DATABASE 2012-2024 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
Sweden	2016	Hate crime 2016 – Statistics of police reports with identified hate crime motives and self-reported vulnerability to hate crime (Hatbrott 2016 – Statistik över polisanmälningar med identifierade hatbrottsmotiv och självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott)	https://bra.se/publikationer/arkiv/publikationer/2017-12-14-hatbrott-2016.html	Hate speech: Public incitement to hatred or violence, Hate speech: Public incitement to hatred or violence	Sweden, The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå)	The report shows that of the types of hate crimes that are identified as antireligious, hate crimes with Islamophobic motives are most frequent. In 2016, 440 police reports of such crimes were received. Statistics show that the police reports on hate crimes with an Islamophobic was relatively stable between the years 2008 and 2013. Then an increase happened up until 2016. The most common types of hate crimes with Islamophobic motives in 2016 was unlawful threats (50 %), followed by infliction of gross damage (15%), agitation against an ethnic or national group, and defamation (13 respective 10 %)	Quantitative. Data on self-reported vulnerability to hate crimes stems from three different sources combined; The Swedish Crime Survey (Nationell Trygghetsundersökning), is a self-reporting survey where a selection of the population aged 16-79 are interviewed about their experiences of around 10 types of crimes. The Politicians Security Survey (Politikernas Trygghetsundersökning) is also a self-reporting survey where all full members of the different political levels answer online questionnaires on their vulnerability to crime in the role as elected representatives. Lastly, The School Survey on Crime (Skolundersökningen om brott) is a self-reporting survey where a selection of pupils in ninth grade are interviewed about their vulnerability to crime. The methodologies of these sources are different, but they have in common that individuals via questionnaire or telephone interviews have answered if they themselves consider that they have been exposed to hate crime during the foregoing year	The numbers of respondents and sampling methodologies regarding self-reported vulnerability to hate crime vary, as explained in the cell to the left. Regarding police reports of hate crimes, such are found by searching for hatecrime related words and phrases in a randomised selction of half of the reports that are recieved.	Not applicable - national level

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