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	2018	Self-reported vulnerability to hate crime - Analysis from the Swedish Crime Survey 2006-2017 (Självrapporterad utsatthet för hatbrott - Analys utifrån Nationella trygghetsundersökningen 2006-2017) The Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brot	https://bra.se/statistik/statistiska-undersokningar/hatbrottsstatistik.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 results of the report are mainly of a describing character. Analyses of underlying factors of the vulnerability to hate crimes are limited. The report shows that a certain increase of anti-religious hate crimes (do note that the religion is not specified) can be reported between the years 2011-2016 and the increase has predominantly affected men. The exposure to anti-religious hate crimes is clearly bigger among persons born abroad, and persons born in Sweden with at least one parent who is born abroad. There is also great differences in exposure based on income and civil status; single people and persons with lower income are more often exposed to anti-religious hate crimes.	Survey: Quantative. The data of the report builds on the Swedish Crime Survey, which is is based on interviews with approximately 20,000 people aged 16-79 and is conducted on an annual basis by the Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention since 2006. The interviews are primarly conducted over telephone.	The investigation is based on a stratified randomised selection of around 20,000 persons aged 16-79, who are residing in Sweden. Most of the data collection is done by telephone interviews. The results are primarily present in categories of gender, age, Swedish or other ethnic background, level of education, income, type of family, type of housing and home district. To investigate how individual background factors affect the level of vulnerability, logistic regression analyses have been used. Such was however only possible to conduct on those who had been exposed to xenophobic hate crimes, and not homophobic or anti-religious, since they were too few.	Not applicable - national level

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