



EU LGBTI SURVEY



EU LGBTI Survey II

Main findings

A photograph of a dirt road winding through a forest. The trees are mostly bare, with some showing vibrant autumn foliage in shades of orange, red, and yellow. The ground is covered in fallen leaves. The sky is overcast and grey. The text is overlaid on the lower half of the image.

A long way to LGBTI Equality

a map & a guide

A long way to go for LGBTI equality – MAIN FINDINGS

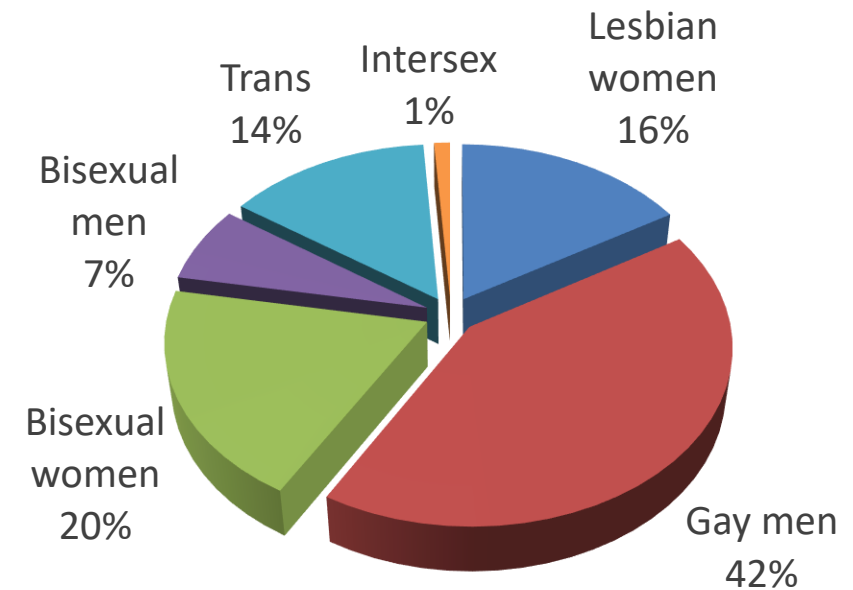
- Overall, only little or no progress has been achieved in the last years
- Fear, violence and discrimination are still a daily reality for many LGBTI people across Europe
- Intersex and trans people suffer the most of victimisation and discrimination experiences
- EU average masks important differences between countries.
- New laws promoting LGBTI rights and support from public figures help people feel safer and allow them to be more open about who they are. This in turn encourages them to participate in public life and contributes to creating more inclusive communities
- Where there is a negative public discourse, lack of law enforcement and lack of support from civil society, the situation of LGBTI people quickly deteriorates
- Focus on youth – survey reveals slow gradual progress across generations – schools-education key battleground
- Amid the coronavirus pandemic, the situation of many LGBTI people may worsen even further as they may be trapped inside in hostile environments, struggle to find or keep a job, make ends meet or not be able to access the healthcare **they need**. 1 in 3 LGBTI people say they have difficulties to make ends meet. The situation is worse for intersex and trans people (about 1 in 2)

EU-LGBTI II

~140.000 LGBTI respondents
15+ years old
In EU-28 + RS, NMK



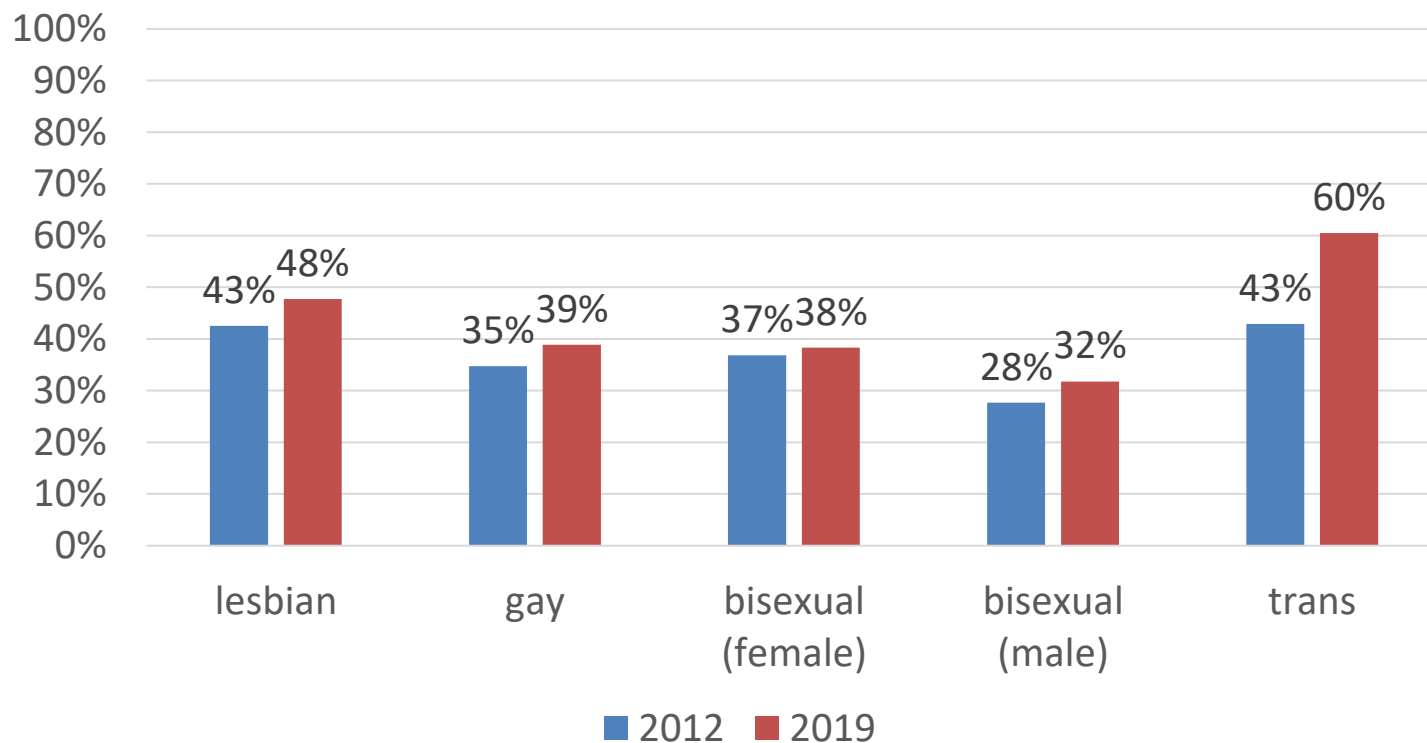
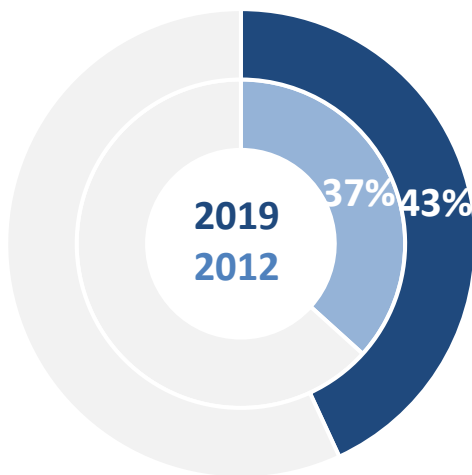
A long way to go
for LGBTI equality



- Overall, only little or no progress has been achieved in the last years
- Intersex and trans people suffer the most of victimisation and discrimination
- LGBTI persons feel more discriminated against in more areas of life

KEY INDICATORS' LGBT COMPARISONS 2012 → 2019

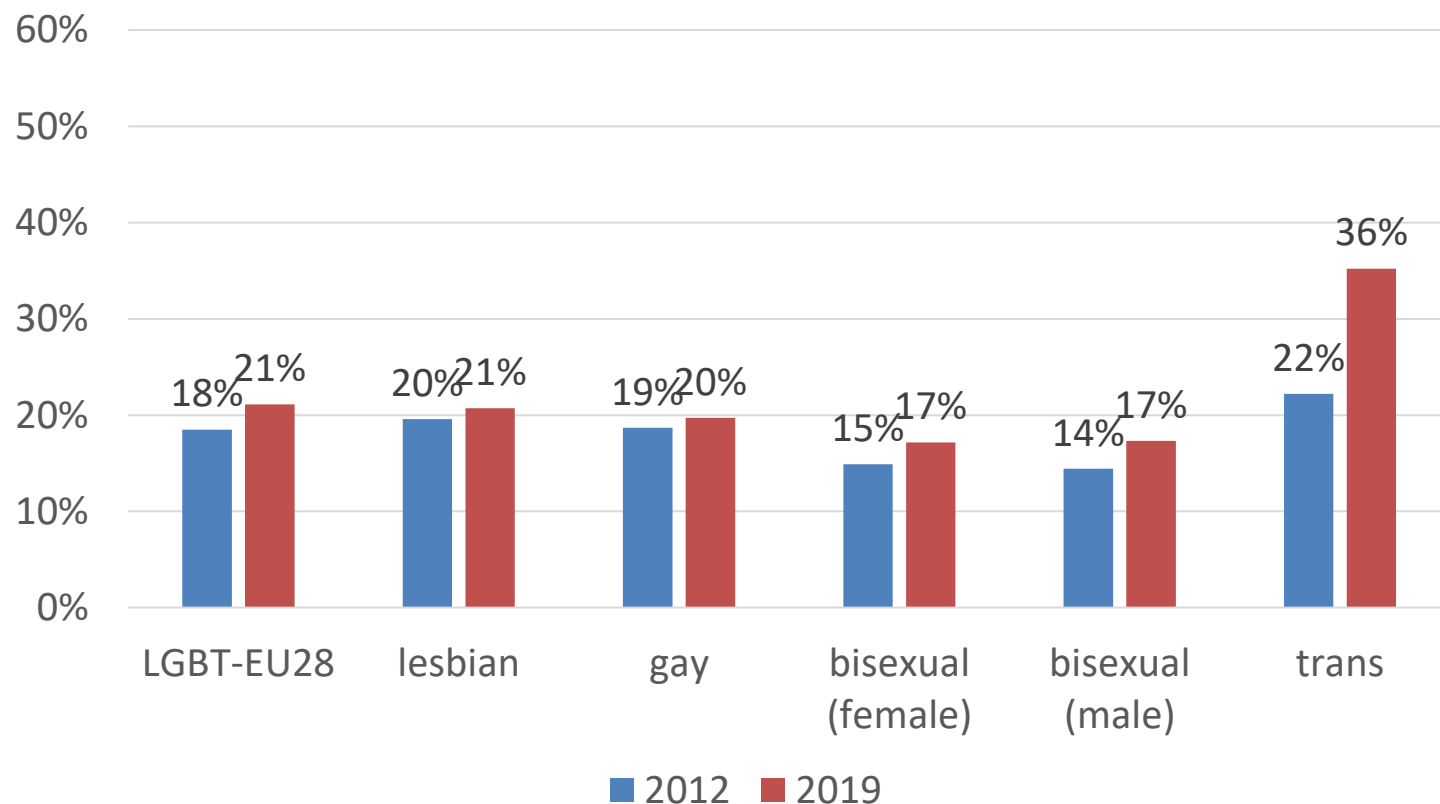
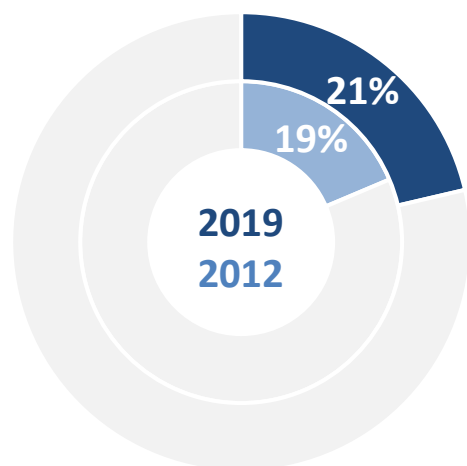
- *LGBT Respondents 18+ who felt discriminated against in at least one area of life (employment, healthcare, social services, housing, education, daily life) in the last 12 months because of being LGBT – 2012 → 2019*
- **1 in 5 feel discriminated against at work and over 1 in 3 feel discriminated against when going out to eat, drink or being social**

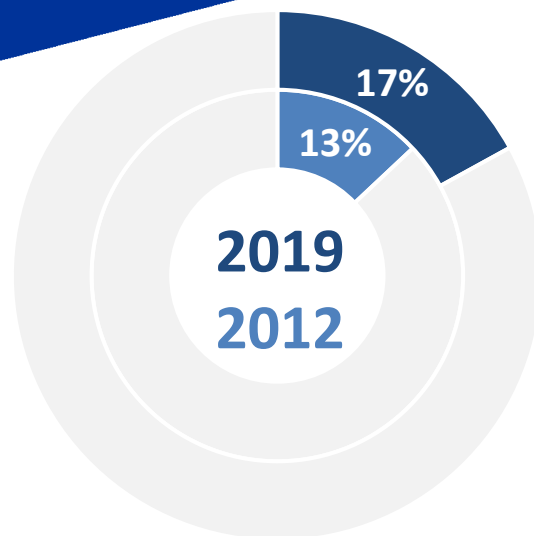


- **Discrimination at the workplace remains high**
- ***Increased for Trans persons***
 - *indicating also more visibility and claim of equality and participation*
 - *awareness of being entitled to protection*

KEY INDICATORS' LGBT COMPARISONS 2012 → 2019

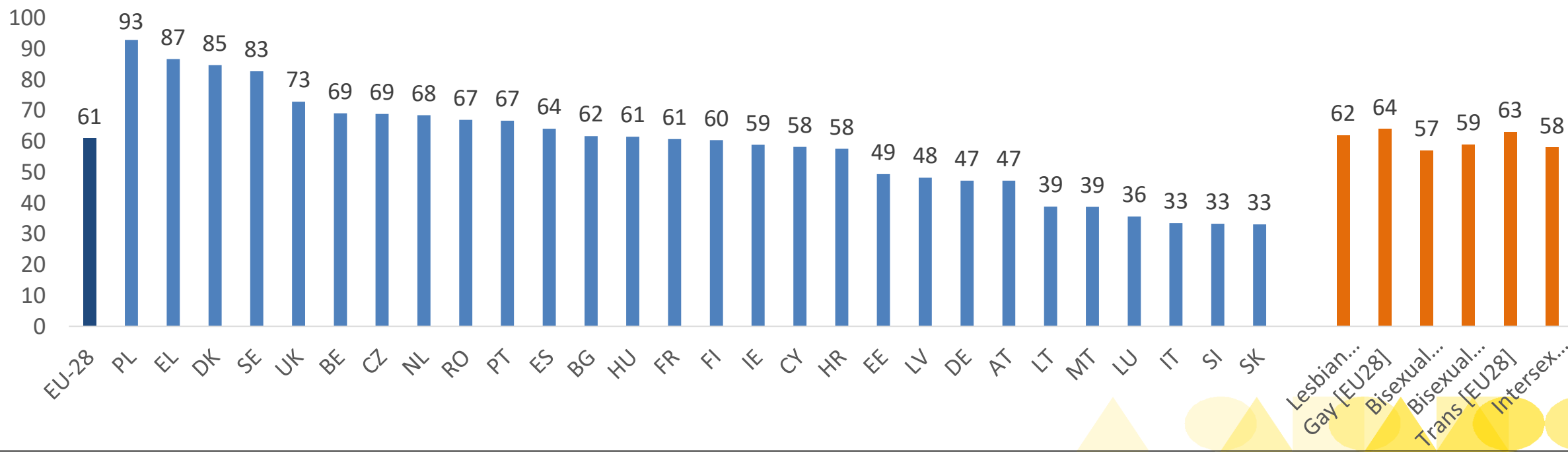
- LGBT Respondents 18+ who felt discriminated against at work in the last 12 months because of being LGBT – 2012 → 2019**





Proportion of most recent incidents of discrimination in employment in the last 12 months that were reported by LGBT respondents 18+ or anyone to an Equality Body or any organisation– 2012 → 2019

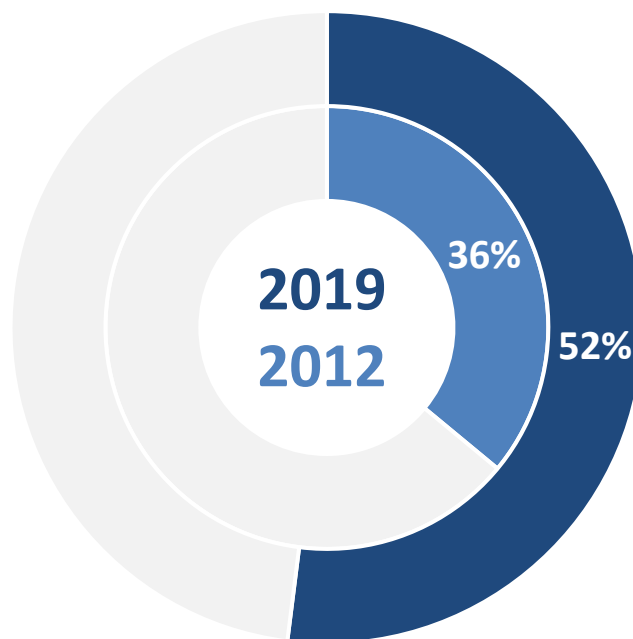
RIGHTS AWARENESS- Respondents who have heard of at least one Equality Body - 2019, by country and by LGBTI group



- Those above 18 years old are more open than before about being LGBT

KEY INDICATORS' LGBT COMPARISONS 2012 → 2019

- Share of LGBT respondents 18+ years old who are often or always open about being LGBT – 2012 → 2019*

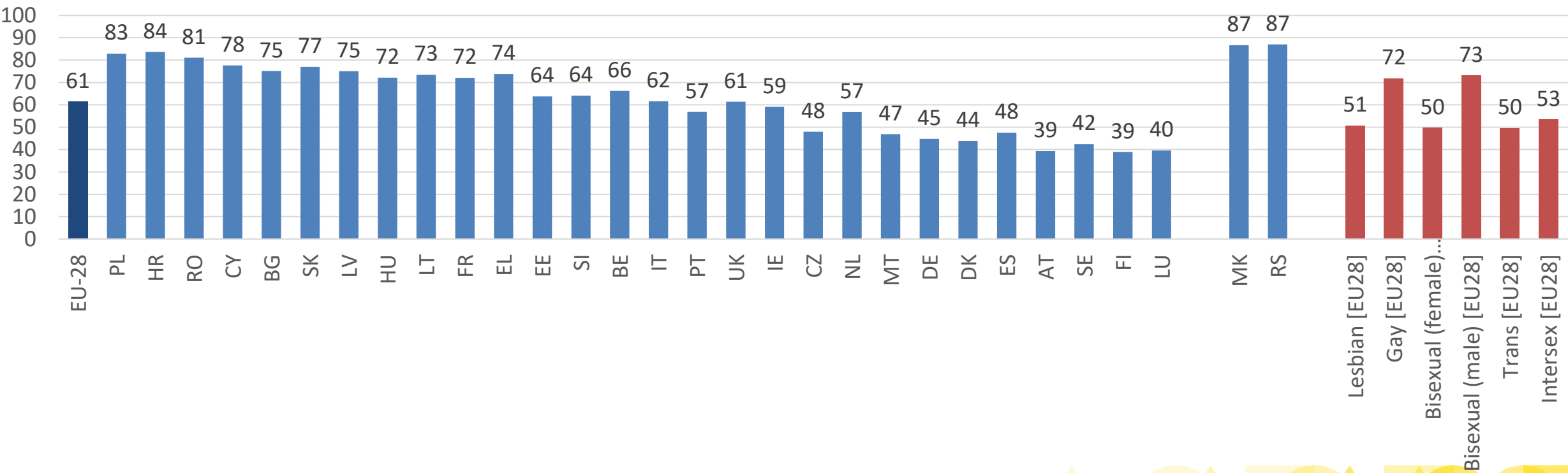


- **Fear, violence and discrimination are still a daily reality for many LGBTI people across Europe**

LGBTI Survey 2019 results

- SAFETY – Respondents who avoid ‘often’ or ‘always’ holding hands in public with a same-sex partner for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed for being LGBTI (%) - by country and LGBTI group***

→ 6 in 10 avoid holding hands in public with their partners

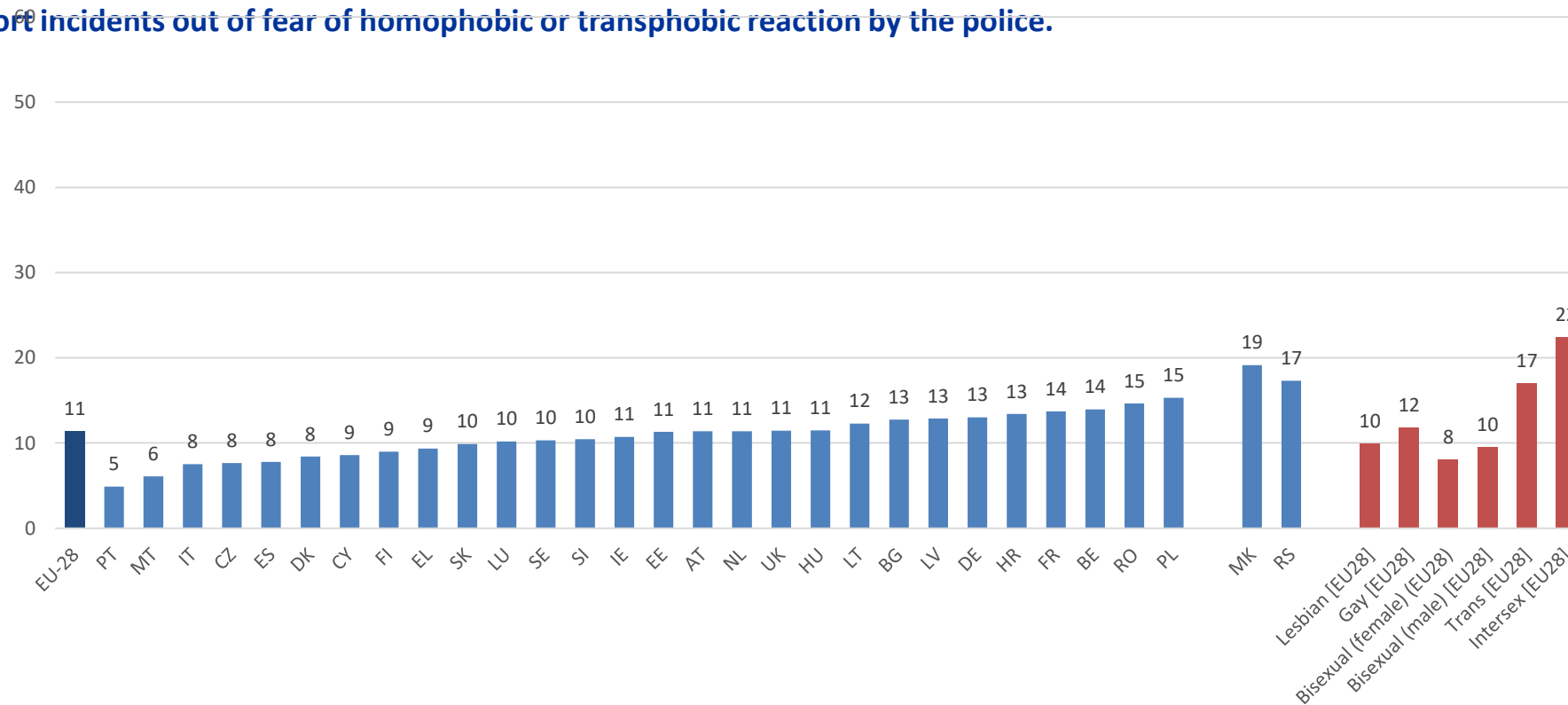


LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Respondents who were physically or sexually attacked at home or elsewhere (street, on public transport, at workplace, etc.) because being LGBTI -2019 in the 5 years before the survey, by country and LGBTI group

→ 1 in 5 trans and intersex people were physically or sexually attacked, double that of other LGBTI groups.

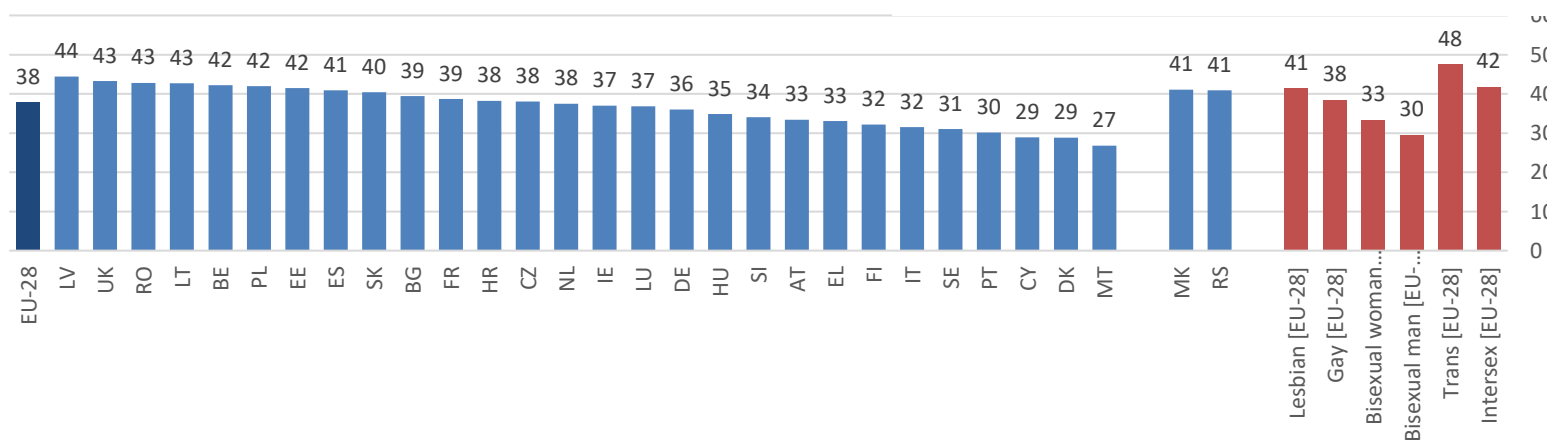
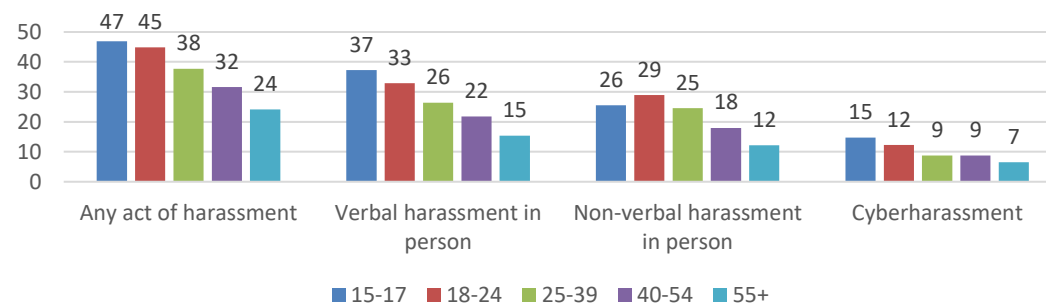
→ 1 in 4 do not report incidents out of fear of homophobic or transphobic reaction by the police.



LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Respondents who experienced harassment for being LGBTI, in the 12 months before the survey (%) – 2019, by country, by type of harassment, by age and LGBTI group

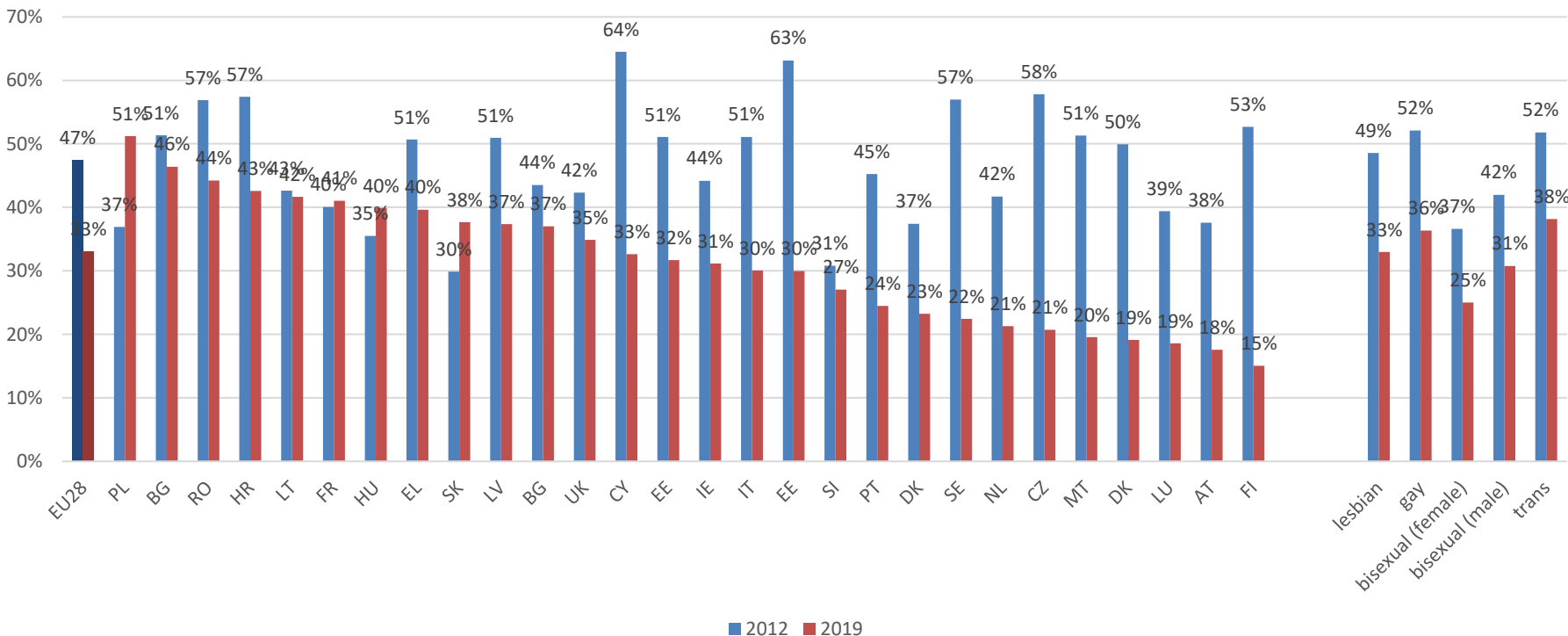
→ 2 in 5 respondents say they were harassed the year before the survey



- **EU average masks important differences between countries**

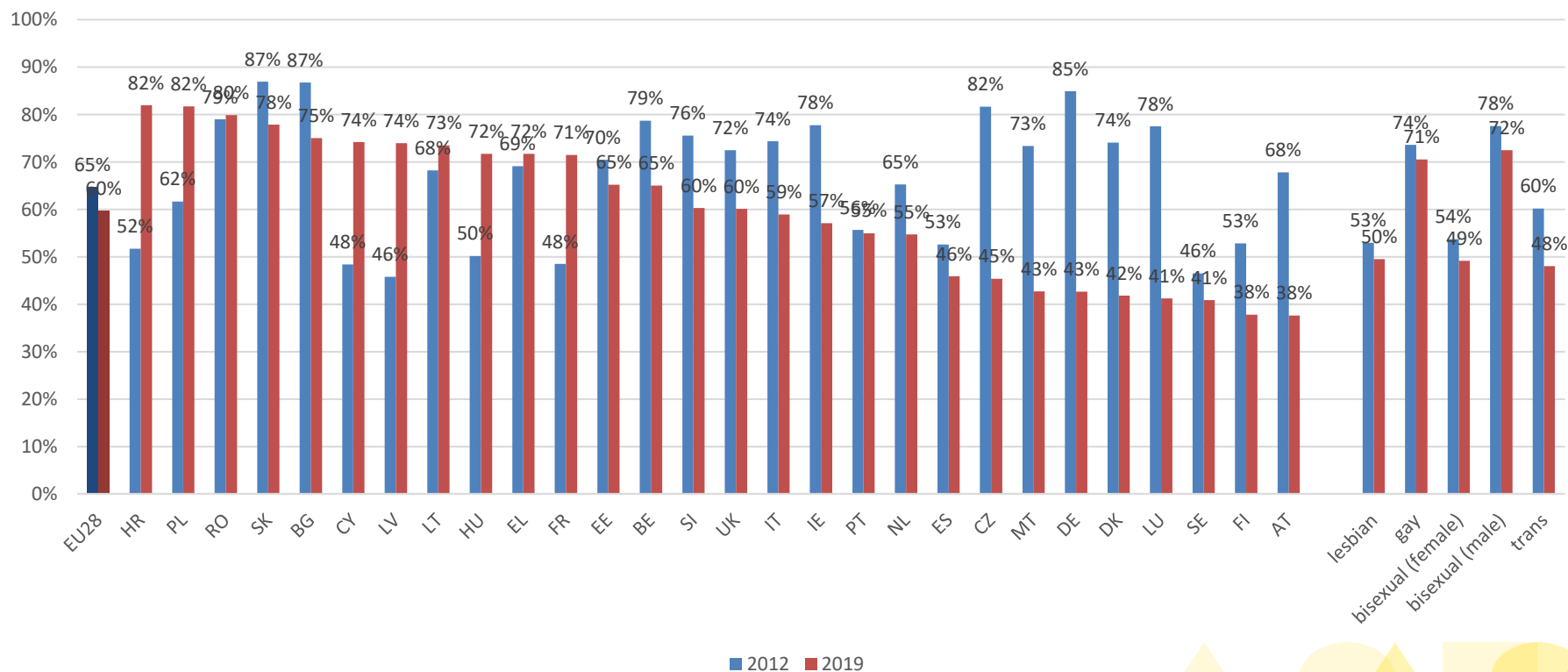
KEY INDICATORS' LGBT COMPARISONS 2012 → 2019 -TRENDS

- Respondents avoiding places or locations (often or always) for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed because being LGBT – 2012 → 2019*



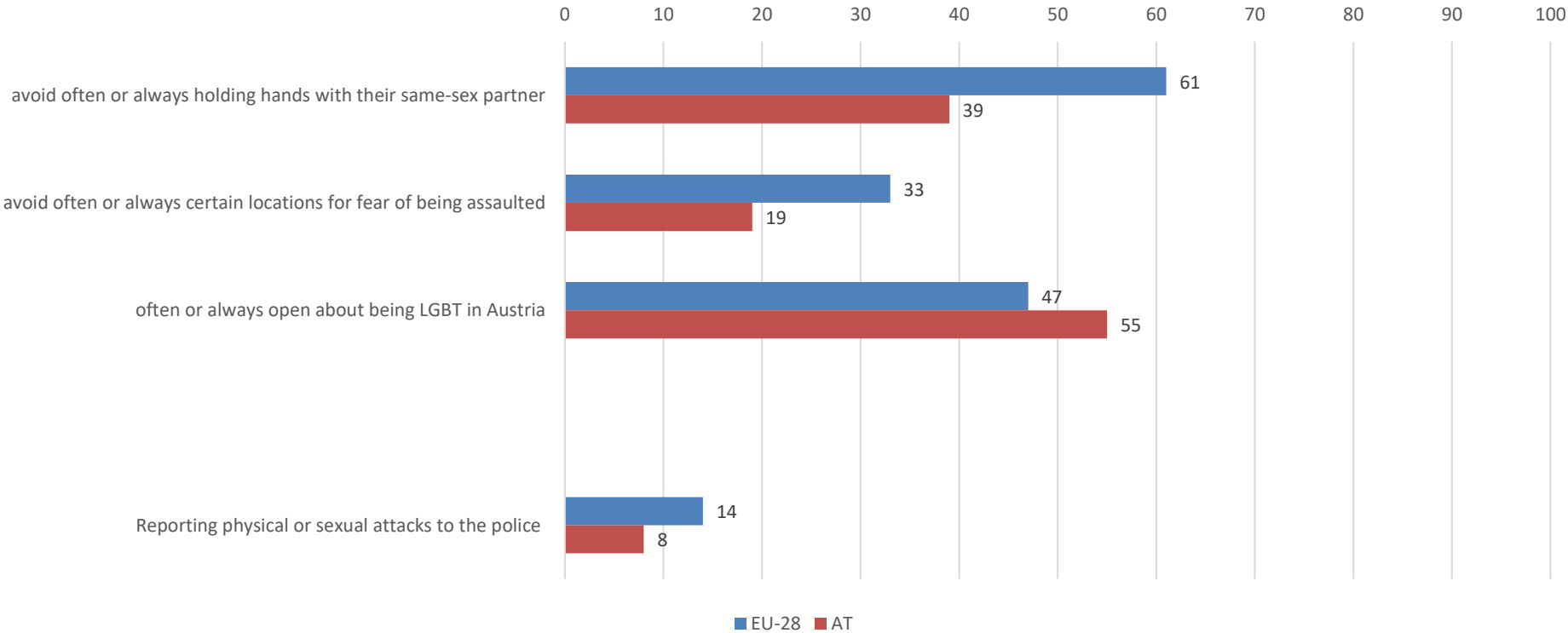
KEY INDICATORS' LGBT COMPARISONS 2012 → 2019 -TRENDS

- Respondents avoiding often or always holding hands in public with a same-sex partner for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed – 2012 → 2019*



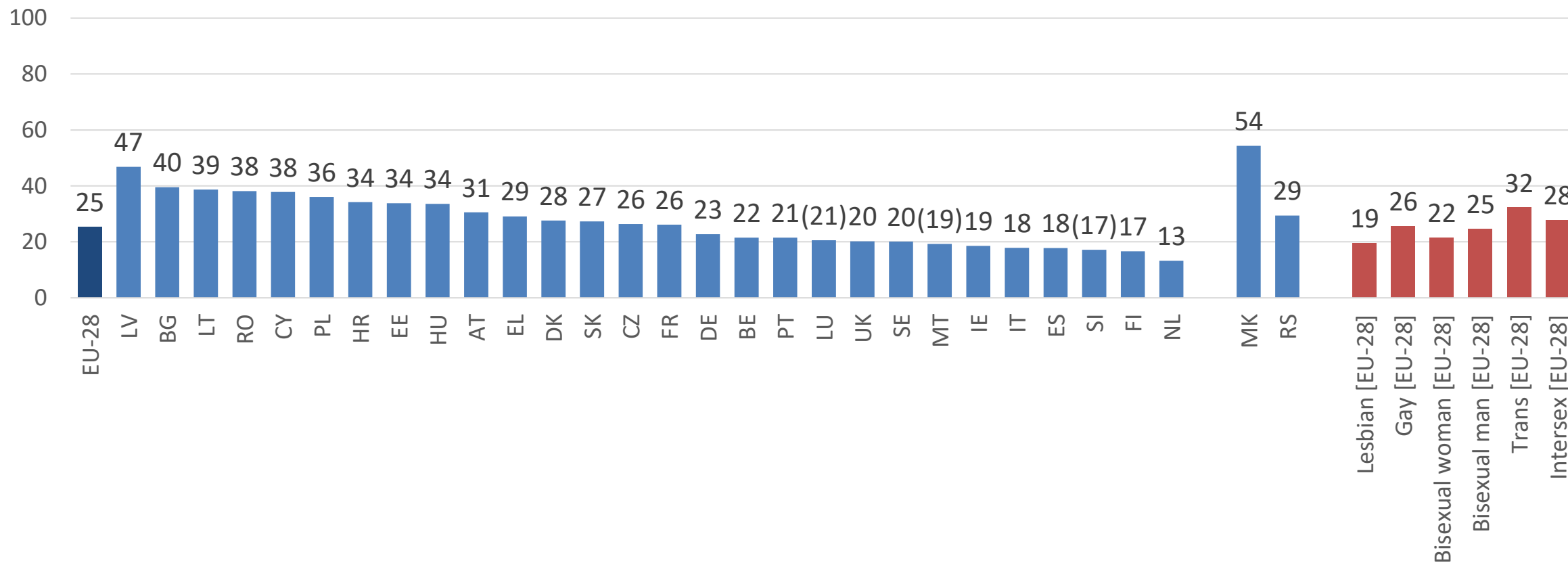
LGBTI Survey 2019 results

- Safety concerns – AT vs EU-28*



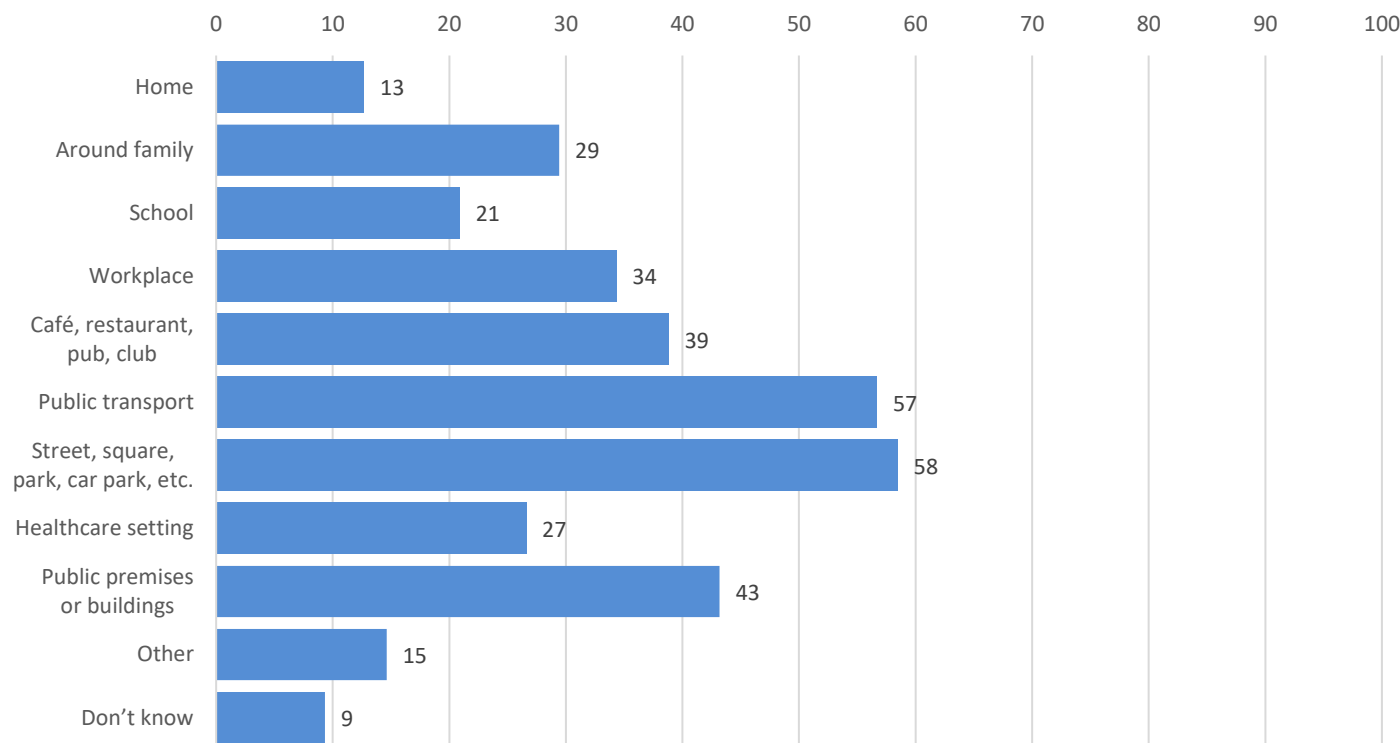
LGBTI Survey 2019 results

- VIOLENCE – Respondents not reporting physical or sexual attack to the police due to fear of homophobic and/or transphobic reaction from the police – most recent incident due to being LGBTI, in the 5 years before the survey (%) - by country and LGBTI group***



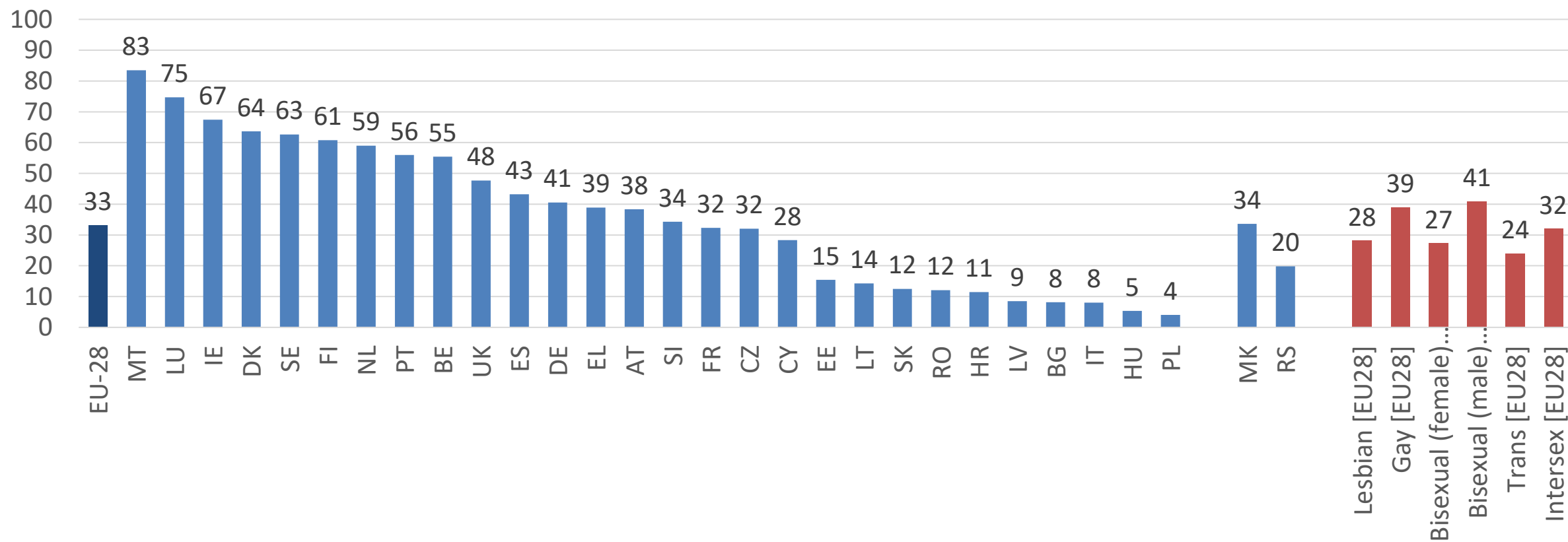
LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Respondents who avoid being open about themselves as LGBTI for fear of being assaulted, threatened or harassed because they are LGBTI, by area (EU28)



LGBTI Survey 2019 results

- PERCEPTION - LGBTI respondents who think the government in the country they live in combats effectively prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people – 2019**



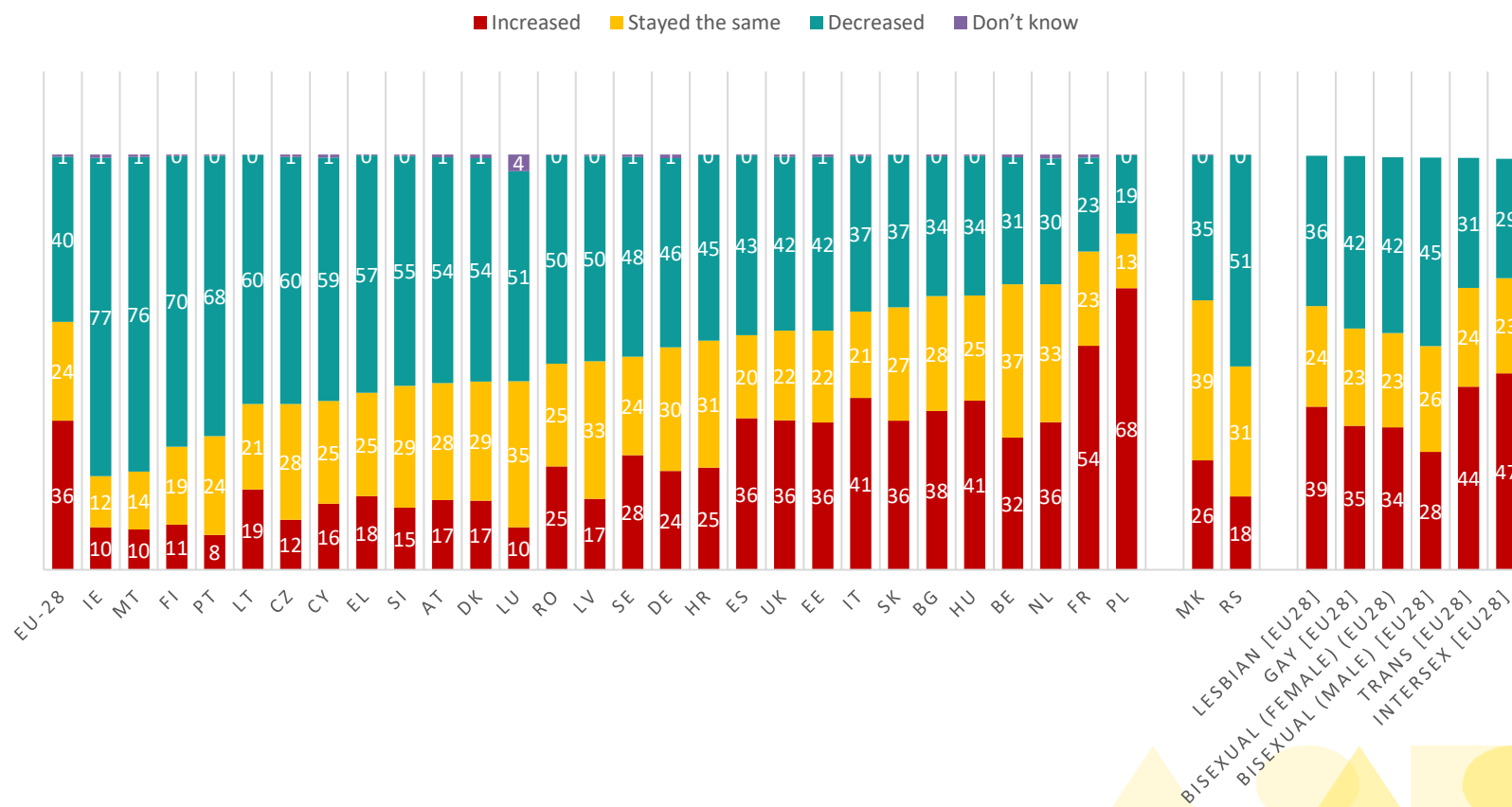
- In some Member States, over 70% LGBTI respondents say society is more tolerant, and/or violence has decreased

While...

- ...in others, up to 68% say prejudice, intolerance and violence have increased.
- Gay and bisexual men perceive more improvement than other groups.

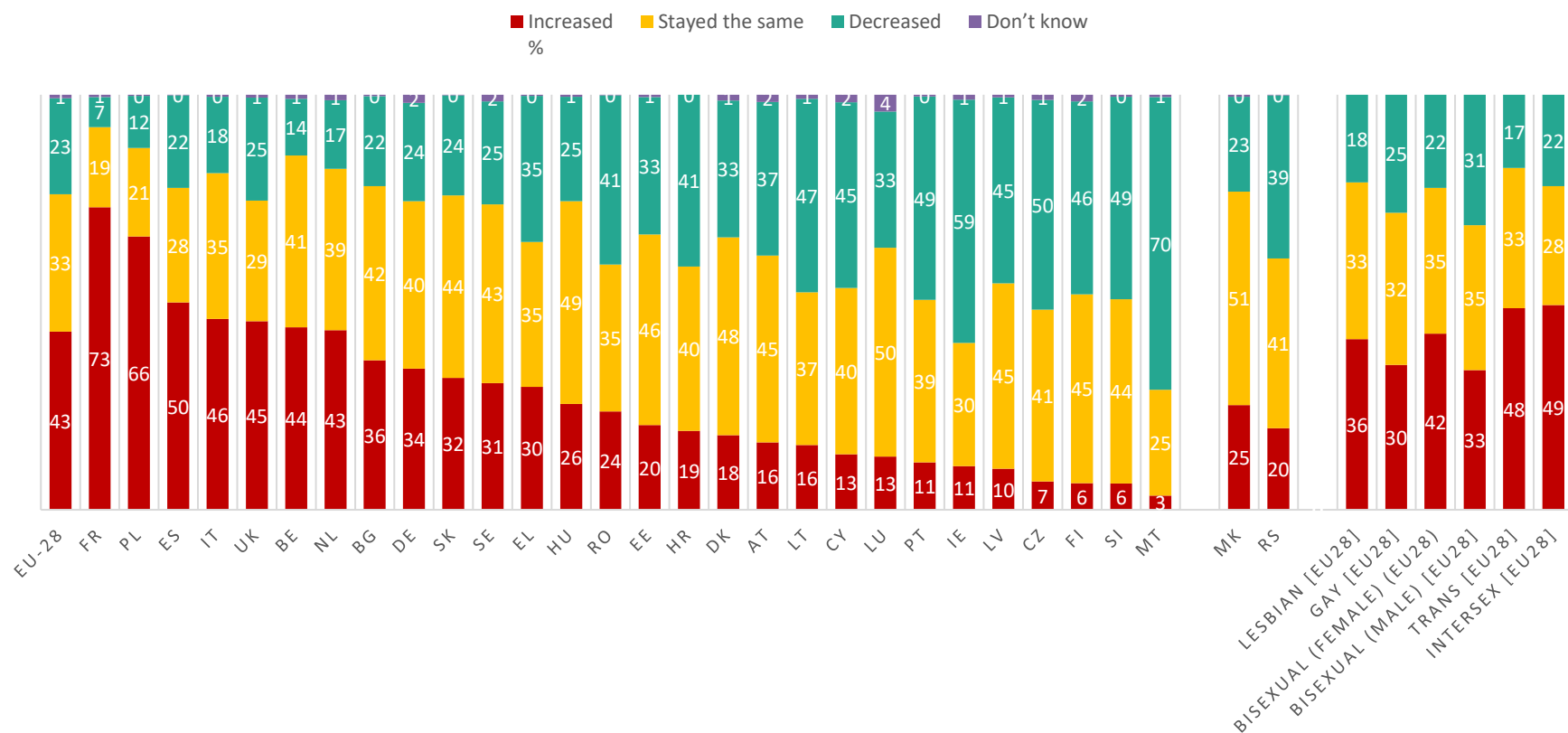
LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Respondents who think that prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people increased, stayed the same or decreased in the country they live in – by country and by LGBTI group



LGBTI Survey 2019 results

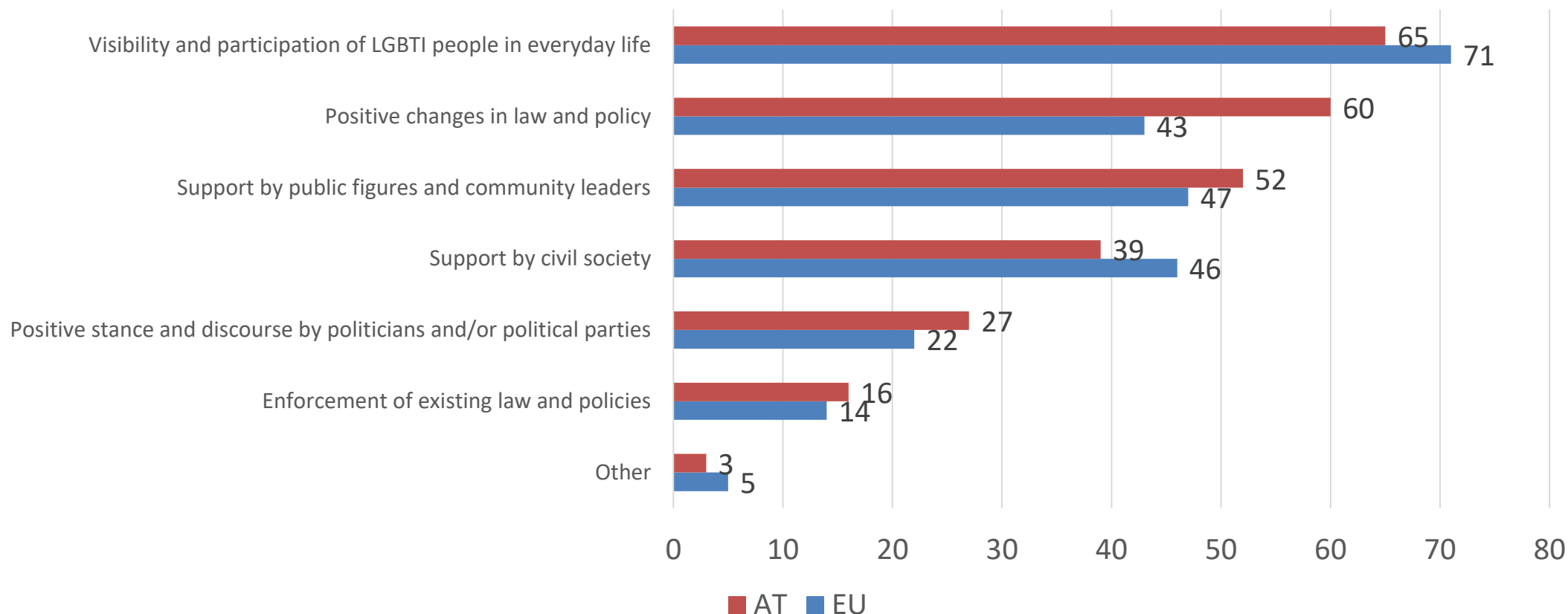
Respondents who think that violence against LGBTI people increased, stayed the same or decreased in the country they live in – by country and by LGBTI group



- **New laws promoting LGBTI rights and support from public figures help people feel safer and allow them to be more open about who they are.**
- **This in turn encourages them to participate in public life and contributes to creating more inclusive communities**

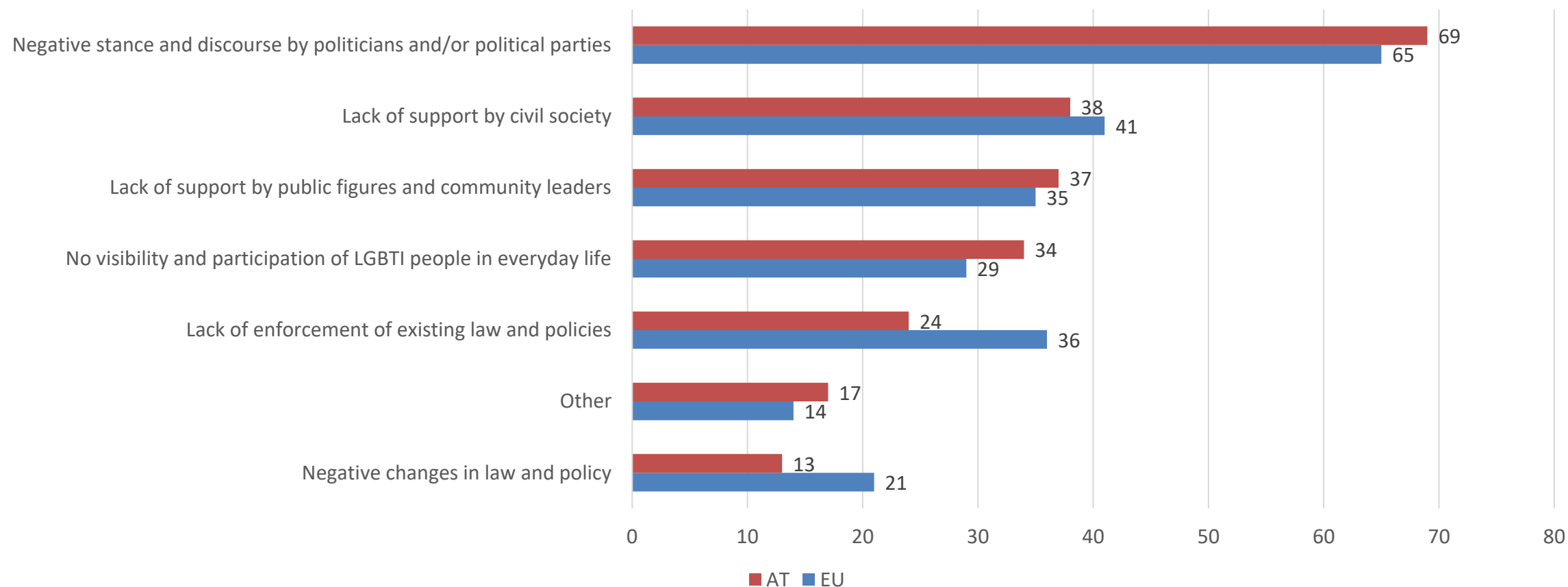
LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Main reasons for the decrease in prejudice, intolerance and violence against LGBTI people in the country they live in as perceived by LGBTI respondents - AT vs EU28



LGBTI Survey 2019 results

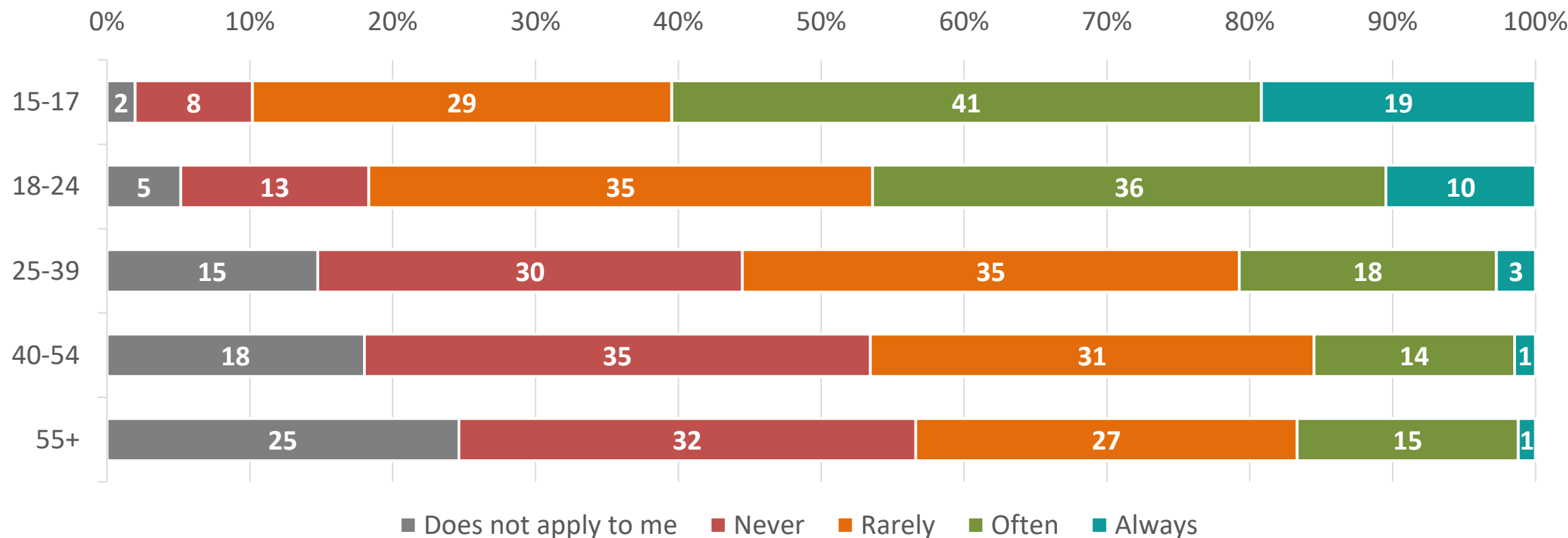
Main reasons for the increase in prejudice, intolerance and violence against LGBTI people in the country they live in as perceived by LGBTI respondents – AT vs EU28



- **Focus on youth – survey reveals slow gradual progress across generations in a still very challenging and victimising environment**
- **Schools-education > key battleground and laboratory of the future on the road to LGBTI equality**

LGBTI Survey 2019 results

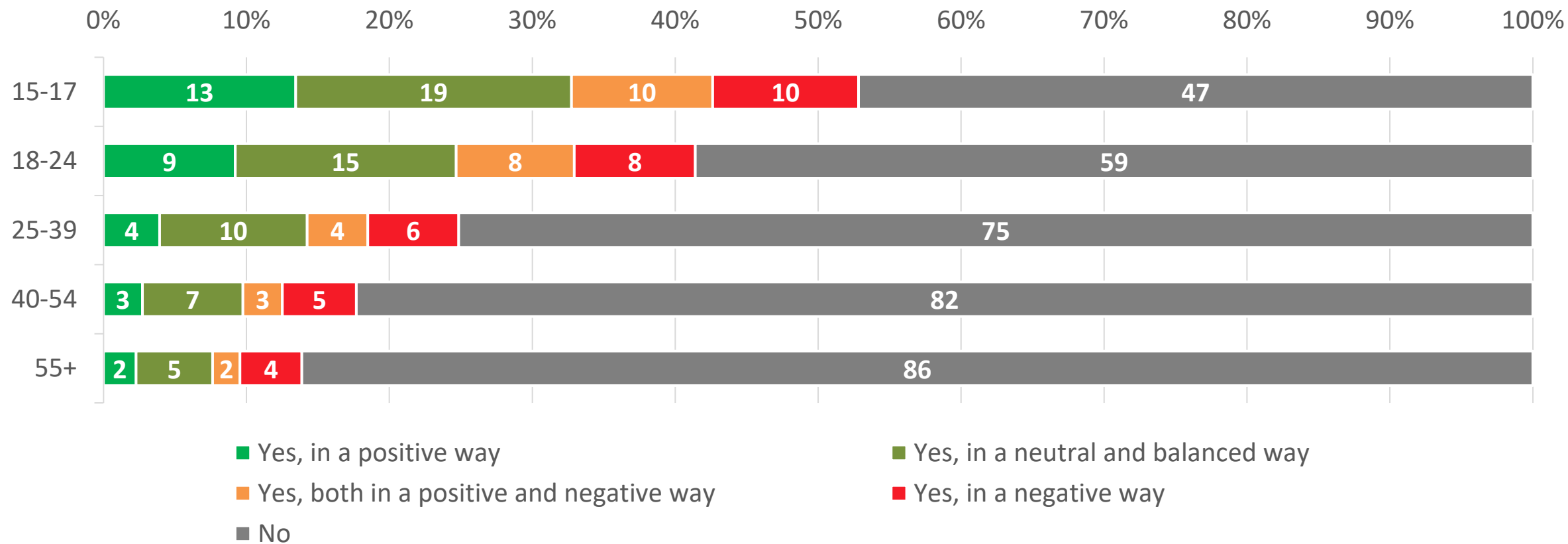
- Proportion of respondents (in %) who indicated whether during their time in school they have heard of seen anyone supporting, protecting or promoting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and/or intersex persons, by age group



LGBTI Survey 2019 results

- Proportion of respondents (in %) who indicated whether their school education addressed at any point LGBTI issues, by age group

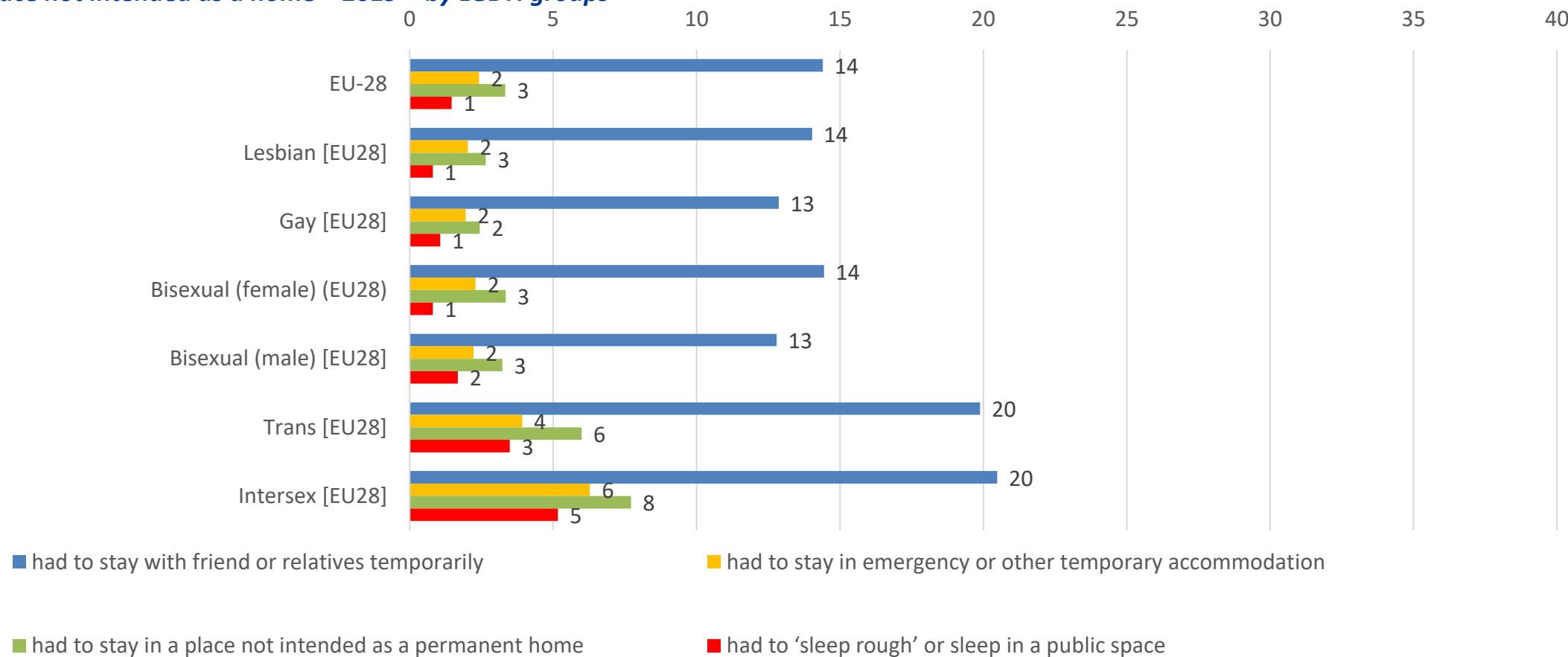
→ 1 in 2 LGBTI students say someone among their peers or teachers supported LGBTI people



- **Homelessness and housing difficulties**
 - affecting more trans and intersex persons

LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Housing difficulties and homelessness – LGBTI respondents who in their lives had to stay in temporary, emergency, insecure accommodation or in a public space or a place not intended as a home – 2019 – by LGBTI groups

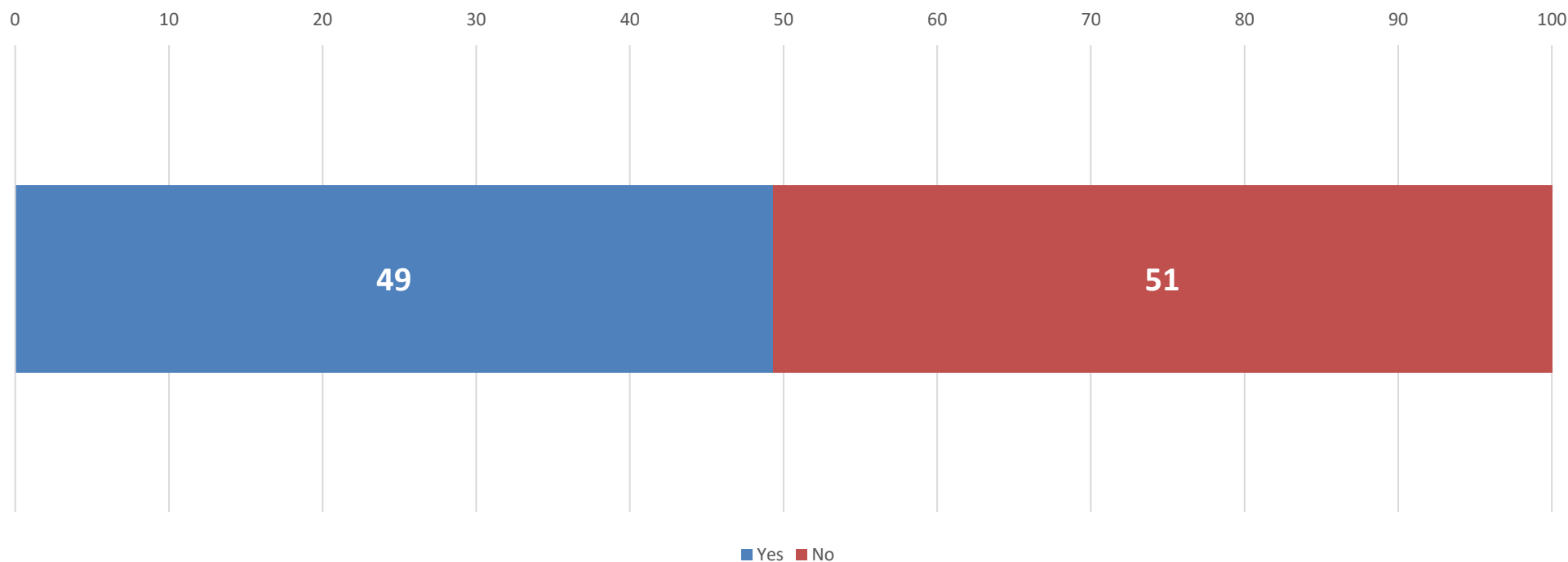


INTERSEX

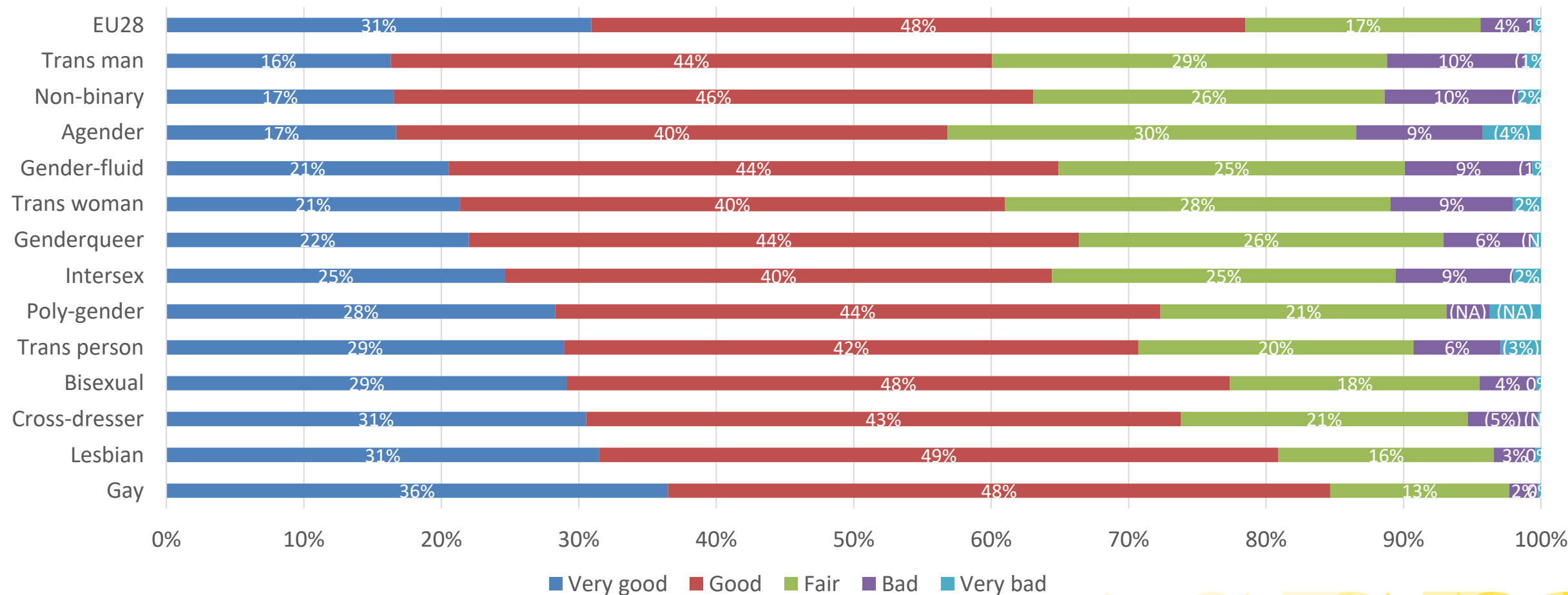
- Informed consent before the 1st medical intervention or treatment to modify sex characteristics

LGBTI Survey 2019 results

Intersex respondents who said that they or their parents did not give informed consent before their first medical treatment or intervention to modify their sex characteristics (surgery – hormonal – other treatment)



HEALTH – Self perceived health condition – by group



FRA Opinions

- EU to adopt the **Equal Treatment Directive**
- Drawing on practice in a number of Member States, other Member States to consider to include sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, and sex characteristics as **aggravating bias motivations** that qualify a crime as a **hate crime**
- Remove barriers to **reporting**, implement Victims' Rights Directive, enhance **trust** between **LGBTI people and law enforcement**
- Adopt, implement **action plans and strategies** that promote respect for LGBTI rights in all areas of life. Adopt discrimination testing, diversity audits, diversity management training, diversity charters
- EU to support MS to ensure that all **educational** settings, in particular schools, provide a **safe and supportive environment**, consider revising educational and training **curricula** and **materials** so they do not present LGBTI persons in connotation with pathology, which risks to misinform and fuel hatred and victimisation against them. Develop **peer learning** among schools and education professionals (Erasmus+)
- **Equality bodies** to be adequately **mandated** and **resourced** to fulfil their role
- Focus and address **multiple and intersectional discrimination** in new legislation and instruments
- Ensure that **intersex** people, or parents taking care of intersex children, are always fully **informed** about the consequences of any medical intervention before giving their **consent**



Thank you for your attention

Miltos Pavlou
EU LGBTI II Survey Project Manager

Questions from the audience following the LGBT+ Business Forum

1. On 'focus on youth': I am surprised that this is progressing slowly. Is the international opening/access through the internet (not) a catalyst for more openness across the EU?

Miltos Pavlou: The internet is also a place where hate speech, bullying and harassment – as well as misinformation - thrive and there are ongoing efforts by many actors to confront such phenomena. The speed of change is something that concerns humanity in its history. While we would wish that improvement was speedier and young LGBTI persons did not suffer so much from bullying and harassment at school, they still experience a much less negative environment than older generations and, depending on the country and context, also a positive one. Depending on the perspective some will say that the progress across generations in a few decades, coinciding in time with EU law on discrimination and efforts to promote equality, is spectacular.

Questions from the audience following the LGBT+ Business Forum

Great survey!! Can you please recap what are the 3 most important watch-outs you found through the survey? (Something we need to be aware of and have to work on)

Miltos Pavlou:

- a. A long way to go to LGBTI Equality. This means that
 - i. progress was slow in the last 7 years or remained negative.
 - ii. fear and violence persist in a worrying trend, despite increase of social acceptance in many countries.
 - iii. The police and negative public discourse are the main factors. Need to work on police, victim protection and on leadership, building on positive public discourse oriented by human rights, equality and diversity principles
 - iv. Trans and intersex live much harsher realities than the rest LGB groups and do not perceive the improvement some LGB people do
 - v. Adult LGBTI persons are more open than before about being themselves (53%, EU-28), they are aware of their rights to be protected from discrimination and claim more visibility and equal participation in social life and society
- b. There are important differences between countries. Negative or positive public discourse, legislation and policy promoting equal participation and visibility in society or lack thereof are the main factors that differentiate the country outcomes
- c. There is a slow gradual progress across generations in schools- education is the laboratory of change