

## Ireland Hate Crime Report 2019

Information contained in this report was compiled as part of ODIHR's 2019 Hate Crime Report.

For more information, including on previous years' reporting, please visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/ireland](https://hatecrime.osce.org/ireland)

For more information about ODIHR's Hate Crime Report, visit: [hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology](https://hatecrime.osce.org/our-methodology)

### Summary

Ireland regularly submits hate crime data to ODIHR. Ireland's annual hate crime statistics can be accessed [here](#).

The [Diversity and Integration Strategy 2019-2021](#) of the National Police Force addresses the police response to hate crime. The Strategy's implementation is monitored by the National Diversity Forum, established in 2020 and comprising civil society and community groups. The police works closely with civil society to address hate crimes targeting Roma and Travellers, migrants and LGBTI persons, as well as in relation to hate crime training and hate crime investigations.

In July 2021, the Garda launched an online hate crime reporting system. In February 2020, Ireland co-organized with ODIHR and the EU Agency for Fundamental Rights a workshop on understanding and improving hate crime recording and data collection. Based on ODIHR's Information Against Hate Crimes Toolkit ([INFAHCT](#)) programme, the workshop resulted in a number of recommendations for relevant state authorities.

In April 2022, the Garda took part in ODIHR's Online [Training on Sensitive and Respectful Treatment of Hate Crime Victims](#). Also in 2022, a comprehensive and mandatory Online Hate Crime Training Programme for Garda officers was launched.

In 2023, the Garda formalized the reporting process between civil society and the Garda National Diversity Unit to facilitate reporting and reduce under-reporting of hate crimes.

[Hate crime data collection in Ireland](#)

[Support for hate crime victims in Ireland](#)

[Hate crime capacity building in Ireland](#)

[Ireland's hate crime legislation](#)

### ODIHR's Key Observation

ODIHR observes that Ireland has not reported to ODIHR the numbers of prosecuted hate crime cases and information on sentenced hate crime cases.

# Official Data

Year	Hate crimes recorded by police	Prosecuted	Sentenced
2019	251	not available	not available

## Police data by bias motivation

160

### Racist and xenophobic hate crime

35

### Anti-LGBTI hate crime

This category includes 32 crimes motivated by bias against sexual orientation, and three by bias against gender identity.

17

### Anti-Roma hate crime

This category includes "anti-Traveller" hate crimes.

14

### Unspecified

This category includes ten "ageist" and four "sectarian" hate crimes.

9

### Anti-Muslim hate crime

9

### Disability hate crime

6

### Anti-Christian hate crime

This was reported as "sectarian" hate crime.

4

### Gender-based hate crime

3

### Anti-Semitic hate crime

## Police data by type of crime

257

Unspecified

## National Developments

In October 2019, An Garda Síochána launched the *Garda Diversity & Integration Strategy 2019-2021*. The strategy focuses on enhancing the identification, reporting, recording, investigating and prosecuting of hate crimes. It contains a working hate crime definition (attached) that is in line with international good practices and the McPherson "perception test". It also recognizes the current and emerging diversity of communities, and aims to protect all diverse and minority groups in society. The strategy contains numerous initiatives and commitments aimed at increasing public confidence in reporting hate crime, such as online reporting, third party referrals, diversity consultation days, increased intercultural awareness and the establishment of a national diversity forum. The launch of the strategy also coincided with a public awareness-raising campaign on reporting hate crime. In 2019, An Garda Síochána introduced a monitoring section in the Garda National Diversity and Integration Unit (GNDIU) to ensure the quality and robustness of hate crime data.

Changes were also introduced in PULSE (the relevant national database). Due to the absence of hate crime provisions in Ireland's Criminal Code, there is currently no differentiation between a victim of hate crime or any other type of victim. With the changes, a victim of hate crime or non-crime hate incident will be easily identifiable by marking a hate-related indicator in an incident on PULSE. This will provide greater visibility when supervising and reviewing such cases, thereby helping to prevent re-victimization and enabling a more efficient analysis of hate crime data. Hate crime posters are displayed in the public and parading areas of every Garda station to provide information about reporting hate crime.

# Incidents reported by civil society

Total 89 incidents



Racist and xenophobic hate crime



Anti-Muslim hate crime



Anti-Roma hate crime



Anti-LGBTI hate crime



Disability hate crime



Gender-based hate crime

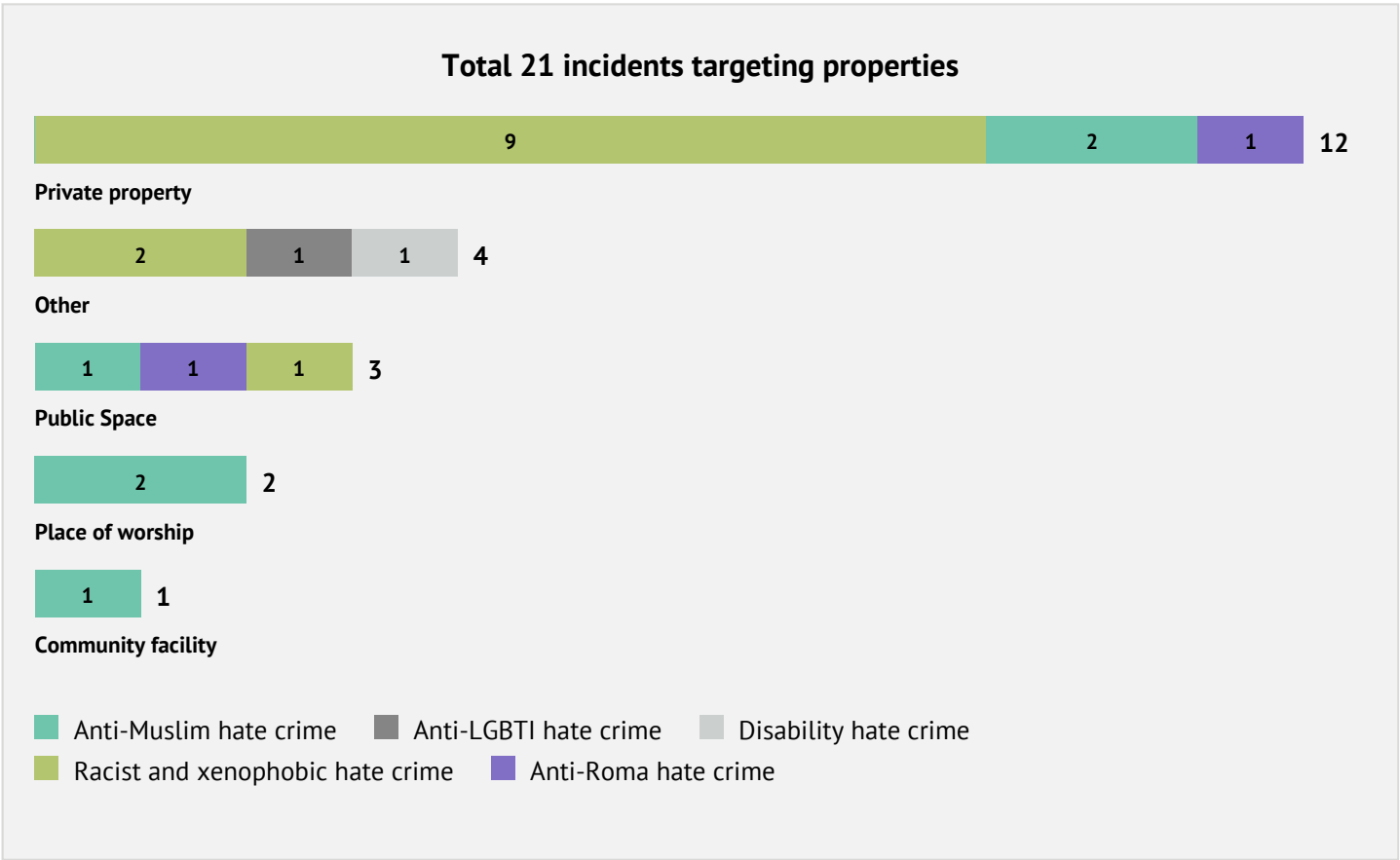


Other hate crime based on religion or belief

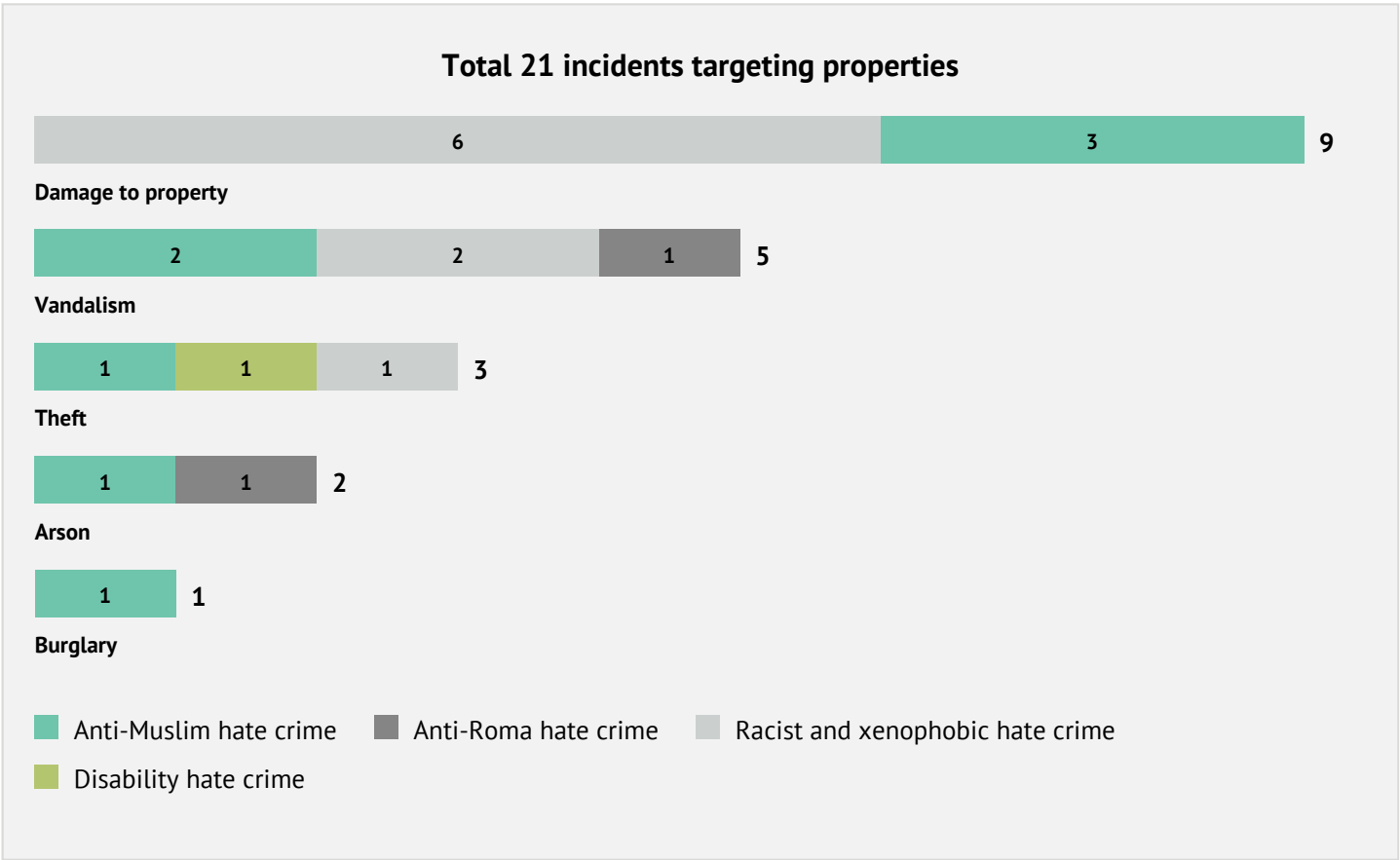
Violent attacks against people   Threats/Harassment   Attacks against property

Please note that the total number of incidents may be lower than the sum of incidents presented in the breakdown chart above, as some incidents involve multiple bias motivations.

# Targeted properties



# Type of property attack



[View civil society incidents for Ireland, 2019](#)