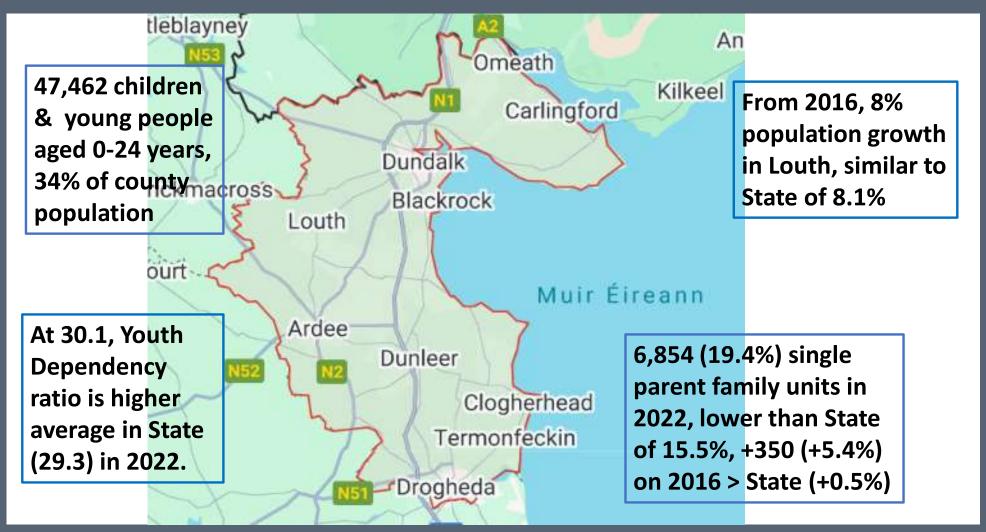


Report of Consultation with key stakeholders to inform Louth Children and Young People's Plan 2025-27

Dr Aisling McElearney, Independent Consultant
May 2025



Young dependency is a ratio of the number of people aged under 15 compared with the working age population

| | | Number of children in 2022 (Change in number and % on 2016) | | | |
|------------|-----------|---|-------------|---------------------|-------------|
| Population | 0-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-19 years | 20-24 years |
| Louth | 8,260 | 9,848 | 10,986 | 9,974 | 8,394 |
| | (-1,213, | (-645, | (+1,287, | (+1,426, | (+1,316, |
| | -12.8%) | -6.1%) | +13.3%) | +16.7%) | +18.6%) |
| State | 295,415 | 342670 | 374202 | 3 376 28 | 307143 |
| | (-36,100, | (12.891, | (+54,726, | (+34,812 | (+33,507, |
| | -10.9%) | -3.6%) | +17.1%) | +11.5%) | +12.2%) |

Increased child population in Louth in 2022 (+4.8%), driven by growth in young adult populations - in line with the increasing national trend (+4.7%), but at 1 and a half times the national rate among young adults.





SUMMARY

Consultation with children and young people, parents and professionals

CYPSC members voting on priorities for CYPP 2025-28

8 Issues selected in Top 5 priorities

Young people

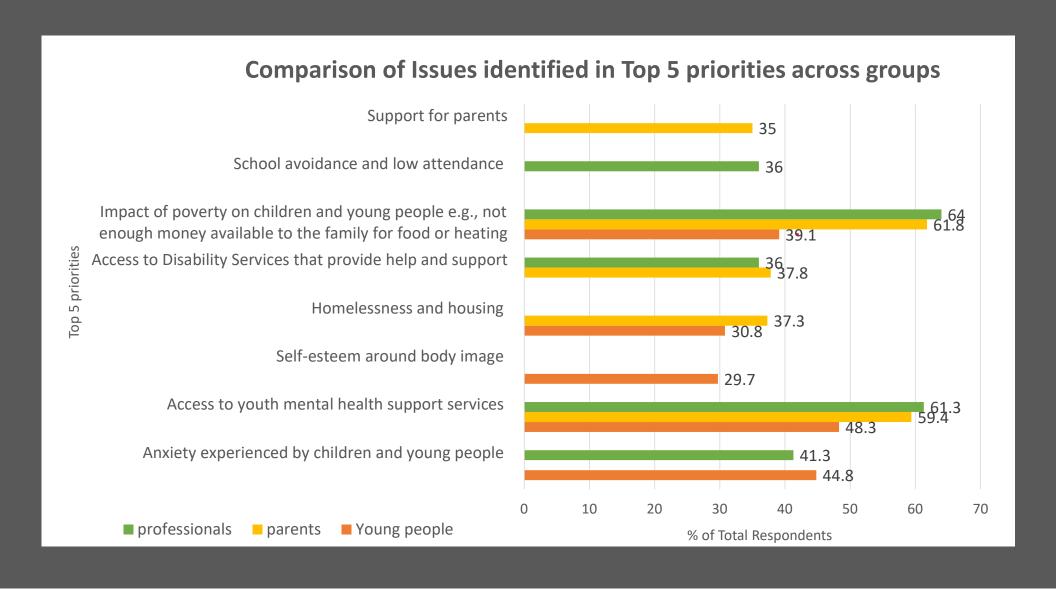
- 1. Youth mental health (48.3%)
- Anxiety experienced by young people (44.8%)
- 3. Impact of poverty (39.1%)
- 4. Housing & risk of homelessness (30.8%)
- 5. Self esteem around body image (29.7%)
- 6. Transport (28.2%)
- 7. Access to spaces for young people (28%)
- 8. School avoidance & low attendance (26.2%)

Parents

- 1. Child poverty (61.8%)
- 2. Youth mental health (59.4%)
- 3. Therapeutic support from Disability services (37.8%)
- 4. Housing & risk of homelessness (37.3%)
- 5. Support for parents (35%)
- Access to childcare (35%)
- 7. Access to spaces for young people (34.1%)
- 8. Effect of Parental mental health on families (31.3%)

Professionals

- 1. Child poverty (64%)
- 2. Youth mental health (61.3%)
- 3. Anxiety experienced by young people (41.3%)
- 4. Therapeutic support from Disability services (36%)
 - School avoidance & low attendance (36%)
- 6. Housing & risk of homelessness (30,7%)
- 7. Impact of drug & alcohol misuse on families (29.3%)
- 8. Access to spaces for young people (24%)



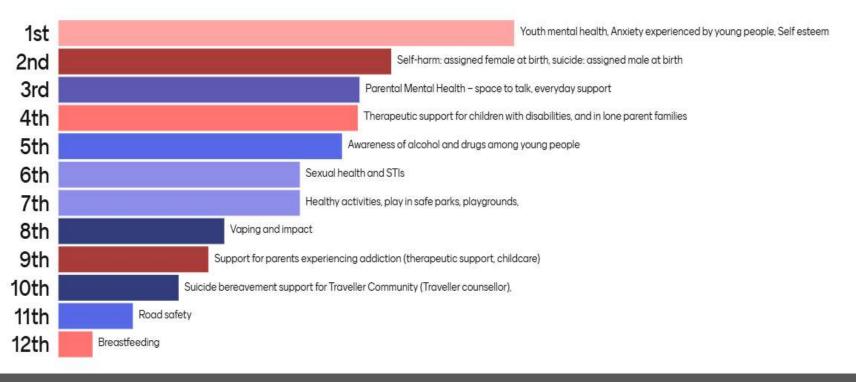
| D • • • • • | • • | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Priorities | emerging from | (onsultation |
| | cincignig nom | Consultation |

| National Outcome | Identified priorities | |
|------------------|--|--|
| Outcome 1 | Anxiety experienced by young people, Youth mental health, Self esteem Parental Mental Health – space to talk, everyday support Impact of drug & alcohol misuse on families, Disability: Therapeutic support, Information on support, ASD awareness Suicide bereavement support for Traveller Community (Traveller counsellor), Healthy activities, play in safe parks, playgrounds, Awareness of addiction among young people, support for parents experiencing addiction (therapeutic support, childcare) | |
| Outcome 2 | School refusal and avoidance Quiet place to study & extra support when needed, develop resilience Support for parents: children's behaviour, screentime, online safety Accessibility of parent support and programmes (working parents), Awareness o websites, Access to childcare – waiting lists and cost | |

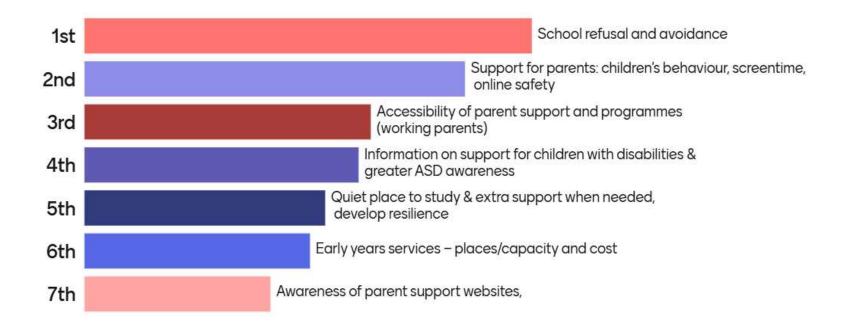
Priorities emerging from Consultation

| National Outcome | Identified priorities | |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Outcome 3 | Impact of domestic abuse, Impact of parental mental health Relationships: peer pressure Online safety, gaming and phones Spaces safe from criminality, Families in addiction interface with Tusla, reunification support | |
| Outcome 4 | Child poverty, families in areas of disadvantage, jobs for young people, cost of living, Housing & risk of homelessness, Traveller girls' access to further & higher education, Traveller education outreach to promote TY, apprenticeships, CE schemes | |
| Outcome 5 | Safe spaces for young people to socialise: evening cafes/clubs, inclusive recreational facilities & activities, Transport (gap in Cooley), inclusion anti-discrimination: LGBTQIA+ young people, Traveller young people, New communities, Young people want to be engaged in shaping services (86%), | |

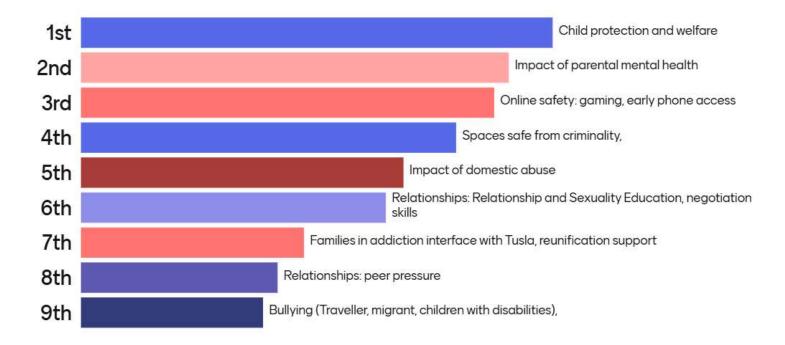
What 5 issues should be prioritised in Outcome 1 of the Plan?



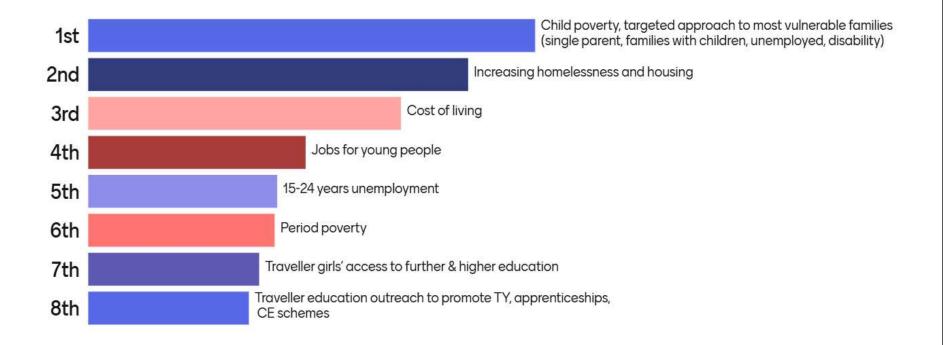
What 5 issues should be prioritised in Outcome 2 of the Plan?



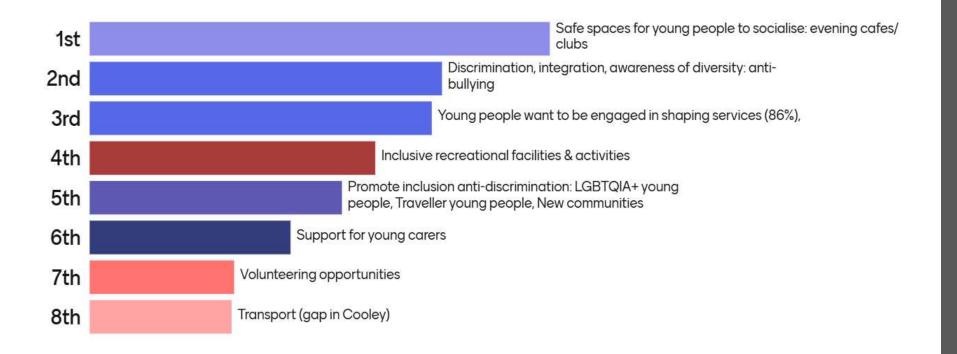
What 5 issues should be prioritised in Outcome 3 of the Plan?



What 5 issues should be prioritised in Outcome 4 of the Plan?



What 5 issues should be prioritised in Outcome 5 of the Plan?







Consultation with children and young people, parents and professionals

Methods & Findings

Consulting with children and young people, parents, professionals

Online surveys



Focus groups, workshops & interviews



Creative age-appropriate workshops with children and young people



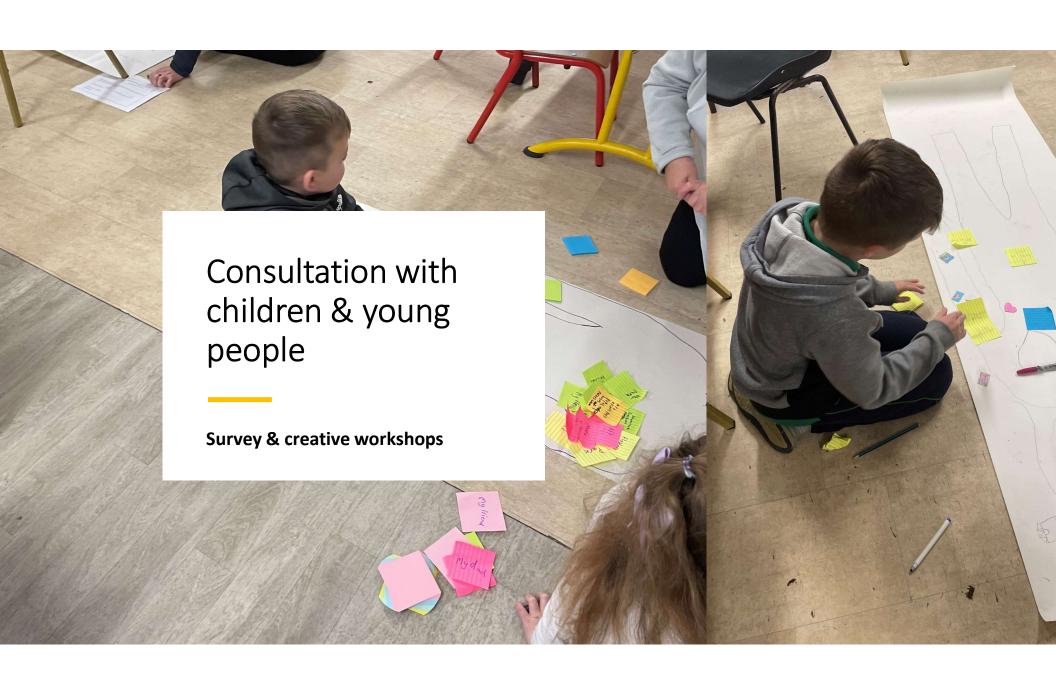
75 professionals: 55 members &20 collaborators522 Young people (15-24 years)

217 Parents, guardians & carers

3 workshops (24 professionals)
2 Parent focus groups (12: Traveller Steering Group, Turas Counselling)
2 online interviews (CYPSC Coordinator, CYPSC Chair)

3 workshops (**34** children, aged 3-13 years)

McElearney Research and Data Limited

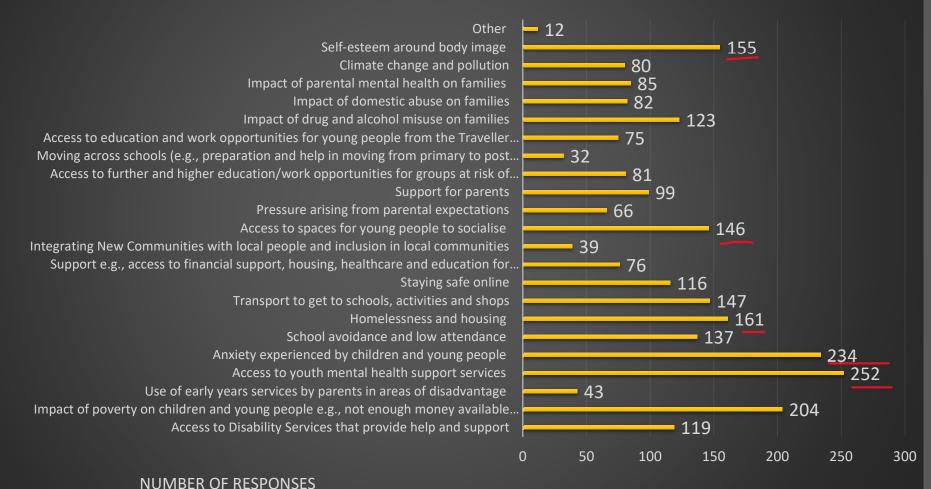


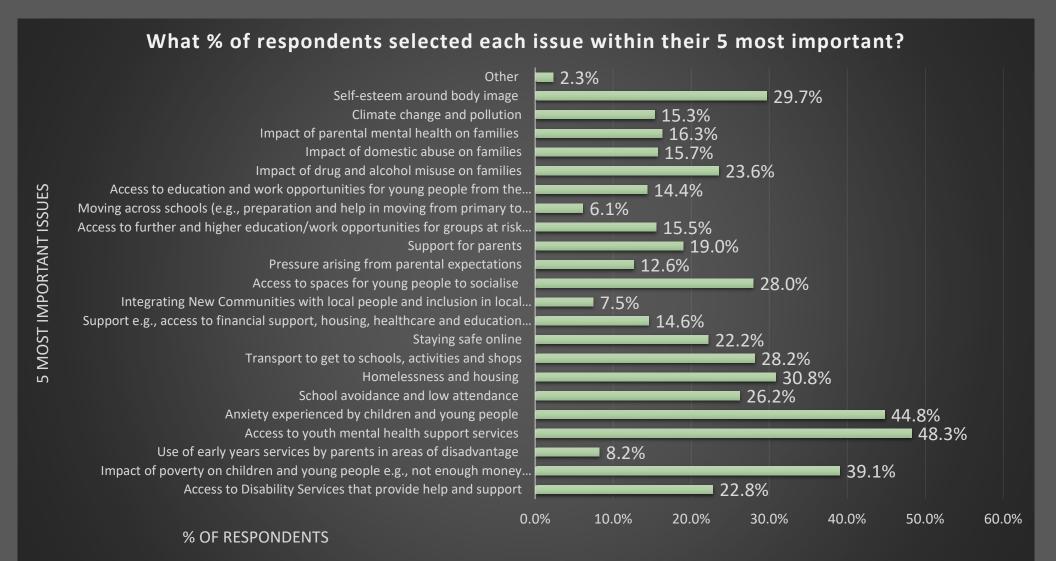


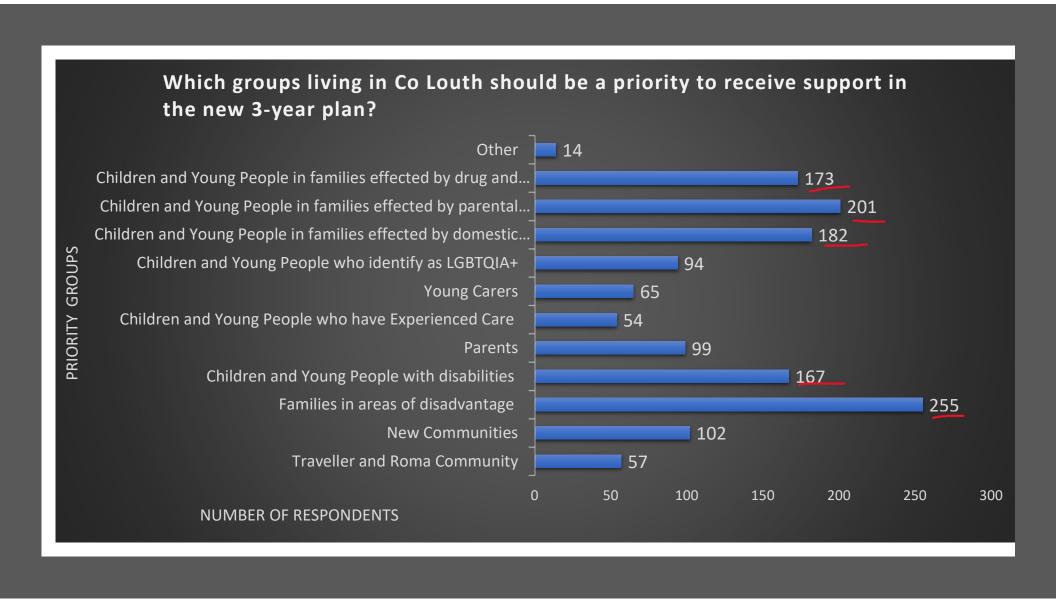
Survey

Older young people 15-24 years

What are the 5 most important issues for you as a young person living in Co. Louth







How would you like to be engaged in shaping support/services for children and young people in Co Louth?

I would not like to be engaged, in shaping support/services for children and young people living in County Louth.

Training professionals about developing and delivering services and supports that are child and young person friendly

Sharing a Young Person's perspective and experience at events and conferences.

Undertaking research on children and young people's needs while being trained and supported by professional researchers

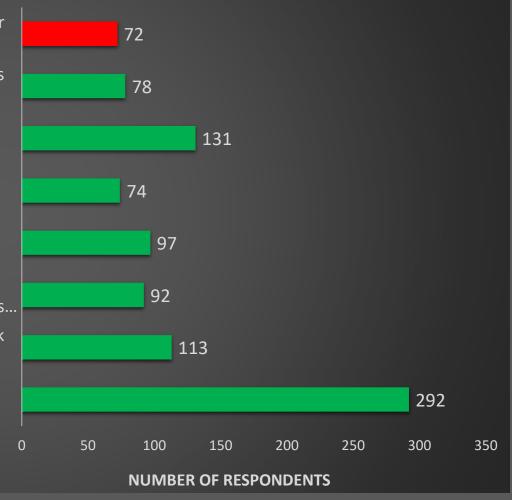
Designing and developing campaigns, videos, resources with information and support for children and young people

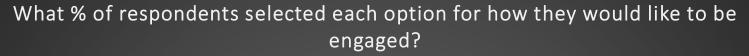
Being a member of a Children and Young People's Committee/Advisory Group e.g., Comhairle na nÓg, that has...

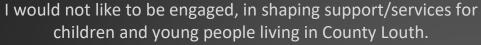
Taking part in national events (workshops and surveys) that ask for children and young people's ideas/opinions

ENGAGING YOUNG PEOPLE

Taking part in local events (workshops and surveys) that ask for children and young people's ideas/opinions







Training professionals about developing and delivering services and supports that are child and young person friendly

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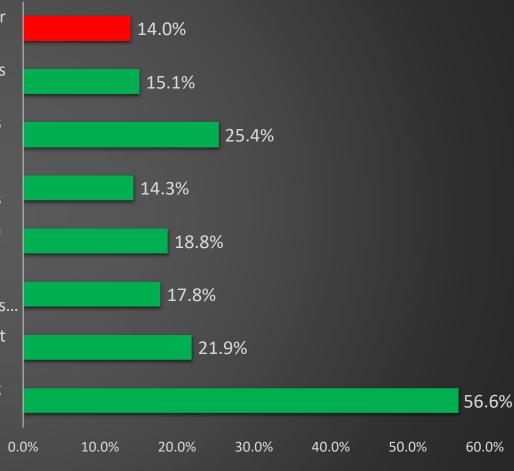
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Taking part in national events (workshops and surveys) that ask for children and young people's ideas/opinions

ENGAGEMENT

Taking part in local events (workshops and surveys) that ask for children and young people's ideas/opinions



% OF RESPONDENTS WHO SELECETD EACH OPTION

Describe the BIGGEST CHALLENGE for young people like you living in County Louth (223)

- 1. Access to mental health support (34): Lack of accessible support, counselling services for anxiety, depression, self-esteem, body image, stress. Long waiting lists for mental health services
- 2. Safe social and recreational spaces to socialise with friends (33): expressed need for more youth clubs, safe spaces to hang out with friends, sports, recreational facilities like bowling alleys, volleyball to reduce isolation
- 3. Transport (21): Reliability of bus services, better connections, long travel times
- 4. Support in education (18): Quiet places to study in town, extra support for those with learning difficulties including dyslexia, exam pressure, need for programmes to build resilience, school attendance, motivation, bullying

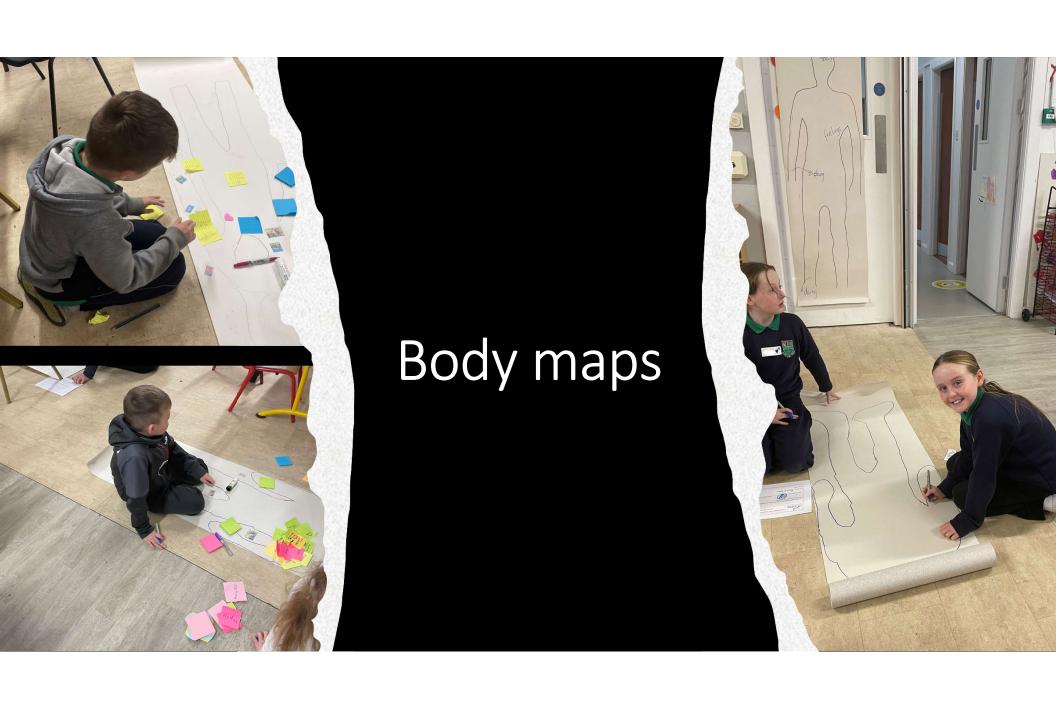
Describe the BIGGEST CHALLENGE for young people like you living in County Louth (223)

- 5. Access to support for young people with disabilities (8): Lack of support and accessible services, social groups for young people with disabilities, including physical disabilities
- 6. Money and jobs (12): hard to find a job, poor conditions, cost of living and activities, employment support, student grants, high rents
- 7. Services, support and safe spaces for LGBTQIA+ children and young people (6)
- 8. Drug and alcohol misuse (6) Vaping
- 9. Relationships: (6) Bullying, peer pressure, social media, peer relationships.
- 10. Housing and homelessness(5)
- 11. Discrimination: Traveller community (3)
- 12. Domestic abuse (1)



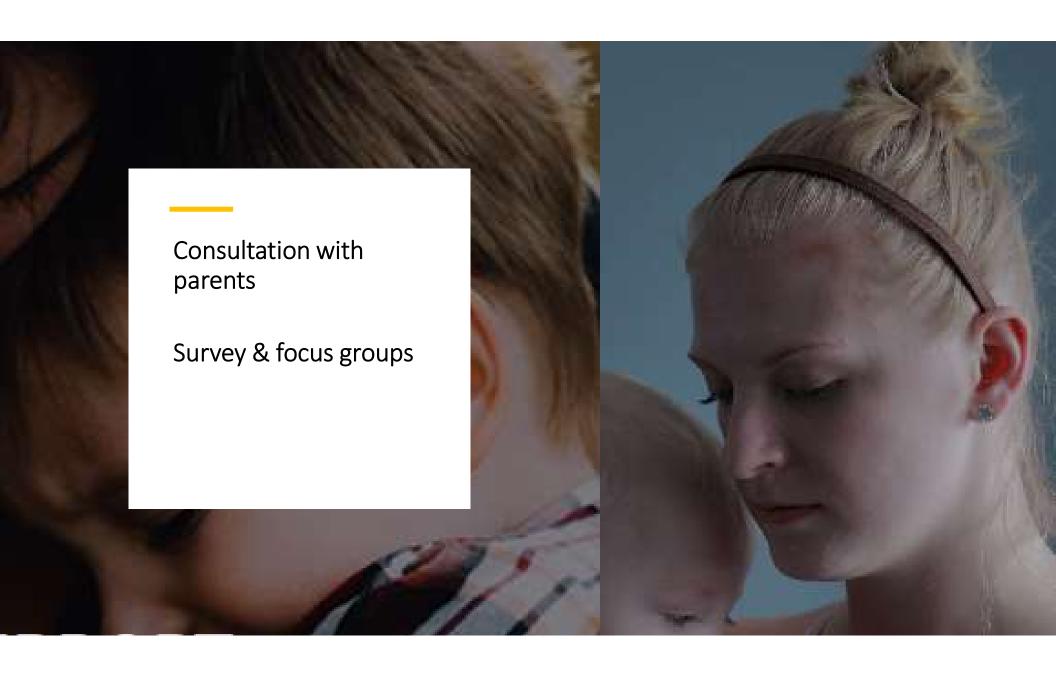
Needs and wishes trees





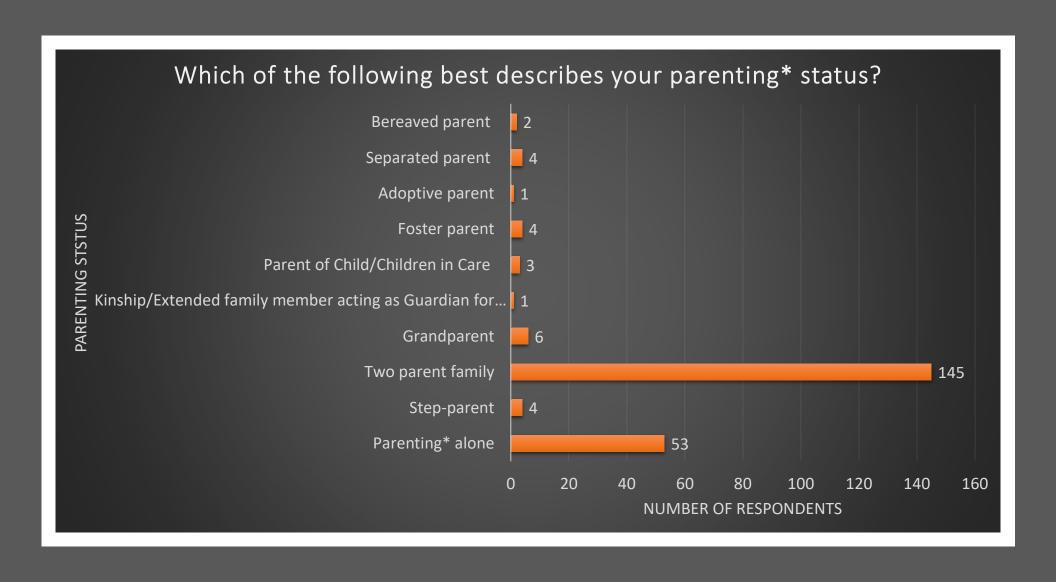
Emerging themes – wishes and needs

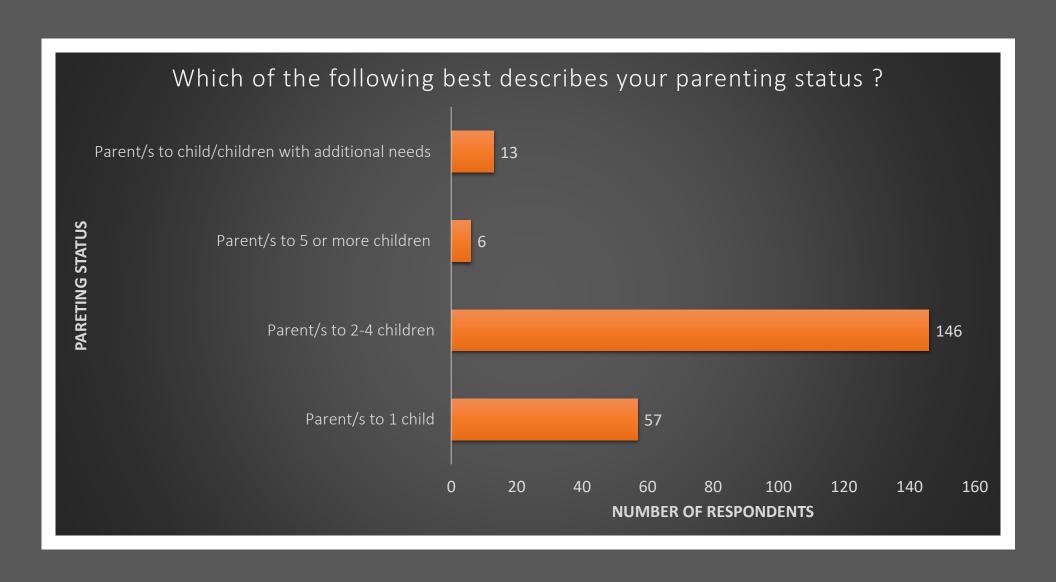
- 1. Younger preschool children aged 3-5 years: activities, play outside, parks, playground, bikes and scooters, soccer, dancing, art and drawing, people and friends
- 2. Children attending afterschool, aged 5-10 years Needs and Wishes Tree: houses, friendships, animals, safe park (no fires in bins), soccer, dancing, music, football, park, swimming, Technology and gaming: arcades, controllers, mouse, keyboard, fortnite, summer camps, library,
- 3. Older children, aged 8-13 years: Access to local shop, Saturday club, evening time activities for older children, Brownies & cubs, Evening youth café, summer camps, mobile library, new park with swings, skate park, basketball club, gaming shop, art, swimming, books, art, football,

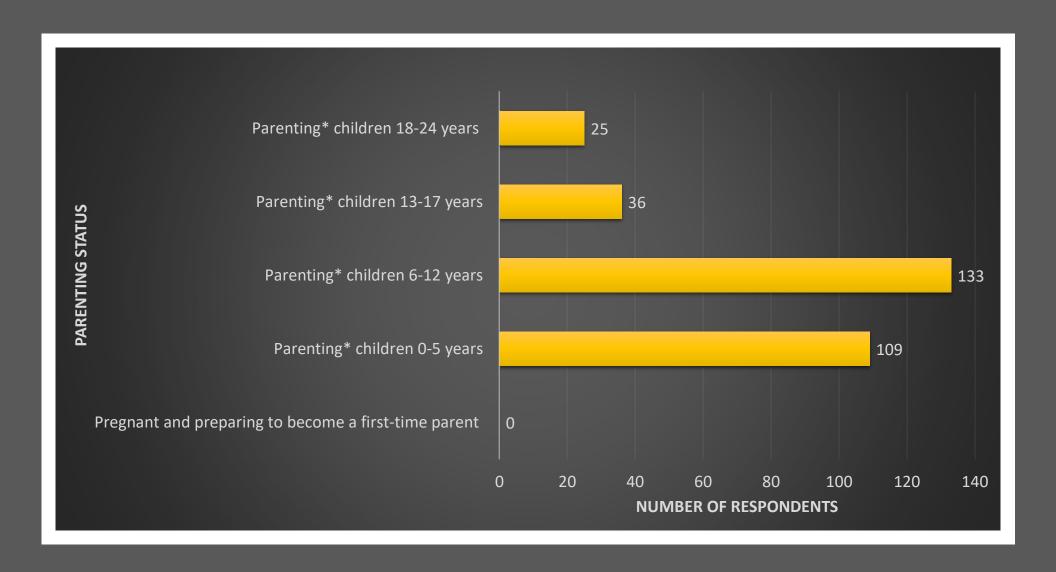




Survey

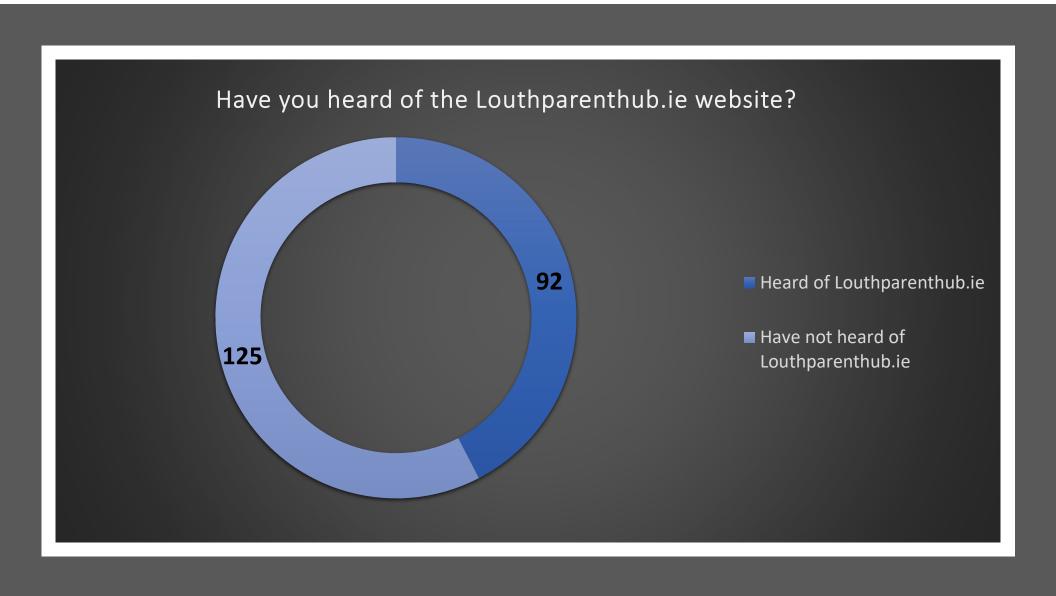


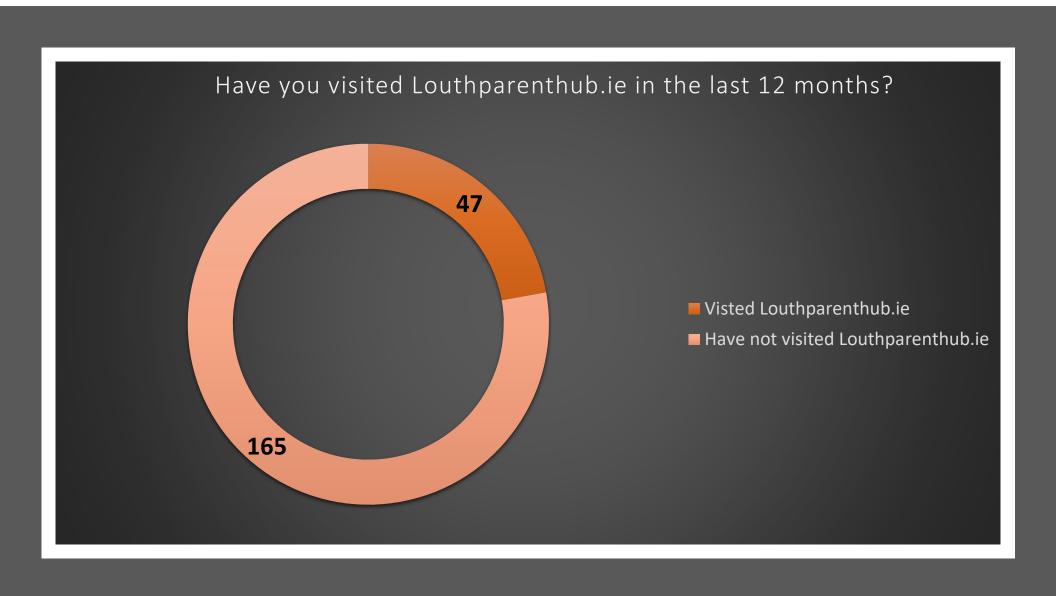




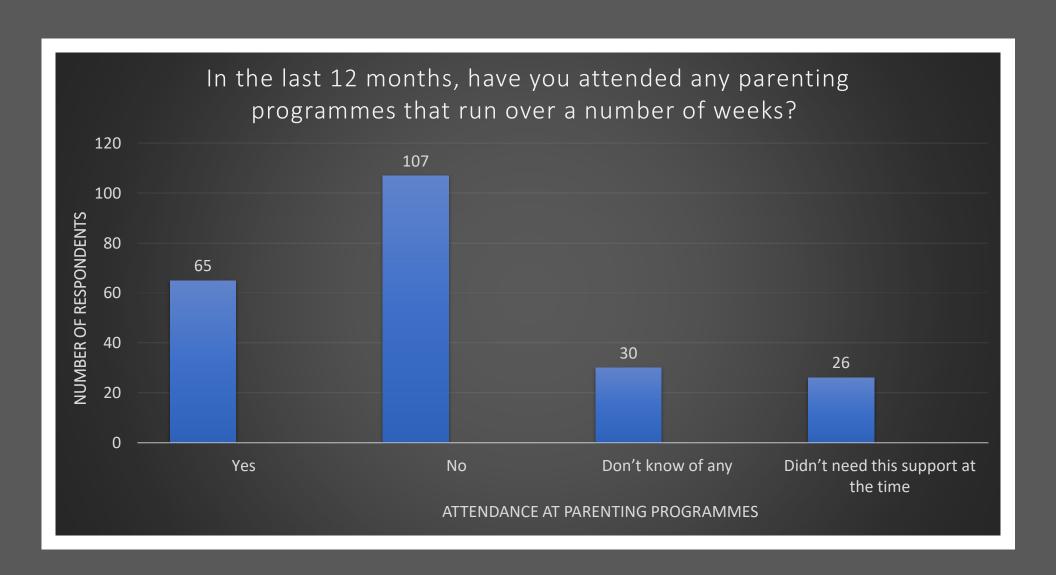
Awareness and access of existing parenting supports

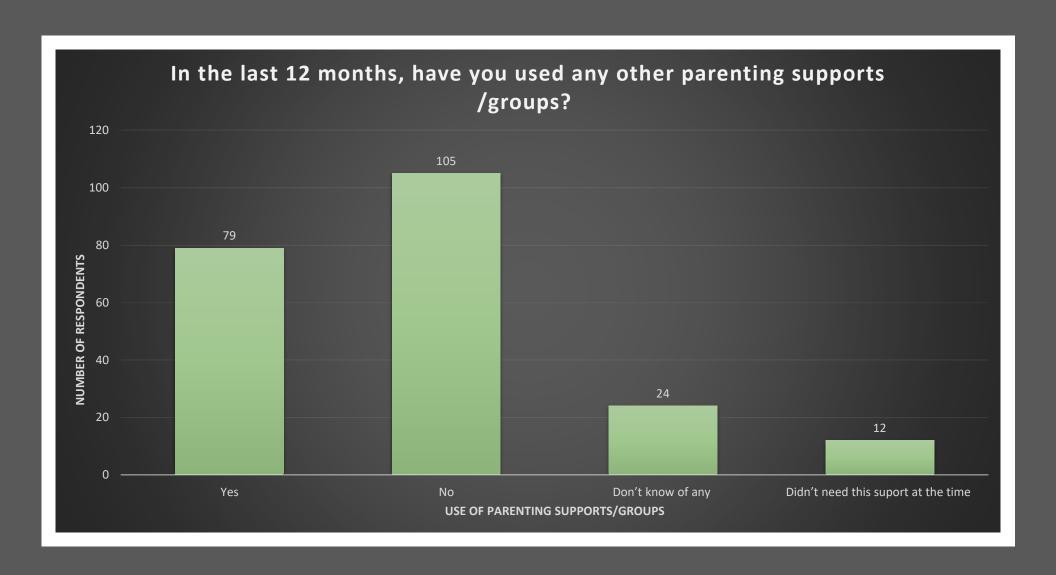
Survey





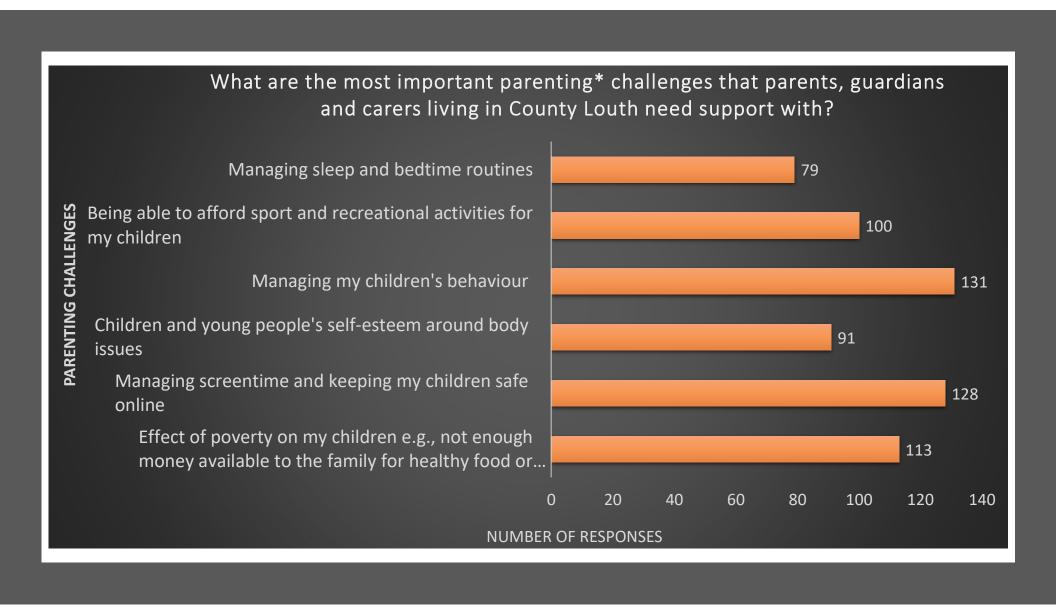








Challenges, issues, need for support **Survey**



Tell us about any particular needs you may have as a parent (58)

- 1. Parenting supports and groups (12): Emotional regulation for parents & children, how to talk to children about bullying, managing screen time, parenting styles, Circle of Security at weekends/evenings for working parents, support for bereaved parents, support for parents engaged with Tusla involved in reunification processes, parents who have experienced Domestic Abuse, LGBTQIA+ parents (support -social activities, education, legal)
- 2. Cost of living (8)
- 3. Childcare and after school activities (7): Affordable, for children with additional needs, after schools, to suit working parents, playgroups, rural communities
- 4. Activities including outside activities (6): Affordable, inclusive, after-schools, children's interests programming, greener, cycling, health lifestyle
- 5. Mental Health Support (5): For children and parents, including school refusal

Tell us about any particular needs you may have as a parent (58)

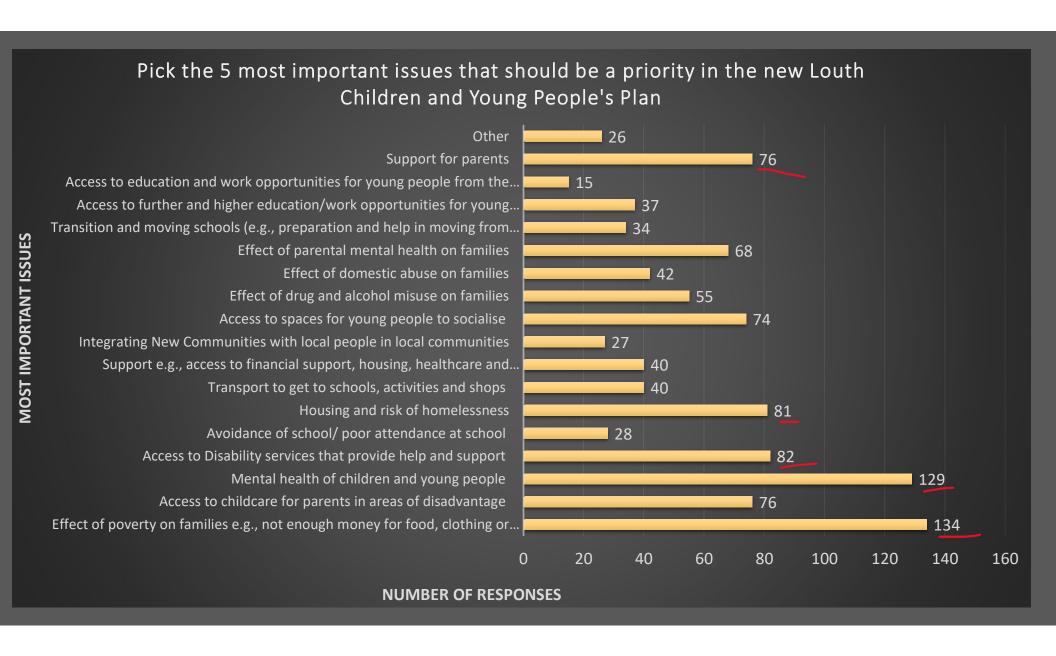
- 6. Access to services for children with additional needs and support for their parents (5): No access to respite due to long waiting lists, waiting lists for access to OT, SLT, psychology, inclusive childcare and after school provision
- 7. Supportive spaces for parents (4): Address isolation experienced by particular groups of parents new mothers, parents who have re-located to rural areas, parents engaged with Tusla, spaces to breastfeed, or to express at work
- 8. Parents in New Communities and access to childcare (4)
- 9. Support parents parenting in addiction (3)
- 10. Education (1): Inclusion for LGBTQIA+ families, school refusal, to focus on 3R's,
- 11. Online safety (1)
- 12. Housing (1)

What type of support do parents need that is not provided now? (150)

- 1. Better understanding of and access to information, support and services for families with children with additional needs (30): information for parents on pathways to access support, OT, SLT, physical therapy, physio, psychology etc support for children, autism assessment, school places, community groups, after schools and activities, long waiting lists, access to professional led services for children, Dyslexia, ADHD,
- 2. Childcare and after schools (28): affordable, community based, accessible and includes children under 2 years, pick up & drop off to after schools to suit working parents needs
- 3. Access to mental health support for parents and children (28): Counselling, parental mental health, parenting through addiction, parents and children who have experienced domestic abuse, single parents, face to face provision not online, information on services available, accessible services, LGBTQIA+ parents
- 4. Low-level parenting support, and advice for parents (24): Someone to talk to, general coping skills, easy to access support with day-to-day issues, peer support, spaces, parenting programmes at weekends or evenings (children's emotional needs, bullying, social media, fussy eating).

What type of support do parents need that is not provided now? (150)

- 5. Cost of living (13): Everyone not just disadvantaged families, budgeting, free school lunches and books, fuel, access to interventions, carers not means tested, grandparents
- 6. Activities and playgrounds (7): inclusive, sport, for parents and children together, spaces to play
- 7. Carers (4) access to respite, of adult children with poor mental health,
- 8. Schools (4): places including for children with additional needs, schools not based on religion, funding for non-DEIS to support children with additional needs, school refusal and disruptive behaviour, language for children form New Communities
- 9. Transport (2): school bus, gap in Cooley
- 10. Social media, smart phones in school (2)
- 11. Drugs and Alcohol (1), Suicide and bereavement (1), Bullying (1) Participation in community (1)

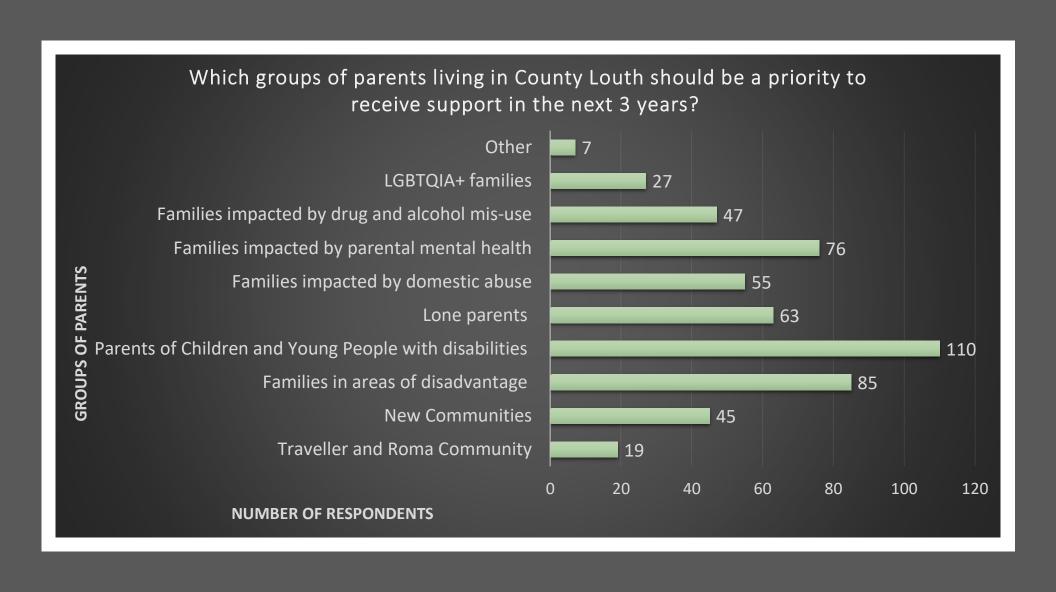


What other important issues should be a priority in the new plan? (31)

- 1. Supporting LGBTQ+ Parents and families (11): Recognising families as a family unit in a diverse Irish society and education system, support to integrate in rural schools and communities, support for LGBTQ+ parents, their children and LGBTQ+ children and young people
- 2. Availability and Affordability of childcare (6): Finding childcare and wraparound (before/after school) that meets needs of working parents, in their local rural community, cost
- 3. Access to Healthcare and Support Services (4): Access to GPs and emergency healthcare. Lack of services: occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, special needs assistants, support for children with aggressive behaviour.
- 4. Parenting Support (3): Access to parenting courses for parents who work full-time and are not available for daytime courses, support needed for single parents, parents of children displaying aggressive behaviour

What other important issues should be a priority in the new plan? (31)

- 5. More Community Facilities and Activities for children and families (3): Community playgrounds, adventure playground, inclusive after-school activities e.g. painting, sports, swimming, drama, art for children with autism and additional needs. Gap in Dundalk
- 6. Safe Environment (2): Neighborhood free from drugs, dogs, road safety. More green spaces for families
- 7. Availability and impact of Vapes (1)
- 8. Domestic Abuse (1): Lack of adequate support for parents dealing with domestic abuse and its impact on children
- 9. Homelessness (1)
- 10. Life Skills Education for children and young people (1): Manage finances, DIY and maintenance



What other groups of parents should be a priority? (13)

- 1. All Parents and All families (4): Universal support recognising that not all needs will be visible, and parents outside of disadvantaged groups require support
- 2. Specific groups identified (7): Parents of neurodivergent children, parents of children with ADHD, Autism, single parents, Parents involved with Tusla, working parents just above threshold for support, families relying on a single income, parents relocating to rural areas with young children
- 3. Greater awareness and understanding of ASD, neurodivergence (2): Information on what resources exist and where to seek help
- 4. Promote LGBTQ+ awareness and inclusion among all parents (1)



Focus groups

Emerging themes: supporting families experiencing addiction

Significant gaps in support for families experiencing addiction:

- Barriers in accessing therapeutic support (Be clean)
- Therapeutic support when available: young people mixed with adults, males and females mixed, lack of family services
- Lack of awareness of where and how to get support, stigma
- Needs of distinct groups: Parents with addiction, Parents of Kids with addiction, children who are living with addiction, parents and co-parents of those with addiction,
- Lack of childcare for parents accessing therapeutic support: barrier to mother seeking help
- Young people, parents, professionals lack knowledge and awareness of addictionneed for awareness campaigns, talks in schools, social media messaging, involve those in recovery

Emerging themes: supporting Traveller families

Traveller parents report that schools lack awareness and understanding of Traveller cultural norms and expectations and how this impacts their children's engagement with school and activities.

- Includes absences to attend funerals and weddings
- o girls' ability to complete homework due to caring and household responsibilities
- o girls' ability to go on overnight school trips which can leave them feeling excluded. Traveller parents highlighted a need to raise awareness of Traveller culture in post primary schools.

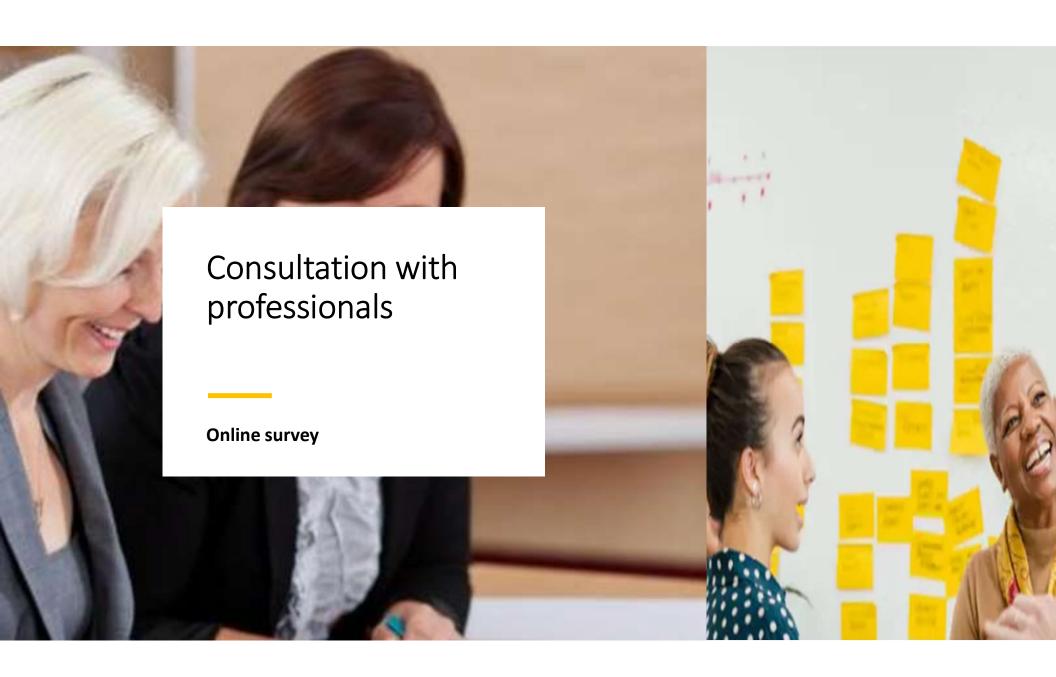
Mental health is a significant issue for young people. Needs for support following the trauma of suicide within extended families and the community, and for young men who are reared in line with traditional masculinity ideals of being tough, not showing vulnerability and not asking for help. Expressed need for bereavement counselling support for the Travelling community with specific understanding of Traveller culture.

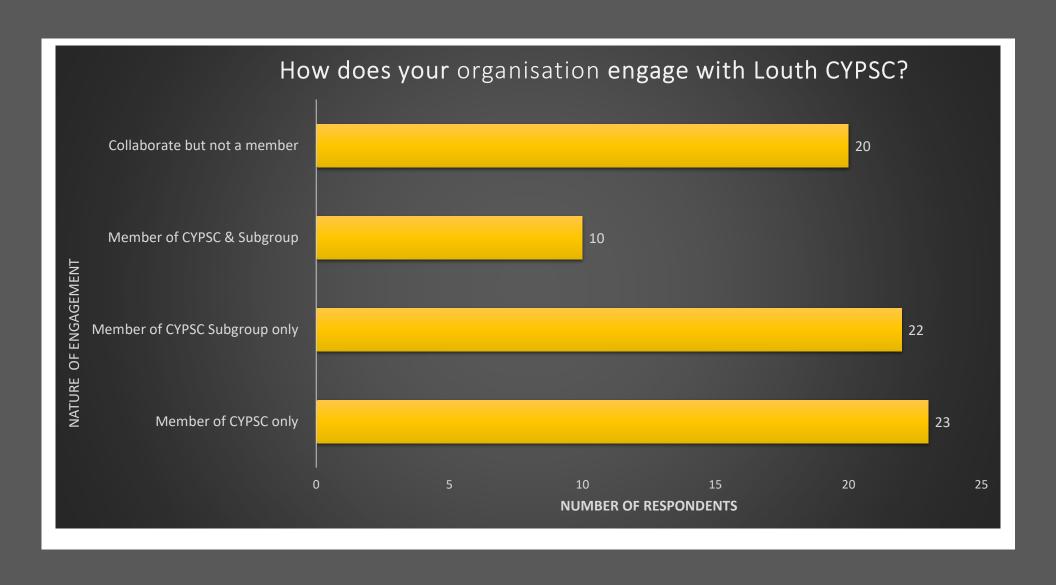
Emerging themes: supporting Traveller families

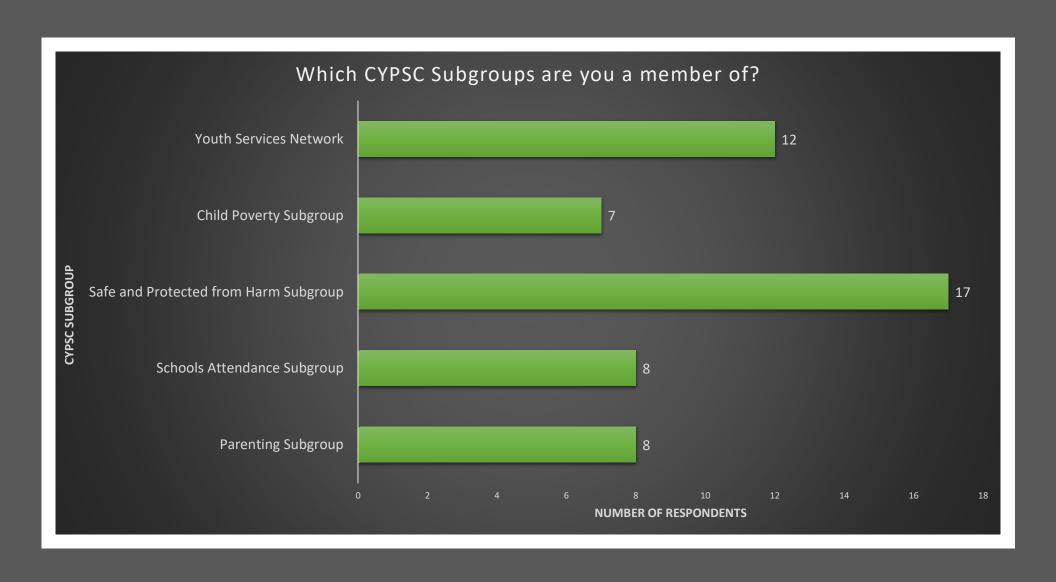
Education and employment:

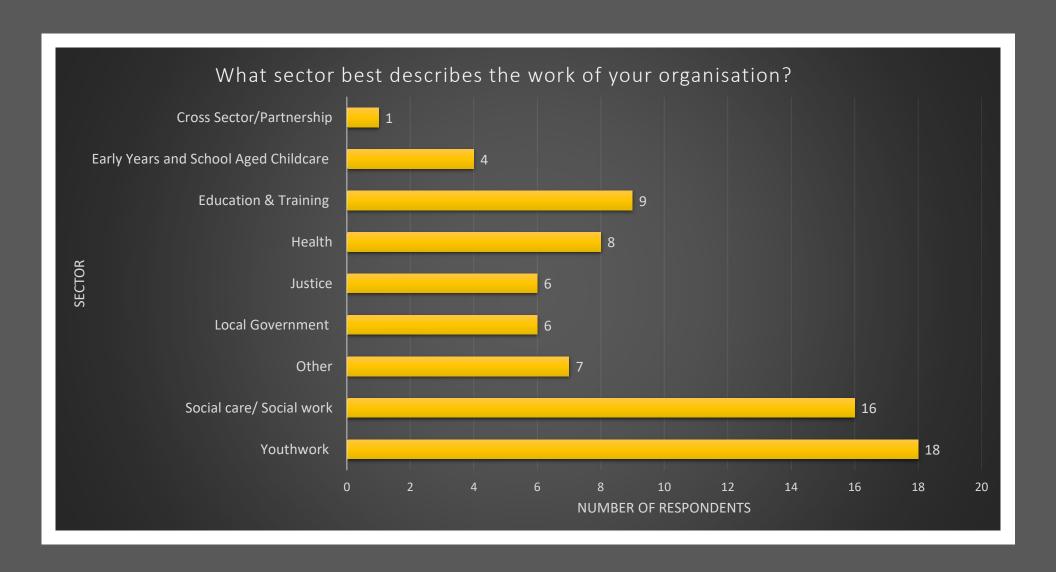
- o Barrier to progression to further and higher education for Traveller girls and women.
- Need for a Traveller outreach worker to be employed to raise awareness among TY students from the Traveller community on availability of opportunities for trades, apprenticeships and work experience.
- Traveller Community Employment schemes and Traveller Men's Shed were proposed as positive ideas to be implemented.

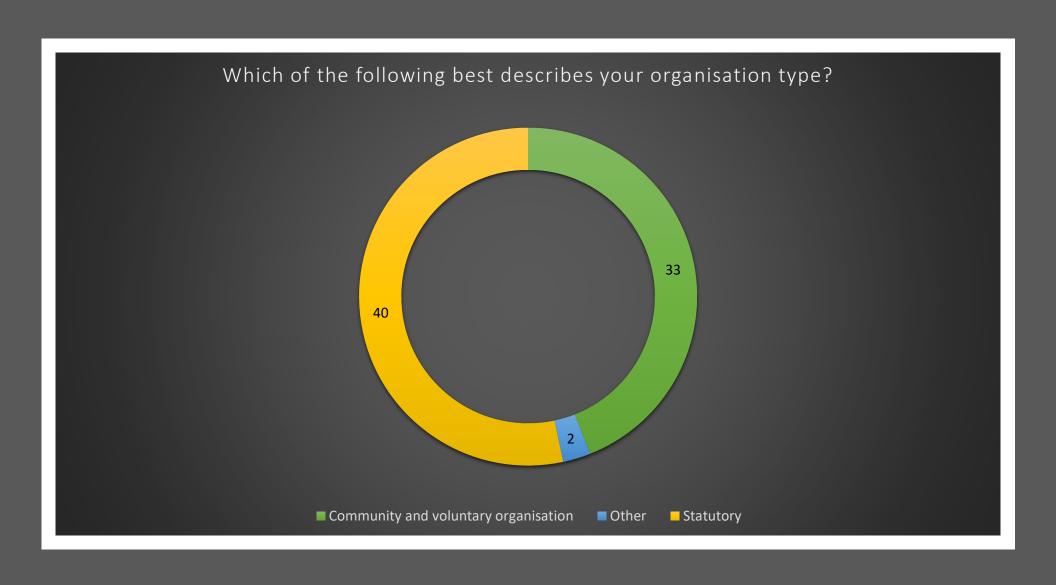
County **Louth does not have a Traveller project** to provide support and develop a hub/projects & groups specifically for the Traveller community. Reported experience of poor engagement from local statutory service providers.











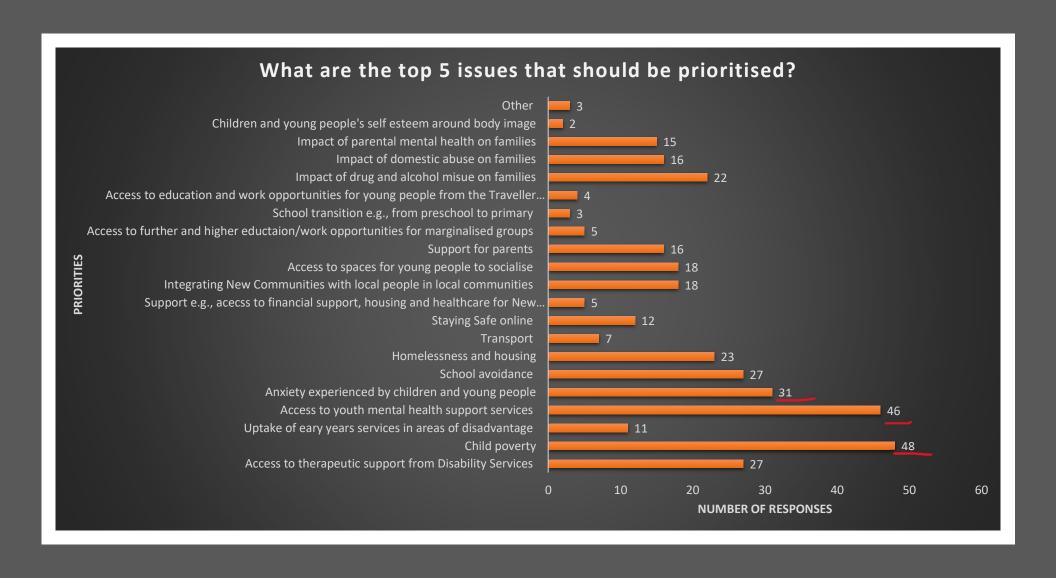
How long has your organisation been represented on Louth CYPSC or its Subgroups?

| Less than 1 year | 1 | 1.8% |
|------------------|----|-------|
| 1-3 years | 4 | 7.3% |
| 4 or more years | 41 | 74.5% |
| I am not sure | 8 | 14.5% |
| Not answered | 1 | 1.8% |
| Total members | 55 | 100 |

How long have you been a member of Louth CYPSC or its Subgroups?

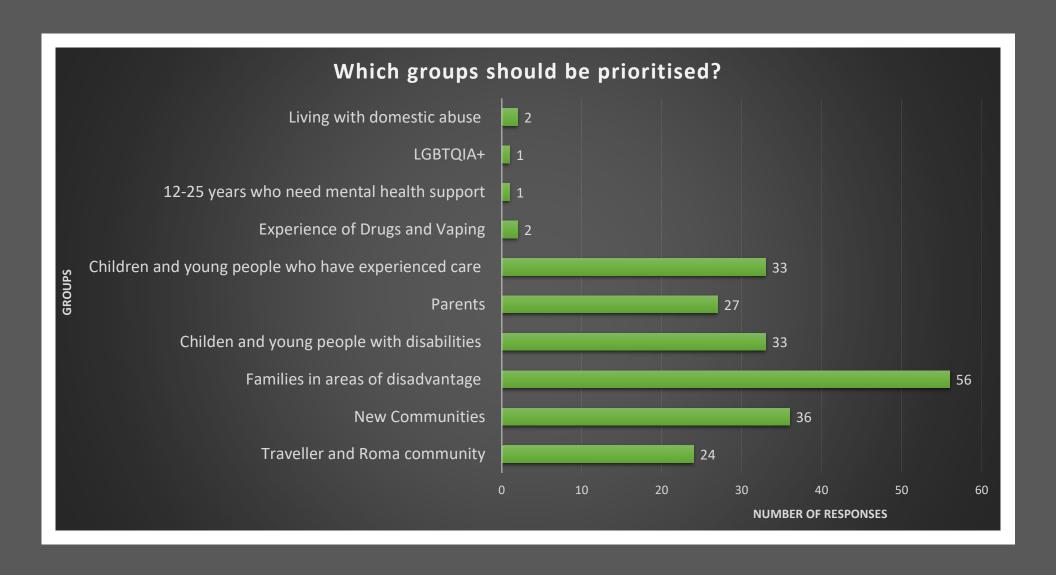
| less than 1 year | 8 | 14.5% |
|------------------|----|--------|
| 1-3 years | 23 | 41.8% |
| 4 or more years | 24 | 43.6% |
| Total members | 55 | 100.0% |

Issues, needs and priority groups
Survey



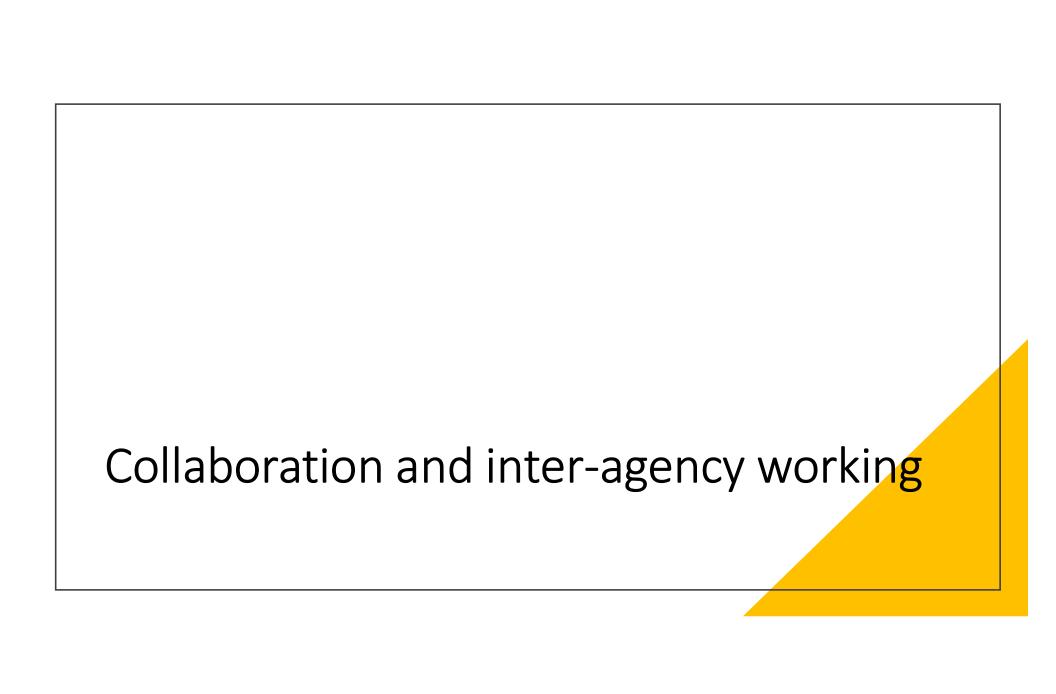
What other issues should be a priority in the new plan? (9)

- 1. Mental Health (3): Access, LGBTQIA+ children and young people, young people at risk of drug misuse and involvement in criminality
- 2. Child poverty (2)
- 3. School avoidance and refusal (2): support for parents, schools, children
- 4. Treatment options for parents in addiction (1)
- 5. Traveller children and young people (1): discrimination, educational attainment
- 6. Safe spaces for young people to socialise (1): Free from risk of drugs/criminality
- 7. Supporting children living with domestic abuse (1)
- 8. Supporting families with children with additional needs (1), no CDNT supports
- 9. CYPSC to address gaps (1)

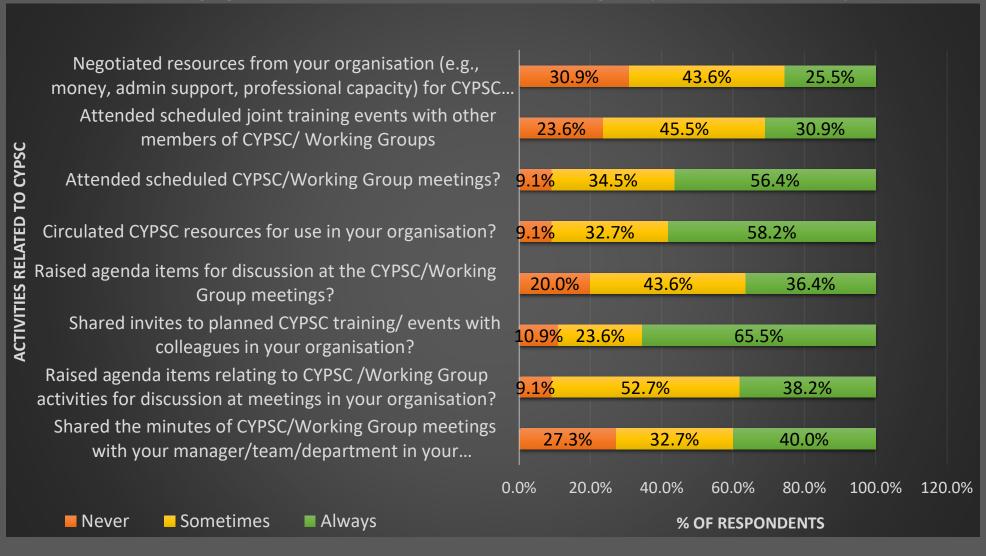


What other groups should be a priority in the new plan? (8)

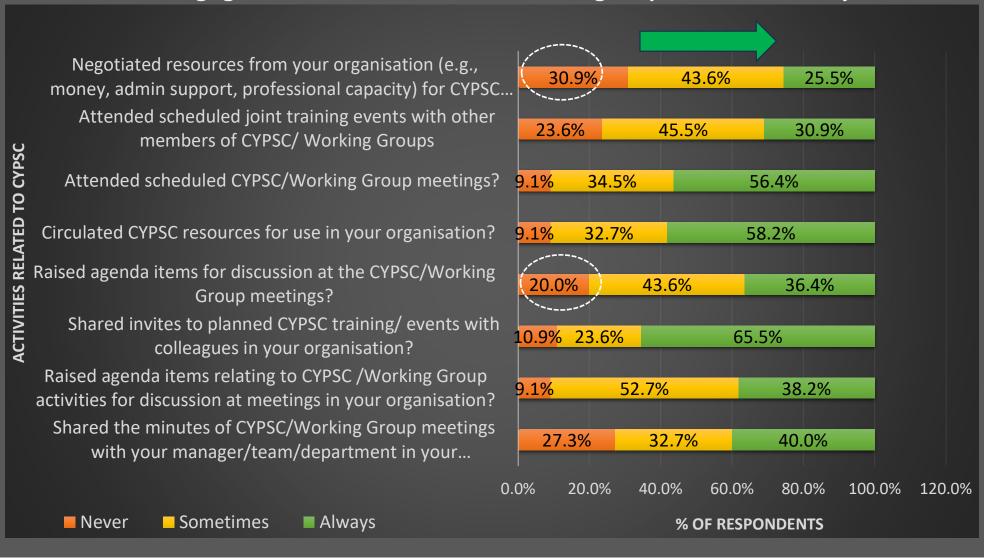
- 1. Families impacted by **Domestic Abuse** (2): Have not sought help, living in abusive homes
- 2. Young people aged 12-25 (1): Access to early intervention mental health support
- 3. Families and communities impacted by drug misuse (1)
- 4. Families struggling financially (2): Gas, food, electricity, clothes
- 5. Families in areas of disadvantage (1)
- 6. New communities (1)
- 7. All families: all experiencing need



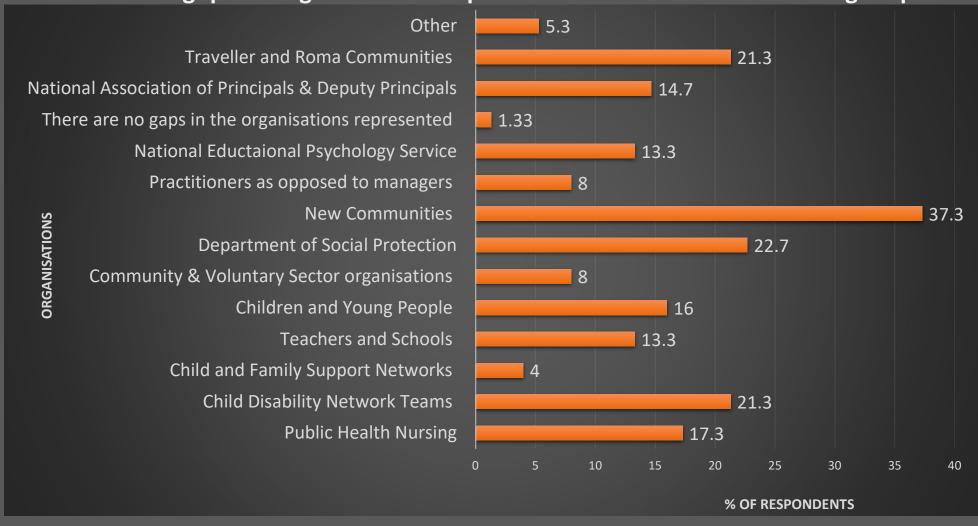
Nature of engagement with CYPSC and its Subgroups over the last year



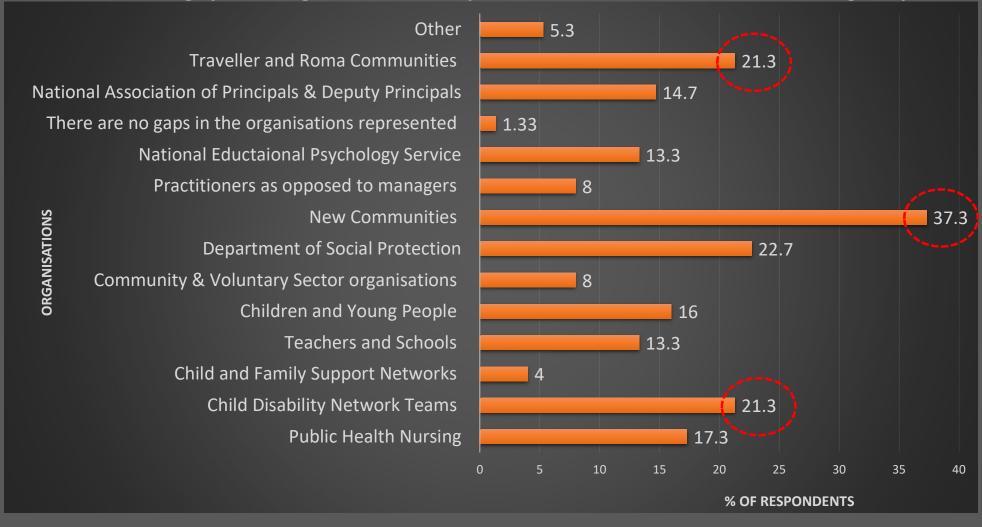
Nature of engagement with CYPSC and its Subgroups over the last year



What are the gaps in organisations represented on CYPSC and its Subgroups?



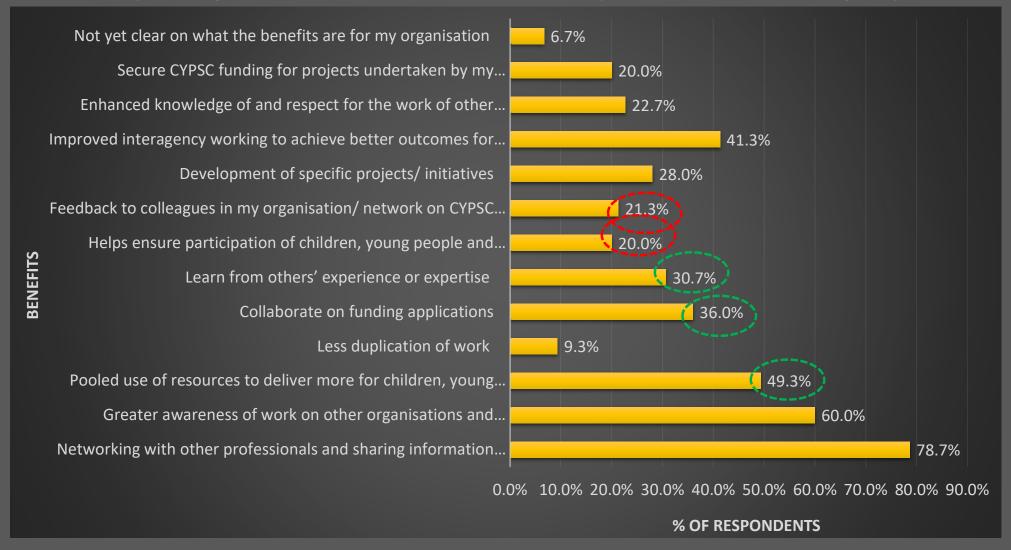
What are the gaps in organisations represented on CYPSC and its Subgroups?



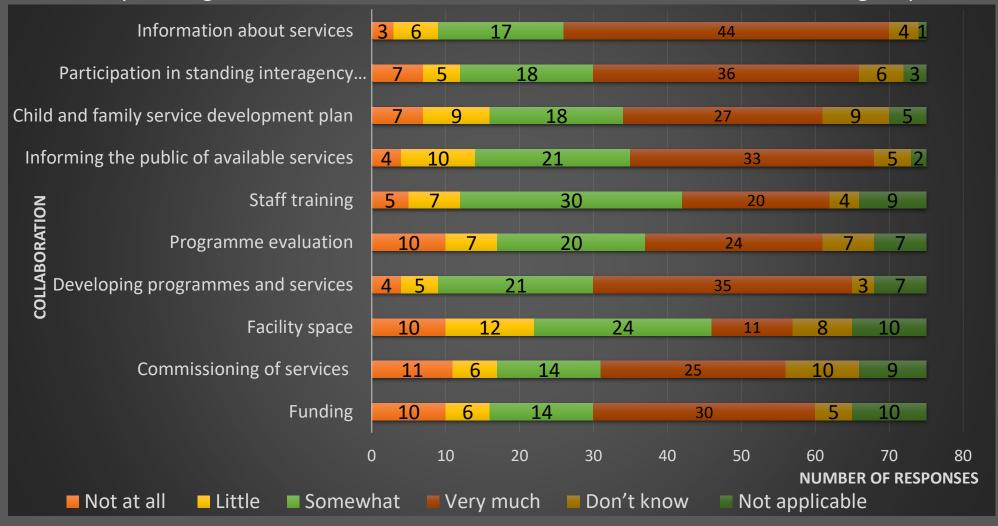
Does your organisation benefit from membership of CYPSC and its Subgroups?



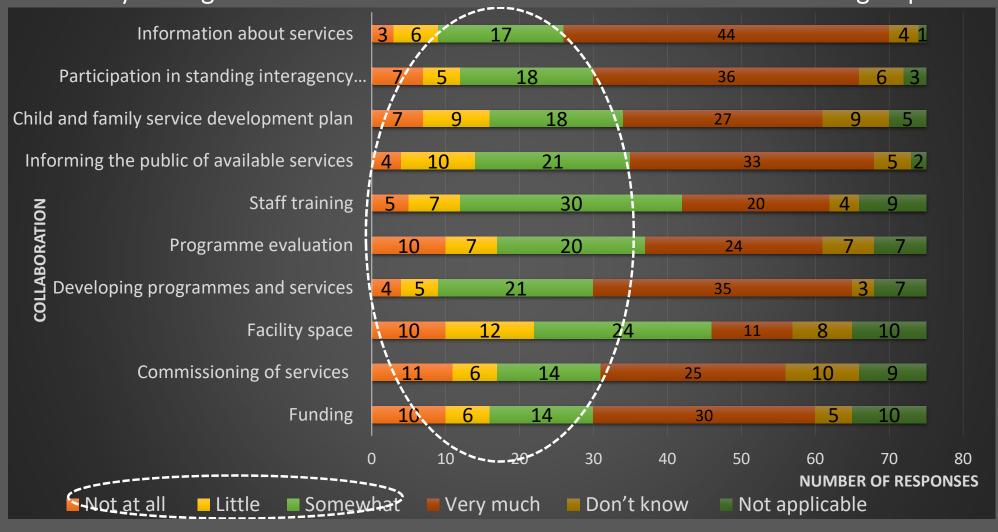
Does your organisation benefit from membership of CYPSC and its Subgroups?



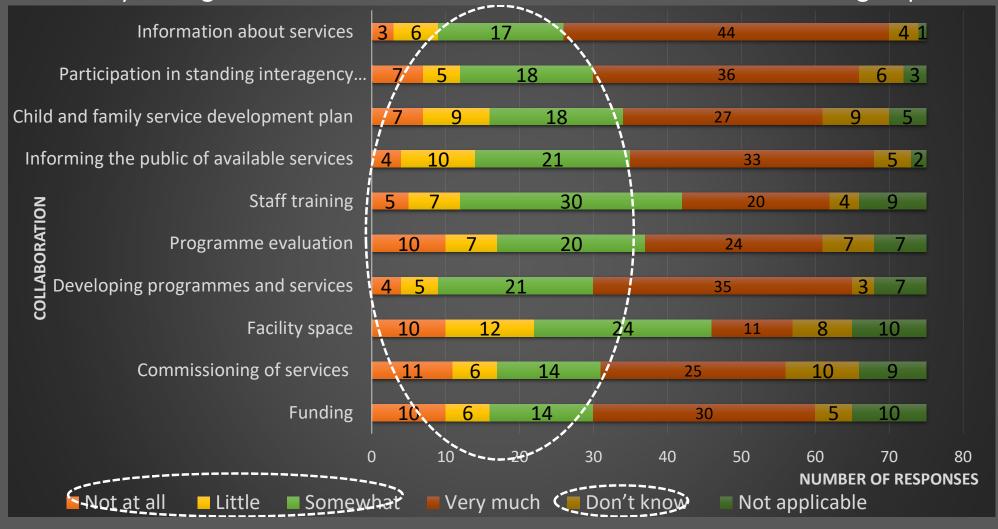
How does your organisation share with other members of CYPSC and its Subgroups?



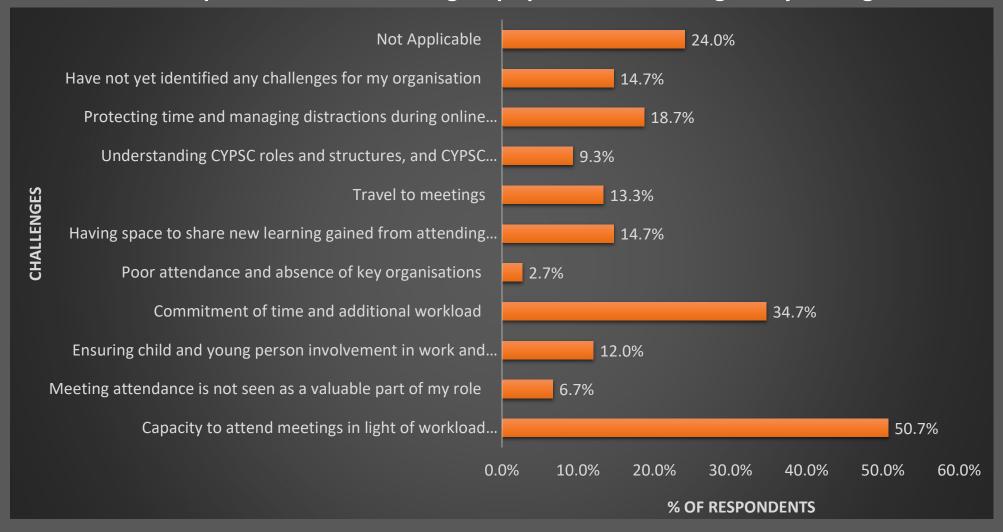
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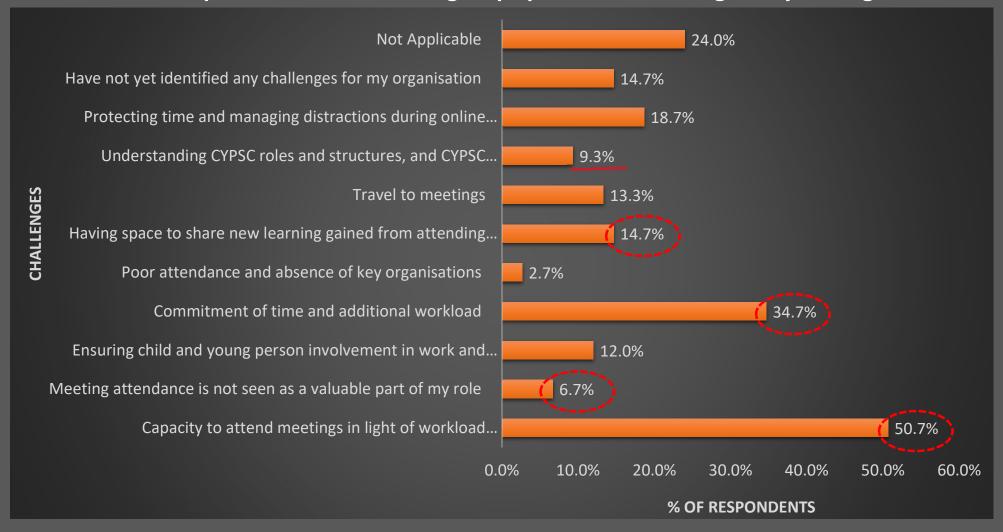
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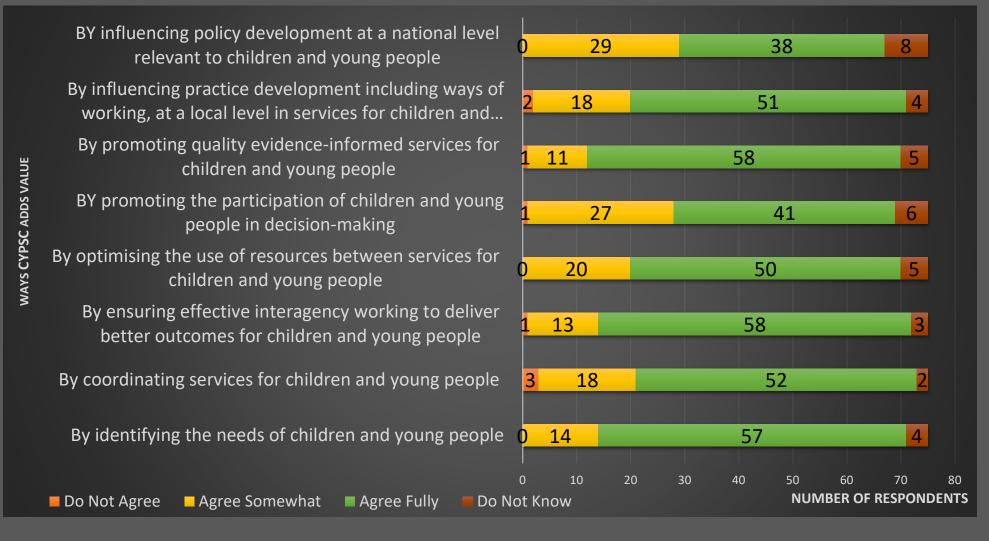
Does membership of CYPSC and its Subgroups present a challenge for your organisation?



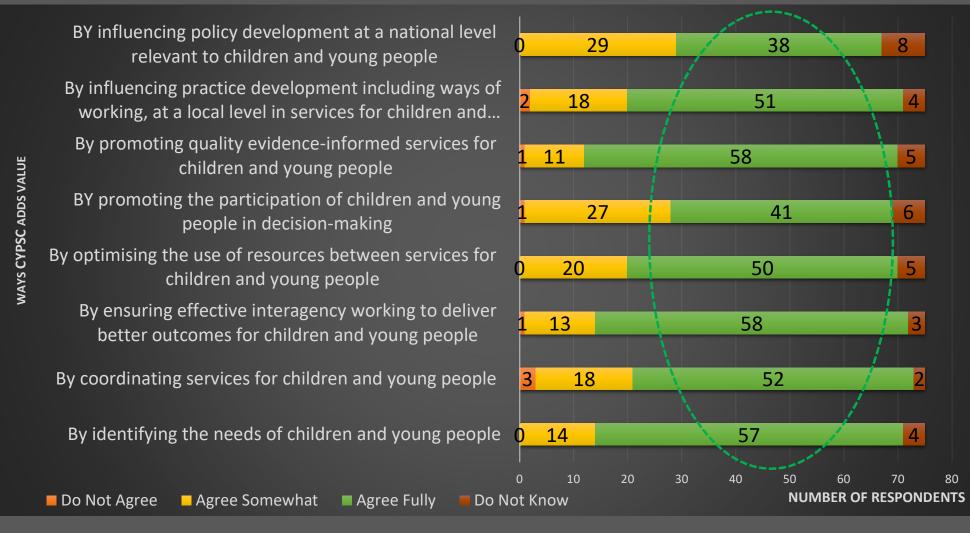
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How CYPSC adds value?



How CYPSC adds value?





Thank you