

## Database 2012-2020 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
Poland	2012	Roguska B., Center for Public Opinion Research (Fundacja Centrum Badań Opinii Społecznej) (2012), Social attitude towards followers of other religions (Społeczne postawy wobec wyznawców innych religii), Warsaw	<a href="http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2012/K_130_12.PDF">http://www.cbos.pl/SPISKOM.POL/2012/K_130_12.PDF</a>	Public perceptions & attitudes, Racism & xenophobia	Poland, Center for Public Opinion Research   Fundacja Centrum Badań Opinii Społecznej	Due to the religious homogeneity of Polish society, Poles often do not know personally any followers of religions other than Catholic. Only 13% of the respondents declared they know at least one Muslim. The social acceptance of specific social roles by representatives of religious minorities (neighbour, boss, son-	Quantitative research. The questionnaire-based survey was conducted from 5 to 12 July 2012 on a representative sample of 960 adults.	960 survey respondents (no detailed data about the respondents or sampling methodology available).	Not applicable - national level

in-law)  
varies from  
religion to  
religion.  
Poles are  
more likely  
to accept  
Christians,  
for  
example  
Protestants,  
and less  
likely to  
accept  
Jehovah  
witnesses,  
Muslims or  
Buddhists.  
78% of the  
respondent  
s would not  
have any  
objections  
if Muslim  
was their  
colleague  
(14% would  
be against),  
79% if  
Muslim was  
their  
neighbour  
(13% would  
be against)  
and 75% if  
Muslim was  
their boss  
(17%  
against). It  
turned out  
that

respondent  
s were less  
likely to  
accept  
Muslim as

muslim as their family member. 40% of the respondents would not have any objections if a Muslim was their son-in-law or daughter-in-law while 43% of the respondents would be against it. Comparing to outcomes of the similar study conducted in 2001, this one shows that in the recent years Poles have become more open to new religions and social distance to followers of other religions has weakened.

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. As of June 2019 information from the UK will no longer be updated.

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

**Copyright © 2022 European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights**