



2006 LGBT HATE CRIME REPORT

STOP HATE CRIMES IN IRELAND CAMPAIGN

THIS REPORT IS DEDICATED TO ALL
THE LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL,
& TRANSGENDERED (LGBT) PEOPLE
WHO HAVE BEEN VICTIMS OF HATE CRIMES
ON THE ISLAND OF IRELAND.

WE HOPE THAT THIS REPORT WILL BE
A TURNING POINT IN REDUCING THE
LEVELS OF HATE CRIMES TAKING
PLACE AGAINST MEMBERS OF
THE LGBT COMMUNITY.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The following people have participated in writing, proofing and providing guidance to this report.

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The following people and/or organisations assisted in conducting the survey research, allowing us to access our target sample base, creating awareness of the campaign, funding and helping us to produce this report.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report aims to outline the key findings of a hate crime survey of over 938 people that took place in Dublin and the greater Dublin area between April and July 2005. The report outlines the number of victims, their ages, sex, location, when and where they were attacked and the type of attack. It also deals with safety concerns, policing matters and the level of governmental support and action regarding hate crimes in the Republic of Ireland.

THE KEY FINDINGS ADDRESSED IN THIS REPORT ARE:

- 41% of respondents had been a victim of a hate crime
- 86% of respondents do not believe the Gardaí are dealing with hate crimes effectively
- 80% of all victims did not report their attacks

HATE CRIME ATTACKS:

- 48% of all Dublin attacks occurred in Dublin 1, 7 & 8
- 45% of all attacks are physically violent

ATTACK REPORTING:

- When asked why they had not reported their attacks, 36% of victims said they had no confidence in the Gardaí and 32% said they could see no point

POLICING, GOVERNMENT & SAFETY:

- 95% of respondents do not believe the government is doing enough to prevent hate crimes
- 74% of respondents did not feel safe showing affection for someone of the same sex in public
- 60% of respondents did not feel safe walking the streets of Dublin

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

A Chara,

On behalf of JOHNNY, I would like to express my deepest sympathies to all victims of hate crimes on the island of Ireland. We hope that this report marks the first step in reducing hate crimes in Ireland.

I would like to thank every person who took part in this piece of research, all the organisations that allowed us to engage with our sample base on their premises and the many community, voluntary and political groups that have shown their support for this campaign.

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual & Transgendered citizens have continued to suffer from brutal intolerance based solely on their sexual orientation and little has been done to address these crimes or the widespread homophobia that is present in Irish society and its state institutions.

Unless significant, timely action is taken to reduce the level of hate crimes against LGBT citizens, it is likely that more innocent people will die because of ignorance, hate mongering and marginalisation.

We live in a society that professes to be modern, mature and democratic; a nation comprised of equals who value human rights. Yet crimes based on irrational fears and hateful misconceptions continue.

It is now time for the Irish people to look inward and realise that we cannot progress and develop as a society, until all of our people are free from persecution and harm.

Is mise le meas,

Conor Coughlan

Chairman JOHNNY

November 1999 – May 2006

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GAY MEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

The Gay Men's Health Project (GMHP), part of the Health Service Executive (HSE Dublin/Mid-Leinster & Dublin North East), was established in 1992. When we placed an advert in the gay press back in 1999 to recruit peer educators for a pilot scheme, we had no idea it would develop and expand into the prolific action-based group that Johnny is today.

Formed using the peer education model that had met with varying degrees of success internationally, the localised approach to peer education has proved extremely successful. This was partly due to the small size of Dublin's commercial gay scene, where it was possible for Johnny to build a strong presence through the distribution of condom packs and other information, but also by the hard work and determination of the group's membership.

Since 2000, we have been delighted for part of the GMHP Outreach Worker's role be to contribute to, advise and support Johnny. Today Johnny is a fully autonomous group, engaged in a variety of activities and campaigns, and we in GMHP are proud to work alongside the volunteer core with provision of the "Rubber Up Packs" and transport from venues. We are delighted to be associated with this Hate Crime Survey of over 900 persons.

Heterosexism and Homophobia affect everyone in various ways. This study clearly shows two ways this can happen; verbal and physical attacks, brought on by fear, hatred, misinformation, myths and active discrimination against anyone considered queer. Violence and the threat of violence causes great stress and impedes a health gain even before the issues of safer sex are addressed.

Therefore, campaigns and training to challenge heterosexism and homophobia and to create safe environments for LGBT persons must be resourced throughout Ireland. GMHP and other groups provide such training in the community and agencies working with LGBT persons reap the benefits of such an approach. This study highlights the need for similar training to be implemented among the Gardaí and the Judiciary.

We in GMHP welcome this important piece of research, The Hate Crime Report, and are confident it will assist in challenging gay-related hate crime in the future.

David Carroll,

Outreach Worker

Mick Quinlan,

Co-ordinator

Gay Men's Health Project,
HSE Dublin Mid-Leinster & Dublin North East.

www.gaymenshealthproject.ie

BELONG TO

'BeLonG To' Youth Project welcomes the publication of this Hate Crimes Report.

As highlighted within, hate crimes affect members of the LGBT community of all ages. We feel it is significant however that this report draws particular attention to the experiences of younger members of our community.

This is reflective of the experiences of young people who are members of BeLonG To - a number of whom were assaulted in hate crimes on Dublin streets in 2005.

We feel that LGBT young people are particularly exposed to such assaults due to their high level of visibility on the gay social scene. For young people these assaults often mirror homophobic & transphobic harassment & violence which they experience in their schools and local communities.

We congratulate JOHNNY for shedding light on the scale of hate crimes experienced by LGBT people in Ireland in this timely & vital report.

Michael Barron

BeLonG To Youth Project

www.belongto.org

Tel: 01 8734184

GLEN (GAY LESBIAN EQUALITY NETWORK)

Both GLEN and GHS are conscious of the lack of research into the subject of Irish LGBT people and policing and welcome additions to this area of research. We recognise that there were a number of factors leading up to the commissioning of the report and note that since it was carried out a significant number of improvements and developments have taken place.

This report accentuates the concerns raised at community meetings with the Gardaí and echoes the recommendations and calls for action on the part of the police. Since the survey was carried out the following has happened:

In response to an episode of anti-gay bashing and accusations of poor policing in Dublin, two superintendents from city centre police stations accompanied Inspector Finbarr Murphy to a public meeting organised by GLEN in November 2005. From that meeting it was agreed that a member of the Gardaí would begin to visit Outhouse on a regular basis to meet with members of the community on an informal basis. This is now happening and feedback is positive.

A commitment to appoint another inner city Gay Liaison Officer has been honoured and in addition to this, another group of 16 Gay Liaison Officers is currently being inducted (march 2006).

While a National Advisory Panel is planned, to meet on a quarterly basis, there will also be regular liaison with management of commercial venues and community groups to discuss operational issues. The Gardaí will in effect be meeting with members of the LGBT community on a number of levels, discussing issues from both strategic and operational points of view.

We are also pleased to report that a strategy for crime prevention and policing for the Dublin Metropolitan Region will be published and piloted later this year. A series of attacks on gay men in inner-city Dublin was resolved with the arrest and charging of the attacker. This outcome was assisted greatly by the level of contact from members of the community in response to an appeal for information that was produced in partnership with the Gardaí and distributed by JOHNNY.

These developments should be acknowledged, while at the same time recognising that successful community policing does not happen overnight and that there are challenges ahead.

We should not become complacent in our liaison with the Garda Síochána but continue to engage in dialogue with the Gardaí and demand our rights to appropriate policing as members of Irish society.

Ciarán McKinney

Director of Gay HIV Strategies

GLEN – Gay and Lesbian Equality Network

www.glen.ie

METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE

I welcome this superb report into a deeply troubling issue, although it is with sadness that I read of how much work is needed in this field.

The substantial sample size of this work makes it an invaluable support to the recommendations it makes, and the fact that its results mirrors previous surveys is a chilling reminder that hatred is universal.

Nearly three years ago I had the incredible privilege of addressing the London Pride Rally in Trafalgar Square, in my uniform, and I called on people to report even the most minor hate crimes.

If the Police aren't told when a crime occurs, we cannot investigate them and the perpetrators won't get caught. Even worse, the perpetrator thinks they have gotten away with it and is more likely to commit further offences.

The fact that only 20% of people affected by LGBT hate crime felt they could report it means that at least 80% of attackers go uncaught.

Particularly concerning for me were the reasons why people did not report their attack, many of which are based on negative assumptions, and it is perhaps here that most work must be done.

Work to show that even the most minor incidents should be reported - verbal abuse can escalate to physical attack horrifyingly quickly.

Work must take place within Police services to ensure that any officer dealing with LGBT hate crime is competent and sensitive to the issues, not just a select few liaison officers.

Work must happen in LGBT communities to repair the damage of homophobic legislation and its policing and work across all support agencies to share information, best practice and support those affected by LGBT hate crime.

In an ideal world, I would be out of a job. Until that time, the dedicated work of organisations such as JOHNNY is essential in redressing the long history of abuse towards our communities and our people.

Graham Alldus

Pc 219LX

Borough LGBT Liaison Officer,
Lambeth Police

www.LambethLGBTforum.org.uk

GAY MEN'S HEALTH LTD. (SCOTLAND)

The findings of this report of homophobic and transphobic hate crime Ireland are most disturbing. They reflect similar findings in Scotland and other areas of the UK and Europe, and serve to remind us all that homophobia is still very much alive and well in the 21st Century.

This report makes it clear that much more has to be done to target homophobic and transphobic hate crime. It is my experience that people who are lesbian, gay, bisexual or transgendered (LGBT) do not seek preferential treatment from the police or anyone else. We simply want to be able to live free from fear.

Several years ago now, Lothian and Borders Police concluded that they needed to proactively target homophobic and transphobic hate crime. They started building strong links with Gay Men's Health, along with several other agencies working with LGBT people. They acknowledged fully that as well as fearing homophobia in society, there was also reason for LGBT people to fear homophobia from the police themselves, and that this situation had to be acknowledged and ultimately changed.

Working as a multi-agency partnership which included Lothian and Borders Police, we started a remote reporting project, whereby LGBT victims of hate crime could report these crimes to a third party organisation such as ours. We also set up an LGBT community safety forum with the police which continues to meet regularly. Police are now visible around the gay scene, as are new police cameras.

Before long the work of Lothian and Borders Police was being justly recognised as excellent practice, and other forces across the UK followed suit. Links between the police and the LGBT community are now stronger than they have ever been. I believe that armed with this excellent report and the clear will of the LGBT community in Ireland, policy makers, funding bodies and the Gardaí all have a strong opportunity to demonstrate their commitment to stopping hate-related crimes in Ireland.

Gay Men's Health applauds all the excellent work of the JOHNNY group in Dublin, not least of all in producing this study and report. We hope that proper resources are made available to give the level of response that is clearly needed.

James Whyte

Project Manager

Gay Men's Health Ltd. (Scotland)

www.gmh.org.uk

MESMAC

At a time when hate crime is on the rise across Europe, it is important that we learn from each other's experiences, share our joint wisdom and so strengthen our collective struggle for justice.

When reading this excellent report, the similarities of the Irish and British LGBT communities' experience of hate crime struck me. In particular, the devastating effects that hate crime can have on people's lives. What can erode quality of life in quite the same way as being afraid to walk down the street in your own city or town?

A further stark similarity is the historic mistrust that many in the LGBT community have of police services. This Mistrust, has not always been misplaced but rather based on poor experiences, ranging from disinterest to downright hostility towards our communities. This isn't to say that there is no good practice. There is and it needs to be nurtured, supported and shared by supplying appropriate training and developing strong networks.

This historical mistrust is a major contributing factor to homophobic hate crime being under-reported and it is beholden the authorities must begin to take action that breaks down this barrier to effective policing. This should include the provision of a visible service that reflects the communities that it serves.

It's a truism that without homophobia there would be no homophobic hate crime. We all, therefore, have a role to play in reducing homophobic hate crime. The homophobic remark in the classroom or the taunt in the canteen that goes unchallenged colludes with the notion that homophobia is OK. This ultimately fuels hate crime.

We would like to thank JOHNNY and all the people who took part in the survey for their generosity in sharing this important and useful report with us.

Regards,

TOM DOYLE

Director Yorkshire, MESMAC

www.mesmac.co.uk

WHO WE ARE:

JOHNNY is the leading gay voluntary peer action charity group on the island of Ireland.

IT AIMS TO:

- Provide health services and resources to gay and bisexual men.
- Provide lobbying, representation and advocate services to gay and bisexual men.
- To compile reports and administer campaigns on behalf of its membership base and members of the LGBT community.
- To provide other general services and resources to members of the LGBT community.

JOHNNY primarily provides services to gay and bisexual men located in the Dublin and the greater Dublin area.

ORGANISATIONAL HISTORY:

JOHNNY was founded by David Carroll using a peer educational model that he adapted and tailored to suit the Irish LGBT community in 1999. Under the auspices of the Gay Men's Health Project and with the support of Gay Health Network, JOHNNY became a peer action group with the primary aim of increasing the level of awareness of health and well-being amongst gay & bisexual men or men who have sex with men (MSM).

IN 2000/2001:

- JOHNNY hired an independent external change facilitator to review its existing organisational structure and its current aims, objectives and mandate, with a view to creating a new vision and mission statement for the group in light of the organisation's membership desires.
- JOHNNY adopted its new mission statement, restructured the group, commenced researching the application procedures for charitable status and enacted a new constitution. JOHNNY was awarded charitable status.
- JOHNNY sought autonomy from the Gay Health Network and the Gay Men's Health Project and established its own private bank accounts.
- JOHNNY conducted a series of successful community engagements and established its first online presence (http://www.geocities.com/johnny_info/).
- JOHNNY became a full member of the Gay Health Network and established itself as an independent, autonomous, voluntary, peer-led organisation.

STOP HATE-RELATED CRIMES IN IRELAND CAMPAIGN

The 'Stop Hate-Related Crimes in Ireland' campaign commenced in 2002 after JOHNNY received anecdotal reportage from concerned people indicating that the number of hate crimes against LGBT people was increasing.

Initially the group looked outwards to see what, if any, community group was dealing with the issue already. We were unable to identify any NGOs within the LGBT community or outside it that specifically catered for victims of homophobic attacks and/or raising awareness of the issue.

From our initial research it seemed that there was a knowledge deficit in relation to homophobic attacks in Ireland and a significant lack of resources to support the LGBT community in helping victims, raising awareness and reducing incidents.

Without any dedicated income stream, grant aid or external support our volunteers made this an ongoing issue of importance.

In 2002, JOHNNY conducted an online survey of 147 respondents to examine the level of homophobic attacks taking place and the general attitude of the LGBT community towards the issue. JOHNNY was alarmed at the response received from this limited survey and was determined to take action.

The group issued a series of media releases alerting members of the LGBT community and the general public to the increases in homophobic attacks. We issued guidelines to the community in an attempt to make people more proactive about their personal safety and to reduce levels of ignorance or apathy about the attacks. We were very aware that being vigilant would not resolve the attacks – it would just make it harder for people to become victims.

In 2003 we contacted Michael McDowell TD, Minister for Justice, Equality and Law Reform, about the necessity for better policing of Dublin city centre and a higher visibility police presence at night. We were informed by his department that this issue was a priority.

The issue continued to worsen and as no significant reduction in the number of attacks communicated to us was evident, we commenced the latest phase of the campaign at that time.

With the support and assistance of the LGBT community, we conducted one of the largest surveys of Dublin's LGBT community to determine the true levels of attacks taking place and why people were not reporting these crimes to members of the Gardaí.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY:

SAMPLE BASE:

The 'Stop Hate-Related Crimes in Ireland' survey engaged with 1000 people who frequented the LGBT community and its associated venues in Dublin and the greater Dublin area. The survey was open to people of all sexual orientations, who frequented the aforementioned community. The process of engagement resulted in 938 useable surveys.

INVITATIONS:

The sample base was informed about the survey through mass e-mailings, online announcements, press releases, media engagements, posters in LGBT venues, flyer runs (physical hand outs), community articles and direct one-to-one requests from surveyors while attending LGBT venues.

TIME PERIOD:

The survey was conducted between April 1st – July 31st 2005; this time period allowed us to target the maximum number of people (critical mass) as it included 'Dublin LGBT Pride', the largest annual LGBTQ event in Dublin.

PROCESS:

The surveys were designed to be 'self-completed' by a respondent, ideally when she/he was in the presence of a trained volunteer. Only in special circumstances would a volunteer 'fill in' the survey with a respondent (inability to read due to illiteracy, absence of reading aids, blindness, etc).

The majority of the surveys were completed physically by respondents in the presence of trained JOHNNY volunteers. However, a limited number (60) were downloaded from specific LGBT websites and the completed surveys were either e-mailed or posted to JOHNNY. These websites (www.queerid.com, www.gaire.com and www.gcn.ie) carried clear usage guidelines for respondents.

VENUES:

The following venues were specifically targeted to engage with members of the LGBT community;

OUThouse:	Dublin's LGBT community resource centre (Capel Street, Dublin)
GMHP Health Clinic	(Haddington Road, Dublin)
The Boilerhouse – sauna	(Crane Lane, Dublin)
The Dock – sauna	(Ormond Quay, Dublin)
Yello – LGBT bar	(Capel Street, Dublin)
The George – LGBT bar and club	(Georges Street, Dublin)
Front Lounge – LGBT bar	(Parliament Street, Dublin)
Centre Stage, Café – LGBT restaurant	(Parliament Street, Dublin)
GUBU – LGBT bar	(Capel Street, Dublin)
Company – LGBT bar	(Ormond Quay, Dublin)

GROUPS:

BeLonG to – LGBT youth group (Dublin)
 PDC – LGBT Personal Development Course (Dublin)

FESTIVALS

Dublin LGBTQ Pride

DATA PROCESSING:

The completed surveys were issued to a data analysis firm (The Data Bureau) for conversion into electronic format.
 Only surveys that were not legible or were not sufficiently completed by the respondent

DATA MANIPULATION:

This report does not highlight the number of people who did not respond to questions. Therefore you will see a difference between the number of completed surveys and the number of respondents to each question. Respondents were informed that they could choose 'not to' issue a response to any expressed questions if they so desired.

SAMPLE QUESTIONNAIRE:

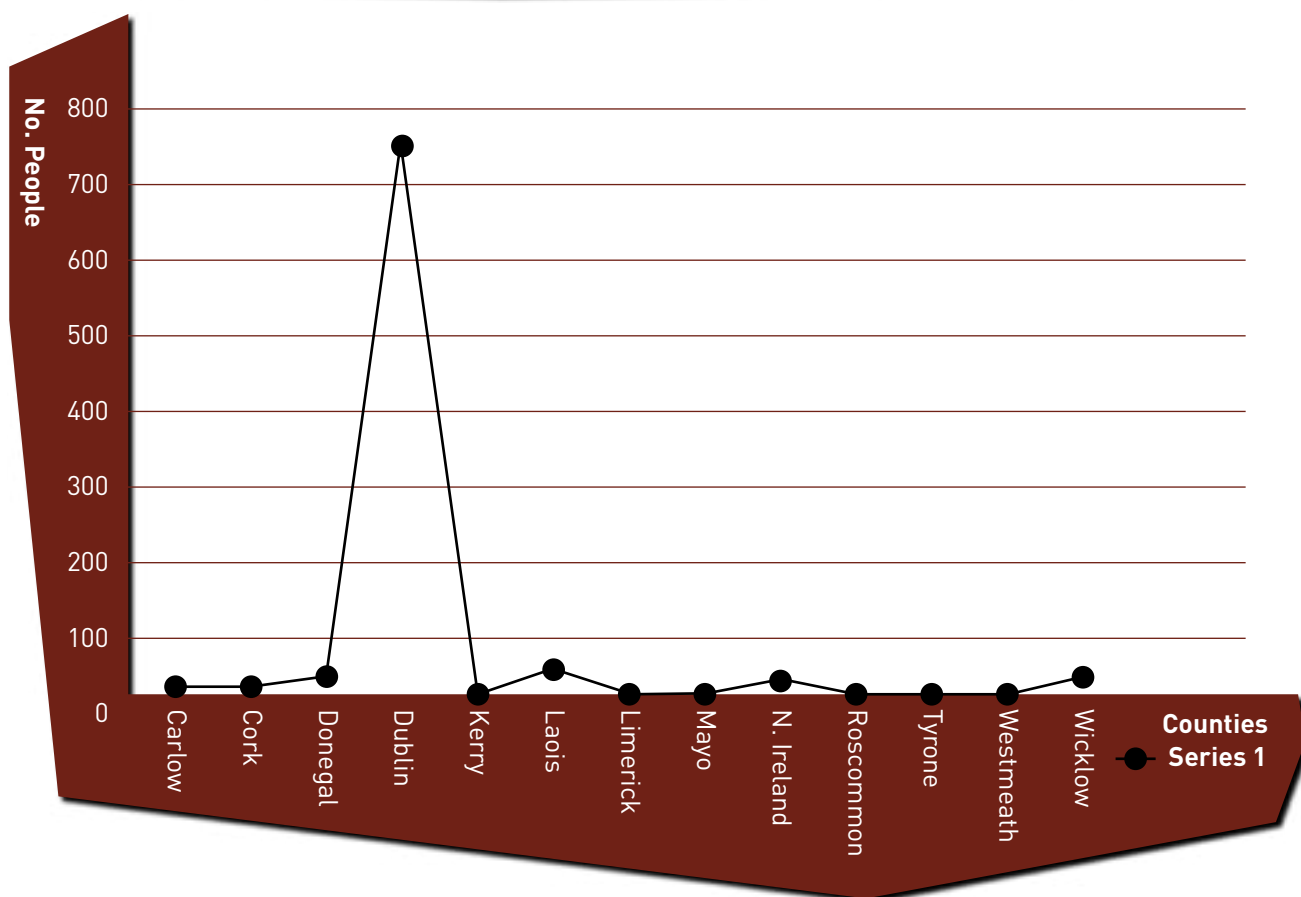
A copy of a survey questionnaire is listed in the report's appendices.

RESPONDENT PROFILES:

In order to develop a profile for the survey's respondents, the sample base were asked a series of questions relating to: place of residence, age and sexual orientation.

Where did respondents live?

Q. A1: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED 'WHICH COUNTY DO YOU RESIDE IN? IF LIVING IN DUBLIN PLEASE SPECIFY WHICH AREA.'



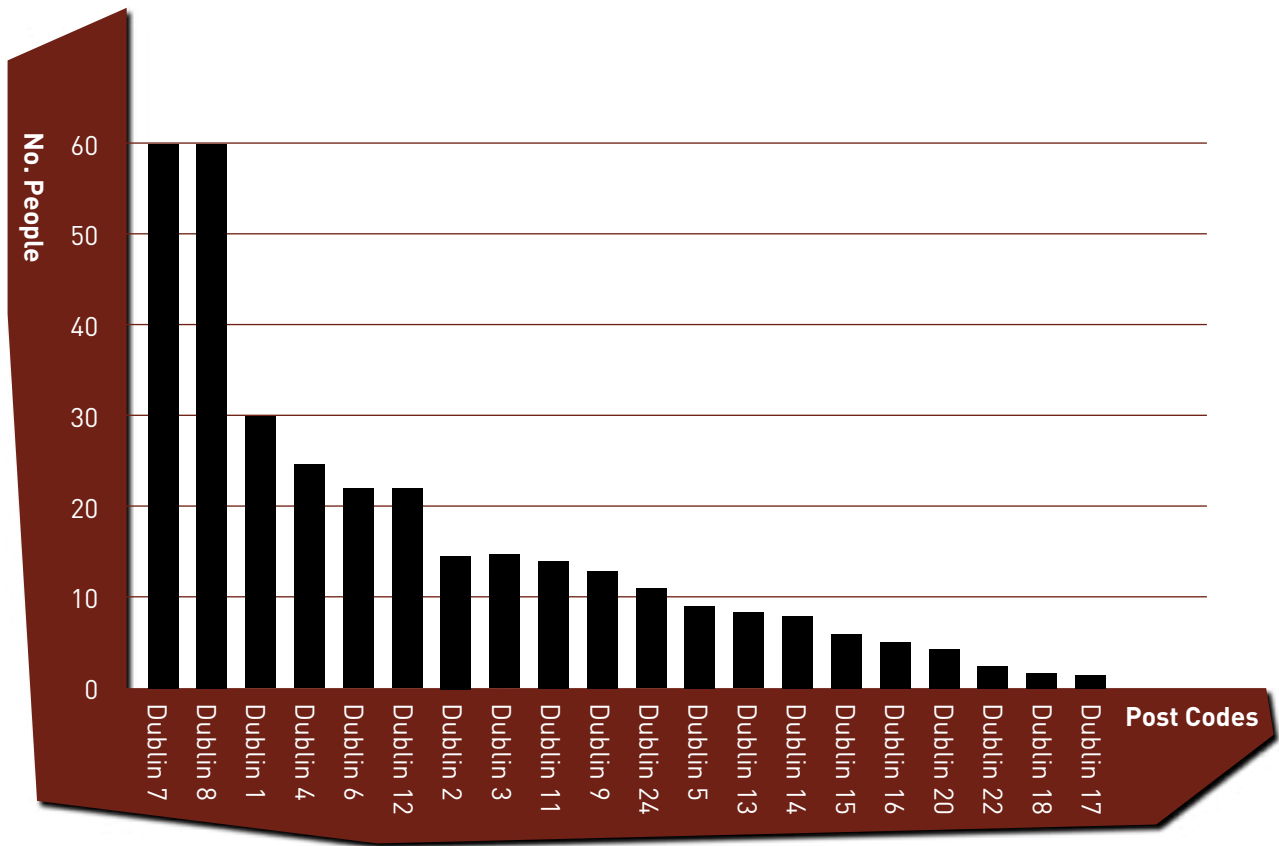
WHICH COUNTY DO YOU RESIDE IN?

868 respondents listed that they resided in a county in Ireland, with 86% (749) living in Dublin.

DUBLIN CITY RESIDENCE

The following is a break down of the areas that respondents lived in.

RESPONDENT PROFILES



STATED A DUBLIN POST CODE FOR RESIDENCE

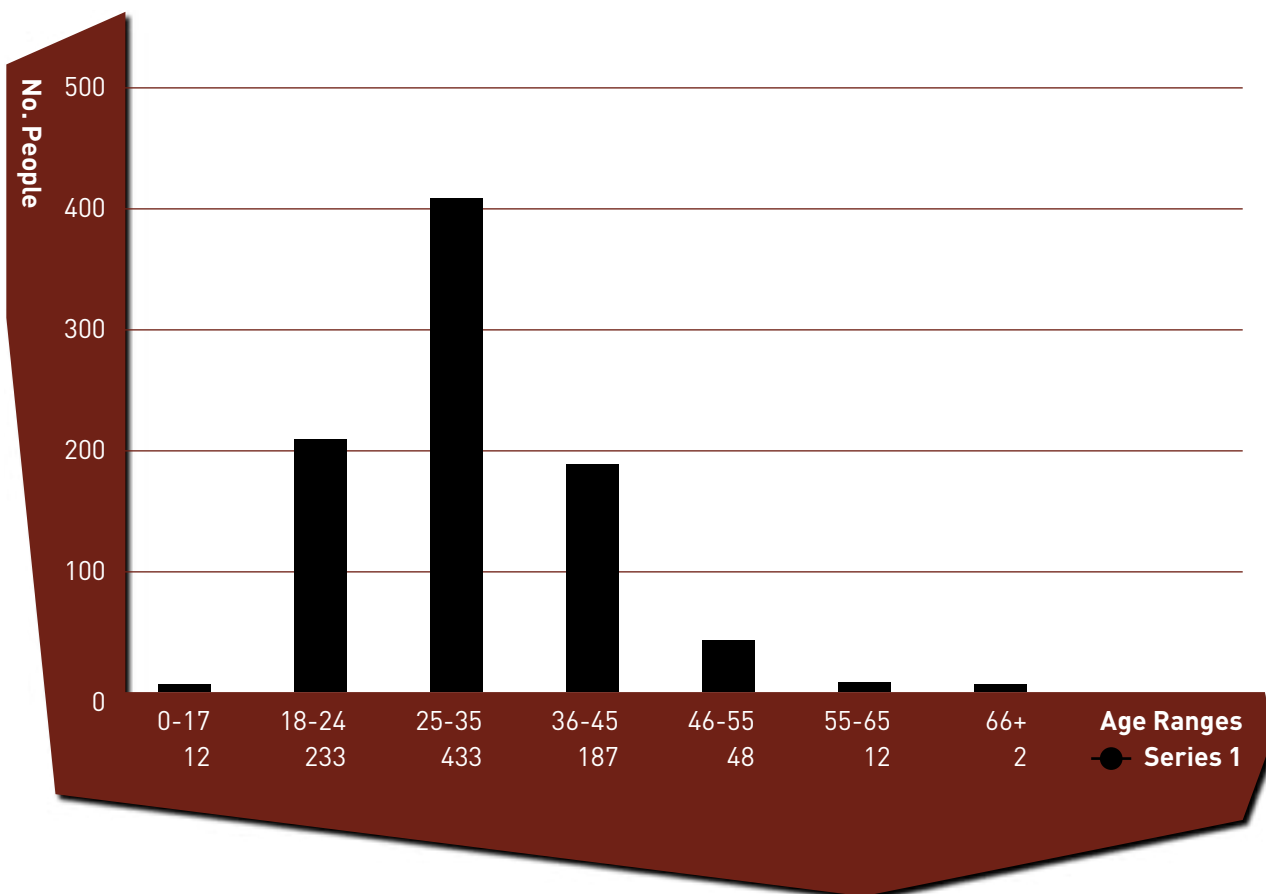
338 respondents listed a Dublin post code.

35% [118] of those listing a post code lived in Dublin 7 & 8.

AGE PROFILE

Q.A2: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED
 'WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AGE BRACKETS
 DO YOU BELONG TO?'

RESPONDENT PROFILES



WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING AGE BRACKETS DO YOU BELONG TO?

927 people responded, with 47% (433) being 25-35 years old.

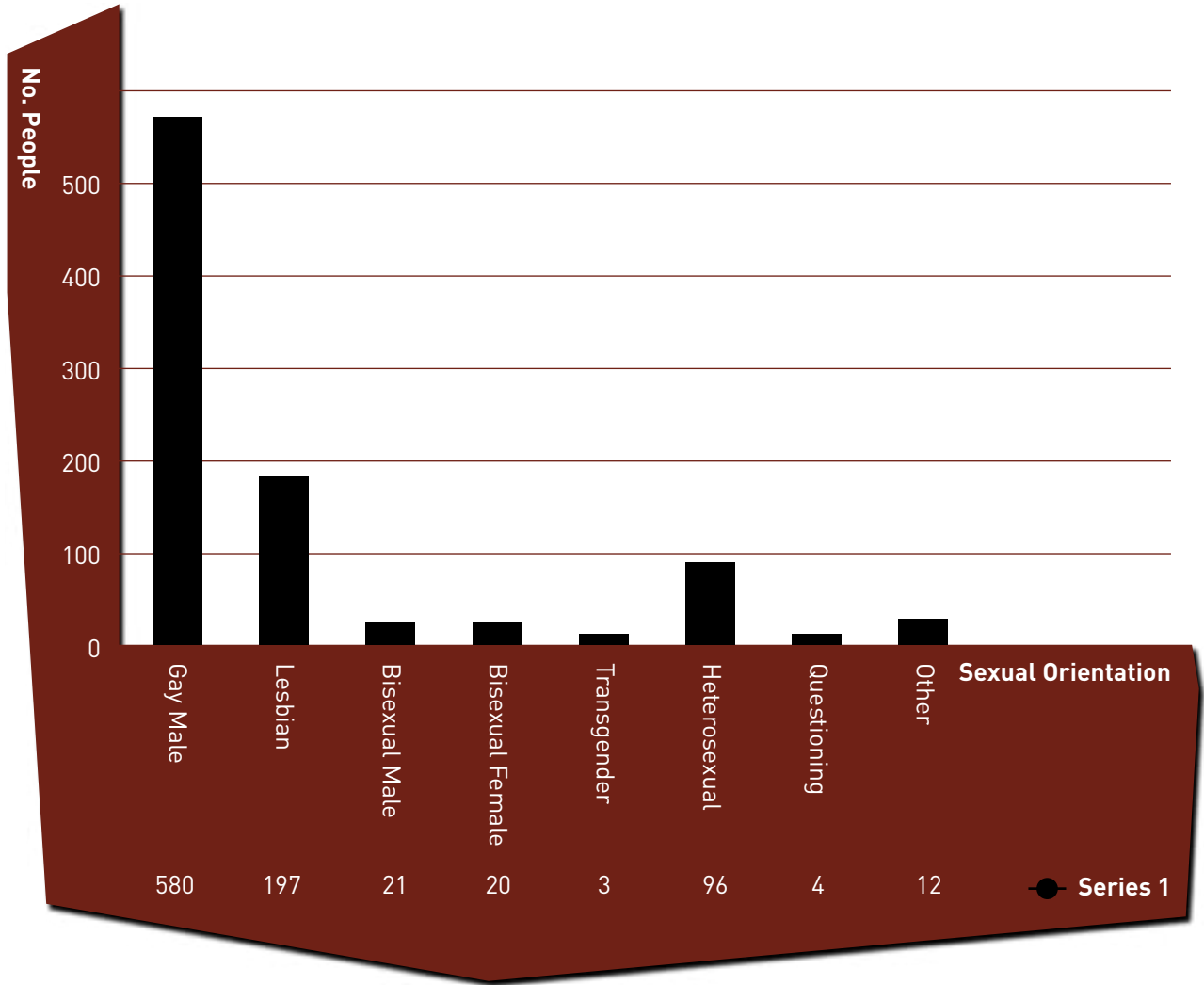
25% (233) being 18-24 years old and subsequently.

20% (187) being 36-45 years old.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION

Q.A3: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED:
'WHAT IS YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION?'

RESPONDENT PROFILES



WHAT IS YOUR SEXUAL ORIENTATION?

912 respondents answered, the highest number of respondents, 63% (580), identified as being gay men followed by 22% (197) lesbian and 11% (96) heterosexual.

HATE CRIMES

For the purpose of the research, a Hate Crime was defined as 'any physical or verbal attack; where the victim is primarily targeted because of his or her perceived sexual orientation'.

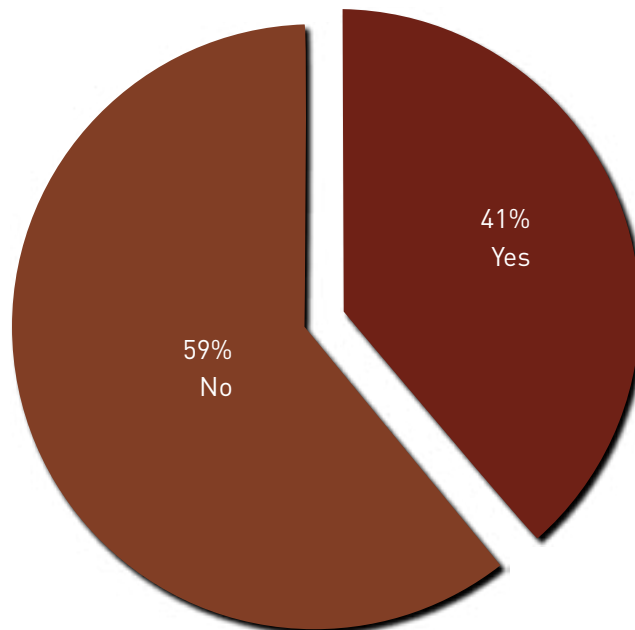
Respondents were asked if they had been a victim of a hate crime in relation to the above definition. Victims were then asked the nature of their attack(s), if their attack was verbal, physical or both, where the hate crime took place, when the most recent event occurred and if they reported the incident to the Gardaí.

If they chose not to report their attack, respondents were asked why.

Respondents were also asked if they knew someone else who was a victim of a hate crime.

Q.C1: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED: 'HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THE VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?'

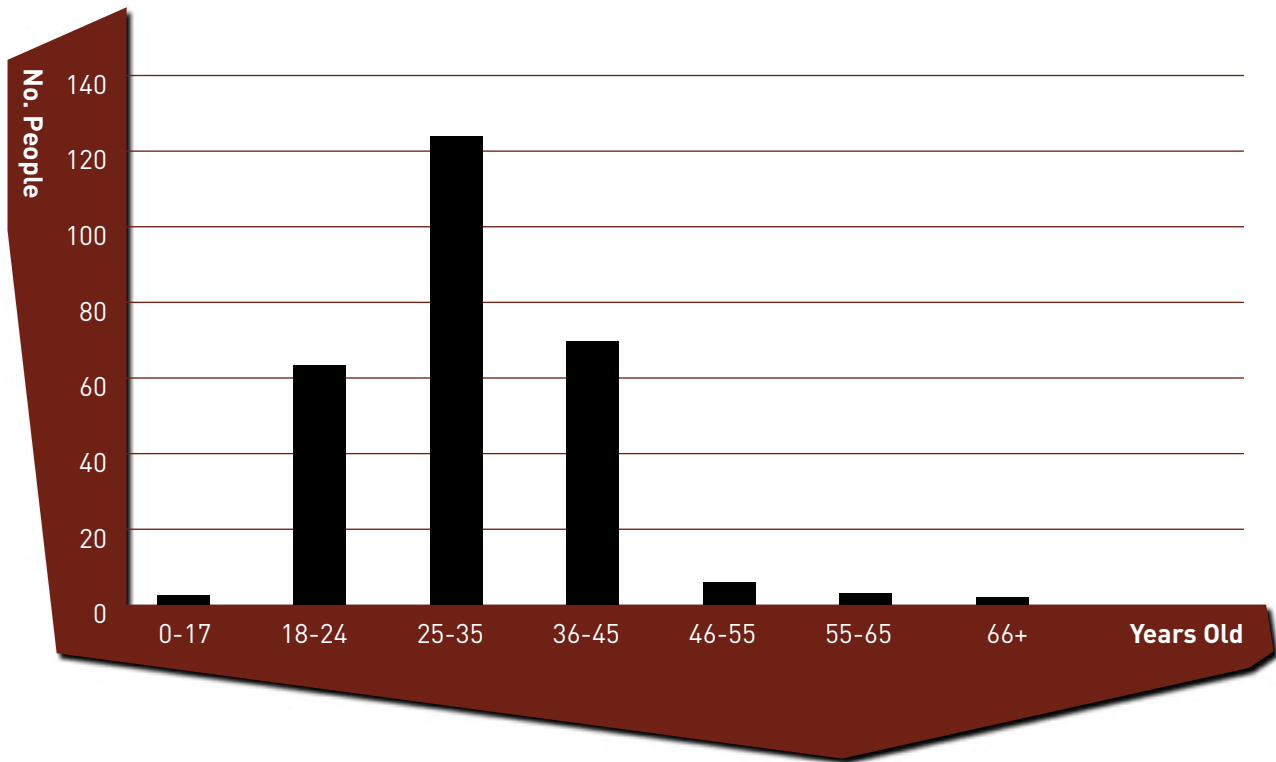
HATE CRIMES



HAVE YOU EVER BEEN THE VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?

920 people responded of which 41% [378] said yes
and 59% [542] said no.

AGE RANGE OF VICTIMS:



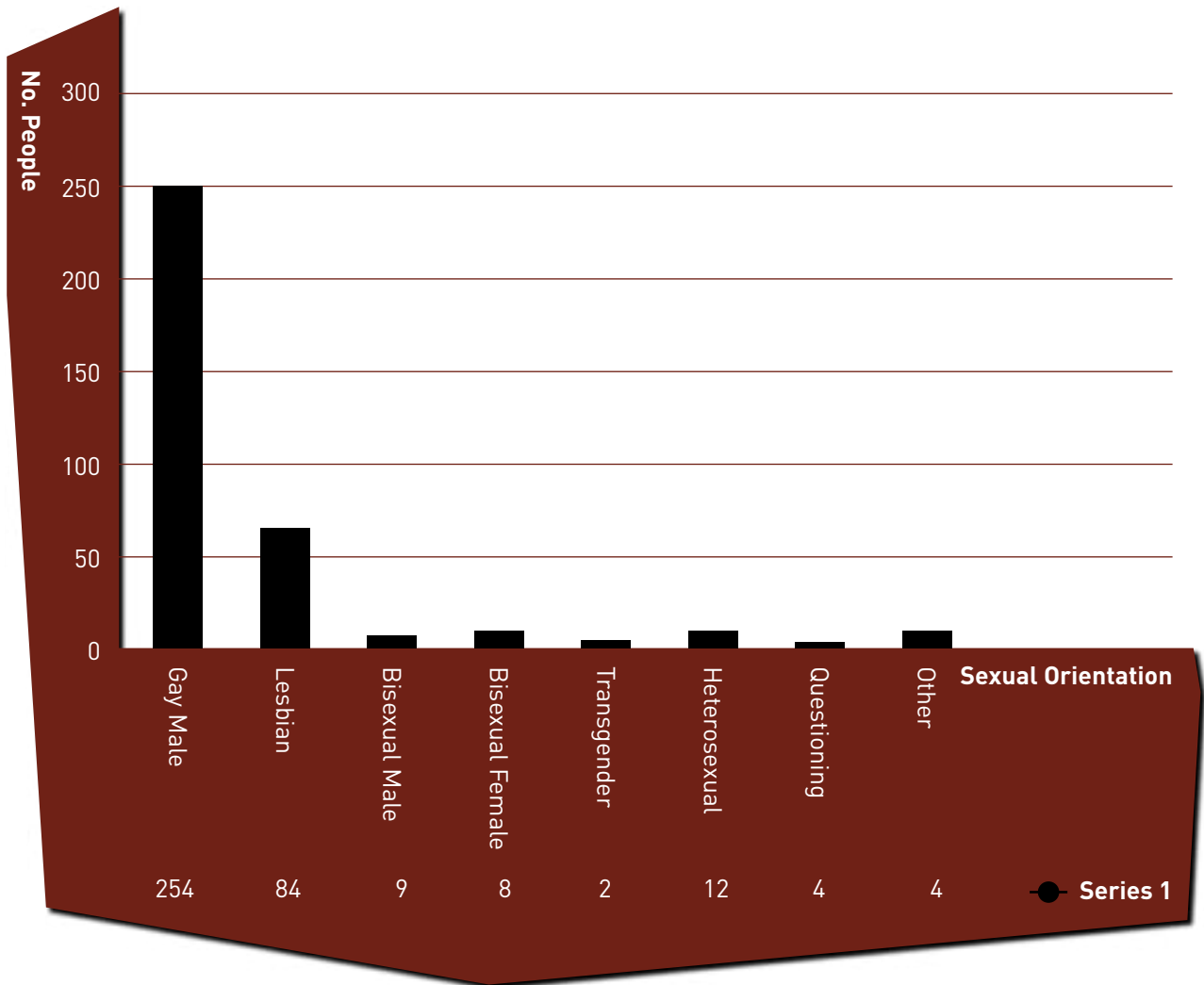
HATE CRIMES

VICTIM AGES

293 respondents who were victims stated their age, with 45% (131) being between the ages of 25-35 years old.

THE SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF VICTIMS:

To gain a better perspective of the victims of hate crimes we examined what their sexual orientation was.

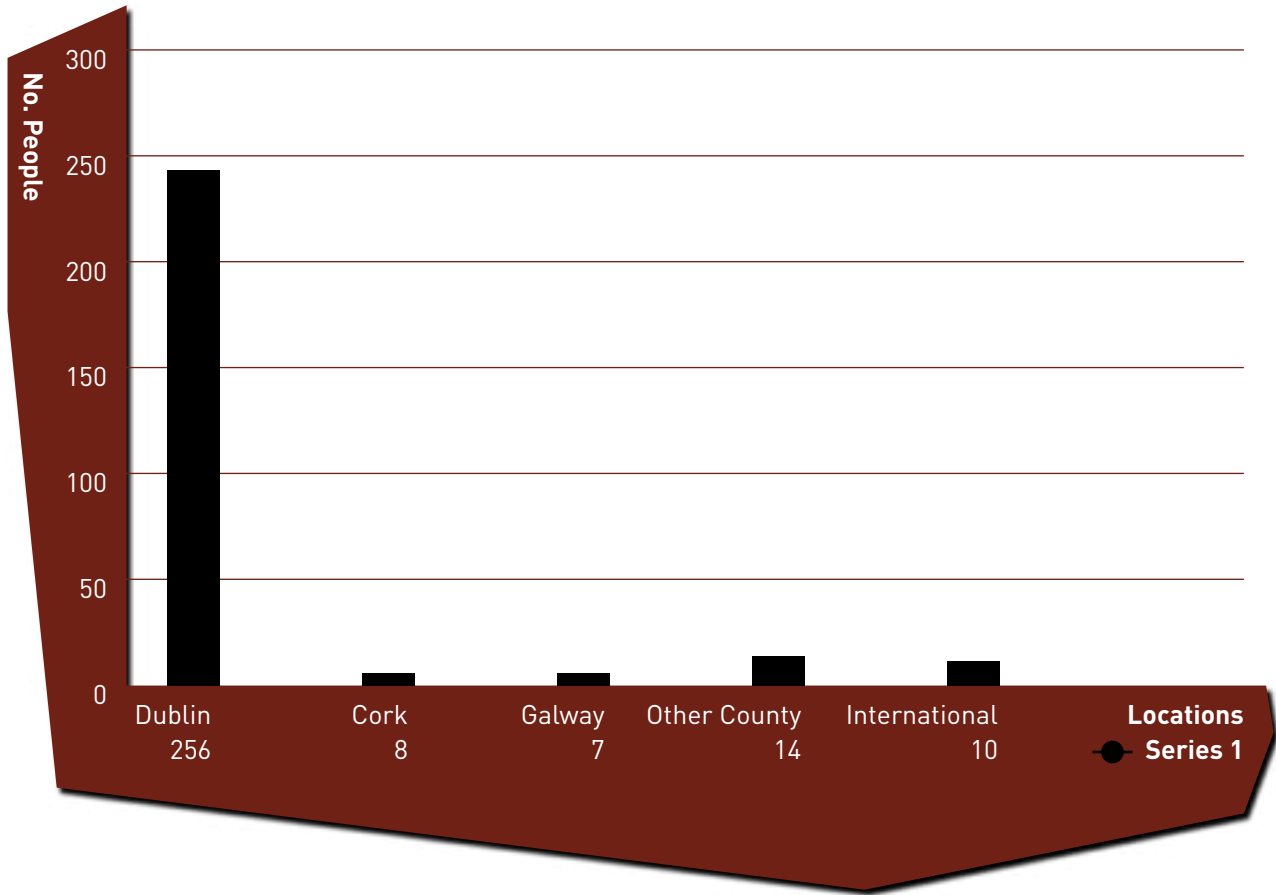


SEXUAL ORIENTATION OF VICTIMS

377 respondents who were victims stated their sexual orientation, with the highest proportion, 67% (254) being gay men and 22% (84) being lesbian.

WHERE ARE VICTIMS FROM?

We examined where the victims lived in order to determine where the majority are residing.

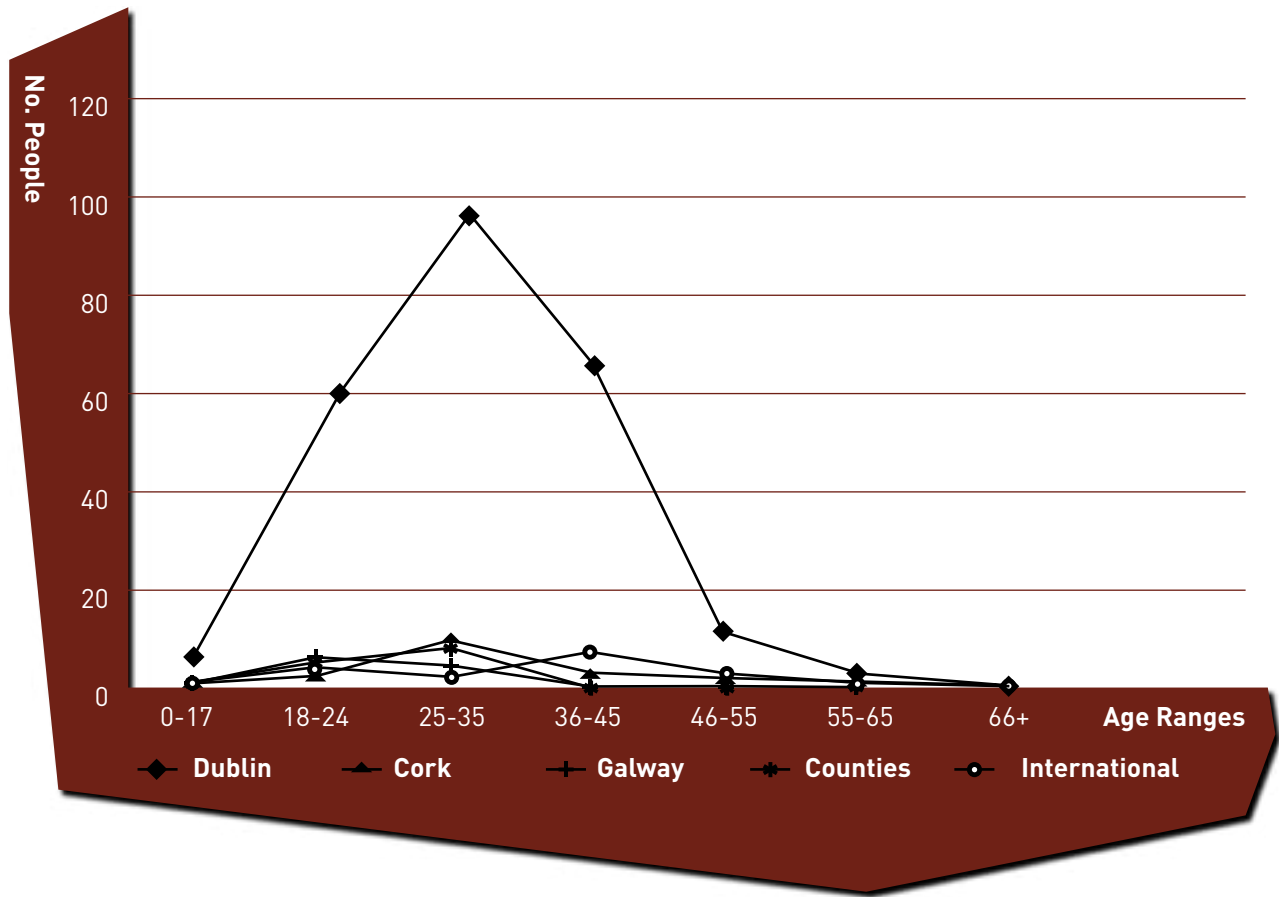


VICTIM RESIDENCE

295 respondents who were victims stated they were from specific locations.

The highest number, 87% (256) stated they were from Dublin.

WHAT AGE VICTIMS ARE AND WHERE THEY ARE FROM:



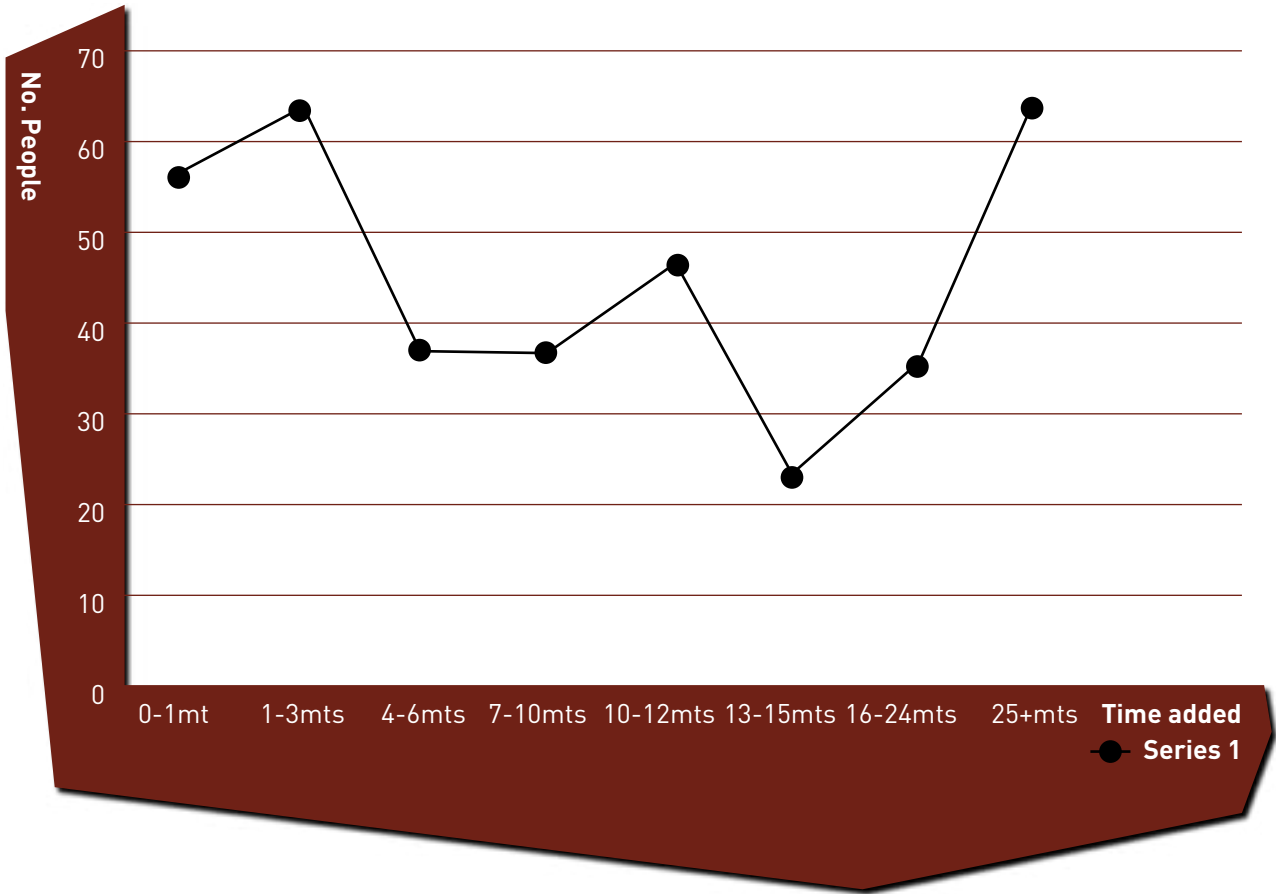
WHAT AGE VICTIMS ARE AND WHERE THEY ARE FROM

The majority of respondents were from Dublin and were between 25-35 years old.

WHEN DID THE MOST RECENT EVENT OCCUR?

Q.C2: RESPONDENTS WHO HAD BEEN A VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME WERE ASKED; 'WHEN DID THE MOST RECENT EVENT OCCUR'?

HATE CRIMES

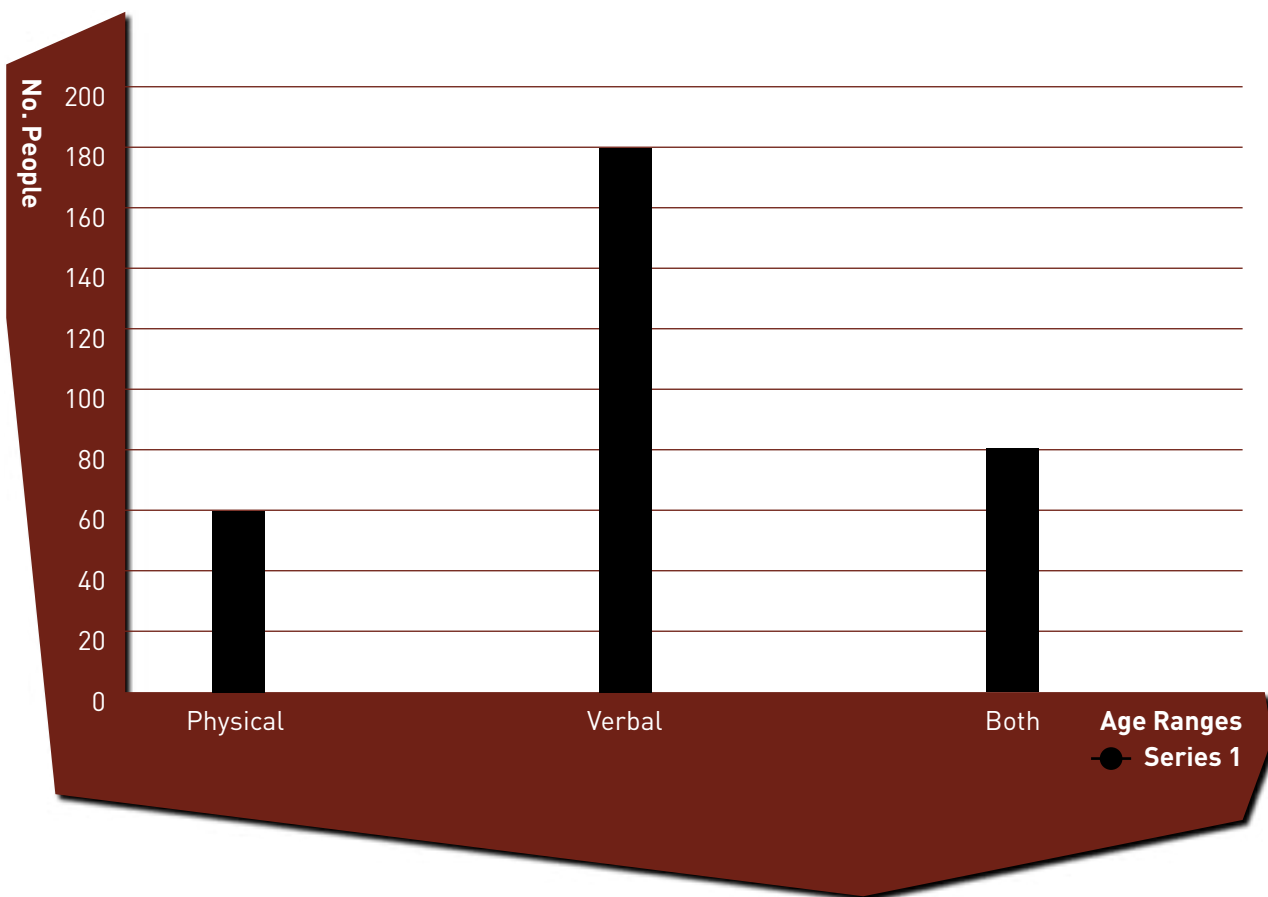


WHEN DID THE MOST RECENT EVENT OCCUR?

363 respondents, of which 33% (120) had been attacked in the last four months, with 53% (192) occurring in the last 10 months and 66% (239) in the last 12 months.

DID YOU SUFFER A PHYSICAL ATTACK OR BOTH?

Q.C3: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED; 'DID YOU SUFFER A PHYSICAL, VERBAL ATTACK OR BOTH?'



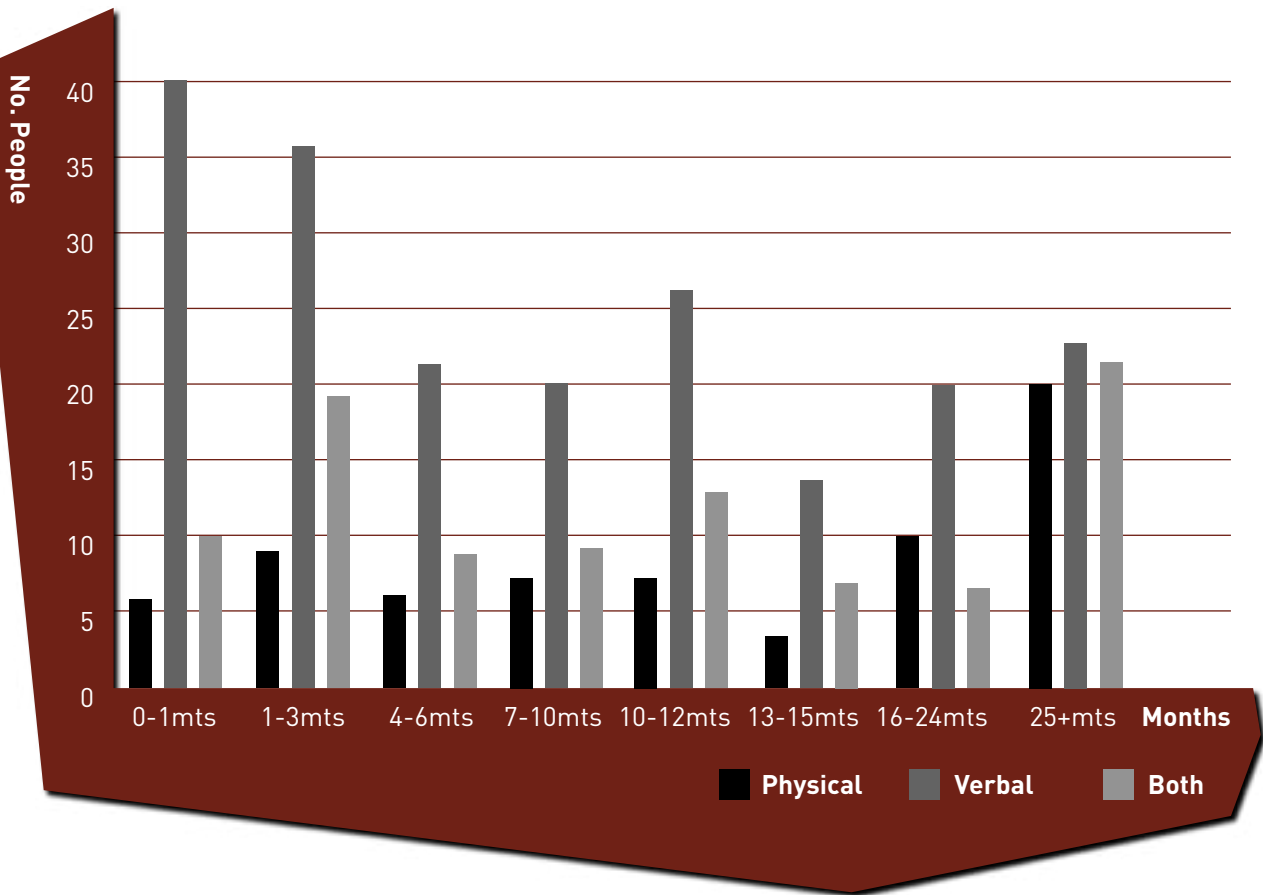
DID YOU SUFFER A PHYSICAL, VERBAL ATTACK OR BOTH?

360 people responded, with 45% (161) suffering a physical and/or physical and verbal attack and 55% (199) of victims suffering verbal attacks only.

TIMING & NATURE:

Given the importance of the hate crime data, we examined when a hate crime took place against what type of crime that occurred.

HATE CRIMES



TIME AND TYPE OF ATTACK

363 victims responded with when and what type of attack they endured.

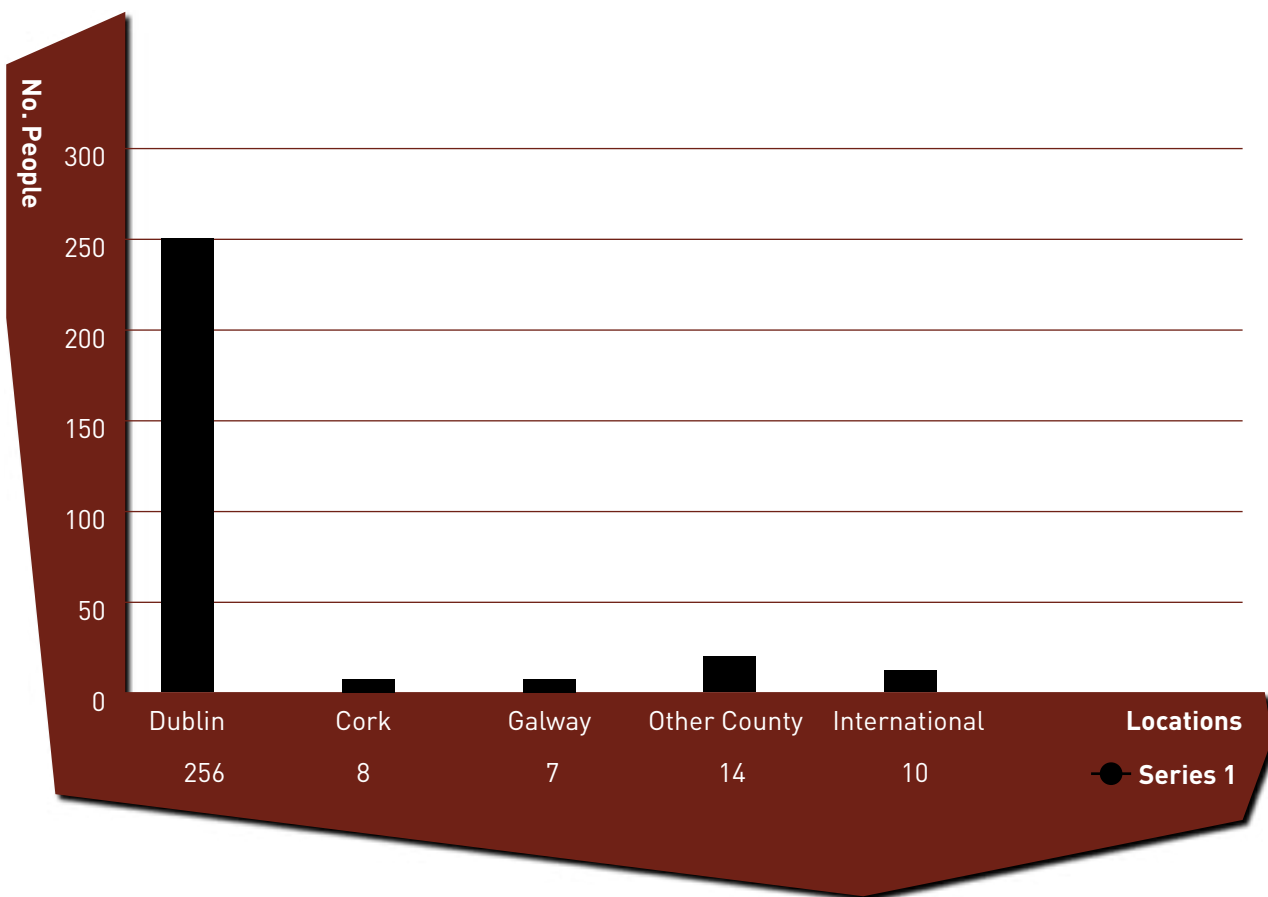
45% (164) experienced an attack with a physical component and

55% (199) experiencing a verbal attack only.

WHERE DID YOUR HATE CRIME TAKE PLACE?

Q.C4: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'WHERE DID YOUR HATE CRIME TAKE PLACE?'

The chart below outlines where victims were attacked, listing Dublin, Cork, Galway, other counties and international locations.



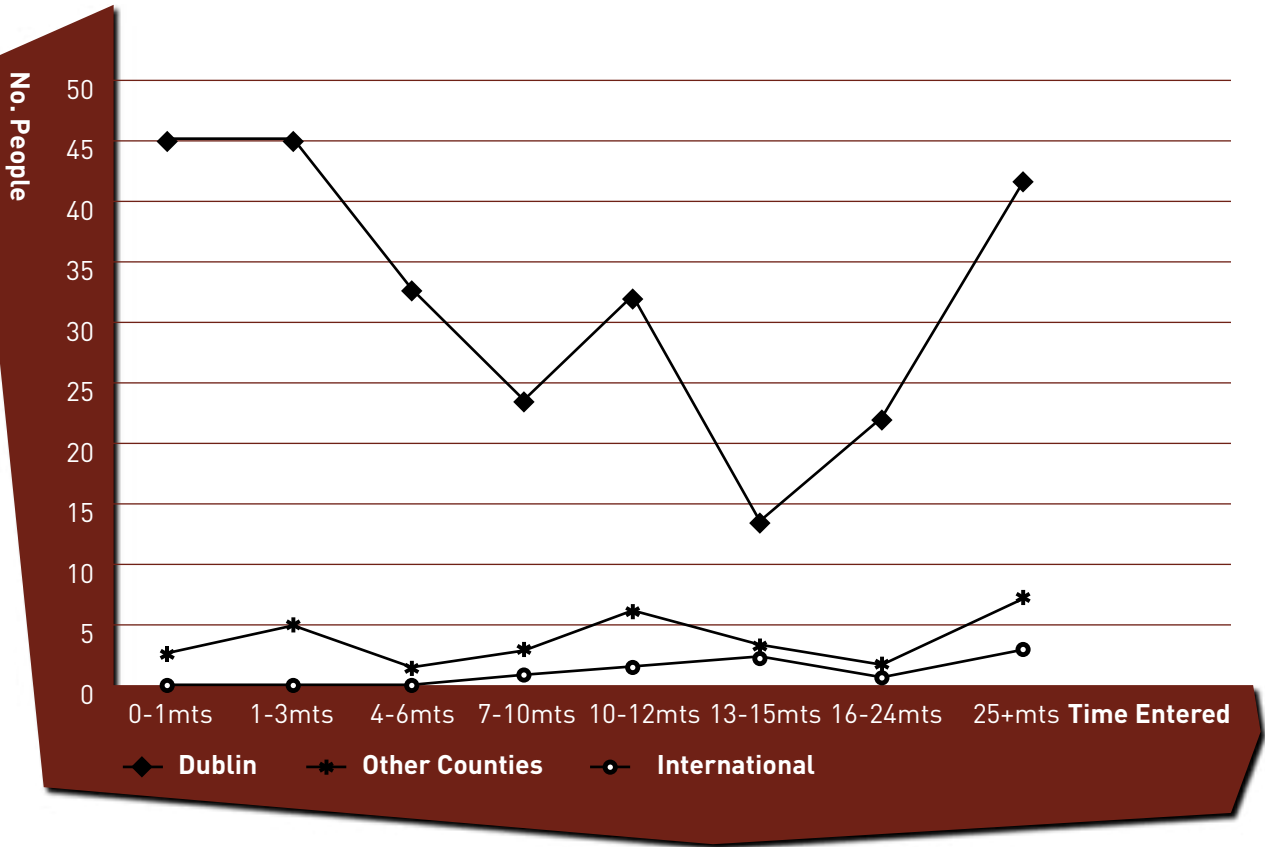
WHERE DID YOUR HATE CRIME TAKE PLACE?

295 respondents who were victims stated where their attacks occurred.

The majority of victims, 87% (256 people), were from Dublin.

WHERE AND WHEN DID YOUR ATTACKS TAKE PLACE?

The chart below outlines where a victims were attacked and when: Dublin, other counties and international.



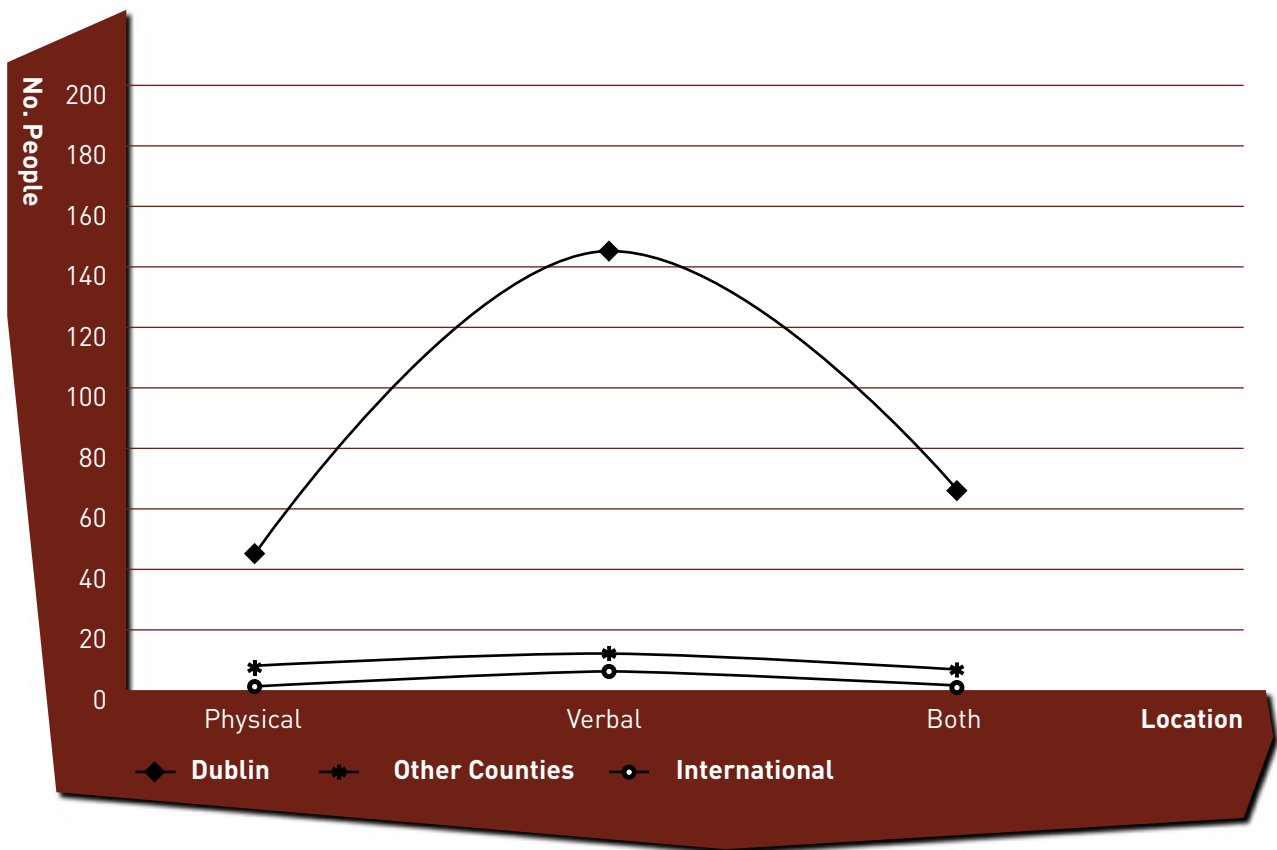
WHERE AND WHEN DID YOUR ATTACK TAKE PLACE?

290 respondents stated where their attack(s) took place and when they occurred.

The highest proportion, 31% (90), occurred in Dublin within the first 3 months of the survey, rising to 41% (118) within 6 months.

TYPE OF ATTACK AND WHERE IT OCCURRED:

The chart below shows a breakdown of victims, when they were attacked and where it occurred: Dublin, other counties or international.



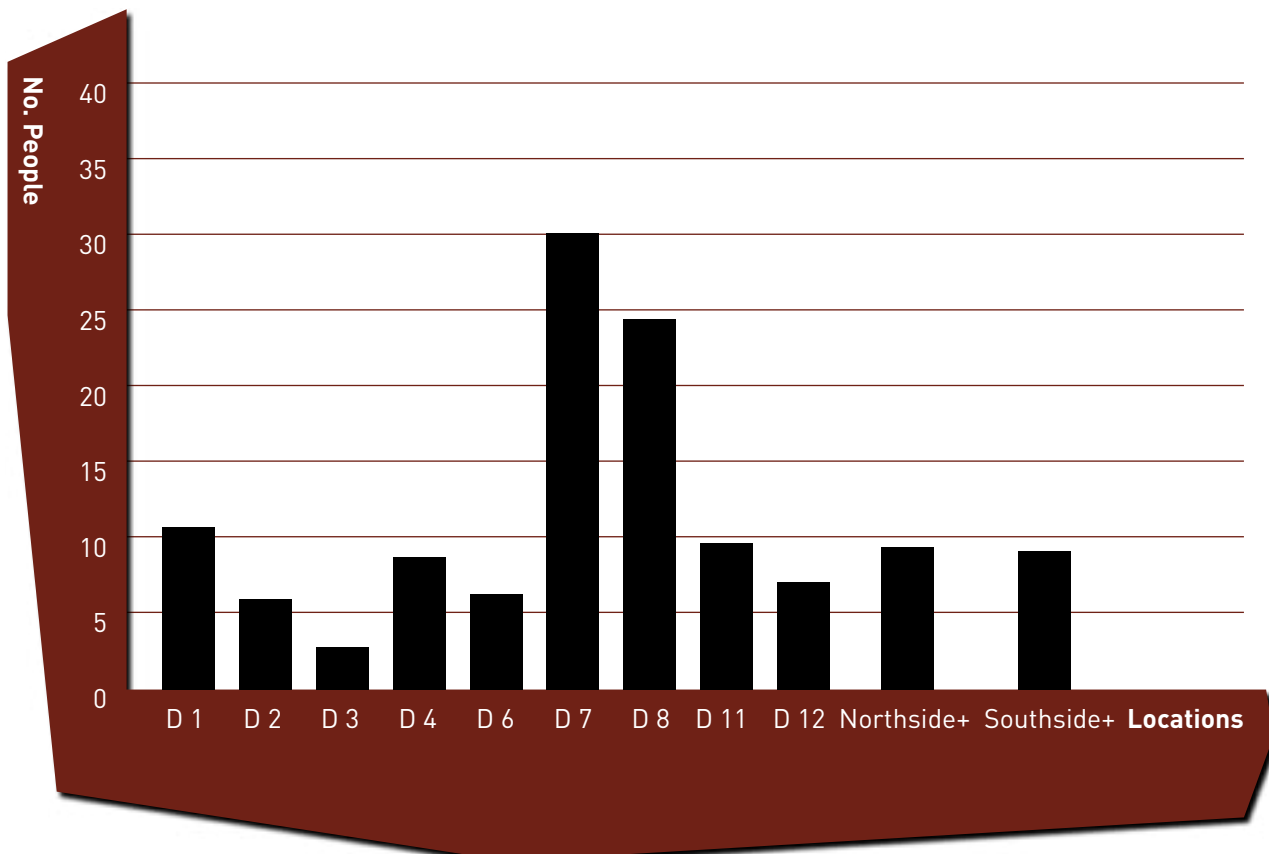
TYPE OF ATTACK AND WHERE

288 respondents stated where their attack took place and the type of attack it was.

The graph outlines this data, please note that 38% (109) of attacks were physical with/or without a verbal aspect and they occurred in Dublin.

WHERE IN DUBLIN DID THE ATTACKS OCCUR?

Not all victims stated a specific Dublin location; this is a breakdown of those victims who did.



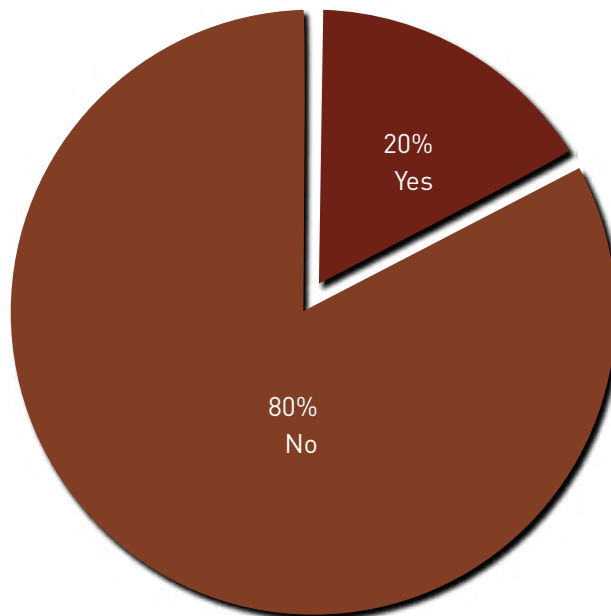
HATE CRIMES

WHERE IN DUBLIN VICTIMS WERE ATTACKED

142 respondents who were victims stated where in Dublin their attack occurred, with 48% (68) taking place in D7. Overall, the inner city locations, where the majority of LGBT venues are located, have the highest incidents.

DID YOU REPORT HATE CRIMES TO THE GARDAÍ ?

Q.C5: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'DID YOU REPORT YOUR HATE CRIME TO THE GARDAÍ'?



HATE CRIMES

DID YOU REPORT HATE CRIMES TO THE GARDAÍ ?

361 victims responded to this question, the majority, 80% (289), said no and 20% (72) said yes.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE RESPONSES THAT VICTIMS STATED:

Q.C6: RESPONDENTS WHO DID NOT REPORT THEIR ATTACK, WERE ASKED TO STATE WHY?

HERE ARE SOME OF THE RESPONSES THAT VICTIMS STATED:

- Afraid of homophobic response from Gardaí
- Being gay in my home town not a valid option
- Couldn't be bothered as no action would be taken
- Didn't know where to report it
- Didn't think the police would do anything about it
- Difficult to talk to Gardaí, didn't want to be judged
- Had no time, blood pouring out, they wouldn't care
- Lack of faith in response and understanding of rights
- No point. first attack, never followed up
- Not brave enough, no witnesses unlikely outcome
- Pointless, the criminals wouldn't be found
- Reported verbal abuse in past and been greeted with total indifference
- Verbal attack laughed at by Gardaí at other times
- Wouldn't be taken seriously
- Reporting attacks won't change peoples homophobia
- Didn't feel there would be a satisfactory outcome

STATEMENT BREAKDOWN

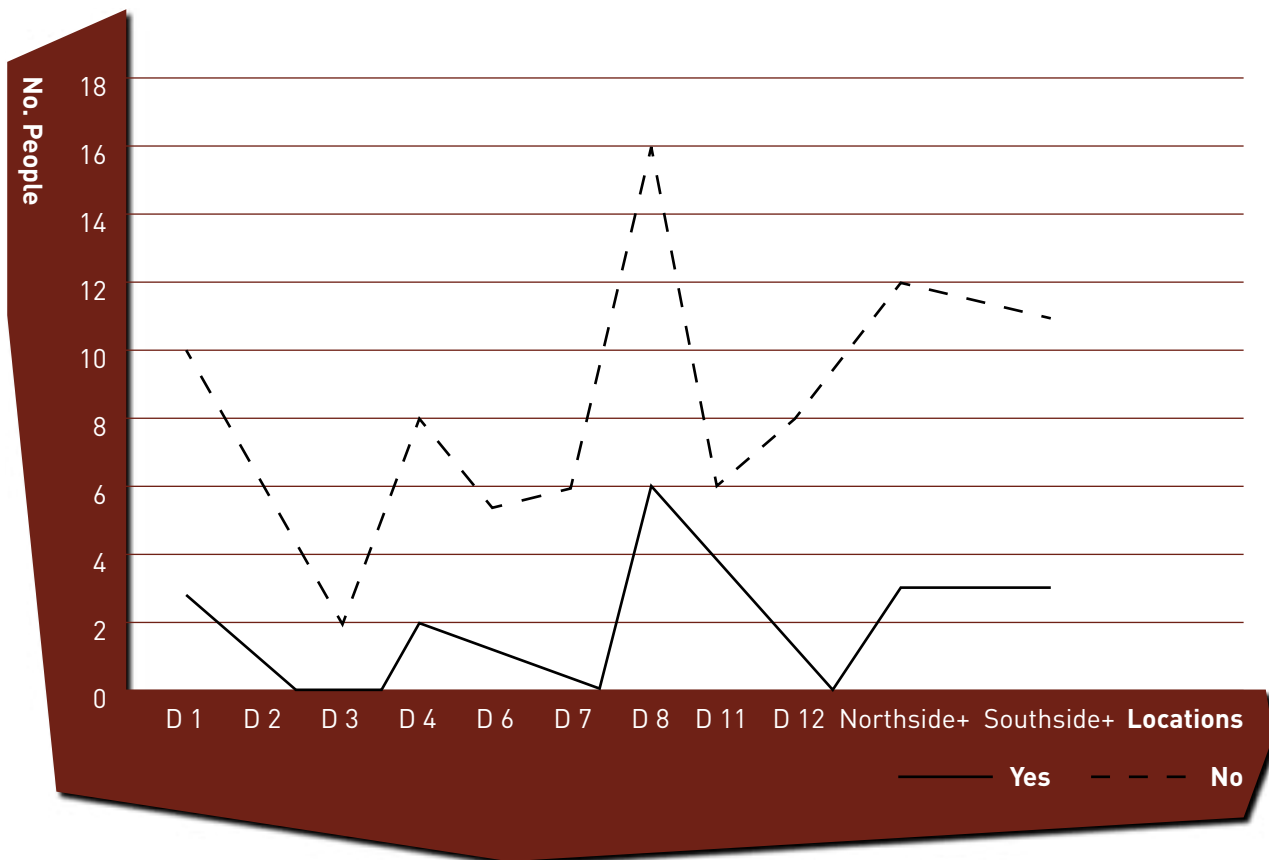
This is a breakdown of the statements expressed by respondents that have been clustered into relevant groupings.

235 respondents stated why they did not report their attack, with 36% (85) citing lack of police confidence and 33% (79) seeing no point in reporting at all.

Statements	Number of respondents
No police confidence	85
No point	79
Other	14
Ignored it	12
Embarrassment	8
Fear	7
Did not know	7
No police presence	6
Suffering trauma	5
Resolved themselves	5
Not out	3
Could not identify attackers	2
Make it worse	2
No witnesses	2

VICTIM REPORTAGE AND WHERE THEY LIVE IN DUBLIN;

This analysis only relates to victims who stated a Dublin residential location and answered yes or no to reporting their attack.



HATE CRIMES

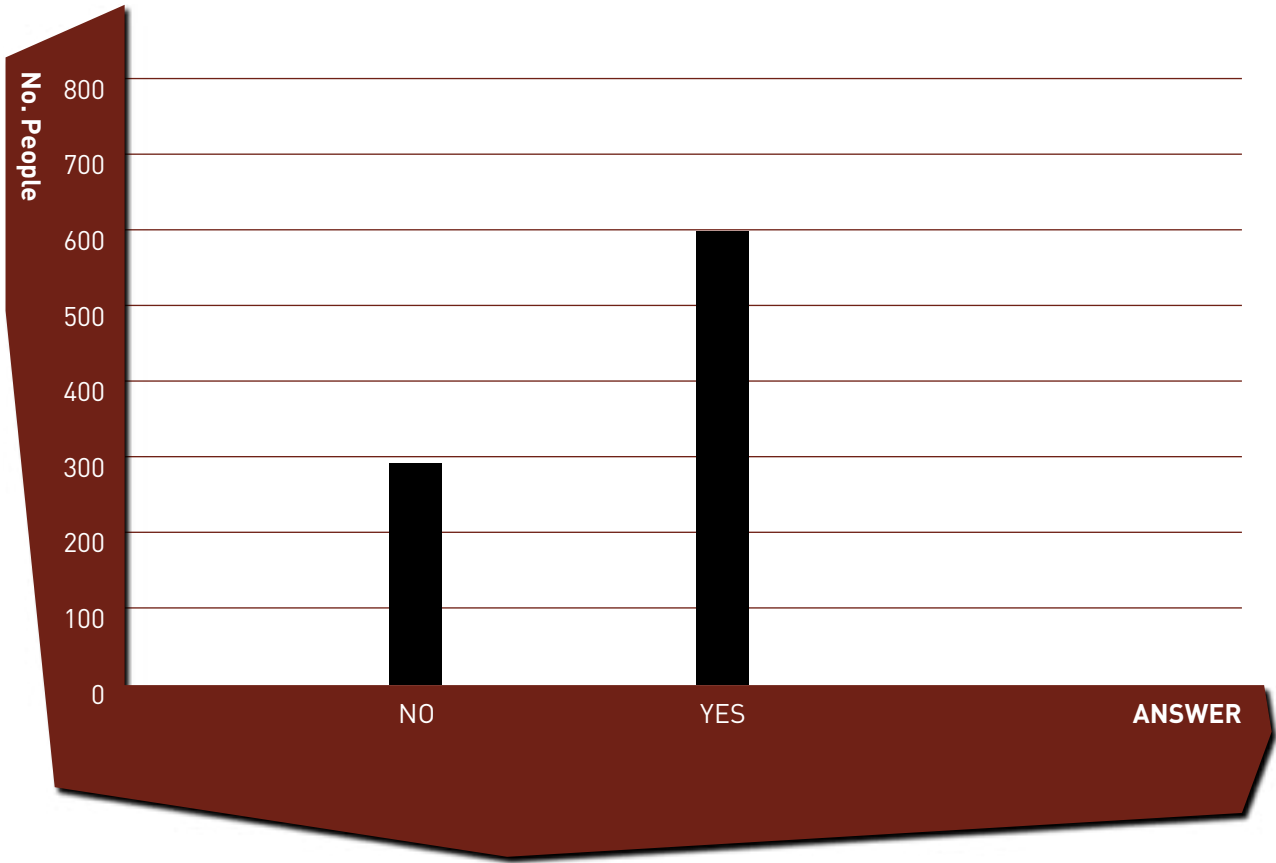
VICTIM REPORTAGE AND WHERE THEY LIVE

111 respondents who were victims, stated that they lived in a specific Dublin location and answered yes or no to reporting their attack. 81% (90) did not report their attack. 29% (26) of these people who did not report lived in D1 and D8.

DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE ELSE WHO HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?

Q.C7: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE ELSE WHO HAS
BEEN A VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?'

HATE CRIMES



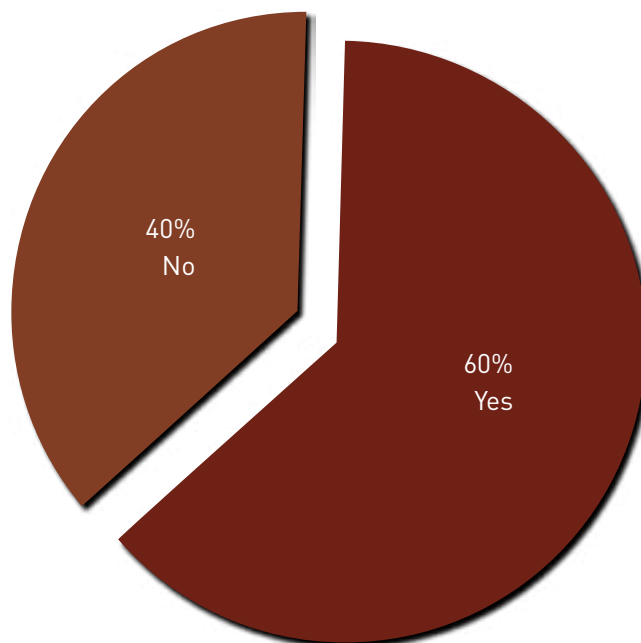
DO YOU KNOW SOMEONE ELSE WHO HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF A HATE CRIME?

885 people responded to this question with 68% (604) saying yes
and 32% (281) saying no.

GENERAL SAFETY:

Given the nature of the research, respondents were asked about their general safety perceptions. They were presented with a series of statements and asked if they agreed or disagreed. Respondents were informed at all stages that they could choose not to respond if they so wished.

The statements related to their ability to interact with members of the same sex in public, walk the streets of Dublin city centre and general policing strategies.

**Q.B1: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'DO YOU FEEL SAFE WALKING THE STREETS OF DUBLIN?'**

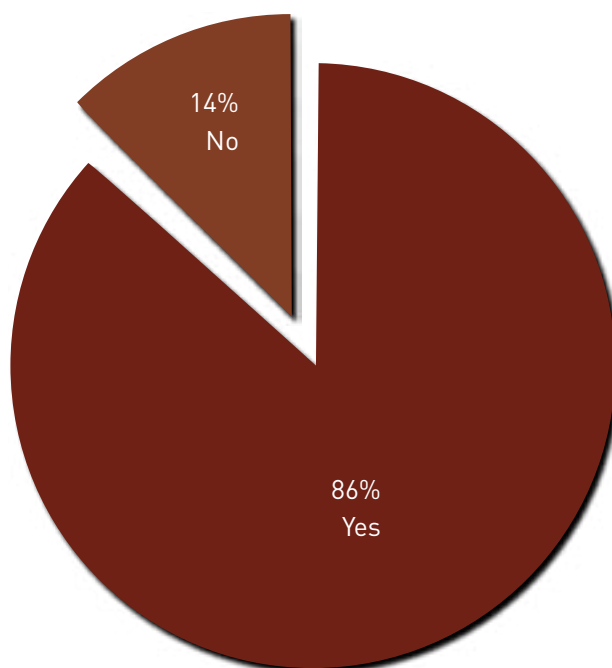
SAFETY CONCERNS

DO YOU FEEL SAFE WALKING THE STREETS OF DUBLIN?

916 respondents to this question of which 60% (552) said yes and 40% (364) said no.

WOULD MORE VISIBLE GARDAÍ PATROLLING THE CITY MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER?

Q.B2: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'WOULD MORE VISIBLE GARDAÍ PATROLLING
THE CITY CENTRE MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER'?



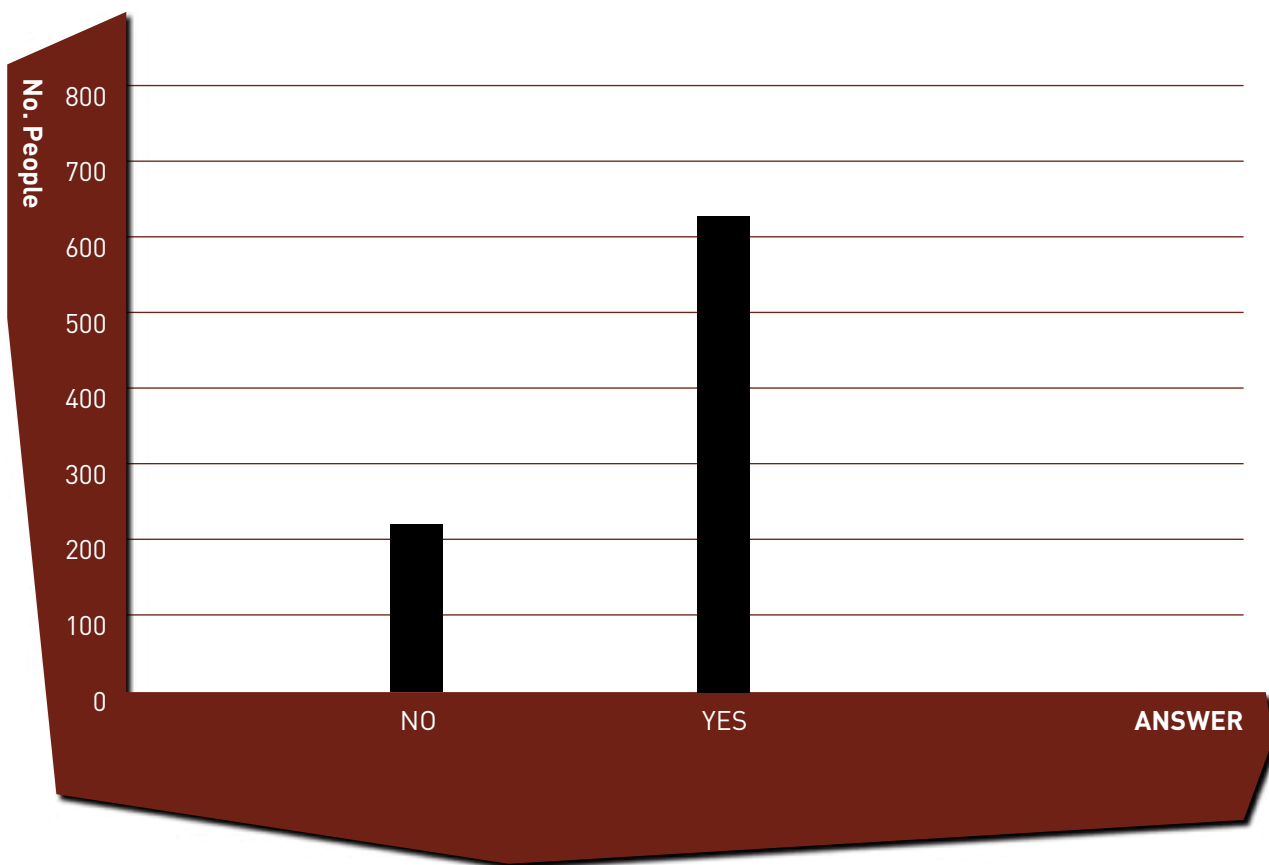
SAFETY CONCERNS

WOULD MORE VISIBLE GARDAÍ PATROLLING THE CITY MAKE YOU FEEL SAFER?

924 people responded, 85% (792) stated yes,
14% (132) said no.

DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAÍ SHOULD RECRUIT GAY OFFICERS, TO PATROL GAY SPACES?

Q.83: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED; 'DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAÍ SHOULD RECRUIT GAY OFFICERS, TO PATROL GAY SPACES'?



SAFETY CONCERNS

DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAÍ SHOULD RECRUIT GAY OFFICERS, TO PATROL GAY SPACES?

903 people responded, of which 72% (651) said yes, 28% (252) said no.

DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAI SHOULD RECRUIT GAY OFFICERS, TO PATROL GAY SPACES?

	TOTAL	Gay Male	Lesbian	Bisexual Male	Bsexual Female	Transgender	Heterosexual	Questioning	Other
Yes	651	421	127	13	12	1	66	4	5
No	252	145	62	7	6	2	22	-	6
Total	903	566	189	20	18	3	92	4	11

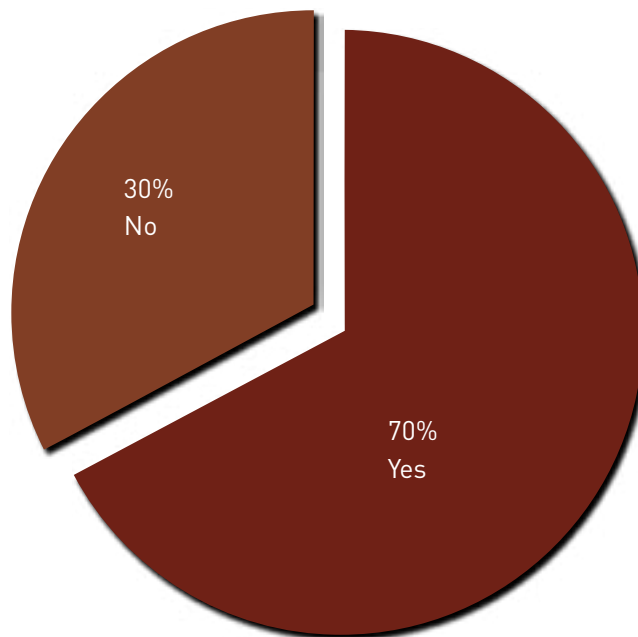
SEXUAL ORIENTATION AND RESPONSE

903 people stated their sexual orientation and responses to the question about recruiting gay officers.

66% of heterosexuals agreed with the statement. The breakdown of responses based on other sexual orientations is listed below, it is important to note that 74% of gay men, 67% of lesbians agreed.

ARE YOU AWARE THAT THERE ARE LGBT GARDAÍ LIAISON OFFICERS?

**Q.84: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'ARE YOU AWARE THAT THERE ARE LGBT
GARDAÍ LIAISON OFFICERS'?**

**ARE YOU AWARE THAT THERE ARE LGBT GARDAÍ LIAISON OFFICERS?**

919 people responded, with 70% (647) who said yes and 30% (272) who said no.

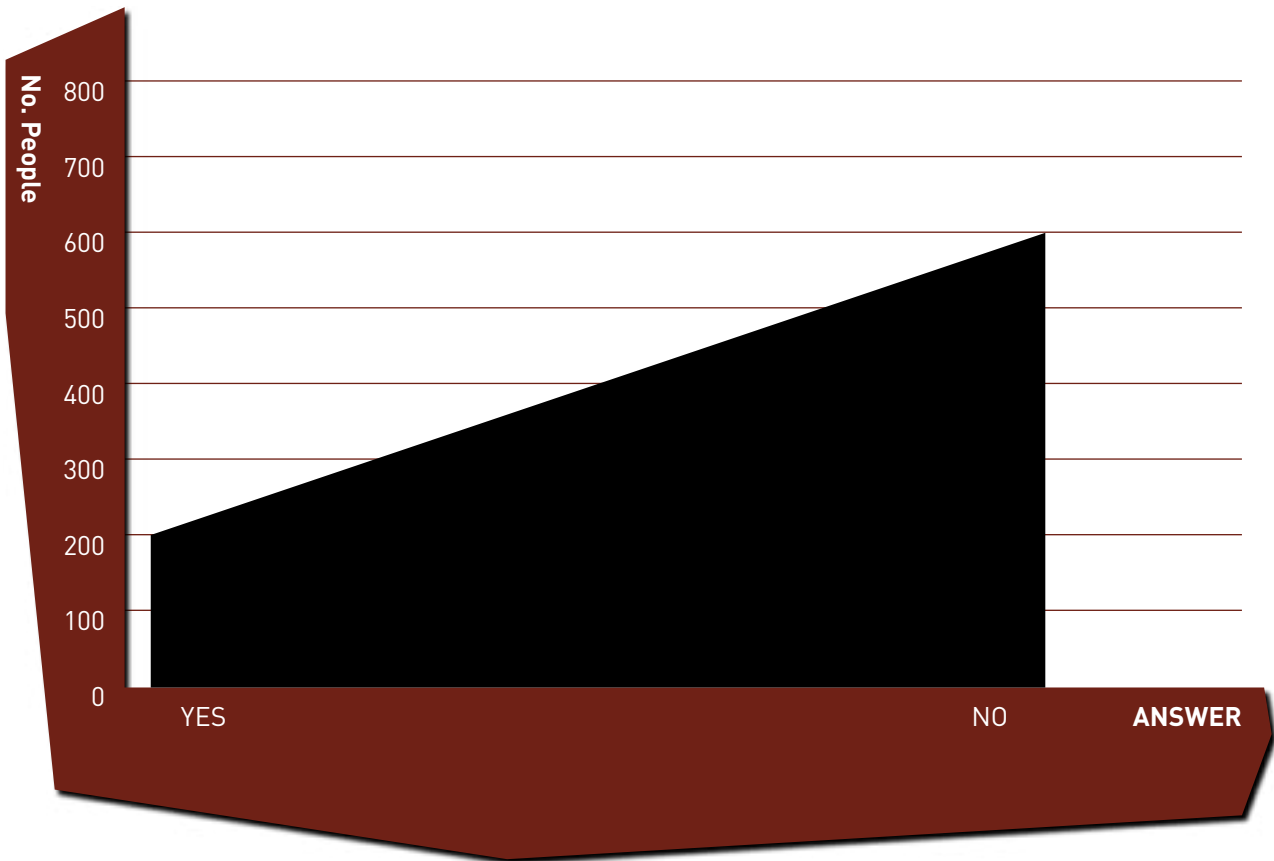
*It is important to note at the time of this study, new communications collateral had been generated by An Garda Síochána and was being disseminated in the Dublin and greater Dublin area to increase the profile of LGBT officers.

AFFECTION IN PUBLIC

Q.85: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED 'DO YOU FEEL SAFE SHOWING AFFECTION WITH A PERSON OF THE SAME SEXUAL ORIENTATION IN PUBLIC?'

This chart excludes heterosexual respondents.

SAFETY CONCERNS



DO YOU FEEL SAFE SHOWING AFFECTION WITH A PERSON OF THE SAME SEXUAL ORIENTATION ON PUBLIC?

The results were as follows: 74% No (594) and Yes 26% (207).

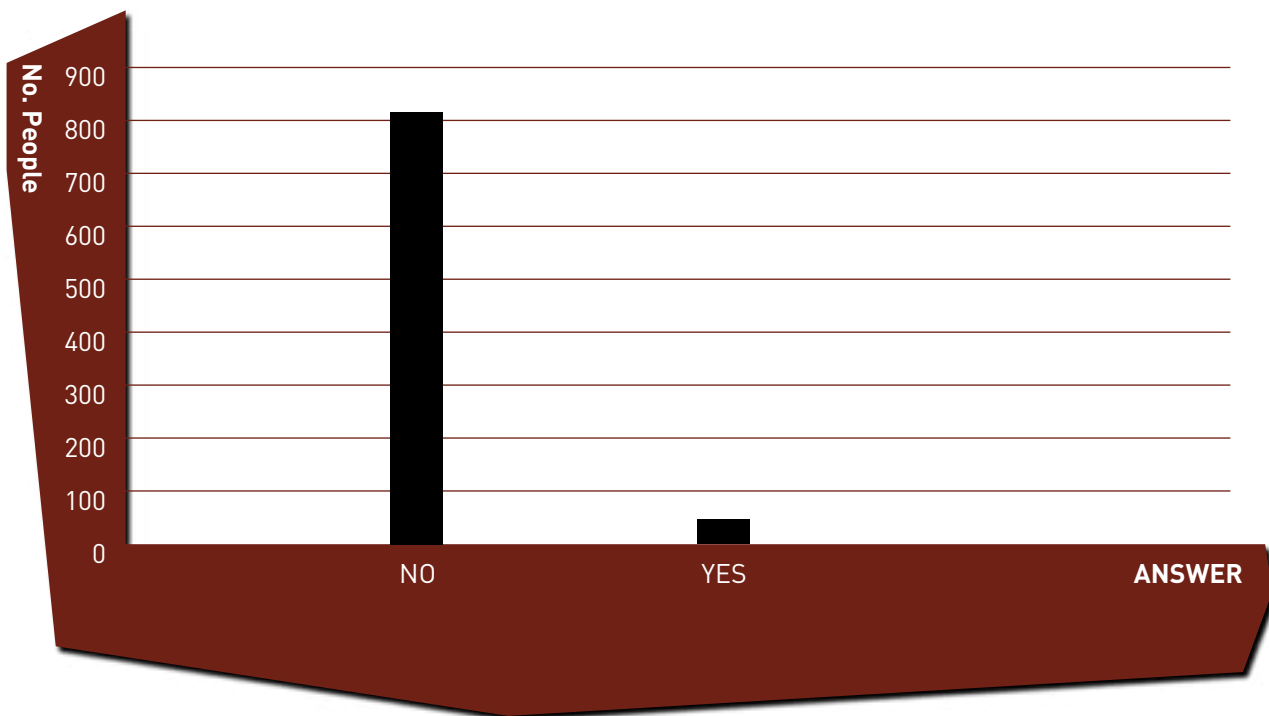
(The number of participating heterosexuals who were excluded from above was 96, of which 51 stated yes, 26 said no).

HATE CRIME SUPPORT AND PREVENTION

Respondents were asked if they believed the Irish Government was doing enough to: prevent hate-crimes from taking place; to support the victims of hate crimes and if the Gardaí were effectively dealing with hate crimes.

Respondents were presented with a series of questions and asked if they agreed or disagreed. Respondents were informed at all stages that they could choose not to respond if they so wished.

Q.C8: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED; 'DO YOU BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING ENOUGH TO PREVENT HATE CRIMES'?

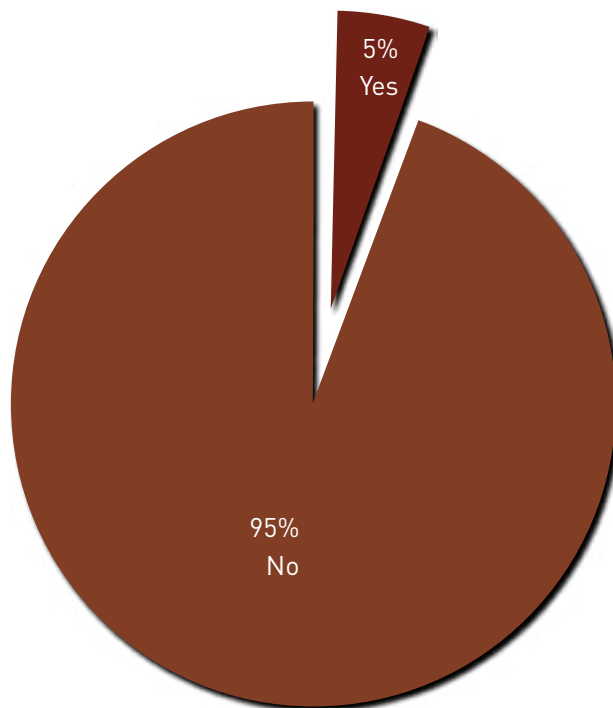


DO YOU BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING ENOUGH TO PREVENT HATE CRIMES?

862 people responded, with 95% (822) saying no and 5% (40) saying yes.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

Q.C9: RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'DO YOU BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING
ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE VICTIMS OF HATE CRIMES'?



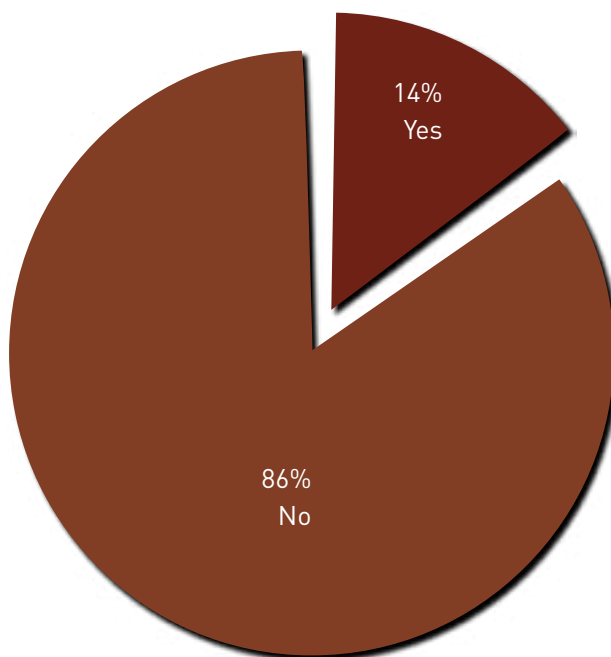
HATE CRIME SUPPORT

DO YOU BELIEVE THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE VICTIMS OF HATE CRIMES?

840 people responded, with 95% (799 people) saying no and 5% (41 people) saying yes.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORT

RESPONDENTS WERE ASKED;
'DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAÍ ARE
EFFECTIVELY DEALING WITH REPORTED HATE CRIMES'?



HATE CRIME SUPPORT

DO YOU BELIEVE THE GARDAÍ ARE EFFECTIVELY DEALING WITH REPORTED HATE CRIMES?

801 people responded, with 86% (686) saying no and 14% (115) saying yes.

POLICING STATEMENT

WE RECOGNISE THAT THERE ARE SOME EXCELLENT MEMBERS OF THE IRISH POLICE FORCE WHO ENDEAVOUR TO PROVIDE THE BEST POLICING SERVICE POSSIBLE TO THE LGBT COMMUNITY AND WE PRAISE THEM FOR THEIR CONTINUING EFFORTS.

The recent introduction of additional community liaison officers and a hate crime notification campaign (flyers and posters) have been positively received.

There is still extensive work to be done, especially if the Gardaí are to address the deep-rooted negative perceptions/beliefs that are held by many LGBT people, based on some of their past experiences with the policing service.

It is evident from this research that a proactive, sustainable and transparent campaign that clearly highlights the Irish police forces' commitment to the LGBT community is required. They need to create, develop and foster positive relationships with LGBT people. Such a campaign needs to be highlighted within mainstream society and the LGBT community, thus sending a clear message to all people living in the Republic of Ireland, that hate crimes against LGBT people will not be tolerated.

It is only with the long term development of proactive relationships; based on the aforementioned trust, transparency and understanding that the LGBT community and the Gardaí can work together.

If introduced and managed effectively, such a campaign will start to remove negative perceptual barriers, create open lines of LGBT communication and increase the levels of good will towards the policing service in general.

CONCLUSIONS

IN LIGHT OF THESE RESEARCH FINDINGS JOHNNY BELIEVES;

1. That the level of hate crimes taking place against members of the LGBT community who live in Dublin or frequent the greater Dublin area is very high.
2. Homophobia is strongly present within Irish society and this results in homophobic attacks being directed towards LGBT community members.
3. It is evident that a defined, real and persistent danger is facing the LGBT community in Dublin and that they are not being supported sufficiently by the Irish state, its judicial authorities and its policing body.
4. There is a directly expressed lack of trust, acceptance and engagement between members of the LGBT community and An Garda Síochána and this results in a significant under-reporting of hate crimes.
5. Victims of hate crimes are not empowered sufficiently to report their attacks and are not being provided with the appropriate level of support and resources.

RECOMMENDATIONS

GIVEN THE SEVERITY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS IT IS CRUCIAL THAT THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS BE IMPLEMENTED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE BEFORE MORE LGBT PEOPLE BECOME VICTIMS OF HATE CRIMES.

JOHNNY strongly believes that the following recommendations will have a beneficial impact on reducing the levels of homophobia in Irish society and will provide a constructive and positive environment for victims of hate crimes.

1. The Irish government needs to make the reduction of homophobia within Irish society a priority. It should actively support and implement a widespread diversity awareness campaign with a focus on highlighting positive representations of LGBT people. Mass media should be a significant part of this campaign. Campaigns should be conducted in educational institutions to reduce and avoid perpetuating hateful misconceptions and irrational fears in the population.
2. The Dept of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, The Gardaí, Dublin City Council, Dept of Education, policy makers and other relevant authorities need to clearly outline a long term integrated strategy to reduce the level of societal and institutional homophobia within Dublin, the greater Dublin area and Ireland as a whole.
3. All public bodies should actively implement anti-homophobic policies and campaigns that clearly state that homophobia will not be tolerated within any state or state-funded organisation/department or agency.
4. The Dept of Justice, Equality and Law Reform should seek to introduce specific anti-hate crime legislation with an LGBT focus; this legislation should address physical and verbal attacks on LGBT people.
5. The Dept of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, The Gardaí, Dublin City Council and representatives of the LGBT community should examine the current reporting procedures for victims of hate crimes with a clear view to developing and implementing new policies and protocols for engaging with victims. This process should aim to make the reporting process as easy and painless as possible. It should also include the development of third party Hate Incident Reporting Centre mechanisms.
6. The Dept of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, The Gardaí, Dublin City Council and the Health Services Executive need to provide and/or significantly increase funding for specific services and resources within the LGBT community. This funding should be used to develop tailored supports for victims of hate crimes, ensuring that their specific health and well-being needs can be met by their community.
7. The Dept of Justice, Equality and Law Reform, The Gardaí, Dublin City Council and the Health Services Executive should release funding to conduct further research into hate crimes.
8. All Gardai should undergo anti-homophobia and heterosexism training.

ORGANISATIONAL SUCCESSES:

JOHNNY HAS HAD A HIGHLY BENEFICIAL IMPACT ON THE LGBT COMMUNITY IN IRELAND AND HAS SIGNIFICANTLY BUILT UP BRAND RECOGNITION SINCE ITS ESTABLISHMENT IN 1999.

The group is perceived as being a leading and highly active G.B community group and is well known for its direct community activism and health and well-being interventions. Since its conception, JOHNNY has had a wide range of successes.

Here are some of them:

INTERVENTIONS:

Regular community interventions, relating to the distribution of health and well-being packs to male members of the community.

The group's record currently stands at 49,000 packs in one calendar year.

COMMUNICATIONS:

The group has developed an expertise in adapting to the needs and wants of its target audience, thus it has developed a key ability of providing highly effective communication campaigns that are challenging, innovative and engaging and designed to reach generations X and Y.

DISSEMINATION:

As an official member of the Gay Health Network (GHN), JOHNNY has effectively disseminated community publications on their behalf to its target group and has direct access to a national network structure for collective support. JOHNNY has also issued its own campaign and awareness raising materials to members of the LGBT community.

RESEARCH:

As part of the Vital Statistics survey (Ireland's largest LGBT health and well-being study), JOHNNY proved itself an effective agency for reaching community members and has actively participated in community research in Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway and Belfast. JOHNNY is drawing on this experience to conduct its current 'Stop Hate Crimes In Ireland' campaign.

CAMPAIGNS:

JOHNNY has conducted a number of campaigns on behalf of the community and assisted in increasing the level of awareness relating to key issues: Blood Ban, Education, Policing, Gay Marriage, Hate Crimes, HIV funding and Equality, by using its strong media relationships developed through effective public relations.

CONFERENCES:

JOHNNY actively participates and attends: All Ireland Gay Health Forum (http://erha.healthnet.ie/view_categories.php?nCatlId=506) and CHAPS conferences (<http://www.tht.org.uk/chapsconference7/>).

COMMUNITY PRESENCE:

As part of JOHNNY's ongoing aim to create, develop and maintain a recognisable community presence, the organisation has taken an active part in all Dublin PRIDE events since its inception, has established strong internal community media relations: GCN, Free! Magazine, Scene City, scenelife.net, queerid.com, gaire.com, gay-ireland.com and regularly submits to community exchange (see activelink.ie) to reach a wider NGO audience.

COMMERCIAL LINKS:

JOHNNY has developed extensive links with service providers in the LGBT community, largely so that it can have a better working relationship with these service providers, so that it can operate more effectively and reach a wider target base.

ONLINE PORTAL:

JOHNNY has developed and launched a new online presence which is now located at www.johnny.ie and has won an independent award for 'best content' from the Gay Youth Corner organisation (<http://www.thegyc.com/pms/page,winners/>).

FUNDING

JOHNNY HAS NO FIXED INCOME STREAM AND IS ENTIRELY RELIANT ON FUNDRAISERS, DONATIONS, COMMUNITY SPONSORS AND EXTREMELY AD HOC GRANT AID THAT OCCASIONALLY ARISES AND RELATES TO THE VITAL WORK THAT WE DO.

JOHNNY is comprised of community volunteers, has no administration costs and currently has minimal overheads (website, printing etc).

If you would like to support the work that JOHNNY undertakes please note that you can make a donation to:

JOHNNY
Gay Peer Action Group
Allied Irish Bank
Grafton Street
Dublin 1
Bank A/c 53994096
Sort code: 931233

If you do not wish to make a direct lodgment by Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) you may send cheques or postal orders to:

JOHNNY, C/o OUTHouse, 105 Capel Street, Dublin, Ireland
Web: www.johnny.ie E-mail: Johnny_info@yahoo.co.uk
Tel: +353 1 8734952

SURVEY FORM

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

THIS SURVEY IS SOLELY TO PROVIDE JOHNNY - THE GAY PEER ACTION GROUP, WITH DATA TO ASSIST WITH ITS 'STOP HATE-RELATED CRIMES IN IRELAND' CAMPAIGN. THE INFORMATION CAPTURED WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT WILL BE CRUCIAL IN ESTABLISHING A CREDIBLE PICTURE OF THE LEVEL OF HATE CRIMES TAKING PLACE PRIMARILY IN DUBLIN & THE GREATER DUBLIN AREA.

THIS SURVEY CAN BE COMPLETED BY A RESPONDENT ON THEIR OWN AND / OR WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF A SURVEYOR (WHERE THE SURVEYOR ONLY DOCUMENTS THE RESPONSES OF THE RESPONDENT AND DOES NOT EXPRESS HIS OR HER OWN BELIEFS). ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED WITHIN THIS DOCUMENT IS STRICTLY PRIVATE & CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION A: RESPONDENT PROFILE:

Q.A1: Which county do you reside in? If living in Dublin please specify which area: (please outline your response in the box below).

Q.A2: Which of the following age brackets do you belong to?

(Please circle the applicable option below).

0-17yrs 18-24yrs 25-35yrs 36-45yrs 46-55yrs 56-65yrs 66+

Q.A3: What is your sexual orientation?

(Please circle the applicable option below).

Gay Male Lesbian Bisexual Male Bisexual Female Transgender Heterosexual
Questioning Other

SECTION B: SAFETY CONCERNS

Q.B1: Do you feel safe walking the streets of Dublin?

(Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.B2: Would more visible Gardaí patrolling the city centre make you feel safer? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.B3: Do you believe the Gardaí should recruit gay officers, to patrol gay spaces? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.B4: Are you aware that there are LGBT Gardaí liaison officers?

(Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.B5: Do you feel safe showing affection with a person of the same sexual orientation in public? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

SECTION C: HATE CRIMES:

For the purpose of this survey a hate crime is any physical or verbal attack; where the victim is primarily targeted because of his or her perceived sexual orientation.

Q.C1: Have you ever been the victim of a hate crime?

(Please circle one option below).

Yes No

*If you have answered YES to question C1 please complete all of section C (where applicable), if you have answered no to question C1 please go to question C7.

Q.C2: When did the most recent event occur?

(Please circle one of the options listed below).

*The options listed below are periods of months.

0-1 1-3 4-6 7-10 10- 12 13-15 16-24 25+

Q.C3: Did you suffer a physical, verbal attack or both?

(Please circle one of the choices below).

Physical Verbal Both

Q.C4: Where did your hate crime take place?

(Please outline the area it took place in).

Q.C5: Did you report your hate crime to the Gardaí?

(Please circle one option below).

YES NO

*If you answered NO to question C5 - please complete question C6, if you answered Yes - please skip to question C7.

Q.C6: Why did you not report it?

(please outline your reason below).

Q.C7: Do you know someone else who has been a victim of a hate crime?

(Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.C8: Do you believe the government is doing enough to prevent hate crimes? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.C9: Do you believe the government is doing enough to support the victims of hate crimes? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

Q.C10: Do you believe the Gardaí are effectively dealing with reported hate crimes? (Please circle one option below).

Yes No

THANK YOU

Please hand your completed questionnaire to our surveyor or post it to: JOHNNY, GAY PEER ACTION GROUP,
HATE CRIMES c/o OUTHUSE, 105 CAPEL STREET, DUBLIN 1

GARDAÍ COMMUNITY LIAISON OFFICERS**DUBLIN & THE EAST**

Community Relations Section - Inspector Finbarr Murphy 01 666 3831
Pearsé Street - Sergeant Mark Kavanagh 01 666 9000
Pearsé Street - Detective Brendan Supple 01 666 9000
Pearsé Street - Sergeant Peter Duff 01 666 9000
Pearsé Street - Garda Paul Daly 01 666 9000
Cabra - Detective Andy Tuite 01 666 7400
Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Investigation Unit - Detective Sergeant. Gerry Deegan 01 666 0000
Bridewell (Dublin) - Detective Frank Tracey 01 666 8200
Bridewell (Dublin) - Garda Ita Bradley 01 666 8200
Fitzgibbon Street - Sergeant Joe Flaherty 01 666 8400
Fitzgibbon Street - Garda Eoin Lynch 01 666 8400
Mountjoy - Garda Maria Murphy 01 666 8600
Store Street - Garda Lisa Nolan 01 666 8000
Store Street - Garda Declan Freaney 01 666 8000
Kevin Street - Inspector Philip King
Cabinteely/Dún Laoghaire - Sergeant Derval Supple 01 666 5400
Dundalk - Sergeant Vincent Jackson 042 933 5577
Kilkenny - Inspector Padraig Dunne 051 305 300

CORK & WATERFORD

Cork City - Garda Eleanor O'Kelly 021 427 0681
Waterford - Sergeant Coleman Hogan 051 305 300
Waterford - Garda Sinead Coleman 051 305 300

GALWAY & LIMERICK

Galway - Sergeant Gerry Mangan 091 768 001
Limerick - Garda John O'Reilly 061 212 400

MIDLANDS

Athlone - Garda Pat Keegan 0906 649 2609
Athlone - Garda Mary O'Connor 0906 649 2609



THE GMHP COMMUNITY SERVICES AT OUTHOUSE

THE OUTREACH WORKERS CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH

Sexual Health information, support and advice on Safer Sex, HIV, STI's, the Hepatitis B Vaccine.

Free "Rubber Up" packs and information on "Johnny" (gay peer action group).

Information and referral to other services. The Personal Development Courses and other discussion workshops on issues concerning gay and bisexual men.

Training Courses for Agencies or Groups on Homophobia and Heterosexism.

Contact by telephone, walk-in or email.

THE COUNSELLOR CAN PROVIDE YOU WITH

An assessment of your needs. Long term or Short term counselling.

Referral to other agencies. Contact by telephone for an appointment.

105 Capel Street, Dublin 1. T: 01-873 4952

E: gmhpoutreach@eircom.net E: gmhpcounsellor@eircom.net

SEXUAL HEALTH INFORMATION AND LISTINGS AVAILABLE FROM

www.gaymenshealthproject.ie for Services, Reports and Links: www.gayhealthnetwork.ie for information on Safer Sex, HIV Testing, Syphilis, STI's, Hepatitis B and PEP. www.johnny.ie for gay peer actions and advice.

GAY MEN'S HEALTH PROJECT

Part of the Health Services Executive, Dublin Mid-Leinster & Dublin North East.
GMHP Provides a Community Based, STI Clinical, Outreach and Counselling Service.



HE Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
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