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	2024	Rojo, P. & Garrido, P. (2024). Islamophobia in the media, 2017-2021 (La islamofobia en los medios de comunicación, 2017-2021). Observatorio Español del Racismo y la Xenofobia (OBERAXE).	https://www.inclusion.gob.es/web/oberaxe/w/islamofobia-en-los-medios-de-comunic...	Public perceptions and attitudes	Spain, Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration / Spanish Observatory on Racism and Xenophobia (OBERAXE).	Anti-Muslim hatred is still prevalent, according to observations. Islamophobic terminology appears in 45.8% of the articles discussing the Muslim community in Spain and Europe. Given that it represented 62% in 2017, it was noted that the figure was declining. The lack of Muslim perspectives in articles about them was a significant factor. Muslim sources discussing their own reality are only present in 17.3% of the sample's pieces. Journalists' closeness to the facts led to the conclusion that texts with less Islamophobia are produced by featuring Muslim voices and addressing positive issues. Using news from agencies without critically analysing the substance is another issue, in addition to the dearth of sources from the Muslim community. The Islamophobic bias in some news reports, particularly those that discuss radicalization, originates with the source and follows the journalist.	Survey - quantitative research	Over a five-year period (2017–2021), 6,279 articles from various Spanish media sources were examined. After analysing 6 279 articles from various Spanish media outlets over five years (2017-2021), it can be seen that Islamophobia continues to exist, as almost half of the articles (45.8%) that discuss the Muslim community in Spain and Europe contained Islamophobic language. However, it is worth noting that this figure is decreasing, as at the beginning of this research (2017) it was 62%. Even so, it can be observed that after this initial decline, the levels of Islamophobia in most of the media remain stable. it is worth noting the frequent simplifying generalisation of the situation and context of Muslim people and the Islamic religion. It was observed that Islam tended to be presented as a single, homogenous entity, ignoring its diversity and the individuality of each of the members of this religion	Not applicable - national level

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