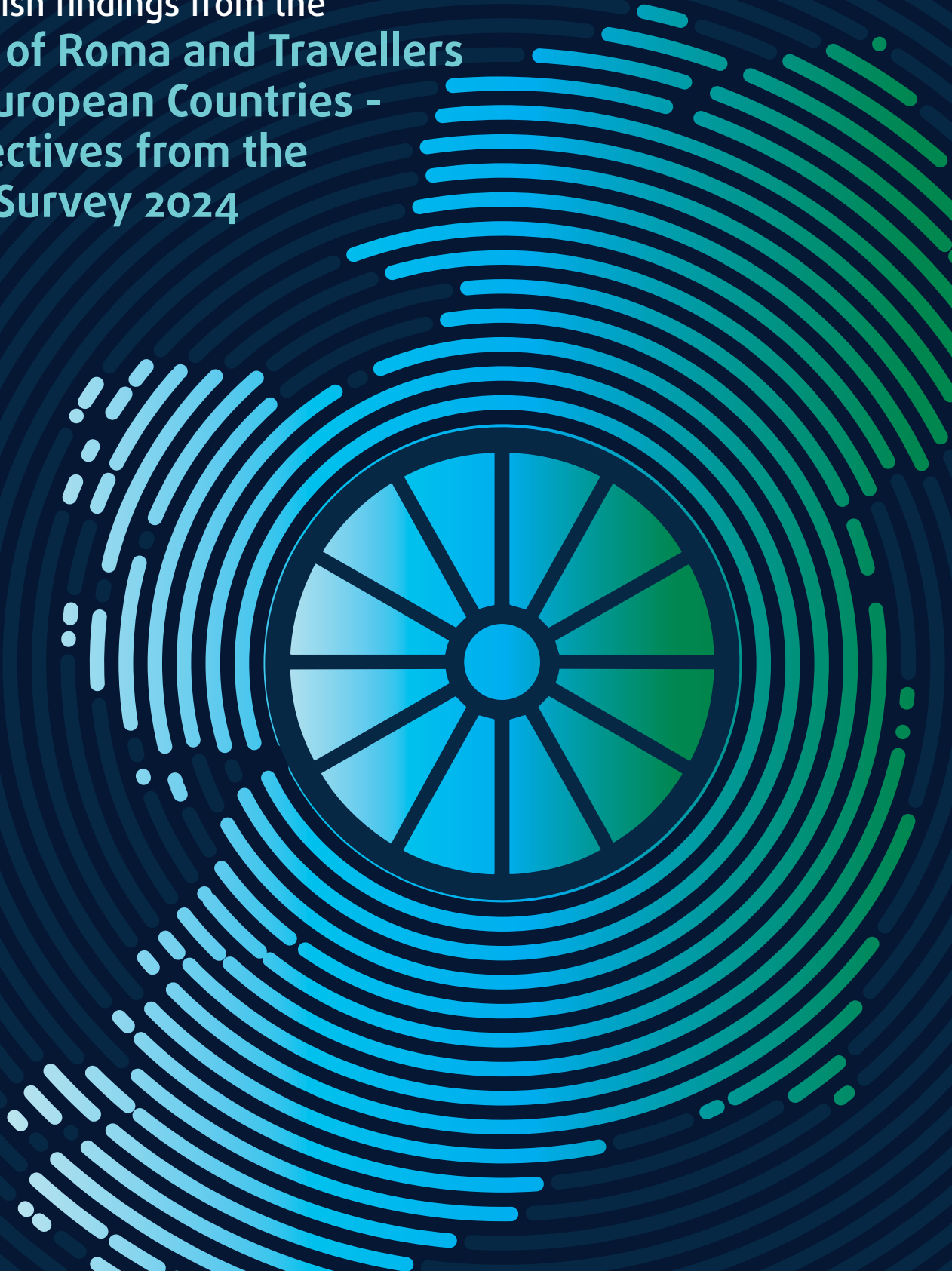


Travellers and Roma in Ireland



PAVEE POINT
TRAVELLER AND ROMA CENTRE

Summary and Perspectives
on the Irish findings from the
Rights of Roma and Travellers
in 13 European Countries -
Perspectives from the
Roma Survey 2024





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The Survey in a Nutshell

The EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) published its 2024 survey data on Travellers and Roma across 13 European Countries in October 2025, collecting information about 32,610 Travellers and Roma.

Overall EU Survey

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) published its 2024 survey data on October 2025, it reports on responses collected from 10,126 Travellers and Roma across the 13 countries (Bulgaria, Czechia, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia) about their sociodemographic situation and experiences of discrimination. The survey also collected information on 32,610 individuals living in respondents' homes and about the infrastructure of halting sites or neighbourhood. The results also draw on information from other sources about people in Ireland generally. The survey report is available online.

This is a follow-up to the 2019 survey, and it is the first time in Ireland that Roma were included. The objective of the FRA surveys is to collect comparable data for monitoring the progress of Member States in terms of full and effective implementation of the EU Roma strategic framework. In Ireland, this is contained in the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy II 2024-2028.¹

The FRA survey results indicate there have been some improvements from the previous 2019 survey in terms of education and employment. Contrastingly, areas of concern include health, housing/ accommodation, poverty, and discrimination (which is on the rise); with all countries far off their EU Traveller/Roma Inclusion targets, which are to be met by 2030. For example, no Member State is likely to achieve the EU-level goals set in the EU Roma Strategy 2020-2030 concerning anti-Traveller and anti-Roma racism.

The Irish Survey

The Irish survey, which was directly supported by Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, consisted of survey interviews with 415 Travellers and 106 Roma across the country. The data collection was undertaken by peer-researchers in local Traveller organisations and groups working with Roma, reflecting a participative approach, and building on a well-established methodology developed by Pavee Point over the past forty years. The findings show that poverty and social exclusion are key issues for both communities.

The FRA results indicate that **Travellers** have the highest reported levels of discrimination over the last 12 months across all 13 countries. However, there has been a 10% increase in Travellers reporting experiences of discrimination, rising from 65% in 2019 to 75% in 2024. Although a slight improvement from the previous survey, Traveller unemployment remains unacceptably high. Housing deprivation has increased since 2019 from 39% to 42%, with 63% of Travellers reporting overcrowded conditions.

For Roma, the FRA findings indicate the inequalities they face, with 92% of those responding to the survey living in overcrowding, and only a third of the sample availing of early years education for children (compared to 95% of general population).

The EU survey findings indicate that some progress has been made, but overall, it is clear – as highlighted by EU Commissioner Hadja Lahbib – urgency, accountability, and ambition is needed throughout the EU: so that the European Union truly reflects a union of equality in all its Member States, including Ireland.

The survey's Irish findings provide data for monitoring progress in terms of commitments made under the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy (NTRIS) II, the National Traveller and Roma Education Strategy (TRES), and the National Traveller Health Action Plan (NTHAP). The findings can support a more coordinated response with a reinforced commitment to effective implementation. This requires dedicated resourcing with clear targets and timelines for these policies, as well as inclusion of Travellers and Roma across mainstream policy and service responses.

¹ See Ireland's Strategy, the *National Traveller and Roma Strategy II 2024-2028*, , here: <https://www.gov.ie/en/department-of-children-disability-and-equality/publications/national-traveller-and-roma-inclusion-strategy-ii-2024-2028/>

Summary of EU FRA Ireland Survey 2024 Findings

Discrimination:

3 out of 4 Travellers
and **2 out of 3 Roma**

felt discriminated because of being Traveller or Roma.



Only **1 out of 10 Travellers**
(**1 in 20 Roma**)

who experienced discrimination reported it.



8 out of 10 Travellers

reported discrimination when looking for work.



1 in 3 Travellers

felt discriminated against at work.



1 in 3 Travellers and Roma

reported discrimination when accessing health services, more than double the EU total.



Accommodation:

2 out of 3 Travellers
and **almost every Roma**

live in overcrowded dwellings.



1 out of 10 Travellers

do not have tap water in their dwellings.



Health:

Life expectancy for Travellers/ Roma compared to the general population in Ireland:

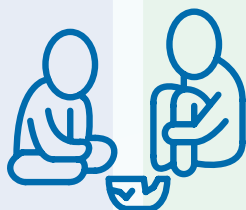
Women = 8 years less

Men = 11 years less

Poverty:

9 out of 10 Travellers and Roma

report being at risk of poverty; compared to **1 in 10 of the general Irish population.**



Child Poverty:

9 out of 10 Traveller and Roma children

are at risk of poverty; compared to **1 in 10 children of the general Irish population.**

Early years:

Almost

7 out of 10 Traveller children

report attending early childhood education, compared to almost all children generally in Ireland.



Educational attainment:

4 out of 10 Travellers and Roma

have completed at least upper-secondary education, compared to almost all children generally in Ireland.



Employment:

1 in 5 Travellers in Ireland are in paid work.

This compares to

8 in 10 people in Ireland in general.



Methodology/Approach to the Irish Survey

Who did the Survey Cover?

This 2024 survey provides comparative data — five years on from the FRA Traveller and Roma study in 2019. This allows us to reflect on the progress and challenges for Travellers since 2019. Also, for the first time, data on Roma in Ireland was also included in the survey. This was due to the recent Irish Census (2023) which found a significant Roma population living in Ireland (16,059).

Where and when were interviews conducted?

Some mapping was conducted based on Census 2022 data, combined with the annual Traveller count by the Department of Housing data at the Local Authority. Selective sampling was then used by Pavee Point in collaboration with local Traveller organisations and groups working with Roma.

All interviews took place between the 8th of July 2024 and the 12th of December 2024. There were 50 sampling points (localities where interviews were conducted): interviews with Travellers took place across 40 locations, and Roma interviews took place across 10 locations nationwide

106 Roma households and 415 Travellers households participated in the interview process, which represents a total of 1,898 people. All interviewees self-identified as Roma/Travellers and were older than 16 years of age. Interviews were conducted in English, Romanian, Czech, Slovak and Bulgarian.

Who conducted the interviews?

The survey was implemented by Ipsos Ireland in cooperation with Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Centre, and local Traveller and Roma organisations. All interviews were conducted by Traveller organisations and groups working with Roma (67 interviewers in total).

Pavee Point provided national coordination of the study and supported the development of the pilot survey. Also provided was information and training on the background/context for the research project.

Data collection was undertaken by peer-researchers in local Traveller organisations and groups working with Roma. This is the advisable approach, as the projects have trust established, ensuring a more robust quality of response. In order to ensure successful interviews: resourcing, time, and training were provided to the participating organisations. Pavee Point also provided ongoing support for Traveller and Roma interviewers throughout the research process, answering any queries and responding to concerns.

The survey would not have been possible without Traveller organisations and groups working with Roma.

“ Involvement of Traveller or Roma organisations throughout the research on these communities is a key principle of a human rights-based approach to data collection. Thanks to their work the research was able to access various Traveller and Roma households in Ireland and to interview them in a sensitive way, not negatively intervening in their everyday lives. The level of expertise the researchers from these organisations showed made it possible to complete the work on time and of a quality necessary for producing internationally recognised results.”

Jaroslav Kling, Research Officer, Equality, Roma and Social Rights Unit, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights

- Roma
- Travellers

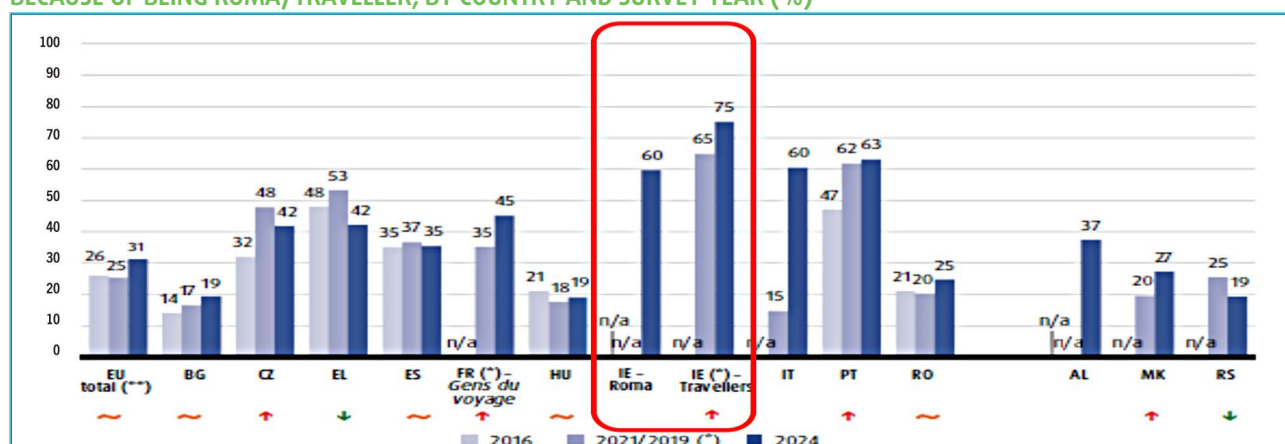


Summary of the Irish Survey Findings 2024

Anti-Traveller and Anti-Roma Racism and Discrimination

Discrimination against Travellers and Roma due to ethnicity remains high, with Travellers in Ireland having the highest reported levels of discrimination across all 13 countries. 60% of Roma and 75% of Travellers in Ireland say they were discriminated against in the year before the survey. The percentage of Travellers who experienced discrimination in the last year has increased by 10% since the FRA 2019 study. 41% of Roma and 50% of Travellers experienced hate-motivated harassment in the year before the survey. Considering the Irish 2024 survey findings, considerable and reinforced actions will be required by 2030 to meet the commitment of the EU Roma Strategy 2020-2030 to halve discrimination experienced by Traveller and Roma during the decade.

FIGURE 1: RESPONDENTS WHO, IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, FELT DISCRIMINATED AGAINST IN CORE AREAS BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)

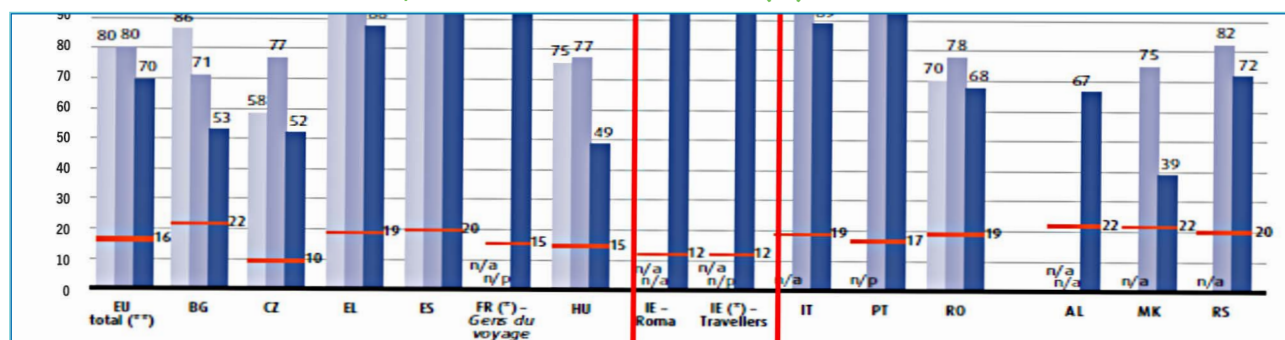


Source: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Poverty and social exclusion

Across the 13 countries surveyed, there are fewer Roma and Travellers living in poverty than 2019, which marks a positive development: however, the number of persons in poverty still stands at four times that of the general EU-27 population. The Irish 2024 survey findings indicate that 95% of Roma and 96% of Travellers are at risk of poverty, eight times more than the general population in Ireland. 41% of Roma and 40% of Travellers are living in severe material deprivation, compared to 4% of the general population. In light of the Irish 2024 survey findings, reinforced actions will be required by 2030: in order to reduce the poverty gap between Travellers and Roma and the general population by at least half; and to ensure that by 2030 the majority of Travellers and Roma can escape poverty.

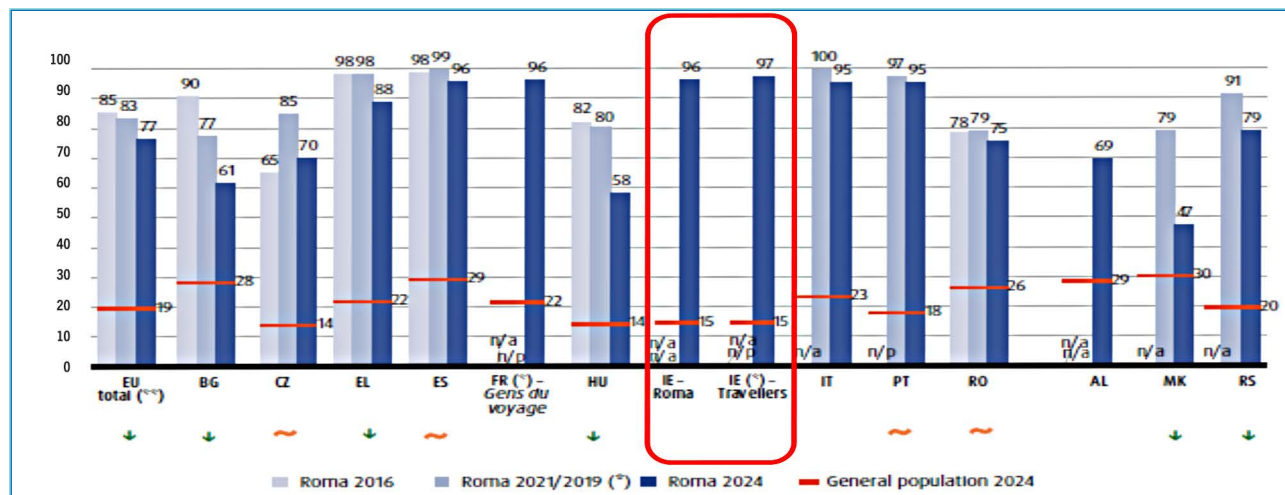
FIGURE 2: AT-RISK-OF-POVERTY RATE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Source: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Fewer Roma children are living in poverty, but the figure is still five times more than that of the general EU-27 population. In Ireland, according to the 2024 survey findings, eight times more Traveller and Roma children are at risk of poverty. 96% of Traveller children and 95% of Roma children are at risk of poverty, and this compares to just 15% of the wider population of children in Ireland at risk. In light of the Irish 2024 survey findings, and in order to reduce the child poverty gap between Travellers and Roma and the general population by at least half, reinforced action will be required by 2030: to ensure that the majority of Travellers and Roma children escape poverty by the end of the decade.

FIGURE 3: CHILDREN AGED 17 AND UNDER AT RISK OF POVERTY, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)

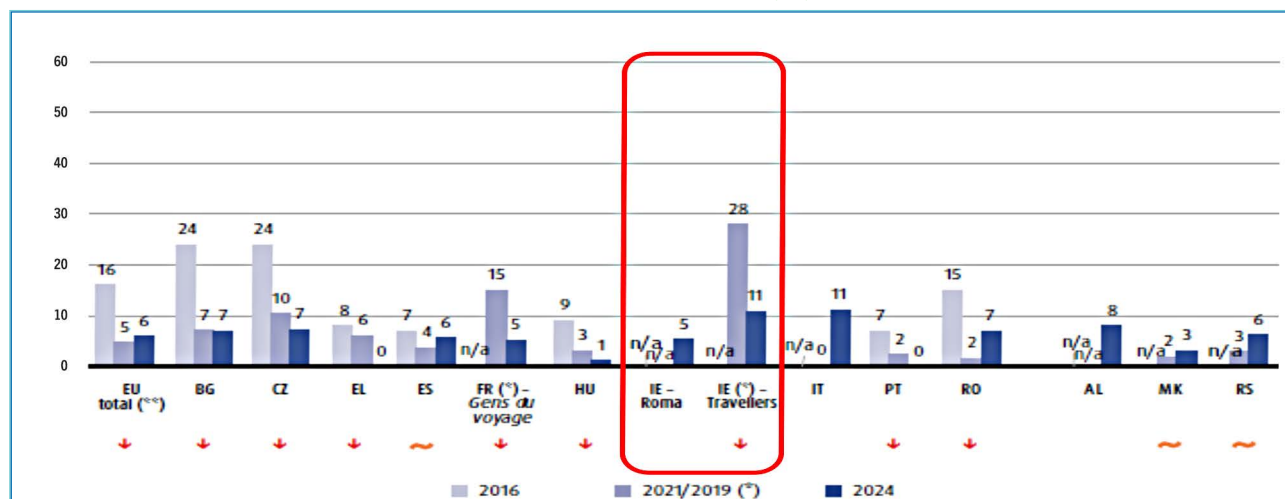


Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Participation through empowerment, cooperation and trust

The survey findings indicate an increase in trust in the police and the legal system, but Travellers and Roma still under-report discrimination and harassment. In Ireland, 57% of Roma and 23% of Travellers tend to trust police (compared to 76% of the general population). Despite high reported levels of discriminatory and hate motivated incidents, only 11% of Travellers and 5% of Roma reported this discrimination to an official body. This is a significant decrease in reporting for Travellers from the 2019 survey, which was then 25%. The EU-level target between 2020 and 2030, to double the proportion of Travellers and Roma who file a report when they experience discrimination, needs ongoing and consistent targets, timelines, and actions.

FIGURE 4: CHILDREN RESPONDENTS WHO REPORTED THE MOST RECENT INCIDENT OF DISCRIMINATION THEY EXPERIENCED BECAUSE OF BEING ROMA/TRAVELLER, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)

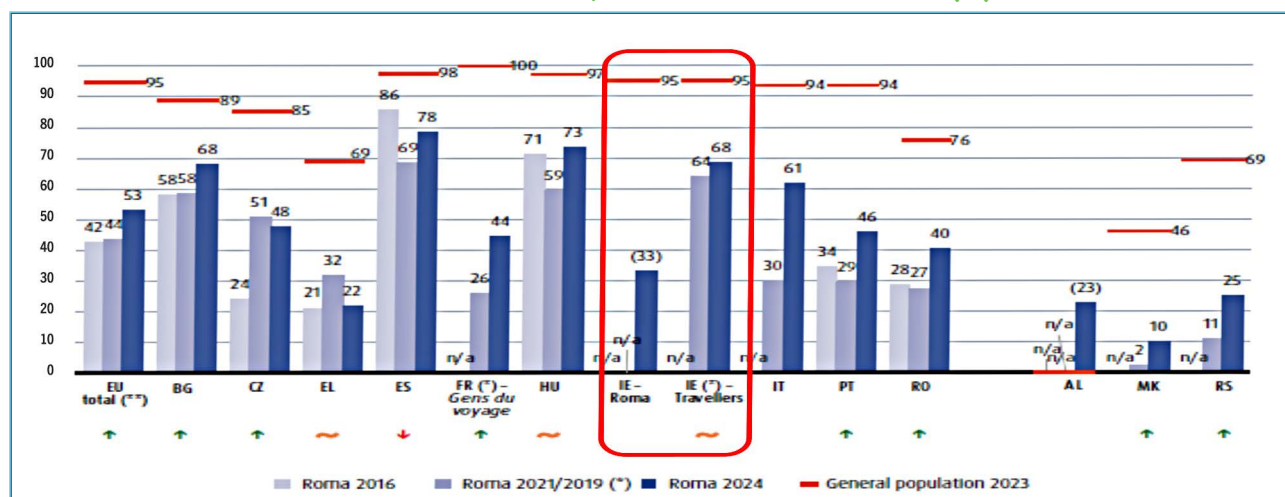


Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Education

Across the 13 countries, more Roma children are enrolling in early childhood education when compared to the 2019 study. In Ireland, there is a slight increase in Traveller child enrolment in early childhood education; rising from 64% to 68%. Roma children have a lower enrolment: standing at 33%. Both are significantly lower than the general population: which stands at 95%. Given the new Early Years initiatives in Ireland, a target of achieving parity with the general population for Traveller and Roma children by 2030 is important. With the appropriate supports, it is a realistic vision.

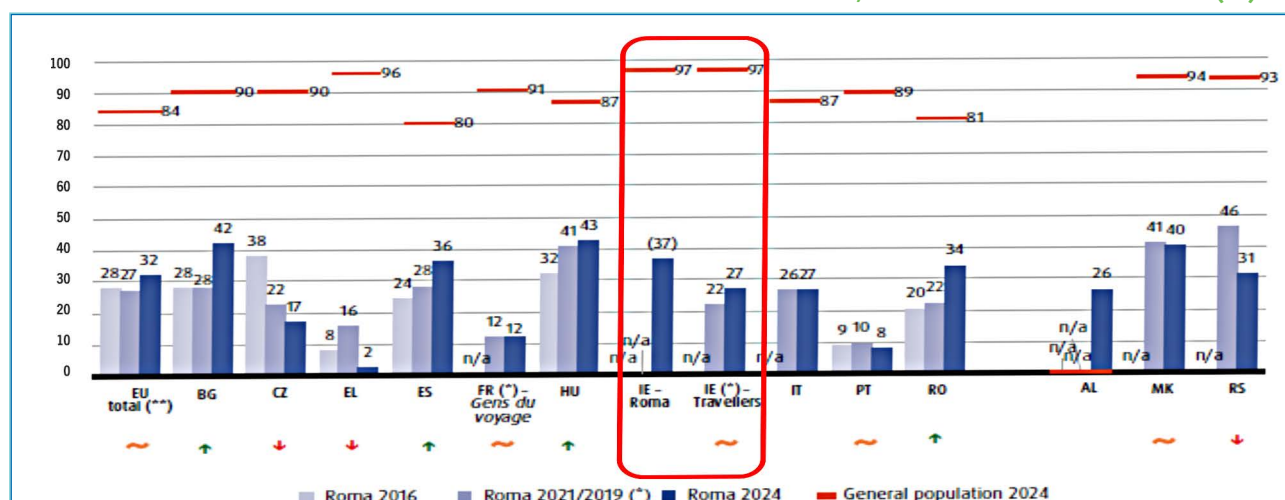
FIGURE 5: CHILDREN AGED BETWEEN THREE YEARS AND THE STARTING AGE FOR COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION WHO ATTEND EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AND CARE, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

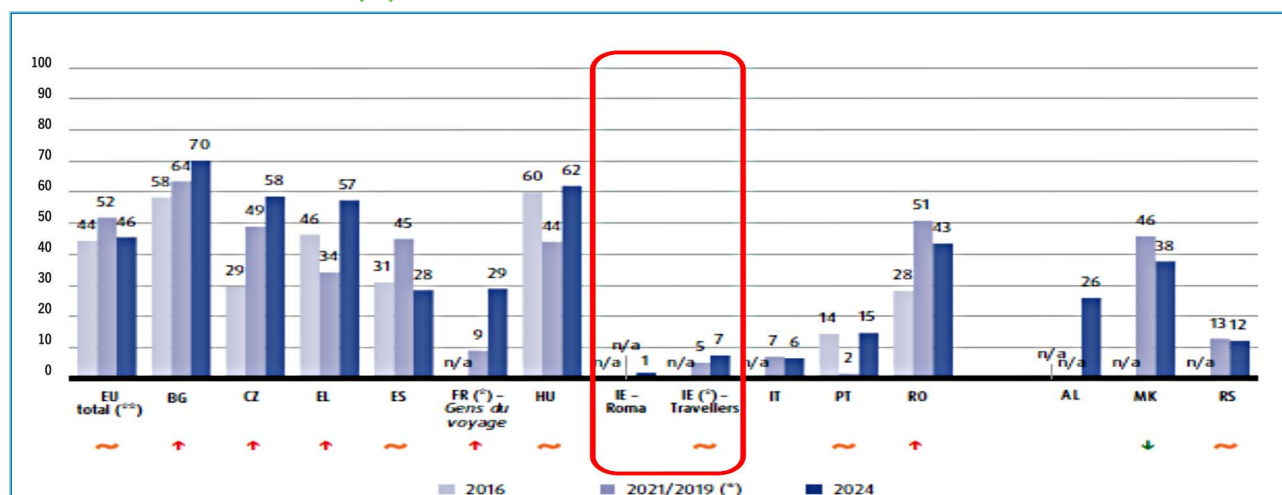
In Ireland, 27% of Travellers aged 20-24 have completed at least upper secondary school. This is a 5% increase from 2019 figure of 22%. The figure for Roma is slightly higher at 37%. The school completion rate for both Travellers and Roma is significantly lower than the general population: which stands at 97%. Provided associated, targets, timelines and resources are set and reinforced: the Action Plans of the Traveller and Roma Education Strategy 2024 provide a framework to have the majority of Traveller and Roma completing upper second-level education by 2030.

FIGURE 6: PEOPLE AGED 20-24 WHO COMPLETED AT LEAST UPPER-SECONDARY EDUCATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

FIGURE 7: CHILDREN AGED 6-15 WHO ATTEND SCHOOLS WHERE ALL OR MOST PUPILS ARE TRAVELLERS/ROMA, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



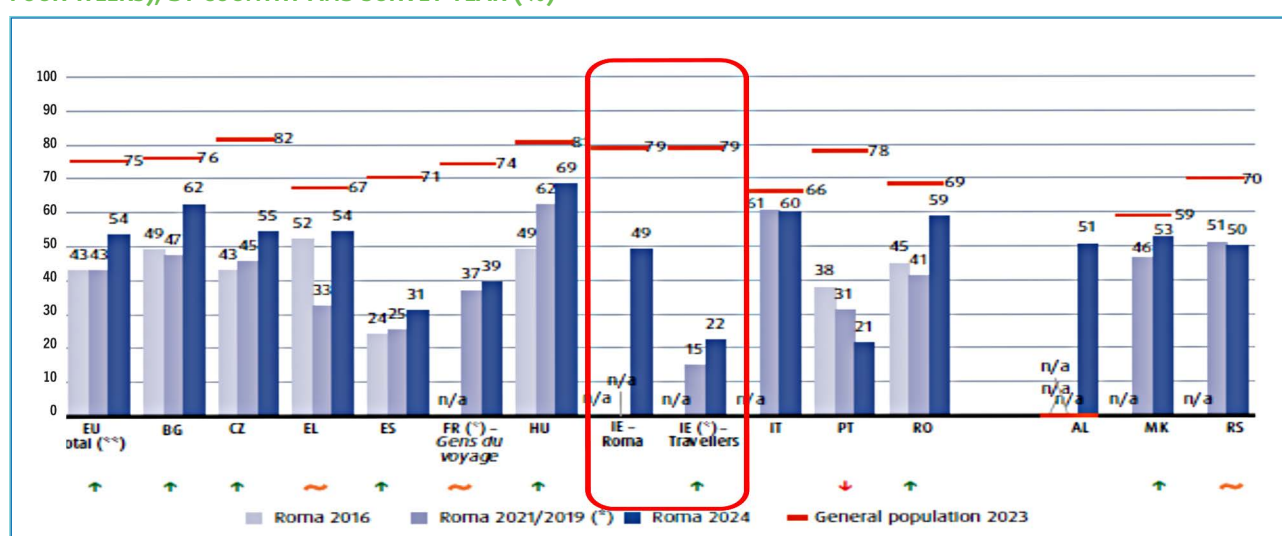
Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Employment

The 2024 survey findings suggest that there has been a notable increase in the number of Travellers in employment in Ireland since the 2019 survey (rising from 15% to 22%), but unemployment remains an issue. Some 49% of Roma are reported to be in paid work. Both communities are well below the figure of 79% employment for the general population.

The 2020-2030 EU-strategy target for the decade is to cut the employment gap by at least half, and to ensure that by 2030 at least 60% of Roma are in paid work. Further initiatives, with timelines, targets and resources, are required to ensure that real progress is made towards meeting the EU target for Traveller and Roma employment in Ireland.

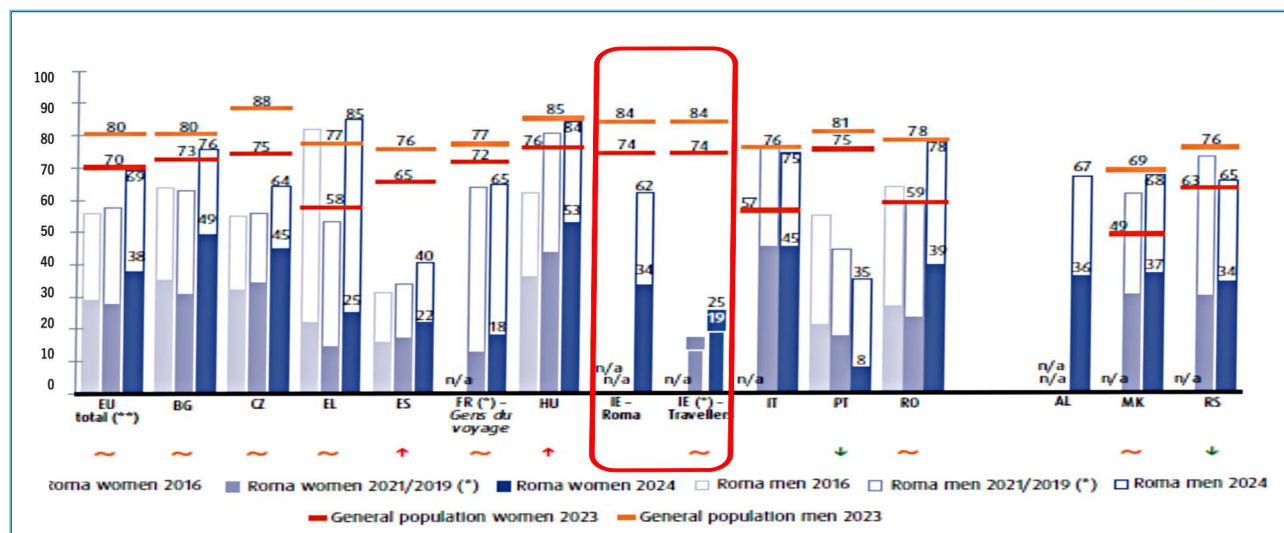
FIGURE 8: PEOPLE AGED 20-64 WHO DECLARED THEIR MAIN ACTIVITY STATUS AS 'PAID WORK' (INCLUDING FULL-TIME, PART-TIME, AD HOC JOBS, SELF-EMPLOYMENT, OCCASIONAL WORK OR ANY WORK IN THE PAST FOUR WEEKS), BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Across the 13 countries surveyed, the gender employment gap has not changed, but there are more Roma women in paid work. Compared to Travellers, the gender gap for Roma in Ireland is different, with 34% of Roma women and 62% of Roma men in employment. For Travellers in Ireland, more Traveller women (25%) are in employment than Traveller men (19%). We know that local Traveller organisations are the primary employers of Travellers in Ireland, with a high proportion of Traveller women working in a range of roles and programmes, including Traveller Primary Health Care Projects and other health initiatives. The EU-level target is to cut the gender employment gap for Roma by at least half, and to ensure that by 2030 at least 45 % of Roma women are in paid work. Reinforced commitment to the work already undertaken by NGOs, and the extension of Traveller and Roma women's employment to other areas, can help ensure considerable progress towards reaching this target, or meeting it fully, by 2030 in Ireland.

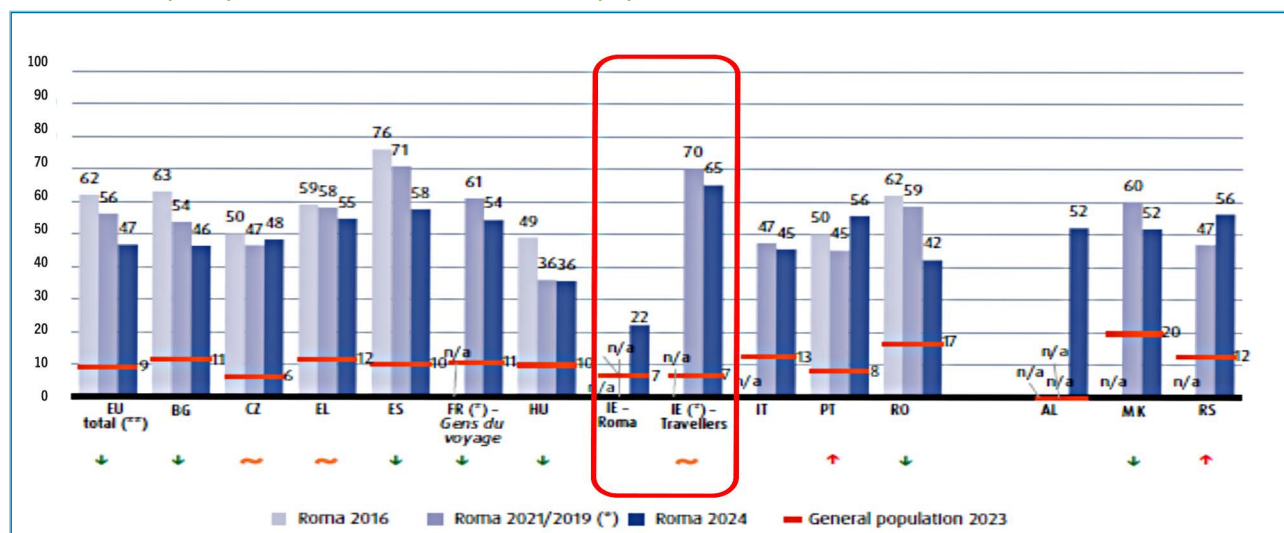
FIGURE 9:
DIFFERENCES IN PAID WORK RATES BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN AGED 20-64, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Less young Roma in general are NEET (neither in employment, education, or training) across the surveyed countries. While there is some improvement for young Travellers since 2019, 65% are NEET. In this regard, additional initiatives and actions are required to make progress towards meeting targets for young Travellers and Roma in Ireland.

FIGURE 10: YOUNG PEOPLE AGED 16-64 WHOSE CURRENT MAIN ACTIVITY IS 'NEITHER IN EMPLOYMENT, EDUCATION OR TRAINING' (NEET), BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Health

Although the Survey data suggests a small decrease in the gap between Roma/Travellers and the general population with regard to life expectancy at birth, Travellers and Roma continue to experience a shorter life span. The EU-level target of cutting the life expectancy gap by at least half, and ensuring that by 2030 Roma women and men live five years longer, is not likely to be achieved by 2030.

The EU average sees Traveller/Roma women living 7.4 years less, and 8 years less for Traveller/Roma men. In Ireland, the gap is slightly wider, with women living 7.8 years less, and men 10.6 years less (on average dying before 76.6 and 69.8 years old respectively).

This data reflects some promising progress in addressing key gaps in health. The All Ireland Traveller Health Study in 2008 reported a lower life expectancy of 12 years for Traveller women, and 15 years for Traveller men, when compared to the general population.

It is important to note that since 2008 there have been some positive developments and investment in Traveller and Roma health, with the publication of the National Traveller Health Action Plan, and some additional investment in Traveller health to support effective implementation. Additionally, a commitment to develop a comprehensive Roma Health Action Plan is included in the NTRIS II.

Yet, despite some progress, the overall social determinants of health, coupled with the impact of racism and discrimination on Traveller and Roma health, leaves the experience of, and access to, healthcare challenging for both communities. This also has significant impact on Traveller and Roma health outcomes. The Irish 2024 results show that 30% of Roma and 39% of Travellers felt discriminated against when accessing healthcare.

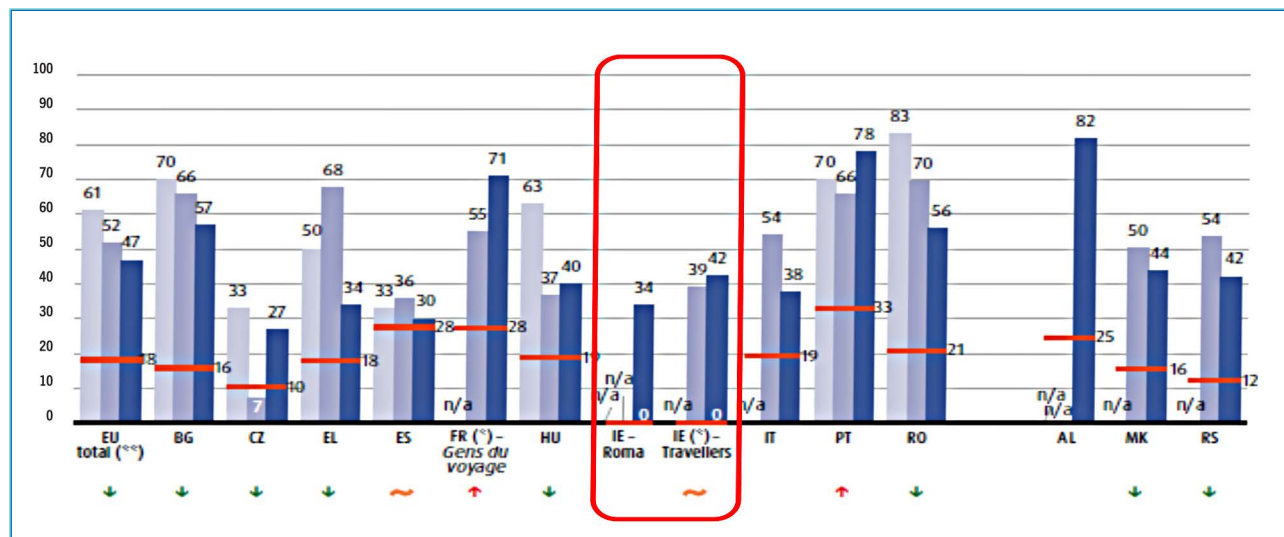
Making significant progress towards achieving the EU-level target requires both mainstreaming and targeted measures, as well as ongoing reinforcement of initiatives to address health inequalities and the social determinants of health. It also requires reinforced resourcing of Traveller organisations/Traveller Primary Health Care Projects and other associated health initiatives.

2019: Country	Difference		Roma/Traveller		General Population	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
EU Total*	7.4	8.0	75.6	69.2	83.0	77.2
Bulgaria	5.9	3.5	72.8	68.0	78.7	71.6
Czechia	6.8	7.9	75.3	68.3	82.1	76.3
Greece	6.4	9.8	77.4	68.9	82.9	78.7
Spain	8.0	10.6	78.1	70.2	86.1	80.7
France	8.6	9.6	77.0	70.2	85.6	79.8
Hungary	6.9	5.8	72.8	67.3	79.7	73.1
Ireland	7.8	10.6	76.6	69.8	84.4	80.4
Italy	12.8	12.5	72.6	68.6	82.4	81.1
Portugal	5.9	6.4	78.9	72.6	84.8	79.0
Romania	4.6	3.5	74.4	68.2	79.0	71.7
Albania	6.4	8.9	74.7	68.9	81.1	77.8
North Macedonia	5.5	5.0	73.5	69.5	79.1	74.5
Serbia	6.5	5.4	72.8	67.4	79.4	72.8

Housing/Accommodation

European figures show less Roma are living in housing deprivation in 2024, however, in Ireland, there was an increase in this figure for Travellers: rising from 39% in 2019 to 42% in 2024. 34% of Roma identified that they were in housing deprivation. The EU-level target for 2020-2030, to reduce the gap in housing deprivation by at least one third, and to ensure that the majority of Roma do not face housing deprivation, is set to be achieved by 2030. Going beyond the partial achievement of such a target in Ireland requires reinforced and urgent action at all levels.

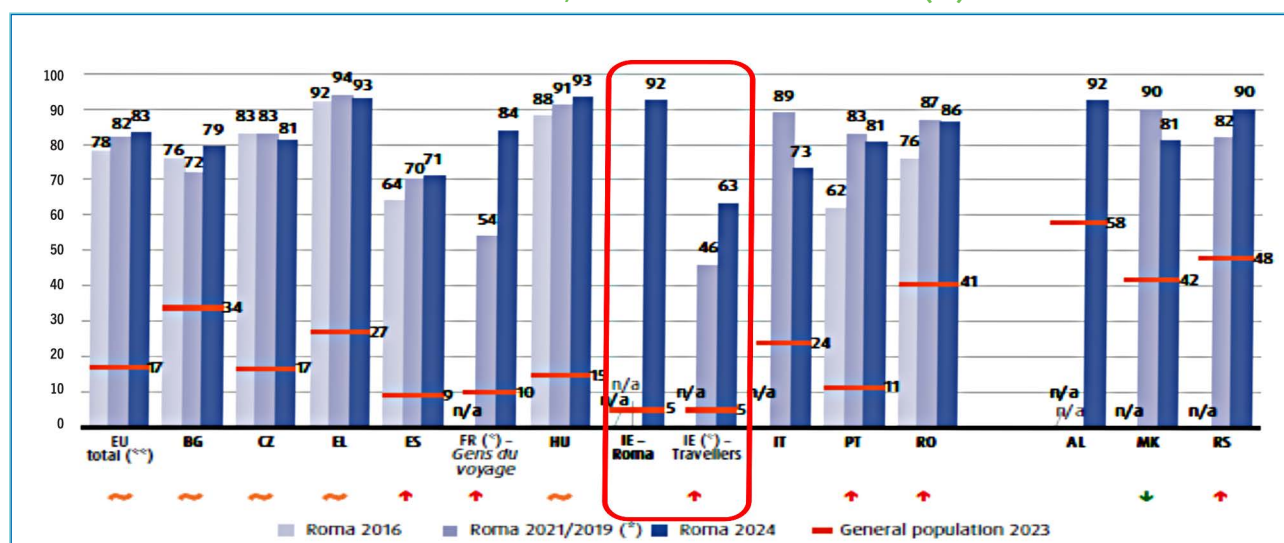
FIGURE 11: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSING DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

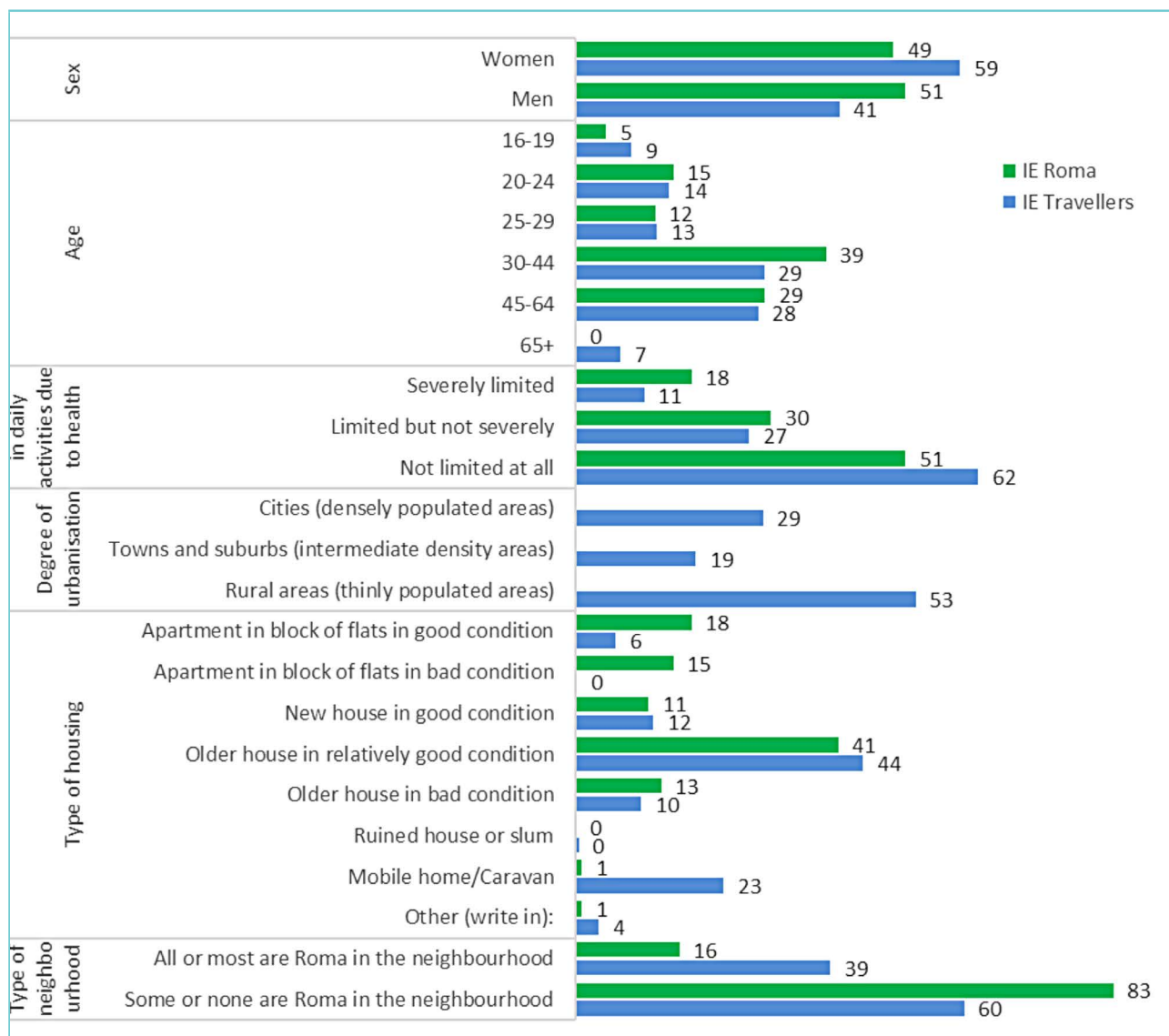
Across all populations surveyed, Roma remain in overcrowded living conditions. Housing deprivation particularly affects children and youth, those living in Roma/Traveller neighbourhoods or group settings, and those in cities or at-risk-of poverty. For Travellers in Ireland, the figure for those living in overcrowding has increased from 46% in 2019 to 63% in 2024. Roma in Ireland report extremely high incidents of overcrowding at 92%. In order that the majority of Roma no longer live in overcrowded households, the Eu-level target to aims to reduce the gap between Roma and the general population by at least half. Progress towards achieving this goal in Ireland will require urgent and reinforced action at levels.

FIGURE 12: PEOPLE LIVING IN HOUSING DEPRIVATION, BY COUNTRY AND SURVEY YEAR (%)



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024. Vienna: EU FRA.

Sample Composition



Sources: EU Fundamental Rights Agency (EU FRA) (2025). *Rights of Roma and Travellers in 13 European countries - Perspectives from the Roma Survey 2024*. Vienna: EU FRA.

Current Context in Ireland for Travellers and Roma

Since the previous survey in 2019, there have been a number of very positive policy developments: including the publication of the National Traveller and Roma Inclusion Strategy II; the National Traveller Health Action Plan; the National Traveller and Roma Education Strategy; the National Action Plan against Racism, which explicitly names Travellers and Roma; and the more recent National Equality Data Strategy. These provide a useful and important framework for responding to the systemic challenges laid out clearly in this survey.

The FRA Traveller and Roma survey 2024 data highlights issues of racism and discrimination, and other intersecting grounds including gender, that both communities continue to face in Ireland. It builds on a wide evidence base that includes: the All-Ireland Traveller Health Study; the National Roma Needs Assessment; and the previous FRA 2019 Survey; as well as various ESRI studies.

This study and previous research show that as minority ethnic groups, Travellers and Roma experience ongoing racism and discrimination on the basis of their ethnicity, and other intersecting grounds. As a result, Travellers and Roma are among the most marginalised and excluded individuals and groups in Ireland. In order to achieve equality for Travellers and Roma, particular attention is needed to address the structural inequalities and racism that impact on them, across all areas, including education, employment, poverty, and health. This means that policy and practice must be underpinned by an inter-cultural approach, and by principles of equality, diversity and anti-racism.

More positively, the 2024 Survey shows progress in some areas since the previous Survey in 2019 – most notably in education, employment, and a number of developments in health. Continuing to build on these positive developments is crucial in order to deliver on key policy commitments, and in order to ensure urgent changes for Traveller and Roma families.

From the FRA Traveller and Roma survey data across all 13 countries, it is clear that in all Member States, including Ireland, further work is needed to meet the targets for the decade in the 2030 EU Roma Strategy. This work includes a focus on effective implementation, ethnic data collection, and developing strategies e.g. on employment, addressing homelessness, combating racism/hate, and reducing poverty.

This data also provides the State with a strengthened baseline for monitoring progress and sustaining a coordinated response: with a reinforced commitment to implementation. This requires dedicated resourcing with clear targets and timelines.

Travellers and Roma, whose engagement made this survey possible, deserve to see built-in progressive policy that is properly delivered.



Appendix

Travellers/Roma in Ireland - EU FRA Comparative Findings	
2019 Findings	2024 Findings
Discrimination & Anti-Traveller Racism	
65% of Travellers in Ireland say they were discriminated against in the year before the survey.	75% of Travellers in Ireland say they were discriminated against in the year before the survey.
52% of Travellers in Ireland experienced hate-motivated harassment in the year before the survey.	50% of Travellers in Ireland experienced hate-motivated harassment in the year before the survey.
Participation, Reporting and Trust	
Only 25% of Travellers in Ireland reported discrimination to an official body.	Only 11% of Travellers in Ireland reported discrimination to an official body.
30% of Travellers in Ireland tend to trust the police.	23% of Travellers in Ireland tend to trust the police.
Poverty	
(No comparative data from 2019).	96% of Travellers in Ireland are at risk of poverty. This compares to 12% of the general Irish population.
(No comparative data from 2019).	97% of Traveller children in Ireland are at risk of poverty. This compares to 15% of children in the general Irish population.
31% of Travellers in Ireland live in severe material deprivation.	40% of Travellers in Ireland live in severe material deprivation. This compares to 4% of the general Irish population.
Education	
64% of Traveller children attend early childhood education.	68% of Traveller children attend early childhood education. This compares to 95% of Irish children in general.
22% of young Travellers in Ireland have completed at least upper-secondary education.	27% of young Travellers in Ireland have completed at least upper-secondary education. This compares to 97% of the general Irish population.
5% of Traveller children in Ireland attend a school where all or most pupils are Travellers.	7% of Traveller children in Ireland attend a school where all or most pupils are Travellers.
13% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when in contact with schools.	46% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when in contact with schools.

Work	
15% of Travellers in Ireland are in paid work.	22% of Travellers in Ireland are in paid work. This compares to 79% of Irish people generally.
70% of young Travellers in Ireland are neither in employment, education or training.	65% of young Travellers in Ireland are neither in employment, education or training. This compares to 7% of young people in Ireland generally.
38% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when looking for work.	84% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when looking for work.
12% of Travellers felt discriminated at work.	34% of Travellers felt discriminated at work.
Housing	
39% of Travellers live in housing deprivation.	42% of Travellers live in housing deprivation. This compares to 0% of the general Irish population.
46% of Travellers in Ireland live in overcrowded housing.	63% of Travellers in Ireland live in overcrowded housing.
73% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when looking for housing.	74% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when looking for housing.
Health	
11% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when accessing healthcare.	39% of Travellers in Ireland felt discriminated against when accessing healthcare.

Roma in Ireland - 2024 Survey Findings

Discrimination & Anti-Roma Racism	60% of Roma in Ireland say they were discriminated against in the year before the survey.
	41% of Roma experienced hate-motivated harassment in the year before the survey.
Participation, Reporting & Trust	5% of Roma reported discrimination to an official body.
	57% of Roma tend to trust the policy. This compares to 76% of the general Irish population.
Poverty	95% of Roma are at risk of poverty. This compares to 12% of the general Irish population.
	96% of Roma children are at risk of poverty. This compares to 15% of Irish children in general.
Education	41% of Roma live in severe material deprivation. This compares to 4% of the general Irish population.
	33% of Roma children attend early childhood education. This compares to 95% of Irish children in general.
Work	37% of young Roma in Ireland have completed at least upper-secondary education. This compares to 97% of the general Irish population.
	1% of Roma children in Ireland attend a school where all or most pupils are Roma.



PAVEE POINT
TRAVELLER AND ROMA CENTRE

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