

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
Estonia	2024	Estonia, The Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner (2024), Report on Racial Discrimination in Estonia.	https://www.volnik.ee/infomaterjalid/eriraport-rassiline-diskrimineerimine-ees...	Discrimination	Estonia, the Gender Equality and Equal Treatment Commissioner, special report	The report reveals a significant gap between public perception and lived experiences of racial discrimination in Estonia. While many Estonians believe racism is not widespread, the report documents numerous instances of everyday racism faced by people of color, including microaggressions, verbal abuse, and physical threats. These experiences frequently go unreported due to fear, lack of awareness of legal recourse, or perceived futility. The report highlights the underreporting of incidents and the limited awareness of legal avenues for redress. It calls for increased awareness, improved data collection, and stronger legal protections against racial discrimination.	The report utilized a mixed-methods approach, employing both quantitative (a survey of 104 respondents) and qualitative (16 in-depth interviews) data collection techniques.	The survey aimed to capture the experiences of people of color in Estonia concerning discrimination, harassment, and violence. Interviews provided further context and richer details. While the number of respondents is relatively small, limiting the generalizability of the findings, the use of in-depth interviews helps to validate and enrich the quantitative data. The report acknowledges the limitations of the sample size, particularly concerning the limitations in reaching a truly representative sample of people of color in Estonia, emphasizing the need for future studies with larger sample sizes. The sampling methodology attempted to reach diverse groups of people of color through targeted outreach and public online methods, but acknowledging inherent biases due to the limitations of the self-selecting online and targeted recruitment approaches.	Not applicable - national level

DISCLAIMER The information presented here is collected under contract by the FRA's research network FRANET. The information and views contained do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA.

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

Copyright © 2026 European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights