



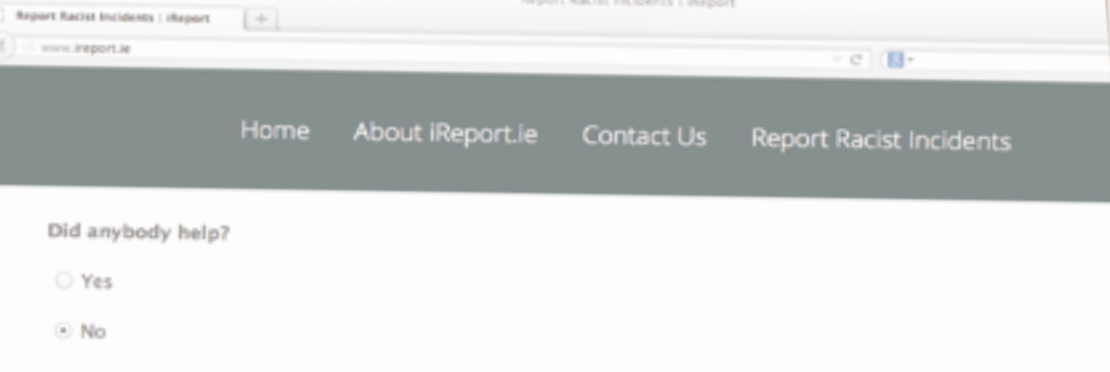
## Peer Advisory Group

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, Oein DeBhairduin, Maria Joyce, Sipiwe Moyo, Gordon Grehan, Bridget Kelly, Oona Colins, Aideen Roche, Eoin Heffernan, Bronwyn April, Denise Collins, Mary Nevin, Muhammad Irfan, Yu Liu, Chipu Harper, Niera Belacy, Ewa Juodis.



## INAR network members





# About iReport

The iReport is a human rights monitoring tool which takes the form of half-yearly and thematic observatories on racist incidents in Ireland. The iReport observatory compiles its data from information submitted by people who have been subjected to racism, by frontline anti-racist organisations, trade unions and other organisations that are committed to combating racism, and by the general public. It uses iReport.ie, an online racist incident reporting system which can be found at [www.iReport.ie](http://www.iReport.ie). iReport.ie is a system that makes it as easy as possible for people to self-report racist incidents by using the online form. It is a way for people whose voices are often unheard, to have those voices heard and to participate in the national conversation on racism. To facilitate this, the reporting mechanism is designed to be as inclusive of all communities as possible, and one which strives to overcome many of the barriers to reporting. 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, Reynolds, D and Omid, N (2023) Reports of racism in Ireland: Data from iReport.ie. - Annual Report 2022. Dublin: Irish Network Against Racism.

\*For information on data analysis please email: [research@inar.ie](mailto: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

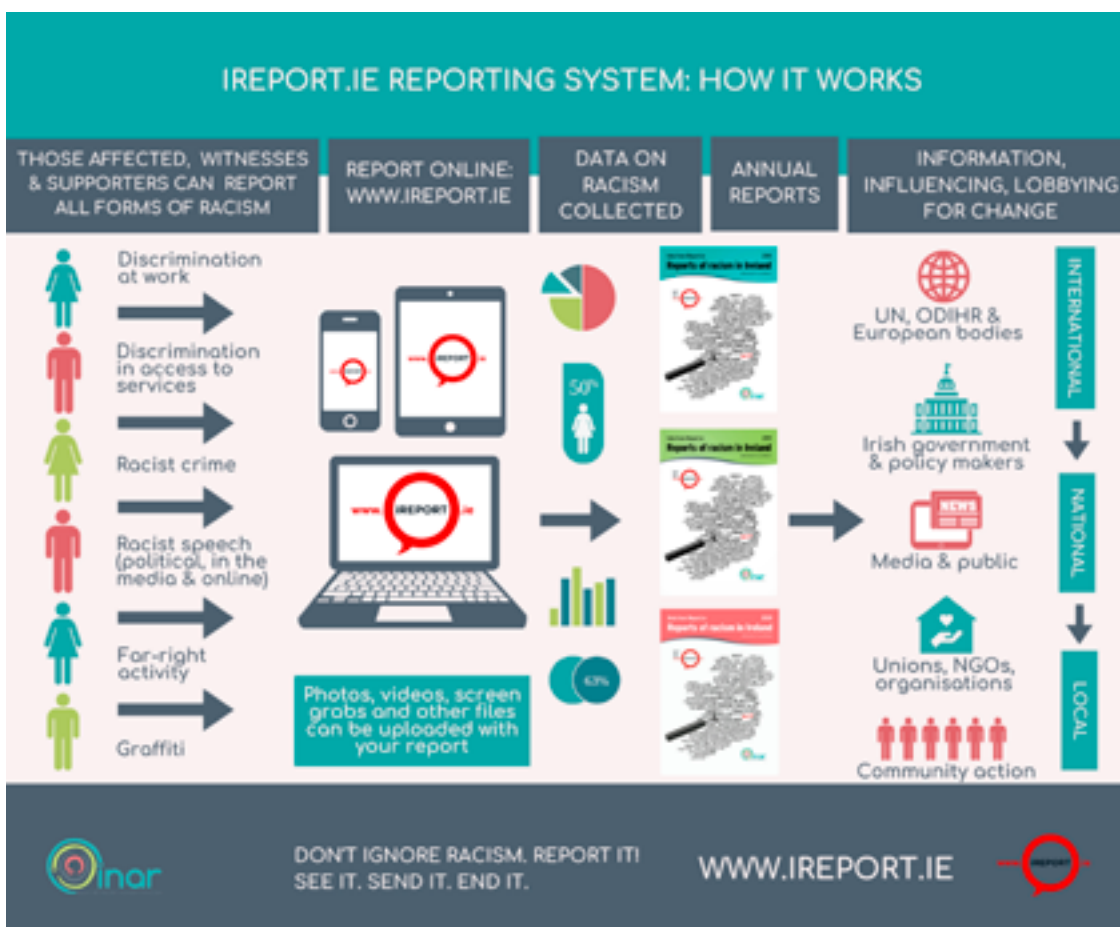
Racist incidents (as distinct from racist crimes) include a range of acts which are racist but which may or may not meet the criteria for being considered criminal offences, or which may be deemed by law enforcement to be too difficult to secure convictions with. While some incidents are deemed too hard 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 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 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

## Against the Politics of Despair

In November 2022 up to two hundred protesters, mainly local residents, gathered to protest outside the disused ESB building on the East Wall Road in Dublin's Docklands. The spark for the protest was information, received indirectly by frustrated residents, that up to 370 asylum seekers would be accommodated there. The Department of Children, Equality, Disability, Integration and Youth (DCEDIY), already over-stretched across its myriad responsibilities and now responding to the emergency of accommodating the thousands fleeing the war on Ukraine along with those arriving as a result of the post-lockdown surges in international protection applicants, had dropped the ball on informing, let alone consulting members of the community.

Although not all of the protesters saw themselves as racist, the protest was categorically racist and grew with every iteration, peaking at 1000 in December, also seeding multiple other protests country-wide. Part of the strategy by agitators included a barrage of fabricated stories and false claims, all with racist undertones, spread virally through social media. But the agitation's real success and growth lay in its organisers ability to refine their tactics to tap into decades of genuine grievance which few political actors had recognised or vocalised. That this happened in East Wall, once the crucible of the Irish Trade Union movement and birthplace of socialist republican playwright Sean O'Casey, ought to be a salutary lesson. In recent decades East Wall has endured the indignities of Ireland's neoliberal development model; the casualisation of jobs, under-employment and unemployment, the scourge of heroin and criminality, while housing costs soared. In addition to this, the community, increasingly abandoned by the parties of the left they had helped create, now looked-on as they became surrounded by the glass towers of the Irish Financial Services Centre and unaffordable plush apartment complexes operated by private equity funds. East Wall, like the Red Wall former Labour heartlands in Britain, and the rust belts of the US and continental Europe, has become hollowed-out developmentally while simultaneously being left in what Peter Mair aptly described as "The Void" of party politics. The void in consultation led to the far right articulating its politics of despair.

Many of those who initially swelled the ranks of the protests, which by now had spread country-wide, had no truck with racism. While a significant number of these dropped away, key players in the protests included local personalities with definite

political ambitions who were being advised and supported by agitators with intentionally fascist politics. These agitators, who in turn were drawing on support and resources from the British, US and to a lesser extent European fascist networks, had been refining their playbook since the 2019 anti-asylum seeker agitation in Oughterard, and the agitation which had led to the arson attacks in Rooskey and Merville. Anti-racists and anti-fascists had also drawn lessons from these events and warned of the dangers. At a webinar hosted by INAR in 2022 on behalf of the Irish Research Council funded "STOPFARRIGHT" project at Maynooth University, community workers with first hand experience of these events exhorted the authorities to learn the lessons and to "include the local community more in planning direct provision centres and create more 'safe spaces' for local communities to mobilise and discuss issues". Community workers also called on the authorities to address the systemic racism in society, and to mobilise its resources to rectify the housing and homelessness crises, and other social and economic conditions which underpinned the despair being given expression by the far right.

The wave of far right protests has provoked widespread fear among INAR members and participants in its programmes. While little of this has been captured in the report this period, impacts of racism are lamentably once more well documented here, and the urgency to address racism in all its forms is all the more pressing now.

At the time of writing the long-delayed National Action Plan Against Racism (NAPAR) is expected to be launched. This is a courageous and ambitious document which, in its focused understanding of systemic racism, proposes in some detail targeted remedies to institutional and structural racism. But it is a long way from a finely worded document to an implementation plan with adequate oversight mechanisms, adequate resourcing and a commitment to an all-government and inclusive all-society approach. Our fear is that responsibility for the NAPAR will be left to DCEDIY alone to implement as if it is an add-on to other policy initiatives. Treating societal racism in this way ignores the central contention of the NAPAR that racism is a systemic issue which requires a whole-of-society approach to tackling it. As we have seen already, we ignore this understanding at our peril.

Shane OCurry  
Director, INAR

# Overview

There were 600 reports received from the public about racism in 2022. This included 223 reports about criminal offences (excluding incitement to hatred). There were 190 reports about discrimination, and 42 reports of other recordable racist incidents. There were 136 further reports about racist hate speech. A further 10 reports could not be categorised.

## Highlights

- Assault rates remained high in 2022. Most assaults were by strangers.
- Businesses and service providers were the most common perpetrators of discrimination.
- Repeat harassment made up almost half of all racist crime reports in 2022, and included assaults, abuse, threats and criminal damage. This is a particular concern because of the likelihood of escalation.
- Most crimes and incidents of discrimination were not reported to anywhere else.
- Only 20 percent of crimes were reported to Gardaí.
- Ninety percent of people who reported a racist incident included information about the negative psychological impact it had on them.

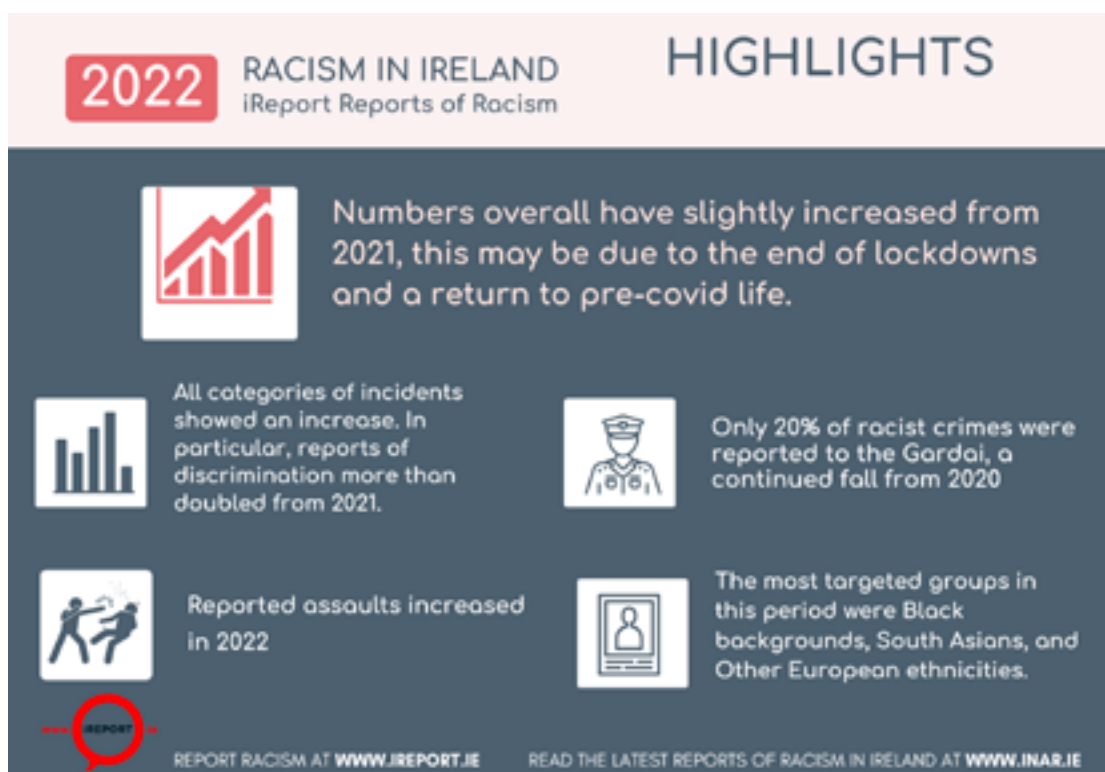
- Explicit racist language was used in 51 percent of criminal incidents and 43 percent of discrimination cases.

## 2022 Compared to 2021

- Overall report numbers showed an increase in reporting since 2021. Reports of criminal offences and incidents were up significantly compared to 2021 rates<sup>1</sup>. There were fewer numbers of racist incidents reported which were neither criminal offences nor illegal discrimination. Racist hate speech was slightly more reported than in 2021.

<sup>1</sup> 413 compared to 154.

**Overall report numbers showed an increase in reporting since 2021**



# Racist crime

## Criminal Offences

There were 223 cases involving criminal offences in 2022. Of these, there were 49 assaults, 112 cases of harassment, 26 cases of serious threat, 95 public order offences, and 8 cases of criminal damage.

## Serious Criminal Harms

Racist assaults were the subject of 49 cases in 2022. 14 (29%) resulted in injuries and 22 (45%) 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.

- A witness reported seeing a man whose incoming call sound was a Russian song being approached by a neighbour, a young Irish man. The young man seemed enraged by the music, ran out of their house and physically attacked the victim. The man was knocked down and bleeding as a result. Bystanders called the ambulance and the victim was taken to hospital. Garda reportedly did nothing and refused to take a report. The attacker threatened to kill the victim.
- Since moving a family has been continuously harassed, mostly by children using racial slurs or banging on the kitchen window and running away. A family member went to ask the parents to stop the children from disturbing the peace but instead the parents assaulted and threatened to kill the family. Since then the neighbours have spread slander because they put up a doorbell camera in order to stop the children from harassing them further. They have made it impossible for the family to go into their garden because of constant harassment with racial slurs. Neighbours have thrown eggs, fruit, glass jars, and dog faeces almost everyday. Local Gardaí refused to act. The family were humiliated by a Garda when they went to file a report because “No one reports racism” and were told they would be laughed out of court.

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

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 2022, the perpetrators of assault were strangers in 82% of cases (40).

- A young Black man went out to a nightclub and was approached by two women that he had not spoken to who accused him of talking to their sister. When he said he didn't talk to her they started attacking him. The security kicked them all out of the club but the two women then followed him. The two women started to punch and shout racial abuse, calling the man a black animal, the victim just tried to get away from the situation.
- A young Asian-Irish man went to a public toilet where a group of three men began to tell him to go back to China and made comments about Covid. When he said that he was not Chinese, he was beaten. The victim had to go to the hospital for a head injury, he also filed a report with the Gardaí, but nothing came of the report.
- A man driving down a Dublin street saw a Black woman walking along the path. A man and 2 children were walking towards her when one of the kids shoved the woman in the chest, pushing her into a wall. The witness stopped the car and blared the horn, opened the window and shouted “what are you doing?”, and the group turned towards the car laughing. The woman was shocked and surprised by the attack. (K242)



## Incidents of Serious and General Threat

Of the 26 cases of threats, there were 6 threats to kill or cause serious harm.

- An Arab man was approached by a neighbour with a hammer who threatened to kill him while shouting racial slurs. The neighbour continues to vilify, antagonise and harass the family racially and verbally, including their children. In one incident the neighbour, his wife, and son all began harassing their young son outside their home. The family are living with fear and stress, but have found no formal support despite other neighbours witnessing incidents and reporting to the Gardaí.
- A South Asian man was on the Luas when he saw a man with a bottle of vodka in his hand. After boarding the Luas the victim listened as the man talked to a couple of people beside him. He then began a conversation with the victim, and then threatened to injure him with the bottle.

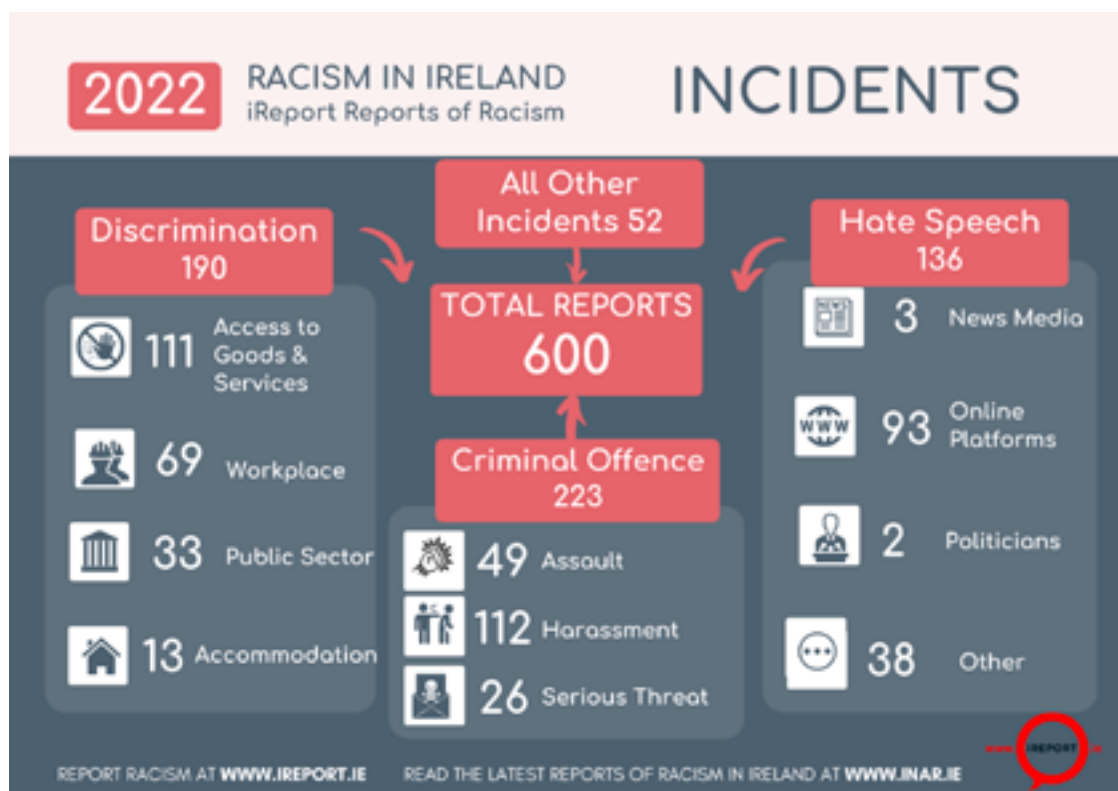
There were a further 20 cases which involved other types of threats, often relating to threats to a person's employment, access to services, reputation, or threat to exclude in some way. Threats like these can also

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, Threat, and Graffiti

There were 16 reports of racist graffiti in this period, 13 in public streets and parks, and none were indicated to be on homes or public transport. Five cases were in a range of areas across Dublin.

- In Watergate Park there has been a notable amount of racist stickering and graffiti this past year. A number of these stickers saying "white lives matter" were noted on a path that runs alongside the N81 near Tallaght Stadium.
- Stickers with white nationalist/white supremacist catch phrases were found throughout a diverse North Dublin neighbourhood. The messages included ideas of "white lives matter" and "diversity = white genocide", which are commonly used by the modern white supremacist movement as part of their "great replacement" conspiracy. This was reported to two local TDs.



There were 2 cases of theft and 6 cases of criminal damage to personal property. Damage to personal property was reported nearly entirely by families who had experienced multiple incidents of attacks.

- A Black family had their windows smashed five times, at the time of reporting, and had their car set on fire. These acts were committed by a group of men both teenage age and older who regularly targeted the family and made death threats. This has left the family traumatised. They reported this to the Gardaí and one of the suspects has been arrested and has a court case pending.

### Racist Incidents

There were an additional 161 incidents reported to iReport.ie in 2022. 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 161 incidents which were neither described as 'crimes' or 'illegal discrimination', only 35 (22%) 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 114 cases in 2022, 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 2022 include:

- A landlord persistently harassed a tenant, and complained about the food they cooked, finally barring the tenant from cooking in the house and threatening eviction. The tenant has developed severe stress as they live with their landlord and is at risk of an eating disorder as a result. The issue was reported to the Garda, RTB and threshold but they all responded that nothing can be done.

**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 assessment for repeat harassment, and in cases of repeat incidents, a harm reduction strategy to be drawn up for each case**

- A witness reported that during an argument between two children from the same neighbourhood, the mother of the white Irish child used racial slurs against the other girl, who was of Arabic background. This is a recurring incident and is markedly different to how she treats other white Irish children.
- A Brazilian woman has been harassed for 3 years by her neighbours, who watch her with binoculars and have threatened to demand her eviction. They regularly verbally abuse her with racial slurs. When she installed a camera, the abuse increased.

Repeat harassment was reported by students at school and college in 20 cases. Schoolchildren are likely to experience repeat harassment in association with attendance at school or youth clubs as well as in their neighbourhood. College and university students also report harassment.

- An 8 year old Asian-Irish girl endured racist bullying for over 2 months at the time of reporting. A local teenager targeted the girl with verbal abuse and intimidation. When her mother tried to discuss this with the teen's mother, they were hostile. They reported this to the Gardaí, who said a car would be sent, but there was no further contact.
- A 15 year old Black girl reported multiple incidents of bullying by other students on her way home from school. Verbal racial abuse had been used by other students and one student in particular targeted the girl and physically assaulted her.
- A Black family has had their windows smashed more than once by local children throwing rocks while also shouting racist slurs. This was reported to the Gardaí, however it has continued.

Harassment is defined by the recent Harassment, Harmful Communications and Related Offences Act 2020. This includes the offence of "Distributing, publishing or sending threatening or grossly offensive communication". This offence does not require persistent communication (which previous legislation required).

Levels of trust in Gardaí to address racism continued to be low in 2022 in relation to

harassment, despite the implementation of the Garda Diversity and Integration Strategy. This has been the subject of comment in this report for several years and continues to be a concern. 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 still 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.

- A family experiencing racial harassment for 5 years recently discovered that no reports they had made to An Garda Síochána had been recorded on the Pulse system for 4 of those years, despite their persistent reporting.

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 repeatedly targeted families and communities feel as a result. That these incidents repeat and escalate over periods of years is evidence that there is too little support in this area.

## 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. 43 cases which were not classifiable as any of the above offences were classified here. These all involved threatening and disruptive behaviour in public places.

# 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 2000-2015 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.

190 cases of illegal discrimination were reported in 2022. 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 also 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.

69 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

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dismissal) are all contrary to equality law in employment. These amount to discrimination by an employer if they failed to take action following a complaint. However, fear of losing a job and not getting a reference deter reporting in some cases.

- A witness reported ongoing racism and aggressive bullying in their workplace. In one intimidating incident, when his Black colleague tried to enter a staff locker room, the male staff verbally attacked him in an aggressive manner to get him out, using a racist offensive slur. He only asked them to stop slurring him, but they did not stop, and he had to walk away.

A further 3 reports concerned discrimination in applying for work. This tends to be reported less because it is difficult to confirm.

- A non-Irish woman was invited to the second interview with the General Manager and HR Manager after successfully passing her first interview. She was not asked relevant questions about her qualifications and the role she applied for. Instead, the questions were focused on her nationality, place of birth, and living area. She also felt the questions were asked in an aggressive manner. Despite her high qualifications for the role, and her strong references, she received a rejection due to her lack of experience in the Irish market.



30 further cases 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 a 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.

- A restaurant delivery worker was accompanied by his Chinese manager to deliver an order that was yet to be paid. When the customer saw the Chinese manager, they refused the food, used racist slurs, and hurled abuse at her. They had to leave with the food unpaid for.
- A bus driver of African descent, reported being abused by a passenger, who said "there is no room for the likes of you to be working here. Going back to where you come from will be better for you". When the bus driver asked him why he was talking in that manner, the passenger replied with more offensive words and slurs. The bus driver described it as painful to face such a situation just because of his race.
- When an emergency doctor on night shift was going to treat a patient, they were verbally attacked with racist slurs and abuse. The patient repeatedly demanded to talk to a White doctor and insulted the doctor. Everyone could hear the slurs as he was yelling and felt uncomfortable, however, the doctor was calm throughout the situation and treated him politely.
- While a non-Irish Census enumerator was visiting a house to collect the Census form as part of her job, the owner of the house refused to provide any information, using racist slurs, and chased her down the street.

### Discrimination in Access to Goods and Services

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

In 70 cases, persons were refused service. A further 30 cases involved people given poor service.

- An Asian customer was discriminated against and abused by two store managers. He was accused of yelling at staff without any evidence. When they requested to see CCTV or any other evidence, they were refused and were told that the store trusts its staff, not Chinese customers.
- In a market, two Traveller children were abused with racist language and threats against the Traveller Community. A number of customers in the market criticised the abusive stall holder and told him he cannot act in this way in a public market. However, he claimed that it was not racist.

### Accommodation

13 cases involved discrimination in finding somewhere to live.

- A landlord barred access to the yard and took away belongings of tenants from the Roma community, and repeatedly used racist language. This behaviour was reported to happen three times in less than two weeks. Despite the family calling the Garda, they did not receive any response. These frequent racist incidents have left the wife traumatised and in need of medical attention

**A Ukrainian family reported ongoing harassment and threats of eviction by the manager of the hotel they were sent too. The family reported that Ukrainians are treated worse than other guests**

- A Ukrainian family reported ongoing harassment and threats of eviction by the manager of the hotel they were sent too. The family reported that Ukrainians are treated worse than other guests. The harassment includes invasions of their privacy and constant phone calls and visits to their room.

### 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 support.

33 cases of illegal discrimination were in the public sector. There were 7 cases of discrimination in accessing public healthcare, including 5 cases of discrimination by GPs or GP receptionists.

Three cases concerned discrimination in access to social welfare. There were 3 reports of discriminatory conduct by the Garda Síochána in providing services. And 9 reports of discriminatory conduct by bus drivers.

There were 10 cases that described incidents in education, across primary, secondary and third level, including one case in pre-school and 3 cases in higher education.

- When students reported staff using racist language to school administration, they were told that it is a matter of opinion if the n\* word is offensive or not, and so it is being repeatedly used by the principal, a teacher and deputy principals. A Black student reported to the IReport that they are being silenced and discriminated against and there is nothing they can do.

**A security guard in a Dublin university asked Muslim students if they were part of an extremist terrorist group**

- An Asian female student reported that her hair was pulled out in school by her White classmates, calling her racist word, and making jokes about her language and her features. She receives this kind of treatment on a daily basis. She feels isolated and alone.
- A mother of two Traveller boys reported regular racist discrimination, threats and physical attacks against his sons in secondary school. While she informed the school of what is going on, she has not found the school responsive. In one example, when she reported to the school that a student threatened to assault a 5-year-old sister, the school did not make any response.
- In one report a student reported that Muslim students in the Irish Higher Education system face discrimination and less favourable treatment. They are associated with extremist groups and accused of being part of those groups. In one incident, a security guard in one of the universities in Dublin explicitly named one of the terrorist groups and asked Muslim students if they were part of that group.

### An Garda Síochána

There were 3 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.

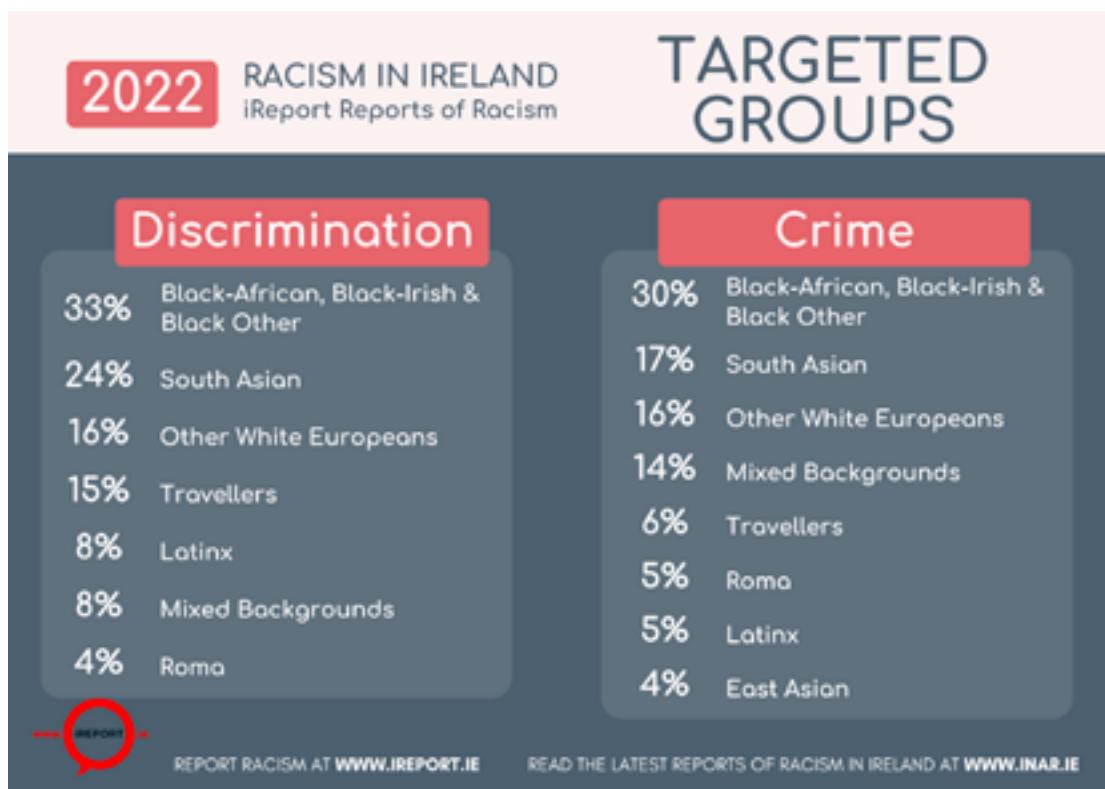
- When a Garda Immigration Officer was doing the paperwork to renew an Afghan family's GNIB cards, commented "Oh the Immigration Office didn't kick you out yet". The father of the family who reported this racist incident expressed how he felt offended, especially as this was said in front of his wife and daughter.

- A witness reported that following a commotion coming from inside a McDonald's branch, the Gardaí only targeted Black men in the restaurant and accused them of being part of the "gang" inside. They proceeded to search them in a very disrespectful manner, while they claimed they had nothing on them, which was found out to be true in the minutes that followed. This was reported to have happened to at least three unrelated groups of black men.

There are also concerns about discriminatory use of violence by Gardaí against ethnic minority people who are suspected of crimes and against others.

- A 50 year old Black man had numerous Gardaí force entry into his house while sleeping. He was handcuffed and beaten by the officers until dazed, then dragged onto the street where neighbours began to get involved and protest the way he was being treated. Following release the victim required hospitalisation for head trauma, concussion, respiratory failure from pepper spray, eye damage from pepper spray that impaired their vision, and bruising on the upper body. He now is also seeking counselling for the mental impact of these events. He believed that the allegations against him were known to be false by the Gardaí, and he believed that the violent treatment he received was because he was Black.
- A witness reported that Gardaí in tactical gear aggressively arrested a Black man who had been thrown out of a pub. There was no apparent reason for his arrest and removal, and the man did not appear to be talking back or resisting them in any way. Gardaí refused to listen to members of the public who witnessed these events.

**A witness reported that Gardaí in tactical gear aggressively arrested a Black man who had been thrown out of a pub. There was no apparent reason for his arrest and removal**



## Targeted Groups

### Ethnic, Religious and Racialised Identities

The largest group of crime reports came from people of Black African, Black Irish or Black-Other backgrounds (30%), South Asian people (17%), and Other White Europeans (16%).

15 (31%) assaults were against people identified as Black African, Black Irish or Black-Other, 11 (22%) against South Asian people, and 8 (16%) against people of Mixed backgrounds. 31 percent of threats to kill or harm were against people identified as Black, followed by people of Mixed backgrounds (23%), then both South Asians and Other White Europeans at 19%.

Travellers reported 6 percent of crime or other racist incidents. Roma people reported 5 percent of crime or other racist incidents. Low levels of reporting from Irish Travellers and Roma was consistent with 2021.

Other White-Europeans reported 17% of crimes or other racist incidents. Latin Americans reported 5% of crimes or other racist incidents. People with mixed background reported 14% 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 33 percent. Asian and South-Asian people experienced 24 percent of discrimination cases. Travellers reported 15 percent of discrimination cases. Other White-Europeans reported 16% of discrimination cases. Latin Americans reported 8% of cases of discrimination. People with mixed backgrounds reported 8% of discrimination cases. Roma people reported 4 percent of discrimination cases.

**The largest group of discrimination reports came from people of Black African, Black Irish or Black-Other backgrounds at 33%**



# Perpetrators

## Indicators of Racism

Racist language was a common reason for crimes to be reported as racist. Racist language was used in 16 percent of reports overall, 51 percent of criminal cases (113), 43 percent of discrimination cases (81) and 19 percent of other incidents (8).

## Perpetrators of Crimes

Perpetrators of racist crimes or racist incidents were over twice as likely to be adults (73%) than young people (29%).

Men were three times more likely to be perpetrators of racist crimes (62%) than women (21%) and were slightly more likely to be perpetrators of abuse (33%) than women (25%).

Mixed male-female groups were responsible for 18 percent of crime. Large groups of perpetrators (5+) were responsible for 9 percent of racist crimes.

Sixty-Seven percent of racist crime and abuse was by white Irish people. 60% of crimes were committed by strangers.

Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for less than 1 percent of crimes

## Perpetrators of Discrimination

Strangers accounted for just 2 percent of discrimination cases. There were three reports of discriminatory behaviour by social welfare staff. There was one report concerning use of racial language by a judge. Schools were accused of discrimination in 10 cases.

Among reports of discrimination in access to goods and services, 33 discrimination reports occurred in the hospitality sector, including bars, pubs, restaurants, hotels, and hostels. 15 reports of discrimination in access to goods and services were in the retail sector. Nine cases of discrimination in access to goods and services were conducted by bus drivers in Dublin.

## Institutional Racism

Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for 17 percent of discrimination cases and less than 1 percent of crimes. 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 2022 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, 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.

**Staff in public sector bodies including the police were responsible for 17 percent of discrimination cases**

# Reporting of Racism

## Reporting to Gardaí

Twenty percent (45 cases) of those reporting crimes to iReport.ie also reported them to An Garda Síochána or to the Garda Síochána Ombudsman Commission (GSOC). Just 17 percent (7 cases) of reports 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, 3 reported that they were satisfied with the response they received. Only 1 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.

- After being held against his will and threatened by residents of a property he was inspecting for a local authority, the victim went to report the incident to the Gardaí. When he explained the events to a Sergeant the victim was told to “Grow a thicker skin”, no report was taken.
- A Mixed Asian family have reported multiple incidents to the Gardaí of harassment, damage to their property, and assault of their teen daughter. The Gardaí informed them that as these incidents were considered hate crimes and there was nothing they could do to help.
- A young Asian woman had racial and sexual verbal abuse shouted at her by a couple during St Patrick’s day events, the incident was witnessed by many members of the public who did nothing. When the victim reported this to the Gardaí in the days after the incident she was told she should have reported to the Garda immediately but was then told there was nothing they could do as they could not even access CCTV because there was no physical harm.

After being held against his will and threatened by residents of a property he was inspecting for a local authority, the victim went to report the incident to the Gardaí. When he explained the events to a Sergeant the victim was told to “Grow a thicker skin”, no report was taken

- A mother who had been reporting multiple incidents of harassment and assault, including her 5 year old daughter being put in a noose, over a 5 year period found that despite her evidence of contacting the Gardaí not one incident had been recorded on the Pulse System. The victim reports she has been medicated due to the stress of the constant abuse and that nothing being done in over 5 years has only added to that stress.

## Reporting Crime to Other Organisations

Nine percent of crimes (21) were reported to other organisations. Reports were made to ethnic minority, migrant or anti-racist or-

ganisations, and public and private sector employers of the perpetrators. Others reported to citizens' advice centres, Banks, 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.

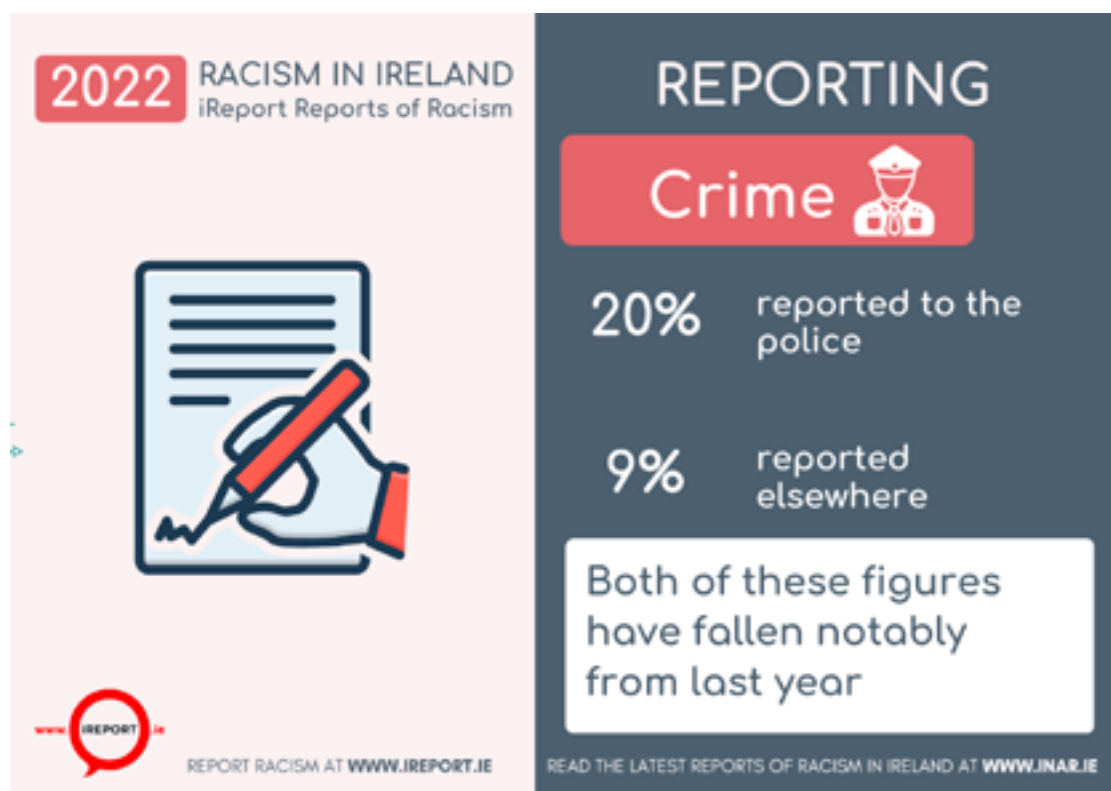
### Reporting Discrimination

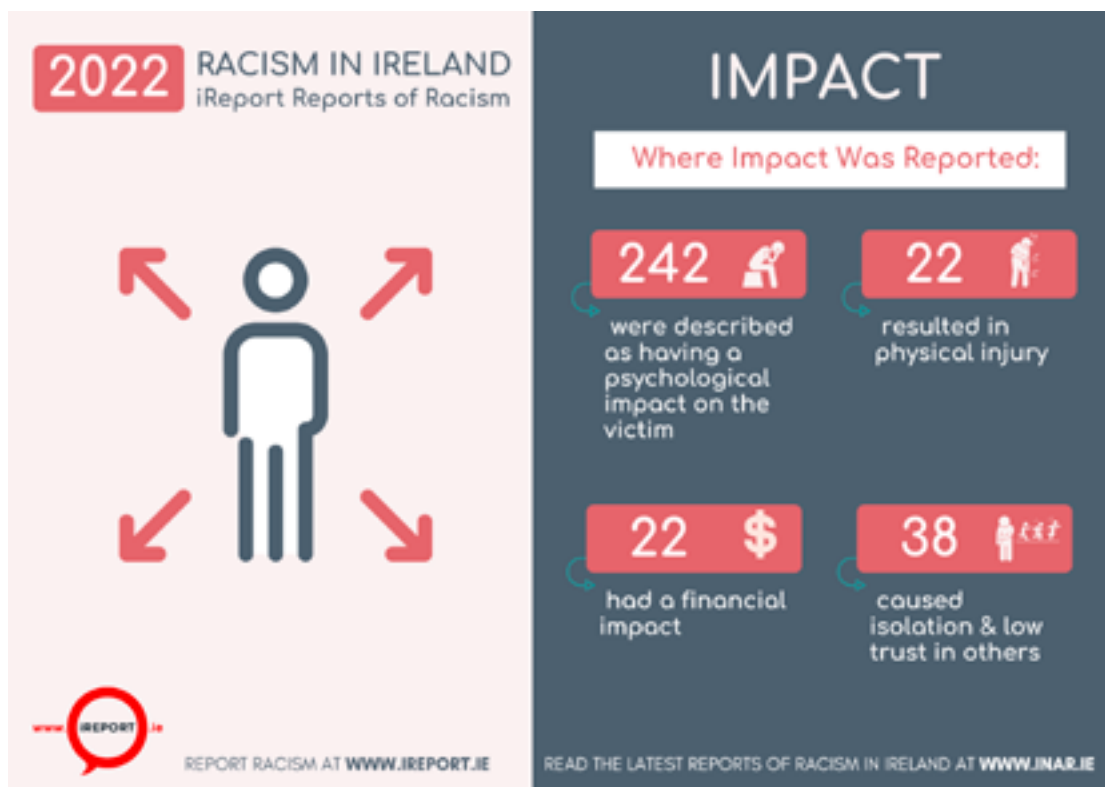
Reporting of discrimination is increasing, however, most reporting parties do not know where best to report their experiences. Of the 190 incidents of illegal discrimination reported to iReport.ie, 112 (59%) were not reported to anyone else. 15 cases (8%) were reported to An Garda Síochána, but 3 of these also included criminal offences. 72 (38%) were reported to the organisation where the incident occurred or to other organisations. Only 4 cases (2%) were reported to the relevant legal bodies such as the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC) and the District Court.

### Not Reported Elsewhere

153 reports (69%) of crimes, 112 (69%) of discrimination and 27 (64%) of other racist incidents were not reported to anyone except iReport.ie.

**69% of crimes, 69% of discrimination cases, and 64% of other racist incidents were not reported to anyone except iReport.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 268 cases of crime, discrimination and other incidents. The percentages below are in relation to this figure.

22 cases resulted in physical injuries, including 5 that immediately required hospitalisation. 6 involved head injuries, and a further 4 involved injuries to the eyes or face. 47 incidents were identified as having impacts on children and teenagers under 18, 35 of these included psychological impacts and 11 incidents resulted in the child isolating themselves.

242 reports (90%) were described as having a psychological impact on the victim.

- A woman working with children was approached by a man who broke into the building just to verbally assault her. This

incident was reported to her employers, the Gardaí, and Tusla, all of whom reportedly failed to support the victim or reassure her that action had been taken to try and prevent this happening again. The victim has experienced ongoing stress due to the incident and the poor response, the victim no longer felt safe working in the building and was concerned for the children under her supervision.

- An Irish-born mixed-race boy was left distraught when he applied for a driving learners permit and found that the Irish government had registered him as a foreign national. It was discovered this was because of his mother's ethnicity, despite his mother being a naturalised Irish citizen. This took a toll on his mental health as the boy now feels he does not belong and is considered an outsider not just by society but by the very institutions that are supposed to guarantee fairness and justice.
- A Latin American couple living in an apartment block has experienced multiple incidents of harassment and threats from



their neighbour. On one occasion the neighbour repeatedly kicked their door until the husband opened the door and started shouting at the neighbour. They contacted the Garda but have not received any further contact. This situation has made their home feel unsafe.

**A Latin American couple living in an apartment block has experienced multiple incidents of harassment and threats from their neighbour. On one occasion the neighbour repeatedly kicked their door until the husband opened the door and started shouting at the neighbour. They contacted the Garda but have not received any further contact. This situation has made their home feel unsafe**

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 such as in cases where people left their job.

38 reports (14%) 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.

- A school was reported for discrimination after a Traveller child was separated from the rest of the class following a complaint by another student's mother. The child was kept isolated for 4 hours until their parents were able to collect them and were told not to bring the student back. This incident has damaged the young child's confidence and has not been able to return to formal education since.
- Three Latin American women were assaulted while walking across a Dublin University campus. A group of teenagers shouted at the women while throwing rocks, food, and water. This distressed all of them, but one of the three victims did not feel safe leaving their house the next day.

Multiple forms of impact are common from a single incident. 92 (34%) 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 2013-2022 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.

**An Asian man was sitting on the Luas when a woman sat beside him and began verbally abusing him. The woman followed the victim when he got off the Luas at Houston Street, at which point a witness intervened. The woman became more volatile being confronted.**

Examples of good bystander intervention include:

- An Asian man was sitting on the Luas when a woman sat beside him and began verbally abusing him. The woman followed the victim when he got off the Luas at Houston Street, at which point a witness intervened. The woman became more volatile being confronted.
- A witness reported seeing a Black man upset after being kicked out of the bar. He talked to the victim about what happened and tried to help him contact his friends and move on. When the victim confronted the bouncers for their racism the Gardaí were called and arrived to arrest him. The man who witnessed this all tried to talk to the Gardaí and explain that this all started because the staff discriminated against him. The Gardaí said he didn't know the full story but the witness reported this still because multiple Gardaí being called to arrest one man felt wrong to him.
- A man witnessed a Black woman with a newborn being stopped by Gardaí, they said her licence was disqualified but she said this was due to issues with the court and she needed to collect her children from school. The Gardaí showed no compassion and when pushed by the witness would not promise to help the woman collect her children. Concerned he was witnessing racial profiling, the witness took the woman to collect her children himself. By the time they came back her car was gone.

# Racist Hate Speech

There were 136 cases of racist hate speech reported in total in 2022. This was a small increase from 113 cases in 2021.

## News Media

There were 3 reports of racism published by Irish newspapers (signatories to the Press Council Code of Conduct). An Irish Times article frames Ukrainian women as working as prostitutes with no credible sources. Another 10 reports of racist content or language were published by Irish broadcasters (subject to BAI Code of Conduct). A radio show was reported for racist speech. Galway Talks, on which Galway City Councilor Michael John Crowe expressed anti-Traveller views with no counter argument or framing from the broadcaster.

## Online Platforms

There were 93 reports about racist hate speech online. Social media companies hosted 89 cases. 25 were published on Facebook, 19 on Twitter, 3 on YouTube, 4 on Instagram, 3 on Snapchat, 4 on Whatsapp, and 8 on TikTok.

Across social media platforms there were multiple examples of accounts that were actively engaged in hate speech targeting various non-white Irish groups, foreign born residents, racialised minorities, refugees and asylum seekers. One such case was a Facebook group for landlords.

There were 14 cases where complaints or reports were made to the platforms such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram but received no response. In a small number of cases, the platforms, particularly Facebook, said these did not violate their community standards.

Online forums hosted 10 of the reports containing explicit hate content. Racist hate speech was published openly without moderation on 6 different forums. Some of these were connected to known hate groups. There were additionally 2 reported sources which represented themselves as Irish news media, but openly published racist speech. One of these is connected to a small Irish far-right group, which claims to publish 'concerns' about asylum seeker numbers in Ireland but incites hatred towards refugees and asylum seekers through falsified stories, memes, and racist and supremacist language (similar to that used by larger international hate groups).

**There were 93 reports about racist hate speech online. Social media companies hosted 89 cases. 25 were published on Facebook, 19 on Twitter, 3 on YouTube, 4 on Instagram, 3 on Snapchat, 4 on Whatsapp, and 8 on TikTok.**

Apart from direct hate speech, there were also incidents which were filmed and published on social media platforms. One case highlighted a video on Instagram of racist abuse towards a taxi driver (K352). Another talked about a children's school play posted online where people were making negative comments about the one Black child.

Racist symbols or signs were the subject of a further 4 reports. One case concerned a large sign displayed in the back window of a Dublin taxi, and another concerned a delivery driver with a Nazi-associated flag on their van. The last referred to a banner held by a far-right group on a motorway bridge saying 'Ireland belongs to the Irish'.

## Racism in politics

Two racist speech incidents involved political representatives. Galway City Councillor Michael John Crowe went on Galway Talks radio show and stated that Galway was not suitable for Travellers and that other Council representatives would not like Travellers as neighbours. Damien Geoghegan, an elected

member of the local authority in Waterford, in a Facebook post insinuates that local illegal dumping is due to Travellers, remarking about the halting site near the dumping site. A further report related to hate speech by a County Council employee.

There were also several reports concerning speeches and statements by National Party leader Justin Barret, as well as leaflets believed to have been published and distributed by the National Party. The National Party is a minor far-right nationalist political party in Ireland. The party has no elected representatives.

There were 13 cases reported of racist leaflets being delivered to homes, containing inflammatory content, conspiracies, and lies about other nationalities and minority ethnic groups in Ireland. In one case the reporting individual said someone was attacked by the people handing out these leaflets for challenging the content.

### Targeted Groups

The groups most targeted by hate speech in the 2022 reports to iReport.ie were Mixed Background (30), Black African (18), White European (14), Irish Travellers (13) Chinese (5), Black-Irish (4) Arabic (4), Jews (4) South Asian (3), White Non-Europeans (3), Black Other (2), Roma (2), Latin American (2). 7 cases concerned hate speech against a wide range of ethnic minority and migrant groups.

The below table is a summary of the discriminatory content of publications mentioned in cases.

Anti-Traveller	8
Anti-Muslim	4
Antisemitic	5
Anti-Black/African	21
Anti-Refugee/Asylum Seeker	11
Anti-Migration	22
Against All Ethnic Minority/Migrant Groups	7

### Reporting

Thirty-seven hate speech cases reported by the public to iReport were also reported elsewhere. Thirteen of those concerning racist hate speech were reported directly to the media platform that published the hate speech. Action was taken in no cases to block users or remove content. In 6 cases, platforms refused to take action, and in 14 cases no response had been received.

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

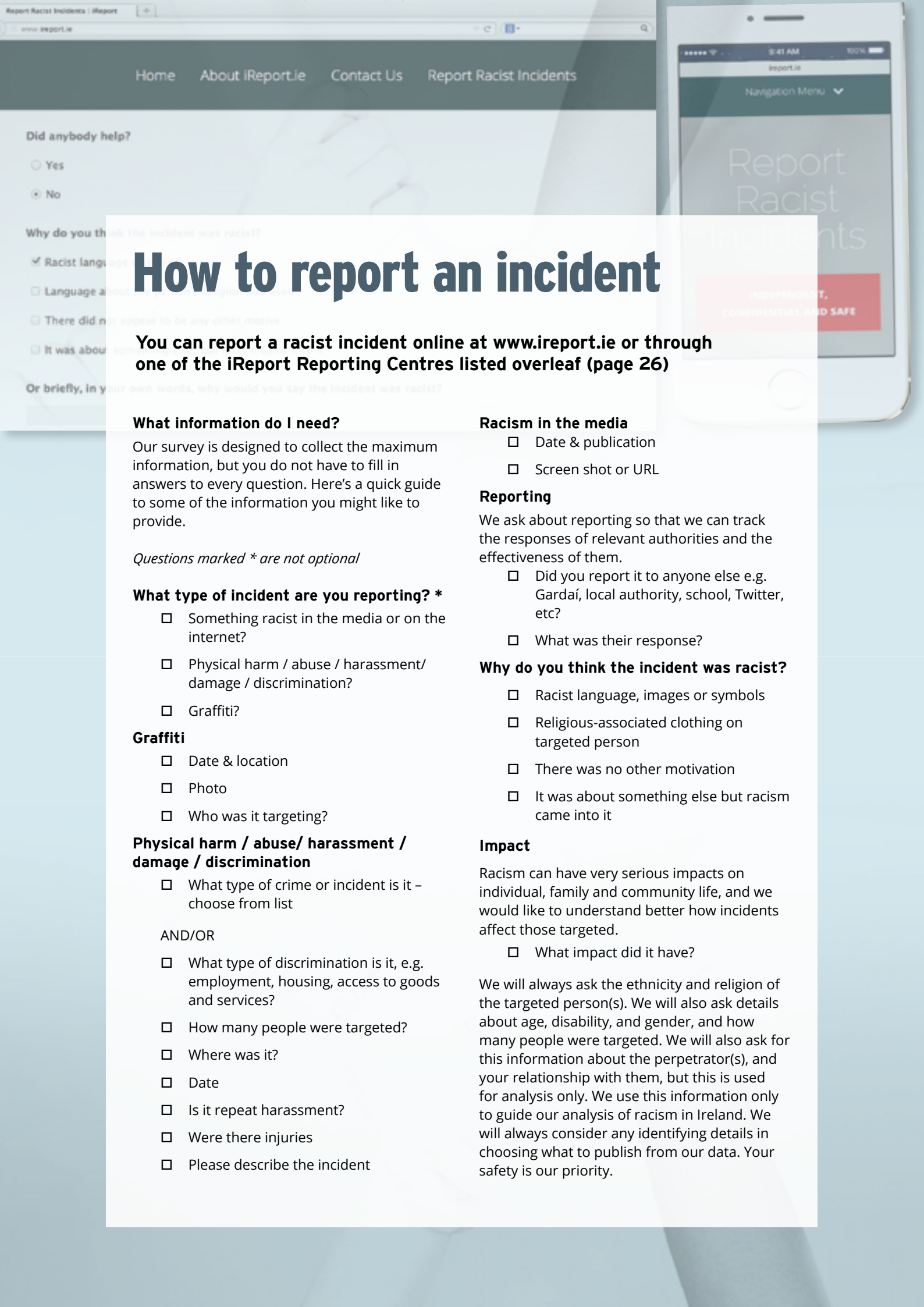
### Far-right media

We first included this section in the 2019 report, to highlight a small number of reports particularly connected with far-right election candidates. Fewer reports were made in this area in 2022 than in previous years, 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. 21 reports were capable of being identified as about racist hate speech by known extreme hate groups or far-right activists in Ireland.

### The law in Ireland

The current law on hate speech is likely to change in 2023. The definition used in iReport.ie will change when the new law is introduced.

**Thirty-seven hate speech cases reported by the public to iReport were also reported elsewhere. Thirteen of those concerning racist hate speech were reported directly to the media platform that published the hate speech.**



# How to report an incident

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

## What information do I need?

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

*Questions marked \* are not optional*

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

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

### Graffiti

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

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

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

AND/OR

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

## Racism in the media

- ☐ Date & publication
- ☐ Screen shot or URL

## Reporting

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

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

## Why do you think the incident was racist?

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

## Impact

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

- ☐ What impact did it have?

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



# iReport Reporting Centres

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

## AMAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION

T: 01 453 3242

E: amal.hope@outlook.ie

## \*CAIRDE, Dublin & Balbriggan

T: 01 855 2111

E: info@cairde.ie

WEB: www.cairde.ie

## \*CULTÚR, Navan, Co Meath

T: 046 9093120

E: info@cultur.ie

WEB: www.cultur.ie

## \*CROSSCARE REFUGEE SERVICE

Dublin

T: 01 873 2844

E: crs@crosscare.ie

WEB: www.crosscare.ie

## DOLPHIN'S HOUSE Dublin

T: 01 4544682

E: debbie-m3@hotmail.com

## DONEGAL INTERCULTURAL PLATFORM

Letterkenny

E: donegalip@gmail.com

## \*DORAS LUIMNI Limerick

T: 061 310 328

E: info@dorasluimni.org

WEB: www.dorasluimni.org

## \*DUBLIN CITY CENTRE CITIZEN

INFORMATION SERVICE Dublin

T: 076 107 7230; in person: 13A

O'Connell Street Upper, Dublin 1

## F2 CENTRE Dublin

T: 01 471 6700

E: info@f2c.ie

WEB: www.f2c.ie

## GALWAY TRAVELLER MOVEMENT

T: 091 765 390

E: info@gtmtrav.ie

WEB: www.gtmtrav.ie

## JESUIT REFUGEE SERVICE

Limerick: 061 480922

Dublin: 01 8148644

E: info@jrs.ie WEB: www.jrs.ie

## ISLAMIC FOUNDATION OF IRELAND

Dublin

T: 01 453 3242

E: info@islaminireland.com

WEB: www.islaminireland.com

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

T: 01 6796577

E: itmtrav@indigo.ie

WEB: www.itmtrav.ie

## \*IRISH REFUGEE COUNCIL Dublin

T: 01 764 5854

E: info@irishrefugeecouncil.ie

WEB: www.irishrefugeecouncil.ie

## MAYO INTERCULTURAL

ACTION Castlebar

T: 094 904 4511

E: miamayo@eircom.net

WEB: www.facebook.com/

MayoInterculturalAction

## \*MIGRANT RIGHTS CENTRE IRELAND

Dublin

T: 01 889 7570

E: info@mrci.ie

WEB: www.mrci.ie

## \*NASC, THE IRISH IMMIGRANT

SUPPORT CENTRE Cork

T: 021 450 3462

E: info@nascireland.org

WEB: www.nascireland.org

## NATIONAL YOUTH COUNCIL OF

IRELAND Dublin

T: 01 478 4122

E: info@nyci.ie

WEB: www.nyci.ie

## \*NEW COMMUNITIES PARTNERSHIP

Dublin

T: 01 8727842

E: info@newcommunities.ie

WEB: www.newcommunities.ie

## \*OFFALY TRAVELLER MOVEMENT

Tullamore

T: 057 93 52438

E: info@otm.ie

WEB: www.otm.ie

## \*PAVEE POINT TRAVELLER & ROMA RIGHTS CENTRE Dublin

T: 01 8780255

E: info@paveepoint.ie

WEB: www.paveepoint.ie

## RIALTO COMMUNITY NETWORK Dublin

T: 01 473 2003

E: annswords@rcn.ie

WEB: www.rcn.ie

## \*SOUTH DUBLIN INTERCULTURAL

CENTRE / TALLAGHT ROMA

INTEGRATION PROJECT Dublin

SDCC Intercultural Drop-in Centre

T: 01 464 9306

E: zuzana.tesarova@sdcpartnership.

ie

WEB: www.sdcpartnership.ie

## ST ANDREW'S COMMUNITY CENTRE

Dublin

T: 01 453 0744

E: centremanager@standrewsrialto.

ie

WEB: facebook.com/standrewsrialto.

ie

## ST MICHAEL'S FAMILY RESOURCE

CENTRE Dublin

T: 01 453 3938

E: ailishfrc@eircom.net

## UNION OF STUDENTS IN IRELAND

Dublin

T: 01 709 9300

E: equality@usi.ie

WEB: www.usi.ie

# After reporting, what next?

## Getting help

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

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

## The criminal law in Ireland

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

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

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

## Laws against discrimination

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

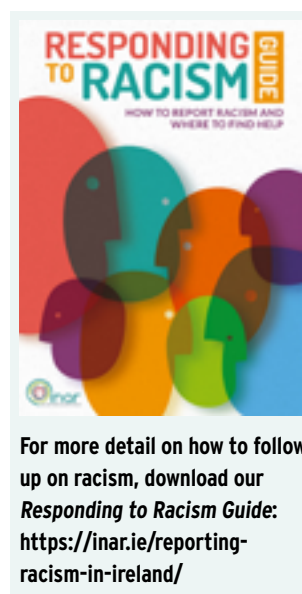
**2. RACIST DISCRIMINATION:** There are two main bodies for ensuring that the equality laws are upheld. Those are the Workplace Relations Commission (WRC), which is similar to a court, and the Irish Human Rights and Equality Commission (IHREC). Claims of discrimination in relation to clubs and licensed 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](mailto:publicinfo@ihrec.ie) WEB: [www.ihrec.ie](http://www.ihrec.ie)

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

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

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



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)**

"Data collection on racism and hate crime, from both National Authorities and Civil Society actors, is vitally important for demonstrating the effectiveness of National Action Plans Against Racism and other policy initiatives. The Irish Network Against Racism's iReport.ie is a valuable civil society tool for monitoring racist incidents and hate crime in Ireland, by allowing people to take an important step in realising their rights. iReport.ie has inspired other projects throughout the EU. I congratulate INAR on this tool."

**Professor Michael O'Flaherty, Director of the 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**



**Download the  
iReport app**



### **Irish Network Against Racism**

28 North Great George's Street  
Dublin 1  
D01 HY46

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



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

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