



stand up

against discrimination, hate
speech, misogyny and other
forms of digital violence!





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METHODOLOGY

Performance:	Data collection performed in the period from October 2 to 9 2022
Sample framework:	Census, population estimates and voter list
Sample size:	1004
Sample type:	Three-stage, stratified, random sample
	First stage: polling stations
	Second stage: Household by the method of random selection
	Third stage: household member using birthday method
Data collection method:	CAPI



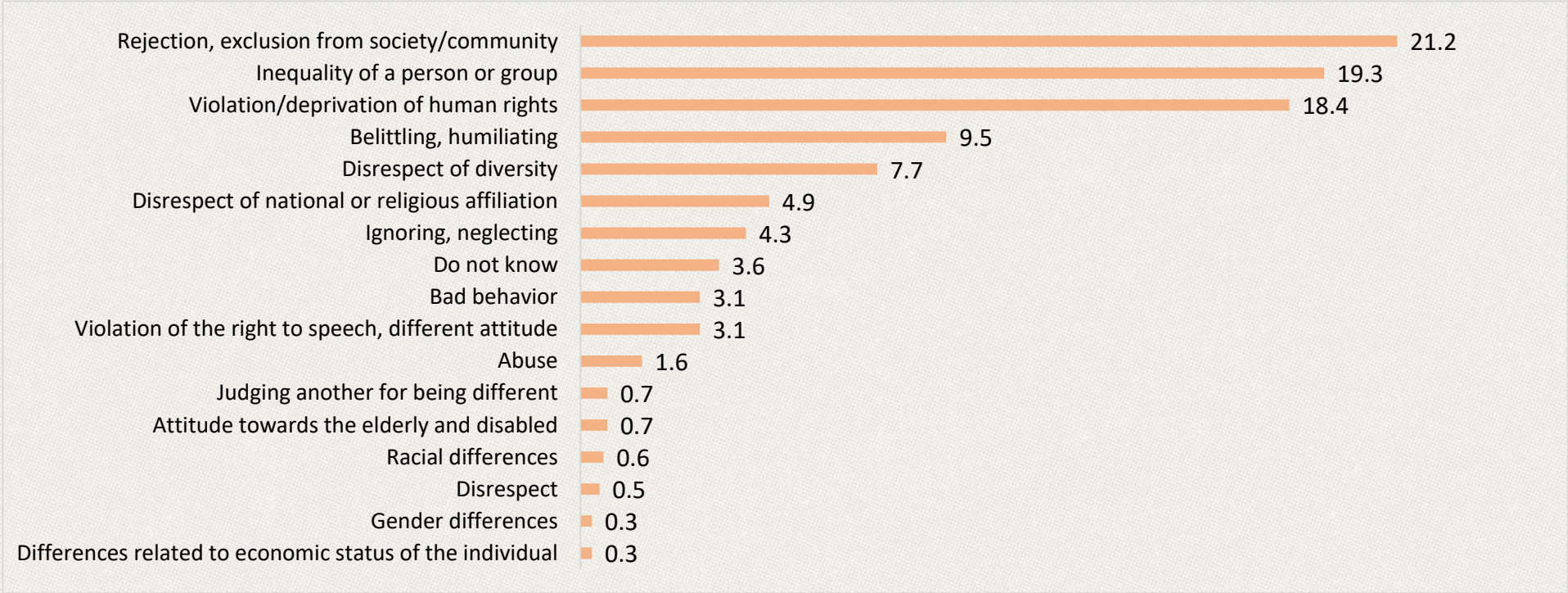
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WHAT IS DISCRIMINATION?

When it comes to discrimination, citizens of Montenegro most often refer to **rejection or exclusion from society/community**, **inequality of persons or groups** and **violation/deprivation of human rights**. In addition, **betitling/humiliation** and **disrespect of diversity** are also link with discrimination, while other definitions are significantly less represented.

What is discrimination? What do you imply under this term?





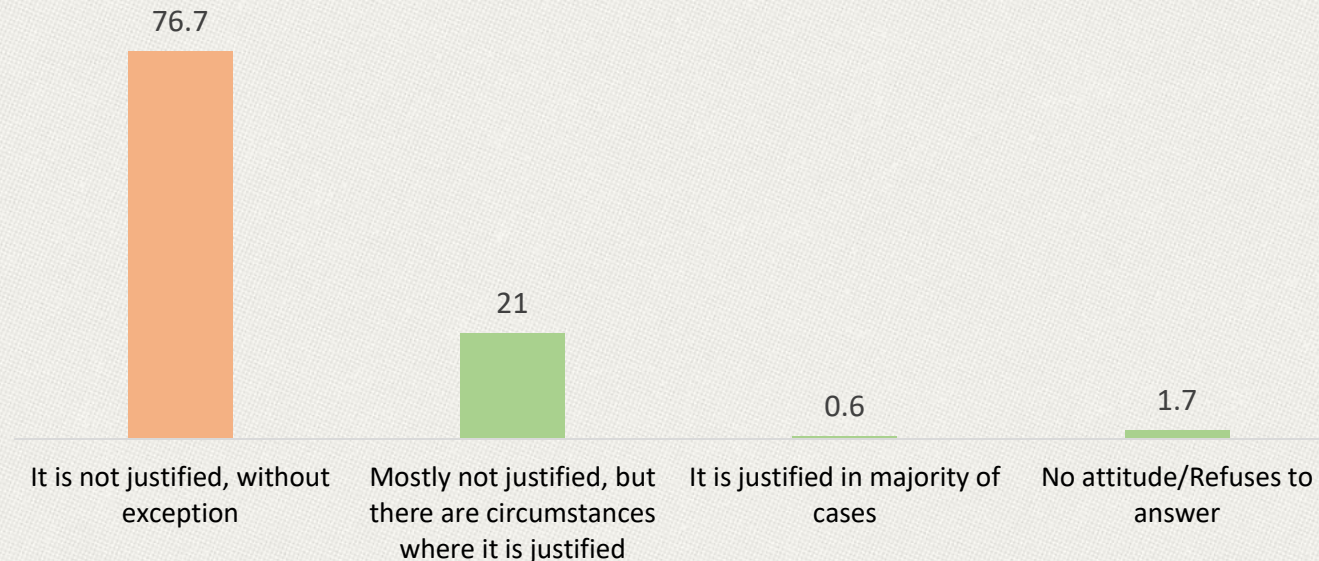
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DEPRIVATION OF RIGHTS

More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents believe that deprivation of rights based on some personal characteristic is not justified = without exception, while about one-fifth believes that it is mostly not justified, but that there are circumstances in which it can be justified.

In your opinion, is it justified to deny someone's right (for instance, the right to labour, education, health care, use own language, etc.) only on the basis of some personal characteristic (for instance, on basis of national affiliation, religious belief etc.)



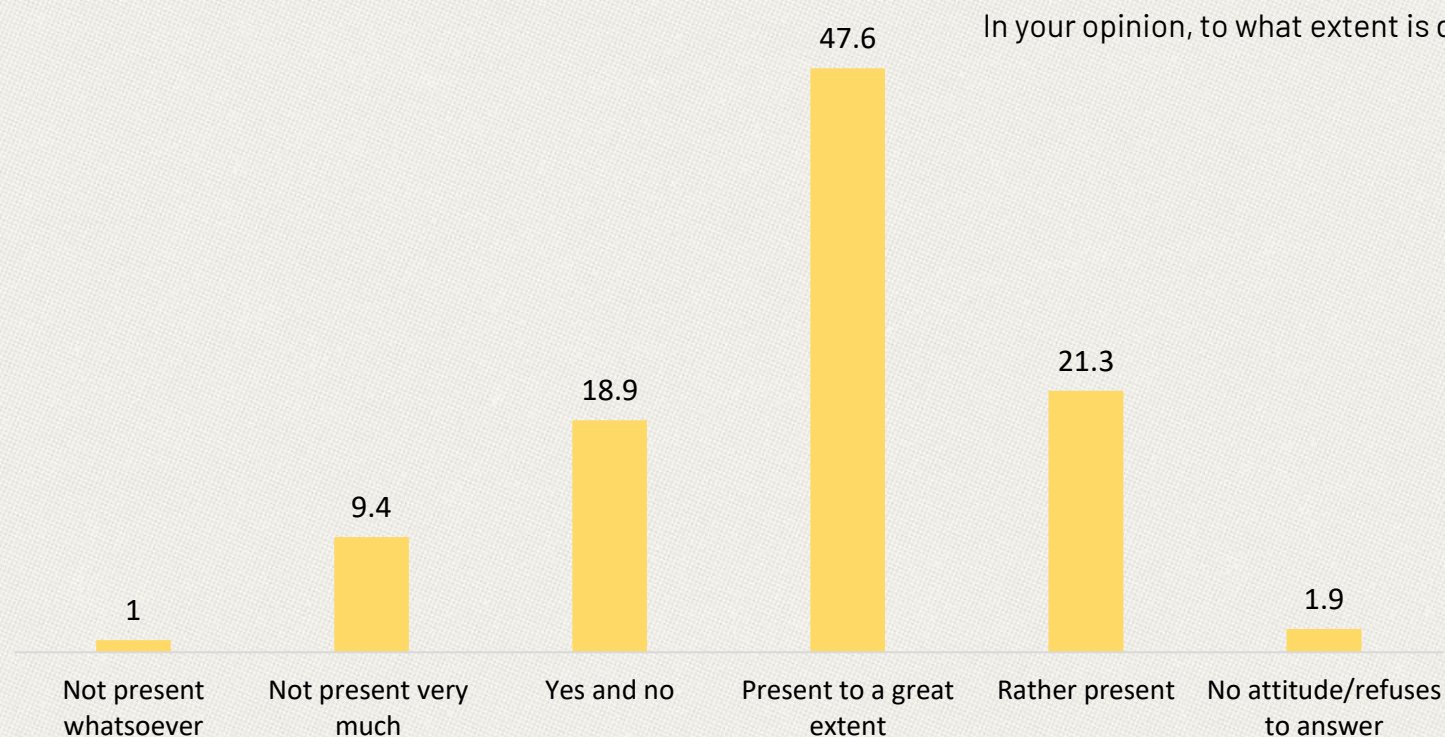


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PRESENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

Compared to earlier waves, there is a **significant increase in the number of citizens who perceive the presence of discrimination. Thus, in 2022, 69% believe that discrimination is fairly or significantly present in Montenegro, while that percentage was 54% in 2019, and 56% in 2016.** Only 19% claim that discrimination is both present and not, and every tenth respondent is of the opinion that it is slightly present or not present at all (1%).





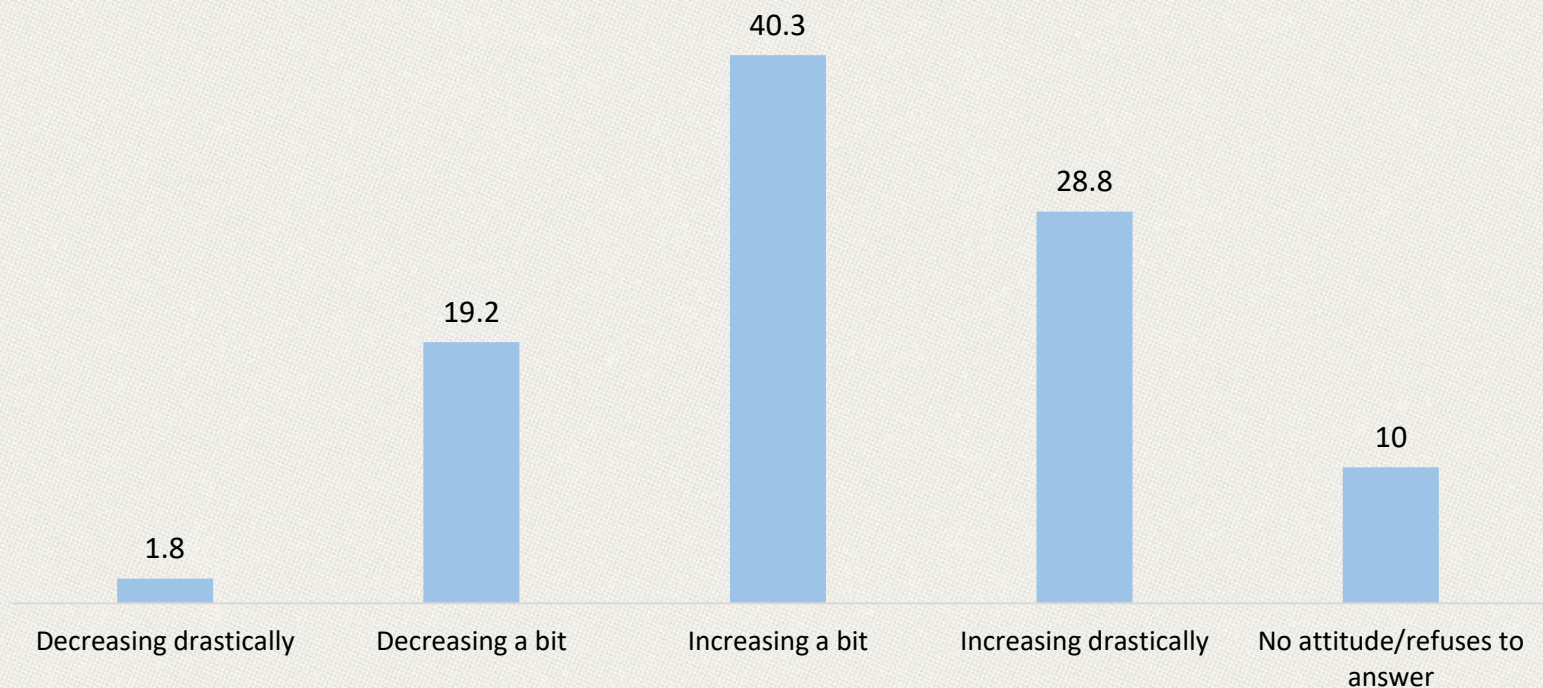
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PRESENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

In addition to comparative empirical data, small or drastic increase in discrimination is also indicated by the impression of the vast majority (69%) of citizens, while every fifth respondent believes that it is decreasing to some extent.

Do you think discrimination is decreasing or increasing in our society?





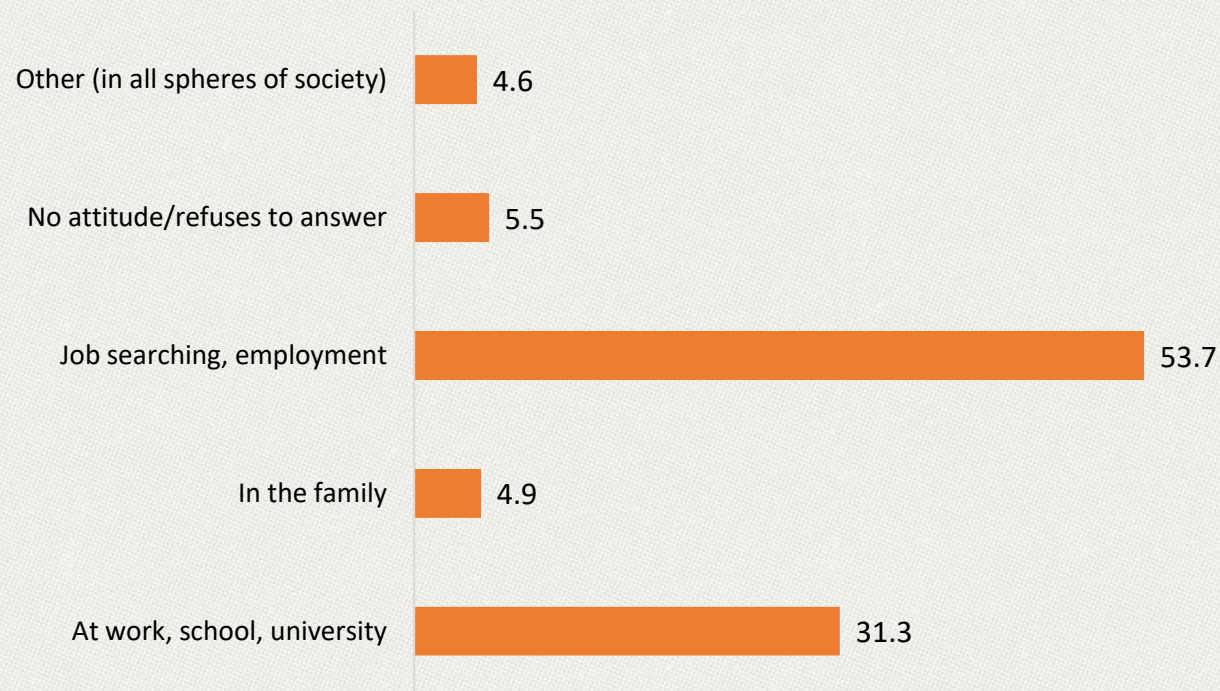
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PRESENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

More than half of the respondents, i.e. 53.7%, cite job searching, i.e. employment, as the area of life where discrimination is most prevalent. In second place is discrimination at work, school and university (31.3%).

In which area of life and work is discrimination the most prevalent?





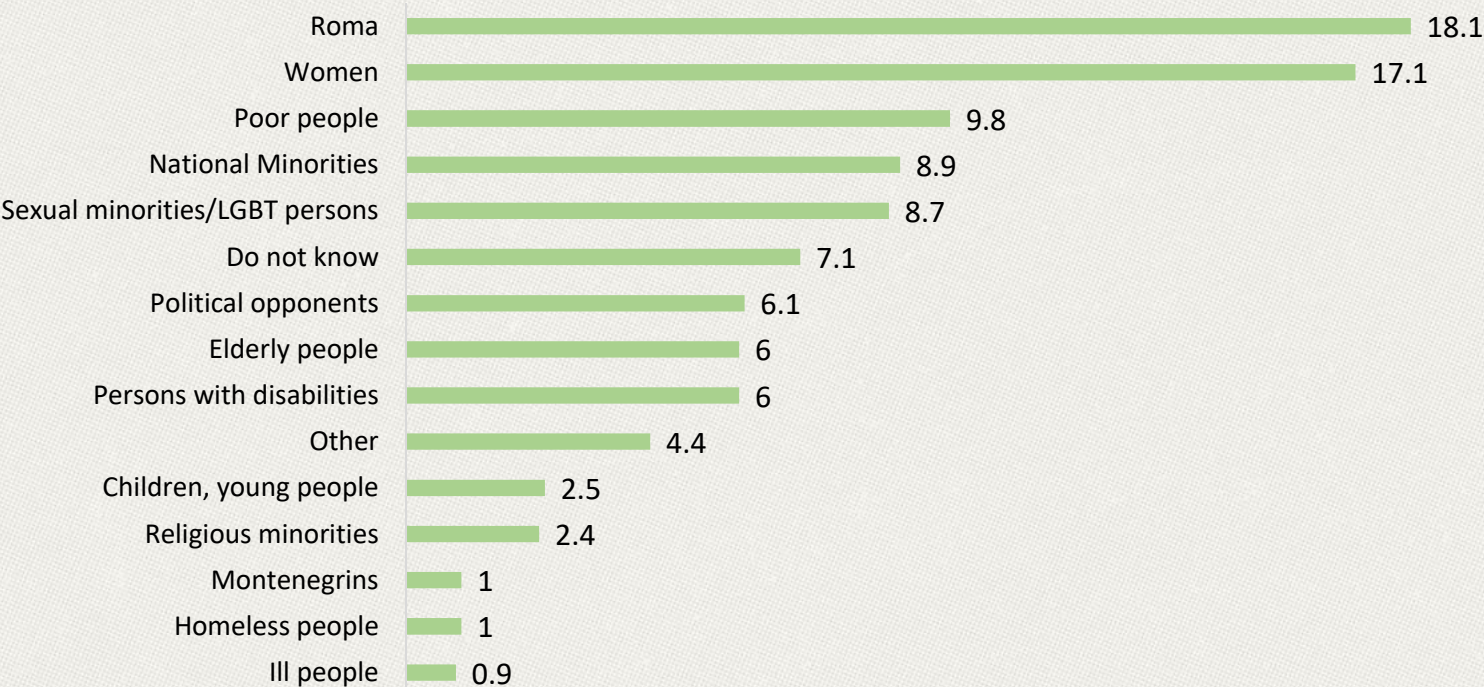
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PRESENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

Asked to list **3 groups** they consider to be the **most discriminated in Montenegro**, citizens singled out members of the **Roma community**, then **women**, then **poor people**. They are followed by national minorities, LGBT persons and political dissidents, the elderly and PWDs.

In your opinion, which groups are most exposed to discrimination in Montenegro? Which one comes first? Which one is in second place? Which one is in third place? Name 3 groups





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POSITION IN RELATION TO OTHERS

More than 70% of respondents believe that **poor people, Roma and people with disabilities (PwD)** are to a significant extent in an unequal position compared to others, while more than 60% of citizens cite **homeless, women, and political dissenters**.

To what extent, in your opinion, are the following groups discriminated, i.e. placed in an unequal position compared to others?

	Not at all	A little	Yes and no	Pretty much	A lot	Don't know (don't read)		Pretty much+a lot
Roma	4.1	5.5	11.1	25.9	51.2	2.1		77.1
People with disabilities	5.5	5.8	13.1	28.6	44.5	2.6		73.1
Elder people	6.7	13.1	19.9	22.3	34.5	3.4		56.8
Women	5.4	9.9	18.6	25.5	38.4	2.2		63.9
Poor people	1.9	4.7	12.2	29.1	49.6	2.7		78.7
Sexual minorities - persons with a different sexual orientation	6.8	7.3	14.5	24.5	40	6.8		64.5
Former drug addicts	8.5	10.7	22	23.2	26.5	9.1		49.7
Ex-convicts	9.5	10	22.7	23.8	24.3	9.7		48.1
HIV positive persons	7.2	6.6	19.2	23.2	28.3	15.5		51.5
Religious minorities (such as Adventists, Jehovah's Witnesses, etc.)	9.2	9.7	23.1	22.1	23	12.9		45.1
Political opponents	5.2	8.7	19	26.8	37	3.2		63.8
Homeless	4.7	6.7	15.3	24.2	44.2	4.9		68.4



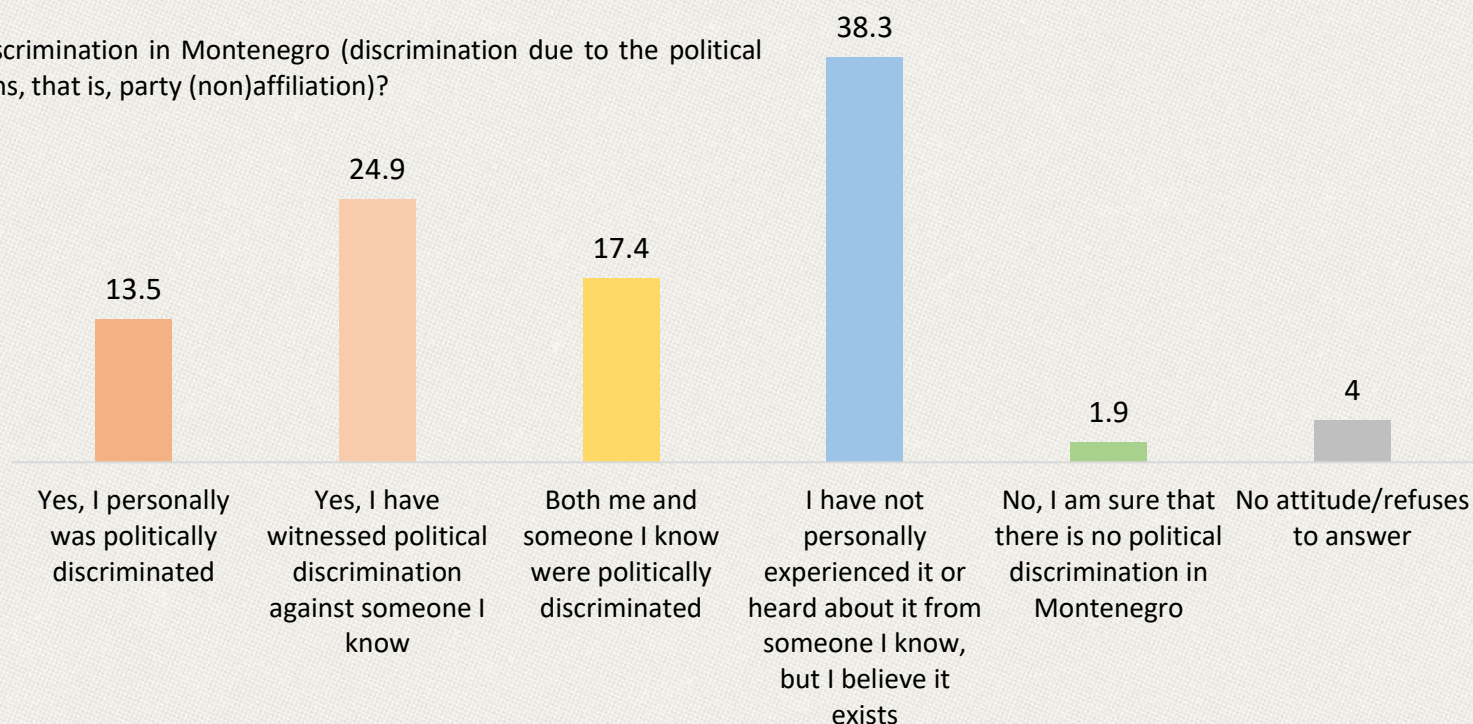
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POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION

More than half of the citizens (55.8%) state that they have been politically discriminated, or that they have witnessed political discrimination against someone they know, that is, whether they themselves or someone they know were victims of political discrimination, while 38.3% believe that political discrimination exists even though they don't know about specific experiences. **A total of 94.1% believe, guided by experience or indirect belief, that there is political discrimination in Montenegro**, which is 11% more than in 2019 (in 2019, these categories were 83% in total). Less than 2% decisively claim that there is no political discrimination in Montenegro.

In your opinion, is there political discrimination in Montenegro (discrimination due to the political beliefs of a person or group of persons, that is, party (non)affiliation)?





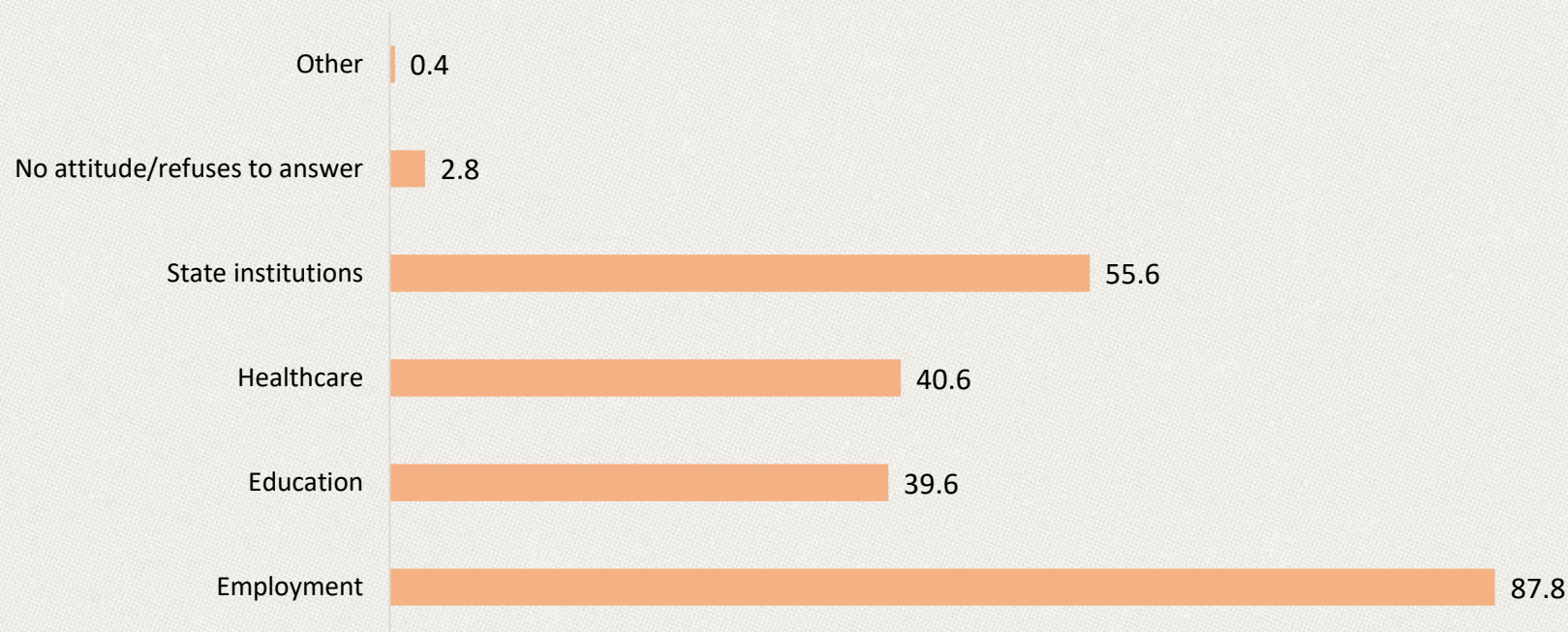
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POLITICAL DISCRIMINATION

The overwhelming majority of citizens - almost 88% - believes that political discrimination can best be attested, or most visible, in the field of employment. Compared to 2019, these percentages also increased, because then employment was perceived as non-resistant to political discrimination in 81%, state institutions in 45%, education in 24%, and healthcare in 22% of cases.

In which area can political discrimination be best witnessed?





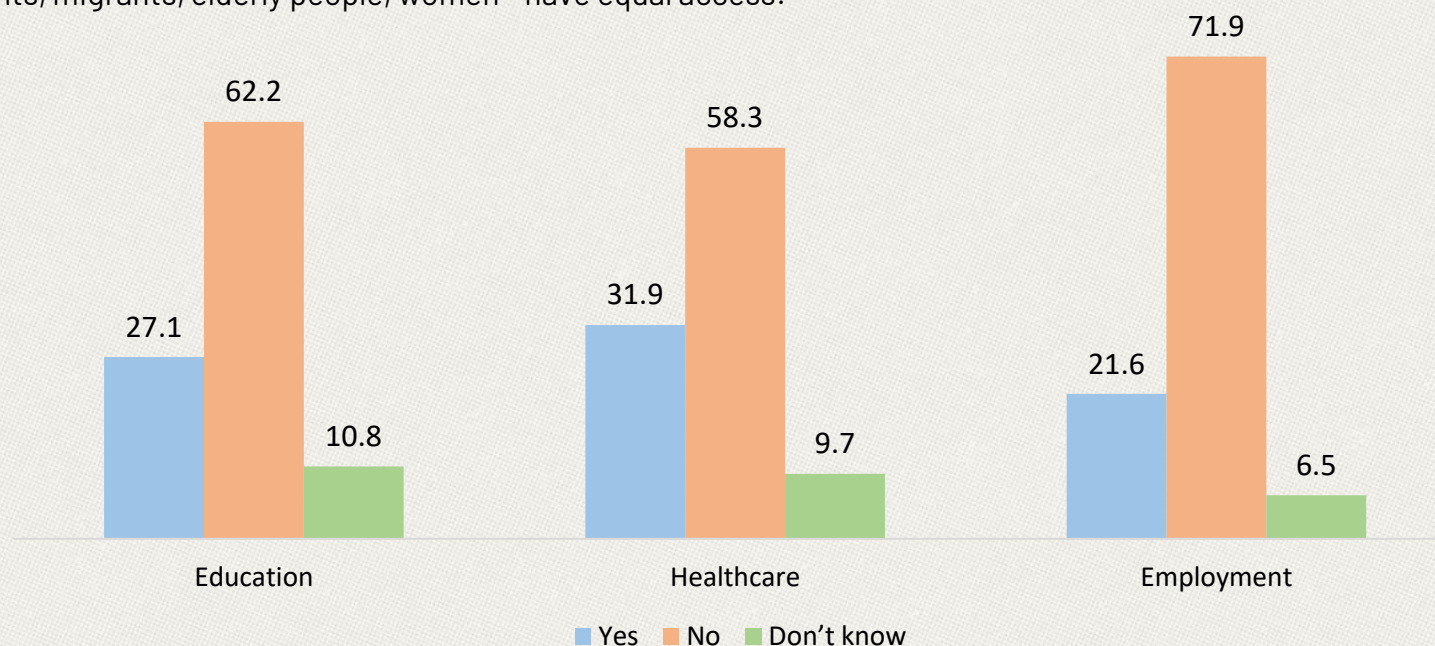
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EQUAL ACCESS

When it comes to the following 3 key areas of life - employment, education and healthcare - a significant majority of respondents believe that vulnerable groups do not have the same access as other citizens. Almost 72% of respondents believe that Roma, PWDs, poor people, LGBT, HIV-positive persons, former drug addicts, ex-convicts, religious minorities, national minorities, political dissidents, migrants, elderly people, women do not have equal access to employment, while 62% relate the same to education, and 58% to healthcare.

Do members of the following groups - Roma, people with disabilities, poor people, LGBT, HIV-positive people, former drug addicts, ex-convicts, religious minorities, national minorities, political dissidents, migrants, elderly people, women - have equal access:





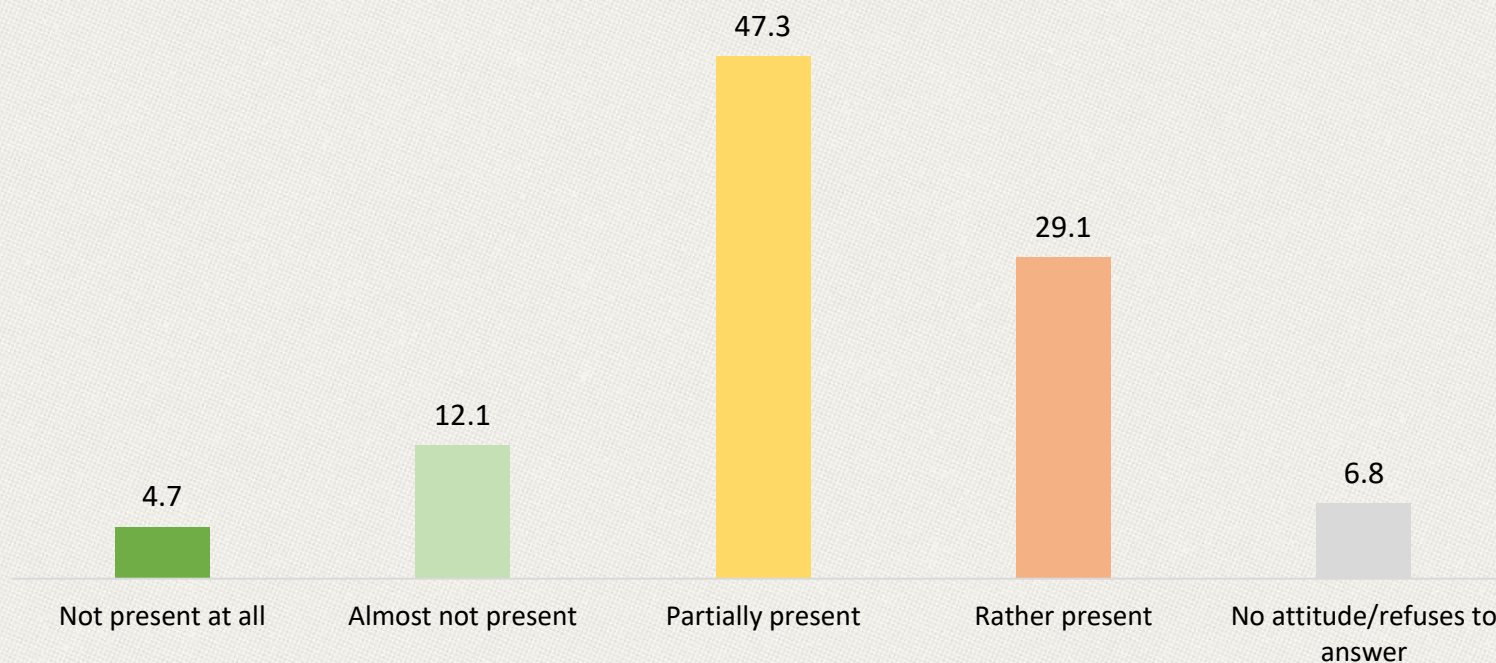
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VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

More than $\frac{3}{4}$ of respondents believe that violence against children is to a certain extent or very present in our country.

In your opinion, to what extent is violence against children present in Montenegro?





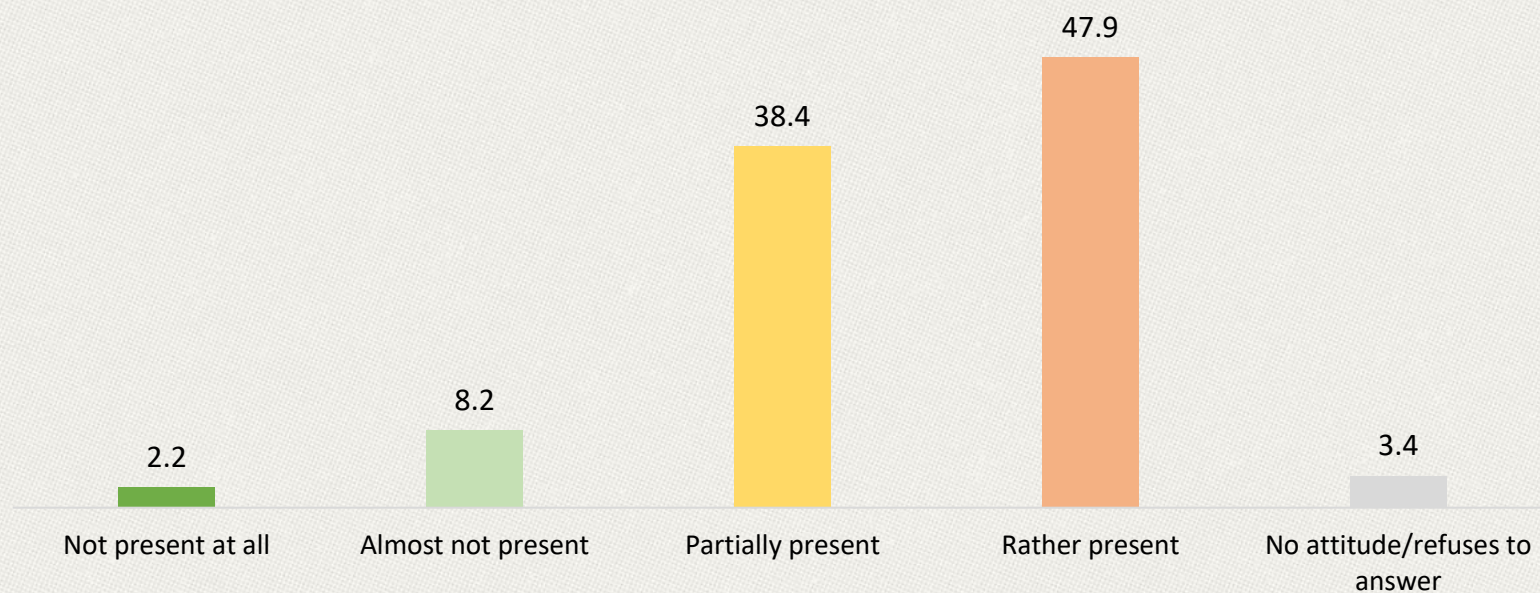
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VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

When it comes to violence against women, **more than 86% of respondents believe that this type of violence is to a certain extent or very present.**

In your opinion, to what extent is violence against women present in Montenegro?





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CONTRIBUTION OF VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS TO THE FIGHT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

The prevailing opinion is that **NGOs and the media contribute the most to the prevention of discrimination**, while **political parties, unions and religious communities are singled out as actors whose actions do not help in the fight against discrimination.**

How much do the following organizations contribute to the prevention and fight against discrimination?





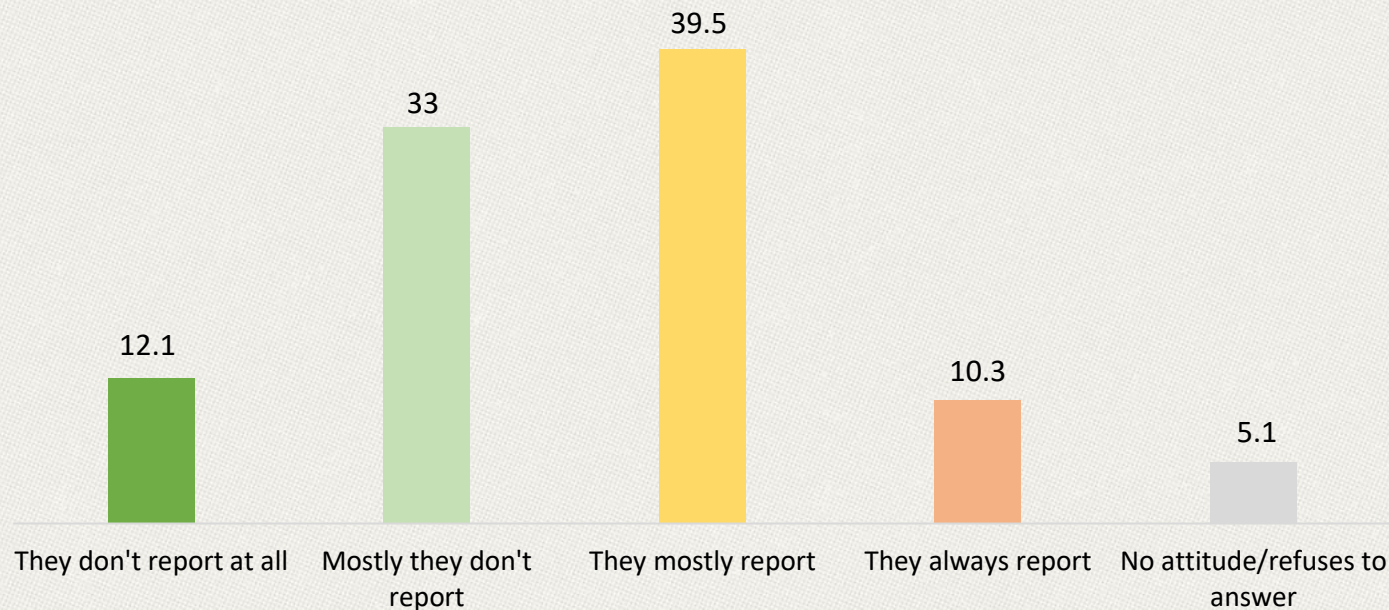
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MEDIA

The attitudes of the respondents are divided when it comes to their assessment of the quantity of media reporting on discrimination, although the **slightly prevailing opinion is that the media mostly or always report on this problem (49.8%)**. On the other hand, 45% believe that the media mostly not or not at all report on discrimination. There is a **noticeable change in the prioritization of this issue within the media compared to 2019**, when 38% considered that they did not report, that is, 57% thought they reported on this topic.

How much does the media report on problem of discrimination?





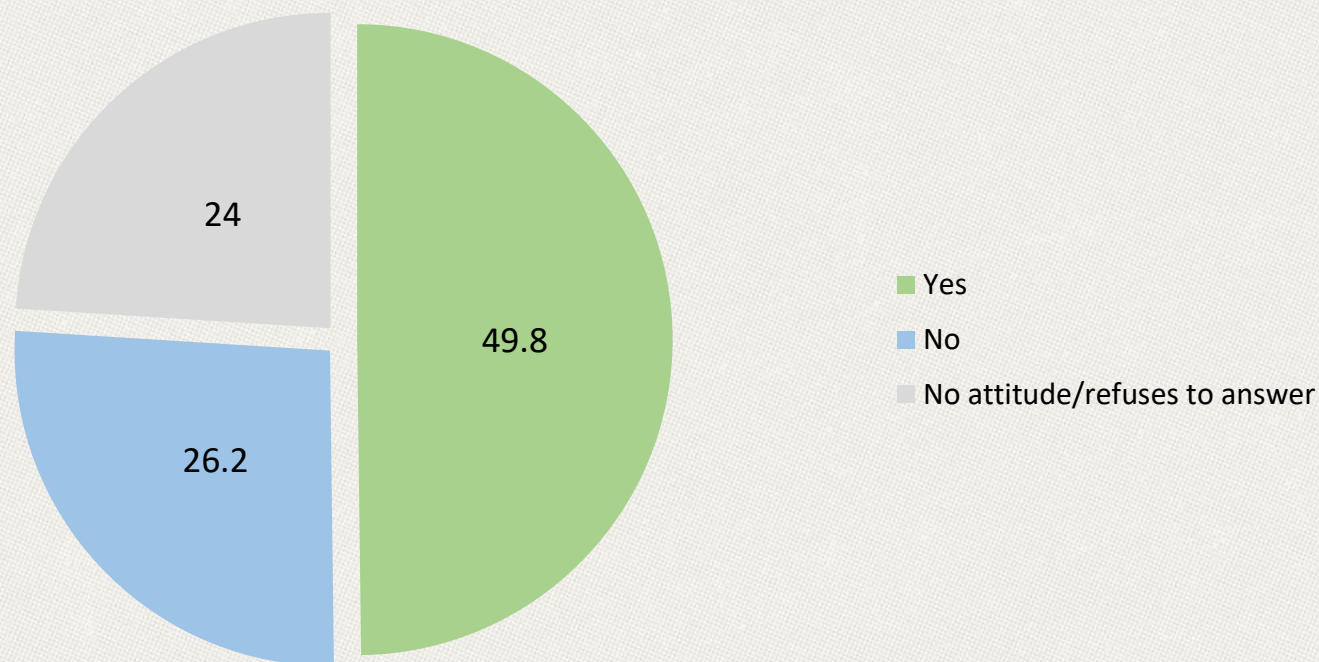
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LAW ON PROHIBITION OF DISCRIMINATION

The majority of respondents were aware of the Law on Prohibition of Discrimination existing in Montenegro (49.8%), while about a quarter do not know about the existence of this legal text.

Is there a Law on Prohibition of Discrimination in Montenegro?





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AWARENESS

Citizens of Montenegro are predominantly informed about the **rights related to the prohibition of discrimination via media (50.8%)**, while 15% use the websites of competent institutions, and every tenth respondent reads the laws.

in which way you familiarized yourself with the prohibition of discrimination and your rights?





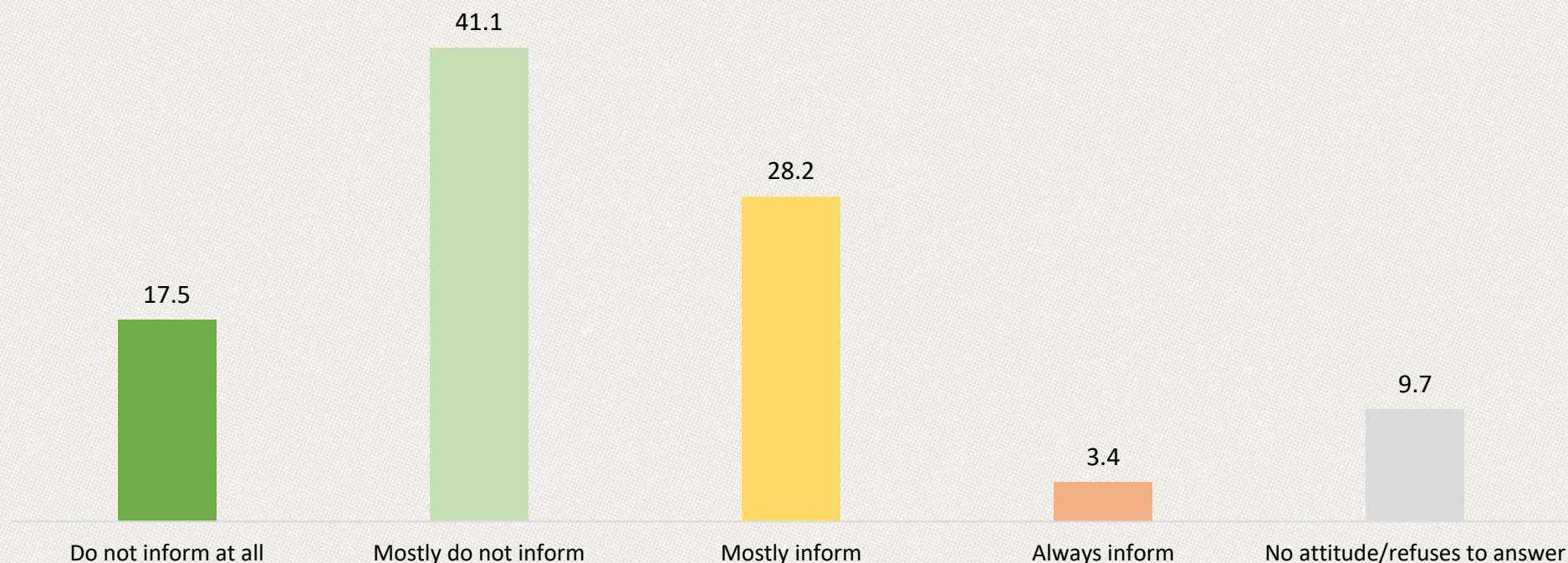
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INSTITUTIONS AND INFORMATION

According to perceptions, **competent institutions inform citizens insufficiently or not at all about the problem of discrimination and protection mechanisms**. While this attitude has 58% of respondents, slightly less than 1/3 have a positive attitude towards this issue.

How much do competent institutions inform citizens about the problem of discrimination and protection mechanisms?





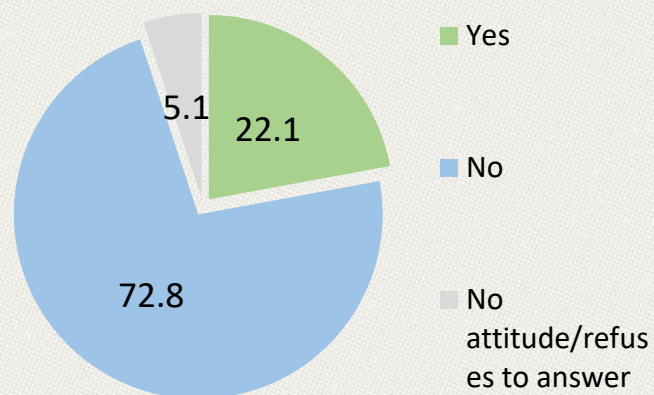
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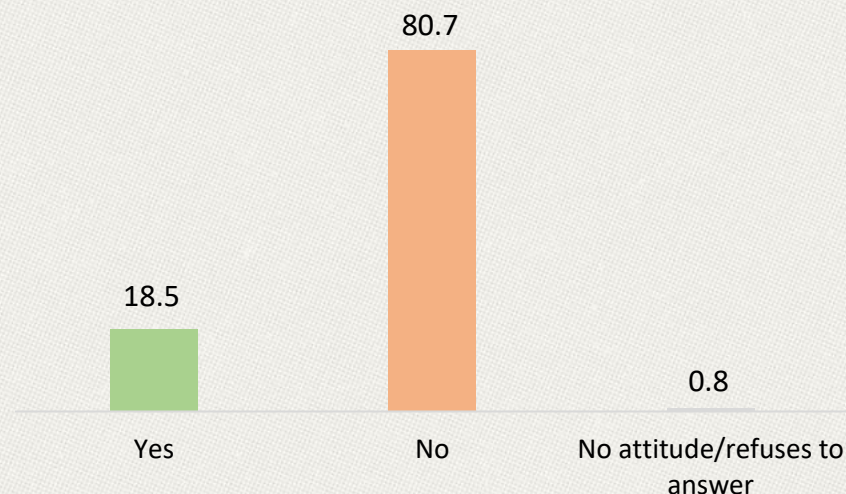
PERSONAL EXPERIENCE OF DISCRIMINATION

A significant majority of citizens in the past three years **did not experience discrimination due to some personal characteristic (72.8%)**, while **slightly more than a fifth (22.1%) experienced discrimination**, but of that share, **80% did not report discrimination**. The small number that reported discrimination mostly addressed non-governmental organizations and authorities in the institution/organization/company they work for. **Compared to 2019, the number of citizens who directly experienced discrimination is growing** (in 2019 – 16%, and in 2022 – 22.1%).

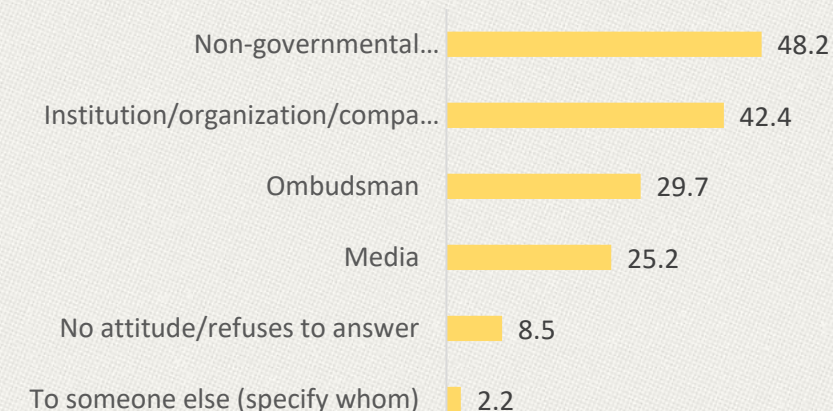
In the last three years, have you experienced discrimination due to any personal characteristic?



If you experienced discrimination, did you report it?



If the answer is YES, to whom did you report it?





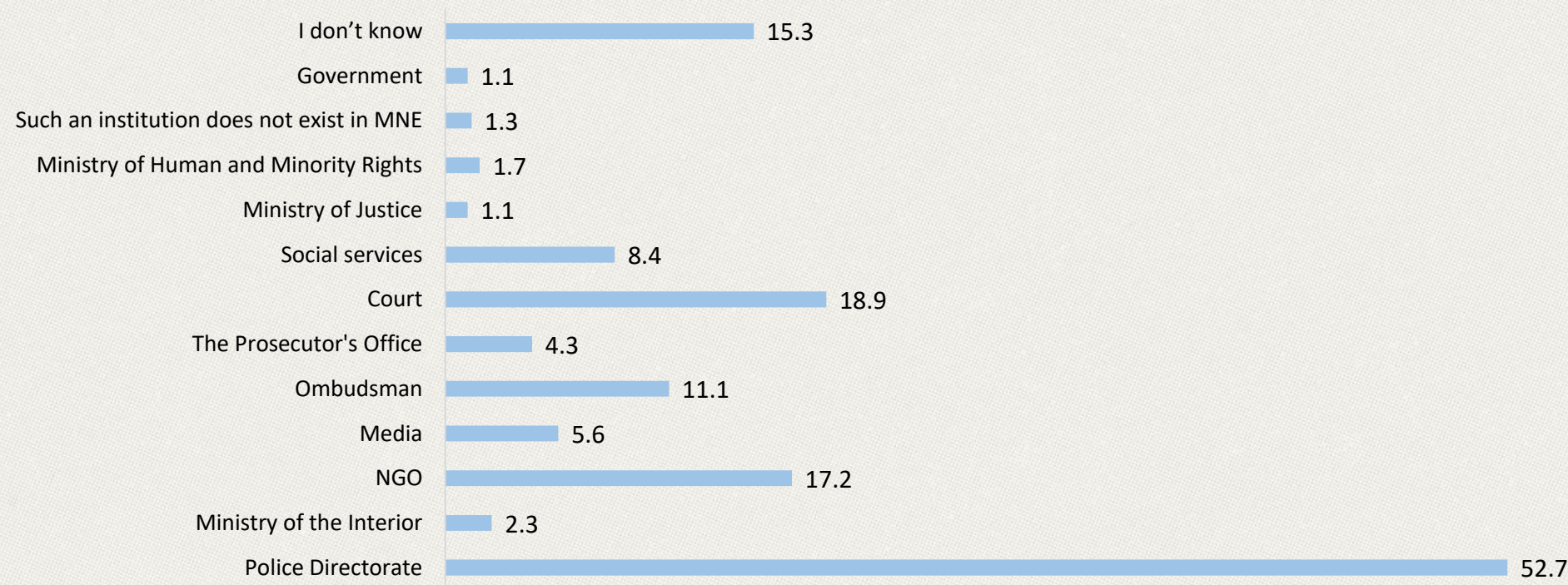
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INSTITUTIONS AND PROTECTION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

More than half of the respondents listed Police Directorate as the key institution they can address in case they feel discriminated. Among the others, they listed courts and non-governmental organizations. In this part, there is a **huge increase in addressing the Police Directorate compared to 2019**, and slightly less towards the courts, while NGOs remain in the first three addresses that citizens perceive as important.

In your opinion, what are the key institutions that you turn to in case you feel discriminated?





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PERCEPTION OF THE WORK OF INSTITUTIONS

Dissatisfaction with the work of institutions in charge of preventing discrimination prevails, **so almost half of respondents believe that the work of institutions is not good enough, while 19% estimate it as good and less than 15% as very good or excellent.** In this part, the overall perception remains at the level of assessment from 2019.

How do you evaluate the work of the institutions in charge of preventing discrimination ?





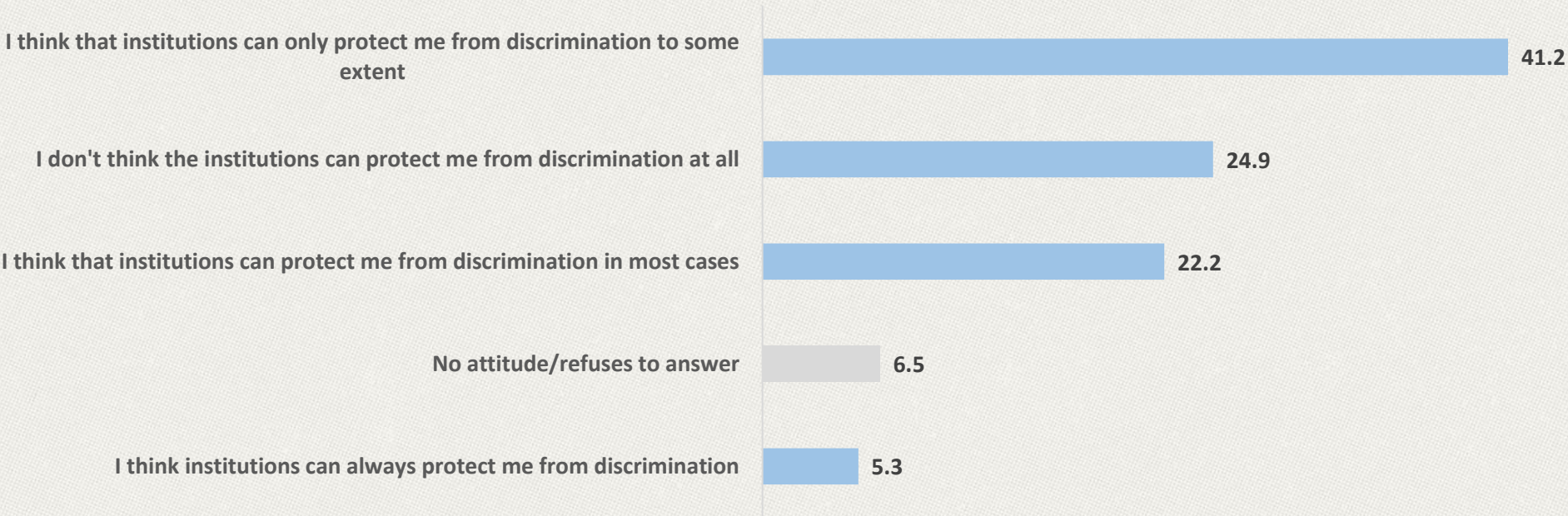
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PERCEPTION OF THE WORK OF INSTITUTIONS

Citizens do not believe that institutions could protect them against discrimination, i.e. 41% of respondents think that institutions can protect them against discrimination just to some extent, and ¼ that institutions cannot protect them from discrimination at all. Only 22% of citizens are of the opinion that institutions can protect them from discrimination in most cases.

To what extent do you believe that institutions can protect you from discrimination?





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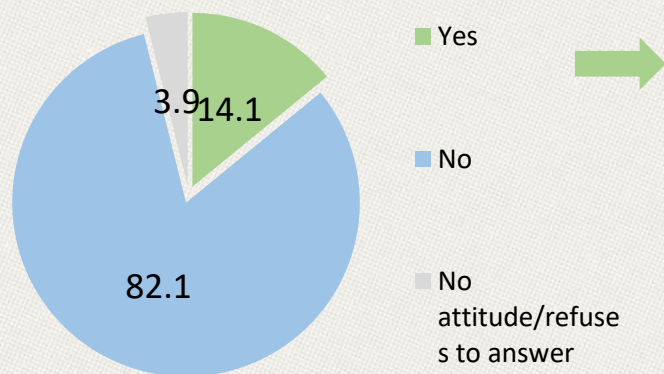
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

The vast majority of citizens do not recognize themselves as targets of hate speech/comments on the Internet, while only 14% state that they had this unpleasant experience.

Citizens who were the target of hate speech, in 70% of cases it happened more than once. In half of cases, the victims of such comments decided to ignore them, 23% reported it to the social media or portal where the case happened, and only 4% reported the hate speech to the competent state authorities.

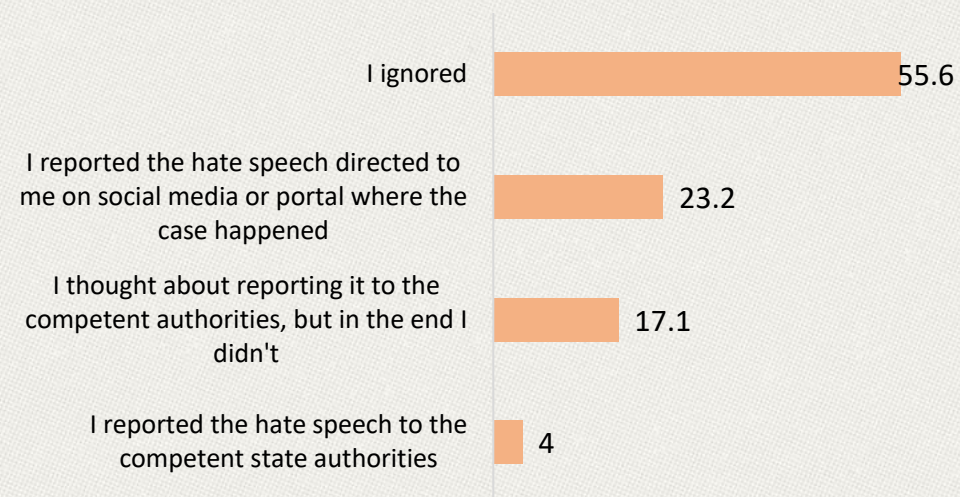
Have you been the target of hate speech based on sex, gender, disability or illness, race, ethnic, national or religious affiliation?



How many times have you been target of such hate speech?



How did you react when you were the target of such hate speech?





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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

As the reason for not reporting hate speech, a one-third cite a lack of trust in self-regulation on portals and social media, and more than one-quarter claimed that they have no trust in the competent authorities in charge of processing those cases.

Why haven't you reported hate speech?





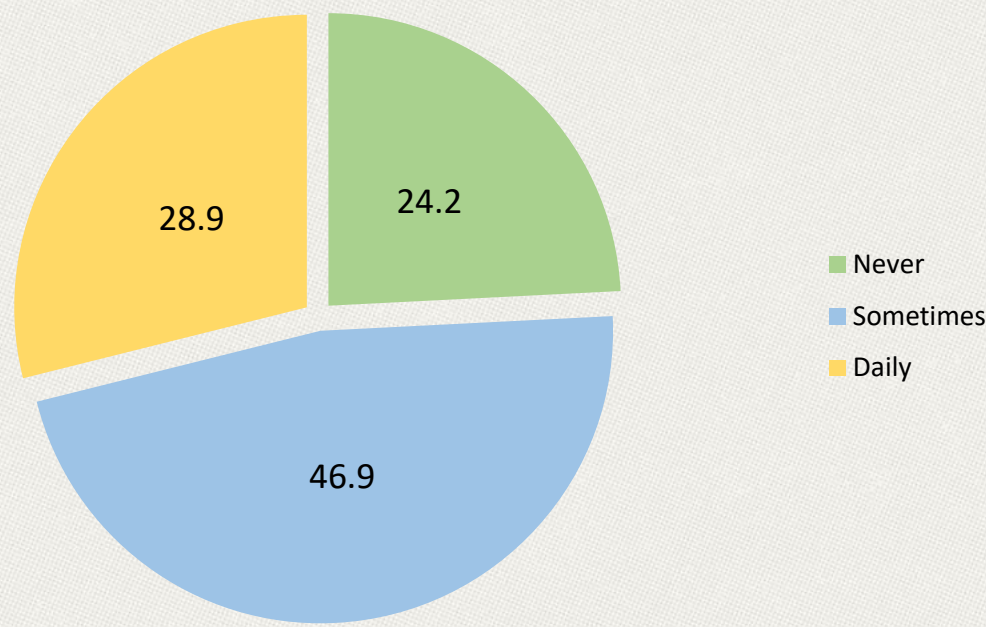
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

The majority of citizens sometimes notice hate speech on the Internet (46.9%) that is not directed to them, while about 29% notice it every day. Only slightly less than a quarter of respondents do not encounter hate speech on the Internet.

How often do you encounter hate speech on the Internet (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Internet portals including comments), which is not directed to you?





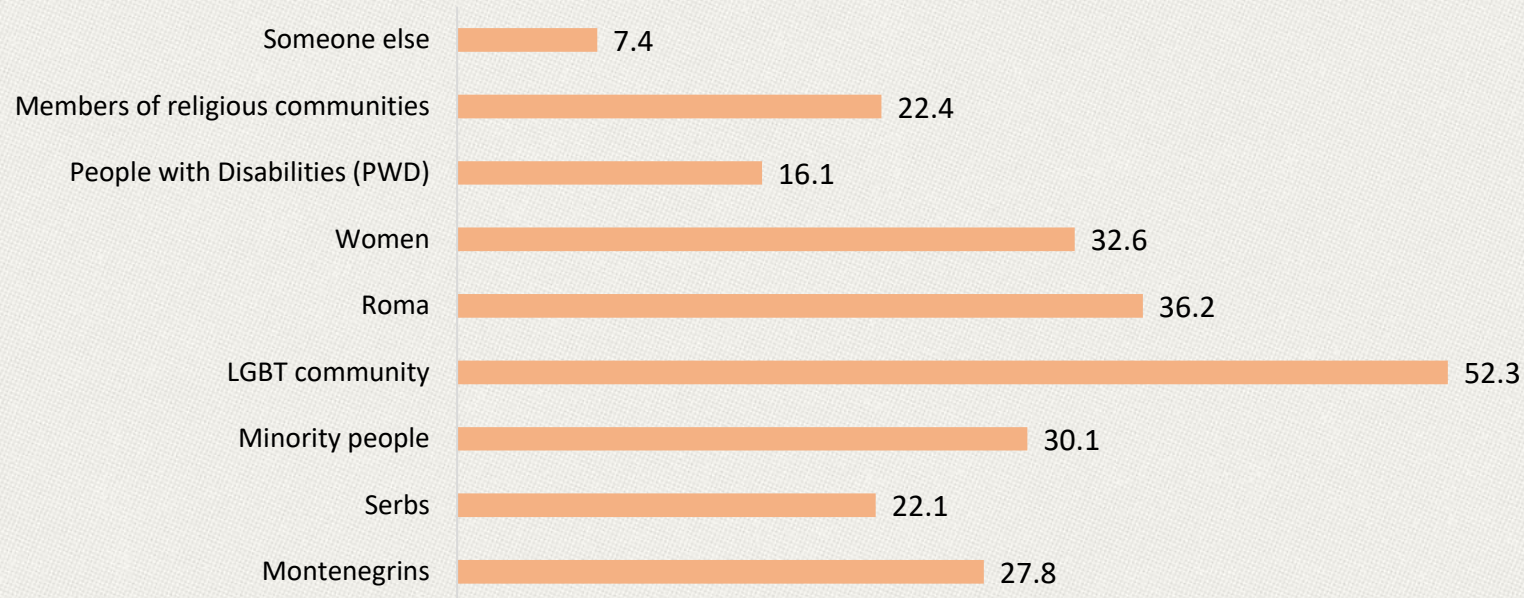
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

A significant number of citizens consider that the LGBT community is the main target of hate speech, and they also single out members of the Roma people, women and minorities.

In your opinion, who are the most frequent targets of hate speech on the Internet (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, Internet portals including comments on texts)?





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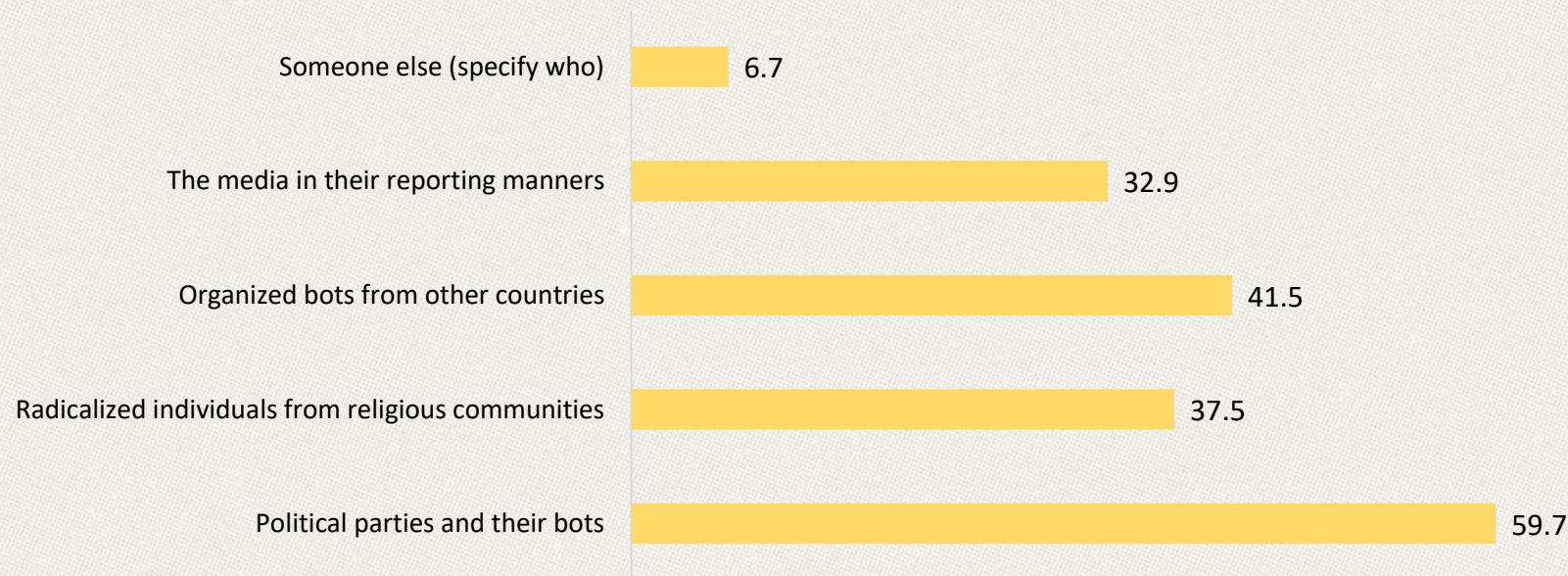
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

Political parties and their bots have been identified as the main generators of hate speech on the Internet. While this phenomenon is noticed by almost 60% of citizens, over 40% of them believe that **organized bots from other countries have the same negative social impact.**

Over 30% of Montenegrin citizens cite radicalized individuals from religious communities, as well as the media with their reporting manners, as creators of hate speech on the Internet.

In your opinion, who generates the most hate speech on the Internet?





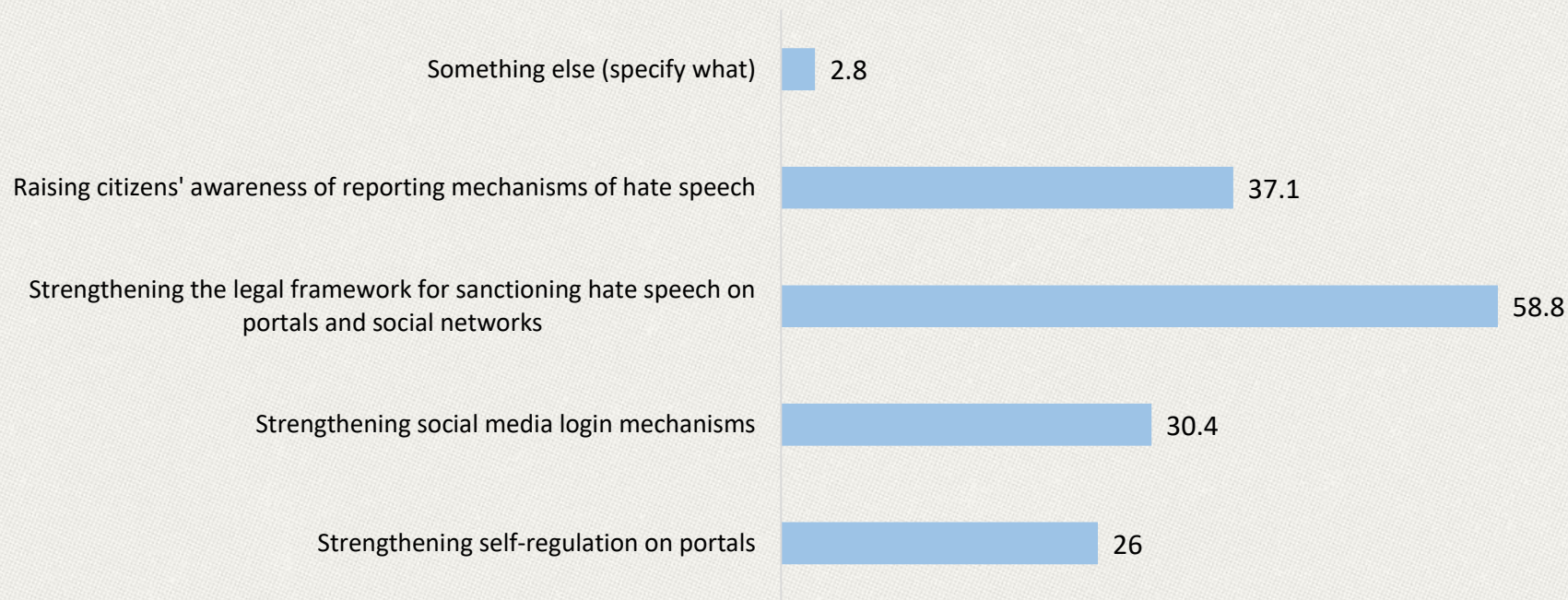
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

According to the opinion of the majority, strengthening the legal framework on sanctioning hate speech on portals and social media is the first thing that must be done in order to suppress hate speech on the Internet. Approximately one-third of respondents **stand for raising citizens' awareness of reporting mechanisms of hate speech**, as well as **strengthening social media login mechanisms**.

In your opinion, what should be done in order to suppress hate speech on the Internet?





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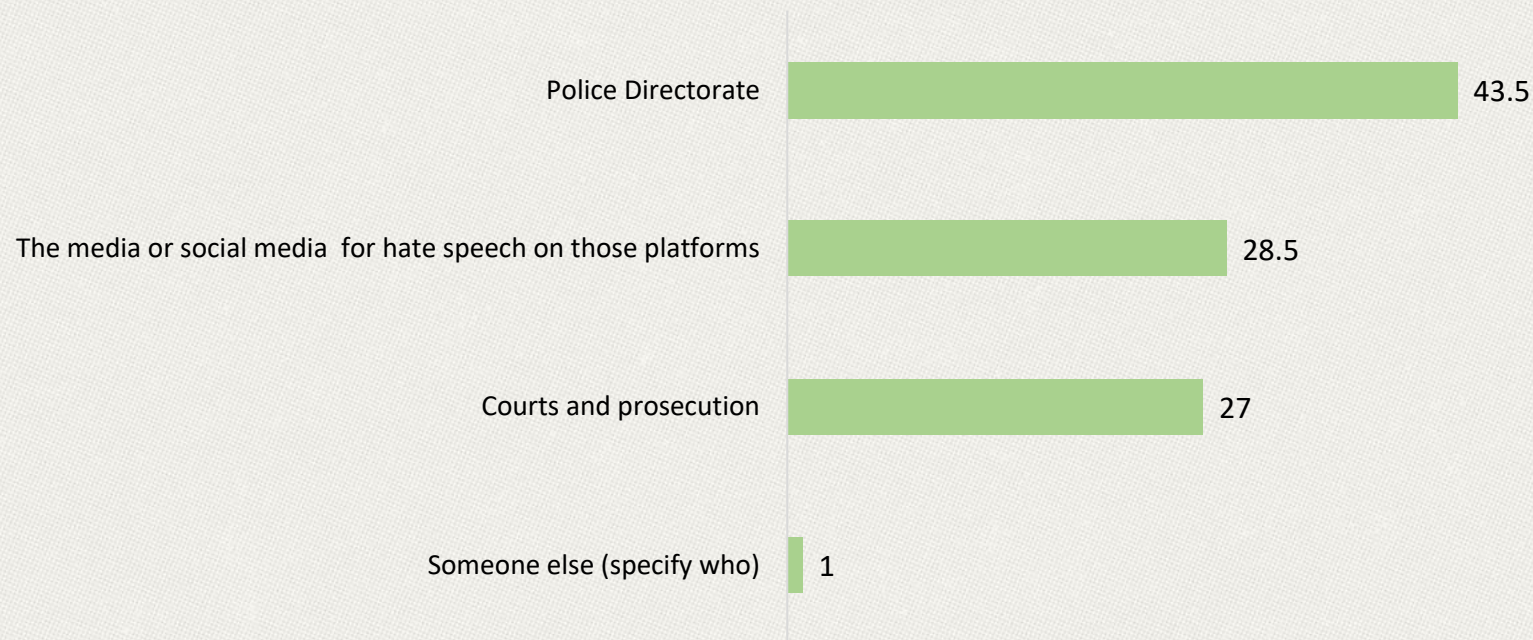
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

The Police Directorate is cited by 43.5% of citizens as an institution in charge of processing hate speech on the Internet. On the other hand, 28.5% of respondents believe that the media or social media are responsible for hate speech on those platforms, while 27% of them consider the courts and prosecutor's offices to be responsible.

In your opinion, who is in chage of processing hate speech on the Internet?





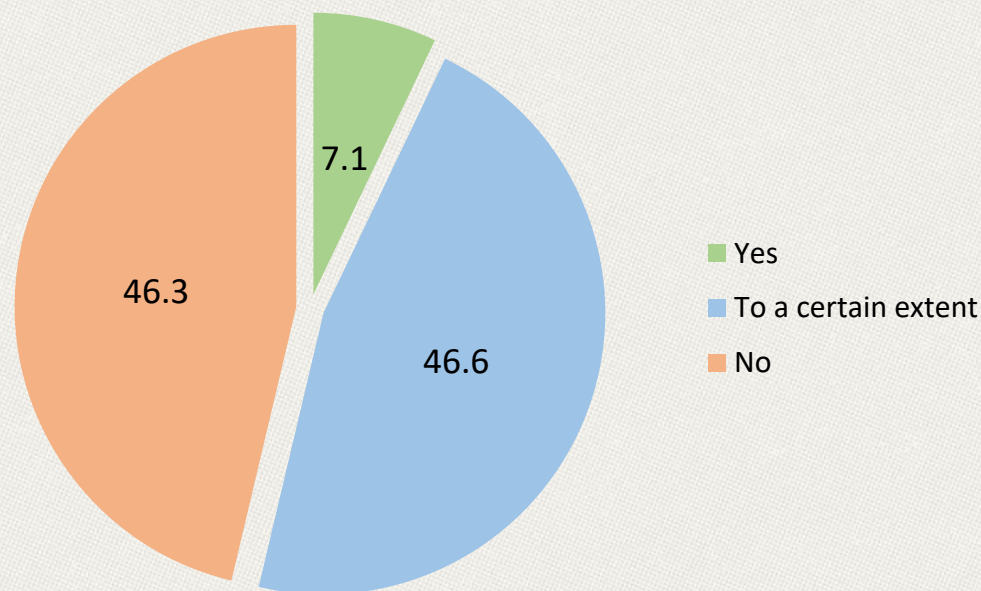
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HATE SPEECH ON THE INTERNET

In general, citizens do not think that the state is making enough efforts to combat hate speech on the Internet. An equal share of respondents, about 46%, believe that the state either partially does so or does not counter hate speech at all. Only 7% of citizens recognize the state's efforts to combat this social problem.

Does the state make enough efforts to suppress hate speech on the Internet?



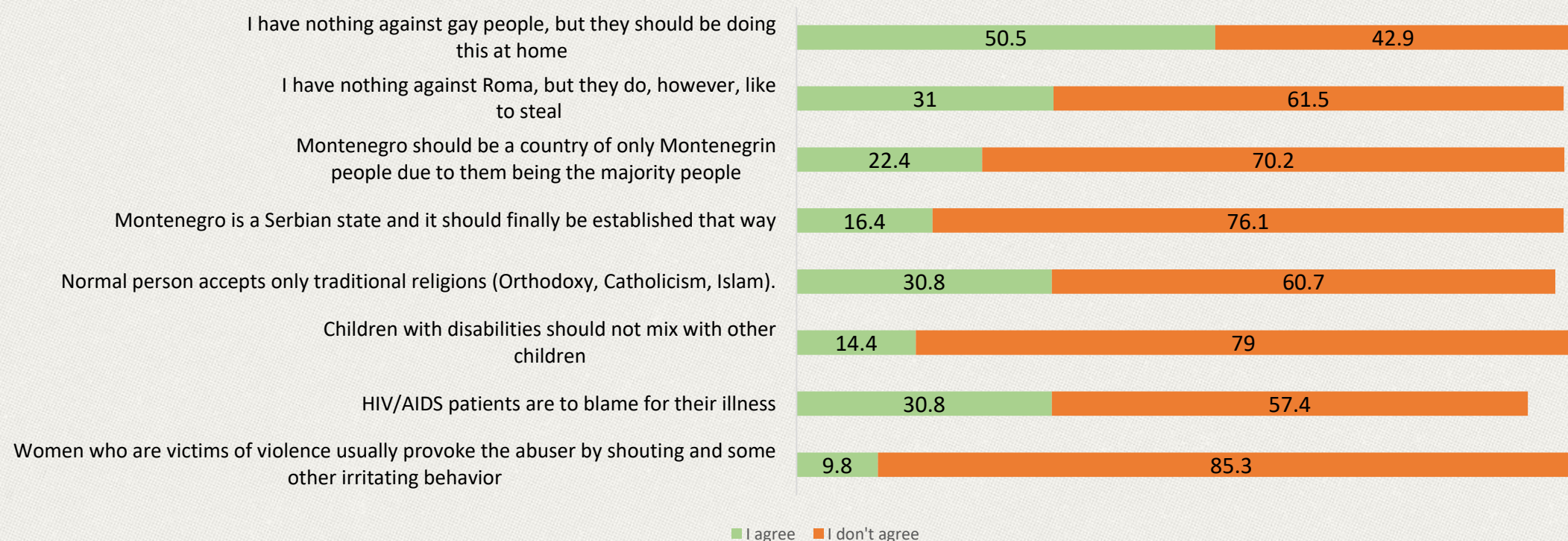


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INDICATORS OF DISCRIMINATION

Citizens mostly do not support discriminatory attitudes. The only discriminatory attitude that is half-approved is related to the LGBT community. Although in the minority, about 30% of respondents support stereotypical, unscientific and conservative claims related to Roma and HIV/AIDS infected, and there is also the share of those who accept only traditional religions (Orthodoxy, Catholicism, Islam). More than 70% of citizens do not support claims that are contrary to the civic concept of the state, the one that deny the rights of children with disabilities, or shifting the blame of sexual violence victims onto the victim. **Compared to 2019, there is progress when it comes to perception of the position of women victims of violence, but unfortunately not in other areas. Regression is even noted in certain areas (attitude towards Roma, traditional discriminatory beliefs, LGBT persons, etc.).**





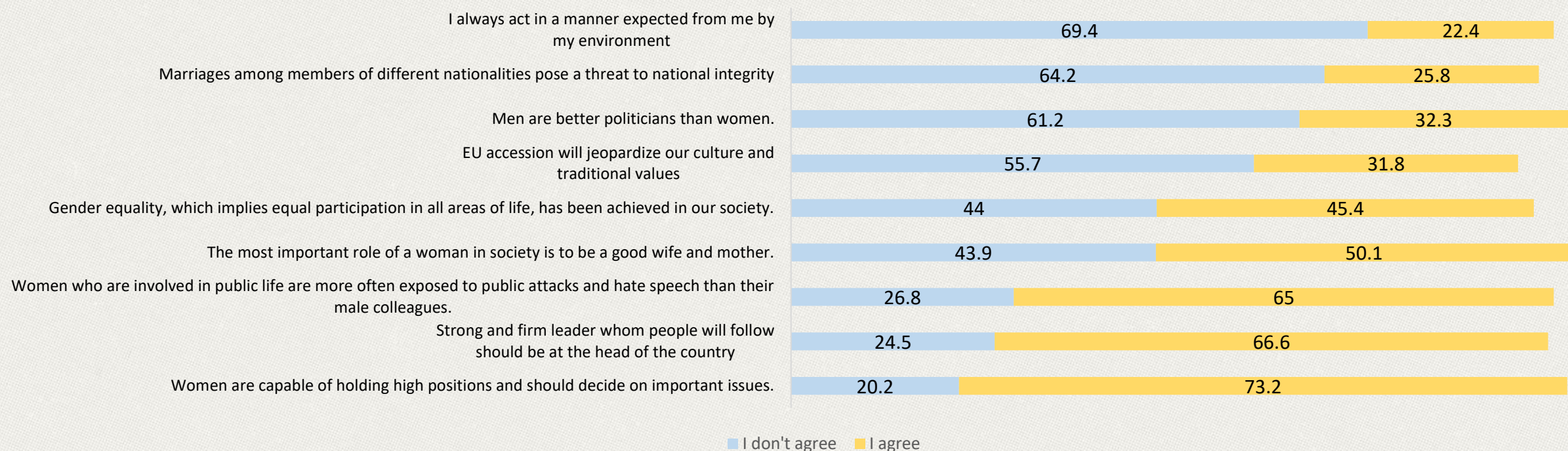
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BROADER STATE OF CIVIL AWARENESS

When it comes to values, compared to 2019, there are certain indicators of maturing civic awareness, although it is clear that there is still a lot of work to be done in this direction. There is a slight decrease in the number of citizens who believe that the head of the country should be a strong leader (from 71% in 2019 it fell to 66.6% in 2022), marriages among members of different nationalities are perceived as a threat, although that number is also decreasing (from 31% in 2019 to 25.8% in 2022), the number of those who deem that EU accession will not jeopardize our culture and traditional values is also decreasing (from 41% in 2019 to 31.8% in 2022), as well as the number of those who predominantly see women through role of mother and wife (from 68% in 2019 to 50.1% in 2022).

Although citizens perceive women as capable of holding high positions, they still cite men as better politicians. They recognize that women involved in public life are more exposed to public attacks and hate speech than their male colleagues. The opinion that gender equality has been achieved in our country is divided.



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