

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
North Macedonia	2024	North Macedonia, Institute for Communication Studies and Media Diversity Institute (2024). Report on media monitoring for hate speech in North Macedonia.	https://www.reportingdiversity.org/resources/media-monitoring-report-on-hate-sp...	Hate speech: Public incitement to hatred or violence	North Macedonia, CSO Institute for Communication Studies and CSO Media Diversity Institute	Approximately 26.5% of cases involve hate speech based on ethnicity or race, predominantly targeting the Albanian and Roma communities. Xenophobic and racist sentiments toward migrants and refugees from the Middle East and Africa are also noted. The narratives often rely on negative stereotypes, promoting inter-ethnic intolerance. Examples include derogatory comments about ethnic Albanians and Roma, with insults targeting specific individuals and generalizations about these groups. The hate speech often goes beyond insults, attempting to normalize segregation, subordination, marginalization, and even expulsion of these ethnic groups. Specific examples include derogatory references to ethnic Albanians and the usage of terms like "Шинтарска влада" (Albanian government) to delegitimize political participation.	The Media Monitoring Report on Hate Speech in North Macedonia employs a mixed-methods approach to analyze hate speech and discriminatory narratives in the country's media landscape during 2023. Researchers collected and categorized 34 significant cases of hate speech, focusing on their visibility and societal impact. The methodology combines quantitative analysis, sentiment grading, and discourse analysis to examine the types of hate speech, targeted groups, perpetrators, media platforms involved, and the emotional intensity of the content. Cases were classified by the nature of hatred, affected individuals or groups, sources of the incidents, media types, and public reach. A sentiment scale ranging from disagreement to calls for violence was used to assess the affective reactions triggered by each event. Discourse analysis further identified main narratives and sub-narratives, exploring their origins, dissemination, and impact.	N/A - not applicable/available	Not applicable - national level

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

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