



ECRI Preliminary points for consideration– July 2018

Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre

Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre is a national NGO that works to promote Traveller and Roma human rights in Ireland through research, policy development, advocacy and collective community action. We work at national, regional and International levels to address the needs of Travellers and Roma as minority ethnic groups experiencing exclusion, discrimination and racism. Our work involves a community work approach based on the principles of human rights, participation, equality and interculturalism.

Travellers and Roma in Ireland

In 2017 Travellers and Roma continue to be among the most marginalised groups in Ireland. Travellers are much less likely to have completed education to Leaving Certificate level: only 8 per cent have done so, compared to 73 per cent of non-Travellers.ⁱ Census 2016 revealed an unemployment rate of 80.2% within the Traveller community.ⁱⁱ Despite this statistic there is no Traveller employment strategy. A National Needs Assessment of Roma in Ireland found that approx. 10% of respondents are living in extreme poverty, in sub-standard accommodation (with reports of rats, damp and sewerage problems), with no bathroom, kitchen or cooker. Approximately 50% of respondents reported not always having enough food, fuel or being able to keep their house warm all the time.ⁱⁱⁱ

Although we recognise Roma as an umbrella term, we have referred to Travellers and Roma in this note – in order to clearly identify differing experiences. Travellers refers to the approx. 35,000 Irish Travellers living in Ireland^{iv}, who were officially recognised as a minority ethnic group in 2017.^v Roma refers to those who identify as Roma in Ireland, approx. 4,000-5,000 people.^{vi} This includes migrants and second and third generation Roma, many of whom are Irish citizens.

Priority issues to consider:

1. Budget and accountability mechanisms needed for Ireland's National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy

In 2017 the Department of Justice and Equality launched the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (2017–2021) (NTRIS). This was welcomed by Traveller and Roma groups on the NTRIS Steering Group who have sought the development of a comprehensive strategy since 2011. The revised NTRIS has 149 actions, and has the potential to improve the situation of Travellers and Roma in Ireland, if implemented.^{vii} However, there is no clear budget allocated to this strategy.^{viii} The strategy does not have named impact indicators and it lacks a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework.^{ix} The strategy has no actions on Roma accommodation, despite the substandard living conditions in which many Roma live. Ireland has previously developed positive policies and legislation to progress Traveller

rights but they have not been implemented. In order for NTRIS to break this cycle, true transparency and accountability is needed.

Proposed Recommendations:

- Develop impact indicators, clear budget lines, timelines and a rigorous monitoring and evaluation framework to implement Ireland's National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy.
- Include accommodation actions relating to Roma in the Strategy.
- Ensure Departments adhere to obligations for the use of public funds in line with the new public sector duty (IHREC Act 2014 Section 42).

2. Monitoring

There remains a significant gap in the availability of reliable and comprehensive data in relation to Travellers and Roma in Ireland, with only a small number of public bodies collecting ethnic data.^x This results in serious gaps in knowledge about the situation of Travellers and Roma and a lack of baseline data to effectively monitor the implementation and impact of the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (NTRIS) and other policies. Furthermore, there is no single, uniform, human rights based approach to ethnic data collection in Ireland.^{xi} Roma continue to be omitted from most official statistics, including the national census, as 'Roma' is not included as a named category under 'ethnic/cultural background'. Action 146 of NTRIS seeks to develop a methodology for the introduction of an ethnic identifier on all data sets to facilitate the monitoring of access, participation and outcomes to services for Travellers and Roma, which is a welcome development.^{xii}

Proposed Recommendations: Introduce a standardised ethnic identifier using the human rights framework in routine administrative systems and in the Census.

3. Action plan on health

Research unveils stark inequalities for Travellers in relation to access, participation and outcomes in health. The All Ireland Traveller Health Study (AITHS) revealed the following results for Travellers in comparison to the general population;

- 134 excess Traveller deaths per year
- Life expectancy for Traveller men is 15.1 years and for Traveller women 11.5 years less than men/women in the general population
- Infant mortality rate is 3.6 times higher
- Suicide rate among Traveller men is 6.6 times higher and accounts for 11% of Traveller deaths.^{xiii}

These findings have been met with inaction by the Department of Health with no targeted Traveller health strategy or action plan to address the situation. Following the launch of the AITHS in 2010 the Minister of Health entrusted the Traveller Health Advisory Committee (THAC) to develop a strategy to respond to the findings. This committee was not given an appropriate budget and has not been convened since 2012. A commitment by the Minister of Health was made in 2017 to reconvene the committee in the first quarter of 2018; yet this has not yet occurred. A high-level national champion within the Department, whose exclusive focus is to address Traveller health, is needed. A dedicated Traveller section with staff and a budget to address Traveller health inequalities should be established in the Department of Health (as part of the existing Social Inclusion unit).

Proposed Recommendations:

- Ensure Government commitment to implementing the forthcoming Traveller Health Action Plan.
- Reconvene the Traveller Health Advisory Committee in the Department of Health and ensure Traveller health is mainstreamed in the work of the Healthy Ireland Framework, Health Directives and Community Healthcare Organisations (Health Boards).
- Appoint a dedicated National Traveller health lead (champion) with specific responsibility for Traveller health in the Department of Health and the Health Service Executive.
- Increase and ring-fence the Traveller health budget to implement health actions identified in the forthcoming National Traveller Health Action Plan.

Update on ECRI conclusions on the implementation of the recommendations in respect of Ireland – subject to interim follow up (CRI (2016)4)

Discrimination in the provision of goods and services.

There were 668 complaints made under the Equal Status Acts in 2017; 408, or 61% of all complaints indicated membership of the Traveller community as a ground^{xiv} which may be indicative of the high levels of discrimination experienced by Irish Travellers.^{xv} This is borne out in results from the equality module of the Quarterly National Household Survey, which notes that Irish Travellers are 38 times more likely than “White Irish” to report discrimination in shops, pubs and restaurants.^{xvi} The national Roma needs assessment showed that 84.3% (n=83) felt discriminated against getting social welfare, 70.5% (n=78) felt discriminated against in health services and 74.7% (n=87) felt discriminated against in a shop, restaurant, pub or other social venue.^{xvii} Data on complaints made under the Equal Status Acts is not disaggregated and so there are no available figures on complaints made by Roma.

Discrimination cases in pubs were removed from the remit of the Equal Status Act and have to be adjudicated in the district court. Licensed premises cases need to be brought back under the remit of the Equal Status Legislation, as Travellers continue to face high levels of discrimination by licensed premises including booking hotels for weddings; christenings and Christmas parties.^{xviii}

Proposed Recommendations: Reinstate licensed premises cases under the remit of the Equal Status Legislation and the Workplace Relations Commission.

Habitual Residence Requirement

European Directive 2004/38 is transposed into Irish law under the European Communities (Free Movement of Persons) Regulations 2015 SI 548/2015, which sets out the conditionality of free movement. Essentially the Directive outlines that the right to reside is met usually through engaging in economic activity or accessing one’s own resources. A person cannot be deemed to be habitually resident unless it can be established that they have a right to reside in the State. A person must meet the habitual residence condition in order to access non-contributory benefits, including child benefit, job seekers allowance and access to many employment and training supports and access to women’s refuges.^{xix}

The Department of Employment Affairs and Social Protection states that the habitual residence condition “is a requirement, amongst others, for receipt of certain social protection payments and applies equally to all applicants and beneficiaries, regardless of nationality or ethnic background.”^{xx} However it is widely recognised that policies that may appear neutral can have a disproportionate and discriminatory impact on particular groups.^{xxi} In practice the lack of access to employment for Roma, combined with the difficulties in having appropriate documentation make it very hard for many Roma to

fulfil the requirements of the right to reside and habitual residence.^{xxii} It is in this context that up to 20% of Roma in Ireland are living in extreme poverty.^{xxiii} In recognition that children are living in poverty in this context, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child has recommended that the State make Child Benefit payments a universal payment that is not contingent of the fulfilment of Habitual Residence Condition.^{xxiv} While Ireland states that it is simply complying with the European Directive 2004/38, this is negatively impacting human rights, especially Roma children's rights.

Proposed Recommendations:

- Ensure that the EU Directive 2004/38 does not have a disproportionate impact on Roma, especially Roma women and children, including through the adoption of special and targeted measures.
- Make Child Benefit payments a universal payment that is not contingent of the fulfilment of Habitual Residence Condition.

Update on concerns raised by ECRI in 2013 (CRI (2013) 1):

Racial profiling

In 2013, two Roma children, from two different families in different parts of Ireland) were removed into State custody under Section 12 of the Child Care Act 1991 due to the fact that they had blonde hair, unlike their parents. The subsequent Inquiry, undertaken by the Ombudsman for Children painted a damning picture of State responses to Roma. One of the cases was said to constitute ethnic profiling. Despite this finding, there has never been further research into the existence or extent of ethnic profiling within An Garda Síochána (AGS – Irish police). In 2017, the Special Rapporteur on Child Protection noted that “the absence of mechanisms for routine collection of ethno-cultural demographic information by the PULSE system, places a significant obstacle to any review of potential racial profiling by AGS.”^{xxv}

In a National Needs Assessment of Roma in Ireland, published by Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre and the Department of Justice and Equality in 2018, 77.5% (n=102) of Roma respondents reported being stopped by the Gardaí at least once for ID. Such a high rate of people of a particular ethnicity being stopped for ID checks raises serious concerns.

Proposed Recommendations: Take steps to review any potential racial profiling within An Garda Síochána.

National Action Plan Against Racism

Anti-Traveller and Roma racism is often normalised and accepted in Irish society and this is reflected in high levels of negative attitudes in wider society towards Travellers and Roma. Travellers and Roma are often reported on negatively in some media outlets. The National Action Plan Against Racism (2005-8) was not renewed so a new plan is needed to challenge anti-Traveller and Roma racism and to promote ethical media reporting regarding minority communities. Institutional settings for fighting discrimination and addressing antigypsyism are inadequate. It is not clear what public funding is available to tackle anti-Traveller and anti-Roma racism specifically. The State notes that racism is addressed in the Migrant Integration Strategy, however, this strategy does not include Irish Travellers, nor does it address the specificities of anti-Roma racism. The Office for the Promotion of Migrant Integration (OPMI) does not

coordinate with the National Roma Contact Point. There are actions in the National Traveller and Roma Integration Strategy that focus on racism against Travellers and Roma, however, it is not clear what targets, indicators, resources or budget will be applied to these.

Proposed Recommendations: Renew the National Action Plan Against Racism.

Adequate accommodation for Travellers

In accordance with the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998, housing authorities (based in local authorities) have a statutory responsibility for the assessment of the accommodation needs of Travellers and the preparation, adoption and implementation of multi-annual Traveller Accommodation Programmes (TAPs) in their areas. **The majority of Local Authorities have consistently failed to meet their targets and provide adequate and culturally appropriate accommodation for Travellers.** An independent review of the provision of Traveller accommodation, published in 2017, found that in total, 6,394 units / families have been accommodated through TAPs, against a target of 9,390 (68%)^{xxvi}. This review also found that between 2000-2004, 135.2 million EUR was spent on Traveller accommodation and this dropped to 20.8 million between 2014-2018.^{xxvii} Substantial parts of the reduced budgets have remained unspent, with no incentives or sanctions in place to ensure that Local Authorities meet their legal obligations.^{xxviii} This causes severe overcrowding in Traveller accommodation which has been highlighted as a fire safety issue and there are fears among the Traveller community that rather than addressing the lack of provision of Traveller accommodation, this will be used to evict people from Traveller specific group housing and halting sites (See below). CEDAW has expressed concern that the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act has not been revised to sanction authorities who fail to meet their obligations.^{xxix} The commitment in NTRIS for independent review of the Housing (Traveller Accommodation) Act 1998 is of utmost importance and is an official recognition that the legislation it is not fit for purpose at present.

Forced evictions remain a major concern and nomadism has effectively been criminalised. The UN CRC and the European Committee of Social Rights have raised serious concerns about the application of the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 (“Criminal Trespass Act”) and inadequate safeguards for Travellers against forced evictions. Neither An Garda Síochána nor the Department of Housing, Planning and Local Government have data on the number of evictions of Travellers under this legislation. Previous forced evictions have had a chilling effect; this has been raised as a concern by the UN CRC who expressed concern with the “criminalisation of nomadism, pursuant to the Housing (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act 2002 combined with the inadequate provision of transient halting sites, resulting in forced evictions and the suppression of nomadism as a cultural practice.”^{xxx}

Subsequent to a tragic fire on a Traveller site in Carrickmines, Dublin in 2015 in which 10 people lost their lives, a national fire safety audit in Traveller accommodation was rolled out. The objective was to ensure that practical and appropriate fire safety measures, which contribute to preventing loss of life and serious injury in local authority Traveller accommodation, have been applied systematically across the country.^{xxxi} Even though Traveller organisations received an assurance that the audits would not result in forced evictions, Traveller organisations have highlighted that a number of evictions took place throughout the country, leaving families homeless or forcing people to stay at homes and bays of extended family members. In 2016, 23 families were evicted from Woodland Park, halting site in Dundalk, on the basis of fire safety concerns.

Proposed Recommendations: Develop new housing (Traveller accommodation) legislation, which will include sanctions for local authorities who do not meet their obligations and that will remove the Housing (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

Criminal Law Provisions

There is no hate crime legislation in Ireland. Haynes and Schweppe have documented that the legislative lacunae is exacerbated by a lack of guidance and direction to police and prosecutors regarding the recording and prosecution of hate elements which often results in the disappearing of bias motivations from the criminal justice process.^{xxxii} While courts can treat racist, including anti Traveller and Roma motivations, as an aggravating factor, there is no obligation on them to do so, and they can only sentence that which is presented to them: where the hate element has not been adequately recorded, investigated, or prosecuted, it will not be addressed by the court at sentencing.

Despite the absence of legislation, Ireland's national police force has been recording racist 'discriminatory motives' since 2002, but without the possibility of disaggregation by identity group. In 2015, this was changed to include anti-Traveller and anti-Roma discriminatory motives, and now every police report logged electronically must address whether or not the crime involved a discriminatory motive. There is no data available for 2017 at this time. In 2016, 308 crimes were logged by the police as having a discriminatory motive: 25 were recorded as having an anti-Traveller motivation, and less than 3 as having an anti-Roma motivation.^{xxxiii} Under-reporting and under-recording mean that data is likely to significantly underrepresent the problem.^{xxxiv}

Seven hate crimes against Travellers and Roma were reported by ENAR Ireland to ODIHR for 2016. Of those seven, there was one attack against property^{xxxv}; one violent attack against a person^{xxxvi}; and five threats.^{xxxvii} A National Steering Group Against Hate Crime has been established by the Hate and Hostility Research Group of the University of Limerick and NGOs to push for the development of hate crime legislation. This is identified as a commitment by Government in the Migrant Integration Strategy^{xxxviii}

Proposed Recommendations: Ensure that the particular experiences of Travellers and Roma are considered in the review and development of effective hate crime legislation.

Hate speech

The National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (2017–2021) references a commitment to review the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989. This Review has been ongoing for a number of years, with no available timetable for publication. The primary criticism of the Act has been in relation to its effectiveness: only a small number of convictions have been secured under the Act. Membership of the Traveller community is explicitly addressed in the Act: Roma membership is not. Recent research publications have identified cyber hate as a significant issue for the Traveller community.^{xxxix} The 1989 Act was not however written to address online hate speech, an issue identified by the Law Reform Commission as requiring legislative attention.^{xl} Examples of some of the hate speech online include statements referring to Irish Travellers as "Smelly inbred savages...your culture is all about robbing, breaking into people's houses, you dirty filthy savages" and "The only place for Irish gypsies in the gas chambers – smelly ugly thugs."^{xli}

Proposed Recommendations:

Publish the review the Prohibition of Incitement to Hatred Act 1989 and ensure that new or revised legislation will address online hate speech, a need identified by the Irish Law Reform Commission, and also included Travellers and Roma in its protections.

ⁱ Dorothy Watson, Oona Kenny and Frances McGinnity, *A Social Portrait of Travellers in Ireland* (Dublin: ESRI, 2017), vii & viii.

ⁱⁱ Central Statistics Office, 'Profile 8 - Irish Travellers Ethnicity and Religion – Census 2016 Results' (Press Statement) (2017).

ⁱⁱⁱ Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, *Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment* (Dublin: Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, 2018), 61.

^{iv} Census 2016 enumerated 30,987 Travellers living in Ireland. This remains lower than the figure of 36,244 from the All Ireland Health Study, see Kelleher et al., *Our Geels All Ireland Traveller Health Study* (Dublin: University College Dublin and Department of Health and Children, 2010).

^v On 1 March 2017 the Taoiseach (Irish Prime Minister) formally recognised Travellers as a minority ethnic group in Ireland, following a 30 year campaign by Traveller organisations. He stated, "I now wish formally to recognise Travellers as a distinct ethnic group within the Irish nation. It is, therefore, a historic day for Travellers and a proud day and a day of maturity for Ireland."

^{vi} Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, *Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment*, 42. The National Needs Assessment of Roma is based on interviews with 108 Roma respondents, who gave information on a further 491 household members; semi-structured interviews and focus groups throughout the country.

^{vii} The strategy has 10 themes with objectives and actions. A traffic light system to monitor progress under each action has been developed. Relevant Departments are required to report to the Department of Justice and Equality on their progress using this system. The National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (NTRIS) is the first national policy framework to explicitly include Roma as a key focus.

^{viii} In 2016 the NTRIS Steering Group were informed that €1 new funds would be allocated for the implementation of the Strategy in 2017 (800,000 for Traveller initiatives and 200,000 for Roma initiatives). In 2017 the Steering Group was informed that no further money will be available from the Department of Justice and Equality in 2018 and the strategy will be implemented from existing funding from Departments. Data on the funding available from Departments is not available yet.

^{ix} The UNCRC raised concern with the absence of goals, targets, indicators, timeframes and funding mechanisms for Ireland's National Traveller Roma Inclusion Strategy in 2016. United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations on the combined third and fourth periodic reports of Ireland' (2016) CRC/C/IRL/CO/3-4.

^x Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, *Counting us in – Human rights count! Policy and Practice in Ethnic Data Collection and Monitoring* (Dublin: Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, 2016).

^{xi} Various international human rights bodies have observed Ireland's data deficit and have urged the State to develop a standardised approach to data collection in accordance with relevant human rights standards. These include, CERD, the Human Rights Committee, CESCR, CRC and CEDAW.

^{xii} There are also existing models of good practice in maternity services and the Pobal monitoring system for the national Social Inclusion Community Activation Programme (SICAP).

^{xiii} Kelleher et al., *Our Geels All Ireland Traveller Health Study*. These findings have been fully supported by more recent research by the Economic and Social Research Institute, Dorothy Watson, Oona Kenny and Frances McGinnity, *A Social Portrait of Travellers in Ireland*.

^{xiv} Workplace Relations Commission, *Annual Report 2017* (2017), 23.

^{xv} In April 2017, the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) found that a Traveller family was discriminated against by Dublin City Council in accessing maintenance services. In February 2017 the WRC found a Traveller had been discriminated against by a Leisure Centre after a Traveller was told by a leisure centre employee that a rule limiting Travellers to a maximum of three at any one time is "just for you lot".

^{xvi} Frances McGinnity, Raffaele Grotti, Oona Kenny and Helen Russell, *Who experiences discrimination in Ireland? Evidence from the QNHS Equality Modules* (Dublin: IHREC and ESRI, 2017), 36.

^{xvii} Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, *Roma Needs Assessment*, 51.

^{xviii} In December 2017 4 Travellers had a case settled before hearing, after being denied services in a licensed premises. They had just completed a weekend residential programme at NUI Maynooth on human rights and were planning to join the Chairwoman of the United Nations Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. The four took a case against owner of the bar, Laraville Properties Ltd, under the 2003 Intoxicating Liquor Act. Legal representation was provided by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission.

^{xix} Five factors are considered to determine habitual residence:

1. the length and continuity of residence in the state or in any other particular country; 2. the length and purpose of any absence from the state; 3. the nature and pattern of the person's employment; 4. the person's main centre of interest; 5. the future intentions of the person concerned as they appear from all the circumstances.

Social Welfare Consolidation Act 2005, s. 246(4), as inserted by the Social Welfare & Pensions Act 2007, s.30. Available at: <http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2007/act/8/enacted/en/print#sec30>

^{xx}Department of Social Protection, 'Habitual Residence Condition' (Information Leaflet) (2016) Available at:

<http://www.welfare.ie/en/downloads/sw108.pdf>

^{xxi}United Nations Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 'General comment No. 20: Non-discrimination in economic, social and cultural rights' (2009) E/C.12/GC/20, para 10(b).

^{xxii}When respondents in the National Roma Needs Assessment were asked about the status of all adults in the household 34.8% were reported as having the right to reside, 25.5% (n=159) were reported as not having the right to reside and the highest proportion of answers was don't know of 38.5%. 47.3% (n=163) were reported as being habitually resident, 25.7% were reported as not being habitually resident and a significant proportion of answers were don't know at 26.9%. Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, *Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment*, 77.

^{xxiii} Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre & Department of Justice and Equality, *Roma in Ireland – A National Needs Assessment*, 61.

^{xxiv}United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations', para 69 (f).

^{xxv}Geoffrey Shannon, *Audit of the exercise by An Garda Síochána of the provisions of Section 12 of the Child Care Act 1991* (2017), 137.

^{xxvi}These are stated targets by the Local Authority, which may be conservative targets.

^{xxvii}RSM, *Review of Funding for Traveller-Specific Accommodation and the Implementation of Traveller Accommodation Programmes* (Dublin: Housing Agency, 2017), 31.

^{xxviii}Brian Harvey, *Travelling with Austerity* (Dublin: Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, 2013), 20.

^{xxix}Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 'Concluding observations on the combined sixth and seventh periodic reports of Ireland' (2017) CEDAW/C/IRL/CO/6-7, para 48.

^{xxx}United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, 'Concluding observations', para 69 d.

^{xxxi}National Directorate for Fire and Emergency Management, *Report on Programme to Review and Enhance Fire Safety in Local Authority Provided Traveller Accommodation*, (Dublin: Department of Environment, Community and Local Government, 2016), 12.

^{xxxii}Amanda Haynes and Jennifer Scheppe, 'Internationalizing hate crime and the problem of the intractable state: The case for Ireland' in Jennifer Scheppe and Mark Walters (eds) *The Globalization of hate: Internationalizing hate crime* (Oxford University Press, 2016), 157-173. Amanda Haynes and Jennifer Scheppe, 'The Disappearing of Hate Crime in the Irish Criminal Justice Process' in Haynes A, Scheppe J and Taylor S (eds) *Critical Perspectives on Hate Crime* (UK: Palgrave Macmillan, 2017), 17-44.

^{xxxiii}Data provided by the Central Statistics Office.

^{xxxiv}Joyce et al argue that the criminalization of begging, nomadism and arguably of Traveller and Roma communities themselves impact on trust, and therefore reporting rates. They also note that rates of reporting among Traveller and Roma victims of hate crime are likely to be impacted where they have low levels of literacy or a lack of fluency in English. Sindy Joyce, Margaret Kennedy and Amanda Haynes, 'Travellers and Roma in Ireland: Understanding Hate Crime Data through the Lens of Structural Inequality,' in Haynes et al, *Critical Perspectives on Hate Crime*, 325-354.

^{xxxv}Details of this report are as follows: "The house of a Roma family was attacked at night by a group throwing rocks, bottles, and cans and kicking their front door. Racist language was used."

^{xxxvi}Details of this report are as follows: "A pregnant Roma woman who was physically assaulted during an attempted illegal eviction."

^{xxxvii}Details of these reports are as follows:

- A Traveller family visiting new accommodation were insulted and threatened by a group.
- A Roma family was locked out of their house and were then subjected to racist insults and threatened.
- A Traveller woman was threatened and insulted.
- A Roma man had a brick with a threatening letter stating "Go home Romanian Gypsy sh*t" thrown through his window.
- A Traveller woman was insulted and threatened by a group.

^{xxxviii}Department of Justice and Equality, *The Migrant Integration Strategy*, 33.

^{xxxix}See Aisling Twomey, 'A Civil Society Perspective on Anti-Traveller and Anti-Roma Hate: Connecting Online to On the Street' in Haynes et al, *Critical Perspectives on Hate Crime*, p 355-366.

^{xl}Scheppe and Walsh assert that the requirement that an individual is incited to hate 'is no easy task to prove in the context of the World Wide Web.' And argue that '... in order to comply with best international practice and standards, it is recommended that Ireland sign and ratify the [Additional Protocol to the Convention on Cybercrime, concerning the criminalisation of acts of a racist and xenophobic nature committed through computer systems]...'

^{xli}This was posted on the Facebook page of Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre in 2017.