

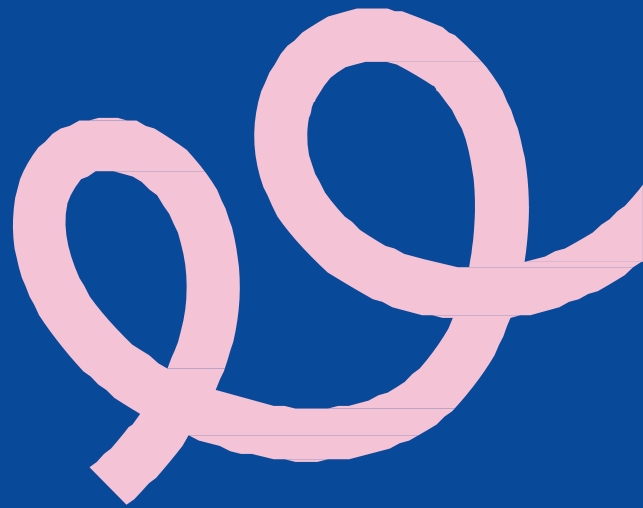
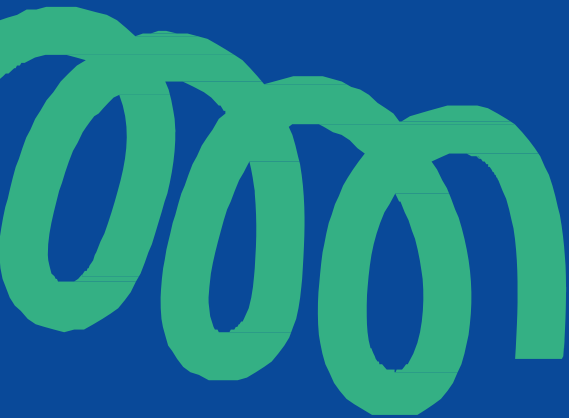
# Planet Youth

## Clonmel Borough District

Results of survey

# 2024

What young  
people say about  
living in the  
Clonmel BD Area



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# About the Survey

Planet Youth is the local adaptation and implementation of the Icelandic Prevention Model (IPM). The IPM is an evidence-based primary prevention model, developed by researchers, community workers and policy makers in Iceland. Active in many countries globally, it is an adaptable system that aims to reduce substance use and improve wellbeing among adolescents. In 2024, County Tipperary adopted the Planet Youth programme which includes a survey and intervention stage.

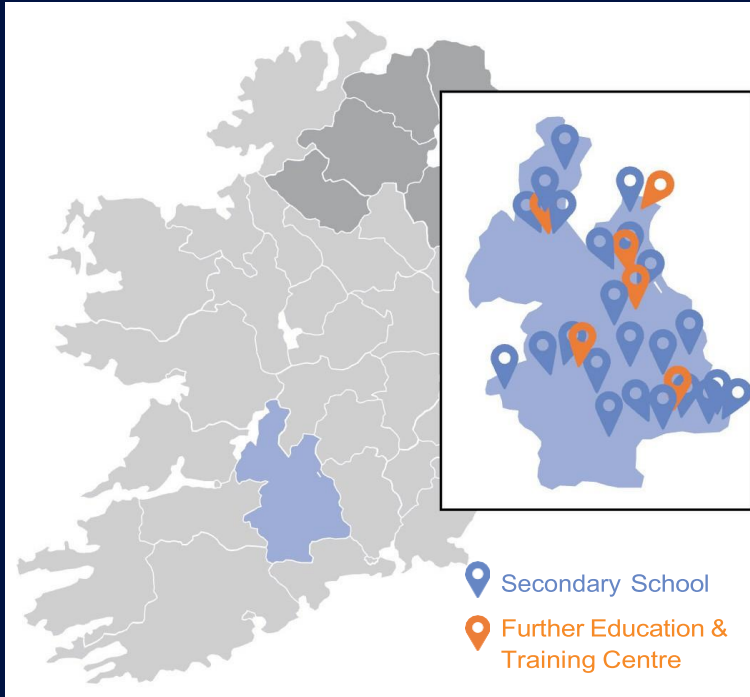
The questions in the survey ask about six domains of a young person's life (home, school, health & wellbeing, leisure, substance use and community) and seeks to determine risk and protective factors in each of those domains. Risk and protective factors are features that can either protect a young person, build capacity and good mental health, or lead to poor mental health and increased risk of developing a substance use disorder.

In 2024, all 30 secondary schools in the county were invited to partake in the first of three Planet Youth surveys, as were the 6 further education and community training centres. A total of 77% of secondary schools and 100% of further education and training centres agreed to take part. Of the eligible students in those institutions, 87% students completed the survey between 4th November and 2nd December 2024. The survey was anonymous and was completed during school time. Subsequent surveys will take place in 2026 and 2028 with intervening years used to identify actions based on the data.

This report is a summary of the 2024 data from the Clonmel Borough District which provides local communities and county-wide organisations with data that can be used to develop community actions in relation to youth spaces, transport, mental health and more.



# Who took the survey?

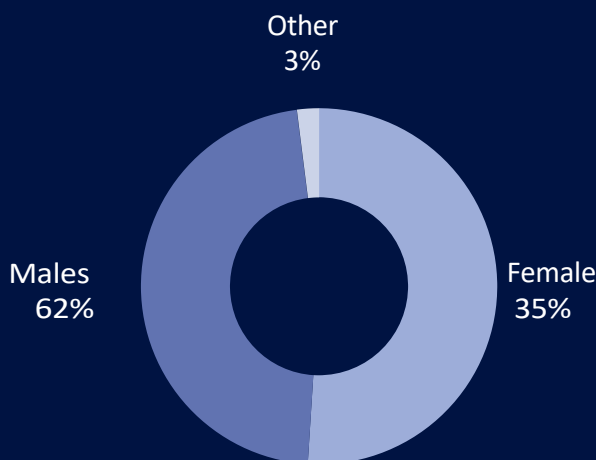


**1,596 adolescents** from **23 secondary schools** across County Tipperary completed the survey in 2024.

From this, **201 students** from 3 **Secondary Schools** across the **Clonmel Borough District (BD)** participated. There is one important caveat to this report; the **BD** refers to the **school** (not the home) **District** of the respondent.

Before reading the results of the survey, it is important to understand who is represented in this sample of 201 young people. The vast majority were in Transition Year (91%) and had sat the Junior Certificate several months before (87%). The genders and ages of the sample from the Clonmel BD are shown below.

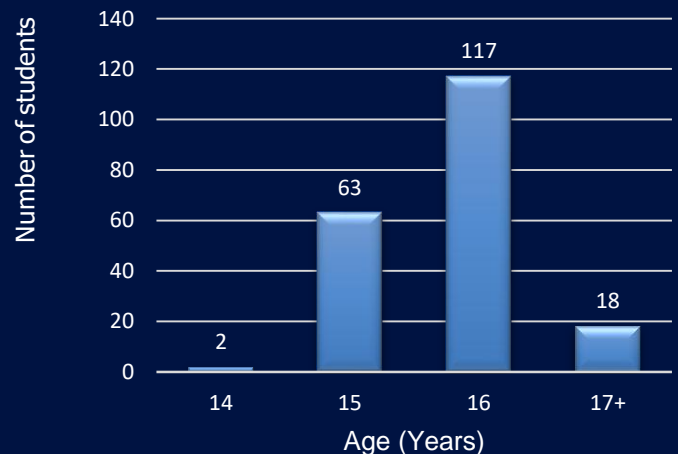
## Gender



3% of participants identified as transgender, non-binary, other, or selected "prefer not to say"



## Ages



Adolescents from a range of **family** and **social** backgrounds took part in this survey. Below, we describe some of the important sources of diversity in our young participants.



## Financial Difficulties

A small % of adolescents said their parents didn't always have enough money to pay for **food** (8%) or **bills** (13%). However, a higher proportion said their parents didn't always have enough to pay for **clothes and school uniforms** (15%) or **sports and registration fees** (14%).

## Access

Most people (94%) said they had access to **reliable transport** to get to school, after-school activities, medical appointments and shopping.



## Ethnic Diversity



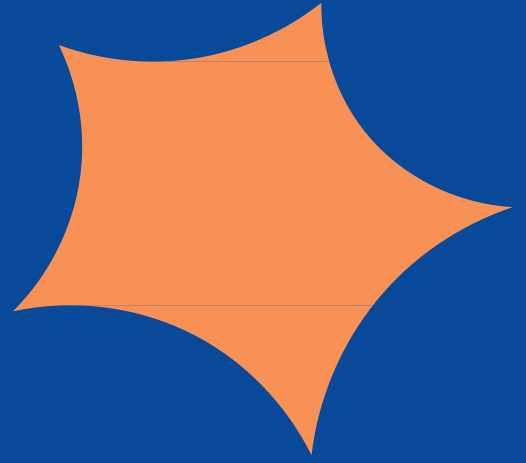
**77%** described their ethnic/cultural backgrounds as White Irish, **7%** as another White background and **16%** identified as an ethnic minority (Asian, African, Middle Eastern, Traveller, Roma, or Other).

# 25%

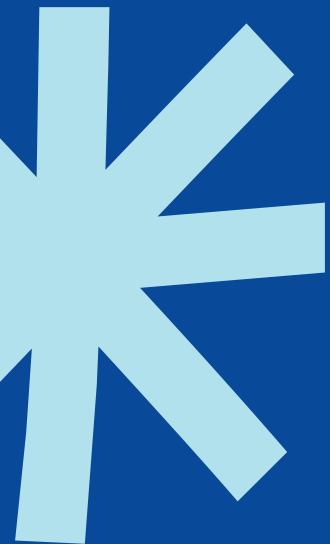


## Young caregivers

reported providing **care or support** to a family member or loved one due to their physical or mental health condition, disability, addiction, or other challenge.



# Results



# Home life

Many habits are formed at home. Here we focus on the relationship between adolescents and their parents/carers, including time spent together and rule-setting.

## Family Time

71% of teens “often” or “very often” spend time with their parents at the **weekends**. 68% do so on **weekdays**. 2-3% said they never spend time with their parents.



93% said it was easy to receive **caring and warmth** from their parents, and 82% said it was easy to get **advice** about personal matters



Just under half of the sample said they eat a **meal with parents/carers** every day (47%), while 76% do so 4+ days in the week.



The majority of teens said their parents set **rules** about what they can do **in the home** (60%) and **outside** the home (66%), with 53% having a definite **time they need to be home in the evenings**.



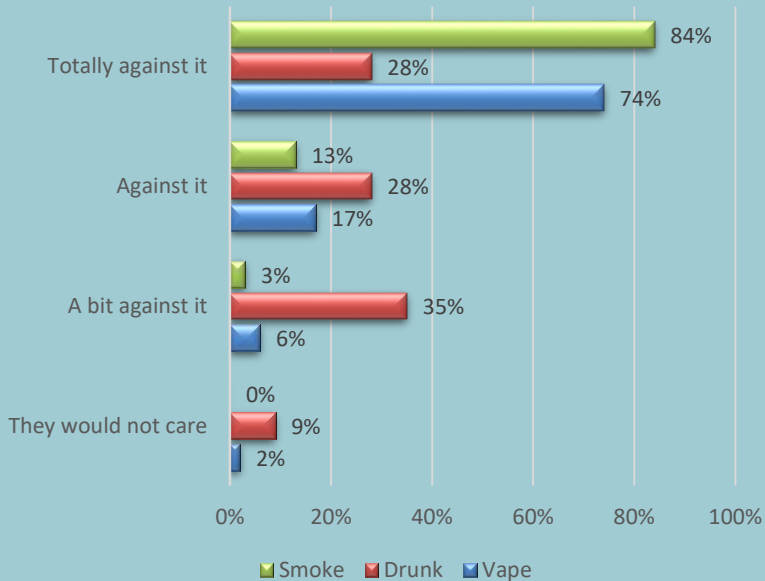
93% of respondents said they often and very often **felt safe** at home.



This survey found that **7%** often spent time outside the home because they **don't get on** with other family members, with **10% doing this sometimes**.

# Parental attitudes matter

## Perceived Parental Reactions



We asked young people *How do you think your parent/carer would react if you... smoked?... vaped?...etc.*

Very few said their parents “would not care” if they vaped (2%) or 0% smoked. Only 57% said their parents were “against” (28%) or “totally against” (28%) them being drunk. 35% felt their parents were “a bit against” drunkenness.

**The more “against it” they perceived their parents to be, the less likely young people were to use that substance.** For instance, vaping rates ranged from 50% in those who felt their parents would not care if they vaped, to 35% who felt their parents were totally against it (for previous 30 days, not shown in graph).

## Parent health

**13%** of adolescents in the Clonmel BD area said that their parent had a **drinking or drug problem** at some point in the young person’s life, and **13%** said their parent had experienced a **mental illness**.

Young people whose parents had experienced mental illness were over **4 times more likely** to say their own mental health was bad (44%), compared to those who said their parents did not have a mental illness (10%).

## Violence at home

**15%** said they had witnessed **physical violence** in their home, where an adult was involved, and **20%** said they had witnessed **psychological violence** in their home where an adult was involved.

Young people who witnessed psychological or physical violence in the home were over **4 times more likely** to say their mental health was bad (38%), compared to those who said they did not witness physical or psychological violence (8%).

The information above illustrates the **relevance** of parent wellbeing and behaviour to the mental health of the child.

It’s important to remember that parent-child associations are complex and may capture common **genetic** risks, the transfer of **learned behaviours, attachment** quality, **trauma**, and many other **social factors**. Interventions to support teens may also need to take the household and community into consideration.



# School life

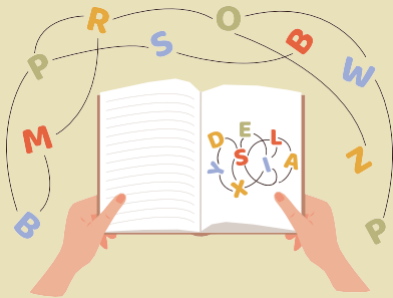
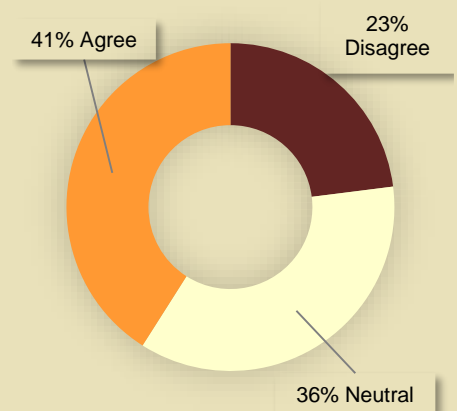
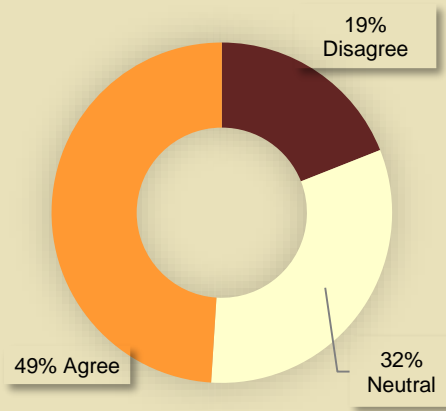
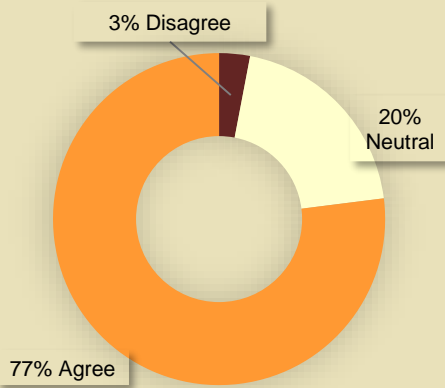


Adolescents spent a large portion of their waking hours at school, and enjoying school is a key predictor of general wellbeing at this age. Secondary school students in the Clonmel BD area generally reported positive experiences in school...

## I get along with the teachers

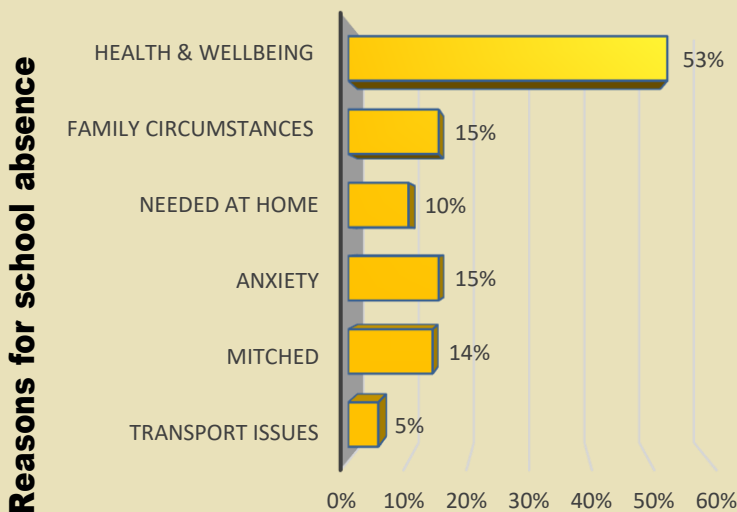
## I feel good at school

## Schoolwork is Interesting



27% of respondents said they found schoolwork **hard**. **Learning difficulties** or **neurodivergence** may account for some of these responses. 17% of respondents in Clonmel BD schools said they had been diagnosed with at least one of the following: **dyslexia**, **dyscalculia** or **dyspraxia** (13%), **ADHD** (5%), or **autism** (3%).

## School Absence

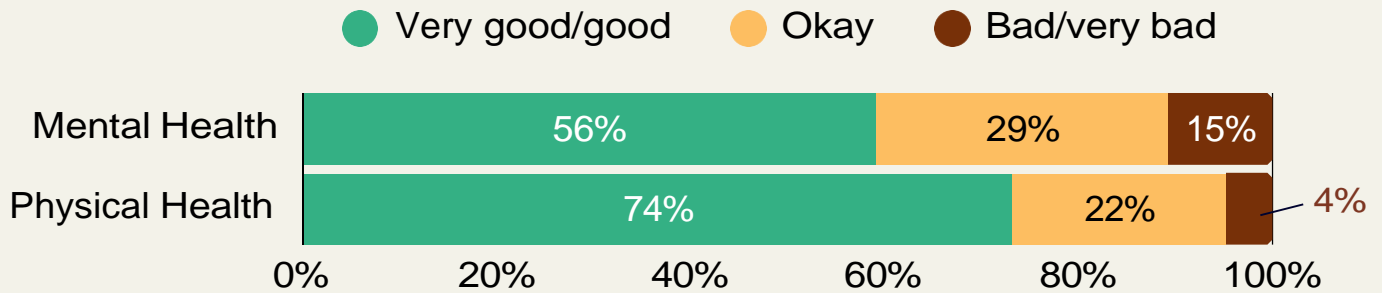


The **average** amount of school missed in the past month was **2.4 days**. Over a third of the sample had missed 3+ days in the past month (37%).

The graph to the left shows 53% of respondents missed at least one day of school in the past month due to health and wellbeing, 15% due to family circumstances and 15% due to anxiety.

# Health & Wellbeing

Most adolescents in Clonmel BD rated both their mental and physical health as good (or very good). However, almost four times as many young people reported bad **mental** health (15%) than reported bad **physical** health (4%).



## Mental health support

When asked “Have you ever thought you **could do with help** with mental health issues?” 44% of adolescents said yes. However, when asked if they ever **looked** for help or support for a mental health issue, only 20% said yes.

Among teens in the Clonmel BD that looked for help, 63% said the help was available in a **timely manner** when they needed it.



## Self-harm & suicide

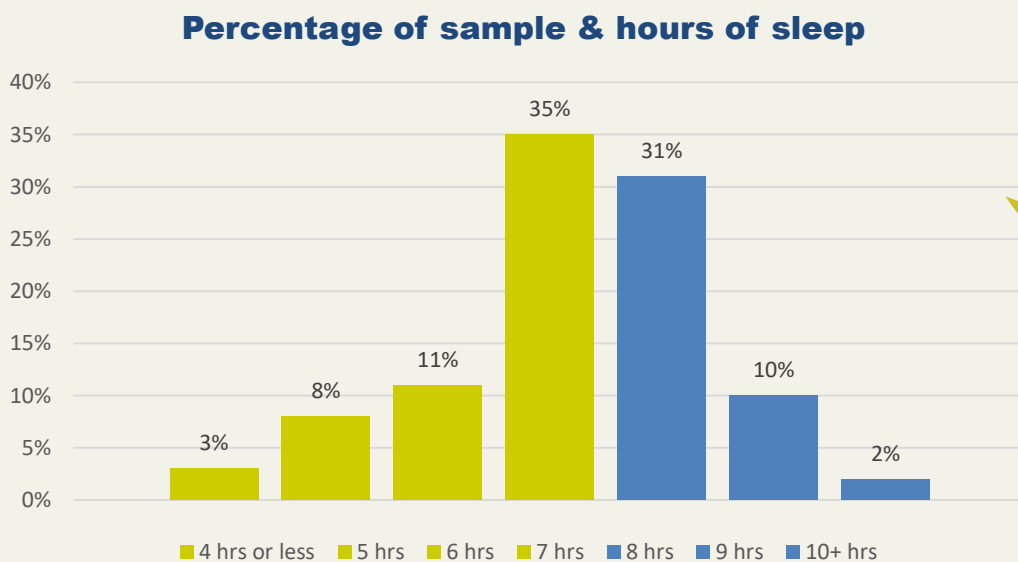
Almost **1 in 3** adolescents in this sample said they had harmed themselves on purpose (32%). One in every **3 to 4** said that a **friend or someone close** to them had attempted suicide (29%), and **7%** said they had **attempted suicide** at some point in their lifetime.

There were strong **gender differences** in **mental health**, but not in physical health: 66% of males reported their mental health as good, compared to just 42% of females. Conversely, over three times as many females as males said their mental health was bad (25% vs 7%). Reports of ever **self-harming** were significantly higher in females (46%) compared to males (20%). This gender gap in adolescent mental health and self-harm is supported by other research from Ireland, UK and the US [see references [1-3](#)].



**Sleep** affects emotional wellbeing and cognitive functioning, and is particularly important during development. It is recommended that adolescents get **8-10 hours** of sleep [4].

The graph below shows less than half of the sample (**43%**) said they get **8+ hrs sleep** a night on average (blue). This leaves a further **57%** who get 7 hours sleep or less (yellow). The percentage who got 7 hours or less sleep was slightly higher in females (57%) compared to males (55%).



Sleep is often **displaced** by other activities like screen use or socialising. Below shows some of the activities that may be in competition with sleep:

**82%**

have a phone in their bedroom at night



**18%**

often use their phones between midnight and 6am



**25%**

Outside past midnight at least 1 night in the past week

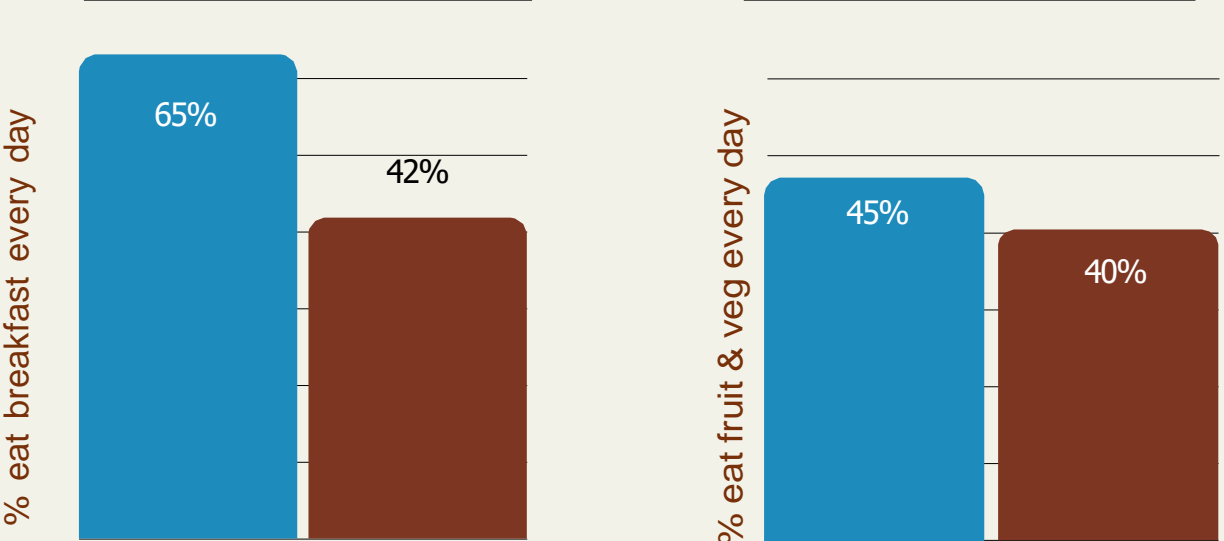


# Diet

More than half of respondents said they eat breakfast everyday (56%), with less (47%) saying they eat fruit and vegetables on a daily basis. When compared with females, males were more likely to eat both breakfast and fruit and veg every day.



● Males ● Females

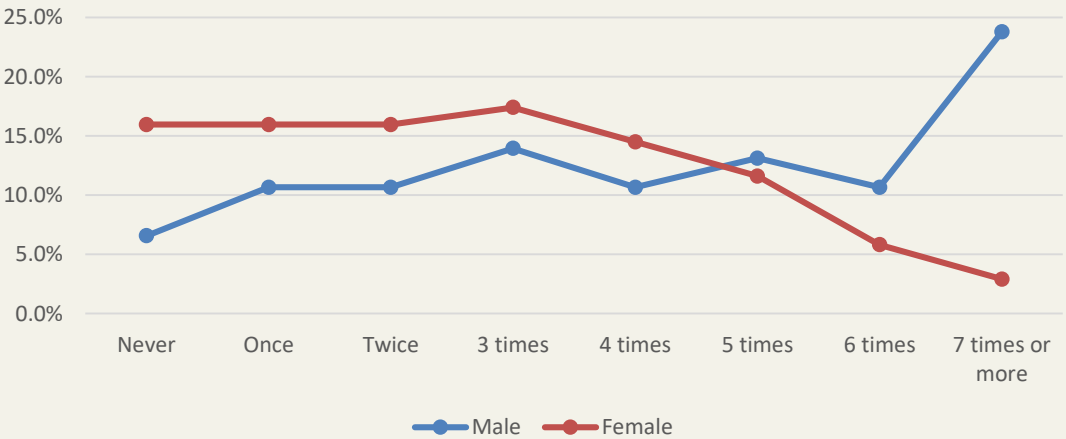


# Physical activity

According to the Health Service Executive and World Health Organisation, adolescents should be doing at least **1 hour per day** of moderate intensity activity (e.g. where breathing rate is raised).

Just **16%** of adolescents said they engaged in an hour of physical activity every day that raised their breathing rate (24% of males; 3% of females).

Hour of physical activity per day



# Hobbies & Leisure



Just over half of adolescents (52%) play a **team sport** and 72% do an **individual sport** (swimming, running, etc.) outside of school at least once a week.

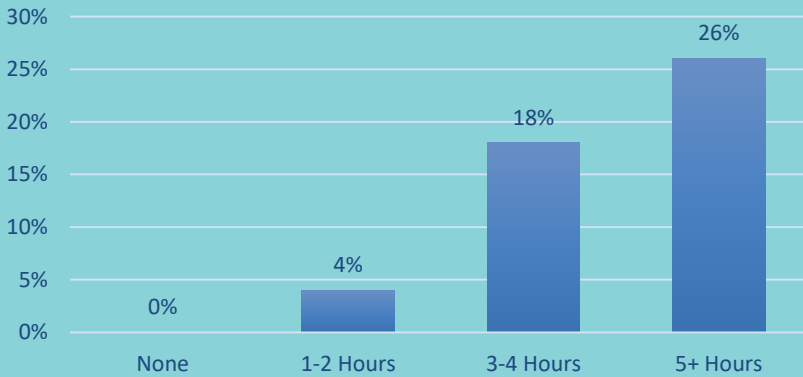


21% adolescents spend 3 hours per day on **social media**, with 16% reporting spending 5+ hours per day on it (39% of females, 17% of males). Significantly more males reported playing **video games** at least once per week (87%) compared to females (39%)

## Social media & mental health

**This chart shows a clear pattern:** adolescents in the Clonmel BD area told us that the more time they spend on social media each day, the more likely they are to report poor mental health. Rates rise from 0% among those who do not use social media, to 4% for 1–2 hours, 18% for 3–4 hours, and reach 26% among those spending 5+ hours online. This upward trend highlights a strong association between heavier social media use and worsening mental health outcomes.

% reporting "bad" or "very bad" mental health & time spent on social media



**48%**  
said social media made them feel less **happy about how they look** (64% of females, 35% of males)

**14%**  
said they were **bullied online** in the past year (17% of females, 10% of males)

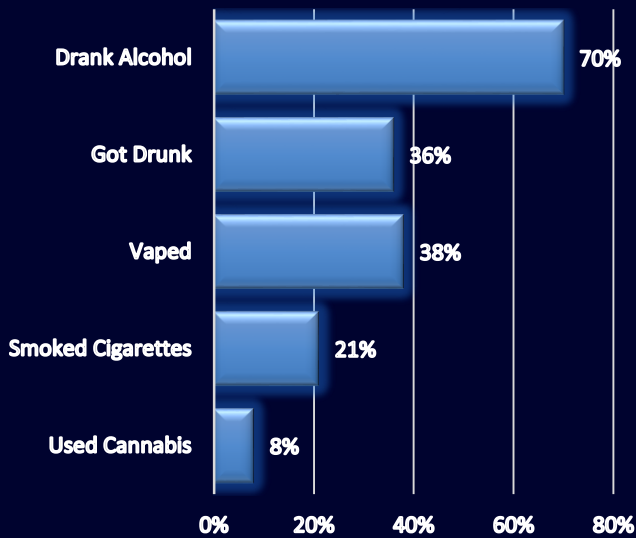
**26%**  
said they were asked to send a **sexually explicit image** of themselves via social media in the past year (49% of females, 13% of males)

# Substance use

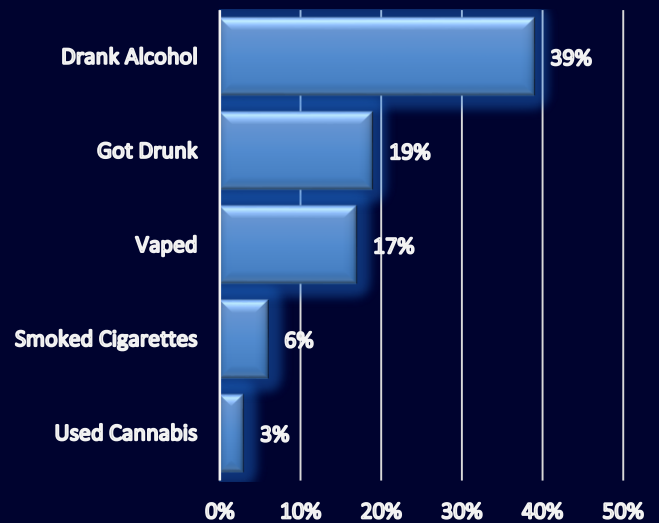


Adolescents were asked if they had **ever** used various substances (alcohol, cigarettes, etc.). If they said yes, they were asked if they had used them in the **past month**. The graphs below show the proportion who used these substances at least once in these timeframes:

## IN LIFETIME



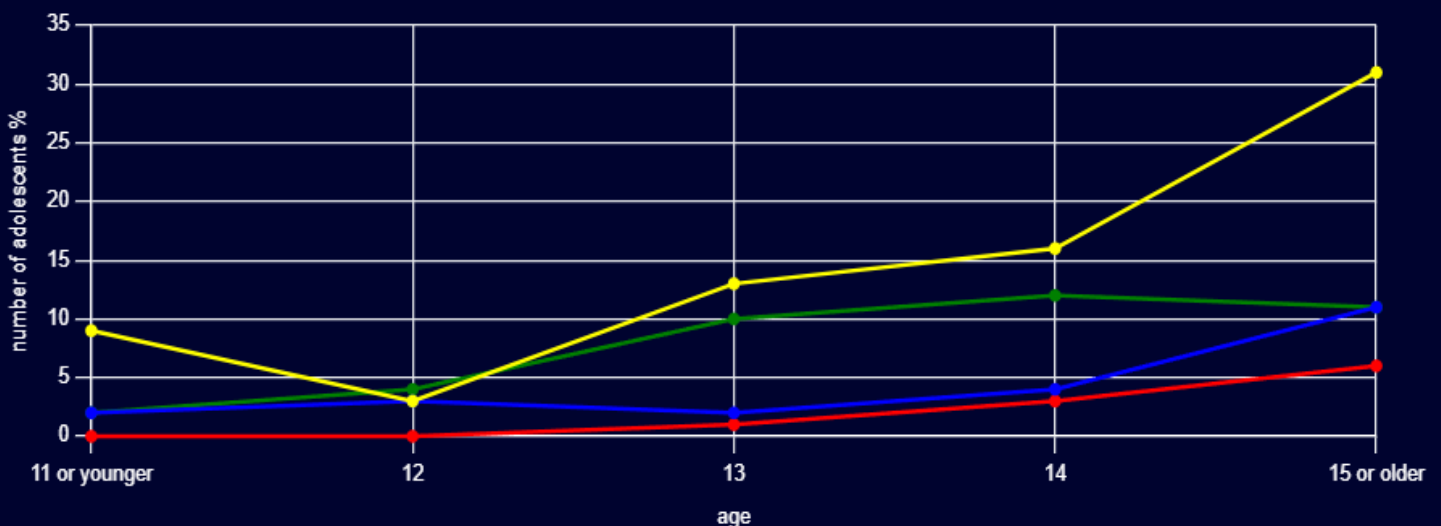
## IN PAST 30 DAYS



## When does it start?

We asked adolescents when they used each substance for the first time. We might expect the likelihood of having used a substance increases linearly the older a child gets, but two substances do not conform to this trend: (1) A portion of the sample (9%) had **alcohol** at 11 or younger and (2) The peak age for onset of **vaping** was 14 years old. Almost 1 in 3 adolescents (31%) said they started vaping at age 14 specifically, while 72% reported vaping at 14 years *or younger*.

● Had a drink ● Smoked a cigarette ● Vaped ● Used cannabis



# Community



**81%** of respondents in the Clonmel BD area said that they often **felt safe** in their neighbourhood, leaving **19%** who only felt safe “sometimes” or less often.

**52%** said that there were **activities** available to them, and **43%** said there was a suitable outdoor youth space in the area they live. For 14% of the sample, there were activities available but they could not access them due to **lack of transport**.

## Community safeguarding

The community plays a vital role in keeping young people safe. They can do so by making sure public health policies are followed, limiting access to spaces where risky behaviours take place, and providing alternative activities.



Among teens who had vaped in Clonmel BD, **38%** said they had bought their vapes directly **from shops**; **26%** saying they do so often.

This is despite it being illegal to sell vapes to minors since December 2023.



**28%** of teens in the sample said they **drank outdoors**, such as on a street, or in a park/field (13% rarely, 11% sometimes, 4% often).

67% of the full sample said their **parents** had provided them with alcohol (14% often; 21% sometimes; 32% rarely).



47% indicated that there was a suitable after-school **social space** where they could meet friends or do activities while 32% indicated that there wasn't.

**25%** told us that there is **no public transport** near their place of home.

# Acknowledgments

Many thanks to the students who completed this survey, the schools who enabled the data collection, and the Planet Youth liaison workers across schools. Thanks also to Comhairle na nÓg and Jigsaw Youth Advocates for their contribution to the survey.

We would also like to acknowledge and thank Dr. Niamh Dooley [ref. 7] and the RCSI medical students who created the original county report, which this MD report is based on, for their foundational work and contribution to the study.

Finally, we would like to thank our partners for funding Planet Youth Tipperary and for their continued support:

## Funding partners



## Implementation partner



## Academic partner



### Please cite this report as:

Daly, M. "Planet Youth Clonmel BD Area 2024 report: What young people say about living in the Clonmel Borough District area". Published online: 2026

# References

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[3] Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2024) **Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data Summary & Trends Report: 2013–2023**. US Department of Health and Human Services, United States. Link: <https://www.cdc.gov/yrbs/dstr/pdf/YRBS-2023-Data-Summary-Trend-Report.pdf>

[4] Hirshkowitz et al. (2015). **National Sleep Foundation's sleep time duration recommendations: methodology and results summary**. Sleep Health. Link: [https://www.sleephealthjournal.org/article/S2352-7218\(15\)00015-7/fulltext](https://www.sleephealthjournal.org/article/S2352-7218(15)00015-7/fulltext)

[5] Przybylski & Weinstein (2017). **A Large-Scale Test of the Goldilocks Hypothesis**. Psychological Science. Link: [https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0956797616678438?url\\_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr\\_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr\\_dat=cr\\_pub%20%20pubmed](https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0956797616678438?url_ver=Z39.88-2003&rfr_id=ori:rid:crossref.org&rfr_dat=cr_pub%20%20pubmed)

[6] Health Behaviour in School-aged Children study (2023), **Data browser (findings from the 2021/22 international HBSC survey) E-cigarette use: lifetime use**. Link: <https://data-browser.hbsc.org/measure/e-cigarette-use-lifetime-use/#chart>

[7] Qin, Fitton, O'Connell & Dooley "Planet Youth Tipperary 2024 report: What young people say about living in Tipperary". Published online: 2025

