

### Research findings

This database section allows to search for EU, national and regional or local level research and studies, including surveys and polls about hate speech, hate crime and discrimination against Muslims.

Filter the database by

**COUNTRY(-IES) :**

Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom

**YEAR(S) :**

2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018


**TYPE OF INSTITUTION :**



EU body, UN body, Monitoring body, Human rights or equality body, Intergovernmental organisation, Public authority, Civil society organisation, Academic, Survey research organisation, Media, political organisation, Religious organisation, Research Institute



**GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE :**

EU comparative, National, Regional, Local, Regional and local

| MS | Year | Reference details title | Reference details URL | Institution | Main Thematic Focus | Key findings - Short summary | Methodology (Qualitative/Quantitative and exact type used, questionnaires etc) | Sample details and representativeness | Area/location of interest - NUTS3 level |
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|  | 2017 | <p>Nicoletti, I., Starl, K., Europäisches Trainings- und Forschungszentrum für Menschenrechte und Demokratie (2017), Hate crime in Styria. Survey on racist and xenophobia motivated crimes in Styria and recommendations for action (Hate Crime in der Steiermark Erhebung von rassistisch und fremdenfeindlich motivierten Straftaten in der Steiermark und Handlungsempfehlungen), Graz, Antidiskriminierungsstelle Steiermark</p> | <p><a href="http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/12583161_137267669/0717841f/2bericht.pdf">http://www.antidiskriminierungsstelle.steiermark.at/cms/dokumente/12583161_137267669/0717841f/2bericht.pdf</a></p> | <p>Anti-Discrimination Agency Styria   Antidiskriminierungsstelle Steiermark</p> | <p>Hate crime</p> | <p>The study provides information on the frequency of (unreported) hate crimes in Styria. 39% of respondents reported that in the last 12 months they have been insulted or threatened at least once because of their skin colour, religion or origin. 17% have been affected more than three times. 9% have been at least once physically attacked within the last 12 months. Racist and xenophobic offenses most often happen in the public sphere and in public transport.</p> | <p>quantitative, questionnaire</p> | <p>1,112 respondents. Short and easy questionnaires (1 page) were translated into 11 languages and distributed via counselling services for migrants, migrant NGOs as well as religious communities. Data was collected between October 2016 and February 2017; sample is not representative but the authors cared to achieve a diverse sample in terms of nationalities, educational level, length of stay in Austria and age.</p> | <p>AT223 - Östliche Obersteiermark, AT224 - Oststeiermark, AT225 - West- und Südsteiermark, AT226 - Westliche Obersteiermark</p> |
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|    | 2017 | Documentation centre for Moslems in Austria (Dokustelle für Muslime in Österreich) (2017), Anti-Muslim Racism Report (Antimuslimischer Rassismusreport 2015), Vienna | <a href="https://www.dokustelle.at/mach-mit/faq-fragen/report-2016/">https://www.dokustelle.at/mach-mit/faq-fragen/report-2016/</a>   | Documentation centre for Moslems in Austria   Dokustelle für Muslime in Österreich | Hate crime, Hate speech | In 2016, 253 Islam-hatred and anti-Muslim incidents have been reported and documented. In 2015, 156 incidents were documented. This is an increase of 62%. The majority of the attacks and insults happened in the public sphere or the semi-public sphere (62%) and 18% happened in the internet. 31% of all reported incidents were verbal attacks against persons, 30% hate speech and 12% were attacks against Islam institutions. | quantitative (statistics on incidents as reported by victims or witnesses) qualitative (description of cases, expert assessments); the authors do not claim to be complete | N/A - not applicable - not applicable | Not applicable - national level |
|  | 2017 | Eurofound (2017), Religion at work, Eurofound, Dublin.   | <a href="https://www.eurofound.eu/sites/default/files/ef1738_religion_in_the_workplace_topical_update.pdf">https://www.eurofound.eu/sites/default/files/ef1738_religion_in_the_workplace_topical_update.pdf</a> | Eurofound  | Discrimination          | This article discusses the issues related to religion in the workplace. An overview of significant cases of dispute between employers and employees is provided, as well as examples of social partners' initiatives to accommodate the needs of religious people in the workplace.  | Largely based on contributions from Eurofound's Network of European Correspondents for the EU28 Member States and Norway.  | N/A - not applicable                  | Not applicable - national level |

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|    | 2017 | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017), Together in the EU – Promoting the participation of migrants and their descendants, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna. | <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/migrant-participation">http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/migrant-participation</a> | FRA   European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights | Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Integration & inclusion | Integrating migrants, refugees and their descendants is of critical importance for the future of the European Union. This report examines Member States' integration policies and action plans for promoting their participation in society, focusing on non-discrimination, education, employment, language learning and political engagement. The current political climate provides fertile ground for toxic narratives that turn immigrants into convenient scapegoats. But such communities also present an enormous opportunity, and more can be done to capitalise fully on their potential. By highlighting both promising practices and shortcomings in Member State efforts to foster participation by migrants and their descendants, this report aims to encourage determined and effective action towards building a Europe that is truly inclusive, rights-based and fair. | The analysis is based on material collected in 2015 through desk research and contacts with competent authorities in all EU Member States, via FRA's multidisciplinary research network, Franet. | N/A - not applicable  | Not applicable - national level |
|  | 2017 | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017), Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey   Main   | <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/media/press/eu-midis-II-Muslims">http://fra.europa.eu/en/media/press/eu-midis-II-Muslims</a>               | FRA   European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism &       | The results show little progress compared to eight years ago, when the first wave of this survey was conducted: the proportions of those experiencing  | The findings presented in this report are based on interviews, in 15 EU Member States, with self-identified immigrants and descendants and Roma.   | EU-MIDIS II collected information from 25,515 respondents with different ethnic minority and immigrant backgrounds across | Not applicable - national level |



Survey results, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna.

xenophobia, Integration & inclusion


discrimination, as well as physical violence and harassment motivated by hatred, and of those not aware of relevant legislation and possibilities for redress, remain at levels that raise serious concern. Overall, Roma respondents and respondents with Sub-Saharan or North-African backgrounds – and in particular second-generation respondents – experience higher rates of discrimination, harassment and violence motivated by hatred. Nonetheless, the majority of respondents feel strongly attached to the country they live in and show high levels of trust in their country's public institutions, including its legal system and the police. However, respondents who have experienced discrimination, harassment or violence motivated by hatred show significantly lower levels of trust and feel less attached to the country in which they live. This shows that a failure to deliver effective protection from discrimination and hate crime can undermine integration and social inclusion policies, affecting the social cohesion of our societies.


25,515 respondents living in 22,690 households were interviewed. The main interview mode for EU-MIDIS II was Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) – that is, face-to-face interviews administered by interviewers using a computerised questionnaire. The English source questionnaire, developed by FRA, was translated into 22 EU languages as well as into Arabic, Kurdish, Russian, Somali, Tamazight and Turkish. Advanced and new sampling methodologies had to be developed and employed in most countries. Areas with lower densities of the target population were excluded.

all 28 EU Member States. The EU-MIDIS II sample is representative for the selected population groups that were surveyed. The sample includes groups with persons belonging to ethnic or national minorities, Roma and Russians, as well as persons born outside the EU (first-generation respondents) and individuals with at least one parent born outside the EU (second-generation respondents). All respondents were aged 16 years or older, and had lived in private households for at least 12 months before the survey. EU-MIDIS II covered the following groups under the concept 'immigrants and descendants of immigrants':



- Immigrants and descendants of immigrants from Turkey (in 6 EU Member States);
- Immigrants and descendants of immigrants from North Africa (in 5 EU Member States);
- Immigrants and descendants of immigrants from Sub-Saharan Africa (in 12 EU Member



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|  | 2017 | European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017), Second European Union Minorities and Discrimination Survey Muslims – Selected findings, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna. | <a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/en/suring-justice-hate-crime-victims-professional-perspectives-summary">http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/en/suring-justice-hate-crime-victims-professional-perspectives-summary</a> | FRA   European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights | Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia, Integration & inclusion | <p>The results show that, overall, the majority of first and second-generation Muslim immigrants surveyed in 15 EU Member States feel attached to the country they live in; trust its institutions – often more so than the general public; and are comfortable interacting with people of different religious or ethnic backgrounds. However, the results show little progress in terms of discrimination and hate crime. Compared to 10 years ago – when the first wave of this survey was conducted – the proportion of Muslim respondents who experience discrimination remains high, especially when looking for work. Hate-motivated physical violence and harassment also persists.</p> | <p>The findings presented in this report are based on interviews, in 15 EU Member States, with immigrants and descendants of immigrants who indicated that they are Muslim when asked about their religion.</p> | <p>10,527 respondents for this report, from six different groups of origin in 15 EU Member States – Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Germany, Denmark, Greece, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Sweden, Slovenia and the United Kingdom. The average age of the Muslim respondents is 38 years; 50 % are women and 50 % are men, and slightly more than 50% of the Muslim respondents covered in this analysis hold the citizenship of the Member State they reside in.</p> | Not applicable - national level |
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|  | 2017 | <p>European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (2017), Ensuring justice for hate crime victims: professional perspectives - Summary, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna.</p> | <p><a href="http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/ensuring-justice-hate-crime-victims-professional-perspectives">http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2017/ensuring-justice-hate-crime-victims-professional-perspectives-summary</a></p> | <p>FRA   European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights</p> | <p>Hate crime</p> | <p>Efforts to counter hate crime can only succeed if victims report the wrongs they endure, and the various responsible actors all do their part to ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice. As the report underscores, a variety of factors prevent this from happening. These include weaknesses in the applicable legal frameworks, difficulties in grasping and working with the concept of hate crime, uncertainties as to the concept's significance and meaning to the organisation in which a professional works, and risks of institutional discrimination, which can have a devastating impact on the trust of victims and their readiness to report their victimisation.</p> | <p>The report's findings are based on desk research and interviews with professionals in all 28 EU Member States. FRA collected data through its multidisciplinary research network, Franet. The desk research examined Member States' legal and organisational frameworks for tackling hate crime.</p> | <p>The field research was conducted between August 2013 and February 2014. It included 263 semi-structured interviews with experts in all 28 EU Member States. These fell into three categories: police officers; public prosecutors and judges from criminal courts; and experts working for victim support services or civil society actors with a human rights remit. The interviews were conducted face to face or, in rare cases, by telephone, and were based on a set of detailed – closed and open – questions prepared by FRA.</p> | <p>Not applicable - national level</p> |
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|   | 2017 | <p>Ogris, G., SORA - Institute for Social Research and Consulting (2017), Refugee accomodation Ziedlergasse. Reactions of residents and measures to improve acceptance (Flüchtlingsunterkunft Ziedlergasse Reaktionen der Bevölkerung und Maßnahmen zur Erhöhung der Akzeptanz), Vienna, Fonds Soziales Wien</p>   |  | <p>SORA   Institute for Social Research and Consulting</p>            | <p>Integration &amp; inclusion</p> | <p>Having contact with refugees or having a refugee camp in the neighbourhood improves the acceptance of refugees in Viennese people. Before the establishment of a refugee camp, 44% of residence were against it, after the establishment of the refugee camp, this amount decreased to 14%. 48% out of all respondents (not only those who live close to refugee camps) accept refugees in the neighbourhood and 12% would refuse entry of refugees to the country.</p>   | <p>Quantitative survey among 1,600 Viennese persons, out of whom 600 live close to a refugee camp. The respondents were asked twice, the first time before refugee camps have opened and a second time afterwards. To further enhance the acceptance of refugees in the city, the study recommends: more information and transparency, coordination of voluntary work, active involvement of refugees into voluntary work, establishing contact points for refugees but also for the residents of refugee camps.</p> | <p>1,600 inhabitants of Vienna, 600 out of them live close to a refugee camp.</p>  | <p>AT130 - Wien</p>                    |
|  | 2017 | <p>Filzmaier, P., Perlot, F. Österreichischer Integrationsfonds (2017), Muslim groups in Austria. A comparison of the attitudes of refugees, migrants and Austrian born Muslims (Muslimische Gruppen in Österreich. Einstellungen von Flüchtlingen, ZuwanderInnen und in Österreich geborenen MuslimInnen im Vergleich), ÖIF - Forschungsbericht, Vienna, Österreichischer</p> | <p><a href="http://www.integrationfonds.at/publikationen/forschungsberichte/forschungsbericht-muslimische-gruppen-in-oesterreich/">http://www.integrationfonds.at/publikationen/forschungsberichte/forschungsbericht-muslimische-gruppen-in-oesterreich/</a></p> | <p>Austrian Integration Fund   Österreichischer Integrationsfonds</p> | <p>Integration &amp; inclusion</p> | <p>The aim of the study was investigating the attitudes of Muslim persons in Austria to socio-political topics, like the role of the Islam in society, democracy, equality or gender roles. The study analysed similarities and differences between ethnic backgrounds (e.g. have Syrian refugee's different attitudes than Austrians with a Bosnian migratory background?) There are no or only few gender differences in answering the questions; there are differences along countries of origin: persons from Iran are</p> | <p>CAPI survey, carried out by the survey organisation EthnOpinion, data gathering between 22 December 2016 and 28 February 2017 Only interviewers with migratory background, who are specially trained in interviewing refugees, were recruited. The questionnaire consists of 30 closed questions and was translated into different languages. The respondents were confronted with provocative statements (misogyny, anti-Semitic, pro-violence)</p>  | <p>Quantitative survey among 1,005 persons, for which the following criteria apply: aged 16 and older, Muslim (self-identification), Turkish or Bosnian background or refugee status (thereby mainly persons from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and Somalia). The group of Chechens was not accessible and thus a follow-up survey was carried out in May 2017 only among Chechens. The selection of countries of origin is</p> | <p>Not applicable - national level</p> |

Integrationsfonds


more tolerant and moderate than persons from Chechenia and Turkey. The authors emphasise that these findings have to be seen as tendencies and not to be taken for granted. Older respondents express more conservative attitudes than younger ones, the older ones also show more connection to the religion than the younger.

49% of all Turkish persons state that they feel disadvantaged because of their Muslim belief, 44% of all persons from Afghanistan, but only 22% of all persons from Iraq, 18% of all persons from Somalia and 16% of persons from Iran.

74% of all persons from Somalia believe that the Islam should play a strong role in society, but only 10% of persons from Iran believe this.

according to the official asylum statistics from the Federal Ministry of the Interior. Sample is not representative for all Muslims living in Austria. Snowballing procedure was applied to identify more interviewees. Still sample offers first insights into the attitudes of different groups of Muslims.

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|  | 2017 | <p>Bretschneider, R. and GfK Austria GmbH (2017), Integration and living together. What does Austria think? (Integration und Zusammenleben. Was denkt Österreich?), Vienna, Österreichischer Integrationsfonds</p> | <a href="http://www.integration-fonds.at/publikationen/gfken/studien/was-denkt-oesterreich/">http://www.integration-fonds.at/publikationen/gfken/studien/was-denkt-oesterreich/</a> | Bretschneider, R. and GfK Austria GmbH | Integration & inclusion | <p>The study is on the perceptions of the general population on integration. Almost all respondents believe that integration is obeying Austrian rules and laws and achieving good German skills. The respondents believe that the following aspects are indicators for bad integration: putting the Islam over the rule of law (90%), no adaption on the Austrian habits (85%), denying gender equality (85%), and bad German skills (81%). Half of respondents worry about the spreading of radical Islam (49%) but only 29% perceive that religious believe is a barrier for integration. 52% believe that migrants only are responsible for integration.</p> | Online survey among a representative sample of Austrians. | Representative survey among 1,000 Austrians, aged 16 and above. Online survey, data gathering in November 2016 | Not applicable - national level |
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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.

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

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