

## 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
Germany	2023	<a href="#">Germany_DeZIM (2023). Rassismus und seine Symptome. Bericht des Nationalen Diskriminierungs- und Rassismusteamers, Berlin, 07 November 2023.</a>	<a href="https://www.rassismusmonitor.de/publikationen/rassismus-und-seine-symptome/">https://www.rassismusmonitor.de/publikationen/rassismus-und-seine-symptome/</a>	Racism & xenophobia	Germany, Deutsches Zentrum für Integrations- und Migrationsforschung (DeZIM)	According to the study's findings, 13% and 14% of Muslim men and women in Germany, respectively, report to repeatedly experience racist threats or harassment. 28% of Muslim men and 15% of Muslim women report that they are approached with fear by others. The religion and country of origin are the most reported reasons for discrimination. Muslims report to experience most incidents of racism and discrimination in contact with state authorities and officials (39% of Muslim men report of frequent experiences of discrimination and racism with the police, 51% name state bodies and authorities and 36% the health/medical sector).	Mixed-method: quantitative (surveys of affected individuals, experiments) and qualitative (interviews, focus groups, document analysis, community-based participative research)	Quantitative sample: N = 21.418 interviews (response rate: 28.5%). Interviews were conducted in paper-pencil format or computer-based. Contacts were retrieved from official resident registers, with an intentional over-representation of person with a migration background from African countries, from East- and Southeast Asia, from Turkey and from primarily Muslim countries.	Not applicable - national level

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

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