

## Data from iReport.ie

# 2018

# Reports of racism in Ireland

Authored by Dr Lucy Michael

**Racism:  
see it  
send it  
end it.**

**www. iREPORT .ie**



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see it  
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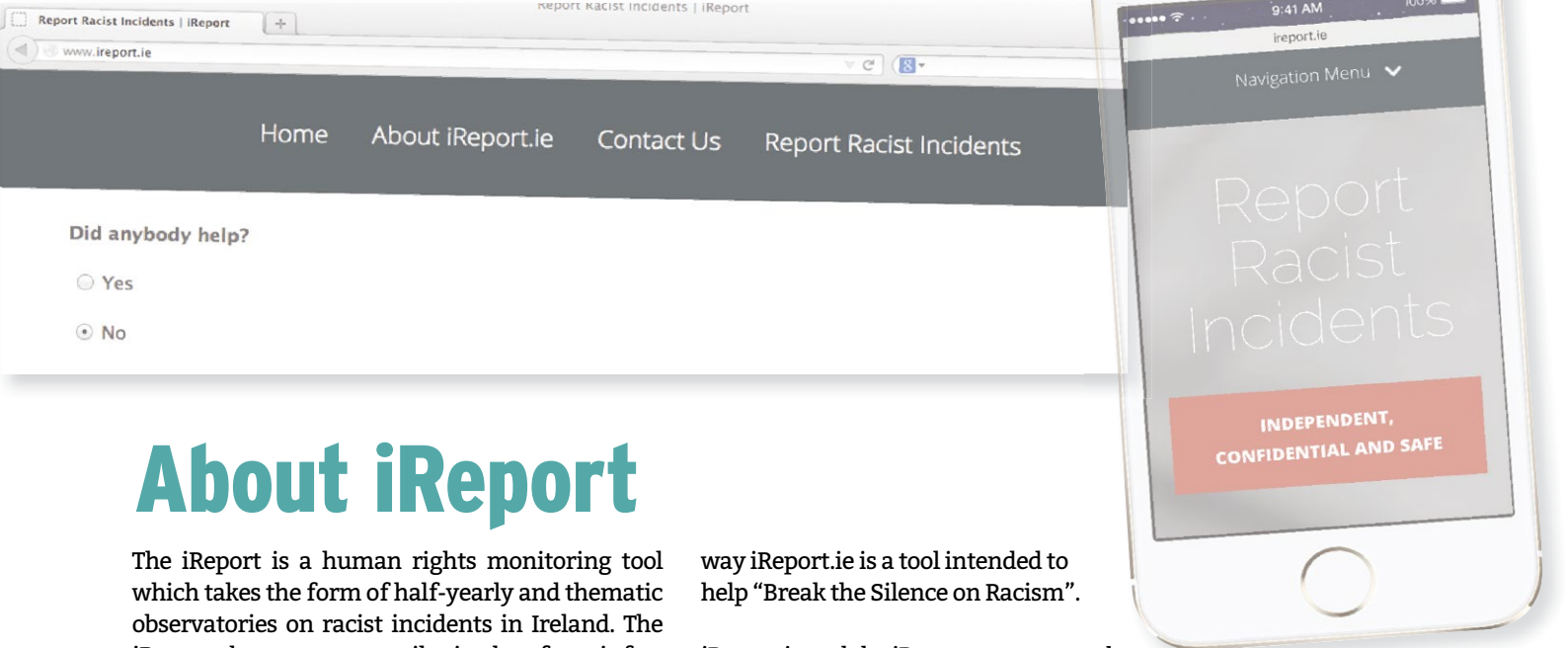
European Network Against Racism  
Réseau européen contre le racisme



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# INAR network members





## About iReport

The iReport is a human rights monitoring tool which takes the form of half-yearly and thematic 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, trade unions 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 is a system that makes it as easy as possible for people to self-report racist incidents by using the online form. It is a way for people whose voices are often unheard, to have those voices heard and to participate in 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.

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 process(es); 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”.

iReport.ie and the iReport are managed by the Irish Network Against Racism (INAR), a member of the European Network Against Racism (ENAR). INAR and ENAR work to coordinate common civil society-led responses to racism and racial discrimination at local, national and European level. iReport.ie was launched on 11 July 2013.

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 practice 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.

This system is embedded in a network of over 80 locally-based organisations working in anti-racism and allows for locally gathered information to be fed into national data and analysed separately. 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 half-yearly and thematic reports, and used to inform the public, support lobbying submissions, and contribute to a broader national conversation on racism.

To ensure the analysis of the iReport system is in line with robust international standards of data collection and analysis, and for comparators with relevant international research, INAR has partnered with Dr Lucy Michael, a Research and Training Consultant in the areas of integration and equality. Dr Michael is an authority on hate crime recording systems and on the impact of hate crimes on communities, and has led the analysis of iReport.ie data since 2013. ([lucymichael.ie](http://lucymichael.ie))



## Our definitions

INAR 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.'

**For an expanded discussion on INAR's definitions of racism, see:**

<https://inar.ie/racism-in-ireland/learn-about-racism/>

### What is a racist incident?

Following the above definition, a racist incident is any incident which has the effect of undermining anyone's enjoyment of their human rights, based on their background. INAR 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'.

**A racist incident is any incident which has the effect of undermining anyone's enjoyment of their human rights, based on their background**

This definition has been adopted by police forces across the UK (where the Association of Chief Police Officers welcomed it for the 'clarity' it gives police forces) and was also adopted 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:

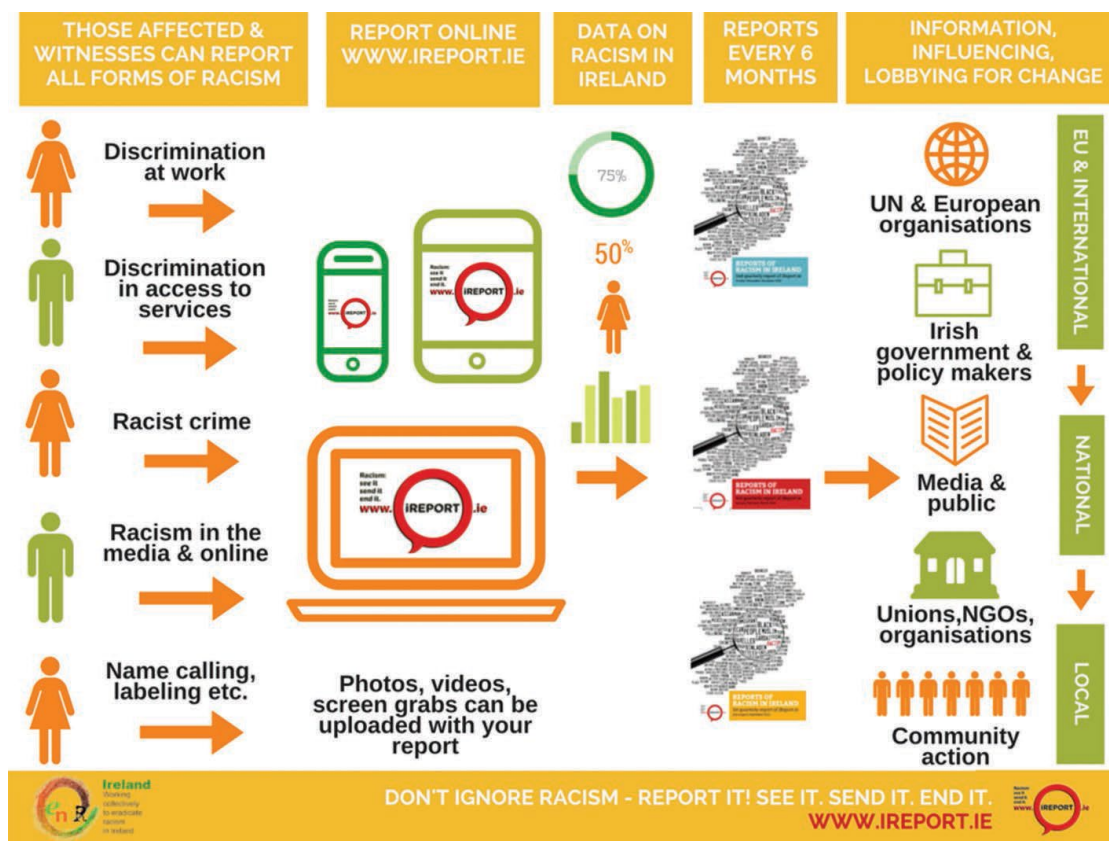
### Why would you or the person it happened to say the incident was racist?

- 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. While some incidents are deemed too hard to prosecute, they are nevertheless important to capture, since research shows them to have an effect on individuals, communities and community relations that is much more harmful than their 'mildness' might suggest. Patterns of these '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. To date, An Garda Síochána does not do so.

### How we count crimes

Under Garda counting rules, one offence is counted per victim for any crime incident (i.e. criminal event). So, irrespective of the number of offenders it is the number of victims of an incident that dictate how many offences will be recorded. iReport.ie reflects this system by counting the number of reports made, rather than each individual criminal offence or other type of incident. Under crime counting rules, a continuous series of offences against the same victim involving the same offender counts as one offence. Thus reports to iReport.ie against a single victim or family are counted as a single offence if the offender is known or likely to be the same person(s), to reflect the counting rules of An Garda Síochána. The same rules apply to our reports to ODIHR and other bodies.



## Why report?

Reporting racist crimes and discrimination goes a long way to support work across Ireland by ENAR members to achieve better services for victims of crime and discrimination, better protection for those likely to be targeted, and hold statutory agencies and government accountable for failures in this area.

Reporting takes time and can bring up distressing feelings and memories. It can also bring some relief to report what has happened. But the most important thing about reporting is that it brings benefits to other people potentially targeted by racism and to making Irish society more equal and inclusive. If you make a report, your report will help ensure that what happened is less likely to happen again.

Civil society organisations across the world host independent reporting systems to capture the patterns and extent of racism in their societies. These are used to balance state data, which often underestimates the problem, and usually reflects under-reporting to police and under-recording by police. iReport.ie is Ireland's independent racism reporting system. It enables us to build a more accurate picture of the extent and forms of racism in our society.

Collecting data, analysing it and reporting on hate crime can provide communities and Civil Society

Organisations (CSOs) with a powerful tool with which to present their concerns to government, law enforcement, media and others. Through iReport.ie, INAR collects civil society data on racist hate crimes and racist discrimination which can be shared with the public and reported to international organisations. To date, INAR has used iReport.ie data in reports to the United Nations, European Commission, EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), and OSCE/ODIHR.

Credible data provides the facts needed to advocate for improved public policies which, in turn, both act to prevent and to combat hate crime and provide services which respond to the needs of victims of hate crime and hate-motivated incidents. Hate crime and hate speech motivated by racism are a daily reality in Europe. However, most countries do not effectively monitor hate crimes or take the necessary steps to counteract it. Nor are victims provided with essential support.

INAR and Dr Lucy Michael have both also drawn on the iReport.ie data to contribute to the training of civil society organisations across Europe through the CEJI Facing Facts! programme (facingfacts.eu). The data has additionally been used to contribute to reports on Islamophobia in Europe (islamophobiaeurope.com) and ENAR Shadow Reports on Racism in Europe (enar-eu.org/Shadow-Reports-on-racism-in-Europe-203)

# Director's foreword

In 2018, Racism remained at the forefront of challenges facing Ireland, as the analysis contained in this INAR report, from its 6th year using iReport.ie data, once again demonstrates. This report also highlights the effects on the physical and mental health of those impacted by racism, as well as those around them. iReport.ie data continues to provide an authoritative source of data on Hate Crime and other manifestations of racism, and maintains the position of INAR as the 'go to' organisation for data, analysis and trends in Ireland. In addition to providing an ongoing clear picture of these interpersonal manifestations of racism, INAR's (then ENAR Ireland's) analysis of its data increasingly provides unique granular analyses of the responses to racism, giving a vivid snapshot of the institutional racism and wider human rights deficiencies within our institutions which create the context for racial violence and discrimination.

In 2018 iReport.ie data provided the evidence base for INAR's *Submission to the Commission on the Future of Policing in Ireland*. This followed our 2017 submission to the Policing Authority, based on a 5 year review of iReport.ie data. In these reports, many of the instances cited had previously been published in the iReport.ie periodic reports, along with short narratives of the racist incidents and Garda responses themselves. Concerns were raised that would be raised again at further meetings with the Police Authority and later in interviews and correspondence with human rights researcher Alyson Kilpatrick BL, and which can be found reflected in the section on racist hate crime in *A Human Rights Based Approach to Policing in Ireland*, published by the Irish Council for Civil Liberties (ICCL) in 2018.

As argued in the above submissions, INAR data supports the 2004 finding of the Ionann Management Consultants report that An Garda Síochána is institutionally racist. It's worth bearing in mind that the MacPherson definition of institutional racism, in line with the UN CERD definition, stresses that institutional racism can exist irrespective of the intentions of police officers, but where there is a failure of an institutions systems to mitigate racist outcomes on members of impacted communities. INAR's data supports detailed findings in relation to failures with respect to international best practice standards in policing with respect to minority ethnic victims of racist crime, for example, INAR found patterns of:

#### **Refusal to advise or act**

Garda advice to victims of crime that:

- Action is likely to aggravate the harassment
- Civil action is the only appropriate response and outside AGS remit

- Immigration status may be investigated as part of the Garda action
- Lack of physical evidence of racism makes complaint insufficient

#### **On scene:**

- Refusal to speak to perpetrators  
Often blamed on drug or alcohol abuse
- Refusal to speak to relevant witnesses
- Refusal to collect evidence at scene

#### **Tracking cases**

- Failure to provide crime numbers to victims
- Diversion of victims to other Garda stations to report crimes without advice/support or apparent recording of intent to report
- Inability/refusal to provide information on status of case to victims

#### **Communication with victims**

- Repeated attempts to contact named Gardaí are unsuccessful
- Addressing environments of fear for victims

#### **Hostile interactions with ethnic minority public, and with victims**

- Harassment of ethnic minorities, including unwarranted car searches, intimidation of young women, house raids without warrants
- Reports of racial profiling
- Hostile treatment of victims at scene

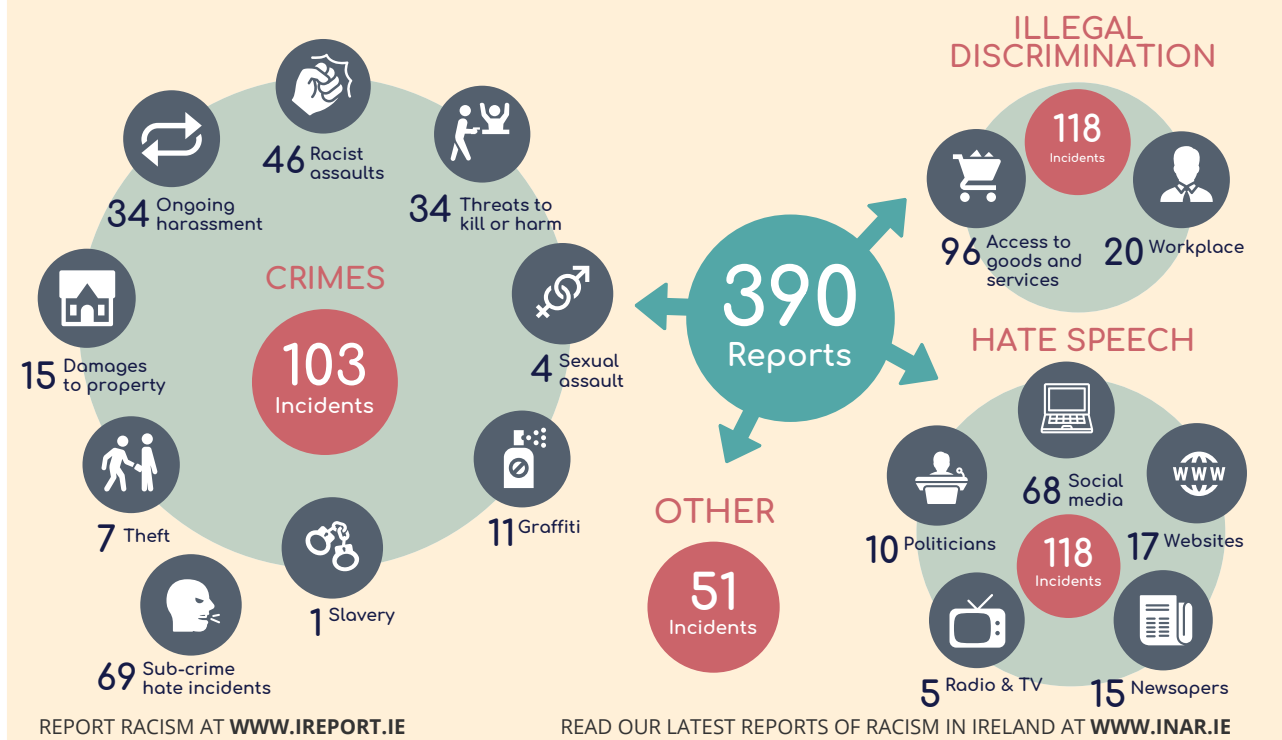
Being able to offer evidence-based criticism is one thing. These findings also demand recommendations for remedies at a legislative, policy and implementation level. Detailed recommendations are to be found in the submissions cited above, and were partially reflected in the *Future of Policing in Ireland* report, which the Policing Authority and An Garda Síochána are now mandated to implement.

INAR's growing expertise in this area has also brought it to engagement in novel research practice in the area of hate crime data communication. As part of the Facing Facts European level partnership on hate crime practice research, INAR co-hosted a collaborative research programme in Ireland where key personnel across Irish authorities, including from An Garda Síochána, the Department of Justice, the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Central Statistics Office, the Courts Service and Civil Society Organisations were invited to co-diagnose gaps in hate crime data practice, allowing for practical and implementable solutions to be recommended. The findings can be found in the innovative and interactive report, *Connecting on Hate Crime Data in Ireland*.

2018

# RACIST INCIDENTS

Racism in Ireland: iReport.ie Reports of Racism



## Overview 2018

There were 390 reports received in 2018. Criminal offences excluding incitement to hatred constituted 103 reports. Discrimination accounted for 118 reports, and other recordable racist incidents accounted for 51 reports. There were 118 reports concerning hate speech.

A number of key trends observed in this period:

- Numbers of reported incidents overall are down against 2017, but reporting rate of crime is higher, and trust in police is lower.
- Number of assaults up from 42 in 2017 to 46 in 2018 (higher overall, but also much higher as a rate of all reports).

- Assaults are more serious. There was a tripling of serious injury rate in mid-2017 which has stayed at same high rate in 2018.
- 7 cases of abuse and violence were by Gardaí (highest reported to date). Racism in public sector remains high.
- Peter Casey was responsible for the doubling the rate of reported hate speech by politicians.
- More than half of all reported cases of crime and discrimination were part of an ongoing pattern of harassment, regardless of whether the perpetrators were strangers or known to the targeted persons.



# Racist crime

## Criminal offences

Of the 390 reports received in 2018, 118 of these referred to hate speech (some of which are prosecutable under the Incitement to Hatred Act 1989) and are dealt with separately later in this report. Excluding these, there were 103 cases involving criminal offences in 2018. These included offences against the person and criminal damage, as well as other offences.

A further 51 incidents did not constitute criminal offences on their own, but should be recorded where they are part of a pattern of harassment. Thirty-four (33%) of the 103 reports about criminal offences and other incidents were described as including 'repeat harassment'.

## Serious criminal harms

Racist assaults were the subject of 46 cases in 2018. Assaults now constitute a significantly increasing proportion of all incidents reported to iReport.ie. There were 4 reports of sexual assaults.

- A Black-African Muslim woman was standing on the street when a woman called her a black '\*\*\*\*\*' and kicked her in the stomach. She was going to the social welfare office to help her sister with translation. She told a witness she had lived here ten years and had never had anything like this happen to her before. The incident was reported to Gardaí.
- A South Asian man in his early 20s was assaulted by a large group in a small city centre park as he walked through it. Video footage of the attack was provided to Gardaí and widely shared in the media.
- Two Black-Irish teenagers were racially abused and assaulted by teenagers in a village centre. On attending the Garda station with their mother, the family were made to wait for a long time. They were told to write a statement but given no paper to write it on. The victims report that this was not the first time that Gardaí have provided a poor response to racial abuse in the area.
- Children of Eastern-European background have been racially abused on a regular basis by a neighbour. She screams at them to "go f\*\*\*\*\*g back to Poland/ Russia/ Lithuania". One Polish teenager was attacked, racially abused, pushed to the ground and had a bin pushed on top of her. She was threatened that if she did not leave, the woman "is going to

bring her to cousins and they will beat the s\*\*\* out of that girl and her sister".

- A Black-African student and his sister were racially abused on the LUAS. He was assaulted and suffered injuries that required hospitalisation. The incident was reported to Gardaí.
- A South Asian man was assaulted and his car damaged in a racial attack by a group of young men.
- Two Black-Irish teenagers were making their way home from school when they were met by 5 men who assaulted them. Racial abuse included references to the 'afro' hairstyle of one of the victims. Their mother reported: "We are terrified ever since the attack. The incident occurred in daylight, completely unprovoked."
- An Afghan taxi-driver was punched multiple times, breaking his jaw and teeth. This was the most recent in multiple incidents he has experienced from different customers. When he went to the Garda station with his injuries, he was told a Garda would contact him the following day to collect a statement. There was no follow-up by the time of the report to iReport.ie. The driver had a dashcam with video evidence.
- A South Asian man was cut multiple times with a pocket knife by a group who assaulted him near an Asian supermarket. He reported the incident to the Gardaí and attended hospital. He is suffering depression as a result of the attack.
- An Irish Muslim woman of Arab background was assaulted on the LUAS. A woman com-

**'To be honest I will never be able to take public transport ever again after this racial attack and threat to be killed. I am mentally destroyed'**



mented that she would be 'stabbed today' as soon as she boarded. She walked away. The girl followed her to her seat, racially abused her, and kicked her twice in the shoulder with full force. The victim asked the LUAS driver to call the Gardaí but he refused and told her to call them herself. The victim reported "I was terrified and in a state of panic. To be honest I will never be able to take public transport ever again after this racial attack and threat to be killed. I am mentally destroyed. I couldn't even attend work and my doctor prescribed medication for me." She reported the incident to Gardaí.

- A Traveller living in a caravan reported being punched in the face by a Garda when he was visited by 2 Gardaí late at night. There was no apparent reason for the visit and he had questioned their presence in his home.

Missiles are an increasingly common aspect of assaults by strangers. They are frequently a predictor of further violence.

- A Traveller woman and her 5 year old child were walking down the street in a quiet neighbourhood when they had stones thrown at them by a group of men. They called them 'k\*\*\*\*\*s' and said "ye all should be burned alive, ye are nothing but animals". The child was crying. The woman ran to her car with the child, and the men threw stones at the car as she drove away. A neighbour shouted at the men to stop.
- A Black-African woman was chased by a group of six young teenagers throwing bangers at her. They eventually stopped her and she was assaulted. The Gardaí were called by women living nearby who saw the incident.
- A Black-African woman had stones thrown at her by 2 young males on bikes, who called her a Black 'F\*\*\*\*\*' and told her to go back to her own country. The woman did not know her assailants.
- A South Asian teenager was waiting for a bus when car sped past the bus stop and threw 6 eggs at him. It was reported to Gardaí.
- A Muslim woman was walking near a mosque when a cyclist threw eggs on her. She reported the incident to Gardaí.

Cases involving assault frequently involve people known to the targeted persons. In these cases, patterns of harassment can escalate over time if they are not addressed, and result in multiple crimes against a person or group, including serious injury, threats, arson, and criminal damage.

**They called them  
'k\*\*\*\*\*s' and said  
'ye all should be  
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The child was crying**

- A Black-African woman, who was frequently racially abused by a neighbour, was assaulted by her in her own home. She was called a 'gorilla', 'n\*\*\*\*\*', 'black b\*\*\*\*', and was punched, bitten and had her hair pulled out. This was the most serious assault to date in a series of escalating incidents. She reported the incident to Gardaí.

### **Incidents of serious and general threat**

There were 34 threats to kill or cause serious harm.

- Children and teenagers of African descent have been regularly intimidated by a group of white Irish teenagers at a local park. A teenage Afro-Irish girl was picked on by two girls holding broken bottles. They insulted and threatened to stab her. The incident was reported to Gardaí.
- A boy of African descent was chased down the street by a man swinging a golf club, calling him a 'black b\*\*\*\*\*' and threatening to kill him. He threatened numerous times to "find out where they lived." His wife got other men from the road to join him saying he needed "backup." The boy had allegedly hit his grandson in a minor fight between them.
- A South Asian family have been harassed by a local group of young people who obstruct their path, threaten them regularly with dangerous dogs, sticks, bricks and stones, and who broke their car windscreen. They are afraid to report to Gardaí in case of further escalation.

There were a further 22 cases which involved other types of threats, often relating to threats to a person's employment, access to services, reputation or threat to exclude in some way. Four cases included false allegations made to police. Others included false allegations to landlords, employers, and schools.

**'It's given me a lot of anxiety, I know that living in Dublin I'm always going to be susceptible to racist abuse but when I go home, it is my safe place, my sanctuary and my escape from the outside world. To feel threatened in my home makes me feel as though nowhere is safe anymore'**

Threats like these can also have serious consequences when they affect someone's livelihood or ability to continue living in the area, and often have mental health impacts which are related to exclusion and isolation.

### **Repeat harassment**

Repeat harassment at home is a recurring theme in racist crimes and incidents. There are, at present, no clear policies in An Garda Síochána for dealing with repeat harassment and the escalation of abuse that attends a high number of instances. Good policing practice requires risk assessments for repeat harassment, and in the cases of repeat incidents, a harm reduction strategy to be drawn up for each case. While An Garda Síochána have introduced such assessments for domestic violence cases, there is no such policy for racist harassment. Cases of repeat harassment in this period demonstrate the vulnerability that targeted families and communities feel as a result.

"It's given me a lot of anxiety, I know that living in Dublin I'm always going to be susceptible to racist abuse but when I go home, it is my safe place, my sanctuary and my escape from the outside world. To feel threatened in my home makes me feel as though nowhere is safe anymore."

- Filipino women sharing a house have been harassed repeatedly by a male neighbour who brings his large dog regularly into their garden to drop excrement. They do not feel safe and have been jumped on by the dog.
- A white non-European woman has been harassed by neighbours who have falsely alleged anti-social behaviour by her and other tenants. The neighbour also attempted forced entry to their home and racially abused them.
- A Black-African man has had his car vandalised repeatedly with racist comments cut with a key or a knife. All three incidents were reported to the Gardai. The racial slurs and animal references were etched into the front bonnet, side door and rear of his car. This is the second car of his that has been vandalised in this way. Gardai have CCTV footage from the second incident, and know the identity of the perpetrator. He said this has had a devastating effect on him and his young children who he says are afraid to get into his car as a result of these incidents.

### **Criminal damage, theft and graffiti**

Fifteen reports in 2018 concerned single or multiple counts of criminal damage. These incidents included burned out cars, damaged car and bus windows, damaged house windows and external walls, damage following forced entry into people's homes, destruction of gardens, and destruction of personal property, including mobile phones and clothing. There were 7 cases of theft reported in 2018.

There were 11 reports of racist graffiti in this period. Four were part of coordinated campaigns of incitement to hatred against foreigners.

### **Racist incidents**

There were a further 69 incidents reported to iReport.ie in 2018 which were not described as crimes by those who reported them. Many relate to verbal abuse, offensive 'jokes', and behaviour which appears threatening to those targeted. However it is clear that many of them include harassment and public order offences.

# Illegal racial discrimination

Reports about illegal discrimination concerned access to employment, housing and healthcare as well as access to goods and services protected by law. The Equal Status Acts 2000-2018 prohibit discrimination in the provision of goods and services, accommodation and education. These Acts apply to public and private sector goods and services equally. The Employment Equality Acts 1998-2011 outlaw discrimination in a wide range of employment and employment-related areas.

Both sets of Acts cover the nine grounds of gender, marital status, family status, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, religion, and membership of the Traveller community. Discrimination is defined as treating one person in a less favourable way than another person based on any of the nine discriminatory grounds.

One hundred and eighteen cases of illegal discrimination were reported in 2018. Ten of those cases also included crimes such as assault, threat to kill or harm, theft, harassment, and false accusations of criminal wrongdoing. Fifty-seven incidents included racial abuse.

## Discrimination in employment

Discrimination can occur in an employment context in several ways: in the way in which a job is advertised; in the decision regarding whether or not to hire an applicant; during the period of employment; in a decision to bring an employment contract to an end; and, after the employment has come to end, regarding the provision (or non-provision) and content of references. Employment equality legislation also places a responsibility on employers to prevent bullying and harassment in the workplace. Twenty cases in this period concerned discriminatory treatment in workplaces. Three reports concerned discrimination in applying for work. Reports about the workplace also concerned one assault by a colleague, and two assaults by customers.

## Discrimination in access to goods and services

Ninety-six cases concerned illegal restriction of access to goods and services. Twenty cases involved people given poor service because of illegal racial discrimination against their ethnic or religious background. In thirty-two cases, persons were refused service, and in four cases, people were asked to leave a premises. Forty-six cases concerned discrimination in pubs, hotels or other places of entertainment.

## Accommodation

Five cases involved discrimination in accommodation, including 3 illegal evictions based on racial discrimination.

## Public sector

Public sector staff are bound by the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty as well as by the Equality Acts mentioned above. Despite that, 13 cases of illegal discrimination were in the public sector. Members of the public accessing any public service are entitled to do so without discrimination, including healthcare, social housing, education and welfare supports.

In 7 cases, poor or refused service was reported to be based on discrimination by members of An Garda Síochána. Members of An Garda Síochána are also bound by the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty to carry out their functions without discrimination. Reports suggest that racial profiling is a feature of current policing practice, and there is no legislation to govern this practice.

## Reporting discrimination

Of the 118 incidents of illegal discrimination reported to iReport.ie, 59 (50%) were not reported to anyone else. Ten cases were reported to An Garda Síochána, and 49 were reported to other organisations. Two cases were reported to the Garda Ombudsman. Seven cases were reported to the Workplace Relations Commission. Eight responses were described as helpful, ten as unhelpful.

2018

## REPORTING RACISM

Racism in Ireland: iReport.ie Reports of Racism



## RACIST CRIME



36%

of racist crime victims  
REPORTED  
to the police

16%

of crimes were  
reported to  
organisations other  
than the police.

## UNDERREPORTING

45%  
casesNOT  
REPORTED  
AT ALL50%  
casesVictims **did not**  
**report** to Gardaí  
mostly because they  
did not believe that  
the Gardaí would do  
anything.ILLEGAL  
DISCRIMINATIONCases were reported  
to a wide range of  
public and private  
sector organisations.

## HATE SPEECH



REPORTED

42% of social media hate  
speech cases were  
reported by the public to  
social media platforms.Only 1 of these  
posts were removed after  
complaint.Most victims of racist crime would like **anonymous reporting** and **self-report platform** to make  
reporting to Gardaí easier.REPORT RACISM AT [WWW.IREPORT.IE](http://WWW.IREPORT.IE)READ OUR LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT [WWW.INAR.IE](http://WWW.INAR.IE)

## Reporting crimes and racist incidents

*This section excludes illegal discrimination and hate speech*

Thirty-six percent of those reporting crimes to iReport.ie also reported them to An Garda Síochána or to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC). Forty-five percent of crimes were not reported to anyone except iReport.ie.

### Choosing not to report to Gardaí

The iReport.ie survey asks 'If you didn't report this to the police, why was this?'. The most common reason for not reporting to Gardaí was "I did not think the Gardaí (police) would do anything" (27%), followed by "I didn't know how to report it" (16%). Although the survey also asked about bad experiences with police in other countries, or unwillingness to talk to or disclose personal details to police, these answers were selected rarely. Low expectations of police effectiveness and good service are severely detrimental to the state's ability to reduce racist crimes and protect ethnic minorities and the communities they live in. Respondents indicated they would be most encouraged to report crimes to Gardaí by the availability of anonymous reporting (24%), a self-re-

port form (19%), and contact with a police officer from the same ethnic/religious group (13%).

### Reporting to other organisations

Sixteen percent of crimes were reported to other organisations. Reports were made to organisations including ethnic minority, migrant or anti-racist organisations, public and private sector employers of the perpetrators, and rights organisations. Others reported to doctors, lawyers, residents' associations, citizens' advice centres, housing organisations, councillors, public transport bodies and educational institutions. Most of these do not have any mechanism for recording and reviewing complaints of racism to them.

**'I'm very scared/ I'm still shaking and I don't trust the Guards anymore'**



2018

## VICTIMS OF RACISM

Racism in Ireland: iReport.ie Reports of Racism



## GENDER



Men are more likely than women to experience RACIST ABUSE and RACIST ASSAULT.



14%  
more likely to experience assault



25%  
more likely to experience racist abuse

## TARGETED GROUPS

## RACIST CRIME

30% African descent  
15% South/ East Asians  
10% Other white EU  
9% Muslims

## DISCRIMINATION

40% Travellers  
14% African descent  
13% Muslims

## IMPACT OF RACISM ON VICTIMS



## IMMIGRATION STATUS

The largest group of victims are IRISH CITIZENS (52%) followed by VISA HOLDERS from non-EU countries (24%)



191  
Psychological



84  
Social isolation



34  
Financial



20  
Physical

REPORT RACISM AT [WWW.IREPORT.IE](http://WWW.IREPORT.IE)READ OUR LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT [WWW.INAR.IE](http://WWW.INAR.IE)

## Targeted groups

### Ethnic, religious and racialised identities

The group most commonly experiencing both crime and illegal discrimination is the group of Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other. They experienced 30% of all crime cases and 14% of all discrimination cases. The next largest group was that of South Asian and Other Asian, who experienced 15% of all crime cases and 15% of all discrimination cases. Black and Asian groups also experienced the highest rates of racist incidents. Travellers reported the highest number of discrimination cases (40%). They reported 8% of crime.

Muslims experienced 9% of crime cases, and 13% of discrimination cases. Hindus, Sikhs and Jews also experienced both crime and discrimination. Christians experiencing discrimination almost exclusively did so because of their ethnic or racialised identity.

### Nationality and immigration status

Irish citizens (of a wide range of ethnic and religious groups) made up 48% of those targeted in all cases, followed by non-EU visa holders (24%),

and EU citizens (15%). Ethnic minority citizens are more familiar with crime reporting procedures and more likely to pursue complaints for discrimination. However young ethnic minority citizens are also more likely to have experienced racial profiling and to have lower trust in An Garda Síochána to deal with racist incidents.

### Gender

Men experienced a quarter (25%) more crime, abuse and discrimination than women. They were 14% more likely to experience assault, and 12% more likely to experience discrimination.

### Age of targeted person(s)

People in the age groups '25-34' and '35-44' were the most likely (at 30 and 17%) of any group to be targeted in this period, followed by those aged '18-25' (15%). People under 18 were reported as the primary target in 10% of cases, but also appeared in other reports as secondary targets.

The groups '25-34' and '35-44' remain most likely to be targeted in crime cases (at 27% and 19%). Under 18s are the primary targets in 12% of all crime cases.

2018

## PERPETRATORS

Racism in Ireland: iReport.ie Reports of Racism

REPORT RACISM AT [WWW.IREPORT.IE](http://WWW.IREPORT.IE)READ OUR LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT [WWW.INAR.IE](http://WWW.INAR.IE)

## Perpetrators

Perpetrators of racist crimes or racist incidents were four times more likely to be adults than young people. Large groups of perpetrators were responsible for 15 percent of all incidents, and 30% of assaults.

Eighty-eight percent of racist crime and abuse was by white Irish people. Around half (52%) of all crimes were committed by strangers.

Just 7 percent of incidents were believed to have been perpetrated by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Racist language was the most common reason for incidents to be reported as racist. Racist language was used in 47 percent of all incidents. In 7 percent of incidents, the targeted persons wore clothes that were of a particular religion or ethnic group.

Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for 15 percent of all cases in 2018.

### Institutional racism

Institutional racism is evident in the policies and processes of a range of public sector organisations reporting in this period, and in a significant number of cases in this period and previous peri-

ods, staff have openly and illegally discriminated against people on the basis of their ethnicity or nationality. This is despite the Public Sector Equality Duty created by the Irish Human Rights and Equality Act 2014, which obliges public bodies and publicly funded organisations to eliminate unlawful discrimination, harassment and victimisation and other conduct prohibited by the Act, as well as to promote equality of opportunity and take steps to foster good relations, including taking steps to meet the needs of people from protected groups where these are different from the needs of other people.

**'It reminded me on my early days in Ireland, 20 yrs ago when people used to shout out on the street to me, "Go back home".'**

# Impact

Racism has a demonstrable impact on the lives of those targeted. An analysis of the data on impact shows that there is psychological impact on those targeted, impact on their social connectedness, and financial impacts through for example increased costs or lost income. This section excludes the impact of hate speech published in media, which is dealt with in that section.

There were 34 reported cases that include financial impacts were caused by having to move house, avoiding public transport routes, lost employment, depressed wages and illegal denial of social security.

***"I don't work there anymore and have serious anxiety about working anywhere in the service industry since."***

One hundred and ninety-one reports were described as having a psychological impact on the victim.

***"I am afraid that this is going to happen again - I am scared for myself and my family. They can do anything they want to us - we feel like someone will only help us after the damage is done."***

***"I have been clearly depressed and affected my studies and normal life. I am currently under psychological treatment because of that incident."***

***"It has had a damaging impact on my mental health. It has also had a wide-reaching impact on the Traveller community as a whole."***

Twenty cases included physical injuries, including hospitalisation.

***"My shoulder was hurt and I am mentally destroyed. I feel unsafe I am suffering now from anxiety and stress. I couldn't even attend work and my doctor prescribed medication for me."***

***"I received multiple fractures to the mandibular jaw requiring me to get immediate surgery with more surgery to take place."***

***"She 'spilled' hot water on me from the coffee machine the day after I told the main management team at the cafe, and then let me go because I needed to take a few days off work for hospital scans."***

***"The lady was kicked in the stomach. She was six weeks pregnant."***

***"He received a fracture to his skull and damage to his eye."***

***"I lost two teeth."***

***"Both victims had head injuries and bruising on their upper body."***

Eighty-four reports demonstrated impact in inciting isolation and low trust in others, including in the victim's neighbourhood. These have significant consequences for long-term cohesion, particularly so in cases of repeated harassment, institutional racism and housing discrimination.

***"This has made me and my children fear in our own home."***

***"I get nervous going anywhere now I get embarrassed so easily and I get nervous in case I get refused for being a Traveller."***

***"I don't want to keep complaining to the Garda and the social housing."***

***"It made me feel very visible all of a sudden. I always felt part of society but I suddenly felt like I stuck out with my brown skin."***

***"I feel very scared and worried to enter the town centre"***

***'The lady was kicked in the stomach. She was six weeks pregnant.'***

Although INAR cannot offer direct support to many people targeted by racism, there is an evidenced need for greater direct support, and a role for INAR's network members to play in this regard. This is particularly so in cases of repeated harassment, institutional racism and housing discrimination.

## Immediate bystander intervention

***"I felt really upset, miserable, I did not want to go out and 1 week after I had a panic attack and I did not want to go out. I am still under the effect of so much humiliation. Nobody in the bus said anything."***

The iReport data consistently shows clear evidence that when people are targeted by racism do not feel supported by others, they are more likely to report more severe psychological impact, poor physical health, and high levels of fear, and to take actions such as avoiding public spaces, transport, walking in their neighbourhoods which further increase their isolation and sense of exclusion and make them more vulnerable to racial harassment.

# Racist hate speech

There were 118 cases of racist hate speech reported in total in 2018.

## Racist hate speech online

There were 86 reports of racist hate speech online in 2018. Social media companies published 64 cases of hate speech. Facebook published 33 of these, Twitter published 19, YouTube published 6, Instagram published 5 and Snapchat published 1. Racist hate speech against minorities in Ireland was published openly without moderation on a further range of online forums in Ireland and abroad.

In addition to this number, there were 9 instances of hate speech directed at racialised groups which were sent by email, WhatsApp, Scruff, Grindr and Facebook messenger to a named person or inside a Facebook group.

## Racist hate speech in news media

Mainstream media published 21 instances of hate speech. There were 5 reports of hate speech published by Irish newspapers (including their online editions and social media accounts) in this period and 7 reports of a single incident in the Tralee Advertiser. Two political magazines were reported, one for antisemitic comments in coverage of Israeli aggression, and one against Christians. RTE's flagship Friday night talk show, *The Late Late Show*, was reported for facilitating and publishing racist comments by guest Peter Casey against Travellers.

## Racist speech by political representatives

There were 6 cases reported where elected politicians were involved in racist hate speech. One TD shared a link to an article which was explicitly antisemitic. Five county councillors were involved in explicit hate speech against ethnic minority groups or immigrants. One Dublin councillor engaged openly in anti-immigrant discourse in a local

facebook page, particularly around allegations that council housing would go to refugees rather than 'local' people. Another Dublin councillor, banned from Twitter for his racist posts, was reported for a tweet saying Ireland would become less safe for women because of migrants. One rural area councillor used a Joint Policing Committee open meeting to raise false allegations about Travellers and Eastern Europeans undertaking large-scale organised welfare fraud. Complaints about the comments were rejected with assertions that the Councillor 'doesn't have a racist bone in his body'. Another rural councillor made racist comments about Travellers which were transmitted by Midlands 103FM.

***"Disgusted to see racist comments (regularly) from an Irish councillor and worried about the reach and influence of his comments, as an elected public rep."***

## Targeted groups

The groups most targeted by hate speech in the 2018 reports to iReport.ie were Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other (33 in total), Traveller (26), Jewish (21) and Muslim (17). Asylum seekers and refugees were targeted in 5 reports.

***"I am a teacher and the video with its comments were brought to me today by several of my students (children) who are all distressed by it."***

***"I am concerned for the people I work with as there were identifiable details of the men themselves, the location of their house and threats to physically assault them as well as racism and hatred towards the Roma community in general."***

Racist language was used in 62 instances, language about religion in 24 instances, and racist symbols or insignia in 15 cases. In 63 cases, the reporting person felt that it incited hatred towards the group(s). "The use of anti-Semitic and racist tropes dating back to the 1930s was extremely worrying."

## Reporting

Forty-six (39%) of the cases reported by the public to iReport.ie were also reported elsewhere. Of those on social media, 42 percent were reported to the platform they were published on. Reporting to publishers in other mediums is lower (27%) due to difficulties in reporting.

***"The [publication name] look for any opportunity to use an article to discriminate against migrants, specifically Muslims and Romanians, and they do this on a weekly basis, sometimes daily."***

Four cases were referred to police. Two cases were referred to the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland, and one case to the Press Ombudsman.

***'I was disgusted and annoyed that someone in a public position, who should be showing leadership, was instead recklessly promoting racist ideas'***



Did anybody help?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Why do you think the incident was racist?

- ☒ Racist language was used
- ☐ Language about person's religion was used
- ☐ There did not appear to be anything racist about it
- ☐ It was about something else, but racism came into it

Or briefly, in your own words:

# How to report an incident

You can report a racist incident online at [www.ireport.ie](http://www.ireport.ie) or through one of the iReport Reporting Centres listed overleaf (page 26)

## What information do I need?

Our survey is designed to collect the maximum information, but you do not have to fill in answers to every question. Here's a quick guide to some of the information you might like to provide.

*Questions marked \* are not optional*

### What type of incident are you reporting? \*

- ☐ Something racist in the media or on the internet?
- ☐ Physical harm / abuse / harassment / damage / discrimination?
- ☐ Graffiti?

### Graffiti

- ☐ Date & location
- ☐ Photo
- ☐ Who was it targeting?

### Physical harm / abuse / harassment / damage / discrimination

- ☐ What type of crime or incident is it - choose from list

AND/OR

- ☐ What type of discrimination is it, e.g. employment, housing, access to goods and services?
- ☐ How many people were targeted?
- ☐ Where was it?
- ☐ Date
- ☐ Is it repeat harassment?
- ☐ Were there injuries
- ☐ Please describe the incident

## Racism in the media

- ☐ Date & publication
- ☐ Screen shot or URL

## Reporting

We ask about reporting so that we can track the responses of relevant authorities and the effectiveness of them.

- ☐ Did you report it to anyone else e.g. Gardaí, local authority, school, Twitter, etc?
- ☐ What was their response?

## Why do you think the incident was racist?

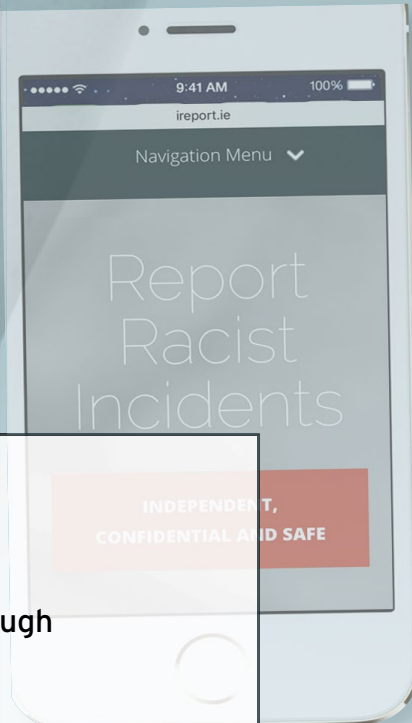
- ☐ Racist language, images or symbols
- ☐ Religious-associated clothing on targeted person
- ☐ There was no other motivation
- ☐ It was about something else but racism came into it

## Impact

Racism can have very serious impacts on individual, family and community life, and we would like to understand better how incidents affect those targeted.

- ☐ What impact did it have?

We will always ask the ethnicity and religion of the targeted person(s). We will also ask details about age, disability, and gender, and how many people were targeted. We will also ask for this information about the perpetrator(s), and your relationship with them, but this is used for analysis only. We use this information only to guide our analysis of racism in Ireland. We will always consider any identifying details in choosing what to publish from our data. Your safety is our priority.



# iReport Reporting Centres

You can seek help reporting from any of the groups listed below. Groups that are marked \* offer follow-up support to people targeted in racist and religious hatred incidents.

## AMAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

T: 01 453 3242  
E: amal.hope@outlook.ie

## \*CAIRDE, Dublin & Balbriggan

T: 01 855 2111  
E: info@cairde.ie  
WEB: www.cairde.ie

## \*CULTÚR, Navan, Co Meath

T: 046 9093120  
E: info@cultur.ie  
WEB: www.cultur.ie

## \*CROSSCARE REFUGEE SERVICE

Dublin  
T: 01 873 2844  
E: crs@crosscare.ie  
WEB: www.crosscare.ie  
DOLPHIN'S HOUSE Dublin  
T: 01 4544682  
E: debbie-m3@hotmail.com

## DONEGAL INTERCULTURAL PLATFORM

Letterkenny  
E: donegalip@gmail.com

## \*DORAS LUIMNI Limerick

T: 061 310 328  
E: info@dorasluimni.org  
WEB: www.dorasluimni.org

## \*DUBLIN CITY CENTRE CITIZEN

INFORMATION SERVICE Dublin  
T: 076 107 7230; in person: 13A  
O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1

## F2 CENTRE Dublin

T: 01 471 6700  
E: info@f2c.ie  
WEB: www.f2c.ie

## GALWAY TRAVELLER MOVEMENT

T: 091 765 390  
E: info@gtmtrav.ie  
WEB: www.gtmtrav.ie

## JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE

Limerick: 061 480922  
Dublin: 01 8148644  
E: info@jrs.ie WEB: www.jrs.ie

## ISLAMIC FOUNDATION OF IRELAND

Dublin  
T: 01 453 3242  
E: info@islaminireland.com  
WEB: www.islaminireland.com

## \*IRISH TRAVELLER MOVEMENT or any of its member organisations:

T: 01 6796577  
E: itmtrav@indigo.ie  
WEB: www.itmtrav.ie

## \*IRISH REFUGEE COUNCIL Dublin

T: 01 764 5854  
E: info@irishrefugeecouncil.ie  
WEB: www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie

## MAYO INTERCULTURAL

ACTION Castlebar  
T: 094 904 4511  
E: miamayo@eircom.net  
WEB: www.facebook.com/MayoInterculturalAction

## \*MIGRANT RIGHTS CENTRE IRELAND

Dublin  
T: 01 889 7570  
E: info@mrci.ie  
WEB: www.mrci.ie

## \*NASC, THE IRISH IMMIGRANT SUPPORT CENTRE Cork

T: 021 450 3462  
E: info@nascireland.org  
WEB: www.nascireland.org

## NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF

IRELAND Dublin  
T: 01 478 4122  
E: info@nyci.ie  
WEB: www.nyci.ie

## \*NEW COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP

Dublin  
T: 01 8727842  
E: info@newcommunities.ie  
WEB: www.newcommunities.ie

## \*OFFALY TRAVELLER MOVEMENT

Tullamore  
T: 057 93 52438  
E: info@otm.ie  
WEB: www.otm.ie

## \*PAVEE POINT TRAVELLER & ROMA

RIGHTS CENTRE Dublin  
T: 01 8780255  
E: info@paveepoint.ie  
WEB: www.paveepoint.ie

## RIALTO COMMUNITY NETWORK Dublin

T: 01 473 2003  
E: annswords@rcn.ie  
WEB: www.rcn.ie

## \*SOUTH DUBLIN INTERCULTURAL

CENTRE / TALLAGHT ROMA  
INTEGRATION PROJECT Dublin  
SDCC Intercultural Drop-in Centre  
T: 01 464 9306  
E: zuzana.tesarova@sdcpartnership.ie  
WEB: www.sdcpartnership.ie

## ST ANDREW'S COMMUNITY CENTRE

Dublin  
T: 01 453 0744  
E: centremanager@standrewsrialto.ie  
WEB: facebook.com/standrewsrialto.ie

## ST MICHAEL'S FAMILY RESOURCE

CENTRE Dublin  
T: 01 453 3938  
E: ailishfrc@eircom.net

## UNION OF STUDENTS IN IRELAND

Dublin  
T: 01 709 9300  
E: equality@usi.ie  
WEB: www.usi.ie

# After reporting, what next?

## Getting help

Organisations listed on the previous page can help you to report the incident also to An Garda Síochána if it is a crime, or to another relevant body in the case of crime or discrimination.

INAR cannot offer direct support but many of the organisations which are part of the network do offer support, and we will be happy to refer you to a local or specialist organisation to help.

## The criminal law in Ireland

There is no specific hate crime legislation in Ireland. Nonetheless, racist crimes are still crimes, and can be investigated, prosecuted and punished as crimes, regardless of the bias motivation. Victims are entitled to the same rights as victims of any other types of crime, and to the same support.

All crimes that are reported to iReport.ie should also be reported to An Garda Síochána. Victims should be able to report confidentially, be provided with a crime number, and referred to a local Victim Support Office. Victims may ask to have direct contact with the Garda Ethnic Liaison Officer for that district if they wish.

Despite having legislation that can be used to investigate and prosecute racist hate crimes, there is evidence that reported racist crimes in Ireland are frequently not recorded or investigated adequately. The bias motivation may not be recorded, or evidence collected. If you experience any of this, please use iReport.ie to add this information to our data.

## Laws against discrimination

The Employment Equality Acts 1998-2015 and the Equal Status Acts 2000-2015 outlaw discrimination in employ-

ment, vocational training, advertising, collective agreements, the provision of goods and services, including professional or trade services, health services, access to accommodation and education, and facilities for banking, transport and cultural activities.

A Public Sector Duty introduced in 2014 obliges all public bodies to eliminate discrimination, promote equality of opportunity for all staff and service users, and protect the human rights of members, staff and service users. Public bodies include government departments, local authorities, the Health Service Executive, most educational institutions, and all companies or bodies financed by government or that act in the public interest.

All public bodies should have a mechanism for making complaints and must consider all recognised grounds for equality.

**If you have reported a racist incident to iReport.ie and are seeking further redress from the authorities then there are two basic ways, depending on whether it was a racist crime, or racist discrimination** (the following are abridged excerpts from ENAR Ireland's forthcoming "Reporting Racism" resource, due out in 2018):

**1. Racist crime - serious crimes, assaults, threatening behaviour, harassment and incitement.**

**2. Racial discrimination - in employment or in the provision of goods and services.**

**1. RACIST CRIME:** Contact your LOCAL GARDA STATION or THE EMERGENCY SERVICES. You can also ask for the assistance of an ETHNIC LIAISON OFFICER in the nearest Garda station. Remember, in an emergency any member of An Garda Síochána can assist you.

List of all **GARDA SÍOCHÁNA LOCAL STATIONS** in Ireland can be found here: [www.garda.ie/stations/default.aspx](http://www.garda.ie/stations/default.aspx)

**THE EMERGENCY SERVICES**, T: 999 (from landlines) or 112 (from mobiles)

It may also be advisable to contact the **ETHNIC LIAISON OFFICER** or **COMMUNITY LIAISON SERGEANT** in your local station, or the **GARDA STATION SUPERINTENDENT**, whose contact you can obtain from your local Garda station.

Up to date list of **ETHNIC LIAISON OFFICERS (ELOS)** in Ireland: [www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=154](http://www.garda.ie/Controller.aspx?Page=154)

If you are not satisfied with the service from your local Garda station contact Garda Racial & Intercultural Office (GRIDO) or Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC).

**GARDA RACIAL, INTERCULTURAL AND DIVERSITY OFFICE (GRIDO):** Harcourt Square, Harcourt Street, Dublin 2 T: 01 6663150/6663817  
WEB: [www.garda.ie](http://www.garda.ie)

**GARDA SÍOCHÁNA OMBUDSMAN COMMISSION (GSOC):** 150 Upper Abbey Street, Dublin 1 T: 01 8716 727 LoCall: 1890 600 800 E: [info@gsoc.ie](mailto:info@gsoc.ie) WEB: [www.garda-ombudsman.ie](http://www.garda-ombudsman.ie)

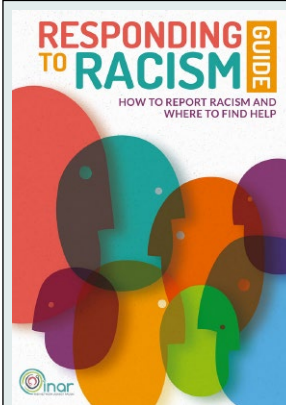
**2. RACIST DISCRIMINATION:** There are two main bodies for ensuring that the equality laws are upheld. Those are the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC), which is similar to a court, and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC). Claims of discrimination in relation to clubs and licensed premises are dealt with separately in the District Court.

**THE IRISH HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY COMMISSION (IHREC)**  
16-22 Green Street, Dublin 7  
T: 01 858 9601 Lo Call: 1890 245 545  
E: [publicinfo@ihrec.ie](mailto:publicinfo@ihrec.ie) WEB: [www.ihrec.ie](http://www.ihrec.ie)

The IHREC may in some cases provide legal assistance or representation to people before the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC - see below) or other relevant Courts including the District Court. Guidance on applying for legal assistance is available on request. You do not need IHREC assistance to take your case to the WRC. You can represent yourself or be represented by a Citizens Information advocate, lawyer, trade union, or other representative.

**WORKPLACE RELATIONS COMMISSION (WRC)**  
Workplace Relations Customer Service, Dept of Jobs, Enterprise & Innovation, O'Brien Road, Carlow Lo-call: 1890 80 80 90 T: 059 917 8990  
WEB: [www.workplacerelations.ie](http://www.workplacerelations.ie)

**Citizens Information Services (CIS):** [www.citizensinformation.ie](http://www.citizensinformation.ie) A full list of local offices can be found at: <http://centres.citizensinformation.ie/>  
Citizens Information Phone Service (CIPS) is nationwide: 0761 07 4000, Monday to Friday, 9am to 8pm.



**RESPONDING TO RACISM** GUIDE  
HOW TO REPORT RACISM AND WHERE TO FIND HELP

For more detail on how to follow up on racism, download our **Responding to Racism Guide:**  
<https://inar.ie/reporting-racism-in-ireland/>

## What they have said about iReport.ie

"I would like to commend all involved in the production of this robust and comprehensive report . . . INAR'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 president of the United Nations 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**

Racism:  
see it  
send it  
end it.



**Download the iReport app**



### **Irish Network**

#### **Against Racism**

28 North Great George's Street  
Dublin 1  
D01 HY46

Tel: 01 8897110

Email: [info@inar.ie](mailto:info@inar.ie)

Web: [www.inar.ie](http://www.inar.ie)  
[www.enar-eu.org](http://www.enar-eu.org)



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or on Facebook or YouTube

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

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