# 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 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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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