

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
Slovakia	2013	Blažek, M., Andrášová, S., Paulenová, N. (2013), Experiences of young migrants in Slovakia with violence (Skúsenosti migrantov a migrantiek na Slovensku s násilím), survey conducted by IOM, Bratislava	http://www.iom.sk/sk/novinky-a-podujatia/128-skusenosti-migrantov-a-migrantiek-na-slovensku-s-nasilim	Hate crime	IOM International Organization for Migration	The research explored experiences of migrants with violence, risk factors leading to violence and existing policies pertaining to protection of migrants from violence. One of the topics covered by the research were hate crimes, i.e. violent incidents against migrants motivated	The pilot phase of the research included interviews with representatives of different migrant communities (so called cultural mediators) who then assisted with data collection. Quantitative survey among migrants using a questionnaire in 11 different languages containing 137 questions. Topics covered: perception of violence, experiences with studying, working etc. in Slovakia, experience with domestic violence, violence in public, perception of public institutions and available support.	The research commenced with a qualitative phase during which 86 individual interviews were conducted with migrants (from 32 different countries of origin) and experts working in the field of migration. After the qualitative phase, 690 respondents of quantitative survey from different countries, mainly Thailand, Ukraine, Vietnam, China and Serbia.	Not applicable - national level

by hate. Up to 6,1% of all respondents said they had been physically assaulted in public due to their ethnicity or for being visible different. Such experiences were most often reported by respondents from African countries and by Muslim respondents. More than 21% reported they had been verbally assaulted in public due to their cultural difference. It was mostly migrants from African countries and Muslims who

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

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