

YOUNG PEOPLE – A REAL PRIORITY?



Youth Work Ireland

Youth Work Ireland
Budget Submission 2027

Executive Summary

Youth Worker Recruitment and Retention

The sector is losing staff and struggling to maintain services due to difficulties attracting and retaining staff, driven by less favourable conditions resulting from WRC recommendations. There is no allowance for pay pressure and competition from the state and bodies covered by the WRC recommendations in youth affairs funding. Often, staff work side by side with different terms and conditions.

Funders only look at their own projects, but workers are mobile. The gap is widening every year and impacting the service. This severely impacts the youth services' ability to deliver. The widely accepted CDYSB/Statutory scale, which has been in place for several years for youth workers in Dublin, would provide a proper, sustainable, and long-term basis for productive staffing and support for the youth sector.

Introduce a statutory salary scale for youth workers based on the “CDYSB” system.

Supporting Frontline Work

Youth services have been critically impacted by rising prices for basic items and sub-inflationary funding each year. This has gradually eroded the services' ability to secure a significant programme budget.

There are a number of aspects to this, including increased project costs, massive increases in energy costs, higher everyday costs for materials, food, transport, etc., and other newly imposed, unfunded charges, such as auto-enrolment. Once more, the year-on-year repetition exacerbates the gap.

Provide for inflation and other costs to ensure the true cost of delivery is covered.

Offline Spaces

The youth sector has a strong history in this regard, particularly Youth Work Ireland. And it formed a key recommendation in the Online Youth Mental Health Task Force to tackle problems in the online world.

The stock of spaces needs renewal, and Youth Work Ireland members are well placed and are already doing this, but there is no joined-up Government Strategy. There are a number of models in our organisation, all developed locally, which recommend themselves.

A strong policy lead for a joined-up Government approach across multiple Departments and Agencies, with an emphasis on the youth sector as key players, is required.

Introduce a cross-governmental strategy for offline youth spaces aligned to capital funds.

1. Introduction and Overview

Despite challenging times, the Irish economy remains robust and outperforms most of our EU partners on key metrics. Global trade and other uncertainties clearly present challenges in the near future. The cost-of-living and housing crises are still very real for young people. There has been a significant increase in the youth population in recent years, according to the CSO's population estimates. Ireland has one of the highest shares of under-20s in the EU and the youngest population, with a median age of 39.4. Our overall population continues to grow rapidly.

Ireland has one of the youngest populations in the EU. This creates a structural, long-term demand for youth services that cannot be met by static or short-term funding models. In this context, investment in youth services is not discretionary but essential infrastructure for supporting a growing young population, preventing long-term social costs, and maximising the State's demographic dividend.

Increases of 3% for frontline projects are simply insufficient to maintain the level of service in Ireland.

The economy remains strong, and we are generating enough wealth to address the major problems facing our society today. It is no longer enough to say these issues must wait. Notwithstanding global events, now is the time for a real recovery that addresses the needs of young people. The Spring Economic Forecast stated that, even in the severe scenario, growth is expected to continue.

Our national debt to national income ratio is well within the EU guidelines, and we are one of the few EU countries with budget surpluses. While risks exist, particularly with corporate tax receipts and trade tensions, our public finances need to support a growing younger population. Issues relating to energy and prices are real but not necessarily structural. Current fiscal conditions provide clear and immediate capacity for targeted investment in youth services without compromising fiscal sustainability.

Exchequer returns, published by the Department of Finance, show that tax receipts were strong in March and, for the first quarter, were 3.4 per cent ahead. Both income tax and VAT receipts were up by 7.5 per cent in March. The Government has collected €13.6 billion in tax this year, according to the March returns, which, allowing for the Apple payments, is broadly in line with expectations. Now, Government projections, from the spring economic forecasts, show the State's surplus is set to grow from €5 billion to more than €9 billion this year.

Ireland will assume the presidency of the European Union in the second half of 2026. This is an opportunity to showcase the best of our models of youth work and to engage with others on a broader stage to show ambition for the future of youth services, the young people who engage with them, and the communities they serve.

Some one-off investments can also dovetail with a budgetary strategy to hedge against the risks of unpredictable tax income. The Future Ireland Fund and the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund should be used imaginatively and creatively to address infrastructure deficits affecting young people.

The policy and oversight environment for youth work in Ireland has been significantly developed over the last number of years. Young Ireland and Opportunities for Youth underpin the national policies in our field. All funding streams have been reviewed, and various oversight methods have been developed. The policy architecture is now fully in place; however, delivery remains constrained by funding levels that have not kept pace with ambition.

The next step is clear: a sustained increase in investment in youth services to match demographic demand and deliver on national policy commitments.

It is now time, with all this in place, to show that young people are indeed a priority as we so often hear.

In this document, Youth Work Ireland sets out its budget priorities and requests for 2027.

2. Supporting Youth Services

2.1 Our Workforce

Staff, in the form of youth workers engaging with young people on the front line, are the largest expenditure item for youth services.

It has become increasingly difficult to offer a support package to professional youth workers who are increasingly attracted to other jobs and professions. Many are opting to pursue social work or education roles in state services, where their skills and qualifications are highly valued. The previous DCEDIY agreed to successive WRC Recommendations for staff funded by TusLa, which have major implications for the Youth Services now funded by the Department of Education and Youth. This effectively leads to a two-tier workforce as youth services have a certain number of staff covered by these agreements, but the vast majority of youth workers are not. This has made it impossible to ensure equality between staff doing the same work and to retain staff.

The tenor of the recommendation and the then department's representation at the WRC mean that the funder is a stakeholder in these matters. The sub-inflation annual percentage increases for schemes supporting youth workers, such as Youth Information, put our members at a major disadvantage in recruiting staff. Youth Services thus face significant challenges in recruiting, retaining, and deploying staff due to these WRC agreements. Service levels, vacancies, and turnover are high in an area where consistency and relationships are critical. In fact, we have seen media reports of youth services being at capacity and no longer able to accept young people in their community.

Related to the above, the continued inflexibility of the UBU rules regarding staffing expenditure is exacerbating challenges with staff recruitment and retention. Even if services were able to respond to pay pressure from workers, the rules of the UBU scheme effectively prevent them from doing so, restricting the percentage of funding that can be allocated to this area. All of the above is further exacerbated by ongoing inflationary pressures, and state services are recruiting people from the voluntary sector into better-funded jobs with long-term prospects and pension arrangements.

Pension auto-enrolment has also put further pressure on already overstretched budgets; an estimated 3% increase in staffing costs was needed for this alone, following the legislation, a cost that all funders have balked at paying. This is effectively the state insisting on an important reform but passing the cost on to hard-pressed small local community services with no support.

Without a proper package of pay equalisation for youth workers, the ability of youth services to provide services will inevitably be reduced. In many areas, such as UBU, Youth Services have already had to make drastic cuts. In 2027, staffing levels will inevitably and unfortunately be reduced, and critical staff will be lost. Maintaining the existing level of service needs

investment. Increasingly, due to funding constraints, part-time staff make up a greater part of our workforce. The whole situation needs to be addressed.

There is already a model for this with an agreed salary scale for many youth workers in Dublin, funded through the City of Dublin ETB (formerly the City of Dublin Youth Services Board, CDYSB). Moving 2,000 youth workers to a statutory scale across all funders would entail an estimated increase of €10.5m for youth services to maintain the current level of service.

- Opportunities for Youth sets out the need for workforce development and for supporting recruitment and retention.

Recommendation:

Increase funding across all schemes to address staffing pressures and the continual erosion of what can be offered to youth workers compared to others.

Total Cost, all funders: €10.5m

2.2 Inflation and Programme Costs

The other, and often neglected, aspect of delivering frontline services is the need to support the programme alongside the staff. In recent years, this has come under inordinate pressure. Funding for individual schemes is still behind 2008 levels, even after inflation, with, for example, increases of 2-3% for UBU in recent years. Costs are far outstripping funding.

There are other significant pressures in this area which have not been accounted for, such as;

- As of April 2024, there were an estimated 458,800 people aged 18–24. Including those aged 16 and 17, the total 16-24 cohort has seen significant volume growth, contributing to Ireland's overall 15.8% population increase since 2014
- In the last few years, increased demand due to Covid, inflation, Young people from Ukraine and the International Protection system.
- Insurance, light, heat, compliance and many more bills are well ahead of inflation.
- Most recently, fuel has rightly been in the headlines. The price of Home Heating Oil rose by 67.5% in the month between February 2026 and March 2026 and by 63.3% over the last 12 months.
- This was the largest annual increase in Home Heating Oil prices since September 2022, when prices rose 83.7% year on year.
- The prices of Diesel and Petrol increased by 18.1% and 7.7%, respectively, in March 2026, and were up by 16.5% and 5.7% since March 2025.

The CSO has previously reported increased energy costs, as well as in related items such as Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, particularly electricity (+62.7%) and gas (+86.1%) in 2023. Frontline youth services are still playing catch-up with these costs, which have had a huge impact. A Government minister has said a rise of 30% may still arise for fuel in 2026

A blended increase in these programme and overhead costs could be estimated at approximately 25% for the year, and the headline rate does not reflect real day-to-day costs.

These increases are way ahead of general increases from the funders. Failure to address this issue in previous years has led to it multiplying, and service levels have been reducing year on year.

Increased funding to offset current and past inflation is still required for youth services to maintain overheads and programme costs. The rules on UBU similarly restrict projects in the area of programme costs, which in many instances have been completely eroded. Many projects have no programme budget and indeed are effectively run at a loss. Real programme costs must be covered with a proper, sustainable baseline level of funding aligned with the new “greenfield” projects.

Historically Underfunded Projects

There is also a critical issue relating to historically underfunded UBU projects. Many of these were not addressed when the UBU Scheme was developed. Often, better-funded Young People’s and Facilities Services Fund (YPSF) projects were transferred, and lower funding for SPY projects was made permanent at the level of one worker. Furthermore, amalgamations and other measures during the austerity period reduced funding in real terms, leading to the potential for one worker at a single geographic site.

The existence of one worker projects or one worker per site is a significant problem and falls well short of best practice in service delivery. This can also lead to issues relating to safeguarding and ratios. This often needs to be addressed through supplemental staffing, C.E., student placements, or fundraising. This also entails a lower level of service, as well as potential service discontinuities and limitations for young people.

We believe this should be addressed as a matter of urgency and prioritised before funding new projects. We have provided, in Appendix One, a three-year (flatline) approach to addressing this; year one (€363,653) for 2027 is included in the overall amount set out below.

- In Opportunities for Youth, the UBU Scheme is seen as the core of Government policy. This is where many of these pressures manifest, magnified by strict rules, strict interpretations, and chronic historical underfunding.

Recommendations

- A €8.5m inflation and programme costs adjustment to the main youth funding streams of all funders to address increased costs and to provide for catch-up to pre-austerity level funding in real terms, and a move towards a proper sustainable baseline.
- This increase should also focus on historically underfunded projects, particularly to ensure an end to single-worker projects and to allocate one worker to specific geographic areas before funding new projects.

Total Cost, all funders €8.5m

3. Universal Youth Work

3.1 Revitalisation of Youth Clubs

Youth Work Ireland has previously submitted a business case on the revitalisation of youth clubs to the then DCEDIY. Our network of Clubs is still struggling to recover from the pandemic. Youth Clubs are a critical piece of infrastructure that supports our growing population, particularly in rural Ireland. The business case supports the measures needed to bring clubs back to pre-pandemic levels with ambitious targets regarding increases in the number of clubs, participating young people, and volunteers. This could be combined with the EU presidency to celebrate youth volunteer work in line with our unique tradition.

- Opportunities for Youth recognises that the delivery of universal services depends heavily on volunteers.

Recommendation

- **A National campaign:** National/ regional public relations campaign across all media in order to attract former volunteers, recruit new volunteers, and encourage youth participation in conjunction with our EU Presidency. cost:€250 000
- **Club development workers:** The provision of professional club development workers will ensure quality support of volunteer-led provision. They provide training and support on Garda Vetting, Safeguarding, the National Quality Standards Framework for Volunteer-Led Youth Groups (NQSFLYV), Health and Safety, insurance queries, etc. They also support a community development and capacity building approach to the reinvigoration and restart of our club network. 10 Club development workers plus support budget would cost €750,000
- **Technology for youth work:** In a rapidly changing environment, youth work organisations and those working with young people face enormous challenges. The boundaries of technology are expanding all the time, while the lines between personal, private, and public life are blurring. Artificial Intelligence poses a major challenge for everyone in our society, including the youth work sector, where young people are often the main targets. There are, of course, tremendous opportunities also. A technology fund for youth organisations is needed with a cost of €0.5m

Total Cost: €1.5m

3.2 Youth Information Service

Youth Information Centres (YICs) provide a free, confidential information service to young people and those who work with them on a wide range of subjects, including careers, education, employment matters, rights and entitlements, leisure, sport, travel, and European opportunities. Youth Information is now a critical element of youth work, ensuring that young people have the support of trusted adults as they navigate the complex online world, including social media, new apps, fake news, and artificial intelligence. Such an approach has been endorsed by the Online Health Taskforce's report.

Most services now exist in both the real and virtual worlds, and we believe the same safety and protection standards must be applied to both. A number of youth organisations have piloted a chat service to connect the virtual and real worlds, ensuring that trusted adults are available to those who signal needs online.

Youth Work Ireland Services operate 14 Youth Information Centres throughout Ireland. Due to funding constraints and a lack of policy, most Youth Information Workers are now part-time. Greater geographic coverage of this universal service is expected. To achieve a basic level of service, augmentation is needed for the lowest-funded projects to reach €80,000 per project. We estimate the 2026 cost of this to be €440,000

- The current EU Youth Strategy commits to pursuing a more systematic approach to quality youth information, outreach and dissemination, building on its existing networks.

Recommendation

- Support the cross-organisational “chat” service and also enhance the current provision. Cost €400,000
- Augment all projects to €80,000 to ensure proper full-time staff before the support for new services. Cost: €440,000
- National Coordination Function, including training budget, be reinstated. €160,000

Total cost: €1m

Total Current - All Funders- €21.5m

4. Infrastructure and Capital

Youth services have worked long and hard to ensure quality, accessible premises and venues for youth work across the country, often in smaller towns and rural areas. This provision can be uneven and inconsistent. The Government has wisely made provision for the future with the Future Ireland Fund and the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund and has significant surpluses. To achieve growth and build these funds for the future, long-term projects should be identified in Ireland.

Innovative financing models can utilise rent savings and other income to fund community infrastructure and replenish the government's rainy-day funds. Other EU countries have significant experience in this regard and can serve as models. This may or may not be an area for Youth Affairs, as other Departments have experience and capacity in this area, but youth services and youth work need to be central to any developments.

Support could also be provided for the renovation of existing facilities, including refurbishment and fit-out costs, improving access for young people with a disability, and new physical infrastructure with dedicated and guaranteed access for young people in areas with minimal provision.

There has not been a major tradition of significant capital expenditure in Youth Affairs. However, this does not mean youth services have not been active. A number of actors, including local authorities, the OPW, private institutions, the Community Centres Investment Fund, Housing bodies, LEADER Companies, and innovative partnerships, are supporting this work. Support for this may come from a range of funders and provide an outlet for rainy-day funds, with both financial and community returns. There are many examples of good practice around the country involving youth services.

- The absence of proper premises was well flagged in Opportunities for Youth and particularly in the youth consultation. The document commits to “a policy for youth spaces and facilities at a local level.”

Recommendation

- We call for a pilot capital budget of €15m per year over 3 years for premises across Government departments and initiatives.

Cost all funders: €15m year 1

Youth Issues

5. Young People and Health

The mental and physical health challenges that children and young people face are significant. Research from the *Growing up in Ireland Survey* indicates a growing problem with obesity. We still do not have a current Substance Misuse Strategy, which requires major support and action. More support is needed for child and adolescent mental health teams.

Youth services are key community services in the field of well-being, youth mental health, and resilience, but are often not recognised as such. The Final Report of the Online Health Taskforce has placed particular emphasis on the importance of “offline spaces,” largely provided by the youth sector in this area. We welcome the promised reorientation of agencies like Tusla and the HSE to enhance relationships with voluntary and community providers. We have begun the task of significantly increasing our relationships at the national level here and with regional management in partnership with our members. Local youth services have responded to these needs themselves in innovative ways, for example, by creating counselling services with little or no state support.

- The benefits of youth work for physical and mental health, and the need for more integration in supports here, are highlighted in Opportunities for Youth.

Recommendations:

- Youth Work Ireland has developed and delivered a number of health-related programmes (Sexual Health, Mental Health, etc.) in the border regions as part of the PEACE programme. The effectiveness of these programmes has been evaluated and verified by the University of Ulster. We would like to roll out these programmes nationally over a three-year period. Cost: Year 1 of 3: €250,000.
- Implement a 3-year pilot scheme of youth counselling delivered by Youth Services – Cost: €2.75m.
- That the Department of An Taoiseach bring together an inter-departmental group to lead in the development of a dedicated National Health Strategy for young people (DoE&Y, DOH and DCDE) with representatives from the youth sector.

Cost: €3m

6. Housing and Homelessness

Housing and Homelessness have been critical issues over the last number of years. Affordability is out of reach for many ordinary people, and this cascades down to others in society, particularly young people. Young people are impacted directly through youth homelessness, insecure accommodation, high rents, a shortage of student accommodation and being unable to get a foot in the housing market. The number of adults and children who are homeless across Ireland continues at a record high.

Recent figures reported in March show there are now 17,308 homeless people in Ireland, including 5,457 children.

We need to prevent young people from becoming homeless in the first place. The Government must provide tenants with greater security so that young people can plan for their future. If young people become homeless, the services and emergency accommodation they receive must be designed to meet their specific needs. Young LGBTQ+ people are at higher risk of homelessness across the world. The Government must guarantee that all young people leaving state care have a secure home.

- The Youth Homeless Strategy has expired at the end of 2025, and the issue receives little attention in Opportunities for Youth. This needs immediate attention.

Recommendations:

- Renew and implement a Youth Homelessness Strategy – €10m
- Provide clarity for licensees in shared rented properties, particularly the rent-a-room scheme, and define a role for the RTP here – No cost.
- Improve statistics relating to children and young people to illustrate the impact of living in a family affected by homelessness – Limited cost.

Cost: €10m

7. Education, Employment and Social Protection

Whether in boom or bust, Ireland has a deep-seated problem relating to educational disadvantage. Early school leaving remains an issue in many disadvantaged areas. Children's performance on key indicators under the PISA system is significantly lower in DEIS schools, despite some improvement. Non-attendance, as measured by Tusla (formerly the NEWB), remains high. We are still a way off from the generally accepted school completion rates for the senior cycle. Curriculum reform at the senior level needs to be a greater priority.

Our members are seeing an upsurge in “Emotionally Based School Avoidance,” which needs urgent attention. Data in this area and the related area of vocational education and training are weak since the ESRI's School Leavers Survey was effectively defunded.

- There are numerous points and actions concerning education, employment and social protection in Opportunities for Youth.

Recommendations

- Fast track reform for the Leaving Certificate - no cost
- Reintroduce the Early School Leavers Survey - €0.5m
- Conduct a substantial research study on “Emotionally Based School Avoidance” - €1m
- Increase support for literacy and numeracy work in voluntary youth services and schools - €5m
- Increase support for voluntary youth services that work with early school leavers and the hardest to reach young people, support certified learning in these informal settings - €8m

Cost: 14.5m

8. Cost of Living

The cost-of-living crisis is still impacting young people, though often in ways different from those affecting adults. Higher energy and related costs are passed on, and those with lower incomes pay relatively more. The National Youth Council of Ireland (NYCI) has warned that the crisis is forcing many young people to rethink their future in Ireland. The findings of the Youth Council's Report show that while inflation is affecting all of society, it is impacting young people in a particular way.

Young people surveyed were more likely to report mental health difficulties and challenges with accommodation, education, and public transport expenses. Also, those living abroad reported much lower costs of living and a better quality of life; for example, some reported paying one-third the rent in other major European cities compared to Dublin. UK Research by Demos showed young people are significantly more likely to have fallen behind on domestic bills and credit card repayments (31%) than those aged 51+ (3%). Young people are spending more than twice as much per head on essentials as older people (aged 51+), equating to nearly £1,300 more per month.

Failure to scale youth services in line with population growth risks increased long-term expenditure across education, health, and social protection systems.

It should be noted, and indeed investigated, that the number of young people on the Live Register is considerably lower than those reported in the Labour Force Survey, suggesting significant numbers of young unemployed people receive no payment. This also seems to be a development following the introduction of lower JSA rates for young people.

- While Opportunities for Youth covers child poverty and wellbeing, youth policy needs to focus on the immediate issues for young people.

Recommendations

- We support the call to reverse the lower rates of social welfare and minimum wages for young people to enable them to cope with the cost-of-living increases - €67m
- As recommended by the Low Pay Commission - abolish Sub-Minimum wages – No cost to state, feasible for business in a high-growth environment.

Cost: 67m

9. Income Measures

These measures entail action across several Departments, including the Department of Education and Youth and/or the Department of Disability and Children. Funding for youth work needs a significant step up in the normal estimates process for the DCEDIY. We are happy to present a range of income measures that could also support these recommendations, costing approximately €131m

Recommendation	Cost (m)
Staffing Package, all funders	10.5
Youth Clubs	1.5
Inflation Adjustment, all funders	8.5
Youth Information	1
Youth Work	21.5
Capital All Funders	15
Health	3
Housing and Homeless	10
Employment and Social Protection	14.5
Cost of Living	67
Other Measures	109.5
Total	131
Income Measures	Income
DCEDIY Current Vote	13.5
Other Funders	8
Proportion of extension of minimum corporate tax rate to firms with lower turnover	30.5
Proportion of standard rating of pension tax reliefs	32
Proportion of increases CGT and CAT	28
Relevant Capital Votes and Future Ireland Fund and the Infrastructure, Climate and Nature Fund (including innovative offsetting of rental funding etc)	15
Healthy Ireland and Slainte Care	4
Total	131

Appendix One – Historically Underfunded UBU Projects (Flatline basis)

Tranche One 2027 Budget - Less than two workers under 100,000 threshold						
YWI Member Service	Project	2026 Funding €	Staff	Min Cost 2 worker equivalent (2026)	Additional Cost 2027 €	Sites 2025
Youth Work Ireland Tipperary	Tipperary Rural Traveller Project	30,900	.60 fte	103,000	72,100	Thurles and Littleton
Youth Work Ireland Galway	East Galway	68,084	1.4	97,263	29,178	East Galway
FDYS	Gorey	91,179	1.5 fte	121,573	30,393	2
Youth Work Ireland Galway	Loughrea	59,487	0.8	95,180	35,692	Loughrea
FDYS	Coolcotts	78,937	1.5 fte	105,249	26,312	1
Waterford and South Tipperary Youth and Community Service	Woodstown Residential & Activity Centre WW.012.14.UB	26,466	0.5	105,867	79,400	the site(s) of delivery, and: Woodstown, Co. Waterford.
Carlow Regional Youth Service	UBU Traveller Project Burrin Street, Carlow, R93 XO39.	50,550	1	101,101	50,550	Carlow
Youth Work Ireland Tipperary	Tipperary Town Youth Project	92,700	1.4	132,429	39,728	Tipperary Town
Totals first tranche (2026)				861,662	363,353	

Estimates - Tranche Two 2028 Budget - Less than two workers per site under 120,000 thresholds						
YWI Member Service	Project	2026 Funding €	Staff	Total Cost2 worker equivalent	Additional Cost €	Sites 2025
CDYS	CDYS Fermoy	110,862	1.5 WTE	147,815	36,953	1
CDYS	CDYS Mallow	122,197	1.5 WTE before resilience funding – 2 WTE from Q2 2025	162,929	40,732	2
CDYS	CDYS Mitchelstown	112,565	1.5 WTE	150,086	37,521	1
Youth Work Ireland Galway	Tuam	109,255	1.2	182,091	72,836	Tuam
Youth Work Ireland Galway	CAPE & shOUT!	108,242	1.6	134,302	27,060	Galway
YWI North Connaught	YWI Leitrim UBU (1.5 fte)	122,805	1.5 WTE	163,740	40,935	Drumshanbo and Ballinamore with a further site in Manorhamilton to be added in the coming months.
KCYS	KCYS Killarney	109,920	1.83	118,343	8,422	

KCYS	KCYS Listowel	123,097	1.43		27,212	
				150,309		
Totals second tranche (2027)					291,671	

Tranche Three 2029 Budget - Projects with multiple sites therefore requiring more than two workers and projects over 120k						
YWI Member Servicee	Project	2026 funding €	No of Staff	Total Cost 2 worker equivalent €	Additional Cost €	Sites 2025
In Sync Youth & Family Services	Athy	123,652	1.8 fte	137,392	13,739	Athy Town
CDYS	CDYS Gurrabraher	147,407	1.5 WTE	196,543	49,135	* CDYS Gurrabraher has an additional 0.5 arts project worker who provides some support to the UBU & other external youth organisations in the area. This is a historical legacy issue
In Sync Youth & Family Services	Leixlip	139,406	2 workers 2 wte	209,110	69,703	3 sites in Leixlip:
FDYS	Enniscorthy	115,148	2	172,723	57,574	2 Enniscorthy and Templeshannon
CDYS	CDYS Middleton	132,042	2 WTE	198,064	66,021	1 full time site & 2 outreaches & Ukrainian Integration site
Youth Work Ireland Galway	Westside	172,991	2.8	185,347	12,356	Westside
Clare Youth Service	Clare Youth Service	310,312	4.6	411,448	101,136	<u>Amalgamation from SPY - Five sites</u> • Ennis – Junction

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ennis - Carmody Street • Shannon • Newmarket on Fergus • Sixmilebridge
Totals third tranche (2028)					369,264	