
Analytical Services Group

Northern Ireland Youth Justice Agency Annual Workload Statistics 2018/19

YJA Statistical Bulletin 2019

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Executive Summary

This annual report presents workload statistics for the last five financial years for both Custodial Services (Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre, JJC) and Youth Justice Services (YJS) within the Youth Justice Agency (YJA).

The publication continues to provide descriptive analysis of trends on a range of demographics, including some **Section 75 characteristics** and care information.

Key findings – Official Workload Statistics

- Earlier stage intervention referrals have increased year on year since their introduction in 2015/16 (55) to 236 in 2018/19.
- Diversionary referrals (45.7%; 782) accounted for the largest proportion of referrals in 2018/19. This was followed by Court Ordered (29.5%; 505), Earlier Stage Interventions (13.8%; 236), Voluntary referrals (5.7%) and Community Orders (2.3%). Other referrals, which includes reducing offending programmes, bail support cases and work with probation, accounted for 3.0%.
- The total number of individual young people in custody decreased by 4.2% from 167 in 2017/18 to 160 in 2018/19. As such, less than one in every 1,000 young people in Northern Ireland was involved with Custodial Services in 2018/19.
- In 2018/19 there was a total of 6,497 days of custody provided by the JJC, 15.8% lower than in 2017/18 (7,715). Of these days 4.0% were for PACE, 73.5% for remand and 22.5% for sentence.
- The proportion of individual young people involved with custodial services that were subject to a care order or voluntarily accommodated decreased to 38.8% in 2018/19 from 42.5% in 2017/18.
- The total number of movements within the JJC, that is new admissions plus internal changes of status, such as PACE to Remand, was 21.5% lower in 2018/19 (457) than in the previous year (582).
- The proportion of movements in 2018/19 attributed to PACE (49.9%) has increased slightly compared to last year (46.2%). The proportions of remand and sentence movements have both decreased from 2017/18.
- The number of referrals to the YJS in 2018/19 was 1,712, an increase of 8.8% from 2017/18 (1,573).
- The number of individual young people involved with YJS has increased from 887 in 2017/18 to 977 in 2018/19, an increase of 10.1%. This equates to 5.2 in every 1,000 young people in Northern Ireland being involved with YJS.

Key Findings – YJA Insight

The following findings relate to management information contained in the YJA Insight section.

- In 2018/19, 70.1% of earlier stage intervention referrals were successfully completed.
- The proportion of referrals involving violent offences (no HSB) has decreased year on year from 8.5% in 2014/15 to 4.7% in 2018/19. The proportion of young people involved in these offences has reduced from 14.0% to 7.8% in the same period.
- Of the individual victims identified during 2018/19, 83.5% of victims participated in the YJS conference process. In 2018/19, 95.7% of victims surveyed stated that they were satisfied with the restorative process.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Context

The Youth Justice Agency aims to make communities safer by helping children to stop offending. The Agency works with children aged 10-17 years who have offended or are at serious risk of offending.

The Agency provides a range of services, often delivered in partnership with others, to help children address their offending behaviour, divert them from crime, assist their integration into the community and to meet the needs of victims of crime. These front-line services are delivered by the Youth Justice Services and Custodial Services directorates.

This bulletin looks at workload statistics for each of the directorates within the Youth Justice Agency (YJA). This year, within the 'YJA Insight' section, some management information has been provided which has not been subject to full official statistics validation and is therefore subject to change.

This bulletin does not include statistics from youth engagement clinic referrals as a separate publication will be issued later in 2019 and will be available on the Department's website www.justice-ni.gov.uk

Methodology

The official statistics in this bulletin are produced using two different methods. The first method looks at the workload of the YJA. Workload statistics for custodial services (Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre, JJC) measure the number of admissions to, and status changes within, the JJC, whilst workload statistics for Youth Justice Services (YJS) measure the number of referrals. These statistics show the annual total workload of the YJA.

The second method has been developed to look specifically at the number of individual young people involved with the YJA on an annual basis. A young person is counted on their first involvement with each individual business area, YJS and JJC, within the given year. Therefore each young person will only be counted once within each of the two business areas, in any given financial year. For example, a young person who has been in contact with both Custodial Services and YJS in 2018/19 will be counted once in the Custodial Services statistics and once in the YJS statistics for 2018/19.

Both methods produce very different statistics; however both are important when analysing the work of the Agency.

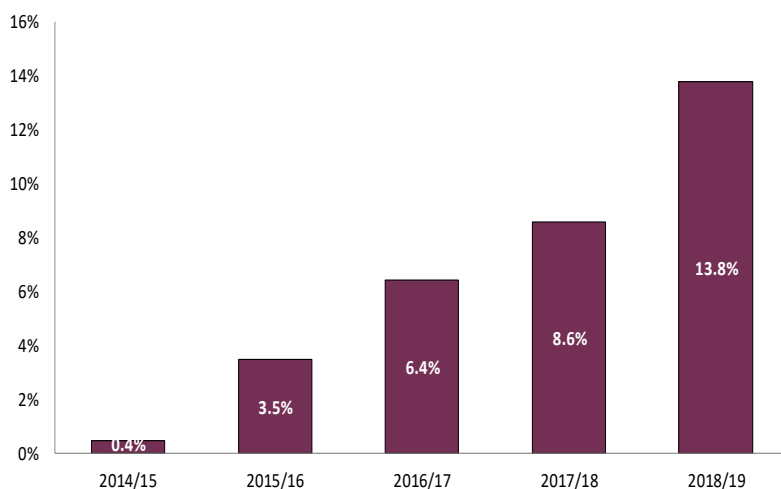
2. YJA INSIGHT

These figures have been provided as management information and are therefore subject to change.

2.1 EARLIER STAGE INTERVENTION

YJA Earlier Stage Intervention provides support to children on the cusp of or involved in the early stages of offending to help divert them from the formal criminal justice system.

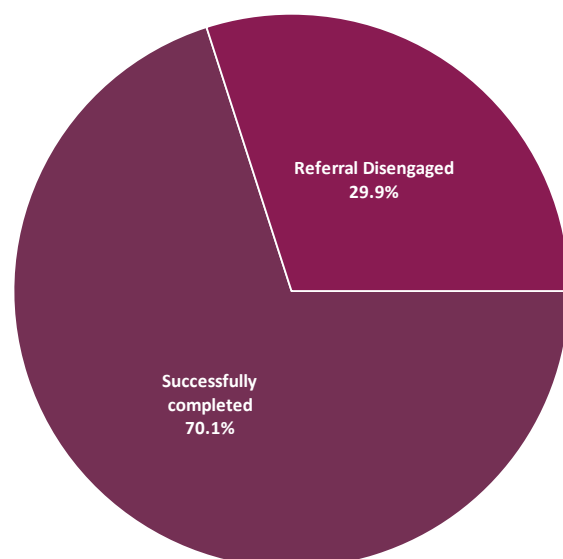
Figure 1: Earlier Stage Intervention - Proportion of Referrals



The proportion of Earlier Stage Interventions has been increasing year on year since a pilot which started during 2014/15. In 2018/19, there were 236 Earlier Stage Interventions which accounted for 13.8% of all referrals.

Figure 2: Earlier Stage Intervention Completion Rate, 2018/19

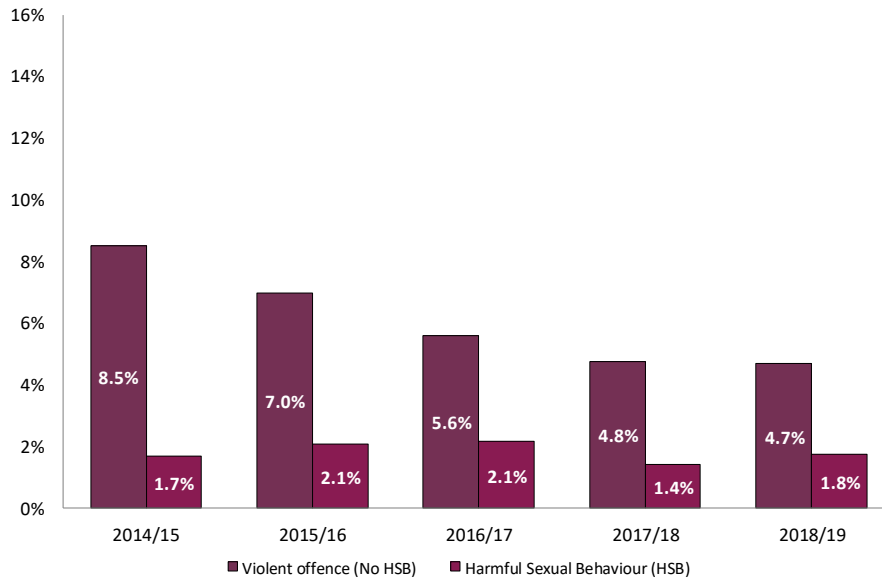
In 2018/19, more than two thirds (70.1%) of Earlier Stage Interventions were successfully completed. The remaining 29.9% disengaged before completion.



2.2 CRIME TYPE

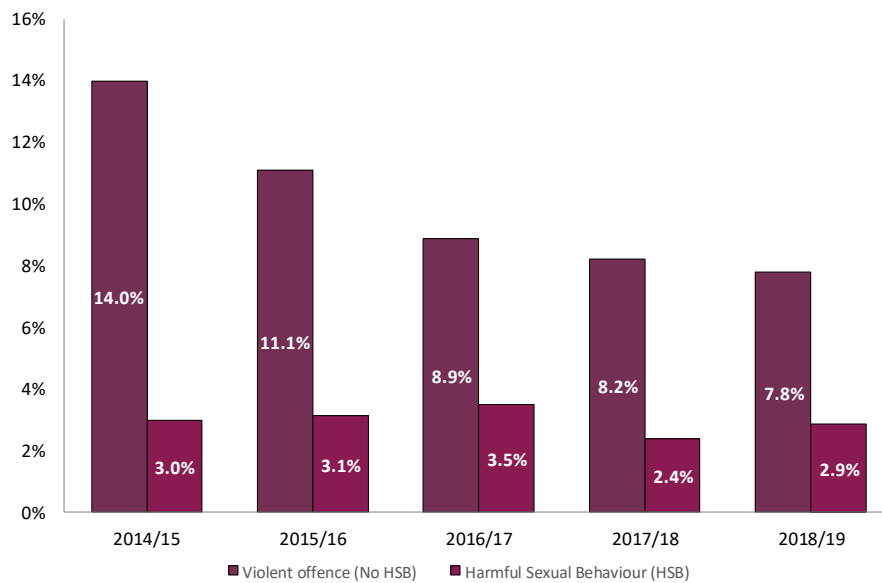
During 2018/19 there were 1,712 referrals involving 977 young people. Of these referrals 4.7% (80) involved violent offences, continuing a downward trend in this type of crime since 2014/15. Over the same period, incidents involving harmful sexual behaviour have ranged at between 1.4% and 2.1% of all referrals, with 1.8% (30) of the referrals in 2018/19 being made for this type of crime.

Figure 3: Proportion of Referrals



Of the 977 young people referred during 2018/19, 7.8% (76) were referred in relation to crimes involving violent offences reflecting an ongoing downward trend since 2014/15. In 2018/19, 2.9% (28) of young people were referred in relation to harmful sexual behaviour, showing little change over the five year period.

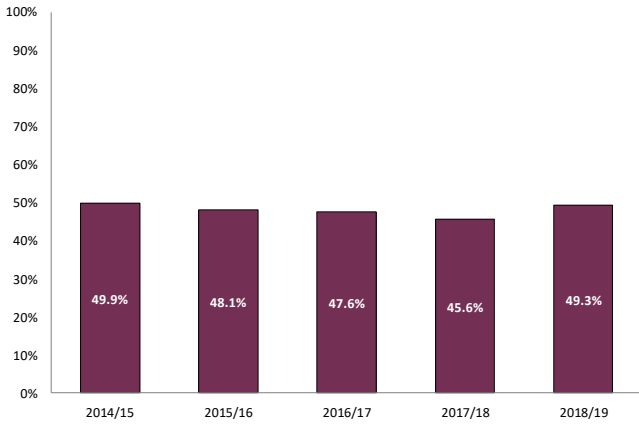
Figure 4: Proportion of Young People



2.3 VICTIMS

Where a victim has been involved in a crime referred to the YJA, they are invited to attend or participate in a conference meeting with the young person involved.

Figure 5: Cases where Victim Present or Represented



Over the five year period from 2014/15, victim attendance at conference meetings has remained fairly consistent. During 2018/19, victims either attended or were represented at 49.3% of appropriate conferences.

Of the individual victims identified for referrals during 2018/19, 83.5% participated in the conference process.

Figure 6: Victim Participation

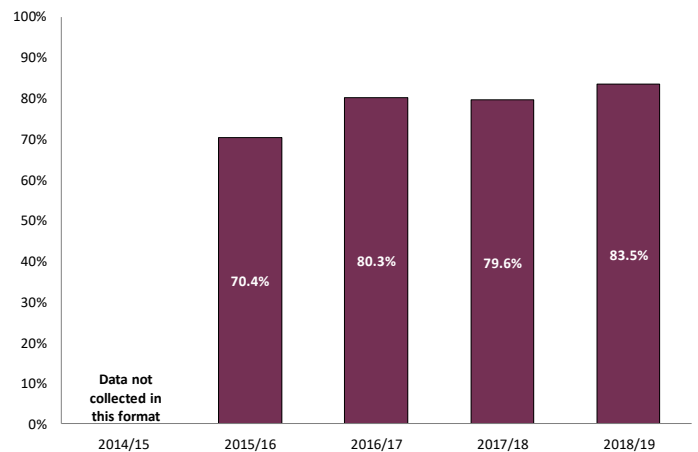
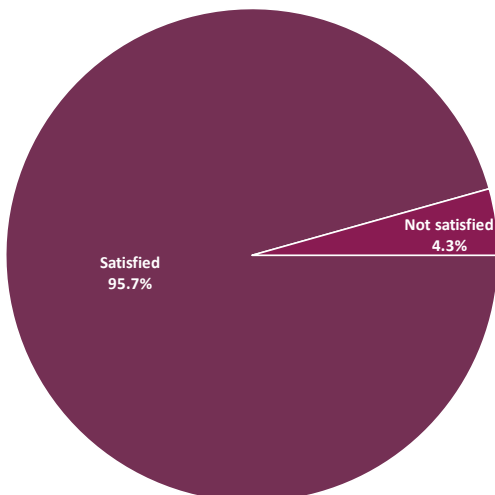


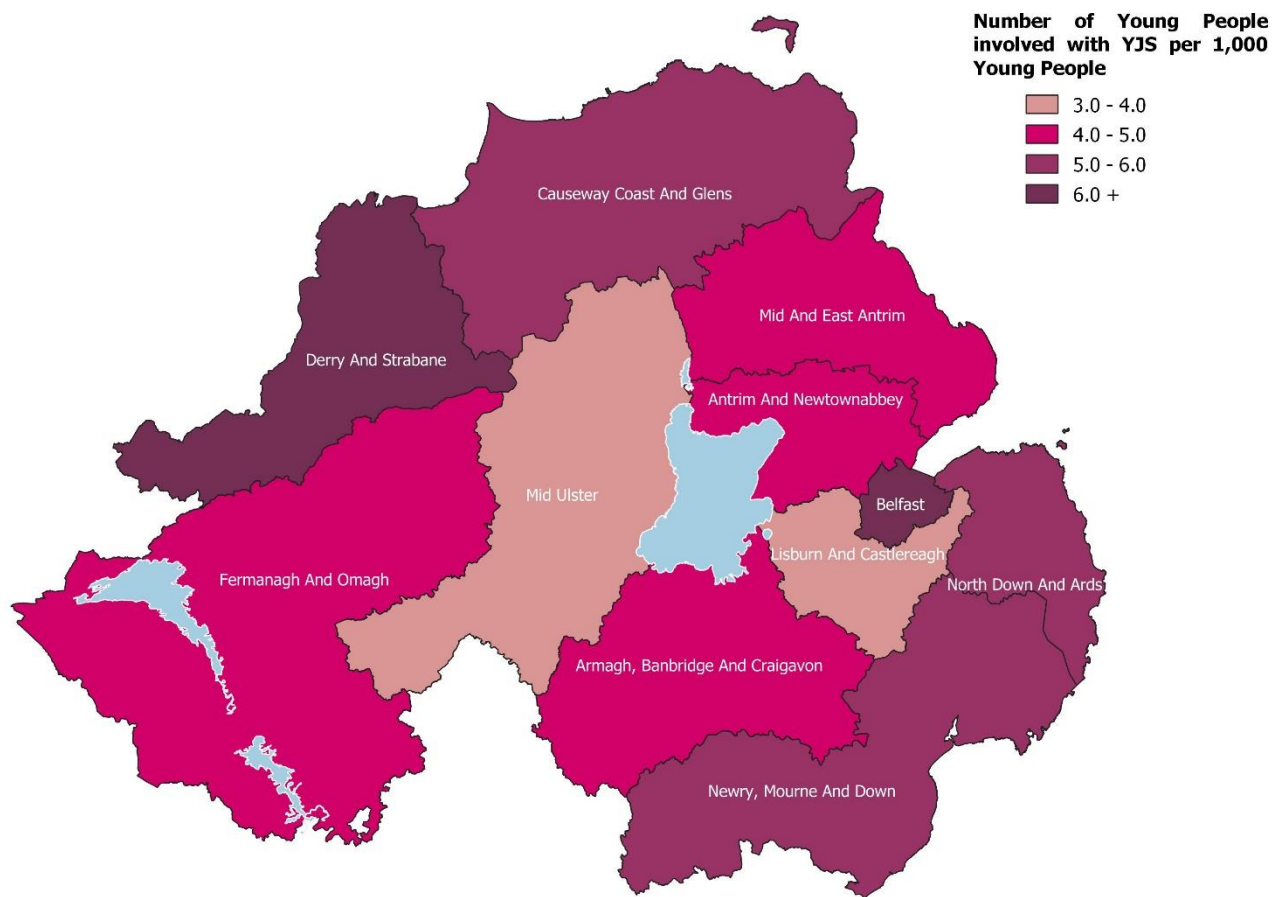
Figure 7: Victim Satisfaction with Restorative Process



There were 80 Victim Satisfaction Surveys completed during 2018/19. When asked about the restorative process, 11 did not respond. Of those who did provide an answer to the question, 95.7% (66) of victims stated they were satisfied with the restorative process.

2.4 AREAS COVERED

Figure 8: Number of Young People involved with YJS per 1,000 Young People



3. CUSTODIAL SERVICES (JJC)

Woodlands JJC has been designed as a centre of national and international excellence in secure custody, offering a wide range of services and support to help prevent young people from re-offending. It seeks to provide a safe, secure and stimulating environment for up to 48 young people placed in custody.

Young people may be held in the JJC on either a Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) Order, remand or sentence (see [background notes](#) for definitions). Information is recorded on each admission, each change of status (for example, when a young person transfers from PACE to remand) and each discharge.

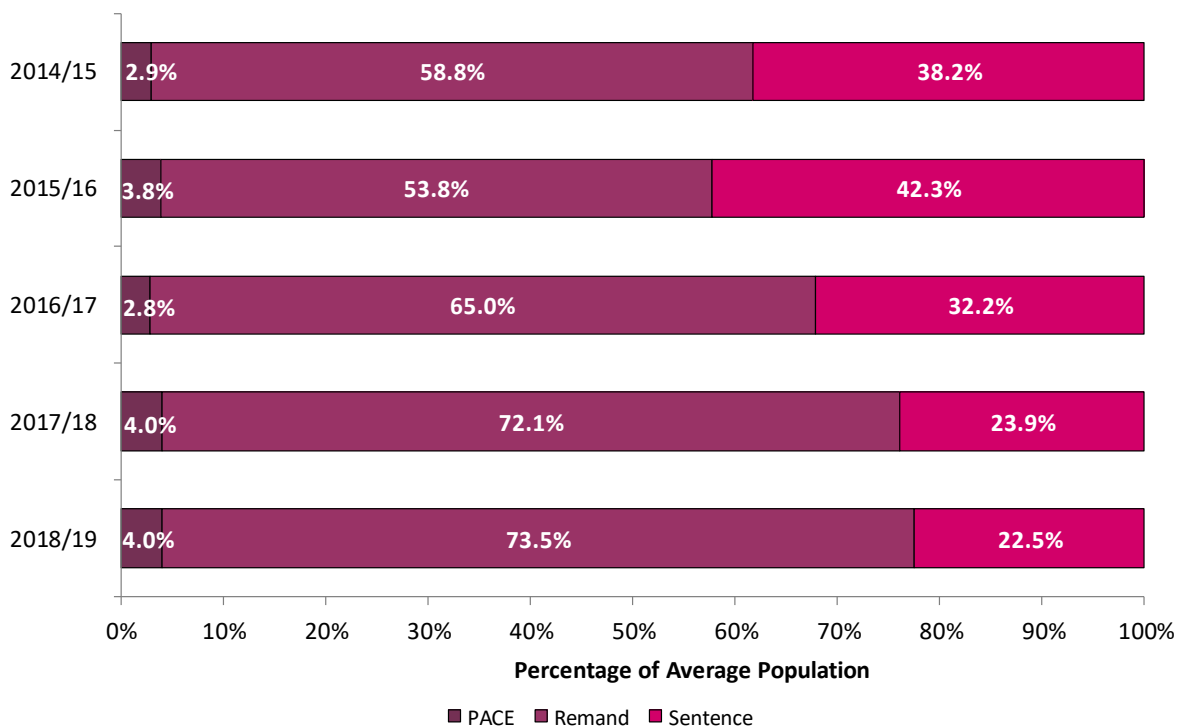
3.1 JJC WORKLOAD STATISTICS: POPULATION

Average Population

Figure 9 shows the average daily population of the JJC by status. In 2018/19 the total average daily population in the JJC was 18 young people. This figure was lower than in 2017/18, when the average was 21.

Whilst a large number of young people are admitted to the JJC under PACE they will remain in the centre for, at most, a few days. As a result these admissions have very little impact on the average population with the largest percentage resulting from those young people on remand.

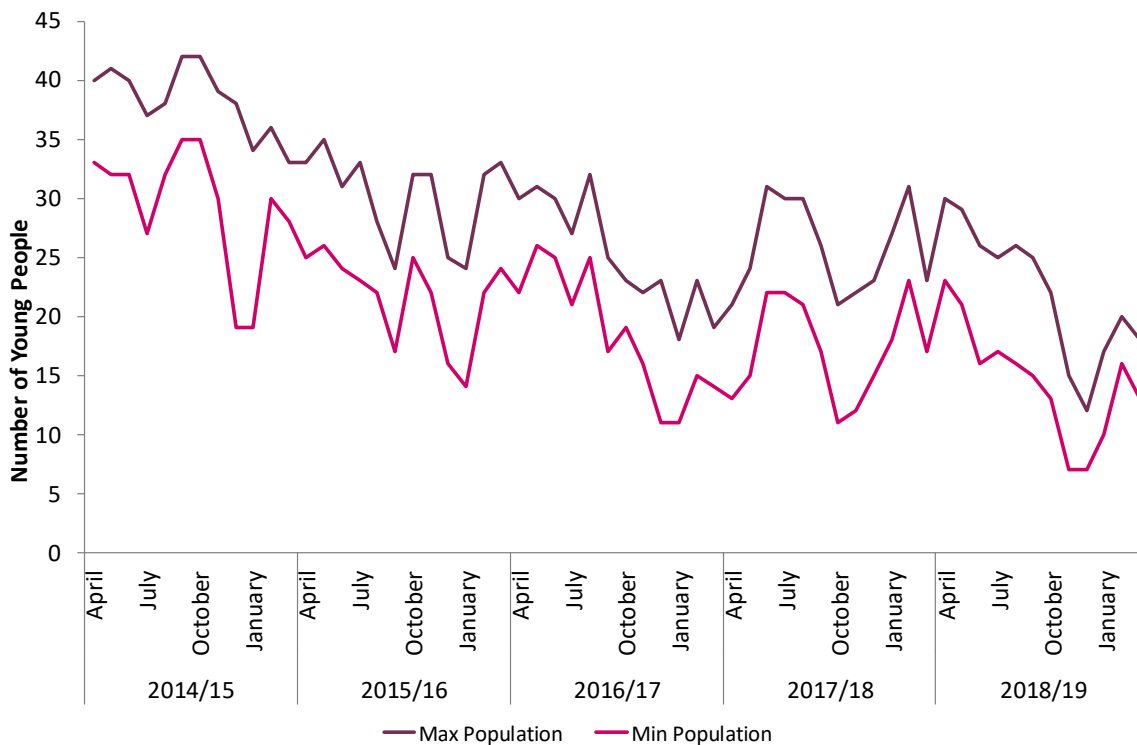
Figure 9: Average Population by Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19



Maximum and Minimum Population

Figure 10 shows that there has been a general reduction in the JJC population over the last 5 years. The highest population level recorded in 2018/19 was 30, similar to the previous financial year (31) but lower than the high of 42 observed in 2014/15. The minimum monthly population during 2018/19 was 7, the lowest level seen over the last 5 years.

Figure 10: Maximum and Minimum Monthly Population, 2014/15 to 2018/19



3.2 JJC WORKLOAD STATISTICS: MOVEMENTS

The workload statistics reported in this section specifically refer to admissions and changes of status within the JJC, for example when a young person transfers from PACE to remand, as these events constitute the daily workload of the centre. For this reason, discharges have been removed as all admissions will ultimately result in a discharge. Admissions and changes of status within JJC are collectively referred to as movements.

Workload Summary

Table 1 shows the annual number of movements within Woodlands JJC, the number of individual young people involved in those movements and the equivalent Northern Ireland population aged 10 to 17.

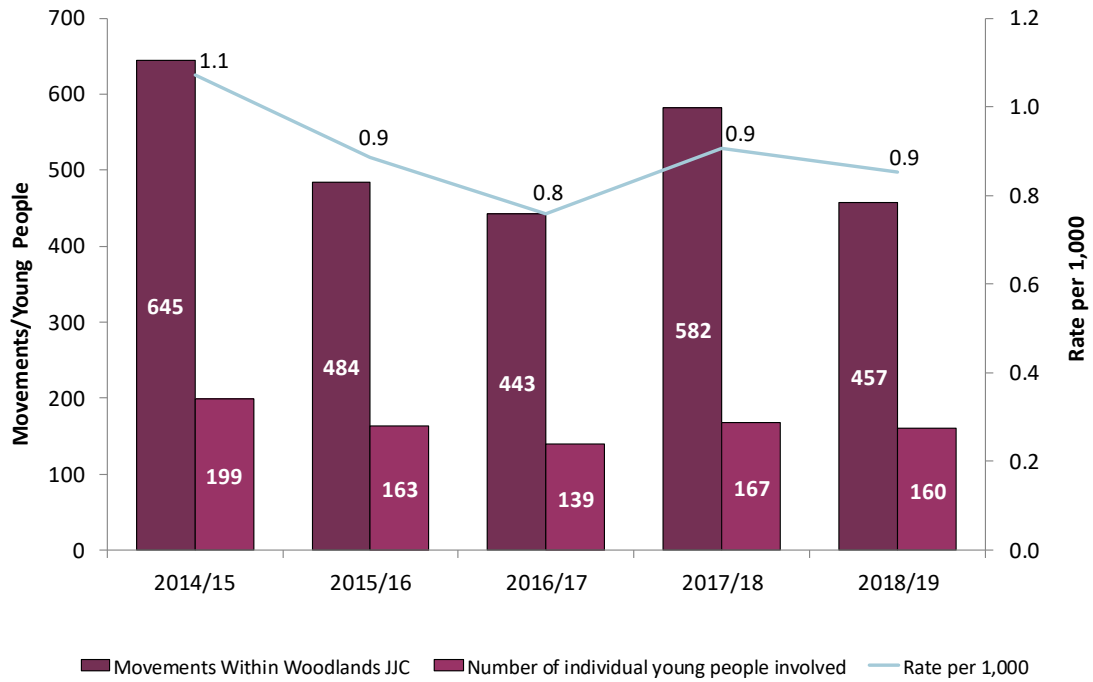
The figures show that the number of movements within Woodlands JJC has decreased by 29.1% since 2014/15. Additionally, the number of individual young people involved with the JJC decreased by 19.6% from 199 in 2014/15 to 160 in 2018/19. The total number of young people aged 10 to 17 in Northern Ireland on 30th June 2018 was 187,533. As such, less than one young person in every thousand in Northern Ireland was involved with the JJC in 2018/19 (Figure 11 and Table A1).

Table 1: Movements Within JJC, Number Of Young People Involved and Population Comparison, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Movements Within Woodlands JJC	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17	Rate Per 1,000 ¹
2014/15	645	199	185,530	1.1
2015/16	484	163	183,893	0.9
2016/17	443	139	183,273	0.8
2017/18	582	167	184,105	0.9
2018/19	457	160	187,533	0.9

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

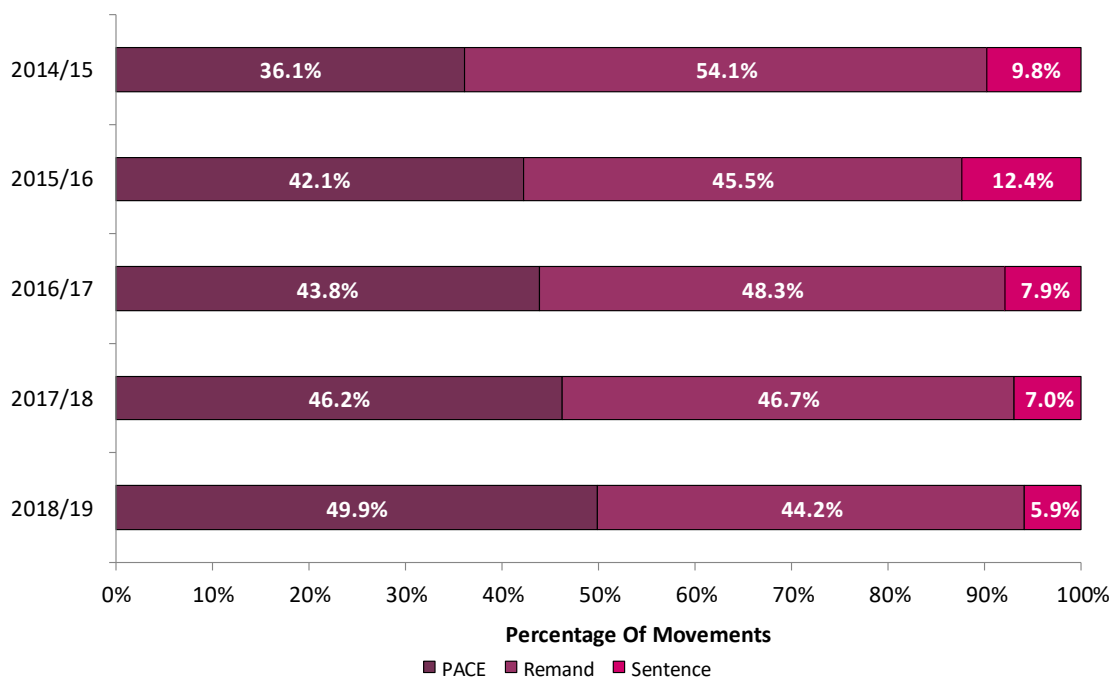
Figure 11: Movements Within JJC and Young People Involved, 2014/15 to 2018/19



Movements By Status

In 2018/19 there were 457 movements in the JJC: 228 (49.9%) related to PACE, 202 (44.2%) to remand and the remaining 27 (5.9%) were sentence movements. Over the past five years there has been a general increase in the proportion of movements attributed to PACE (36.1% in 2014/15; 49.9% in 2018/19). The proportions of movements attributed to remand and sentence movements have both decreased over the five year period (54.1% to 44.2% and 9.8% to 5.9% respectively) (Figure 12 and Table A2).

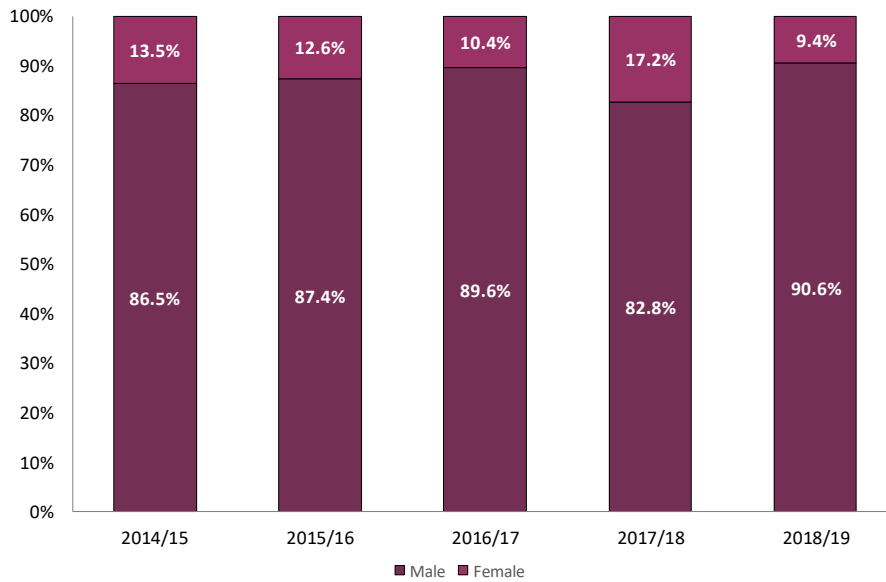
Figure 12: Movements within JJC by Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Movements By Gender

Males accounted for the vast majority of movements within JJC in 2018/19 at 90.6%. This has consistently been the case over the last five years with the proportion of males varying between 82.8% and 90.6% (Figure 13 and Table A3).

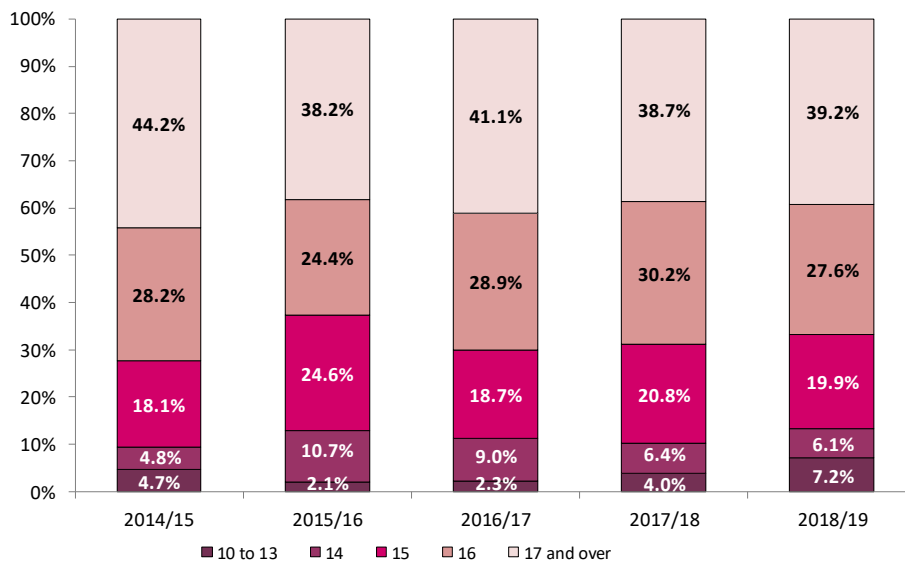
Figure 13: Movements within JJC by Gender 2018/19 (Percentages)



Movements By Age

In 2018/19, young people aged 17 and over accounted for just under two fifths of JJC movements (39.2%), slightly up on the proportion in 2017/18 (38.7%). Furthermore, those aged 15 and over accounted for 86.7% (396) of movements at JJC in 2018/19, a decrease of almost four percentage points from 2014/15 (90.5%) (Figure 14 and Table A4).

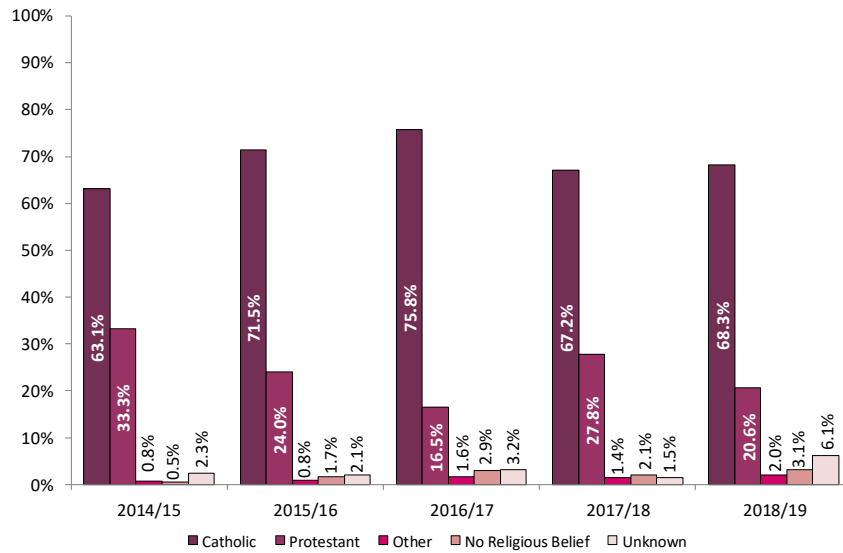
Figure 14: Movements Within JJC By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Movements By Religion

Figure 15 shows that between 2014/15 and 2018/19 the majority of movements involved Catholic young people. In 2018/19 68.3% of all movements involved Catholic young people and 20.6% involved Protestant young people. The remainder involved young people of other or no religious belief or for whom the information was unknown (Figure 15 and Table A5).

Figure 15: Movements Within JJC By Religion¹, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)

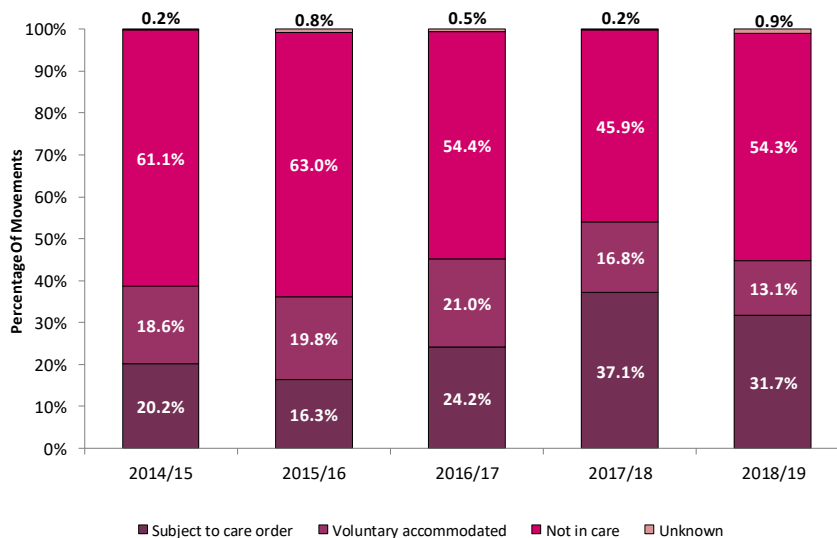


¹ Unlike other demographic information this is self-reported by the young person and can therefore not be validated.

Movements By Looked After Status

The proportion of movements within the JJC involving young people subject to care orders or in voluntary accommodation has increased since 2014/15 (38.8%) to 44.9% in 2018/19, peaking at 54.0% in 2017/18 (Figure 16 and Table A6).

Figure 16: Movements Within JJC by Looked After Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Movements By Area

Table 2 shows that young people resident in Belfast consistently accounted for the largest number of movements within the JJC over the five year period: 164 of 457 in 2018/19 (35.9%). Proportions have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year. In 2018/19 North Down and Ards (11.4%) and Derry and Strabane (10.1%) accounted for the next highest proportion of movements (Table A7).

Table 2: Movements Within JJC By Area, 2014/15 To 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Antrim and Newtownabbey	43	22	19	35	18
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	47	27	26	40	22
Belfast	308	197	163	159	164
Causeway Coast and Glens	25	26	15	57	16
Derry and Strabane	21	54	56	72	46
Fermanagh and Omagh	22	16	18	18	19
Lisburn and Castlereagh	22	9	13	29	16
Mid and East Antrim	18	19	7	19	16
Mid Ulster	11	23	15	29	28
Newry, Mourne and Down	60	39	20	39	36
North Down and Ards	56	49	81	62	52
Resident Outside NI	7	3	8	8	15
Unassigned ¹	5	0	2	15	9
Total	645	484	443	582	457

¹ Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

3.3 NUMBER OF CUSTODY DAYS

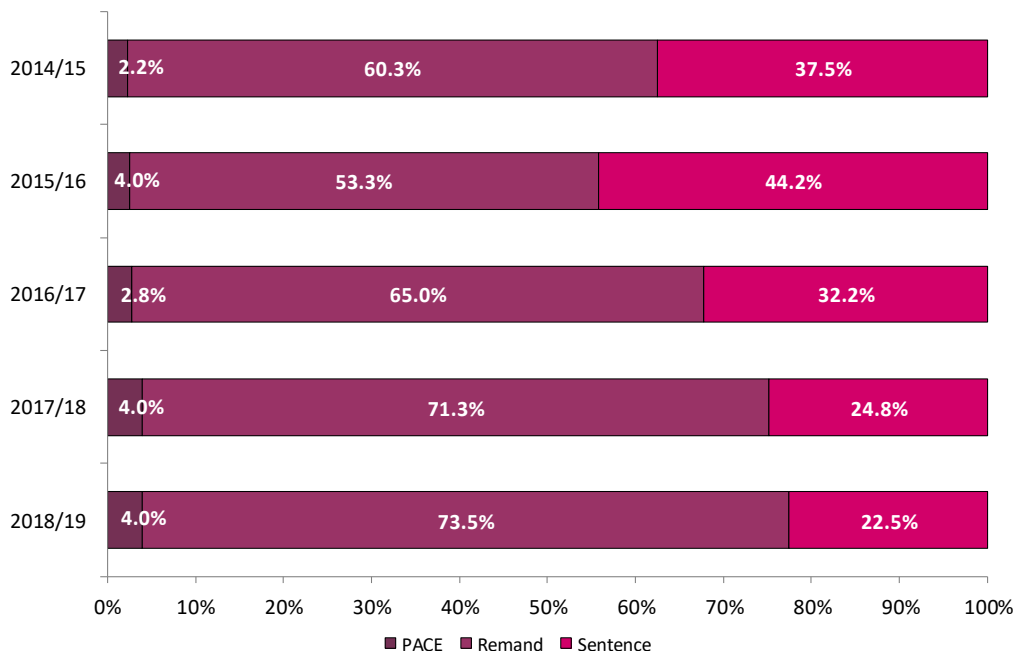
Another way of looking at the work of the JJC is to examine the number of days of custody the centre provides. Young people admitted on PACE will typically reside in the centre for a short period of time, usually one or two days, while those on remand or sentence will normally reside in the centre for longer periods of time.

When examining the transactional work of the JJC, young people on PACE make up a high proportion of the workload (49.9% in 2018/19). However, because these movements result in a short period of custody within the centre they account for a small proportion of the actual custody days. In contrast, sentence movements account for a smaller proportion of the workload (5.9% in 2018/19) but contribute to a much larger proportion of the custody days, as these movements bring with them a longer stay within the centre.

It should be noted that the minimum unit of measurement is one full day but many young people are admitted for less than this duration. In these cases, this is counted as one custody day.

Figure 17 shows the number of custody days attributed to PACE, remand and sentence movements over the last five years. In 2018/19 there were 6,497 days of custody provided by the JJC, 258 for PACE, 4,777 for remand and 1,462 for sentence. The number of custody days overall has decreased by 47.6% since 2014/15 with the figure decreasing by 15.8% from 2017/18 to 2018/19. The proportion of days related to remand and PACE in the 5 year period has increased, while the proportion relating to sentences has decreased (Figure 17 and Table A8).

Figure 17: Custody Days By Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



3.4 JJC WORKLOAD STATISTICS: INDIVIDUAL YOUNG PEOPLE

The statistics in this section provide information for the number of individual young people involved with the JJC on an annual basis. They are based on each young person’s first movement within the JJC during each financial year; therefore a young person will only be counted once within a given financial year but could be counted several times across years.

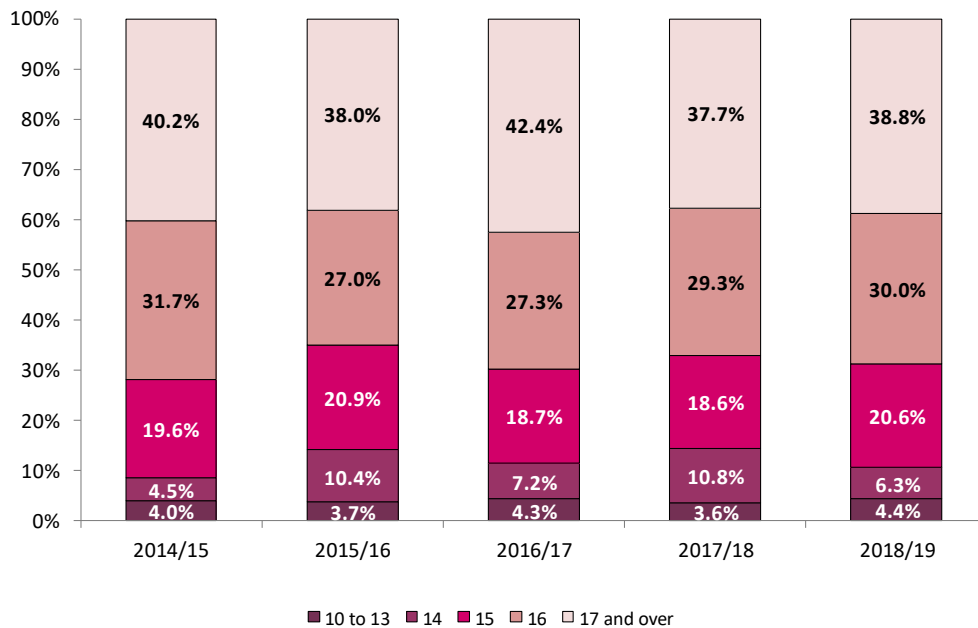
Young People In Custody By Gender

In 2018/19 young people in the JJC were predominantly male (90.6%), the highest proportion over the last five years with the lowest proportion of males in the period being 84.9% in 2014/15 (Table A9).

Young People In Custody By Age

The age breakdown for individual young people for the last five years is presented in Figure 18. Just under two-fifths (38.8%) of young people in custody in 2018/19 were aged 17 and over, fairly similar to the proportion during the previous four years. Young people aged 15 and over accounted for 89.4% in 2018/19, an increase from 2017/18 (85.6%) but a slight decrease over the five year period (2014/15, 91.5%) (Figure 18 and Table A10).

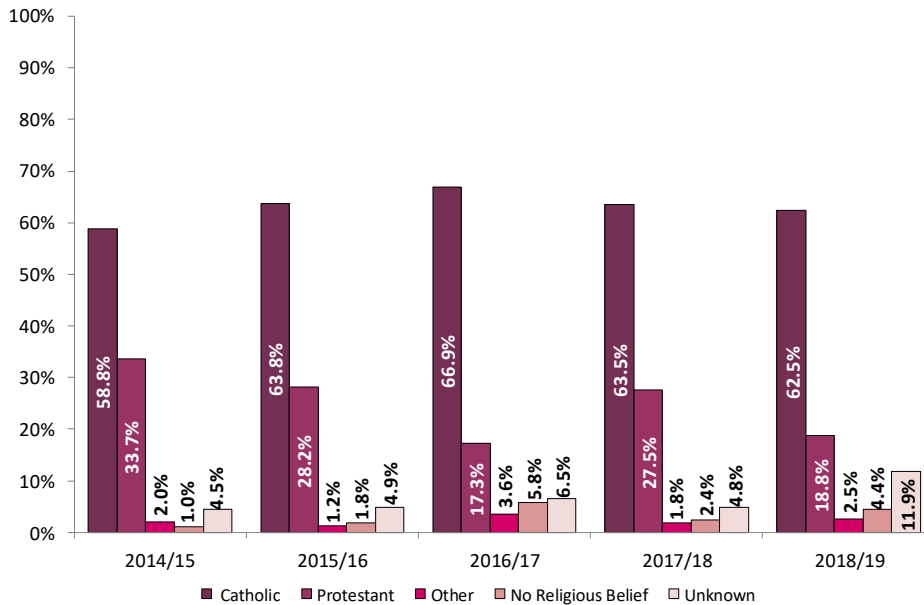
Figure 18: Young People In Custody By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Young People In Custody By Religion

In 2018/19, more than three out of five young people in custody were Catholic (62.5%). A further 18.8% were Protestant, 2.5% had other religious beliefs, 4.4% had no religious belief and the remaining 11.9% were unknown (Figure 19 and Table A11).

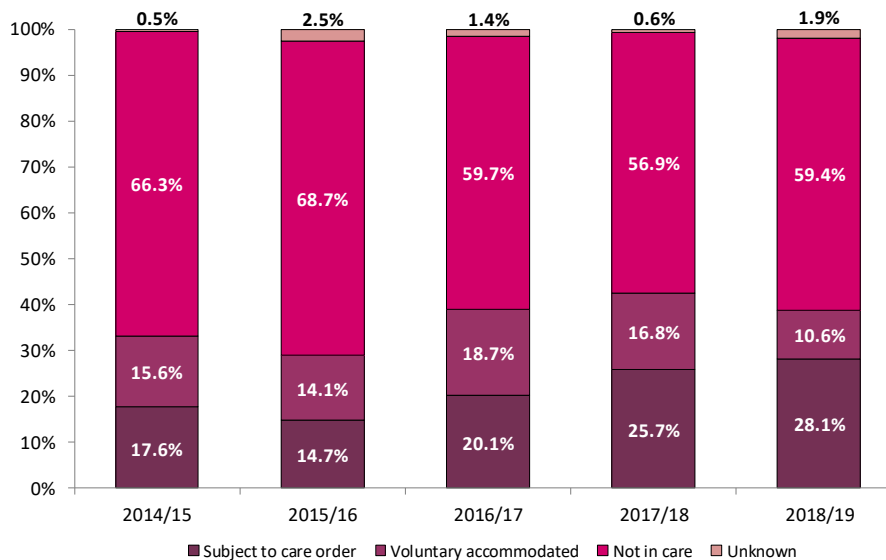
Figure 19: Young People in Custody by Religion, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Young People In Custody By Looked After Status

Figure 20 shows the proportion of young people involved with the JJC by their looked after status over the past five years. In 2018/19, just under two fifths of young people involved with the JJC were in care (28.1% were subject to a care order and 10.6% were voluntary accommodated). With the exception of 1.9%, whose care status was unknown, the remaining young people were not in care (59.4%) (Figure 20 and Table A12).

Figure 20: Young People In Custody By Looked After Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19¹ (Percentages)



¹ LAC status is determined based on the young person's first movement within the relevant financial year.

Young People In Custody By Area of Residence

Table 3 shows the number of young people involved with the JJC per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. The information is based on each young person's area of residence at the time of their first movement within the given year.

Belfast had the highest number of young people admitted to the JJC per 1,000 population in 2018/19 with a rate of 1.4 per 1,000. In 2018/19, Derry and Strabane had the second highest rate of young people aged 10 to 17 in custody at 1.1 per 1,000 with North Down and Ards having the third highest rate (0.9 per 1,000). Rates vary across the Local Government Districts from year to year, largely due to the small number of young people in custody in Northern Ireland (Table A13).

Table 3: Young People in Custody per 1,000 Population¹ Aged 10 to 17 by Area of Residence², 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Northern Ireland	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Belfast	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4
Causeway Coast and Glens	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
Derry and Strabane	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Mid and East Antrim	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6
Mid Ulster	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8
Newry, Mourne and Down	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
North Down and Ards	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

² Excludes young people resident outside Northern Ireland and those for whom accurate address information was unavailable.

3.5 CUSTODY CONVERSION ESTIMATE FOR PACE ADMISSIONS

To produce a custody conversion estimate we must first make the assumption that each admission to the JJC can only result in two outcomes: either the individual is released from the JJC without charge, or their status within custody will progress over time from PACE to remand to sentence. This implies that all young people who receive a final disposal other than a custodial sentence should not enter custody.

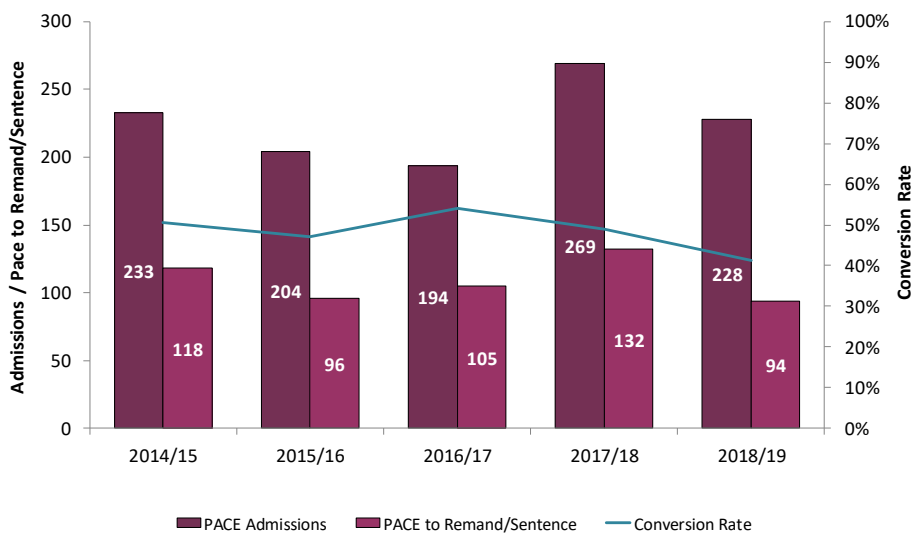
Working on this assumption we can look at the number of PACE admissions compared to the number of PACE outcomes to create a conversion estimate, i.e. of all young people admitted into the JJC on PACE how many are subsequently remanded by court or sentenced to custody? There are inherent problems with this approach; for example, some movements in the current year will relate to admissions which occurred in the previous year and admissions during the current year will have subsequent movements in the following year, so the estimate will only ever be an approximation of the “use” of the JJC.

Table 4 shows all PACE admissions in the period and all PACE to remand/sentence movements in the same period. These two figures can then be used to produce a PACE to remand/sentence conversion estimate. The PACE conversion rate decreased from 49.1% (132) in 2017/18 to 41.2% (94) in 2018/19, representing an increase in the percentage of young people admitted to the JJC on PACE having been released without having been remanded by court or sentenced to custody (Figure 21 and Table A14).

Table 4: PACE To Remand/Sentence, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	PACE Admissions	PACE to Remand/Sentence	Conversion Rate
2014/15	233	118	50.6%
2015/16	204	96	47.1%
2016/17	194	105	54.1%
2017/18	269	132	49.1%
2018/19	228	94	41.2%

Figure 21: Conversion Rate of PACE to Remand/Sentence, 2014/15 to 2018/19



4. YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES (YJS)

Restorative justice is an established part of the Northern Ireland criminal justice system. The YJA uses this approach to focus on the needs of victims and young people. Victims take an active role and young people are encouraged to take responsibility for their actions.

YJS provides a number of disposals to facilitate this. The most frequently used is youth conferencing. Other disposals such as community orders are also provided. The different disposals used are explained in [appendix A](#).

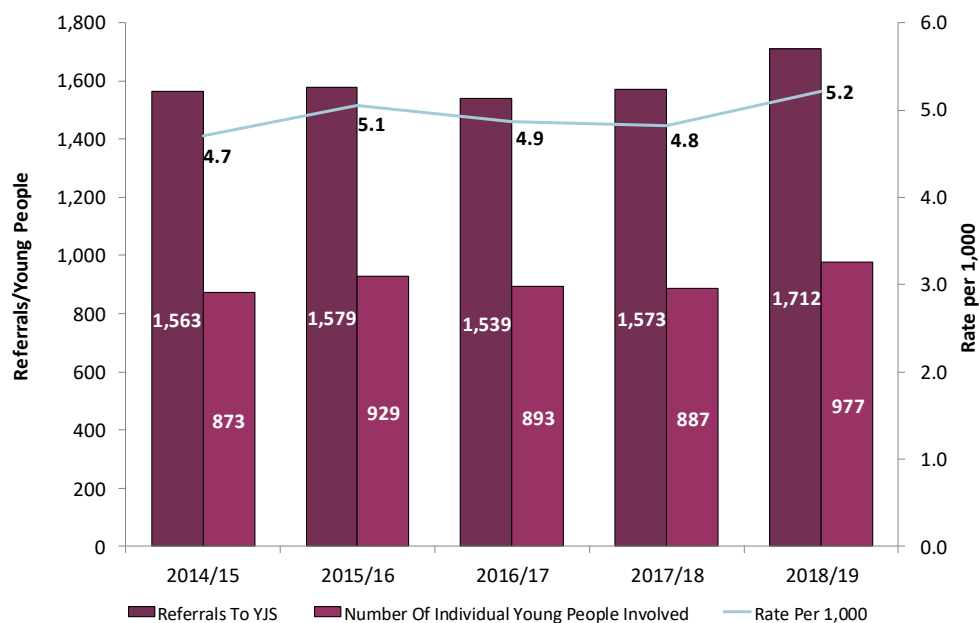
4.1 YJS WORKLOAD STATISTICS: REFERRALS

The statistics reported in this section specifically relate to referrals received from the Public Prosecution Service (PPS) and the Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunals Service (NICTS). These figures do not reflect the number of plans/orders made by PPS/NICTS as young people may withdraw their consent and therefore be given another disposal, or an agreement can be reached at the conference for no further action to be taken against the young person i.e. a plan is not required.

Workload Summary

In 2018/19 the number of referrals was 1,712, an increase of 8.8% on the previous year (1,573). This is reflected in the increase in the number of young people involved which increased by 10.1% in 2018/19 (977) in comparison to 2017/18 (887). In 2018/19 this equates to 5.2 young people in every 1,000 being involved with YJS (Figure 22 and Table A15).

Figure 22: Referrals to YJS and Number of Young People Involved, 2014/15 to 2018/19

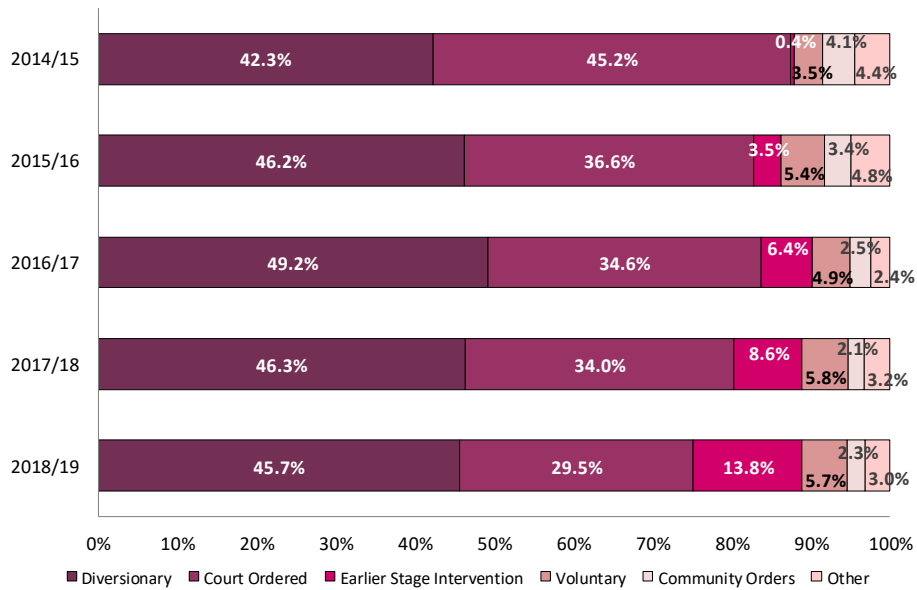


1 Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 as at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

Referrals By Type

Over the past 5 years, the proportion of diversionary referrals has varied slightly accounting for between 42.3% and 49.2% of referrals, with these accounting for 45.7% of all referrals in 2018/19. The proportion of court ordered referrals decreased since 2014/15 (45.2%) to 29.5% in 2018/19. There has been a notable increase in the proportion of Earlier Stage Interventions since 2015/16; these accounted for 13.8% in 2018/19, a year on year increase from 3.5% in 2015/16. The remaining referrals were made up of Voluntary referrals (5.7%), Community Orders (2.3%) and other referrals (3.0%) (Figure 23 and Table A16).

Figure 23: Referrals By Type¹, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)

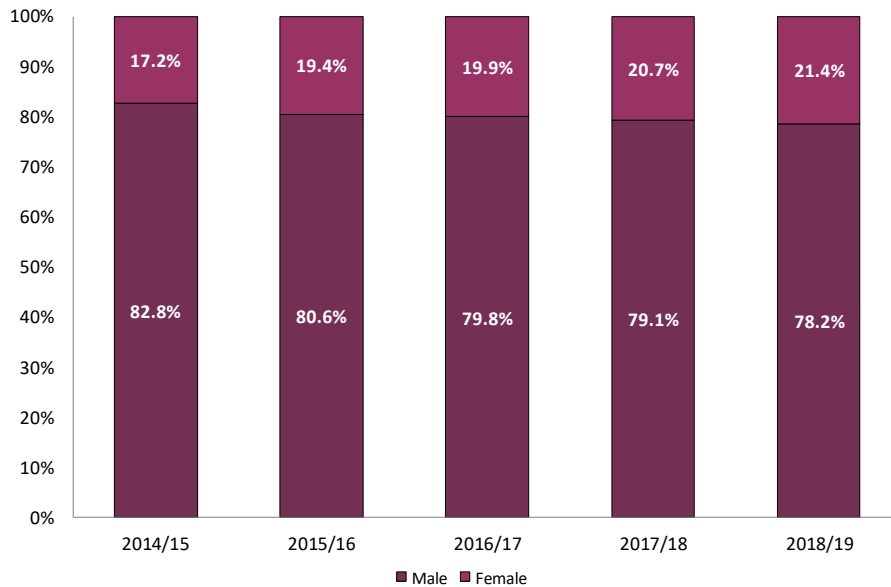


¹ Earlier Stage Interventions were introduced in 2015/16 following a pilot in 2014/15 (0.4%). Community order referrals include attendance centre orders, community responsibility orders and reparation orders. Other referrals include Juvenile Justice Centre orders where YJS are involved in supervising the community element, reducing offending programmes, bail support cases and work with probation.

Referrals By Gender

Males accounted for 78.2% of YJS referrals in 2018/19, a decrease from 82.8% in 2014/15. This reflects a year on year increase in the proportion of females referred to YJS in the same period (17.2% to 21.4%) (Figure 24 and Table A17).

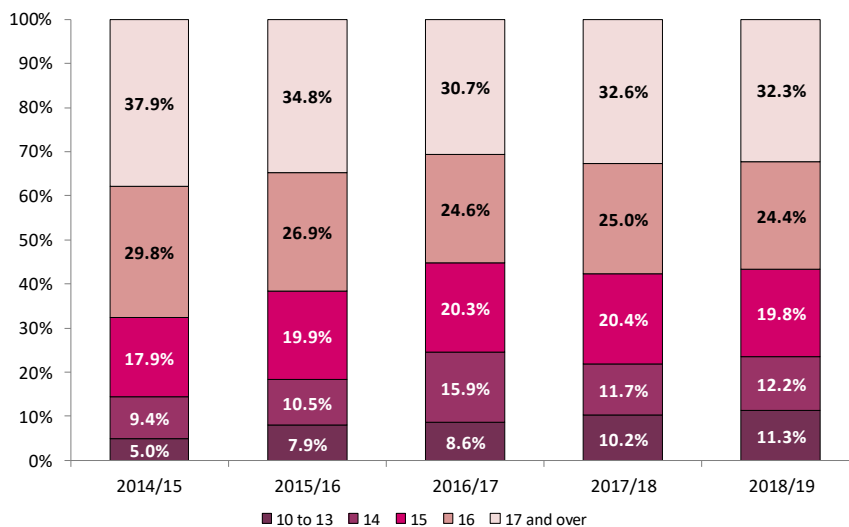
Figure 24: Referrals by Gender, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Referrals By Age

During 2018/19 the pattern of referrals by age was similar to that during the previous four years with young people in the three oldest age categories accounting for the highest proportions of referrals (17 and over, 32.3%; 16, 24.4%; 15, 19.8%). The proportion of young people aged 10 to 13 has been increasing year on year over the five year period (2014/15, 5.0%; 2018/19, 11.3%) (Figure 25 and Table A18).

Figure 25: Referrals By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Referrals By Area

Table 6 shows the number of referrals by area for the last five years. Belfast had the largest number of referrals during 2018/19 (415, 24.2%). This was followed by North Down and Ards (208, 12.1%), Derry and Strabane (172, 10.0%), Newry, Mourne and Down (163, 9.5%) and Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon districts (147, 8.6%). Remaining districts each accounted for 5-6% of referrals (Table A19).

Table 5: Referrals By Area, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Antrim and Newtownabbey	103	109	96	88	87
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	122	134	138	121	147
Belfast	519	422	406	363	415
Causeway Coast and Glens	86	90	86	137	109
Derry and Strabane	155	195	169	117	172
Fermanagh and Omagh	110	87	86	75	95
Lisburn and Castlereagh	50	56	58	56	98
Mid and East Antrim	53	84	93	106	108
Mid Ulster	57	71	52	79	80
Newry, Mourne and Down	119	129	111	153	163
North Down and Ards	188	202	242	197	208
Resident outside NI	1	0	2	0	0
Unassigned ¹	0	0	0	81	30
Total	1,563	1,579	1,539	1,573	1,712

¹ Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

4.2 YJS WORKLOAD STATISTICS: INDIVIDUAL YOUNG PEOPLE

As previously noted, workload statistics provide information on the workload of YJS however the data in this section provides information on the number of individual young people involved with YJS on an annual basis. The following statistics are based on each young person’s first referral to the YJS during each financial year; therefore a young person will only be counted once within a given financial year but could be counted several times across years.

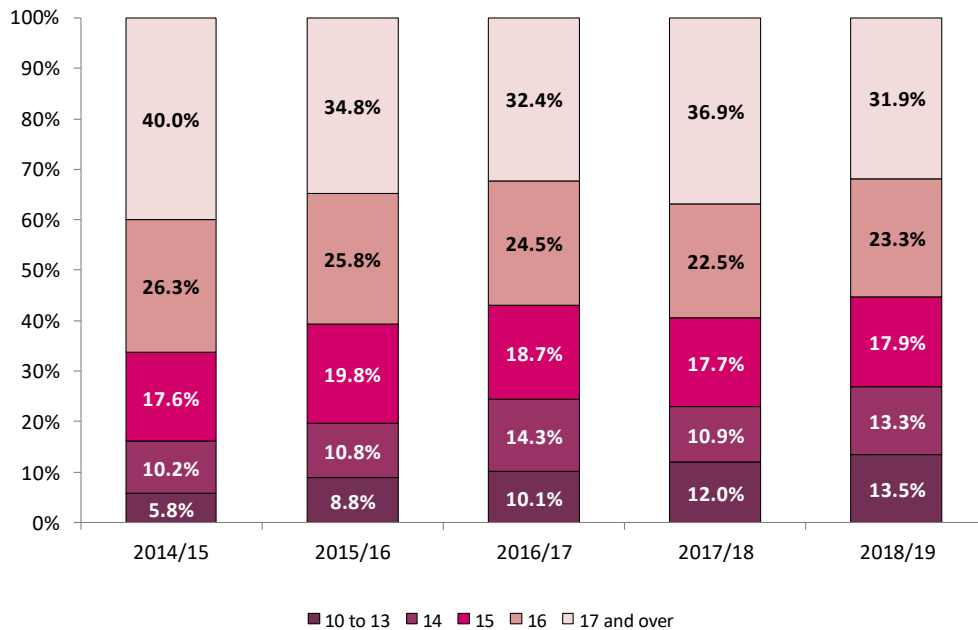
Young People Involved With YJS By Gender

In 2018/19, 77.3% of young people involved with YJS were male and 22.1% were female. This shows an overall decrease in the proportion of male young people from 2014/15 (82.5%) and an increase in the proportion of female young people involved with YJS (2014/15, 17.5%) (Table A20).

Young People Involved With YJS By Age

In 2018/19, 31.9% of young people involved with YJS were aged 17 and over. This is a decrease from 36.9% in 2017/18. Furthermore, those aged 15 and over accounted for 73.2% of young people involved with YJS (2017/18, 77.1%). There has been an increase in the proportion of 10 to 13 year olds year on year since 2014/15 (5.8%) to 13.5% in 2018/19. The age breakdown for individual young people for the last five years is presented in Figure 26 (Table A21).

Figure 26: Young People Involved With YJS By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19 (Percentages)



Young People Involved With YJS By Area of Residence

Table 6 presents the number of young people involved with YJS by local government district for the last five years. In 2018/19, Belfast had the highest number of young people referred to YJS per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at a rate of 7.7. The next highest rates in 2018/19 were in Derry and Strabane (6.3) and North Down and Ards (5.4). The lowest rate seen was in Mid Ulster (3.3) (Table A22).

Table 6: Young People Involved With YJS Per 1,000 Population¹ Aged 10 To 17 By Area of Residence², 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year									
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Northern Ireland	872	4.7	929	5.1	891	4.9	887	7.8	977	5.2
Antrim And Newtownabbey	70	5.0	72	5.2	64	4.6	56	4.6	63	4.3
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	77	3.7	92	4.4	87	4.1	88	7.6	95	4.3
Belfast	251	8.1	239	7.8	233	7.7	220	6.7	237	7.7
Causeway Coast And Glens	45	3.1	53	3.7	52	3.7	58	7.5	72	5.0
Derry And Strabane	90	5.5	91	5.6	93	5.9	67	4.4	99	6.3
Fermanagh And Omagh	55	4.4	51	4.1	52	4.2	36	3.7	50	4.0
Lisburn And Castlereagh	36	2.7	43	3.2	40	3.0	32	2.8	53	3.9
Mid And East Antrim	47	3.5	59	4.5	59	4.5	58	6.8	55	4.1
Mid Ulster	40	2.6	51	3.3	35	2.3	44	4.4	53	3.3
Newry, Mourne And Down	78	4.1	87	4.6	78	4.1	92	6.5	103	5.3
North Down And Ards	83	5.6	91	6.2	98	6.7	83	8.6	82	5.4
Resident outside NI	1	..	0	..	2	0	..
Unassigned ²	0	..	0	..	0	..	53	..	15	..

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

² Excludes young people resident outside Northern Ireland and those for whom accurate address information was unavailable.

APPENDIX A: DEFINITIONS

Custody

Young People may be held in the Juvenile Justice Centre either on:

- PACE: These young people are held under the Police and Criminal Evidence Order 1989 until they can be questioned by police or until a court date becomes available.
- Remand – These young people are remanded in custody either awaiting trial or sentence.
- Sentence – These young people are held in custody as a result of a sentence of criminal court. Persons committed in default of a payment of a fine are normally included in this group. The majority of young people sentenced to the Juvenile Justice Centre will be given a Juvenile Justice Centre Order (JJCO).

Bail Support

The Youth Justice Agency provides Bails Support services to young people. This option is offered as an alternative to remand in custody, which means that the court can consider bail, even where there are 'substantial grounds' for refusal.

Fine Default

On occasion, a fine can be seen by the courts as an appropriate disposal for some offences. If the individual fails to pay the fine this can result in them being admitted to custody for a short period of time (usually three or four days). Whilst this is not a common disposal for young people there have been a small number over recent years sentenced to the Juvenile Justice Centre for fine default.

Juvenile Justice Centre Order (JJCO)

This order was introduced on 31st January 1999 under the Criminal Justice (children) (Northern Ireland) Order 1998, to replace the training school order. It is available for children and is for a period of six months unless the court specifies a longer period not exceeding two years. The period of detention is for one half of the period of the order, with the remainder comprising a period of close supervision in the community.

“YOC Order” (Sentence of Detention in the Young Offenders Centre)

This disposal was introduced on 12th December 1968 as part of the Treatment of Offenders Act (Northern Ireland) 1968. It is available for those over 16 but under 21 years of age, who were convicted of an offence that would normally attract a custodial sentence if the individual was over 21 years of age.

Since 1st November 2012 the Justice Minister has given an undertaking that no young person under 18 years of age will be held anywhere other than the Juvenile Justice Centre. As a result the sentence statistics in this bulletin include young people sentenced to Juvenile Justice Centre Orders, YOC Orders and fine default.

Non-Custodial Disposals supervised by Youth Justice Services

Attendance Centre Order (ACO)

An attendance centre order requires an offender, aged under 18, to attend a designated attendance centre and undertake a structured programme of activities. The order should not be less than 12 hours and no more than 24 hours. The times at which the offender attends the centre should avoid interference, so far as practicable, with school hours or working hours.

Community Responsibility Order (CRO)

The order is a form of community service which may be imposed on a child, currently under the age of 18, and combines a specified number of hours to be spent on practical activities and instruction on citizenship. The aggregate number of hours specified in the order must not be less than 20 and not more than 40. In addition, the number of hours spent on instruction in citizenship must not be less than one half of the aggregate number of hours in the order.

Diversionsary Youth Conference (DYC)

The decision whether or not to refer a young person to a diversionary conference is for the Public Prosecution Service to make, but these conferences can only take place where the offender has admitted the offence. A diversionary conference is a meeting or a series of meetings held to consider how a young person should be dealt with for an offence. A conference plan will be produced, which will be presented to the prosecutor for their approval. If the prosecutor accepts the plan, the young person must comply. However, if the young person fails to comply or the prosecutor doesn't accept the plan, then the prosecutor can refer the case to court.

Reparation Order (RO)

The order requires the offender to make reparation either to the victim of the offence or some other person affected by it, or to the community at large. The order may currently be made only where the offender is under the age of 18 years. An order must not require the offender to make reparation for more than 24 hours or to make reparation to any person without their consent. Forms which reparation might take could be, for example, repairing property which has been damaged or removing graffiti.

Youth Conference Order (YCO)

Youth conferencing aims to balance the needs of the victim and the young offender by agreeing plans of action which satisfy the victim and create opportunities for the young person to make amends and stop committing crime. A referral to Youth Justice Services can be made either by diversion via the Public Prosecution Service, or at court at the point of sentencing. In either case the child must admit the offence and be willing to take part in the conference. The conference agrees a plan for the child to complete comprising of various elements relevant to the child, the impact of the offence and their offending behaviour. The period of the plan must not be more than one year. A plan resulting from a court-ordered conference, subsequently agreed by the court, will form the basis of a Youth Conference Order.

Youth Engagement Clinics (YEC)

Youth engagement is a tripartite initiative involving PSNI, PPS and YJA which was piloted in 2012/13 and is now fully implemented and operational across Northern Ireland. This intervention aims to keep young people who have offended away from the formal Court environment, whilst encouraging them to take responsibility for their behaviour and to take up whatever support is seen as necessary: to help prevent further offending behaviour and harm. Youth engagement clinics are hosted by YJA and delivered jointly, with Police Youth Diversion Officers. Youth engagement clinics can result in a number of diversionary disposals including informed warnings

and restorative cautions (both PSNI led) and diversionary youth conferences, which are taken forward by YJA.

APPENDIX B: TECHNICAL NOTES

Area Statistics

Area statistics in this publication have been based on the young person's home address postcode at time of admission to the JJC or referral to YJS. If this information is unavailable then, where possible, the most recent home address postcode information held for the individual has been used.

It should also be noted that areas which contain care homes will have a greater concentration of referrals as children in care will have these addresses recorded as their permanent place of residence at the time of referral.

Data Source

The data for this bulletin was taken from the Youth Justice Agency's data management information system.

Data quality and validation

Following guidance provided by the Office for National Statistics on the Quality Assessment of Administrative Data, information pertaining to data quality and validation is continually assessed. A number of accuracy, quality assurance/validation procedures have been conducted upon the dataset used to compile this data series, to ensure the data extracted are accurate, complete and fit for the statistical purposes for which they are to be used. Both automated and manual checks have been carried out at individual case level and data corrected, where possible, to ensure that key fields are complete and logical and a general check of the data as a whole suggests no other anomalies.

Within the 2017/18 YJS dataset, there was an increase in the number of records where religion had not been recorded. Due to concerns over the quality of reporting this variable with higher proportion of missing values it was decided to be removed from 2017/18 onwards. This is under continuing annual review.

Statistical coverage

The statistics in this publication are based on the number of admissions to, and status changes, within JJC and the number of YJS referrals over a five year period (from the financial year 2014/15 to 2018/19). Tables with data from earlier years (from financial year 2008/09 to 2018/19) are available within the Microsoft Excel and OpenDocument Spreadsheet format documents available at www.justice-ni.gov.uk.

Analysis and Presentation of Statistics

The data used in this report is extracted using Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio and is validated, maintained and analysed using a combination of Microsoft SQL Server Management and IBM SPSS.

For ease of use, figures are given as whole numbers throughout the text, tables and charts. Percentages and population rates are rounded to one decimal place. Whilst tables of information have been included in Appendix C, the tables are also published alongside this bulletin in Microsoft Excel and OpenDocument Spreadsheet format, for ease of use.

APPENDIX C: DATA TABLES

The data tables presented in this bulletin are also available to download separately in Excel format at: www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications. Tables in this format also contain data for years prior to 2014/15.

Percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table A1: Movements Within JJC, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Movements Within Woodlands JJC	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17	Rate Per 1,000 ¹
2014/15	645	199	185,530	1.1
2015/16	484	163	183,893	0.9
2016/17	443	139	183,273	0.8
2017/18	582	167	184,105	0.9
2018/19	457	160	187,533	0.9

Table A2: Movements Within JJC By Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Movement Status						Total Movements
	Remand		Sentence		PACE		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	349	54.1%	63	9.8%	233	36.1%	645
2015/16	220	45.5%	60	12.4%	204	42.1%	484
2016/17	214	48.3%	35	7.9%	194	43.8%	443
2017/18	272	46.7%	41	7.0%	269	46.2%	582
2018/19	202	44.2%	27	5.9%	228	49.9%	457

Table A3: Movements Within JJC By Gender, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Gender				Total Movements
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	558	86.5%	87	13.5%	645
2015/16	423	87.4%	61	12.6%	484
2016/17	397	89.6%	46	10.4%	443
2017/18	482	82.8%	100	17.2%	582
2018/19	414	90.6%	43	9.4%	457

Table A4: Movements Within JJC By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Age										Total Movements
	10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	30	4.7%	31	4.8%	117	18.1%	182	28.2%	285	44.2%	645
2015/16	10	2.1%	52	10.7%	119	24.6%	118	24.4%	185	38.2%	484
2016/17	10	2.3%	40	9.0%	83	18.7%	128	28.9%	182	41.1%	443
2017/18	23	4.0%	37	6.4%	121	20.8%	176	30.2%	225	38.7%	582
2018/19	33	7.2%	28	6.1%	91	19.9%	126	27.6%	179	39.2%	457

Table A5: Movements Within JJC By Religion, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Religion										Total Movements
	Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	407	63.1%	215	33.3%	5	0.8%	3	0.5%	15	2.3%	645
2015/16	346	71.5%	116	24.0%	4	0.8%	8	1.7%	10	2.1%	484
2016/17	336	75.8%	73	16.5%	7	1.6%	13	2.9%	14	3.2%	443
2017/18	391	67.2%	162	27.8%	8	1.4%	12	2.1%	9	1.5%	582
2018/19	312	68.3%	94	20.6%	9	2.0%	14	3.1%	28	6.1%	457

¹ Religion is self-reported by the young person and can therefore not be validated

Table A6: Movements Within JJC By Looked After Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Looked After Status								Total Movements
	Subject to care order		Voluntary accommodated		Not in care		Unknown		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	130	20.2%	120	18.6%	394	61.1%	1	0.2%	645
2015/16	79	16.3%	96	19.8%	305	63.0%	4	0.8%	484
2016/17	107	24.2%	93	21.0%	241	54.4%	2	0.5%	443
2017/18	216	37.1%	98	16.8%	267	45.9%	1	0.2%	582
2018/19	145	31.7%	60	13.1%	248	54.3%	4	0.9%	457

Table A7: Movements Within JJC By Area, 2014/15 To 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Antrim and Newtownabbey	43	22	19	35	18
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	47	27	26	40	22
Belfast	308	197	163	159	164
Causeway Coast and Glens	25	26	15	57	16
Derry and Strabane	21	54	56	72	46
Fermanagh and Omagh	22	16	18	18	19
Lisburn and Castlereagh	22	9	13	29	16
Mid and East Antrim	18	19	7	19	16
Mid Ulster	11	23	15	29	28
Newry, Mourne and Down	60	39	20	39	36
North Down and Ards	56	49	81	62	52
Resident Outside NI	7	3	8	8	15
Unassigned ¹	5	0	2	15	9
Total	645	484	443	582	457

Table A8: Custody Days By Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Status						Total Custody Days
	PACE		Remand		Sentence		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	275	2.2%	7,481	60.3%	4,644	37.5%	12,400
2015/16	227	2.4%	4,944	53.3%	4,097	44.2%	9,268
2016/17	222	2.8%	5,156	65.0%	2,557	32.2%	7,935
2017/18	305	4.0%	5,498	71.3%	1,912	24.8%	7,715
2018/19	258	4.0%	4,777	73.5%	1,462	22.5%	6,497

Table A9: Young People In Custody By Gender, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Gender				Total Young People
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	169	84.9%	30	15.1%	199
2015/16	144	88.3%	19	11.7%	163
2016/17	124	89.2%	15	10.8%	139
2017/18	143	85.6%	24	14.4%	167
2018/19	145	90.6%	15	9.4%	160

Table A10: Young People In Custody By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Age										Total Young People
	10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	8	4.0%	9	4.5%	39	19.6%	63	31.7%	80	40.2%	199
2015/16	6	3.7%	17	10.4%	34	20.9%	44	27.0%	62	38.0%	163
2016/17	6	4.3%	10	7.2%	26	18.7%	38	27.3%	59	42.4%	139
2017/18	6	3.6%	18	10.8%	31	18.6%	49	29.3%	63	37.7%	167
2018/19	7	4.4%	10	6.3%	33	20.6%	48	30.0%	62	38.8%	160

Table A11: Young People In Custody By Religion, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Religion ¹										Total Young People
	Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	117	58.8%	67	33.7%	4	2.0%	2	1.0%	9	4.5%	199
2015/16	104	63.8%	46	28.2%	2	1.2%	3	1.8%	8	4.9%	163
2016/17	93	66.9%	24	17.3%	5	3.6%	8	5.8%	9	6.5%	139
2017/18	106	63.5%	46	27.5%	3	1.8%	4	2.4%	8	4.8%	167
2018/19	100	62.5%	30	18.8%	4	2.5%	7	4.4%	19	11.9%	160

¹ Religion is self-reported by the young person and can therefore not be validated

Table A12: Young People In Custody By Looked After Status, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Looked After Status								Total Young People
	Subject to care order		Voluntary accommodated		Not in care		Unknown		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	35	17.6%	31	15.6%	132	66.3%	1	0.5%	199
2015/16	24	14.7%	23	14.1%	112	68.7%	4	2.5%	163
2016/17	28	20.1%	26	18.7%	83	59.7%	2	1.4%	139
2017/18	43	25.7%	28	16.8%	95	56.9%	1	0.6%	167
2018/19	45	28.1%	17	10.6%	95	59.4%	3	1.9%	160

¹ LAC status is determined based on the young person's first movement within the relevant financial year.

Table A13: Young People In Custody Per 1,000 Population¹ Aged 10 To 17 By Area Of Residence², 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Northern Ireland	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Belfast	2.6	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.4
Causeway Coast and Glens	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4
Derry and Strabane	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.1
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.6
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Mid and East Antrim	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.6
Mid Ulster	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.8
Newry, Mourne and Down	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7
North Down and Ards	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

² Excludes young people resident outside Northern Ireland and those for whom accurate address information was unavailable.

Table A14: PACE To Remand/Sentence, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	PACE Admissions	PACE to Remand/Sentence	Conversion Rate
2014/15	233	118	50.6%
2015/16	204	96	47.1%
2016/17	194	105	54.1%
2017/18	269	132	49.1%
2018/19	228	94	41.2%

Table A15: Referrals To YJS, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Referrals To YJS	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17 ¹	Rate Per 1,000
2014/15	1,563	873	185,530	4.7
2015/16	1,579	929	183,893	5.1
2016/17	1,539	893	183,273	4.9
2017/18	1,573	887	184,105	4.8
2018/19	1,712	977	187,533	5.2

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

Table A16: Referrals By Type, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Diversionary		Court Ordered		Community Orders		Earlier Stage Intervention		Voluntary		Other		Total Referrals	
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent	Count	Percent
2014/15	661	42.3%	707	45.2%	64	4.1%	7	0.4%	55	3.5%	69	4.4%	1,563	100%
2015/16	730	46.2%	578	36.6%	54	3.4%	55	3.5%	86	5.4%	76	4.8%	1,579	100%
2016/17	757	49.2%	532	34.6%	39	2.5%	99	6.4%	75	4.9%	37	2.4%	1,539	100%
2017/18	729	46.3%	535	34.0%	33	2.1%	135	8.6%	91	5.8%	50	3.2%	1,573	100%
2018/19	782	45.7%	505	29.5%	39	2.3%	236	13.8%	98	5.7%	52	3.0%	1,712	100%

¹ Earlier Stage Interventions were introduced in 2015/16 following a pilot in 2014/15 (0.4%). Community order referrals include attendance centre orders, community responsibility orders and reparation orders. Other referrals include Juvenile Justice Centre orders where YJS are involved in supervising the community element, reducing offending programmes, bail support cases and work with probation.

Table A17: Referrals By Gender, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Gender				Total Referrals ¹
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	1,294	82.8%	269	17.2%	1,563
2015/16	1,272	80.6%	307	19.4%	1,579
2016/17	1,228	79.8%	307	19.9%	1,539
2017/18	1,245	79.1%	326	20.7%	1,573
2018/19	1,339	78.2%	366	21.4%	1,712

¹ Figures for each gender may not sum to total number of referrals as some young people may refuse to supply their gender

Table A18: Referrals By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Age										Total Referrals
	10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	78	5.0%	147	9.4%	280	17.9%	465	29.8%	593	37.9%	1,563
2015/16	125	7.9%	166	10.5%	315	19.9%	424	26.9%	549	34.8%	1,579
2016/17	132	8.6%	245	15.9%	312	20.3%	378	24.6%	472	30.7%	1,539
2017/18	161	10.2%	184	11.7%	321	20.4%	394	25.0%	513	32.6%	1,573
2018/19	194	11.3%	209	12.2%	339	19.8%	417	24.4%	553	32.3%	1,712

Table A19: Referrals By Area, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19
Antrim and Newtownabbey	103	109	96	88	87
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	122	134	138	121	147
Belfast	519	422	406	363	415
Causeway Coast and Glens	86	90	86	137	109
Derry and Strabane	155	195	169	117	172
Fermanagh and Omagh	110	87	86	75	95
Lisburn and Castlereagh	50	56	58	56	98
Mid and East Antrim	53	84	93	106	108
Mid Ulster	57	71	52	79	80
Newry, Mourne and Down	119	129	111	153	163
North Down and Ards	188	202	242	197	208
Resident outside NI	1	0	2	0	0
Unassigned ¹	0	0	0	81	30
Total	1,563	1,579	1,539	1,573	1,712

¹ Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

Table A20: Young People Involved With YJS By Gender, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Gender				Total Young People ¹
	Male		Female		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	720	82.5%	153	17.5%	873
2015/16	745	80.2%	184	19.8%	929
2016/17	718	80.4%	174	19.5%	893
2017/18	718	80.9%	167	18.8%	887
2018/19	755	77.3%	216	22.1%	977

¹ Figures for each gender may not sum to total number of referrals as some young people may refuse to supply their gender

Table A21: Young People Involved With YJS By Age, 2014/15 to 2018/19

Financial Year	Age										Total Young People
	10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
2014/15	51	5.8%	89	10.2%	154	17.6%	230	26.3%	349	40.0%	873
2015/16	82	8.8%	100	10.8%	184	19.8%	240	25.8%	323	34.8%	929
2016/17	90	10.1%	128	14.3%	167	18.7%	219	24.5%	289	32.4%	893
2017/18	106	12.0%	97	10.9%	157	17.7%	200	22.5%	327	36.9%	887
2018/19	132	13.5%	130	13.3%	175	17.9%	228	23.3%	312	31.9%	977

Table A22: Young People Involved With YJS Per 1,000 Population¹ Aged 10 To 17 By Area of Residence², 2014/15 to 2018/19

Area	Financial Year									
	2014/15		2015/16		2016/17		2017/18		2018/19	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
Northern Ireland	872	4.7	929	5.1	891	4.9	887	7.8	977	5.2
Antrim And Newtownabbey	70	5.0	72	5.2	64	4.6	56	4.6	63	4.3
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	77	3.7	92	4.4	87	4.1	88	7.6	95	4.3
Belfast	251	8.1	239	7.8	233	7.7	220	6.7	237	7.7
Causeway Coast And Glens	45	3.1	53	3.7	52	3.7	58	7.5	72	5.0
Derry And Strabane	90	5.5	91	5.6	93	5.9	67	4.4	99	6.3
Fermanagh And Omagh	55	4.4	51	4.1	52	4.2	36	3.7	50	4.0
Lisburn And Castlereagh	36	2.7	43	3.2	40	3.0	32	2.8	53	3.9
Mid And East Antrim	47	3.5	59	4.5	59	4.5	58	6.8	55	4.1
Mid Ulster	40	2.6	51	3.3	35	2.3	44	4.4	53	3.3
Newry, Mourne And Down	78	4.1	87	4.6	78	4.1	92	6.5	103	5.3
North Down And Ards	83	5.6	91	6.2	98	6.7	83	8.6	82	5.4
Resident outside NI	1	..	0	..	2	0	..
Unassigned ²	0	..	0	..	0	..	53	..	15	..

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2018. Population data source: [2018 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#)

² Excludes young people resident outside Northern Ireland and those for whom accurate address information was unavailable.

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