

# Reports of racism in Ireland

Racism:  
see it  
send it  
end it.

www.iREPORT.ie





## What is the iReport?

The iReport is a human rights monitoring tool which takes the form of quarterly and yearly observatories on racist incidents in Ireland. The iReport observatory compiles its data from information submitted by people who have been subjected to racism, by frontline anti-racist organisations and other organisations that are committed to combating racism, and by the general public. It uses iReport.ie, an online racist incident reporting system which can be found at [www.iReport.ie](http://www.iReport.ie)

iReport.ie and the iReport are managed by ENAR Ireland, which coordinates a network of over 40 civil society organisations in Ireland working in anti-racism (see Page 6 and [enarireland.org](http://enarireland.org) for complete list). ENAR Ireland is the Irish Coordination of ENAR, the European Network Against Racism. ENAR Ireland and ENAR work to coordinate common civil society led responses to racism and racial discrimination at a local, National and European level. ENAR Ireland used to be called INAR, the Irish Network Against Racism.

iReport.ie was launched on 11 July 2013. This, the seventh and eighth quarterly reports, iReport Q7 & Q8, covers the period 01 January to 30 June 2015.

To ensure the analysis of the iReport reporting system is in line with robust international standards of data collection and analysis, and for comparators with relevant international research, ENAR Ireland has partnered with Dr Lucy Michael, Lecturer in Sociology at the University of Ulster. Dr Michael is an authority on hate crime recording systems and on the impact of hate crimes on communities. She is the author of several works in the area including 'Hate Crimes against Students' (2013) and 'Securing civic relations in the multicultural city', (2009). She is a member of the British Society of Criminology, an Executive Committee member of the Sociological Association of Ireland, and the UK editor of the Irish Journal of Sociology.



7th+8th quarterly reports of iReport.ie

January-June 2015

# Reports of racism in Ireland

Authored by **Dr Lucy Michael** (Ulster University)







The launch of  
iReport.ie in  
Dublin on 11th  
July, 2013.

At centre are  
comedian Tara  
Flynn (pink top),  
Dublin footballer  
Jason Sherlock and  
singer Maureen  
Aku Disu. Photo:  
Derek Speirs

## Contents

- 5** About iReport.ie
- 6** Reporting centres
- 7** Reporting a racist incident
- 8** Jan-June 2015: Analysis in detail
- 14** Support for victims
- 15** What they have said about iReport.ie

# About iReport.ie

iReport.ie is a fully confidential and independent, civil-society based Racist Incident Reporting System. It is used for human rights monitoring, in line with best practise as set out by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), and the recommendations from the Council of Europe's European Commission on Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) 2013 report on Ireland. The report generates data that is compatible with the monitoring requirements of UN CERD, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), the ODIHR, and other international Human Rights bodies. As such, the system should be seen as neither an alternative to, nor an extension of, the criminal justice system's own recording mechanisms.

As a non-state monitoring system it fills the gap left by the reporting system of the National Consultative Committee on Racism and Integration (NCCRI), when the organisation was all but wound down in 2009. This system, supported by the Community Foundation for Ireland, and embedded in a network of over 40 locally-based organisations, allows for locally gathered information to be fed into, and data to be disaggregated back out of, a centralised web-based racist incidents reporting and information management system. While locally based and sectoral organisations retain locally gathered data, which they use to inform localised and sectoral responses to racism, the national data is analysed and compiled into quarterly and annual reports, and used to inform the public, support lobbying submissions, and contribute to a broader national conversation on racism.

iReport.ie is also a system which makes it as easy as possible for people to self-report racist incidents by using the online form, giving a way for people whose voices are often unheard,

to have those voices heard. In this respect iReport.ie facilitates the inclusion of voices that are often excluded from the national conversation on racism. To facilitate this, the reporting mechanism is designed to be as inclusive of all communities as possible, and one which strives to overcome many of the barriers to reporting that have been identified in ENAR Ireland's own research, as well as in other domestic and international research.

Barriers to recording include: A reluctance by people who experience or witness racism to report to police or other state bodies (our own research suggests that, for a variety of reasons, 5 out of 6 people would not report to Gardaí or official bodies); a reluctance to risk exposing oneself to further victimisation by sharing identifying details; a reluctance to engage in a lengthy legal or other processes; a reluctance to use forms that use complicated technical language and other off-putting vocabulary and; a reluctance to use a reporting system that is lengthy and unwieldy. These barriers mean that people from minority ethnic communities experience racism which goes unrecorded and unacknowledged by the state and wider society.

To overcome these barriers the iReport.ie reporting form guarantees confidentiality, is short and easy to use, is written in plain English, and can be filled in anonymously, if the person so wishes. The system also allows for people to be supported in recording racist incidents by organisations working with those communities most at risk of racism. In addition to this, witnesses and by-standers can also report, as can third parties who have heard of incidents in their communities. In this way iReport.ie is a tool intended to help "Break the Silence on Racism".





# Reporting centres

Organisations which offer support to use iReport.ie include:

**Canal Communities Partnership:**  
01-473 2196  
info@canalpartnership.com

**Cairde:**  
01 855 2111  
info@cairde.ie  
www.cairde.ie

**Cultúr, Trim, Co Meath:**  
(046) 9093120  
joana@cultur.ie  
www.cultur.ie

**Crosscare Refugee Service:**  
01 873 2844  
crs@crosscare.ie  
www.crosscare.ie

**Doras Luimni:** Limerick.  
061 310 328  
info@dorasluimni.org  
www.dorasluimni.org.

**The Integration Centre,**  
Dublin:

info@integrationcentre.ie  
01 6453070 www.  
integrationcentre.ie

**The Jesuit Refugee Service:**  
Limerick: 061 480922  
Dublin: 01 8148644  
info@jrs.ie  
www.jrs.ie

**The Irish Traveller Movement** or any of its  
member organisations:  
01 6796577  
itmtrav@indigo.ie  
www.itmtrav.ie

**The Irish Refugee Council:**  
(01) 764 5854  
info@irishrefugeecouncil.ie  
www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie

**The Migrant Rights Centre Ireland:**  
01 889 7570  
info@mrci.ie  
www.mrci.ie

**NASC Immigrant Support Centre:**  
021 450 3462  
info@nascireland.org  
www.nascireland.org

**The New Communities Partnership, Dublin:**  
1 8727842  
info@newcommunities.ie  
www.newcommunities.ie

**Offaly Traveller Movement:**  
057 93 52438  
info@otm.ie  
www.otm.ie

**Pavee Point Traveller and Roma Rights centre:**  
01 8780255  
info@paveepoint.ie,  
www.paveepoint.ie

**South Dublin Intercultural Centre / Tallaght Roma Integration Project:**

**SDCC Intercultural Drop-in centre**  
01 464 9306  
E.zuzana.tesarova@  
sdcpartnership.ie

**The National Youth Council of Ireland**  
1 478 4122  
info@nyci.ie  
www.nyci.ie

**The Union of Students in Ireland**  
(0)1 709 9300  
info@usi.ie  
www.usi.ie

**A full list of the 40 ENAR Ireland and iReport.ie participating organisations can be found at:**  
www.enarireland.org/  
network-members/

Report Racist Incidents | iReport

www.ireport.ie

Home About iReport.ie Contact Us Report Racist Incidents

**Did anybody help?**

☐ Yes

☒ No

**Why do you think the incident was racist?**

☒ Racist language was used

☐ Language about the person's religion was used

## Reporting a racist incident

To report a racist incident, go to [www.iReport.ie](http://www.iReport.ie) and fill out the online form. Photographs, screen grabs and other files can be uploaded as well.

The form can be filled in by:

- the person who has experienced racism
- someone supporting a person who has experienced racism
- someone who has witnessed racism
- someone who has heard about a racist incident.

### What is racism?

ENAR Ireland uses the definition of Racism as established by the *UN International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (CERD)* (1969): 'Any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference, based on race, colour, descent, national or ethnic origin, which has the purpose of modifying or impairing the recognition, the enjoyment or exercise on an equal footing of human rights and fundamental freedom in the political, economic, social, cultural, or any other field of public life constitutes racial discrimination.'

### What is a racist incident?

Following the above definition, a racist incident is any incident which has the effect of undermining anyone's enjoyment or human rights, based on their background. ENAR Ireland follows international best practice in adopting the definition set out by UK Lord McPherson in his Report of the Inquiry into the Murder of Stephen Lawrence (1999), namely that a racist incident is: 'any incident which is perceived to be racist by the victim or any other person'.

This definition has since been adopted by police forces across the UK (where the Association of Chief Police Officers welcomed it for the 'clari-

ty' it gives police forces). The definition is now also the definition used by An Garda Síochána, the Irish police force. The definition is also consistent with the standards set by the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR), and which are used in the iReport.ie online questionnaire:

### Question 6: Why would you or the person it happened to say the incident was racist?

- Racist language was used
- Language about the person's religion was used
- There did not appear to be any other possible motive
- It was about something else, but racism came into it

Racist incidents (as distinct from racist crimes) include a range of acts which are racist but which may or may not meet the criteria for being considered criminal offences, or which may be deemed by law enforcement to be too difficult to secure convictions with. The data captured by iReport.ie ranges from these kind of incidents to incidents that are unambiguously recognised by law as criminal offences.

It is important to capture the full spectrum of incidents, as patterns of incidents which fall below the threshold of criminality, or would be deemed too hard to prosecute, can have an effect on individuals, communities and community relations that is much more harmful than their 'mildness' might suggest. Patterns of 'minor' incidents can also act as warnings of more serious incidents. For the same reasons, the UK Association of Chief Police Officers (ACPO), in its guidelines on monitoring incidents recommends that police forces record all racist incidents, criminal and non-criminal.

# Jan-June 2015: Analysis in detail

Dr Lucy Michael, Ulster University

## All incidents

A total of 148 reports were received in this six-month period, representing a consistent level of reporting with previous periods.

Just 30 (31%) of reports in this six-month period concerned racism in the media, or perpetrated through social media. This is a much lower proportion than in previous periods. Analysis of these incidents is offered separately throughout the report, and is simply described as 'media' to cover mass and social media formats. Distinct analysis on each is offered in a separate section below.

materials, in 16 reports, and written abuse in the form of letters or emails in 7 reports. Together, these constituted 24 percent of all cases. Telephone abuse appeared in 3 reports, and offensive 'jokes' in 23 reports.

## Incidents of assault

Twenty-five serious offences were reported, including 11 assaults with injury. Racist language was used in seven of the 11 incidents classified this way. All of these incidents meet the criteria of the Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997. Eight of these were committed by strangers, ten by male perpetrators.

A further 11 assaults without injury were reported, six perpetrated by strangers, and four threats to kill or cause serious harm.

## Region

Physical locations were provided for 125 reports. Reports in this quarter showed Dublin South and Dublin North together made up 60 percent of incidents, with a further 10 percent in Cork. Note: this date reflects reporting rates, as opposed to racist incident rates. Higher figures in a locality may reflect better reporting rates and awareness of iReport.ie

The location of incidents was also investigated in this period. Locations where racist incidents most frequently happened were at or near home (28%), and on the street (16%), followed by at or outside a workplace (13%), and at places of leisure, including sports and shopping (13%). Incidents in bars and nightclubs accounted for 10 percent of cases which specified a location. Four cases occurred near prayer room facilities. One case related to violent threats against a man in a Direct Provision centre.

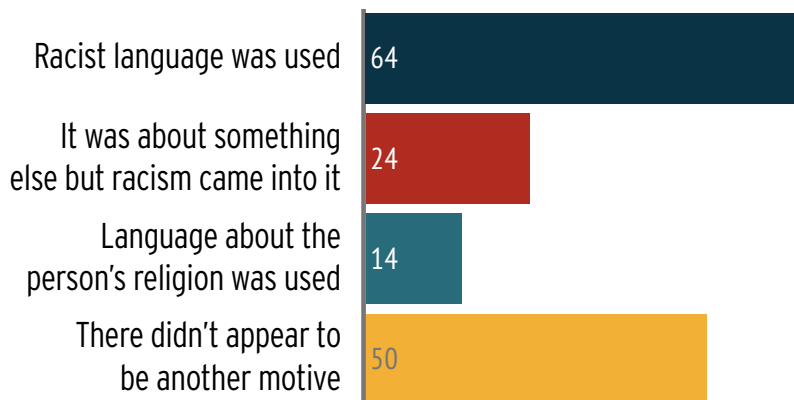
## Day & Time of Incident

Dates were given for 138 cases. Of these, 70 occurred Monday to Thursday, and 68 on Friday to Sunday. However, removing media, this drops to 61 for Monday to Thursday, and just 49 at the weekend. The majority of cases occurred during the day, with just 35% occurring between 7pm and 7am.

## Age of Reported Victims

Victims in the 148 cases reported in this six-month period were most likely to be in the cat-

## Respondents' perception of racism



Assault appeared in 22 reported cases, including 11 with injury. A further 4 cases involved serious threat to harm or kill. One case of fire was reported (arson not verified). Damage was involved in 26 (18%) cases, including against business (1), houses (15), vehicles (12), windows (14) and missiles (14).

Abuse was reported in 73 percent of cases, with 32 cases of repeated harassment (22%) and 25 cases of lesser threat (17%). Verbal abuse was reported in 40 percent of cases, while 'Being treated unfairly or differently in public' appeared in almost half (46%) of cases, excluding media. Discrimination in service and refusal of entry were reported in 20 percent of cases.

Graffiti appeared in 10 reports, the display of racist symbols or insignia, and other racist ma-



egory of 26-35' years (28%). Under 18s constitute less than 7 percent of all cases. Of the 24 cases concerning people under 25 years old subjected to racism, 18 involved stranger perpetrators, and 17 involved the victimisation of visible minorities. People over 35 years old were targeted in 17 percent of cases, compared to mixed groups in 29 percent.

### Ethnicity of Victims

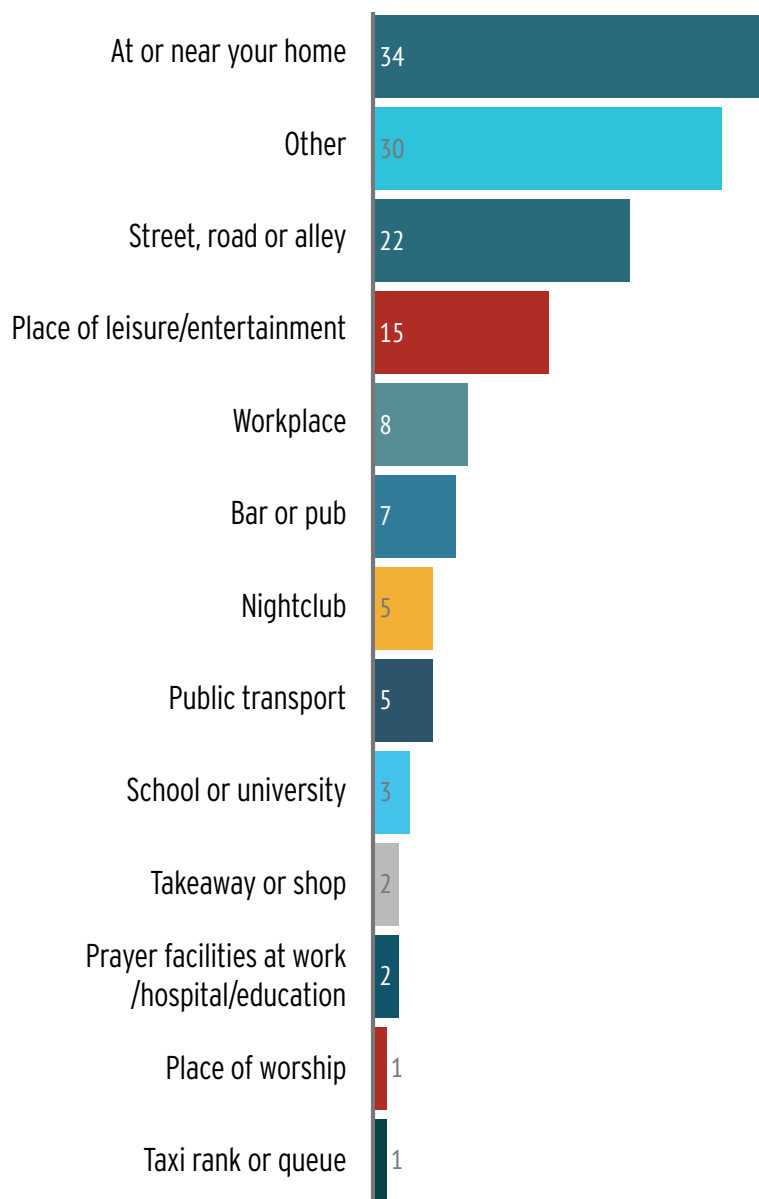
The largest ethnic category in this period is, as in previous periods, Black-African. Along with Black-Other, this accounted for 27 percent of all cases. White Europeans (mainly Eastern European) were targeted in 18 percent of cases. People described as South Asian were targeted in 12 percent of cases, and Chinese or East Asian in 7 percent. Travellers were targeted in 8 percent of cases, and Roma in 4 percent. These figures are highly consistent with previous iReport analyses. Seven of the targeted victims were wearing clothing identifiable to a religion.

The majority of reports (40%) were submitted by the persons targeted, with the highest number of reports from white and Asian ethnic groups. Just over 20 percent were reported by people who witnessed the incident. There is a significant pattern of under-reporting by people identified as Black-African or Black-Other, who are most likely to be victims in incidents reported by witnesses.

Discrimination in service and refusal of entry cases equally affected three main groups: Travellers and people identified as Black or South Asian by ethnicity. All of these cases affected single persons or small groups of 4 people or less, indicating that group numbers were not predictive of refusal.

52 reports included 'white' of any category as part of the targeted group. Most of these related to people of European nationality. Three reports related to verbal abuse of English people in Ire-

## Type of location of incident



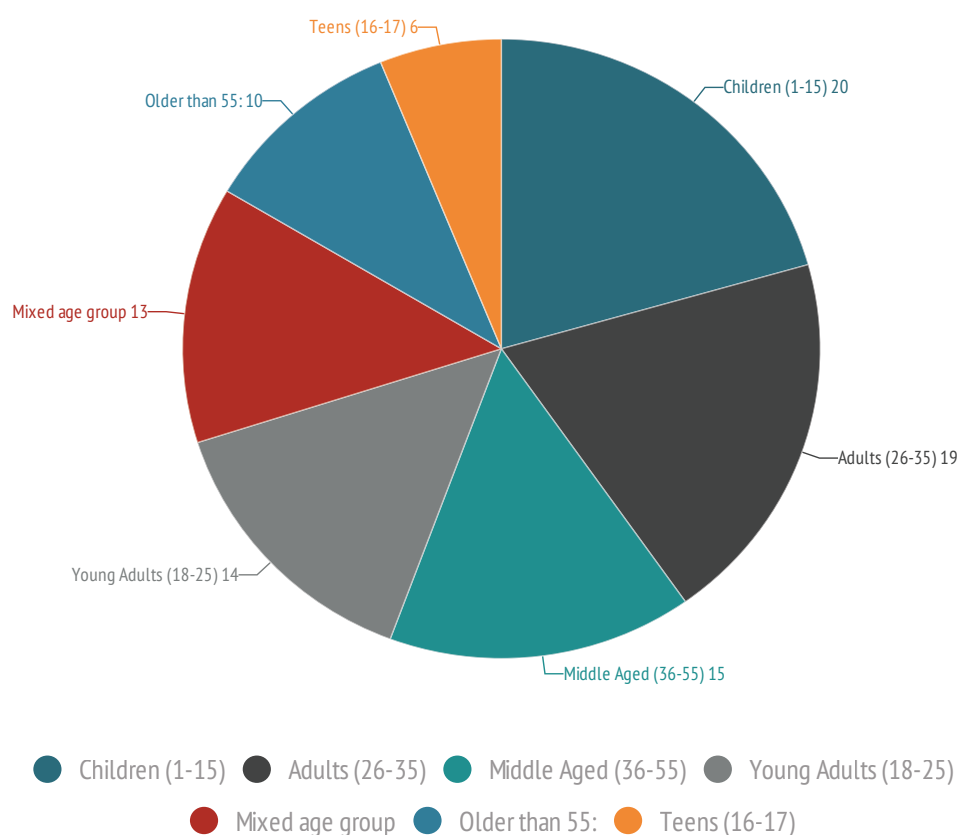
land, one of which referred to persistent workplace harassment.

### Reports of racism against white Irish people

Of those referring to racist incidents against white Irish people, the majority were against Travellers or other ethnic groups. Just three were against Irishness. Two reports related to BBC programmes shown in Ireland, the first referring to BBC coverage of the singing at a football match of 'The Billy Boys', a song advocating the murder of Irish republicans (and later Catholics generally) associated with Rangers F.C. and which emerged from British Fascism, banned by the Scottish Parliament in 2011, because of its



## Age of perpetrators



sectarian nature. The second related to the title of a BBC Radio 4 programme called 'Irish Micks and Legends'. The third report concerned verbal abuse of an Irish man carrying a copy of 'Charlie Hebdo' magazine featuring an image of the Prophet Muhammad on the cover by a Muslim man.

### Single and group victimisation

Lone victims dominated all age categories. Fifty three percent of the 148 cases reported in this period involved single victims. It might be expected that this was correlated with the number of media reports read by individuals, but the proportion of single victims rises when media reports are excluded from the analysis.

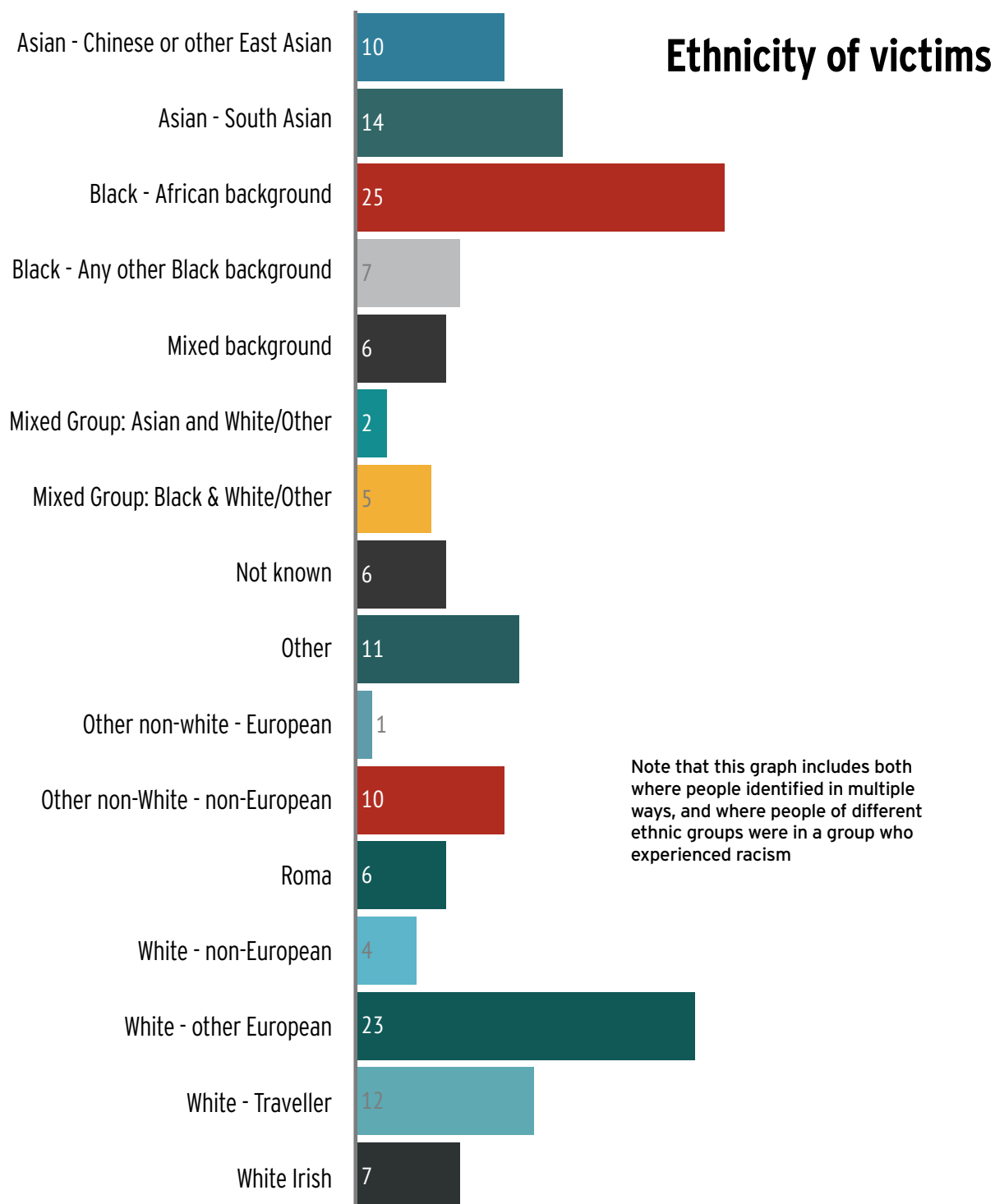
Small groups of 2-4 people experience 26 percent of cases, and groups of 5-10 people experience just 7 percent of reports. These patterns are highly consistent with previous iReport analyses. Twenty-one incidents (14 %) were described as involving more than 10 victims. Fourteen of these involved racist comments or representations in national and local media or social media with a wide general audience.

### Perpetrators

The described ethnicity of perpetrators in the 148 reports was predominantly 'White Irish' with White Irish also appearing in a groups of perpetrators with a person or people of Other White or unspecified Other background (73% overall). The next largest group involved 'White – other European' perpetrators (9%). Three of the cases involved 'Travellers', and 16 involved Other White. Asian perpetrators were identified in 2 cases, and Black perpetrators in 5 cases.

Racism was most perpetrated again in this period by people in the '26-35 years' and 'under 18' age categories, appearing in 15 and 18 percent of cases respectively, followed by those in the '36-55 years' group (13%). Perpetrators aged '18-25' were involved in 10 percent of reports. Perpetrators in mixed age groups were responsible for 11 percent of cases.

Single perpetrators were involved in 51 percent of reports. Groups of 2-4 perpetrated racism in 43 cases, while groups of 5-10 people were responsible in 17 cases. Groups of more than 10 were responsible for 12 cases.



Eight reported event(s) were firmly believed to have been related to the use of alcohol or drugs by the perpetrator. The targeted person(s) or witness(es) believed the perpetrator to be under the influence of alcohol in seven reports, of drugs only in one report, and of both alcohol and drugs in three reports. Two of these reports related to serious violence in which the victims sustained significant injuries. Both reports detailed attacks on victim groups rather than individuals.

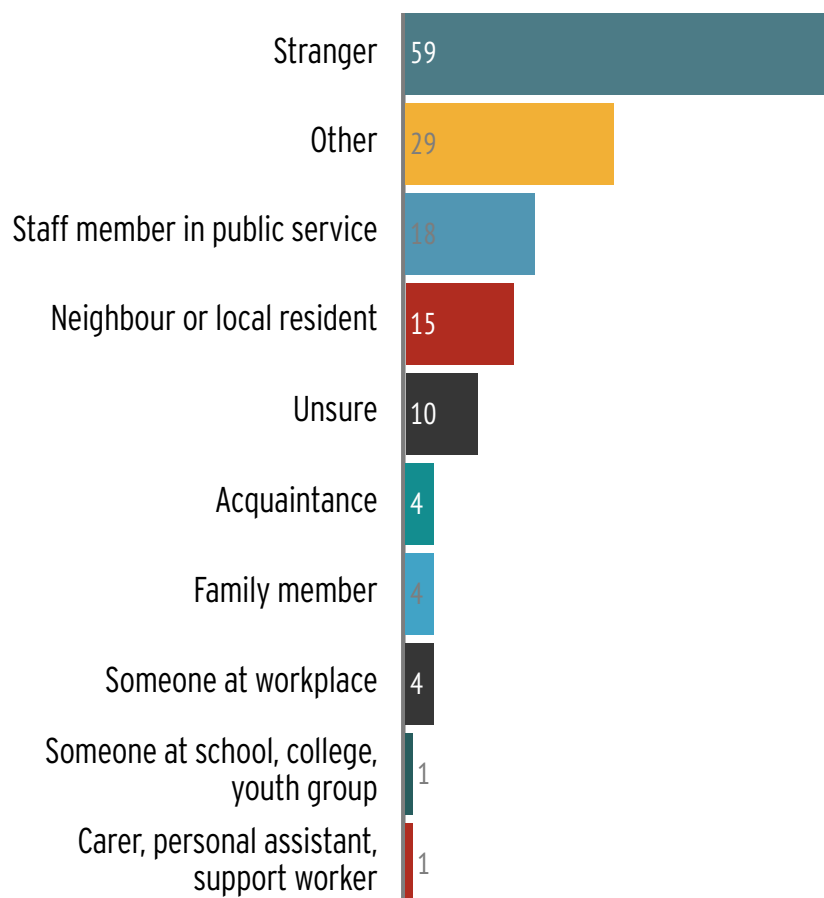
### Perceptions of racism

Racist language was used by the perpetrator in 45 percent of cases not involving media, and 49 percent of cases overall. It was accompanied by other reasons for perceiving racism in more than half of reports.

Reports frequently feature multiple reasons for perceiving the incident as racist. Only 29 percent of reports relied solely on the reason that



## Relationship of perpetrator to victim



‘There did not seem to be any other motive’ (a reporting criterion established as best practice by the OSCE). Language about the victim’s religion was used in 12 percent of cases. In two-thirds of cases involving higher levels of threat, language was used which was racist or referred to the victim’s religion.

### Gender

Gender has significant impact in looking at the perpetration of racism. Male individuals or all-male groups were involved in almost three times the number of incidents (37%) as female perpetrators (14%). Mixed gender groups (including institutions) were involved in the perpetration of over a third of incidents, as well as having media cases attributed to them. The latter may be in the absence of other information or where the case concerns a media discussion or online forum.

Victims were also more likely to be male (36%) than female (24%). Mixed gender groups were targeted in 17 percent of incidents, while an ad-

ditional 23 percent of cases targeted a general audience.

### Sexuality and disability

Racist incidents are frequently perpetrated against people who identify with, or are identified in terms of, sexual orientation, transgender experience or disability. In line with international evidence, it would be expected that a number of victims in this period define themselves with, or were defined by, several of these identities. Of the specific victims described in this period, 1 reports included Lesbian, Gay or Bisexual (LGB) as well as describing a minority ethnic identity. One of the reports specifically state that the person who experienced racism had a disability.

### Racism in media, on the web and in social media

Twenty-four incidents involving general statements in media and social media were reported in this period. A further six cases involved the publication of racist statements aimed at a named individual or family.

### Reporting patterns

The majority of reports (40%) were submitted by the persons targeted, with the highest number of reports from white and Asian ethnic groups. Just over 20 percent were reported by people who witnessed the incident. There is a significant pattern of under-reporting by people identified as Black-African or Black-Other, who are most likely to be victims in incidents reported by witnesses.

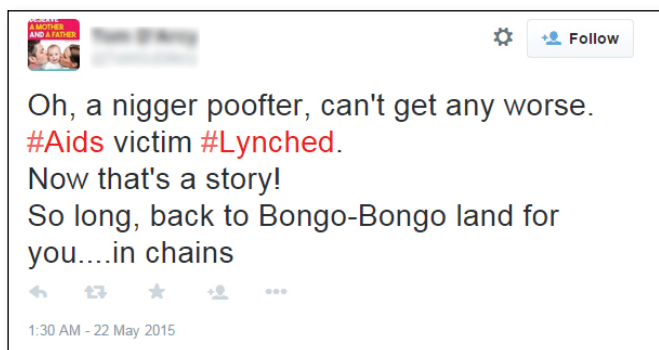
Immediate witnesses who had seen incidents of racism reported 22 percent of cases, and 15 percent were reported by people who had heard about the incident. A further 18 percent were reported by NGOs or other organisations supporting victims of racism.

Of the 54 reports from people who had seen or heard an incident, however, just 13 were from family, friends, colleagues or immediate neighbours of the person or people experiencing racism. Strangers reported 28 cases of racism they had seen or heard.

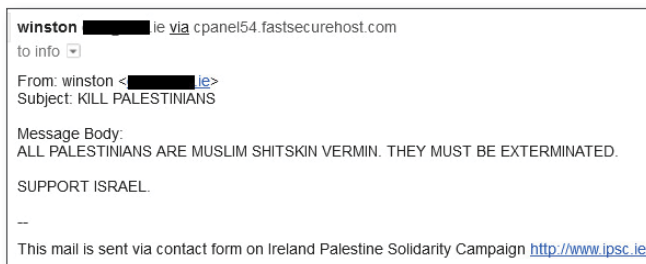
Of the 148 reported cases, 57 (39%) were known to have been reported to the Gardai or another authority or NGO as well as to the iReport website. Thirty five cases (24%) were reported to Gardai, in a significant rise from the previous reporting period. Gardai responses were predominantly reported as being reasonably prompt initially, but most expressed frustration with the outcome, particularly where Gardai



Community clean-up of far-right and racist graffiti in Rialto, Dublin, April 2015



Racist, homophobic tweet during the same-sex marriage referendum campaign in May 2015



Email sent to Ireland Palestine Solidarity Campaign



Far-right group Irish Voice runs profiles of anti-racism campaigners on its Facebook page

discouraged any action which might agitate the perpetrator.

### Impact on the victim

In addition to descriptions of the incidents, the reporting system also asks about the impact of the incident on the reporting person. Whether victim or eyewitness, it is evident that the majority of reported incidents had significant impact in terms of health, feelings of inclusion, and ability to work and form relationships. Accounts of impact were provided in 96 cases (65%).

Eight reports related to the repeated and esca-

lating harassment of a single family in South Dublin, providing a harrowing insight into the failure of the current range of institutional solutions to the problem. As in previous reporting periods, we noted that cases involving assault or threat of assault had very serious impact on the victims and witnesses, with illness, insomnia, paranoia and fear of going out in public resulting from these incidents.

Subsequent to a revision of the survey, respondents were asked to answer the question 'Please describe the full impact of the incident on the person(s) it happened to', rather than 'How did

## Support for victims

Individual support for people who have been subjected to racism is available from the organisations within our network. ENAR Ireland does not provide direct support of this kind, but welcomes comments on the support needs around the country.

Our partners providing this support include:

**Akidwa Migrant Womens Network:**  
info@akidwa.ie, 01-8349851, www.akidwa.ie

**Crosscare:** 2 Sackville Place, Dublin 1:  
(01) 8732844

**Cultúr:** Trim, Co Meath: (046) 9093120  
www.cultur.ie, joana@cultur.ie

**Doras Luimni:** Limerick. www.dorasluimni.org.  
061 310 328 info@dorasluimni.org

**The Integration Centre,** Dublin: 01 6453070  
www.integrationcentre.ie, info@integrationcentre.ie

**The Immigrant Council of Ireland,** Dublin:  
info@immigrantcouncil.ie  
Tel: 01 674 0200

**The Jesuit Refugee Service:** www.jrs.ie,  
info@jrs.ie Limerick : 061 480922, Dublin:  
01 1 8148644

**The Irish Traveller Movement** and any of  
its member organisations: www.itmtrav.ie  
01 6796577 itmtrav@indigo.ie

**The Irish Refugee Council,** Dublin:  
www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie  
(01) 764 5854,  
info@irishrefugeecouncil.ie

**The Migrant Rights Centre Ireland,**  
Dublin:

www.mrci.ie 01 889 7570 info@mrci.ie  
**NASC Immigrant Support Centre,** Cork:  
www.nascireland.org 021 450 3462 Email  
info@nascireland.org

**The New Communities Partnership,**  
Dublin:  
www.newcommunities.ie

01 8727842, info@newcommunities.ie

**Offaly Traveller Movement:**  
057 9352438 Email: info@otm.ie

**Pavee Point Traveller and Roma  
Rights Centre:**

info@paveepoint.ie, 01 8780255,  
www.paveepoint.ie

**South Dublin Intercultural Centre /  
Tallaght Roma Integration Project:**  
SDCC Intercultural Drop-in centre,  
01 4649306,  
zuzana.tesarova@sdcpartnership.ie

**A full list of ENAR Ireland participating  
organisations can be found at:**  
www.enarireland.org/network-members/

It is important to stress that, while ENAR Ireland always encourages people to report racism to An Garda Síochána, the Irish police, because of confidentiality, reports of racism reported to iReport.ie will NOT automatically be reported to An Garda Síochána, unless expressly requested to be passed on. iReport.ie is NOT an emergency service and serious incidents should be reported to the emergency services. In an emergency call: 112 or 999

you feel?'. This has provided a more precise level of detail and has directed attention to the impact on the victim rather than the victim, who frequently expressed their own disgust and shock.

Eleven incidents required medical treatment for the victims, and a further two involved visible injury where the witness was unsure as to whether medical treatment was required. Sixteen incidents were 'traumatic' for those targeted, while a further seven reported 'shock' in those targeted. Sixteen reported significant fear. Two cases involved the targeted person becoming subject to criminal justice process, and one case involved the removal of a child from their parents without reasonable explanation. Three targeted persons were reported as leaving or having left the country as a result, and one as having moved house. Others reported frustration (4), humiliation (4), being offended (2), feeling low (2), anger (1) and disgust (3). The largest proportion (21) reported feeling excluded as a result of discrimination.

### Notes on analysis

There are, occasionally, reports submitted to iReport.ie which are designed to subvert the mapping of racist incidents through the identification of anti-racist organisations as being racist against 'white' people. All reports re-

ceived through iReport.ie are carefully analysed to understand the way in which the reporting parties have understood the incident as racist. However, in the event that a report is submitted maliciously, there is a dilemma as to how to include the report in such a way as not to detract from the validity of the other reports and the overall patterns produced through analysis. During this period, one such report was received from a blogger who regularly publishes anti-semitic comment, and in this report accuses an Irish NGO of spreading forced mass immigration and racial mixing to the destruction of 'the white race'. This report has been included in the overall statistics for the period, but considered separately in the analysis. This position has been taken in order to ensure transparency in the analytic process.

The iReport website allows people reporting incidents to choose more than one category of identification for the 'person this happened to'. The numbers in this chart therefore exceed the number of reports. This means of categorisation allow us to see the multiple ways in which people identify themselves and are identified by others, and the impact this may have on victimisation. The numbers featured in the table also relate to the number of case reports, rather than the exact number of people experiencing racism in each case. These can be found in the next section.



## What they have said about iReport.ie

"I would like to commend all involved in the production of this robust and comprehensive report . . . ENAR Ireland's work on iReport.ie is of value not only for documenting racism in Ireland but also for pointing the way to policy and legislative gaps and issues. It can be a useful tool for others globally struggling with similar issues".

**Anastasia Crickley, former Ireland Rapporteur and current Vice-president of the UN Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (UN CERD)**

"iReport.ie is very well done. It gives a thorough insight into the current situation and challenges and on top of that it is well written and accessible. I look forward to see how the project develops further and seeing its impact.

FRA considers making a good-practice-box about the report in the up-coming annual report together with a similar initiative in Greece."

**Morten Kjaerum, Director, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA)**

"The best way for everyone to help stamp out racism is to recognise and report it."  
***Irish Examiner Editorial December 16th, 2013***

"The iReport.ie mechanism is an invaluable resource for those who experience racism, providing people a means through which they can document their particular experiences."

**James Carr, Dept of Sociology, University of Limerick**

"The iReport.ie Quarterly report is an important stage in exposing the extent of racism in our society"

**Ethel Buckley, SIPTU**

"ENAR Ireland's iReport.ie is an excellent example of the kind of monitoring and reporting of discriminatory practices that is needed in the EU at the moment. ... which will hopefully ... bring about improved protection mechanisms and remedies to victims".

**Dr Michael Privot, Director, European Network Against Racism**



Scan this code to report racist incident

### European Network Against Racism Ireland

37 Dame Street  
Dublin 2

Tel: 01 8897110  
Email: [info@enarireland.org](mailto:info@enarireland.org)  
Web: [www.enarireland.org](http://www.enarireland.org)  
[www.enar-eu.org](http://www.enar-eu.org)



Follow us on Twitter @ENARirl  
or on Facebook or YouTube

Be heard, make a difference and  
report racism at [www.iReport.ie](http://www.iReport.ie)

Copyright © ENAR Ireland 2016

Design: William Hederman  
Infographics: William Hederman