

Data from iReport.ie

2020

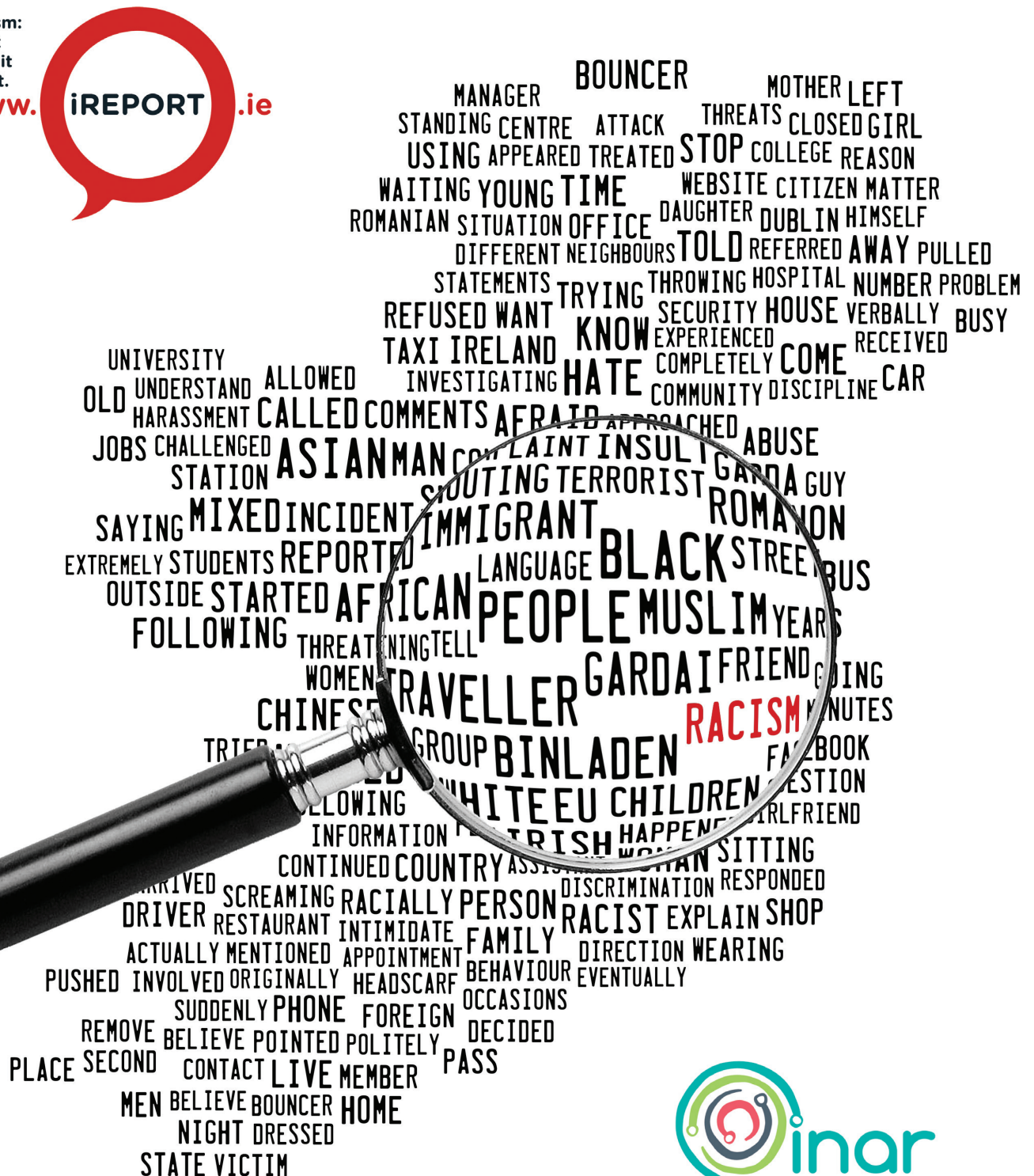
Reports of racism in Ireland

Authored by Dr Lucy Michael

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

www.

iREPORT.ie



Facts Against Hate project, is funded by the European Union's Fundamental Rights, Equality and Citizenship Program (2014-2020). The contents of this publication are the sole responsibility of the authors and can in no way be taken to reflect the views of the European Union.

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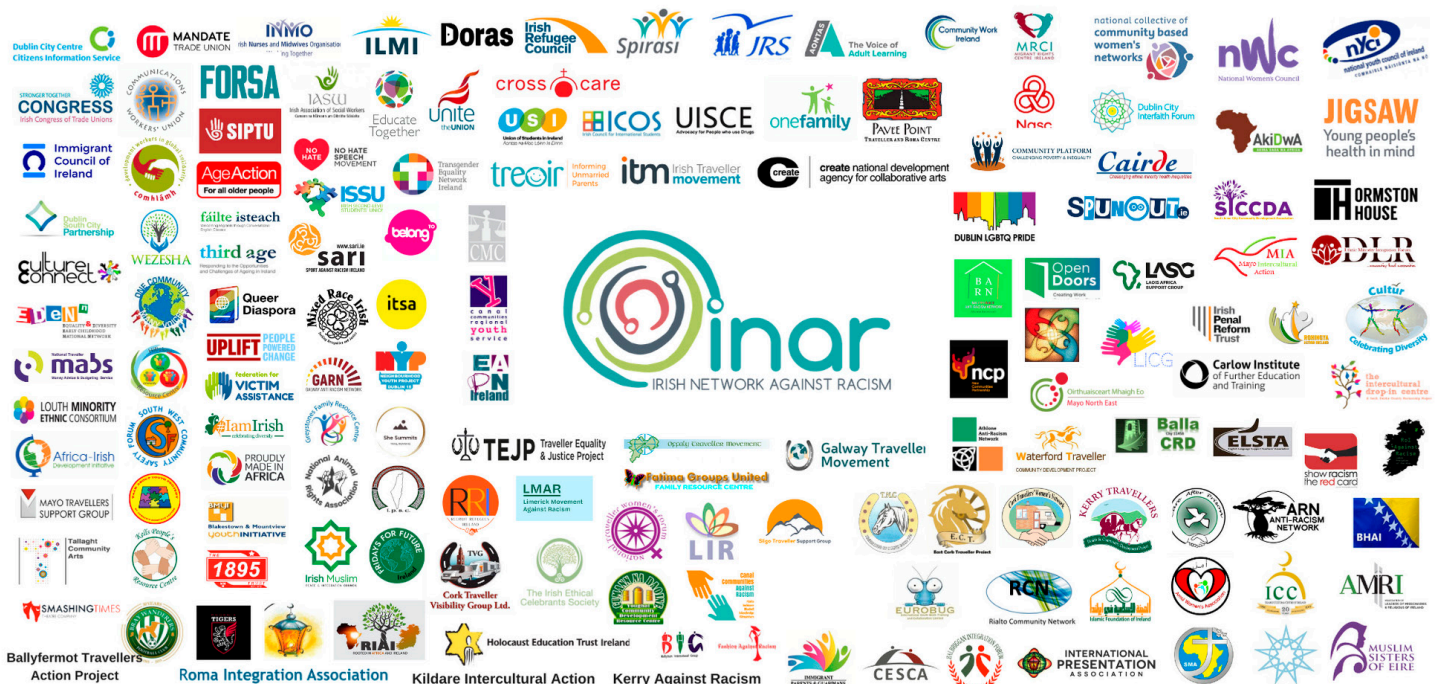
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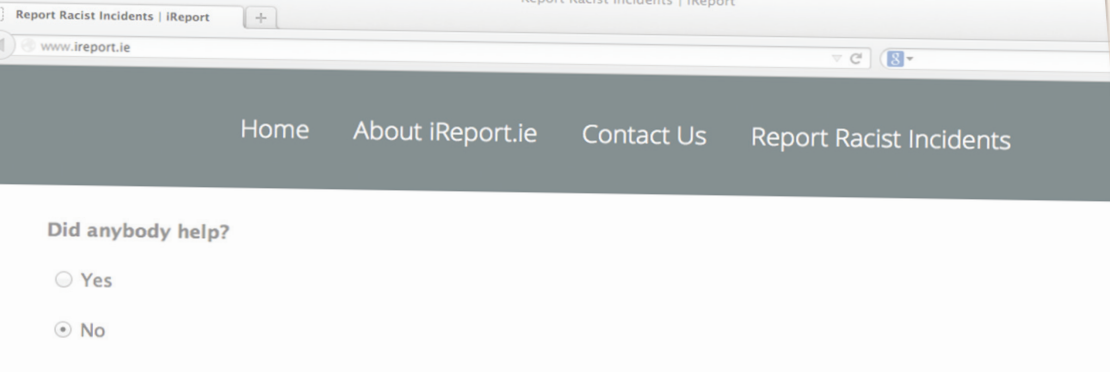
FACTS AGAINST HATE TIEDOLLA VIHAA VASTAAN FAKTA MOT HAT ČINJENICE PROTIV MRŽNJE



The Project FACTS AGAINST HATE is supported by the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme of the European Union (2014–2020).

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. 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. 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 in 2013. Its recording and reporting aligns 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 also compatible with the monitoring requirements of UN CERD, the EU Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA), 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 140 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 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.

*For citation, please use; Michael, L (2021) *Reports of racism in Ireland: Data from iReport.ie. - Annual Report 2020*. Dublin: Irish Network Against Racism.”

*For information on data analysis please email: research@inar.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-aboutracism/>

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

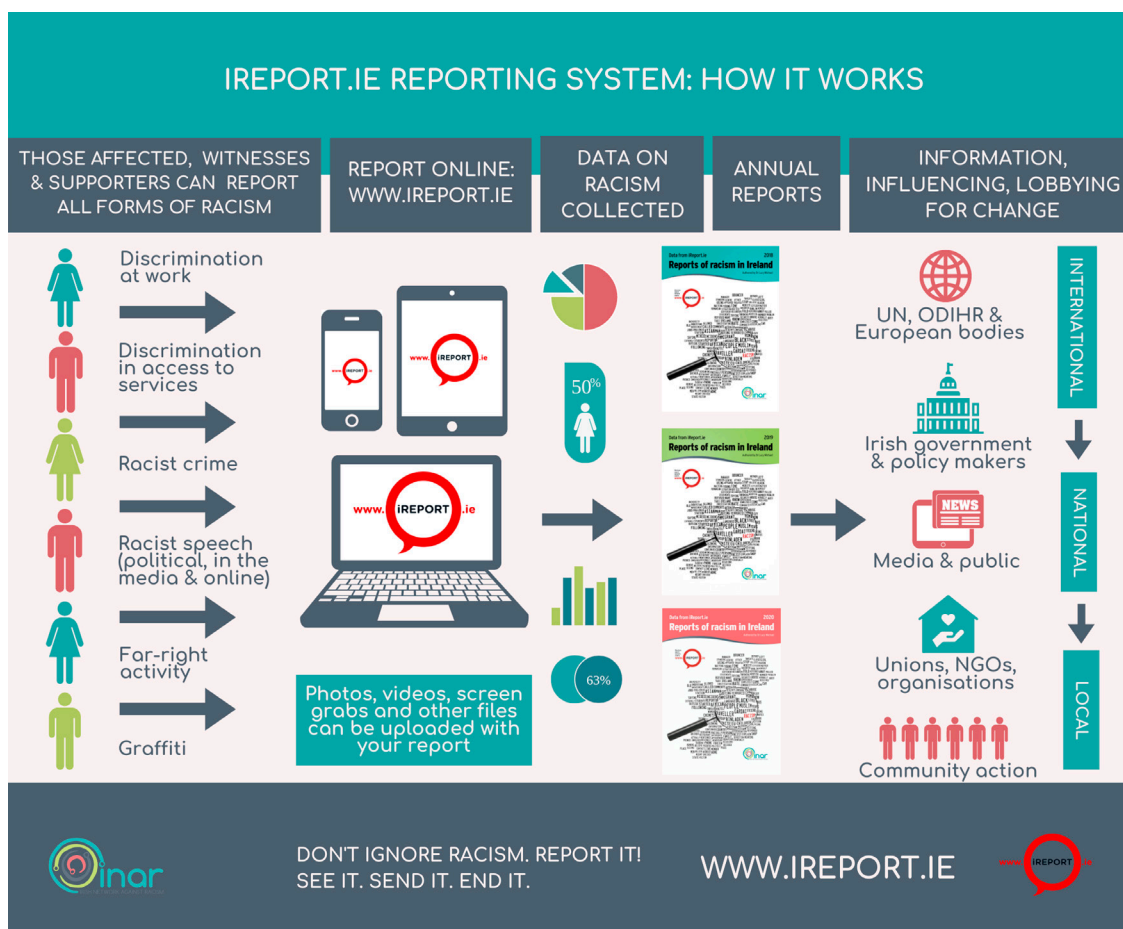
Racist incidents (as distinct from racist crimes) include a range of acts which are racist but which may or may not meet the criteria for being considered criminal offences, or which may be deemed by law enforcement to be too difficult to secure convictions with. While some incidents are deemed too hard 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. New recording practices being brought online An Garda Síochána in 2021 will be able to capture these.

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 count-

ing 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 INAR 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.

Director's foreword

Shane OCurry

2020 will be remembered as the year of the Covid pandemic, and for the up-ending of our 'normal' working, school and day-to-day lives. For minorities in Ireland it was the same and more. Globally, the pandemic threw into sharp contrast the contours of structural racism and discrimination. Data from the UK and the US showed how ethnic minorities and migrants are more susceptible to infection, and experience poorer outcomes from treatment, including suffering higher mortality rates. The structural bases for these disparities are evident in Ireland in the overrepresentation of minorities in healthcare and other frontline roles, in the notorious conditions in Direct Provision centres, in the accommodation conditions which make Travellers, Roma and migrants more exposed to infection, in the conditions in food factories where minorities and migrants are overrepresented, and in the unequal access to healthcare, social welfare and workplace safety protections facing all minorities.

In 2019 we had reported on the conditions which made racialised commentary rewarding for public figures. In February 2020, 34 reports were made relating to maverick billionaire Michael O'Leary's pugnacious comments calling for the profiling of Muslims, and the toxic outpourings which followed. Racist abuses and discriminatory behaviour thrived in the pandemic, their expression adapting to new conditions and developments, but also opening new opportunities for pushback. Chinese people, Asians and minorities in general became more conspicuous to attackers, both online and offline in some high profile hate crimes, with perpetrators often blaming their victims for the pandemic. 31 of the hate speech reports related directly to the pandemic.

Six years into the UN Decade of People of African Descent (UNIDPAD), and five years after the publication of INAR's *Afrophobia in Ireland*, the global wave of horror at the police killing of George Floyd washed over Ireland, resonating with black Irish experiences on the ground; years of ongoing reports of racist violence and discrimination, and in 2020, more incidents of racial profiling and an emerging new trend in reports of failures to act and of poor treatment by Gardaí. Against this background, events in the US sparked a younger generation of Irish minority activists to leapfrog old leaderships in anti racism, organise their own rallies and use their own voice to proclaim: "Black Lives Matter!"

If the lockdown and associated closures saw modest decreases in incidences of direct discrimination and racism in institutions (with the highest decrease in reports relating to public servants), and on-the-street racism, the trend had been sharply

upwards in the first quarter, and their subsequent decrease much less than might have been expected, resulting in a record high for recorded assaults (51 this period compared to 50 in 2019). In addition to the BLM wave, minorities also experienced a reactionary backlash fashioned in the US; Irish far-right actors imported conspiracy theories about Covid to activate their followers and incited violence through the exploitation of racist myths. In this period, a record 69 reports concerned incitement to hatred by far right hate groups. Among these, a number of Irish far-right scammers who have become adept at inciting hatred against whole groups, and sometimes named individuals, while skilfully navigating Irish law and social media platforms' "community standards", have contributed significantly both to online toxicity and fake news, and to the new phenomenon of conspiracy-theory informed anti-mask and covid denial protests.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the biggest growth in reports related to online racism. These can be seen on social media platforms, on the facebook pages of established broadcast and print media, and in the growing number of fake news stories emanating from the web of "journalistic" outlets which contribute to the increasingly sophisticated far-right ecosphere. Media and social media incidents accounted for 594 reports in this period, compared to 174 in 2019, with Facebook, whose business model incentivises salacious content, as the number one culprit (119). A total of 56 reports related to a fake news story circulating widely which falsely alleged that a Romanian haulage company was trafficking stolen goods. The Irish far right fake news industry came in to its own in August when a planted manufactured story falsely blaming African youth for starting a house fire in Balbriggan, Co Dublin went viral. It would rear its ugly head again with the manufacture of dehumanising disinformation about 27 years old George Nkencho, a black man who had been suffering a mental distress episode when he was shot dead by the Garda Armed Support Unit on December 30. The disinformation rapidly gained traction, undermining wider community sympathy for Nkencho and his family and stoking community tensions. A Garda statement some days later helped ease tensions. Although symbolic of promising changes in police policies and practice, such measures are often criticised for being 'too little, too late'. Work has begun with the Government on a National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR), as required by the UN. A NAPAR holds the promise of being able to deploy the resources of the state to tackle racism at a systemic level and in all the areas it is reproduced. Whether we succeed in developing such a NAPAR is a question of political will and resourcing.

2020

RACISM IN IRELAND
iReport Reports of Racism

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS



Numbers overall increased, particularly hate speech and graffiti.



Most other categories were consistent with rates of reporting in 2019, despite the lockdown.



Assaults as high as 2019, despite the lockdown for most of 2020.



High level of hate speech from extremist groups – much more significant than in 2019.



Rates of repeat harassment, serious threats, thefts and workplace racism were slightly down from 2019 rates – these may be attributable to the lockdowns that allowed some people to avoid threatening environments or job loss..

However many minorities and migrants work in essential sectors which remained open with face-to-face contact with the public, in low paid care and retail work. Under-reporting in these sectors is likely.



There is a slight increase in reporting crimes to police in 2020 (13% on 2019).



REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IE

READ THE LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT WWW.INAR.IE

Overview 2020

There were 700 reports received in 2020. Criminal offences excluding incitement to hatred constituted 159 reports. Discrimination accounted for 99 reports, and other recordable racist incidents accounted for 143 reports. There were 334 reports concerning hate speech, almost double that of 2019.

- The high rate of assaults observed in 2019 continued in 2020 despite the impact of lockdown on other types of incidents.
- Reports overall increased, particularly criminal offences, hate speech and graffiti
- Rates of repeat harassment, serious threats, thefts and workplace racism were slightly down from 2019 rates. These may be attributable to the lockdowns that allowed some people

to avoid threatening environments, but many minorities and migrants are subject to racism in essential sectors which continued to remain open, and in their use of local public spaces, and these have may been affected to a lower extent by lockdown than other sectors and groups.

- There is a slight increase of reporting crime to police in 2020 (13% on 2019)
- 11% of all incidents resulted in physical injury.
- Psychological impacts and social isolation resulting from racist abuse and violence have more than doubled, as have financial impacts for people forced to leave jobs and move homes.
- A new high level of hate speech by extremist groups is reported – much more significant than in 2019.

Racist crime

Criminal offences

Of the 700 reports received in 2020, 334 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 159 cases involving criminal offences in 2020. These included offences

against the person and criminal damage, as well as other offences.

A further 143 incidents did not constitute criminal offences on their own, but should be recorded where they are part of a pattern of harassment. Sixty-one cases reported in 2020 clearly met the standards of criminal harassment.

Serious criminal harms

Racist assaults were the subject of 51 cases in 2020. This is the highest ever rate of assaults reported to iReport.ie, continuing the pattern of 2019. Most assaults resulted in physical injuries as well as having significant impacts on mental health.

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.

- A Chinese woman was racially abused and then pushed into a canal by teenagers while out walking
- A Black-African man was headbutted while standing on the street in an area he was visiting professionally, after being accused of damaging a resident's car.
- Several young people of Chinese background were racially abused and assaulted in a public park
- A white Irish woman was assaulted after photographing passersby who racially abused her friend
- A South Asian man walking to a nearby shop was grabbed and verbally abused by a group of people who then attempted to abduct him
- An Asian man suffered a fracture to his face when he was jumped upon and punched multiple times by a group who took his wallet and demanded his pin number. They later assaulted another person in the same area.

Incidents of serious and general threat

There were 36 threats to kill or cause serious harm, which included 6 of the above assaults. Arson was involved in 3 cases.

- A South Asian woman was threatened by a group on the Luas who screamed and lunged at her face multiple times and surrounded her. Other passengers did not intervene but sat with her after the group left.
- A Black-African was subjected to racist and homophobic threats of violence by a group in the street
- A Black-Irish man was attacked and threatened with a bottle by a neighbour, then treated roughly and arrested by armed Gardaí because of a false claim by a witness that he had a knife.
- One family of asylum seekers received a death threat after speaking out at a meeting

against the poor management of the Direct Provision centre they lived in.

There were a further 51 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. 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.

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Repeat harassment

Repeat harassment was reported in 101 cases in 2020, including at home, in schools, workplaces, and public settings. Repeat harassment also includes harassment online or by telephone (both criminal offences) combined with physical proximity. Examples of repeat harassment reported in 2020 include:

- A Black carer of a disabled child was reported to Gardaí by neighbours when he left the child's house with the child.
- A restaurant owner exploited, underpaid and racially abused multiple employees on a persistent basis, paying the equivalent of 1 euro per hour to unregistered workers.
- A Black-Irish woman had a photo put online in imitation of her to ridicule her and direct harassment by others to her.
- A Traveller family experienced neighbours throwing stones and eggs at their doors and windows and their car, using racist slurs and exposing themselves to the family (including young children)
- A Muslim man was subjected to theft, abuse and harassment by housemates over a period of months.

- A Traveller family were subjected to a campaign of harassment by neighbours, including a local residents' association, and eventually moved into temporary accommodation elsewhere. They have moved twice, with their harassers notifying their new neighbours each time. One new house was attacked, locks were glued and other damage sustained. At the second, neighbours gathered outside at night to loudly threaten the family.
- Owners of two Chinese-run businesses experienced repeat harassment and criminal damage from groups who attacked them with racial slurs and references to Covid-19.

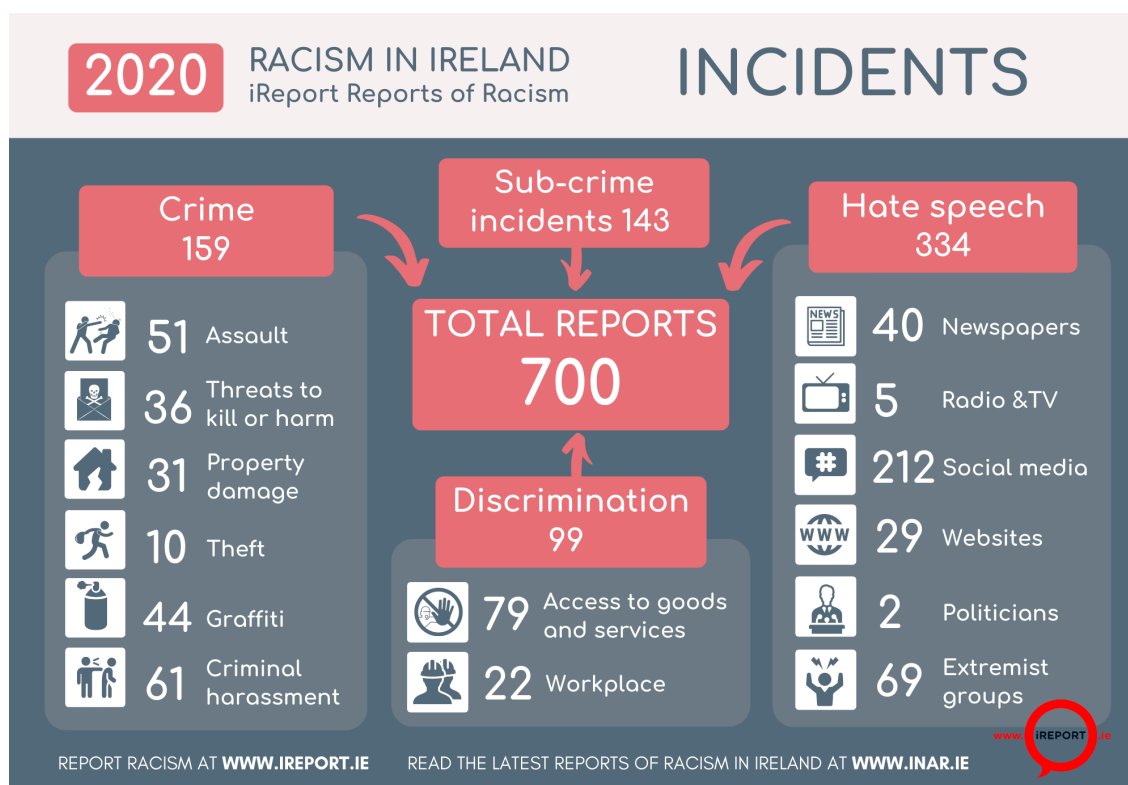
In the 2020 data, we also applied the definition of harassment used in Non-Fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997, Section 10, that is, "Any person who, without lawful authority or reasonable excuse, by any means including by use of the telephone, harasses another by persistently following, watching, pestering, besetting or communicating with him or her". Sixty-one of the above cases met this standard. This figure does not include any application of new offences contained in the Harassment, Harmful Communications and Related Offences Act 2020 as it was not in operation for this period.

Levels of trust in Gardaí to address racism continue to be low in relation to harassment, and the continuing high number of reports which indicate that the incidents are part of an ongoing

pattern of racism, particularly those which have escalated to violence over a period of time, demonstrate that Garda efforts to tackle racism before it escalates need to improve. Even where cases are attended by Gardaí in accordance with good practice, there is continued evidence that the responses are inadequate to protect victims from ongoing abuse and violence. These cases demonstrate the need for a good practice handbook on addressing repeat harassment and regular review of these cases to identify risk of escalation to violence, and consistent responses where violence is already being perpetrated.

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 again demonstrate the vulnerability that targeted families and communities feel as a result.

Schoolchildren are likely to experience repeat harassment in association with attendance at school or youth clubs as well as in the neighbourhood. College and university students also report harassment. There were



fewer incidents reported in 2020, probably due in part to the increase in online teaching. Cases reported to iReport.ie frequently include not only poor responses to harassment by other students, but also racist incidents perpetrated by staff. Anti-racism training is not compulsory for educators or other staff. These locations offer opportunities for redress and future prevention, but there is a need particularly in the Education sector to provide guidance for dealing with this kind of harassment.

- Students at a community college described persistent harassment from the Principal and others students which created an intolerable environment. Racist abuse was not dealt with appropriately, and explicitly racist slurs were reportedly used by the Principal against Black and Muslim students.

Criminal damage, theft and graffiti

Thirty-five reports in this period concerned single or multiple counts of criminal damage excluding graffiti. These incidents included damaged cars, damaged house windows, doors and external walls, damage following forced entry into people's homes and destruction of personal property, including mobile phones and clothing. Assaults in several cases resulted in damaged clothing, broken glasses and a broken watch. Two cases concerned stolen and broken childrens' bikes/scooters. Five reports concerned damage of business premises.

There were 10 cases of theft in this period. Three related to thefts by groups in public, 1 to theft by an employer from an employee's accommodation, 2 to thefts from shops with racial abuse of ethnic minority employees, and 2 related to continuing harassment from neighbours.

There were 44 reports of racist graffiti in this period, double the previous year. Ten were on homes, 11 in public streets and parks (2 in multiple locations across the area), and 11 on public transport. Five were on public buildings, including 2 schools. Thirty-three of the incidents were reported by people who were not members of minority groups targeted by the graffiti.

Racist incidents

There were a further 143 incidents reported to iReport.ie in 2020 which were not described as crimes by those who reported them. These types of incidents often include multiple elements and though victims be-

lieve that they don't meet the legislative standards for criminal offences and illegal discrimination, it is clear to us that many of them may include harassment or public order offences. We do not make a judgement on these in the absence of such an assertion by the reporting parties since additional details are often required to ascertain if they meet the legal standard.

There were a further 143 incidents reported to iReport.ie in 2020 which were not described as crimes by those who reported them

Of these, 116 included verbal abuse, 28 included offensive 'jokes', 13 included threats and behaviour which was threatening to those targeted. To be very clear, these are not 'microaggressions', the kinds of remarks, questions, or actions that are painful because they are biased or stereotyping, and which happen casually, frequently, and even often without any harm intended, in everyday life. These incidents are explicit, intentional and intended to exclude, shame and/or stigmatise the targeted person(s).

- A group screamed homophobic racist slurs at a mixed race man on a public street. A passerby offered to walk him home because he was so shaken by the abuse.
- A South Asian man and his friend standing in a queue outside a shop was approached by a stranger who asked for money. When refused, she yelled racial abuse, saying that they were taking Irish jobs. Witnesses said and did nothing.
- An Asian woman was photographed on the street by a stranger who threatened to report her to police for not social distancing during Covid-19.
- A Black man standing outside a shop was racially abused and threatened with violence. Passersby did nothing, and he was left very shaken.

Most racist incidents which don't include well-known offences are not reported to Gardaí because victims and witnesses are unsure about the legislation that applies to more serious incidents, and because they feel they will not be taken seriously. Of the 143 incidents which were neither described as 'crimes' or 'illegal discrimination', only 17 incidents were reported to Gardaí. In one case targeting a Black-African Muslim family, Gardaí spoke to the perpetrator and advised the family to seek a court order if harassment persisted. In a case of a single incident of verbal abuse on someone's doorstep, against a professional white European family, Gardaí said that they could charge the perpetrator with a public order offence and trespass with intent

to cause fear. This is a highly unusual detail to receive in iReport.ie, since victims of racism are often advised that nothing can be done.

Clarity in the legislation that applies, support for victims in understanding how to report racist incidents and ensure that they are recorded as racist incidents, and support in following up on investigations are necessary to ensure that the full range of incidents is recorded and investigated, and information given to victims. Policy change and training in An Garda Síochána are necessary to ensure that racist incidents which do not constitute crimes, but which can evidence harassment (under the Non-fatal Offences Against the Person Act, 1997), are recorded.

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.

Ninety-nine cases of illegal discrimination were reported in 2020. Thirty-five of those cases also included crimes such as assault, threat to kill or harm, theft, harassment, and false accusations of criminal wrongdoing.

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.

Two migrants were racially abused by a fellow employee in the supermarket where they worked. They did not feel safe to complain about him to management for fear of losing their jobs

Sixteen cases in this period concerned discriminatory treatment at work by colleagues or employers. Discrimination in work is, in reports submitted to iReport.ie, usually accompanied by verbal abuse and sometimes physical abuse, as well as lesser treatment. Bullying, harassment, being given worse jobs because of ethnicity and being forced to quit employment (constructive dismissal) are all contrary to equality law in employment. These amount to discrimination by an employer if they failed to take action following complaint. However fear of losing a job and not getting a reference deter reporting in some cases.

- Two migrants were racially abused by a fellow employee in the supermarket where they worked. They did not feel safe to complain about him to management for fear of losing their jobs.
- A shop manager was subjected to racist abuse, and then false complaints, by employees and their families. Having closed the complaints against him, the company refused to deal with the racist abuse experienced.

In other cases, employees reported how senior managers using racial slurs in the normal course of their work created an intolerable workplace environment, this included making slurs directly to people from racialised groups.

- A senior legal executive used racial slurs repeatedly in front of junior colleagues to intimidate them.
- A manager used slurs about Travellers to describe work as substandard.

A further four reports concerned discrimination in applying for work. This tends to be reported less because it is difficult to confirm.

- A foreign-born doctor applied for a specialist role which was given to a less experienced, less educated Irish colleague.

A further 7 cases concerned racist abuse at work by a customer or service user. These might amount to discrimination by an employer if they failed to take action following complaint (as we have frequently seen in previous reports). In these cases, the employers took action where possible.

Additionally there are cases which have clear impact on people's access to the workplace, but which have no recourse to justice.

- A candidate in a professional exam was told to go back to their home country by an examiner during the exam. No appeal was allowed on the results.

Discrimination in access to goods and services

Fifty-nine cases involved restricted access to goods or services because of illegal racial discrimination against their ethnic or religious background. This is an insignificant increase on 2019 figures. Twenty-one of these cases also included criminal offences against the person.

In thirty-nine cases, persons were refused service. A further twenty cases involved people given poor service.

Despite the temporary closure of pubs and restaurants in 2020, there were 12 reports of poor or refused service in the first quarter, higher than in the whole of 2019. Discrimination in other locations included refused service and poor service for ethnic minority and migrant customers.

- A bar manager told his staff to refuse all bookings from Traveller families
- A Traveller woman was followed around a supermarket by a staff member who then refused to allow her to scan her items herself at the self-scan facility and took her items to do it, watched by other shoppers.
- A Brazilian family and child were ignored for hours by reception staff when the child needed prompt medical treatment
- A pharmacy told South Asian customers they had no stock of hand sanitiser to sell them, but sold it a short time later to white Irish customers.

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Discrimination in other cases included refused service and poor service for ethnic minority customers.

- A Post Office customer was racially abused by another customer, and then told to leave by staff who refused to serve him.
- A beauty salon repeatedly told a South Asian woman to come back later, while serving other customers without appointment at the same time. She was eventually served hours later but treated with rudeness. She was very disappointed.

Twenty-five incidents of discrimination were against people who were identified as Black-African, Black-Irish or Black-Other. Four of these involved discrimination by Gardaí. Eight were against Irish Travellers. Nine were against Muslims (of whom 4 were also Black). Eight incidents were against white-Europeans, of which two involved Gardaí refusing to act in cases of criminal offences. Five were against Asian-Chinese people and six were against South Asian people.

Accommodation

Five cases involved discrimination in finding somewhere to live or in rental contracts. In two cases, people experienced explicit racism from private landlords when attempting to rent apartments. The number of cases regarding accommodation searches were lower during 2020 than 2019 due to the impact of Covid-19 restrictions.

In this same period, a 'House the Irish First' group was established to protest against foreign-born persons having access to social housing in west Dublin. The group threatened journalists and passers-by, and shared racial slurs online. Their material was shared widely in mainstream media, on radio and in newspapers.

Public sector

Public sector staff are bound by the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty as well as by the Acts mentioned above. Despite that, 16 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. Although there are fewer reports in this area in 2020, these correlate with periods of opening of public buildings. It may be that discrimination is less visible when services are online due to recording capabilities in public organisations.

There were 8 complaints specifically about refused or poor service by members of An Garda Síochána. The police service in Ireland is also bound by the Public Sector Human Rights and Equality Duty to carry out their functions without discrimination. Racial profiling continues to be a feature of current practice, and there is no legislation to govern this practice. When non-Irish people are subjected to police stops, and are required to produce identity cards, the practice has the potential to perpetuate racist incidents and the profiling of individuals on the basis of their race and colour.

- A Black protestor outside the US embassy was asked for his name and address by a Garda who did not do the same to a white protestor with him.
- A Black-African couple were pulled over by a Garda for having no insurance who refused to accept their valid documents of insurance or to allow them to return home to get supporting documents.

There are also concerns about violence by Gardaí. In one case, Gardaí are described as having assaulted a woman removed from her car during a stop suffered a head injury – a video of the incident circulated widely on social media.

Reporting discrimination

Reporting of discrimination is increasing, although most reporting parties do not know where best to report their experiences. Of the 111 incidents of illegal discrimination reported to iReport.ie, 40 (36%) were not reported to anyone else. Eleven cases (13%) were reported to An Garda Síochána, and 54 (49%) were reported to other organisations. The majority of complaints were made to organisations responsible for the racist discrimination (or failing to respond to it) and received no appropriate response. This level and direction of reporting is consistent with previous periods.

Twenty-seven cases included both criminal offences and illegal discrimination, but only five of these were reported to Gardaí. A quarter of these cases were not reported to anyone.

Racial profiling [by Gardaí] continues to be a feature of current practice, and there is no legislation to govern this practice.

2020 RACISM IN IRELAND iReport Reports of Racism



REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IE

REPORTING

Crime



Hate speech



43% reported to the police

29% reported elsewhere

47% of social media posts were reported to platforms

Underreporting

NOT REPORTED ANYWHERE:



28 % of crime

52% of discrimination

60 % hate speech

67 % of other incidents

READ THE LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT WWW.INAR.IE

Reporting crimes and racist incidents

This section excludes hate speech

Reporting to Gardaí

Forty-three percent of those reporting crimes to iReport.ie also reported them to An Garda Síochána or to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC). This is a 13 percent increase on 2019. Just 12 percent of cases described as racist incidents were reported to Gardaí, even though they included some criminal offences and patterns which evidenced harassment.

Of those that reported a crime or racist incident (excluding illegal discrimination) to An Garda Síochána, 27 percent appeared satisfied with the response they were receiving. Half of these were waiting on investigations to commence the incident having only taken place in previous days.

Poor responses by Gardaí included refusing to record crimes, failing to attend the scene and collect evidence, failing to take statements from victims and investigate crimes, and failing to communicate updates to victims.

Fourteen percent also said (although it was not listed in the survey) that they would report if they thought that Gardaí would take action on criminal offences that involved racism

In one case of ongoing violent racial harassment of a child, Gardai have investigated for 3 years and still have made no arrests of perpetrators. A victim of assault was not helped by Gardai, and was assaulted again a few months later by the same perpetrators. In a case of neighbourhood harassment of their family, a parent repeatedly went in person to the Garda station over a period of months to report offences, and no Garda took a statement.

The above data should be considered also in light of the reports of illegal discrimination and racial profiling by Gardai described in the previous section, which were unusually high in 2020.

Reporting crime to other organisations

Twenty-nine percent of crimes were reported to other organisations, similar to 2019 levels. 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.

Twenty-eight percent of crimes, 52% of discrimination and 67% of other racist incidents were not reported to anyone except iReport.ie.

Choosing not to report crime to An Garda Síochána

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 Gardai was "I did not think the Gardai (police) would do anything". Half of people who experienced crime did not expect Gardai to act if they reported. A third answered, "I was worried about the offender's response", and 25 percent answered "Poor response from Gardai to previous incidents". Fourteen percent also said (although it was not listed in the survey) that they would report if they thought that Gardai would take action on criminal offences that involved racism.

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. 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 (<1%).

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 (<1%)

People who experienced crime indicated that they would be most encouraged to report crimes to the Gardai by the availability of anonymous reporting (20%), a self-report form (23%), if someone else could report on their behalf (15%) and contact with a police officer from the same ethnic/religious group (8%). People who experienced other kinds of incidents also favoured anonymous reporting and self-report form (77% each).

Reporting discrimination

Reporting of discrimination is increasing, although most reporting parties do not know where best to report their experiences. Of the 99 incidents of illegal discrimination reported to iReport.ie, 44 (44%) were not reported to anyone else. Seventeen cases (17%) were reported to An Garda Síochána, but 12 of these also included criminal offences. 37 (37%) were reported to other organisations. Just 12 complaints were made to organisations responsible for the racist discrimination (or failing to respond to it).

2020

RACISM IN IRELAND
iReport Reports of Racism

VICTIMS

Gender



MEN were 35% more likely to be a victim of ASSAULT



MEN and WOMEN were equally likely to be a victim of OTHER ABUSE

Age



Under 18s are victims in 10 % of reports, and 15% of assaults

Impact

2x

Psychological impacts and social isolation resulting from racist abuse and violence have more than doubled, as have financial impacts for people forced to leave jobs and move homes.

Targeted groups

CRIME



33% of African descent
16% South Asian
16% Chinese/ Other Asian
17% Muslim



DISCRIMINATION

33% of African descent
20% Muslim
13% South Asian
11% Irish Traveller

11%

of all incidents resulted in physical injury



REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IE

READ THE LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT WWW.INAR.IE

Targeted groups

Ethnic, religious and racialised identities

The group most commonly reporting experiences of both crime and illegal discrimination is the group of Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other. They experienced 33 percent of all crime cases and 33 percent of all discrimination cases. The next largest group of reports came from South Asian, Chinese and Other Asian people. South Asians and Chinese or Other Asian each reported 16% of crimes, and South Asians reported 13% of discrimination.

Nearly a third (32%) of assaults and threats to kill or harm were against people identified as Black-African, Black-Irish or Black-Other. Eighteen percent were Muslim, but half of these were also identified as Black. Eighteen percent of assaults and threats to kill or harm were against people identified as South Asian, and 18 percent were Chinese or Other Asian.

Low levels of reporting from Irish Travellers was consistent with 2019. They reported 11 percent of discrimination cases, but almost no crime or other racist incidents.

Muslims reported 17 percent of all crime cases and 20 percent of all discrimination cases. There were far fewer reports from or about Hindus, Sikhs and Jews in relation to both crime and discrimination. Christians experiencing discrimination almost exclusively did so again in 2020 because of an ethnic or racialised identity which was not white-Irish.

Nationality and immigration status

Irish citizens (of a wide range of ethnic and religious groups) were 29 percent of those targeted in all cases. Non-EU visa holders were also 29%, and EU citizens were (13%). 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. Seven percent of reports concerned people who were asylum seekers, refugees or undocumented. Five cases explicitly concerned bullying by management of Direct Provision Centres, including provision of expired food, threats, and refusal to admit residents which rendered them homeless without appeal.

The group most commonly reporting experiences of both crime and illegal discrimination is the group of Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other...

Perpetrators

Perpetrators of crime

Perpetrators of racist crimes or racist incidents were four times more likely to be adults than young people (80:20%). Men were more than 3 times more likely to be perpetrators of racist crimes (45%) than women (13%) and almost twice as likely to be perpetrators of abuse (32%) than women (14%). Mixed male-female groups were responsible for 11 percent of crime.

Large groups of perpetrators (5+) were responsible for 27 percent of racist crimes and 11 percent of other racist incidents. Eighty-three percent of racist crime and abuse was by white Irish people. Half of all crimes were committed by strangers. Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for 7 percent of crimes.

Indicators of racism

Racist language was the most common reason for crimes to be reported as racist. Racist language was used in 70 percent of crimes, and in 54 percent of other incidents. Just 14 percent of criminal offences were believed to have been perpetrated by a person under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In just 1 percent of crimes and other incidents, the targeted persons wore clothes that were of a particular religion or ethnic group. In 1 case, perpetrators went to a mosque during Ramadan to select a victim, and hospitalised an asylum seeker there in an assault.

Perpetrators of discrimination

Strangers accounted for 20 percent of discrimination cases. This is an unusually high figure

Gender

Men were 35% more likely to experience assault than women, but men and women equally reported other crimes, discrimination and other incidents.

Age of targeted person(s)

People under 18 were reported as the primary target in 10 percent of cases, but also appeared in other reports as secondary targets. These figures are consistent with 2019. People in the age groups '25-34' and '35-44' were again the most likely (at 32% and 28%) of any group to be targeted in this period, followed by those aged '18-25' (12%). Under 18s were the primary targets in 11% of all crime cases, a welcome decrease from the 2019 figure of 20%.

compared to other years. There were 4 incidents of racist discrimination by someone working in healthcare, including 2 doctors.

Men were three times as likely to illegally discriminate (62%) as women (20%). Racist language was used in 45 percent of discrimination cases (a 15% increase on 2019).

Staff in the public sectors were perpetrators of illegal racial discrimination in 10 percent of cases. This is a significant decrease on 2019. It is likely that the impact of Covid lockdown is visible in patterns of discrimination by public servants because public buildings were closed and most interactions with the public moved online.

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 periods, 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.

2020 RACISM IN IRELAND iReport Reports of Racism



REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IE

PERPETRATORS

83% 

of racist crime
and abuse was by
WHITE IRISH
PEOPLE

50% 

were STRANGERS,
not known to
their victims

38% 

were acting
ALONE

25% 

of assaults were
committed by
GROUPS OF 5+

80% 

of incidents
incidents were
perpetrated by
ADULTS

<5% 

of perpetrators
were UNDER
INFLUENCE OF
DRUGS OR
ALCOHOL

READ THE LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT WWW.INAR.IE

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.

In 2020, psychological impacts and social isolation resulting from racist abuse and violence have more than doubled, as have financial impacts for people forced to leave jobs and move homes.

There were 26 reported cases that include financial impacts were caused by losing employment, becoming homeless, having to move house, avoiding public transport, and being subjected to exploitative labour. One Traveller family had to move home 3 times due to continued harassment day and night.

Medical and dental fees applied in relation to serious injury from assaults. Clothing and belongings had to be replaced. Business premises were damaged, on multiple occasions, impacting on repair costs and lost trade. Additionally, an insurance broker whose staff regularly exchanged racist correspondence charged a

higher rate to Black customers and customers with English as a second language.

Injuries cause long-term damage too. Although we tend to describe short-term financial impacts only in this report, many reports allude to medium- and long-term financial impacts. For example, in 2020, two international students were concerned about the short-term costs of medical treatment and staying in the country to repeat exams after a violent assault hospitalised them both, and not being in work during that time, and the long-term impact on their employment prospects.

One hundred and eighty-two reports were described as having a psychological impact on the victim (57% of incidents). This is more than twice the 2019 reported rate.

"I suffer from panic attacks and I had to be medicated."

"My friend is feeling really intimidated and shocked, she won't dare go [there] in case she meets this racist woman again."

"I feel suicidal and don't go outside the house."

"I am really scared to even go outside by myself."

In one family, three teenage children refuse to leave the house in case of attacks, and don't sleep much because they fear attacks at home. Their mother is now on medication for anxiety.

"Depression, frightened, threatened and feeling unsafe in our own house. Every time the bell rings, or the door knocked, we feel anxious and afraid to open the door even."

Two teenage boys were left with depression and severe anxiety due to their physical treatment during a Garda raid on their home after a neighbour's allegation of drug dealing.

Thirty-five cases resulted in physical injuries, including 10 that immediately required hospitalisation. Eight involved head injuries, and a further 13 involved injuries to the eyes or face. Three cases involved broken bones or teeth.

Two incidents were against women who were pregnant. One man with pre-existing conditions was refused medical assessment in a Garda station. One hundred and four reports (33%) demonstrated impact in causing 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.

"He was upset by the incident and noted that it made him worried about having children, as they may have to face the same level of abuse and might even be afraid to leave the house. He also said that he worried that other people, even though they didn't say it, shared the same viewpoint as this man - that he wasn't welcome in Ireland and would always be singled out for his skin tone."

"It's demeaning and it's not the first time they've experienced racism in work. They're treated differently to the Irish staff. They now find it difficult to trust Irish people."

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

There are ranges of ways in which others around those targeted by racism are able to help. Even where the racist behaviour is solely verbal, the effect of interventions is powerful and the impact

on targeted persons likely to be significantly reduced. Across the 2013-2020 iReport data, there is clear evidence that when people are targeted by racism do not see help being offered or do not feel supported in any way by others in that context, 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.

One Traveller family had to move home 3 times due to continued harassment day and night

"I suffer from panic attacks and I had to be medicated"

"My friend is feeling really intimidated and shocked, she won't dare go [there] in case she meets this racist woman again"

Racist hate speech

There were 334 cases of racist hate speech reported in total in 2020.

News media

There were 36 reports of hate speech published by Irish newspapers (signatories to the Press Council Code of Conduct), and 4 reports of hate speech published by Irish broadcasters (subject to BAI Code of Conduct). A further 18 reports concerned hate speech from news sites or newspapers who are not signatories of the Press Council Code of Conduct. These contained the most serious cases of Incitement to Hatred published by any news media.

Sixty-nine reports were capable of being identified as published directly by extreme hate groups or well-known far-right activists in Ireland. These included threats to a wide range of minority groups

Online platforms

There were 282 reports about racist hate speech online. One hundred and nineteen were published on Facebook, 42 on Twitter, 4 on YouTube, 21 on Instagram, 7 on Snapchat and 2 on TikTok. Online forums hosted 16 of the reports containing explicit hate content. Twenty-two were published on other websites.

Targeted groups

The groups most targeted by hate speech in the 2020 reports to iReport.ie were Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other (74 in total), Muslim (69), Traveller (35), South Asian (54), Chinese (29), Jewish (23). Sev-

enty reports concerned racism against white-other Europeans, of which 56 concerned racism against Romanians and Roma on Facebook. Asylum seekers and refugees were specifically targeted in 7 reports. Thirty-six reports concerned hate speech against a wide range of ethnic minority and migrant groups. Racist language was used in 181 instances (54%), language about religion in 50 instances (15%), and racist symbols or insignia in 36 cases (11%).

Racism in politics

There was 1 case reported where an elected Councillor was involved in racist hate speech, broadcast live on a local radio station, and 1 case of anti-Chinese racist speech in the Dail by a sitting TD.

A General Election took place in February 2020. Eleven separate candidates in the General Election were the subject of 26 reports. Thirteen cases concerned candidate or party leaflets or flyers containing racist incitement to hatred. Twelve reports concerned a single candidate, in leaflets, website, videos and social media. She was banned from YouTube and investigated by Gardai for Incitement to Hatred after the election. Three political parties were responsible for the majority of extreme hate speech in this election reported.

Reporting

One hundred and thirty-one cases reported by the public to iReport.ie were also reported elsewhere. One hundred and thirteen of these were reported directly to the media platform that published the hate speech. Most reports to iReport.ie were made while reports were still under review by social media platforms. Action was taken in six cases to block users or remove content. In 9 cases, platforms refused to take action.

Five cases were referred to the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland, and three cases to the Press Ombudsman. Sixteen cases were referred to Gardai. Two incidents were under investigation by An Garda Síochána.

A growing trend: far-right media

We first included this section in the 2019 report, to highlight a small number of reports particularly connected with far-right election candidates. There has been significant growth in this area in 2020.

Sixty-nine reports were capable of being identified as published directly by extreme hate groups or well-known far-right activists in Ireland. These included threats to a wide range of minority groups.

Did anybody help?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Why do you think the incident was racist?

- ☒ Racist language
- ☐ Language about religion or religious beliefs
- ☐ There did not appear to be any other motive
- ☐ It was about something else but racism came into it

Or briefly, in your own words, why would you say the incident was racist?

How to report an incident

You can report a racist incident online at 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. Gardai, local authority, school, Twitter, etc?
- ☐ What was their response?

Why do you think the incident was racist?

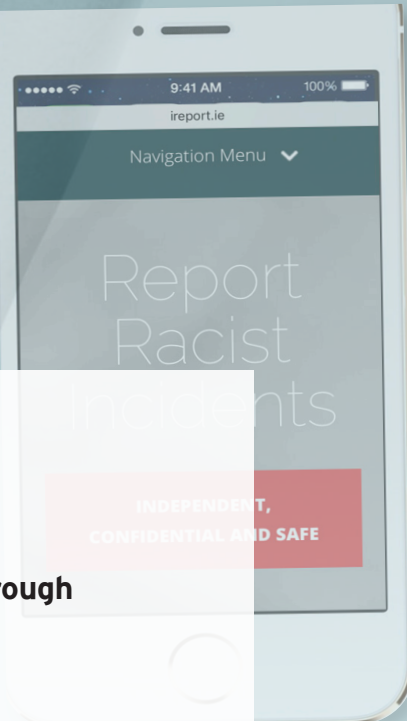
- ☐ Racist language, images or symbols
- ☐ Religious-associated clothing on targeted person
- ☐ There was no other motivation
- ☐ It was about something else but racism came into it

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

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

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

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

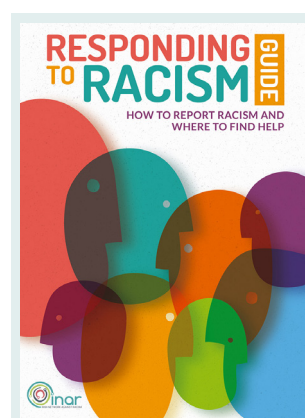
2. RACIST DISCRIMINATION: There are two main bodies for ensuring that the equality laws are upheld. Those are the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC), which is similar to a court, and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC). Claims of discrimination in relation to clubs and licensed premises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

Citizens Information Services (CIS): 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.

www.iREPORT.ie



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iReport app**



Irish Network Against Racism

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