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
Denmark	2024	Denmark, The Danish Institute for Human Rights (2024), Freedom of speech and self-censorship	https://menneskeret.dk/udgivelser/ytringsfrihed-selvcensur	Public perceptions and attitudes	Denmark, The Danish Institute for Human Rights (Institut for Menneskerettigheder)	10% of survey participants report that they have refrained from taking part in public debate in the past year through demonstrations, town hall meetings, etc. for fear of negative reactions. Fear of violence and threats is the reason for self-censorship for one in three (31%) of those who have refrained from participating in public debate in the physical space in the past year. Around one in three of survey participants have refrained from participating in public debate on social media for fear of negative reactions, while fear of harassment is the reason for self-censorship for one in three (32%) of those who refrained from participating in public debate on social media in the past year. In general, 'Religion, refugees, foreigners and equality/discrimination' are topics that discourage and cause more people to stay out of the debate. When it comes to current topics, 7 October Hamas attacks against Israel and the war that ensued in Gaza comprise the main cause for self-censorship.	Respondents are distributed by selected characteristics; gender, age, geography and education, which are standard characteristics in surveys. In addition, political affiliation has been added as previous studies show that it is a factor that can influence people's propensity for self-censorship. To ensure representativeness in terms of gender, age, region and education, data is weighted by Epinion. This means that if there are certain groups that are underrepresented among respondents, they have been assigned a slightly higher weight to correct the skew, and vice versa for overrepresented groups. It is stated in the report that respondents are highly representative of the Danish population on the selected characteristics.	Quantitative questionnaire answered by 4000 persons over 18. The survey is based on data collected by Epinion via Norstat's internet-based panel.	Not applicable - national level

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

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