

Analytical Services Group

**Youth Justice Agency  
Annual Workload  
Statistics  
2016/17**

YJA Statistical Bulletin 28/2017

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This 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).

Area statistics in this report are produced in terms of the 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 demographics, including some [Section 75 characteristics](#) and care information.

### Key findings

- The total number of movements within the JJC, that is new admissions plus internal changes of status, such as PACE to Remand, was 8% lower in 2016/17 (443) than in the previous year (484).
- In 2016/17 there were a total of 7,935 days of custody provided by the JJC. Of these days 3% were for PACE, 65% for remand and 32% for sentence.
- The number of sentence movements fell in 2016/17 to 35, the lowest number since 2012/13 and a decrease of 42% compared with 60 in 2015/16. The proportion of movements attributed to PACE (44%) and remand (48%) has increased compared to last year (42% and 45%, respectively).
- The total number of individual young people in custody in 2016/17 decreased 15% from 163 to 139. As such, fewer than one in every 1,000 young people in Northern Ireland was involved with Custodial Services in 2016/17.
- The proportion of young people involved with custodial services that were looked after increased to 39% in 2016/17 from 29% in 2015/16. This is in the context of a decrease in the total number of young people in custody.
- The number of referrals to YJS remained relatively stable with 1,539 referrals in 2016/17 compared with 1,579 referrals in 2015/16. In the last 5 years, however the number of referrals has fallen by 8% from 1,675 in 2012/13 and 17% from the five-year peak of 1,846 in 2013/14.
- The number of individual young people involved with YJS decreased by 4% from 929 in 2015/16 to 893 in 2016/17. This means that around 5 in every 1,000 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with YJS in 2016/17.
- The highest proportion of referrals to YJS in 2016/17 were diversionary, at 49%. This is slightly higher than in 2015/16 (46%). Court ordered referrals made up 35% 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 (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, Youth Justice Services (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 2016/17 will be counted once in the Custodial Services statistics and once in the YJS statistics for 2016/17.

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.

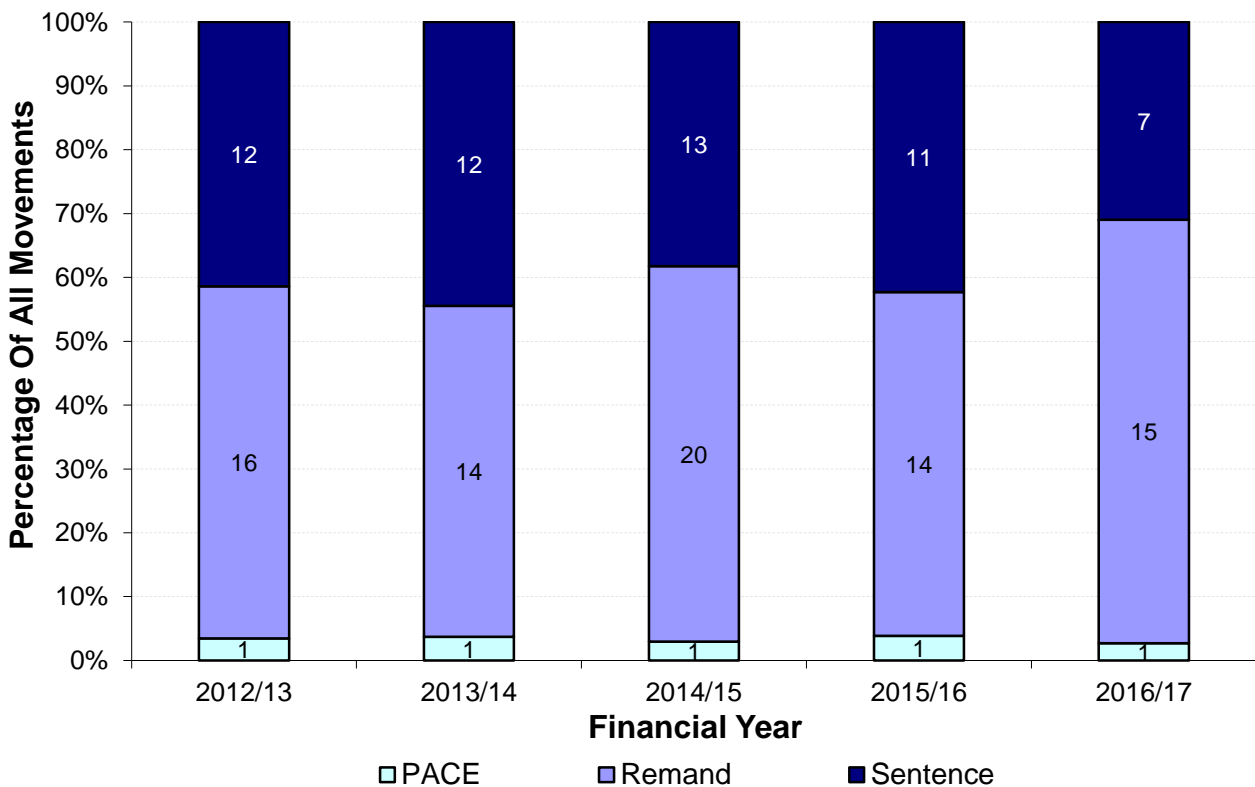
### JJC POPULATION STATISTICS

#### Average Population

Figure 1 shows the average daily population of the JJC by status. In 2016/17 the total average daily population in the JJC was 23 young people. This figure was lower than in 2015/16, when the average was 26.

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.

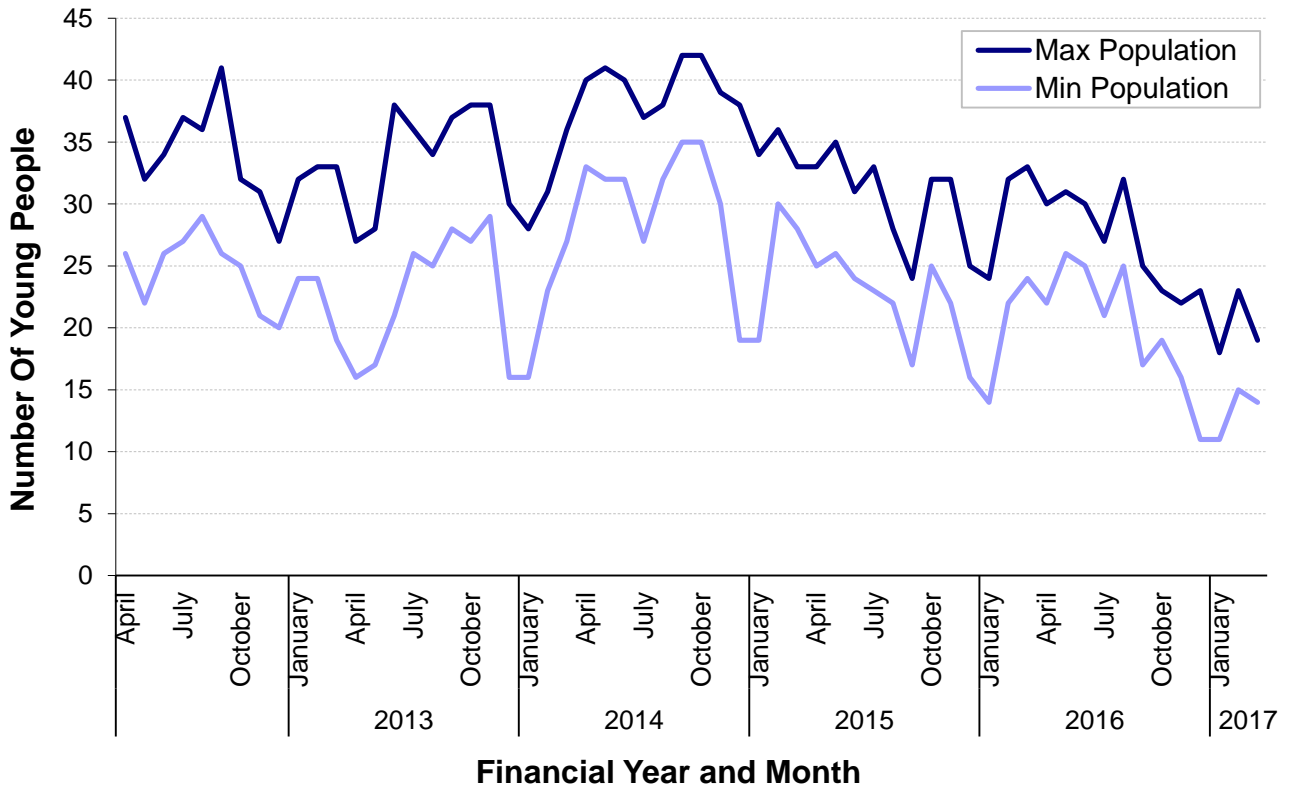
**Figure 1: Average Population by Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17**



## MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM POPULATION

Figure 2 shows the maximum and minimum daily population of JJC each month from April 2012 to March 2017. The highest population level seen in 2016/17 was 21 and the lowest was 11. This is consistent with reductions in the average JJC population over the last five years. The highest population number observed in this period was 42 in 2014/15.

**Figure 2: Maximum and Minimum Monthly Population, 2012/13 to 2016/17**



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

**Table 1: Movements Within JJC, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Movements Within Woodlands JJC	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17	Rate Per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>
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	0.9
2016/17	443	139	183,273	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

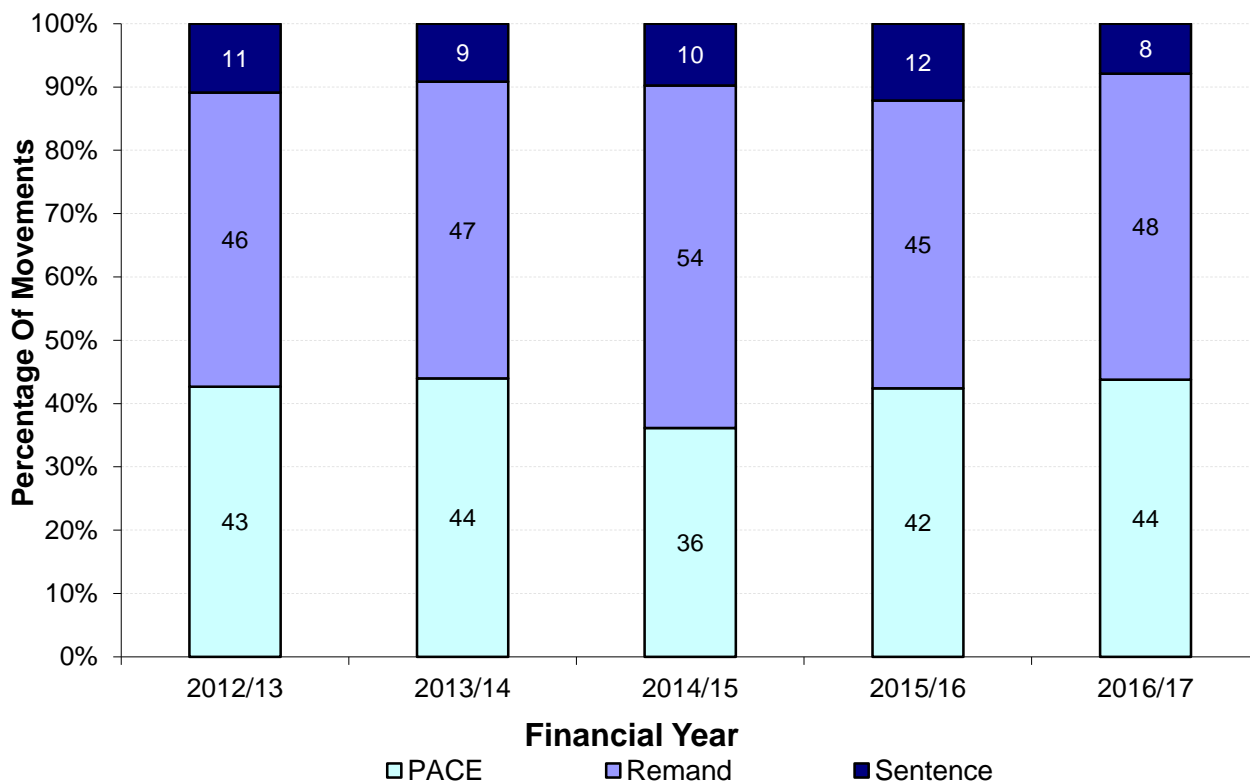
The figures show that the number of movements within Woodlands JJC has decreased by 20% since 2012/13. Additionally, the number of individual young people involved with the JJC decreased by 34% from 211 in 2012/13 to 139 in 2016/17. The total number of young people aged 10 to 17 in Northern Ireland on 30th June 2016 was 183,273. As such, less than one young person in every thousand in Northern Ireland was involved with the JJC in 2016/17.

### Movements By Status

In 2016/17 there were 443 movements in the JJC. Of these movements, 194 (44%) related to PACE, 214 (48%) to remand and the remaining 35 (8%) were sentence movements. There has been a general downward trend in the proportion of movements relating to sentences since 2012/13, at 11% compared with 8% in 2016/17. Correspondingly the proportion of movements attributed to PACE and remand has increased slightly over the same time period.



**Figure 3: Movements within JJC by Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17 (Percentages)**



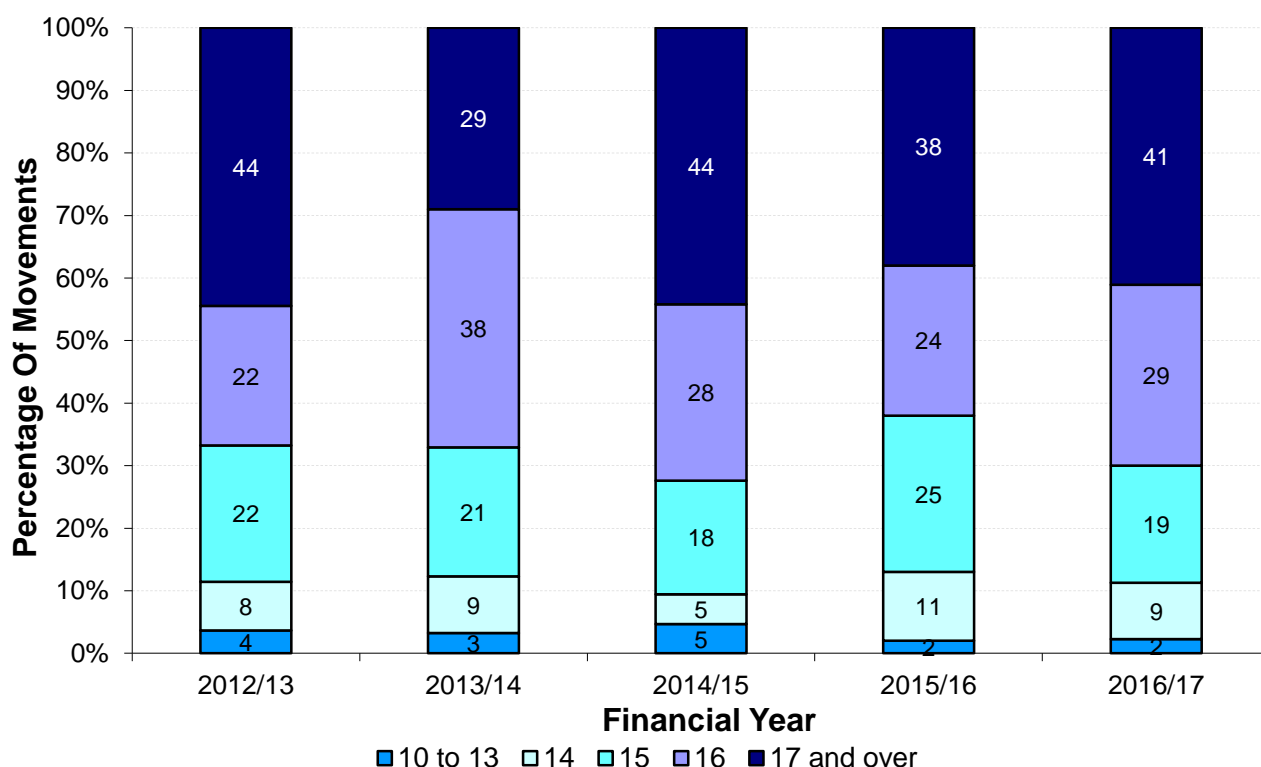
### **Movements By Gender**

Males accounted for the vast majority of movements within JJC in 2016/17 at 90%. This has consistently been the case over the last five years with the proportion of males varying between 87% and 91% since 2012/13.

### **Movements By Age**

In 2016/17, young people aged 17 and over accounted for over two fifths of JJC movements (41%). This proportion was slightly higher than 2015/16 (38%).

**Figure 4: Movements Within JJC By Age, 2012/13 To 2016/17(Percentage)**



### Movements By Religion

Table 2 shows the total number of movements within JJC broken down by religion between 2012/13 and 2016/17. Over this time period the majority of movements involved Catholic young people. This continues to be the case in 2016/17 with 76% of all movements involving Catholic young people. A further 24% involved Protestant young people. The remainder involved young people of religions other than Catholicism or Protestantism those for whom this information was unknown.

**Table 2: Movements Within JJC By Religion, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

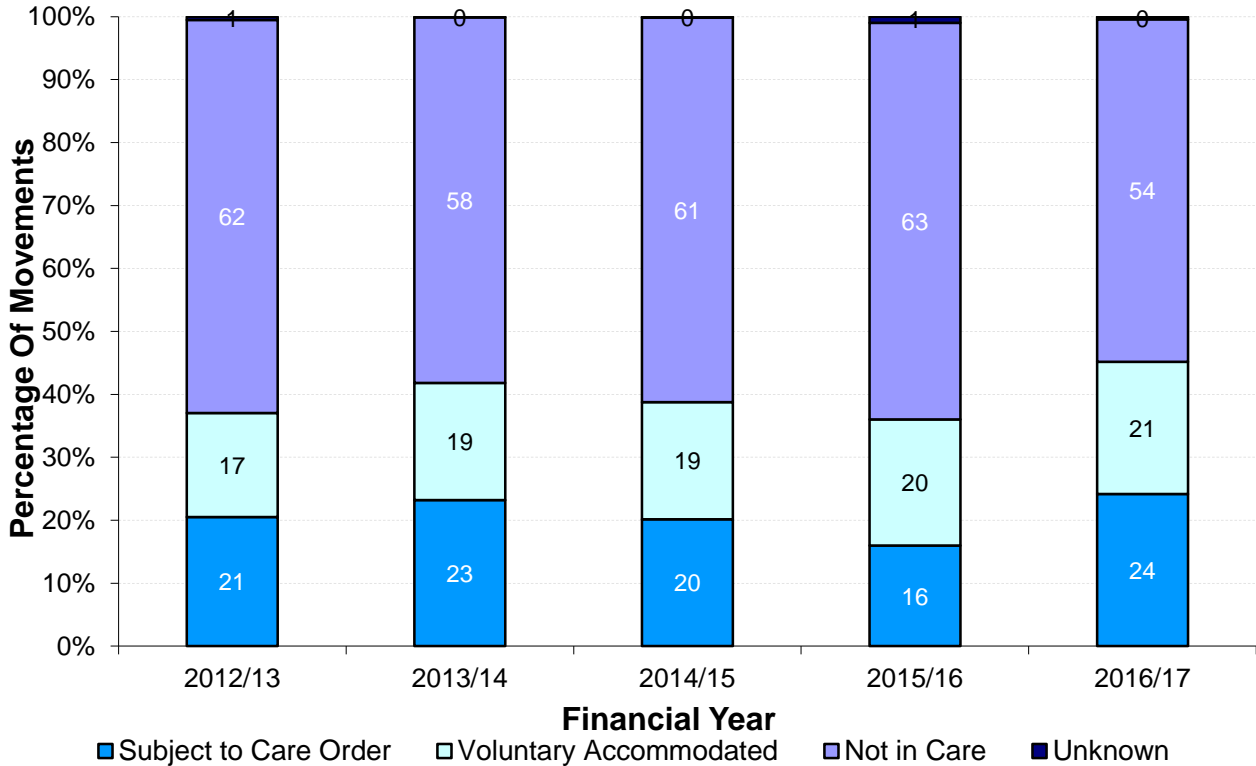
Financial Year	Total Movements	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	551	269	49	250	45	14	3	3	1	15	3
2013/14	741	426	57	297	40	8	1	6	1	4	1
2014/15	645	407	63	215	33	5	1	3	0	15	2
2015/16	484	346	71	116	24	4	1	8	2	10	2
2016/17	443	336	76	73	16	7	2	13	3	14	3

<sup>1</sup> 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 reached its highest level since 2012/13 in 2016/17 at 45%. This represents a 9 percentage point increase on 2015/16. Figure 5 shows trends in the proportion of movements in the JJC involving young people in care.

**Figure 5: Movements Within JJC by Looked After Status, 2012/13 To 2016/17 (Percentage)**



### Movements By Area

Table 3 presents the number of movements within the JJC between 2012/13 and 2016/17 according to which Local Government Districts district the young person involved resided.

Young people resident in Belfast consistently accounted for the largest number of movements within the JJC over the five year period: 163 of 433 in 2016/17 (38%). Proportions have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year. In 2016/17 the local government districts accounting for the next greatest proportion of movements were North Down and Ards (19%) and Derry and Strabane (13%).

**Table 3: Movements Within JJC By Area, 2012/13 To 2015/16**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>433</b>
Antrim And Newtownabbey	64	33	43	22	19
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	51	36	47	27	26
Belfast	180	329	308	197	163
Causeway Coast And Glens	31	38	25	26	15
Derry And Strabane	31	37	21	54	56
Fermanagh And Omagh	27	65	22	16	18
Lisburn And Castlereagh	8	20	22	9	13
Mid And East Antrim	27	11	18	19	7
Mid Ulster	20	11	11	23	15
Newry, Mourne And Down	34	34	60	39	20
North Down And Ards	75	122	56	49	81
Resident Outside NI	3	5	7	3	8
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	0	0	5	0	2

<sup>1</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

### 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 (44% in 2016/17). 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 (8% in 2016/17) 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 this duration. In these cases, this is counted as one custody day.

Table 4 shows the number of custody days attributed to PACE, remand and sentence movements over the last five years. In 2016/17 there were 7,935 days of custody provided by the JJC, 222 for PACE, 5,156 for remand and 2,557 for sentence. The number of custody days overall has decreased by 24% since 2012/13 and, consequently there have been decreases in the number of custody days attributable to each movement status. However, the proportion of days related to remand in the same time period has increased while the proportion relating to sentences has decreased and the proportion related to PACE has remained constant.

**Table 4: Custody Days By Status, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Custody Days	Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>10,467</b>	284	3	5,965	57	4,218	40
2013/14	<b>10,019</b>	383	4	5,214	52	4,422	44
2014/15	<b>12,400</b>	275	2	7,481	60	4,644	37
2015/16	<b>9,268</b>	227	2	4,944	53	4,097	44
2016/17	<b>7,935</b>	222	3	5,156	65	2,557	32

## JJC STATISTICS FOR 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.

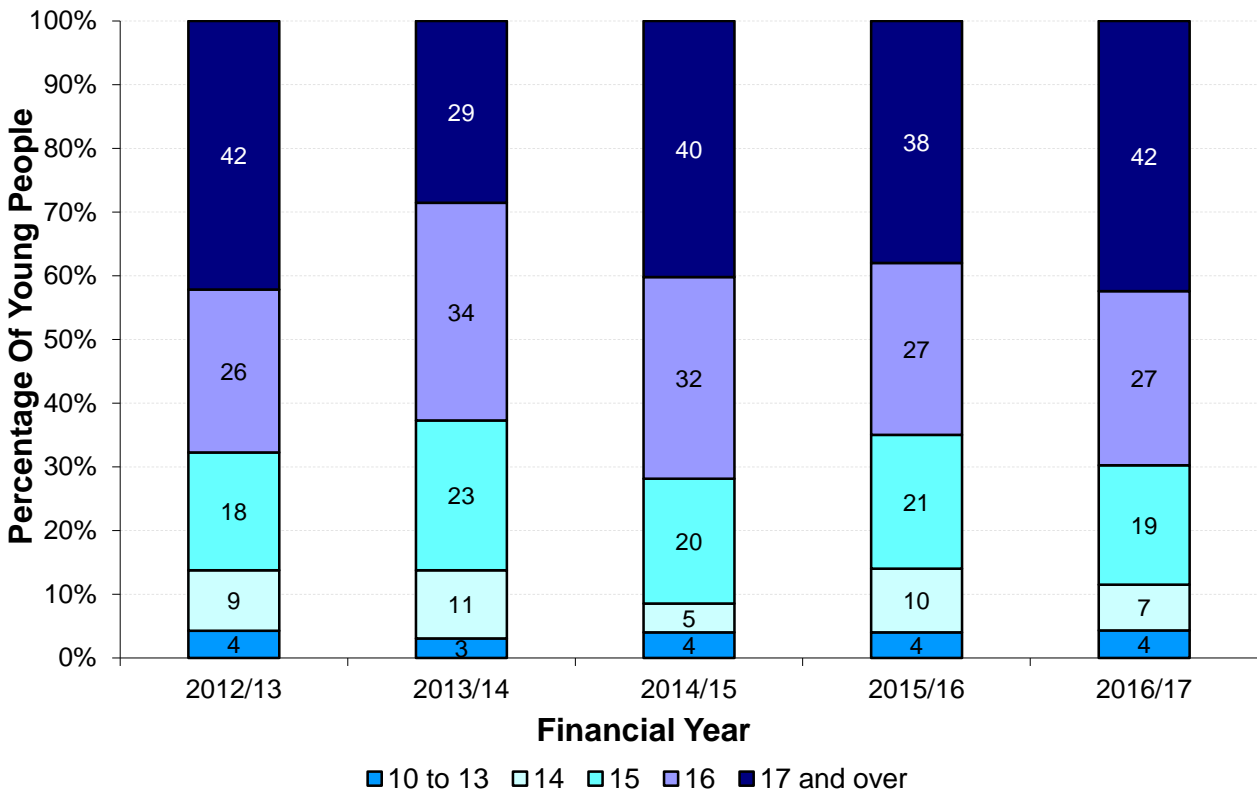
### Young People In Custody By Gender

In 2016/17 young people in the JJC were predominately male (89%). 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 6. Just over two-fifths (42%) of young people in custody in 2016/17 were aged 17 and over. This is a slight increase from 38% in 2015/16.

**Figure 6: Young People In Custody By Age, 2012/13 to 2016/17 (Percentage)**



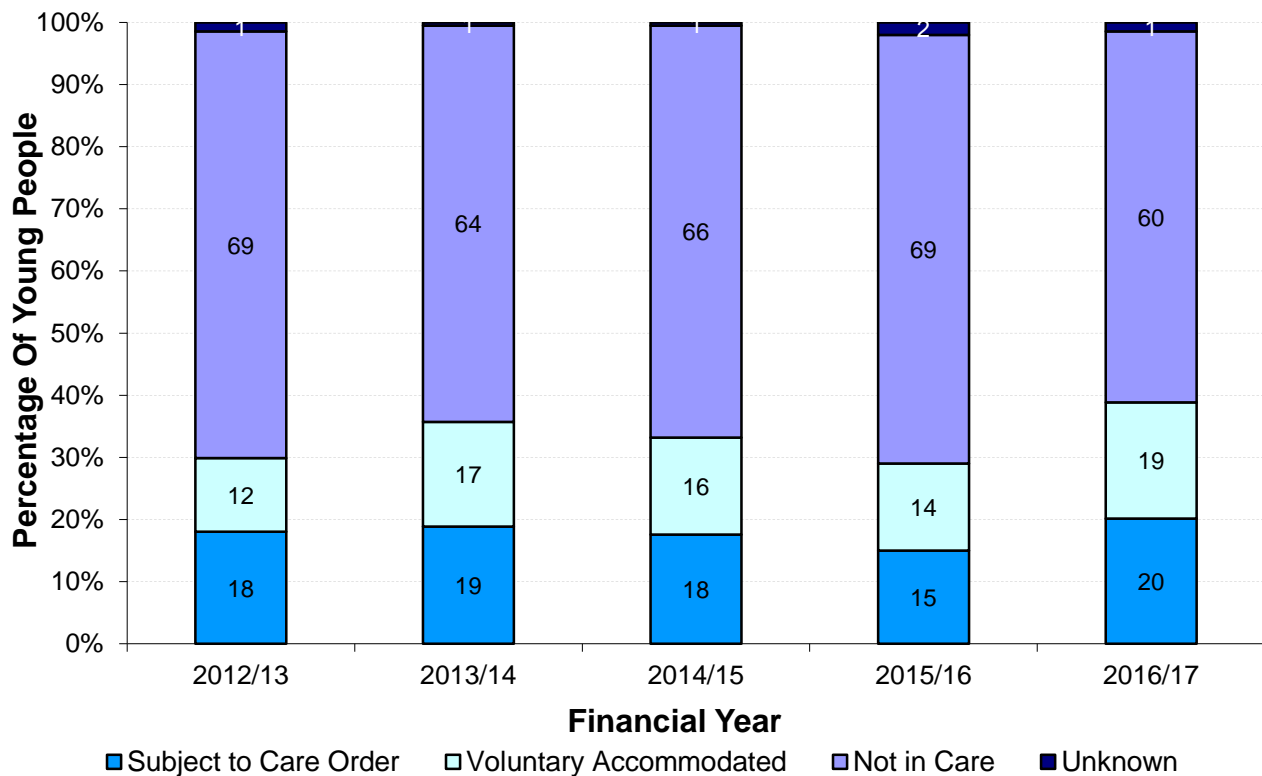
### Young People In Custody By Religion

In 2016/17, over two thirds of young people in custody were Catholic (67%). A further 17% were Protestant, 5% had other religious beliefs, 6% had no religious belief and the remaining 6% were unknown.

## Young People In Custody By Looked After Status

Figure 7 shows the proportion of young people involved with the JJC by their looked after status over the past five years. In 2016/17, 60% of young people in custody were not in care. The majority of the remaining young people were in care (20% subject to a care order and 19% voluntary accommodated). The care status of the remaining 1% of young people was unknown.

**Figure 7: Young People In Custody By Looked After Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17 (Percentage)**



## Young People In Custody By Area of Residence

Table 5 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 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 1.6 in 2016/17. This, however, is the lowest rate observed in Belfast over the five year period. Rates have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year. This is largely due to the small number of young people in custody in Northern Ireland. In 2016/17 North Down and Ards had the second highest rate of young people aged 10 to 17 in custody at 1.3 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Mid and East Antrim at 0.2 young people per 1,000.

**Table 5: Young People In Custody Per 1,000 Population<sup>1</sup> Aged 10 To 17 By Area Of Residence<sup>2</sup>, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.4
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.5
Belfast	2.1	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.6
Causeway Coast and Glens	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
Derry and Strabane	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.6	1.2
Fermanagh and Omagh	0.9	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.3
Lisburn and Castlereagh	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3
Mid and East Antrim	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.2
Mid Ulster	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3
Newry, Mourne and Down	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.4
North Down and Ards	1.6	1.7	0.8	0.9	1.3

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2016. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

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



## 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 6 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. 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 6: PACE To Remand/Sentence Conversion Estimate, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>PACE Admissions</b>	<b>PACE to Remand/Sentence</b>	<b>Conversion Rate</b>
2012/13	235	115	49%
2013/14	326	171	52%
2014/15	233	118	51%
2015/16	204	96	47%
2016/17	194	105	54%

## 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](#).

### YJS WORKLOAD STATISTICS

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

Table 7 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 7: Referrals To YJS, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2011/12 To 2015/16**

Financial Year	Total Referrals To The YJS	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17 <sup>1</sup>	Rate Per 1,000 <sup>2</sup>
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
2016/17	1,539	893	183,273	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Population as at 30th June

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

The number of referrals in 2016/17 continues the downward trend of previous years with 1,539 referrals compared to 1,675 in 2012/13. The number of individual young people is also lower than in 2012/13 at 893. These reductions are also reflected in a decreased proportion of young people being involved with the YJA over the same time period. In 2016/17 4.9 out of each 1,000 young people aged 10 to 17 was involved with the YJA, this is down from 5.5 in 2012/13.

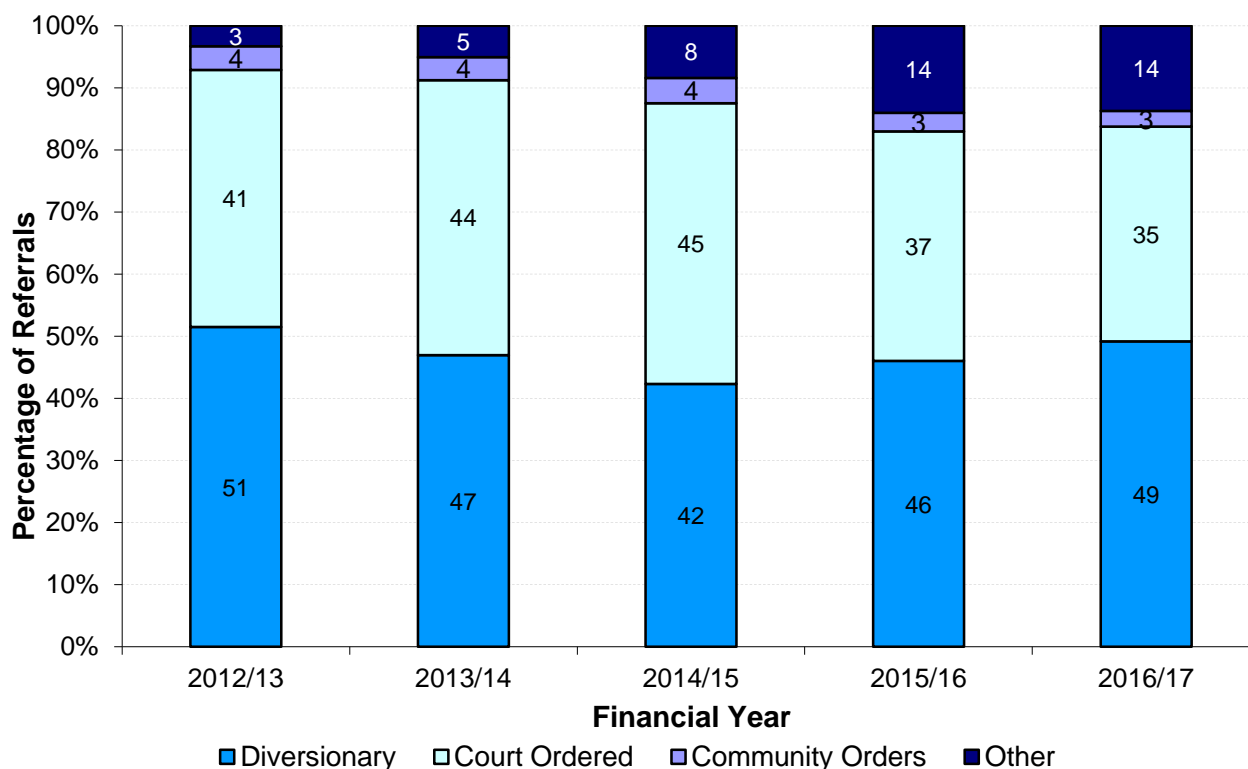
#### Referrals By Type

A breakdown of the types of referrals received by YJS is shown in Figure 8. Prior to 2013/14 at least half of all referrals were diversionary referrals. However this proportion has decreased since 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).

The number of court ordered referrals has decreased from 37% in 2015/16 to 35% in 2016/17. There has also been a notable increase in the number of other referrals since 2012/13; these accounted for 14% of all referrals in 2016/17, an increase from 3% in 2012/13.

**Figure 8: Referrals By Type<sup>1</sup>, 2012/13 To 2016/17 (Percentage)**



<sup>1</sup> 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 programme, voluntary referrals, bail support cases and work with probation.

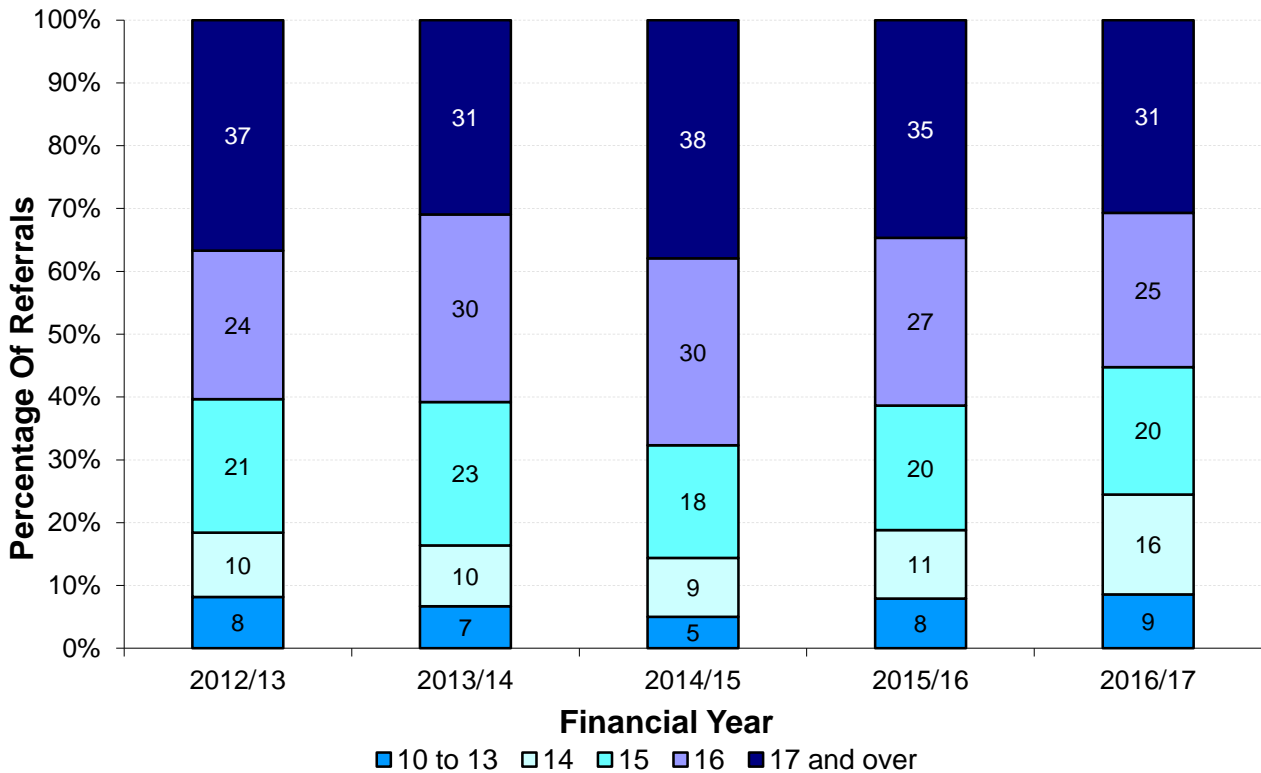
### Referrals By Gender

Males accounted for 80% of YJS referrals in 2016/17. The proportion of males among referrals to YJS has been at or around 80% for the last five years.

### Referrals By Age

In 2016/17, the largest proportion of referrals, 31%, were for young people aged 17 and over although this was a decrease from 2015/16 (35%). Young people aged 16 accounted for 25% of the referrals; again this was a decrease in the proportion referred in 2015/16 (27%). An increase was seen in the proportion of referrals of young people aged 14 (16%) while the proportion of referrals comprising young people aged 10 to 13 or 15 remained similar to last year (at 9% and 20%, respectively).

**Figure 9: Referrals By Age, 2012/13 To 2016/17 (Percentage)**



**Referrals By Religion**

Over the last five years the largest proportion of referrals involved Catholic young people at 37% in 2016/17. A further 23% of referrals in 2015/16 involved Protestant young people and 25% were for young people with religions other than Catholic or Protestant. The remainder were for young people with no religious belief (5%) or those whose religion was unknown (10%).

**Referrals By Area**

Table 8 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 (26% of referrals in 2016/17). Over this time period North Down and Ards accounted for the next largest proportion of referrals (16% in 2016/17). Due to the relatively small numbers involved, the local government district with the smallest proportion of referrals tends to change from year to year. In 2016/17 Mid Ulster had the smallest proportion of all referrals (3%).

**Table 8: Referrals By Area, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,539</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	105	111	103	109	96
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	155	164	122	134	138
Belfast	443	512	519	422	406
Causeway Coast and Glens	123	106	86	90	86
Derry and Strabane	184	210	155	195	169
Fermanagh and Omagh	105	170	110	87	86
Lisburn and Castlereagh	82	57	50	56	58
Mid and East Antrim	60	55	53	84	93
Mid Ulster	74	70	57	71	52
Newry, Mourne and Down	132	140	119	129	111
North Down and Ards	210	250	188	202	242
Resident outside NI	2	0	1	0	2
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	0	1	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

## YJS STATISTICS FOR 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.

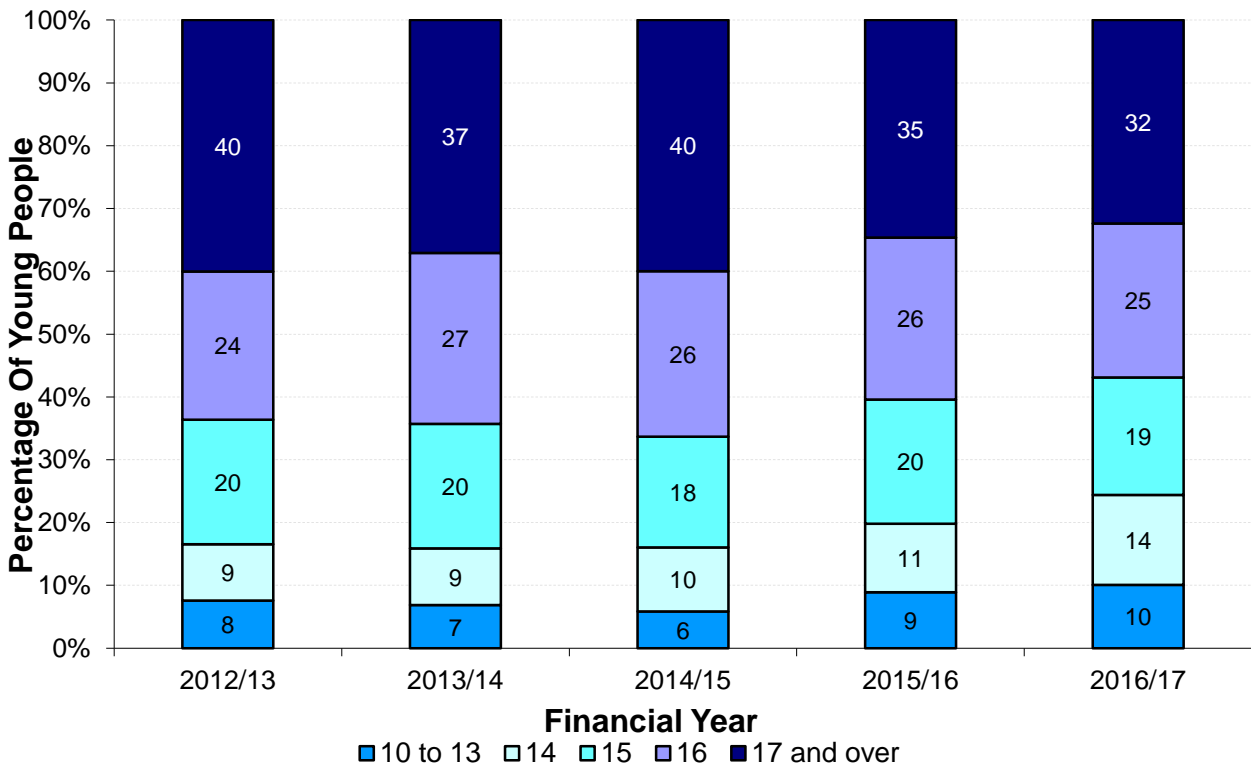
### Young People Involved With YJS By Gender

As when counting referrals, 80% of young people involved with YJS in 2016/17 were male. The proportion of male young people involved with YJS has remained at or above this level since 2012/13.

### Young People Involved With YJS By Age

32% of young people involved with YJS in 2016/17 were aged 17 and over. This is a decrease from 35% in 2015/16. The age breakdown for individual young people for the last five years is presented in Figure 10.

**Figure 10: Young People Involved With YJS By Age, 2012/13 To 2016/17 (Percentages)**



### Young People Involved With YJS By Religion

In 2016/17 31% of young people involved with YJS were Catholic. A further 20% were Protestant, 33% were other religions, 5% had no religious belief and the remaining 10% were unknown.

## Young People Involved With YJS By Area of Residence

Table 9 presents the number of young people involved with YJS by local government district for the last five years. Over the five year period Belfast has consistently had the highest number of young people referred to YJS per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. In 2016/17, the rate for Belfast was 7.7 young people per 1,000 population. This is a decrease from 8.9 young people per 1,000 in 2012/13. The next highest rates in 2016/17 were in North Down and Ards (6.7) and Derry and Strabane (5.9). The lowest rates were seen in Mid Ulster (2.3) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (3.0).

**Table 9: Young People Involved With YJS Per 1,000 Population<sup>1</sup> Aged 10 To 17 By Area of Residence<sup>2</sup>, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.6
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.4	4.1
Belfast	8.9	7.9	8.1	7.8	7.7
Causeway Coast and Glens	5.3	3.9	3.1	3.7	3.7
Derry and Strabane	6.6	6.9	5.5	5.6	5.9
Fermanagh and Omagh	5.3	6.4	4.4	4.1	4.2
Lisburn and Castlereagh	3.3	2.2	2.7	3.2	3.0
Mid and East Antrim	3.6	3.1	3.5	4.5	4.5
Mid Ulster	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.3
Newry, Mourne and Down	4.7	4.6	4.1	4.6	4.1
North Down and Ards	5.8	6.1	5.6	6.2	6.7

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2016. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

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

## **APPENDIX A: BACKGROUND NOTES**

### **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).

### **Juvenile Justice Centre Order (JJCO)**

This order was introduced on 31<sup>st</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

## APPENDIX B: 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](http://www.justice-ni.gov.uk/publications). Tables in this format also contain data for years prior to 2012/13.

Percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 1: Movements Within JJC, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Movements Within Woodlands JJC	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17	Rate Per 1,000 <sup>1</sup>
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	0.9
2016/17	443	139	183,273	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

**Table 2: Movements Within JJC By Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Movements	Movement Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>551</b>	235	43	256	46	60	11
2013/14	<b>741</b>	326	44	347	47	68	9
2014/15	<b>645</b>	233	36	349	54	63	10
2015/16	<b>484</b>	204	42	220	45	60	12
2016/17	<b>443</b>	194	44	214	48	35	8

**Table 3: Movements Within JJC By Gender, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Movements	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>551</b>	502	91	49	9
2013/14	<b>741</b>	665	90	76	10
2014/15	<b>645</b>	558	87	87	13
2015/16	<b>484</b>	423	87	61	13
2016/17	<b>443</b>	397	90	46	10

**Table 4: Movements Within JJC By Age, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Movements	Age									
		10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>551</b>	20	4	43	8	120	22	123	22	245	44
2013/14	<b>741</b>	24	3	67	9	153	21	282	38	215	29
2014/15	<b>645</b>	30	5	31	5	117	18	182	28	285	44
2015/16	<b>484</b>	10	2	52	11	119	25	118	24	185	38
2016/17	<b>443</b>	10	2	40	9	83	19	128	29	182	41

**Table 5: Movements Within JJC By Religion, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Movements	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>551</b>	269	49	250	45	14	3	3	1	15	3
2013/14	<b>741</b>	426	57	297	40	8	1	6	1	4	1
2014/15	<b>645</b>	407	63	215	33	5	1	3	0	15	2
2015/16	<b>484</b>	346	71	116	24	4	1	8	2	10	2
2016/17	<b>443</b>	336	76	73	16	7	2	13	3	14	3

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

**Table 6: Movements Within JJC By Looked After Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Movements	Looked After Status							
		Subject to care order		Voluntary accommodated		Not in care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>551</b>	113	21	91	17	344	62	3	1
2013/14	<b>741</b>	172	23	138	19	430	58	1	0
2014/15	<b>645</b>	130	20	120	19	394	61	1	0
2015/16	<b>484</b>	79	16	96	20	305	63	4	1
2016/17	<b>443</b>	107	24	93	21	241	54	2	0

**Table 7: Movements Within JJC By Area, 2012/13 To 2015/16**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Total</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>433</b>
Antrim And Newtownabbey	64	33	43	22	19
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	51	36	47	27	26
Belfast	180	329	308	197	163
Causeway Coast And Glens	31	38	25	26	15
Derry And Strabane	31	37	21	54	56
Fermanagh And Omagh	27	65	22	16	18
Lisburn And Castlereagh	8	20	22	9	13
Mid And East Antrim	27	11	18	19	7
Mid Ulster	20	11	11	23	15
Newry, Mourne And Down	34	34	60	39	20
North Down And Ards	75	122	56	49	81
Resident Outside NI	3	5	7	3	8
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	0	0	5	0	2

<sup>1</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

**Table 8: Custody Days By Status, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Custody Days	Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>10,467</b>	284	3	5,965	57	4,218	40
2013/14	<b>10,019</b>	383	4	5,214	52	4,422	44
2014/15	<b>12,400</b>	275	2	7,481	60	4,644	37
2015/16	<b>9,268</b>	227	2	4,944	53	4,097	44
2016/17	<b>7,935</b>	222	3	5,156	65	2,557	32

**Table 9: Young People In Custody By Gender, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Young People	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>211</b>	188	89	23	11
2013/14	<b>196</b>	170	87	26	13
2014/15	<b>199</b>	169	85	30	15
2015/16	<b>163</b>	144	88	19	12
2016/17	<b>139</b>	124	89	15	11

**Table 10: Young People In Custody By Age, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>211</b>	9	4	20	9	39	18	54	26	89	42
2013/14	<b>196</b>	6	3	21	11	46	23	67	34	56	29
2014/15	<b>199</b>	8	4	9	5	39	20	63	32	80	40
2015/16	<b>163</b>	6	4	17	10	34	21	44	27	62	38
2016/17	<b>139</b>	6	4	10	7	26	19	38	27	59	42

**Table 11: Young People In Custody By Religion, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Young People	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>211</b>	108	51	91	43	6	3	1	0	5	2
2013/14	<b>196</b>	112	57	76	39	3	2	2	1	3	2
2014/15	<b>199</b>	117	59	67	34	4	2	2	1	9	5
2015/16	<b>163</b>	104	64	46	28	2	1	3	2	8	5
2016/17	<b>139</b>	93	67	24	17	5	4	8	6	9	6

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

**Table 12: Young People In Custody By Looked After Status, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Financial Year	Total Young People	Looked After Status							
		Subject to care order		Voluntary accommodated		Not in care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>211</b>	38	18	25	12	145	69	3	1
2013/14	<b>196</b>	37	19	33	17	125	64	1	1
2014/15	<b>199</b>	35	18	31	16	132	66	1	1
2015/16	<b>163</b>	24	15	23	14	112	69	4	2
2016/17	<b>139</b>	28	20	26	19	83	60	2	1

**Table 13: Young People in Custody by Area of Residence, 2012/13 to 2015/16**

Area	Financial Year									
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Antrim And Newtownabbey	23	1.6	12	0.9	18	1.3	11	0.8	6	0.4
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	15	0.7	7	0.3	17	0.8	8	0.4	10	0.5
Belfast	67	2.1	75	2.4	79	2.6	61	2.0	47	1.6
Causeway Coast And Glens	15	1.0	11	0.7	9	0.6	10	0.7	7	0.5
Derry And Strabane	17	1.0	18	1.1	9	0.5	25	1.6	19	1.2
Fermanagh And Omagh	12	0.9	18	1.4	10	0.8	5	0.4	4	0.3
Lisburn And Castlereagh	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.3
Mid And East Antrim	10	0.7	6	0.4	9	0.7	5	0.4	3	0.2
Mid Ulster	10	0.6	6	0.4	5	0.3	10	0.6	5	0.3
Newry, Mourne And Down	12	0.6	9	0.5	15	0.8	12	0.6	7	0.4
North Down And Ards	24	1.6	25	1.7	12	0.8	13	0.9	19	1.3
Resident outside NI	3	..	5	..	4	..	2	..	6	..
Unassigned <sup>2</sup>	0	..	0	..	5	..	0	..	2	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2016. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

<sup>2</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

**Table 14: PACE To Remand/Sentence Conversion Estimate, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Financial Year	PACE Admissions	PACE to Remand/Sentence	Conversion Rate
2012/13	235	115	49%
2013/14	326	171	52%
2014/15	233	118	51%
2015/16	204	96	47%
2016/17	194	105	54%

**Table 15: Referrals To YJS, Number Of Young People Involved And Population Comparison, 2011/12 To 2015/16**

Financial Year	Total Referrals To The YJS	Number Of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population Aged 10-17 <sup>1</sup>	Rate Per 1,000 <sup>2</sup>
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
2016/17	1,539	893	183,273	4.9

<sup>1</sup> Population as at 30th June

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

**Table 16: Referrals By Type, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Referrals	Type Of Referral							
		Diversionary		Court Ordered		Community Orders <sup>1</sup>		Other <sup>2</sup>	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,675</b>	862	51	694	41	64	4	55	3
2013/14	<b>1,846</b>	867	47	817	44	69	4	93	5
2014/15	<b>1,563</b>	661	42	707	45	64	4	131	8
2015/16	<b>1,579</b>	730	46	578	37	54	3	217	14
2016/17	<b>1,539</b>	757	49	532	35	39	3	211	14

<sup>1</sup> Community order referrals include attendance centre orders, community responsibility orders and reparation orders.

<sup>2</sup> Other referrals include Juvenile Justice Centre orders where YJS are involved in supervising the community element, reducing offending programme, voluntary referrals, bail support cases and work with probation.

**Table 17: Referrals By Gender, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Referrals <sup>1</sup>	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,675</b>	1,389	83	286	17
2013/14	<b>1,846</b>	1,535	83	311	17
2014/15	<b>1,563</b>	1,294	83	269	17
2015/16	<b>1,579</b>	1,272	81	307	19
2016/17	<b>1,539</b>	1,228	80	307	20

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



**Table 18: Referrals By Age, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Referrals	10 to 13		14		Age 15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,675</b>	137	8	171	10	356	21	396	24	615	37
2013/14	<b>1,846</b>	124	7	178	10	422	23	551	30	571	31
2014/15	<b>1,563</b>	78	5	147	9	280	18	465	30	593	38
2015/16	<b>1,579</b>	125	8	166	11	315	20	424	27	549	35
2016/17	<b>1,539</b>	132	9	245	16	312	20	378	25	472	31

**Table 19: Referrals By Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Referrals	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,675</b>	647	39	579	35	344	21	16	1	89	5
2013/14	<b>1,846</b>	699	38	563	30	437	24	23	1	124	7
2014/15	<b>1,563</b>	584	37	379	24	435	28	19	1	146	9
2015/16	<b>1,579</b>	620	39	333	21	418	26	38	2	170	11
2016/17	<b>1,539</b>	574	37	351	23	379	25	78	5	157	10

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

**Table 20: Referrals By Area, 2012/13 To 2016/17**

Area	Financial Year				
	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,563</b>	<b>1,579</b>	<b>1,539</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	105	111	103	109	96
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	155	164	122	134	138
Belfast	443	512	519	422	406
Causeway Coast and Glens	123	106	86	90	86
Derry and Strabane	184	210	155	195	169
Fermanagh and Omagh	105	170	110	87	86
Lisburn and Castlereagh	82	57	50	56	58
Mid and East Antrim	60	55	53	84	93
Mid Ulster	74	70	57	71	52
Newry, Mourne and Down	132	140	119	129	111
North Down and Ards	210	250	188	202	242
Resident outside NI	2	0	1	0	2
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	0	1	0	0	0

<sup>1</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases

**Table 21: Young People Involved With YJS By Gender, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Young People <sup>1</sup>	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,039</b>	883	85	156	15
2013/14	<b>977</b>	809	83	168	17
2014/15	<b>873</b>	720	82	153	18
2015/16	<b>929</b>	745	80	184	20
2016/17	<b>893</b>	718	80	174	19

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

**Table 22: Young People Involved With YJS By Age, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,039</b>	79	8	93	9	206	20	245	24	416	40
2013/14	<b>977</b>	67	7	88	9	194	20	266	27	362	37
2014/15	<b>873</b>	51	6	89	10	154	18	230	26	349	40
2015/16	<b>929</b>	82	9	100	11	184	20	240	26	323	35
2016/17	<b>893</b>	90	10	128	14	167	19	219	25	289	32

**Table 23: Young People Involved With YJS By Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Year	Total Young People	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2012/13	<b>1,039</b>	382	37	312	30	263	25	11	1	71	7
2013/14	<b>977</b>	319	33	258	26	301	31	14	1	85	9
2014/15	<b>873</b>	269	31	197	23	317	36	8	1	82	9
2015/16	<b>929</b>	282	30	193	21	321	35	25	3	108	12
2016/17	<b>893</b>	281	31	178	20	299	33	47	5	88	10

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2012/13 to 2016/17**

Area	Financial Year									
	2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		2015/16		2016/17	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,037</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>872</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>4.9</b>
Antrim And Newtownabbey	67	4.7	68	4.8	70	5.0	72	5.2	64	4.6
Armagh, Banbridge And Craigavon	103	4.8	105	5.0	77	3.7	92	4.4	87	4.1
Belfast	283	8.9	245	7.9	251	8.1	239	7.8	233	7.7
Causeway Coast And Glens	79	5.3	58	3.9	45	3.1	53	3.7	52	3.7
Derry And Strabane	114	6.6	117	6.9	90	5.5	91	5.6	93	5.9
Fermanagh And Omagh	67	5.3	81	6.4	55	4.4	51	4.1	52	4.2
Lisburn And Castlereagh	45	3.3	30	2.2	36	2.7	43	3.2	40	3.0
Mid And East Antrim	49	3.6	42	3.1	47	3.5	59	4.5	59	4.5
Mid Ulster	52	3.3	50	3.2	40	2.6	51	3.3	35	2.3
Newry, Mourne And Down	92	4.7	90	4.6	78	4.1	87	4.6	78	4.1
North Down And Ards	86	5.8	90	6.1	83	5.6	91	6.2	98	6.7
Resident outside NI	2	..	0	..	1	..	0	..	2	..
Unassigned <sup>2</sup>	0	..	1	..	0	..	0	..	0	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17 at 30th June 2016. Source: [2016 Mid Year Population Estimates for Northern Ireland](#).

<sup>2</sup> Accurate address information was unavailable for these cases