



Analytical Services Group

Youth Justice Agency Annual Workload Statistics 2015/16

YJA Statistical Bulletin 1/2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

Area statistics in this report are produced in terms of the new 11 Local Government Districts that became operational in April 2015. This ensures that consistent data can be produced on an annual basis for comparison purposes. This will also facilitate comparison with other data sources such as PSNI recorded crime information or NI population data.

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

Key findings

- ◆ The total number of transactions within the Juvenile Justice Centre (JJC), that is new admissions plus internal changes of status, such as PACE to Remand, was 25% lower in 2015/16 (484) than in the previous year (645).
- ◆ In 2015/16 there were a total of 9,268 days of custody provided by the JJC. Of these days 2% were for PACE, 53% for remand and 44% for sentence.
- ◆ The total number of individual young people in custody in 2015/16 decreased from 199 to 163. As such, around one in every 1,100 young people in Northern Ireland was involved with Custodial Services in 2015/16.
- ◆ Whilst the number of sentence transactions has been relatively consistent over the last five years, 2015/16 saw the proportion attributed to PACE increase from 36% to 42% and those attributed to remand decrease from 54% to 45%.
- ◆ In 2015/16, over two thirds of young people involved with Custodial Services (69%) were not in care. Of the remaining young people, 15% were subject to a care order and 14% were voluntarily accommodated.
- ◆ The number of referrals to YJS stayed relatively stable with 1,579 referrals in 2015/16 compared with 1,563 referrals in 2014/15.
- ◆ The number of individual young people involved with YJS increased by 6% from 873 in 2014/15 to 929 in 2015/16. This means that around one in every 200 young people in Northern Ireland was involved with YJS in 2015/16.
- ◆ The proportion of young people aged 16 and over who were involved with Youth Justice Services in 2015/16 fell to 61%. This compares with 66% in 2014/15.
- ◆ The highest proportion of referrals to YJS in 2015/16 were diversionary, at 46%. Court Ordered referrals made up 37% of the workload and the remainder were Community Orders (3%) and Other referrals (14%), which include reducing offending programmes, bail support cases and work with probation.

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FOREWORD

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

The second method has been developed to look specifically at the number of individual young people involved with the Youth Justice Agency 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 Youth Justice Services in 2015/16 will be counted once in the Custodial Services statistics and once in the YJS statistics for 2015/16.

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

CUSTODIAL SERVICES (JJC)

Woodlands Juvenile Justice Centre (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 boys and girls placed in custody.

Young people may be held in the JJC on either PACE, 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.

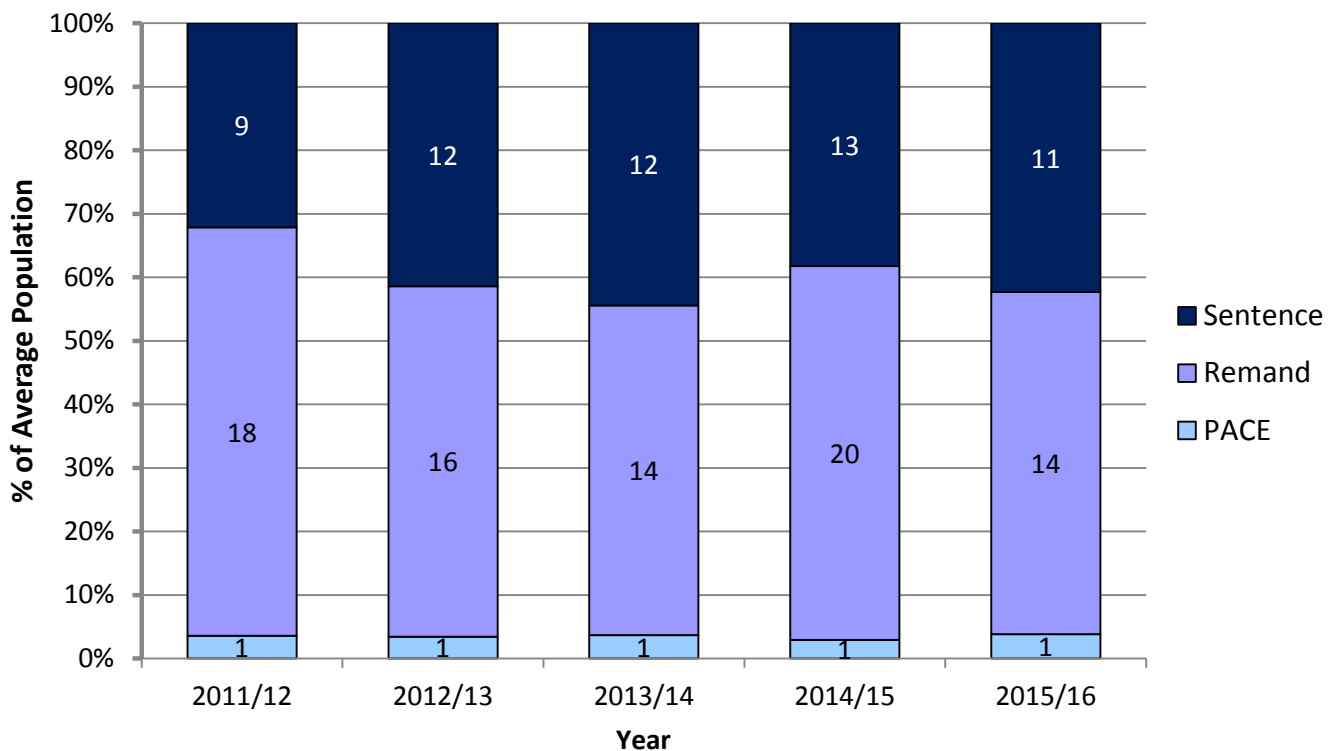
JJC POPULATION STATISTICS

Average Population

Figure 1 shows the average daily population of the JJC by status. In 2015/16 the total average daily population in the JJC was 26 young people. This figure decreased markedly from the previous year when the average was 34, however 2014/15 saw the highest average daily population since 2007/08 when the figure was 32 young people.

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.

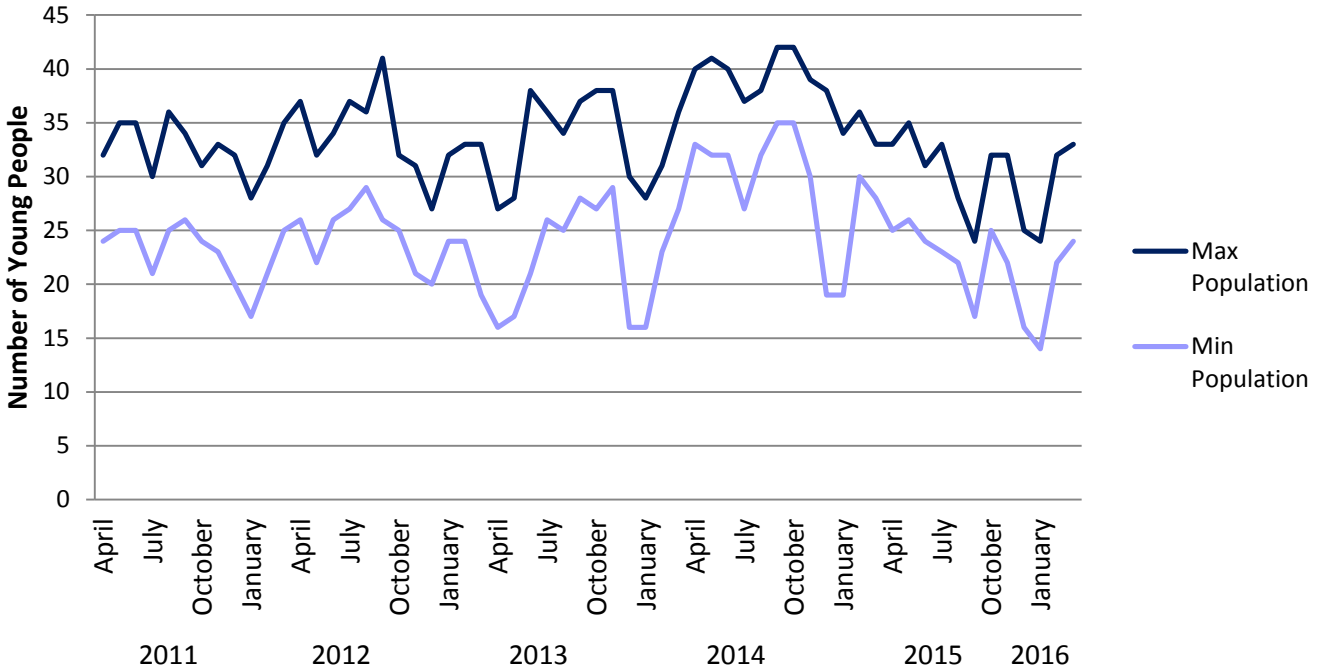
Figure 1: Average Population by Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16



Maximum and Minimum Population

Figure 2 shows the maximum and minimum daily population each month from April 2011 to March 2016. The maximum and minimum population have almost identical patterns i.e. the difference between the maximum and minimum population each month is consistent over time. This could be due to the sentence population not being as volatile as the remand or PACE population over time.

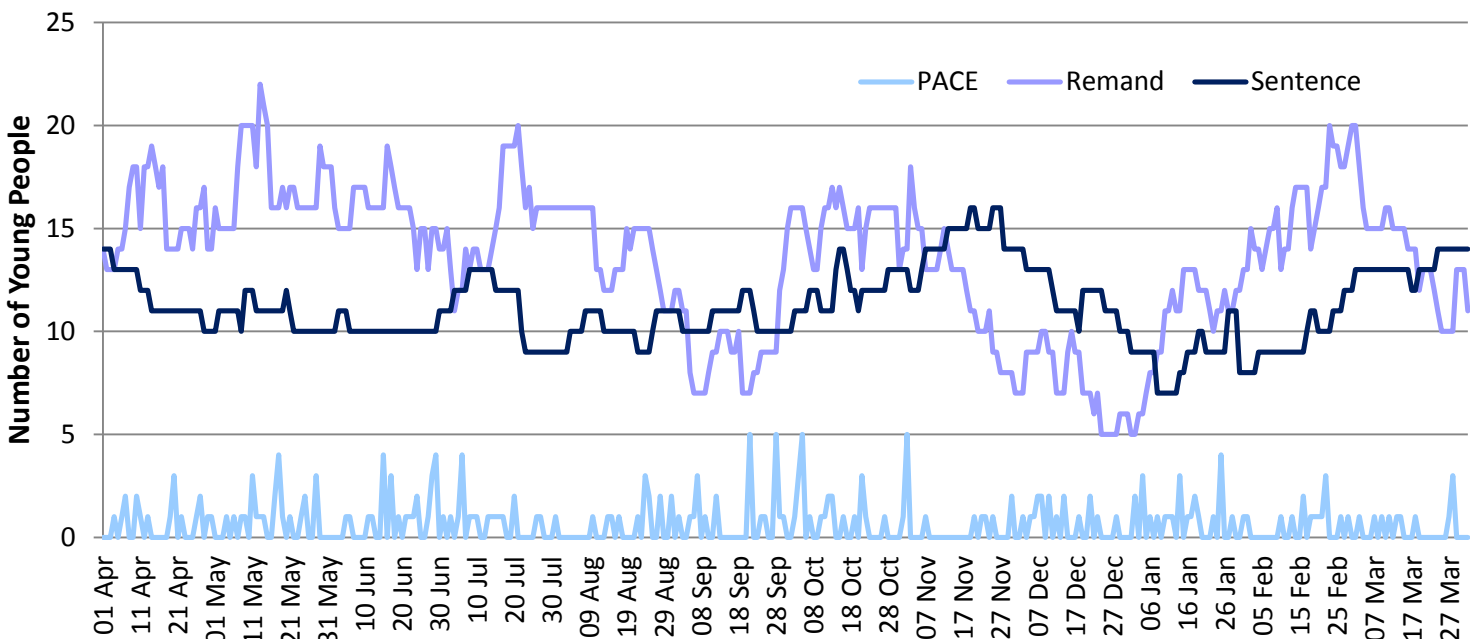
Figure 2: Maximum and Minimum Monthly Population, 2011/12 to 2015/16



Daily Population

Figure 3 shows the daily population by status for each day in 2015/16. There is a notable fluctuation in the daily population of the JJC over a twelve month period.

Figure 3: Daily Population by Status, 2015/16



JJC WORKLOAD STATISTICS

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.

Workload Summary

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

Table 1: Transactions within JJC, Number of Young People Involved and Population Comparison, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Transactions Within Woodlands JJC	Number of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population aged 10-17 ¹	Rate ²
2011/12	545	207	193,023	1.1
2012/13	551	211	189,939	1.1
2013/14	741	196	187,097	1.0
2014/15	645	199	185,530	1.1
2015/16	484	163	183,893	0.8

¹ Population as at 30th June

² Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

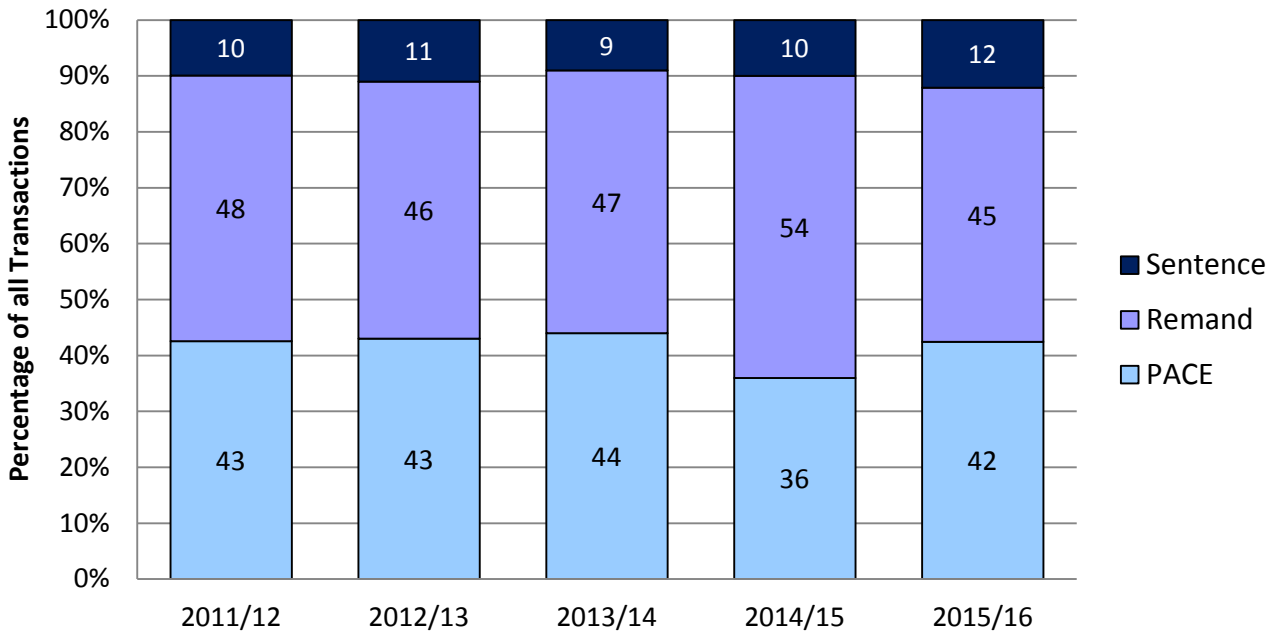
Source: **NI Population Statistics**

The figures show that the number of transactions within Woodlands JJC has decreased by a quarter between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Similarly the number of individual young people involved with Custodial Services (JJC) decreased by 18% from 199 in 2014/15 to 163 in 2015/16. The total number of young people aged 10 to 17 in Northern Ireland on 30th June 2015 was 183,893. As such around one in every 1,100 young people in Northern Ireland was involved with Custodial Services in 2015/16. This rate has been largely consistent over the last five years.

Transactions by Status

In 2015/16 there were 484 transactions in the JJC. Of these transactions, 204 (42%) related to PACE, 220 (45%) to remand and the remaining 60 (12%) were sentence transactions. Whilst the proportion of sentence transactions has been fairly consistent over the last five years, 2014/15 saw the proportion of transactions attributed to PACE reduce and those attributed to remand increase (see Figure 4 and Table 2). In 2015/16 the proportion of transactions attributed to PACE increased, however the actual number of PACE transactions further decreased by 12% from 2014/15. The number of PACE transactions in 2015/16 at 204 was the lowest seen in the last 5 years, with the number peaking in 2013/14 at 326.

Figure 4: Transactions within JJC by Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



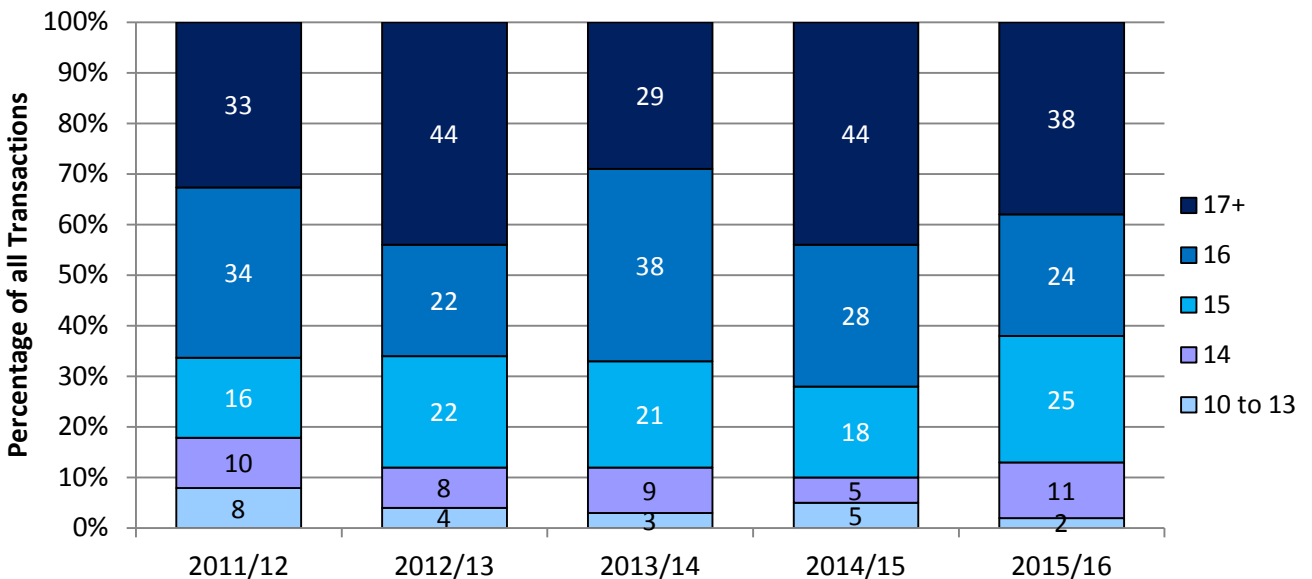
Transactions by Gender

Males made up the vast majority of JJC transactions in 2015/16 at 87%. This has consistently been the case over the last five years with the proportion of males always being between 87% and 91% (see [Table 3](#)).

Transactions by Age

In 2015/16, young people aged 17 and over accounted for almost two fifths of JJC transactions (38%). This proportion was slightly less than 2014/15 (44%) and less than seen in 2012/13, which was the highest proportion during the period since April 2008. Figure 5 and [Table 4](#) show the age breakdown for all JJC transactions between 2011/12 and 2015/16

Figure 5: Transactions within JJC by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



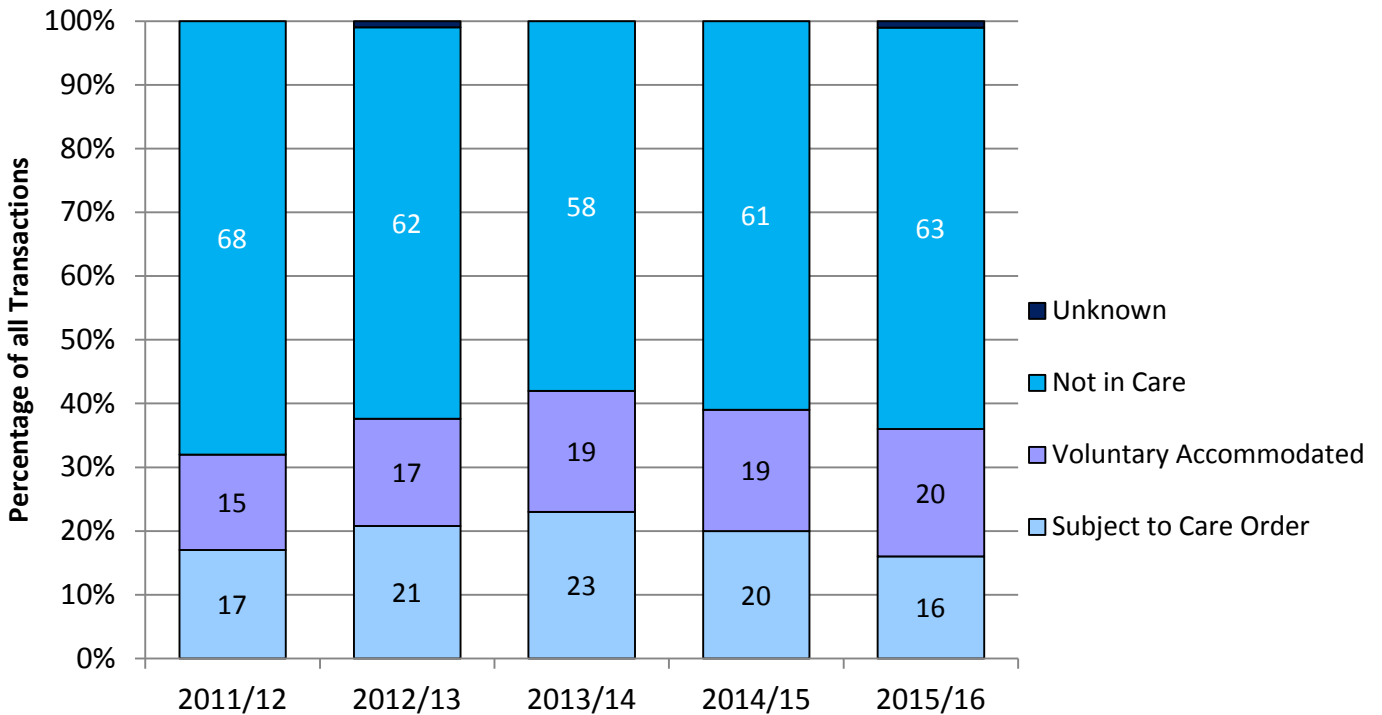
Transactions by Community Background

Table 5 shows the community background for all JJC transactions between 2011/12 and 2015/16. Over the five year period the largest majority of transactions were to Roman Catholic young people. This continues to be the case in 2015/16 with 71% of all transactions being to Roman Catholic young people. A further 24% were to Protestant young people. The remainder involved young people with other or no community background, or those for whom it was unknown.

Transactions by Looked After Status

Over the last five years the largest proportion of transactions have involved young people who are not in care (see Table 6). In 2015/16, 63% of transactions involved young people not in care. A further 36% of transactions involved young people in care (16% subject to a care order and 20% voluntary accommodated).

Figure 6: Transactions within JJC by Looked After Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



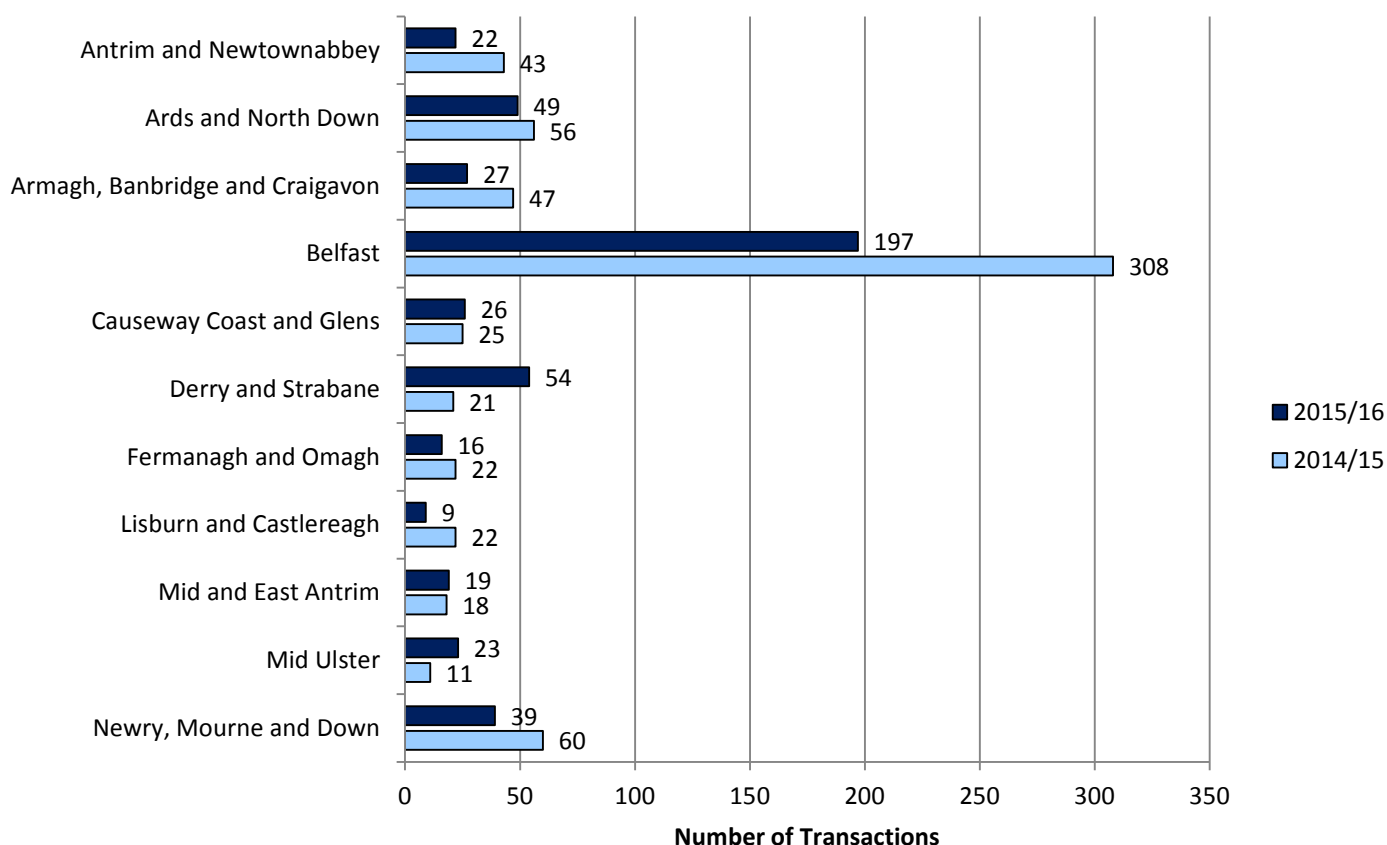
Transactions by Area

Table 7 presents the number of transactions within the JJC between 2011/12 and 2015/16 across each of the new 11 Local Government Districts that became operational in April 2015.

Belfast Local Government District has consistently accounted for the largest number of transactions within the JJC over the five year period – 197 of 484 in 2015/16 (41%). Numbers have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year. In 2015/16 the next largest figures were seen in Derry and Strabane (54) and North Down and Ards (49).

Figure 7 shows a comparison of the number of transactions between 2014/15 and 2015/16 across the 11 Local Government Districts.

Figure 7: Transactions within JJC by Area, 2014/15 to 2015/16



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, whilst 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 (42% in 2015/16). However, because these transactions result in a short period of custody within the centre they account for a small proportion of the actual custody days. In contrast sentence transactions account for a smaller proportion of the workload (12% in 2015/16) but contribute to a much larger proportion of the custody days, as these transactions bring with them a longer stay within the centre.

Table 8 shows the number of custody days attributed to PACE, remand and sentence transactions over the last five years. In 2015/16 there were 9,268 days of custody provided by the JJC, 227 for PACE, 4,944 for remand and 4,097 for sentence.

As a direct result of the decrease in PACE transactions since 2014/15 the number of custody days for PACE has also reduced again this year, a 17% decrease from 275 days in 2014/15 to 227 custody days in 2015/16. This is the lowest number seen over the last five years. Additionally, the number of custody days for remand has decreased by 34% from 7,481 days in 2014/15 to 4,944 in 2015/16, although still accounting for 53% of transactions overall. The number of custody days for sentence has also decreased 12% on the 2014/15 figure, after reaching the highest number seen over the five year period in 2014/15.

Table 8: Custody Days by Transaction Status, 2010/11 to 2015/16

Year	Total Custody Days	Transaction Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Days	%	Days	%	Days	%
2011/12	10,094	285	3	6,447	64	3,362	33
2012/13	10,467	284	3	5,965	57	4,218	40
2013/14	10,019	383	4	5,214	52	4,422	44
2014/15	12,400	275	2	7,481	60	4,644	37
2015/16	9,268	227	2	4,944	53	4,097	44

It should be noted that this measure over-counts **actual time** in the centre because it is based on a daily roll count which counts each young person once per day. Therefore the minimum unit of measurement is one full day when in reality many young people are, for example, admitted on PACE for a matter of hours.

JJC STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL YOUNG PEOPLE

The statistics in this section provide information for the number of individual young people involved with Custodial Services on an annual basis. They are based on each young person’s first transaction 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.

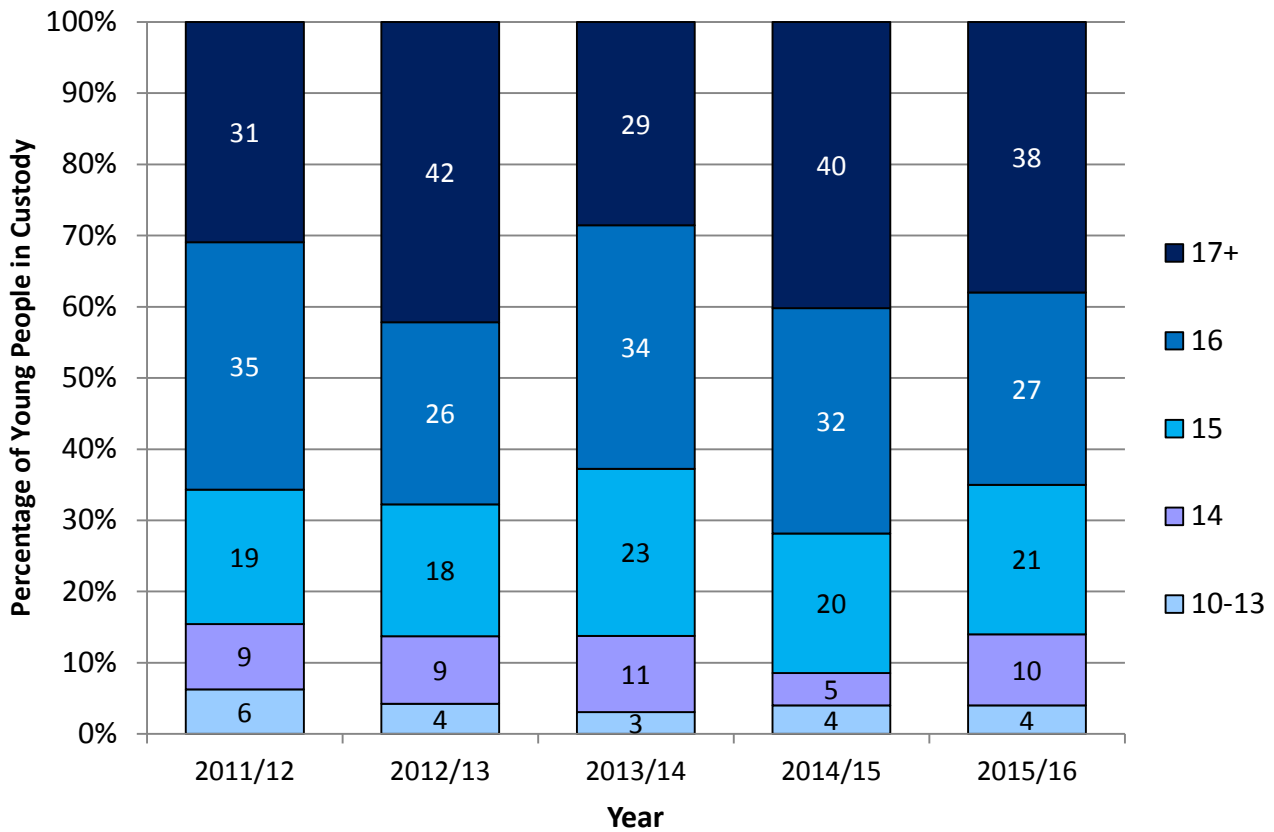
Young People in Custody by Gender

[Table 9](#) shows that by far, the largest proportion of young people in the JJC in 2015/16 were male, 88%. This has been consistently the case over the last five years with the proportion of males always being above 85%.

Young People in Custody by Age

The age breakdown for individual young people for the last five years is presented in Figure 8 (and [Table 10](#)). Just under two-fifths (38%) of young people in custody in 2015/16 were aged 17 and over. This is a slight decrease from 40% in 2014/15. The proportion of young people in custody aged 16 has decreased slightly from 32% in 2014/15 to 27% in 2015/16.

Figure 8: Young People in Custody by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



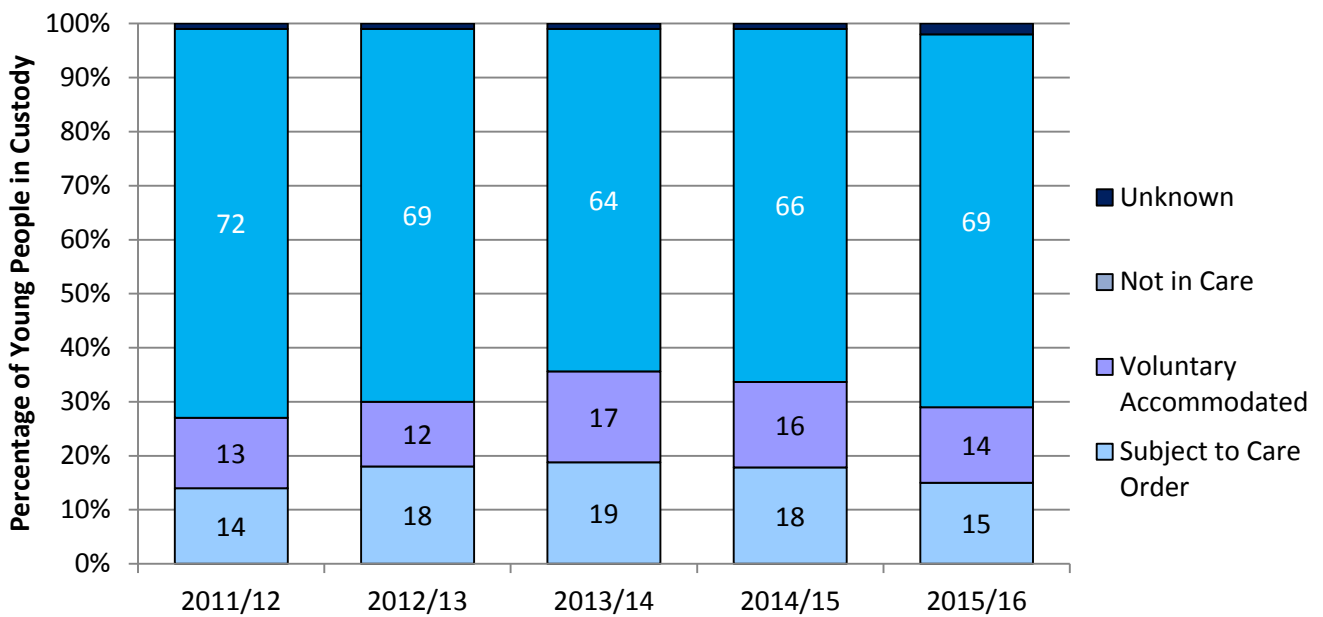
Young People in Custody by Community Background

In 2015/16, over three out of five of the young people in custody were Roman Catholic (64%). A further 28% were Protestant, 1% were other religions, 2% had no religious belief and the remaining 5% were unknown (see [Table 11](#)).

Young People in Custody by Looked After Status

Figure 9 and [Table 12](#) show the proportion of young people involved with Custodial Services by their looked after status over the past five years. In 2015/16, 69% of young people in custody were not in care. The majority of the remaining young people were in care (15% subject to a care order and 14% voluntary accommodated). The care status for the final 2% of young people was unknown.

Figure 9: Young People in Custody by Looked After Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)

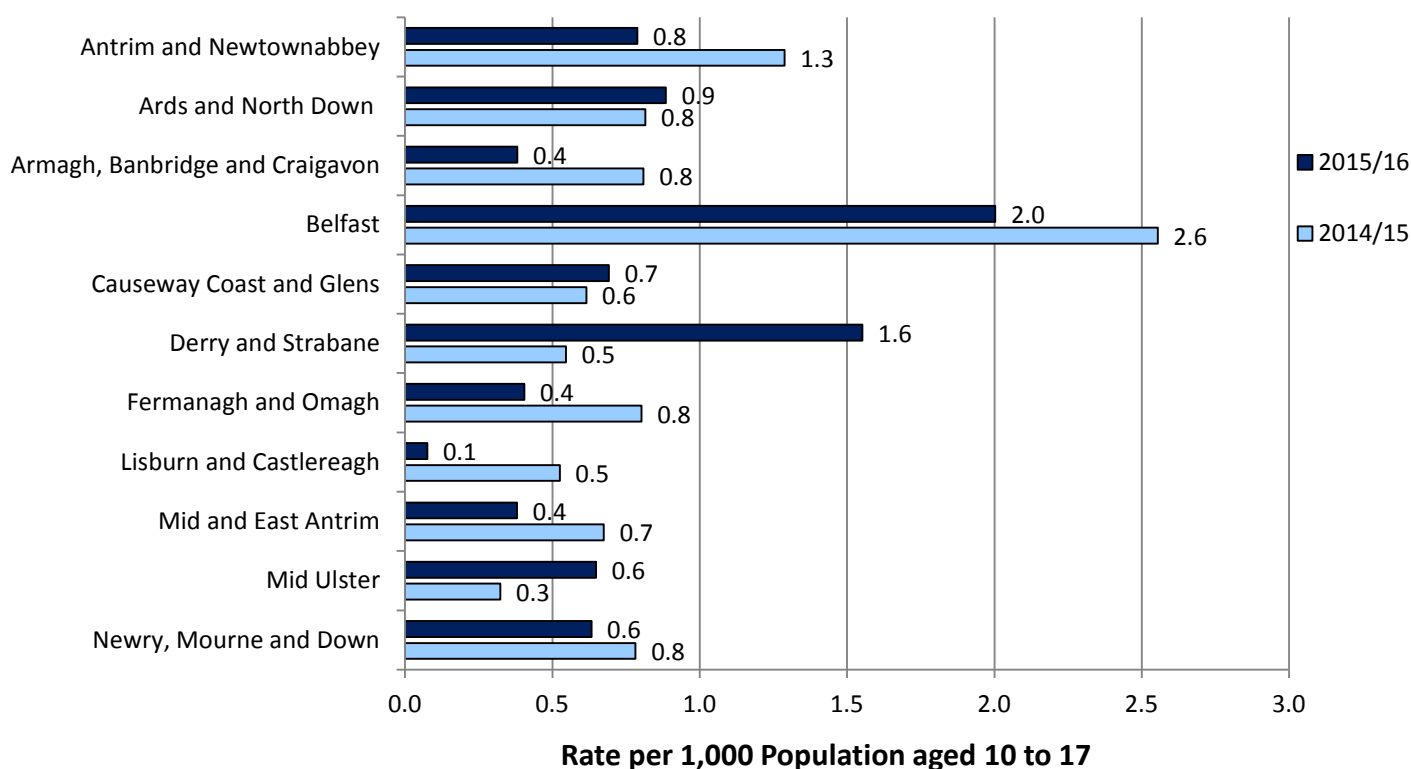


Young People in Custody by Area of Residence

Figure 10 shows the number of young people involved with Custodial Services 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 transaction within the given year.

Belfast Local Government District has consistently had the highest number of young people admitted to the JJC per 1,000 population over the five year period – the rate being 2.0 in 2015/16, a decrease from 2.6 in 2014/15. Rates have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year (see [Table 13](#)). This is largely due to the small number of young people in custody in Northern Ireland. In 2015/16 Derry and Strabane had the second highest rate at 1.6 young people per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. Lisburn and Castlereagh had the lowest rate of 0.1.

Figure 10: Young People in Custody per 1,000 Population aged 10 to 17, 2014/15 to 2015/16



CUSTODY CONVERSION RATE FOR PACE ADMISSIONS

To produce a custody conversion rate 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 rate, i.e. of all young people admitted into the JJC on PACE how many are subsequently remanded by court or sentenced to custody?

Due to the complexity of individual cases it is extremely labour intensive to look at the individual paths of each young person admitted to the JJC. It is however possible to look at the total transactions in the JJC over a period of time and calculate a subsequent conversion rate.

There are inherent problems with this approach; for example, some transactions in the current year will relate to admissions which occurred in the previous year and admissions during the current year will have subsequent transactions in the following year, so the rate will only ever be an **approximation** of the “use” of the JJC.

Table 14 shows all PACE admissions in the period and all PACE to remand/sentence transactions in the same period. These two figures can then be used to produce a PACE to remand/sentence conversion rate. Over the last five years the PACE conversion rate has remained largely consistent at around 50% each year i.e. half of the young people admitted to the JJC on PACE are released.

Table 14: PACE to Remand/Sentence Conversion Rate, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	PACE Admissions	PACE to Remand/Sentence	Conversion Rate (%)
2011/12	233	120	52
2012/13	235	115	49
2013/14	326	171	52
2014/15	233	118	51
2015/16	204	96	47

YOUTH JUSTICE SERVICES (YJS)

Restorative Justice is an established part of the Northern Ireland Criminal Justice System. The Youth Justice Agency 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.

Youth Justice Services provides a number of disposals to facilitate this. The most frequently used is youth conferencing. Other disposals such as community orders are also provided.

YJS WORKLOAD STATISTICS

The workload 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

Table 15 shows the number of referrals received, the number of individual young people involved in those referrals and the equivalent Northern Ireland population aged 10 to 17.

Table 15: Referrals to YJS, Number of Young People Involved and Population Comparison, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Referrals to the YJS	Number of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population aged 10-17 ¹	Rate ²
2011/12	1,843	1,120	193,023	5.8
2012/13	1,675	1,039	189,939	5.5
2013/14	1,846	977	187,097	5.2
2014/15	1,563	873	185,530	4.7
2015/16	1,579	929	183,893	5.1

¹ Population as at 30th June

² Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

Source: ***NI Population Statistics***

The figures show the number of referrals has shown a slight increase to 1,579 in 2015/16, however the general trend has been downward in the last five years. The number of individual young people involved with YJS has also increased slightly this year to 929, but again this is still lower than the numbers seen five years ago.

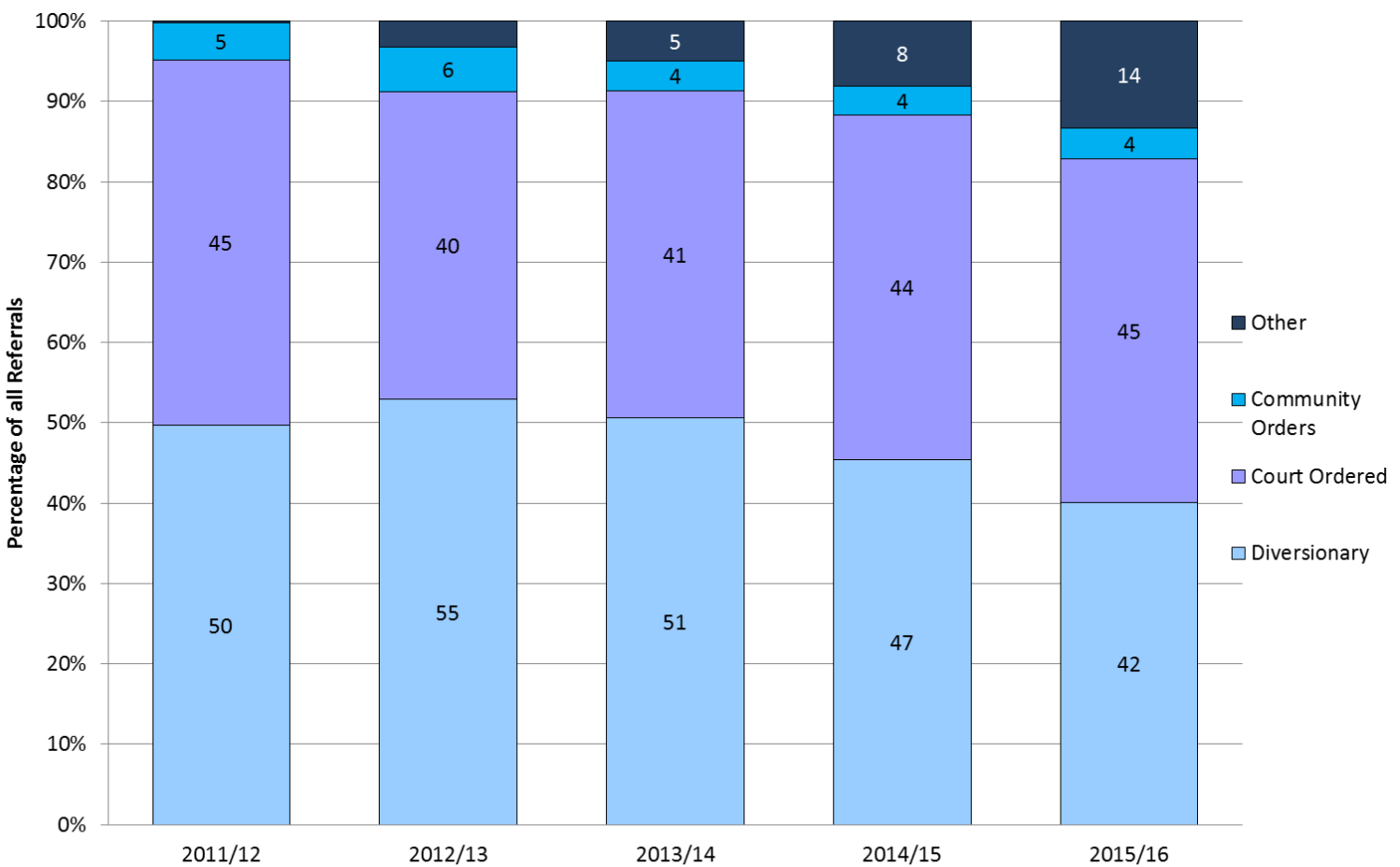
When the number of young people involved with YJS is compared with the Northern Ireland population aged 10 to 17, around one in every 200 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with Youth Justice Services in 2015/16.

Referrals by Type

A breakdown of the types of referrals received by the YJS is shown in Figure 11 and [Table 16](#). Prior to 2013/14 at least half of all referrals were diversionary referrals. However this proportion has dropped to 46% in 2015/16. This reduction could be due to the introduction of Youth Engagement Clinics which were piloted in October 2012 and have been rolled out across Northern Ireland since 2014/15 (see [background notes](#) for more details).

Similarly the number of court ordered referrals has decreased from 45% in 2014/15 to 37% in 2015/16. There has also been a notable increase in the number of other referrals; these accounted for 14% of all referrals in 2015/16, having been just 3% in 2012/13.

Figure 11: Referrals by Type, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



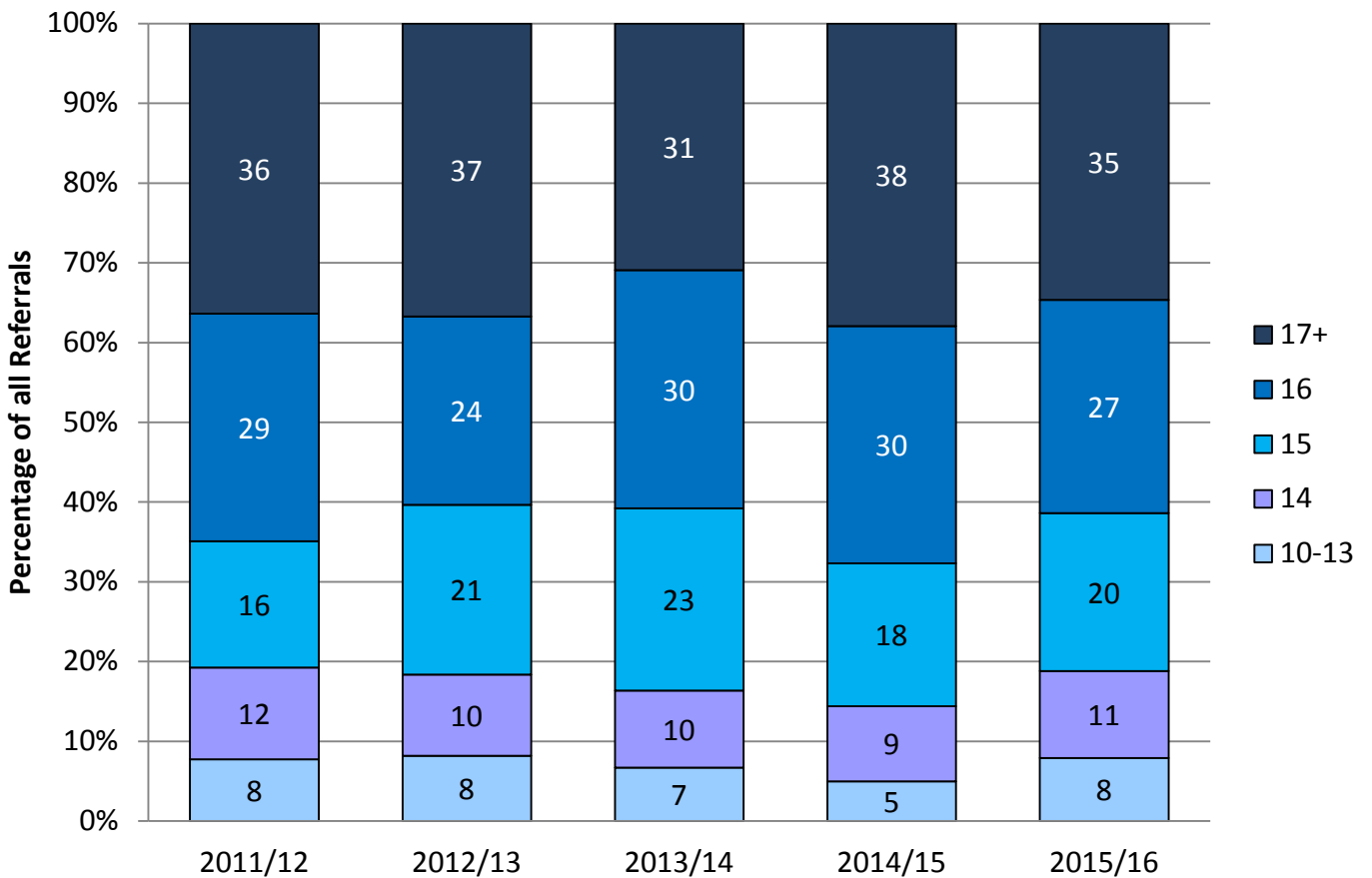
Referrals by Gender

Males accounted for over four-fifths (81%) of YJS referrals in 2015/16. The proportion of females has risen slightly in 2015/16 from 17% to 19% (see [Table 17](#)).

Referrals by Age

In 2015/16, the largest proportion of referrals, 35%, were for young people aged 17 and over although this was a decrease from that seen in 2014/15 (38%). Young people aged 16 accounted for 27% of the referrals; again this was a decrease in the proportion referred in 2014/15 (30%). Young people aged 10 to 13 accounted for 8% of referrals in 2015/16. This is an increase from last year when the proportion was 5%, but fairly consistent with years previous to that. Figure 12 and [Table 18](#) show the age breakdown for all referrals between 2011/12 and 2015/16.

Figure 12: Referrals by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16 (Percentage)



Referrals by Community Background

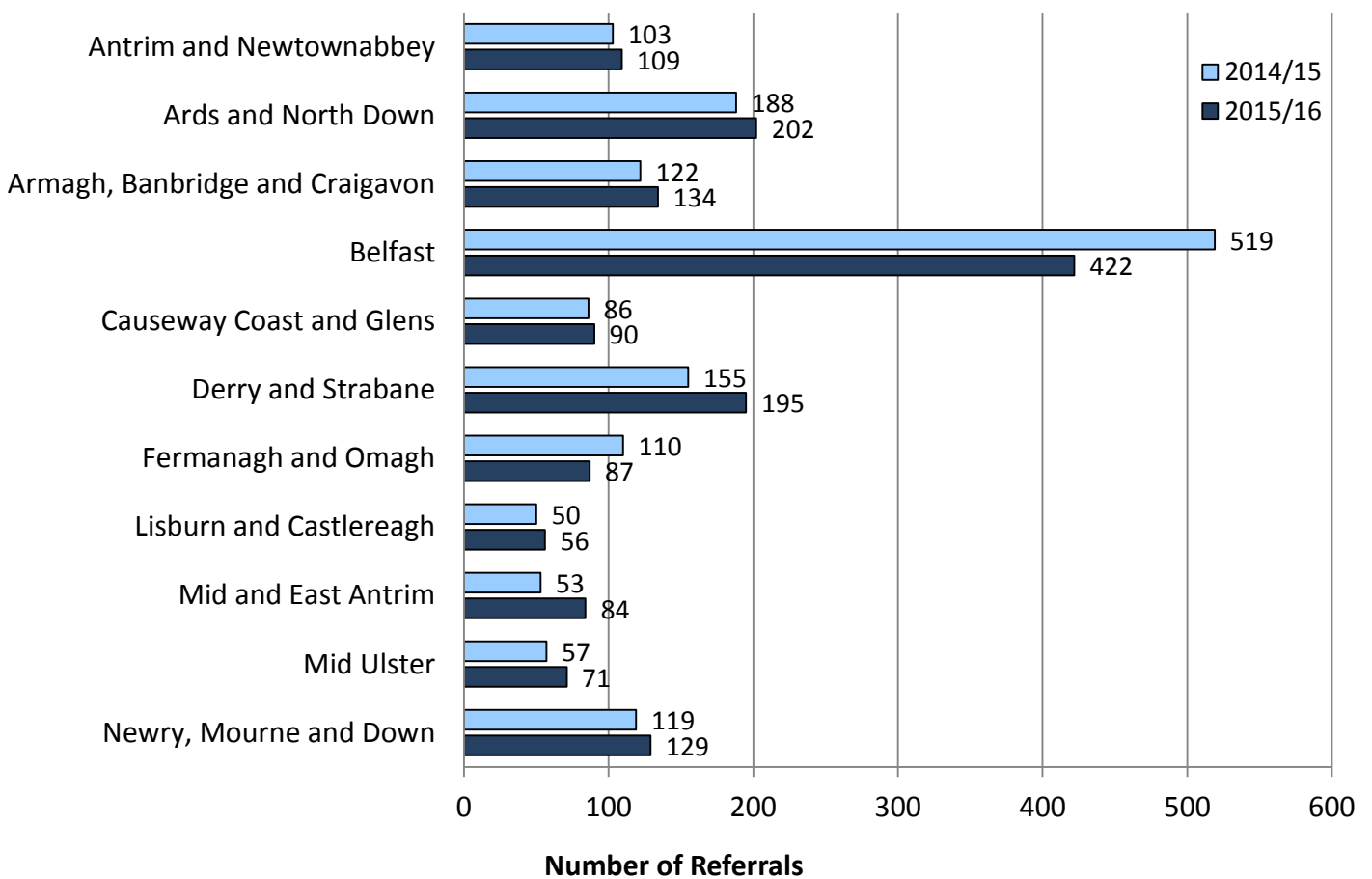
[Table 19](#) shows that over the last five years the largest proportion of referrals involved Roman Catholic young people, 39% in 2015/16. A further 21% of referrals in 2015/16 involved Protestant young people and over one quarter (26%) were for young people with religions other than Roman Catholic or Protestant. The remainder were for young people with no religious belief (2%) or those whose religion was unknown (11%).

Referrals by Area

Table 20 shows the number of referrals by area for the last five years. Over the last five years the largest proportion of referrals related to Belfast Local Government District (422 of the 1,579 referrals in 2015/16). Since 2011/12 North Down and Ards Local Government District accounted for the next largest proportion (202 in 2015/16). In comparison, Lisburn and Castlereagh, Mid and East Antrim and Mid Ulster consistently had the lowest number of referrals, over the five year period.

Figure 13 gives a comparison of figures at Local Government District level for the last two years

Figure 13: Referrals by Area, 2014/15 to 2015/16



YJS STATISTICS FOR INDIVIDUAL YOUNG PEOPLE

As previously noted workload statistics provide information on the workload of Youth Justice Services (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.

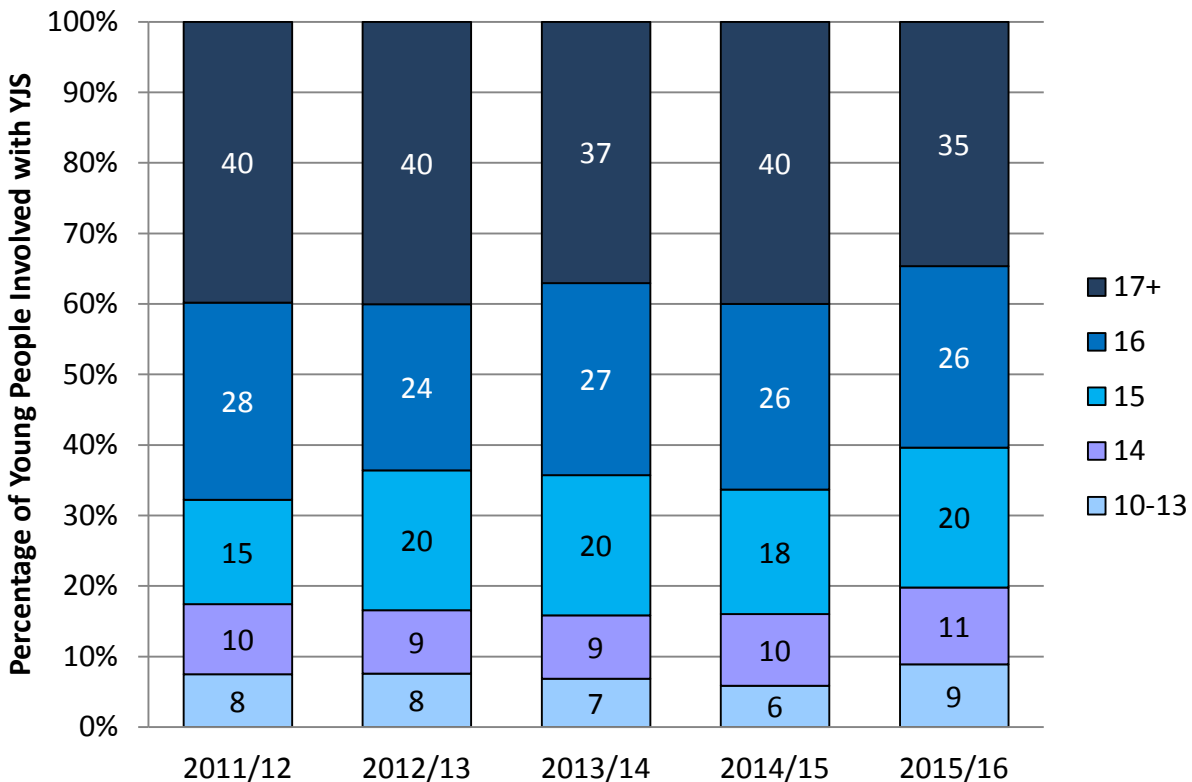
Young People Involved with YJS by Gender

[Table 21](#) shows the largest proportion of young people involved with YJS in 2015/16 were male (80%), this represents a slight decrease from the high of 85% seen in 2012/13.

Young People Involved with YJS by Age

Over a third (35%) of young people involved with YJS in 2015/16 were aged 17 and over. This is a decrease from the 40% seen in 2014/15. The age breakdown for individual young people for the last five years is presented in [Table 22](#) and Figure 14.

Figure 14: Young People Involved with YJS by Age, 201/12 to 2015/16 (Percentages)



Young People Involved with YJS by Community Background

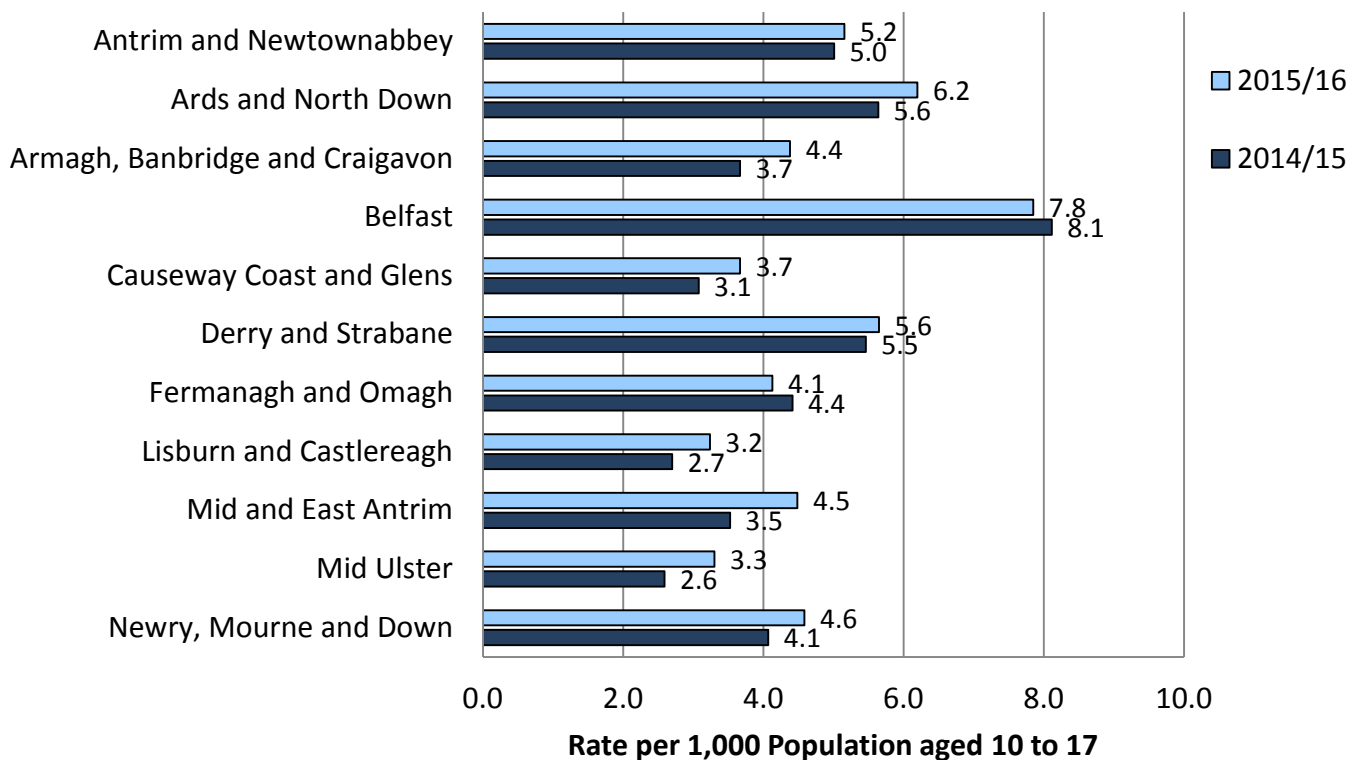
In 2015/16, just less than one-third (30%) of young people involved with YJS were Roman Catholic. A further 21% were Protestant, 35% were other religions, 3% had no religious belief and the remaining 12% were unknown (see [Table 23](#)).

Young People Involved with YJS by Area of Residence

[Table 24](#) presents the number of young people involved with YJS by Local Government District for the last five years. Over the five year period Belfast Local Government District has consistently had the highest number of young people referred to YJS per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. In 2015/16, the rate for Belfast was 7.8 young people per 1,000 population. The next highest rates were in Ards and North Down (6.2) and Derry and Strabane (5.6). In contrast the lowest rates were seen in Mid Ulster (3.3) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (3.2).

Figure 15 shows the number of young people involved with YJS per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 for the last two financial years. The information is based on each young person's area of residence at the time of their first referral within the given year.

Figure 15: Young People Involved with YJS by Area of Residence, 2014/15 to 2015/16



Rounding Conventions

Percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

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.

Non-Custodial Disposals supervised by Youth Justice Services**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.

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.

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.

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 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.

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).

Transactions

Previously when young people changed status within the Juvenile Justice Centre from PACE to remand, or remand to sentence, these changes were defined as movements. This term was used because each change required an attendance at court i.e. a movement in and out of the centre. With the introduction of video-link systems in recent years young people frequently change status *within* the centre. For this reason the term transactions is now being used for all admissions and changes of status within the centre.

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.

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.

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.

DATA TABLES

APPENDIX B

The data tables presented in this bulletin are also available to download separately in Excel format at: www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications

Percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

Table 2: Transactions within JJC by Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Transactions	Transaction Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	545	233	43	259	48	53	10
2012/13	551	235	43	256	46	60	11
2013/14	741	326	44	347	47	68	9
2014/15	645	233	36	349	54	63	10
2015/16	484	204	42	220	45	60	12

Table 3: Transactions within JJC by Gender, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Transactions	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	545	475	87	70	13
2012/13	551	502	91	49	9
2013/14	741	665	90	76	10
2014/15	645	558	87	87	13
2015/16	484	423	87	61	13

Table 4: Transactions within JJC by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Transactions	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	545	43	8	52	10	85	16	185	34	180	33
2012/13	551	20	4	43	8	120	22	123	22	245	44
2013/14	741	24	3	67	9	153	21	282	38	215	29
2014/15	645	30	5	31	5	117	18	182	28	285	44
2015/16	484	10	2	52	11	119	25	118	24	185	38

Table 5: Transactions within JJC by Community Background¹, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Transactions	Community Background ¹									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	545	337	62	191	35	4	1	3	1	10	2
2012/13	551	269	49	250	45	14	3	3	1	15	3
2013/14	741	426	57	297	40	8	1	6	1	4	1
2014/15	645	407	63	215	33	5	1	3	0	15	2
2015/16	484	346	71	116	24	4	1	8	2	10	2

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

Table 6: Transactions within JJC by Looked After Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Transactions	Looked After Status							
		Subject to Care Order		Voluntary Accommodated		Not in Care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	545	93	17	80	15	370	68	2	0
2012/13	551	113	21	91	17	344	62	3	1
2013/14	741	172	23	138	19	430	58	1	0
2014/15	645	130	20	120	19	394	61	1	0
2015/16	484	79	16	96	20	305	63	4	1

Table 7: Transactions within JJC by Area, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Area	Year				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northern Ireland	545	551	741	645	484
Antrim and Newtownabbey	57	64	33	43	22
Ards and North Down	47	75	122	56	49
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	48	51	36	47	27
Belfast	200	180	329	308	197
Causeway Coast and Glens	28	31	38	25	26
Derry and Strabane	14	31	37	21	54
Fermanagh and Omagh	29	27	65	22	16
Lisburn and Castlereagh	11	8	20	22	9
Mid and East Antrim	15	27	11	18	19
Mid Ulster	25	20	11	11	23
Newry, Mourne and Down	61	34	34	60	39
Resident outside NI	6	3	5	7	3
Unassigned ¹	4	0	0	5	0

¹ Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

Source: ***NI Population Statistics***

Table 9: Young People in Custody by Gender, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	207	184	89	23	11
2012/13	211	188	89	23	11
2013/14	196	170	87	26	13
2014/15	199	169	85	30	15
2015/16	163	144	88	19	12

Table 10: Young People in Custody by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	207	13	6	19	9	39	19	72	35	64	31
2012/13	211	9	4	20	9	39	18	54	26	89	42
2013/14	196	6	3	21	11	46	23	67	34	56	29
2014/15	199	8	4	9	5	39	20	63	32	80	40
2015/16	163	6	4	17	10	34	21	44	27	62	38

Table 11: Young People in Custody by Community Background¹, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Community Background ¹									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	207	116	56	78	38	4	2	2	1	7	3
2012/13	211	108	51	91	43	6	3	1	0	5	2
2013/14	196	112	57	76	39	3	2	2	1	3	2
2014/15	199	117	59	67	34	4	2	2	1	9	5
2015/16	163	104	64	46	28	2	1	3	2	8	5

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

Table 12: Young People in Custody by Looked After Status, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Looked After Status							
		Subject to Care Order		Voluntary Accommodated		Not in Care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	207	28	14	27	13	150	72	2	1
2012/13	211	38	18	25	12	145	69	3	1
2013/14	196	37	19	33	17	125	64	1	1
2014/15	199	35	18	31	16	132	66	1	1
2015/16	163	24	15	23	14	112	69	4	2

Table 13: Young People in Custody by Area of Residence, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Area	Year									
	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Northern Ireland	207	1.1	211	1.1	196	1.0	199	1.1	163	0.9
Antrim and Newtownabbey	21	1.5	23	1.6	12	0.9	18	1.3	11	0.8
Ards and North Down	15	1.0	24	1.6	25	1.7	12	0.8	13	0.9
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	13	0.6	15	0.7	7	0.3	17	0.8	8	0.4
Belfast	69	2.1	67	2.1	75	2.4	79	2.6	61	2.0
Causeway Coast and Glens	13	0.9	15	1.0	11	0.7	9	0.6	10	0.7
Derry and Strabane	11	0.6	17	1.0	18	1.1	9	0.5	25	1.6
Fermanagh and Omagh	12	0.9	12	0.9	18	1.4	10	0.8	5	0.4
Lisburn and Castlereagh	3	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.5	1	0.1
Mid and East Antrim	7	0.5	10	0.7	6	0.4	9	0.7	5	0.4
Mid Ulster	14	0.9	10	0.6	6	0.4	5	0.3	10	0.6
Newry, Mourne and Down	19	0.9	12	0.6	9	0.5	15	0.8	12	0.6
Resident outside NI	6	..	3	..	5	..	4	..	2	..
Unassigned ²	4	..	0	..	0	..	5	..	0	..

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

² Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

Source: ***NI Population Statistics***

Table 16: Referrals by Type, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Referrals	Referral Type							
		Diversionary		Court Ordered		Community Orders ¹		Other ²	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,843	1,006	55	728	40	106	6	3	0
2012/13	1,675	862	51	694	41	64	4	55	3
2013/14	1,846	867	47	817	44	69	4	93	5
2014/15	1,563	661	42	707	45	64	4	131	8
2015/16	1,579	730	46	578	37	54	3	217	14

¹ Community Order referrals include Attendance Centre Orders (ACO), Community Responsibility Orders (CRO) and Reparation Orders (RO).

² Other referrals include Juvenile Justice Centre Orders (JJCO) where YJS are involved in supervising the community element, Reducing Offending Programme (ROP), voluntary referrals, bail support cases and work with probation.

Table 17: Referrals by Gender, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Referrals	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,843	1,511	82	332	18
2012/13	1,675	1,389	83	286	17
2013/14	1,846	1,535	83	311	17
2014/15	1,563	1,294	83	269	17
2015/16	1,579	1,272	81	307	19

Table 18: Referrals by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Referrals	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,843	143	8	212	12	292	16	526	29	670	36
2012/13	1,675	137	8	171	10	356	21	396	24	615	37
2013/14	1,846	124	7	178	10	422	23	551	30	571	31
2014/15	1,563	78	5	147	9	280	18	465	30	593	38
2015/16	1,579	125	8	166	11	315	20	424	27	549	35

Table 19: Referrals by Community Background¹, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Referrals	Religion ¹									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,843	891	48	661	36	209	11	21	1	61	3
2012/13	1,675	647	39	579	35	344	21	16	1	89	5
2013/14	1,846	699	38	563	30	437	24	23	1	124	7
2014/15	1,563	584	37	379	24	435	28	19	1	146	9
2015/16	1,579	620	39	333	21	418	26	38	2	170	11

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

Table 20: Referrals by Area, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Area	Year				
	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Northern Ireland	1,843	1,675	1,846	1,563	1,579
Antrim and Newtownabbey	123	105	111	103	109
Ards and North Down	225	210	250	188	202
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	186	155	164	122	134
Belfast	536	443	512	519	422
Causeway Coast and Glens	118	123	106	86	90
Derry and Strabane	146	184	210	155	195
Fermanagh and Omagh	142	105	170	110	87
Lisburn and Castlereagh	67	82	57	50	56
Mid and East Antrim	89	60	55	53	84
Mid Ulster	92	74	70	57	71
Newry, Mourne and Down	116	132	140	119	129
Resident outside NI	0	2	0	1	0
Unassigned ¹	3	0	1	0	0

¹ Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

Table 21: Young People Involved with YJS by Gender, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,120	922	82	198	18
2012/13	1,039	883	85	156	15
2013/14	977	809	83	168	17
2014/15	873	720	82	153	18
2015/16	929	745	80	184	20

Table 22: Young People Involved with YJS by Age, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,120	84	8	111	10	166	15	313	28	446	40
2012/13	1,039	79	8	93	9	206	20	245	24	416	40
2013/14	977	67	7	88	9	194	20	266	27	362	37
2014/15	873	51	6	89	10	154	18	230	26	349	40
2015/16	929	82	9	100	11	184	20	240	26	323	35

Table 23: Young People Involved with YJS by Community Background¹, 2011/12 to 2015/16

Year	Total Young People	Community Background ¹									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2011/12	1,120	497	44	384	34	188	17	14	1	37	3
2012/13	1,039	382	37	312	30	263	25	11	1	71	7
2013/14	977	319	33	258	26	301	31	14	1	85	9
2014/15	873	269	31	197	23	317	36	8	1	82	9
2015/16	929	282	30	193	21	321	35	25	3	108	12

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

***Table 24: Young People Involved with YJS by Area of Residence, 2011/12 to 2015/16**

Area	Year									
	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16	
	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹	No.	Rate ¹
Northern Ireland	1,120	5.8	1,039	5.5	977	5.2	873	4.7	929	5.1
Antrim and Newtownabbey	75	5.2	67	4.7	68	4.8	70	5.0	72	5.2
Ards and North Down	103	6.8	86	5.8	90	6.1	83	5.6	91	6.2
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	112	5.2	103	4.8	105	5.0	77	3.7	92	4.4
Belfast	298	9.1	283	8.9	245	7.9	251	8.1	239	7.8
Causeway Coast and Glens	80	5.3	79	5.3	58	3.9	45	3.1	53	3.7
Derry and Strabane	109	6.2	114	6.6	117	6.9	90	5.5	91	5.6
Fermanagh and Omagh	82	6.3	67	5.3	81	6.4	55	4.4	51	4.1
Lisburn and Castlereagh	47	3.4	45	3.3	30	2.2	36	2.7	43	3.2
Mid and East Antrim	64	4.6	49	3.6	42	3.1	47	3.5	59	4.5
Mid Ulster	68	4.3	52	3.3	50	3.2	40	2.6	51	3.3
Newry, Mourne and Down	80	4.0	92	4.7	90	4.6	78	4.1	87	4.6
Resident outside NI	0	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	0	..
Unassigned ²	2	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..

¹ Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

² Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

Source: ***NI Population Statistics***

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

APPENDIX C

The following is a list of recent research and statistical outputs that have been published by YJA Statistics and Research Branch.

SB/2/2016 – Youth Justice Agency 2015 Stakeholder Survey Findings 30/09/2016

This report presents the findings of the 2015 stakeholders survey carried out on behalf of the Youth Justice Agency (YJA) by NISRA. The aim of this survey is to establish the views and experiences of key partners and local stakeholders in relation to the impact and effectiveness of the Youth Justice Agency.