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REPORT

The perception of discrimination in the Republic of Belarus and the need to improve legislation in this area

Report by the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus
State Scientific Institution
Institute of Sociology of the NAS of Belarus

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INTRODUCTION

The social transformations observed in recent decades make it possible to document in a clear manner fundamental changes to everyday practices as well as a transformation in social institutions, the normative value system, and the nature and content of social processes. Structural transformations of this kind underline the need to intensify efforts to overcome several significant social contradictions and processes that include discrimination.

Nowadays, issues of equality and the fight against discrimination occupy a key position in the protection of human rights. It is precisely the elimination of discrimination that can lead to a significant improvement in the quality of life. In turn, the prevailing attitude in society towards socially vulnerable groups can serve as an indicator of its tolerance, degree of social tension, and likelihood of conflict.

The solution to any problem begins with awareness, analysis, and a selection of priority areas of action. For social policy aimed at overcoming discriminatory practices to be effective, it must employ scientific evidence and an integrated approach and be feasible, which determines the great importance of sociological information with regards to factors determining the infringement of the rights of vulnerable groups. A scientific understanding of this phenomenon should be based on an understanding of discrimination as a special social phenomenon, the perception of which changes over time as information and experience is gained.

In November 2019, the Institute of Sociology of the National Academy of Sciences of Belarus carried out a survey among a representative national sample (1120 people total) of the urban population for the purpose of studying the opinion of the population of Belarus regarding the degree of vulnerability of certain social groups and the need to improve legislation to combat discrimination in the Republic of Belarus. The study was carried out in all regions of Belarus in keeping with a proportional representation of the primary socio-demographic characteristics of the general population (gender, age, education). This research project made it possible to bring to light society's assessment of the phenomenon of discrimination, to determine the perception and understanding held by the population of the Republic of Belarus regarding the status and rights of minorities, to study the most common forms of discrimination perpetrated against socially vulnerable groups, to identify the cognitive and axiological components of public awareness concerning the mechanisms of legal regulation for socially vulnerable groups, and to assess the effectiveness of social management for the promotion, advocacy, and protection of minority rights and priority sources of information on discrimination against minorities.

This survey was organised in the framework of the project "Strengthening access to justice through non-judicial redress mechanisms for victims of discrimination, hate crime and hate speech in the Eastern Partnership countries". The project is part of the Partnership for Good Governance for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Republic of Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus, co-funded by the European Union and the Council of Europe and implemented by the Council of Europe.

SUBSTANTIATION OF SAMPLE

The type of sample used was random republican territorial sample with a quota check at the last stage. The following indicators were used as quotas: gender (men, women), age (up to 30, 30–49, 50 and older) and education level (higher, special secondary, general secondary, below average).

The resulting sample is representative of 7 regions of the republic (6 regions and the city of Minsk) and residential zones (5 zones: 1 – the regional centre (population over 250,000), 2 – major city (from 100,000 to 250,000), 3 – large city (from 50,000 to 100,000), 4 – cities with a population of 10,000 to 50,000, and 5 – small cities with a population of less than 10,000 and urban-type settlements).¹

Table 1 – Regional distribution of the population and the sample

	Population		Sample		Maximum error Δ at significance level $\alpha=0,05$
	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	
Brest region	738,476	13.0%	145	12.9%	$\pm 8.2\%$
Vitebsk region	739,295	13.0%	143	12.8%	$\pm 8.3\%$
Gomel region	856,968	15.1%	170	15.2%	$\pm 7.6\%$
Grodno region	597,833	10.5%	116	10.4%	$\pm 9.2\%$
Minsk	1,438,192	25.3%	293	26.2%	$\pm 5.7\%$
Minsk region (without the city of Minsk)	636,030	11.2%	122	10.9%	$\pm 9.0\%$
Mogilev region	677,912	11.9%	131	11.7%	$\pm 8.6\%$
	5,684,70	100.0	1120	100.0	$\pm 2.9\%$
TOTAL:	6	%	1120	%	

For each of the selected zones, 1–2 settlements were selected randomly, and a survey was then conducted (table 2) there. In total, 38 urban settlements were involved in the survey.

Table 2 – A list of the settlements where the survey was conducted

	Zones				
	1	2	3	4	5
Brest region	Brest	Baranovich Pinsk	Kobrin	Zhabinka Drogichin	Kamenets
Vitebsk region	Vitebsk	Orsha	Polotsk Novopolotsk	Pastavy	Braslav Shumilino

¹ The 2009 Census of Belarus is used from this point onward.

	Zones				
	1	2	3	4	5
Gomel region	Gomel	Mazyr	Zhlobin Rechitsa	Dobrush	Stern
Grodno region	Grodno	--	Lida	Slonim Novogrudok	Dyatlovo
Minsk Region	Minsk	Borisov Soligorsk	Molodechno Slutsk	Vileika Kletsk	Myadel
Mogilev region	Mogilev	Bobruisk	--	Bykhov Chausy	Slavgorod

The sample was designed so that the zones under consideration would be included in the sample in the same proportions as for the population as a whole (taking into account the regions). The distribution of the sample by zones and the maximum error for each group are presented in table 3.

Table 3 – Distribution of sample by zone

	Number of surveys	%	Maximum error Δ at significance level $\alpha=0.05$
Minsk	293	26.2%	$\pm 5.7\%$
Regional centres	288	25.7%	$\pm 5.8\%$
Major cities (from 100,000 to 250,000)	154	13.8%	$\pm 8,0\%$
Large cities (from 50,000 to 100,000)	117	10.4%	$\pm 9.2\%$
Cities with a population of 10,000 to 50,000	174	15.5%	$\pm 7.5\%$
Small cities (with a population of less than 10,000) and urban-type settlements	94	8.4%	$\pm 10.2\%$
	1120	100.0%	$\pm 2.9\%$

Route sampling was employed to survey the population with quota control by gender, age, and education level. The quota was controlled in such a way as to ensure that the resulting sample set would represent the general population of each zone in accordance with the specified parameters. Distribution by gender, age, and education level, as well as the maximum error at a significance level of 0.05 in the selected groups are presented in tables 4–6.

Table 4 – Sample distribution by gender

	Number of surveys	%	Maximum error Δ at significance level $\alpha=0.05$
Male	511	45.6%	$\pm 4.3\%$
Female	609	54.4%	$\pm 4.0\%$
	1120	100.0%	$\pm 2.9\%$

Table 5 – Sample distribution by age

	Number of surveys	%	Maximum error Δ at significance level $\alpha=0.05$
Up to 25	203	18.1%	$\pm 6.9\%$
25–44	407	36.3%	$\pm 4.9\%$
45–64	361	32.2%	$\pm 5.2\%$
65 and older	149	13.3%	$\pm 8.1\%$
	1120	100.0%	$\pm 2.9\%$

Table 6 – Sample distribution by education level

	Number of surveys	%	Maximum error Δ at significance level $\alpha=0.05$
Higher	264	23.6%	$\pm 6.1\%$
Special secondary and vocational	474	42.4%	$\pm 4.5\%$
General secondary	265	23.6%	$\pm 6.1\%$
Below average	117	10.5%	$\pm 9.1\%$
	1120	100.0%	$\pm 2.9\%$

SOCIAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF REGULATING DISCRIMINATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

The Republic of Belarus does not possess a single unified normative legal act governing the resolution of issues related to discrimination. However, the general principles of international law and constitutional and industry-specific legislation do contain several provisions that form a corresponding system of legal regulation. The system of legal regulation for issues related to discrimination in the Republic of Belarus is represented by several regulatory legal acts.

The principles of international law are ensured through the ratification of a number of international instruments and participation in international agreements.

The Republic of Belarus ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, in accordance with which national legislation must guarantee all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any grounds: race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other beliefs, national or social origin, property status, and birth or other circumstance.²

The Republic of Belarus is a party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (adopted by General Assembly resolution 2106 (XX) dated 21 December 1965), in connection with which it pledged to pursue a policy of eliminating all forms of racial discrimination and promote mutual understanding between all races by all possible means without delay.³

As an OSCE participating State, the Republic of Belarus accepted the commitments contained in the 1990 document of the Copenhagen Meeting of the Conference on the Human Dimension of the CSCE, which includes a list of universally recognized rights of national minorities.

In accordance with the Convention against Discrimination in Education the Republic of Belarus recognizes the right of national minorities to conduct their own educational work, including school management, and considers the requirements of educational policies to use or teach their own language.⁴

In implementing the provisions of the Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions,⁵ the Republic of Belarus seeks to create an environment within its territory that helps individuals and social groups to create, produce, disseminate, and distribute their own forms of cultural expression and have access to them.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child imposes an obligation on the Republic of Belarus to ensure that all children, regardless of ethnic, religious, or linguistic affiliation possess the right,

² International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights dated 16 December 1966 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=106600002>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

³ International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination dated 21 December 1965 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=106500002>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

⁴ Convention against Discrimination in Education dated 14 December 1960 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=106000001>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

⁵ Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions dated 20 October 2005 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=100500048>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

together with other members of their group, to have recourse to their own culture, practice their own religion and its rites, and also use their native language.⁶

The general principles of constitutional law in the Republic of Belarus establish the equality of all before the law and the right, without any discrimination, to the equal protection of rights and legitimate interests (Article 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus),⁷ along with a number of positive norms requiring that the state ensure the equality of various social, national, and other communities, in particular:

- equality before the law, respect for the rights and interests of social, national, and other communities (Article 14);
- free and dignified development of the individual (Article 2);
- diversity of ideologies, freedom of opinion and belief (Articles 4, 33);
- equal rights and freedoms for citizens, foreign citizens, and stateless persons (Article 11);
- equality of all forms of ownership (Article 13);
- equality in labour, equal remuneration for the labour of women and men, adults and minors (Articles 14, 42);
- the responsibility of the state for the preservation of historical, cultural, and spiritual heritage, the free development of cultures of all national communities (Article 15);
- equality of religions and faiths before the law (Article 16);
- the right to social security in old age, in the event of illness, disability, a loss of breadwinner (Article 47);
- the right to preserve nationality, a ban on coercion regarding the determination and indication of nationality (Article 50);
- the right to participate in cultural life (Article 51);
- the right to judicial protection, including in international organizations, and legal assistance (Articles 60, 61, 62).

A number of provisions defining the prohibition of discrimination contain codified legislation:

- equality of parties of civil legal relations and their right without any discrimination to equal protection of rights and legitimate interests – Article 2 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus;⁸
- prohibition of discrimination in labour relations – Article 14 of the Labour Code of the Republic of Belarus;⁹
- equality of access to education – Article 3 of the Education Code of the Republic of Belarus;¹⁰

⁶ Convention on the Rights of the Child dated 20 November 1989 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. - Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=108900006>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

⁷ The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus No. 2875-XII dated 15 March 1994; as amended by Decision No. 1 of the Republican referendum dated 17 October 2004, Republican referendum dated 17 November 2004 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/pravovaya-informatsiya/normativnyedokumenty/konstitutsiya-respubliki-belarus/>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

⁸ Civil Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 218-Z dated 7 December 1998; as amended by Law No. 151-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 18 December 2018 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=hk9800218>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

⁹ The Labour Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 296-Z dated 26 July 1999; as amended by Law No. 219-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 18 July 2019 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=HK9900296>. – Access date: 02/09/2019.

¹⁰ Education Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 243-Z dated 13 January 2011; as amended by Law No. 231-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 23 July 2019 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. - Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=HK1100243>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

- equality before the law of persons who have committed crimes and criminal liability regardless of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, property and official position, place of residence, religion, beliefs, membership in public associations (Article 3), as well as a ban on inciting racial, national, religious, or other social hostility or hatred (Article 130) – the Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus;¹¹
- equality before the law of persons participating in the administrative process and their right without any discrimination to the equal protection of rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests – Article 2.12 of the Procedural and Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus about Administrative Offenses;¹²
- a similar norm is provided for persons participating in criminal proceedings - Article 20 of the Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Belarus.¹³

A separate form of legislation aimed at regulating problems related to discrimination is formed by regulatory legal acts concerning certain socially vulnerable groups.

Law No. 1224-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 11 November 1991 “On the Social Protection of Persons with Disabilities in the Republic of Belarus” defines measures of state policy in the social protection of persons with disabilities, prohibits discrimination on the basis of disability, and is aimed at ensuring the full participation of persons with disabilities in society.¹⁴

Law No. 1605-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 22.04.1992 “On Trade Unions” prohibits discrimination against citizens on the basis of membership in trade unions.¹⁵

In accordance with Article 2 of Law No. 215-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 16 June 2003 “On the Procedure and Conditions for the Detention of Persons” discrimination against detainees is prohibited on the grounds of sex, race, nationality, language, origin, property and social status, place of residence, religion, beliefs, membership in public associations, or as a result of other circumstances.¹⁶

Law No. 1926-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 11 November 1992 “On National Minorities in the Republic of Belarus” defines national minorities to include persons permanently residing in the territory of the Republic of Belarus and possessing citizenship of the Republic of Belarus who in their origin, language, culture or traditions differ from the primary population of the republic.

¹¹ The Criminal Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 275-Z dated 9 July 1999; as amended by Law No. 220-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 18 July 2019 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=hk9900275>. – Access date: 02/09/2019.

¹² Procedural and Executive Code of the Republic of Belarus No. 194-Z dated 20 December 2006; as amended by Law No. 232-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 17 July 2019 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3871&p0=Hk0600194>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

¹³ The Code of Criminal Procedure of the Republic of Belarus No. 295-Z dated 16 July 1999; as amended by the Law of the Republic of Belarus No. 105-Z dated 4 January 2010 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. - Access mode: <http://www.pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=HK9900295>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

¹⁴ On the social protection of persons with disabilities in the Republic of Belarus: Law No. 1224-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 11 November 1991; as amended by Law No. 48-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 17 July 2009 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://www.pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=V19101224>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

¹⁵ On Trade Unions: Law No. 1605-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 22 April 1992; as amended by Law No. 371-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 14 January 2000 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=V19201605>. – Access date: 20 November 2019

¹⁶ On the procedure and conditions for the detention of persons: Law No. 215-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 16 June 2003; as amended by Law No. 406-Z of the Republic of Belarus dated 19 July 2016 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: <http://www.pravo.by/document/?guid=3961&p0=H11600406>. - Access date: 20 November 2019

The law guarantees them the right to choose membership in a national minority, as well as equal political, economic, and social rights and freedoms.¹⁷

The action plan to ensure gender equality in the Republic of Belarus for 2017–2020, approved by Resolution No. 149 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Belarus dated 17 February 2017, includes measures aimed at developing an institutional mechanism to ensure gender equality, expanding economic opportunities for women and men, ensuring gender-oriented health care, ensuring gender equality in family relations, combating domestic violence and trafficking in persons, and gender education and awareness-raising.

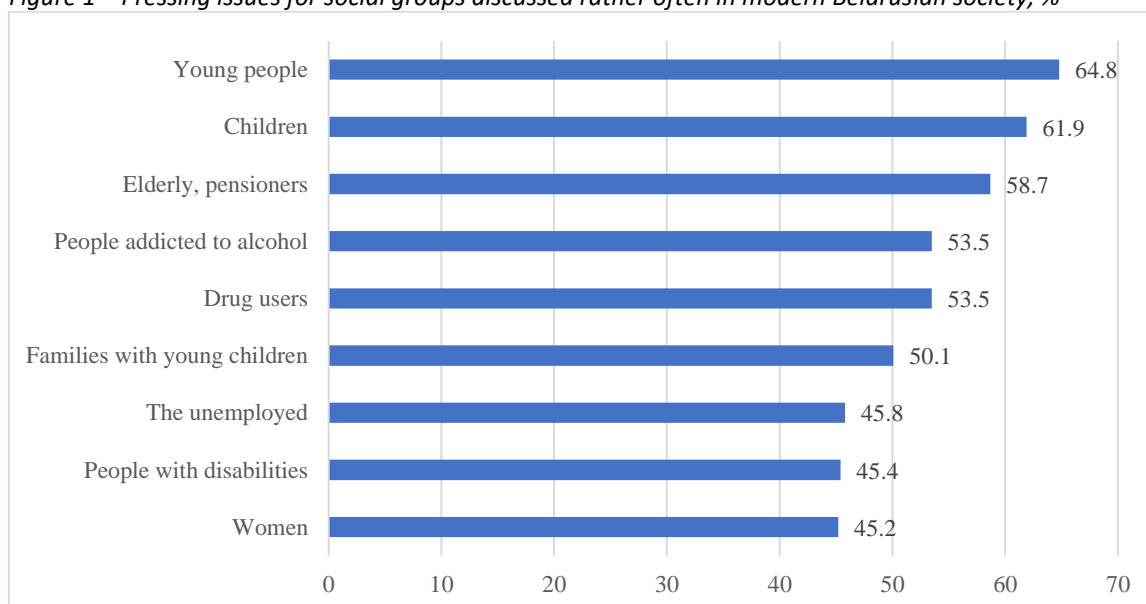
¹⁷ On national minorities in the Republic of Belarus: Law No. 1926-XII of the Republic of Belarus dated 11 November 1992; as amended by Law No. 212-Z of the Republic of Belarus of 7 May 2007 [Electronic resource] // National Legal Internet Portal of the Republic of Belarus. – Access mode: https://kodeksy-by.com/zakon_rb_o_natsional_nyh_men_shinstvah_v_respublike_bielarus.htm. – Access date: 20 November 2019

BLOCK 1: DISCRIMINATION IN BELARUS: AWARENESS, PERCEPTION OF THE SITUATION, SOURCES OF INFORMATION, AND THE NEED FOR ANTI-DISCRIMINATION LEGISLATION

A study of the Belarusian population's knowledge concerning discrimination, its perception of the situation, and the need for anti-discrimination legislation revealed a lack of continuity in perspectives and opinions. Therefore, when analysing the information obtained from the study, attention has been focused on the most noticeable deviations and discrepancies.

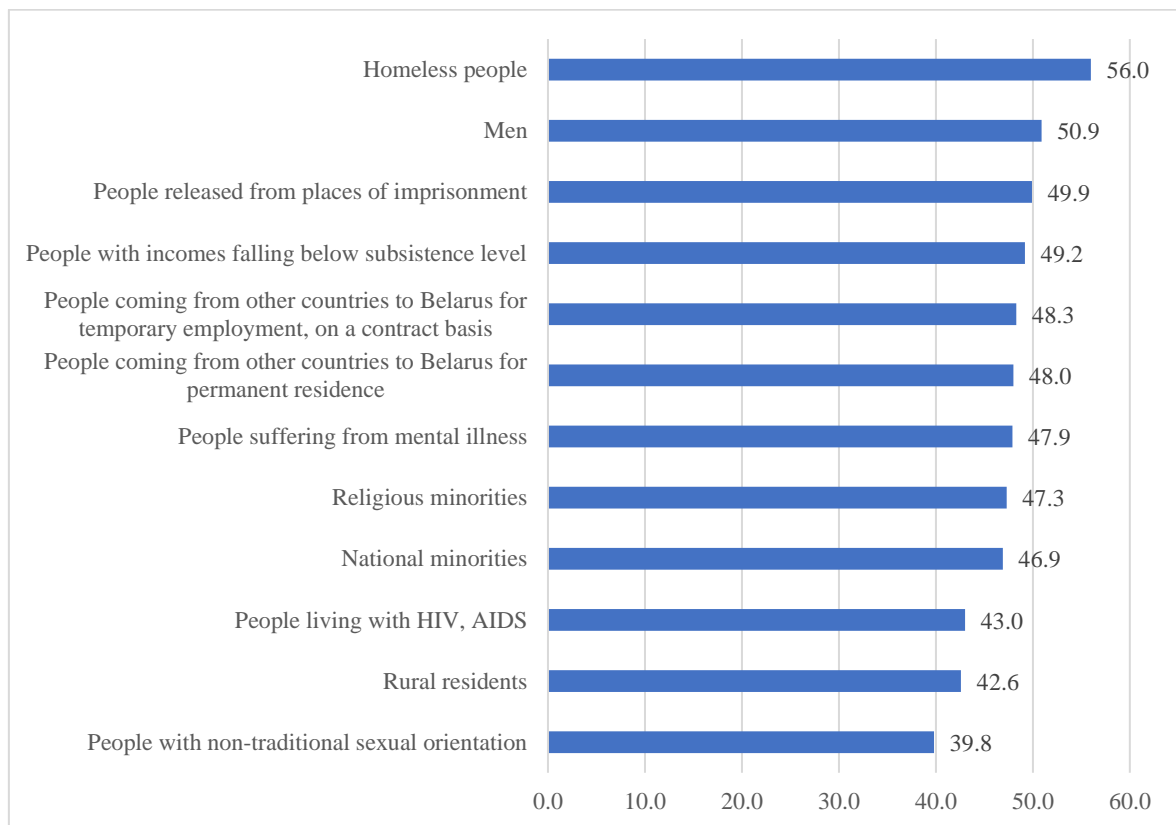
The results of the study show the problems most discussed in Belarusian society (“often” and “from time to time”), according to those surveyed, to be youth problems (64.8%), problems related to children (61.9%), problems of the elderly, pensioners (58.7%), people addicted to alcohol (53.5%), drug users (53.5%), families with young children (50.1%), the unemployed (45.8%), people with disabilities (45.4%), and women's problems (45.2%; Fig. 1).

Figure 1 – Pressing issues for social groups discussed rather often in modern Belarusian society, %



Issues perceived by public consciousness to be less urgent, and accordingly less frequently discussed, include the problems of homeless people (56.0%), men's problems (50.9%), problems of people released from places of imprisonment (49.9%), of people with incomes falling below subsistence level (49.2%), of people coming from other countries to Belarus for temporary employment, on a contract basis (48.3%), of people coming from other countries to Belarus for permanent residence (48.0%), of people suffering from mental illness (47.9%), of religious minorities (47.3%), of national minorities (46.9%), of people living with HIV, AIDS (43.0%), of rural residents (42.6%), of people with non-traditional sexual orientation (39.8%; Fig. 2). It should be noted that an assessment of the frequency with which the problems of a number of social groups were discussed caused noticeable difficulties. These include first and foremost: national minorities (32.7%), religious minorities (31.4%), people coming from other countries to Belarus for temporary employment, on a contract basis (28.5%), people coming from other countries to Belarus for permanent residence (26.5%), people with non-traditional sexual orientation (26.4%), people released from places of imprisonment (24.1%), people suffering from mental illness (22, 5%), and people living with HIV, AIDS (21.8%).

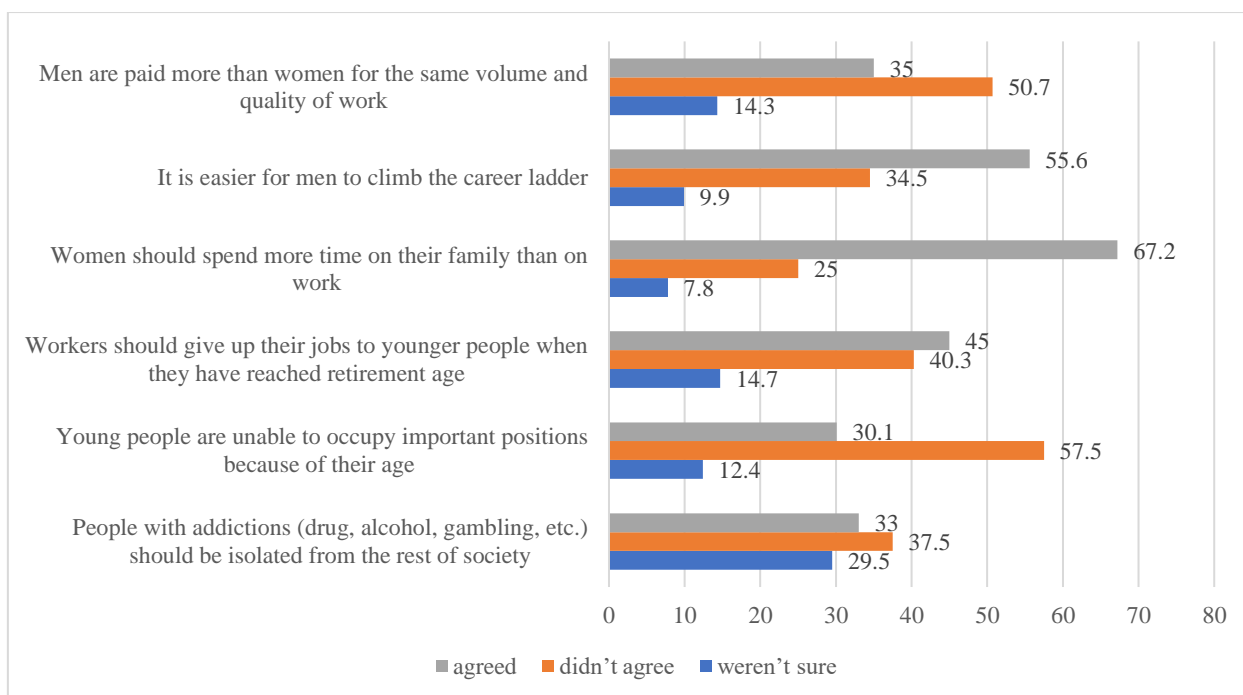
Figure 2 – Pressing issues for social groups discussed infrequently in modern Belarusian society or not discussed at all, %



The discussion surrounding certain categories of social problems takes place with noticeable age differences related to the particulars of their social activity and employment: for young people (under the age of 25), youth problems are the most significant (28.0%). People aged 25–44 emphasize the importance of discussing issues related to families with young children (36.4%) and the unemployed (41.1%). Among people aged 46–64, the most worrisome problems are those of people with incomes below the subsistence level (54.5%).

For the purpose of studying stereotypes common in society, those surveyed were asked to express their (non) agreement with a number of opinions. The results of the study showed that the most persistent stereotype prevailing in mass consciousness is that concerning the social role of women: 67.2% of respondents agreed with the opinion that “women should devote more time to the family, not to work” (including 70.0% of men and 64.8% of women). The particularities of (non) agreement with other opinions are presented in Fig. 3.

Figure 3 – Belarusian attitudes to opinions on discrimination, %

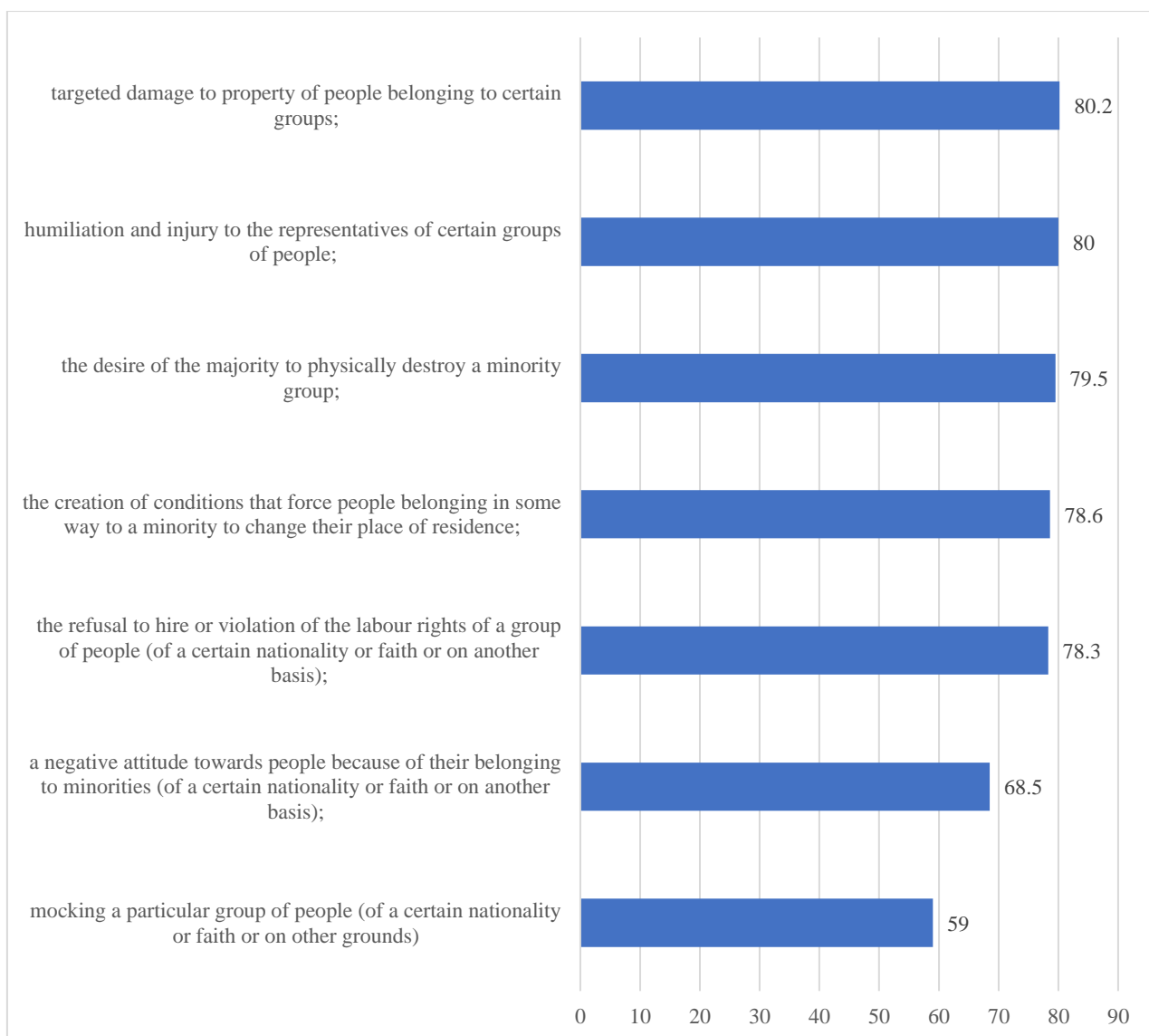


Describing the essence of discrimination as a social phenomenon, Belarusians correlate primarily the following actions and deeds with this category:

- physical harm to people belonging in some way to a minority (81.6%),
- targeted damage to property of people belonging to certain groups (80.2%),
- humiliation and injury to the representatives of certain groups of people (80.0%),
- the desire of the majority to physically destroy a minority group (79.5%),
- the creation of conditions that force people belonging in some way to a minority to change their place of residence (78.6%),
- the refusal to hire or violation of the labour rights of a group of people (of a certain nationality or faith or on another basis) (78.3%),
- a negative attitude towards people because of their belonging to minorities (of a certain nationality or faith or on another basis) (68.5%),
- ridicule of any group of people (of a certain nationality or faith or on another basis) (59.0%).

At the same time, the majority of the respondents did not consider “kindly” mocking a particular group of people (of a certain nationality or faith or on other grounds) to be discrimination (57.6%) (Fig. 4). In deciding whether to consider avoiding people who belong in some way to a minority without intent to harm them to be discrimination, the opinions of those surveyed were divided: 44.3% of those surveyed agreed that this phenomenon could be considered discrimination while 39.7% did not.

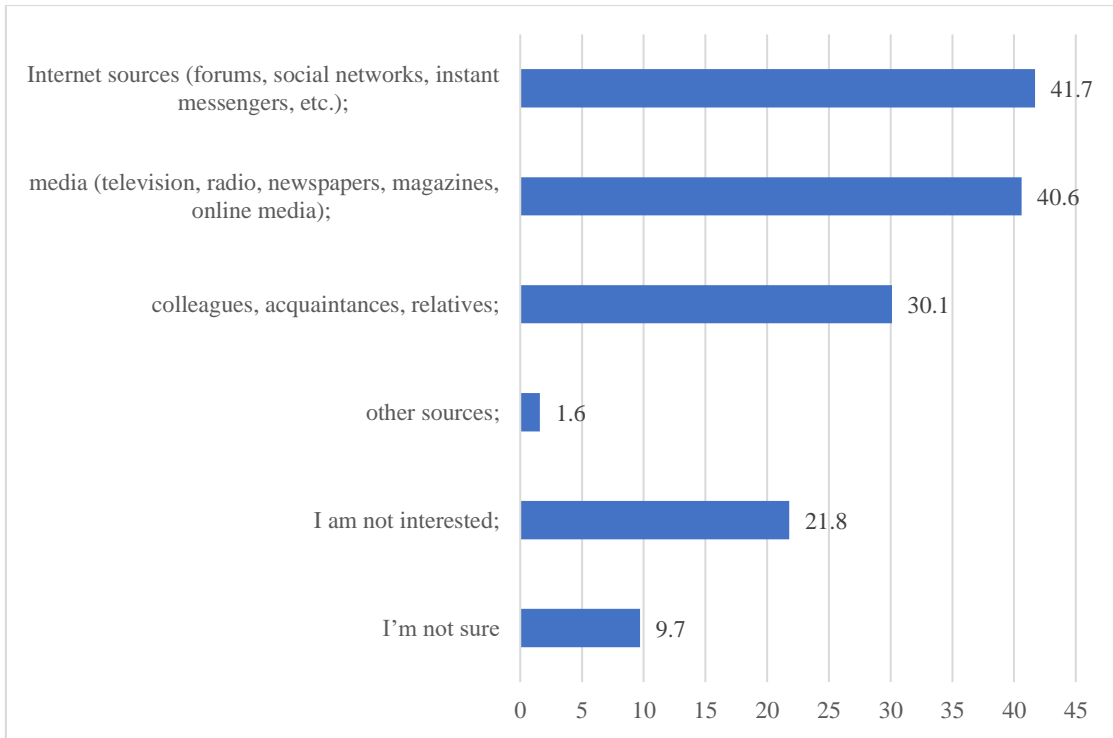
Figure 4 – Types of discrimination as perceived by Belarusians, %



It should be noted that the study of discrimination did not reveal significant differences stemming from gender, age, education level, or social status.

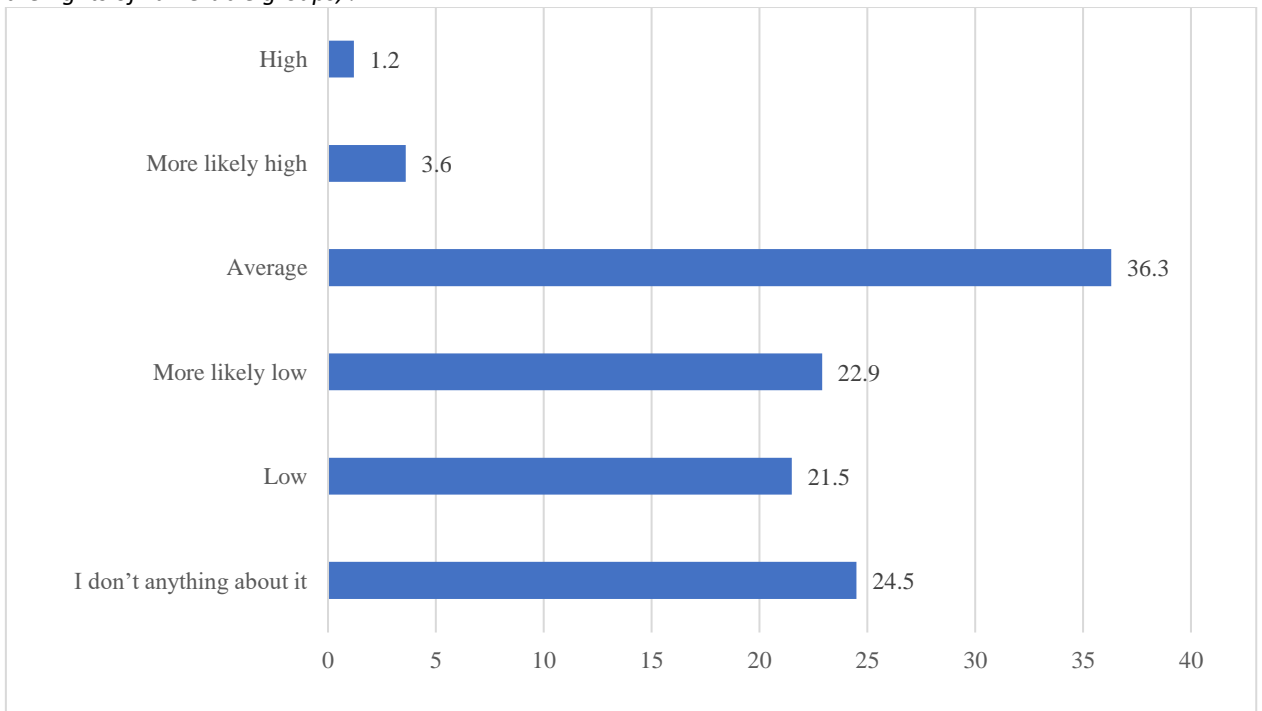
Approximately a third (31.5%) of those surveyed were not interested or could not decide whether they were interested in **information about vulnerable groups**. Among the most popular sources among those members of the population expressing interest in information of this kind, the most popular (Fig. 5) were Internet sources (forums, social networks, instant messengers, etc.) (41.7%), media (television, radio, newspapers, magazines, online media) (40.6%), colleagues, acquaintances, relatives (30.1%). Not surprisingly, the popularity of an information resource depends on age: young people under the age of 25 prefer Internet sources (forums, social networks, instant messengers, etc.) (62.1%), while older respondents (those surveyed over 65) prefer traditional mass media (54.4%).

Figure 5 – Sources of information about vulnerable groups, %



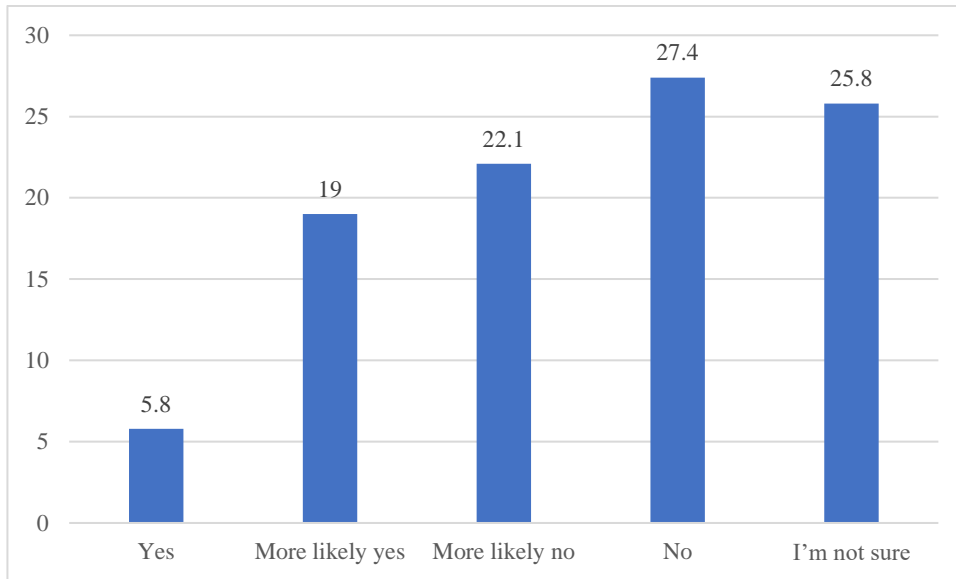
Belarusians assess their own level of awareness of the measures implemented in Belarus to prevent cases of infringement of the rights of vulnerable groups as low: 44.4% called it low to one degree or another, while 24.5% knew nothing about the problem in general, average – 26.3%, high – only 4.8% (Fig. 6). The older generation assess their awareness as lower, and youth higher: in the age group over 65, 50.3% indicated low awareness, and in the group under 25 years old – 36.8%. The nature of awareness also depends on the level of education to a certain extent.

Figure 6 – The level of public awareness about measures implemented in Belarus to prevent cases of infringement of the rights of vulnerable groups, %



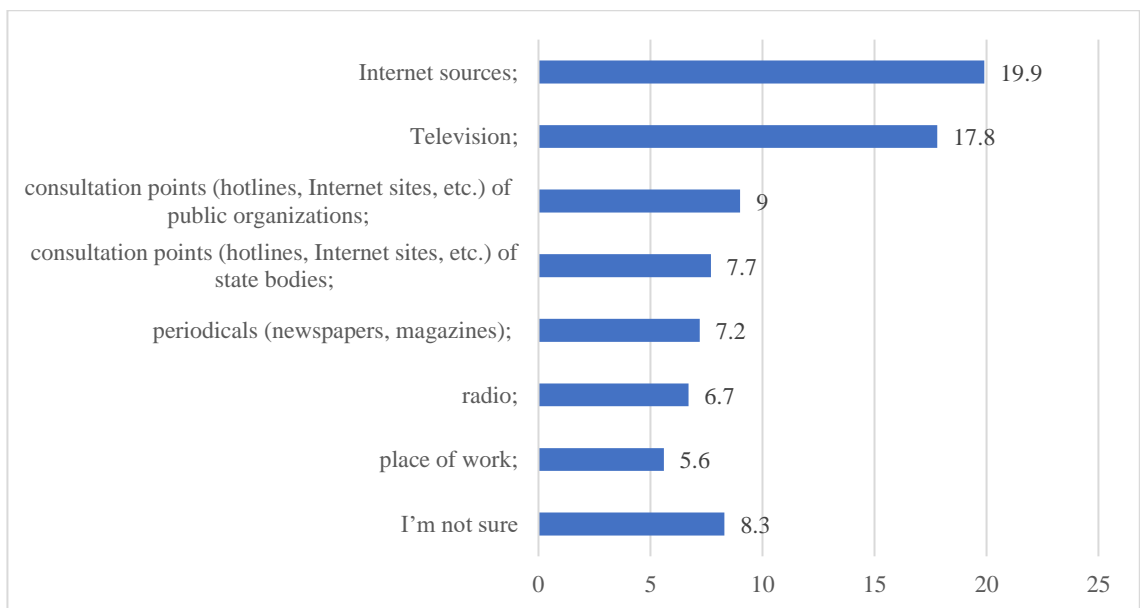
People’s desire to raise their level of knowledge on this issue is also quite low. According to the results of a sociological survey, only 24.8% of respondents were willing to receive information on issues related to discrimination (Fig. 7).

Figure 7 – People’s willingness to raise awareness on the prevention of discrimination in the country, %



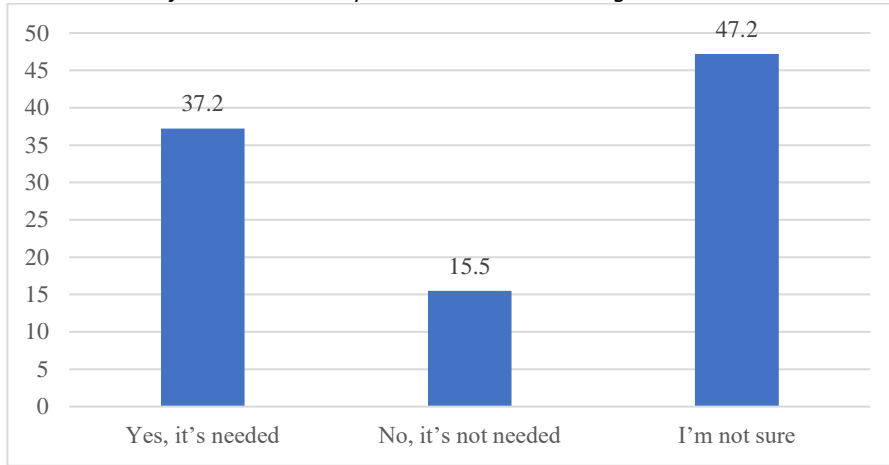
41.5% of those surveyed indicated their preferred sources for information of this kind. These included: Internet sources – 19.9%, television – 17.8%, consultation points (hotlines, Internet sites, etc.) of public organizations – 9.0%, consultation points (hotlines, Internet sites, etc.) of state bodies – 7.7%, periodicals (newspapers, magazines) – 7.2%, radio – 6.7%, place of work – 5.6%, other sources – 0.5% (Fig. 8).

Figure 8 – Preferred sources for raising awareness on the prevention of discrimination, %



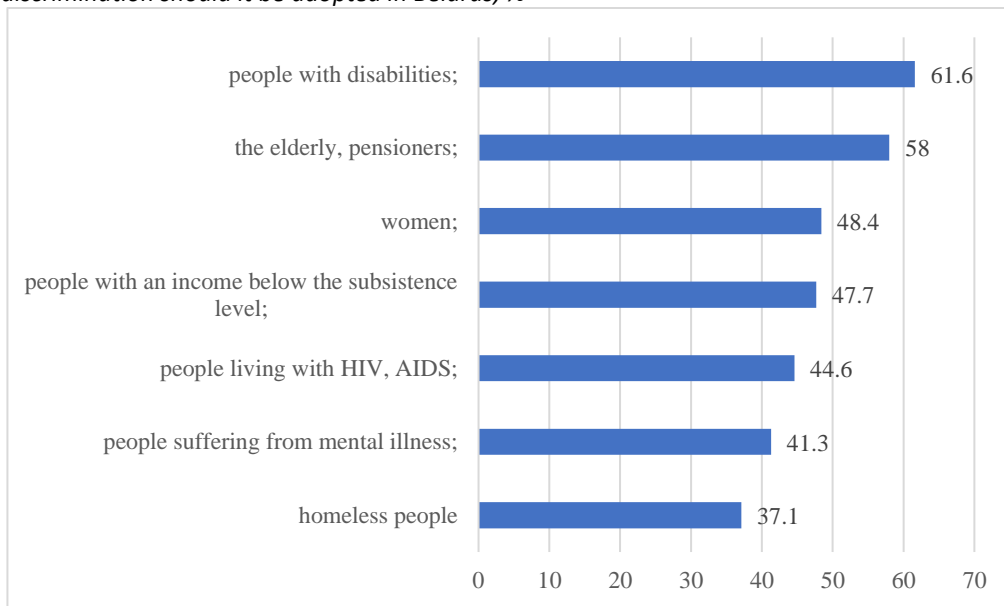
The low relevance of discriminatory issues in the public mind naturally leads to the absence of a pronounced interest in adopting relevant legislation: only 37.2% of respondents indicated the need for an anti-discrimination legislation (Fig. 9).

Figure 9 – Assessment of the need to adopt anti-discrimination legislation



When describing the content of the legislation, those surveyed emphasized that its measures should first and foremost be aimed at protecting the rights of people with disabilities (61.6%), the elderly, pensioners (58.0%), women (48.4%), people with an income below the subsistence level (47.7%), people living with HIV, AIDS (44.6%), people suffering from mental illness (41.3%), homeless people (37.1%; fig. 10).

Figure 10 – Social groups whose rights, according to those surveyed, should first to be protected by legislation to combat discrimination should it be adopted in Belarus, %



BLOCK 2: PREJUDICE AND TOLERANCE. THE RESPONSIBILITY AND ROLE OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN RESOLVING DISCRIMINATION

One indicator of the way discrimination is perceived in society is a willingness (or lack thereof) to interact regularly with representatives of vulnerable groups. The spread of discriminatory manifestations can be judged indirectly by people's inclination to include individual contingents in social circles of various types.

The results of the study show Belarusians to be unwilling to include people with behaviour that is disapproved of socially to their close circle (of friends or acquaintances) (Fig. 11):

- drug users (83.2%),
- people with alcohol addiction (70.9%)
- people released from places of imprisonment (52.1%),
- people suffering from mental illness (53.6%).

For all the positions mentioned, women are less likely than men to want to see representatives of these groups as friends and acquaintances.

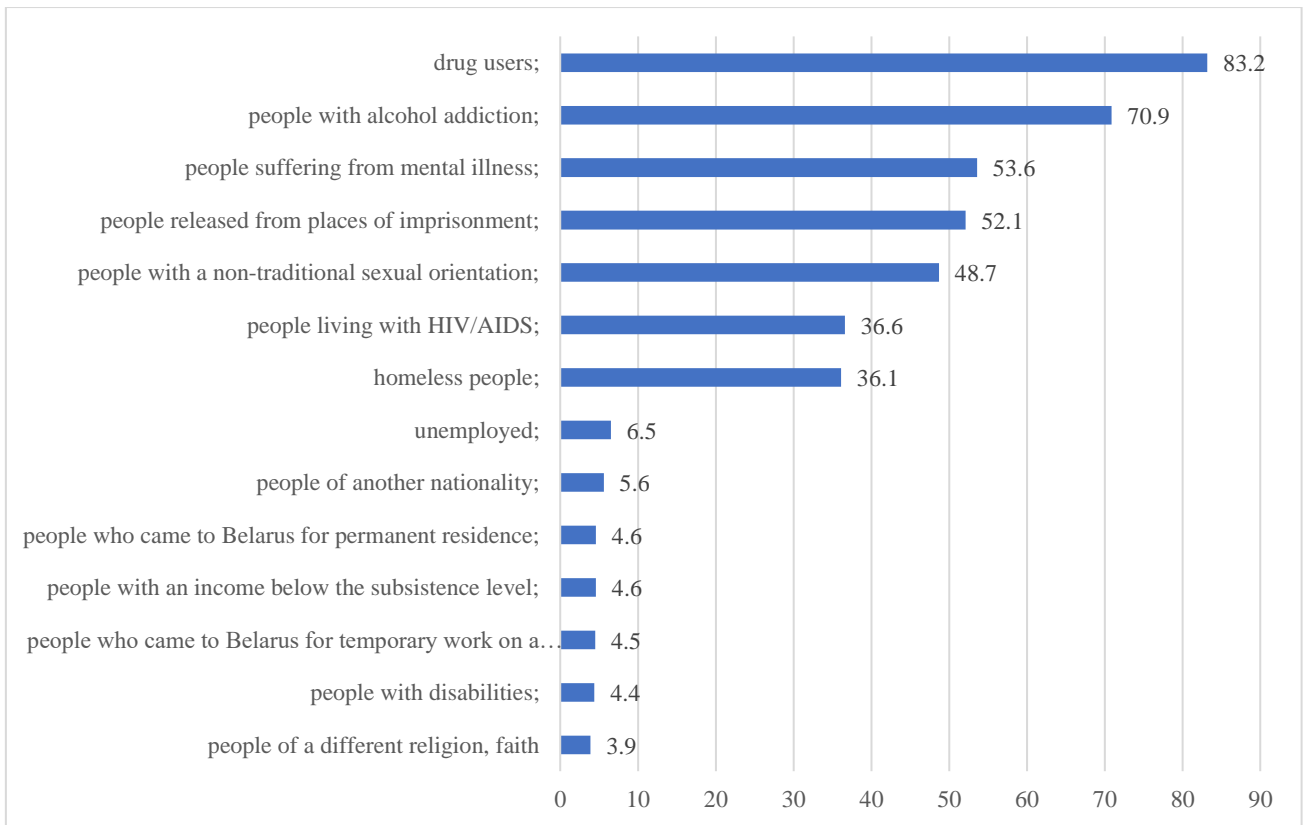
Secondly, people are not willing to accept stereotypically perceived groups into their close circle:

- people with a non-traditional sexual orientation (48.7%),
- people living with HIV/AIDS (36.6%),
- people without a fixed place of residence (36.1%).

Men are more likely than women to exert a low degree of tolerance towards people of non-traditional sexual orientation. The lowest degree of tolerance for people released from places of imprisonment was shown by those surveyed aged 65 years and older, as well as women.

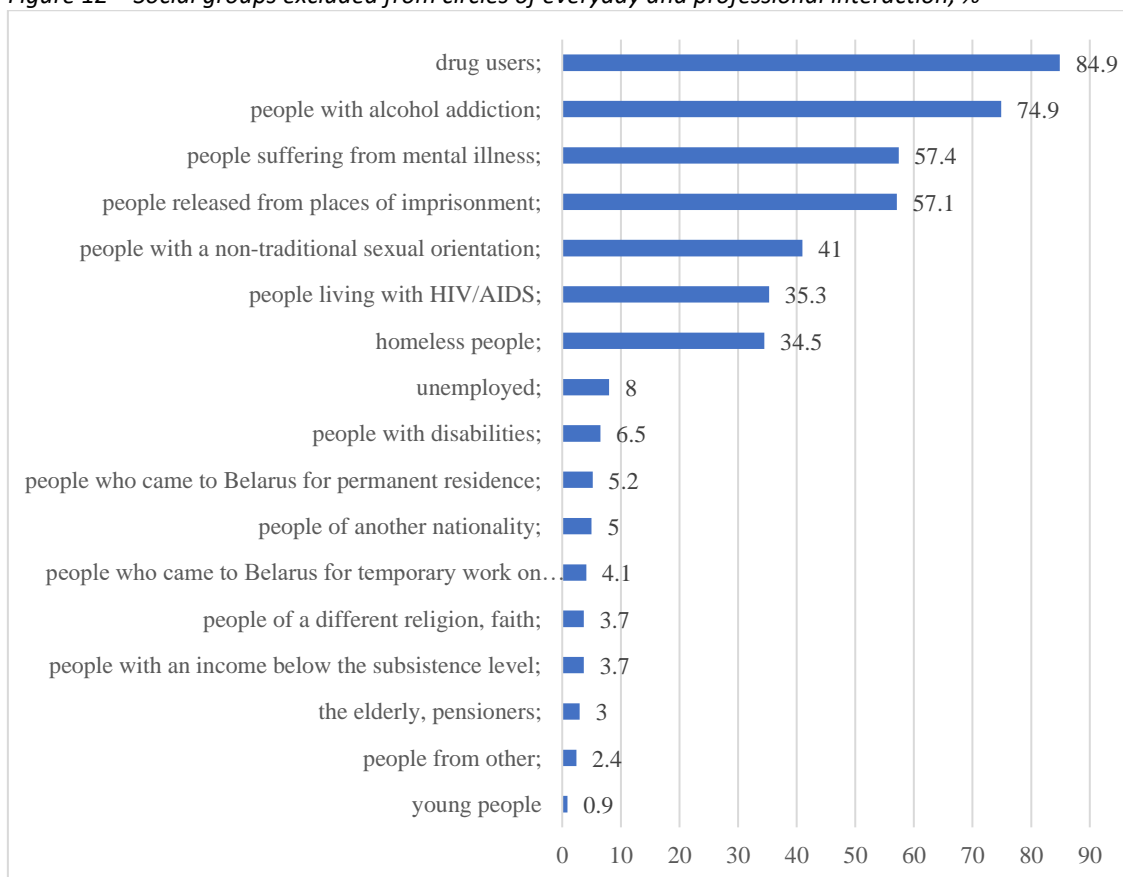
Those surveyed were most tolerant in their perception of people of a different religion, faith (3.9%), of people with disabilities (4.4%), of those who came to Belarus for permanent residence (4.5%) or temporary work on a contract basis (4.6%), who possess an income below the subsistence level (4.6%), who are of another nationality (5.6%), or who were unemployed (6.5%).

Figure 11 – Social groups excluded from close circles of friendship, %



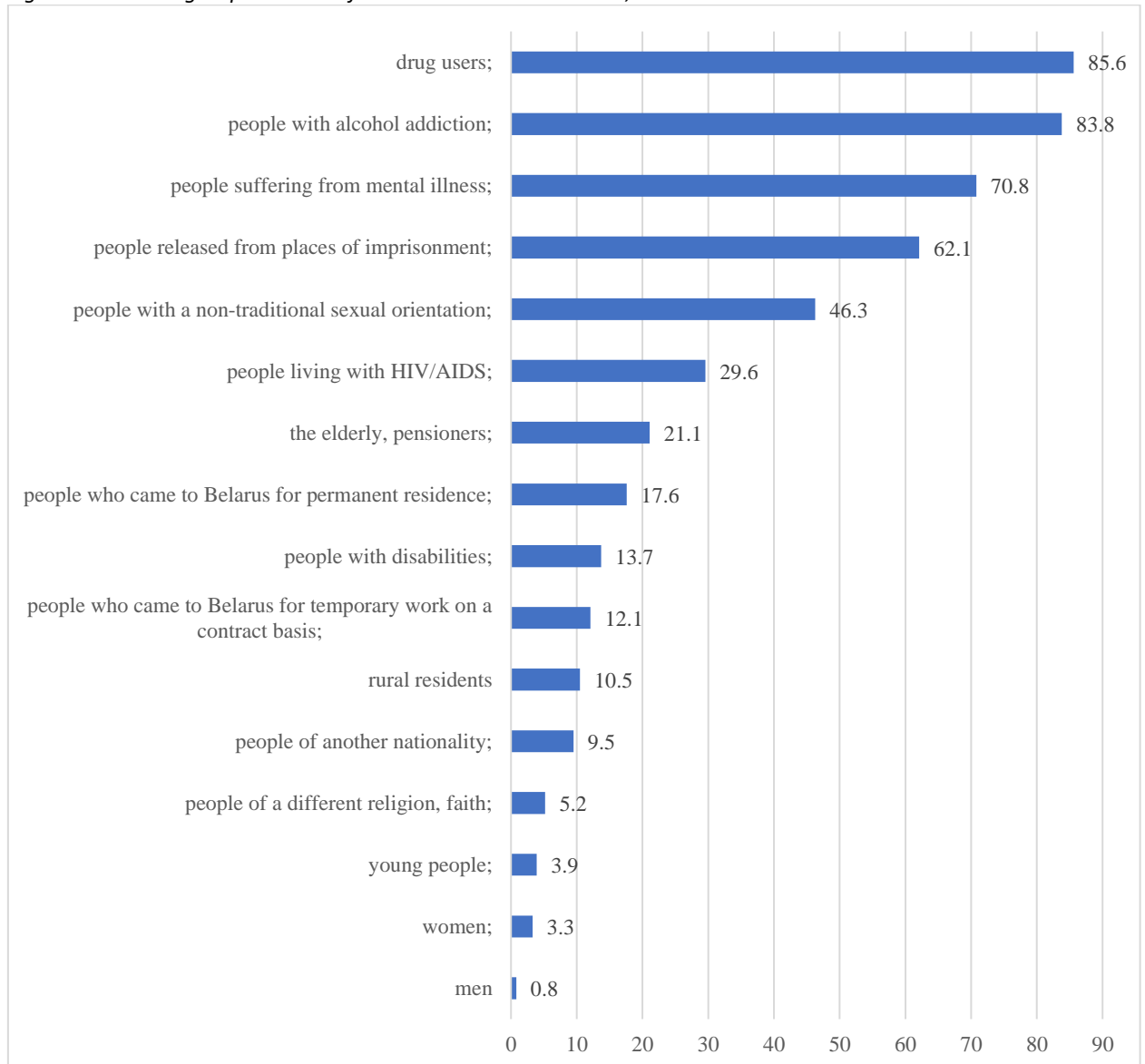
Those surveyed were not willing to include the same groups in their circle of everyday and professional interaction as in their close circles of friendship (fig. 12).

Figure 12 – Social groups excluded from circles of everyday and professional interaction, %



A similar situation can be observed with the social control circle (fig. 13). Compared with the degree of willingness to include certain groups in close circles and every day and professional interaction, in this case, the degree of tolerance on the part of those surveyed decreased significantly towards the elderly, pensioners (21.1%), towards people who came from other countries for temporary employment on a contract basis (17.6%) or for permanent residence (12.1%), as well as towards people with disabilities (13.7%). It is also noteworthy that those surveyed were primarily willing to see a man as a direct supervisor, official, or representative of the authorities.

Figure 13 – Social groups excluded from the social control circle, %



The assessment of hostile attitudes towards representatives of certain social groups brings to light a rather high level of tolerance on the part of Belarusians (table 7): on average, more than 70% of Belarusians never feel hostile to these groups or do so only rarely. The data obtained shows a high level of communicative tolerance on the part of Belarusians and an adequate assessment of their features and capabilities. At the same time, an insignificant level of intolerance (on average not exceeding 4.5%) may be observed in relation to people suffering

from alcohol (14.7%) or drug addiction (20.3%), as well as to people with non-traditional sexual orientation (10.4 %).

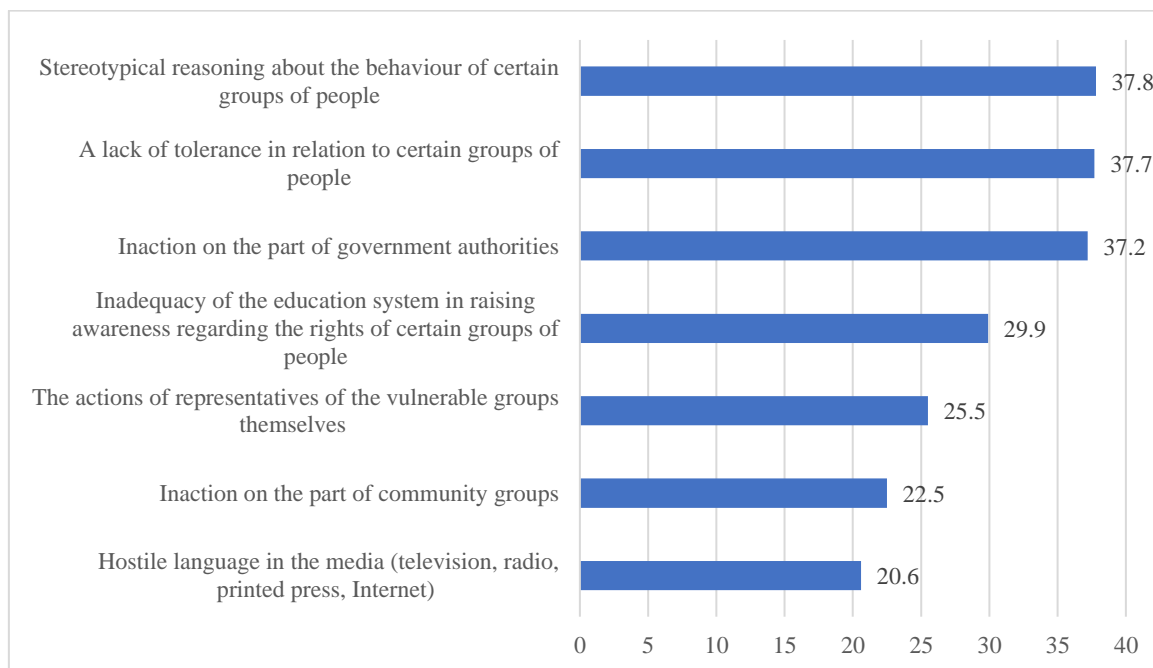
Table 7 – Hostility towards other people on the part of those surveyed, %

	Constant	Frequent	Rare	Never	Couldn't say
Age	0.3	2.2	19.6	68.5	9.4
Gender	0.5	1.3	13.6	75.2	9.5
Native language; spoken language	0.3	2	10.5	77.4	9.8
Nationality	0.8	1.8	20.3	66.8	10.3
Religion, faith	0.5	1.8	18	67.7	11.9
Financial position, income level	0.4	2.3	19	68.6	9.9
Level of education	0.6	5.4	18.8	65.9	9.3
Health conditions	0.3	1.9	12.4	75.1	10.3
Political views	1.3	6.4	24.3	55.1	12.9
Sexual orientation	10.4	12.3	18.2	40.4	18.7
Alcohol addiction	14.7	30.4	23.4	19.5	12
Drug addiction	20.3	23.7	16.8	21.4	17.8
Criminal record	8.1	16.8	29.9	26	19
Average	4.5	8.3	18.8	55.9	12.4

Discrimination is not a social phenomenon that is noticeably manifested in Belarusian society. Nevertheless, people have indicated the prevalence of some habitual forms of prejudice in the public consciousness as primary reasons for the impairment of the rights of certain social groups (fig. 14): stereotypical reasoning about human behaviour (37.8%) and a lack of tolerance in relation to certain groups (37.7%). Those surveyed place some responsibility for the existence of discriminatory manifestations on government bodies (37.2%) and societal structures (22.5%). The inefficiency of the educational system (29.9%) and the influence of the media (20.6%) were also cited as reasons for the spread of discrimination. In addition, the impairment of rights may occur as a result of the actions of representatives of vulnerable groups themselves (25.5%).

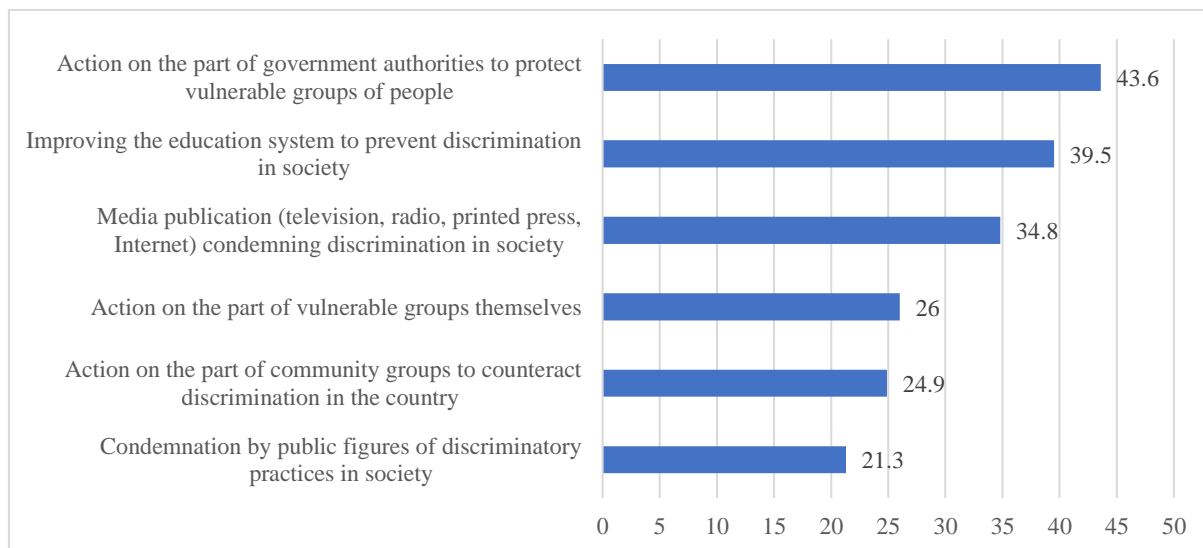
It should be noted that the first two of these answers relate to the consciousness and behaviour of the population itself, and in the answers to previous questions there is a manifestation of both stereotypical reasoning about the behaviour of certain groups of people and a lack of tolerance in relation to certain groups of people among those surveyed themselves, that is – in Belarusian society.

Figure 14 – Reasons for the spread of discrimination, %



Key mechanisms for preventing the impairment of rights, according to Belarusians, include action on the part of the government authorities (43.6%), an improvement to the education system (39.5%), and the promotion of a tolerant attitude towards vulnerable groups in the media (34.8%; fig. 15).

Figure 15 – Mechanisms for preventing discrimination, %



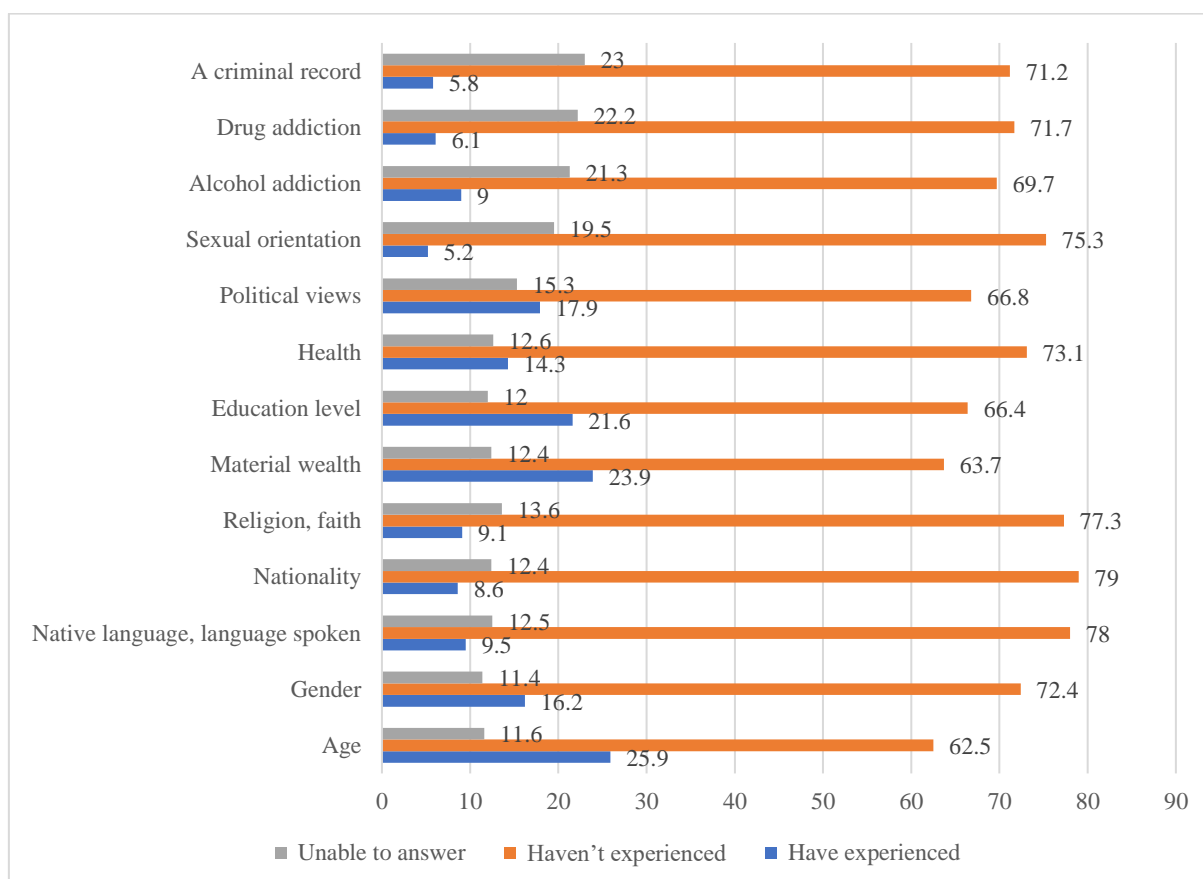
It should be noted that a rather considerable portion of the population associates the behaviour of those groups of people who are being subjected to discrimination with causing the discrimination and expresses the opinion that a change in the behaviour of the representatives of the vulnerable groups could somehow prevent potential discriminatory manifestations in society. This approach to identifying the causes of discrimination carries the danger of shifting responsibility for the discrimination from the state to the (potentially) discriminated against groups themselves, which is fundamentally wrong.

BLOCK 3: PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION. GROUPS EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION

An assessment of personal experience of discrimination was carried out with a set of indicators that included personal experience of hostility from others on certain grounds; situations with experiences of this kind; experience in protecting one's own rights and the effectiveness thereof; reasons for refusing to protect one's own rights; experience of hostility from others on certain grounds by those close to the respondent (relatives, friends).

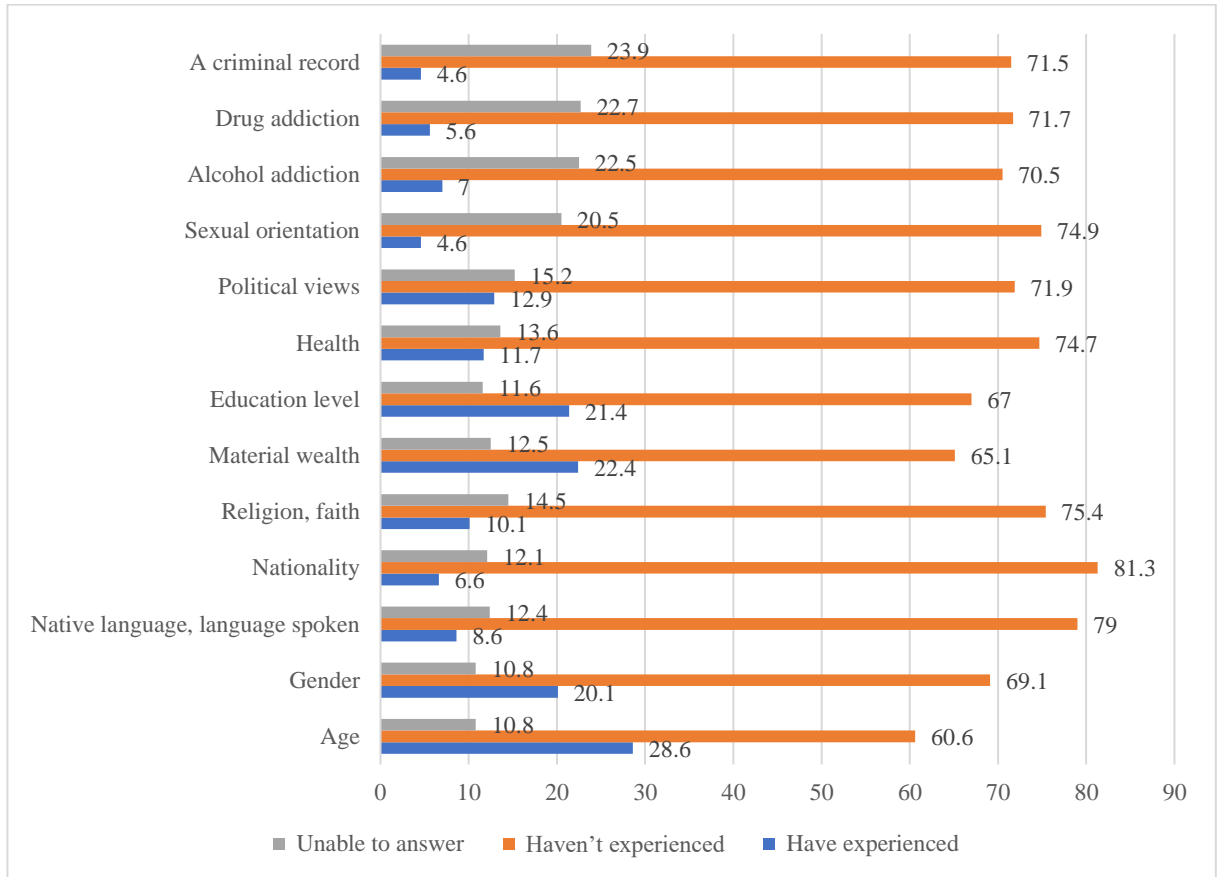
13.3% of the population have experienced hostility from others on certain grounds. It should be noted that experience of this kind is not, as a rule, systematic. 15.4% were unable to characterize an experience of this kind. Most often, a hostile attitude was the result of status-related characteristics (fig. 16): age (25.9%), material status, income level (23.9%), educational level (21.6%), and political views (17.9%). The second group of grounds for discrimination can be found in reasons associated with the physiological parameters of those surveyed: gender (16.2%), state of health (14.3%), and sexual orientation (5.2%). Ethno-religious grounds for discrimination came in third: religious affiliation (9.1%), mother tongue or the language spoken (9.5%), and nationality (8.6%). To a lesser extent, Belarusians experience discrimination as a result of behaviour that is frowned upon socially: alcohol (9%) or drug (6.8%) addiction, a criminal record (5.1%; fig. 11).

Figure 16 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %



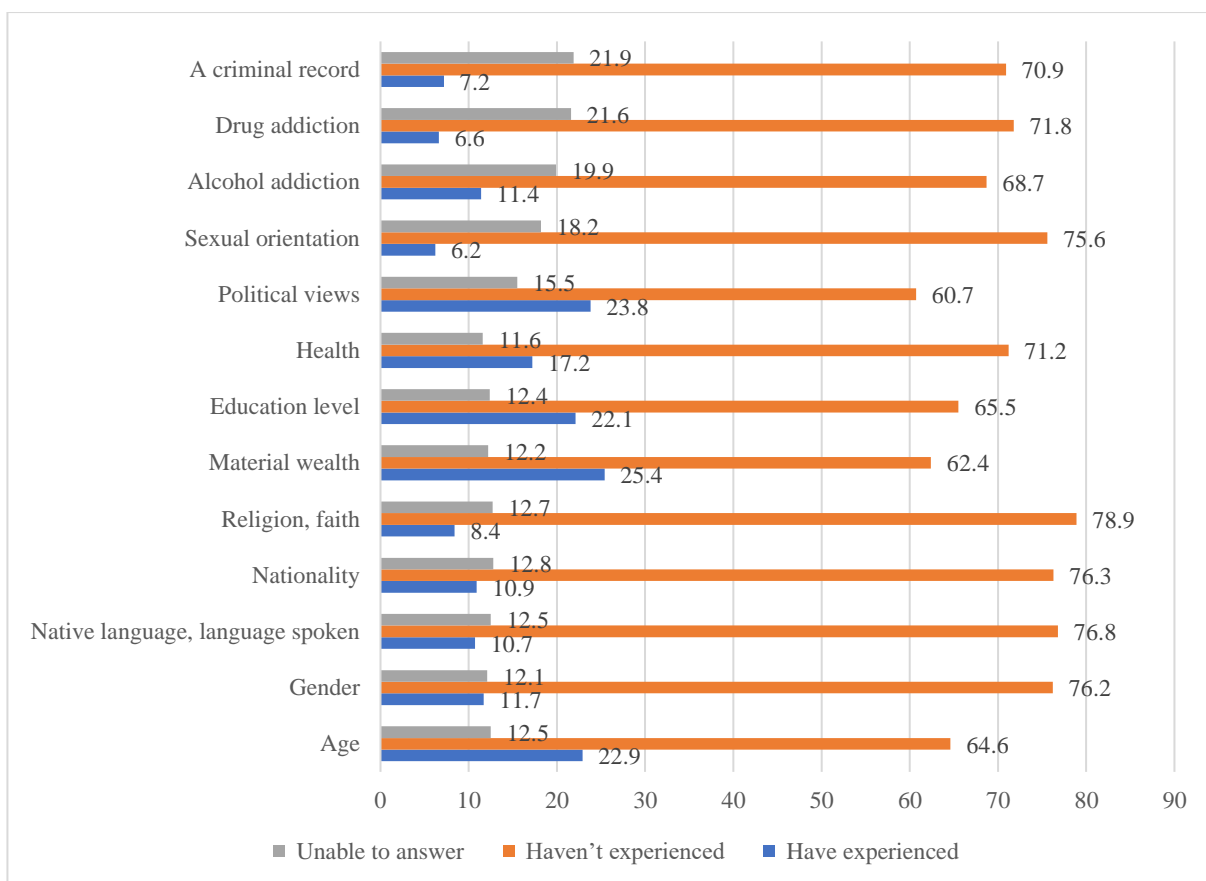
The factors that determine experience of discrimination are generally similar for both men and women (fig. 17, 18). For women, hostility on the basis of gender becomes somewhat more noticeable (20.1%), with a decrease around political views (12.9%).

Figure 17 - Female experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %



In comparison to women, men (fig. 18) are more likely to encounter hostility resulting from political views (23.8%) and health (17.2%).

Figure 18 - Male experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %



The age-related characteristics of those surveyed do not significantly alter the prevailing assessment of the experience of hostility for some status indicators. It is worth noting that the feeling of vulnerability is slightly higher for the age group up to 25 years: while for all age categories negative impact from others does not exceed 15% at any frequency, in this group it is 20.3% (Appendix 2).

Experience of hostility is more noticeable in the group for general secondary education: 19.3% of those surveyed mentioned that they had experienced it, while for other groups the distribution of answers does not differ significantly from that of the republic in general (Appendix 5). The educational level is likely to affect social status as well: the assessment of feelings of hostility is somewhat higher in the working-class group (16.1%; Appendix 6).

Those surveyed face discrimination most often in labour relations (32.4%), something more likely for women (38.6%) than men (24.9%). The proportion of those who have seen their rights impaired in healthcare and educational institutions is noticeable (25.3%), and the gender proportion remains (27.7% and 22.3%, respectively). Discriminatory experience is also associated with appeals to protective authorities and law enforcement – the police and the court (12.9%). In this case, men (16.9%) more often experience impairment than women (9.6%). The proportion of those surveyed (4.5%) who encountered discrimination when contacting the “One Window” service was relatively small and comparable to the sampling error (Table 8).

Table 8 – Cases and situations related to the impairment of rights

	Women	Men	Total
In everyday life	20.4	16.1	18.5
At work	19.8	13.8	17.1

In healthcare facilities	17.9	14.0	16.2
When looking for work, when being hired	18.8	11.1	15.3
In educational institutions (at university, school, nursery school)	9.8	8.3	9.1
In the militia	5.9	11.5	8.4
In a court	3.7	5.4	4.5
When contacting the “One Window” service	3.3	4.0	3.6

Discriminatory experience is mediated in different age groups mainly by the particular features of employment. In particular, young people study in educational institutions, middle-aged people are actively employed in the labour sector, and the elderly leave the active labour period (Appendix 2). In this regard, young people under 25 are most often faced with an impairment of their rights in everyday life (18.3%) and in educational institutions (17.2%). Persons of the age group 25–44 years – in labour relations (41.6%). Elderly people (65 years and older) – in health facilities (14.5%) and everyday life (13.9%).

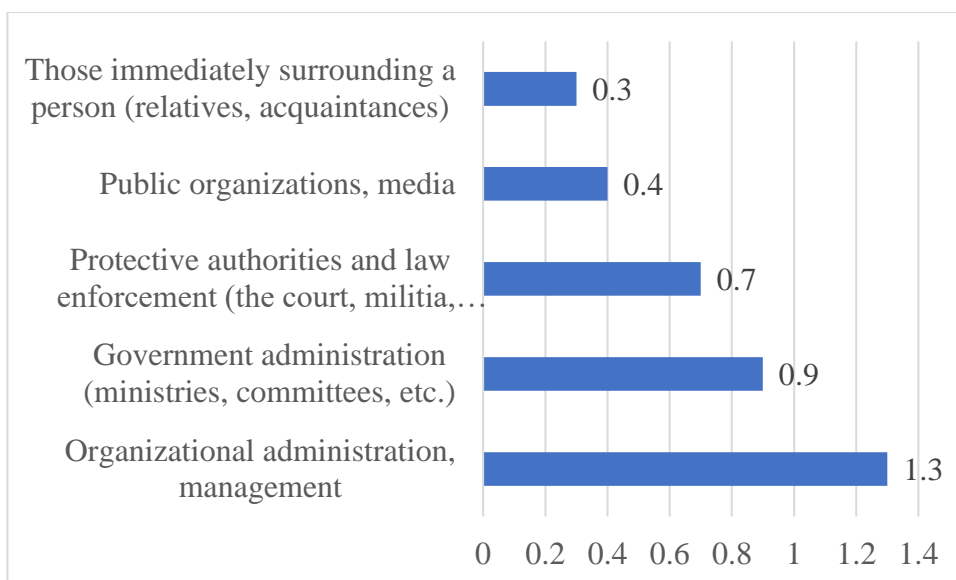
People with minor children in the family feel vulnerable in labour relations more often than other groups (42.1%) and especially directly at the workplace (26.0%; Appendix 3). Nationality does not significantly affect the experience of discrimination. The impairment of rights when looking for a job or being hired (noted by 20.1% of those surveyed who considered themselves Russian) and in everyday life (22.9% of persons belonging to a nationality other than Belarusian and Russian. App. 4) becomes more noticeable here.

It is noteworthy that people lacking a specialized education (general secondary or lower than secondary) more often do not experience an impairment of their rights in certain situations (60.5% and 65.6%, respectively; Appendix 5). This fact is probably due less to a lack of discrimination against these groups than to a lack of awareness and understanding of situations of vulnerability.

The discriminatory experience also possesses status-related characteristics. Organizational leaders and entrepreneurs are less likely to experience discrimination than others. For the remaining categories of those employed, the impairment of rights is naturally more often manifested at workplaces (19.0% of white-collar employees and 26.0% of blue-collar workers). For the unemployed – in everyday life (16.6%), in healthcare facilities (15.5%), and when looking for work (14.3%; Appendix 6).

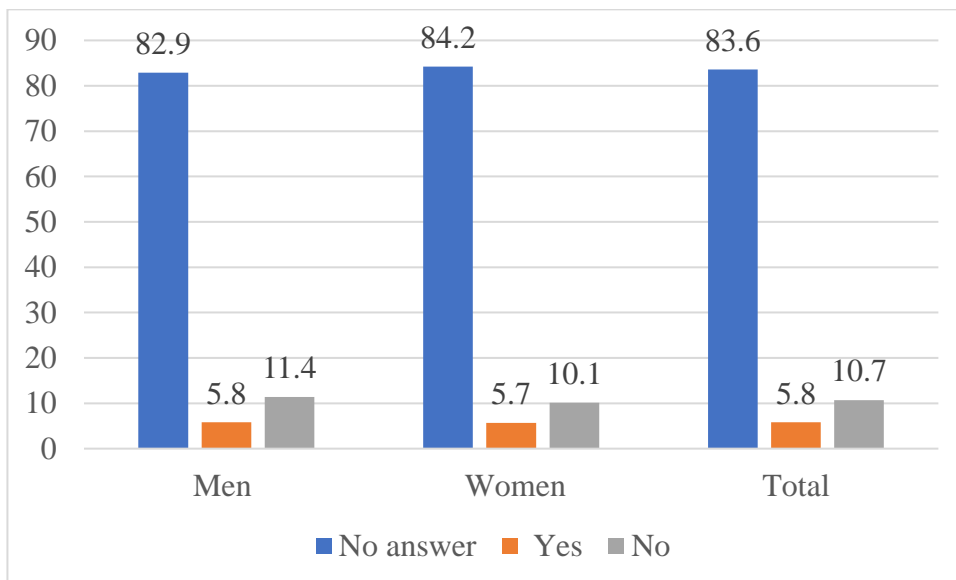
Only 3.6% of the total number of those surveyed have experience protecting their own rights in case of impairment. The primary ways to resolve problems are to appeal to the organization’s administration, to government administration, protective authorities and law enforcement, public organizations and the media, as well as to those immediately surrounding a person (fig. 19).

Figure 19 – The parties contacted by those surveyed in case of the impairment of rights, %



Less than 20% were able to evaluate the effectiveness of the assistance provided in resolving problems when contacting authorities in case of impairment of their own rights (fig. 20). The number of those surveyed who received assistance following an appeal does not exceed 6%. The experience of the treatment and its effectiveness do not significantly depend on age, the presence of children in the family, or the level of education of those surveyed (App. 2, 3, 5).

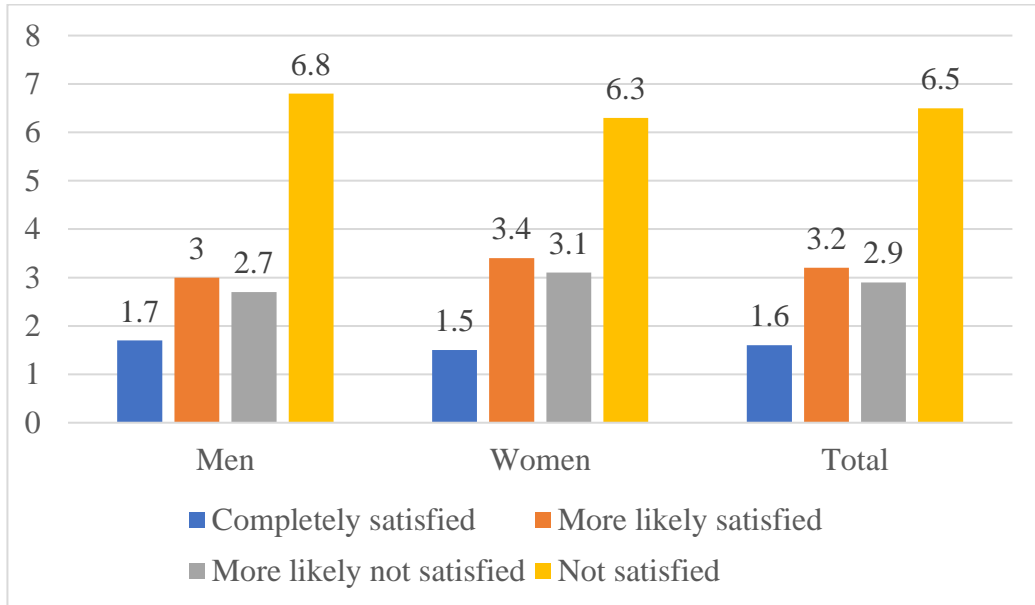
Figure 20 – An assessment of the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %



The generally insignificant number of people who consider themselves to belong to a national group other than Belarusian or Russian and at the same time possess experience in protecting their rights should be noted, and that they are more satisfied with the effectiveness of the assistance provided (11.2%) and satisfied with the result (Appendix 4). It is also noticeable that the experience of protecting one's own rights depends on the status of the one surveyed: managers and entrepreneurs appeal to certain authorities for the protection of their rights more often than representatives of status groups (indicated by 21.6%). However, representatives of this group are more demanding in situations of this kind: only 5.8% noted that assistance was really provided and 5.0% were to some extent satisfied with the result (Appendix 6).

In general, only 14.2% of all categories of those surveyed were able to assess satisfaction with the assistance provided (fig. 21), and performance assessments are at a rather low level. The total rate of satisfaction with the result of the assistance provided is -0.0475 (for women -0.0465 , for men -0.0495).¹⁸

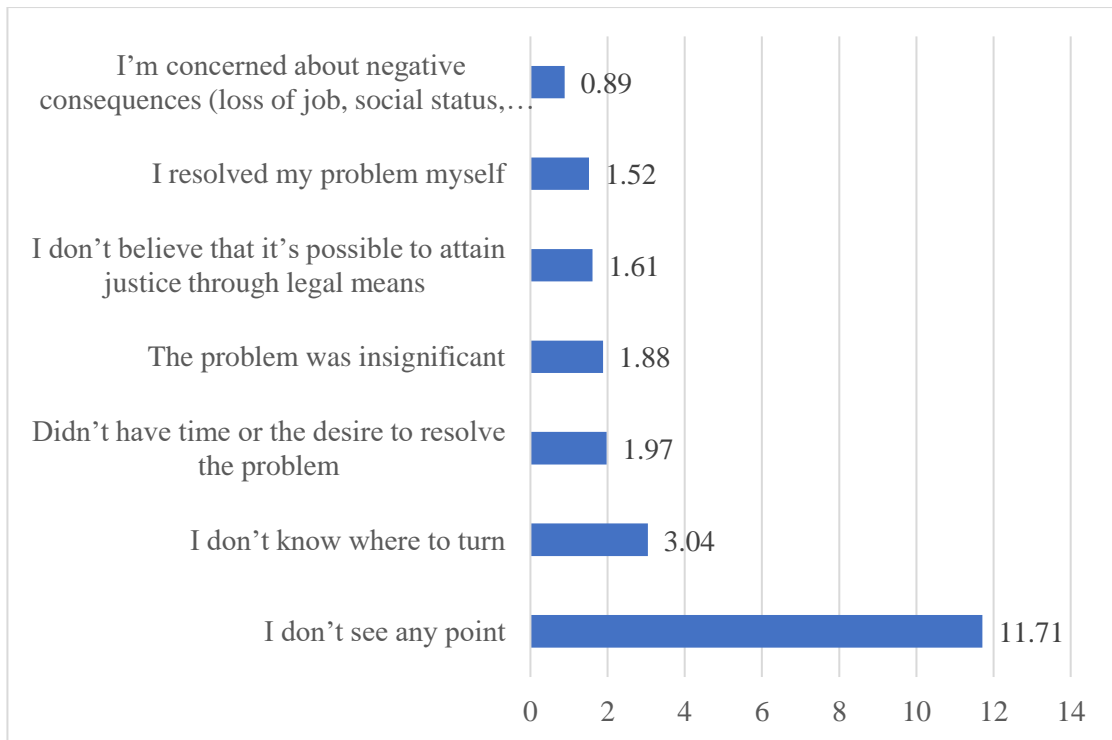
Figure 21 – An assessment of satisfaction with the assistance provided in resolving a problem of impairment of rights, %



22.6% of those surveyed were able to explain their reasons for refusing to appeal to any authorities in case of impairment of their rights (fig. 22). The main motive for disinterest in restoring one’s own rights and interests is a lack of confidence in the effectiveness of the actions taken (11.7%). The second most important group of factors is confidence in the ability to resolve problems independently, a lack of desire to resolve them, and the insignificance of the problems (5.4%). A certain category was made up of those surveyed who were not aware of the parties and methods for resolving situations of impairment of their own rights (3.0%). Likewise, some also noted the inefficiency of legal methods of resolving problems and the threat of negative consequences in case of an attempt to protect their rights (2.5%).

Figure 22 – Reasons for not seeking help in case of impairment of rights, %

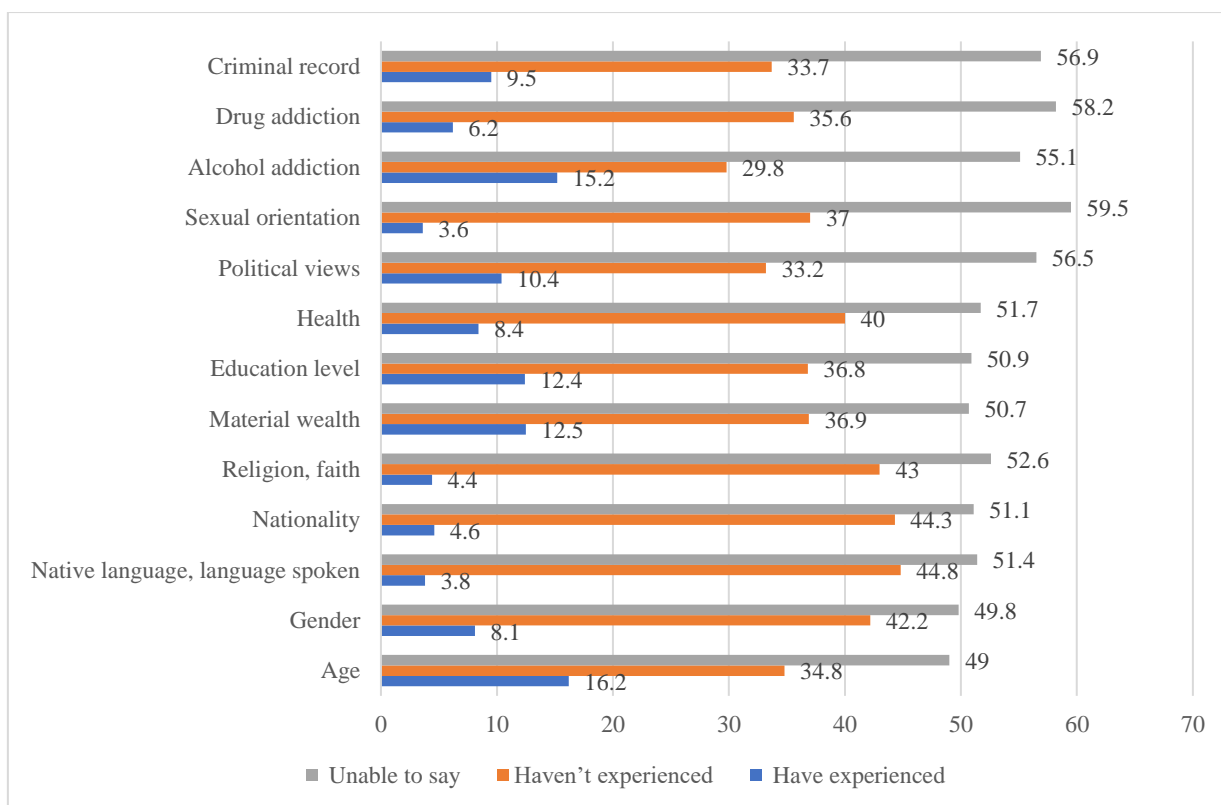
¹⁸ This coefficient is calculated as an indicator that reflects the difference between satisfied results (“satisfied” with a coefficient of +1 and “more likely satisfied” with a coefficient of +0.5) and unsatisfied (“more likely not satisfied” with a coefficient of -0.5 and “not satisfied” with a coefficient of -1). Thus, positive values of the coefficient indicate satisfaction with the resolution of problems, and negative values indicate dissatisfaction.



In general, those surveyed were rather poorly informed concerning the discriminatory experience of those around them (relatives, friends): the number of those surveyed who were able to indicate its presence or absence did not exceed 50%. At the same time, less than 10% indicated that relatives had experienced a hostile attitude on certain grounds, approximately 40% – the absence of such experience.

The structure of discriminatory features is similar to the assessment of one's own experience (fig. 23). Firstly, as a result of certain status characteristics (age, material wealth, income level, education level, and political views). Secondly, adherence to behaviours disapproved of socially (alcohol, drug addiction, a criminal record). Thirdly, in connection to certain physical characteristics (gender, health, sexual orientation). And finally, according to ethno-confessional grounds (nationality, religious affiliation, mother tongue, or language of communication).

Figure 23 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds by those close to the respondent (relatives, friends), %



In relation to social categories, those surveyed aged 25–44 (50.2%; Appendix 2), those surveyed who have minor children in their families (51.2%; Appendix 3), and those who are managers or entrepreneurs (52.4%; Appendix 6) show greater awareness regarding situations of vulnerability in relation to close relatives.

As the results of the study show, assessments of the presence in society of a negative or biased attitude towards some people on the basis of their belonging to certain social groups are quite differentiated. Thus, 34.2% of Belarusians speak of manifestations of hostility to one degree or another, 43.2% deny a discriminatory attitude to certain social groups, and another 22.6% were unable to answer. A rather noticeable number of those surveyed who found it difficult to assess the presence of a negative attitude in society towards certain social groups make it possible to judge the ignorance of certain categories of the population concerning the nature, forms, and factors of discrimination.

The coefficients for assessing¹⁹ the existence of a negative or biased attitude on the part of members of society demonstrate the following attitude towards various social groups (fig. 24). Those surveyed speak first about hostility towards others (Appendix 1):

- those demonstrating behaviour disapproved of socially – those suffering from alcohol addiction (the number of those who agree to one degree or another with the manifestation of a negative or biased attitude towards them exceeds 60%);
- those viewed stereotypically (people of a non-traditional sexual orientation) or downgraded (homeless or released from places of imprisonment) (more than 50%);

¹⁹ This coefficient is calculated as an indicator that reflects the difference between results in agreement (“yes” with a coefficient of +1 and “more likely yes” with a coefficient of +0.5) and disagreement (“more likely no” with a coefficient of -0.5 and “no” with a coefficient of -1) regarding the existence of a negative or biased attitude in society towards certain groups of people. Thus, positive values of the coefficient indicate agreement with the existence of discrimination in relation to a certain group, and negative values – disagreement.

- those with a certain condition, for example suffering from HIV/AIDS, and people with mental disorders (more than 40%);

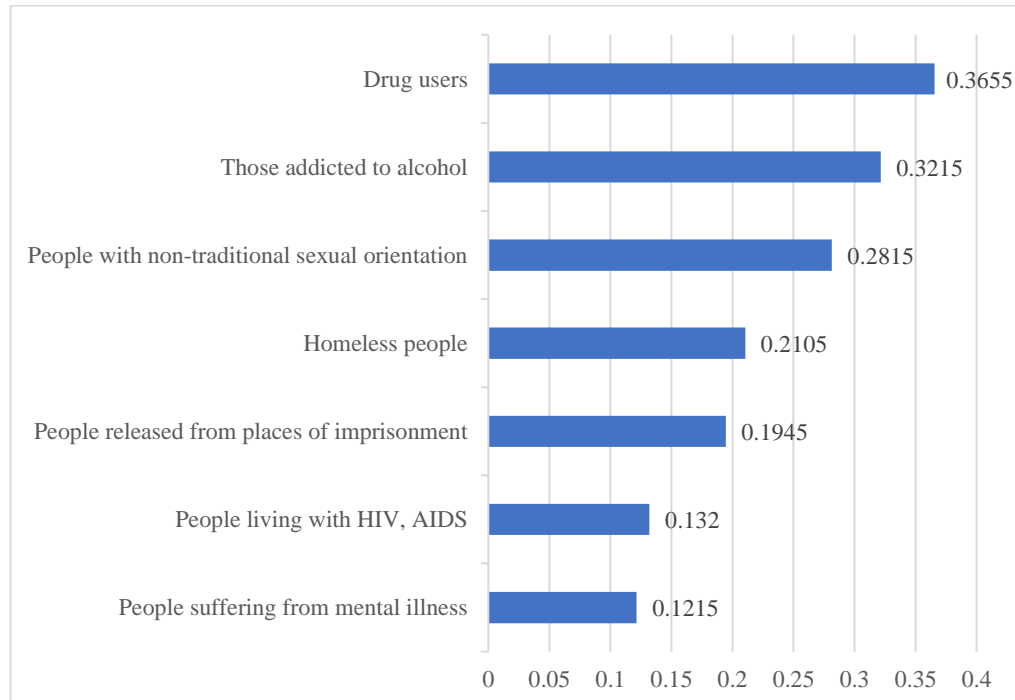
More controversial are people’s assessments with respect to those experiencing difficulties in employment: the unemployed (about 40% indicated a hostile attitude to one degree or another and almost the same amount indicated its absence), people with disabilities and income below the subsistence level (about one third of respondents indicated a negative attitude, almost 50% – the absence of one).

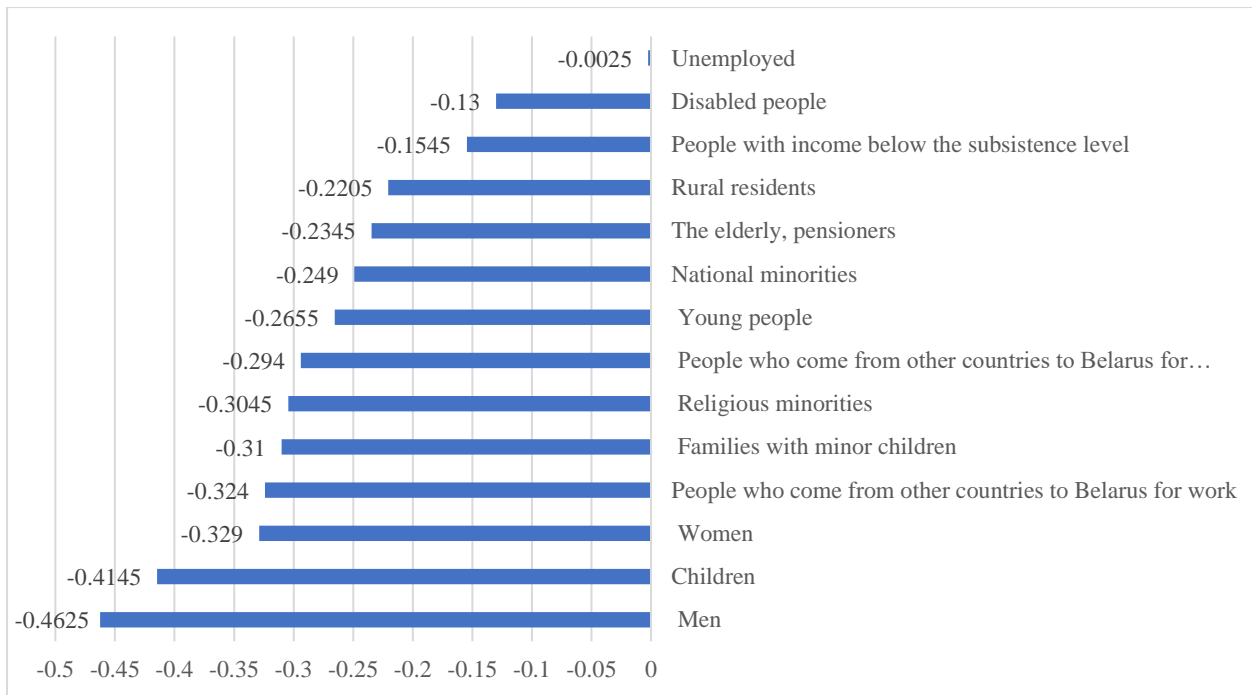
According to Belarusians, elderly people, pensioners, rural residents, and youth are discriminated against to a lesser degree: the total number of those surveyed who indicated certain forms of hostility towards them does not exceed one third, with those emphasizing the absence of discrimination – more than 50% (Appendix 1).

The next group of assessments regarding discrimination of certain groups includes various categories: families with young children, people who come from other countries to Belarus for temporary employment, on a contract basis or permanent residence, religious and national minorities. The total number of those surveyed who noted the absence of a negative attitude towards them varied from 50% to almost 60%, and the average number of people who agree with manifestations of hostility toward them does not exceed 20%.

According to Belarusians, men, children, and women are exposed to the least amount of hostility: more than 60% of those surveyed indicated the absence of discrimination against them.

Figure 24 – The existence in society of a negative or biased attitude on the part of society members to the following groups of people because of their belonging to a certain social group, %

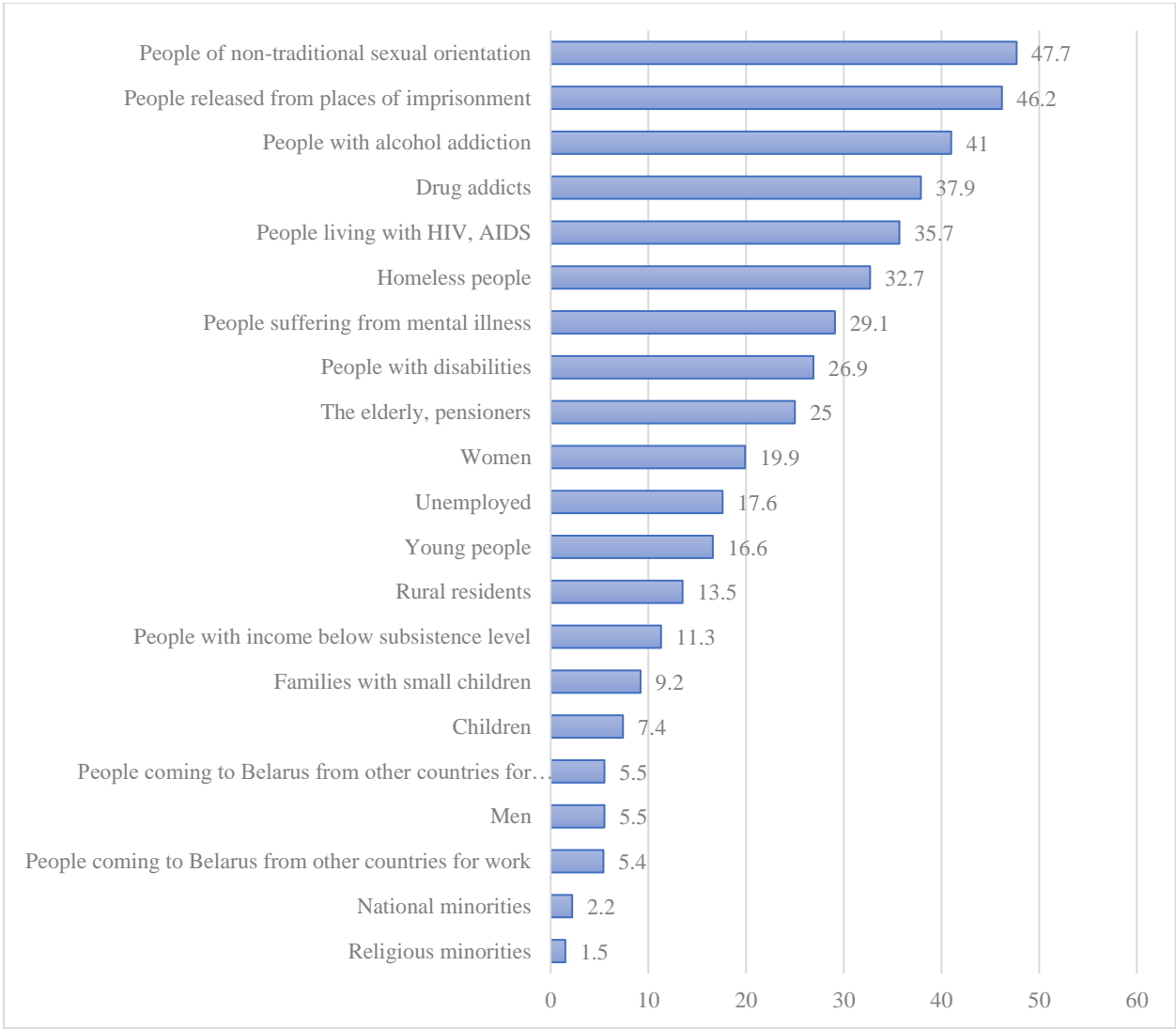




Representatives of different age categories are similar in their views concerning vulnerable groups, although young people (under the age of 25) emphasize discrimination more often than the older generation (65 years and older; Appendix 2). Those surveyed with adult children are less likely to indicate a negative attitude towards certain categories (Appendix 3). Also, survey participants who identified as Russian were more likely to notice the presence of bias towards certain groups (Appendix 4). There is no noticeable difference in the assessments of groups experiencing discrimination in accordance with different levels of education and social status (Appendix 5–6).

A similar proportion – almost no gender, age, education, status, national differences (App. 1–6) – in the distribution of assessments is observed when selecting the groups that most often face discrimination (fig. 25). According to Belarusians, people with a non-traditional sexual orientation, those released from places of imprisonment, and those suffering from alcohol or drug addiction were most likely to be discriminated against, and national and religious minorities were least likely.

Figure 25 – Groups that are estimated to face discrimination most often, %



CONCLUSIONS

This study shows that the Belarusian society does not perceive discrimination to be an acute or significant social problem. According to the population, the problems of social groups are discussed with some frequency with the exception of those affecting homeless people, men, people released from places of imprisonment, people with an income below the subsistence level, people coming from other countries to Belarus for temporary employment, on a contract basis, people coming from other countries to Belarus for permanent residence, people suffering from mental illness, representatives of religious and national minorities, people living with HIV, AIDS, the rural population, people with a non-traditional sexual orientation.

The education level (and, correspondingly, social status) significantly affects the understanding and awareness of this problem: the higher the education level of those surveyed, the fewer of those unable to determine the severity of minority issues discussed in society.

People tend to name those partaking in behaviour disapproved of by society, those with a non-traditional sexual orientation, as well as those living with certain diseases (HIV/AIDS, mental illness) as groups facing discrimination. The least vulnerable groups are considered to be made up of men, children, and women.

According to the population of Belarus, the most common forms of discrimination facing socially vulnerable groups are:

- physical harm to those belonging to a minority on some grounds, targeted damage to property of those belonging to certain groups;
- humiliating, insulting representatives of certain groups of people;
- the desire of the majority to physically eliminate a minority group;
- the creation of conditions forcing those belonging to the minority on some grounds to change their place of residence;
- denial of employment;
- a violation of the labour rights of a group of people (of a certain nationality, faith, or on other grounds);
- mockery of a group of people (of a certain nationality, faith, or on another basis);
- a negative attitude towards people because of their belonging to a minority (of a certain nationality, faith, or on other grounds).

On the whole, the total number of Belarusians who have personally experienced hostile, negative attitudes towards them for some reason does not exceed 15%, and this experience is generally of a sporadic nature. Most often, situations of impairment of rights are related to labour relations and, as a rule, do not imply a willingness on the part of those surveyed to protect their rights and legitimate interests. Furthermore, awareness of situations of this sort in relation to one's friends (relatives, acquaintances) is low.

According to those surveyed, the factors leading to discrimination include a prevalence of stereotypical forms of reasoning, inaction on the part of the government, and the inefficiency of the educational system. Ideas concerning mechanisms for resolving this problem are of the same nature, namely:

- increasing the activity of government authorities,
- improving the education system, and
- spreading information in the media aimed at creating a tolerant attitude towards vulnerable groups.

People's self-assessment of the level of awareness of discrimination is quite low and, at the same time, those surveyed have expressed no intention of increasing this level. The most popular and desirable sources of additional information for obtaining additional information on the prevention of discrimination in the country were Internet sources and television.

A minimal number of those surveyed possesses experience in protecting rights following impairment, and the experience is rarely positive, which then leads people to believe in the necessity of adopting anti-discrimination legislation. Almost half of those surveyed were unable to answer the question about the necessity of adopting anti-discrimination legislation in Belarus. This is primarily due to a low assessment on the part those surveyed of their own level of awareness of the measures taken in Belarus to prevent cases of impairment of vulnerable groups of the population. Only a third of those surveyed indicated the necessity of legislation of this sort.

It should be said that the main issue around the social and legal regulation of the problem of discrimination is the lack of an unambiguous interpretation of the concepts of "stereotype", "biased attitude", "prejudice", and "discrimination" in the Belarusian legislation.

A comprehensive study of the problem of discrimination involves establishing a theoretical framework and correlating it with empirical research data. It is important, when studying discrimination at the microsocial level, to begin with the psychological background of the situation, prejudices, and personality stereotypes. As a rule, discrimination is determined by the negative position of an individual or social group in relation to a particular phenomenon. One should not mix the concepts of "prejudice", "stereotype" and "discrimination". A prejudice should be understood as a preconceived idea of any phenomenon, social group, or person in accordance with which conclusions are drawn, for example, about his/her professional competence. A stereotype is a set and simplified negative view of a person or group based on a superficial knowledge of them. Discrimination consists of negative social actions at the individual or group level in relation to those about whom a stereotype has been formed or for whom a prejudice exists. Thus, the cognitive component is primary in the concept of prejudice, the behavioural component is connected to the stereotype, and discrimination may result.

According to the assessments of personal discriminatory experience made by those surveyed as well as their ideas about socially vulnerable groups, it can be assumed that Belarusian society requires less the development of new mechanisms of legal regulation as the strengthening of the system of state and legal control over the observance of citizens' rights and legitimate interests, primarily in relation to labour as well as in contact with the government.

First of all, legal control should be aimed at protecting the rights of people with disabilities, the elderly, pensioners, women, people with incomes below the subsistence level, people living with HIV/AIDS, people suffering from mental illness, and homeless people. Those with children also require special attention.

The rather significant number of Belarusians unable to define the experience of discrimination (either their own and that of those close to them) or to characterize vulnerable groups indicates a lack of awareness about situations of impairment of rights, and an unwillingness to defend one's own interests indicates a lack of awareness of the mechanisms available for their protection.

One way to resolve these problems is to develop an information policy aimed at effectively providing various groups of the population with information about the methods and mechanisms that exist to protect their rights and legitimate interests. Special attention is required to bring up to date the media information aimed at preventing the spread of discrimination, as well as to prevent the public application of hate speech in relation to vulnerable social groups in Belarus.

APPENDIX 1. Breakdown of those surveyed by gender

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	Women					Men					Total population				
	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say
Age	0.5	4.3	23.8	60.6	10.8	0.3	3.6	19	64.6	12.5	0.4	4.0	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender	0.3	4.2	15.7	69.1	10.8	0	1.5	10.2	76.2	12.1	0.1	3.0	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4	0.2	1.2	9.3	76.8	12.5	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	12.5
Nationality	0	0.2	6.4	81.3	12.1	0.2	1	9.6	76.3	12.8	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith	0.4	1.2	8.4	75.4	14.5	0.2	1.5	6.6	78.9	12.7	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth	0	4.2	18.2	65.1	12.5	0	5.4	19.9	62.4	12.2	0	4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.3	4.9	16.1	67	11.6	0.1	4.3	17.7	65.5	12.4	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health	0	1.9	11.7	74.7	13.6	0	2.2	13.0	71.2	11.6	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views	0.2	1.7	11	71.9	15.2	0.4	5.9	17.5	60.7	15.5	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	0.4	0.8	3.3	74.9	20.5	0.4	1.7	4.1	75.6	18.2	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	0.8	2.1	4	70.5	22.5	0.6	3	7.9	68.7	19.9	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction	1	2.1	2.6	71.7	22.7	0.9	2.6	3.2	71.8	21.6	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal record	0.9	1.5	2.3	71.5	23.9	0.9	2.3	4.1	70.9	21.9	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23
Average	0.38	2.28	10.11	71.75	15.62	0.32	2.78	10.93	70.74	15.07	0.35	2.53	10.49	71.32	15.37

Table 2 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	Women			Men			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Age	15.4	34.2	50.3	17.1	35.6	47.3	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	8.8	40.8	50.4	7.4	43.8	48.9	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	3	44.4	52.6	4.8	45.2	50	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	3	44.9	52.1	6.5	43.5	50	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	3.7	43.9	52.3	5.1	41.9	53	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	12.9	36.6	50.5	11.9	37.2	50.9	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	12.2	36.9	50.9	12.6	36.7	50.7	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	9.7	38.3	52.1	6.8	42	51.3	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	8	35.2	56.8	13.3	30.7	56	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	3.2	37.9	58.8	4	35.7	60.3	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	15.6	30.1	54.3	14.7	29.4	55.8	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	5	36.5	58.5	7.5	34.5	58	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	8.8	34.5	56.6	10.3	32.6	57	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	8.4	38.0	53.6	9.4	37.6	53.0	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 3 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	Women					Men					Total population				
	Yes	More likely yes	More likely no	No	Couldn't say	Yes	More likely yes	More likely no	No	Could n't say	Yes	More likely yes	More likely no	No	Coul dn't say
Men	5	7	21.3	45.9	20.8	6.6	10.1	26.2	42.7	14.5	5.7	8.4	23.5	44.4	17.9
Women	9	16	20.6	36	18.4	7.9	12.9	25	39	15.2	8.5	14.6	22.6	37.4	17
Children	5.9	11.5	21.2	41.4	20.1	6.4	10.3	28.8	39.9	14.6	6.1	11	24.7	40.7	17.6
Young people	9.2	18.2	21.1	32.5	18.9	8.5	18.2	25.4	33.6	14.3	8.9	18.2	23.1	33	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	9.4	20.7	21.1	31.6	17.3	9.3	20.2	26.6	30.7	13.2	9.3	20.5	23.6	31.2	15.4
Families with minor children	7.9	15.7	22.2	34	20.2	7.2	16.4	27.1	34.8	14.5	7.6	16	24.4	34.4	17.6
Rural residents	7.1	18.8	22.7	27.5	23.8	8.2	21.4	24.8	28.2	17.4	7.6	20	23.7	27.8	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	26.3	27.2	9.8	8.9	27.7	28.3	32.5	9	9.9	20.2	27.3	29.7	9.4	9.3	24.3
People with disabilities	10.2	22.5	23.9	22.7	20.8	12.1	23.3	23.9	24.6	16.1	11.1	22.9	23.9	23.6	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	18.6	26.1	12.1	11.9	31.3	19.6	27.3	16	12.7	24.4	19	26.7	13.9	12.2	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	17.2	28.4	12.4	12.6	29.5	16.5	31	13.5	13.8	25.2	16.9	29.6	12.9	13.1	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	8.8	21	25.4	21.5	23.3	9.7	20.9	27.1	22.5	19.9	9.2	20.9	26.2	22	21.7
Unemployed	12	25.8	20.7	15.5	26.1	15.8	25.4	23.4	16.2	19.2	13.7	25.6	21.9	15.8	23
Homeless people	20.4	32.2	11.9	8.4	27.1	20.7	34	13.4	11.2	20.8	20.5	33	12.5	9.7	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	3.2	13.4	27.4	24.1	31.9	4.7	14.6	27.5	29.3	24	3.9	13.9	27.5	26.5	28.3
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	2.7	10.3	28.8	25.6	32.6	6.4	10.6	29.1	29.9	24.1	4.4	10.5	28.9	27.6	28.7

National minorities	3.7	15.8	23.1	23.5	34.1	6.1	15.5	25.8	27.6	25	4.8	15.7	24.3	25.4	29.9
Religious minorities	2.6	13.2	26.5	24.5	33.3	5	12	28.2	29.5	25.3	3.7	12.6	27.3	26.8	29.6
People released from places of imprisonment	16.4	36.9	12	7.1	27.6	17.5	34.6	11.9	12	23.9	16.9	35.9	12	9.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	26.6	34.9	9.2	6.4	22.9	24.3	41.1	8.9	9.5	16.2	25.6	37.8	9.1	7.8	19.9
Drug users	31.2	30.5	7.3	6.4	24.7	30.5	35.4	6.4	8.4	19.2	30.9	32.8	6.9	7.3	22.2
Average	12.1	21.2	19.1	22.3	25.3	12.9	22.3	21.3	24.1	19.4	12.5	21.7	20.1	23.1	22.6

Table 4 - Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	Women	Men	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	47	48.2	47.7
People released from places of imprisonment	45.7	46.5	46.2
People with alcohol addiction	43.3	39.1	41
Drug users	39.8	36.3	37.9
People living with HIV, AIDS	36.4	35.1	35.7
Homeless people	30.2	34.8	32.7
People suffering from mental illness	28.3	29.7	29.1
People with disabilities	25.6	27.9	26.9
Elderly, pensioners	23.2	26.4	25
Women	18.4	21.1	19.9
Unemployed	17.9	17.3	17.6
Young people	16	17.1	16.6
Rural residents	14.8	12.4	13.5
People with an income below the subsistence level	10.4	12	11.3
Families with minor children	7.2	10.9	9.2
Children	7.7	7.1	7.4
Men	7.1	4.1	5.5
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	6.3	4.8	5.5
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	5.2	5.6	5.4
National minorities	2.7	1.7	2.2
Religious minorities	1.7	1.3	1.5

APPENDIX 2. Breakdown of those surveyed by age

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	Under 25					25-44					45-64					65 and over					Total population				
	Constan- tly	Often	Rarely	Never	COUL DN'T SAY	Constan- tly	Often	Rarel- y	Neve- r	COUL DN'T SAY	Constan- tly	Often	Rarel- y	Never	COU LDN' T SAY	Constan- tly	Often	Rarel- y	Never	CO ULD N'T SAY	Constan- tly	Oft- en	Rarel- y	Never	COUL DN'T SAY
Age	0.4	6.4	25	55.4	12.8	0.3	3.4	19.3	65.3	11.7	0.5	2.8	19.5	66.7	10.6	0.6	5.3	28.6	53.7	11.8	0.4	4	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender	0.4	4.2	16.1	66.6	12.7	0.2	3.9	14.7	69.8	11.5	0	2.5	12.1	74.7	10.7	0	0	7.7	81.3	11	0.1	3	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken	0.6	0	10.9	74.9	13.7	0.2	0.9	9.2	76.1	13.7	0	0.6	8.2	80.5	11.1	0	2.6	4.4	81.3	11.6	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	11.4
Nationality	0	0.4	8.3	76.8	14.5	0.3	0.9	8.6	77.1	13.1	0	0.3	7.5	81.1	11.1	0	0.7	6.3	82	11	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith	1	1.2	8.8	76.5	12.4	0.3	1.3	8.9	73.5	15.9	0	1.9	6.5	79.8	11.8	0	0.7	3.6	82.8	12.9	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth	0	3.3	20	63.2	13.5	0	6.3	21.4	59	13.3	0	4.8	17.1	67.5	10.6	0	2.9	16.6	67.6	12.8	0	4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.7	5.4	20.6	60	13.4	0.2	5.8	18.5	62.6	12.9	0	2.9	15.6	71	10.4	0	4.3	10.3	73.9	11.5	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health		2.1	12.7	71.3	13.9	0.1	2.1	11	72.5	14.3	0	0.9	14.2	74.5	10.4	0	4.8	10.9	73.3	10.9	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views	1	2.6	12.2	68.4	15.8	0.3	4	15.6	63.4	16.8	0	4	14.1	68.8	13.2	0	3.2	11.5	69.4	15.9	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	1.3	0.4	5.8	73.4	19.1	0.5	1.5	3.8	74.5	19.6	0	0.7	3.3	78.2	17.9	0	2.9	1.4	72.4	23.2	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	3.8	3.7	69.9	2.5	22.6	1.2	2.5	6.8	69.2	20.3	0.6	2.1	6.3	70.2	20.8	0.6	1.9	4.4	69.3	23.8	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction	0.9	4	3.1	69.3	22.7	1.3	2.5	3.4	71.4	21.3	0.6	1.4	2	73.7	22.1	0.6	1.9	2.9	70.8	23.8	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal record	0.6	2.5	3.1	69.3	24.6	1.4	2.5	3.2	71.5	21.4	0.6	0.8	3.2	72.6	22.8	0.6	1.3	2.7	69.7	25.6	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23
Average	0.8	2.8	16.7	63.7	16.3	0.5	2.9	11.1	69.7	15.8	0.2	1.9	9.9	73.8	14.1	0.2	2.5	8.6	72.9	15.8	0.3	2.5	10.5	71.3	15.3

Table 2 – Cases, situations related to impairment of rights, %

	Under 25	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total population
Haven't experienced	57.6	53.9	56.9	67.7	57.4
In everyday life	18.3	18.9	19.9	13.9	18.5
At work	15.7	22.1	17.1	5.2	17.1
In healthcare facilities	13.8	18	16.1	14.5	16.2
When seeking employment, being hired	11.6	19.5	16.2	6.7	15.3
In educational institutions (university, school, kindergarten)	17.2	12.3	4.6	0	9.1
At militia	8.3	10	8.2	4.7	8.4
In court	3.1	4.2	6.1	3	4.5
When using "One window" service	3.3	4	4	2.2	3.6

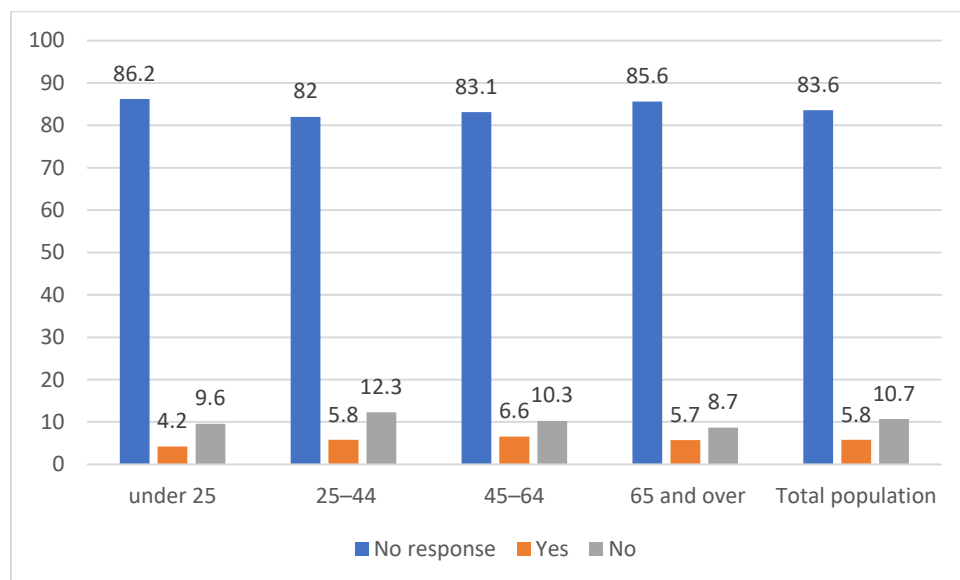


Figure 5 – Assessing the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

Table 3 – Assessment of satisfaction with assistance provided in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

	Under 25	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total population
No answer	88.1	85.6	84.7	85.9	85.8
Completely satisfied	1.3	0.6	3	1.6	1.6
More likely satisfied	2.3	2.9	3.7	4	3.2
More likely not satisfied	1.8	3.7	2.2	3.6	2.9
Not satisfied	6.5	7.2	6.4	4.8	6.5
Satisfaction coefficient	-0.0495	-0.07	-0.0265	-0.03	-0.0475

Table 4 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	Under 25			25–44			45–64			65 and over			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Could n't say	Yes	No	Coul dn't say	Yes	No	Could n't say
Age	15.7	31.9	52.4	18.2	37.8	44	13.6	34.1	52.3	17.5	32.3	50.2	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	9.7	36.3	54	9.4	9.4	44.1	8.1	39.5	52.5	2.5	44.6	52.9	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	3.9	42	54.1	6	46.9	47.1	2.4	43.7	53.9	1.3	45.5	53.2	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	0.4	6.3	53	4.8	46	49.1	3.9	44.3	51.8	52.4	44.6	52.5	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	5.6	37.1	57.2	4.5	45.9	49.5	3.6	43.1	53.4	4.3	42.9	52.8	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	13	29.9	57.2	13.6	38.7	47.6	12.9	37.4	49.8	7.6	40	52.4	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	15.8	29.4	54.9	13.4	38.4	48.2	11.3	36.9	51.7	7.3	42.4	50.3	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	6.8	37.5	55.8	11.2	39.5	49.4	6.5	41.4	52.1	7.2	41.1	51.8	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	9.3	29.8	61	11.9	33.4	54.8	10.1	34.1	55.7	8.6	34.9	56.5	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	6.5	34.4	59.1	4.7	38.6	56.7	1.7	37.4	61	1.3	34.5	64.2	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	13.4	29.4	57.2	15.2	32.6	52.2	14.8	28.8	56.4	18.7	24.7	56.6	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	9.7	32.2	58.1	11.6	36.6	53.1	2.7	36	61.4	4.1	31	65	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	11.9	32.1	56	11.6	36.6	51.8	7.2	33.3	59.4	6	28.5	65.5	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	9.4	31.4	56.2	10.5	36.9	49.8	7.6	37.7	54.7	10.7	37.5	55.7	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 5 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	Under 25			25–44			45–64			65 and over			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Men	13.8	65.3	20.9	15.9	66.8	17.2	13.3	71.3	15.5	11.9	66.3	21.8	14.1	67.9	17.9
Women	26.4	53.1	20.6	25	59	16	22.3	63.4	14.3	15.1	63.6	21.3	23.1	60	17
Children	22.4	56.8	20.9	17.5	64.3	18.1	15.8	69.3	14.9	11.6	70.7	17.7	17.1	65.4	17.6
Young people	34.4	46.8	18.8	28.8	54.5	16.6	23.6	62.5	13.9	20.6	57.4	22	27.1	56.1	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	27.3	52.4	20.2	28.4	56.4	15.1	30.7	56.6	12.8	34.9	48.7	16.3	29.8	54.8	15.4
Families with minor children	24.4	52.5	23.1	26.3	57.7	16.1	19.5	66.2	14.3	25.6	25.6	52.4	23.6	58.8	17.6
Rural residents	30.5	43.4	26.2	31.9	50.1	18.1	24	57.9	18	20.9	50.6	28.5	27.6	51.5	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	63.5	12	24.5	58.5	21	20.6	56.2	21.6	22.1	45.2	15.1	39.7	57	18.7	24.3
People with disabilities	36.4	41.8	21.8	37.5	45.6	16.9	30.1	54	15.9	30	44.1	25.9	34	47.5	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	50.1	24.6	25.3	46.5	26.5	27	45.5	29.2	25.3	37.7	19.7	42.6	45.7	26.1	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	53.2	19.8	26.9	49	26.3	24.7	43.4	30.9	25.7	37.2	22	40.7	46.5	26	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	35.1	40.8	24.1	33.3	48	18.7	19.4	52.9	20.7	24	47.1	29	30.1	48.2	21.7
Unemployed	43.5	31.7	24.7	42.5	37.3	20.2	34.8	43	22.2	35.8	34.2	30	39.3	37.7	23
Homeless people	58.2	19.3	22.5	51.2	24.2	24.5	54.7	22.7	22.5	50.4	19.5	30.1	53.5	22.2	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	22.4	49.3	28.3	18	56.2	25.8	15.9	55.6	28.4	15.5	49.7	34.8	17.8	54	28.3

People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	22.2	51	26.8	14.5	28.6	27	12.2	58.8	29.1	12.5	52.7	34.8	14.9	56.5	28.7
National minorities	30.9	39.4	29.8	19	52	29	17.2	53.7	29.2	18	47.4	34.6	20.5	49.7	29.9
Religious minorities	23.4	45.7	30.7	15.5	55.7	28.7	12.9	58.5	28.7	17.5	49.8	32.6	16.3	54.1	29.6
People released from places of imprisonment	54.9	18.3	26.8	54.8	21.1	24.1	52.9	22.6	24.4	43.8	22.9	33.4	52.8	21.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	62	16.2	21.8	64	17.4	18.7	63.2	18	18.8	63.4	13.7	23	63.4	16.9	19.9
Drug users	65.8	11.6	22.6	63.4	15.3	21.2	63.4	16.7	20.6	62.9	8.9	28.1	63.7	14.2	22.2
Average	38.1	37.7	24.1	35.3	42.1	21.2	31.9	46.9	20.8	30.2	39.5	30.4	34.2	43.2	22.6

Table 6 – Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	Under 25	25–44	45–64	65 and over	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	53.8	51	46.5	32.7	47.7
People released from places of imprisonment	41	45.5	45.8	56.3	46.2
People with alcohol addiction	27.9	42.4	41.8	53.5	41
Drug users	36.8	40.5	35	39.2	37.9
People living with HIV, AIDS	37.3	38.7	36.8	22.3	35.7
Homeless people	30.8	35.8	34.2	23.2	32.7
People suffering from mental illness	22.4	31.5	29.9	29.3	29.1
People with disabilities	26.6	25.9	29.7	22.8	26.9
Elderly, pensioners	15.4	18.8	32	37.8	25
Women	23.2	22.3	19.2	10.2	19.9
Unemployed	15.2	17.7	18.3	18.6	17.6
Young people	22.1	14.5	17.3	13.3	16.6
Rural residents	9.6	15.6	14.4	10.5	13.5
People with an income below the subsistence level	8.8	12.7	12.4	8	11.3
Families with minor children	6.6	10.5	9.3	8.7	9.2
Children	9.4	8.6	5	7	7.4
Men	8.1	7.8	3.6	0	5.5
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	7.8	6.8	3.9	2.2	5.5
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	7.1	6.1	4.3	3.9	5.4
National minorities	3.5	1.9	2	1.2	2.2
Religious minorities	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.7	1.5

APPENDIX 3. Breakdown of those surveyed by children in family

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	With minor children					With adult children					No children					Total population				
	Consta ntly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Couldn 't say	Consta ntly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Couldn 't say	Consta ntly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Coul dn't say	Consta ntly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Coul dn't say
Age	0.5	2.6	16.7	69.1	11.2	0.6	3.5	22.5	63	10.5	0.2	5.7	24.6	56.3	13.2	0.4	4	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender	0.2	4	12.5	72.8	10.4	0	1.6	11.2	77	10.3	0.2	3.8	16.2	66.2	13.6	0.1	3	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken	0.2		8.6	78.2	13	0	1.3	6.7	81.5	10.5	0.3	1	10.8	73.4	14.5	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	12.5
Nationality	0	0.5	8.4	79	12.1	0	0.7	5.7	82.8	10.8	0.3	0.5	10.2	74.3	14.8	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith	0.1	2	9	75.1	13.8	0	1.1	4.1	82.5	12.3	0.9	1.2	10.3	72.6	15	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth	0	5.6	21.4	60.5	12.6	0	3.4	17.5	68.2	10.9	0	6	19.3	60.5	14.2	0	4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.3	4.1	17	66.4	12.2	0	3.2	14.1	72	10.6	0.4	6.8	20.1	59.2	13.5	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health	0.1	2.1	10.6	74.4	12.8	0	2.4	11.8	75.3	10.4		1.5	14.4	69	15	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views		3.1	13.7	68	15.2	0	4.2	12.7	68.5	14.6	0.9	3.3	15.8	63.7	16.3	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	0.4	1	3.5	78.1	17.1	0	1.5	2.5	75.4	20.6	1	1.1	5.3	72.7	19.9	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	0.7	1.7	7.6	70.8	19.1	0.7	2.2	5.4	69.1	22.7	0.7	3.7	4.8	69.4	21.4	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction	0.7	2.4	4	73.4	19.6	0.7	1.3	2.3	71.5	24.1	1.3	3.7	2.5	70.6	21.8	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal record	0.8	1.9	3.6	73.5	20.1	0.7	0.9	2.7	70.6	25	1.2	2.8	3.2	70	22.8	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23
Average	0.31	2.38	10.51	72.25	14.55	0.21	2.10	9.17	73.65	14.87	0.57	3.16	12.12	67.53	16.62	0.35	2.53	10.49	71.32	15.37

Table 2 – Cases, situations related to impairment of rights, %

	With minor children	With adult children	No children	Total population
Haven't experienced	55.2	60.8	55	57.4
In everyday life	20.2	15.7	20.5	18.5
At work	26	12.6	15.4	17.1
In healthcare facilities	16.8	14.6	17.6	16.2
When seeking employment, being hired	16.1	14.5	15.7	15.3
In educational institutions (university, school, kindergarten)	9.8	2.9	16.3	9.1
At militia	6.8	7.9	10.3	8.4
In court	2.4	5.9	4.3	4.5
When using "One window" service	2.2	3.6	4.9	3.6

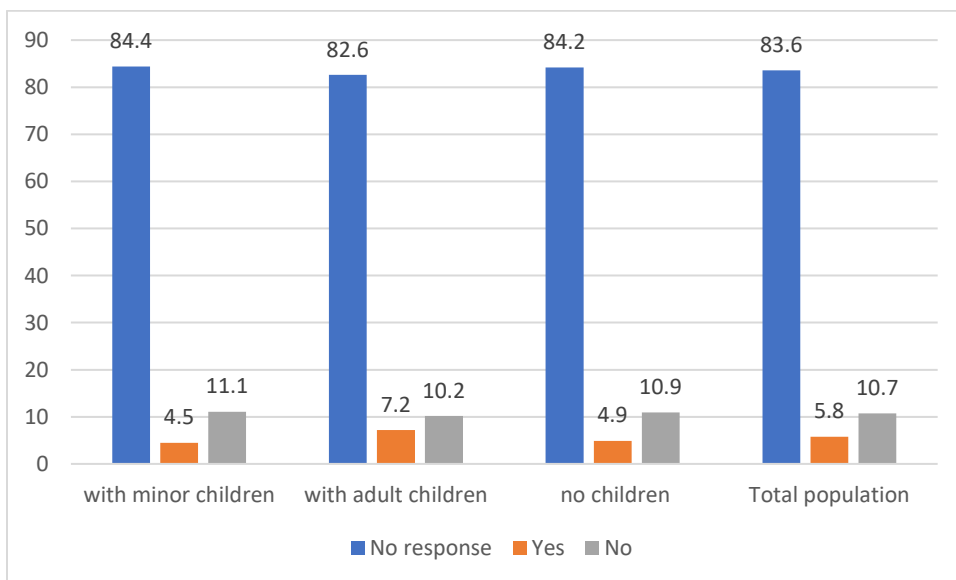


Figure 5 – Assessing the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

Table 3 –Assessment of satisfaction with assistance provided in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

	With minor children	With adult children	No children	Total population
No answer	87.2	83.7	87.3	85.8
Completely satisfied	0.2	2.7	1.4	1.6
More likely satisfied	3.1	3.9	2.4	3.2
More likely Not satisfied	4.2	2.7	2.1	2.9
Not satisfied	5.3	7	6.8	6.5
Satisfaction coefficient	-0.0565	-0.037	-0.0525	-0.0475

Table 4 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	With minor children			With adult children			No children			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Age	17.3	38.6	44.1	14.3	32.7	53	17.5	34.4	48.1	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	10.9	45.8	43.2	5.6	40.5	53.9	8.9	41.2	49.8	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	3.6	49.2	47.3	2.4	43	58.5	6.6	43.2	50.2	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	4.6	46.8	48.7	2.8	43.6	53.6	6.7	43.2	50.1	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	5.5	45.4	49.1	2.4	43	54.6	5.9	41	53	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	11.1	41	47.9	9.7	36.9	53.4	17.1	33.4	49.5	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	11.6	41	47.3	9	37.4	53.6	17.2	32.6	50.2	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	9.6	42.5	47.9	6.4	40.3	53.3	9.7	37.4	52.8	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	9.5	38.6	51.9	9.5	32.3	58.2	12.3	29.9	57.8	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	3	42.4	54.5	1.2	34.5	64.4	7	35.5	57.5	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	16.7	32.5	50.9	14	26	60	15.5	32.3	52.2	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	8.3	40.3	51.4	2	32.5	65.4	9.6	35.7	54.7	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	12.4	37.1	50.5	5.5	29.8	64.7	12.1	35.6	52.2	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	9.5	41.6	48.8	6.5	36.3	57.4	11.2	36.6	52.2	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 5 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	With minor children			With adult children			No children			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Men	15	66.9	18	9.8	71.9	18.2	18.7	63.8	17.5	14.1	67.9	17.9
Women	23.3	60	16.9	18	65.5	16.4	29.2	53	17.8	23.1	60	17
Children	18.8	63.3	17.9	11.7	71.1	17.3	22.4	60	17.6	17.1	65.4	17.6
Young people	26.8	56.1	17.1	21.1	61.4	17.4	36.6	49.4	15.9	27.1	56.1	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	29.6	56.6	13.8	31.7	53.6	14.6	27.6	54.7	17.7	29.8	54.8	15.4
Families with minor children	27.9	57.2	14.9	21.5	60.2	18.3	22.8	58.3	18.9	23.6	58.8	17.6
Rural residents	30.3	52.8	17	22	54.6	23.4	32.4	46.5	21.1	27.6	51.5	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	57.9	21.4	20.7	51.3	19.8	28.9	63	15.4	21.6	57	18.7	24.3
People with disabilities	36.1	47	16.8	30.9	48.3	20.8	35.8	46.7	17.5	34	47.5	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	45	28.2	26.9	43.3	24	32.7	49.4	27	23.6	45.7	26.1	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	50.3	25.1	24.5	40.9	27.1	31.9	50	25.4	24.6	46.5	26	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	31.9	50.7	17.4	24	50.9	25.2	36.3	42.8	21	30.1	48.2	21.7
Unemployed	40.6	39.5	19.9	32.7	41.1	26.2	46.6	31.9	21.4	39.3	37.7	23
Homeless people	55.1	19.9	24.9	51.1	23.8	25.2	55.2	22.3	22.5	53.5	22.2	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	18	56.9	25.2	15	52.6	32.4	21.3	53.1	25.6	17.8	54	28.3
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	14.7	59.5	25.7	10.9	55.8	33.4	20	54.8	25.2	14.9	56.5	28.7
National minorities	19	52.2	28.8	16.7	51.3	32	26.3	45.5	28.3	20.5	49.7	29.9
Religious minorities	16.3	54.4	29.3	12.7	57.1	30.2	20.9	50.1	29	16.3	54.1	29.6
People released from places of imprisonment	53.7	20.6	25.7	48.1	23.7	28.2	57.8	19	23.2	52.8	21.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	64.6	16	19.4	62.4	16.2	21.4	63.4	18.4	18.2	63.4	16.9	19.9
Drug users	65.4	13.2	21.5	61	14.1	24.8	65.3	15.3	19.4	63.7	14.2	22.2
Average	35.3	43.7	21.0	30.3	44.9	24.7	38.1	40.6	21.3	34.2	43.2	22.6

Table 6 – Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	With minor children	With adult children	No children	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	49.10	42.70	52.60	47.70
People released from places of imprisonment	47.60	49.20	41.30	46.20
People with alcohol addiction	44.60	44.60	33.60	41.00
Drug users	40.30	36.40	37.80	37.90
People living with HIV, AIDS	38.40	34.50	35.00	35.70
Homeless people	39.10	31.00	29.50	32.70
People suffering from mental illness	30.70	29.60	27.00	29.10
People with disabilities	27.30	28.30	24.70	26.90
Elderly, pensioners	18.50	35.30	17.40	25.00
Women	19.00	17.30	23.70	19.90
Unemployed	17.50	16.30	19.10	17.60
Young people	10.80	16.10	22.00	16.60
Rural residents	14.40	13.00	13.30	13.50
People with an income below the subsistence level	12.10	11.00	11.00	11.30
Families with minor children	13.00	9.80	5.30	9.20
Children	9.10	5.50	8.30	7.40
Men	7.90	1.50	8.40	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	4.80	4.00	7.80	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	5.30	4.80	6.30	5.40
National minorities	1.90	1.30	3.40	2.20
Religious minorities	1.30	0.80	2.70	1.50

APPENDIX 4. Breakdown of those surveyed by nationality

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	Belarusian					Russian					Other nationality					Total population				
	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say	Constantly	Often	Rarely	Never	Couldn't say
Age	0.3	3.8	21.7	62.3	12	1.1	3.7	19.9	65.8	9.4	1.2	7.5	20.1	60.3	10.8	0.4	4	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender	0	3.1	13.1	72.2	11.7	1.1	1.1	16.1	72.3	9.4	0	4.9	6.2	77.1	11.8	0.1	3	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken	0.1	0.7	7.8	78.7	12.6	0.5	2.1	9.2	77	11.2	0	0	15.4	71.3	13.3	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	12.5
Nationality	0	0.4	6.5	80.3	12.8	0.8	0.7	15	74.1	9.4	0	2	11.8	74.4	11.8	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith	0.2	1.2	7.1	77.7	12.6	0.7	1.8	6.8	77.5	11.2	1.5	1	13.8	73.1	13.3	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth	0	4.7	19.4	63.5	12.5	0	5.5	17.9	64.9	11.7	0	6	19.7	62.7	11.6	0	4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.2	3.6	17.1	67.1	12.1	0.5	9.2	14.1	64.5	11.7	0	4.5	18.3	65.6	11.6	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health	0	1.9	12.7	72.7	12.7	0	1.4	9.1	76.9	12.7	0	4.3	11.8	72.2	11.6	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views	0.1	3.8	13.7	66.8	15.5	0.8	3.1	15	66.7	14.4	1.5	1.3	16.8	66.5	13.9	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	0.3	0.8	3.1	76.4	19.4	1.3	3.5	8.1	68	19.2	0	0	2.5	76.3	21.2	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	0.5	1.9	5.2	71.3	21	2.4	5.1	9.1	58.6	24.9	0	2	6	75.5	16.5	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction	0.8	1.5	2.2	73.9	21.6	2.2	6.1	6.2	59.6	26	0	1.5	3.4	74.2	20.9	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal record	0.8	0.8	2.8	73.5	22.1	1.7	6.9	4.5	58	29	0	2	1.4	74.2	22.3	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23
Average	0.25	2.17	10.18	72.03	15.28	1.01	3.86	11.62	67.99	15.40	0.32	2.85	11.32	71.03	14.66	0.35	2.53	10.49	71.32	15.37

Table 2 – Cases and situations related to impairment of rights, %

	Belarusian	Russian	Other nationality	Total population
Haven't experienced	57.4	57.3	55.4	57.4
In everyday life	18.4	16.4	22.9	18.5
At work	18.5	11.6	11.4	17.1
In healthcare facilities	16.9	13.1	13	16.2
When seeking employment, being hired	14.8	20.1	9.8	15.3
In educational institutions (university, school, kindergarten)	9.4	7.4	8.9	9.1
At the militia	8.2	9.7	9.9	8.4
In court	3.8	6.9	8.1	4.5
When using "One window" service	4.1	0.7	3.6	3.6

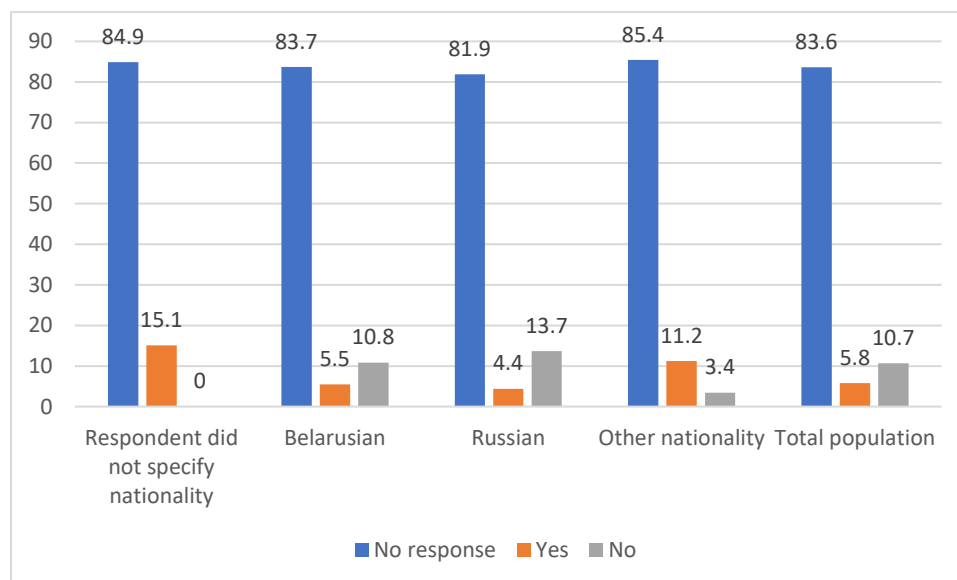


Figure 5 – Assessment the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

Table 3 – Assessment of satisfaction with assistance provided in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

	Belarusian	Russian	Other nationality	Total population
No answer	85.9	85.2	85.4	85.8
Completely satisfied	1.8	0	3.4	1.6
More likely satisfied	3	2.1	6.3	3.2
More likely not satisfied	2.8	5.2	0	2.9
Not satisfied	6.5	7.4	4.9	6.5
Satisfaction coefficient	-0.046	-0.0895	0.0165	-0.0475

Table 4 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	Belarusian			Russian			Other nationality			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Age	16.1	34.4	49.5	15.8	32.7	51.6	17.9	44.3	53.8	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	8.3	41.2	50.4	7.9	41.7	50.4	17.9	44.3	39.3	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	2.4	43	61	0.5	47.7	51.9	3.7	54.3	42.1	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	4.4	43.6	52.1	3.1	47.1	49.9	6.2	51.3	42.5	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	4.2	41.6	54.1	2.7	46.8	50.4	10.1	52.2	37.8	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	13	35.5	51.5	7.3	40.8	51.8	18.4	45	36.6	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	12	36.4	51.6	15.5	31	53.4	15.5	31	53.4	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	8.2	38.5	53.3	8	42.6	49.4	7.6	55.5	36.9	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	10.9	31.7	57.4	8	34.2	57.9	11	48.2	40.9	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	3.2	36.6	60.3	4.8	33.1	62	6.2	47.2	46.6	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	14.6	29.9	55.6	16.2	26.4	57.4	18.4	36.6	45	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	4.9	35.5	59.7	12.6	31.8	55.6	4	49.7	46.3	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	7.3	34.7	58	16.2	26.2	57.6	19.5	37.9	42.5	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	8.4	37.1	54.9	9.1	37.1	53.8	12.0	45.9	43.4	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 5 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	Belarusian			Russian			Other nationality			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Men	14	66.8	19.2	11.7	77.2	11	19.3	67.1	13.7	14.1	67.9	17.9
Women	22.6	59.4	18.1	21.7	67.3	11	27.6	58.7	13.7	23.1	60	17
Children	16.6	64.9	18.4	45.7	71	15.6	19	65.4	15.6	17.1	65.4	17.6
Young people	26.3	56.2	17.5	30.4	58.3	11.2	31	50.9	18	27.1	56.1	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	28.9	55.8	15.3	33.1	53	14	31.2	48.7	20	29.8	54.8	15.4
Families with minor children	21.9	60	18.2	30.6	56.5	12.9	29.1	52.3	18.5	23.6	58.8	17.6
Rural residents	26	52.3	21.6	32.8	50.1	17.1	32.5	48.4	19	27.6	51.5	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	56.8	17.4	25.8	60.9	22.6	16.5	49.6	28.8	21.7	57	18.7	24.3
People with disabilities	32.1	49.1	18.8	45	37.9	17.2	31.9	49.9	18.2	34	47.5	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	44.3	26.9	28.8	56.1	19.9	24	38.9	31.2	29.8	45.7	26.1	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	45.1	26.5	28.3	60.6	16.7	22.6	32.6	40	27.2	46.5	26	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	30	48.2	21.8	29	49.5	21.5	32.2	48.1	19.8	30.1	48.2	21.7
Unemployed	39	37.7	23.3	37.1	41.8	21.1	44.1	33.6	22.2	39.3	37.7	23
Homeless people	52.2	22.5	25.3	61.9	19.3	21.8	51.5	26.7	21.8	53.5	22.2	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	16.3	54.7	29	22.7	53.2	27.8	23.9	48.3	27.8	17.8	54	28.3
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	13.9	56.7	29.3	18.3	57.4	24.3	15.7	54.8	29.5	14.9	56.5	28.7
National minorities	18.3	50.9	30.9	28.4	45.9	25.7	26.2	46.8	26.9	20.5	49.7	29.9
Religious minorities	14.2	55.1	30.7	25.5	48.6	26	19.7	57.5	22.8	16.3	54.1	29.6
People released from places of imprisonment	51.5	21.4	27.2	59.1	20.8	20.2	55.7	23.2	21.1	52.8	21.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	62.4	17.3	20.4	70.7	12.8	16.5	59.5	21.2	19.2	63.4	16.9	19.9
Drug users	62.9	14.4	22.7	70.3	11.3	18.4	59.5	18.1	22.4	63.7	14.2	22.2
Average	33.1	43.5	23.4	40.6	42.4	18.9	34.8	43.8	21.4	34.2	43.2	22.6

Table 6 – Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	Belarusian	Russian	Other nationality	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	49.10	47.90	32.00	47.70
People released from places of imprisonment	44.40	56.00	49.00	46.20
People with alcohol addiction	40.60	45.80	38.30	41.00
Drug users	38.10	38.30	35.80	37.90
People living with HIV, AIDS	36.00	36.50	34.10	35.70
Homeless people	32.20	33.50	41.40	32.70
People suffering from mental illness	29.40	24.90	35.50	29.10
People with disabilities	26.20	32.10	23.40	26.90
Elderly, pensioners	24.90	24.60	27.50	25.00
Women	20.80	15.30	14.40	19.90
Unemployed	18.00	11.80	25.40	17.60
Young people	17.20	12.80	12.70	16.60
Rural residents	13.50	11.30	16.20	13.50
People with an income below the subsistence level	12.30	6.80	8.20	11.30
Families with minor children	9.90	6.10	4.10	9.20
Children	8.30	2.70	5.80	7.40
Men	5.80	2.10	6.60	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	5.80	2.30	7.80	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	5.90	2.90	4.10	5.40
National minorities	2.20	1.20	3.40	2.20
Religious minorities	1.70	0	1.50	1.50

APPENDIX 5. Breakdown of those surveyed by level of education

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	Below secondary education					General secondary education					Vocational secondary education					Higher education (7+8+9)					Total population				
	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Could n't say	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Neve r	Could n't say	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Neve r	Could n't say	Constan tly	Often	Rarel y	Neve r	Could n't say	Const antly	Oft en	Rarel y	Neve r	Couldn't say
Age	0.8	2.4	33.1	53.8	9.9	0	4.3	24.5	59.5	11.8	0.7	4	18.6	64.4	12.4	0.3	4.4	19.1	65.7	10.6	0.4	4	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender	0.8	2.4	10.7	75.1	11	0	3.1	11.7	72.7	12.5	0.1	2.9	14.1	71.4	11.5	0	3.2	14.1	72.6	10.1	0.1	3	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken	1	0	2	86.4	10.6	0	0.3	11.1	75.2	13.3	0.1	0.9	8.5	77.3	13.2	0	1.7	9	78.3	11	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	12.5
Nationality	0	0.8	3.7	83.3	12.2	0	0.9	9.2	76.9	12.9	0.2	0.4	7.3	78.5	13.5	0	0.4	9.4	80.1	10.1	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith	0	1.2	7.3	81.4	10	0.4	0.4	7.1	77.4	14.7	0	1.5	7.9	76	14.6	0.9	2.2	7	77.8	12.1	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth	0	3	19.6	65.7	11.6	0	4.2	18.4	64.8	12.6	0	6.4	18.1	62.4	13.1	0	3.4	21.6	63.7	11.2	0	4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.6	6.2	17.1	66.1	10	0	4.6	23.7	59.4	12.4	0	5	16.7	65.2	13.1	0.6	3.2	10.1	75.4	10.6	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health		2.8	13.4	73.9	9.9	0	2.9	13.3	71	12.8	0	1.9	12.6	72.2	13.5	0.1	1.2	10.4	76.3	11.9	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views	1	2.1	9.7	74.1	13.1	0	2.4	12.5	68.1	17.1	0.2	4	13.6	66.7	15.5	0.4	4.9	17.9	62.5	14.4	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	0.6	1.3	2.4	77.7	18	0.8	1.1	4.1	72.3	21.8	0.4	1.5	3.4	75.2	19.5	0	0.9	4.5	77.1	17.6	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	2	2.6	3.9	74.1	17.3	0.8	2.4	6.1	68.3	22.4	0.2	2.5	5.5	70.4	21.4	1	2.7	6.7	67.8	21.9	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction	2.6	3	1.5	76.1	16.7	1.2	1.9	2.9	70.9	23.1	0.5	2	3.5	71.9	22.1	0.6	3.1	2.2	70.2	23.9	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal	2	2.4	1.2	76.4	18	1.2	1.9	2.5	70.9	23.6	0.5	1	4.2	70.8	23.4	0.8	2.9	2.6	69.9	23.9	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23

record																											
Average	0.88	2.32	9.6 6	74.16	12.95	0.34	2.34	11.32	69.80	16.23	0.22	2.62	10.31	70.95	15.91	0.36	2.63	10.35	72.11	14.56	0.35	2.5 3	10.49	71.32	15.37		

Table 2 – Cases and situations related to impairment of rights, %

	Below secondary education	General secondary education	Vocational secondary education	Higher education	Total population
Haven't experienced	65.6	60.5	56.1	52.8	57.4
In everyday life	13.1	16.8	20.7	18.4	18.5
At work	4.4	13.9	20.5	19.8	17.1
In healthcare facilities	16.8	12	16.8	18.8	16.2
When seeking employment, being hired	12.1	15	15.7	16.2	15.3
In educational institutions (university, school, kindergarten)	6.6	7.2	9.9	10.6	9.1
At militia	2.7	8.1	9.1	9.9	8.4
In court	1	5.2	3.9	6.2	4.5
When using "One window" service	0	3.3	4.6	3.8	3.6

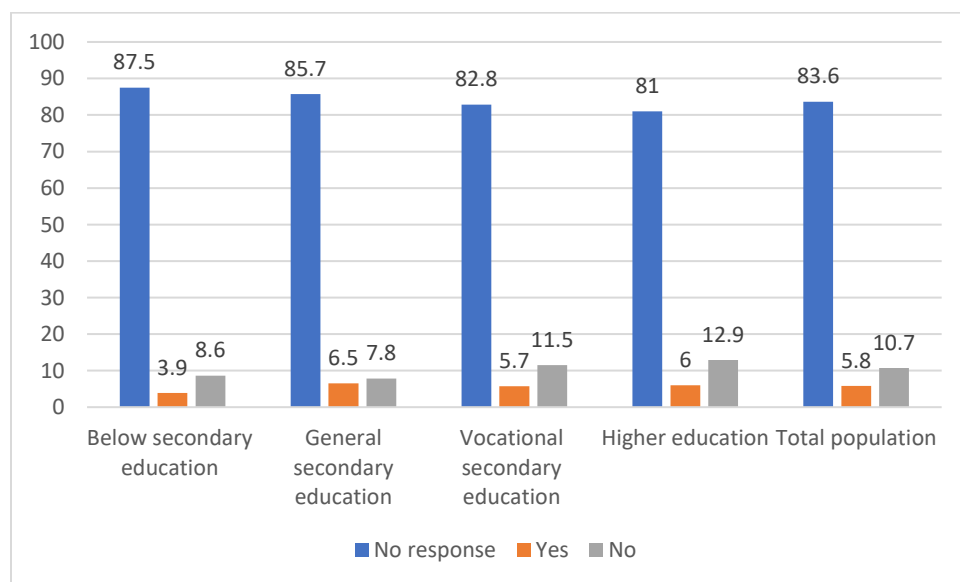


Figure 5 – Assessment of the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

Table 3 – Assessment of satisfaction with assistance provided in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

	Below secondary education	General secondary education	Vocational secondary education	Higher education	Total population
No answer	88.5	85.6	85.9	84.7	85.8
Completely satisfied	2.8	2.1	1.3	1.2	1.6
More likely satisfied	1.1	3	3.6	3.7	3.2
More likely Not satisfied	3.1	1.7	2.8	4.2	2.9
Not satisfied	4.5	7.7	6.4	6.3	6.5
Satisfaction coefficient	-0.027	-0.0495	-0.047	-0.0535	-0.0475

Table 4 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	Women			Men			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Age	15.4	34.2	50.3	17.1	35.6	47.3	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	8.8	40.8	50.4	7.4	43.8	48.9	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	3	44.4	52.6	4.8	45.2	50	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	3	44.9	52.1	6.5	43.5	50	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	3.7	43.9	52.3	5.1	41.9	53	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	12.9	36.6	50.5	11.9	37.2	50.9	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	12.2	36.9	50.9	12.6	36.7	50.7	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	9.7	38.3	52.1	6.8	42	51.3	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	8	35.2	56.8	13.3	30.7	56	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	3.2	37.9	58.8	4	35.7	60.3	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	15.6	30.1	54.3	14.7	29.4	55.8	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	5	36.5	58.5	7.5	34.5	58	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	8.8	34.5	56.6	10.3	32.6	57	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	8.4	38.0	53.6	9.4	37.6	53.0	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 5 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	Below secondary education (1+2+4)			General secondary education (3)			Vocational secondary education (5+6)			Higher education (7+8+9)			Total		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Men	12.6	64.3	23.1	11.8	67.9	20.3	17.2	65.9	16.9	11.7	73.2	15	14.1	67.9	17.9
Women	19.4	58.5	22.2	23.6	55.9	20.4	24.8	58.7	16.4	21.1	66.7	12.2	23.1	60	17
Children	17.5	61.5	21	15.5	63.9	20.6	19	63.1	17.9	14.9	72.6	12.4	17.1	65.4	17.6
Young people	31.6	45.4	23	24.4	55.1	20.6	29	55.2	15.7	24.3	63.3	12.5	27.1	56.1	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	35.6	46.3	18.1	26.8	53.4	19.8	30.1	55.1	14.8	29.7	59.2	11.1	29.8	54.8	15.4
Families with minor children	28.5	49.2	22.2	21.4	58.1	20.5	23.8	58.9	17.3	23.3	63.5	13.3	23.6	58.8	17.6
Rural residents	29.2	41.4	29.3	26	51.1	22.9	30.1	49.9	20.1	24.1	59.1	16.8	27.6	51.5	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	50.7	12.8	36.5	54.8	17.1	28.1	57.7	20.1	22.2	60.4	20.7	18.9	57	18.7	24.3
People with disabilities	40.1	36.5	23.4	29.7	47.7	22.5	34.6	48.2	17.3	34.2	50.9	14.9	34	47.5	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	45.7	19	35.4	46.3	26.4	27.2	44.4	28.4	27.3	47.4	25	27.7	45.7	26.1	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	43.2	22.9	33.9	43.6	27.2	29.2	46.1	26.3	27.5	51.1	25.7	23.2	46.5	26	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	28	39.8	32.3	26.8	50	23.3	31.8	48.1	20.1	31.6	50.2	18.4	30.1	48.2	21.7
Unemployed	40.8	30	29.2	37.2	38.6	24.2	41	36.5	22.5	37.8	42.4	19.7	39.3	37.7	23
Homeless people	52.2	20	27.9	48.2	25.2	26.5	54.3	22	23.8	58.1	20.6	21.3	53.5	22.2	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	19	42.5	38.5	16.7	54.2	29.2	19.7	53.8	26.5	15.2	58.8	26	17.8	54	28.3
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary	21.1	42.3	36.6	13.4	57.3	29.2	15.2	56.8	27.9	12.9	61.2	26	14.9	56.5	28.7

employment, on a contract basis															
National minorities	24.3	35.1	40.6	17.8	50.1	31.9	21.4	51.4	27.2	19.5	52.3	28.2	20.5	49.7	29.9
Religious minorities	21.6	38.3	40.2	14.8	56.6	28.6	16.2	55.2	28.7	16	56.4	27.5	16.3	54.1	29.6
People released from places of imprisonment	53.8	13.2	32.9	54	21.5	24.6	50.2	23.4	26.5	55.8	21	23.2	52.8	21.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	60.2	12.3	27.4	63.9	16.4	19.7	63.1	18.5	18.4	64.3	16.6	19.2	63.4	16.9	19.9
Drug users	59.6	10.9	29.5	65.7	13.5	20.8	62	16.7	21.2	66.1	12	21.9	63.7	14.2	22.2
Average	34.9	35.3	29.7	32.5	43.2	24.5	34.8	43.4	21.7	34.3	46.3	19.4	34.2	43.2	22.6

Table 6 – Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	Below secondary education	General secondary education	Vocational secondary education	Higher education	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	37.90	50.10	47.70	49.40	47.70
People released from places of imprisonment	49.80	48.90	43.50	46.70	46.20
People with alcohol addiction	47.10	43.80	36.50	43.60	41.00
Drug users	39.40	42.00	34.30	39.70	37.90
People living with HIV, AIDS	24.20	34.60	36.80	39.90	35.70
Homeless people	22.20	32.70	32.30	38.00	32.70
People suffering from mental illness	23.60	30.10	27.70	32.90	29.10
People with disabilities	25.50	26.80	25.00	30.90	26.90
Elderly, pensioners	30.60	24.70	24.10	24.20	25.00
Women	16.10	21.50	20.80	18.20	19.90
Unemployed	19.10	15.90	18.10	17.60	17.60
Young people	19.30	14.10	19.70	12.40	16.60
Rural residents	11.70	14.40	14.00	12.50	13.50
People with an income below the subsistence level	6.90	11.90	12.70	10.20	11.30
Families with minor children	7.60	9.80	10.80	6.30	9.20
Children	5.00	8.90	8.30	5.30	7.40

Men	3.30	5.60	6.60	4.20	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	6.40	6.00	4.80	5.70	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	5.90	4.30	6.80	3.90	5.40
National minorities	3.20	1.20	2.70	1.60	2.20
Religious minorities	2.70	1.20	1.20	1.80	1.50

APPENDIX 6. Breakdown of those surveyed by social status

Table 1 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds, %

	Managers and entrepreneurs					White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers					Non-workers					Total				
	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Ne ver	Could n't say	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Never	Could n't say	Const antly	Oft en	Rarel y	Never	Could n't say	Const antly	Oft en	Rarel y	Never	Could n't say	Const antly	Often	Rarel y	Ne ver	Couldn't say
Age		1.4	14	75.4	9.2	0.5	3.1	20.4	65.3	10.8		3.8	24.6	60.4	11.3	0.9	5.4	23.8	57.1	12.8	0.4	4	21.6	62.5	11.6
Gender		1.5	11.8	77.5	9.2	0.2	2.8	14.5	71.2	11.3		3.7	15.4	70.1	10.8	0.2	2.9	11.3	73.2	12.4	0.1	3	13.2	72.4	11.4
Native language; language spoken		0.5	9.6	80.9	9.1	0.2	1	8.4	79.2	11.2		1.3	12	72.7	13.9	0.3	0.7	5.9	79.7	13.4	0.2	0.9	8.6	78	12.5
Nationality	0.7	0.5	7.7	82.4	8.6		0.3	7	80.6	12.1		1.5	9.8	74.5	14.1		0.3	6.8	79.9	13	0.1	0.6	7.9	79	12.4
Religion, faith		0.5	8.5	78.8	12.1		1.7	9	77.8	11.4	1	1	9.2	72.4	16.4	0.3	1.9	4.4	79.6	13.8	0.3	1.4	7.4	77.3	13.6
Material wealth		2.8	21.3	65.7	10.3		3.3	19.6	67.2	10		8.9	22.7	55.2	13.2		3.5	15.9	66.3	14.2		4.8	19.1	63.7	12.4
Education level	0.5	2.9	14.7	72.9	8.9		5.2	14.2	69.8	10.8	0.4	6.6	23.1	56.7	13.3	0.2	3.2	16.2	67.4	13	0.2	4.6	16.9	66.4	12
Health		1.6	12.5	77.4	8.4		1.4	9.8	76.8	12	0.2	1.2	16.3	67.6	14.9		2.4	12.9	71.8	12.9	0	2.1	12.3	73.1	12.6
Political views	0.7	3.8	19	64.1	12.3		4.3	13.9	67.6	14.2	0.4	5	15.7	61.9	17	0.3	2.3	11.6	69.7	16.1	0.3	3.6	14	66.8	15.3
Sexual orientation	0.7		4.1	78	17.2	0.3	1.3	4.4	77.3	16.7	0	1.1	3.2	72.6	23.1	0.8	1.3	3.7	74.2	20	0.4	1.2	3.7	75.3	19.5
Alcohol addiction	0.7	3.8	19	64.1	20.7		4.3	13.9	67.6	19.4	1.8	1.9	6.5	68	21.8	0.5	2.5	5.3	68.8	22.8	0.7	2.5	5.8	69.7	21.3
Drug addiction		1.2	5.9	69.9	20.7	1	3	2.3	73.8	19.4	1.4	2.1	1.7	71.4	21.8	1	2.4	3	70.7	22.8	0.9	2.4	2.8	71.7	22.2
Criminal record		1.9	3.7	71.4	23.1	1	2.6	2.5	72.2	21.7	1.5	1.6	3.1	70.4	23.5	0.8	1.6	3.6	70.1	23.9	0.9	1.8	3.1	71.2	23
Average	0.25	1.72	11.68	73.73	13.06	0.25	2.64	10.76	72.80	13.92	0.52	3.05	12.56	67.22	16.55	0.41	2.34	9.57	71.42	16.24	0.35	2.53	10.49	71.32	15.37

Table 2 – Cases and situations related to impairment of rights, %

	Managers and entrepreneurs	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Non-workers	Total population
Haven't experienced	61.3	57.8	52.1	58.6	57.4
In everyday life	15.8	18.9	22.8	16.6	18.5
At work	11.2	19	26	10.5	17.1
In healthcare facilities	10.1	17.4	19.2	15.5	16.2
When seeking employment, being hired	9.3	17.1	17.6	14.3	15.3
In educational institutions (university, school, kindergarten)	7.9	10.3	11.8	7	9.1
At militia	13.7	8.1	6.6	7.9	8.4
In court	7.7	3.2	4.9	4.1	4.5
When using "One window" service	5.1	5.9	3.3	1.7	3.6

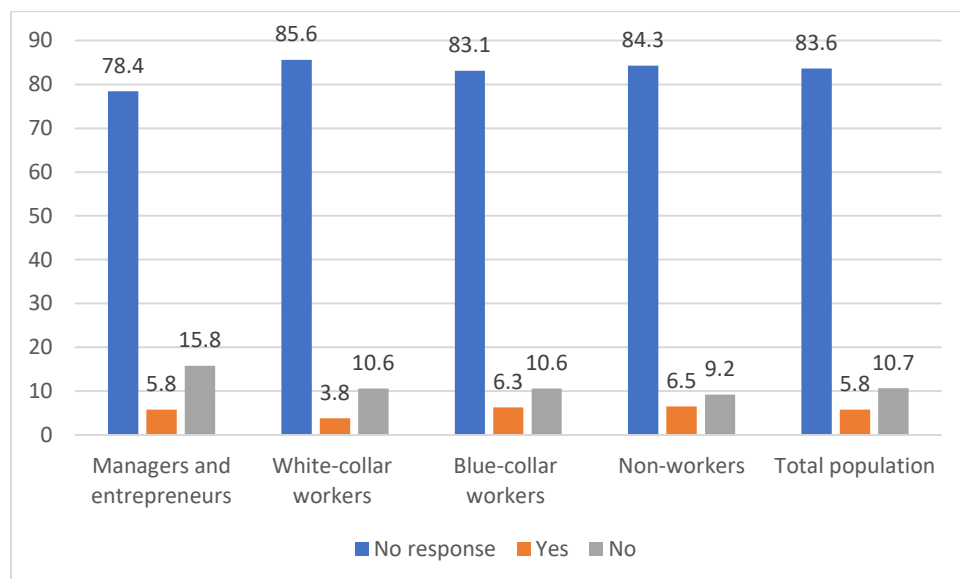


Figure 5 – Assessment of the effectiveness of assistance in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

Table 3 – Assessment of satisfaction with assistance provided in resolving the problem of impairment of rights, %

	Managers and entrepreneurs	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Non-workers	Total population
No answer	83.1	88.7	83.9	86.1	85.8
Completely satisfied	1.2	0.7	2.2	2.2	1.6
More likely satisfied	3.8	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2
More likely not satisfied	4.9	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.9
Not satisfied	6.9	6.1	8.9	5.2	6.5
Satisfaction coefficient	-0.0625	-0.0525	-0.0595	-0.028	-0.0475

Table 4 – Experience of hostility from others on certain grounds experienced by acquaintances (relatives, friends), %

	No response			Managers and entrepreneurs			White-collar workers			Blue-collar workers			Non-workers			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Age	9.7	42.6	47.8	13.4	42.9	43.7	14	35.3	50.8	18.8	34.7	46.4	17.9	30.7	55.4	16.2	34.8	49
Gender	11.9	40.4	47.8	4.4	48.7	46.8	8.5	42.1	49.4	9	44.1	46.9	17.9	30.7	46.9	8.1	42.2	49.8
Native language; language spoken	5	44.5	50.6	6	48.8	45.1	2.4	43	61.5	4.3	44.3	51.5	2.6	43.9	53.5	3.8	44.8	51.4
Nationality	6.3	40.4	53.2	6.2	50.9	42.8	4.4	43.2	52.4	3.7	44	52.4	4.4	43.2	52.5	4.6	44.3	51.1
Religion, faith	6.3	40.4	53.2	5.3	47.1	47.5	4.1	43	52.8	3.2	43.5	53.3	4.7	41.4	53.9	4.4	43	52.6
Material wealth	12.3	35.3	52.3	8.7	46.9	44.3	11.5	37.1	51.4	16.2	33.1	50.7	12.4	35.3	52.3	12.5	36.9	50.7
Education level	8.9	40.6	50.5	6.3	46.3	47.3	14.1	34.7	51.1	14.2	34	51.7	14.2	34	51.7	12.4	36.8	50.9
Health	11.1	38.4	50.5	7.7	46.5	45.8	8.2	38.8	52.9	7.1	37.9	55	9.2	39.7	51.1	8.4	40	51.7
Political views	2.3	42.6	55.1	11.4	39.3	49.2	10.9	33.7	55.4	11.8	26.4	61.9	9.5	33.8	56.7	10.4	33.2	56.5
Sexual orientation	2.3	44.4	53.3	1.7	41.7	56.5	5	37.3	57.6	2.7	32.9	64.4	3.9	36.6	59.4	3.6	37	59.5
Alcohol addiction	17.6	29	53.3	12.1	38.5	49.3	13.8	31.3	54.9	13.4	25.9	60.7	18.4	27.7	53.9	15.2	29.8	55.1
Drug addiction	7.6	41.7	54.4	7.6	41.7	50.7	8	35.1	57	3.8	34.3	61.9	5.4	34.4	60.2	6.2	35.6	58.2
Criminal record	13.8	34.7	51.5	8.3	41.4	50.3	11.1	32.1	56.8	7.1	32.6	60.3	9.8	32.4	57.8	9.5	33.7	56.9
Average	8.9	39.6	51.8	7.6	44.7	47.6	8.9	37.4	54.2	8.9	35.9	55.2	10.0	35.7	54.3	8.9	37.8	53.3

Table 5 – A negative or biased attitude on the part of society towards the following groups of people because of their belonging to a particular social group, %

	Managers and entrepreneurs			White-collar workers			Blue-collar workers			Non-workers			Total population		
	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say	Yes	No	Couldn't say
Men	9.6	77.8	12.7	16.1	65.1	18.7	17.5	68.4	14	12.8	65.9	21.4	14.1	67.9	17.9
Women	21.2	67.7	11	23.8	59.2	17	23.2	62.5	14.3	22.2	57.4	14.3	23.1	60	17
Children	14.1	72.7	13.2	18.7	64.3	17	20	65.8	14.1	14.4	64.6	21.1	17.1	65.4	17.6
Young people	25.6	62	12.3	24.9	58.2	16.8	33.4	54.9	11.7	25	53.3	21.6	27.1	56.1	16.9
Elderly, pensioners	24.9	65	10.1	27.7	55.1	17.1	27.2	61.4	11.4	33.9	47.7	18.4	29.8	54.8	15.4
Families with minor children	19.1	69.6	11.5	22.8	60	17.2	24.9	61.5	13.5	24.5	53.3	22.2	23.6	58.8	17.6
Rural residents	25.3	60.5	14.1	28.9	52.7	18.4	31.7	52.2	16	25.5	47.5	27.1	27.6	51.5	20.9
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	62.4	17.5	20.1	59.7	20.4	19.9	56.4	22.4	21.2	53.6	16.1	30.4	57	18.7	24.3
People with disabilities	36.3	48.1	15.6	36.6	56.4	16.9	29.6	56.4	13.9	32.9	43.6	23.5	34	47.5	18.7
People living with HIV, AIDS	44.8	29.1	26.1	50.9	21.6	27.4	43.2	33.7	23	44.2	24.4	31.5	45.7	26.1	28.2
People suffering from mental illness	51.6	26.8	21.6	51.8	23.7	24.5	43.9	33.3	22.8	41.4	24.3	34.3	46.5	26	27.6
People with an income below the subsistence level	27.5	55.4	17	33.9	48.4	17.7	34	49.5	16.6	25.7	44.9	29.4	30.1	48.2	21.7
Unemployed	36.6	41.9	21.4	37.1	42.2	20.8	46.4	37.2	16.5	39.2	32.4	28.4	39.3	37.7	23
Homeless people	55	23	21.9	54.6	21.7	23.7	55.2	22.6	22.3	51.2	22.6	26.3	53.5	22.2	24.2
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	17.4	59.5	23	19.9	54	26.1	16.8	53.9	29.3	17.4	51.6	31	17.8	54	28.3
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	16.1	60.1	23.7	16.6	56.6	26.8	13.3	57.1	29.7	14.5	54.3	31.1	14.9	56.5	28.7
National minorities	19.7	51.9	28.4	23.3	49.1	27.7	17.5	53.9	28.6	20.1	46.5	33.3	20.5	49.7	29.9
Religious minorities	16.1	56.1	27.8	19.3	51.5	29.2	11.9	61.3	26.9	17.3	50.3	32.5	16.3	54.1	29.6

People released from places of imprisonment	57.6	19.1	23.3	57.1	20.1	22.8	51.7	23.3	24.9	49.1	22.2	28.7	52.8	21.4	25.9
People with alcohol addiction	63.8	16.7	19.5	64	18.1	17.9	64.1	18.2	17.7	62.3	15.6	22.2	63.4	16.9	19.9
Drug users	67.3	13.6	19.1	63.8	15.3	20.9	62.6	17.3	20.1	63.1	12.2	24.8	63.7	14.2	22.2
Average	33.9	47.3	18.7	35.8	43.5	21.2	34.5	46.0	19.5	32.9	40.5	26.4	34.2	43.2	22.6

Table 6 – Groups most often faced with discrimination, %

	Managers and entrepreneurs	White-collar workers	Blue-collar workers	Non-workers	Total population
People with non-traditional sexual orientation	51.70	48.40	48.70	44.90	47.70
People released from places of imprisonment	37.60	50.90	46.30	46.40	46.20
People with alcohol addiction	42.00	41.10	40.90	41.70	41.00
Drug users	43.40	36.80	40.60	35.70	37.90
People living with HIV, AIDS	41.80	42.20	32.50	29.10	35.70
Homeless people	31.70	37.60	35.40	26.70	32.70
People suffering from mental illness	35.20	32.20	25.80	24.70	29.10
People with disabilities	32.50	29.50	18.10	26.70	26.90
Elderly, pensioners	18.60	25.00	21.10	29.90	25.00
Women	22.20	17.20	25.30	17.40	19.90
Unemployed	17.40	15.80	21.20	16.90	17.60
Young people	17.00	12.90	18.10	19.20	16.60
Rural residents	14.30	15.20	14.40	10.60	13.50
People with an income below the subsistence level	10.90	12.50	16.20	7.10	11.30
Families with minor children	8.30	9.00	8.00	9.80	9.20
Children	5.60	6.50	8.20	7.60	7.40
Men	4.20	4.70	9.50	3.40	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for permanent residence	6.50	5.00	6.30	4.80	5.50
People coming to Belarus from other countries for temporary employment, on a contract basis	5.90	5.20	5.40	5.00	5.40
National minorities	1.90	1.50	1.60	3.30	2.20
Religious minorities	0.70	2.30	1.30	1.50	1.50

