



the
wheel

Stronger Charities.
Stronger Communities.

SUMMIT

Croke Park, 23 May

2023

The opportunities that volunteering
can create for multicultural Ireland

AGENDA

- **Session opening**
- **Dóchas: Worldview research**
- **Volunteer Ireland: Volunteering is on a knife-edge**
- **IPMO: Supporting Volunteers to support their communities in a multi-racial, multicultural Ireland**
- **Panel discussion – Q&A**
- **Session closing**





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The opportunities that volunteering
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Exploring Irish
attitudes to overseas
development aid

dóchas

The Irish Association
of Non-Governmental
Development Organisations

Worldview: Public Engagement Research Project

The Wheel Summit May 2023

Data prepared by:

B&A

Funded by:

 **Irish Aid**
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha
Department of Foreign Affairs

Worldview Research Objectives

1. Research partners: **Behaviour & Attitudes** and **Development Engagement Lab**
2. The project is broken down into several parts:
 - I. **Desktop** research was undertaken into what data and research already existed in relation to this topic in Ireland and abroad, and how can it could inform Worldview.
 - II. **Audience segmentation** data and analysis was undertaken to profile the Irish public. This research was used to identify and to segment the audience into clearly defined and usable groups.
 - III. **Annual survey x 2 sections** to understand Irish attitudes, behavioural engagement with development cooperation, drivers of support, and the levers to change attitude and behaviour.
 - IV. **Focus groups** (based on the segmentation survey) to discern:
 - I. the current beliefs and motivations of the Irish public in relation to overseas development aid;
 - II. the communication content, style and channels that are likely to enhance support for overseas development aid; and
 - III. how these vary from one audience group to another.
3. It's possible to **test out various ways of engaging** with different target audiences to communicate the importance of international development cooperation and how it can have a hugely positive impact not only on people in other countries but on us as a society.
4. This is a **5 year project**, now in it 4th year and will continue to build knowledge of our audience and how best to engage with them.

Introduction of latest phase



This report presents the findings from the third phase.



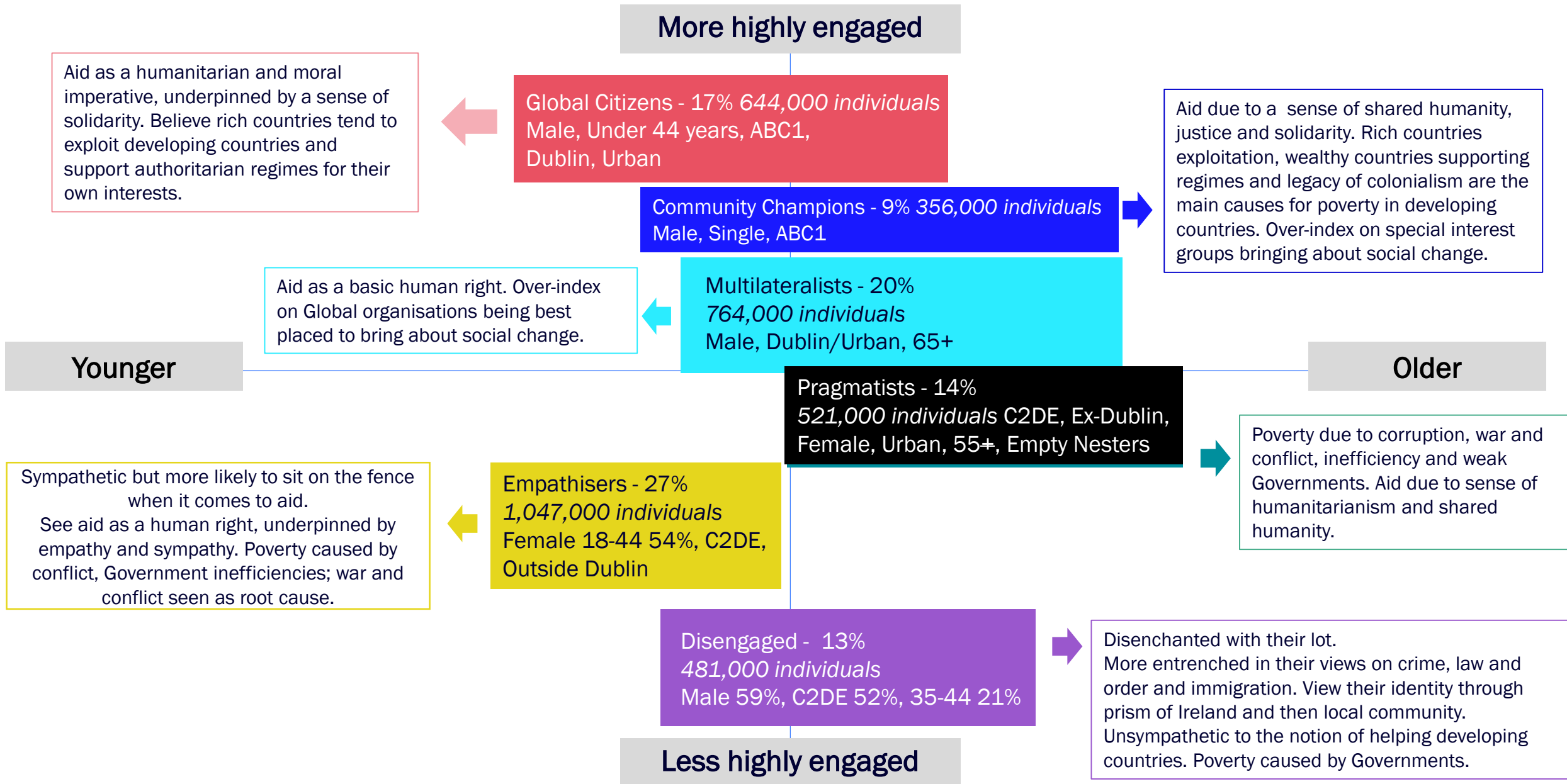
Survey results are based on a sample of **2,501 adults** aged 18+, quota controlled in terms of age, gender, socio-economic class and region to reflect the profile of the adult population of the Republic of Ireland. In addition, **six focus groups** were conducted with the 'middle' segments not committed to overseas aid.



Fieldwork on the latest wave was conducted from the 4th October to 7th November, 2022.

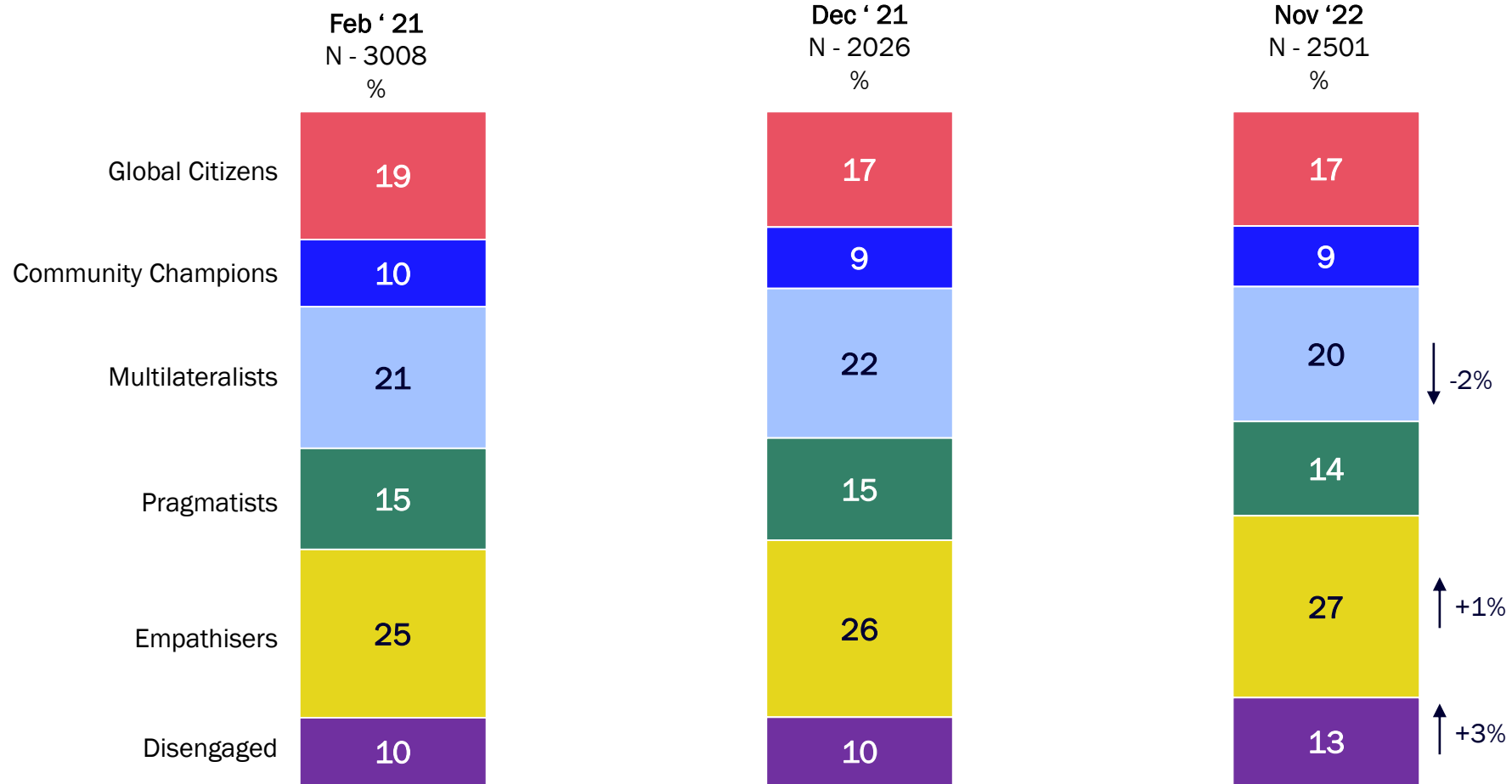
Worldview Audience Segments

The Segments - Overview



Trending the Segments

Base: All Adults (Feb 21 N – 3,008; Dec 21 N – 2,026)



The bottom two segments (Disengaged and Empathisers) have increased at the expense of mid-tier segments (Pragmatists and Multilateralists) over the last 18 months.

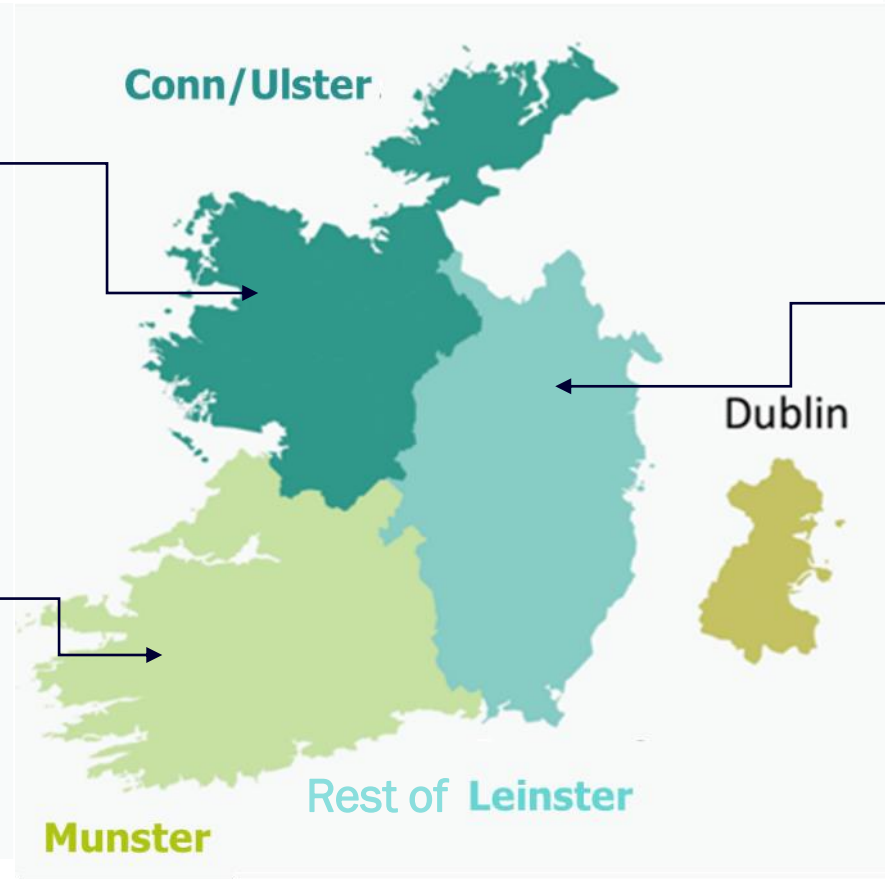
Profile of Segments x Region and Area

Base: All Adults (Nov 2022 N – 2,501)

○ Significantly higher than average
 □ Significantly lower than average

Empathisers 22%
 Community Champions 21%
 Disengaged 19%
 Pragmatists 17%
 Global Citizens 15%
 European Multilateralists 11%

Empathisers 31%
 Disengaged 29%
 Multilateralists 26%
 Community Champions 25%
 Pragmatists 24%
 Global Citizens 23%



Pragmatists 31%
 Multilateralists 29%
 Empathisers 27%
 Community Champions 25%
 Disengaged 25%
 Global Citizens 23%

Global Citizens 39%
 Multilateralists 34%
 Community Champions 29%
 Pragmatists 28%
 Disengaged 27%
 Empathisers 21%

	Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
	506	230	315	664	470	316

		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Urban		72	70	62	59	75	62
Rural		28	30	38	41	25	38

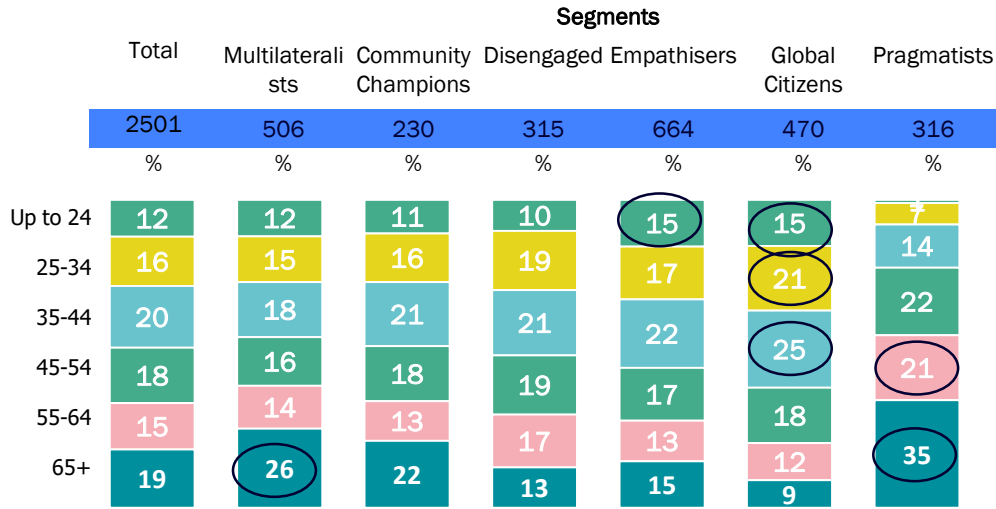
Analysis of Sample

The Segments Profile

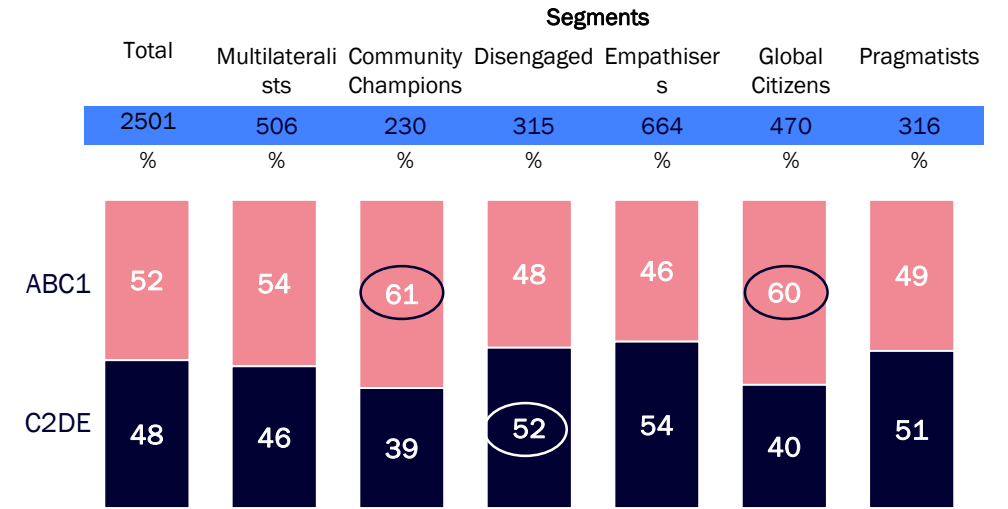
Base: All Adults (Nov 2022 N – 2,501)

○ Significantly higher than total

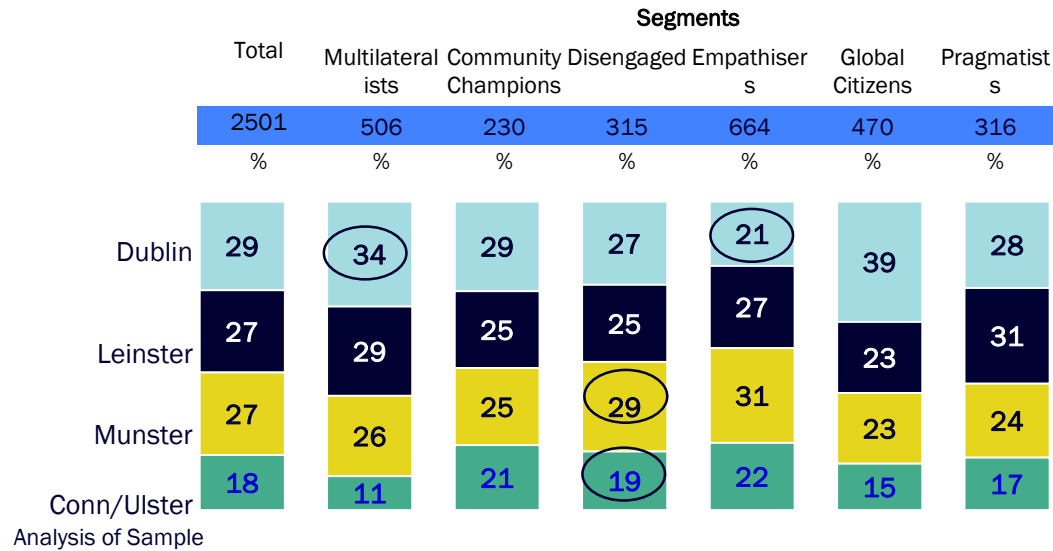
Age



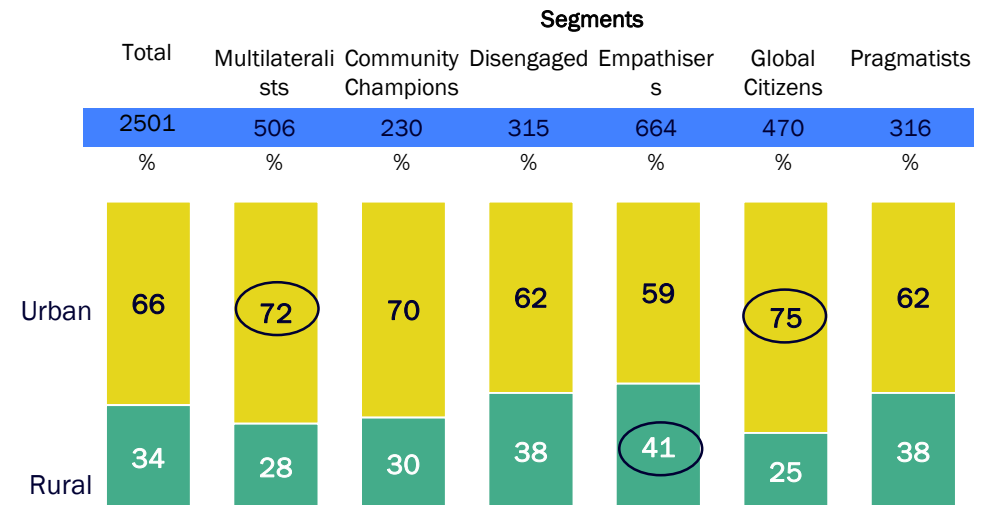
Social Class



Region



Area

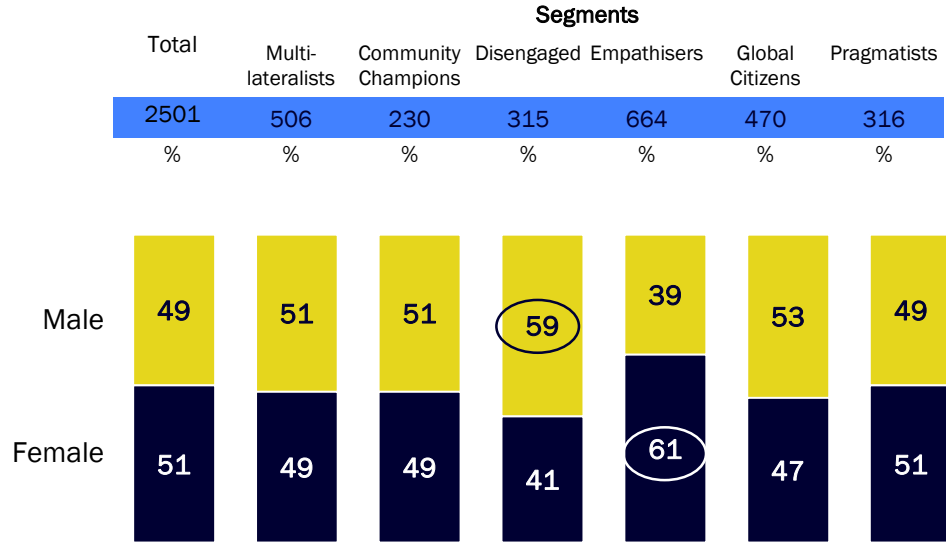


The Segments Profile x Gender & Lifestage

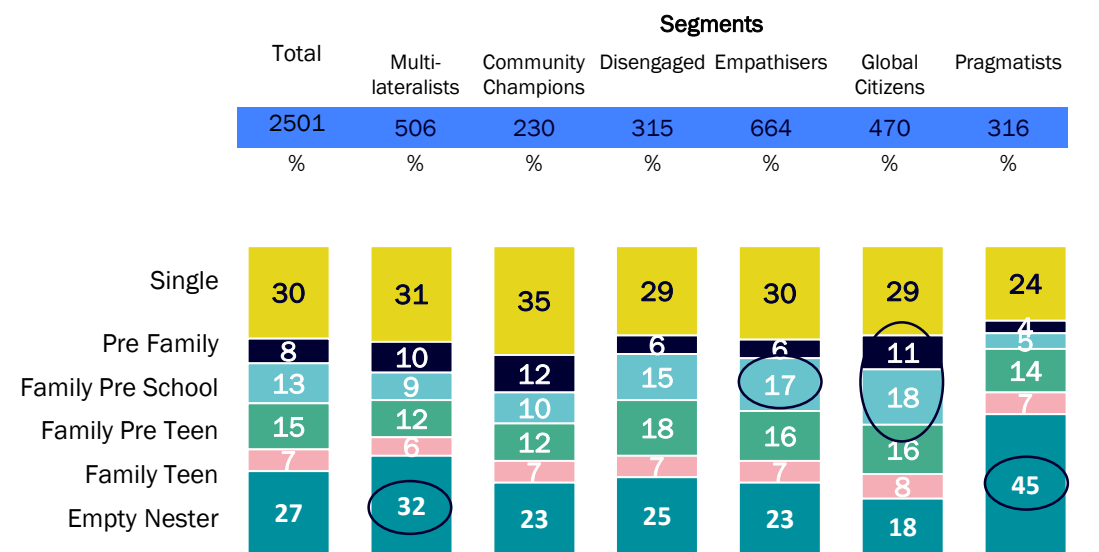
○ Significantly higher than total

Base: All Adults (Nov 2022 N – 2,501)

Gender



Lifestage



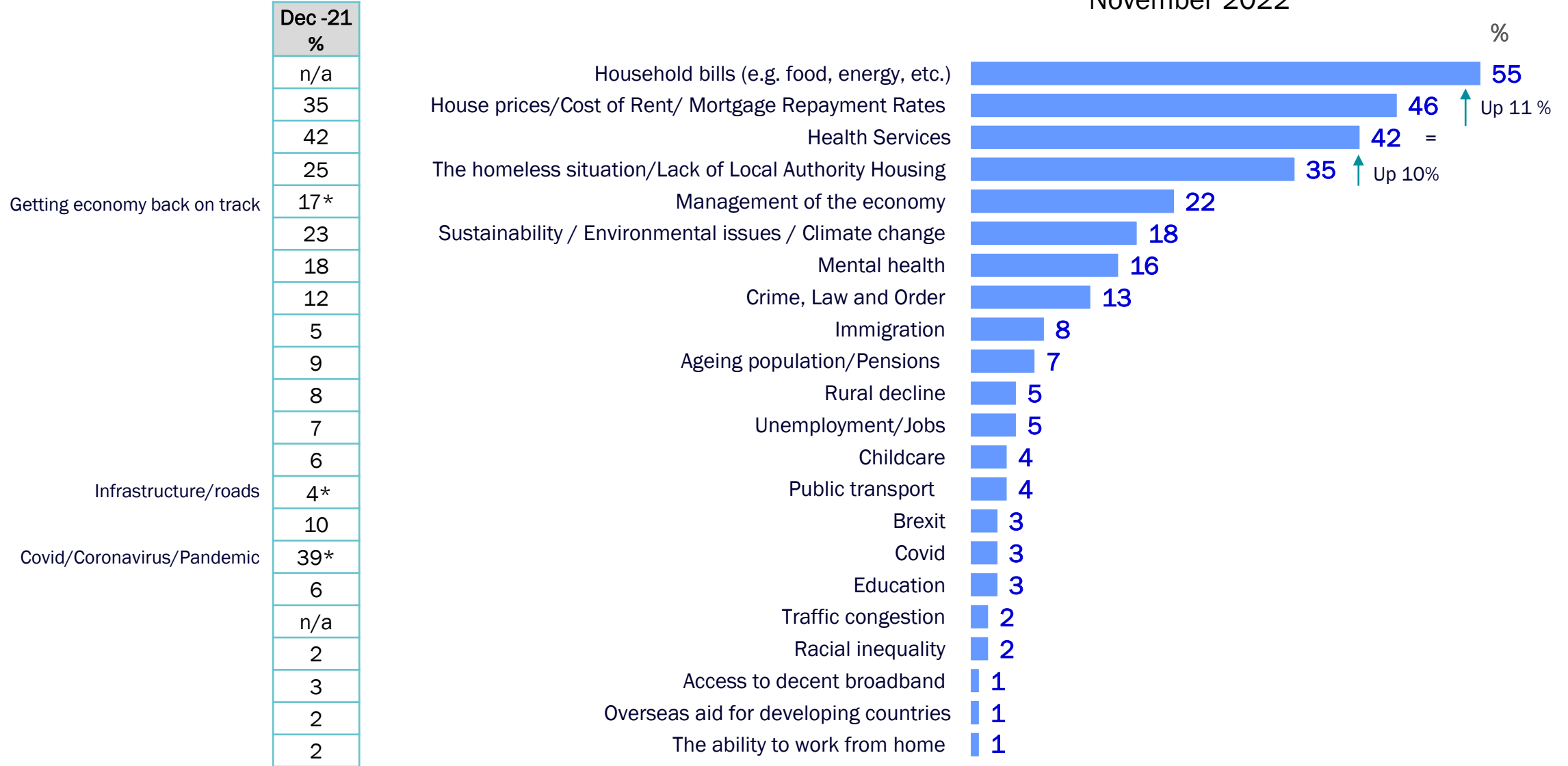


Worldview Findings

Section 1

The Top 3 Most Important Issues Facing Ireland are household bills (new), house prices (up 11%), and health services

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026)



Q.1 Which of the following do you feel are the 3 most important issues facing Ireland today?

Most Important Issues Facing Ireland x Segments

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026)

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base	2501 %	506 %	230 %	315 %	664 %	470 %	316 %
Household bills (e.g. food, energy, etc.)	55	52	43	60	59	47	65
House prices/Cost of Rent/ Mortgage Repayment Rates	46	48	46	40	47	48	46
Health Services	42	42	39	41	42	36	50
The homeless situation/Lack of Local Authority Housing	35	30	49	25	37	37	33
Management of the economy	22	20	22	23	22	17	28
Sustainability / Environmental issues / Climate change	18	24	29	6	12	22	17
Mental health	16	15	13	14	23	18	8
Crime, Law and Order	13	13	9	21	10	11	17
Immigration	8	6	5	24	6	7	6
Ageing population/Pensions	7	7	7	6	8	7	6
Unemployment/Jobs	5	6	5	6	4	6	2
Rural decline	5	3	6	8	5	3	4
Public transport	4	5	5	3	2	4	3
Childcare	4	4	3	3	4	6	2
Covid	3	4	2	2	5	3	2
Brexit	3	4	3	3	2	3	3
Education	3	3	2	4	3	6	1
Racial inequality	2	4	2	0	1	4	1

Pragmatists focused on Household bills, health service and management of the economy

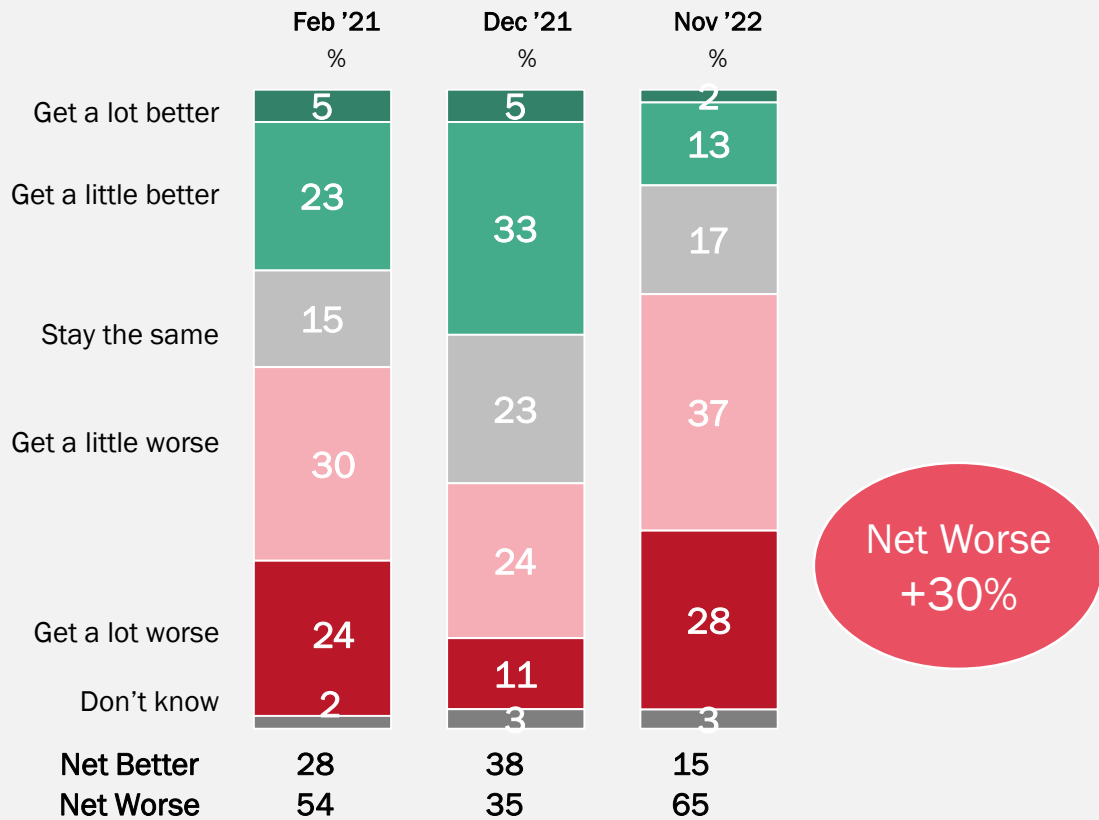
Community Champions, Multilateralists and Global citizens over index on Sustainability. Community Champions also over index on homelessness.

Disengaged becoming even more entrenched on their views on crime, law & order and immigration

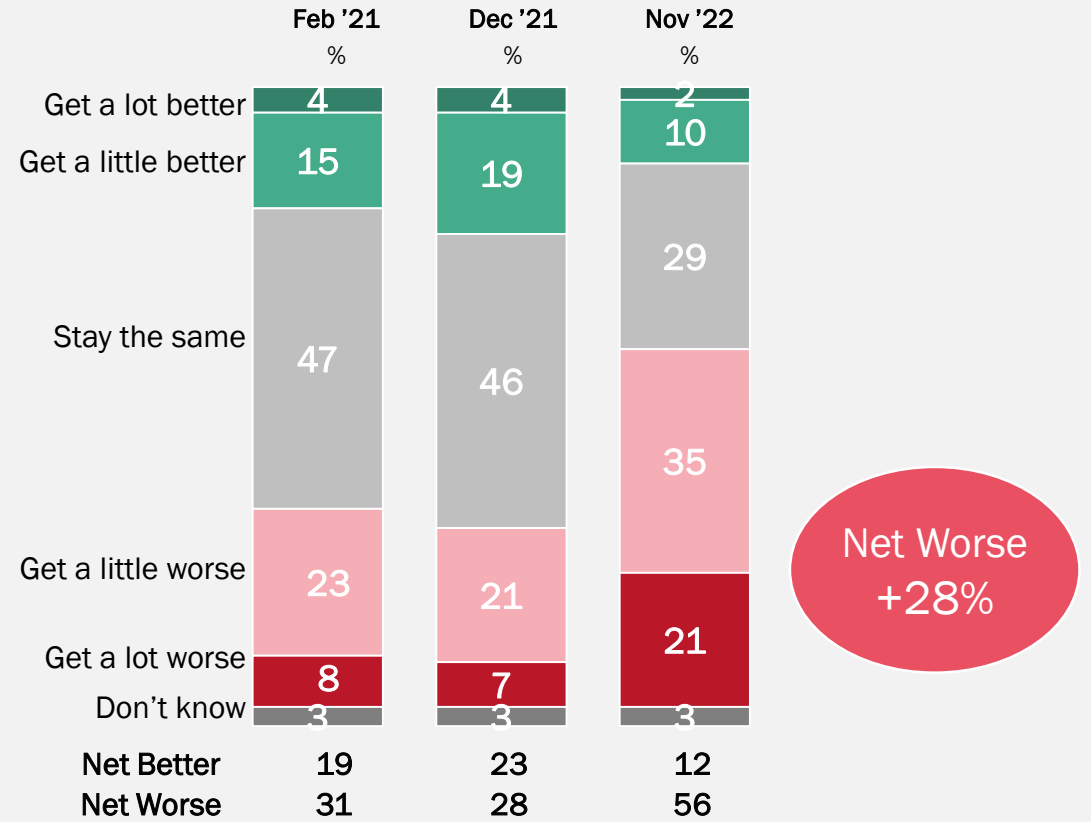
General Economy/Financial Situation over next 12 months

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

General Economy



Financial Situation of Household

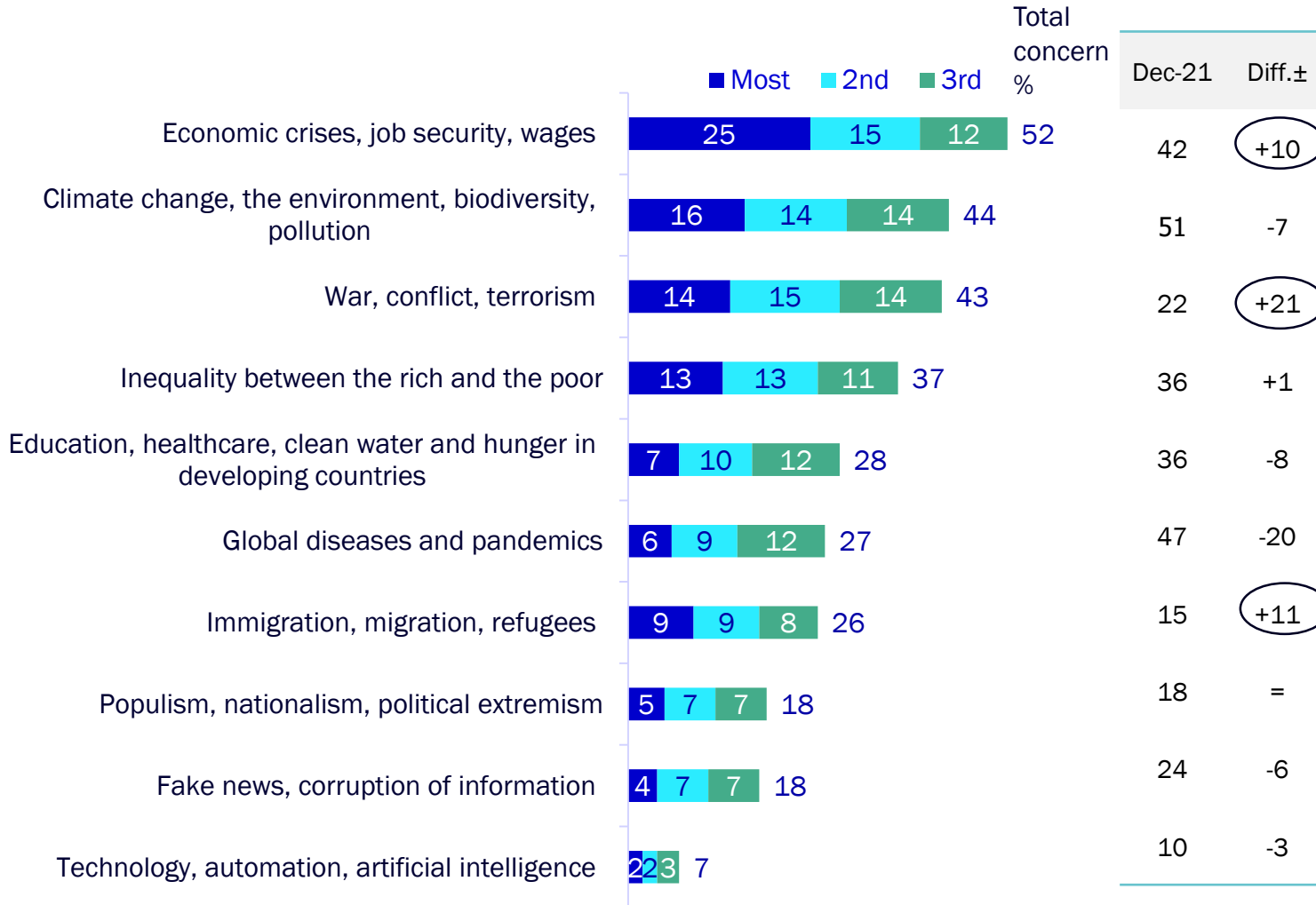


There has been a significant increase in those predicting a worse economic situation and personal financial situation unfolding over the next 12 months.

Q.56 How do you think the general economic situation in Ireland will develop over the next 12 months?
 Q.57 How do you think the financial situation of your own household will change over the next 12 months?

Issues of Personal Concern

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



Q.2 Which of the following issues are you personally most concerned about?

The economic crisis/job security and wages is the top issue of concern for participants in the latest survey at 52% (up 10% from 42% in December 2021). Climate change has seen a reduction of 7% resulting in a drop to No.2 position at 44%. War/conflict and terrorism occupies the No 3 spot at 43% (up 21% from Dec 2021).

The increase in the area of war, conflict, terrorism, and economic crises, has had a knock on effect on Global Diseases and pandemics (-20%) and education, healthcare and hunger in developing countries (-8%).

Issues of Personal Concern x Segments

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base	2501	506	230	315	664	470	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Economic crises, job security, wages	52	45	36	63	61	42	56
Climate change, the environment, biodiversity, pollution	44	49	65	22	34	54	49
War, conflict, terrorism	43	48	38	34	41	42	52
Inequality between the rich and the poor	37	34	52	34	38	43	26
Education, healthcare, clean water and hunger in developing countries	28	28	32	15	38	29	18
Global diseases and pandemics	27	27	15	17	36	22	35
Immigration, migration, refugees	26	22	12	54	26	18	21
Populism, nationalism, political extremism	18	22	27	19	6	21	25
Fake news, corruption of information	18	19	19	30	12	19	15
Technology, automation, artificial intelligence	7	6	3	13	6	10	3

The economic crisis/job security and wages is the top issue of concern for Disengaged and Empathisers.

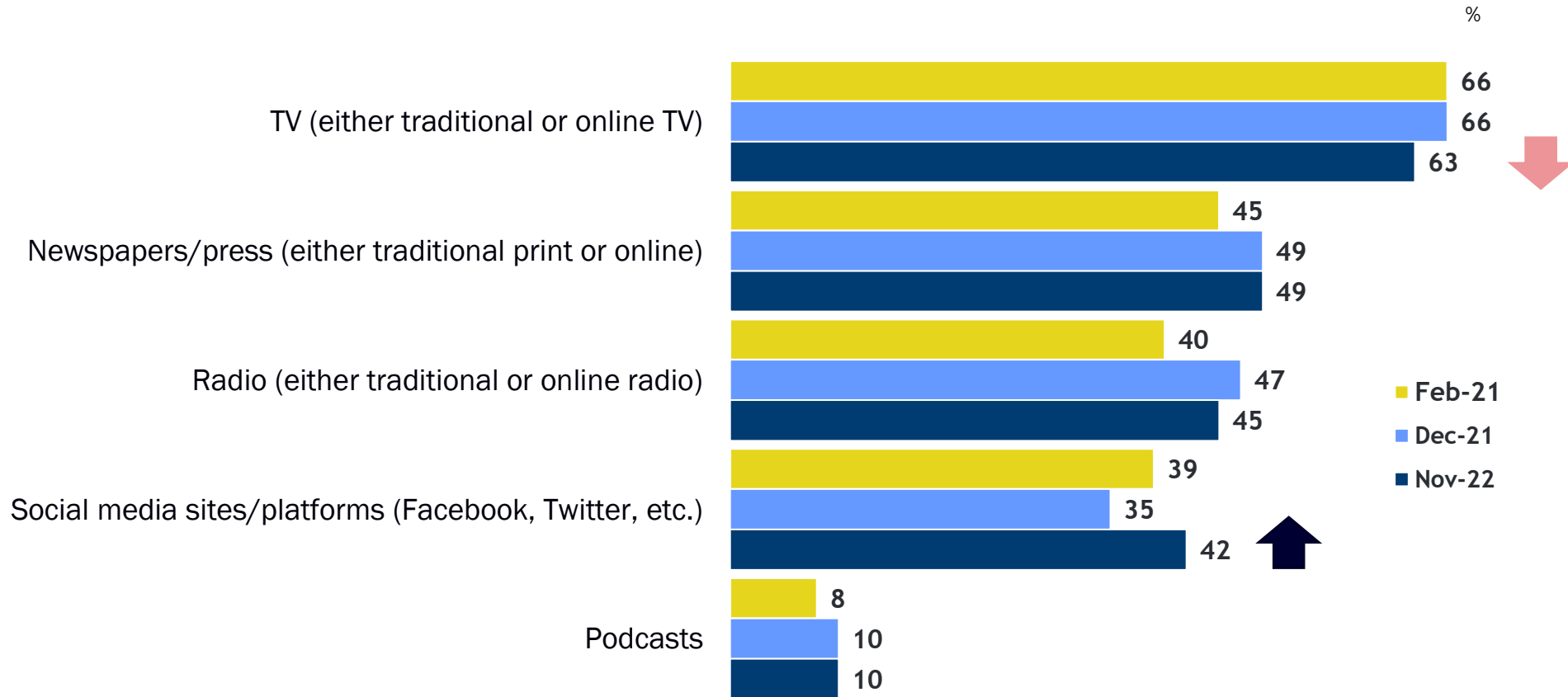
Climate/Environment has become more important to Multilateralists, Community Champions and Global Citizens.

War and conflict is of higher concern for Pragmatists.

Immigration is now the second highest issue of personal concern for Disengaged.

Sources for news and information

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



Social media has increased its share as a source for news and information up 7 percentage points in the latest survey, while TV and radio showing some reduction.

Sources for news and information x Segments

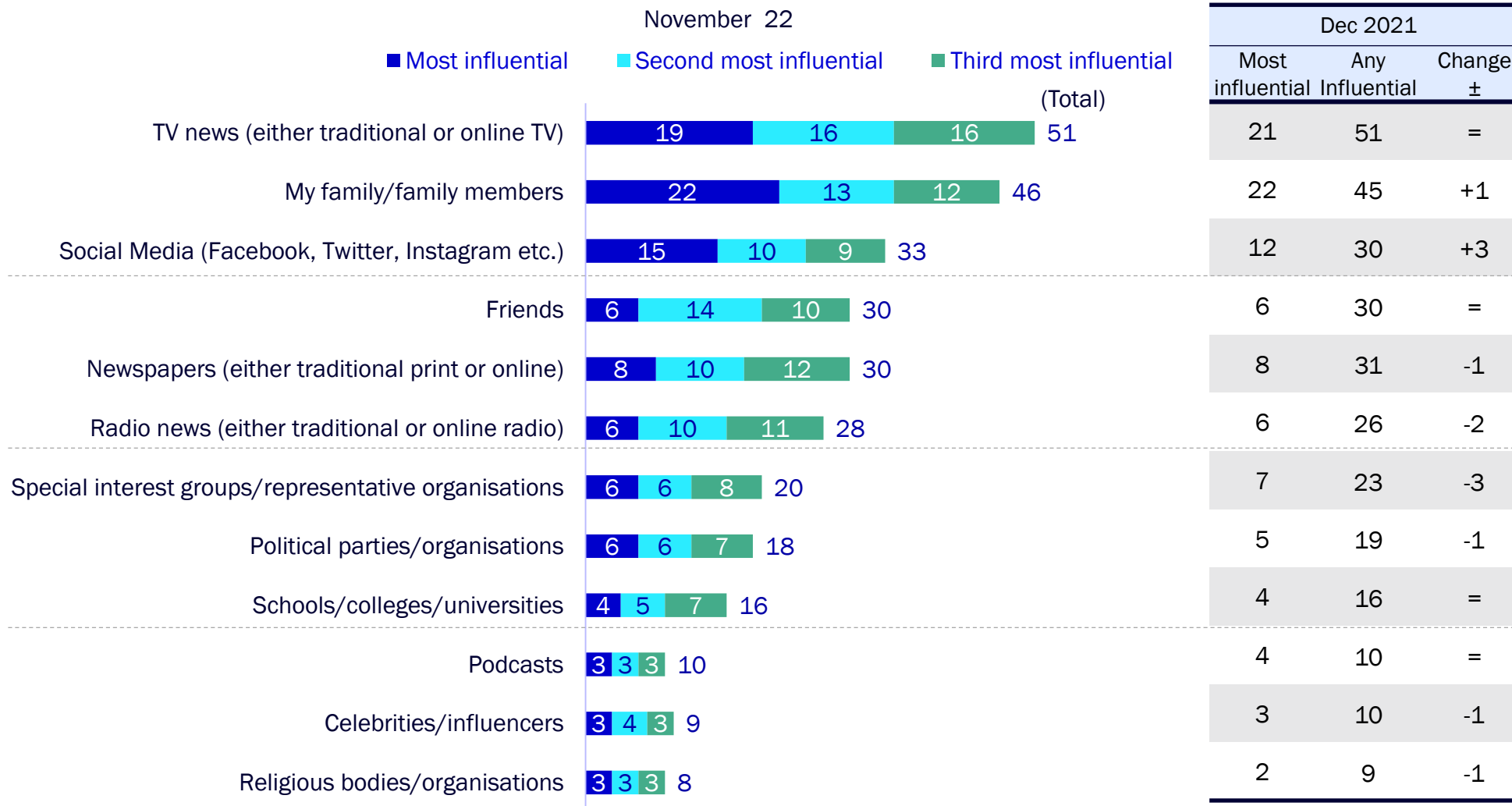
Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base	2501	506	230	315	664	470	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV (either traditional or online TV)	63	65	64	51	63	51	82
Newspapers/press (either traditional print or online)	49	46	54	42	40	53	67
Radio (either traditional or online radio)	45	44	50	39	40	37	65
Social media sites/platforms (Facebook, Twitter, etc.)	42	38	42	35	53	49	25
Podcasts	10	13	18	8	8	14	4

Q.25 Which of the following sources do you use most frequently for news and information?

Greatest influence on views and opinions of key issues

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



Social media is up three percentage points this wave for most influential and is now positioned in the top three sources for key issues. The balance of the scores are broadly in line with December 2021.

Greatest influence on views and opinions of key issues x Segments

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

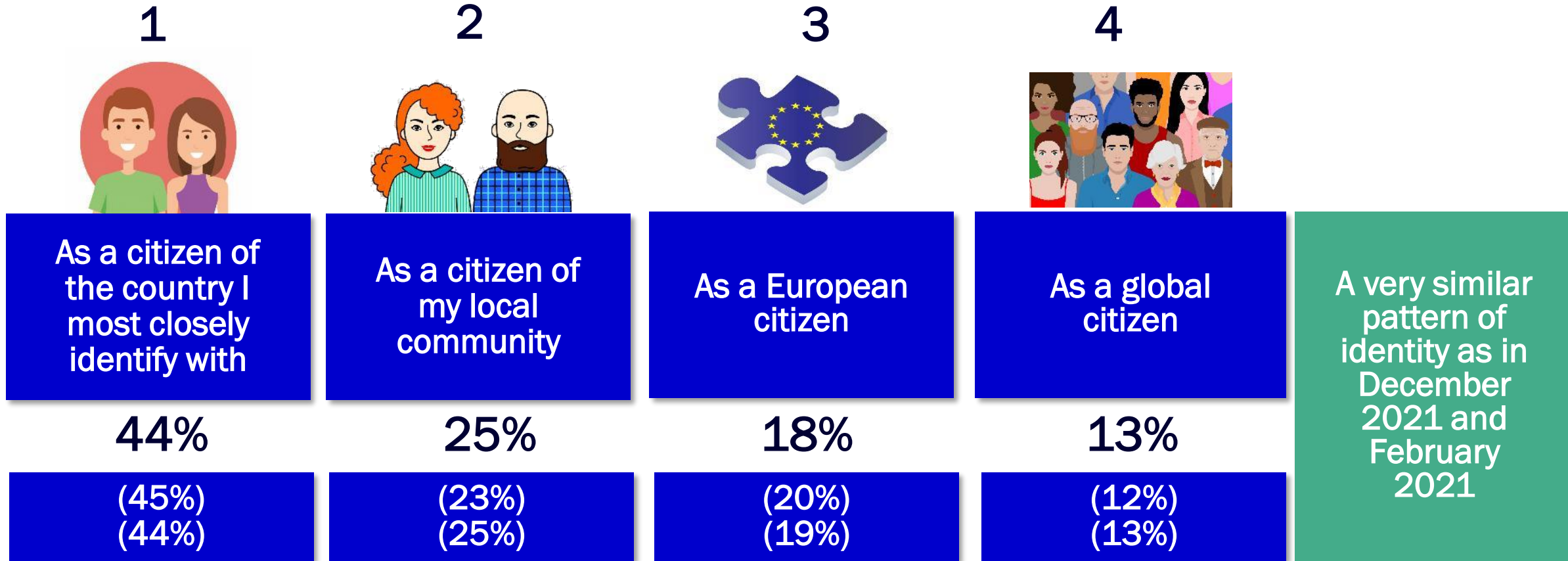
	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base (WTD)	2501	506	230	315	664	470	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
TV news (either traditional or online TV)	51	52	44	39	45	41	91
My family/family members	46	40	49	58	60	38	24
Social Media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram etc.)	33	31	29	28	40	43	18
Friends	30	27	29	47	41	24	7
Newspapers (either traditional print or online)	30	29	36	25	13	29	65
Radio news (either traditional or online radio)	28	25	22	26	15	21	70
Special interest groups/representative organisations	20	23	35	15	18	28	6
Political parties/organisations	18	22	20	14	18	20	13
Schools/colleges/universities	16	19	11	21	20	19	-
Podcasts	10	12	12	10	9	15	4
Celebrities/influencers	9	11	5	8	13	12	-
Religious bodies/organisations	8	10	8	9	9	11	1

Q.10 Which of the following do you feel has the greatest influence on your views and opinions of the key issues of the day?

Section 2

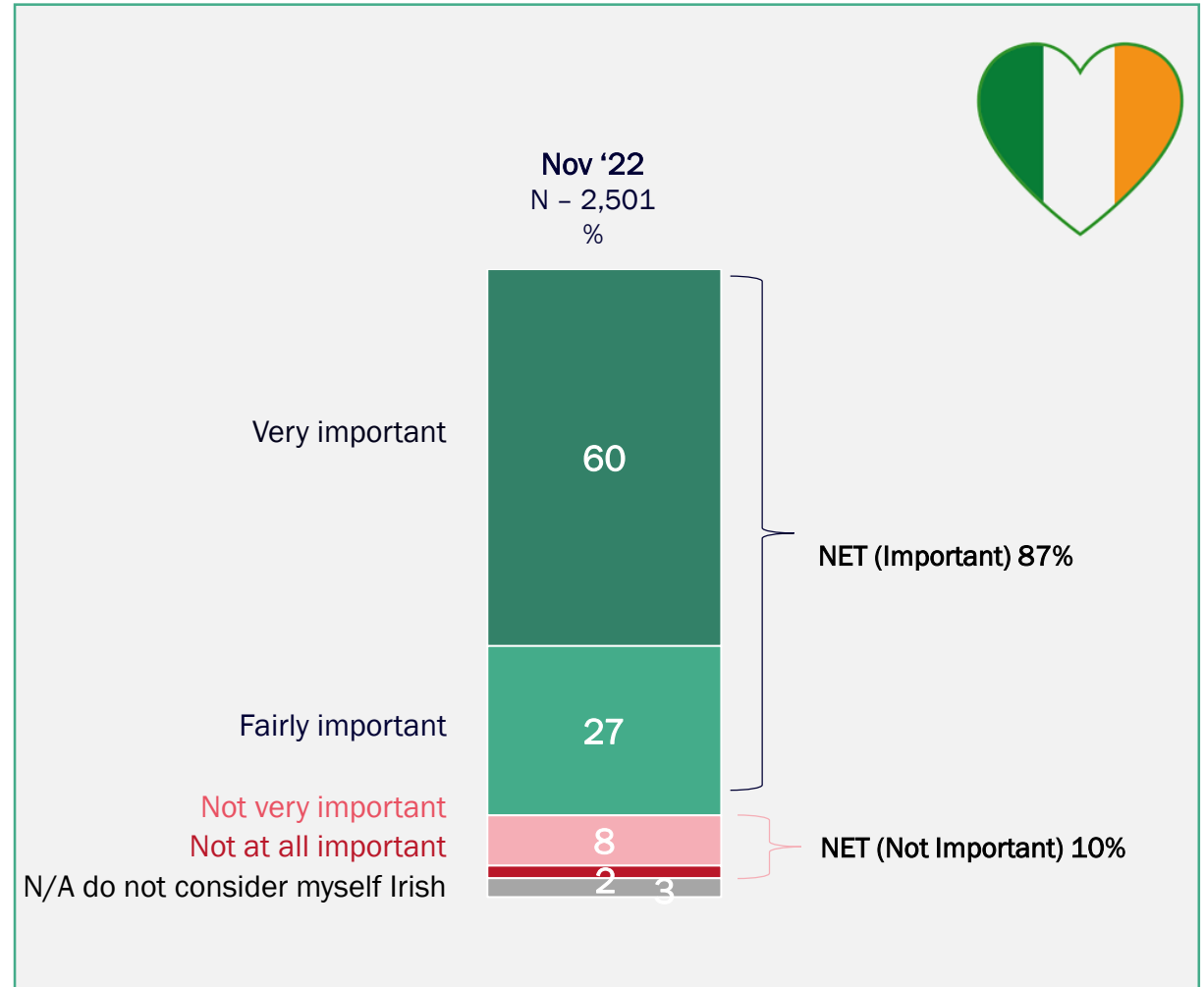
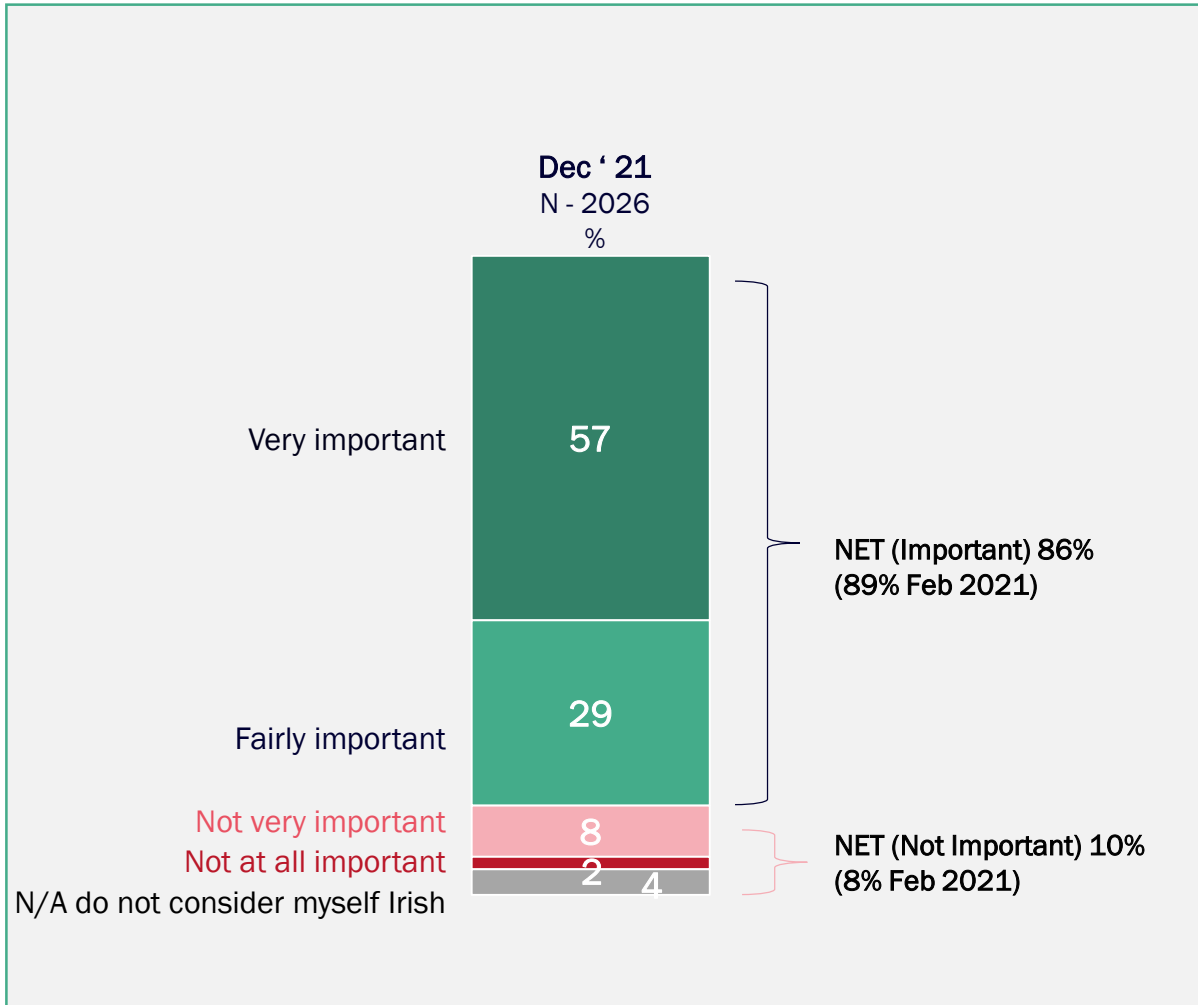
Perceived Individual Identity – Ranked 1st

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



Importance of the sense of being 'Irish'

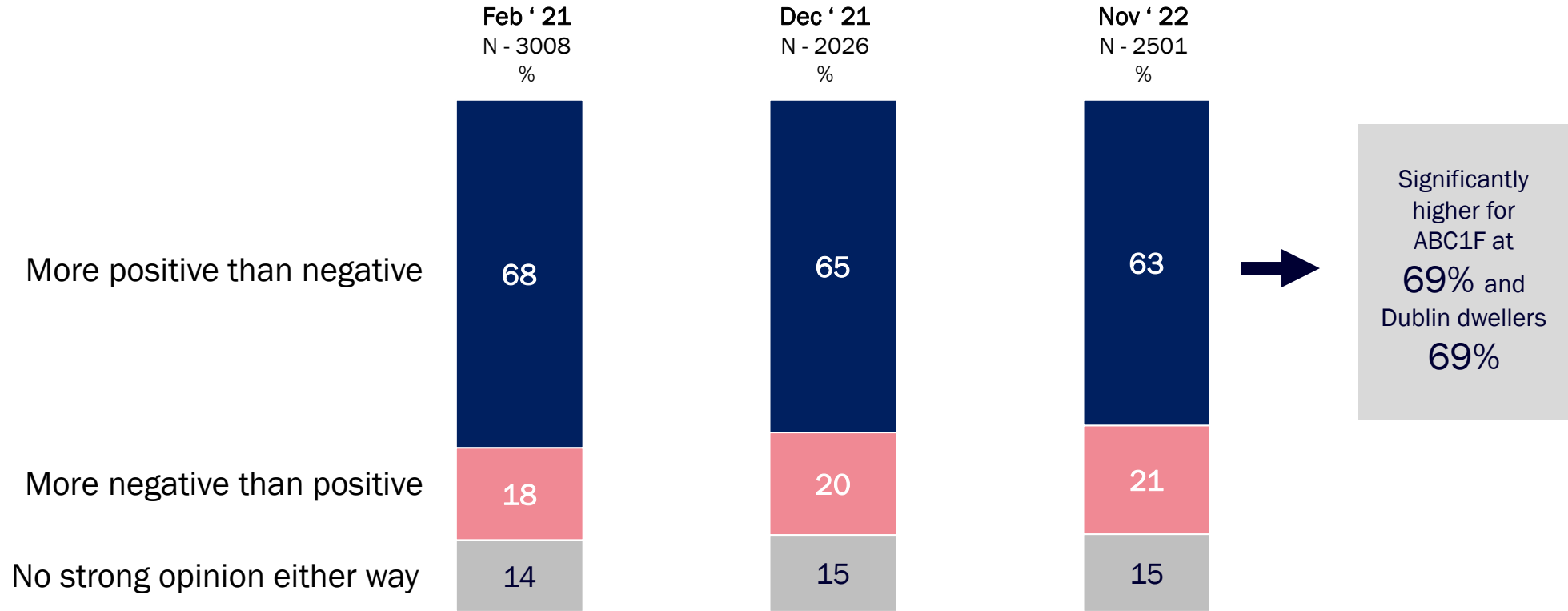
Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N - 3,008)



There are similar levels of importance placed on the sense of being Irish when compared to December and February 2021.

Views on growing diversity and multi-culturalism in Ireland

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



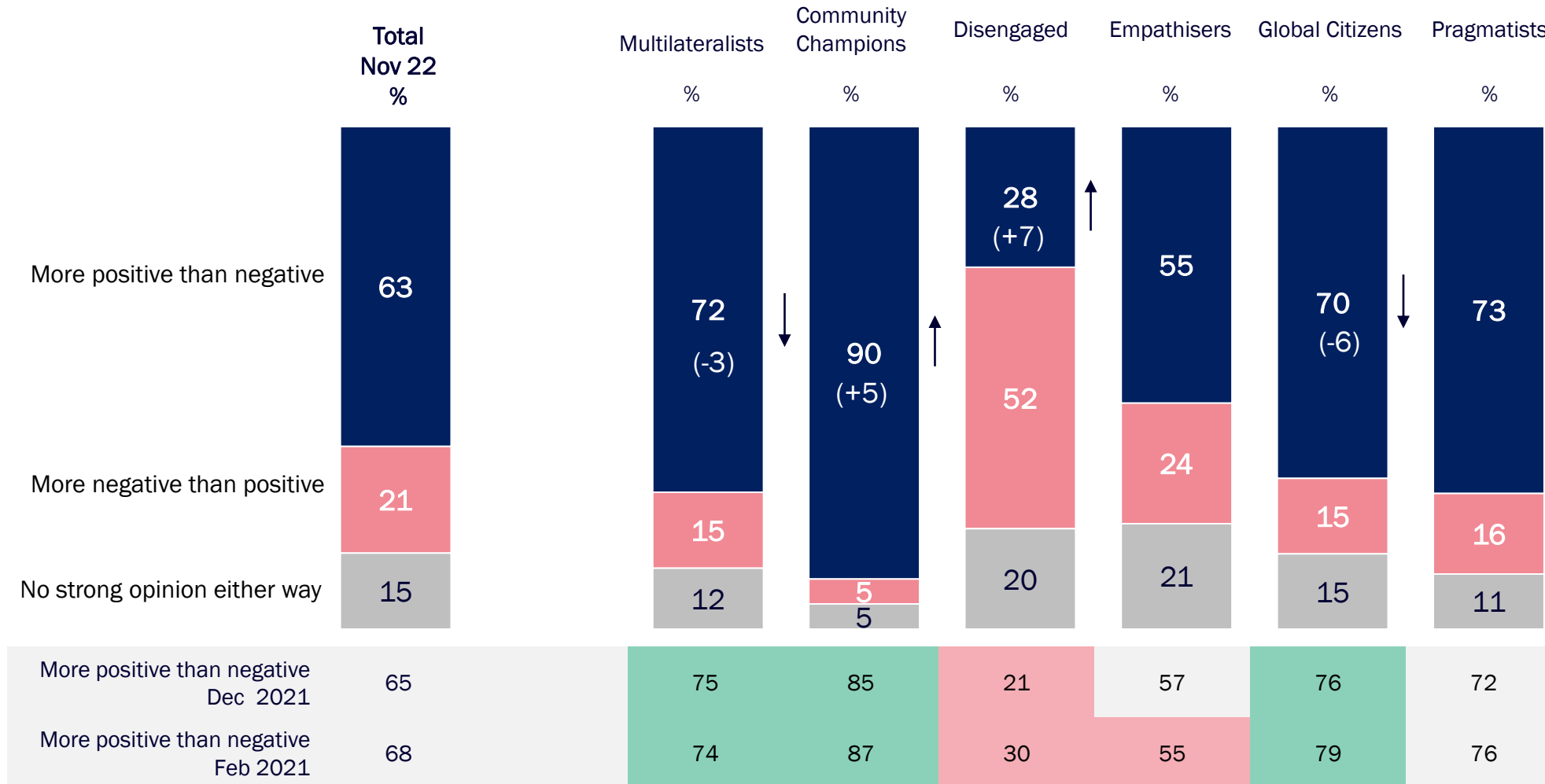
Though slight, there does appear to be a growing negative view towards the changes seen in Ireland in recent times. This negativity is being driven by working classes and, to a lesser extent, rural-based cohorts.

Q.5 Ireland has changed quite significantly over the last 10 to 20 years from being an historically white Catholic country to a more diverse and multi-cultural country. Would you say these changes have been more positive or more negative for Ireland?

Views on growing diversity and multi-culturalism in Ireland x Segments

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

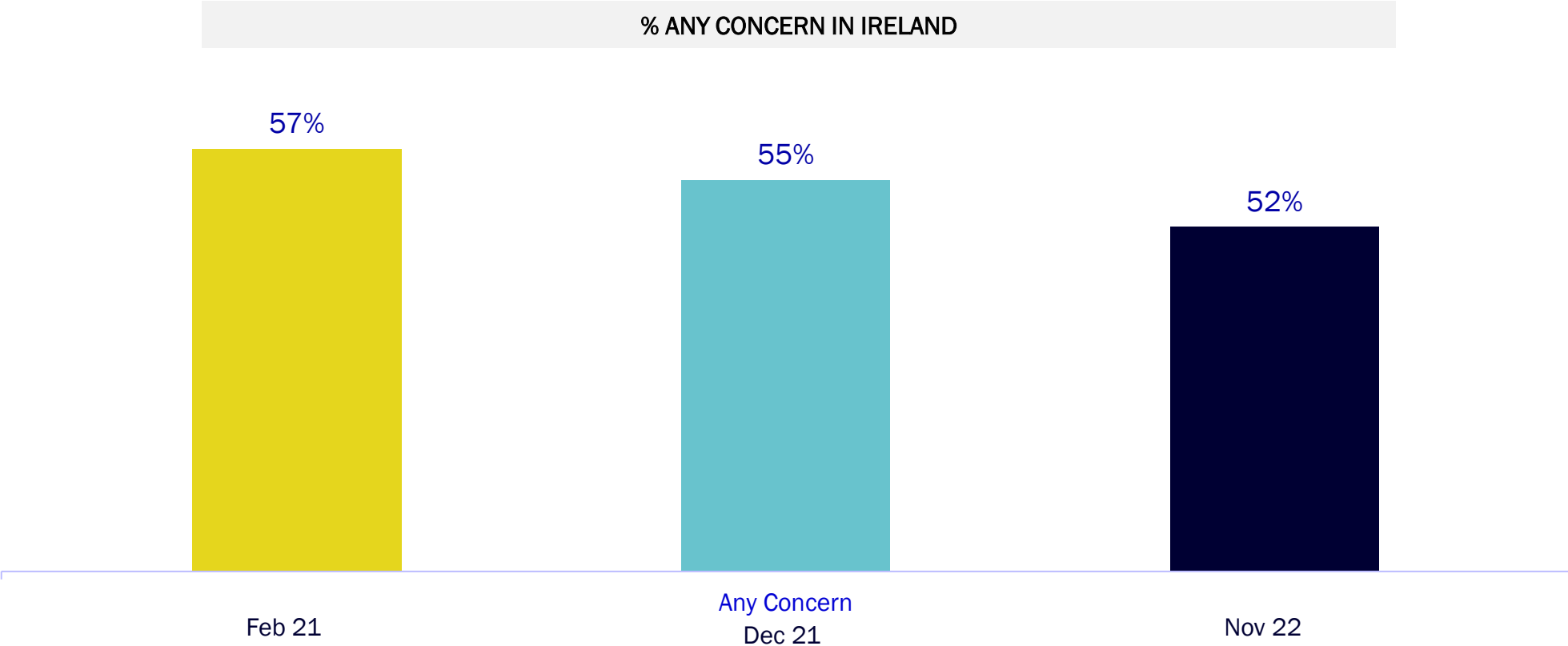
■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total



Q.5 Ireland has changed quite significantly over the last 10 to 20 years from being an historically white Catholic country to a more diverse and multi-cultural country. Would you say these changes have been more positive or more negative for Ireland?

Level of concern around protection of human rights of minorities in Ireland

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

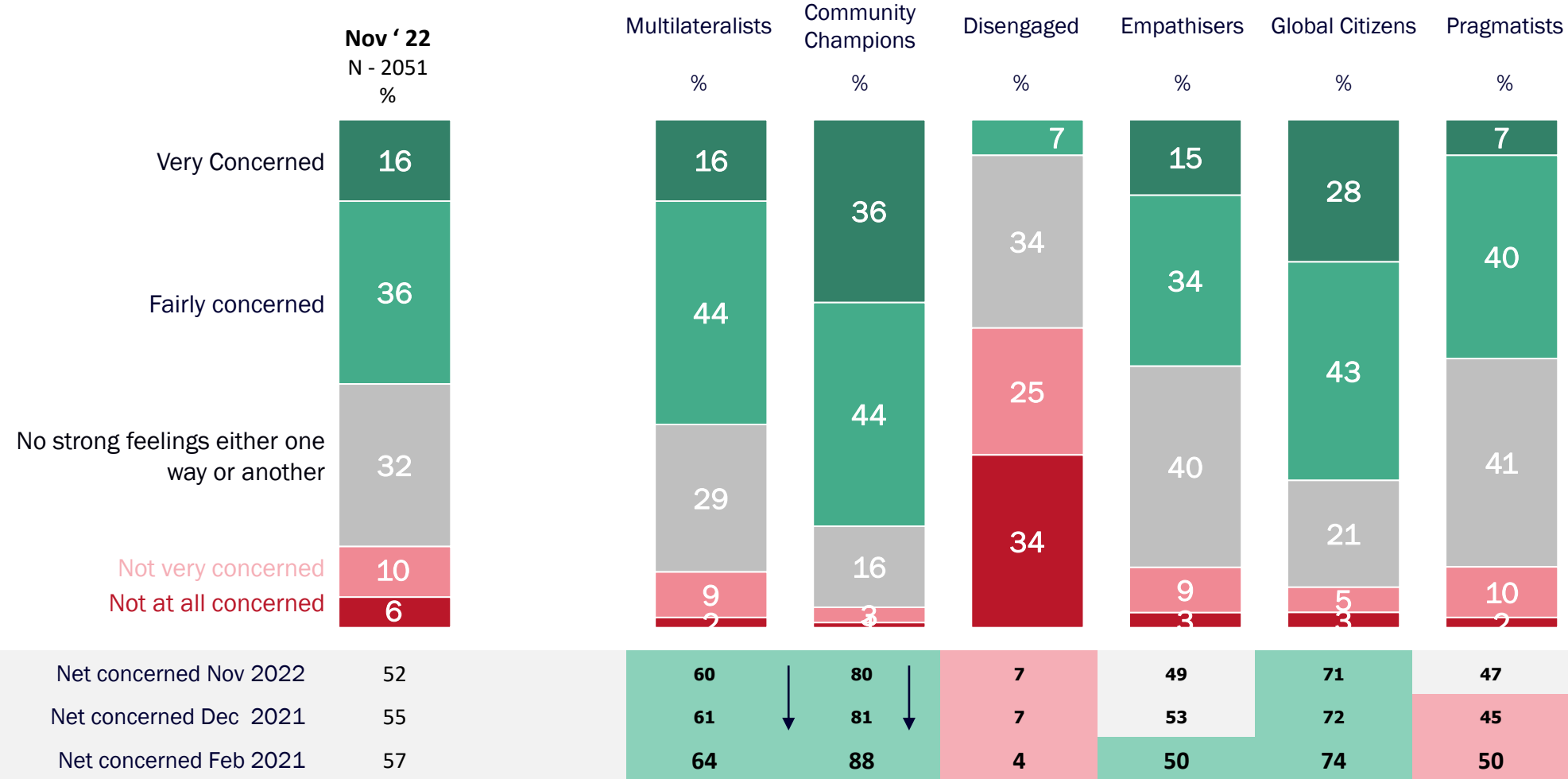


The level of concern felt has declined over the last two waves.

Q.9 How concerned are you personally about the protection of the rights of minorities (e.g. immigrants, LGBTQ, non-Irish ethnic groups, etc.) in Ireland today?

Level of concern around protection of human rights of minorities in Ireland x Segments

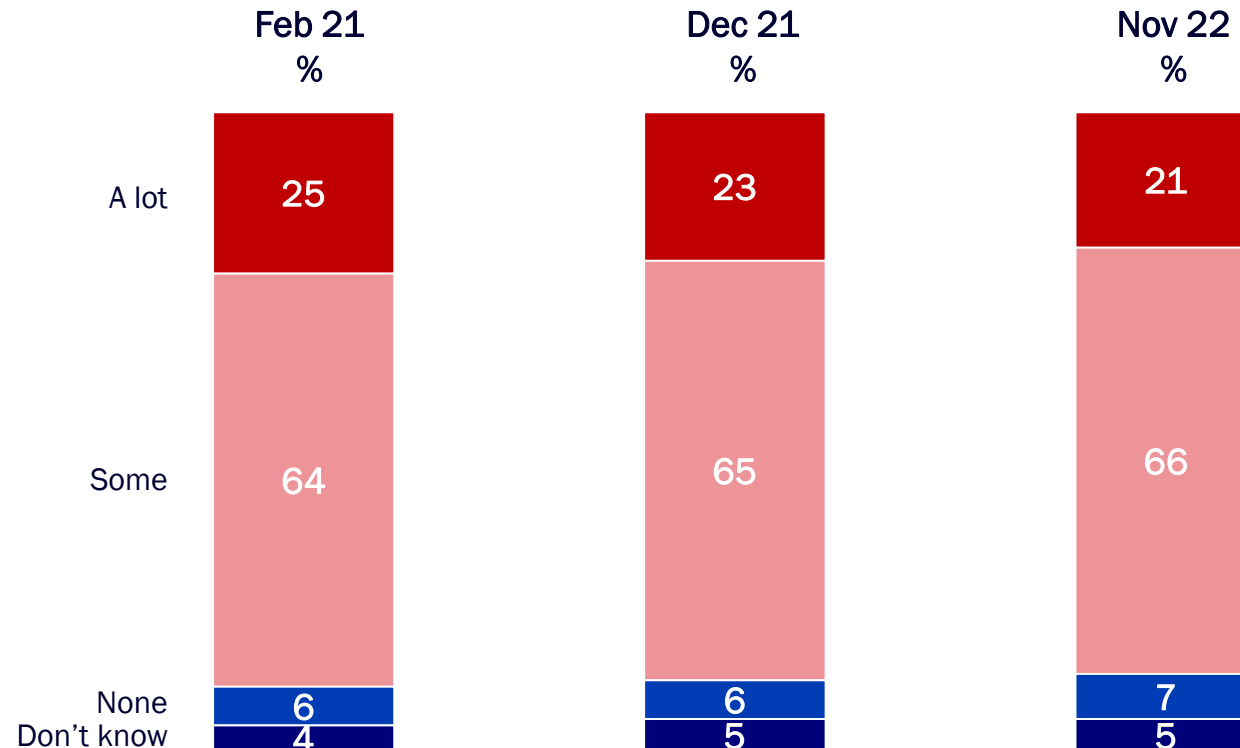
Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



Q.9 How concerned are you personally about the protection of the rights of minorities (e.g. immigrants, LGBTQ, non-Irish ethnic groups, etc.) in Ireland today?

Racial Discrimination in Ireland

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

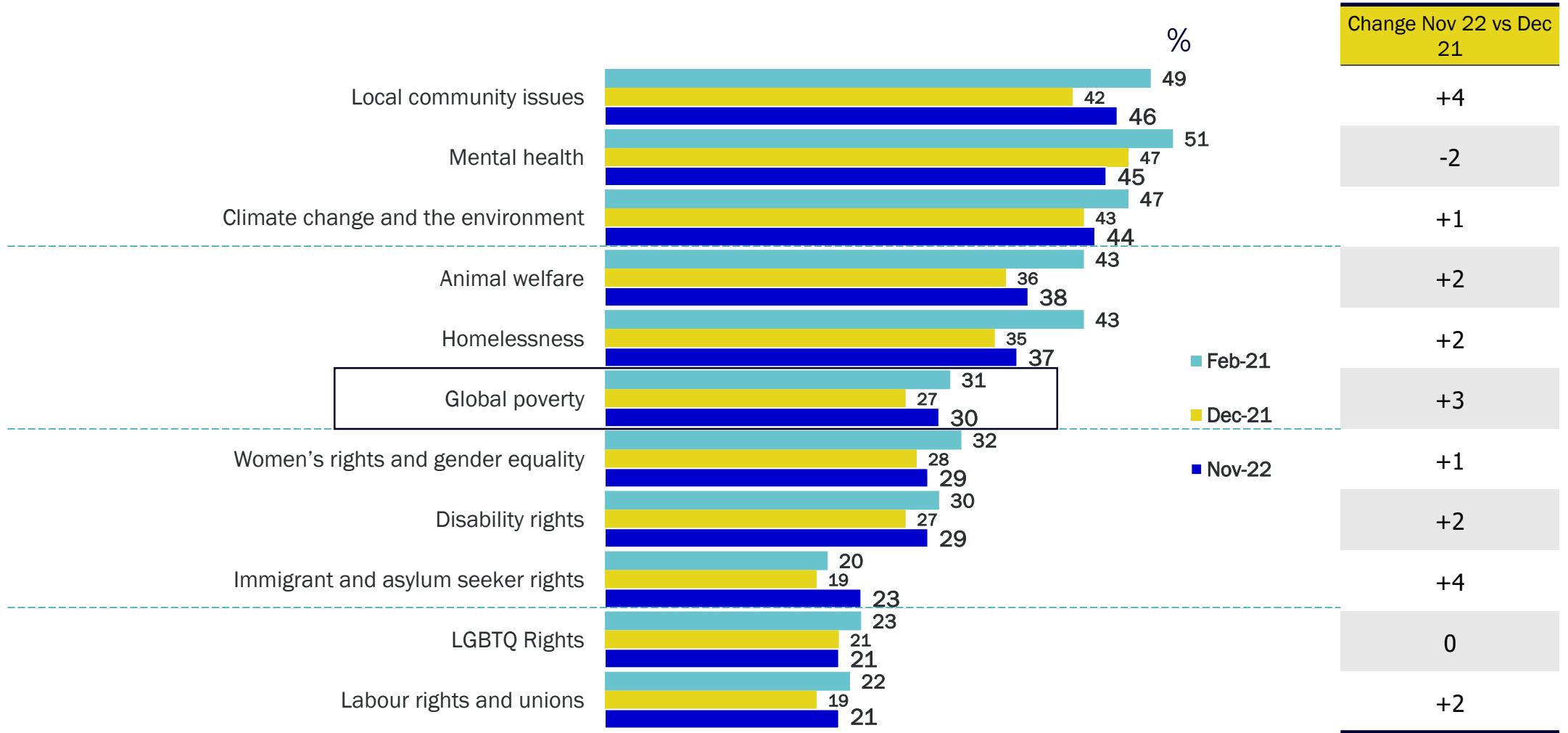


There has been a steady reduction in those claiming that there is a lot of racial discrimination in Ireland since February 2021.

Significantly higher for 18-24 year olds at 29% in the latest survey.

Incidence of being active in causes over the last 12 months

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)



The causes that people have been active in have shifted somewhat with increased focus on local community issues. However, the top three causes remain the same as in February and December 2021.

Q.8 Please indicate whether you have been in any way active in relation to the following issues or causes over the last 12 months.

Who has been active and in what causes x Segments

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

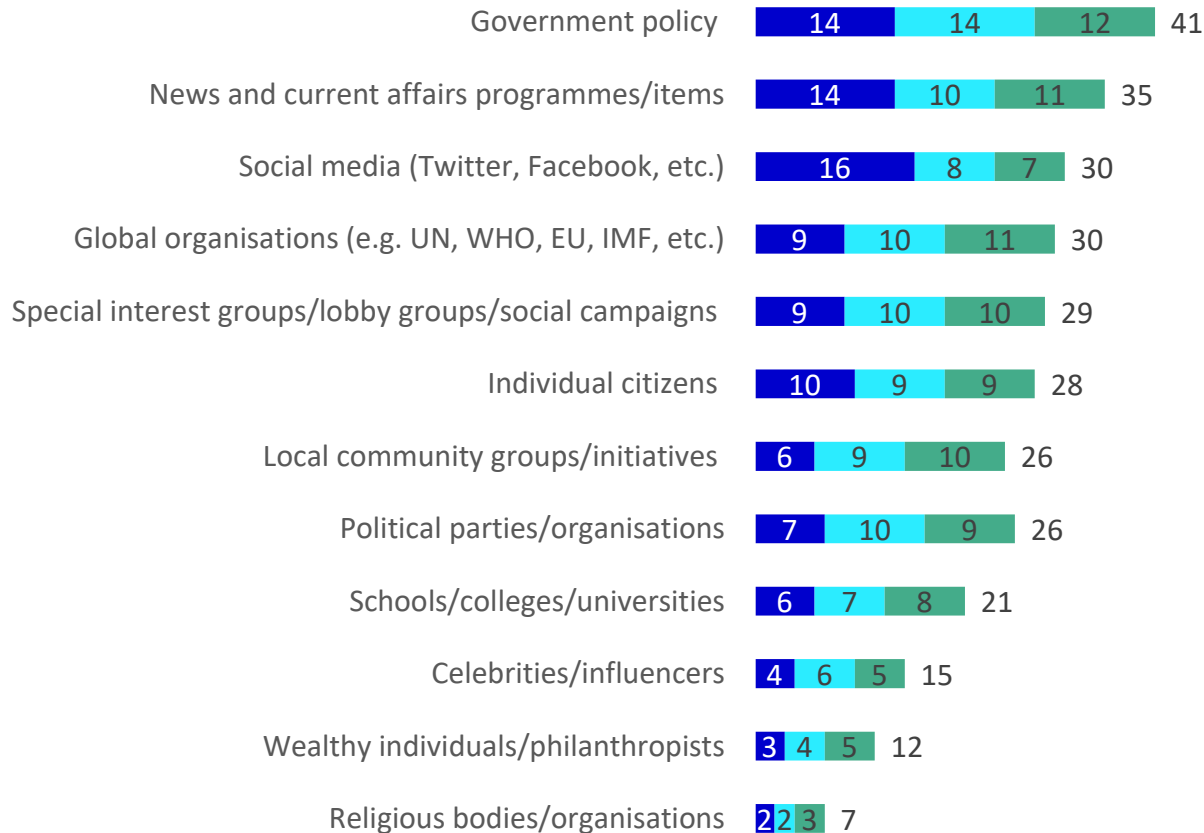
	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base	2501	506	230	315	664	470	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Local community issues	46	44	62	32	49	50	42
Mental health	45	44	60	27	47	57	35
Climate change and the environment	44	50	63	19	39	60	35
Animal welfare	38	41	45	26	40	46	28
Homelessness	37	38	52	19	39	47	29
Global poverty	30	35	40	8	26	45	23
Women's rights and gender equality	29	32	36	13	27	50	13
Disability rights	29	28	35	18	30	40	17
Immigrant and asylum seeker rights	23	25	28	10	20	42	10
LGBTQ Rights	21	24	29	8	21	36	6
Labour rights and unions	21	20	36	16	19	30	10

Segments are broadly in line with two previous waves however, Multilateralists now significantly more concerned with climate change and global poverty (the latter up 5 percentage points from 30% in December 2021)

Most influential in bringing about social change

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

■ Most influential ■ Second most influential ■ Third most influential



	Most influential	Any Influential	Change Nov 22 vs Dec 21 ±
	%	%	%
Government policy	15	41	=
News and current affairs programmes/items	14	37	-2
Social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)	14	27	+3
Global organisations (e.g. UN, WHO, EU, IMF, etc.)	9	32	-2
Special interest groups/lobby groups/social campaigns	10	32	-3
Individual citizens	11	28	=
Local community groups/initiatives	6	24	+2
Political parties/organisations	6	24	+2
Schools/colleges/universities	7	22	-1
Celebrities/influencers	3	13	+2
Wealthy individuals/philanthropists	2	12	=
Religious bodies/organisations	2	7	=

Government policy and news and current affairs programmes remain the top two most influential organisations/ approaches influencing social change. Social media has once again seen an increase, moving into the top three influencers, moving past global organisations, special interest groups, and individual citizens.

Influential (any) in bringing about social change x Segments

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

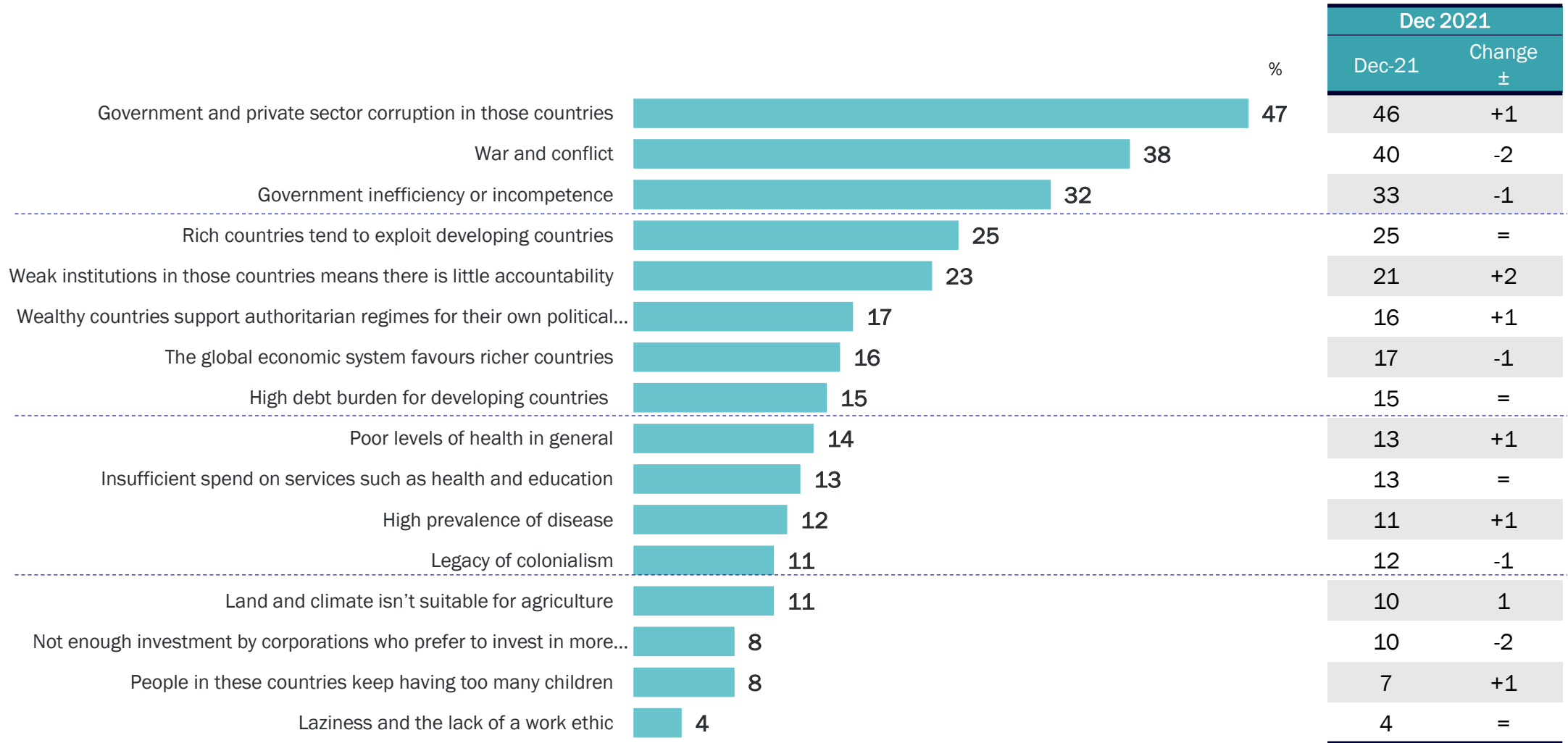
	Total			Multilateralists			Community Champions			Disengaged			Empathisers			Global Champions			Pragmatists		
	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22	Feb-21	Dec-21	Nov-22
UNWTD Base	3008	2026	2501	641	454	506	287	189	230	286	208	315	704	518	664	675	360	470	415	297	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government policy	41	41	41	40	43	42	36	38	40	43	39	35	35	35	35	39	40	43	52	52	53
News and current affairs programmes/items	38	37	35	41	37	35	33	34	36	33	38	32	36	37	33	34	29	26	50	49	50
Social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.)	34	27	30	33	25	28	33	34	25	29	26	28	41	33	39↑	37	30	34	23	15	18
Global organisations (e.g. UN, WHO, EU, IMF, etc.)	34	33	30	39	38	37	34	35	37	21	22	20	29	27	24	38	35	33	40	37	34
Special interest groups/lobby groups/social campaigns	31	32	29	32	33	31	47	40	42	26	29	25	24	27	24	31	33	29	36	37	33
Individual citizens	26	28	28	21	22	25	19	22	24	38	35	42	30	30	29	30	34	25	18	24	25
Local community groups/initiatives	23	25	26	19	19	22	30	31	31	28	22	30	25	29	27	18	21	22	24	25	25
Political parties/organisations	23	25	26	24	28	30	19	24	23	27	31	27	21	21	26	21	21	25	28	29	26
Schools/colleges/universities	21	22	21	22	22	19	20	20	20	21	21	22	22	25	23	21	23	25	15	16	16
Celebrities/influencers	13	13	15	12	14	13	11	11	7	12	13	16	19	16	21	13	13	17	5	5	6
Wealthy individuals/philanthropists	11	12	12	12	13	11	13	7	10	13	16	14	10	13	12	11	13	13	6	7	10
Religious bodies/organisations	6	6	7	5	6	6	4	4	4	9	7	8	7	8	8	6	7	9	2	3	3

Q.26 Which of the following do you feel is most influential in bringing about social change ?

Section 3

Main causes of poverty in developing countries

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



The main causes of perceived poverty in developing countries remain similar to December 21 with Government and Private Sector corruption in these countries, war and conflict, and Government inefficiency or incompetence remaining the top three perceived main causes.

Main causes of poverty in developing countries

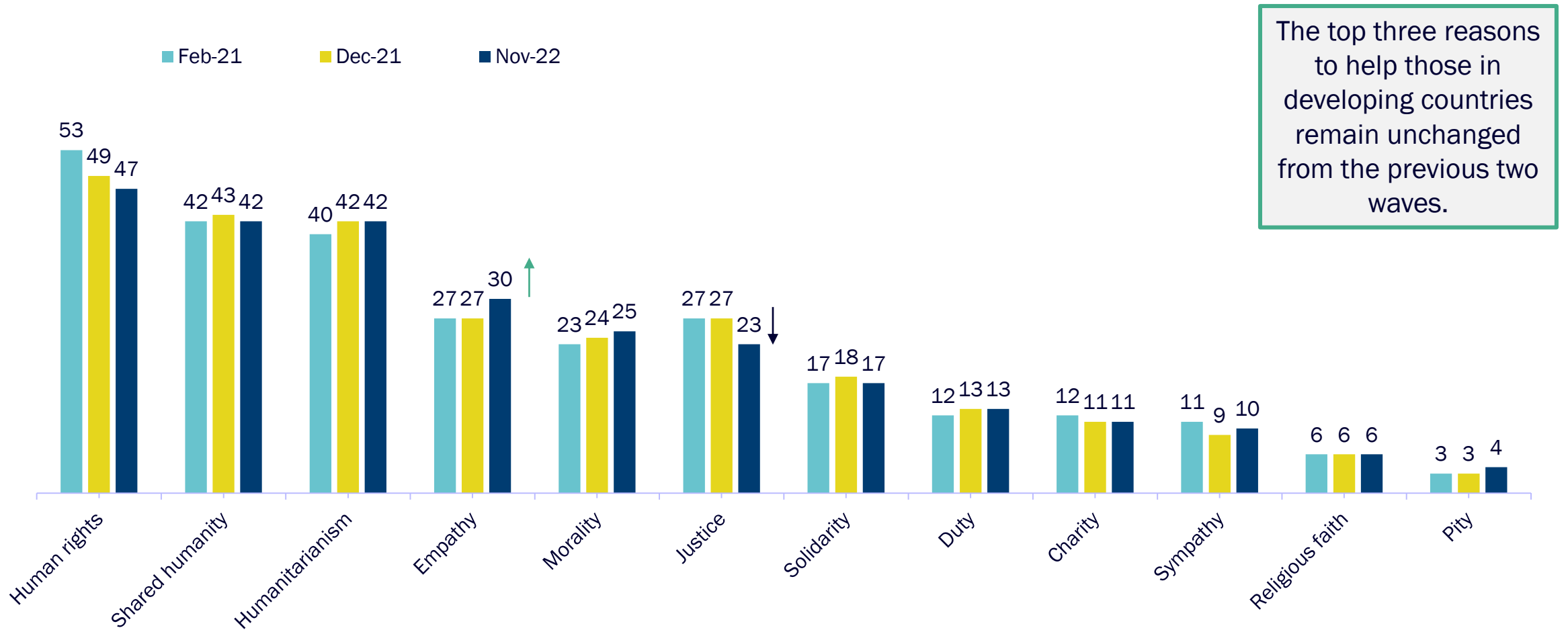
Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

	Total	Segments					
		Multilateralists	Community Champions	Disengaged	Empathisers	Global Citizens	Pragmatists
Base	2501	506	230	315	664	470	316
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government and private sector corruption in those countries	47	51	43	51	36	43	65
War and conflict	38	42	20	35	46	27	47
Government inefficiency or incompetence	32	34	14	39	33	25	43
Rich countries tend to exploit developing countries	25	24	53	16	21	30	18
Weak institutions in those countries (Judiciary, Parliament, Opposition Parties, Free Press, etc.) means there is little accountability	23	24	20	21	18	27	27
Wealthy countries support authoritarian regimes for their own political interests	17	14	41	14	11	22	11
The global economic system favours richer countries	16	17	31	8	14	19	12
High debt burden for developing countries	15	16	27	9	10	15	20
Poor levels of health in general	14	13	1	10	23	12	9
Insufficient spend on services such as health and education	13	13	2	7	18	17	11
High prevalence of disease	12	11	1	11	21	12	7
Land and climate isn't suitable for agriculture	11	11	1	8	17	7	13
Legacy of colonialism	11	12	33	8	5	18	4
Not enough investment by corporations who prefer to invest in more developed countries	8	11	7	5	9	9	6
People in these countries keep having too many children	8	6	1	21	10	5	5
Laziness and the lack of a work ethic	4	2	1	18	3	5	0
None of these	1	0	-	5	1	0	0

The main causes of perceived poverty in developing countries remain similar to December 21 with Government and Private Sector corruption in these countries, war and conflict, and Government inefficiency or incompetence remaining the top three perceived main causes.

The Top 3 Most Important Reasons to Help those in developing countries

Base: All adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N 2,026; Feb N – 3,008)

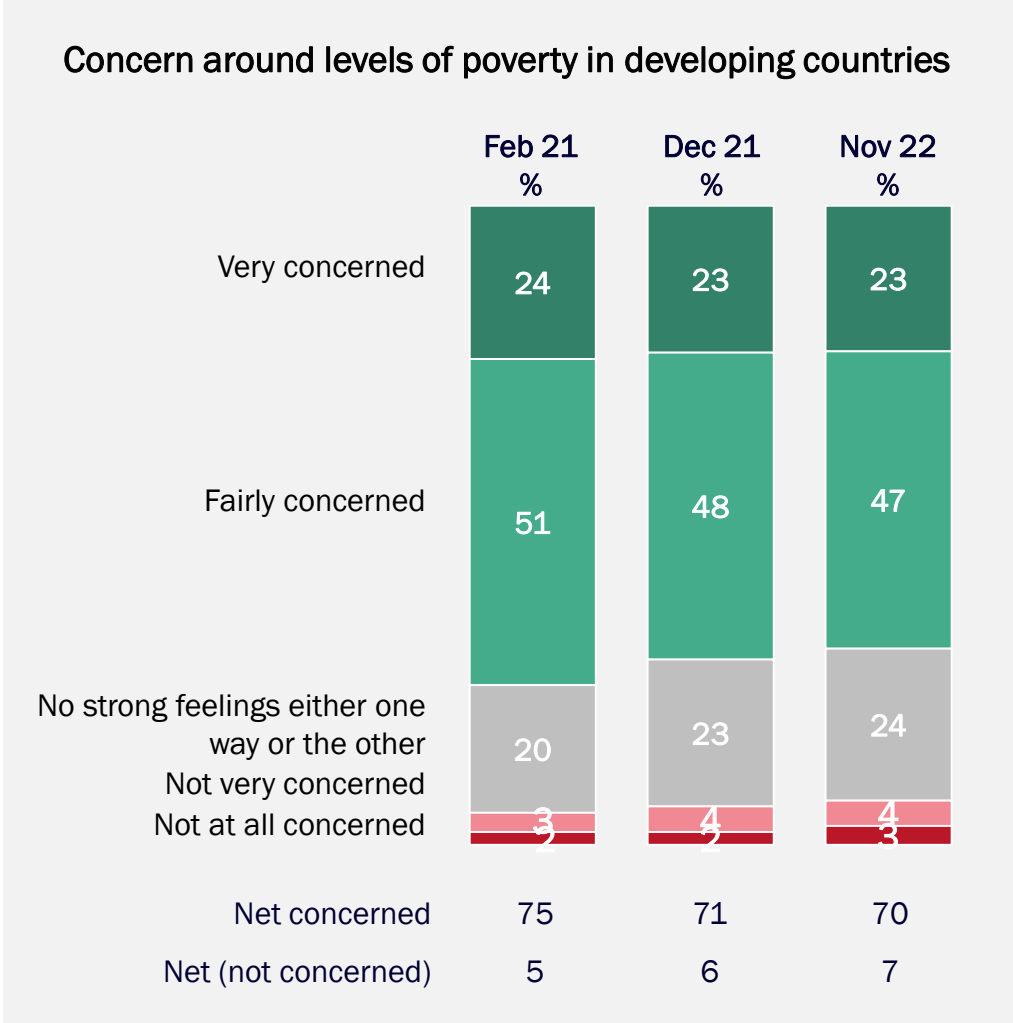


Though the top three reasons remain the same, there has been a steady decline in relation to human rights, with empathy and morality showing increases.

Q.6 Please select up to three words from the list below that best align with your own view of why we should help those in developing countries worse off than ourselves.

Incidence of Travelling to Developing Country/Concern about Poverty in Developing Countries

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N - 2,026; Feb 21 N - 3,008)



Travel to a developing country remains at **36%**.

Levels of concern around the levels of poverty in developing countries is still evident with just over seven in ten people very or fairly concerned, albeit slippage evident since Feb'21.

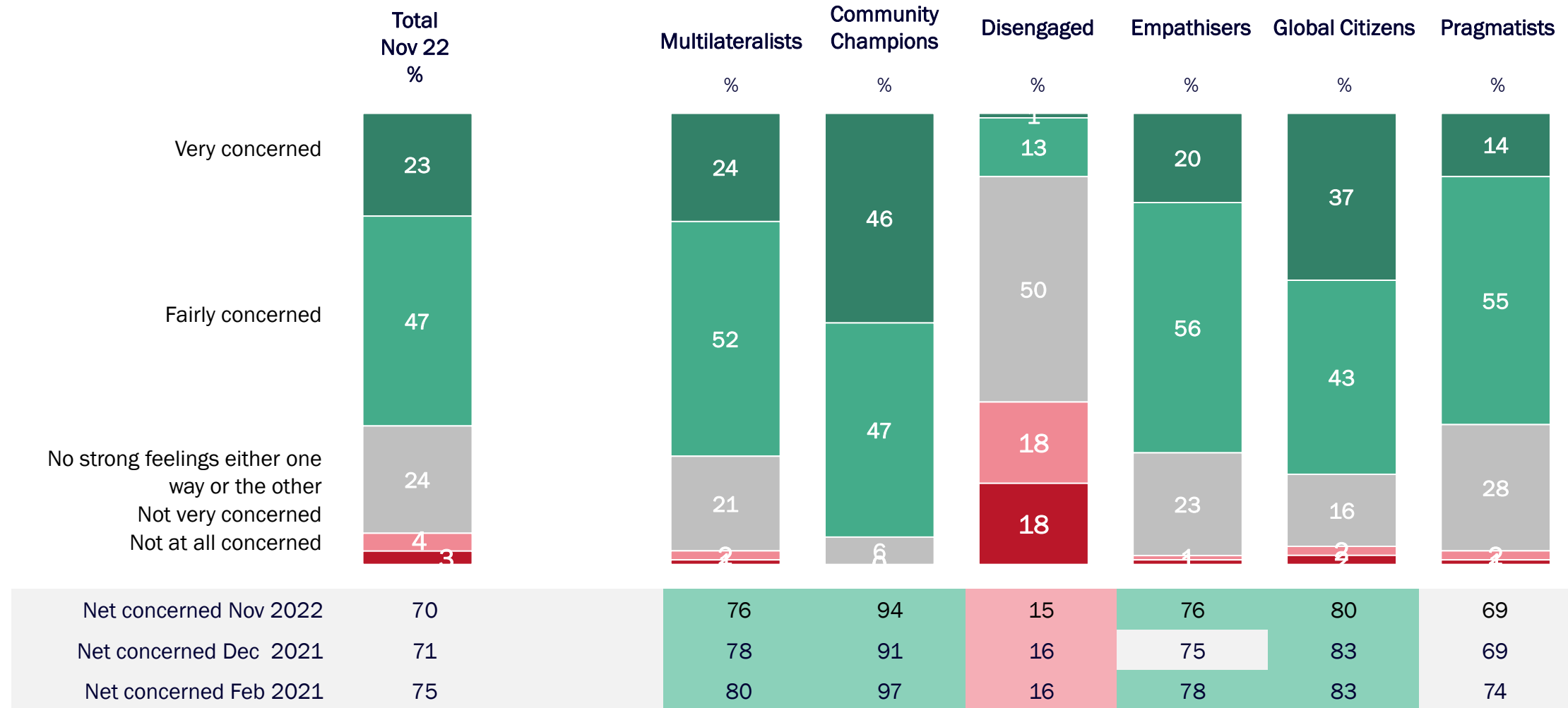
Net concern is higher for women at 73% (66% for men) and 79% for those aged 65+ years.

Q.28 Have you ever travelled overseas to a developing country?
 Q.29 Which of the following best describes how you feel about levels of poverty in developing countries?

Concern around levels of Poverty in Developing Countries x Segments

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

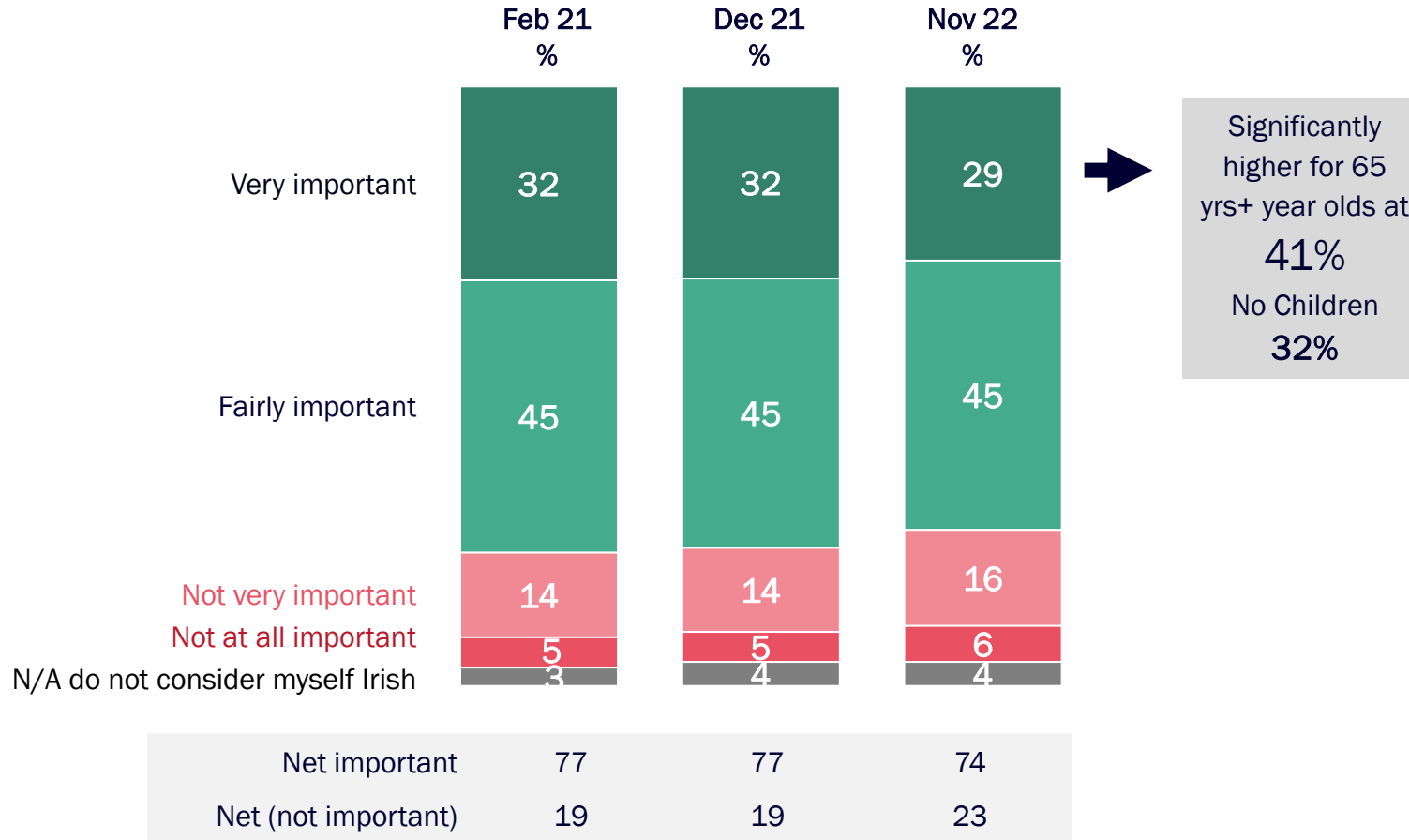
■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total



Q.29 Which of the following best describes how you feel about levels of poverty in developing countries?

Importance of Irish Government providing overseas aid

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



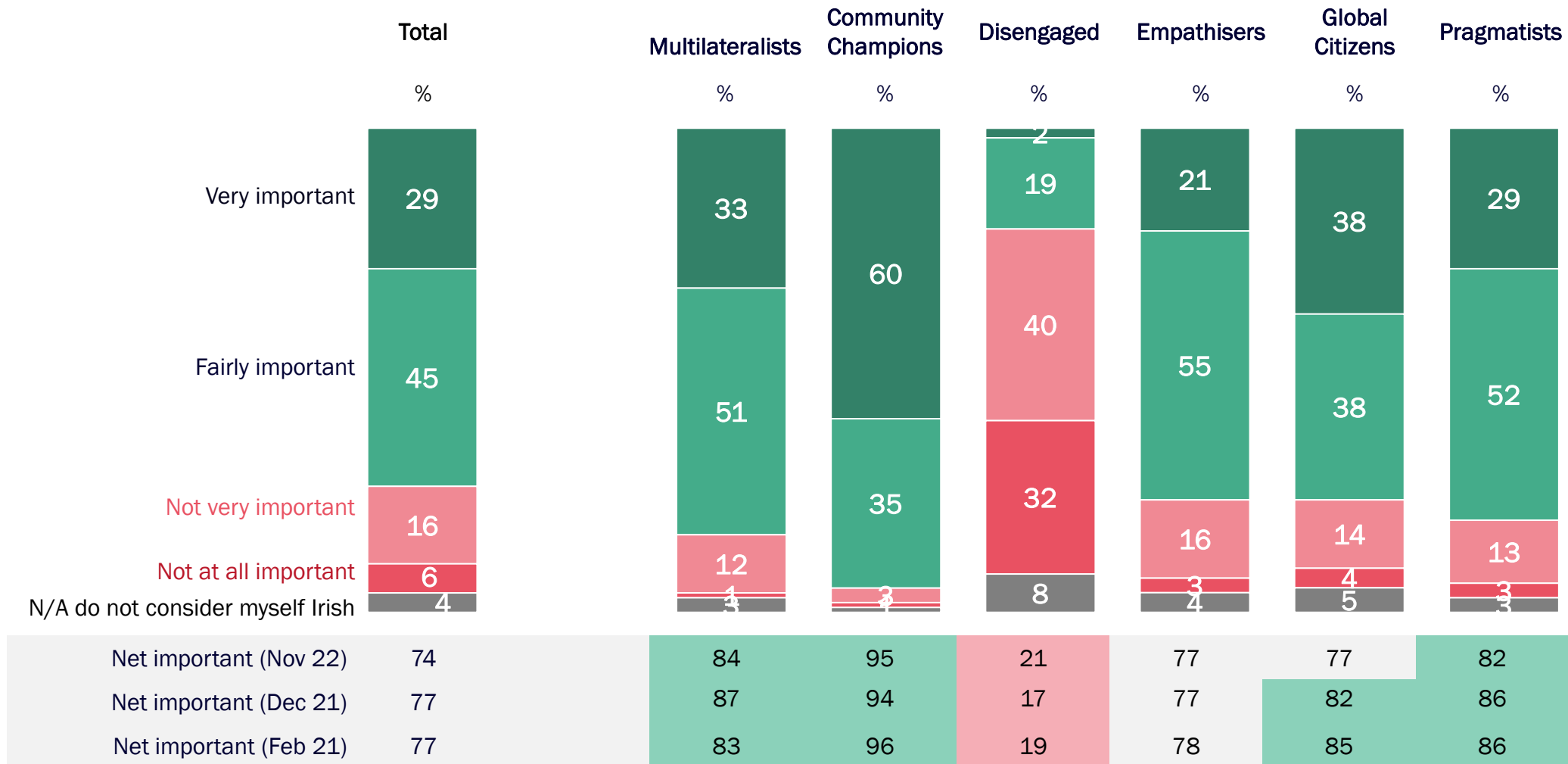
Almost three-quarters agree that it is important for the Irish Government to provide overseas aid. However, there has been a decline in the proportion agreeing in the latest survey (74% vs 77% in the previous two waves). A total of 23% believe that it is not important.

Q.33 Do you feel it is very important, fairly important, not very important or not at all important that the Irish Government provides overseas aid to help people in developing countries?

Importance of Irish Government providing overseas aid

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

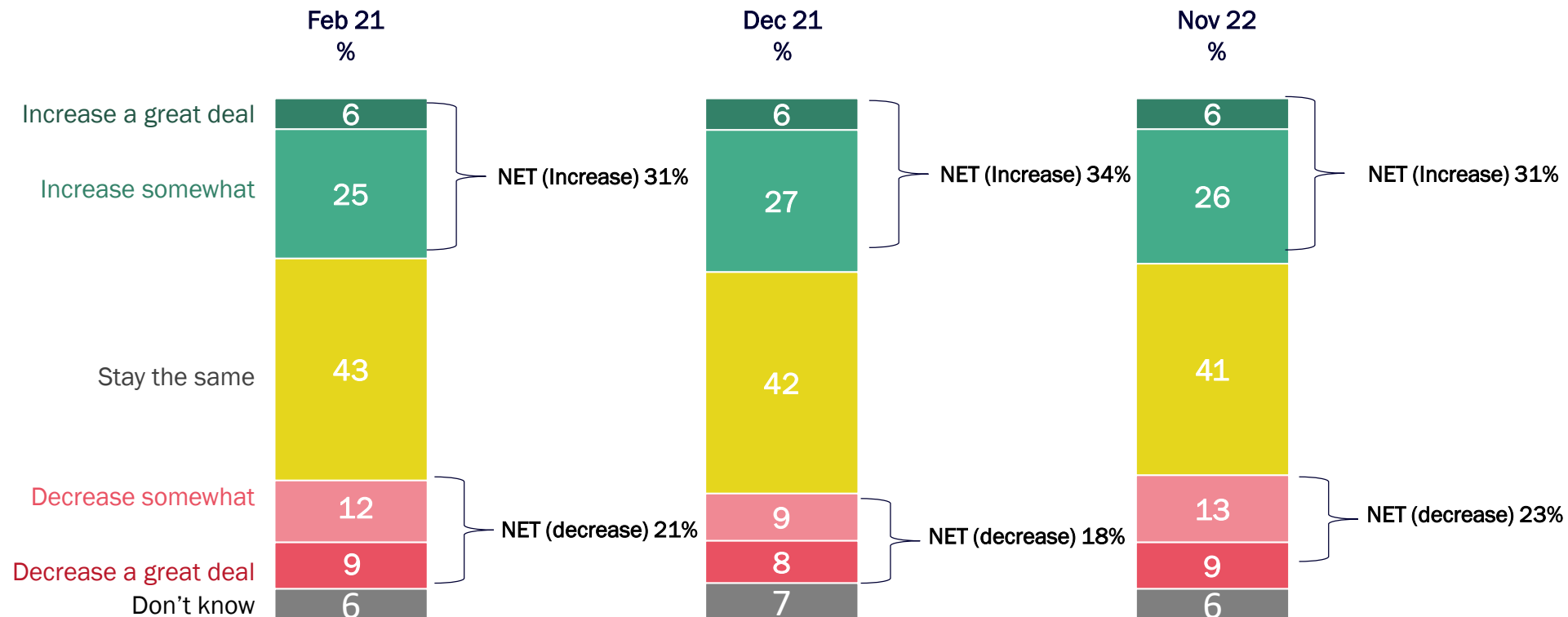
Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



Disengaged remain the lowest supporters of the Irish Government providing overseas aid (only 21% feel it is important). The decline overall is driven by a drop in perceived importance by Global Citizens, Multilateralists and Pragmatists.

Extent the Irish Government should increase or decrease the amount of money it spends on overseas aid

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

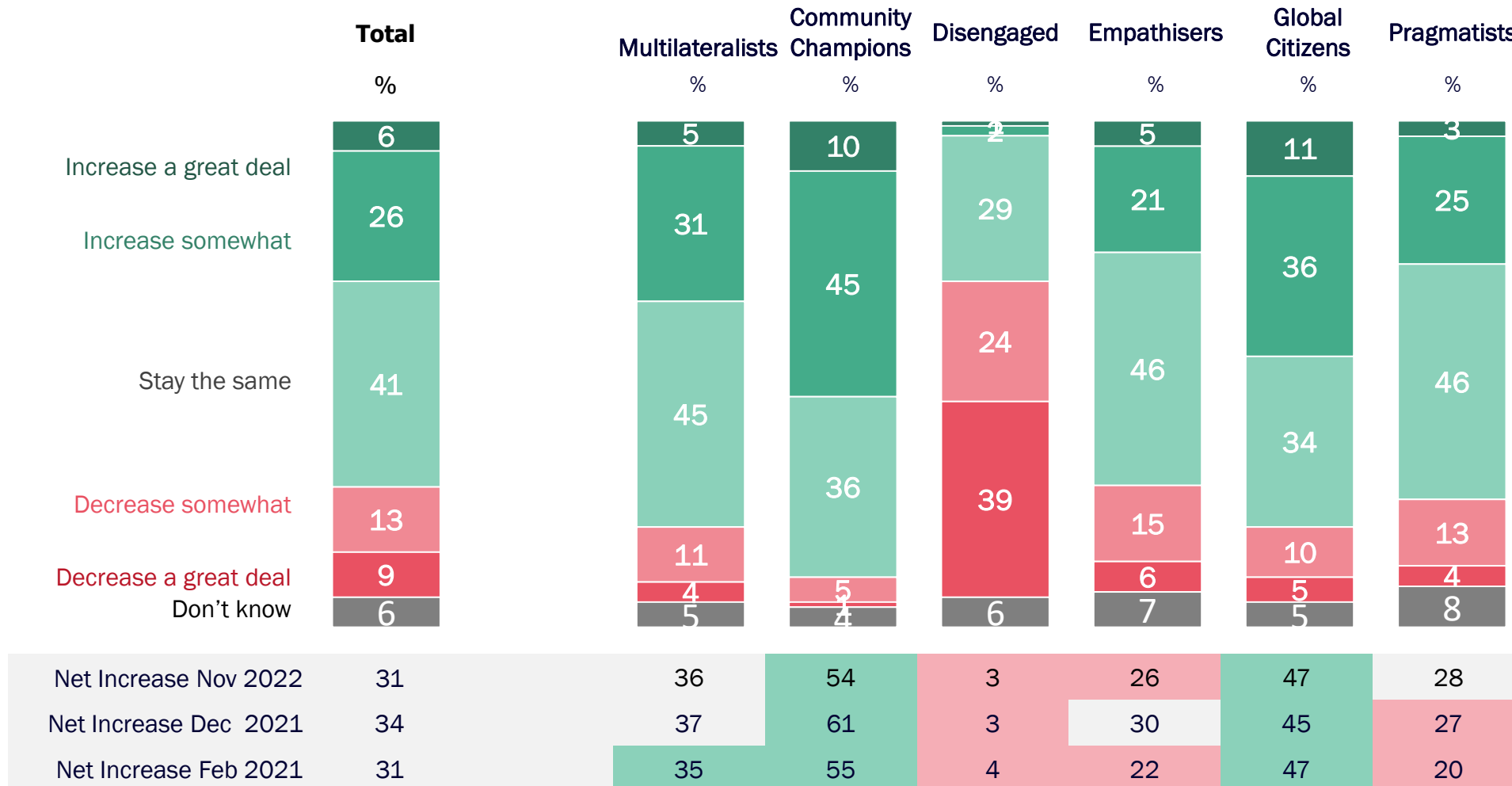


There has been a reduction in appetite to spend more paired with an increase in those believing there should be a reduction in spending. In the past year reduction in Community Champions, Empathisers call for Government to increase overseas aid spending.

Extent the Irish Government should increase or decrease the amount of money it spends on overseas aid

■ Statistically higher than total
■ Statistically lower than total

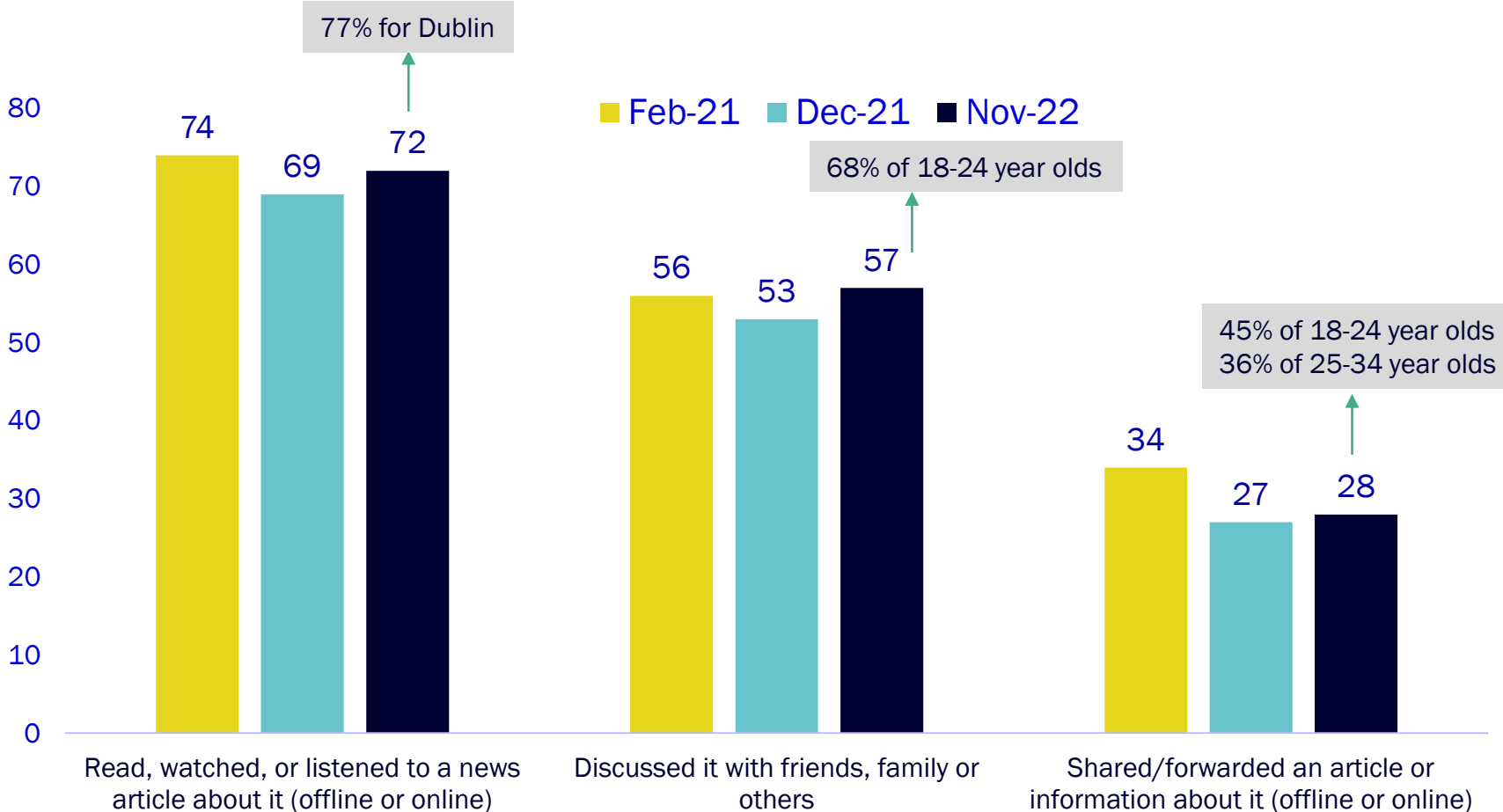
Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



Q.32 Do you think that the Irish Government should increase or decrease the amount of money that it spends on overseas aid to developing countries?

Actions taken in relation to global poverty & development in past 12 months

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

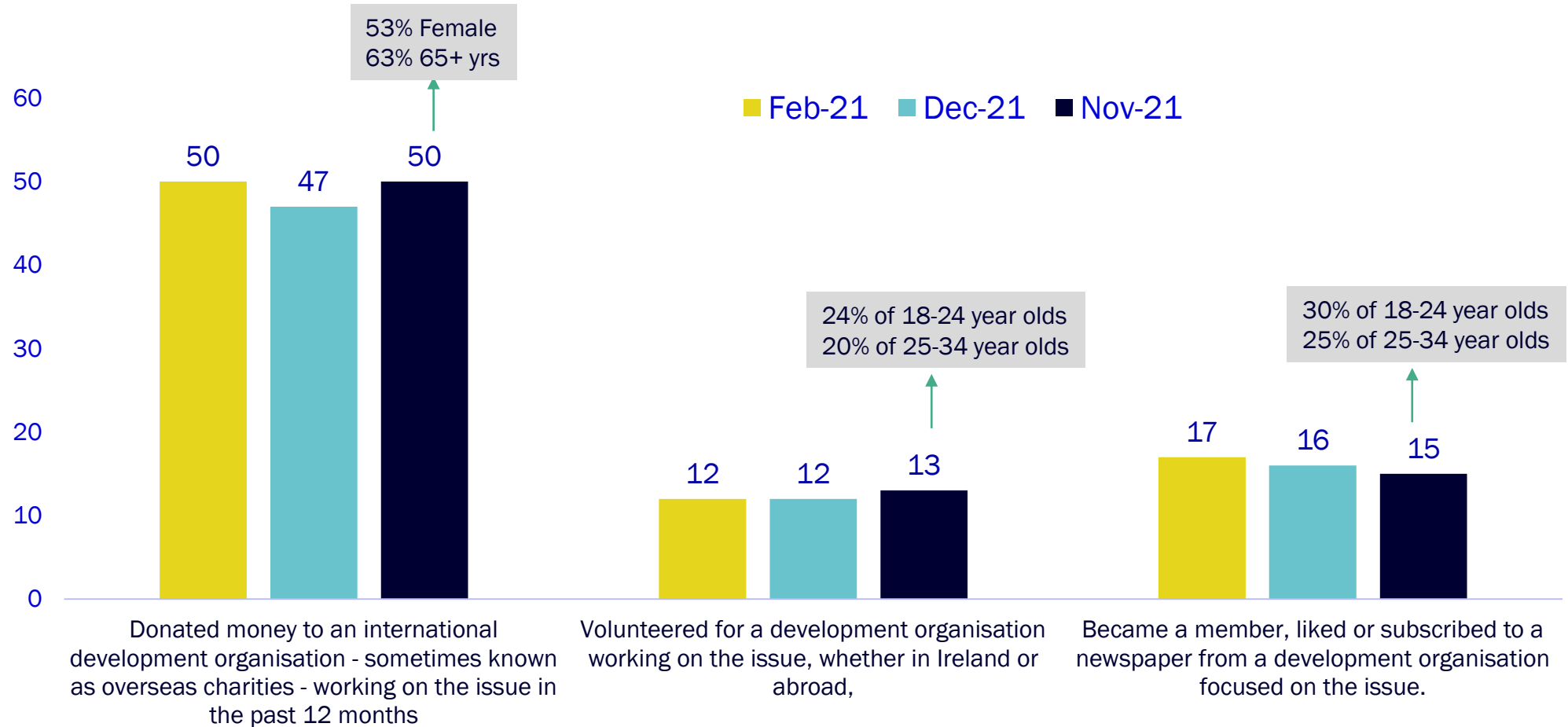


We also see an increase in the proportion donating money to an international development organisation (sometimes known as overseas charities) in the past 12 months up three percentage points from 47% to 50%.

The War in Ukraine has likely impacted here.

Actions taken in relation to global poverty & development in past 12 months

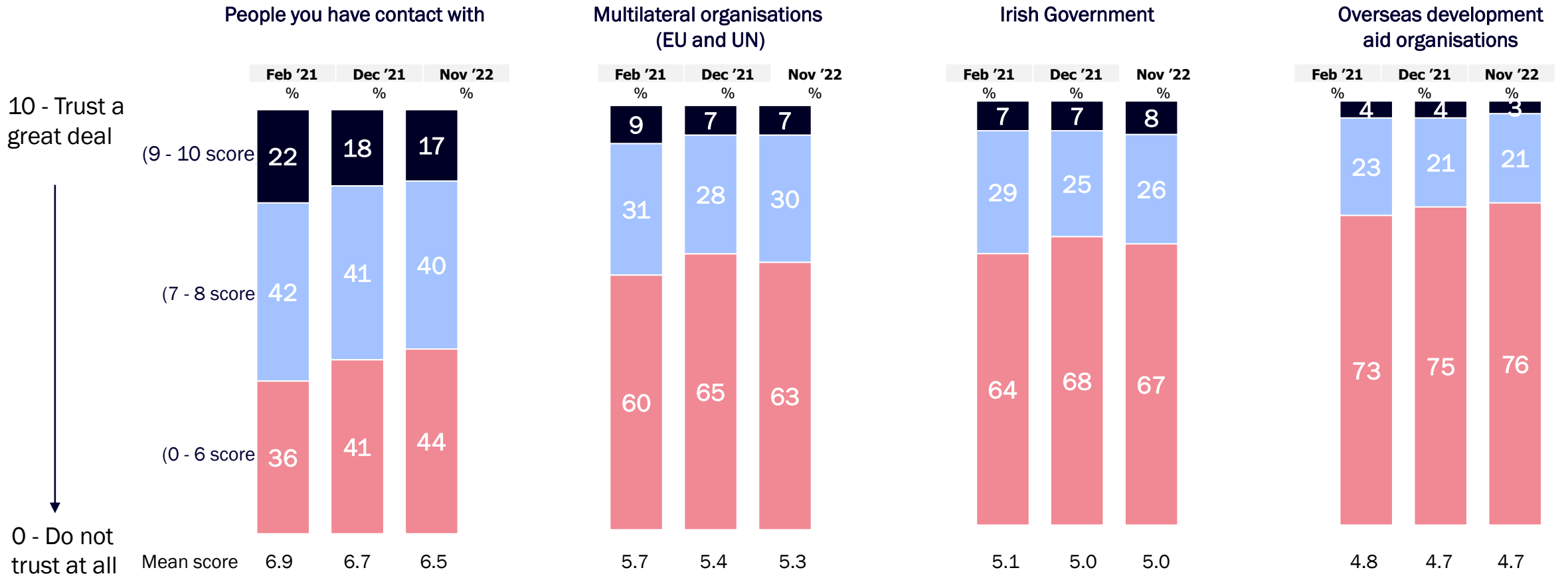
Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



Q.37 Thinking about global poverty and development, which of the following have you done, if any, in the past 12 months? - Volunteered for a development organisation working on the issue, whether in Ireland or abroad,

Levels of Trust

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)



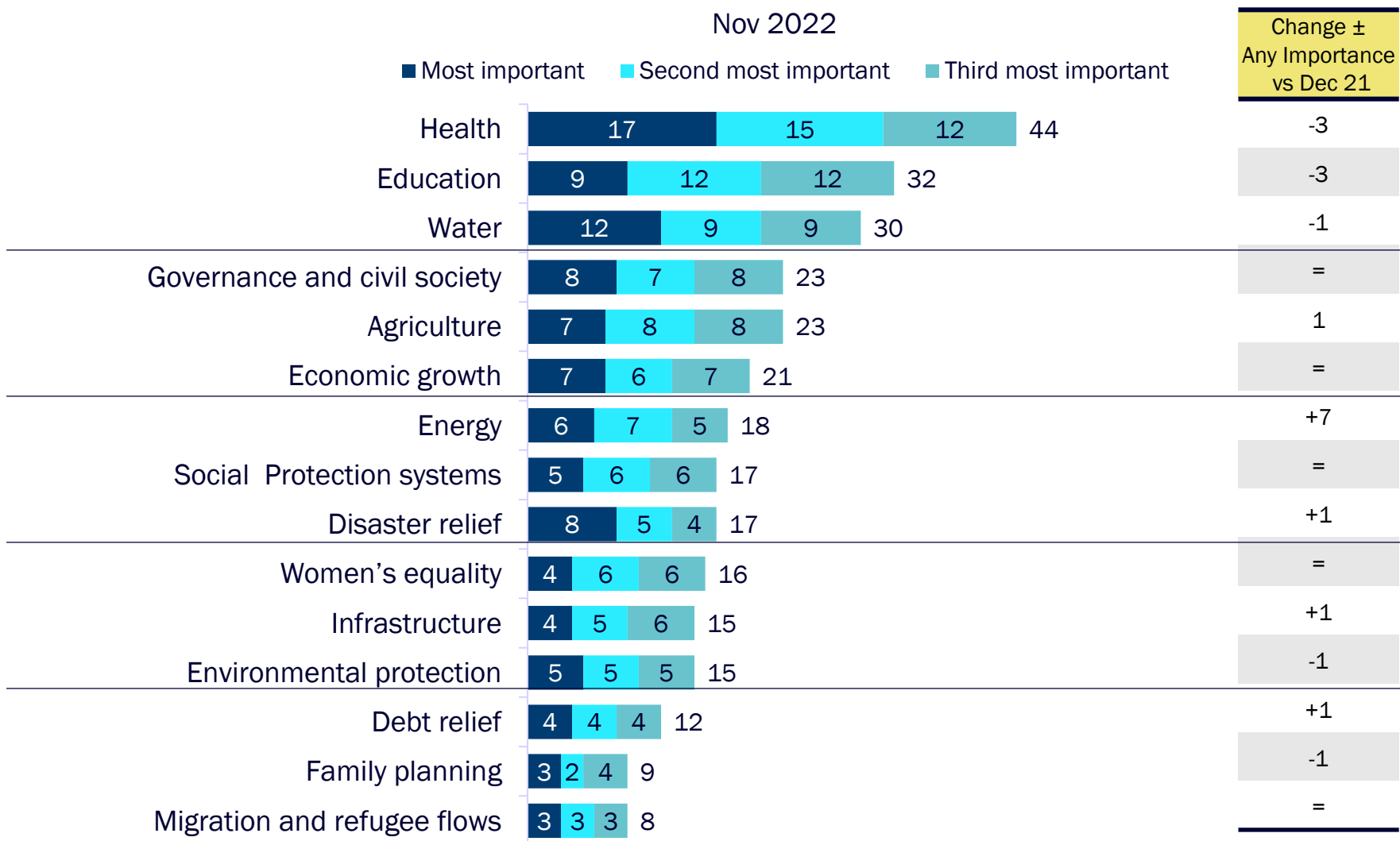
While the government and overseas development aid trust levels have remained steady (albeit lower to begin with), there is a steady decline evident in trust felt in regard to people who are in contact with respondents and multilateral organisations.

Q.50 How much, if at all, do you trust multilateral organisations like the EU and UN, on a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means you do not trust them at all and 10 means you trust them a great deal?

Most important priorities for Irish Government support on overseas aid

Base: All Adults aged 18+ years- 2,501 (Dec 21 N – 2,026; Feb 21 N – 3,008)

Nov 2022



In terms of the most important priorities for the Irish Government to support on overseas aid, the areas of health, education and water remain the top three priorities for people, albeit at slightly reduced scores.

Energy/providing electricity and other energy services has increased by 7% since Dec 2021 to 18% in the latest findings.

Q.58-72 The Irish government supports long term development, capacity building and provides humanitarian assistance in over eighty countries, on behalf of the Irish people. It provides financial and technical assistance to developing country governments (bilateral), international organisations such as the United Nations (multilateral) and to non-governmental organisations (civil society) to address challenges in different sectors. Which of the following do you think should be the first, second and third most important priorities for Irish Government support on overseas aid to developing countries?



Worldview

Key Take-Outs

Key Take-Outs: Macro picture

- Shift away from a **global focus** on charitable giving towards a more **local** one.
- **Key issues competing** with overseas aid have shifted since 2021:
 - Household bills now dominating, followed by house prices/cost of rent, and health services.
 - The perma-crisis of the last few years has impacted the amount of headspace and emotional empathy our segments have available for the plight of those in developing countries.
- The most important perceived **priorities** that the Irish Government should channel overseas aid towards:
 - Health, education, and access to water, remain the top focus, with energy provision having experienced a substantial increase in perceived importance.
- The increase in **activism in local community issues** is paired with an overall increase in more insular thinking. This is likely due to increased cost of living paired with the evident pressures being felt around asylum seekers, refugees and housing.
 - The majority wish to see the impact of ‘their giving’ or support, which can be much easier to communicate in a local community environment.
- This is not to suggest that there has been a fundamental shift away from **levels of concern with poverty in developing countries** or the moral imperative to address such inequalities, rather we will need to work that bit harder, to communicate messaging to all segments.



Exploring Irish
attitudes to overseas
development aid

Thank You

Please contact Laura@Dochas.ie for more information



the
wheel

Stronger Charities.
Stronger Communities.

SUMMIT

Croke Park, 23 May

2023

The opportunities that volunteering
can create for multicultural Ireland

Volunteering is on a knife-edge

Zsé Varga

Volunteer Ireland





the
wheel

Stronger Charities.
Stronger Communities.

SUMMIT

Croke Park, 23 May

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The opportunities that volunteering
can create for multicultural Ireland



The Wheel

SUMMIT 2023

Parallel Session on
Integration

Introduction

- *We are a professional membership organisation for mediators in Ireland, the **Irish Professional Mediators' Organisation CLG 'IPMO'**. We have an amazing Board of volunteers, including experienced mediators and industry experts, who are passionate about the development of mediation as a profession in Ireland and we aim to bring mediation front and centre as the best dispute resolution option for almost all civil disputes.*
- Chairperson chair@theipmo.ie



Pádraig O'Shea

Who we are

IPMO has
**3 primary
objectives:**

1) To support its members to deliver an effective and professional mediation service in the resolution of civil disputes.

2) To assist in the growth of the market for mediation services in Ireland by promoting public awareness of mediation and by contributing to national policy in this area.

3) To promote diversity amongst practitioners and in the practice of mediation in Ireland.



Our members

- Mediators fulfil an important role of **peace-making** in our workplaces, communities and homes, while promoting the efficient and effective resolution of disputes.
- IPMO mediators are experts at what they do and come from a diverse range of backgrounds and disciplines both legal and non-legal.
- This diversity enables clients to access a broad offering of mediation practitioners to assist them in the speedy resolution of their dispute.

Community Mediation

- *Community mediation has its origins in the USA circa 1960s with the essential core values of collective deliberation, self-determination, empowerment and consensus where mediation is offered at low or no cost within communities by volunteer mediators, usually for the benefit of the community providing a foundation for building and understanding human connection and restoring harmony.*
- **T Hayes Community Mediation- Choosing a Direction, Journal of Mediation and Applied Conflict analysis, 2018, Vol 5, No.1**



Pathway to mediation -Mary

- Member of the Travelling Community
- *An ethnic community with:*
- Traditional values
- Dispute resolution within the community
- 'Calling out'
- Historical distrust of Gardaí and legal system
- *Joyce, Sindy, Oliver M. O'Reilly, Margaret Elaine O'Brien, David Joyce, Jennifer Schweppe and Amanda Haynes. "Irish Travellers' Access to Justice." (2022). European centre for the study of hate: Limerick.*
-

The Traveller Mediation Service (TMS)

Created awareness of mediation within the Travelling community

A partnership initiative, supported by Restorative Justice in the Community (RJC), funded by the Department of Justice and Equality.

TMS works to mediate conflicts between Travellers, between Travellers & Agencies, and between Travellers and the Settled Community.

The dispute must always involve a member of the travelling community



The Traveller Mediation Service (TMS)



Pathway to mediation -Joseph

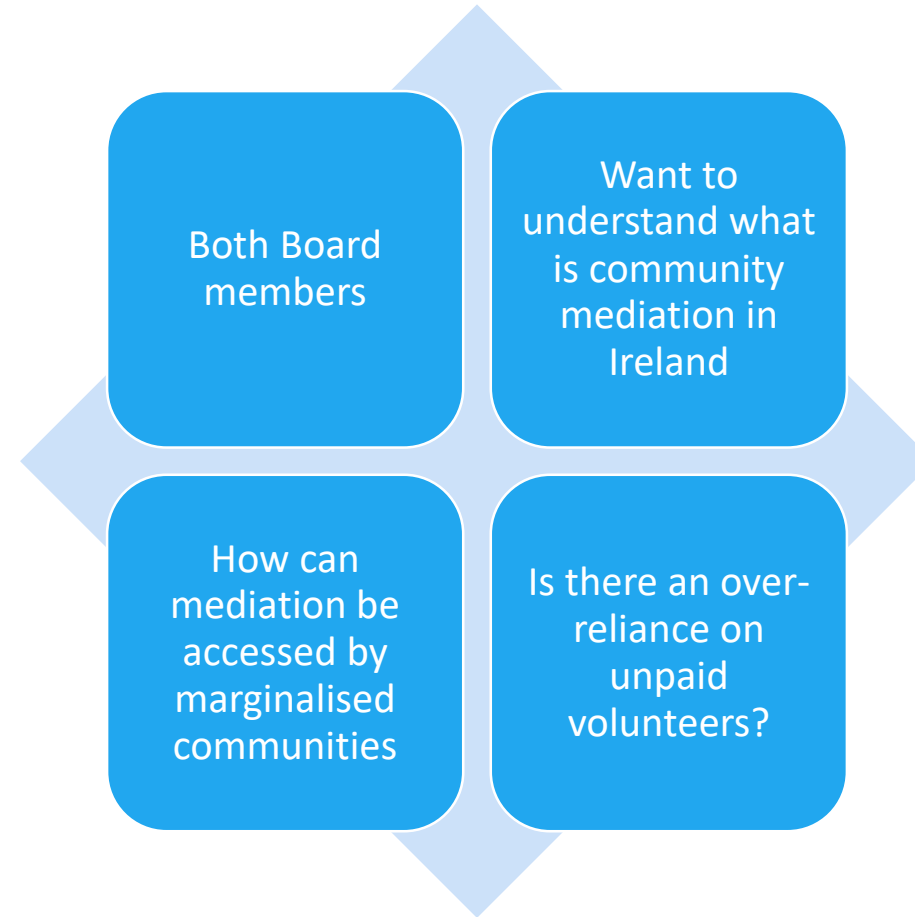
- Member of the African Community
- *An immigrant community with:*
- Traditional values
- Dispute resolution within the community – respected members – the church
- Cultural values
- Lack of awareness of mediation

Case study -connection

Dispute between
Nigerian woman and
neighbour from
Travelling community

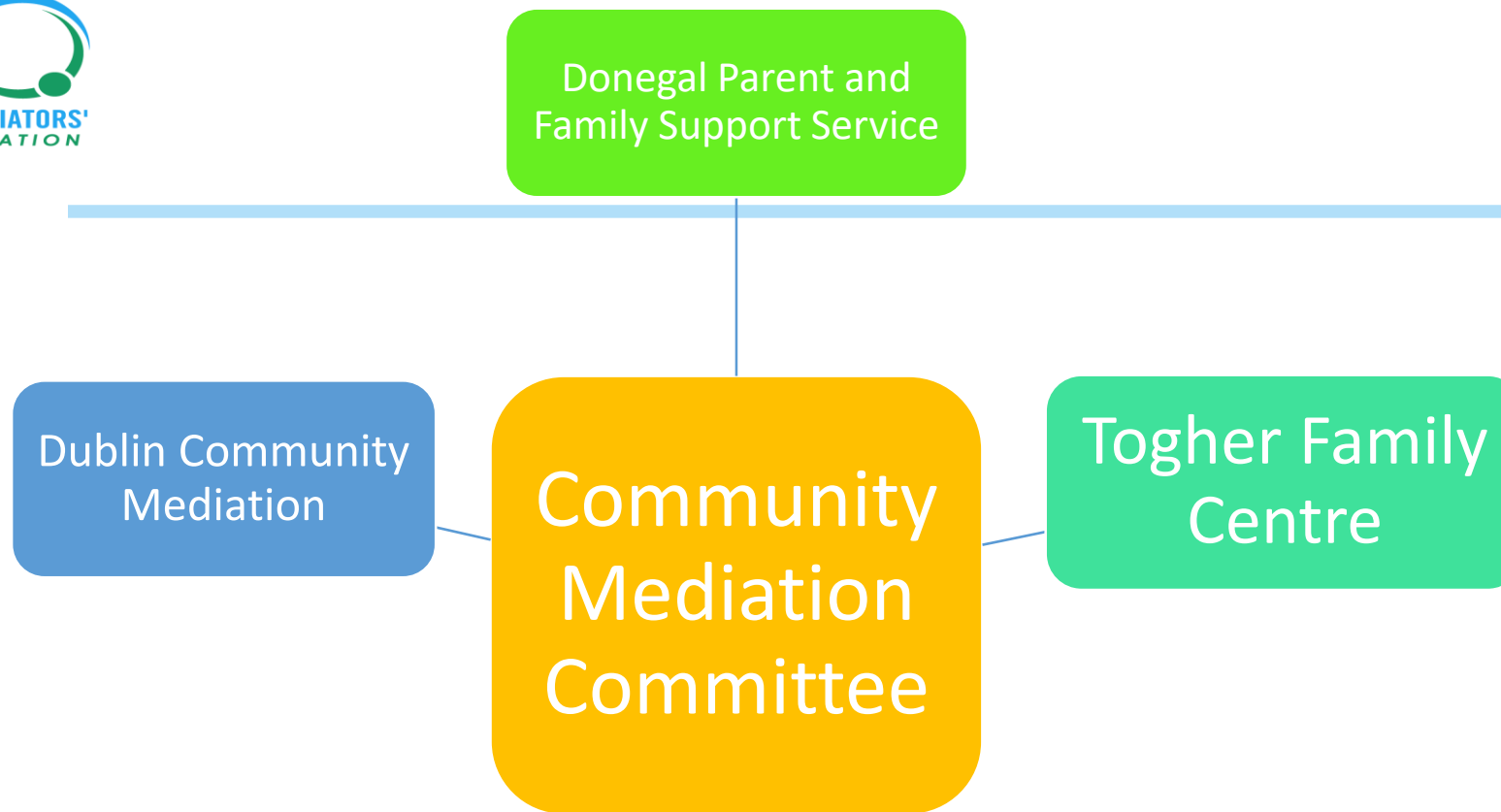
Mediated with Chris
McDonagh (TMS)

Community Mediation Committee IPMO



Global developments

- Best practice models internationally
- Funding is needed to carry out research



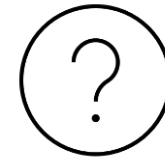
- The Family Mediation Project
- Means-tested for low income families
- A research initiative at SETU

Volunteer mediators gain valuable practice experience

Restorative Justice

The End

- Thank you for listening
- **Contact us**
- community@theipmo.ie
- **www.theipmo.ie**



Q&A – PANEL DISCUSSION

PANELISTS:

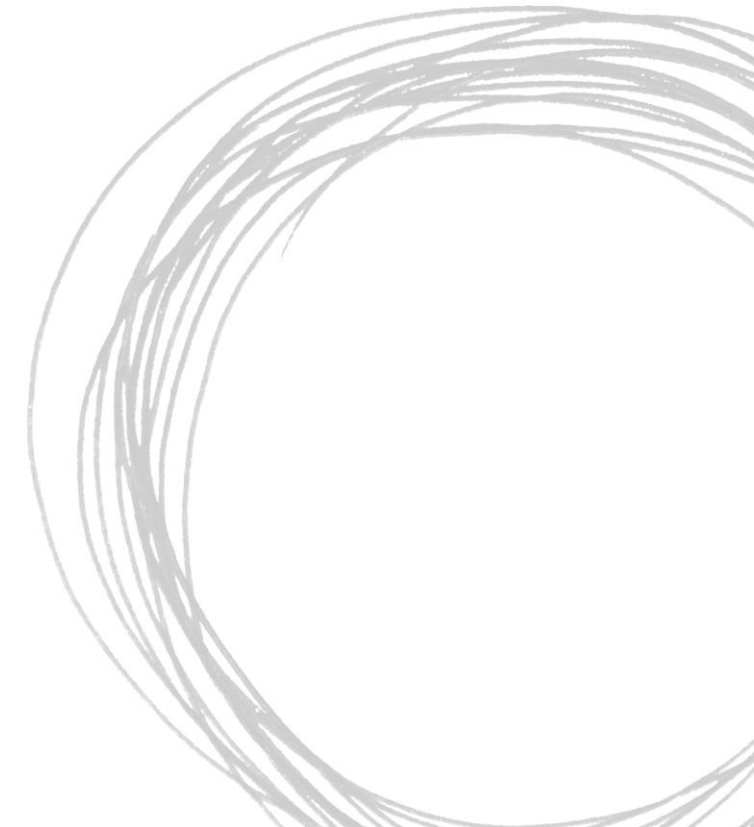
Mary Connors Aldridge, Community Mediation Committee Chair At IPMO

Joseph Atem, Community Mediation Deputy Chair At IPMO, Volunteer Mediator With The Traveller's Mediation Services Athlone

Laura Gibbons, Project Manager Of The dóchas worldview Project

Zsé Varga, Volunteering Development Programme Manager At Volunteer Ireland

Cherif Labreche, CEO Of New Communities Partnership And Board Member Of The Wheel





THANK YOU!

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