

## 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
Serbia	2018	<a href="#">Commissioner for Protection of Equality (2018), Media attitudes to discrimination in Serbia (Odnos media u Srbiji prema diskriminaciji).</a>	<a href="http://ravnopravnost.gov.rs/en/media-attitudes-to-discrimination-in-serbia/">http://ravnopravnost.gov.rs/en/media-attitudes-to-discrimination-in-serbia/</a>	Discrimination, Hate speech: Public incitement to hatred or violence	Serbia, Commissioner for Protection of Equality   Poverenik za zaštitu ravnopravnosti	According to the survey, journalists are aware of the extent of discrimination in Serbia and are sensitive towards discriminatory statements. Considerable percentage of interviewed journalists believe that migrants, Albanians, Muslims-Bosniaks and other religious minorities are extremely discriminated against. Majority agree that hate speech is present in Serbia. Some journalists share stereotypical and prejudiced views of groups discriminated against, but most of them disagree with such views. Journalists are of view that they are capable of reporting on discrimination but they lack expertise in this field as well as sufficient newsroom for a consistent reporting. Editors believe that discrimination is an important issue to report on, but in practice they prefer other stories with higher ratings.	Survey - quantitative and qualitative research. In addition, key stakeholders and heads of journalists' associations were interviewed and two focus group discussions were organized.	The survey encompassed 164 media representatives disaggregated by the type of media outlet, position, gender, and age. A total of 48% interviewees worked in print media, 44% worked in broadcast/online outlets, and 8% were from news agencies. Journalists accounted for 54% of the sample, while editors accounted for the remaining 46%.	Not applicable - national level

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

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