

## **April 2018, 'Point in Time' Analysis**

### **1. Introduction**

The Strategic Plan 2017-2020 and the Communications and Engagement Strategy 2017-2020 of Oberstown Children Detention Campus contain a commitment to collate and analyse good quality data to support the quality of care provided to young people. Following on from the publication of a detailed Q1 snapshot of the circumstances of young people, and continuing our commitment to publish timely and relevant statistics on young people in detention, a 'point-in-time' statistical report will now be published on a monthly basis.

The data captured here reflects a snapshot of young people in Oberstown on a given day each month. The bulletin provides an overview of the population in terms of offending, background, health and well-being, education and care.

### **2. Overview of population**

There were 50 young people - 46 were male and 4 were female - in detention on the date in question in April 2018.

Of those, 33 were on committal, 17 were on remand.

The offences for which young people were detained included:

- Theft and Fraud – 21 young people had multiple charges of this offence.
- Assault – 20 young people.
- Criminal damage – 8 young people.
- Road Traffic Offences – 7 young people.
- Weapons – 4 young people.

Of those remanded:

- 4 young people were on remand in Oberstown for between 1 and 10 days.
- 10 young people were on remand in Oberstown for 11 to 90 days.
- 3 young people were on remand for more than 100 days.

Of those sentenced:

- 24 young people had a sentence of between 1 and 10 months.
- 5 young people had a sentence of between 11 and 18 months.
- 4 young people had a sentence of between 2 and 6 years.

Of the total, 42 young people had been in detention previously. Of those, 25 were previously in detention on remand orders only.

### **3. Origins/background**

Of the young people:

- 19 were from Dublin, 5 were from Cork, 4 were from Galway, 2 were from Louth, 3 were from Meath, 3 were from Longford and the rest came from counties: Carlow; Cavan; Kildare; Kilkenny; Limerick; Offaly; Westmeath; Waterford; Wicklow.

- 39 were Irish nationals, 9 were Travellers, 1 was an EU National and 1 other young person was of another ethnicity.

#### 4. Health and Well-being

Regarding health, young people's files recorded the following data:

- There were concerns for 23 young people in respect of their mental health, 13 of which were related to ADHD.
- 6 young people were on medication for mental health concerns.
- 9 young people were previously on medication for mental health concerns.
- 5 young people had physical health concerns.
- 13 young people had a history of self-harm.
- 32 young people were recorded as having misused alcohol and/or drugs prior to detention.

#### 5. Education

Regarding education, young people's files recorded the following data:

- 25 young people had not been engaging in education prior to admission.
- For a further 16 young people, it was not clear from their files if they had been in education prior to detention.
- 4 young people had learning difficulties/disabilities.

#### 6. Children in Care<sup>1</sup>

Of the 43 young people in Oberstown:

- 13 young people were in care prior to detention.<sup>2</sup>
- 2 young people were under a Special Care order prior to detention.<sup>3</sup>
- Files indicated that there were child protection concerns<sup>4</sup> in respect of 9 young people, all of which were from within their own families.
- 15 young people had a social worker.
- 3 young people had a Guardian Ad Litem.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> This covers all forms of care as outlined in the *Child Care Act, 1991*, namely voluntary, foster, residential, special care or emergency care

<sup>2</sup> Care placements may not always have been active immediately prior to detention.

In some cases, the young people in question had multiple placements over a number of years, while in others young people were under long-term full care orders. Others still had just recently come to the attention of the care services.

<sup>3</sup> Special Care is short term, stabilising and safe care in a secured therapeutic environment. A placement in Special Care can only be made by order of the High Court.

<sup>4</sup> Child protection concerns refers to young people who are at risk of abuse/neglect. See Tusla, <http://www.tusla.ie/services/child-protection-welfare/>.

<sup>5</sup> A GAL is a court appointed representative who advocates for a young person during court proceedings.