

Database 2012-2020 on anti-Muslim Hatred

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, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, North Macedonia, Serbia

YEAR(S) :


2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

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, International, All levels

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
	2013	CEDAW/C/AUT/CO/7-8 (CEDAW, 2013) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, Concluding observations on the seventh and eighth periodic reports of Austria, adopted by the	https://tinyurl.com/yc4lfslu	CEDAW Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	Hate crime, Discrimination	Relevant key findings as reported by the monitoring body: "26. The Committee welcomes the State party's measures to include persons with a migration background in the police	N/A	N/A	Not applicable - national level

Committee at
its fifty - fourth
session (11
February–1
March 2013)

in the police
force and
fight against
racial
stereotypes
and
xenophobia.
It also
commends
the State
party for
recognizing
ethnic hatred
in its
criminal law
as an
aggravating
circumstance
. However,
the
Committee
is concerned
at the
increase of
xenophobic
violence
against
migrant
women and
cases of
incitement
to hatred and
violence,
particularly
targeting
Muslim
and/or black
women.

27. The
Committee
urges the
State party
to:
(a) Increase
the number
of migrants
and/or
persons with

a migrant background in the police force and intensify the dialogue between police and migrant communities

;


(b) Continue providing migrant women who are victims of violence with psychosocial and legal support;

(c) Conduct surveys to assess the prevalence of violence experienced by migrant women, including when the motivation for a crime relates to

ethnicity;

and

(d) Pursue policy measures and programmes, including through the use of the media, to prevent xenophobic


						violence against migrant women and increase awareness on opportunities that migration presents."			
	2013	OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting Bias Against Muslims	http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime/bias-against-muslims?	OSCE/ODIHR Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe / Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia	<p>The information ODIHR gathers is provided by governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international organizations. The data demonstrate clearly that hate crimes remained a pervasive and important challenge in 2013. Thirty-six participating States submitted information to ODIHR for 2013. Information from 109 NGOs covers incidents for 45 countries</p>	Desk Research ODIHR's annual hate crime reporting cycle comprises several stages. First, the Office issues a call for submissions to OSCE participating States, civil society organizations and its partner intergovernmental organizations. Second, ODIHR analyses reported data and information, and assesses whether it can be included in the report. Third, the Office releases data for consultation with participating States and other contributors. Lastly, ODIHR reviews suggested amendments to the report, updates to include late submissions, and prepares the information for final presentation.	N/A	Not applicable - national level


43 countries.

Data are based on information was received from OSCE field operations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

=	2014	<p>ZARA (Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit) (2014) Racism Report 2014. Individual case report about racist attacks and structures in Austria, Vienna,</p>	<p>http://www.zara.or.at/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Zara-RR14-engl-web_fin.pdf</p>	<p>ZARA Zivilcourage und Anti-Rassismus-Arbeit</p>	<p>Racism & xenophobia</p>	<p>In 2014, ZARA documented all together 794 racist incidents. 19% of these incidents concern access to goods and services, 17% the internet, 20% public sphere, 8% employment and entrepreneurship, 7% the police, 8% politics and media, 6% other authorities, 8% smearing and 7% of these incidents concern attacks against anti-racism-work.</p>	<p>quantitative (statistics on incidents as reported to ZARA by victims or witnesses) qualitative (description of cases, expert assessments)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Not applicable - national level</p>
=	2014	<p>Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism (Bundesministerium für</p>	<p>http://bvt.bmi.gv.at/401/files/Verfassungsschutzbericht fuer das Jahr 2014.pdf</p>	<p>Austria, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Federal Office for the Protection of the Constitution and Counterterrorism Bundesministerium für Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und</p>	<p>Hate crime</p>	<p>In 2014, the Austrian security authorities registered a total of 750 right-wing extremist, xenophobic/racist, Islamophobic, or other criminal acts.</p>	<p>quantitative (statistics on incidents) qualitative (expert assessments)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Not applicable - national level</p>

	<p>Inneres, Bundesamt für Verfassungsschutz und Terrorismusbekämpfung) (2014), Annual Report on the Protection of the Constitution (Verfassungsschutzbericht), Vienna</p>		<p>Terrorismusbekämpfung</p>		<p>In connection with the criminal offences mentioned, 1,201 offences were reported in Austria in 2014. Compared to 2013, in 2014 the activities of an Islamophobic movement consisting of younger neo-Nazis and persons coming from student and fraternity environments significantly increased. In its propaganda this movement focussed on the “identity of its own people”. Their declared intention is to protect the respective country, if not “Europe as a whole“, against “Islamisation</p>		
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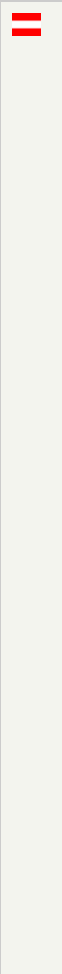

	2014	OSCE/ODIHR Hate Crime Reporting Bias Against Muslims	http://hatecrime.osce.org/what-hate-crime/bias-against-muslims?	OSCE/ODIHR Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe / Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights	Hate crime, Incitement to hatred or violence, Racism & xenophobia	<p>“ and mass immigration.</p> <p>Forty-three participating States submitted hate crime information for 2014, 17 of which provided detailed statistics in accordance with the bias motivations on which ODIHR reports. In addition, 122 civil society groups have submitted information on incidents in 46 countries. This information is supplemented by data submitted by seven OSCE field operations, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM).</p>	<p>Desk Research</p> <p>ODIHR’s annual hate crime reporting cycle comprises several stages. First, the Office issues a call for submissions to OSCE participating States, civil society organizations and its partner intergovernmental organizations. Second, ODIHR analyses reported data and information, and assesses whether it can be included in the report. Third, the Office releases data for consultation with participating States and other contributors. Lastly, ODIHR reviews suggested amendments to the report, updates to include late submissions, and prepares the information for final presentation.</p>	N/A	Not applicable - national level
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						While the general level of reporting to ODIHR remains comparable to previous years, limited data on some bias motivations continue to indicate under-reporting and gaps in recording hate crime.			
	2014	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Compendium of practices for combating hate crime, European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Vienna.	http://fra.europa.eu/en/theme/hate-crime/compendium-practices	FRA European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	Hate crime	In response to the Council conclusions on combating hate crime in the European Union, which invited EU Member States to take appropriate measures for increasing the reporting of hate crimes by victims, FRA established the Working Party on Improving Reporting and Recording of Hate Crime	N/A	N/A	Not applicable - national level


in the EU. The Working Party brings together all 28 EU Member States as well as the European Commission, the Council of Europe's Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), the OSCE's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (ODIHR) and FRA. This compendium is the key output of the Working Party. The aim of the compendium is to help policymakers and practitioners such as law enforcement officers understand what is being done elsewhere in the EU to combat hate crime, and

						which elements could be adapted for use in their own national contexts.			
■	2015	Prenner, S., Marketagent.com - Digitale Markt- und Meinungsforschung (2015), Refugee Report. Österreich zwischen Hilfsbereitschaft und Fremdenfeindlichkeit, Wien,	http://www.marketagent.com/webfiles/MarketagentCustomer/pdf/99f50b87-1946-4db8-be26-3b2f0e0bd3da.pdf	Prenner, S.	Racism & xenophobia	Eight out of ten respondents are worried about the current influx of refugees. 87% perceive the distribution of refugees in Europe as unfair. 66% of the respondents aged between 60 and 69 and 38% of the respondents aged between 14 and 19 fear that the refugee-influx situation leads to an increased Islamisation. 19% would have a positive attitude towards a refugee camp in their neighbourho	CAWI survey, online-interviews among web active Austrians aged between 14 and 69 years. Monetary incentives, 43 closed questions	n=2,018, sample is representative for all web-active Austrians aged between 14 and 69 years. Poll carried out between 17 and 25 September 2015	Not applicable - national level

od and 45% would have a negative attitude towards it. The Freedom Party is first ranking when it comes to the question which party is the best to develop a suitable concept in dealing with refugees (24% selected this party). 41% are strongly in favour of border controls in Austria. 46% of all respondents are in favour of stronger controls and deleting of xenophobic postings in social media

	2015	<p>Scheitz, T., Schnell, P., Nik Nafs, C., Güngör, K., Riffer, F. Think difference - Büro für Gesellschaft, Organisation und Entwicklung (2015), Adolescents in open youth work. Identities, life situations and devaluating attitudes (Jugendliche in der offenen Jugendarbeit. Identitäten, Lebenslagen und abwertende Einstellungen), Vienna, Magistratsabteilung 13 der Stadt Wien</p>	http://www.wien.gv.at/freizeit/bildungjugend/pdf/studie-1.pdf	Austria, Magistratsabteilung	Public perceptions & attitudes	<p>The majority of the respondents do report either no or less experiences of discrimination. However, devaluing of religious belief has been reported frequently by the respondents. Furthermore, the reported fear that the religion is devalued are great among the respondents.</p>	<p>CAPI survey among youngsters aged between 14 and 24, carried out between November 2014 and January 2015 and 20 qualitative Interviews with youngsters aged between 16 and 20</p>	<p>Quantitative survey: 401 respondents, sample selected not randomly out of youngsters, who use youth facilities, which are co-funded by the City of Vienna. Sample is neither representative for the Viennese youth population (only users of public youth centres in the sample) nor along categories of gender, age and religion. Boys are overrepresented (71% boys in the sample compared to 51% in Vienna), migrants of first and second generation are also overrepresented in the sample (38% vs. 25% in the first generation and 47% vs. 22% of the second generation). 53% of respondents are Muslims. Qualitative survey: 20 youngsters randomly selected in youth facilities, 18 boys, 2 girls.</p>	AT130 - Wien
	2015	<p>ECRI Report, (fifth monitoring cycle). Published on 13 October 2015</p>	https://www.coe.int/en/web/european-commission-against-racism-and-intolerance/austria	ECRI European Commission against Racism and Intolerance Council of Europe	Racism & xenophobia, Discrimination, Hate crime	<p>The Austrian Police reports on hate crime referring to the statistics in the report on the Protection of the Constitution. In 2013, 574 acts committed</p>	<p>The working methods for the preparation of the reports involve documentary analyses, a visit to the country concerned, and then a confidential dialogue with the national authorities.</p>	<p>ECRI's reports are analyses based on a great deal of information gathered from a wide variety of sources.</p>	Not applicable - national level

with bias motivations were recorded (2012:519). 10.6% of these were classified as racist motivations were recorded (2012: 519). 10.6% of these were classified as racist and xenophobic (2012: 11.4%), 6.5% as anti-Semitic (2012: 5.2%), 2.1% as Islampophobic (2012: 0.8%), and 64.6% as right-wing extremist (2012: 56.4%). Experts and civil society consider that hate speech is generally under-reported. The Service for the Protection of the Constitution (SPC) reports that a new generation of right wing extremist

					<p>organisations has appeared, which present racist views through 'more diplomatic propaganda' and aim at recruitment young people to a large extent from universities and student fraternities (Burschenschaften). Racism on the internet and social media is on the rise. In 2013 the number of cases denounced on a police website for reporting Nazi activities rose to 1900.</p>				
	2015	Meinungsraum Institut (2015), Stocktaking the tolerance limit of Austrians (Die Toleranzgrenze der Österreicherin	http://www.mkoe.at/sites/default/files/files/press/Toleranzstudie-Slides.pdf	Austria, Meinungsraum Institut	Public perceptions & attitudes	The tolerance towards different ethnic origins is high: 82 percent of respondents	CAWI survey, questionnaires, data gathering between 7th and 14th April 2015	1,000 respondents, representative sample, quota-sample along gender, age, educational level and province	Not applicable - national level

	nen und Österreicher – eine Bestandsaufnah me) Vienna, Mauthausen Komitee Österreichf				have no problem being treated by a Black dentist, 79% have no problem being treated by a Turkish doctor in hospital. These high tolerance- rates are also true for those older than 60 years. Howver, tolerance related to religion is the lowest recorded in the survey: 65% perceive it problematic if a family member would convert to Islam, 64% would have a problem with a Mosque in the neighbourho od but only 42% would have a problem with a Buddhist centre in the neighbourho od. Women			
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						are more tolerant than men, particularly men in occupational age are less tolerant than the average.			
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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. As of June 2019 information from the UK will no longer be updated.

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

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