

Reports of racism in Ireland

Racism:
see it
send it
end it.

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iREPORT

.ie



Authored by Dr Lucy Michael, Dr Niloufar Omid and Daniel Reynolds, with the guidance of the Peer Advisory Group:

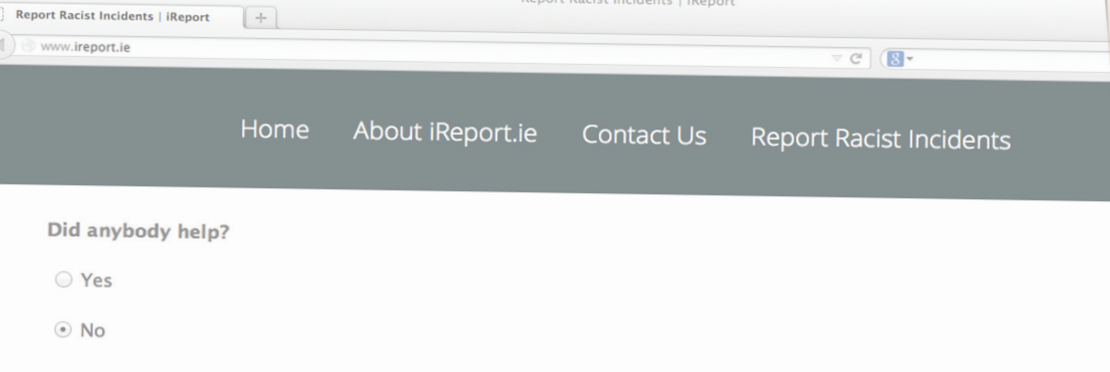
Peer Advisory Group

A Peer Advisory Group (PAG) drawn from INAR network members and partners comes together to provide oversight on the production of the iReport Reports of racism. PAG members review data, data presentation, report structure and editorial decisions. We are very grateful to our peer reviewers for their advice and support : Sakshi Arya, Shari Irfan, Daniel Kamenyezi, Maria Joyce, Sphiwe Moyo, Gordon Grehan, Bridget Kelly, Oona Colin and Eoin Heffernan.



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 et al (2022) *Reports of racism in Ireland: Data from iReport.ie. - Annual Report 2021*. 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 po-

lice 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.

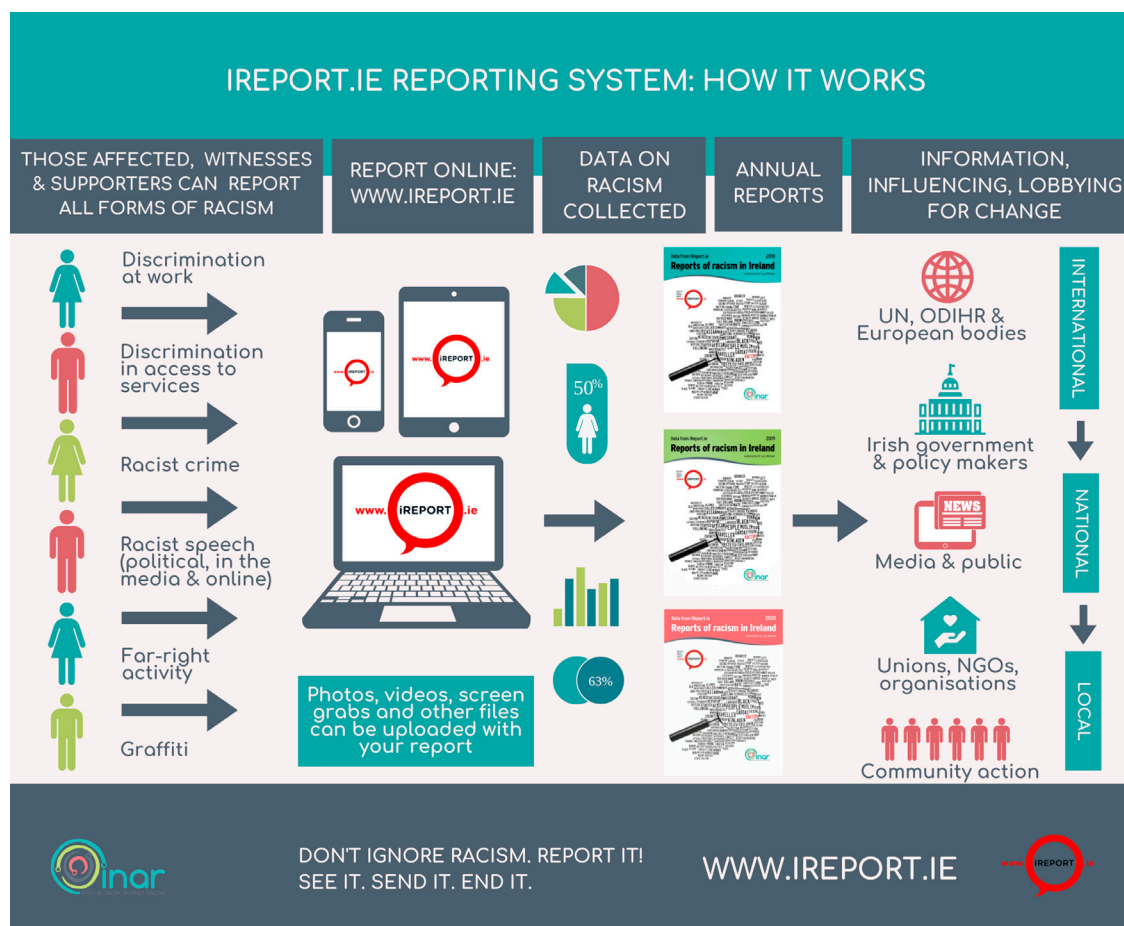
How we count crimes

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 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 INAR members to achieve better services for victims of crime and discrim-

ination, better protection for those likely to be targeted, and hold statutory agencies and government accountable for failures in this area.

Guest Foreword

“When online racism rears its ugly head, it’s easy for people to dismiss it because they see it often as faceless attacks and therefore should not be taken seriously but the reality is, it’s no different to offline racism. The cruel situation is that you’re more than likely to experience more of it online and the continuous toll it can have can be immense. The abundance of racism that minority groups experienced – particularly by those

in Ireland of Asian background – grew during the pandemic.

Reports like this allow us to learn and grow and though the facts may be uncomfortable, they are invaluable as they offer us a true insight into a vital aspect of Irish society. We can always do better.”

Úna-Minh Kavanagh, Journalist and Author.

Director's foreword

2021 began with a terrifying assault on the US democratic process, reminding the world of how powerful the threat of openly avowed white supremacy remains now that it has rubbed shoulders with the mainstream, perhaps contributing to the Biden presidency's hesitancy to dismantle its predecessor's border regime. Across Europe, racist and right-populist political formations and governments advanced xenophobic, antisemitic, anti-muslim, misogynistic, and homophobic agendas, railing against liberal elites. In the UK, the post-Brexit border rhetoric threatened to destabilise the Irish peace process by stoking the basest ethnic tensions, enforced 1940s style 'foreign' registrations on migrant workers, and culminated in record drownings in the English Channel. At home, our recent history interposed the Mother and Baby Homes Commission's long awaited final report, which drew sharp criticism for the timidity of its findings and recommendations, including a perplexing assertion, contrary to the ample evidence it recorded, that there was no racial discrimination against 'mixed race' children. Globally and at home, the evolution of the pandemic continued to lay bare the contours of systemic racism. In spite of the recognition that inequalities of outcome undermine the task of combating the virus effectively, vaccine nationalism and the profit imperative were permitted to sabotage efforts to do what the scientific community insist to be essential; pool resources and work in concert to eliminate a global threat. This response doesn't augur well for the task of tackling the climate emergency, which similarly impacts disproportionately on racialised groups, contributing increasingly to the global inequality and the ongoing refugee crisis.

Against the background of these trends in systemic racism, on a world scale, in Europe and at home, iReport.ie findings on levels of racist violence and discrimination in Ireland were broadly consistent with previous years. Broadly, that is, with a notable increase in the targeting of Asians; as in 2020 this is elevated value is attributable to Covid related xenophobic discourses. That the overall levels of violence and hostility did not also grow significantly in spite of strenuous investment by far right actors is testament to the successes of the increasingly organised solidarity efforts of Trade Unions, civil society led initiatives like the Far Right Observatory, and grassroots community actors like Communities Against Racism, in meeting increasing community demand for analysis and resources with which to combat far right discourses and disrupt far right activities.

At an institutional level the government publication of the Interim Report the Anti Racism Committee on a National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR) contains language and a framework which hold the promise of a NAPAR which could be groundbreaking in addressing systemic racism squarely, potentially placing Ireland in the proud position of a global exemplar on equality. However, this outcome hinges on leadership, resourcing and an effective implementation, oversight and monitoring plan. There is promise too in the Criminal Justice (Hate Crimes) Bill 2021, as well as initiatives like the Garda National Diversity Forum, other changes in practice from An Garda Síochána and the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions on matters of criminal justice for minorities. As with the NAPAR, these initiatives need clear means for measuring outcomes, and proper tools for meaningful implementation, including resourcing and effective oversight. In their absence, our best measure, the iReport data, is telling us that trust in Gardai and the criminal justice system among minorities is still alarmingly low. One place we could start is in addressing the conditions which have led to the stalling out of the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC)'s investigation into the fatal shooting by Gardai of George Nkencho on 30 Dec 2020. The fact that GSOC have been unable to deliver on their promise to the Nkencho family to conclude their investigation within a year of George's killing, has as our findings show, serious ramifications for minorities' faith in the authorities. This simply has to change.

Shane OCurry
Director, INAR

Overview

There were 404 reports received from the public about racism in 2021. This included 154 reports about criminal offences (excluding incitement to hatred). There were 90 reports about discrimination, and 31 reports about other recordable racist incidents. There were 113 reports about hate speech. A further 16 reports could not be categorised.

Highlights

- Assault rates remained high in 2021.
- There were fewer incidents of serious threat than in previous years, but a much higher rate of public order offences which involved aggressive and abusive behaviour and usually racist language.
- The group most targeted in crimes during this period were Chinese, South Asian and Other Asian, continuing a pattern change from 2020 prompted by Covid-related abuse.
- Fifteen percent of all cases involving criminal offences resulted in physical injury.
- Only 25 percent of crimes were reported to Gardai in 2021, down from 43 percent in 2020. Those who did report expressed extremely low levels of satisfaction.

2021 reports compared to 2020

- Reports of criminal offences and incidents were similar to 2020 rates. There were smaller numbers of racist incidents reported which were neither criminal offences nor illegal discrimination. Overall report numbers were impacted by a drop in reporting of online and other forms of hate speech from 2020. The previous year saw a significant increase in online hate reporting, so the 2021 decrease is not a particular surprise.

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2021

RACISM IN IRELAND
iReport Reports of Racism

HIGHLIGHTS



Numbers overall have reverted to 2019 levels, due to a decrease in reporting of online hate speech



The most discriminated against group in 2021 was Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other



Racist language was used in 75 percent of all criminal offences



Crimes targeted Chinese, South Asian & Other Asian more than any other group.



Assaults remained high in 2021



Staff in public sector bodies were responsible for 30% of all discrimination.



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Racist crime

Criminal offences

There were 154 cases involving criminal offences in 2021. Of these, there were 40 assaults, 39 cases of harassment, 13 cases of serious threat, 44 public order offences, and 17 cases of criminal damage.

Serious criminal harms

Racist assaults were the subject of 40 cases in 2021. More than half (55%) resulted in injuries and nearly two-thirds (63%) resulted in significant psychological impacts.

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.

- When a Black health care worker was waiting for the carwash in her car, a group of girls screamed racist slurs, and sprayed cold soap and detergent foam from a high-power hydro jet nozzle for over 30 minutes through the car window. As a result of ingesting detergent, the victim suffered with digestive issues, as well as a choking feeling, coughing, and shortness of breath from a respiratory infection for 2-3 days. She called Garda Emergency and the case is under investigation.

Cases involving assault frequently involve people known to the targeted persons. In these cases, patterns of harassment can escalate over time

- A 6-year-old girl was dragged in a noose by a neighbour's adolescent son and the family was attacked with rocks by the same boy and his friends months later. The mother reported it to Garda, but Gardaí have failed to investigate. She is not sure if it is properly recorded.

Racist assaults are also a consistently present feature of encounters with strangers in Ireland. The violence of such events often deters witnesses from attempting to intervene. In 2021, the perpetrators of assault were strangers in 80% of cases

- A mixed-race woman was in a supermarket with her husband nearby. A stranger asked her about her background and where she was from, and then sexually assaulted her. She did not report to Gardaí, as she does not trust them since George Nkencho's death.
- A Black man was called a racist name and then hit with a hurley stick by two perpetrators, with the second perpetrator threatening to break his skull. He escaped after a passer-by intervened. The passer-by reported it to Gardaí, the City Council and Community Housing Liaison Officer, but no response was received.
- A person of mixed-race background was attacked by two teenagers, spitting many times at her, and using racist abuse, aiming to knock her down. The incident was reported to Gardaí.

Incidents of serious and general threat

There were 13 threats to kill or cause serious harm.

- A Black-African woman was verbally abused and threatened with a 30 cm knife at her throat after she asked a stranger to respect social distancing at the bus station. Six construction workers who were fixing the road were witnesses. She reported to the Garda, but there was no response.
- A Black-African family were frequently harassed by two neighbours with racist slurs, violent knocking and throwing stones at the front door. They threatened to attack the house and children and to burn their car.

These incidents were reported to the Gardaí. While the incidents were recorded and there was a witness, Gardaí responded that there is not much they can do and that the family should continue to document the attacks.

- A man of Arab background was followed by two men and a woman when he was going to the gym. They loudly shouted racist slurs and attempted to attack him. He did not report to the Gardaí because he did not trust that they would follow up the case.

There were a further 14 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.

Criminal damage, theft and graffiti

There were 14 reports of racist graffiti in this period, including 1 on homes, 10 in public streets and parks, and 2 on public transport.

- A youth mural celebrating difference and anti-racism was defaced with the words 'House the Irish first'. It was reported to Gardaí.

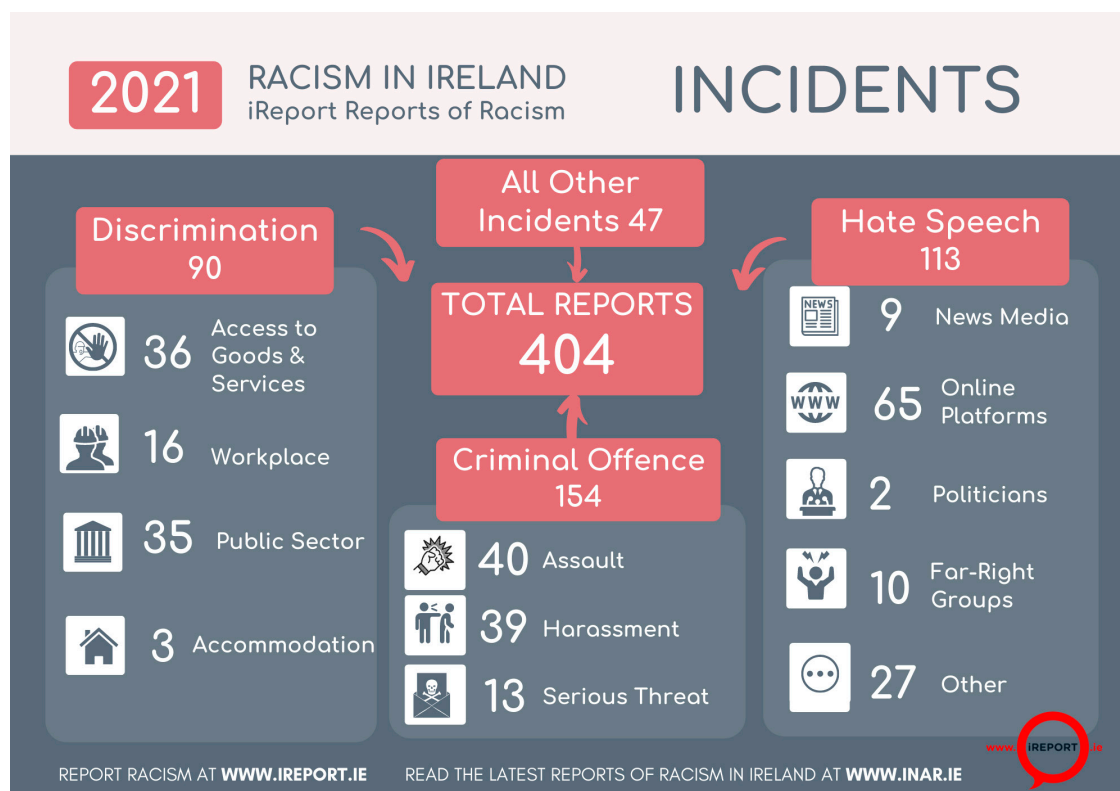
Four reports in this period concerned single or multiple counts of criminal damage excluding graffiti. These incidents included damaged house windows, doors and external walls.

There were 4 cases of theft and 1 case of trespass.

Racist incidents

There were a further 36 incidents reported to iReport.ie in 2021. These types of incidents often include multiple elements and though victims believe 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.

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 these 36 incidents which were neither described as 'crimes' or 'illegal discrimination', only 2 incidents were reported to Gardaí.



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.

Repeat harassment

Repeat harassment was reported in 39 cases in 2021, 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 2021 include:

- A mother of 2 mixed-race children has experienced harassment from her neighbour over months. She reported this to Gardaí, but no action has been taken.
- A teenager of Asian background has experienced harassment in his neighbourhood for years. The impact of the Covid19 restrictions has increased his unwanted contact with his harassers over the last year, and he has thought about suicide.
- The doors of two families of Middle Eastern and Asian background have been frequently kicked by a group of 15-20 teenagers late at night. The children run upstairs in fear when they hear the door being kicked. The families fear for their children and cannot let them out alone.

Repeat harassment was reported by students at school and college in 7 cases. 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.

- Two Traveller boys were constantly racially abused in different ways, such as racist slurs, online threatening, and bullying. The oldest boy was physically attacked from behind on school grounds, where he was left with a cut under his eye. The assault was witnessed by a large group of students.

While many students had witnessed the incident, the principal avoided conveying the truth about the incident to his mother, then shouted at her. The mother reported this to the school.

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In the 2021 data, we 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". Thirty-seven of the above cases met this standard.

The new Harassment, Harmful Communications and Related Offences Act 2020 commenced on 10 February 2021. This includes the offence of "Distributing, publishing or sending threatening or grossly offensive communication". This offence does not require persistent communication. Two further cases met this standard.

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.

Public Order Offences

A wide range of incidents meet the criteria to be prosecuted as Public Order offences as per the Criminal Justice (Public Order) Act 1994. Forty-four cases which were not classifiable as any of the above offences were classified here. These all involved threatening and disruptive behaviour in public places.

"I was in a shop being served. A Black man ran in the shop in a panic with a White man verbally harassing him, and calling him a 'monkey'. No one did anything. Not even the workers. He ran out. I presume he was looking for someone who would help him. I was too startled to act. It did not feel safe, but it still upsets me - as a Black person - how accepted it was by that many. I informed the worker serving me that something should have been done. He ignored me."

(Witness statement)

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 1998-2001 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 cases of illegal discrimination were reported in 2021. Discrimination cases also included crimes such as assault, threat to kill or harm, theft, harassment, and false accusations

of criminal wrongdoing. Where crimes were present, the cases have been categorised as criminal cases, even though they occurred in settings such as the workplace or service providers alongside discrimination.

Discrimination in employment

Discrimination can occur in employment 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.

Sixteen cases in this period concerned discriminatory treatment at work by colleagues or employers. Discrimination in work is, in reports

Discrimination in work is, in reports submitted to iReport.ie, usually accompanied by verbal abuse and sometimes physical abuse, as well as lesser treatment

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.

- A refugee found a job in Galway. A few weeks after starting, a member of management asked them if they came from a terrorist country. Following this they began to realise that other staff were avoiding working or speaking with them. This has led to issues in the workplace. They reported this to a senior supervisor but there has been no response. The victim is considering requesting transfer to another team.

A further 4 reports concerned discrimination in applying for work. This tends to be reported less because it is difficult to confirm.

- A Bangladeshi person interviewed for a professional highly skilled role with a technology firm based in Ireland. They passed through 3 stages of online interviews with very positive feedback, then travelled to a third country for final stage interviews, receiving more positive feedback and was informed they were preparing offer letters. The next day they received an email asking for a chat from a person not previously involved in the recruitment process. They were told that Irish applicants were preferred because of their professional connections. When they reported this to the recruiter, they were reassured it would be addressed. However, following this

there was no further communication from the company or recruitment team, and later the applicant discovered they had started recruiting for the role again. This situation has left the applicant stressed and feeling a mental burden.

One further case concerned racist abuse at work by a customer or service user. This might amount to discrimination by an employer if they failed to take action following complaint (as we have frequently seen in previous reports).

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

On a training day, the trainer and manager said "I won't be hiring Blacks or Indians". They went on to claim Indian people are idle and don't get involved, and that "Black people" would be abused by racists. This was reported to HR, who argued that this "was not racist because there were no black or Indian people in the room". There was an investigation, but nothing further was said about the recruiter. The employee attempted to report this incident, and to report a conflict of interest following more racist comments from management. The HR Director stopped this, telling the employee to stop reporting managers and to keep out of the process. The individual reporting this felt silenced. The manager is still recruiting and training staff 2 months later, despite an on-going investigation. The employee reporting this feels they are no longer secure in their job, this led to them needing to take time off for their health. They feel they will have to leave their job.

Discrimination in Access to Goods and Services

Thirty-six cases involved restricted access to goods or services because of illegal racial discrimination against their ethnic or religious background.

In 16 cases, persons were refused service. A further 20 cases involved people given poor service.

- A customer was abruptly approached by a supermarket employee, who told the customer to leave. The customer asked why but was told that the staff member didn't need to give any reason. They felt confused and uncomfortable. The staff member physically pushed the customer to the door. The customer felt there was no reason for

this, they wore a mask, were not near anyone, and was quietly shopping. However, this incident, following other similar incidents, has left them feeling humiliated and isolated. They wish they could return to their home country where they are not treated like this.

- A student booked a ferry return ticket via shuttle bus but when she arrived was told there was no space on the shuttle bus. She remained in the office to avail of any late available spaces. Staff made comments about the woman being foreign. A space became available later to join another student group, but staff threatened the tour leader that “If you would like to let her join, I cannot give you the group discount price for all your other group members”. After watching the shuttle leave the woman asked staff why she was denied and was told “if you feel I treat you personally, it is your problem. It is your own problem how you feel because of where you are from”. She shared her experience with friends who were shocked and reported the incident. However, she has been left feeling unwelcome in Ireland.
- Four friends entered a local pub in a large country town, all fully vaccinated. There were no other customers at that time. Bar staff asked for proof of vaccination when they ordered drinks. After looking at one of the groups ID the staff member said they forgot we are fully booked for the night and then refused service. The customers believed this to be because one person in the group had a name associated with Irish Travellers. They described themselves as humiliated by the event.

Accommodation

Three cases involved discrimination in finding somewhere to live. Two of these involved social housing.

- A Romanian family suffered serial complaints about cleanliness from neighbours although none ever interacted with the Romanian family. The family was evicted after a series of complaints were made to their landlord; this was believed to have been led by a particular neighbour who was quite openly racist. Now, the family and their children are living in a single room in homeless accommodation. The family were described as ‘choosing to move’ although this was untrue. Others in the neighbourhood were afraid to report in case of recriminations against them.

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Public sector

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

Thirty-five cases of illegal discrimination were in the public sector. There were 7 cases of discrimination in accessing public healthcare. Two cases concerned discrimination in social housing.

There were 7 cases in education, across primary, secondary and third level.

- A secondary school teacher used offensive racist language multiple times in their class. This made lots of students upset and angry, especially as two Black students were present in the class. First students went to the teacher, but he just laughed about the situation. It was reported to the principal, and the principal told the students that they would not like to deal with this issue and asked them to refer to their Year head. The year head then suspended the student who reported the teacher. The student reporting this said: "I was deeply hurt. This school thinks just having BLM all around the school is enough"
- A boy was told by his teacher that he lived in a 'ghetto' because he was from a multicultural area. He also experienced daily racist verbal abuse from other pupils. The school refused to take action on either matter.

An Garda Síochána: There were 10 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.

In the following cases, targeted persons believed that there was direct discrimination against them on the basis of their ethnic or racial identity.

- During the lockdown Garda issued a fine against a Romanian man going to a shop which stocked culturally appropriate foodstuffs for his family. The same Garda met him during his attempt to appeal the fine and threatened a further fine. This left the man feeling distress and depression, feeling that the garda are against him.
- Two adult friends were walking along a beach as a Garda car drove by, and they greeted the Gardaí. Shortly afterwards the Garda car turned, and Gardai approached them telling them they were going to search them. They did not ask for their names, ask any other questions or given reason for the search. The Gardaí then proceeded to grab both people

and attempted to take their phones before arresting them both and taking them to the station where they were strip searched. This left them both feeling shaken and angry. They feel the Gardaí in this town targets minorities. In this incident Gardaí targeted only the people of colour and ignored others on the same road. Both feel frustrated at the recurrence of these events and in their report share they don't know why they bother to report it, as they believe nothing will change.

- An aggressive Garda was filmed by a person who was then arrested and taken to a Garda station. "I was given my rights as a detainee in my own language. But I still could not understand why I was arrested. I was refused an interpreter who could translate to me why I was arrested or call my embassy for help, put into the cell at the Garda station and then released 10 minutes later without any charges or explanation."

There are also concerns about violence by Gardaí.

- A Black man was waiting for his friend outside of a takeaway when a group of young people began shouting racist abuse. The Gardaí were called, but rather than helping the man, he reported that he was punched by a Garda, arrested, and thrown in a cell naked. He was left with injuries and felt anger that he was arrested when he called the garda for help.
- A Black victim of violent hate crime was prosecuted and imprisoned for a violent order offence.

**During the lockdown
Garda issued a
fine against a
Romanian man going
to a shop which
stocked culturally
appropriate
foodstuffs for his
family**

2021

RACISM IN IRELAND
iReport Reports of RacismTARGETED
GROUPS

Crime

32%	Chinese & Other Asian
32%	South Asian
28%	Black-African, Black-Irish & Black Other
4%	Roma

Discrimination

24%	Black-African, Black-Irish & Black Other
17%	Chinese, Other Asian and South Asian
14%	Irish Traveller
9%	Mixed background

The most targeted groups in this period were Chinese, South Asian and Other Asian, continuing a pattern change from 2020 prompted by Covid-related abuse.

REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IEREAD THE LATEST REPORTS OF RACISM IN IRELAND AT WWW.INAR.IE

Targeted groups

Ethnic, religious and racialised identities

The largest group of crime reports came from South Asian, Chinese and Other Asian people. South Asians and Chinese or Other Asian each reported 32 percent of all crimes reported in 2021.

Nine cases (17%) of assaults and threats to kill or harm were against people identified as Black-African, Black-Irish or Black-Other. 34 percent of assaults and threats to kill or harm were against people identified as South Asian, and 9 percent were against Chinese or Other Asian. Travellers reported 4 percent of crime or other racist incidents. Roma people reported 3 percent of crime or other racist incidents. Low levels of reporting from Irish Travellers and Roma were consistent with 2020.

Other White-Europeans reported 11% of crimes or other racist incidents. Latin Americans reported 7% of crimes or other racist incidents. People with mixed background reported 15% of cases of crimes and other racist incidents

The largest group of discrimination reports came from people of Black African, Black-Irish or Black-Other backgrounds at 24 percent. Asian and South-Asian people experienced 17% of discrimination cases. Travellers reported 14 percent of discrimination cases. Other White-Europeans reported 16% of discrimination cases. Latin Americans reported 13% of cases of discrimination. People with mixed background reported 9% of discrimination cases. Roma people reported 4 percent of discrimination cases.

Nine cases (17%) of assaults and threats to kill or harm were against people identified as Black

Perpetrators

Indicators of racism

Racist language was a common reason for crimes to be reported as racist. Racist language was used in 55 percent of reports overall, 75 percent of criminal cases, 28 percent of discrimination cases and 41 percent of other incidents.

In 27 percent of cases overall, there was no other obvious reason. In many of these cases, the targeted person was the only minority ethnic or migrant person present.

Other indicators, such as being identified as an Irish Traveller or a migrant, made up 14 percent of cases.

Perpetrators of discrimination

Strangers accounted for 37 percent of discrimination cases. This is an unusually high figure compared to other years.

Institutional racism

Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for 3 percent of crimes and 30 percent of discrimination cases.

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 2021 and previous years, 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.

Reporting crimes and racist incidents

Reporting to Gardaí

Twenty-five percent of those reporting crimes to iReport.ie also reported them to An Garda Síochána or to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC). Just 6 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, none reported that they were satisfied with the response they were receiving. One of these were waiting on investigations to commence the incident having only taken place in previous days.

Poor responses by Gardaí reflect similar patterns as seen in previous years. Refusal to act or assertion that they could not act was common.

Twenty-five percent of those reporting crimes to iReport.ie also reported them to An Garda Síochána or to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC)

- In a case of repeated neighbourhood harassment, while all incidents were recorded and there was a witness, the Garda said there is not much they can do and that the family should continue to document the attacks
- A witness reported a serious threat to Gardaí and was told the victim had to report it or they could not do anything.

The above data should be considered also in light of the reports of illegal discrimination and racial profiling by Gardaí described in the previous section. The reports reflect that trust in Gardaí is influenced by wider events and not only by direct contact (e.g. after the death of George Nkencho).

Reporting crime 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. Others reported to citizens' advice centres, Bank, HSE, An Post, 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.

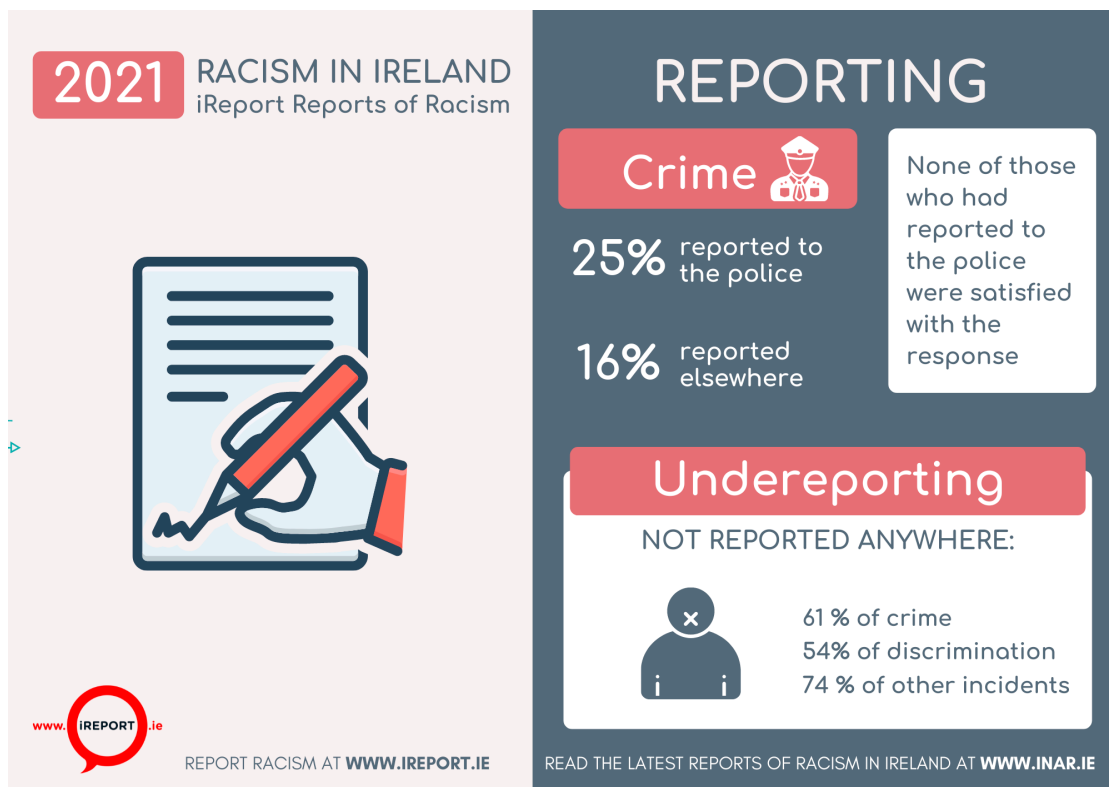
Reporting discrimination

Reporting of discrimination is increasing, although most reporting parties do not know where best to report their experiences. Of the 90 incidents of illegal discrimination reported to iReport.ie, 49 (54%) were not reported to anyone else. Seven cases (8%) were reported to An Garda Síochána, but 2 of these also included criminal offences. 35 (39%) were reported to other organisations.

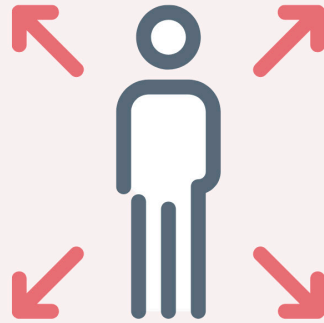
Not reported elsewhere

Sixty-one percent of crimes, 54% of discrimination and 74% of other racist incidents were not reported to anyone except iReport.ie.

Sixty-one percent of crimes, 54% of discrimination and 74% of other racist incidents were not reported to anyone except iReport.ie



2021 RACISM IN IRELAND iReport Reports of Racism



REPORT RACISM AT WWW.IREPORT.IE

IMPACT

Where Impact Was Reported:

88%



were described as having a psychological impact on the victim

18%



resulted in physical injury

17%



had a financial impact

19%



caused isolation & low trust in others

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.

Data on impact was gathered in 131 cases of crime, discrimination and other incidents. The percentages below are in relation to this figure.

Twenty-four cases resulted in physical injuries, including 3 that immediately required hospitalisation. Two involved head injuries, and a further 3 involved injuries to the eyes or face. Two incidents were against women who were pregnant.

One hundred and fifteen reports (88%) were described as having a psychological impact on the victim.

"I am scared to go to the city at night."

"My daughter was 6 at the time. I don't allow

them to play outside and if I do, I have to be at the window. I know she gets nervous when going outside now."

"I feel shame, embarrassment, hurt, and fear it would happen again if I told people where I'm from."

"I've been wanting to kill myself, because I'd rather die than take this abuse anymore."

In one family, incidents of harassment from neighbours grew so unbearable that the mother and her children fear staying in Ireland any longer. The Gardaí have refused to get involved despite multiple reports to them.

"I can't sleep at night. My kids are scared to go in the backyard since the incident happened again. We feel we are forced to leave. I'm so afraid for the wellbeing of my kids that I even booked my flights to leave yesterday, but cancelled them because I cannot leave my husband here, who is Irish, but he is hated because of me."

There were 22 reported cases that include

financial impacts. Although we tend to describe short-term financial impacts only in this report, many reports allude to medium- and long-term financial impacts.

Twenty-five reports (19%) demonstrated an 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.

"I had thought that South Dublin was safe. But I became afraid to walk alone. I am especially afraid of white boys and men. I want to go back to Japan."

"My kids are very upset, and my youngest son is getting scared to go out my door and play, in case of being called names."

Multiple forms of impact are common from a single incident. A third (33%) of those who described the impact of the event on them mentioned more than one type of impact.

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 2013-2021 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.

Examples of good bystander intervention include:

- A family experiencing extensive and increasing harassment and criminal damage from an abusive neighbour have received the support of the local residents association committee. The County Council, Gardaí, local Councillors, Túsla and the management company have all refused to take action in relation to this case.

"My daughter was 6 at the time. I don't allow them to play outside and if I do, I have to be at the window. I know she gets nervous when going outside now."

- A person who experienced a violent racist assault from a gang in the city centre was refused help by passersby. When they decided to call Gardaí, they asked workers in sanitation trucks nearby to stay with them for safety because they were afraid the gang would return. They refused. A couple walking by agreed to stay until Gardaí arrived 20 minutes later.
- A passenger on a cross-border bus was concerned about racial profiling of passengers when Gardaí boarded the bus and removed two young men. The passenger filmed the incident but was blocked from speaking to the passengers being removed. Racial profiling incidents on cross-border buses in Ireland have been the subject of concern by national and international human rights organisations in recent years.

Racist hate speech

There were 113 cases of racist hate speech reported in total in 2021. This is just a third of the reports made in 2020, but

News media

There were 9 reports of hate speech published by Irish newspapers (signatories to the Press Council Code of Conduct), and no reports of hate speech published by Irish broadcasters (subject to BAI Code of Conduct).

Online platforms

There were 65 reports about racist hate speech online. 23 were published on Facebook, 14 on Twitter, 6 on YouTube, 3 on Instagram, 1 on Snapchat and 2 on TikTok. Online forums hosted 6 of the reports containing explicit hate content. 14 were published on other websites.

Apart from direct hate speech, there were also incidents which were filmed and published on social media platforms, such as a security guard who was filmed at work by a group who shared the video on TikTok to incite racist abuse against him. In another incident, a man who was pushed to the ground and had excessive force used upon him by Gardai was shared on TikTok. The video prompted both comments on Garda behaviour as well as racist abuse against him.

Other

Four cases involved racist hate speech in school communities. Two of these involved explicit incitement to hatred by teachers, which were not acted upon by the schools at which they were employed.

Racism in politics

Two incidents involved County Councillors (from 2 different large political parties). One related to criticism of Israel which was perceived to have overstepped into antisemitism. The other involved a holocaust joke.

Targeted groups

The groups most targeted by hate speech in the 2021 reports to iReport.ie were Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other (32 in total), Traveller (13), South Asian (13), Chinese (8), Jewish (3) and Muslim (2). 21 reports concerned hate speech against a wide range of ethnic minority and migrant groups.

Reporting

Thirty-three cases reported by the public to iReport.ie were also reported elsewhere. Seventeen of these were reported directly to the media platform that published the hate speech. Action was taken in 2 cases to block users or remove content. In 12 cases, platforms refused to take action.

Six cases were referred to Gardai. No cases were referred to the Broadcasting Authority of Ireland, and just one case to the Press Ombudsman.

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. Far fewer reports were made in this area in 2021 than in 2020, and we believe that this is due to a shift in messaging by many far-right groups in 2021, as well as reporting fatigue around this area. Ten reports were capable of being identified as published directly by extreme hate groups or well-known far-right activists in Ireland.

The groups most targeted by hate speech in the 2021 reports to iReport.ie were Black-African, Black-Irish and Black-Other (32 in total), Traveller (13), South Asian (13), Chinese (8), Jewish (3) and Muslim (2)

Did anybody help?

- ☐ Yes
- ☒ No

Why do you think the incident was racist?

- ☒ Racist language
- ☐ Language about race or religion
- ☐ There did not appear to be any other motive
- ☐ It was about some

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. Gardaí, local authority, school, Twitter, etc?
- ☐ What was their response?

Why do you think the incident was racist?

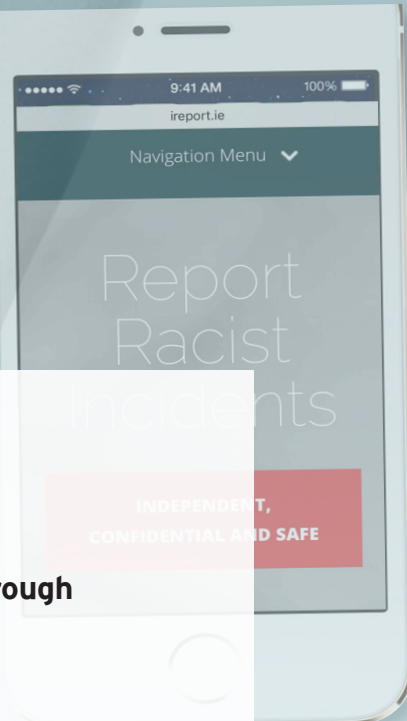
- ☐ Racist language, images or symbols
- ☐ Religious-associated clothing on targeted person
- ☐ There was no other motivation
- ☐ It was about something else but racism came into it

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

ie

WEB: [facebook.com/standrewsrialto](https://www.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.gard-aombudsman.ie

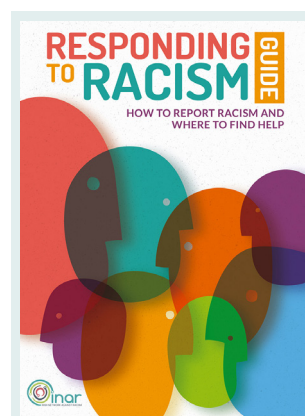
2. RACIST DISCRIMINATION: There are two main bodies for ensuring that the equality laws are upheld. Those are the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC), which is similar to a court, and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC). Claims of discrimination in relation to clubs and licensed premises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

Dr 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

"The iReport.ie report offers a practical model for civil society around the world to counter the lack of awareness on racism in society. Without reporting, we cannot identify how racism is manifested and design effective actions against it. Because victims of racism often face barriers in reporting to authorities, platforms like iReport.ie can serve as a bridge for them by providing a safe space and confidence."

Taisuke Komatsu, Director, International Movement Against Discrimination and Racism (IMADR), Geneva

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
Web: www.inar.ie
www.enar-eu.org



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report racism at www.iReport.ie

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