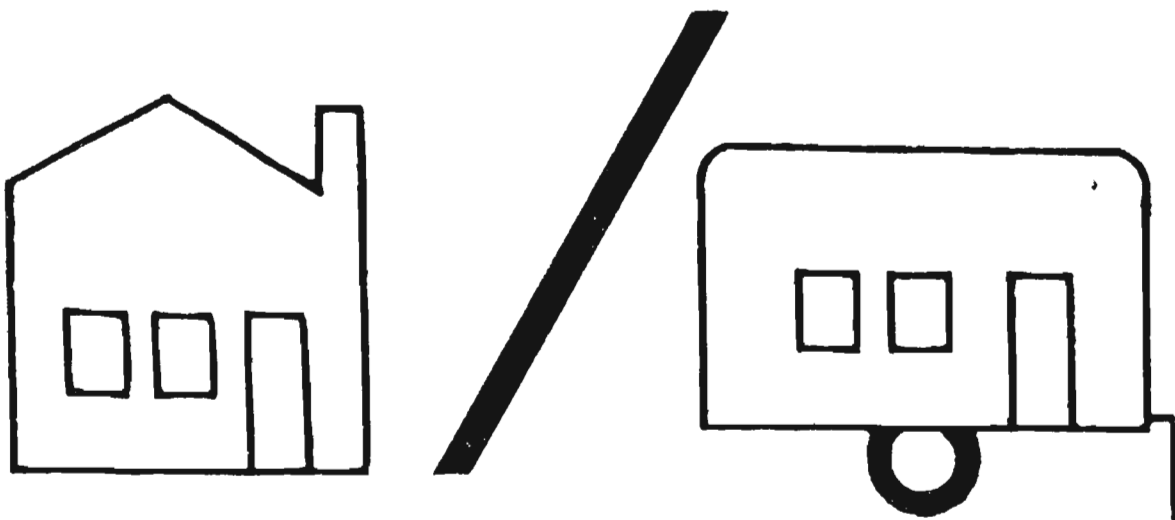

FOURTH REPORT

Committee to Monitor the Implementation of Government Policy on Travelling People



1989

COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT POLICY ON
TRAVELLING PEOPLE

REPORT FOR 1988

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Annual Count of Travellers, 1988

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In 1983 the Travelling People Review Body reported to the Government. A Task Force of Ministers of State examined the report and this resulted in the issue of a Government policy statement in July 1984. The Monitoring Committee was established in September 1984 to monitor the implementation of Government policy and the delivery of services generally to travellers.

1.2 Membership

The membership of the Monitoring Committee at 31 December, 1988 was:-

Dr. Aidan McNámara, Chairman
Mr. Victor Bewley
Mr. Brian Breathnach, Department of the Environment
Mr. Des Ormonde, Department of Education
Mrs. Mary Donoghue
Sr. Colette Dwyer
Mr. Gerard Guidon, Department of Health
Mr. Tom Costello, FAS
Fr. Christopher Jones
Mr. Michael McDonagh
Mrs. Mary Moriarty
Ms. Marie Woods
Mr. Brian Timmons, Department of Health, Secretary to the Committee.

The Committee would like to thank Ms. Eileen Houlihan (Department of Labour), Mr. Pat O'Shea (FAS) and Mr. George Barry (Department of Education) who resigned during the year.

1.3 Procedure

The Committee holds monthly meetings at which it receives reports from each of the departmental representatives on the Committee. These reports provide the Committee with detailed information on services for travellers which are the responsibility of the Departments. Members are free to request additional information or raise any pertinent questions with departmental representatives. In addition, the Committee discusses issues of general relevance to travellers.

Up to the end of 1988, the Monitoring Committee had met fifty times since its inception in September 1984. The Committee has also met with a wide range of groups and individuals with an interest in service provision to travellers, including the County & City Managers Association, officials of health boards, Government Departments and of local authorities, members of voluntary groups working on behalf of travellers, the co-ordinator of the study on the health of travellers and individuals with a particular interest in services for travellers.

CHAPTER 2

ACCOMMODATION

2.1 Annual Count 1988

The total number of traveller families at the Annual Count in November, 1988 was 3,066. (Full details of the Count are at the Appendix). This represents an increase of 69 families over the total in 1987. The results of the Annual Count of traveller families cannot be considered as absolute due to the inherent mobility of the population.

The figures show an increase of 224 families in the total settled. This comprises 50 families accommodated in standard housing, 34 in group housing and 160 on sites. The numbers living in chalets decreased by 20. The increased figure on sites does however include 120 families living on temporary sites with minimal facilities while awaiting the construction of fully serviced sites. Despite the overall increase in numbers, a decrease in the numbers on the roadside is clearly evident.

2.2 Progress on the provision of accommodation

Caravan Parks

During 1988, nine residential caravan parks catering for 46 families were completed. At the end of the year 11 were under construction which, on completion, will accommodate 80 families. In addition, there were 30 at planning and tender stage which should accommodate approximately 250 families on completion. Details of the sites are shown in Table 1.

2.2 Group Housing

Three group housing schemes were completed in 1988 housing 16 families, one scheme of 12 replacement bungalows was under construction and 7 schemes were at planning and tender stage which will accommodate 43 families on completion. Details of the scheme are shown in Table II.

2.3 Position in Dublin

The problem of providing suitable accommodation in the Dublin area has for many years been particularly difficult because of the large number of travellers on the roadside and the scarcity of suitable locations within the urbanised part of the County.

In spite of this, efforts to improve matters have been maintained as shown in Tables I and II. However, action on the construction of further serviced sites in the Dublin County Council's settlement programme has had to be suspended by the Council pending their proposed variation in their Development Plan to permit the provision of the sites in the selected locations. This action is due to a High Court ruling that the provision of such sites in respect of two of the selected locations is contrary to the Development Plan. As most of the other sites in the programme are similarly affected the Council had no option but to suspend action pending a variation of the Development Plan. A decision on this variation is expected in the middle of 1989.

2.4 Housing Act 1988

The Housing Act 1988 contains several provisions of importance to travellers viz;-

- (1) Section 13 clarifies the powers of housing authorities to provide serviced sites.

- (2) In the assessment of housing need under section 9 of the Act, housing authorities are required to assess the need for the provision of serviced caravan parks for travellers.

- (3) Section 2 of the City and County Management (Amendment) Act, 1955 has been amended to provide that where, in the opinion of the City or County Manager, works are urgent and necessary (having regard to personal health, public health and safety considerations) in order to provide a reasonable standard of accommodation for any person, an emergency situation is deemed to exist for the purposes of subsection 9 of that section.

TABLE I - CARAVAN PARKS

CARAVAN PARKS COMPLETED JANUARY, 1988 - DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
Dublin County Council	Balbriggan (Gardiner's Hill)	5 bays
Dublin County Council	Swords (Forrest Road)	5 bays
Kildare County Council	Monasterevan	2 bays
Kildare County Council	Maynooth	6 bays
Kildare County Council	Ardrew, Athy	5 bays
Kilkenny County Council	Wetlands	3 bays
Kilkenny County Council	Hebron Road	3 bays
Dungarvan U.D.C.	Shandon	7 bays
Galway Corporation	Deochuisce	10 bays

CARAVAN PARKS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 31 DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
Dublin County Council	Leopardstown Road	5 bays
Galway County Council	Ballygar	12 bays
Kildare County Council	Newbridge	7 bays
Leitrim County Council	Carrick-on-Shannon	8 bays
Limerick County Council	Rathkeale	16 bays
Roscommon County Council	Ballaghaderreen	4 bays
Tipperary S.R. Co. Cl./		
Clonmel Corporation	Clonmel	3 bays
Wexford County Council	New Ross	6 bays

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
Cork Corporation	Ballyvolane	10 bays
Galway Corporation	Tuam Road	7 bays
Limerick Corporation	Clonlong	2 Refurbishment

CARAVAN PARKS AT PLANNING INCLUDING TENDER STAGE, AT 31 DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
Dublin County Council	Porterstown	5 bays
Dublin County Council	Crinken	5 bays
Dublin County Council	Turnpike Land	5 bays
Galway County Council	Tuam	10 bays
Galway County Council	Killimor	10 bays
Galway County Council	Portumna	
Galway County Council	Gort	
Kerry County Council	Gorth Roe	10 bays
Laois County Council	Mountmellick	4 bays
Laois County Council	Longbarn	1 bay
Laois County Council	Derrycloney	1 bay
Meath County Council	Athlumney	6/8 bays
Meath County Council	Townparks, Navan	14 bays
Sligo County Council	Tubbercurry	7 bays
Tipperary SR County Council	Cashel	3 bays
Westmeath County Council	Lissywollen	9 bays
Wexford County Council	Enniscorthy	9 bays
Wicklow County Council	Fassaroe	6/8 bays
Ballinasloe U.D.C.	Galway Road	

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
Ballinasloe U.D.C.	Athlone Road	
Cork Corporation	Carrigrohane	
Dublin Corporation	St. Oliver's Park	14 bays redevelop
Dublin Corporation	Grand Canal harbour	5/7 bays
Dublin Corporation	Dunsink Lane	20 bays redevelop
Dublin Corporation	Emmet Street, Inchicore	4 bays
Galway Corporation	Headford Road	25 bays
Limerick Corporation	Cooperage	5 bays
Limerick Corporation	Galvone Road	9 bays
Waterford Corporation	Kilbarry	12 bays
Waterford Corporation	Bilberry	7 bays

TABLE II - GROUP HOUSING

GROUP HOUSING COMPLETED JANUARY, 1988 - DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF UNITS
Cork (S) County Council	Clancoolmere	2
Dundalk U.D.C.	Marshes Upper	10
Drogheda Corporation	Cement Road	4

GROUP HOUSING UNDER CONSTRUCTION DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF UNITS
Dublin Corporation	Cara Park Phase 2	12 Replacement

GROUP HOUSING AT PLANNING INCLUDING TENDER STAGE AT DECEMBER, 1988

AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF UNITS
Clare County Council	Ashline	4
Cork (S) County Council	Kinsale Road	7
Kildare County Council	Ardrew, Athy	5
Dublin Corporation	Grove Lane	6
Dublin Corporation	St. Margaret's Road	7
Dublin Corporation	St. Oliver's Park	10
Ballinasloe U.D.C.	Ballinasloe	4

CHAPTER 3

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES

3.1 General

During 1988 there was a number of developments in the Health and Social Service area that are of interest to members of the travelling community.

3.2 Travellers Resource Centre

The Minister for Health agreed to provide £10,000 from the National Lottery Surplus to the Travellers Resource Centre to enable it to move to new premises in Eustace Street, Dublin. This grant covered the cost of renovation of the new centre and the rent of the premises for the first year. The Eastern Health Board also provides an annual grant to the centre to cover the cost of one full time employee and office expenses. The centre provides a valuable service to the travelling community in a number of areas. It also acts as an information centre for both travellers and members of the general public.

3.3 Research on the Health of Travellers

A major research study on the health status of travellers is being carried out by the Health Research Board. It aims to establish the mortality rate of travellers, their life expectancy, their level of uptake of health services and their general level of health vis-a-vis the rest of the population. The results of the study will be invaluable in the planning and development of services for travellers.

The study will last for five years but interim reports are expected to be of great value in a number of areas. The first of these reports was published in 1988. This gave detailed

statistics relating to the age of travellers and a comprehensive breakdown of the various types of accommodation used by travellers. The report reflected the marked difference between the age structure of the travelling community and the population as a whole based on the 1986 Census of Population. The median age for the general population was 27 compared to a median age of 14 for travellers.

It is expected that this report will be of considerable use in the planning of health, accommodation, training and educational services for travellers. Extracts from the report are reproduced below.

Table III: AGE DISTRIBUTION

Age	No.	%
<1	447	2.8
1-4	2,573	16.2
5-9	2,778	17.5
10-14	2,439	15.4
15-24	3,468	21.8
25-34	1,761	11.1
35-44	1,063	6.7
45-54	643	4.0
55-64	434	2.7
65-74	210	1.3
75-84	66	0.4
85+	6	0.0
TOTAL	15,888	100.0

Table IV: DISTRIBUTION AND MEAN AGE BY ACCOMMODATION TYPE

Accommodation Type	No. Persons	% Persons	Mean Age
Local Authority House	7,105	44.7	19.2
Other House	919	5.8	21.7
Chalet	432	2.7	20.6
Caravan (serviced site)	1,436	9.0	16.2
Caravan (unserviced site)	1,908	12.0	16.4
Caravan (roadside)	3,883	24.4	17.0
Other	205	1.3	23.3
TOTAL	15,888	100.0	18.3

3.4 Mobile Clinic for Travellers

The mobile health clinic for travellers continues to operate successfully in the Dublin area. The clinic is staffed by two public health nurses and a driver and visits both official and unofficial sites in the Dublin area in an attempt to bring health services to those travellers who are most in need of them.

The clinic has developed a range of services in response to the needs which it has identified among travellers. These include health education, immunisation, maternity and ante-natal care and child health services. The clinic has produced six educational videos and travellers themselves were involved in the making of them.

The following is a summary of the activities of the mobile clinic during 1988:-

(i)	No. of Visits to Homes/Sites	582
(ii)	No. advised in Ante-Natal Care	78

(iii)	No. advised in Post-Natal Care	29
(iv)	No. advised in Nutrition	190
(v)	No. of referrals to Hospital or further medical examination	151
(vi)	No. of child visits	1,515
(vii)	No. of child immunisations	259
(viii)	No. of Educational Video Showings	57

3.5 Child Care Bill 1988

In May 1988, the Minister for Health published the Child Care Bill 1988. A number of provisions in the Bill are of interest to groups and individuals working with and for disadvantaged children and their families:-

Section 3 gives health boards responsibility to promote the welfare of children who are not receiving adequate care and protection and also confers on the boards broad powers to provide child care and family support services;

Section 8 empowers health boards to grant aid voluntary bodies providing child care and family support services;

Section 9 enables the Minister for Health and health boards to sponsor or carry out research in relation to child care;

Section 42 empowers health boards to provide pre-school services for children;

Section 58 makes it an offence to sell solvent-based products to children for "sniffing" purposes.

The Bill passed its Second Stage in the Dail in November 1988 and is awaiting its Committee Stage.

3.6 National Lottery Funds for Disadvantaged Youth

In 1988, the Government made available from the National Lottery Surplus a sum of £400,000 for services for young travellers. The Monitoring Committee advised the Inter-Departmental Committee on Disadvantaged Youth on the allocation of this fund. The following is a list of the bodies assisted by this funding.

	<u>Amount</u>
	£
1. National Association of Training Centres for Travelling People (a full time youth officer to co-ordinate services has been appointed and funds have been allocated to 25 training centres for youth projects).	260,000
2. Offaly County Council - (Tullamore Travellers Training and Education Committee).	8,000
3. Dublin Travellers Education and Development Group.	6,300
4. Dublin Committee for Travelling People	25,000
5. Dublin Committee for Travelling People (Supervised flatlets in Bray).	50,000
6. St Catherine's Centre for Travelling Children, Cork City.	5,000
7. Ballycasheen Centre for Travelling Children, Killarney, Co Kerry.	2,000
8. Development of Pre-School activities for young travellers in Galway City.	21,000

	<u>Amount</u>
9. St Brigid's Welfare Centre, Yellow Road, Waterford.	10,000
10. Co Wexford - Assistance for special hygiene and laundry programmes for young travellers attending classes in New Ross and Bunclody.	3,000
11. South Tipperary - Special programmes for young travellers attending special classes in Cashel, Co Tipperary.	3,200
12. Navan Travellers Committee. (Assistance for Youth and Community Work Service).	5,000
13. Health and Hygiene programmes for travelling children at national schools in Drogheda area.	1,500

CHAPTER 4

EDUCATION

4.1 A survey of the educational provision for the children of traveller families was carried out by the primary school inspectors in February and March 1988 to determine (a) the number of travelling children attending national schools; (b) the number attending pre-schools; and (c) the number and location of children of school-going age who are not attending school. This survey showed that the greatest number of schools catering for traveller children was in the following counties:

(1) Dublin	62
(2) Cork	37
(3) Limerick	27
(4) Tipperary	20
(5) Wexford	19

This reflects the urbanisation of the traveller community which has taken place over the past few decades.

4.2 National Schools

This survey showed that 375 schools cater for the children of traveller families, of which 106 were located in cities, 231 in towns or villages and only 38 in rural areas. The total number of these children enrolled in national schools was 3,953 and their age distribution was as follows:

4 to 8 years	=	40.5%
9 to 12 years	=	43.3%
12 years +	=	16.2%

Home Accommodation

The following are details of the home accommodation of children attending national school:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Number in permanent accommodation | 2506 (63.4%) |
| (2) Number in official halting-sites | 570 (14.4%) |
| (3) Number in roadside encampments | 877 (22.2%) |

Nature of Educational Provision in National Schools

Great credit is due to all who have shown such commitment in actively promoting the education of traveller children. Such provision often requires considerable flexibility in teaching methodology and class organisation. An examination of the most prevalent practices shows that 3 strategies are relied upon as follows:-

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| (1) Number of pupils in special classes: | 1178 (29.8%) |
| (2) Number of pupils partly integrated but given additional assistance on withdrawal basis: | 1410 (35.7%) |
| (3) Number of pupils integrated in ordinary classes: | 1365 (34.5%) |

The number of special classes for travelling children in ordinary national schools is now 120 and the special capitation aid in respect of such classes has been increased to the level of that payable in respect of children in special schools.

Transport

Transport is provided for pupils in the case of 113 of the schools and in all but two of these the transport arrangements are regarded as quite satisfactory.

4.3 Pre-school Provision

Over recent years increasing emphasis has been placed on the provision of pre-schools and the number of such schools has increased from 18 in 1984 to 41 at present. This impressive development attests to the importance attached by the Department of Education to the provision of pre-schooling for these children because of its beneficial influence on their later schooling.

The Department of Education provides £20,000 per annum towards the purchase of equipment for pre-schools and also defrays 98% of the costs pertaining to tuition and transport. The survey shows that 10 pre-schools are located in official halting sites, 14 on a school campus or adjacent to it and 17 in a local hall or centre. The inspectors consider the accommodation suitable in the case of 35 of these schools. In all, 563 children, drawn from 393 families, attend the pre-schools. The attendance of these children is regarded as quite satisfactory and this is enhanced by the close proximity of the pre-school to the pupils' dwellings.

Home Accommodation

The following are details of the home accommodation of children attending pre-school:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| (1) Percentage of children in permanent accommodation. | 43.4% |
| (2) Percentage on official halting sites. | 27.9% |
| (3) Percentage in roadside encampments. | 28.7% |

It has been noted that traveller families permanently settled in houses account for a large percentage of the travelling children attending national schools. It is equally significant that the children on halting sites and in roadside encampments are very

well represented in pre-schools. These distributional features may be attributed to two factors (1) the increasing tendency of settled traveller families to enrol their children in junior infant classes in national schools, thereby obviating their need for pre-schooling and (2) the location of pre-schools in close proximity to halting sites and roadside encampments.

Staffing of Pre-schools

There are 44 teachers employed in pre-schools and the following table gives details of their qualifications:

Trained Teachers	7
Montessori	13
University Degrees	6
Special Course/Diploma	11
Leaving Certificate	7

There are 37 child-care workers, under the aegis of the local health authorities, employed in 28 of the pre-schools. There is also a small number of pre-schools funded either by the local health authority or by voluntary organisations which cater for traveller children among others.

4.4 Number of Traveller Children not Attending School

Despite the excellent work which has been done, there are grounds for concern about the number of traveller children of school going age who are not attending school.

The survey showed that 226 children of primary school age were not attending any school. It is felt that these figures must be treated with some caution due to the difficulties of providing precise information about families whose pattern of movement and residence tends to be very erratic.

The Minister for Education issued a Circular (20/88) in May 1988 to Boards of Management and Principals of National Schools. She was anxious to ensure that the children of traveller

families should derive full benefit from the national educational system and recorded her deep appreciation of the valuable contribution in this regard which had been made by Boards of Management, Principal Teachers, class teachers and voluntary agencies. While appreciating the excellent work that had been done the Minister expressed her concern about the number of traveller children of school-going age who are not attending school. She urged school authorities to make a special effort to enrol these children and to cater for their needs.

The National Coordinator for the Education of Travellers, employed by the National Council for Travelling People, continues to be extremely concerned about the number of children of post-primary school age (1463 in the last count made by the Health Research Board) who do not attend any school. About 200 of these attend post-primary schools for shorter or longer periods, and another 150 - 200 attend Junior Training Centres, but that still leaves over 1000 children between the ages of 12 - 15 who are not attending any school.

CHAPTER 5

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

5.1 Training

During 1988 two new Travellers Training Centres were established at Carrick-on-Shannon and Portlaoise. With the return of Travellers to the Centre at Thurles, this brings to 27 the total number of these Centres now in operation, with a capacity of some 660 places. These Centres are funded by FAS and the Department of Education and are established and operated with the involvement and support of the National Association of Training Centres for Travelling People (NATC). Each Centre has a management committee representative of the agencies involved and other local interests.

During the year, considerable progress was made by the Curriculum Review Group which is composed of representatives of FAS, the Department of Education and NATC. New curriculum material was piloted in three centres and a seminar for teaching staff to discuss proposed curriculum changes took place towards the end of the year. It is expected that the revised curriculum will be finalised during the coming year.

Details of the location and capacity of the Centres (as at end of 1988) are as follows:

TRAVELLERS TRAINING CENTRES

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Training Places</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Training Places</u>
Bray	30	Tallaght	24
Coolock	30	Clondalkin	30
Finglas	27	Carlow	30

<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Training Places</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. of Training Places</u>
Cork	24	Killarney	24
Ennis	24	Galway	28
Oranmore, Galway	24	Loughrea	24
Tuam	24	Ballinasloe	24
Abbeyfeale	12	Newcastle West	12
Ballina	24	Letterkenny	24
Navan	24	New Ross	24
Athlone	24	Dundalk	24
Tullamore	30	Longford	24
Thurles	20	Carrick-on-Shannon	24
Portlaoise	24		
	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>657</u>	

5.2 Employment

During 1988, over 200 young travellers went into employment, on the open market, in self-employment, in Government sponsored schemes, in youth work jobs financed by National Lottery funding, or decided to go on to further training.

The largest number of these went into employment in the open market, working in factories or firms with whom they had done placements during training; in shops and garages, in hotels, cafe's and bars; in building construction, and in domestic or child care work, to name the most usual. 16 found employment in England, 8 in farming and gardening.

All but one of the nine small factories in St. Kieran's Enterprise Centre, Sandyford Industrial Estate employed travellers in their workforce (and the owner of the one which did not has been asked to leave the Centre). Two of the small businesses in St. Kieran's Enterprise Centre moved to larger premises during the year, taking with them their traveller workforce.

The Carlow Industrial Society continues to employ young travellers in its Upholstery business; the Navan Car Care business in Navan does likewise; as do the two Co-ops in Galway City. Over 60 young travellers chose to go on to further training on completion of their Course in the Training Centre.

5.3 FAS Schemes

FAS has a number of employment schemes on which travellers participated during 1988. TEAMWORK provides temporary employment opportunities for young people between 17 and 25 years.

The National Association of Training Centres sponsored two TEAMWORK projects during 1988. These two projects gave employment to 45 young people. The work involved the provision of an information centre for both travellers and settled people, the development of music and production of a magazine. The young people did a variety of work including working in the information centre, producing the magazine, assisting in the running of youth clubs, being receptionists and supervisors in the training centre, assisting in primary schools classes with traveller children and forming a cabaret group.

The Dublin Travellers Education and Development Group also sponsored a project in 1988 employing 24 young people. The aim of this was to develop youth and community work and organise youth club activities. The work that was done involved bridge-building between travellers and settled people through presentations to local groups, the training of young travellers in various sports and cultural activities and the production of a newsletter.

Other TEAMWORK projects provided a wide variety of work for young travellers throughout the country, including organising summer projects and day trips for young travellers, assisting children with numeracy, literacy problems and assisting in pre-schools.

The Community Enterprise Programme involves community groups in the creation of economically viable jobs. Projects involved in the Community Enterprise Programme in 1988 were as follows:

- Dublin Travellers Enterprise Development Group;
- Navan Car Care Co-op Society Ltd.

The C.E.P. also funded an enterprise worker to help DTEDG develop commercial opportunities suited to travellers.

CHAPTER 6

PUBLIC ATTITUDES AND LEGISLATION

6.1 Public Attitudes

The Committee regards the issue of public attitudes towards the traveller community as crucial to the successful future settlement of travellers. Unfortunately, there is still a great deal of prejudice against the travelling community which is manifested in opposition to attempts to provide accommodation for the travellers. The Committee is of the view that much of this prejudice is based on ignorance of the lifestyle and culture of the traveller community. The Committee has established a sub-committee on public attitudes which continues to examine ways and means of encouraging more enlightened attitudes among Irish society towards the travelling community.

6.2 Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred

The Committee is pleased to note that the Government has agreed to amend the Prohibition of Incitement to Racial, Religious or National Hatred Bill, 1988 so as to prohibit incitement to hatred against members of the travelling community.

6.3 Anti-Discrimination Legislation

The Committee continues to press for the introduction of legislation to prohibit discrimination against the traveller community. The Committee has made representations to the Department of Justice for the inclusion of a reference to the travelling community in the legislation required to enable the State to ratify the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination. The Committee believes that this legislation is necessary to ensure that travellers enjoy the same basic rights as the rest of the population.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

The Monitoring Committee is pleased to note in this its fourth report, further significant progress in the provision of essential services to travellers.

The report outlines advances in accommodation, health, employment, education and training services for travellers. The Committee also noted that the annual count for 1988 of the travelling community showed a significant increase in settlement of the travelling community over previous years.

The allocation of National Lottery funding to services for young travellers by the Inter-Departmental Committee for Disadvantaged Youth was a welcome development.

ANNUAL COUNT OF TRAVELLERS 1988

	STANDARD HOUSING				GROUP HOUSING				CHALET SITES				TRAILERS ON SITES				TOTAL SETTLED				ROADSIDE								TOTAL				TRACERS #			
																	Indigenous				Transient															
	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88	85	86	87	88
CARLOW	16	15	11	10	6	6	6	5	3	3	3	3	-	-	4	3	25	24	24	21	9	9	-	-	1	1	11	18	35	34	35	39	1	-	3	18
CAVAN	14	19	15	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	15	15	12	26	34	30	33	6	5	7	4	6	4	1	18	38	43	38	55	-	-	-	-
CLARE	23	21	20	27	10	10	10	9	-	-	-	-	4	21	8	14	37	52	38	50	10	20	32	20	12	7	13	1	59	79	83	71	-	-	-	-
CORK (CITY)	85	85	89	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	14	19	22	108	99	108	116	58	43	27	33	66	33	15	24	232	175	150	173	10	4	-	-
CORK (COUNTY)	57	45	50	39	1	4	4	13	1	-	-	-	12	26	20	15	71	75	74	67	25	32	24	13	11	7	7	1	107	114	105	81	7	7	8	-
DONEGAL	29	38	33	33	-	-	-	-	3	5	2	2	5	2	-	-	37	45	35	35	24	23	16	18	3	-	2	2	64	68	53	55	3	-	1	3
DUBLIN (CORP)	118	30	54	85	-	45	57	65	94	44	33	26	46	63	90	116	258	182	234	292	68	31	67	51	14	50	-	-	340	263	301	343	-	-	-	-
DUBLIN (COUNTY)	69	66	74	69	23	26	29	20	-	-	-	-	-	55	50	165*	92	147	153	254	229	197	193	32	20	30	-	12	341	374	346	298	-	9	29	15
DUNLAOGHAIRE	3	4	4	5	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	10	10	11	3	-	1	5	3	-	1	-	15	10	12	16	-	-	-	-
GALWAY (CITY)	64	69	68	68	13	17	20	23	-	2	4	-	-	-	2	-	77	88	92	93	22	37	29	14	8	7	9	12	107	132	130	119	1	-	-	-
GALWAY (COUNTY)	135	133	144	135	-	-	-	11	9	3	2	4	1	34	-	-	145	170	146	150	72	51	69	72	13	13	8	-	230	234	223	222	2	-	-	9
KERRY	97	107	111	117	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	10	13	17	11	111	125	133	132	24	9	2	9	5	-	-	1	140	134	135	142	-	-	8	-
KILDARE	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	6	8	7	9	21	17	13	18	15	4	9	7	42	29	29	34	-	3	-	-
KILKENNY	14	9	10	13	-	3	3	3	-	1	5	9	-	-	3	-	14	13	21	25	4	1	4	2	12	8	10	9	30	22	35	36	-	7	2	-
LAOIS	5	8	6	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	15	13	18	7	24	20	24	24	12	12	14	3	5	8	11	34	41	40	49	4	3	-	-
LEITRIM	11	9	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	9	13*	21	17	17	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	17	17	23	-	-	-	-	
LIMERICK (CITY)	30	3	4	6	4	5	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	8	9	11	35	27	35	37	4	11	5	9	73	46	49	57	1	-	-	-
LIMERICK (COUNTY)	60	98	98	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7	8	8	74	105	106	109	22	36	50	40	16	33	15	29	112	174	171	178	9	-	-	-
LONGFORD	55	60	76	81	-	-	-	-	8	7	4	2	4	2	8	8	67	69	88	91	14	14	11	1	2	3	-	11	83	86	99	103	-	-	5	-
LOUTH	44	49	44	48	-	-	-	14	16	12	14	-	-	-	1	14	60	61	59	76	4	4	6	-	4	13	4	10	68	78	69	86	-	-	-	-
MAID	59	73	63	60	-	6	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	59	79	71	66	11	28	11	16	3	-	4	5	73	107	86	87	-	13	-	-
MEATH	25	32	32	36	10	17	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	49	50	54	39	27	33	45	2	11	45	12	76	87	128	111	-	-	3	1
MONAGHAN	24	26	29	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	1	3	30	33	30	32	12	9	6	3	3	-	3	8	45	42	39	43	-	-	-	-
OFFALY	45	36	35	32	4	3	4	3	1	1	1	1	-	19	19	19	50	59	59	55	25	16	29	28	9	15	7	10	84	90	95	93	1	-	-	-
ROSCOMON	19	14	15	16	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	9	7	9	12	28	23	26	30	13	17	12	9	4	4	4	5	45	44	42	44	-	-	-	-
SLIGO	10	11	12	12	3	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	1	13	21	15	15	14	17	11	20	11	5	1	6	38	43	27	41	4	-	10	13
TIPPERARY N.R.	34	34	34	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	7	5	38	40	41	39	19	15	17	17	9	23	21	21	66	78	79	77	-	8	3	-
TIPPERARY S.R.	19	22	22	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	19	23	23	23	18	9	14	27	25	8	5	11	62	40	42	61	-	-	-	-
WATERFORD (CITY)	33	27	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	11	33	27	43	42	8	4	6	2	4	11	15	8	45	42	64	52	-	-	-	-	
WATERFORD (COUNTY)	6	6	6	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	6	6	8	12	4	7	4	2	9	8	-	3	19	21	12	17	-	-	-	-
WESTMIDH	77	81	83	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	8	5	77	91	91	88	18	7	7	13	-	-	3	-	95	98	101	101	-	-	-	-
WEXFORD	85	87	84	83	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	17	28	10	16	105	118	97	102	6	9	9	8	10	13	17	6	121	140	123	116	-	-	-	-
WICKLOW	26	13	30	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	13	30	32	23	17	6	9	5	4	3	2	54	34	37	43	-	-	-	-

1397 1332 1394 1444 82 155 175 209 142 85 77 57 177 366 342 502 1798 1938 1988 2212 884 750 763 582 312 331 246 272 2994 3019 2997 3066 43 54 72 99

* Includes 120 families living on transitional sites with minimal facilities while awaiting the provision of fully serviced sites by local authorities.

Not included in total figures.

100

100

