

## Research findings

Country code	Year	Reference details title	Reference details URL	Main thematic focus	Institution	Key findings - Short summary	Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc)	Sample details and representativeness	Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level
Austria	2015	Meinungsraum Institut (2015), Stocktaking the tolerance limit of Austrians (Die Toleranzgrenze der Österreicherinnen und Österreicher – eine Bestandsaufnahme) Vienna, Mauthausen Komitee Österreich	<a href="http://www.mkoe.at/sites/default/files/files/presse/Toleranzstudie-Slides.pdf">http://www.mkoe.at/sites/default/files/files/presse/Toleranzstudie-Slides.pdf</a>	Public perceptions and attitudes	Austria, Meinungsraum Institut	The tolerance towards different ethnic origins is high: 82 percent of respondents have no problem being treated by a Black dentist, 79% have no problem being treated by a Turkish doctor in hospital. These high tolerance-rates are also true for those older than 60 years. However, tolerance related to religion is the lowest recorded in the survey: 65% perceive it problematic if a family member would convert to Islam, 64% would have a problem with a Mosque in the neighbourhood but only 42% would have a problem with a Buddhist centre in the neighbourhood. Women are more tolerant than men, particularly men in occupational age are less tolerant than the average.	CAWI survey, questionnaires, data gathering between 7th and 14th April 2015	1,000 respondents, representative sample, quota-sample along gender, age, educational level and province	Not applicable - national level

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<https://fra.europa.eu/en/databases/anti-muslim-hatred/home>

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