

Seventh Report

Committee to Monitor the Implementation of Government Policy on Travelling People



COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT
POLICY ON TRAVELLING PEOPLE

Report for 1991



**COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GOVERNMENT
POLICY ON TRAVELLING PEOPLE**

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. The Monitoring Committee reports annually to the Minister for Health on progress made in the implementation of Government policy in relation to Travelling People. In each annual report of the Committee the issue of accommodation for Travellers features prominently. It has been and continues to be a principal concern of the Monitoring Committee as it is of Travelling People themselves.

Government Policy:

- 1.2. Government policy in relation to the accommodation of Travellers is very clear. Successive Irish Governments have sought to ensure that (a) Travellers are enabled to live in accommodation of their own choice, be it group housing, standard housing or serviced halting sites (b) sufficient financial resources are made available to housing authorities to allow them to provide for the accommodation needs of Travellers on halting sites and (c) legislative provision appropriate to deal with the halting site requirement of Travelling people is enacted and updated as required. The commitment of Government to addressing and resolving the accommodation needs of Travellers has been a vital determinant of progress in this area.

Role of Local Authorities

- 1.3. Responsibility for implementing Government policy in accommodating Travellers rests with Local Authorities throughout the country. Elected local representatives and officials in each Local Authority area have important and related roles in discharging this responsibility. How well or badly they are implementing Government policy in providing accommodation for Travellers varies from one region to another. It also varies over time as can be inferred from examination of the annual count of Travellers in each Local Authority area (compiled by the Department of the Environment based on data provided by Local Authorities) and from information on progress in providing different types of accommodation as reported annually by the Monitoring Committee.

Some progress being made:

- 1.4. It is certainly the case that there is progress overall in accommodating Travellers in accommodation of their choice. At the end of 1991 two thirds of all Travelling families in the State were living in acceptable accommodation and there has been a notable increase in the number of families living in serviced caravan sites over the past few years. The provision of such sites particularly in urban areas has posed the greatest problem for Local Authorities and has generated well publicised resistance from local communities during recent years. Notwithstanding that there is an increasing provision of serviced caravan sites.

In last year's Annual Report, the Monitoring Committee expressed concern about the slow rate of progress in halting site construction in Dublin where some 24% of Irish Travellers live. The Committee is encouraged to note that there has been a significant improvement during 1991 in the number of families in Dublin living on serviced caravan sites, some of which are temporary. Seven (7) additional sites will be provided by the County Council in 1992 with a further eight (8) being provided in 1993.

Too many unserviced Roadside sites:

- 1.5. But in spite of progress made in Dublin and elsewhere to provide serviced caravan sites for Travellers it still remains the case that one third of Irish Travelling People (1132 families, of whom 799 are indigenous to particular areas of the country with 333 transient families) live in caravans on unserviced and unacceptable sites. Little comfort can be drawn from the improvements recorded above as long as this situation endures.
- 1.6. Between 1988 and 1991 some three hundred additional families were accommodated in serviced caravan sites but there was almost a corresponding increase in the number of families living in unserviced sites on the roadside. The provision of accommodation at national level is not keeping pace with the growth of Traveller families. This growth may be attributed to a natural increase in population as well as to the return of some families from the UK. Unless realistic steps are taken to accelerate the provision of accommodation for Travelling People there will be no alleviation in the foreseeable future of the dire plight of many families living on unserviced sites.

All local Authorities must play their part:

- 1.7. Again, as in previous years, the Monitoring Committee draws attention to the need for all Local Authorities in Ireland to play their part in addressing the accommodation problems of Travelling People. For example, while the Committee is encouraged by the progress being made by Dublin County Council, all Local Authorities adjoining Dublin must likewise ensure that they accommodate the families living in their area. Otherwise families will inevitably tend to move to where the accommodation is being provided, exacerbating the difficulties of Local Authorities who are making progress. Similar considerations apply in all regions of the State.

Discrimination:

- 1.8. The Monitoring Committee gives priority to the issue of accommodation but another major issue which has been highlighted in various annual reports is the discrimination and prejudice which Travellers experience in their daily lives. Regrettably the Committee has to report that there is little evidence of any progress on this aspect of Travellers lives during the past year. Ireland has yet to ratify the UN Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination which was concluded some thirty (30) years ago. We are the only Member State of the EC which has failed to ratify this Convention. Ratification involves passage of anti-discrimination legislation through the Oireachtas. Before that legislation can be enacted the Government must be advised by an Inter-Departmental Committee (representing Foreign Affairs, Justice and the Attorney General's Office) of the legislative steps required to enable Ireland to ratify the UN Treaty.

The Monitoring Committee has established that the Report of the Inter-Departmental Committee on this matter will be ready for submission to Government before the end of 1992.

CHAPTER 2**ACCOMMODATION****2.1. Annual Count 1991**

The total number of Traveller families as per the 1991 Annual Count of Traveller Families carried out on 28th November, 1991 was 3,671. The Annual Count (details of which are given on a county/county borough area basis at the end of this Report) sets out statistics for families in accommodation provided by local authorities (i.e. in standard housing, group housing, chalets and in caravans on official halting sites) and those not in local authority accommodation (i.e. in caravans on the roadside etc). The breakdown of the 1991 Annual Count on a national basis is as follows (figures for the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 are also given for comparison purposes):-

	<u>Number of Traveller Families</u>			
	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>
Local authority standard housing	1,444	1,521	1,471	1,473
Local authority group housing	209	213	223	233
Local authority chalet sites	57	59	52	36
Local authority serviced caravan (halting) sites	502	609	650	797
Number in accommodation	2,212	2,402	2,396	2,539
Roadside	854	1,028	1,146	1,132
TOTAL NUMBER	3,066	3,430	3,542	3,671

2.2. The following changes as between the figures for 1990 and 1991 are significant:

- (i) The total number of families in local authority accommodation increased by 143 from 2,396 in 1990 to 2,539 in 1991.
- (ii) The number of families on the roadside decreased by 14 from 1,146 in 1990 to 1,132 in 1991.

Housing

2.3. The number of families in housing is subject to fluctuation. Overall there was an increase of 12 in the number of families in local authority standard and group housing in 1991 as compared with 1990. Three group housing schemes totalling 12 houses were completed during 1991 in Ballinasloe, Navan and Wexford.

Caravan and Chalet Sites

2.4. The number of families on caravan (halting) and chalet sites increased by 131 from 702 in 1990 to 833 in 1991. Sixteen serviced caravan sites with a capacity of 161 bays (one family per bay is the usual) were completed during 1991. These included five temporary sites with a capacity of 67 bays of which four are sites in Dublin County and one site is in Limerick County. A further fifteen caravan sites with a total capacity of 96 bays were in course of construction at the end of 1991 or were expected to commence in 1992 while a further 9 sites with a total capacity of 138 bays were at planning stage at the end of 1991.

Dublin

2.5. The number of families in the Dublin area increased from 869 in 1990 to 895 in 1991. The number of families in local authority accommodation increased from 644 in 1990 to 694 in 1991. The number of families on halting sites in Dublin County increased from 184 in 1990 to 246 in 1991. During the year Dublin County Council completed a 5 bay halting site at Cherryfield (Knocklyon) while Dublin Corporation completed a 14 bay halting site at Grand Canal Harbour and a 4 bay site extension at Emmet Road. Dublin County Council has been considering a revised programme of permanent halting sites to take account of the increased number of families in their area including the provision of 7 halting sites during 1992 and a further 8 sites during 1993. Accommodation details are set out in Tables I and II.

TABLE I**RESIDENTIAL CARAVAN PARKS (HALTING SITES) COMPLETED IN 1991**

<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	<u>SCHEME</u>	<u>NO. OF BAYS</u>	<u>DATE OF COMPLETION</u>
CORK (WEST) COUNTY COUNCIL	Moses Road, Clonakilty	4	3rd Qtr. 91
DONEGAL CO. COUNCIL	Drumnaoagh, Letterkenny	3	1st Qtr. 91
DROGHEDA CORPORATION	Mell	10	4th Qtr. 91
DUBLIN CO. COUNCIL	Cherryfield, Firhouse	5	2nd Qtr. 91
	Mulhuddart (Temp Site)	15	"
	Cappagh, Finglas (Temp Site)	30	"
	Ladyswell, Clonsilla (Temp Site)	10	"
	Ballyogan, Leopardstown (Temp Site)	5	"
DUBLIN CORPORATION	Emmet Road (Inchicore)	4	3rd Qtr. 91
	Grand Canal Harbour	14	"
GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL	Tuam (Galway Road)	10	4th Qtr. 91
GALWAY CORPORATION	Headford Road, Carrowbrowne	25	1st Qtr. 91
LIMERICK CO. COUNCIL	Castletroy (Temp Site)	7	2nd Qtr. 91
LIMERICK CORPORATION	Toppins Field	8	4th Qtr. 91
TIPPERARY U.D.C.	Carrownreddy	4	1st Qtr. 91
WATERFORD CORPORATION	Bilberry	7	1st Qtr. 91
TOTAL		161	

RESIDENTIAL CARAVAN PARKS (HALTING SITES) UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1991**OR EXPECTED TO START IN 1992**

<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	<u>SCHEME</u>	<u>NO. OF BAYS</u>
CORK CORPORATION	Carrigrohane Road	12
DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL	Belgard Road (Tallaght)	6
	Turnpike Road, (Walkinstown)	5
	Porterstown (Clonsilla)	5
DUBLIN CORPORATION	St. Oliver's Park (Clondalkin) combined group housing scheme/halting site redevelopment	14
DUN LAOGHAIRE CORPORATION	Sallynoggin Road/Rochestown Avenue	4
GALWAY COUNTY COUNCIL	Craughwell	6
KERRY COUNTY COUNCIL	Deerpark (Killarney)	6
	Gortroe (Killarney)	4
LAOIS COUNTY COUNCIL	Portarlinton	10
LEITRIM COUNTY COUNCIL	Rosebank (Carrick-on-Shannon) (Extension of site)	6
LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL	Lansdowne Bridge, Ennis Road	6
LIMERICK CORPORATION	Childers Road	10
TIPPERARY S.R. COUNTY COUNCIL	Knocksaintlour (Cashel)	1
	Ballyknock (Cashel)	1
TOTAL		96

RESIDENTIAL CARAVAN PARKS AT PLANNING STAGE (PROPOSALS WITH DEPARTMENT) AT 31/12/91

LOCAL AUTHORITY	LOCATION	NO. OF BAYS
DUBLIN COUNTY COUNCIL	Deansrath (Temp site)	50
	Deansrath	10
DUBLIN CORPORATION	Dunsink Lane (Redevelopment)	28
KILKENNY COUNTY COUNCIL	Haggards Green (Callan)	1
LAOIS COUNTY COUNCIL	Mountmellick	15
LONGFORD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL	Strokestown Road (Redevelopment)	14
MONAGHAN COUNTY COUNCIL	Clones	6
TIPPERARY N.R. COUNTY COUNCIL	Parkmore, Roscrea	6
WEXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL	Bunclody	8
TOTAL		138

TABLE II**GROUP HOUSING SCHEMES COMPLETED IN 1991**

<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. OF HOUSES</u>
BALLINASLOE U.D.C.	Flynns Field	4
MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL	Navart	4
WEXFORD COUNTY COUNCIL	Drumgoole (Enniscorthy)	4
TOTAL		12

GROUP HOUSING SCHEMES EXPECTED TO START IN 1992

<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. OF HOUSES</u>
CORK (N) CO. COUNCIL	Rath Luirc	4
DUBLIN CORPORATION	St. Oliver's Park Clondalkin Combined group housing scheme/halting site redevelopment	12
TOTAL		16

GROUP HOUSING SCHEMES AT PLANNING STAGE (PROPOSALS WITH DEPARTMENT AT 31/12/91)

<u>LOCAL AUTHORITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>NO. OF HOUSES</u>
DUBLIN CORPORATION	Avila Park (Finglas)	10
	Labre Park (Ballyfermot)	17
TOTAL		27

CHAPTER 3**HEALTH****General**

- 3.1. While the same services are available to Travellers as to the settled population, special efforts are made to successfully deliver these services and to ensure that they are tailored to meet the specific needs of the Travelling Community. Factors such as transient lifestyle, large families, high unemployment and generally poor health awareness are taken into account in the planning and delivery of health services to Travellers. Every effort is made to encourage members of the Travelling Community to make maximum use of the services available including pre and ante natal care, child immunisations and, where appropriate, hospital-based services.
- 3.2. Primary health care for Travellers is delivered in each health area through the Community Care Programme and involves a co-ordinated multi-disciplinary approach by a number of professionals including Public Health Nurses, Area Medical Officers, Social Workers, Community Welfare and Development Officers and General Practitioners in the G.M.S. Scheme. In the provision of services, health boards liaise closely with other relevant statutory authorities and support is given to several voluntary agencies working in the field. Health care professionals attach particular importance to increasing Travellers' awareness and understanding of health education, personal development, homemaking skills, nutrition and safety.
- 3.3. The provision of adequate accommodation together with the basic amenities of water supply and sanitation continues to be regarded by health professionals as a fundamental pre-requisite to an overall improvement in the health status of Travellers.

New Mobile Health Clinic for Dublin

- 3.4. A grant of £75,000 was made available to the Eastern Health Board to enable them to replace the mobile clinic which brings health services to Travellers on sites around the Dublin area. The existing vehicle has been in use for over six years.

- 3.5. The new clinic, which it is hoped will be available towards the end of 1992, will consist of a specially designed and constructed body placed on the chassis of a 13 tonne vehicle. The replacement four wheel drive unit will be shorter in length than the unit currently in use and will facilitate access to sites.
- 3.6. A number of other health boards are currently examining the possibility of providing a similar service in their areas.

Shared Rearing Project

- 3.7. The Eastern Health Board have initiated a special foster care programme for young Travellers. They hope to recruit foster parents from within the Travelling Community with whom they can place some of the Traveller children who come into their care.
- 3.8. It is hoped that by placing the children within the Travelling Community it will enable them to retain their links with their families, communities and culture.

Grants from Disadvantaged Youth Fund

- 3.9. The following is a list of grants provided through the health boards under the Disadvantaged Youth Fund of the National Lottery to assist young Travellers in 1991.

1. **Eastern Health Board**

Trudder House	£24,000
(After-care Programme)	

2. **Southern Health Board**

St Mary's Tralee	
Personal and Social	
Development Programme	£ 2,500

3. **South Eastern Health Board**

Personal Development Programmes

New Ross/Bunclody £ 5,000

Cashel/Clonmel £ 4,000

4. **North Eastern Health Board**

Navan Travellers

Committee Pre-school £ 4,000

and other services

Funding for Other Services

- 3.10. Exchange House, Dublin, which operates as a day care centre and resource centre received £252,000 in 1991 from the Eastern Health Board.
- 3.11. Trudder House and Derralossory House which cater for Traveller children received funding of £408,000 in 1991 from the Eastern Health Board.
- 3.12. Funding for Childcare assistants at St Kierans School in Bray, St Declans School in Milltown and St Thomas School, Clonshaugh was provided by the Eastern Health Board at a cost of £21,000.

CHAPTER 4**TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT**

- 4.1. In general, Travellers may participate in the full range of FAS programmes and schemes. Since Travellers as a group are not separately identified as such it is not possible to give a complete picture of their participation as, like all other participants, they are classified by age and sex only. However, during 1991, a number of special initiatives for Travellers were in operation, over and above normal provision. These initiatives are outlined below.

Training

- 4.2. FAS continued to support the national network of Travellers training centres, in conjunction with the relevant Vocational Education Committees. There are 27 centres throughout the country providing a year long pre-vocational training programme. This consists of literacy, numeracy, life and social skills as well as basic skills training. All participants who achieve a satisfactory level are eligible for certification. This is recognised by FAS and the Department of Education as well as endorsed by City and Guilds. A list of centres is outlined at the end of this Chapter. During 1991, a total of 546 people were trained in the centres, 50% of whom were female. The following is a breakdown of this throughput:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
under 18 years	199	129	328
18 - 24 years	69	100	169
25 years +	<u>5</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>49</u>
Total	273	273	546

As can be seen from the above table, it continues to be difficult to attract males to the training centre, once they reach 18 years of age.

- 4.3. A further 174 female Travellers participated on developmental type programmes in the Dublin North, Dublin West and West Regions. This was a considerable increase on the 40 participants of the previous year. These programmes consisted of personal effectiveness and leadership skills which will enable the participants to manage their own community development activity. They also included literacy and numeracy skills and specific skills such as health care, media, crafts and catering.
- 4.4. In addition, 50 young Travellers participated in special projects run for example, by Exchange House in Dublin; this project consisted of basic skills training for the most marginalised young Travellers i.e. those at risk from substance abuse etc and included Traveller traditional crafts as well as life and social skills. A Travellers folk-lore project was also carried out. This involved the collection of folk-lore material to create a historical account of travelling life over the years. This project ended with a slide show, and an exhibition of material obtained during the programme at Pavee Point.
- 4.5. Following concerns expressed by interested groups in London, FAS arranged for 20 places to be made available, exclusively for Travellers, by the Central London Training Enterprise Council. (CENTEC). These training places are over a wide range of basic skills courses and will help the Travellers to integrate more easily into working life in London.

Employment

- 4.6. FAS runs a number of temporary employment programmes which are open to Travellers.

Teamwork:- full time temporary employment for young people under 25 years of age.

Social Employment Scheme: part-time temporary employment for long term unemployed people over 25 years of age.

- 4.7.** 115 Travellers participated on special TEAMWORK and SES projects. This is a 30% increase in participation from last year. These projects specifically related to improving Travellers welfare and environment and involved a variety of work i.e. liaison between training centres, youth work, class-room assistant, teachers aide, care-taker and community work.

List of Travellers Training Centres

<u>FAS Region</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>County</u>
Dublin South	St. Kieran's	24	Bray	Wicklów
Dublin West	St. Basil's	18	Tallaght	Dublin
	St. Oliver's	26	Clondalkin	Dublin
Dublin North	St. Joseph's	28	Glasnevin/ Finglas	Dublin
	Cara Park	24	Coolock	Dublin
North East	Navan Centre	24	Navan	Meath
	Tara Centre	24	Dundalk	Louth
South East	New Ross	24	New Ross	Wexford
	St. Catherine's	30	Carlow Town	Carlow
South West	St. Finbarr's	24	Cork City	Cork
	St. Anne's	20	Killarney	Kerry
Mid West	Fealeside Centre	11	Abbeyfeale	Limerick
	Riverside Centre	11	Newcastlewest	Limerick
	Thurles Y.D.P.	20	Thurles	Tipperary
	St. Joseph's	22	Ennis	Clare
Midlands	St. Jude's	24	Athlone	Westmeath
	St. Colmcille's	30	Tullamore	Offaly
	St. Mel's	24	Longford Town	Longford
	St. Canice's	24	Portlaoise	Laois
West	St. Catherine's	24	Ballina	Mayo
	Fairgreen	24	Galway City	Galway
	Sandy Road	24	Galway City	Galway
	St. Brendan's	24	Loughrea	Galway
	St. Benin's	24	Tuam	Galway
	Madonna	24	Ballinasloe	Galway
North West	St. Fiachra's	20	Letterkenny	Donegal
	St. Joseph's	14	Carrick- on-Shannon	Leitrim

CHAPTER 5
EDUCATION

Initiatives in 1991

- 5.1. A number of important initiatives were taken in 1991 in relation to the educational needs of Traveller children. These included the allocation of four of the additional teacher posts which became available under the Programme for Economic and Social Progress to augment existing services for Traveller children.
- 5.2. One of the new posts was being assigned to a newly-created position of National Education Officer for Traveller Children and measures to fill the post were well advanced by year's end. The new appointment will be funded directly by the Department and will have an expanded role vis a vis the National Co-ordinator post it replaces. Briefly, the function of the National Education Officer will be to promote and facilitate the education of Traveller children on a national basis and to identify the educational needs of those children in areas not covered by the visiting Teacher Service. Details of the duties and responsibilities of the post are attached at the end of this Chapter.
- 5.3. The remaining three posts are being used to expand the Visiting Teacher Service for Traveller Children on the basis of priority of need by providing new posts in counties Kerry and Wexford and an additional post in the Greater Dublin area. Suitable appointees for the post had been selected by the end of 1991. This will bring the total number of teachers in the service to nine, distributed as follows:

Dublin	-	4
Cork	-	1
Limerick	-	1
Galway	-	1
Kerry	-	1

General

- 5.4. Education is provided for Traveller children in pre-schools, special national schools, special classes attached to national schools, and in ordinary classes in mainstream education. At post-primary level, special provision is made for the education and training of young Travellers in Junior and Senior Training Centres.

Pre-Schools

- 5.5. The steady progress that has been made in this area is apparent from the increase in the number of pre-schools from 18 in 1984 to 47 by end 1991. Generally these facilities are set up and run by local voluntary bodies, such as the St. Vincent de Paul Society and Traveller Committees, and cater for approximately 600 Traveller children. The Department grant-aids 98% of the approved tuition and transport costs. In addition, financial assistance has been provided by the Department towards the cost of educational equipment.

Special Schools

- 5.6. There are 4 special schools catering specifically for traveller children. These are located in Dublin (2), Bray, Co. Wicklow and Galway and they cater for approximately 220 children. Transport, where necessary, is arranged at local level and the Department grant-aids 98% of the costs.

Special Classes

- 5.7. The rate of progress in this area is reflected in the fact that the number of special classes for traveller children attached to ordinary national schools has increased from 70 in 1984 to 155 by end 1991. Schools are given the option of operating these classes in one of the following ways:

- (a) to contain the pupils within a special class setting;

- (b) to operate on a withdrawal basis (i.e. integrate the pupils into an ordinary class but to withdraw them for special tuition as necessary);
- (c) a combination of (a) and (b) above (i.e. where some children remain in special class full-time while others rotate between ordinary and special class).

5.8. A special class teacher is provided regardless of which system is used. It is the Department's policy to have Traveller children integrated into mainstream education where possible. In this context, approval for the establishment of special classes is given on condition that the children should progress into the mainstream classes as soon as they are considered to be ready. Enrolments into the classes, and the progress of the children, are monitored by the Department's Inspectorate. The transport arrangements for special schools apply to special classes also.

Integrated Education

5.9. Traveller children may enrol in ordinary classes in national schools. In this connection, no child may be refused admission to a national school on account of the social position of his/her parents, nor may any pupil be kept apart from the other pupils on the grounds of social distinction. It is estimated that there are approximately 1,400 Traveller children fully integrated into mainstream education at primary level.

Capitation Grant

5.10 A special capitation grant of £64.65 per child per annum is payable in respect of Traveller children enrolled in special schools/classes (ordinary rate £28 per pupil).

Post Primary Education:

Junior Training Centres

5.11 There are now 11 Junior Training Centres catering for approximately 200 young Travellers. These centres were established to provide a form of second level education and are designed to encourage those Travellers between the ages of twelve and fifteen to attend school.

Senior Training Centres

- 5.12 There is also a network of Senior Training Centres for young Travellers. The centres are run jointly by FAS and the Vocational Education Committees and cater for the educational needs of Travellers in the fifteen to twenty-five age group.

Departmental Working Group

- 5.13 A Departmental working group on post primary provision for Traveller children has been established to make recommendations on the educational needs of Travellers. The terms of reference of the working group are:-

"In furtherance of the objective of equal educational opportunity for Traveller children -

- (a) to identify the existing provision at post-primary level for Traveller children in schools and in training centres;
- (b) to identify the overall needs at post-primary level for Traveller children;
- (c) to recommend what steps should be taken, and how, to meet the needs identified at (b);
- (d) to recommend procedures for the continued evaluation and monitoring of the post-primary provision to be made for Traveller children".

The working group is expected to report by summer, 1992.

Future Provision

- 5.14 The general question of the educational needs of Traveller children will be addressed more fully in the Green Paper on Education 1992.

NATIONAL EDUCATION OFFICER FOR TRAVELLERS**Duties and Responsibilities:**

- (1) To promote and facilitate the education of Travelling children on a national basis;
- (2) To identify the educational needs of Travelling children in areas not catered for by the Visiting Teacher Service and to recommend appropriate measures to the Department;
- (3) To work in liaison with the Department's inspectorate and in particular with the Divisional Inspectors who are managers of the Visiting Teacher Service;
- (4) To maintain a close working relationship with members of the Visiting Teacher Service and with the administrative staff in the Department (Special Education Section);
- (5) To report on a regular basis to the Assistant Chief Inspector with responsibility for Traveller education;
- (6) To propose innovations in Traveller education and curriculum development in consultation with the inspectorate, and to advise the Department on particular needs in this area;
- (7) To meet and consult with Travellers, Traveller organisations, health authorities, social workers and, where appropriate, voluntary organisations and committees;
- (8) To discuss the placement of Traveller children in post-primary schools with the appropriate authorities, and to advise the Department of any difficulties that may arise;
- (9) To seek ways to involve traveller parents in the educational process;
- (10) To consult with the relevant authorities on matters pertaining to pre-Service and in-service training for teachers.

	ANNUAL COUNT OF TRAVELLERS 1991																			
	Standard Local Authority Housing				Group Housing				Chalet Sites				Trailers on Sites				Total Settled			
	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91
CARLOW	10	14	13	15	5	5	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	21	25	25	27
CAVAN	21	21	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	33	21	22	34
CLARE	27	26	29	32	9	8	11	12	0	0	0	0	0	14	27	27	50	61	67	63
CORK (CITY)	94	98	105	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26	31	116	124	136	141
CORK (COUNTY)	39	39	39	39	13	0	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	15	14	8	67	53	54	63
DONEGAL	33	26	26	29	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	5	6	35	32	32	36
DUBLIN (CORP)	85	107	114	122	65	78	78	70	26	24	21	17	116	99	131	142	292	308	344	351
DUBLIN (COUNTY)	69	77	83	60	20	23	23	28	0	0	0	0	165	226	184	246	254	326	290	334
DUN LAOGHAIRE	5	4	4	4	6	6	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	10	10	9
GALWAY (CITY)	68	63	69	69	23	27	22	22	0	3	3	-3	2	7	18	33	93	100	112	127
GALWAY (COUNTY)	135	140	137	139	11	12	13	15	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	27	150	152	158	181
KERRY	117	127	126	130	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	11	18	13	18	132	149	143	152
KILDARE	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	27	23	9	23	30	26
KILKENNY	13	14	12	9	3	3	3	0	9	10	12	0	0	3	2	12	25	30	29	21
LAOIS	5	5	10	8	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	18	30	21	13	24	36	31	21
LEITRIM	10	7	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	13	8	9	23	20	17	18
LIMERICK (CITY)	6	6	7	8	5	5	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	17	11	13	18	30
LIMERICK (COUNTY)	101	121	67	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	11	18	109	134	78	85
LONGFORD	81	85	89	86	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	8	10	11	14	91	97	101	100
LOUTH	48	51	46	50	14	14	13	14	0	0	0	0	14	15	13	25	76	80	72	89
MAYO	60	66	69	69	6	5	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	71	74	74
MEATH	36	37	37	38	18	16	22	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	9	54	53	73	73
MONAGHAN	29	31	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	6	6	32	35	38	39
OFFALY	32	29	32	31	3	3	0	3	1	3	1	1	19	19	18	20	55	54	51	55
ROSCOMMON	16	15	15	18	2	2	3	4	0	0	1	2	12	18	2	3	30	35	21	27
SLIGO	12	15	13	10	2	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	3	3	15	23	19	15
TIPPERARY N.R.	34	38	39	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	5	39	43	44	44
TIPPERARY S.R.	22	24	25	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	6	23	27	28	30
WATERFORD (CITY)	31	30	33	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	12	19	42	30	45	57
WATERFORD (COUNTY)	6	6	6	6	2	2	3	3	4	3	7	7	0	0	0	0	12	11	16	16
WESTMEATH	83	83	82	83	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	16	20	88	87	98	103
WEXFORD	83	85	46	41	0	0	0	6	3	3	0	0	16	22	42	18	102	110	88	65
WICKLOW	32	29	32	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	29	32	33
	1,444	1,521	1,471	1,473	209	213	223	233	57	59	52	36	502	609	650	797	2,212	2,402	2,396	2,539

	ANNUAL COUNT OF TRAVELLERS 1991															
	On the Roadside								GRAND TOTAL SETTLED & ON ROADSIDE				Traders			
	Indigenous				Transient											
	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91	88	89	90	91
CARLOW	0	17	16	15	18	1	0	6	39	43	41	48	18	0	0	0
CAVAN	4	5	0	8	18	0	23	29	55	26	45	71	0	0	0	0
CLARE	20	17	18	20	1	7	0	14	71	85	85	97	0	7	6	2
CORK (CITY)	33	10	12	18	24	21	30	20	173	155	178	179	0	10	4	0
CORK (COUNTY)	13	35	44	41	1	22	31	43	81	110	129	147	0	0	0	0
DONEGAL	18	22	24	28	2	2	2	15	55	56	58	79	3	0	10	6
DUBLIN (CORP)	51	77	65	75	0	0	3	4	343	385	412	430	0	0	0	0
DUBLIN (COUNTY)	32	78	145	116	12	20	0	0	298	424	435	450	15	0	0	0
DUN LAOGHAIRE	5	6	6	6	0	7	6	0	16	23	22	15	0	0	0	0
GALWAY (CITY)	14	20	16	31	12	17	29	0	119	137	157	158	0	0	4	4
GALWAY (COUNTY)	72	68	80	53	0	6	15	5	222	226	253	239	9	1	0	0
KERRY	9	7	18	16	1	1	3	2	142	157	164	170	0	3	0	6
KILDARE	18	4	10	14	7	14	7	29	34	41	47	69	0	8	0	5
KILKENNY	2	3	5	7	9	18	16	4	36	51	50	32	0	0	0	8
LAOIS	14	13	24	30	11	8	7	6	49	57	62	57	0	13	0	0
LEITRIM	0	11	2	4	0	2	2	0	23	33	21	22	0	1	0	0
LIMERICK (CITY)	37	35	29	23	9	14	13	14	57	62	60	67	0	0	0	0
LIMERICK (COUNTY)	40	45	36	37	29	9	23	23	178	188	137	145	0	3	82	82
LONGFORD	11	11	10	16	1	0	1	0	103	108	112	116	0	0	0	0
LOUTH	0	7	4	1	10	7	20	4	86	94	96	94	0	0	0	0
MAYO	16	8	23	16	5	13	3	8	87	92	100	98	0	0	1	0
MEATH	45	57	42	35	12	14	10	6	111	124	125	114	1	0	1	3
MONAGHAN	3	9	9	10	8	3	8	4	43	47	55	53	0	7	0	0
OFFALY	28	38	40	43	10	17	8	5	93	109	99	103	0	0	0	1
ROSCOMMON	9	13	19	13	5	2	4	10	44	50	44	50	0	0	0	0
SLIGO	20	14	15	14	6	6	5	1	41	43	39	30	13	23	17	16
TIPPERARY N.R.	17	22	23	26	21	19	14	20	77	84	81	90	0	4	0	0
TIPPERARY S.R.	27	25	31	26	11	6	0	4	61	58	59	60	0	3	0	0
WATERFORD (CITY)	2	5	3	0	8	13	20	0	52	48	68	57	0	0	0	0
WATERFORD (COUNTY)	2	2	3	4	3	6	14	2	17	19	33	22	0	0	0	0
WESTMEATH	13	17	4	5	0	5	0	5	101	109	102	113	0	0	0	0
WEXFORD	8	14	22	36	6	12	6	38	116	136	116	139	0	0	38	46
WICKLOW	9	9	15	12	2	12	10	12	43	50	57	57	0	0	0	0
	592	724	813	799	262	304	333	333	3,066	3,430	3,542	3,671	59	83	163	179

