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Disability, Diversity and Identity in Ireland's Local and European Elections 2024

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Research Team



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Research Context

Disabled people make up 22% of population

Consequences of lack of representation







Research Context

No research in the Irish context

Focus on The Equal Status Acts 2000-2018

Article 29 CRPD through an intersectional lens.



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Examining the international literature

To contextualise the experiences in Ireland:

- We undertook a review to establish what the general trends are globally for this group.
- We sought out research that reflected the experiences of disabled people with intersecting identities.









Data Collection

7 disabled candidates with intersecting identities.

8 representative organisations.







Participants: Candidates

Participant	Pseudonym	Intersecting identity with disability	Election contested	Elected or not	Political affiliation (e.g. Party A, B, C, independent)
1.	Aine	Woman	Local	Not elected	Party A
2.	Caoimhe	Woman	Local	Not elected	Party B
3.	Jane	Woman	Local	Elected	Independent
4.	Sarah	Woman	Local	Not elected	Party C
5.	Maeve	Woman	Local	Not elected	Party D
6.	Patrick	LGBTQ+	Local	Not elected	Party A
7.	Mark	LGBTQ+	Local	Elected	Party B







Participants: Representative Organisations

Participant	Organisation type represented	
1.	Representative organisation A1 – women	
2.	Representative organisation A2 – women	
3.	Representative organisation B – migrants	
4.	Representative organisation C – LGBTQ+ people	
5.	Representative organisation D – Traveller women	
6.	Political education and training organisation E – women	
7.	Political education and training organisation F – women	
8.	Disabled Persons Organisation G – general	
9.	Disabled Persons Organisation H – women	







Findings: Entry into politics

Catalyst for entering politics # disability or other intersecting identities







Findings: Privilege



"One of the reasons why I decided to run and to make disability a part of the debate, is because I acknowledge that I do have that background... I have the ability and the education and the funding behind me to be able to do something so I felt like there was an onus on me to be a voice for people with disability."

(Áine)







Findings: Inaccessibility





INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION



ENVIRONMENT





Findings: Inaccessibility



"When you're campaigning on a disability platform a lot of the people that support you also can't come out and canvass with you, you know?"

(Sarah)









Findings: Inaccessibility



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(Sarah)











NEGATIVE ATTITUDES



FEAR OF VIOLENCE









"Ah, well, sure, these are all your votes anyway?"

(Sarah)











"I did have people that were very aggressive and when you physically can't remove yourself from that quickly because of your mobility, that's also a very different kettle of fish, you know, because normally you can just say 'Oh well, okay, thanks for your time' and walk on, but when you can't, you have to endure that tirade of abuse."

(Sarah)







We've seen generally is a rise in hate crimes, rise in assaults on people because of their identities, and that does create a fear for people. And people may be targeted because they've got a disability, or they may be targeted because they're queer. But then there's an additional fear of, particularly if you've got a mobility issue of not being able to get away from a situation that might turn violent or might be aggressive." (Representative organisation C – LGBTQ+)







Findings: Available resources



FINANCIAL RESOURCES



BALANCING PERSONAL AND WORK COMMITMENTS







Findings: Available resources



"The cost of being disabled was all personal... I kind of bore those myself... I would be canvassing and I'd need the odd taxi back to my car or, you know, I have to get special food, for example. So that's always an additional cost."

(Maeve)









Findings: Available resources



"I worked full time and really had to protect my job because I have all my benefits through that. I had to protect my job in a way that other people don't have to."

(Áine)





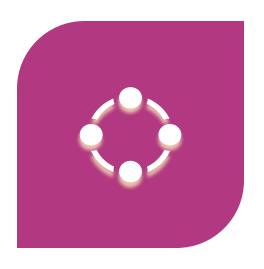




Findings: Support



POLITICAL SUPPORT



SUPPORT FROM CIVIL SOCIETY







Findings: Support



"My party had a special kind of officer in place for female candidates... a special group... always somebody else you could reach out to along with the other staff in head office... for just general kind of questions... but there were no specific disability supports."

(Caoimhe)









Findings: Support









Recommendations: State

Collect self reported data

Support including financial

Communication alternatives

Support civil society

Fund further research







Recommendations: Political Parties

Dismantle structural barriers

Build intersectionality into existing support structures

Co-opting of candidates into vacant seats







Recommendations: Civil Society

Education and training organisations

Provide training and mentoring sessions.

Disabled people's organisations

Support members to contest elections.

Wider civil society

 Develop strategies for candidate development: disability-inclusive, intersectional, culturally sensitive.







Thank you. We welcome any questions.





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