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	2021	Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention (Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå) (2021) Islamofobic hate crime (Islamofobiska hatbrott), report 2021:3, 2021	https://bra.se/publikationer/arkiv/publikationer/2021-03-31-islamofobiska-hatbr...	Hate crime	Sweden, Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention|Brottsförebyggande rådet, Brå	The study finds that Islamophobic hate crimes take many forms and are not restricted to any particular type of place, time or person. Among the police reports examined in the study, threats and molestation represent the largest crime category, followed by agitation against a population group, defamation, violent offences and graffiti. The study concludes that Islamophobic hate crime, other forms of abusive behaviour, and negative attitudes and prejudice against Muslims can affect both Muslims' daily lives and their general life conditions. The Council therefore underscores the importance of taking various forms of preventive action to not only counter the occurrence of Islamophobic hate crime, but also reduce the occurrence of negative, stereotypical perceptions and conceptions of Islam and of Muslims in general.	The study mainly employs a qualitative approach. The study has two primary data sources (see sample details for more details).	The first data source consists of 500 cases that have been reported to the police. These data include police reports and investigations from the years 2016 and 2018, which have been identified in Swedish National Council for Crime Prevention's hate crime statistics as featuring Islamophobic content. The second data source consists of more than 50 interviews conducted with private individuals; representatives of Muslim congregations; associations and organisations; researchers and key informants working in the justice system. Almost four-fifths of those interviewees had themselves experienced exposure to Islamophobic hate crime.	Not applicable - national level

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

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