analytical purpose was to understand the cohort better as well as understanding their behaviour before and after the start of an 'intervention', i.e., the event of being included on the VAT, and / or being discussed at MACE and / or being part of any SAGE / CE contact (for each of these 'events', we chose the earliest date as our 'first intervention').

4.1.2. Almost all of the children and young people are known to the police, while 60% are also known to YJ and half of these individuals have also had at least one fixed-term-school exclusion, with 43 having been permanently excluded.

| Known to / for	Number within CE Programme Cohort
Police	247
YJ	156
Education - fixed-term exclusion (FTE)	132
Education - permanent exclusion (PE)	43

Table 6 – Number of CE Programme Cohort known to each partner / area

4.1.3. The biggest overlap is between those known to both police and YJ (151 or 57% of the CE programme Cohort) and those known to police and for having had a fixed-term exclusion (124 or 47% of entire cohort). 26 (9.8%) of the CE Programme Cohort are known to / for all areas.
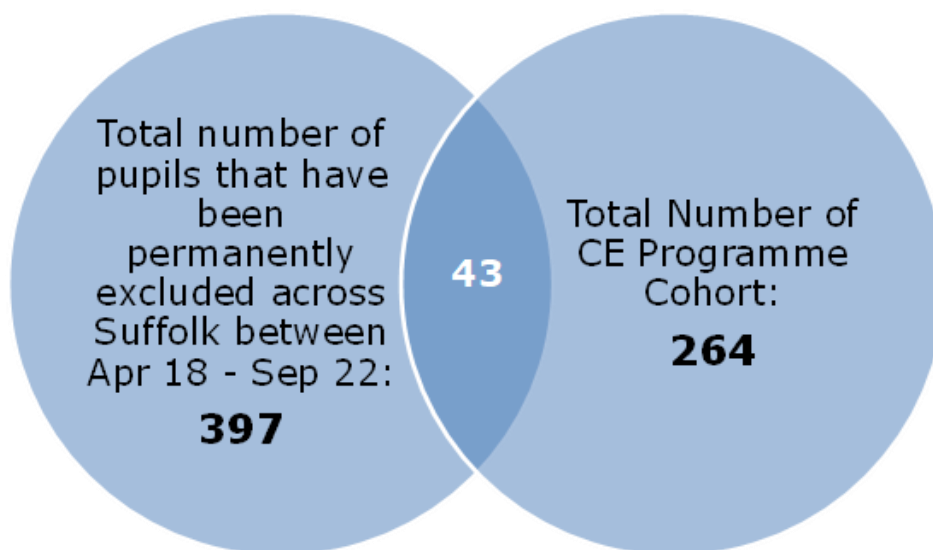

Diagram 3 - Number of CE Programme Cohort known to each partner / area and overlap

4.1.4. 33% were between 10 and 14 years old at their first intervention date, while the majority (64%) were between 15 and 19.

CE Programme Cohort: number by age at first intervention

Age	Number
0-4	1
5-9	3
10-14	88
15-19	168
20-24	4
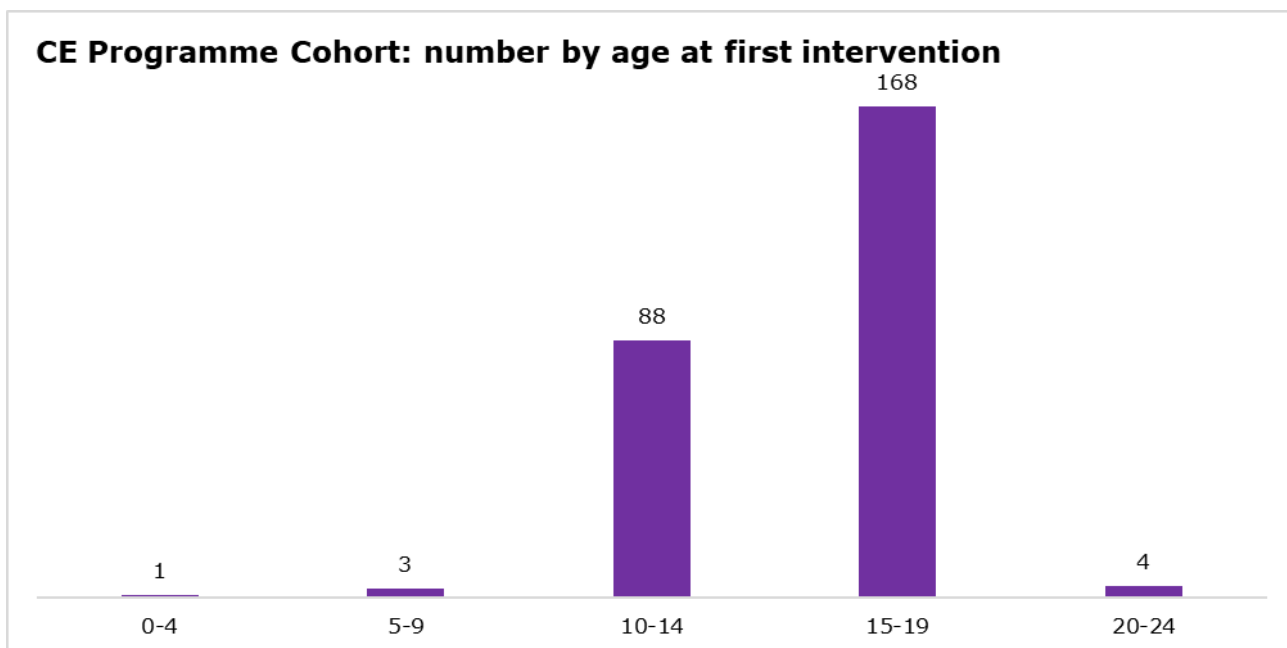
Chart 5 – CE Programme Cohort: number by age at first intervention

4.1.5. With regards to permanent school exclusions, there were 43 in total for the CE Programme Cohort between April 2018 and September 2022, while there were 397 in total across Suffolk for the same time-period. This means the CE Programme Cohort accounts for 10.9% of all permanent exclusions during this time period:


Total number of pupils that have been permanently excluded across Suffolk between Apr 18 - Sep 22: **397**

43

Total Number of CE Programme Cohort: **264**

Diagram 4 – Overlap between total permanent exclusions and CE Programme Cohort

4.1.6. Looking at permanent exclusions by reason, the CE Programme Cohort were responsible for 13% of all drug-related exclusions and 8.7% of all violence-related ones across Suffolk between April 2018 and September 2022:

Permanent exclusions: % split and numbers for CE Programme Cohort vs. all Suffolk Pupils by reason
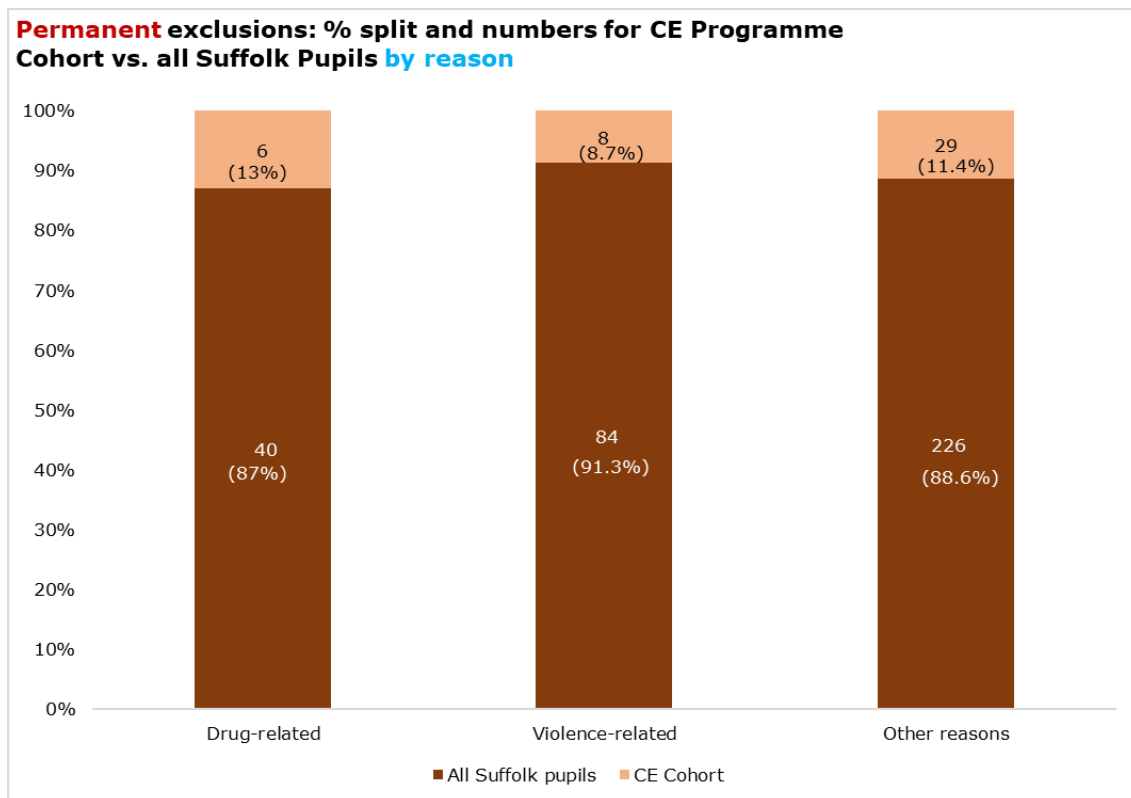
Chart 6 – Permanent exclusions: CE Programme vs. Suffolk total by reason

▪ Looking at the data by cohort / group clearly shows that the CE Programme Cohort over-indexed on drug-related permanent exclusions, but under-indexed on violence-related permanent exclusions:

Permanent exclusions: % split and numbers of drug- & violence-related and other exclusions by cohort / group
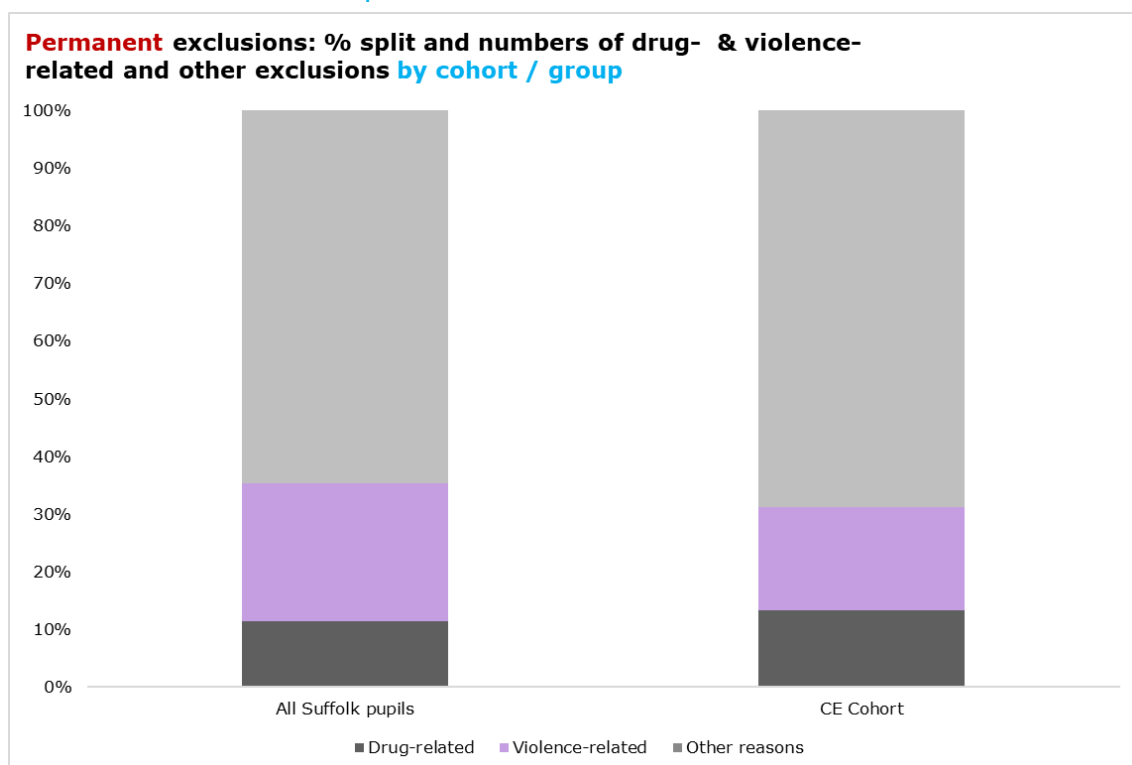
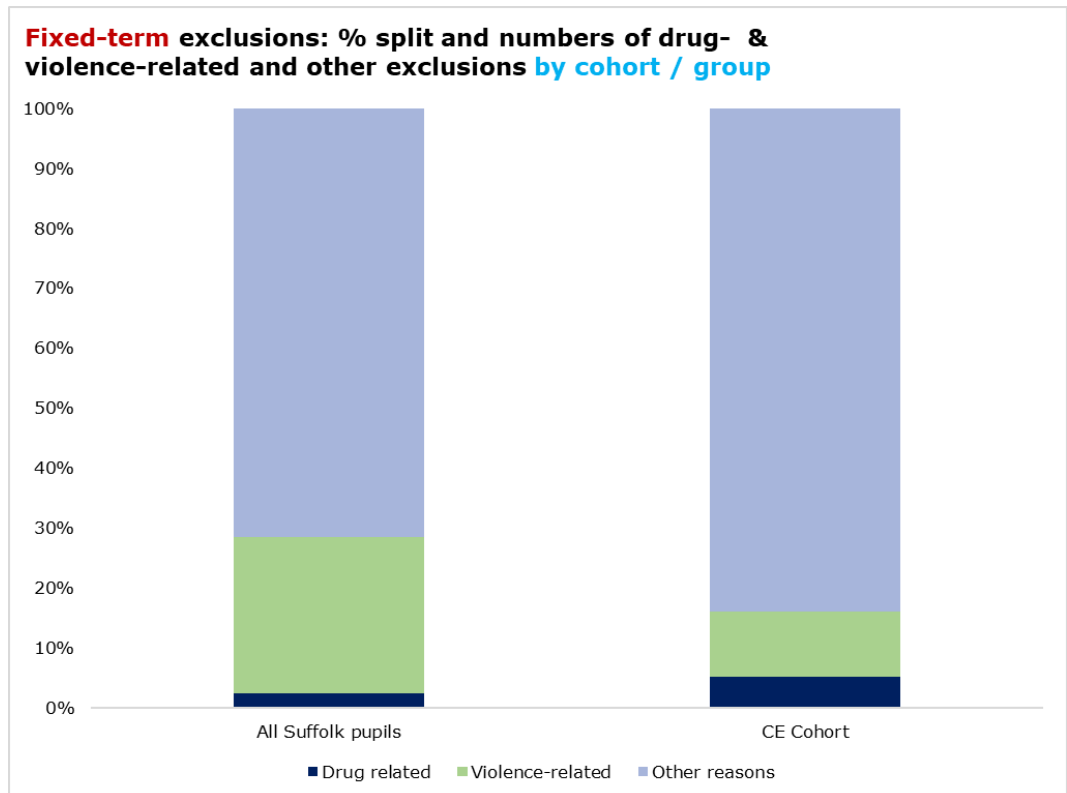**Chart 7 – Reasons for permanent exclusions by cohort / group**

4.1.7.   Of the 43 individuals who have been permanently excluded, 36 also received fixed-terms exclusions (FTE) prior to their final exclusion:

- 12 of these had between 1 and 5 FTEs,
- 11 had between 6 and 10,
- 9 had between 11 and 15,
- 3 had between 16 and 20, and
- 1 had 22 FTEs.

4.1.8.   In total, 132 of the CE Programme Cohort had at least one FTE between April 2018 and September 2022. Overall, there were 834 fixed-term school exclusions for these 132 individuals, totalling to 1,893 days of missed school.

- The 43 permanently excluded C & YPs accounted for 39% of all FTEs.
- In total across Suffolk, there were 18,400 fixed-term exclusions that occurred between April 2018 and September 2022, therefore the 834 related to the CE Programme Cohort represent 4.5% of all FTEs. Within this the CE Programme Cohort is responsible for 9% of all drug-related fixed-term exclusions and for 1.9% of all violence-related exclusions.
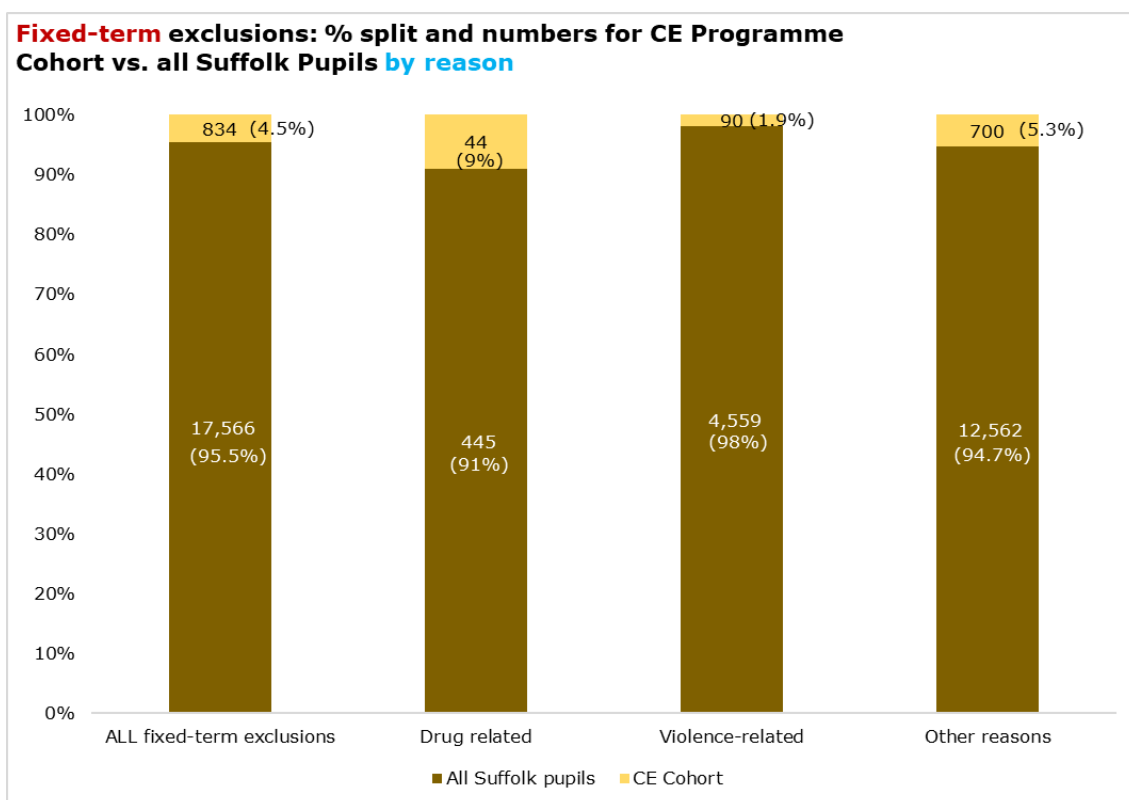
**Chart 8 – Fixed-term exclusions: CE Programme vs. Suffolk total by reason**

▪ As with permanent exclusions, the CE Programme Cohort over-indexed on drug-related exclusions, and under-indexed on violence-related exclusions:

**Chart 9 – Reasons for fixed-term exclusions by cohort / group**

Fixed-term exclusions: % split and numbers of drug- & violence-related and other exclusions **by cohort / group**

Legend: ■ Drug related ■ Violence-related ■ Other reasons

X-axis categories: All Suffolk pupils, CE Cohort

Y-axis: 0% to 100%

▪ Intelligence from within the Suffolk System suggests that those exploiting children and young people, have increasingly encouraging pupils to become permanently excluded so that they can be available for drug runs etc. at all times. Furthermore, there have now been incidences where pupils have been permanently excluded from PRUs.

▪ In their resource pack for tackling child CE, the Local Government Association (LGA) lists groups of children who are at greater risk of CE than others – this includes "*Children who have been excluded from school or are in alternative provision– young people may feel disenfranchised which can make them an easy target for perpetrators. Short timetables or no schooling can also offer opportunities for exploitation. At times, a young person may also be experiencing grooming which leads to disruptive behaviour and then exclusion.*"

▪ Evidence that young people outside of mainstream education are at an increased risk of CE, includes for example,

- the National Crime Agency identifying placement in alternative provision (AP) as a factor that will increase a young person's risk of CE.

- A joint project by the Children's Society, National Police Chief's Council, the Home Office and the Youth Justice Legal Centre have all identified exclusion from mainstream education as a factor that places young people at risk of CE.

- the NSPCC stating that children are more likely to be exploited when "*they've been excluded from school and don't feel they have a future*".

▪ Reasons for the increased risk include that children in Pupil Referral Units (PRUs) are typically supervised for fewer hours per week than those in mainstream education and some children disappear from the education system altogether and do not attend AP; also families opt not to send children to a PRU for fear of the detrimental consequences, even where there is no other placement available.

4.1.9. The 247 C/YP known to police were involved in a total of 8,484 recorded police incidents between April 2018 and end of September 2023.

- The police data is the most complex included in the analysis, due to the fact that an incident can involve several types of offences, and a number of individuals with different roles. However, an individual can also have different roles within a single incident, for example, they can be a 'witness' and the 'person reporting' – and the data captures both roles. We have therefore counted the unique times an individual was named a suspect and a victim:
  - Within the CE Programme Cohort, individuals were identified as a suspect 3,414 times and as a victim 1,216 times.
  - Also, 74 individuals out of the 264 CE Programme Cohort accounted for 407 distinct missing person episodes between April 2018 and September 2022

- The top two offences the CE Programme Cohort were involved in are Child Protection and Violence without injury, both as suspects and as victims.
  - Violence with injury, Criminal damage, Stalking & Harassment, Burglary, Theft, Possession of drugs and Possession of weapons also rank highly. The latter two offences are associated with the CE Programme Cohorts as the perpetrators rather than as victims.

- In total across Suffolk, between April 2018 and September 2022, 736,553 0–18-year-olds were involved in a total of 1,894,416 police incidents. This means that the CE Programme Cohort accounts for 0.03% of all 0-18s that were involved in a police incident.
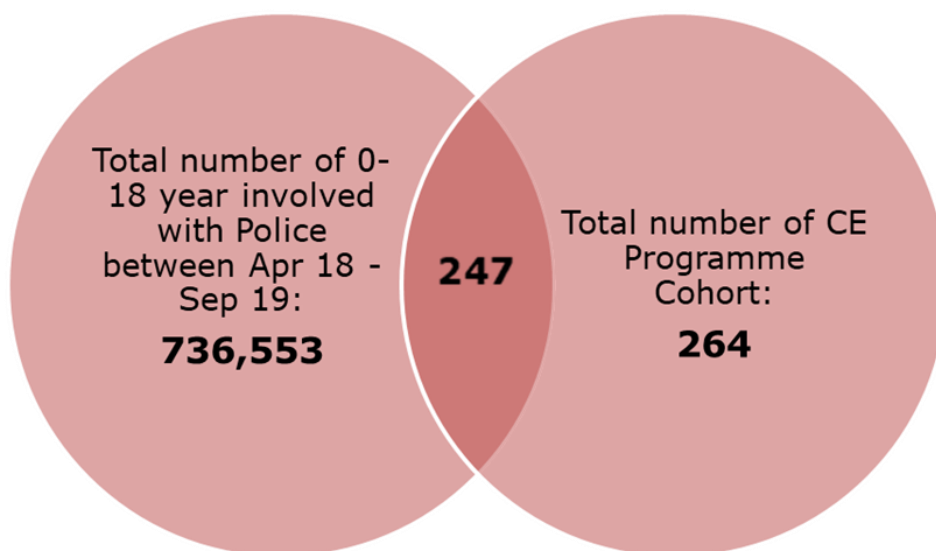

Diagram 5 – Overlap between total number of 0-18s involved with the police and the CE Programme Cohort

4.1.10. The 156 CE Programme Cohort individuals known to YJ account for 6.4% of all 0–18-year-olds that were dealt with by the Youth Justice Team across Suffolk between April 2018 and September 2022.
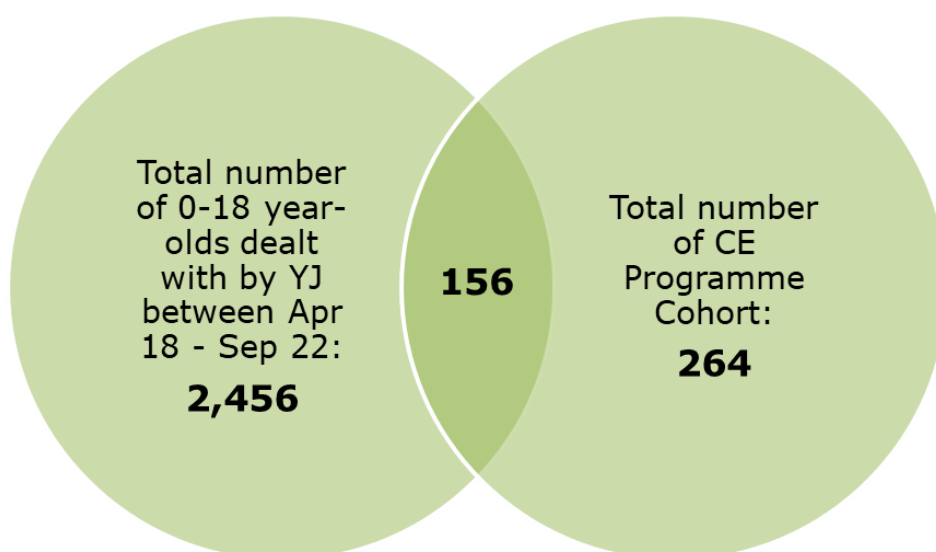
Diagram 6 – Overlap between total number of 0-18s involved with the police and the CE Programme Cohort

- The YJ system tries to keep children and young people out of the court system.
  - Where an offender does not have to go to court, voluntary or mandatory diversion programmes are offered, based on different supervised outcomes. [Note, unsupervised outcomes, such as Fines or Community Reparation are excluded from our analysis, as they do not require YJ involvement.]
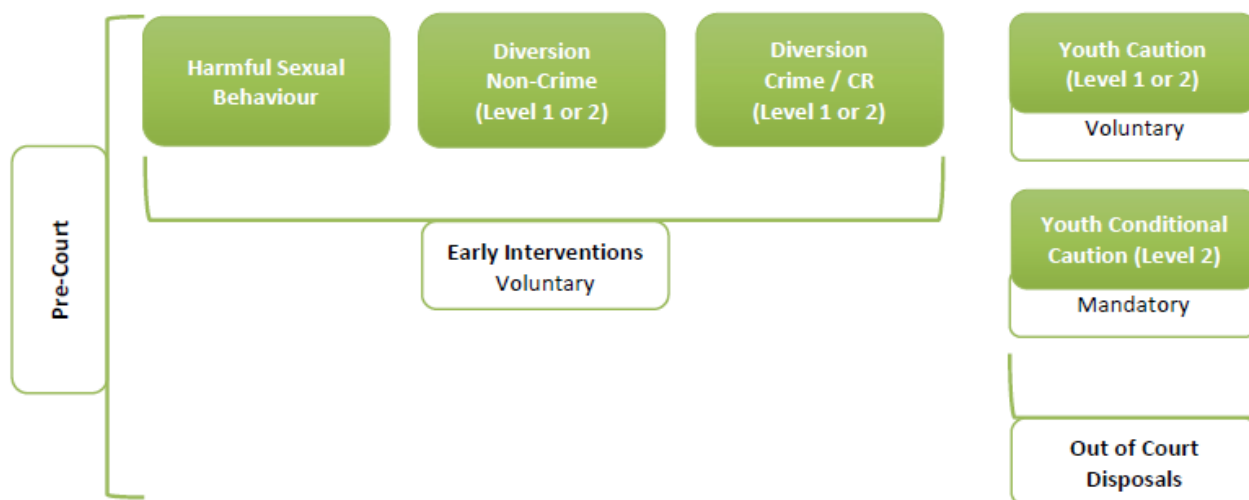
Diagram 7 – Pre- or out-of-court YJ outcomes

- Where a child or YP is charged and is due in court, tier 1 and community tier outcomes are preferable over custody:


Diagram 8 – YJ Court outcomes

- The CE Programme Cohort were involved in a total of 325 supervised outcomes between April 2018 and end of September 2023, which represents 9.3% of the total 3,506 outcomes recorded across Suffolk over this time period.
- The most common offences related to the CE Programme Cohort that led to involvement with the YJ System were possession of controlled drugs (class B, cannabis), criminal damage to property, assault by beating, and common assault.
- The most common outcomes for the cohort were referral orders, diversions, and youth cautions. In five cases the offenders were sent to youth offenders' institutions or secure training centres:

Type	YJ Supervised Outcomes	CE Programme Cohort	All 0-18s in YJ System	CE Programme Cohort % of Total
Court	Referral Order	90	388	23.2%
Pre-Court	Diversion Non-Crime	64	948	6.8%
Pre-Court	Youth Caution	54	329	16.4%
Pre-Court	Diversion Crime	46	1,422	3.2%
Pre-Court	Youth Conditional Caution	31	189	16.4%
Court	YRO	24	115	20.9%
Court	Reparation Order	7	20	35.0%
Court	Detention and Training Order	5	36	13.9%
Court	YRO - ISS	4	12	33.3%
Pre-Court	Harmful Sexual Behaviour	-	47	0.0%
TOTAL		**325**	**3,506**	**9.3%**

Table 7 – YJ outcomes: CE Programme Cohort vs. Suffolk total

- In total, 195 (60%) were pre-court outcomes and 130 (40%) were court related outcomes for the CE Programme Cohort. While at the total Suffolk level, 83.7% were pre-court outcomes and 16.3% court outcomes. The CE Programme over-

indexed against all 0-18s in the YJ system on all court-related outcomes, i.e., Referral Orders (27.7% vs. 11.1%), YROs (7.4% vs. 3.3%) Reparation Order (2.2% vs. 0.6%) and Detention (1.5% vs. 1%).
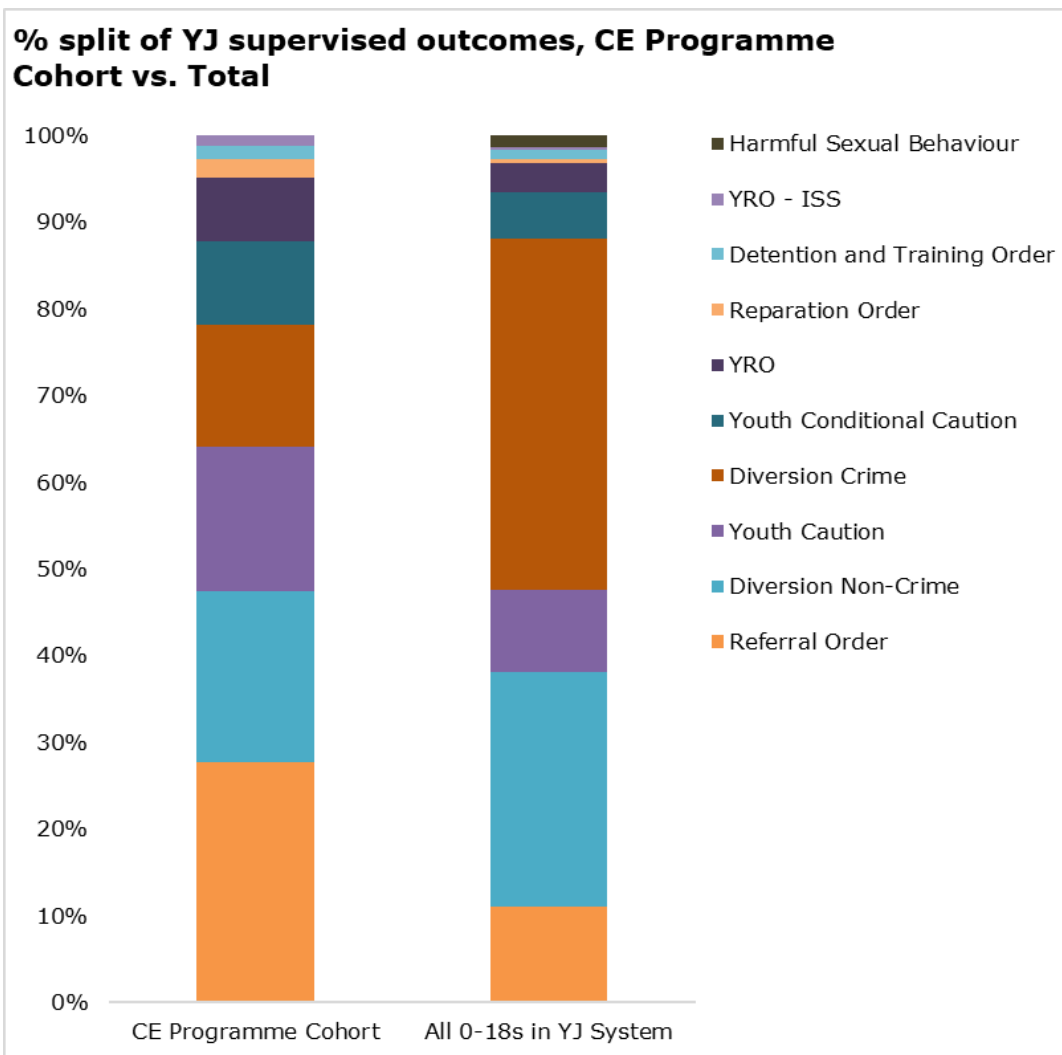

Chart 10 – YJ outcomes: proportion of outcomes, CE Programme Cohort vs. Suffolk total

4.1.11. We conducted different types of analysis to identify whether the CE Programme related interventions resulted in fewer and/or less 'severe' interactions amongst the CE Programme Cohort. However, due to the low sample size and recency of most interventions we are unable to draw conclusions yet. The following is indicative only. We will collate more data from all partners at the end of March 2023 to increase the number of the CE Programme Cohort, thereby increasing confidence levels in the findings of our analysis.

- In chart 11 below, each row represents an individual of the CE Programme Cohort and shows each interaction with any of the partner organisations (police, YJ and Education) for each of the 264 individuals.

- At the zero point along the x-axis is the date of the first recorded intervention (see explanation 4.1.1 above), we then calculated the number of days an interaction took place before or after the intervention date. This shows us how many interactions an individual had before (dots on the left-hand side of the zero mark) and after (dots on the right-hand side of the zero mark) the first intervention.

- The chart is ordered by recency of intervention date, i.e., the most recent start of intervention is at the top of the chart.

- In over half the cases there has been a reduction in interactions, though only 29 (11%) individuals had no interactions post their first intervention date. However, we cannot confidently say that this is a true finding, or, for example is the result of the higher number of individuals with an intervention date that is less than 18 months before the end of September 2022 (the cut off point for data collection for this report).

- Analysis of the linked dataset however does already provide individual case studies, for example:
  - YP67 (see highlighted in chart) had 34 interactions in total between April 2018 and November 2021, with no further interventions post November 2021. 28 of these occurred before the intervention date (May 2021 referral to MACE and adopted onto VAT) and 6 after the intervention date. The types of interactions were similar before and after the intervention, with the last one being a permanent exclusion from school. However, the CE Hubs worked with this individual between October 2021 and January 2022 and no further interactions have taken place with Police and YJ. (See also 6.1.3 below)
  - YP108 (also highlighted in chart) had 58 interactions prior to first intervention (July 2021 referral to MACE and adopted onto VAT) and 23 after the intervention date. The CE Hubs worked with this individual August 2021 and May 2022 after which this YP was a suspect in three crimes, receiving a YRO in September 2022. (See also 6.1.4 below)

Chart 11 - Individual level data on interactions with the system before and after the first intervention date
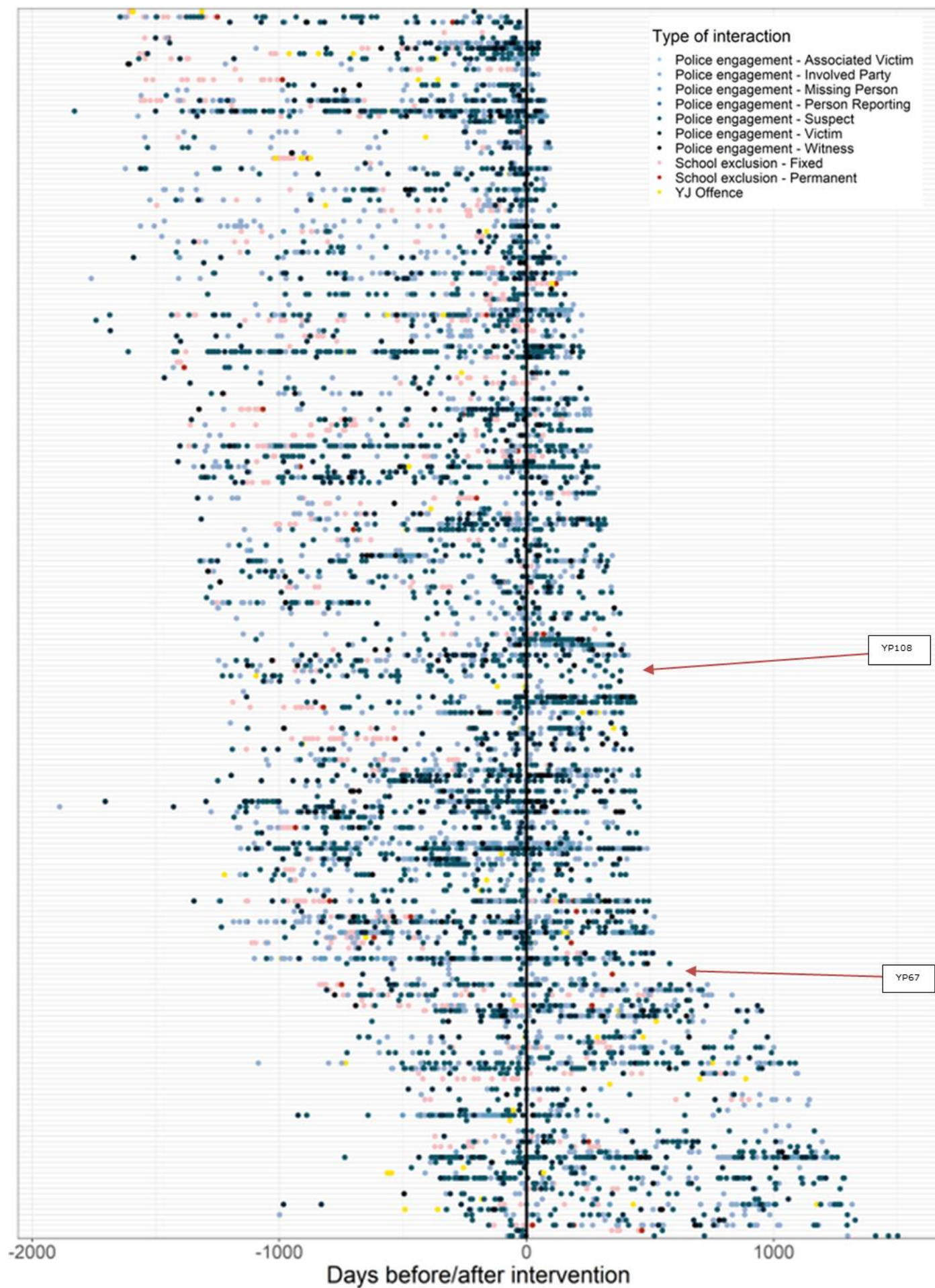
5. Cost and cost avoidance calculations

5.1. For the SAGE team evaluation from June 2020, we provided an overview of some of the potential saved costs and achieved benefits (using the New Economy Manchester (NEM) Cost-Benefit Analysis tool and the underlying Unit Cost Database) of the work the team did. We were also able to provide a 'cost per case' for the SAGE Team. This was possible, because the team worked with a very small number of individuals that had been identified as being in or around Ipswich gangs and conducted no outreach work.

5.1.1. We are unable to repeat this analysis, as the CE Programme is much wider and, specifically, the CE Hubs mainly work in outreach and are not case holding (as the SAGE Team were). Therefore, the following provides an overview of specific £ amounts relating to the work of the entire CE Programme, to provide some understanding of costs and cost-avoidance. We are using the NEM tools again, which were updated in the summer of 2022.

5.1.2. As per the budget update (see 2.2.6 above), 2021/22 spend for the whole CE Programme was just under £667k.

5.2. The following are the kind of costs that can be avoided and benefits that can be gained through the CE Programme:

6.	Cost	Detail
Education – Permanent Exclusion	£13,229	Cost per pupil per annum of a permanent exclusion (costs include alternative educational provision, e.g., in a pupil referral unit, as well as social services, crime and health fiscal costs)
Mental Health	£1,125	Avg. cost of service provision for adults suffering from depression and/or anxiety disorders, per person per year to NHS
	£312	Avg. cost of service provision for children/ adolescents suffering from mental health disorders, per person per year to the NHS
A&E Attendance	£306	Cost per A&E attendance (all scenarios) to NHS
Drug Dependency	£3,207	Avg. annual cost of structured community drug treatment per person engaged in effective treatment to NHS
Social Care - Children in Need	£1,865	Avg. total cost of case management processes over a six-month period (standard cost) for each Child in Need
Missing Cases	£2,975	Missing Persons investigation - total unit cost per investigation (realistic case assessment) to Police
Crimes	£4,045	All Crimes – avg. cost per incident of crime, across all types of crime (fiscal, economic, and social values)
	£3,722,546	Homicide – avg. cost (fiscal, economic, and social) per incident
	£16,266	Violence w. injury – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident
	£6,872	Violence w/o injury – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident
	£45,535	Rape – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident
	£6,911	Other sexual offences – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident
	£11,981	Robbery – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident
	£1,461	Theft from Person – avg. cost per incident (fiscal, economic, and social values) per incident

Anti-social behaviour	£780	ASB - further action necessary - cost of dealing with incident to Police
	£55	ASB - no further action taken - simple police reporting of incident
Police & Court Proceedings	£826	Cost per each arrest - detained to Police
	£397	Cost per arrest - with no further action (simple caution) to Police
	£9,003	Unit cost of court event: <u>Violence against a person</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£5,348	Unit cost of court event: <u>Sexual Offences</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£2,173	Unit cost of court event: <u>Burglary</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£6,321	Unit cost of court event: <u>Robbery</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£3,483	Unit cost of court event: <u>Theft and handling stolen goods</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£1,106	Unit cost of court event: <u>Criminal damage</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
	£1,844	Unit cost of court event: <u>Drug offences</u> (under 18) (per person per court event)
Offending	£49,858	Avg. cost across all prisons, including central costs (costs per prisoner per annum) to CJS
	£4,151	Youth offender, average cost of a first-time entrant (under 18) to the Criminal Justice System in the first year following the offence
	£96,547	Youth offender, prison, male closed Young Offenders Institute (ages 18-21), including central costs (costs per prisoner per annum)
	£201,378	Youth offender, prison, male Young Offenders Institute, young people (ages 15-17), including central costs (costs per prisoner per annum)

Table 8 – Unit Costs for CE Programme relevant items (Source: New Economy Manchester Unit Cost Database 2022)

Outcomes	Benefits	Fiscal benefit*	Economic benefit*	Social benefit*	Total public benefit*
Improved Mental health	Reduced health cost of interventions	£830	£3,841		**£4,671**
Reduced A&E attendance	Reduced cost of unnecessary attendance	£134			**£134**
Reduced Anti-social behaviour	Reduced incident requiring no further action	£35		£118	**£153**
Reduced incidents of crime (average)	Reduced police, other criminal justice costs, health costs per actual crime	£979	£1,111	£1,407	**£3,497**
Reduced incidences of taking children into care	Reduced cost of safeguarding	£65,905			**£65,905**
Reduced drug dependency	Reduced health & criminal justice costs	£3,614	£8,954	£3,814	**£16,382**

Table 9 – Benefits per unit / case / incident (Source: New Economy Manchester Unit Cost Database 2022)

6.1. Examples of costs incurred by the CE Programme Cohort between April 2018 and September 2022:

6.1.1. The cost per pupil per annum of a permanent exclusion (costs include alternative educational provision, e.g., in a pupil referral unit, as well as social services, crime and health fiscal costs) is £13,229.

- We have calculated the total number of years the 43 individuals, that have received permanent exclusions since April 2018, have spent outside mainstream education. We used their exclusion date as the starting point and the end of school year 2021/22 as the cut-off point, unless they turned 18 between those two dates, in which case we took their 18th birthday as the cut-off point.
- Based on this, the 43 individuals have so far cost the System £1.11 million.
- 34 of the 43 were 16 or younger at the end of school year 2021/22 – which means another £450k of costs are added during the current school year (20222/23).

6.1.2. The cost of a Missing Persons investigation to the police is £2,975 per case. 74 individuals out of the 264 CE Programme Cohort accounted for 407 missing persons episodes between April 2018 and September 2022, thereby costing the police just over £1.21 million.

6.1.3. YP67 (see case study under 4.1.11 above), who was 15 years old at the end of September 2022, incurred crimes, proceedings and permanent exclusion costs totalling £93k between June 2018 and September 2022.

6.1.4. YP108 (see case study under 4.1.11 above), who was 17 years old at the end of September 2022, incurred crimes, proceedings and missing persons costs totalling £173k between August 2019 and September 2022.

6.1.5. As mentioned above 29 individuals had no further interactions post their first intervention date. Prior to the intervention date these individuals were responsible for 25 supervised YJ outcomes: 13 Pre-Court Outcomes and 11 Court Outcomes (all Referral Orders). The latter incurred the following police and court proceeding costs:

Number of crimes (by type)	Unit Cost	Unit Cost relates to	Total cost to System
11 x arrests / detained by police	£826	Each arrest - detained to Police	£9,086
3 x Violence against a person	£9,003	Per person per court event	£27,009
2 x Robbery	£6,321	Per person per court event	£12,642
3 x Theft and handling stolen goods	£3,483	Per person per court event	£10,449
3 x Drug offences	£1,844	Per person per court event	£5,532
Total			**£64,718**

Table 10 – Costs to System of the 11 offences by the 29 individuals that had no post-intervention interactions.