

AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH STUDY TO UNDERSTAND THE NUMBERS OF FIRST TIME ENTRANTS INTO THE YOUTH JUSTICE SYSTEM IN NOTTINGHAM CITY AND NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY



COMPARATIVE FTE RATES

Nottingham City has higher rates of FTEs compared to like cities and counties. However, between 21-22 and 22-23 rates of FTE decreased for both Nottingham City and Nottinghamshire County, with like counties seeing an increase.

COHORT CHARACTERISTICS

COMPARATIVE TRENDS

Gender, ethnicity, school exclusion, NEET (Not in Employment, Education and Training) and neurodiversity were key FTE trends, which frequently intersected.



VULNERABILITIES

School exclusion, SEND characteristics and negative experiences of both schools and the police impacted upon FTEs. Key vulnerabilities that might lead to FTE, included stereotypes, social media and grooming.



DISADVANTAGE

Local disadvantages such as boredom due to lack of out-of-school activities, lack of safety and lighting and the prevalence of homelessness and crime.

VIOLENCE PREVENTION

DEESCALATING VIOLENCE

Violence against the person is higher than the national average in Nottingham City. Young people shared their perceptions of knife crime associated with lack of positive opportunity and other local disadvantages.



DIVERSIONARY DISPOSALS

In Nottingham City there was a greater use of Youth Caution and Youth Conditional Caution, whereas in the County there was a greater use of diversionary measures. Outcome 22 was unevenly understood and applied.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The thread that runs through the recommendations is the importance of all parties involved with FTEs, to be aware of, understand and implement 'child first practice'.



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