

Social Inclusion Analysis Report 2020

Lot: Waterford City & County (24-1)



**Social Inclusion &
Community Activation
Programme**

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1. Introduction

This report presents an analysis of national and Lot level social inclusion data across a variety of indicators relevant to the Social Inclusion and Community Activation Programme (SICAP) 2018 – 2022. The report is part of the Social Inclusion Analysis Project that aims to support conversations between the Local Community Development Committees (LCDCs) and Local Development Companies (LDCs) on local level issues. It is also intended to inform programme implementation planning for 2021.

The report begins with a methodology section, which describes the sources of data utilised throughout the report. For comparative purposes, Section 3 provides a lot level summary of the six programme beneficiary types¹ registered to SICAP during three distinct time periods: January 2018 – June 2019, July 2019 – February 2020, March 2020 – June 2020. Data relating to the latter time period is intended to provide some insight into the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the programme, given the need for LDCs to shift focus and respond to specific needs arising from outbreak. The analysis also includes a breakdown of target groups, where relevant. The next section focuses on specific groups of people on the individual caseload, who have been disproportionately impacted by COVID-19 in recent months.

Section 5 presents the outputs achieved by individuals at national and Lot level. Annexes 1 and 2 provide Lot level maps showing the geographic distribution of all individuals and local community groups (LCGs) supported by the programme to date. For reference, a glossary of terms is also included at the end of the report.

2. Methodology

This report has drawn on multiple sources of data:

- Population level data sourced from the Census 2016 and other publically available reports, which provide the relevant data points for demographics at national and Lot level. In instances where Lot level data is not available, county level population data is presented. It should be noted that this data refers to people of all ages, whereas SICAP data refers to people aged 15 years and older.
- SICAP programme level data sourced from the IRIS database, through which LDCs record the details of all beneficiaries, the supports provided to them and the outputs achieved.² The data extracted from IRIS³ for this report covers the period 01 January 2018 – 30 June 2020 and has been broken down into three time periods, detailing the new registrations to the programme by beneficiary type.
- SICAP data has been presented at national and Lot levels. The national averages serve as a benchmark for Lots to position their progress within the overall programme. This comparison should be made with the understanding that local contextual factors contribute to deviations between national and Lot level figures.
- Maps, which present the geographic distribution of the individuals and LCGs supported by SICAP in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2020 are included in Annexes 1 and 2. This demonstrates the geographic focus of programme supports and the targeting of disadvantaged areas. It should be noted that the maps are prepared at Electoral District level and as such the extremely affluent and extremely disadvantaged areas do not appear as a category on the map⁴.

¹ There are six beneficiary types: individuals, local community groups, social enterprises, non-caseload individuals, children and families, and LDC collaborations.

² It should be noted that data on IRIS is self-reported.

³ The data was extracted from the live database on July 20th 2020.

⁴ These categories only apply to small areas.

It should be noted that Section 4 of this report provides detailed information on supports provided to individuals within specific target groups or cohorts. While the LDC may not engage some of these target groups at an individual level, due to the presence of other agencies or services in the area, other Lot level SICAP work that targets these groups is presented in Section 3.

3. Lot level programme update

This section of the report provides a Lot level update on each of the SICAP beneficiary types supported by the programme since it began in January 2018. For comparative purposes, this information is broken down to show those who registered to the programme during three distinct time periods⁵:

- January 2018 – June 2019
- July 2019 – February 2020
- March 2020 – June 2020⁶

Charts are also provided to show the breakdown of each of the beneficiary types by target group for the three time periods. Together, this information shows who and how many have been registered by the LDC during these time periods, highlighting any changes in targeting that may have occurred since the start of the programme and/or since the outbreak of COVID-19.

3.1. Individuals

Table 3.1 Total number of individuals on the Lot caseload who registered with SICAP between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020, by principal economic status.

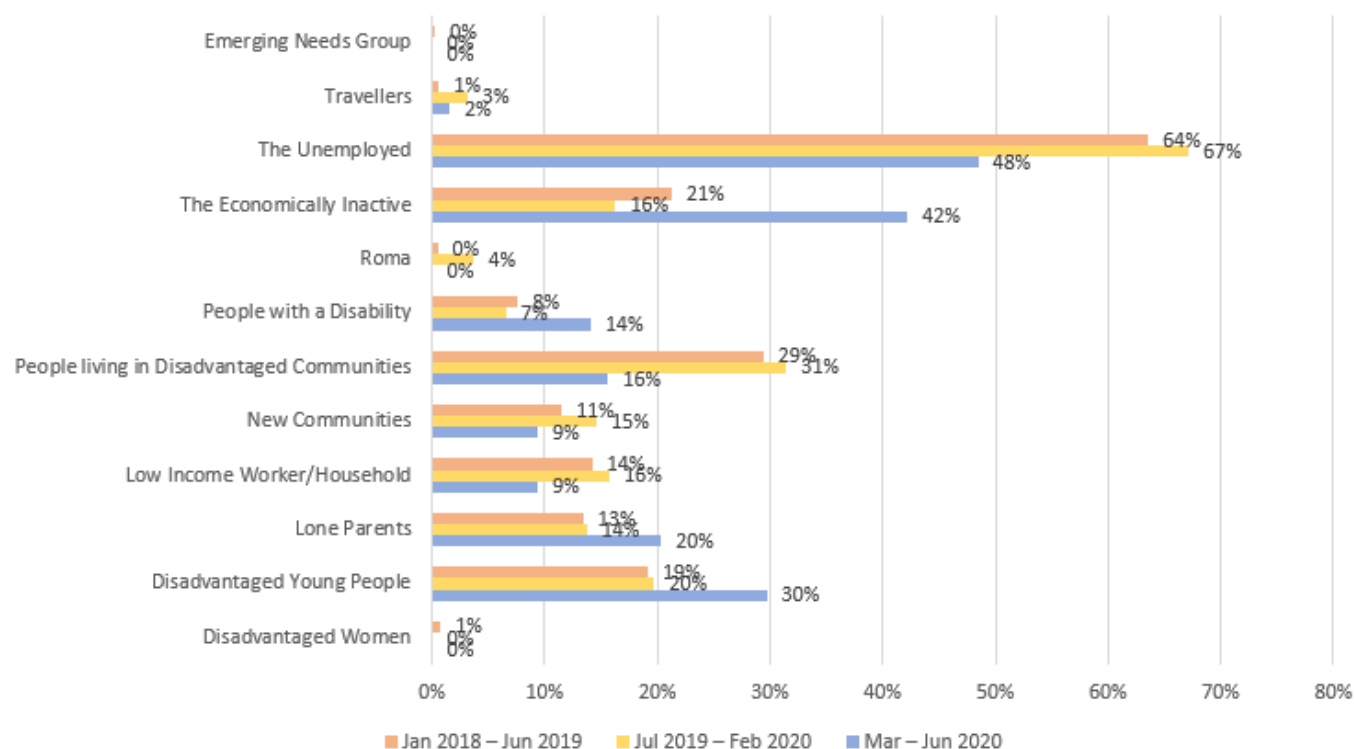
Indicators	Total caseload to date	Registered during Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total caseload)
Total number of individuals	1,887	1,473 (78%)	350 (19%)	64 (3%)
<i>Disaggregated by economic status</i>				
Short-term unemployed	615 (33%)	439 (30%)	154 (44%)	22 (34%)
Long-term unemployed	587 (31%)	497 (34%)	81 (23%)	9 (14%)
Economically inactive	397 (21%)	313 (21%)	57 (16%)	27 (42%)
Employed	288 (15%)	224 (15%)	58 (17%)	6 (9%)

For reference, Annex 1 presents a map of the geographic distribution of individuals on the Lot caseload between January 2018 and June 2020.

⁵ As such, the data presented relates to the numbers of new beneficiaries who were registered to the programme during these three time periods. These are shown as a proportion of the total caseload supported to date. This data does not represent the numbers who were actively supported by the programme during these timeframes.

⁶ The period March 2020-June 2020 reflects the period affected by COVID-19.

Figure 3.1 Individuals on the Lot caseload who registered with SICAP between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by target group



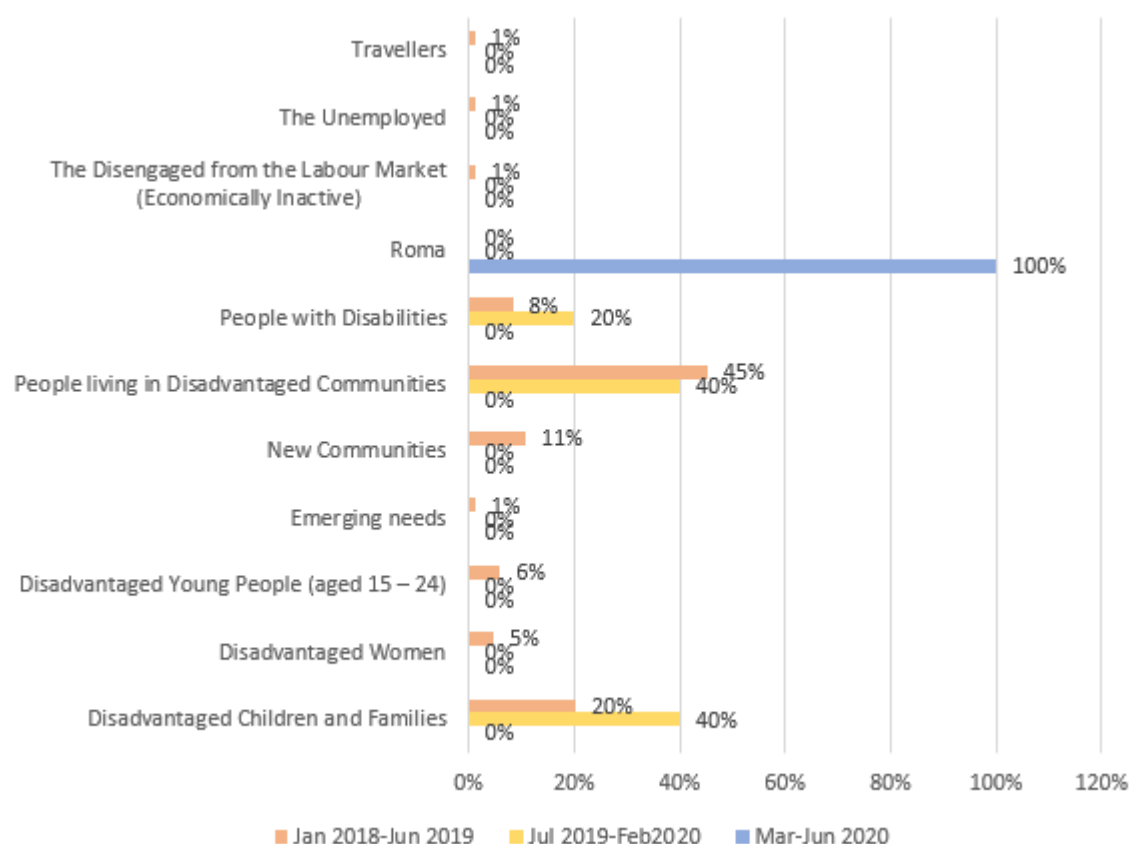
3.2. LCGs

Table 3.2 Total number of LCGs on the Lot caseload who registered with SICAP between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020.

Indicators	Total caseload to date	Registered during Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total caseload)
Total number of LCGs	90	84 (93%)	5 (6%)	1 (1%)

For reference, Annex 2 presents a map of the geographic distribution of LCGs on the Lot caseload between January 2018 and June 2020.

Figure 3.2 LCGs on the Lot caseload who registered with SICAP between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by primary target group



3.3. SEs

Table 3.3 Total number of SEs on the Lot caseload who registered with SICAP between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020.

Indicators	Total caseload to date	Registered during Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total caseload)	Registered during Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total caseload)
Total number of SEs	20	14 (70%)	6 (30%)	0 (0%)

3.4. Non-caseload

Table 3.4 Total number of non-caseload events⁷ at Lot level that started between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020.

Indicators	Total	Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total)	Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total)	Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total)
Total number of non-caseload events at Lot level	32	21 (66%)	9 (28%)	2 (6%)
Total number of people who participated in the non-caseload events at Lot level	1,122	668 (60%)	139 (12%)	315 (28%)

Figure 3.4.1 Non-caseload events at Lot level that took place between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by primary target group

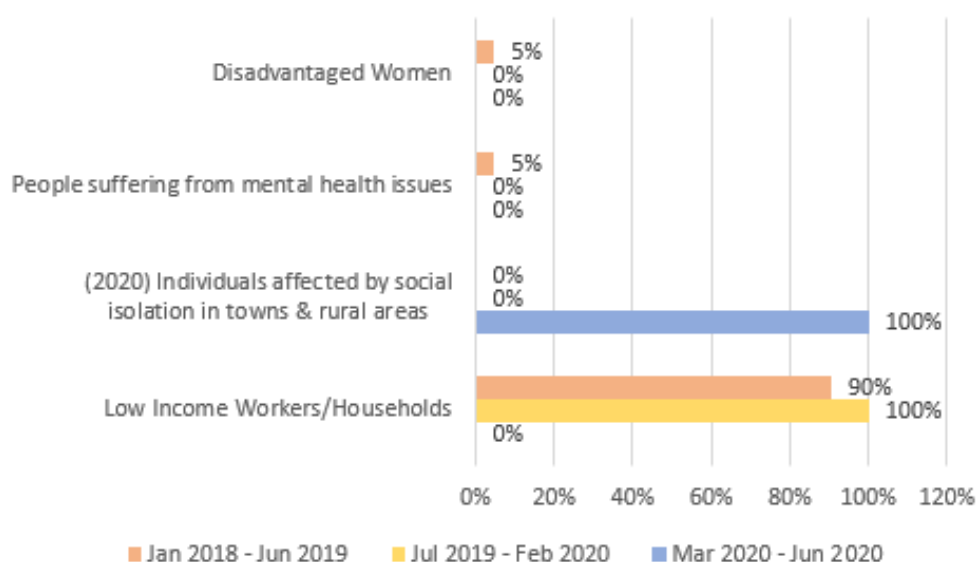
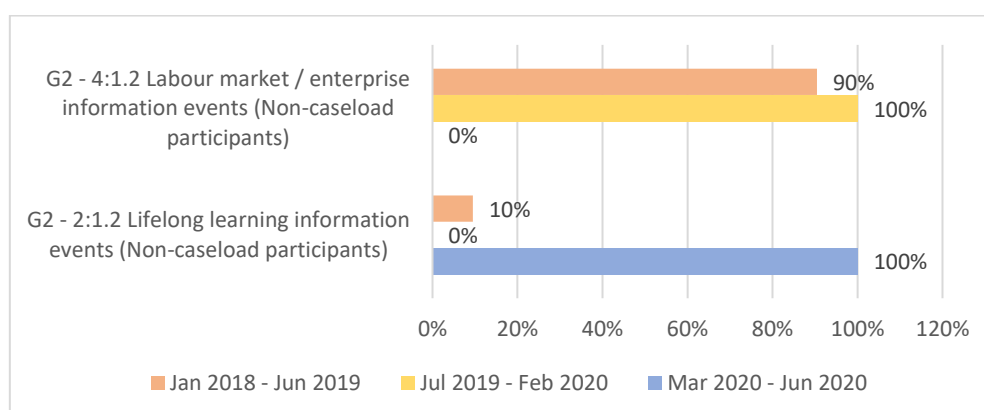


Figure 3.4.2 Non-caseload events at Lot level that took place between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by type of event



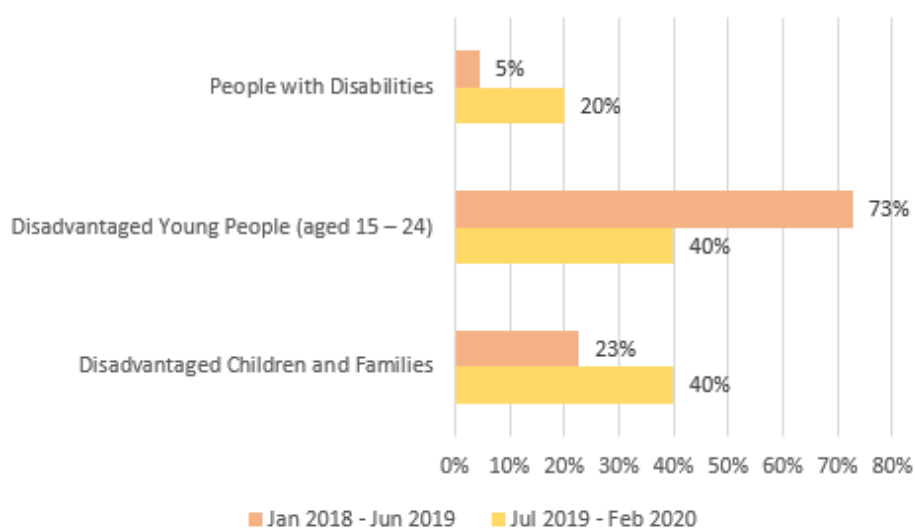
⁷ This was based on the start date of the event.

3.5. Children and families

Table 3.5 Total number of children and family activities⁸ at Lot level that started between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020.

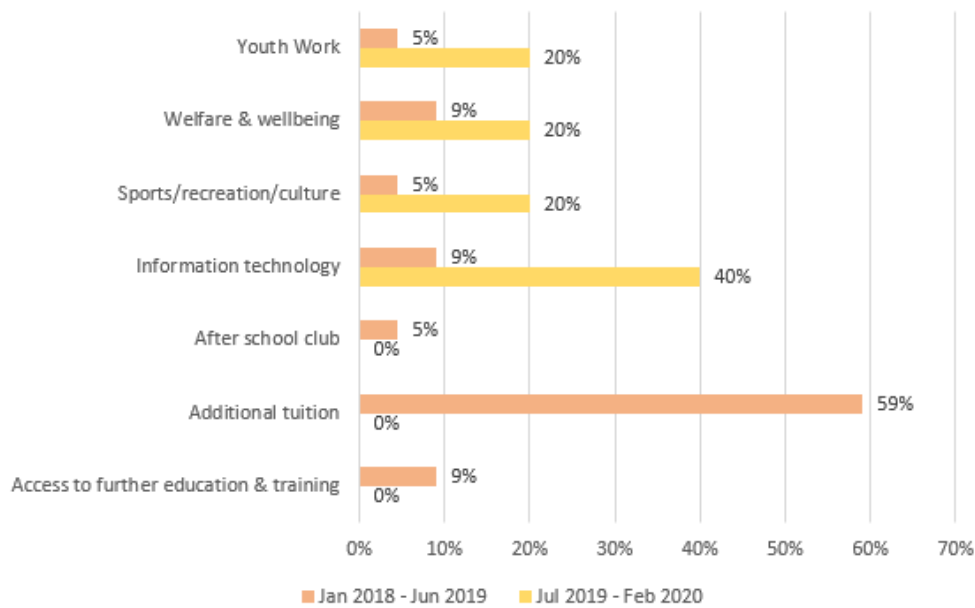
Indicators	Total	Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total)	Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total)	Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total)
Total number of children and family activities at Lot level	27	22 (81%)	5 (19%)	0 (0%)
Total number of people who participated in the children and family activities at Lot level	3,722	2,465 (66%)	1,257 (34%)	0 (0%)

Figure 3.5.1 Children and family activities at Lot level that took place between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by primary target group



⁸ This was based on the start date of the activity.

Figure 3.5.2 Children and family activities at Lot level that took place between Jan 2018 - Jun 2019, July 2019 - Feb 2020, and Mar - June 2020, broken down by type of activity



3.1. LDC collaborations

Table 3.6 Total number of new LDC collaborations⁹ at Lot level that started between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020.

Indicators	Total	Jan 2018 – Jun 2019 (% of total)	Jul 2019 – Feb 2020 (% of total)	Mar – Jun 2020 (% of total)
Total number of LDC collaborations at Lot level	18	16 (89%)	2 (11%)	0 (0%)

⁹ This was based on the start date of the collaboration.

Figure 3.6.1 LDC collaborations at Lot level between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020, broken down by primary target group

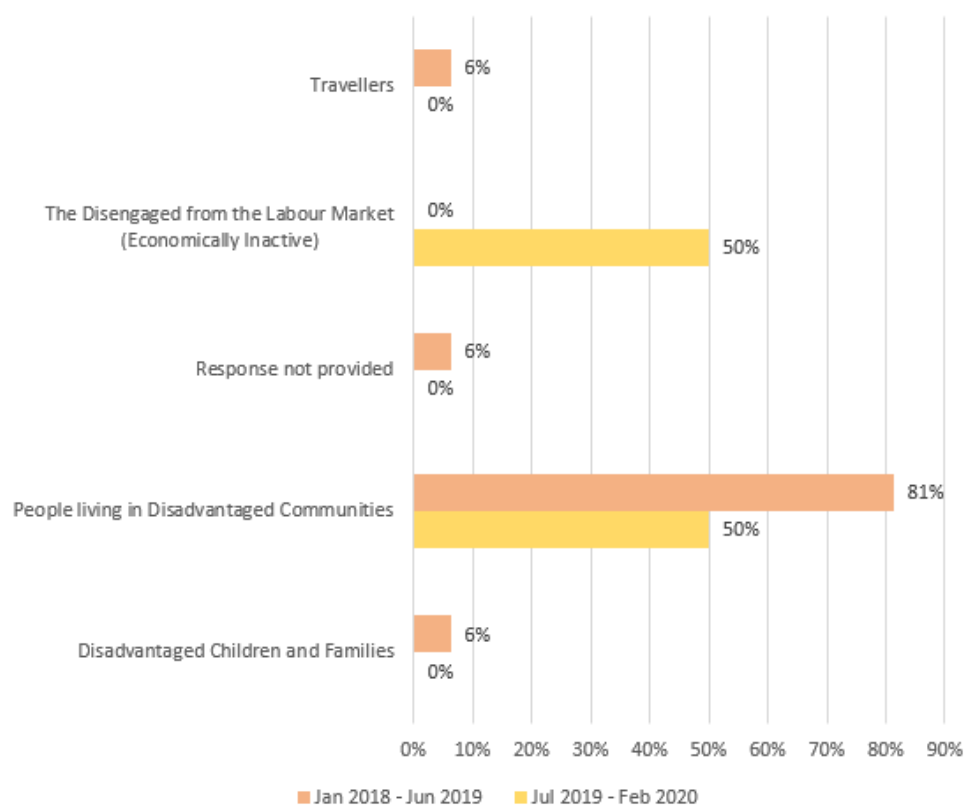
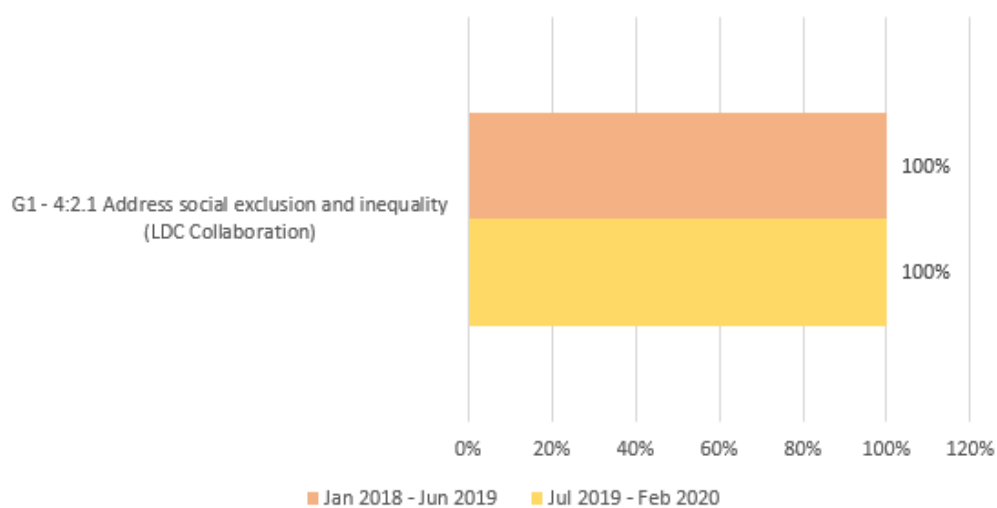


Figure 3.6.2 LDC collaborations at Lot level between Jan 2018 and Jun 2019, Jul 2019 and Feb 2020, and Mar and Jun 2020, broken down by type of social inclusion work



4. Groups impacted by COVID-19

The outbreak of COVID-19 in March 2020 has had a significant impact on the social and economic wellbeing of communities across Ireland. While everyone has felt the effects of the crisis, national evidence¹⁰ shows that a number of groups on the SICAP caseload have been disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. They are also more likely to feel the long-term effects of the pandemic. Some of these groups are listed below:

1. Unemployed people
2. Travellers
3. Roma
4. Asylum seekers and refugees
5. People who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion
6. People aged 65 years or older

While we note that there may be other groups that have also been deeply affected by the pandemic at a local or national level, this section of the report focuses on these six groups of people, recognising that they are particularly vulnerable in the current context.

Up-to-date population level and programme data is provided, alongside an overview of the interventions provided and outputs achieved by people on the caseload to date (i.e. June 2020). Where relevant, this should be read in conjunction with the additional beneficiary data provided in Section 3, which details the other SICAP beneficiary types supported in the Lot, broken down by their primary target groups. This will provide a comprehensive overview of the supports provided by SICAP to each of these groups in the Lot.

¹⁰ Community Work Ireland, 2020: “Marginalised Groups: Planning for Resilience in the COVID-19 Crisis”
Dublin City Community Co-op. 2020: “The Impact of COVID-19 on the Most Disadvantaged in Our Communities”

4.1. Unemployed

Table 4.1 Proportion of unemployed at national and county population level¹¹ and the proportion of unemployed on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
Unemployed	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	26,739 (57%)	936 (64%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	9,107 (57%)	266 (64%)
Total unemployed on caseload (% of caseload)	35,846 (57%)	1,202 (64%)

Population data:
Unemployed
National: 182,616 (3.8%)
County: 6,704 (5.8%)

July unemployment figures for Waterford County based on the CSO live register are 7661, this represents a 14.3% increase in unemployment from the end of February 2020 (6704). This figure does not include the Covid-19 Pandemic Unemployment Payments (PUP) issued in the county for the same period.

¹¹ Population level data is sourced from the CSO Live Register, as at the end of February 2020. It is calculated as a percentage of the total population, as at the time of the 2016 Census. It should be noted that Live Register data includes people who are working on a part-time basis, as well as seasonal and casual workers.

4.2. Travellers

Table 4.2 Proportion of Travellers at national and county population level¹² and the proportion of Travellers on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
Travellers	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	1,012 (2%)	9 (1%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	306 (2%)	12 (3%)
Total Travellers on caseload (% of caseload)	1,318 (2%)	21 (1%)

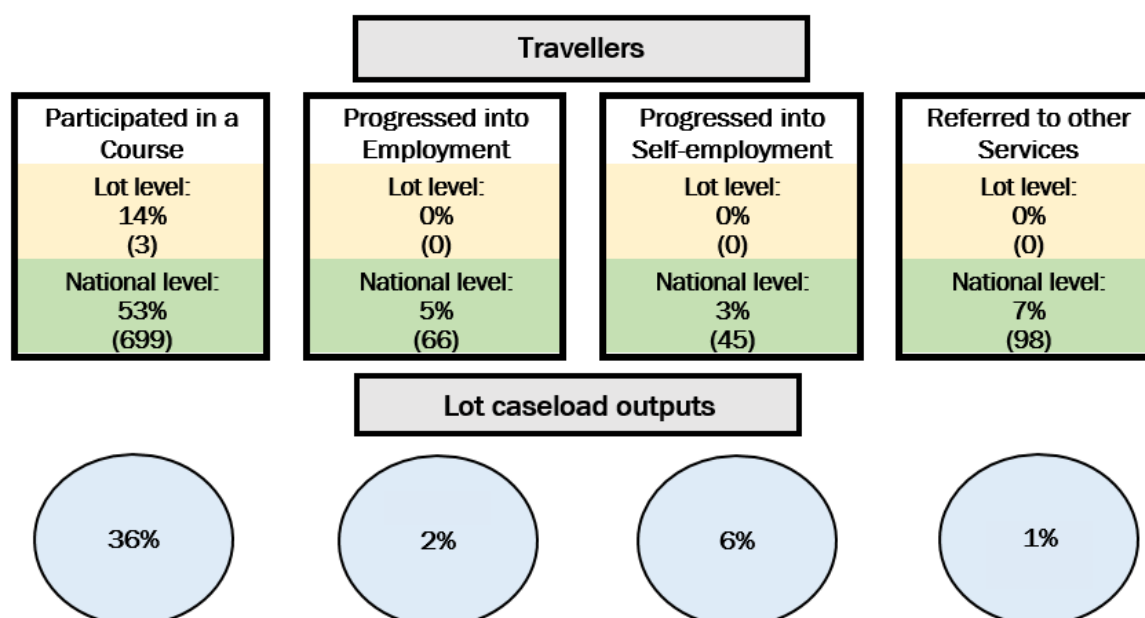
Population data:
Travellers
National: 30,987 (0.7%)
County: 520 (0.4%)

Individual interventions

On average,¹³ Travellers registered in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2019 received 2 interventions, as compared to the average number of interventions received by Travellers registered in the Lot between July 2019 and June 2020 (2).

SICAP individual outputs

The outputs achieved by Travellers at Lot and national level to date are presented below. The outputs achieved by the overall Lot caseload are also provided.



¹² Population level data is sourced from the CSO Census 2016.

¹³ Median

4.3. Roma

Table 4.3 Proportion of Roma at national and county population level¹⁴ and the proportion of Roma on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
Roma	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	183 (0.4%)	7 (1%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	78 (0.5%)	13 (3%)
Total Roma on caseload (% of caseload)	261 (0.4%)	20 (1%)

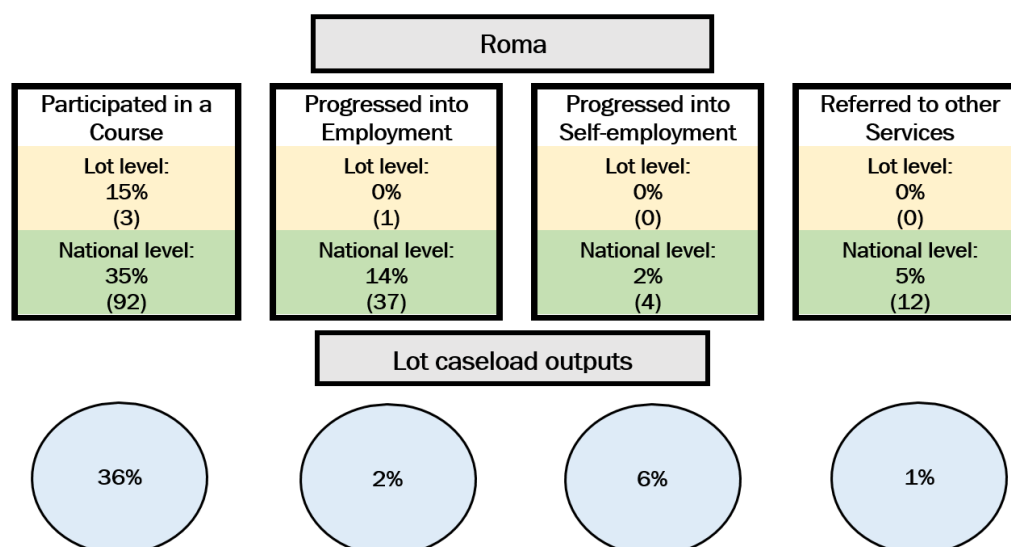
Population data:
Roma
National: 4,050 (0.1%)
County: 100 (0.1%)

Individual interventions

On average,¹⁵ a Roma person registered in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2019 received 2 interventions, as compared to the average number of interventions received by Roma registered in the Lot between July 2019 and June 2020 (2).

SICAP individual outputs

The outputs achieved by Roma at Lot and national level to date are presented below. The outputs achieved by the overall Lot caseload are also provided.



¹⁴ Population data is sourced from 2016 estimates from Pavee Point. It is calculated as a percentage of the total population, as at the time of the 2016 Census. Pavee Point have advised that the data be used with caution as the mapping most likely underestimated the Roma community in the area.

¹⁵ Median

4.4. Asylum seekers and refugees

Table 4.4 Proportion of asylum seekers and refugees at national and county population level¹⁶ and the proportion of asylum seekers and refugees on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
Asylum seekers and refugees	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	1,680 (4%)	132 (9%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	756 (5%)	34 (8%)
Total asylum seekers and refugees on caseload (% of caseload)	2,436 (4%)	166 (9%)

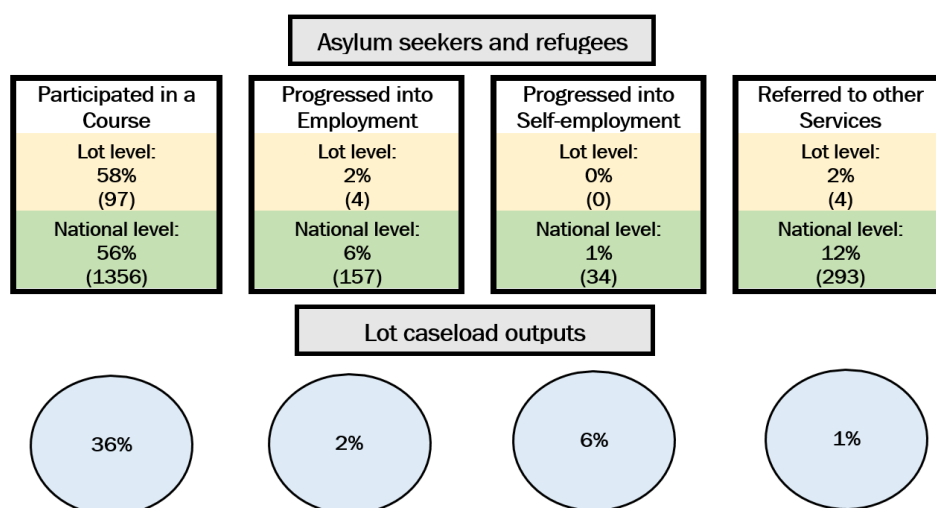
Population data: Asylum seekers and refugees
National: 10,231 (0.2%)
County: 547 (0.5%)

Individual interventions

On average,¹⁷ asylum seekers and refugees registered in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2019 received 3 interventions, as compared to the average number of interventions received by asylum seekers and refugees registered in the Lot between July 2019 and June 2020 (2).

SICAP individual outputs

The outputs achieved by asylum seekers and refugees at Lot and national level to date are presented below. The outputs achieved by the overall Lot caseload are also provided.



¹⁶ The up-to-date asylum seeker data was provided by the Department of Justice and Equality, dated August 9th 2020 and includes people living in the Baleskin Reception centre, Direct Provision centres and temporary or emergency accommodation across Ireland. The overall numbers are subject to a 1-2% margin of error to account for temporary absences. The refugee data was provided by the Department of Justice and Equality, dated August 12th 2020 and refers to people living in Ireland under the Irish Refugee Protection Programme; either in Emergency Reception and Accommodation Centres or housed in the community.

There were 7,244 asylum seekers and 2,987 refugees living in Ireland in August 2020, including 378 asylum seekers and 169 refugees who were living in Waterford.

¹⁷ Median

4.5. People over 65 years of age

Table 4.5 Proportion of people aged 65 and older at national and county population level¹⁸ and the proportion of people over 65 years of age on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
People over 65 years of age	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	1,312 (3%)	34 (2%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	619 (4%)	20 (5%)
Total people over 65 years of age on caseload (% of caseload)	1931 (3%)	54 (3%)

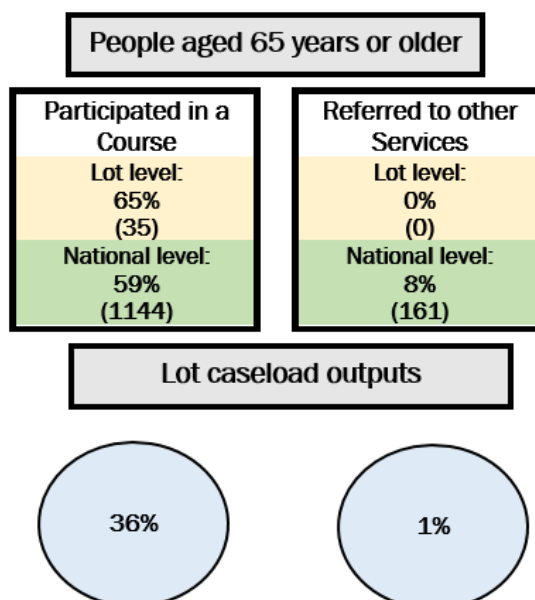
Population data: People aged 65 years & older
National: 637,567 (13.4%)
County: 17,371 (15%)

Individual interventions

On average,¹⁹ people over 65 years of age registered in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2019 received 2 interventions, as compared to the average number of interventions received by people over 65 years of age registered in the Lot between July 2019 and June 2020 (2).

SICAP individual outputs

The outputs achieved by people over 65 years of age at Lot and national level to date are presented below. The outputs achieved by the overall Lot caseload are also provided.



¹⁸ Population data is sourced from the CSO Census 2016. It should be noted that population level data refers to people aged 65 years and older while the programme data captures those aged over 65 years of age.

¹⁹ Median

4.6. People who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion

Table 4.6 Proportion of households eligible for, but not yet receiving, housing supports at national and county population level²⁰ and the proportion of people who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion on the caseload at national and Lot level

Programme data		
People who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion	National level (% of people registered)	Lot level (% of people registered)
Registered between Jan 2018 – June 2019	2,493 (5%)	39 (3%)
Registered between July 2019 – June 2020	1,090 (7%)	11 (3%)
Total people who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion on caseload (% of caseload)	3,583 (6%)	50 (3%)

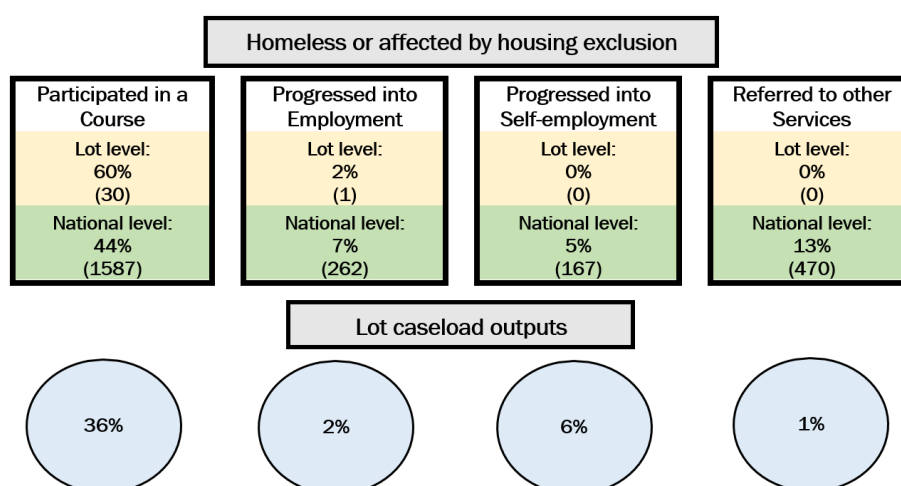
Population data: Households eligible for, but not yet receiving, housing supports
National: 68,693 (3.9%)
County: 1,094 (2.4%)

Individual interventions

On average,²¹ individuals who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion registered in the Lot between January 2018 and June 2019 received 2 interventions, as compared to the average number of interventions received by people who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion registered in the Lot between July 2019 and June 2020 (3).

SICAP individual outputs

The outputs achieved by individuals who are homeless or affected by housing exclusion at Lot and national level to date are presented below. The outputs achieved by the overall Lot caseload are also provided.



²⁰ Population data is sourced from the Housing Agency, December 2019. The data reflects the total number of households eligible for, and in need of, housing supports, and whose social housing need was not being met as at June 2019. This is calculated as a percentage of the total number of occupied housing units (including those temporarily vacant) at the time of the CSO Census 2016.

https://www.housing.gov.ie/sites/default/files/publications/files/sha_summary_2019_dec_2019_web_1.pdf

²¹ Median

5. Individual progression at national and Lot level

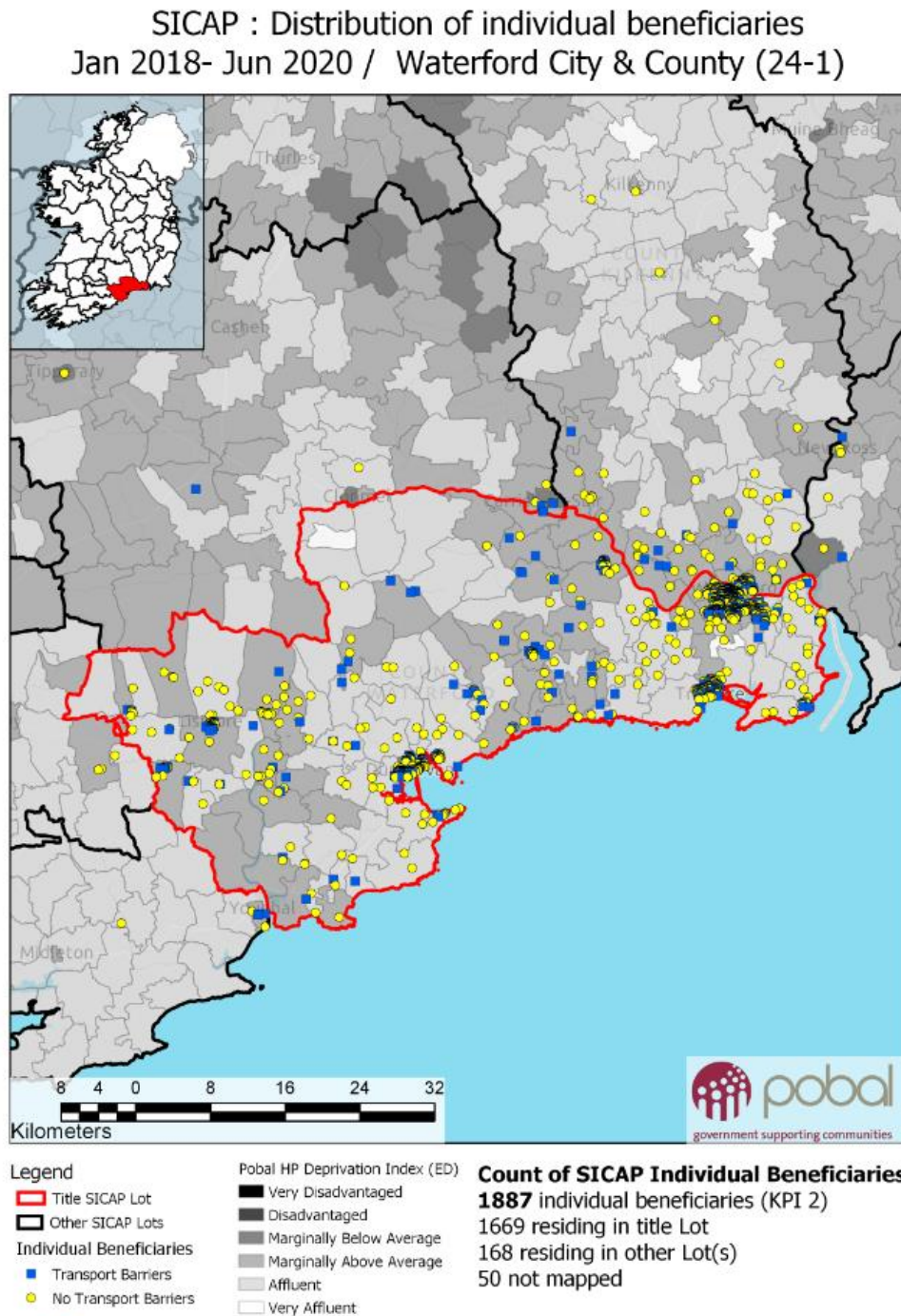
Table 5.1 below presents national and Lot level progression data for the total individual caseload to date.

Table 5.1 Individual progression at national and Lot level

Indicators	National level	Lot level
	(% of caseload)	(% of caseload)
Completed unaccredited course	17,197 (28%)	146 (8%)
Completed accredited course	4,283 (7%)	153 (8%)
Completed industry certified course	8,302 (13%)	110 (6%)
Got a job	4,633 (7%)	42 (2%)
Received labour market supports and got a job	3,519 (6%)	9 (0.5%)
Completed a course and got a job	2,101 (3%)	7 (0.4%)
Set up their own business	6,522 (10%)	108 (6%)
Received self-employment supports and set up their own business	6,294 (10%)	106 (6%)
Completed a course and set up their own business	1,938 (3%)	2 (0.1%)

Annex 1 – Geographic distribution of individual beneficiaries

Figure A.1 Geographic distribution of the individual beneficiaries on the Waterford City and County caseload who were supported by SICAP between January 2018 and June 2020

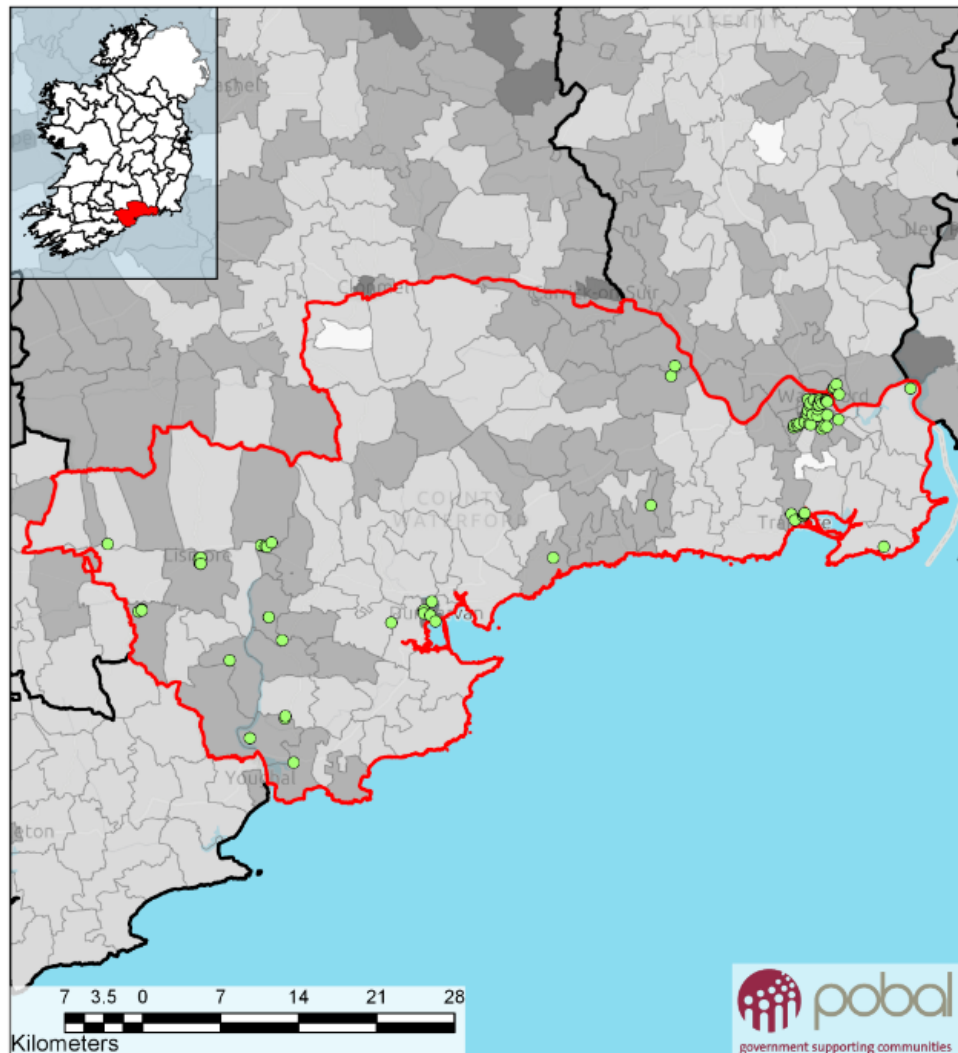


SICAP 2018-2022 is funded by the Irish Government through the Department of Rural and Community Development and co-funded by the European Social Fund under the Programme for Employability, Inclusion and Learning (PEIL) 2014-2020

Annex 2 – Geographic distribution of LCG beneficiaries

Figure A.2 Geographic distribution of LCG beneficiaries on the Waterford City and County caseload who were supported by SICAP between January 2018 and June 2020

SICAP : Distribution of LCG beneficiaries Jan 2018- Jun 2020 / Waterford City & County (24-1)



Legend

- Title SICAP Lot
- Other SICAP Lots
- LCG Beneficiaries

Pobal HP Deprivation Index (ED)

- Very Disadvantaged
- Disadvantaged
- Marginally Below Average
- Marginally Above Average
- Affluent
- Very Affluent

Count of LCG Beneficiaries

90 LCG beneficiaries (KPI 1)
 82 residing in title Lot
 6 residing in other Lot(s)
 2 not mapped



Rialtas na hÉireann
Government of Ireland

SICAP 2018-2022 is funded by the Irish Government through the Department of Rural and Community Development and co-funded by the European Social Fund under the Programme for Employment, Inclusion and Learning (PEIL) 2014-2020

Annex 3 – Glossary of terms

Asylum seekers: are people from outside the EEA who are seeking to be recognised as refugees and are waiting for the authorities to decide on their applications. People in this process are legally entitled to stay in the state until their application for protection is decided. They also have a right to a fair hearing of that application and to an appeal if necessary. (Irish Refugee Council)

Children and Families supported by SICAP: includes children and young people (under 18 years of age) who belong to a SICAP target group and who are engaged with SICAP through their school and/or local activities. They can be supported either on their own or as part of a family intervention, involving their parents and guardians. They do not need to be registered to SICAP to participate in these activities.

Homeless or affected by housing exclusion: includes people who are roofless (without a shelter of any kind, sleeping rough), houseless (with a place to sleep but temporarily in institutions or shelter), living in insecure housing (threatened with severe exclusion due to insecure tenancies, eviction, domestic violence) and living in inadequate housing (e.g. caravans on illegal camping sites, unfit housing).

Individuals supported by SICAP: people who are registered with the programme must be at least 15 years of age and a member of one of the SICAP target groups. In order to be counted as part of the SICAP caseload for a particular period, the individual must have received at least two separate one-to-one interventions and agreed a Personal Action Plan. Additionally, at least one of these interventions must be carried out in person (i.e. face-to-face) and the initial registration meeting is not counted.

LDC Collaborations: are formal or informal arrangements between LDCs and other relevant stakeholders e.g. statutory sector or community organisations, whereby they agree to work together strategically to address a specific social inclusion issue(s).

Local Community Groups (LCGs) supported by SICAP: formal and informal groups that work on a wide range of social inclusion or equality issues at community level and/or address the needs of a SICAP target group. An LCG must have received at least two separate interventions and agreed an Annual Support Plan. The initial registration meeting is not counted as an intervention.

Non-caseload Individuals supported by SICAP: are beneficiaries who participate in specific Goal 1 community engagement activities (G1-1:1) or Goal 2 information events e.g. a jobs fair. They do not need to be registered to SICAP to participate in these events. While non-caseload events should target SICAP target groups, not all non-caseload individuals need to belong to a target group. Where possible, only the number of people belonging to the SICAP target group should be reported.

Refugee: is a person from outside the EEA who is forced to leave their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution. They are unable to return to their home country for reasons related to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion. Ireland has a legal responsibility to determine who is a refugee and to extend its protection to such a person. This includes those who have been given leave to remain in Ireland.

Roma: The European Commission and the Council of Europe tend to use “Roma” as an umbrella term to refer to a number of different groups (such as Roma, Sinti, Kale, Gypsies, Romanichels, Boyash, Ashkali, Egyptians, Yenish, Dom and Lom) and also includes Travellers, without denying the specificities and varieties of lifestyles and situations of these groups (DoJ&E, 2017). For the purposes of SICAP, Roma people are part of the international Roma community.

Social Enterprises (SEs) supported by SICAP: A Social Enterprise²² is an enterprise whose objective is to achieve a social, societal or environmental impact, rather than maximising profit for its owners or shareholders. It pursues its objectives by trading on an ongoing basis through the provision of goods and/or services, and by reinvesting surpluses into achieving social objectives. It is governed in a fully accountable and transparent manner and is independent of the public sector. If dissolved, it should transfer its assets to another organisation with a similar mission. Social Enterprises supported by SICAP must provide services to SICAP target groups/in disadvantaged communities, or employ or provide training to SICAP target groups to be eligible for support.

Transport barrier: this indicator is measured subjectively, while individuals complete the SICAP registration form. An individual indicates whether they have a transport barrier based on their perceived ability, or lack thereof, to access local services e.g. living in a rural area without their own mode of transport.

Travellers: The Equal Status Act (2000) defines Travellers as a community of people who are identified both by themselves and others as having a shared history, culture and traditions, including a nomadic way of life on the island of Ireland. In March 2017, Travellers were officially recognised as an ethnic minority in Ireland.

²² National Social Enterprise Policy for Ireland