

Database 2012-2019 on anti-Muslim Hatred

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
Slovakia	2012	Gallová Kriglerová, E., Kadlečíková, J. (2012), Public opinion towards Right wing extremism in Slovakia (Verejná mienka v oblasti pravicového extrémizmu),survey conducted by Open Society Foundation, Bratislava	http://cvek.sk/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/pravi-covy-extremizmus.pdf	Racism & xenophobia	Open Society Foundation	The research explored most frequent manifestations of right-wing extremism, experiences and opinions of people with right-wing extremism and their attitudes to minorities, migrants and cultural diversity. The research revealed that social distance towards migrants is greater than towards autochthonous minorities. Foreign nationals should adjust entirely to the way of life in	Combination of quantitative (N=1005) and qualitative research methods. In quantitative part of the research questionnaires with opened and semi-opened questions were used. In the qualitative part five focus groups were conducted. Focus groups were disaggregated by age and education. Topics covered by the research: perception of culturally diverse groups and of cultural diversity as such, ethnocentrism, authoritarian tendencies, social capital, perception of right-wing extremism and R-W movements, experiences with R-W in real life and online.	1005 respondents representative in terms of age, gender, regional distribution and size of the town/village. Participants of five focus groups were selected to cover different age categories and education levels.	Not applicable - national level

in Slovakia and should only practice their culture (religion, customs) in the privacy of their homes. Up to 69,7% of the respondents said that Muslims should not be allowed to practice their faith at all in Slovakia. Furthermore, 50,5% said mosques should not be allowed to be built in Slovakia. 52,5% said the state should only support immigration of nationalities that are culturally close to Slovaks which indicates fear of different cultures, mainly Muslims. Less than 10% of the respondents said Slovakia should take

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

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