



**Analytical Services Group**

# **Youth Justice Agency Annual Workload Statistics 2014/15**

**Statistical Bulletin 1/2015**

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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

- ◆ There has been a decrease of one-eighth (13%) in the number of admissions to, and status changes within Woodlands JJC between 2013/14 to 2014/15. Whilst this figure has decreased the actual number of individual young people in custody has increased slightly from 196 to 199. As such one in every 900 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with Custodial Services in 2014/15.
- ◆ Whilst the proportion of sentence transactions has been consistent over the last five years, 2014/15 saw the proportion of transactions attributed to PACE reduce (from 44% to 36%) and those attributed to remand increase (from 47% to 54%).
- ◆ In 2014/15 there were a total of 12,400 days of custody provided by the Juvenile Justice Centre (JJC). Of these days 2% were for PACE, 60% for remand and 37% for sentence.
- ◆ In 2014/15 one-third (33%) of young people involved with Custodial Services in 2014/15 were in care. This compares with 36% in 2013/14.
- ◆ The number of referrals to Youth Justice Services (YJS) has decreased to 1,563 in 2014/15 which is the lowest level seen over the last seven years. The number of individual young people involved with YJS has also reduced to the lowest level over the same period (873). Around one in every 200 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with YJS in 2014/15.
- ◆ Two-thirds (66%) of young people involved with Youth Justice Services in 2014/15 were aged 16 and over. This compares with 64% in 2013/14.
- ◆ Prior to 2013/14 at least half of all referrals to Youth Justice Services were diversionary referrals. However in recent years this proportion has dropped to 42% in 2014/15. In comparison the number of court ordered referrals has remained around 45%.

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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 received and the number of plans/orders made. These statistics show the annual total workload of the Agency; however they do not reflect the number of individual young people involved.

As a result a 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 2014/15 will be counted once in the Custodial Services statistics and once in the YJS statistics for 2014/15.

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.

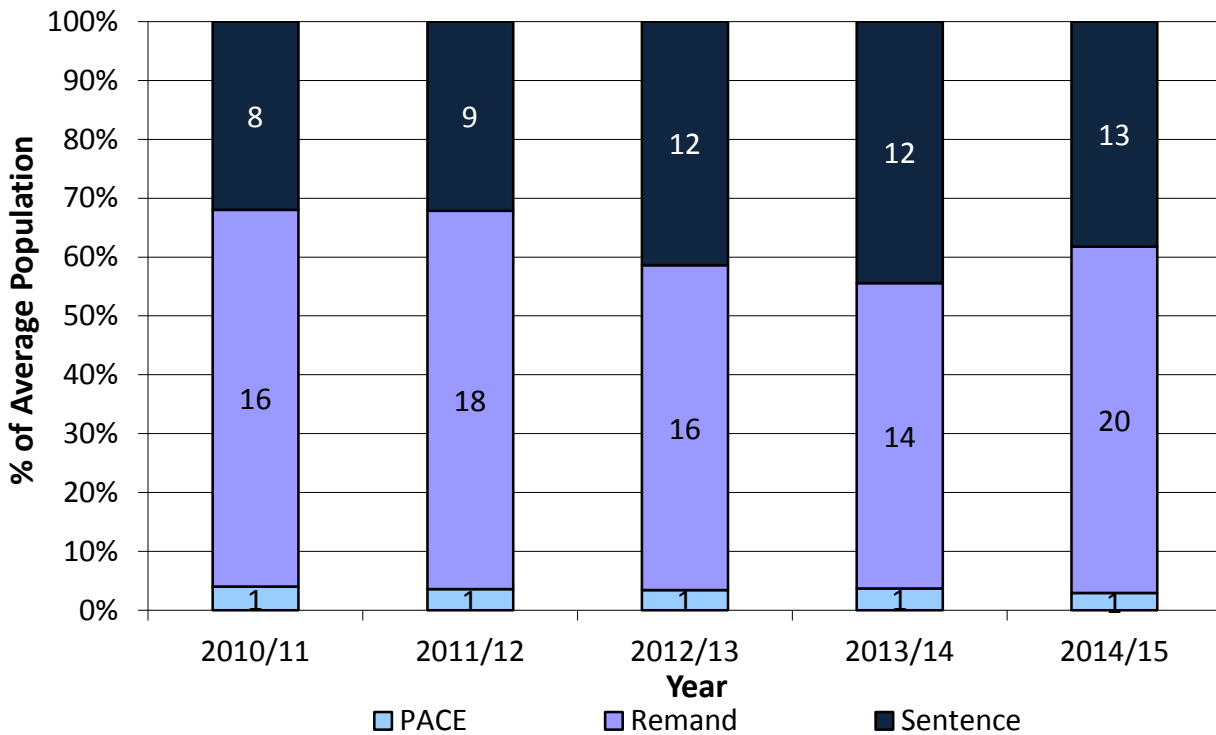
### JJC POPULATION STATISTICS

#### Average Population

Figure 1 shows the average annual population of the JJC by status. In 2014/15 the total average daily population in the JJC was 34 young people. This is the highest average 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

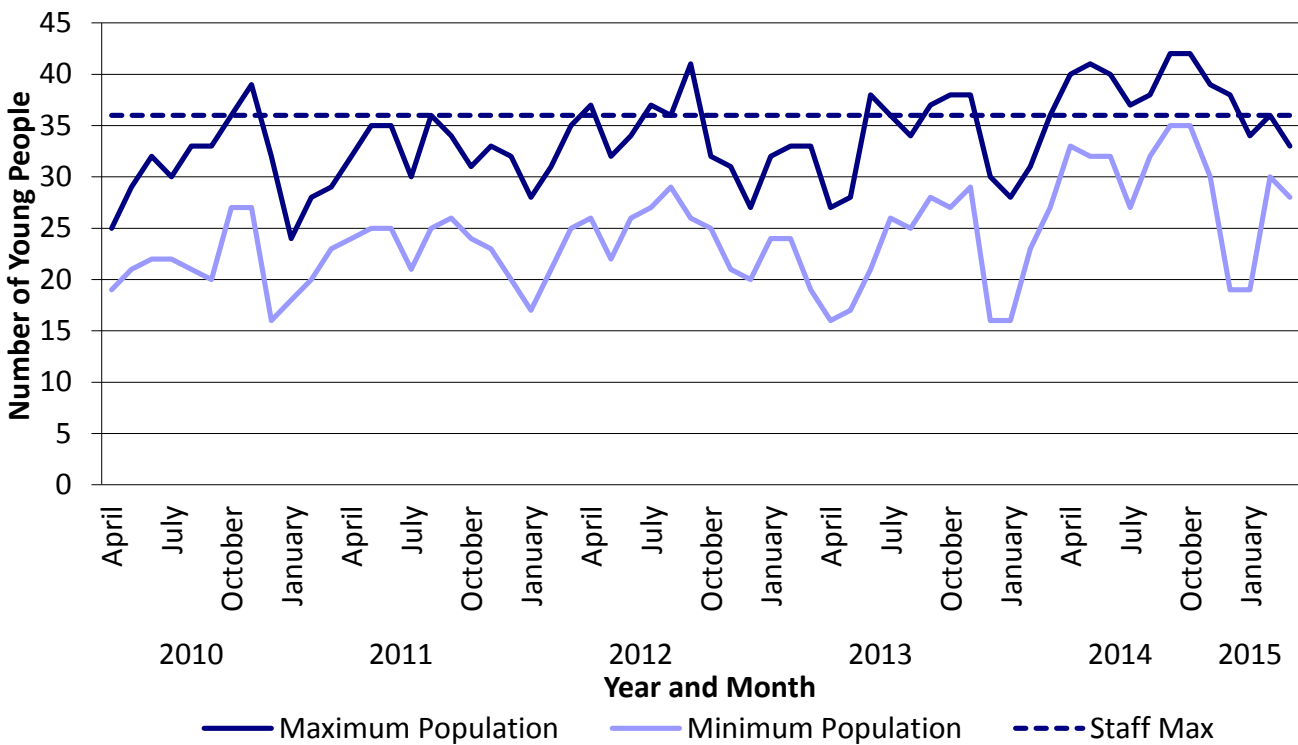


## Maximum and Minimum Population

Figure 2 shows the maximum and minimum daily population each month from April 2010 to March 2015. A staffing indicator has also been added to the chart to show the point where the centre is working to optimal staff capacity (36 young people). As illustrated on the graph the optimal staffing capacity has been exceeded, particularly in more recent times. During the two year period between April 2013 and March 2015 the maximum monthly population either exceeded, or was equal to the optimal staff capacity in 17 of the 24 months.

As can be seen in Figure 2 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**



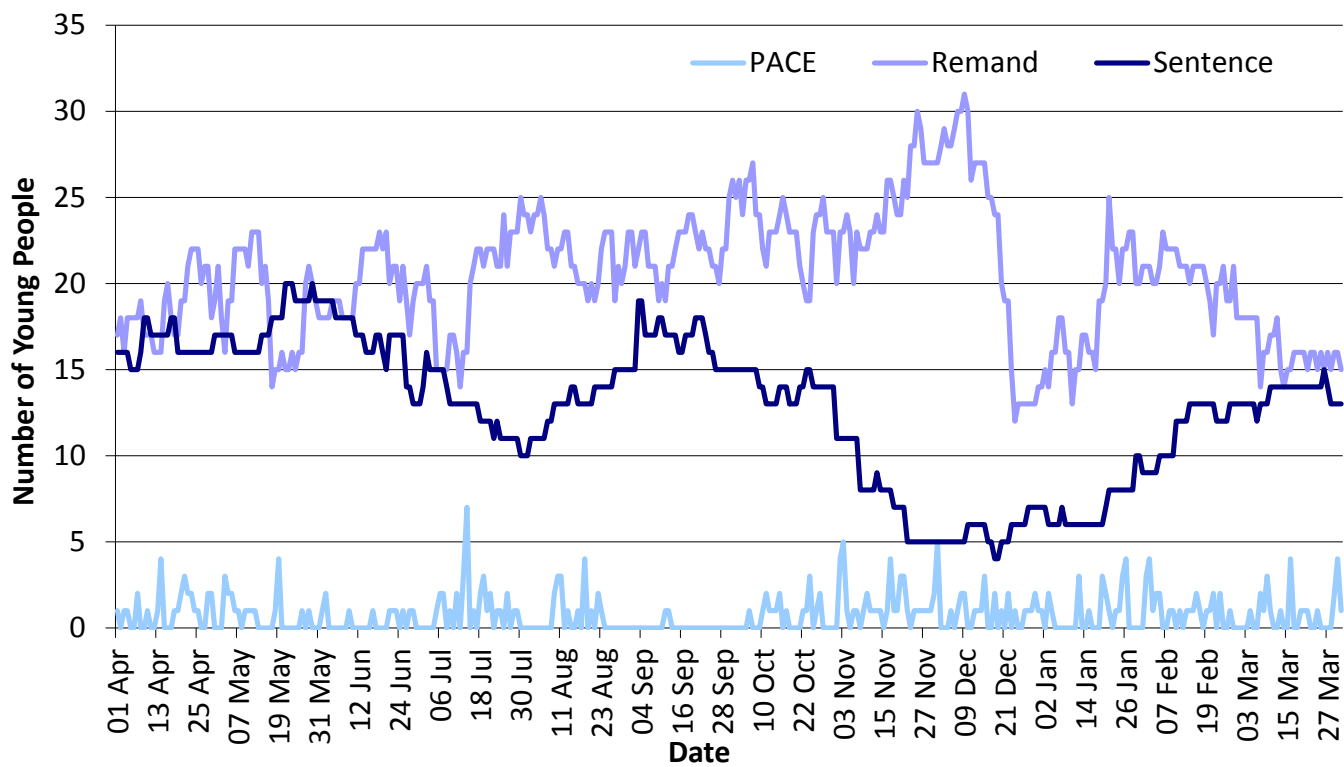
## Daily Population

Figure 3 shows the daily population by status for each day in 2014/15. There is a notable fluctuation in the daily population of the JJC over a twelve month period.

The peaks in the PACE population show a clear pattern of increased PACE admissions at weekends. When analysed by day of the week, it was found that twice as many PACE admissions occurred on Saturday or Sunday compared to any other individual day of the week. Between August and October 2014 the Director of the JJC exercised his power in refusing PACE admissions in a move to reduce the high occupancy rate.

Historically the remand population is generally higher than the sentence population. In November 2014 the difference between the remand and sentence population increased significantly. This coincided with transactions relating to a cohort of serious and/or persistent offenders. Whilst there was a convergence of the remand and sentence population in December this was not to the same extent as seen in previous years.

**Figure 3: Daily Population by Status, 2014/15**





## 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Transactions Within Woodlands JJC	Number of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population aged 10-17 <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
2010/11	551	214	195,689	1.1
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

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

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

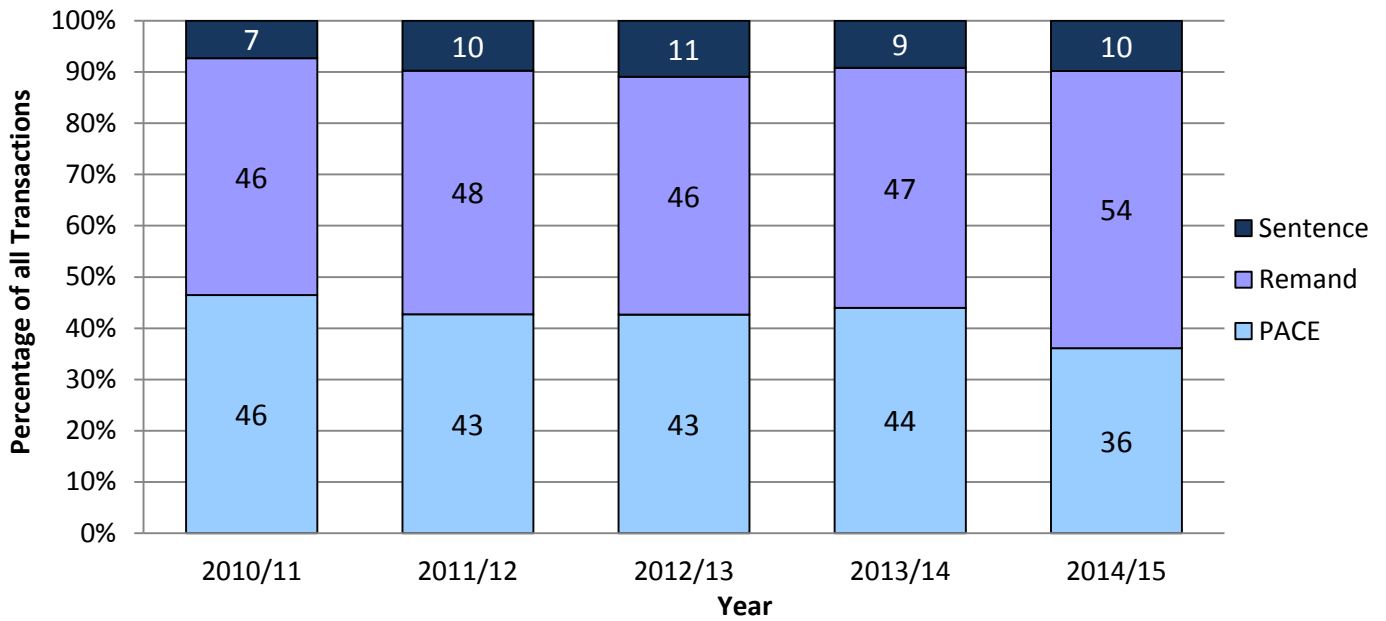
The figures show there has been a decrease of one-eighth (13%) in the number of transactions between 2013/14 and 2014/15. This follows an increase of over one-third (34%) between 2012/13 and 2013/14. Whilst the number of transactions has decreased the number of individual young people involved has increased slightly from 196 to 199.

The total number of young people involved with Custodial Services (JJC) in 2014/15 was 199. The total number of young people aged 10 to 17 in Northern Ireland on 30th June 2014 was 185,530. As such one in every 900 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with Custodial Services in 2014/15. This rate has been largely consistent over the last five years.

### Transactions by Status

In 2014/15 there were 645 transactions in the JJC. Of these transactions, 233 (36%) related to PACE, 349 (54%) to remand and the remaining 63 (10%) were sentence transactions. Whilst the proportion of sentence transactions has been 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](#)). Between 2013/14 and 2014/15 the actual number of PACE transactions decreased by 29%. This was in part due to the refusal of PACE admissions to Woodlands JJC between August and October 2014.

**Figure 4: Transactions within JJC by Status, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



**Transactions by Gender**

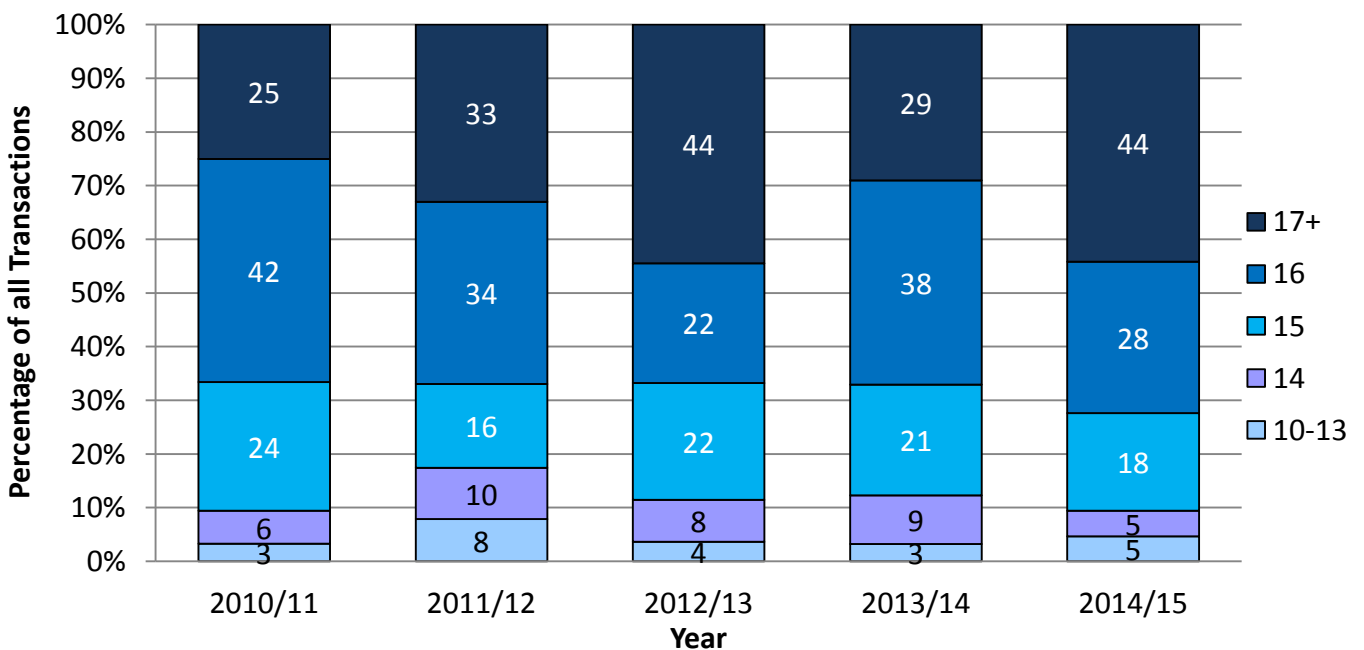
Males made up the vast majority of JJC transactions in 2014/15 (87%). This has consistently been the case over the last five years with the proportion of males always being between 86% and 91% (see [Table 3](#)).

**Transactions by Age**

In 2014/15, young people aged 17 and over accounted for over two-fifths of JJC transactions (44%). This equals the proportion seen in 2012/13 which was the highest proportion during the period since April 2008. Recent policy changes saw the remit of the JJC change to include all young people under the age of 18.

Figure 5 and [Table 4](#) show the age breakdown for all JJC transactions between 2010/11 and 2014/15.

**Figure 5: Transactions within JJC by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



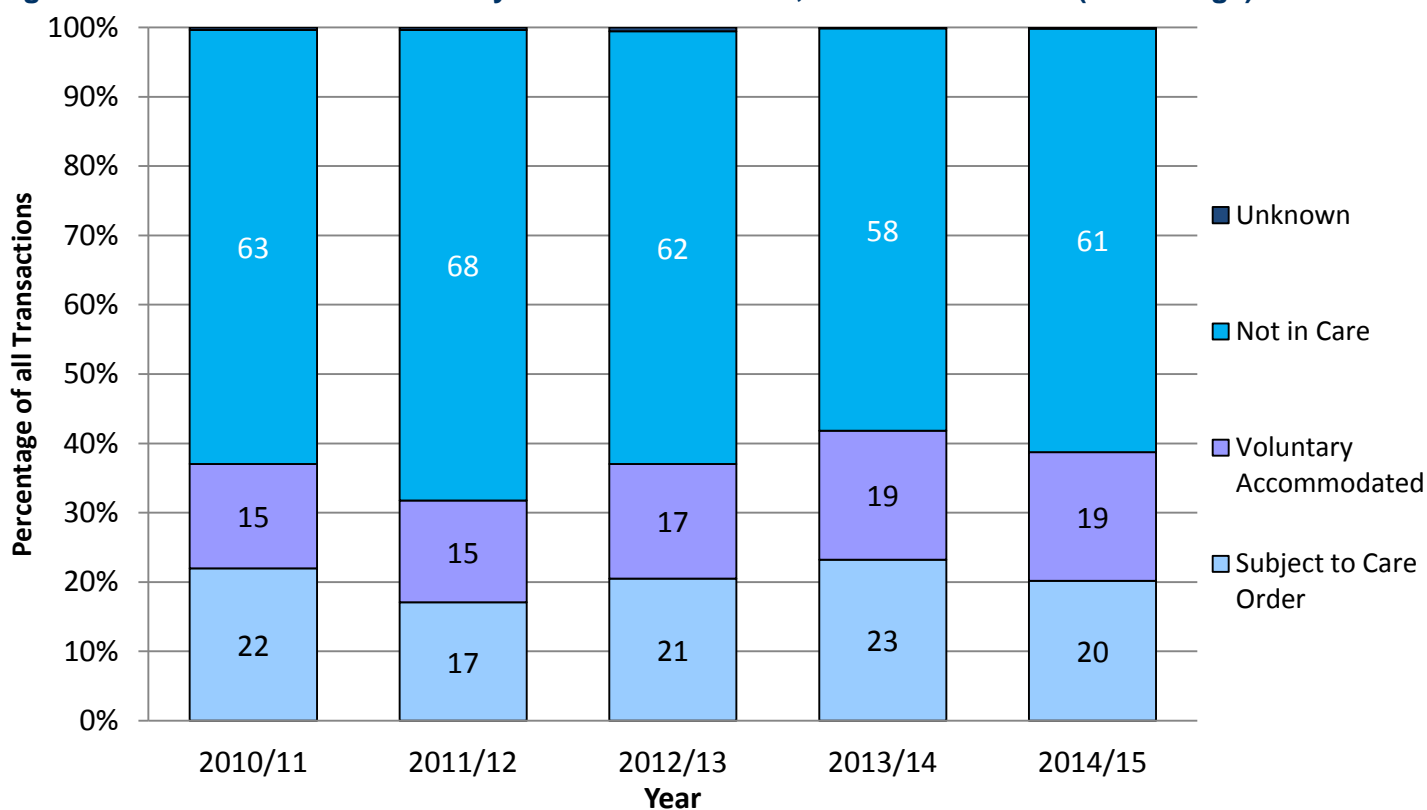
## Transactions by Religion

[Table 5](#) shows the religious breakdown for all JJC transactions between 2010/11 and 2014/15. Over the five year period the largest majority of transactions were to Roman Catholic young people. This continues to be the case in 2014/15 with 63% of all transactions being to Roman Catholic young people. A further 33% were to Protestant young people. The remainder involved young people with other or no religious beliefs, or those whose religion 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 2014/15, 61% of transactions involved young people not in care. A further 39% of transactions involved young people in care (20% subject to a care order and 19% voluntary accommodated).

**Figure 6: Transactions within JJC by Looked After Status, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



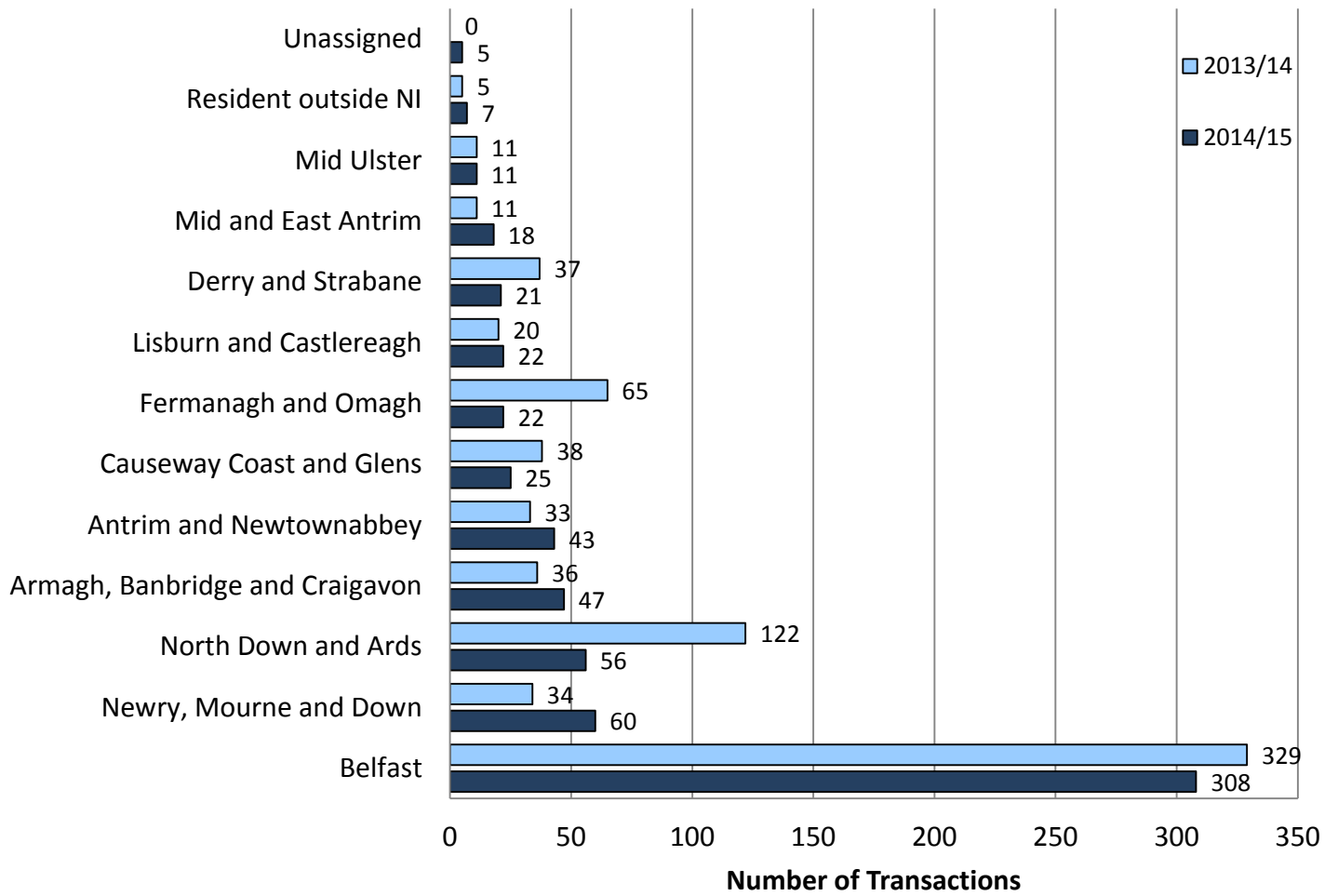
## Transactions by Area

[Table 7](#) presents the number of transactions within the JJC between 2010/11 and 2014/15 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 – 308 of 645 in 2014/15. Numbers have varied across the other Local Government Districts from year to year. In 2014/15 the next largest figures were seen in Newry, Mourne and Down (60) and North Down and Ards (56).

Figure 7 shows a comparison of the number of transactions between 2013/14 and 2014/15 across the 11 Local Government Districts.

**Figure 7: Transactions within JJC by Area, 2013/14 to 2014/15**



## Alternative Workload Measure

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 (36% in 2014/15). 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 (10% in 2014/15) 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 2014/15 there were 12,400 days of custody provided by the JJC, 275 for PACE, 7,481 for remand and 4,644 for sentence.

As a direct result of the decrease in PACE transactions in 2014/15 the number of custody days for PACE has also reduced (a 28% decrease from 383 days in 2013/14). This is the lowest number seen over the last five years. In contrast the number of custody days for remand has increased by 43% from 5,214 days in 2013/14 to 7,481 in 2014/15. The number of custody days for sentence has also increased 5% on the 2013/14 figure, reaching the highest number seen over the five year period.

**Table 8: Custody Days by Transaction Status, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Custody Days	Transaction Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Days	%	Days	%	Days	%
2010/11	<b>9,218</b>	296	3	5,976	65	2,946	32
2011/12	<b>10,094</b>	285	3	6,447	64	3,362	33
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

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.

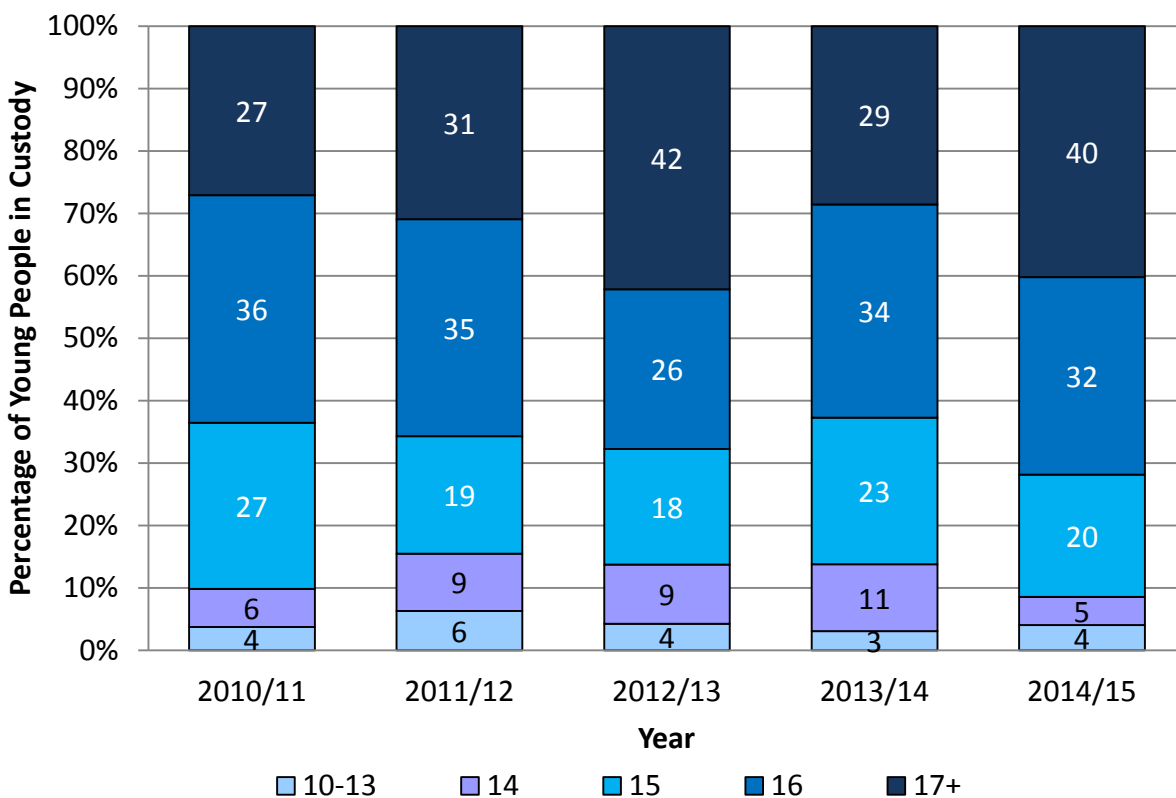
### Young People in Custody by Gender

[Table 9](#) shows the largest proportion of young people in the JJC in 2014/15 were male (85%). This has been consistently the case over the last five years with the proportion of males always being between 83% and 89%.

### 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](#)). Two-fifths (40%) of young people in custody in 2014/15 were aged 17 and over. This is an increase from 29% in 2013/14. The proportion of young people in custody aged 16 has remained around one-third (32%) in 2014/15.

**Figure 8: Young People in Custody by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



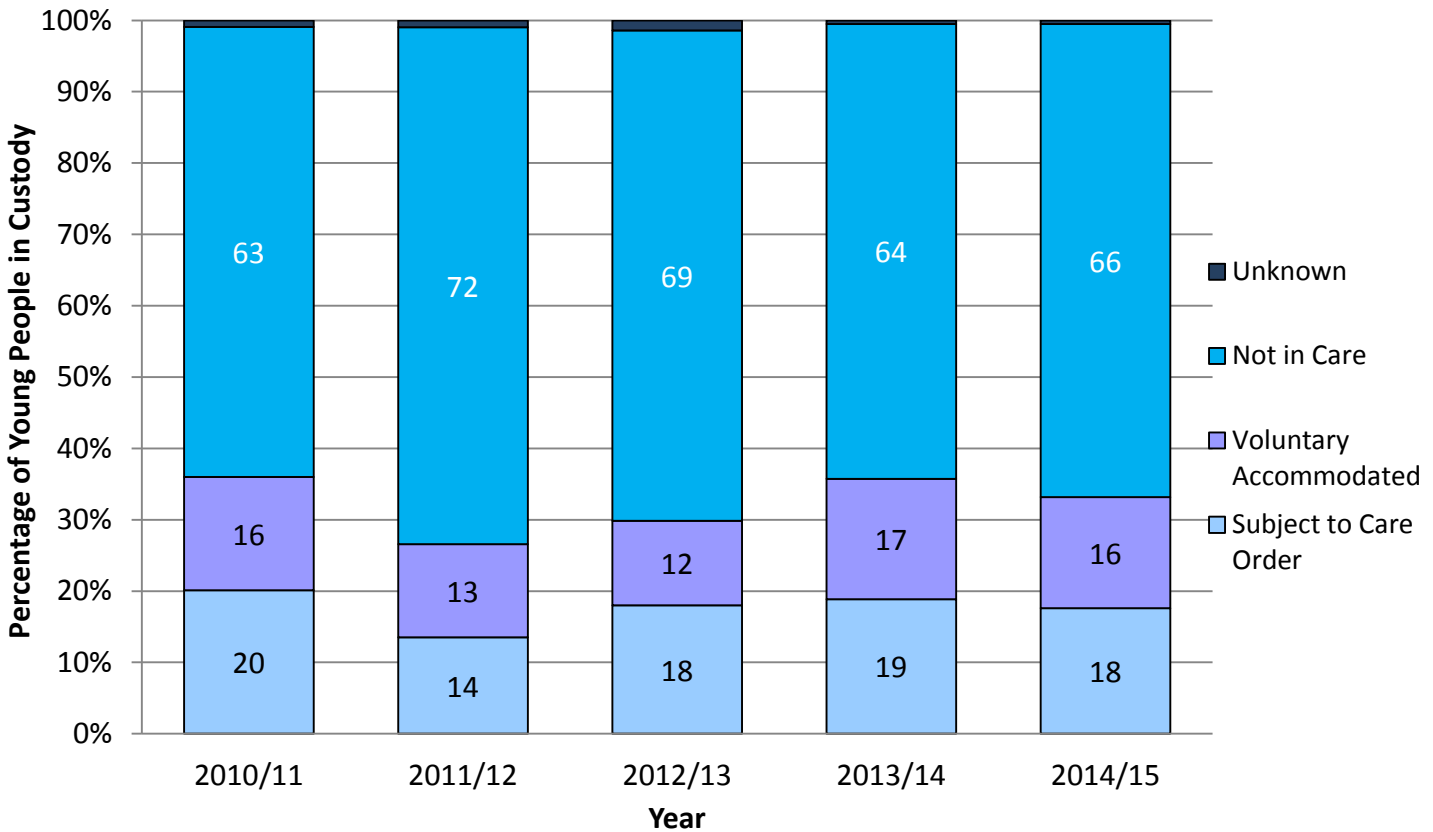
### Young People in Custody by Religion

In 2014/15, almost three-fifths of the young people in custody were Roman Catholic (59%). A further 34% were Protestant, 2% were other religions, 1% 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 2014/15, 66% of young people were not in care. The majority of the remaining young people were in care (18% subject to a care order and 16% voluntary accommodated). The care status for the final 1% of young people was unknown.

**Figure 9: Young People in Custody by Looked After Status, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**

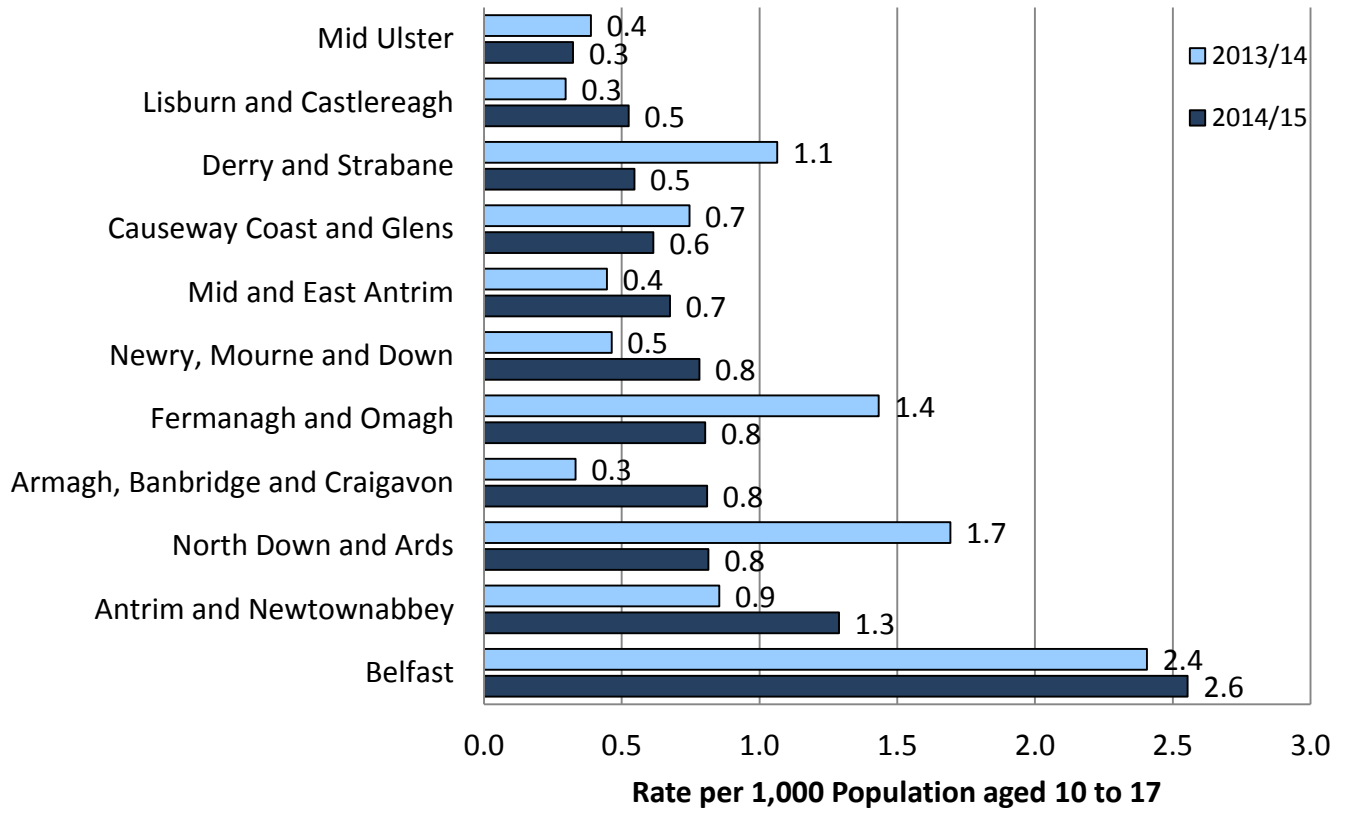


## Young People in Custody by Area of Residence

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 2.6 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 2014/15 Antrim and Newtownabbey had the second highest rate at 1.3 young people per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17. Mid Ulster had the lowest rate of 0.3.

**Figure 10: Young People in Custody per 1,000 Population aged 10 to 17, 2013/14 to 2014/15**





## 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	PACE Admissions	PACE to Remand/Sentence	Conversion Rate (%)
2010/11	256	127	50
2011/12	233	120	52
2012/13	235	115	49
2013/14	326	171	52
2014/15	233	118	51

## 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Referrals to the YJS	Number of Individual Young People Involved	NI Population aged 10-17 <sup>1</sup>	Rate <sup>2</sup>
2010/11	2,111	1,332	195,689	6.8
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

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

<sup>2</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

The figures show the number of referrals has decreased to 1,563 in 2014/15 which is the lowest level seen over the last five years. The number of individual young people involved with YJS has also reduced to the lowest level in the five year period (873).

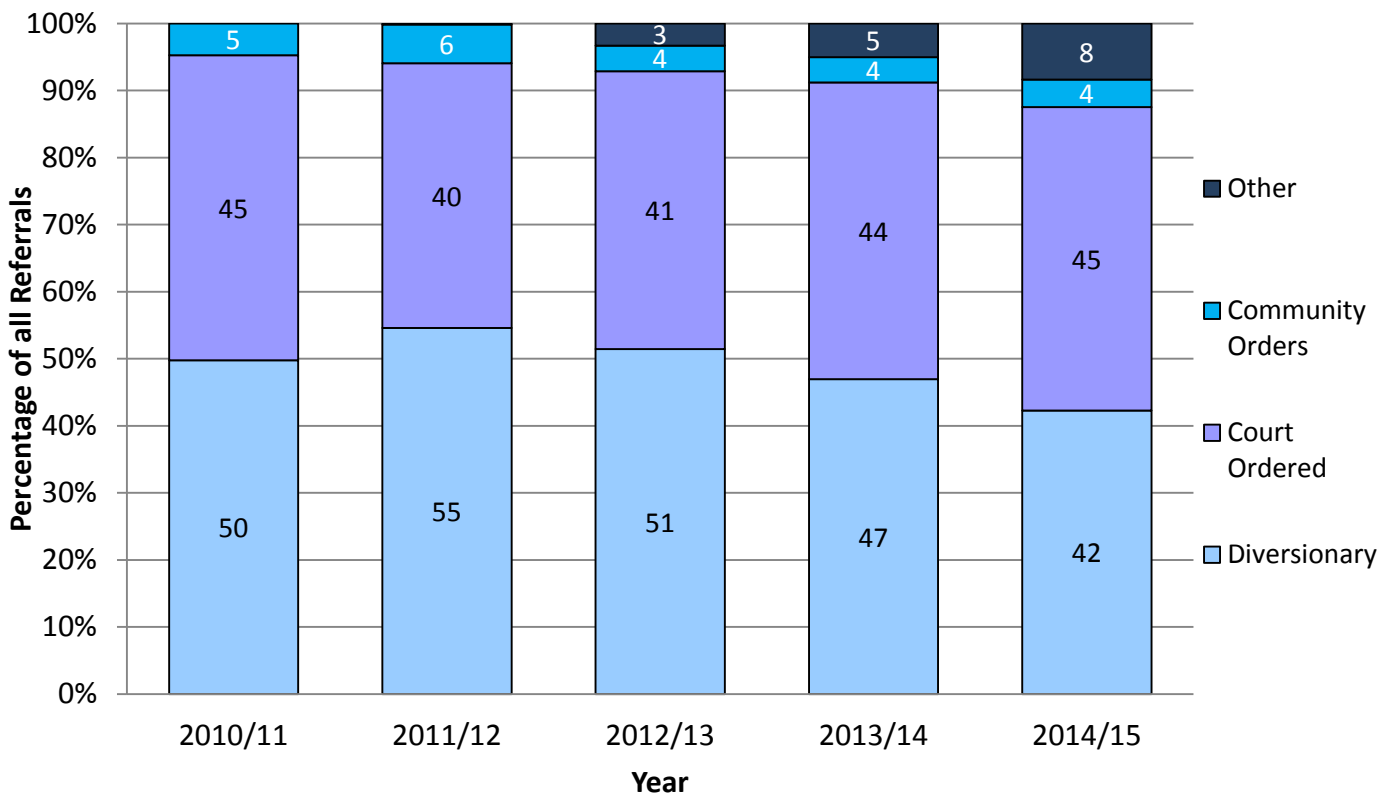
When the number of young people involved with YJS is compared with the Northern Ireland population aged 10 to 17, around one in every 200 young people in Northern Ireland were involved with Youth Justice Services in 2014/15. This rate has been gradually decreasing over time.

## 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 dropped to 42% in 2014/15. This reduction could be due to the introduction of Youth Engagement Clinics which were piloted in October 2012 and have since been rolled out across Northern Ireland in 2014/15 (see [background notes](#) for more details).

In comparison the number of court ordered referrals has remained around 45%. There has also been a notable increase in the number of other referrals; these accounted for 8% of all referrals in 2014/15; two-fifths of these (42%) were voluntary referrals.

**Figure 11: Referrals by Type, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



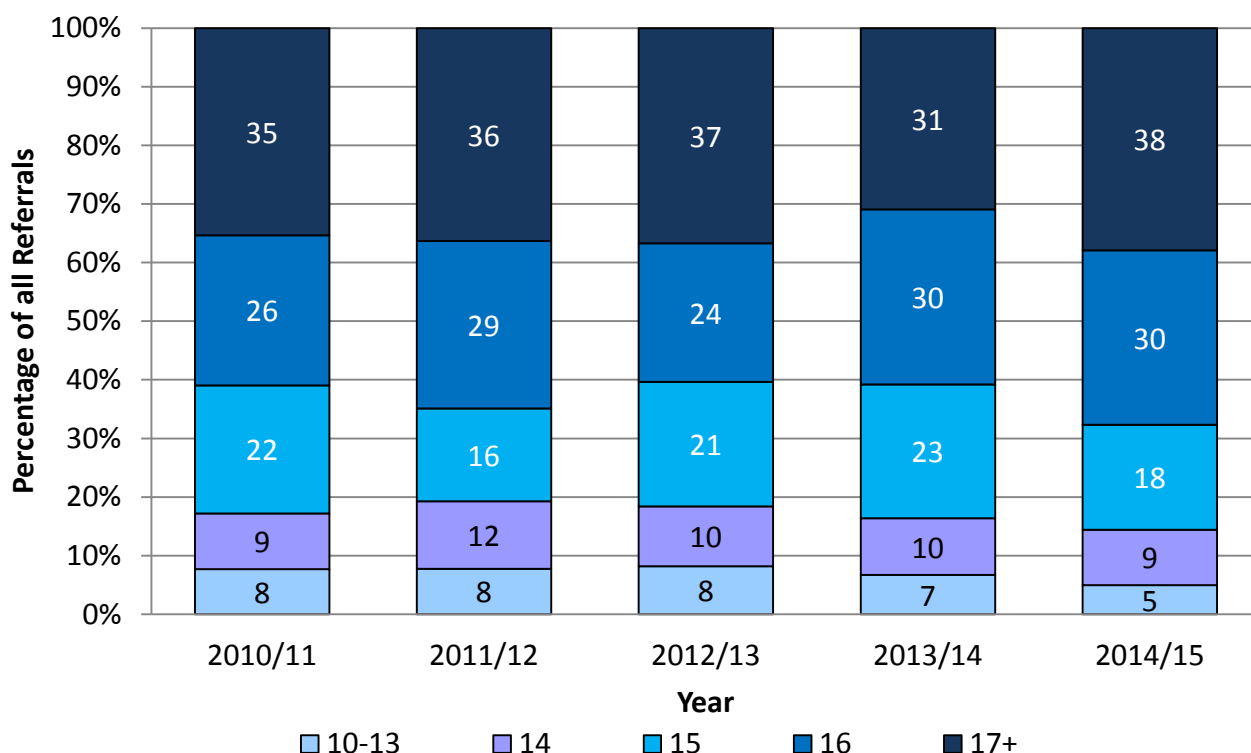
## Referrals by Gender

Males accounted for over four-fifths (83%) of YJS referrals in 2014/15. The proportion of males and females has remained consistent over the last five years with males accounting for between 82% and 83% (see [Table 17](#)).

## Referrals by Age

In 2014/15, just under two-fifths of referrals (38%) were for young people aged 17 and over. This is the highest proportion seen in the last five years. Young people aged 16 accounted for 30% of the referrals; similar to 2013/14. Young people aged 10 to 13 accounted for 5% of referrals in 2014/15. This is a slight decrease from previous years where the proportion was around 8%. Figure 12 and [Table 18](#) show the age breakdown for all referrals between 2010/11 and 2014/15.

**Figure 12: Referrals by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentage)**



### Referrals by Religion

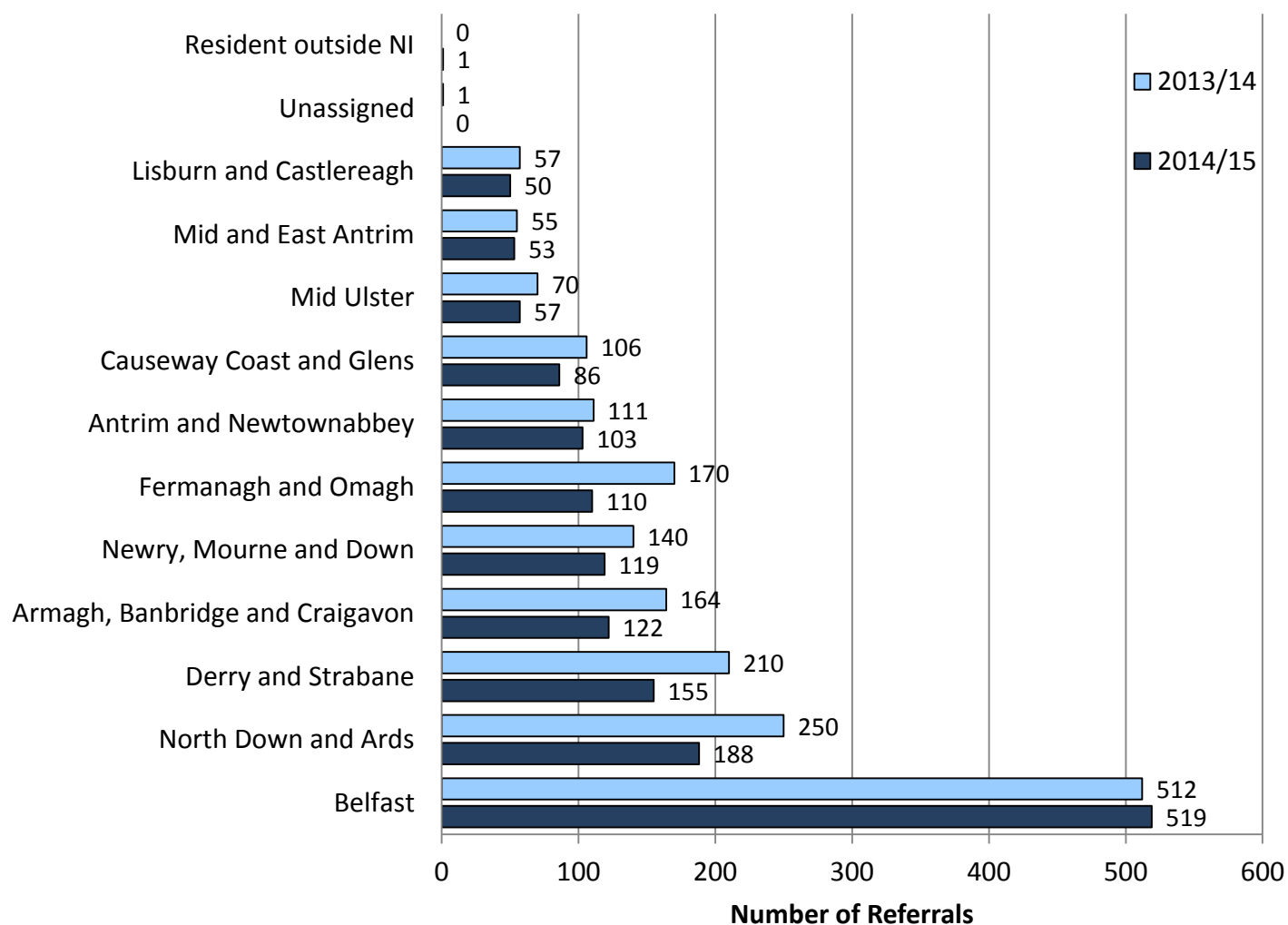
Table 19 shows that over the last five years the largest proportion of referrals involved Roman Catholic young people, 37% in 2014/15. A further 24% of referrals in 2014/15 involved Protestant young people and over one quarter (28%) were for young people with religions other than Roman Catholic or Protestant. The remainder were for young people with no religious belief (1%) or those whose religion was unknown (9%).

### 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 (519 of the 1,563 referrals in 2014/15). Since 2010/11 North Down and Ards Local Government District accounted for the next largest proportion (188 in 2014/15). 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, 2013/14 to 2014/15**



## 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.

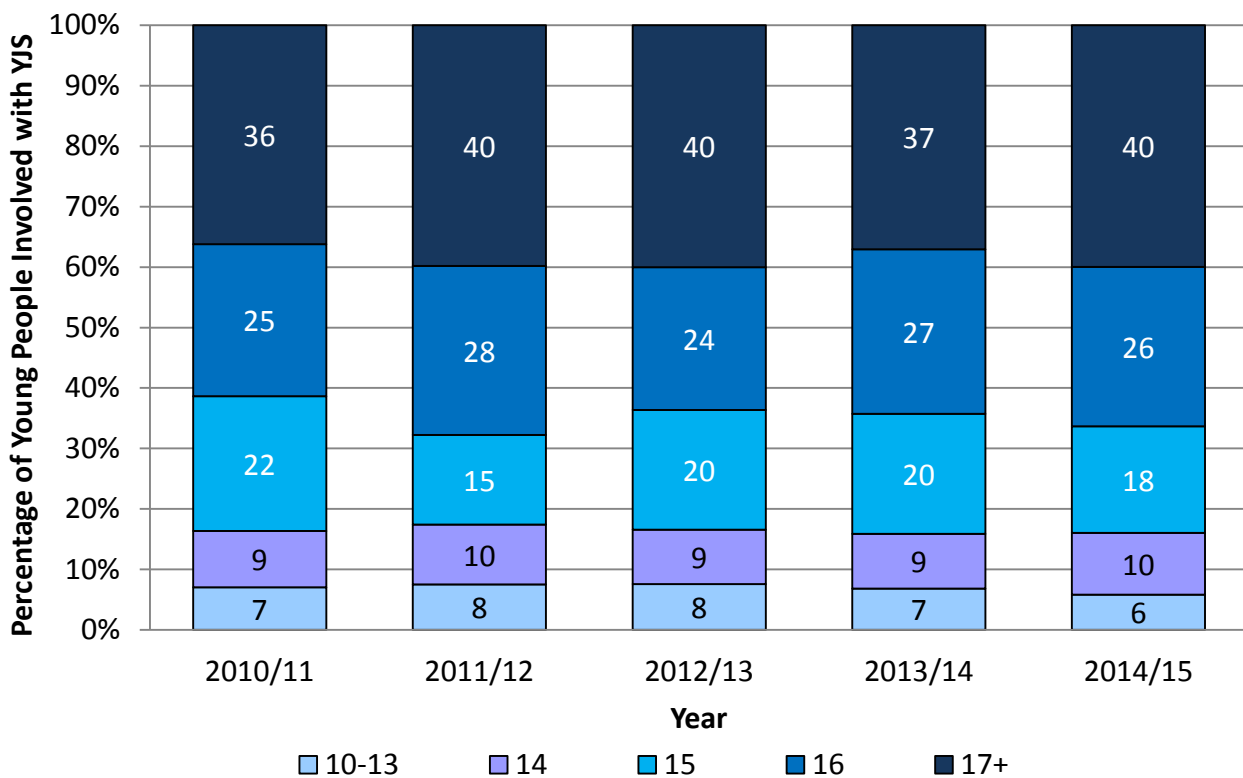
### Young People Involved with YJS by Gender

[Table 21](#) shows the largest proportion of young people involved with YJS in 2014/15 were male (82%), this represents a slight decrease from the high of 85% seen in 2012/13.

### Young People Involved with YJS by Age

Two-fifths (40%) of young people involved with YJS in 2014/15 were aged 17 and over. This is an increase from the 37% seen in 2013/14. 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15 (Percentages)**



### Young People Involved with YJS by Religion

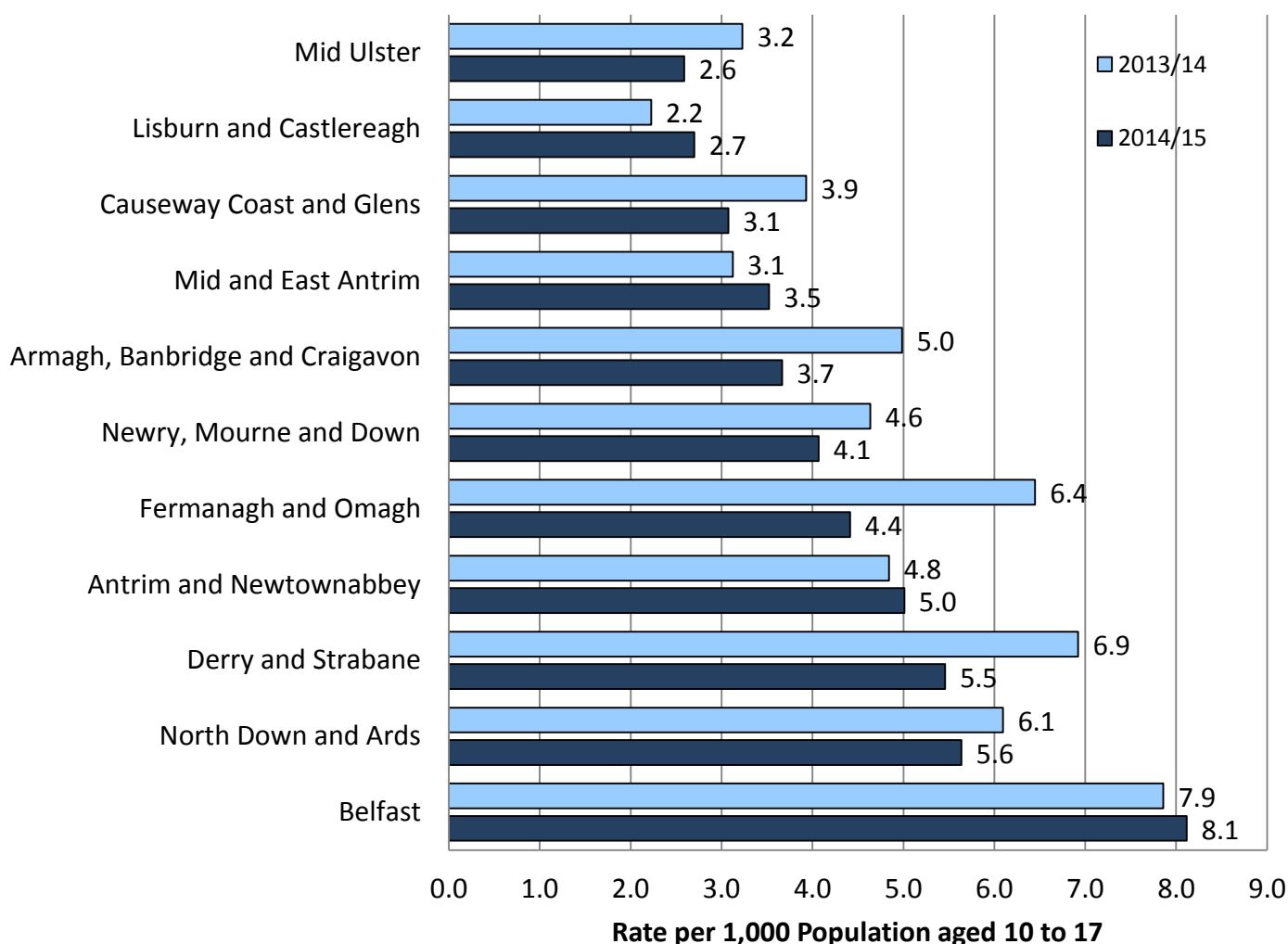
In 2014/15, just less than one-third (31%) of young people involved with YJS were Roman Catholic. A further 23% were Protestant, 36% were other religions, 1% had no religious belief and the remaining 9% were unknown (see [Table 23](#)).

## 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 2014/15, the rate for Belfast was 8.1 young people per 1,000 population. The next highest rates were in North Down and Ards (5.6) and Derry and Strabane (5.5). In contrast the lowest rates were seen in Mid Ulster (2.6) and Lisburn and Castlereagh (2.7).

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, 2013/14 to 2014/15**



## Intensive Support and Supervision Programme (ISSP)

The Intensive Support and Supervision Programme (ISSP) was introduced in June 2014, for those young people whose offending has reached a serious and/or persistent level, or where they are assessed to be at risk of causing serious harm to others. It aims to provide, through a multi-agency approach, an intensive and comprehensive level of supervision and support, in order to help reduce reoffending and further harm. This approach is targeted at those young people who present with the most challenging and resistant behaviours, in order, where appropriate, to keep them from entering, or re-entering, custody. During 2014/15 10% of the young people involved with YJS were assigned to ISSP.

## YOUTH CONFERENCING REFERRAL OUTCOMES

This section examines the outcomes of the Diversionary and Court Ordered Youth Conference referrals received by the YJS in each year.

Having received a youth conference referral the Agency will make arrangements for a youth conference to be held. At the conference a suggested youth conference plan will be agreed. This plan will then be sent to the PPS or NICTS for approval. When the plan has been ratified the young person will then be required to complete the elements of the plan within a given time period.

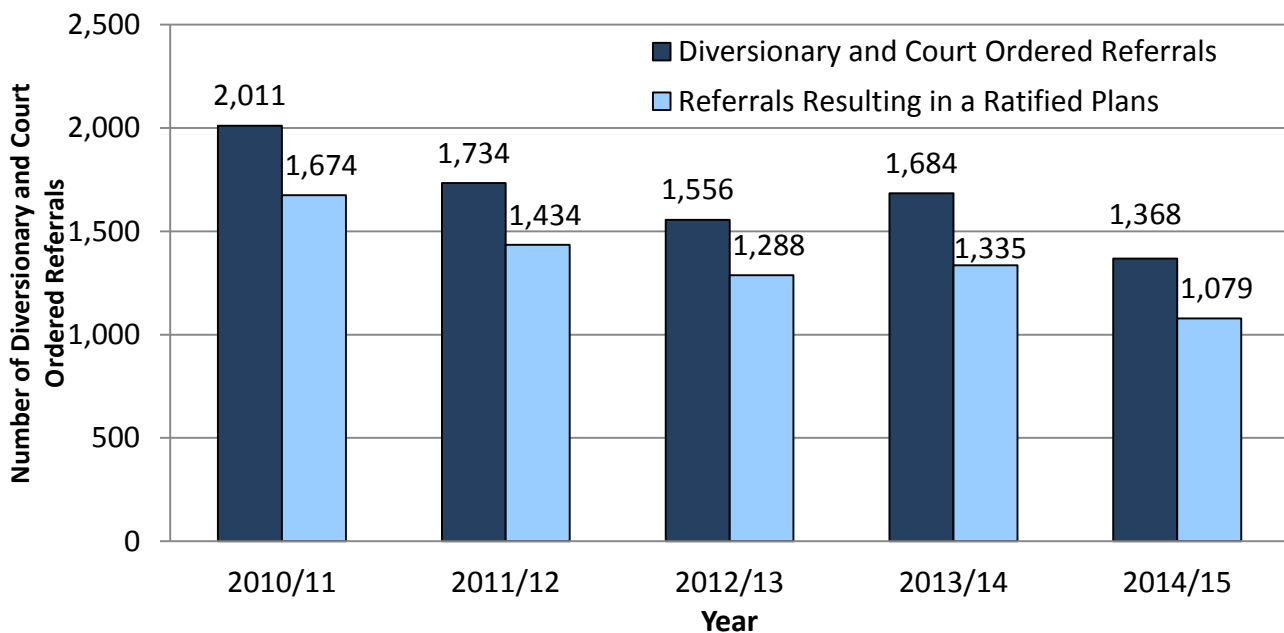
At each stage within this process issues can arise that prevent completion. It is possible to determine how many referrals progress from one stage of the process to the next. However, this should not be considered as a success or failure rate. Frequently issues outside the control of the Agency divert young people into other areas of the Criminal Justice System; for example young people can withdraw consent, leave the jurisdiction or be dealt with by other justice means.

It should be noted that referral outcome figures cannot be produced for the most up-to-date youth conference referrals received by the Agency as time must be allowed for youth conference plans to be completed. It should also be noted that referral outcome figures for previous years have been revised to take account of referrals which closed since the publication of the last workload bulletin.

### Referrals Resulting in a Ratified Plan

[Table 25](#) and Figure 16 examine the first stage of the conferencing process; holding a youth conference that results in a ratified plan. [Table 25](#) shows that the proportion of referrals resulting in a ratified plan remained consistent between 2010/11 and 2012/13 (83%) with a slight decrease being observed in more recent years (79%). It should be noted that on average a further 4% of referrals are resolved at the conference stage without the requirement for a youth conference plan to be made.

**Figure 16: Number of Diversionary and Court Ordered Referrals that Result in a Ratified Plan, 2010/11 to 2014/15**



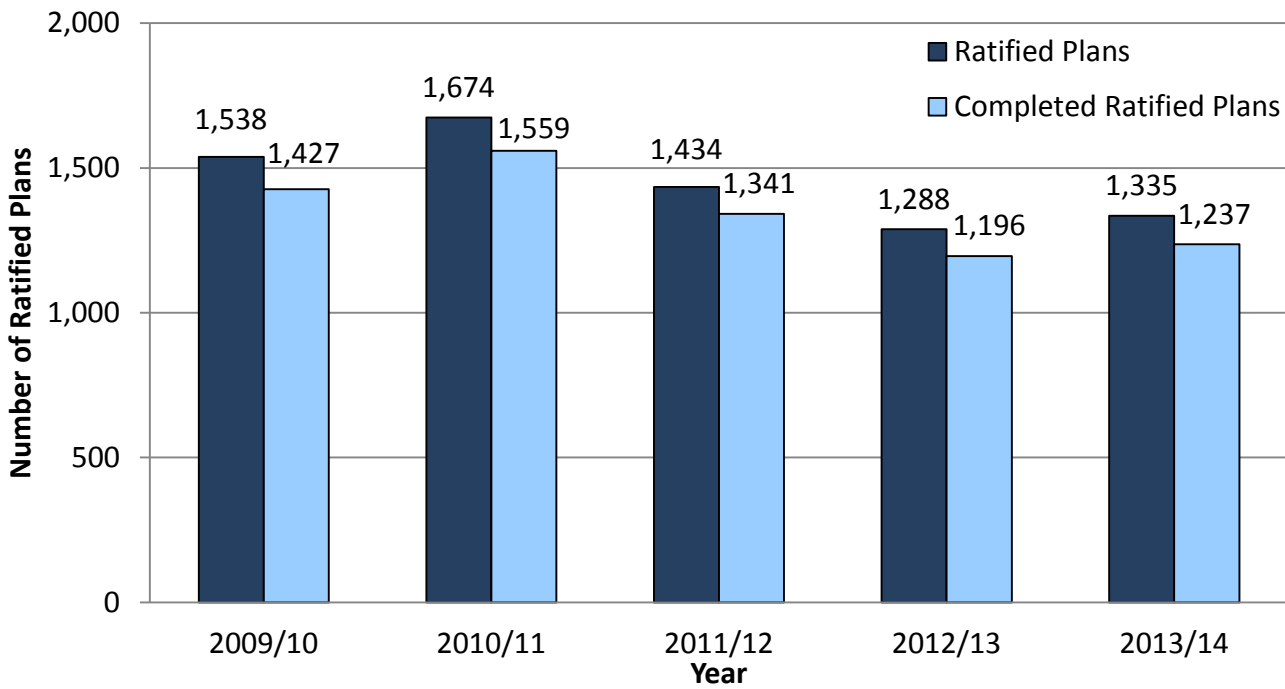


## Number of Ratified Plans Completed

At the time of publication 43% of ratified youth conference plans in 2014/15 were still underway. As a result any completion statistics produced for 2014/15 would be incomplete and subsequent comparison with data from earlier years would be very misleading. For this reason the remainder of Tables and Figures to this report have not been updated to include 2014/15 data. These tables have however been revised to take account of plans which completed since the publication of the last workload bulletin.

[Table 26](#) and Figure 17 examine the second stage of the conferencing process: the supervision of young people in completing the agreed elements of their plan. Again these figures are stable, in that between 2009/10 and 2013/14 on average 93% of ratified plans were completed.

**Figure 17: Number of Ratified Plans Completed, 2009/10 to 2013/14**



## Number of Referrals Resulting in a Completed Plan

[Table 27](#) looks at the entire youth conferencing process from point of referral to plan completion. The figures show that on average between 2009/10 and 2013/14 76% of all referrals received by YJS resulted in a completed youth conference plan.

As previously mentioned this should not be considered a success or failure rate for the Agency. The young people who come into contact with YJS are often subject to a number of complex issues; thus there are numerous reasons why the youth conference process may be halted. In addition, unlike other justice disposals young people have the ability to withdraw their consent from the youth conference process.

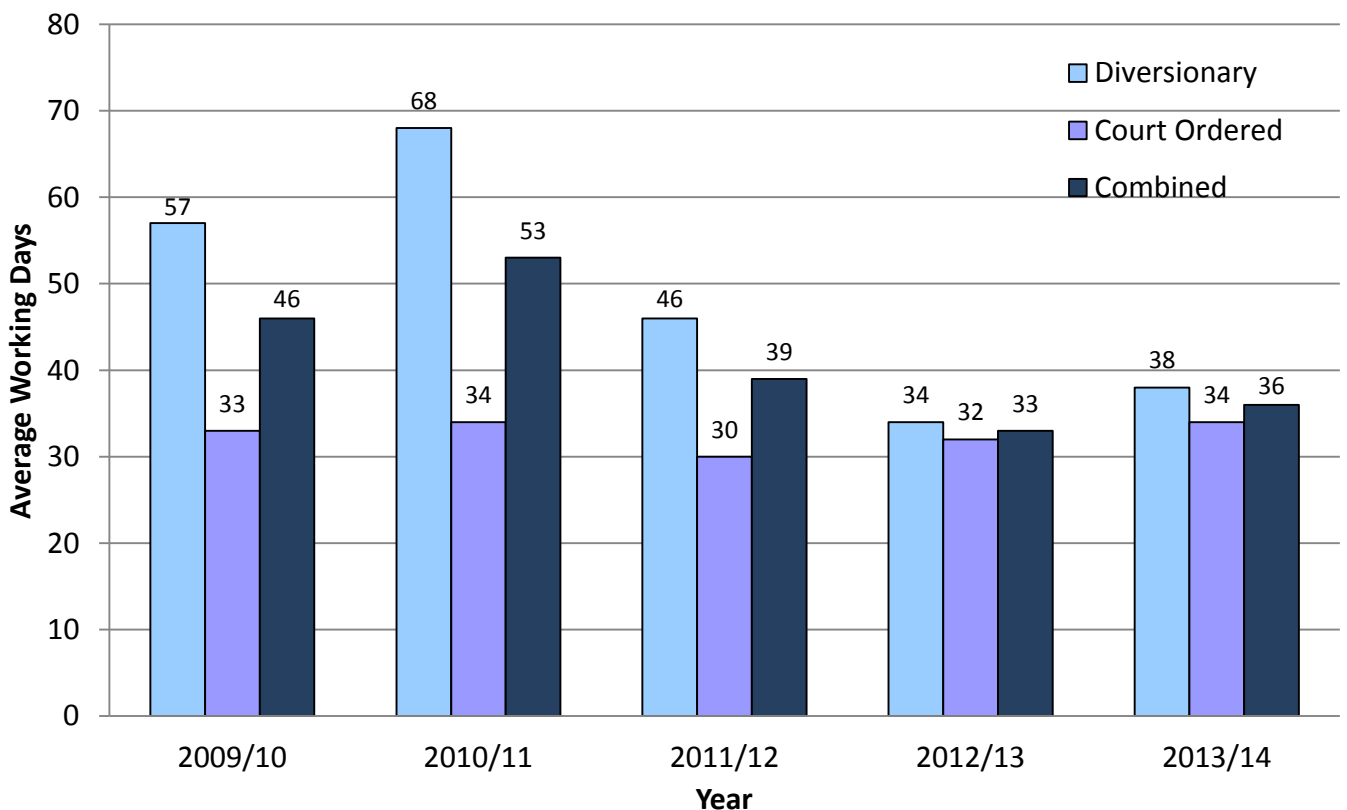
## YJS PROCESSING TIMES

Processing times can be monitored by calculating the average number of working days taken to complete activities within the conferencing process. This information can then be reviewed over time to assess whether improvements are being made. However, it should be noted that factors such as nature of the offence, complexity of the case, court processing times and volume of Youth Justice Agency caseload can affect processing times.

### Referral to Plan Ratification

Figure 18 and [Table 28](#) show the average number of working days between the date of referral to Youth Justice Services and the date the youth conference plan is ratified by either the PPS or NICTS. This gives an indication of the average time taken by YJS to complete the conferencing process and agree an appropriate plan.

**Figure 18: Average Working Days Between Referral Date and Plan Ratification Date, 2009/10 to 2013/14**



Whilst processing times for Court Ordered Youth Conferences have remained largely constant over the last five years (on average 33 working days), processing times for Diversionary Youth Conferences have reduced in recent years. In 2010/11 diversionary cases took on average 68 working days, while in 2013/14 the average processing time was 38 days.

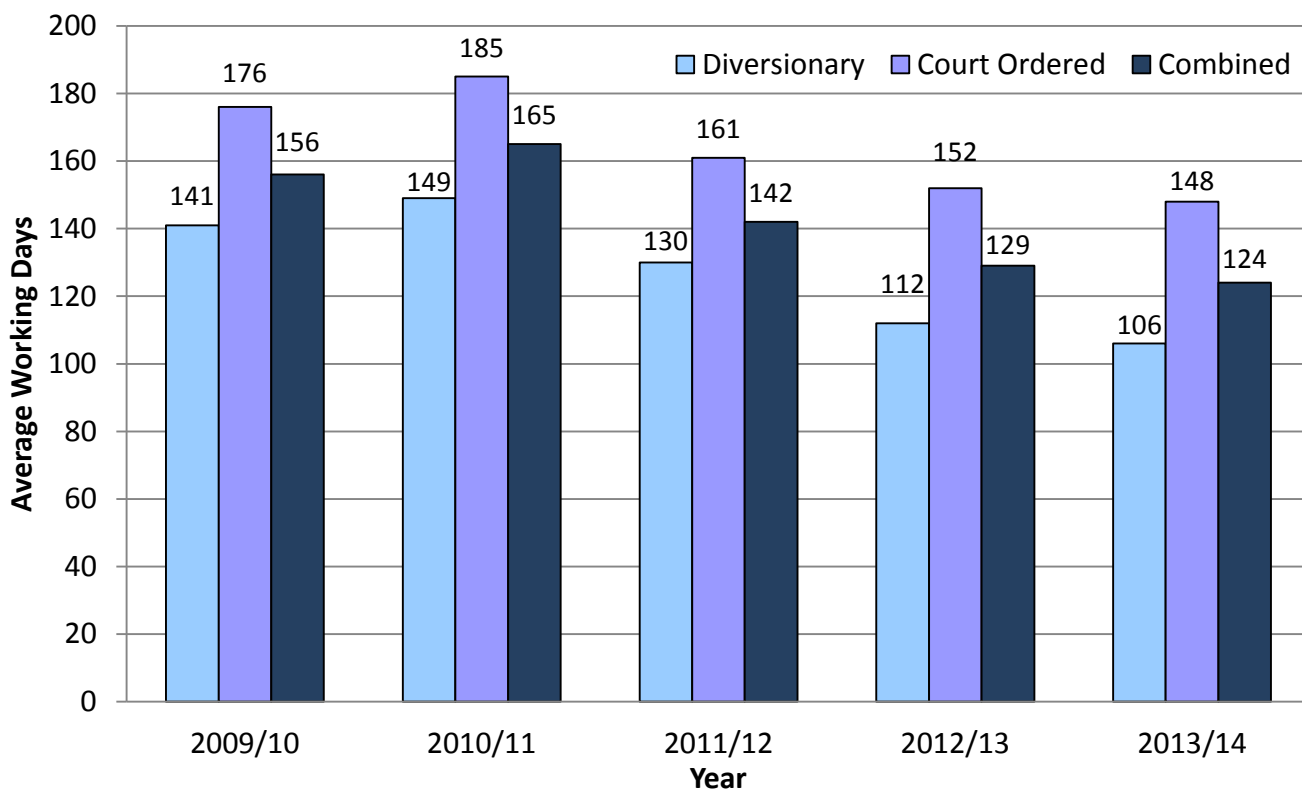
### Plan Ratification to Plan Completion

Figure 19 shows the average number of working days from the date the youth conference plan is ratified to the date the plan is completed by the young person. [Table 29](#) shows there have been reductions in the number of working days taken to complete both Diversionary and Court Ordered Youth Conference plans. Figure 19 illustrates the clear difference between the length of time taken to complete these two. This is because the nature of the offence determines whether a young person receives a diversionary or court ordered disposal. Generally

diversionary referrals are for less serious offences and as a result plans are likely to be shorter and contain fewer elements.

Unsurprisingly given the reduction in both constituent components, the average length of both plans combined has reduced in recent years.

**Figure 19: Average Working Days Between Plan Ratification Date and Actual Plan End Date, 2009/10 to 2013/14**



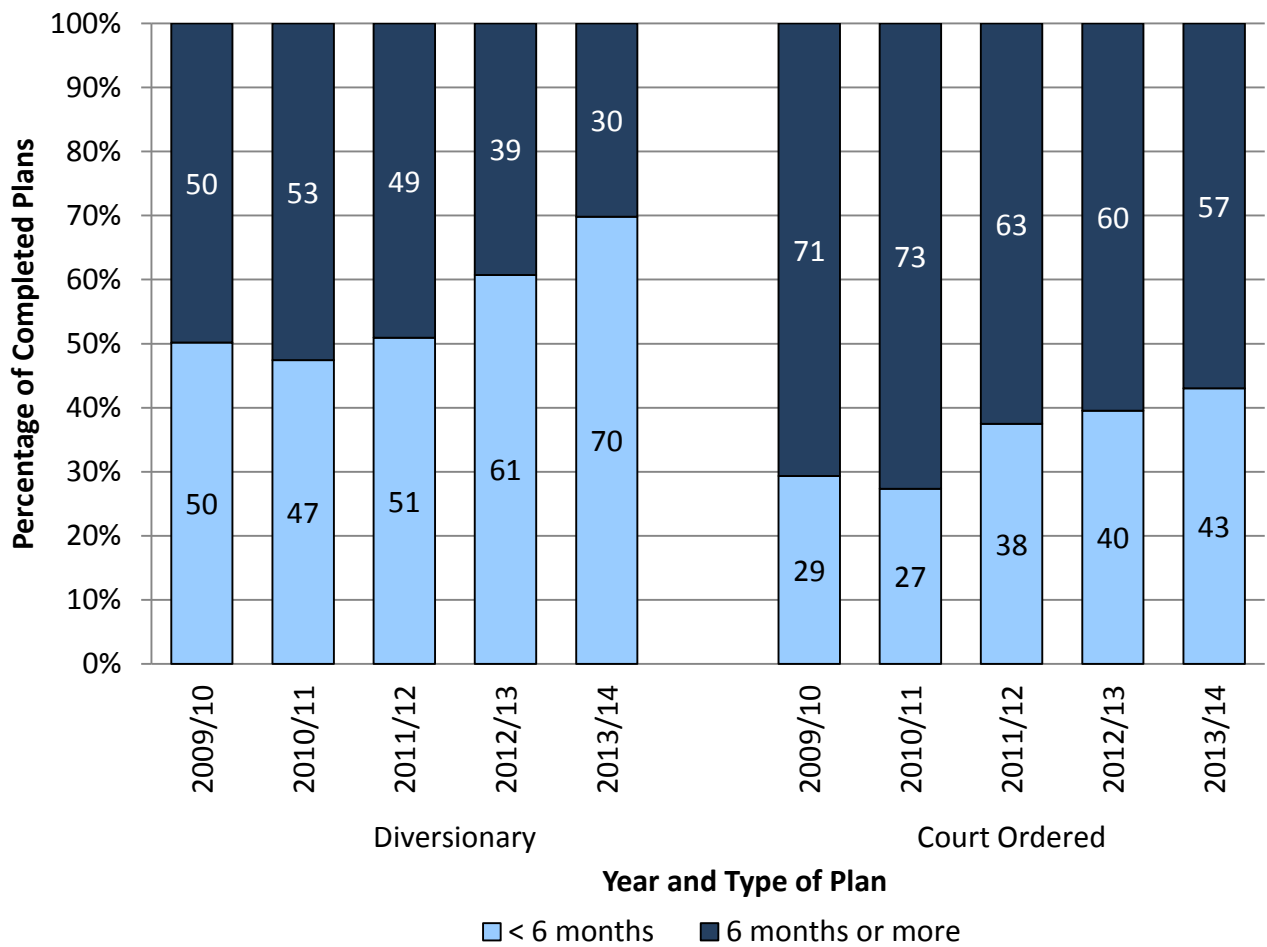
## YJS CONTRIBUTION TO PROPORTIONALITY

In line with the United Nations Convention of the Rights of the Child, Article 3 “Best Interests of the Child”, all youth conference plans should be proportionate to the nature of the offences committed. As a result the Youth Justice Agency monitors ratified plan lengths to ensure proportionality.

[Table 30](#) shows the number of Diversionary Youth Conference plans which took more or less than six months to complete. Between 2009/10 and 2011/12 there was an even split between the number of plans that took less than six months to complete and those that took more than six months. However in 2012/13 and 2013/14 there has been an increase in the proportion of plans taking less than six months to complete (70% in 2013/14).

Whilst Court Ordered Youth Conference plans generally take longer to complete than Diversionary Youth Conference plans, [Table 31](#) shows there has also been a shift towards more of these plans being completed in less than six months. In 2013/14 over two-fifths (43%) of Court Ordered Youth Conference plans took less than six months to complete. This compares to 29% in 2009/10.

**Figure 20: Plans of Less or More than Six Months, 2009/10 to 2013/14**



**Workload Statistics Methodology**

Following feedback from the 2012 stakeholder's survey a number of improvements and changes were made to the workload statistics bulletins. The purpose of these changes was to simplify the statistics presented and to make them more user-friendly. A number of changes in methodology were adopted to facilitate this. **As a result the statistics in this bulletin should not be compared with data published in workload bulletins prior to March 2014.**

**Timescales**

Future bulletins will be produced annually one quarter in arrears of the end of the financial year.

**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 diversionsary conference is for the Public Prosecution Service to make, but these conferences can only take place where the offender has admitted the offence. A diversionsary 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 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.

The data tables presented in this bulletin are also available to download separately in Excel format at: [www.youthjusticeagencyni.gov.uk](http://www.youthjusticeagencyni.gov.uk). Percentage totals may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

**Table 2: Transactions within JJC by Status, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Transactions	Transaction Status					
		PACE		Remand		Sentence	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>551</b>	256	46	255	46	40	7
2011/12	<b>545</b>	233	43	259	48	53	10
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

**Table 3: Transactions within JJC by Gender, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Transactions	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>551</b>	472	86	79	14
2011/12	<b>545</b>	475	87	70	13
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

**Table 4: Transactions within JJC by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Transactions	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>551</b>	18	3	34	6	132	24	229	42	138	25
2011/12	<b>545</b>	43	8	52	10	85	16	185	34	180	33
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

**Table 5: Transactions within JJC by Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Transactions	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>551</b>	329	60	215	39	5	1	1	0	1	0
2011/12	<b>545</b>	337	62	191	35	4	1	3	1	10	2
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

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Transactions	Looked After Status							
		Subject to Care Order		Voluntary Accommodated		Not in Care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>551</b>	121	22	83	15	345	63	2	0
2011/12	<b>545</b>	93	17	80	15	370	68	2	0
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

**Table 7: Transactions within JJC by Area, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Area	Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>741</b>	<b>645</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	51	57	64	33	43
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	32	48	51	36	47
Belfast	245	200	180	329	308
Causeway Coast and Glens	34	28	31	38	25
Derry and Strabane	16	14	31	37	21
Fermanagh and Omagh	17	29	27	65	22
Lisburn and Castlereagh	15	11	8	20	22
Mid and East Antrim	20	15	27	11	18
Mid Ulster	28	25	20	11	11
Newry, Mourne and Down	34	61	34	34	60
North Down and Ards	52	47	75	122	56
Resident outside NI	4	6	3	5	7
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	3	4	0	0	5

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

**Table 9: Young People in Custody by Gender, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>214</b>	177	83	37	17
2011/12	<b>207</b>	184	89	23	11
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

**Table 10: Young People in Custody by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>214</b>	8	4	13	6	57	27	78	36	58	27
2011/12	<b>207</b>	13	6	19	9	39	19	72	35	64	31
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

**Table 11: Young People in Custody by Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>214</b>	123	57	85	40	4	2	1	0	1	0
2011/12	<b>207</b>	116	56	78	38	4	2	2	1	7	3
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

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Looked After Status							
		Subject to Care Order		Voluntary Accommodated		Not in Care		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>214</b>	43	20	34	16	135	63	2	1
2011/12	<b>207</b>	28	14	27	13	150	72	2	1
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

**Table 13: Young People in Custody by Area of Residence, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Area	Year									
	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	21	1.4	21	1.5	23	1.6	12	0.9	18	1.3
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	16	0.7	13	0.6	15	0.7	7	0.3	17	0.8
Belfast	78	2.3	69	2.1	67	2.1	75	2.4	79	2.6
Causeway Coast and Glens	18	1.2	13	0.9	15	1.0	11	0.7	9	0.6
Derry and Strabane	10	0.6	11	0.6	17	1.0	18	1.1	9	0.5
Fermanagh and Omagh	6	0.5	12	0.9	12	0.9	18	1.4	10	0.8
Lisburn and Castlereagh	7	0.5	3	0.2	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.5
Mid and East Antrim	5	0.4	7	0.5	10	0.7	6	0.4	9	0.7
Mid Ulster	11	0.7	14	0.9	10	0.6	6	0.4	5	0.3
Newry, Mourne and Down	16	0.8	19	0.9	12	0.6	9	0.5	15	0.8
North Down and Ards	20	1.3	15	1.0	24	1.6	25	1.7	12	0.8
Resident outside NI	4	..	6	..	3	..	5	..	4	..
Unassigned <sup>2</sup>	2	..	4	..	0	..	0	..	5	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

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

**Table 16: Referrals by Type, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Referrals	Referral Type							
		Diversionary		Court Ordered		Community Orders <sup>1</sup>		Other <sup>2</sup>	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>2,111</b>	1,051	50	960	45	100	5	0	0
2011/12	<b>1,843</b>	1,006	55	728	40	106	6	3	0
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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Referrals	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>2,111</b>	1,754	83	357	17
2011/12	<b>1,843</b>	1,511	82	332	18
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

**Table 18: Referrals by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Referrals	Age									
		10 to13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>2,111</b>	163	8	200	9	461	22	541	26	746	35
2011/12	<b>1,843</b>	143	8	212	12	292	16	526	29	670	36
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

**Table 19: Referrals by Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Referrals	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>2,111</b>	1,021	48	827	39	184	9	25	1	54	3
2011/12	<b>1,843</b>	891	48	661	36	209	11	21	1	61	3
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

<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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Area	Year				
	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,843</b>	<b>1,675</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,563</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	161	123	105	111	103
Armagh, Banbridge and Craigavon	197	186	155	164	122
Belfast	711	536	443	512	519
Causeway Coast and Glens	169	118	123	106	86
Derry and Strabane	157	146	184	210	155
Fermanagh and Omagh	130	142	105	170	110
Lisburn and Castlereagh	88	67	82	57	50
Mid and East Antrim	104	89	60	55	53
Mid Ulster	96	92	74	70	57
Newry, Mourne and Down	139	116	132	140	119
North Down and Ards	153	225	210	250	188
Resident outside NI	0	0	2	0	1
Unassigned <sup>1</sup>	6	3	0	1	0

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

**Table 21: Young People Involved with YJS by Gender, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Gender			
		Male		Female	
		Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>1,332</b>	1,089	82	243	18
2011/12	<b>1,120</b>	922	82	198	18
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

**Table 22: Young People Involved with YJS by Age, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Age									
		10 to 13		14		15		16		17 and over	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>1,332</b>	94	7	124	9	297	22	335	25	482	36
2011/12	<b>1,120</b>	84	8	111	10	166	15	313	28	446	40
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

**Table 23: Young People Involved with YJS by Religion<sup>1</sup>, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Young People	Religion <sup>1</sup>									
		Roman Catholic		Protestant		Other		No Religious Belief		Unknown	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
2010/11	<b>1,332</b>	603	45	503	38	163	12	18	1	45	3
2011/12	<b>1,120</b>	497	44	384	34	188	17	14	1	37	3
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

<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, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Area	Year									
	2010/11		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>	No.	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Northern Ireland</b>	<b>1,332</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>1,039</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>873</b>	<b>4.7</b>
Antrim and Newtownabbey	106	7.3	75	5.2	67	4.7	68	4.8	70	5.0
Armagh, Banbridge & Craigavon	135	6.2	112	5.2	103	4.8	105	5.0	77	3.7
Belfast	387	11.4	298	9.1	283	8.9	245	7.9	251	8.1
Causeway Coast and Glens	111	7.2	80	5.3	79	5.3	58	3.9	45	3.1
Derry and Strabane	114	6.3	109	6.2	114	6.6	117	6.9	90	5.5
Fermanagh and Omagh	93	7.2	82	6.3	67	5.3	81	6.4	55	4.4
Lisburn and Castlereagh	48	3.4	47	3.4	45	3.3	30	2.2	36	2.7
Mid and East Antrim	80	5.7	64	4.6	49	3.6	42	3.1	47	3.5
Mid Ulster	77	4.9	68	4.3	52	3.3	50	3.2	40	2.6
Newry, Mourne and Down	78	3.9	80	4.0	92	4.7	90	4.6	78	4.1
North Down and Ards	97	6.4	103	6.8	86	5.8	90	6.1	83	5.6
Resident outside NI	0	..	0	..	2	..	0	..	1	..
Unassigned <sup>2</sup>	6	..	2	..	0	..	1	..	0	..

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 1,000 population aged 10 to 17

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

**Table 25: Number of Diversionary and Court Ordered Referrals that Result in a Ratified Plan, 2010/11 to 2014/15**

Year	Total Diversionary and Court Ordered Referrals	Referrals Resulting in Ratified Plan	
		Number	%
2010/11	<b>2,011</b>	1,674	83
2011/12	<b>1,734</b>	1,434	83
2012/13	<b>1,556</b>	1,288	83
2013/14	<b>1,684</b>	1,335	79
2014/15	<b>1,368</b>	1,079	79

<sup>1</sup> An additional 1% of youth conference referrals were at the pre-conference stage or awaiting an outcome from the conference report at time of publication

**Table 26: Number of Ratified Plans Completed, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	Ratified Plans	Completed Ratified Plans	
		Number	%
2009/10	<b>1,538</b>	1,427	93
2010/11	<b>1,674</b>	1,559	93
2011/12	<b>1,434</b>	1,341	94
2012/13	<b>1,288</b>	1,196	93
2013/14	<b>1,335</b>	1,237	93

**Table 27: Number of Referrals Resulting in a Completed Plan, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	Total Diversionary and Court Ordered Referrals	Completed Ratified Plans	
		Number	%
2009/10	<b>1,841</b>	1,427	78
2010/11	<b>2,011</b>	1,559	78
2011/12	<b>1,734</b>	1,341	77
2012/13	<b>1,556</b>	1,196	77
2013/14	<b>1,684</b>	1,237	73

**Table 28: Average Working Days Between Referral Date and Plan Ratification Date, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	Total Diversionary and Court Ordered Referrals	Average Working Days From Referral to Ratification		
		Combined	Court Ordered	Diversionary
2009/10	<b>1,841</b>	<b>46</b>	33	57
2010/11	<b>2,011</b>	<b>53</b>	34	68
2011/12	<b>1,734</b>	<b>39</b>	30	46
2012/13	<b>1,556</b>	<b>33</b>	32	34
2013/14	<b>1,684</b>	<b>36</b>	34	38

**Table 29: Average Working Days Between Plan Ratification Date and Actual Plan End Date, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	Ratified Plans	Average Working Days From Ratification to Actual End Date		
		Combined	Court Ordered	Diversionary
2009/10	<b>1,538</b>	<b>156</b>	176	141
2010/11	<b>1,674</b>	<b>165</b>	185	149
2011/12	<b>1,434</b>	<b>142</b>	161	130
2012/13	<b>1,288</b>	<b>129</b>	152	112
2013/14	<b>1,335</b>	<b>124</b>	148	106

**Table 30: Diversionary Plans of Less or More than Six Months, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	All Plan Lengths	Plan Length			
		Less than six months		Six months or more	
		Number	%	Number	%
2009/10	<b>803</b>	403	50	400	50
2010/11	<b>867</b>	411	47	456	53
2011/12	<b>813</b>	414	51	399	49
2012/13	<b>680</b>	413	61	267	39
2013/14	<b>686</b>	479	70	207	30

**Table 31: Court Ordered Plans of Less or More than Six Months, 2009/10 to 2013/14**

Year	All Plan Lengths	Plan Length			
		Less than six months		Six months or more	
		Number	%	Number	%
2009/10	<b>624</b>	183	29	441	71
2010/11	<b>692</b>	189	27	503	73
2011/12	<b>528</b>	198	38	330	63
2012/13	<b>516</b>	204	40	312	60
2013/14	<b>551</b>	237	43	314	57



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

### **SB/2/2015 – Youth Justice Agency 2014 Stakeholder Survey Findings**

**25/09/2015**

This report presents the findings of the 2014 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.