## Database 2012-2017 on anti-Muslim Hatred

### Research findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Reference details title</th>
<th>Reference details URL</th>
<th>Main thematic focus</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Key findings - Short summary</th>
<th>Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc)</th>
<th>Sample details and representativeness</th>
<th>Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
<td>2016</td>
<td>Čermáková, Eva et al. Muslims about Themselves and Us (Muslimové o sobě a o nás). In Daniel Topinka (ed.) Muslims in the Czech Republic (Muslimové v Česku). Praha: Barrister &amp; Principal, pp. 299-359.</td>
<td><a href="https://www.cbdb.cz/kniha-185885-muslimove-v-cesku">https://www.cbdb.cz/kniha-185885-muslimove-v-cesku</a></td>
<td>Racism &amp; xenophobia</td>
<td>Čermáková, Eva et al.</td>
<td>Muslims living in the country adapt their everyday behaviour to Czech customs. This takes place either because of the lack of services (halal shops, mosques) or a conscious attempt not to stand out from the majority society. Generally, interviewees talked about the Czech majority's negative and homogenising view of Islam and Muslims, adding that they find the media portrayal of Muslims problematic. Of much concern to participants were the occasional attacks on mosques, viewed as an attack on their religion. Muslims of both genders think that much unwanted attention is drawn to women who wear headscarves in public (ranging from staring, spitting and other attacks). Often attacks (verbal or physical) take place on public transport.</td>
<td>Semi-structured interviews, coding with software</td>
<td>Participants must have lived in the country for at least one year at the time of the interview. Interviews took place in 2014 and early 2015. Researchers attempted to target a diverse population in terms of country of origin, adherence to religious practice in everyday life, level of integration in society, gender, etc. Altogether 59 interviews were conducted with overall 67 participants, 41% were women. Interviewees came from 24 countries, 95% were Sunnis.</td>
<td>Not applicable - national level</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The information presented here is collected under contract by the FRA’s research network FRANET. The information and views contained do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA.