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
Spain	2023	Giménez-Salinas F. & Landa Gorostiza et al. (2023). Analysis of cases and sentences in the field of racism, xenophobia, LGTBIphobia and other forms of intolerance 2018-2022 (Análisis de casos y sentencias en materia de racismo, xenofobia, LGTBIfobia). M	https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/oberaxe/w/analisis-de-casos-y-sentencias-en-ma...	Hate crime	Spain, Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration / Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE).	As far as the social groups affected: there were the "ethnic" groups that simultaneously embrace a more limited version or a more expansive and comprehensive one. Second, the sexual collectives constitute the second group. As a third group, the remaining categories would combine social sectors that react to constitutive characteristics including age, familial circumstances, disease, functional diversity/disability, social exclusion, or aporophobia. In terms of the resolutions would be mostly condemnatory. Both police incidents officially registered in Spain and studies on judicial rulings point to an overrepresentation of the detection and subsequent prosecution and ruling of crimes of expression to the detriment of crimes with facts as a consequence of the reform of the Penal Code in 2015 and its article 510 of the Criminal Code.	Survey - quantitative research	Judicial decisions on hate crimes in Spain dated from 2018 to 2022. Out of 2,400 court rulings supplied by the General Council of the Judiciary (Consejo General del Poder Judicial, CGPJ) based on the the Judicial Documentation Center (Centro de Documentación Judicial, CENDOJ) repository of resolutions, 177 instances were chosen for the final sample of facts categorized as hate crimes because they satisfied the study's inclusion criteria and the facts prosecuted. The chosen judgment sample's representativeness was constrained as most of the rulings supplied were issued by collegiate bodies, which are required to submit all of their rulings. However, this does not preclude the CENDOJ from receiving resolutions from single-person bodies.	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 © 2025 European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights