

# LONDON IRISH CENTRE

## COMMUNITY SERVICE REPORT

### THIRTY FORTH ANNUAL REPORT



#### Foreword

1988 has been the year of drastic changes in basic Welfare legislation in Britain. The omens for the future are not bright. The new Local Government Finance Act and new Housing Legislation will increase the cost of rooms without providing any increase in Housing Benefit. From their statutory payments or low earnings the poor must meet 20% of local rates and the full costs of the ever increasing water rate. Our report will show the real difficulties encountered by the under 18 year olds and the poor families, many of whom are now squatting, begging and hungry. It is becoming impossible to find solutions for people in those categories. House prices escalated at a phenomenal rate for the first eight months and then interest rates took off—the poor just cannot win. Suggested changes in Department of Health legislation and the introduction of the 'poll' tax will change the face of the whole welfare state and leave the poor in an impossible and destitute position. Those emigrating with top class education and skills will continue to do well in London but the future looks bleak for the young unskilled and the poor families who are forced to emigrate.

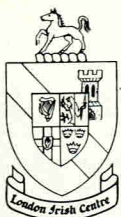
Our hostels were full to capacity all through the year. We hope to open a new hostel for 20 elderly men in the Spring of 1989. We shall then be providing beds for 253 people per night in London. They are three top class hostels—for 133 girls in Victoria, 100 boys in Kilburn and 20 elderly men in Kilburn. Though providing nearly 95,000 bed nights a year, we still need more accommodation and are presently negotiating future developments.

The Day Care Centre for the elderly opened in May 1988 and provides an excellent service for more than 68 elderly in the Camden area. 35 elderly and often lonely people enjoy a beautiful lunch, Monday to Friday, in genial company and surroundings. We thank Camden for their grant to develop the Day Care Centre and AnCo for their great young workers. We regret that due to cutbacks in Camden Council we receive no financial support from their Social Services Department, the project is subsidised by the Centre.

I wish to thank all our Social Advice Workers, and the workers in the Hostels and Day Care Centre, the staff and volunteers for their hard work and commitment to assist all those who sought our help. Our thanks to the Irish Government, Dion Committee, Camden Council, Irish Festival, London Irish Society the generous donors and fund raisers who provide the necessary money to keep our services running smoothly.

Rev Tom Scully OMI





# London Irish Centre Community Service Report 1988

## Phone Calls and Letters

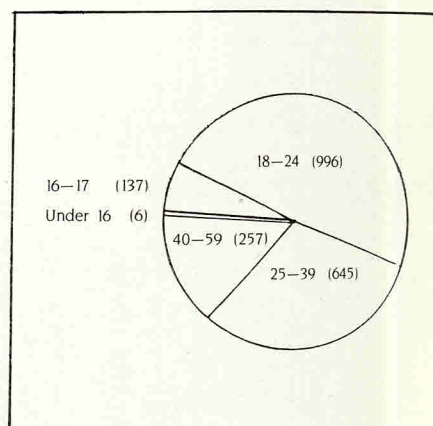
## Statistics



Between phone calls and letters seeking advice and information we help at least another 10,000 people per annum. People contact us from all over Ireland and Britain either in preparation for their emigration or to ask us for help with a problem they have encountered over here. One staff member's time every day is spent in answering phone queries and follow up correspondence. Quite often we are phoned by social workers, hospitals, night/day shelters asking us what resources are available to help Irish people. This is happening frequently since the Social Security Act took effect. Statutory authorities have been issued with lists of charities that they must ask for resources to help their clients. Because we are easy to find in a directory or the phone book an Irish client's problem is referred to the Irish Centre. A social worker trying to help an Irish person unable to get back to Ireland on their own resources will consult the Irish Centre. Whether it is a young person trying to get home to see sick relatives or a lonely pensioner longing to return to his native land we are the Centre that the other agencies call upon.

The figure of 2,078 new clients interviewed by staff has to be seen in the context of over 5,000 interviews given to clients old and new. In the appendices at the rear of this report detailed figures are given of the type of clients who come to the Centre. We still get a large percentage of the poorly educated emigrants. A large number of those who come to us are totally unprepared for emigration. Though we advise and assist the well prepared client the vast majority of callers to the Centre are ill prepared for emigration both personally and financially. These are not the clients who can be easily handed a list and told they can phone around for accommodation or work. These are the clients who cannot read well enough to find an appropriate advertisement in a newspaper, who cannot find a street on a map despite the index being available, who cannot relate phone numbers to places in London even though we show them where to look. These are the people who need hours of time from staff in order to orientate them here in London and to help them avoid the prevalent dangers and difficulties.

AGE
RANGE
1988

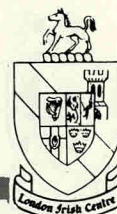


## Benefit Changes Since April 1988—16 and 17 Year Olds

Before April 1988 it was possible for 16/17 year old Irish people to arrive in London, penniless and homeless and yet receive benefit within a short time, from the DHSS, that would put a roof over their head and pay for three meals a day and personal expenses.

Since April 1988 the situation has changed dramatically, the benefit system was adjusted to make it difficult for 16/17 year olds to claim benefit unless they registered on a Youth Training Scheme (YTS). Now 16/17 year old Irish people who arrive in London, penniless and homeless face the stark choice of getting a job quickly or registering at a Careers Office for a place on a YTS scheme. Though they can get help with accommodation costs if they are on a YTS course, they will get no help if they are unemployed or working. There is a consequent strain on helping agencies as 16/17 year olds find themselves in very difficult circumstances. Where do they get a bed for the night? Who will pay for meals? Where will they get fares for interviews? The attraction of petty crime and squatting are only too obvious.





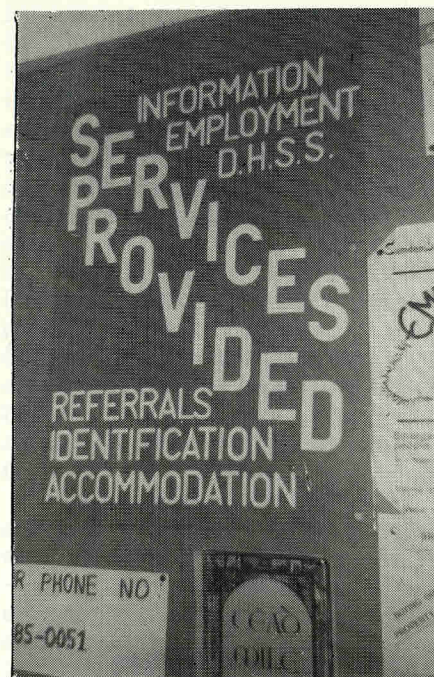
## Problems Presented By 16-17 Year Olds To Our Staff In 1988

PROBLEMS PRESENTED	JAN-DEC	
	MALES %	FEMALES %
Accommodation	42	47
Identification	25	39
Employment	19	6
Repatriation	16	14
General Advice	14	47
Food	5	8
Travel		8
Total	98	39

Note: 16-17 year olds may present a number of problems during an interview

## Problems Presented

In appendix 4 the problems presented by clients are outlined. Almost all of the identification problems relate to problems with the DSS. Though only a few percentage points higher than in 1987 the knock-on effect is seen in our figures on Food and Travel. Three times as many new clients needed help with food and twice as many with travel. In July we started to collect monthly figures on old clients and the problems they presented. Though we have no previous annual comparison figures it is worthwhile comparing these six months with the problems presented by all new callers. Accommodation and Employment are lower but DSS, Identification, Food, Travel and Clothing are all higher.



## The New Social Security Act

The Social Security Act 1986 came into effect on 11th April 1988. This saw a huge upheaval in the benefit system, we do not have the space to outline all the changes, but the main ones that have affected us here at the Irish Centre are mentioned below:

(1) The abolition of Supplementary Benefit and the introduction of a new benefit called Income Support. Income Support is calculated according to age and marital status only, so the younger a person is the less benefit they are entitled to. It is also paid 2 weeks in arrears, this means claimants have to wait 2 weeks after they first sign on before they become entitled to any benefit.

(2) The abolition of Single Payments and Urgent Need Payments. These were replaced by the Social Fund, which is comprised of Community Care Grants, Budgeting Loans and Crisis Loans. Nobody has an automatic right to either a loan or a grant, it is up to the Social Fund Officer to decide whether or not to award one. There is no right of appeal to an Independent Tribunal against a Social Fund Officer's decision, although there is a review procedure which can be followed.

The above changes have had wide ranging effects on the type of help and advice we can give clients that visit our office. Before April 1988 people very often could get Urgent Need Payments to pay rent in advance. Crisis Loans, which are supposed to be the alternative to Urgent Need Payments, are in our experience very rarely awarded to young homeless people. Thus leaving these young people having to either sleep rough or stay in night shelters for the first 2 weeks, while we help them survive with food vouchers, travel tickets etc.

## Education

The level of education that a person has when coming to London is now of extreme importance. Those who come over and are specialised in some field or have a trade seek out work quite quickly and can therefore experience an attractive life-style. However the majority of the clients that we see are educationally ill prepared. Though they may go on to 2nd level education, unfortunately they opt out before taking any exams. As can be seen from our statistics, out of 2,078 people that called to us in 1988 when 64.5% went onto 2nd level, but 45.9% of the total number of callers took no exams. These people try to get a live-in position usually in a bar for the males and as a nanny or in a hotel for the females, where the wages are very low and the work is long and tiring. Otherwise the males hope to get work on the buildings, but the work in this area is precarious and open to exploitation.

## Y.T.S

Some of the 16 and 17 year olds who emigrated since September have joined a Youth Training Scheme. Many have not, preferring to look for a job. If they have not come well prepared and do not get a job quickly they are soon in dire financial straits. In practice they are more likely to end up squatting. This is a highly perilous path for a person so young. Some of a

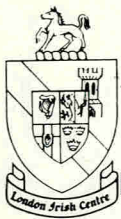
group of 4 young squatters we were dealing with in early December, were in police cells by Christmas.

Another group who chose to go on a YTS have been more successful. They were kept for a week at Centrepont Night Shelter and enrolled on a Motor Mechanics Course. With a letter from the Course Administrator, they applied to the DSS for B & B accommodation. We had been very lucky to find a landlord who would take them without a weeks B & B money in advance. Admittedly he did try and put the four boys in one room 15' x 12'. The YTS gave them time off to make arrangements with the DSS. This took several visits and we also spent a few more hours helping them to resolve some personal matters and re-equip themselves with second hand clothing. They had lost most of their luggage while travelling here.

## Employment

As a result of the heavy emigration in 1986 and 1987 many young Irish people have relatives or friends living in Britain. A trend is now developing whereby new emigrants are coming over to stay with these relatives or friends while they hunt for work. Though many probably find work with the help of their own contacts, many others need help in improving their presentation and gaining further information that will help them compete with other unemployed people in London.





# London Irish Centre Community Service Report 1988

Though unemployment is on the decrease, there were over 250,000 unemployed people in Greater London in November 1988.

Unfortunately the traditional Irish strongholds in London are not necessarily the places with high employment opportunities. Our neighbouring boroughs of Camden, Islington and Hackney are all areas of high unemployment.

People come to stay with relatives and friends in Camden and Kilburn but the areas of low unemployment are in Boroughs further away; Bexley, Havering, Redbridge, Sutton and other parts of the South East. Consequently the number of requests we get for help with travel to an interview is increasing.

We provide advice and information on employment to all callers to the Centre. Success in getting employment depends largely on the client's training, experience and presentation at interview.

## Identification

This is a never ending problem for us. Last year we applied for 850 Birth or Marriage Certificates. Sometimes it was to help a young single person who left Ireland in a hurry to start a DSS claim. Other times it was a family whose short birth certificates had been rejected as adequate proof of identity and the DSS are demanding that they get full birth certificates. Since the onus of proof of identity lies with the client the DSS challenge peoples' identity regularly. Travelling people were the worse sufferers in this regard. In 1988 we have had cases where three corroborating forms of identification were required.

## Food

Many people arrived at the Centre hungry. This was especially noticeable since the DSS changes in April. Some of the people coming over had not heard of the new DSS rule on benefits being paid two weeks in arrears. We believe that many had heard about the change, thanks to the publicity given to it in Ireland. Unfortunately we still got many arriving on our doorstep who had either decided to chance their luck or who had underestimated how much they would need until they first got money from the DSS, or their first payment from work. Though the Centre could in no way keep a person or a family in food for two weeks until DSS money came through, we usually gave them vouchers to get a meal. This cost the Centre over £4,000 in 1988.

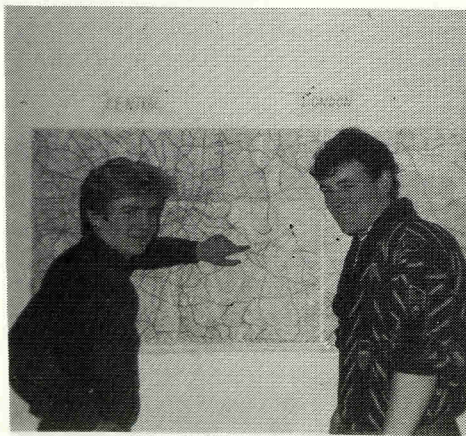
## Repatriation

Of the 161 requests for repatriation dealt with by Centre staff in 1988, we succeeded in arranging 73. Whereas we insist that the travelling cost is deposited with a priest or the Garda before we arrange a ticket home, we generally have to carry the phone call cost. This we try to limit to one call, but it can involve a second phonecall which would bring our expenses up to £10.

In a recent repatriation case involving two vulnerable girls, aged 17 and 18, we probably spent £20 on phone calls before we asked the Embassy to make further phonecalls.

It is important that readers of this Annual Report understand the reasons for our staff having to check each application for repatriation thoroughly. Experience has shown that 'stories' can be invented by people desperate to get back to Ireland. Promises to repay just cannot be accepted. Clients who have heard about the grants given to Irish organisations, somehow feel that this money is for us, to pay their fare home because they are 'stuck' and it is an emergency.

## Travel



In 1988 we helped over 900 clients with travel expenses to places in London. Between travel vouchers and cash we spent almost £2,000. In preference we give out bus passes but occasionally the fare for the tube or a one day travel card is given. This is because it is necessary for the client to get to a lot of places in one day; UBO, DSS, accommodation, job interview etc. We have tube plans and bus maps available for people to take with them but many need direction by staff on how to use them. We also warn people of the areas and times that it is dangerous to use public transport.

## Clothing and Toiletries

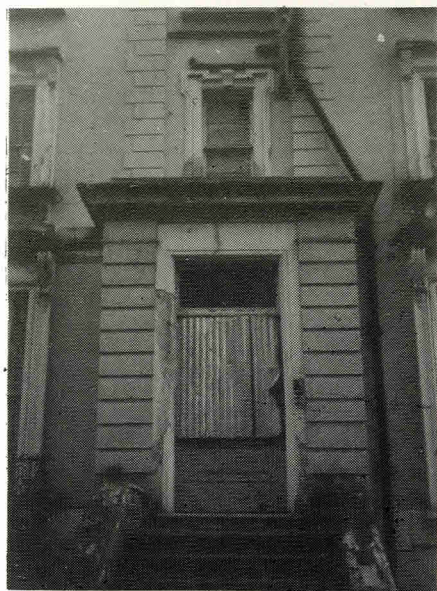
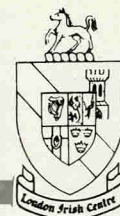


This year at the Irish Centre saw the introduction of toiletries, which were given to various clients as deemed by the staff members to be in need of them. Toothpaste, shampoos, soaps and deodorants were all made available and proved to be of immense value to the clients. It can be noted that 202 availed of this service throughout 1988.

At this stage it is appropriate to thank all the people who so kindly donated clothing to us. It is very much appreciated by both staff and clients alike. These two have been of immense help to people particularly to the increased number of people who are sleeping rough since the introduction of the new Social Security legislation, they come to our Centre feeling disillusioned and frustrated and have a shower and a change of clothing and feel more confident about getting themselves organised.

We hope that people will continue to support us in 1989 with donations of shoes and clothing.





## Homelessness

Local councils in Britain have a statutory obligation to provide a home for every family within its boundaries. This, however, does not mean that everyone who arrives in London must be housed. They must satisfy the following three criteria:

They must be in priority need e.g. having dependent children; not be intentionally homeless and have a local connection. A family that leaves a house or flat in Ireland and arrives in London is according to the Housing Act intentionally homeless. Travel warrants back to Ireland are usually offered to such families. Needless to say if their home had been flooded or burned they are automatically eligible to be re-housed. Priority need and local connection are also examined in detail by the local council assessing each case.

Local authorities are suffering from a shortfall in cash, resulting in lower staffing levels in their housing department. They are also selling off sections of their housing stock to their tenants and the new Housing Act will enable them to sell to the private sector or to Housing Associations.

These prevailing conditions make it practically impossible for us at the Irish Centre to find suitable accommodation for Irish families on arrival in London. The only way out of this situation for many is that the head of the household come to London to find work and leave the family in Ireland which unfortunately is very detrimental to family life.

Finding accommodation for single people is a totally different scene. The

Local Authority takes no responsibility for housing single people, except the handicapped or the ill. Single people have to find accommodation on the open market or in hostels. Fortunately the Irish Centre is able to find accommodation for most single people. It is very difficult to find a place for those who have no money and lack proper identification. We try to find an emergency bed in either of our hostels, in Centrepoint or a night shelter. Some of these people unfortunately end up in squats or worse still sleeping rough. This is an ever increasing problem in an overcrowded city. Homelessness quickly becomes hopelessness.

## Accommodation

Almost 50% of new arrivals to the Centre are looking for accommodation. Nearly 20% of old clients present accommodation as a problem as well. This means that about 1,200 people were helped to find accommodation by Centre Staff in 1988. The vast majority of these would have been homeless. As it is explained throughout this report, the New Social Security changes have meant it is much harder to find suitable accommodation for people than it was before April 1988.

Staff feel that the problem with accommodation is not that it is not there, but that people cannot afford it. At times we get Irish people phoning in with cheap accommodation, £35 per person, per week. This is thanks to their own concern to give newly arrived Irish people a good

starting chance and to regular publicity in local Irish newspapers requesting this help. We have to thank the Federation of Irish Societies for much of this publicity. Despite an offer of accommodation at £35 and maybe no deposit required, we still have to cope with clients who have come to the Centre for help with accommodation and cannot even afford the £35 required. The only option left for this person is a night shelter. Most are run by the DSS and though the establishments are potentially well set up, at times the neighbour in the next cubicle may not be so companionable. The night shelters can be over crowded and people are accepted there on first come first served basis.

The following advertisements are typical of those found in the local London newspapers:

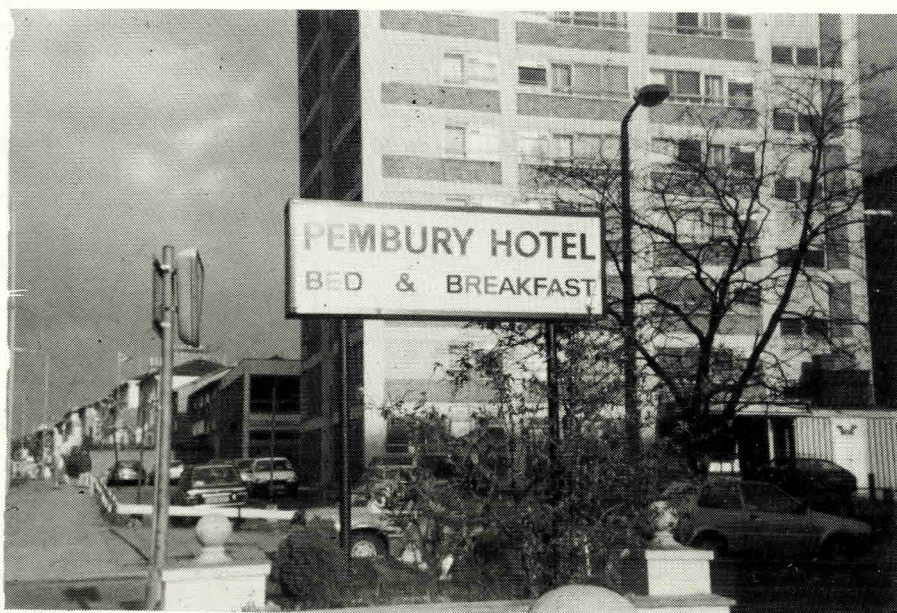
At N1, Wallace Road. Superb 1 bed flat. £170 pw. W/machine, garden. 1st floor studio. £130 pw. Suit couple/single. Tel. 794 \_\_\_\_\_

MUSWELL HILL. For 3 months. Lovely bedroom, own bathroom, non-smoker female £45 pw. inclusive plus 2 evenings baby-sitting. Tel. 888 \_\_\_\_\_

GOLDERS GREEN. Beautiful large furnished double bedsitter, own kitchenette. CH, £63 pw. Rent payable monthly in advance. Tel. 455 \_\_\_\_\_

CHARLTON. 3 bedroomed furnished house, Gch/telephone, 3-4 sharers, £500 pcm. Tel 859 \_\_\_\_\_

BRIXTON HILL. Spacious fully furnished two bedroom ground floor flat with garden, CH, fitted kitchen and telephone, £125 pw. Deposit £400 returnable. Tel. 656 \_\_\_\_\_







## Report of the Irish Centre Missing Persons Section 1988

### Day Care Centre

The Day Care Centre for the Elderly was formally opened on May 25th by the Irish Minister for Labour Mr Bertie Ahern, TD, in the presence of Ambassador Mr Andy O'Rourke, The Mayor of Camden, Mr Bill Budd, Mr Tommy Dunne, Chairman, Rev T Scully OMI Director, Mr S McGarry, Chairman Federation of Irish Societies and many members of the Irish and local communities.

The £200,000 project, grant aided in the sum of £120,000 by Camden Borough Council, was completed on schedule by the group of Trainees from AnCo, the Irish Government Training Scheme and managed throughout by Heritage Contractors.

Present membership is seventy and lunch is served daily, Monday to Friday on a rota basis. The cost of the subsidised lunch to a member is 60p. Many activities are organised and in conjunction with the Camden Adult Institute Craft Classes are provided which are popular and well attended.

The Day Care Centre's successful operation is in great measure due to a team of dedicated Voluntary Workers.

We opened the year with a balance of 13 cases carried forward from 1987. During 1988 we received a further 74 cases making a total of 87 cases to be dealt with in 1988.

The following table indicates how these cases were handled.

#### Results

- 33 Located with our assistance.
- 14 Returned of their own accord.
- 6 Received letter from us forwarded to them by DHSS/NHS. We received no replies.
- 22 Unsuccessful after enquiries.
- 2 Not accepted.
- 10 Carried forward to 1989.
- 87 Total

#### Method

- 17 Found through DHSS/NHS.
- 11 Found through Irish Centre/Conway House records.
- Found through our quarterly bulletin.
- 5 Found through contact with clergy in Ireland.
- Found through Garda.
- Found through other agencies/Irish Counties.
- 33 Total

In the work undertaken by the Missing Persons section, we have followed the guidelines of the Salvation Army. It is interesting to note as well as the cases we received direct from families of Missing Persons, we also received 37 (known Irish) queries from the Salvation Army. These enquiries were checked against Irish Centre/Conway House records, and if positive a letter was forwarded by us on behalf of the Salvation Army to the person concerned.

While offering what we believe to be a consistent, worthwhile and above all a confidential service, there is, we believe a need for more street work, particularly in regard to the unsolved cases. This work would encompass:

- a. Checking Births and Deaths Register, St Catherine's House, Kingsway.
- b. Visiting pubs and addresses (with photographs) in London where the missing person was known to have lived or frequented.
- c. Keeping in touch with clients we have located, but who do not wish their families to know their whereabouts.

With present staffing levels and resources this is impossible.

#### Worker

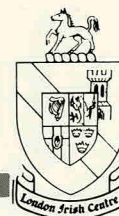
Brian Duggan: Research and Correspondence (Voluntary)

## Missing Persons

Year	Number of Cases Received	Cases Not Accepted	Nett No of Cases Received	Located	Returned of Own Accord	Requests from Salvation Army for Missing Irish
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1985	90	5	85	25	12	24
1986	71	9	62	38	17	31
1987	89	5	84	51	6	33
1988	74	2	72	39	14	37
<b>Total</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>125</b>





## Hostels Conway House

Conway House hostel continues its unique position of providing assistance to young vulnerable Irish boys. While full to capacity at all times the staff perform a great social service by obtaining accommodation for the overflow from local landlords and landladies. The figures show that 386 boys were accommodated during the year with an average stay of 3 months while a further 1,000 boys received advice and help in procuring accommodation, employment or DSS assistance. Some under 18 year olds who cannot find work or a place on YTS and reside in squats, use the facilities for a wash, change of clothes and food.

All hostels are suffering from the strain of DSS payments in arrears, and are nervous of the suggested change from present board and lodgings system to Income Support and Housing Benefit payments, a change which would make survival impossible for hostels dealing with the most vulnerable. Delays and non payment of benefits to some clients has resulted in increased bad debts, while this has to be closely monitored it is essential to continue to trust the honesty and good intentions of the most destitute and vulnerable youth, to give them a chance of getting established in London.

## St Louise's

The year 1988 continued to put very big demand on our hostel accommodation. The young untrained girls had great difficulty in finding satisfactory employment and were obliged to take menial jobs as cleaners or in fast food restaurants. The majority of our girls were very successful in finding work as secretaries or computer operators. Two girls completed their YTS course and progressed to find suitable employment. Very few of the girls are on DSS payments, they are all helped and encouraged to get work. Listed among our emergency short stay clients is a mother and young baby who stayed a few times during the year to enable her to visit her other son who was in a remand centre.

The need for young girls to find secure and safe accommodation is now greater than ever. While providing accommodation for 419 girls at the hostel a further 2,000 received advice and help in finding employment and accommodation.

We thank Dr Hickey for providing excellent medical service, advice and counselling for any of our girls in need.

Age Range	
UNDER 16	26
16—18	316
19—21	354
22—24	361
25—40	225
OVER 40	75
	1357
TOTAL IRISH	
	1293
TOTAL BRITISH	
	51
OTHER NATIONALITIES	
	13
TOTAL CALLERS	
	1357
TOTAL ACCOMMODATED	
	386

Age Range	
16—17 years	6
18—19 years	67
20—21 years	78
22—23 years	73
24 or over	35
	259

Training	
Secretarial	42
Secondary	8
Degree	28
A' Level/Leaving	76
O' Level/Inter	27
University Students	24
College Students	50
Untrained	4
	259

Ordinary Residents	
	259
Short Stay Emergencies	
	160
Total Irish	
	350
Total Residents and Emergencies	
	419





# Committee Members and Staff



Nicky Murray Breige McAviney Paul Murphy  
Theresa McDonagh Therese Kennelly

Rev. Tom Scully OMI	Director
Rev. Denis Cormican OMI	Assistant Director
Mr Tommy Dunne	Chairman Irish Centre
Mr Raymond Heavey	Chairman Welfare Advisory Committee
Sr. Carmel McGowan	Member Welfare Advisory Committee
Mr Anthony Meredith	Member Welfare Advisory Committee
Dr. Larry Morton	Member Welfare Advisory Committee
Mr Paul Murphy	Co-ordinator Community Services
Ms Therese Kennelly	Social Advice Worker
Ms Theresa McDonagh	Social Advice Worker
Mr Nicky Murray	Social Advice Worker
Ms Breda O'Reilly	Social Advice Worker
Ms Niamh Coyne	Social Advice Worker
Mr Paddy Keegan	Administrator
Mrs Kay Leddy	Administrative Secretary
Ms Breige McAviney	Secretary/Receptionist
Mr Brian Duggan	Missing Persons Section—Volunteer
Ms Mary Kenny	Receptionist—Volunteer
Mrs Kathleen Fitzsimons	Youth Leader

## Day Centre

Mr Brian Duggan  
Mrs Una Cooper and Helpers

## Conway House

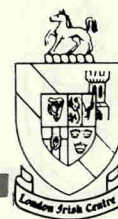
Rev. Frank Ryan OMI and Staff

## St. Louise's

Sr. Gertrude Gormley  
Sr. Brenda O'Neill  
Sr. Anthony Price



# London Irish Centre Community Service Report 1988



# 1

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
AGE RANGE Under 16	2	4	6	.3	.6
16-17	98	39	137	6.6	(16-18) 13.6
18-24	712	284	996	47.9	(19-25) 50.0
25-39	509	136	645	31.0	(26-40) 25.5
40-59	197	60	257	12.4	(over 40) 10.3
60 and Over	26	11	37	1.8	
TOTAL	1544	534	2087		

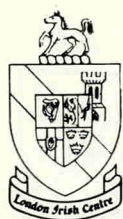
# 2

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
MARITAL STATUS Single	1133	314	1447	69.6	71.3
Married	256	102	358	17.2	14.9
Couple/Common Law	80	55	135	6.5	7.2
Widowed	6	7	13	.6	.4
Estranged, Divorced, Separated	69	56	125	6.1	6.2
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		

# 3

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
REFERRAL SOURCES Self	901	282	1183	56.9	57.2
Statutory Services	115	50	165	7.9	13.0
Voluntary Services	84	40	124	6.0	3.6
Friend/Relative	328	122	450	21.7	19.9
OTHER: Including Clergy, Irish Agencies/People	116	40	156	8.8	6.3
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		





# London Irish Centre Community Service Report 1988

PROBLEMS PRESENTED	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %	1988 Old Clts. July-Dec %
ACCOMMODATION	762	200	962	46.3	47.4	19.1
EMPLOYMENT	328	65	393	18.9	15.7	8.2
REPATRIATION	89	32	121	5.8	5.3	4.3
ADVICE AND INFORMATION	359	124	483	23.3	27.7	16.5
DSS--(DHSS)	84	30	114	5.5	—	14.5
IDENTIFICATION	330	124	454	21.9	24.7	40.0
COUNSELLING	6	5	11	.5	1.8	3.9
FINANCE	51	24	75	3.6	3.6	4.3
TRAVEL	145	29	176	8.5	3.8	10.8
FOOD	235	54	289	13.9	4.8	30.5
OTHER/CLOTHES	53	25	78	3.8	—	13.4

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
TIME IN U.K. Under One Week	780	212	992	47.8	56.4
Less than One Month	241	97	338	16.3	18.3
Under One Year	197	96	293	14.1	9.9
Over One Year	60	37	97	4.7	7.8
Permanent	266	92	358	17.2	7.6
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
AGE LEFT SCHOOL under 15	482	189	671	32.3	33.3
15-17	709	206	915	44.0	46.6
over 17	353	139	492	23.7	20.1
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		

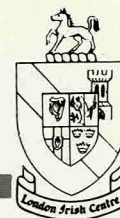
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CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
LAST SCHOOL ATTENDED FIRST LEVEL	436	183	619	29.8	24.7
SECOND LEVEL	895	256	1151	55.4	64.5
THIRD LEVEL	213	95	308	14.8	10.8
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		

CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
QUALIFICATION Group	163	25	188	9.1	3.7
Intermediate Certificate	255	53	308	14.8	16.9
Leaving Certificate	335	141	476	22.9	23.2
C.S.E	30	4	34	1.6	1.1
O Level	45	7	52	2.5	1.5
A Level	13	2	15	.7	.3
Diploma	19	1	20	1.0	.8
Degree	57	21	78	3.8	6.6
No Exams	627	280	907	43.6	45.9

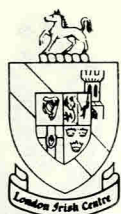
CATEGORY and Sub-Category	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
JOB STATUS Farm/Gen Labourer	453	30	483	23.2	15.3
Government Training Scheme	56	12	68	3.3	
Trade	290	16	306	14.7	16.1
Trained Sec/Rec/Comp	48	56	104	5.0	8.6
Student	165	60	225	10.8	7.8
Retired	4	1	5	.2	.2
Professional/Manager	33	17	50	2.4	
No Formal Training	346	259	605	29.1	46.1
No Work Experience	149	83	232	11.2	6.0
TOTAL	1544	534	2078		

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BOROUGH DISTRIBUTION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	1988 %	1987 %
CAMDEN	793	235	1028	49.5	53.7
WESTMINSTER	170	69	239	11.5	16.0
ISLINGTON	91	37	128	6.2	6.1
BRENT	98	41	139	6.7	5.2
HARINGEY	55	33	88	4.2	3.9
SOUTHWARK	34	12	46	2.2	1.3
HACKNEY	43	16	59	2.8	2.0
BARNET	26	11	37	1.8	.5
EALING	20	11	31	1.5	1.9
ENFIELD	14	1	15	.7	1.1
KENS & CHELSEA	13	12	25	1.2	.8
LAMBETH	26	5	31	1.5	.7
WANDSWORTH	13	9	22	1.1	.9
TOWER HAMLETS	24	7	31	1.5	.6
HAMM & FULHAM	19	9	28	1.4	.4
HARROW	4	0	4	.2	.2
LEWISHAM	13	4	17	.8	.8
WALTHAM FOREST	8	5	13	.6	.3
OTHER BOROUGHS	37	12	49	2.4	2.1
OUT OF LONDON	43	5	48	2.3	1.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1544</b>	<b>534</b>	<b>2078</b>		

COUNTY	IRISH CENTRE	CONWAY SAINT HOUSE	LOUISE'S
ANTRIM	70	91	2
ARMAGH	29	16	—
CARLOW	19	7	2
CAVAN	25	15	—
CLARE	55	57	5
CORK	182	106	30
DERRY	48	81	1
DONEGAL	48	29	1
DOWN	49	43	—
DUBLIN	529	220	55
FERMANAGH	12	24	—
GALWAY	109	36	16
KERRY	45	39	2
KILDARE	48	20	3
KILKENNY	32	35	2
LAOIS	20	9	2
LEITRIM	26	2	13
LIMERICK	115	84	—
LONGFORD	25	17	9
LOUTH	39	84	1
MAYO	66	22	7
MEATH	58	26	4
MONAGHAN	24	7	5
OFFALY	37	24	1
ROSCOMMON	24	18	2
SLIGO	33	8	3
TIPPERARY	83	33	—
TYRONE	27	33	1
WATERFORD	35	51	8
WESTMEATH	44	13	8
WEXFORD	37	20	3
WICKLOW	29	23	4
BRITISH	56	51	27
OTHER NATIONALITIES	—	13	42
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2078</b>	<b>1357</b>	<b>259</b>