

THE FUTURE OF THE

IRISH WELFARE

&

INFORMATION CENTRE?

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this report is to give a clear understanding of what the Irish Welfare and Information Centre¹ is, it's origins, what it currently provides and what it's vision is for the future.

It will therefore begin by outlining the origins of the Welfare Centre in 1957 and will go on to describe how the focus of work of the Welfare Centre has developed since that time, by detailing the services it provided when first established and then looking in some detail at what it currently provides.

The report will then focus on some relevant information and statistics from the Centre itself and refer to some recent research which has been carried out in Britain and which highlights the discrimination Irish people experience in many areas of their lives. In doing so it aims to emphasise the necessity of having the services of an Irish Welfare & Information Centre in Birmingham.

This report hopes to highlight how the work of the Centre has changed and developed since it first began, the services it needs to continue providing, and the areas in which it needs to expand in order to meet unmet needs within the Irish community. Finally and most importantly, this report aspires to highlighting the importance of securing the necessary funding so that Irish people in Birmingham can be given the guarantee of having access to a culturally sensitive and relevant service.

¹ The 'Welfare Centre' or 'the Centre' will be used interchangeably with 'The Irish Welfare & Information Centre' throughout this report.

BACKGROUND

The Irish Welfare & Information Centre was founded in 1957 by a small group of Irish people greatly concerned with the lack of advice and information available to the thousands of Irish people, mainly young, male and female, who were arriving to Birmingham in large numbers during and since the end of World War II. The vast majority of people who came were seeking employment, however, many lacked the information about how to gain access to employment, accommodation, health services and maintain links with their cultural and religious roots.

Premises were found near New Street Station as this was deemed essential given the primary aim of the Centre, i.e.- to target relevant and specific advice and information towards Irish people arriving to the City for the first time.

The following is a brief outline of the information and advice services provided by the Welfare Centre when it was first established:

Accommodation

The Centre liaised with local landlords to achieve the following objectives:

- to break down barriers and address prejudices many landlords had about potential Irish tenants;
- to act as a link between Irish people seeking accommodation and landlords seeking tenants, and
- to negotiate a delayed payment of rent on behalf of newcomers until they found employment and became established in the city.

Employment

The Centre liaised with many Personnel Managers in factories and other employers around the city in order to keep abreast of employment opportunities and direct people seeking employment accordingly and to bridge gaps in terms of ignorance and prejudice many potential employers held about Irish people.

Medical

Many Irish people were not aware of the necessity to register with the National Health Service. Subsequently, if they fell ill, they had no redress which in turn led to a disproportionate number of Irish people developing TB. The Centre therefore

- provided essential information to Irish people about the need to register;
- linked those who were ill with services provided by the NHS, and
- made regular visits to people who were hospitalised.

Religious and Irish Cultural Activities

As most people using the services of the Centre during its earlier years were Catholic, the Centre:

- circulated cards giving the times of Mass in various parts of the city and
- provided contact names of the different sodalities such as the Catholic Young Men Society, the Pioneer Total Abstinence Society, the Catholic Transport Guild, etc.

The Centre also introduced people to the various Gaelic Athletic Associations, Camogie Clubs, Irish Dancing, Language and music classes and Ceilidhe Clubs.

CURRENT

The Welfare Centre has, in recent years, needed to expand its services beyond the remit of welfare advice and information provision. While this service still remains the biggest area of work, other services have been developed in response to needs identified. The following is a detailed outline of the nature of each of the services currently being delivered by the Centre. Each outline will begin by giving some essential facts.

Welfare & Information Centre

Service provided:	Welfare information and advice.
Situated:	Plunkett House, 72 Digbeth, Birmingham, B5 6DH. (Near to Digbeth Coach Station and within walking distance from New Street Station (Appendix I)
Premises:	Reception, 3 very small offices, kitchenette, storeroom and toilet.
Hours:	9.00am - 12.30 & 1.30 - 5.00pm, Monday to Friday. 24 Hour emergency service.
Rent:	The premises are leased from the City Council until 2116 at a peppercorn rent of £100.00 per annum, doubling every 25 years.
Rates:	Charitable status gives an 80% rate relief.
Staff:	Director, two Social Workers, Part-time Outreach Worker, Administrator / Secretary / Book-keeper / Receptionist and 50 fund-raising Volunteers.

Housing

The Welfare Centre regularly receives requests from women and children needing to leave domestic violent situations and / or drug or alcohol abusive environments.

The Centre is involved in supporting students invited to come to Britain to study, in terms of gaining access to low cost good quality accommodation.

Since April 1993, and the introduction of 'Care in the Community Act', the Centre has become increasingly involved in making representation on behalf of older Irish people and people with mental health problems, seeking nursing and residential care not only in making the referral but also in terms of ensuring that those referred obtain a culturally and religiously sensitive service.

Therefore the Centre, still to-day, maintains a comprehensive list of private rented accommodation which is available around the city, it makes regular referrals to the Housing Department and Housing Associations and aims to ensure within its very limited resources that all sections of the Irish community obtain culturally and religiously (where necessary) sensitive services.

Social Services

Social Services Departments regularly contact the Welfare Centre seeking advice and / or information about issues facing Irish people living in Britain and regularly refer people to the Centre if an Irish perspective on a case is deemed necessary or appropriate.

By working in close partnership with the Department, the Centre strives to redress the balance in terms of the burden many Irish people feel about being Irish in Britain and at the same time works towards enabling people to adjust and adapt to their new home and country. The Centre in aiming to achieve this strives to promote **integration, not assimilation**.

Education

The Centre liaises with the various colleges throughout the city, particularly those with a large Irish population - 1st and 2nd generation. This liaison ranges from supporting and / or participating in various cultural, social, educational and religious events many Irish students enjoy.

The Centre is regularly contacted by students interested in researching issues with an Irish dimension. Advice is provided on the best sources of information available, locally and nationally, and most importantly, the information within the Centre itself on the needs and circumstances of many Irish people in Britain. This information is freely available to all those who request it.

In more recent years, the number of students interested in carrying out research has increased dramatically. Many 1st and 2nd generation Irish young people are keen to learn about their history, both in terms of Irish history in Ireland from an Irish perspective and in terms of the Irish experience in Britain from a political point of view. Because of a complete lack of an Irish perspective in the British Education system until recently, many 2nd generation young people have a great gap of knowledge about their origins, literature and history. This gap has led many young Irish people to find out more about their roots and to develop a sense of pride and confidence in their Irish identity.

Therefore, the Centre, in being aware of this need, has involved itself quite recently in the establishment of a Youth Theatre Group (16 - 25 year olds) which is based at the Irish Centre, Deritend, an Irish Students Support Group at the College of Food and in the development of Birmingham University Irish Studies group.

The Justice System / Prison Services

The Centre has been actively involved in the past and continues to be when necessary, in articulating the human rights of Irish people in British prisons, addressing issues under the Prevention of Terrorism Act and supporting and acting as a point of contact for prisoners' families.

Probation Services

The Centre receives regular referrals from the Probation Service. These referrals normally constitute requests from the Probation Service for the Welfare Centre to provide a supportive role to people on Probation Orders or people released on parole.

Funeral Arrangements

The Centre is frequently contacted by the Coroners office to arrange and pay the cost of funerals for members of the Irish community who die in Britain without any known relative.

Police Departments

The Centre is also seen as a point of contact for the Police in terms of Irish families approaching them outside of normal office hours. Very often the family is fleeing from a domestic violent situation and Police can make contact with the Centre via the 24 hour emergency service provided.

Welfare / Material Benefits

The Centre receives referrals from the different statutory agencies around the city, when people needing 'mainstream services' do not meet that particular agencies criteria. Such referrals range from food and clothing to travel vouchers (for people needing to return to Ireland in emergency situations) etc. Many people, not referred by the authorities also approach the Centre for help.

Passport Applications / Returning to Ireland

The Welfare Centre is always willing to offer advice on how to obtain Passports and Birth Certificates from Ireland and how to best plan returning to Ireland for good. Finally, The Centre will liaise with voluntary and statutory organisations in Ireland on behalf of individuals and families needing to return and who request the Centre's help when they feel unable to organise the move alone.

Drop In Centre

Service Provided:	Hot meal to 30-50 older people, mainly but not exclusively Irish people, Mon-Fri.
Situated:	106 Moseley Road, (Appendix II)
Premises:	Dining room, kitchen, store room, garage, shower room and toilets.
Hours:	12.30pm to 2.30 pm, Monday to Friday.
Rent:	£4,000.00 per annum
Rates:	80% discount for charitable status
Staff:	Part-time Cook and a number of volunteers who work a rota system. Out-Reach Worker who holds a surgery there for 1-2 hours per day, offering advice and information on welfare rights and benefits available.

The Drop-In Centre was recently opened in response to the growing concern of the Welfare Centre about the very poor living conditions and circumstances of older Irish people in the Sparkhill, Sparkbrook, Moseley Rd and Highgate areas of Birmingham. The people attending the Drop-In Centre are mainly older Irish men who have worked in the construction industry during the forties, fifties, sixties and seventies. They are now unemployed, either because they are too old to work, have disabilities due to injuries sustained at work or there is no work available.

Tuesday Club

Service Provided: Social outlet for older Irish people. Light refreshments provided.

Situated: Irish Centre, High Street, Deritend.

Premises: Lounge / Function Room

Hours: 11.00am to 2.30 each Tuesday

Annual Costs: £3,000 per annum.

Staff: Outreach Worker and Social Worker from Welfare Centre provide the necessary support.

This club currently caters for up to 200 older Irish people each week. Interestingly, most of the users are women, many of them widows.

As well as the weekly club on Tuesdays, outings, seasonal functions and cultural activities are organised.

MANAGEMENT

The staff of Irish Welfare and Information Centre, The Drop In Centre and The Tuesday Club are managed on a day to day basis by the Director and overseen by a Management Committee. This Committee consists of 20 Irish people.

Staff and Director have a team meeting once a week and monthly meetings take place between staff, Director and the Management Committee. At both these meetings staff have the opportunity to report on the areas of work being covered by them and discuss any problems or issues which they are trying to deal with. These meetings are also used to look at and plan how the service needs to change and develop.

FUNDING

The Irish Welfare and Information Centre, The Drop In Centre and the Tuesday Club have a number of sources of funding, however, the primary funding for the past three years has come through the Inner City Partnership Funding Programme, to the tune of £52,000 per annum. This funding has come through four City Council Departments, including Social Services, Education, Housing and General Purposes, each contributing £13,000 each.

A grant of £21,495.00 for the Welfare Centre and £4,673.00 for the Drop-In Centre came from the Irish Government via the DION Committee, and fund-raising events came to 14,049 for 93/'94.

Funding via the Inner City Partnership Project has not only enabled the Centre to maintain it's welfare and information section, but to expand it's services greatly in areas

of unmet need. In the past three years the Centre has been in a position to appoint an additional full-time Social Worker, a part-time Outreach Worker, develop the Tuesday Club, the Drop-In Centre, support the Irish Youth Drama Club 'Seanchai' and cover the extra overheads which have inevitably been incurred as a result of these new initiatives.

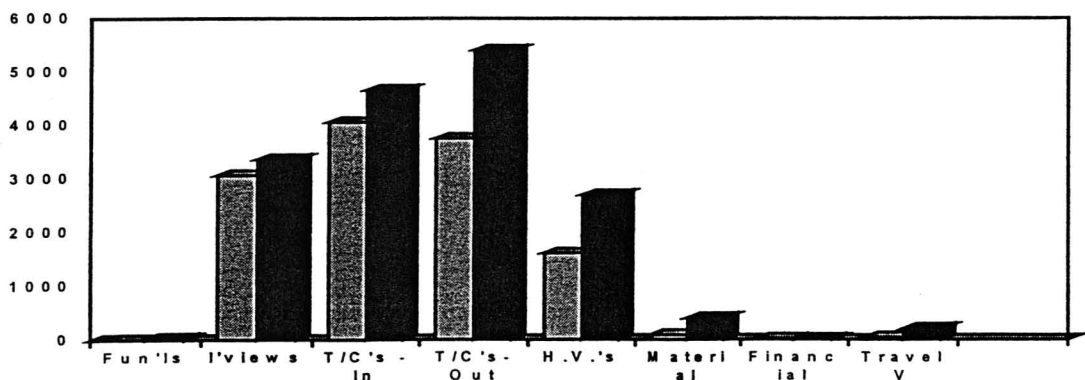
STATISTICAL INFORMATION ON SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CENTRE

The services of the Irish Welfare and Information Centre provide a city wide service to 17,000 people (between April '93 and April '94) annually. Of the total number of users to the Centre, 87.7% are white Irish, 11.6% are white UK, .33% are Black African Caribbean and .33% are white European

In terms of gender, 49% of users are female and 51% are male. 15% of users have disabilities and 90% are unemployed. In terms of age, 2% of users are between 16-17, **29.5% are aged between 18-25, 40.5% are between 26-50**, 20.6% are between 51-65 and finally, 7.2% are 65+. (See Appendix III and IIIa for a more detailed breakdown).

In terms of the main services provided by the Centre the following is a breakdown of figures comparing the numbers of people using the service 4 years ago (1989) with what the main provisions of services were in 1993:

SERVICE	1989	1993
Funeral arrangements	7	305
Telephone calls - in*	4065	5672*
Telephone calls - out*	3764	5415*
Home Visits	1618	2702
Material aid	90	402
Financial aid	24	20
Travel Vouchers	48	208
*Accommodation Enq		950



WHY BIRMINGHAM NEEDS AN IRISH WELFARE AND INFORMATION CENTRE - THE RESEARCH.

POPULATION

Census figures² from 1991 show that 1.6% of all residents in England and Wales are born in Ireland. The total number of Irish (i.e. Irish born) households in Birmingham in 1991 was 22,978 compared with the total number of households of 320,085. The Irish community therefore accounts for at the very least 7.17% of the total number of households in Birmingham. However, if the number of Irish households is to be accurately estimated then figures must include those who are born in Britain. 'This can be obtained by multiplying the Irish-born total by 2.5'³ giving us a total of approximately 57,445 or **17.94% - almost 18% - of all households** in Birmingham households who would identify themselves as **Irish**. However, until Irish people have a separate listing in the census, an accurate total will not be known.

The population of Irish people spreads across both Inner and Outer Birmingham City - the areas with the highest populations being Sparkbrook, Sparkhill, Handsworth, Great Barr, Erdington, Hall Green, Acocks Green and Kings Norton.

HOUSING

In housing, Irish people have moved into owner-occupation during the 1980's but the overall population is still below the Birmingham born white population (53.2% compared to 60.9%). Irish people, men and women, are over-represented in privately rented housing (7.1% compared to 6.7% of overall population), Housing Associations (6.1% compared to 5.7%) and most significantly in Local Authority Housing (33.4% compared to 26.7%).

The Irish Welfare & Information Centre received **950 accommodation enquiries** in 1993 alone.

EDUCATION / IRISH IDENTITY

"Second generation Irish women and men will have experienced two major institutions in society which will have left a deep impact (often conflicting) on the internalisation of their Irish identity. 'Identity', and the struggles with it, is often one of the biggest themes in the life of a second generation immigrant. The family will have been an Irish family, and the school will have been an 'English' school. Second generation children do not see their cultural heritage reflected in their schools environment and this has major repercussions, not just for the children involved, but for society as a whole.

In 1984, the University of Nottingham carried out a study of attitudes in 800 British-born school children aged 11-16. They were asked to identify a range of characteristics within 7 ethnic minorities: English, Indian, 'West Indian', German, Jewish, Irish and Pakistani. Asked to choose from a list of adjectives, the 'white British' (which included the Irish amongst others) were the only group to attribute any positive characteristics to the Irish,

² Birmingham City Council, Race Relations Unit, Census Topic Reports: Ethnic Groups in Birmingham & Strategic Planning & Research Dept.

³ London Irish Women's Centre, Annual Report 1994

but 52% of this group still regarded the Irish as violent. Of all other groups, in each case the majority considered the Irish to be violent and dull".⁴

This attitude towards Irish people has been given particular permission to be expressed in Birmingham because of how the media and politicians use the 1974 Birmingham pub bombings. Therefore, for example, as recently as September 1994, when the General Purposes Committee discussed whether or not they should support the revival of a St. Patrick's Day Parade, Tory Councillors voted against on the basis that it would be unfair / disloyal to the victims of the bombings (9 of whom were Irish), to support such an event!

Somehow, the whole of the Irish community in Birmingham must never be allowed to celebrate it's national day again. For some unknown reason the Irish community in Birmingham were held responsible in 1974 for what happened and continue to be in 1994. Yet they never committed the crime in the first place. Somehow, the fact that they are Irish gives sufficient grounds to find them guilty. That therefore strongly infers that
being Irish = Terrorist / Murderer????

Such discrimination and prejudice so often manifests itself in:

"The Irish in Britain find themselves a minority, in the psychological sense at least, under siege, rarely raising their heads above the parapet to comment on political issues affecting relationships between the two countries"

Such 'silence' inevitably results in so many Irish people, first and second generation, experiencing invisibility, shame of being Irish, assimilation and a fear of ever raising their need or desire to have Irish history from an Irish perspective or Irish literature included on the National Curriculum.

MENTAL HEALTH - Community Care Act

Irish born people in Britain have the highest rates of first and subsequent admissions to mental hospitals of any immigrant group. These are the startling findings from research studies carried out by Greenslade, Cochrane & Bal, Kelleher & Copeland and Fanon.⁵

Cochrane and Bal had the following findings:

1. Irish men and Irish women had a comparable rate of overall psychiatric admission, within the Irish-born community in Britain.
2. Psychiatric admission for people born in the Irish Republic was over double that of the English-born.
3. Psychiatric admissions for women born in the Irish Republic was almost double that of English-born women.
4. Irish people, men and women have the highest rate of admission of all groups for every diagnosis except schizophrenia (exceeded by African Caribbean people in this diagnosis)
5. Irish women have an exceedingly high rate of admission for the diagnosis of depression - more than twice that for Irish men and 2.5 times the rate for English-born women.

⁴ Roots & Realities: A Profile of Irish Women in London in 1993

⁵ A Profile of Irish Women in London, 1993, p11-14

6. Admission rates for men with a diagnosis of alcohol abuse is 2.5 times greater than that for Irish women and 8.5 times that of English-born men. Attempts to explain and understand these findings have followed different avenues, including, cultural misdiagnosis, genetic factors, cultural factors, migrants self select, effects of migrancy, Irish cultural reasons or historical factors.

Having considered all these aspects, Greenslade concludes that:

a) madness must be looked at within it's social context - we must look at social relations surrounding madness, and

b) colonialism is a historical legacy that Ireland has still not recovered from. He draws on Fanon's work who argued that "colonised cultures are breeding grounds for psycho-social pathologies. This does not mean that colonialism causes madness but that it creates an ambience giving a sufficient quantity of misleading messages as an effect of achieving it's ends. These messages are cultural, psychological and socio-psychological ones".

According to Greenslade "native society becomes characterised by the settler as a place where values have disappeared or never existed. The native represents the absence of values and is a negation of them. The native is destructive, the enemy of civilised values... and is represented in animal terms, incapable of self government and of industry without supervision." In terms of women's mental health, the London Irish Women's Centre also highlight patriarchy as a major influence on the high levels of diagnosis amongst Irish women.

According to Orbach and Eichenbaum "women's psychology often search for themselves in their relationships with others, seeking definition in contact ... there is a lack of psychological separateness, the absence of boundaries within which a secure sense of self is contained. This, they say is the result of social conditioning girls receive as children where they ... are taught to be aware of the ways in which their actions affect others ... they must always bear someone else in mind ... girls rarely experience encouragement and support for gestures of autonomy. More often than not, girls move out into the world accompanied by prohibitions, cautions, restrictions and fears rather than expectations of success and acceptance.

This document cannot of course engage in a long and detailed discussion of this very serious issue, however, the Welfare Centre and the Tionól (Forum) believe it is essential that these facts are known and addressed very seriously by the service providers. In order for service providers to address all these issues seriously, they are of course going to consult with Irish organisations. At present the Irish Welfare and Information Centre and Tionól na n-Éireannach Birmingham are the only organisations in the city which can provide such opportunities for consultation.

This report will now look at the evidence of what the Welfare Centre has been able to achieve since receiving funding from Inner City Partnership Project three years ago and what it would hope to expand upon should adequate funding be secured.

VISION FOR THE IRISH WELFARE & INFORMATION CENTRE

Funding

The Welfare Centre is aware that no progress can be made in terms of it's vision if the funding which it is loosing after 1st April 1994 is not secured and other moneys are found through alternative avenues. The accounts for the year ending 31st March 1994 (Appendix IV) show expenditure of almost £93,000 from April 93 to March '94. Appendix V outlines projections for expenses for the next three years in terms of maintaining the current services and expanding in the necessary areas, as outlined below.

In terms of replacing Inner City Partnership funding, the Centre feels confident of the City Council's recognition of the great contribution the Welfare Centre will have given it's service departments and therefore to a very large section of it's city population. The Centre hopes therefore that the City, in not wishing to see the services provided by the Centre being jeopardised in any way, will make funding of the Centre part of it's Main Programme Budget.

To this end, the Tionól (Forum) will distribute this report to the various relevant departments in the city, so that they can be very clear about the role of the Welfare Centre in ensuring that the needs of the Irish community in Birmingham continue to be addressed and improved upon.

The following is an outline of the initiatives the Centre hopes to implement having secured sufficient funding from the City Council as well as the grants from the Irish government and fund-raising events.

Increased Staffing

- The Welfare Centre would wish to:
- employ an additional full-time Social Worker;
- make the Director's post salaried;
- create a new Outreach post as an addition to the part-time post, and
- appoint an Administrator, a Receptionist / Telephonist and a Secretary.

New Premises

The existing premises of **the Welfare Centre**, 72 Digbeth, while being leased at a peppercorn rent, are completely inadequate, on their own, to accommodate the staff adequately and provide a safe and confidential service to it's users. The Centre, with the support of the Planning Department of the City Council, aims to find other premises within the area. It does not envisage relinquishing it's current premises and will continue to use them for it's 'front line' work. Another premises in close proximity will be used

for the purposes of administration, personnel, research, training and interviews with the media, students etc.

Regular Reviews

It is evident within this report how the focus of the Centre's work, since it was first established, has changed quite dramatically in many areas of service provision priorities. The Centre will continue to review its policies, procedures and focus of work on a regular basis to ensure that it remains a relevant service to the community.

Cultural Awareness

In increasing the profile of the Irish community in Birmingham, the Welfare Centre aspires to working in partnership with Tionól na n-Éireannach Birmingham to develop training programmes for City Council Officers and other relevant professionals about issues relating to Irish identity and problems which the Irish community face in Birmingham both in terms of employment and in service delivery.

Working with the changing needs of the community

Clearly, one of the fundamental changes that has taken place since 1957 is that the Irish community then was a predominantly young, able-bodied, Catholic, white and 1st generation one. In 1994, however, the Irish community in Birmingham is quite different to that description. Now it is both young and old, able-bodied and disabled, Catholic, and non-Catholic, black and white and consists of 1st and 2nd generation Irish people.

While some of the needs of a new migrant community with that of a 'settled' community are the same, many needs are different. With an ageing 1st generation Irish community and an increasing number of young people asking for services, the Centre expects the number of people currently using its services to continue rising. At present, the primary reasons for this include:

- the continuing poor employment situation in areas of work Irish people have hitherto been highly represented in i.e. the National Health Service, factories and the construction industry;
- a large proportion of the Irish community in Birmingham are now an ageing community with very specific needs for culturally sensitive services and
- the younger Irish community are using the Centre increasingly to learn more about their Irish heritage and history.

Extension of Service Provision at the Drop-In Centre

In terms of the Drop-In Centre, the service of a hot meal clearly needs to be extended to seven days a week as the service is highly valued and well used by its current clientele.

Secondly, the Centre envisages opening from 9.00 to 6.00 each day in order to provide three healthy but cheap meals a day. Alongside of this, the Centre aims to improve the current washing facilities and provide a laundry service. Finally, it hopes to make a room available for visiting professionals, i.e. Chiropodist, Doctor, Nurse and Welfare Rights worker.

In terms of the staffing structure, the Centre believes that all staff should be paid and to this end the Centre aims to employ a Manager, a full time cook, and two full time kitchen cleaning staff.

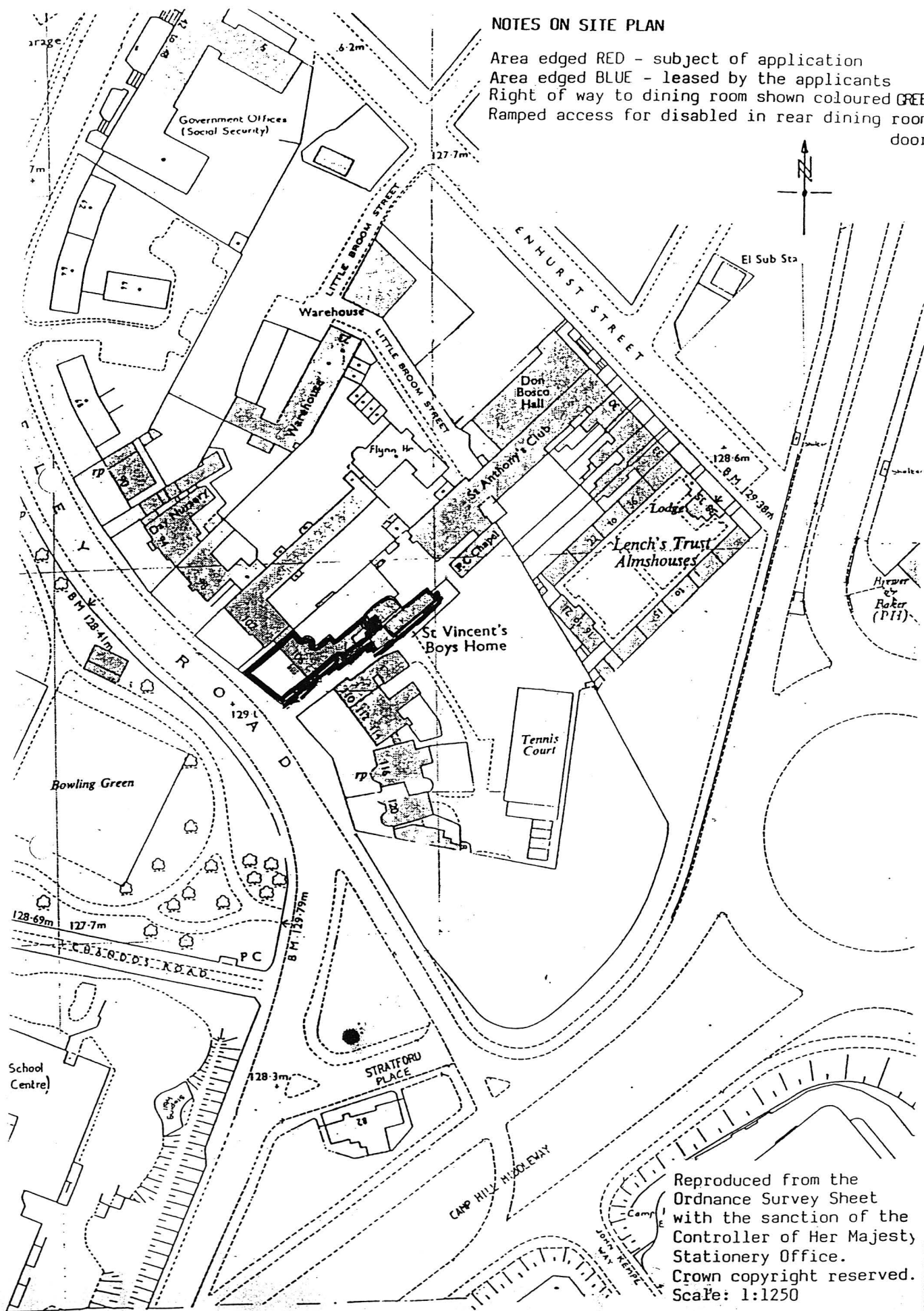
Extension of services of the Tuesday Club

The Centre would envisage extending the days this club takes place from being Tuesday only to a Monday to Friday Club. This would require the employment of a Co-ordinator to develop the service and transport (i.e. access to a mini-bus) to ensure that the club was accessible to as many people as possible.

APPENDIX II

NOTES ON SITE PLAN

Area edged RED - subject of application
 Area edged BLUE - leased by the applicants
 Right of way to dining room shown coloured GREEN
 Ramped access for disabled in rear dining room door



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CASE LOAD - 1993 - APPENDIX III & IIIA

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER	TOTAL
PHONE-IN	473	465	567	347	482	602	478	540	459	455	393	411	5672
OUT	457	467	488	335	515	533	386	520	500	458	378	378	5415
VISITORS	228	257	292	161	217	315	322	304	245	354	338	340	3373
	1158	1189	1347	843	1214	1450	1186	1364	1204	1267	1109	1129	14460
VISITS TO													
CLIENTS	273	240	218	172	266	228	220	189	212	246	243	195	2702
TOTAL													17162
STATUS													
Single	42	22	33	42	37	50	59	45	44	71	44	49	538
Married	14	15	15	14	17	24	21	11	17	17	17	11	193
Separated	14	17	7	14	8	16	11	6	8	16	28	23	168
Divorced	1	1	0	1	10	1	8	6		3	2	0	33
Common Law	1	0	0	1		1	1	1		0	0	0	5
Widow(er)	3	3	5	3		6	15	1	7	7	6	1	57
Not Known	1	1	0	1		2		1			0	0	6
Age													
A	0	0	0	0	3	1	1			0	0	0	5
B	1	1	1	0	1	7	12	8	5	11	8	17	72
C	13	7	9	0	3	8	17	7	9	22	30	32	157
D	39	28	31	16	23	31	23	27	27	45	31	14	335
E	22	18	10	16	29	39	47	16	27	28	16	16	284
F	1	4	9	11	13	12	15	12	8	8	12	5	110
X	0	1	0	0		2		1		0	0	0	4
													0
SEX													
Male	58	38	43	22	40	62	61	44	46	73	66	49	602
Female	18	21	17	21	32	38	54	27	30	41	31	35	365
Welfare	7	4	17	12	9	7	9	7	1	5	9	8	95
Birth C	20	15	23	23	14	10	20	43	23	24	15	19	249
P/port I	37	34	46	25	34	38	58	37	54	42	30	18	453
Financial	2		4	4		2	2		1	1	2	2	20
T. Voucher	15	7	18	9	20	11	18	18	9	20	29	34	208
M. Handout	35	33	22	11	24	48	42	28	32	41	31	55	402
Advice AI										1	1	1	3
AE	2		1			2	5	3	4		0	2	19
AB	19	26	23	28	46	43	14	34	30	21	25	20	329
EM	6	11	7	4	8	10	10	13	6	23	12	9	119
AR	2	6	6	1	5	14	20	24	8	8	3	3	100
FR	33	27	9	8	5	89	51	17	38	14	12	2	305
Ac	55	50	85	55	80	89	62	103	129	126	57	59	950
GI	915	971	1080	662	956	1071	865	1026	866	919	858	890	11079
MP	7	5	5	3	10	8	5	5	3	21	25	4	101
SA	1		1	0	3	8	5	6		1	0	3	2