

# Nottingham Youth Offending Team 2009/10

## Reductions in Crime and Anti-Social Behaviour 2005-09

- Recorded youth crime reduced by 39% from 3,222 in 2006/7 to 1,952 in 2008/9
- Reductions of between 26% and 51% between 2006/7 and 2008/9 in all offence categories.
- Reported anti-social behaviour reduced by 31% from 11,045 in 2006/7 to 7,633 in 2008/9
- Proportion of anti-social behaviour in Nottingham identified to young people reduced from 41% in 2006/7 to 28% in 2008/9

## Impact on youth justice system

- 47% reduction in the YOT's caseload (from an average of 550 cases in 2006 to 291)
- Youth Courts reduced from 5 days per week to three and a half days per week
- Number of young people sentenced by courts reduced from an average of 102 per month at the start of 2008/9 to 47 by the end of 2009/10 – largest reduction among statistical neighbours
- Evidence from CDP research that protective effect of YOT interventions reduces criminality into the early 20's



## Re-offending, first-time entrants and custody

- First time entrants reduced by 58% from 1,000 in 2005/6 to 424 in 2009/10 – only one statistical neighbour achieving stronger reduction but offending rate per 100,000 of the population still among the highest in the country
- Average rate of re-offending over 9 months reduced by 35% since 2005, from 1.34 offences per person to 0.87 per person in 2009 – better than statistical neighbour average and reduction from a total of 504 offences in 2005 to 203 offences in 2009
- Custodial sentences reduced from 118 in 2006/7 to 70 in 2009/10 – well above national and statistical neighbour average

## Education and Accommodation

- Engagement in education, training and employment increased from 54% in 2006/7 to 67% in 2009/10 – but still second-worst among statistical neighbours, although performance in Q4 2009/10 was 72% overall and 83% for those of school age, fourth best among statistical neighbours
- 96% of those completing YOT interventions have access to suitable accommodation, below national and statistical neighbour average – average of eight young people per quarter, twice the level up to mid-2008



# Equality

- Over-representation of young black people in youth justice system increased from 9.8% in 2006/7 to 13.6% in 2009/10
  - Numbers falling but not as fast as white and mixed parentage groups
  - Only 14 local authorities with a higher rate – all London boroughs
  - Disproportionality evident at first entry to youth justice system but does not increase significantly thereafter



# Partnership Challenges

- Sustaining progress on access to education for those of statutory school-age and achieving similar improvements for those above school-age
- Reversing the recent increase in the number of young people without suitable accommodation
- Developing our understanding of the causes of the continuing disproportionate representation of young black people entering the youth justice system
- Strengthening our understanding of the pathways from youth criminality to adult criminality
- Maintaining reductions in re-offending and young people becoming involved in crime in the context of scarce resources

