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
Slovenia	2023	Bajt, V. (2023). Ethnic discrimination: Strategies of research and measurement. Ljubljana, Peace Institute.	https://www.dlib.si/stream/URN:NBN:SI:DOC-HDDZY91R/bbc740cb-dd06-4acc-a7dc-8c5f...	Discrimination	Mirovni inštitut (Peace Institute)	The national equality body commissioned a targeted research project relating to the grounds of race, ethnic origin and religious affiliation. The research initiative involved several methodological approaches. An online survey resulted in 818 questionnaires adequate for further analysis. Among respondents who declared themselves as Muslims (N=16), 56.3 % claimed that they experienced discrimination at some point in the five years before the survey was administered. The research initiative also involved situation testing via e-mail and telephone. This exercise, which often involved a Muslim-sounding tester's name, indicated that access to employment and rental housing were the most problematic fields of life as regards the risk of discrimination. Semi-structured research interviews with experts for different grounds of discrimination and with persons with migrant background, which were also part of the project, indicated again the field of employment as particularly problematic. Some interviewees also mentioned instances of police profiling most heavily targeting persons with refugee background.	a) Quantitative - online survey, b) Qualitative - situation testing: because of the pandemic, the research was carried out via email (access to employment and a primary care physician), via telephone (access to rental housing), and by both email and telephone (access to education), c) Qualitative - semi-structured interviews. Data collection carried out between may 2021 and May 2022.	a) 818 questionnaires analysed - the sample is not representative b) access to employment – 102 and 25 tests analysed in two research rounds; access to a primary care physician - 51 tests analysed; access to rental housing - 49 and 29 tests analysed in two research rounds (the second round involving only one person as a tester who informed the landlord that housing is sought on behalf of a person with refugee background upon receiving answer that the rental housing is available; access to education - 12 tests analysed (5 relating to primary, 2 to secondary and 5 to tertiary education; method adjusted because of pandemic with one tester of majority background seeking information on behalf of a colleague from Kosovo/or Albanian speaking person) c) 15 interviews with experts and 42 with persons with migrant background.	Not applicable - national level

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