

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
Bulgaria	2024	Barzilska, P. (2024). Public attitudes towards refugees in Bulgaria: Comparative analysis of public opinion surveys in the period 2020-2023, European Initiative for Energy Security, May 2024.	https://www.researchgate.net/publication/381305382_Public_attitudes_towards_ref...	Public perceptions and attitudes	European Initiative for Energy Security (EIES)	The report analyzes Bulgarian public attitudes towards refugees (2020-2023), showing mostly neutral views but a clear distinction favouring Ukrainian refugees over others. Acceptance of Ukrainian refugees rose significantly post-2022, with over 60 % supporting their arrival, while attitudes toward refugees from other regions remain largely negative. Contact with refugees increased from 9 % in 2020 to 34 % in 2023. Willingness to support refugees remains low, with minimal personal involvement. There are no explicit findings on anti-Muslim hatred, but concerns over religion and ethnicity influenced attitudes, as seen in 2020 data favouring Christian refugees.	The report uses a comparative analysis methodology, employing both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It relies on side-by-side descriptive comparison of public opinion surveys from 2020-2023. The surveys include structured quantitative questionnaires with closed-ended questions and Likert scale evaluations. Data collection methods include CATI (telephone surveys), CAWI (online panels), and face-to-face interviews.	The study analyzes survey data from four waves (2020-2023), with approximately 1,500 respondents per wave, totaling 6,000 responses. Sampling follows a stratified random approach, ensuring representativeness by age, gender, region, and education level. Data is weighted to match national census demographics, enhancing accuracy. Surveys were conducted via CATI (40 %), CAWI (40 %), and face-to-face interviews (20 %).	Not applicable - national level

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

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