

BELARUS

In Belarus, [escalating repression](#) has made accessing information about LGBTI issues increasingly difficult. The government's crackdown has silenced independent voices and dismantled third sector organisations. As reported by TG House Belarus, those who attempt to gather data or advocate for LGBTI rights face significant risks, including arrest and imprisonment.

According to recent data, 40% of LGBTI people [reported](#) their mental health as "bad" or "very bad," a significant 88% are seriously considering emigration and, among those who left Belarus since 2020, over 70% cited political repression as their primary reason for departure.

Human rights defenders [report](#) that from 2023 to 2024, LGBTI people have emerged as a new subject of state repression in Belarus.

SWEDEN

A [survey](#), conducted by RFSL, in collaboration with security company Verisure, revealed that LGBTI people feel less safe in their neighbourhoods. As part of its findings, the report noted that LGBTI people have worse experiences with the legal system and trust the police and authorities less than the general population.

A Umeå University [study](#) showed that Sami women and LGBTI Sami people face higher levels of violence than other Sami, with LGBTI Sami twice as likely to experience sexual violence.

BELGIUM

A [survey](#) conducted by the FRA on equality and non-discrimination for LGBTI people revealed persistent concerns about discrimination, harassment, and hate crimes. 11% of Belgian respondents had frequently or constantly contemplated suicide over the past year. Furthermore, 53% of respondents avoid public displays of affection like holding hands, and 27% steer clear of certain places due to fear of attack.

The Prisme Federation Association [reported](#) that in 2024, out of a total of 262 municipalities in Wallonia, only 113 participated in its yearly awareness campaign inviting the municipalities to raise the rainbow flag and distribute rainbow pins to their citizens. The number showcased a slight reduction compared to 2023, when 144 out of the 262 municipalities took part in the initiative. Çavaria reported that, in Flanders, all municipalities raised the rainbow flag as part of an initiative of the 'rainbow houses' (LGBTI community Centres)

During 2024, the Transgender Infopoint at Ghent University Hospital carried out the third instalment of the [Belgian TGNB Study](#), with the publication expected for 2025. This [survey](#),

commissioned by the Institute for the Equality of Women and Men, seeks to assess the current living conditions of trans and/or non-binary people and to identify their experiences of discrimination over the past two years.

BULGARIA

In June, GLAS foundation released a report assessing the economic cost of homophobia in Bulgaria. The report underscored how the full enjoyment of rights of LGBTI people is often associated with higher levels of economic development and wellbeing.

In November, a [survey](#) conducted by the Single Step Foundation on the experiences of Bulgarian LGBTI students aged 14-19 revealed that two out of three students (67.6%) were verbally harassed in the past year because of their sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression and nearly one-quarter (23.8%) were physically bullied. 12.2% of students had been assaulted at school, including being punched, kicked or attacked with a weapon.

CZECHIA

The "Do you know your rights?" [survey](#) highlighted rising discrimination and harassment directed at LGBTI people, and reported that 42% of Czech respondents reported facing discrimination or harassment in the past year, marking a notable increase from previous years. The survey was [conducted](#) by Queer Geography and the Prague Pride association in collaboration with the Faculty of Law of Charles University and the Slovenian human rights organisation Legebitra, who examined the experiences of nearly 1,900 LGBTI people in the Czech Republic and over 300 in Slovenia.

ESTONIA

In May, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) released the results of its 2024 "LGBTIQ equality at a crossroads – Progress and challenges" [survey](#). The findings for Estonia revealed that 62% of LGBTI respondents often or always avoid holding hands with their same-sex partner, 40% steer clear of certain locations due to fear of assault, and 48% reported being harassed in the year prior to the survey.

FRANCE

A [report](#) by SOS Homophobie recorded 2,377 cases of anti-LGBTI discrimination and violence in France, underscoring a worsening environment for LGBTI people, with a rise in online hate, which accounts for 23% of reported cases.

A Médiapart [investigation](#) revealed over 300 anti-LGBTI ambushes between 2020 and 2023, highlighting a surge in both the frequency and brutality of attacks targeting LGBTI people.

HUNGARY

In line with guidance by Eurostat, the Hungarian Central Statistical office started to collect data on sexual orientation discrimination as part of its Statistics on Income and Living Conditions survey.

ICELAND

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour Market recently [released a study](#) conducted by University of Iceland's Social Science Research Institute, as part of the government's [Action plan for LGBTI issues 2022-2025](#). The study, conducted by the SSRI, involved mapping the frequency and manifestations of domestic violence and violence in intimate relationships of queer people. The survey found that young LGBTI people are more likely to have witnessed physical violence in their home, to have been subjected to physical violence in their home, and to have been subjected to physical violence in an intimate relationship. A fairly high percentage had also experienced such behavior at the hands of parents, but a lower percentage had experienced emotional abuse at the hands of a current partner or other family member.

IRELAND

In January, LGBT Ireland released a [shadow report](#) evaluating the National LGBTI Inclusion Strategy. The report highlighted success in areas such as integration and family matters, but underscored shortcomings on issues like the timely access to healthcare for trans people.

A [study](#) conducted by insurance broker Reassured placed Ireland in the top ten best countries for LGBTI residents.

[Research](#) released in June revealed that 20% of LGBTI people in Ireland's Midlands feel unsafe. The study, commissioned by the Midlands LGBTI Project and funded by Healthy Laois, examines both the advancements and persisting issues faced by LGBTI people in counties including Laois, Offaly, Westmeath, and Kildare.

[Research](#) from University of Limerick and Belong To showed a willingness amongst primary school staff to be LGBTI inclusive but limited knowledge about how to translate inclusivity into practice. (See also under Education)

Associate Professor Dr. Aideen Quilty in collaboration with Belong To, and with funding from the Community Foundation Ireland, conducted a [research study](#) on trans and non-binary people's access to gender-affirming care and healthcare related to gender identity in Ireland. The research highlighted critical barriers to accessing trans healthcare, revealing that essential services are effectively unavailable for many in this community. Key findings showed that one in three trans adults had to wait at least three years for an initial appointment, while only 14% of trans youth were able to successfully access trans healthcare in Ireland.

[Research](#) from RESIST highlighted a rise in organised attacks and threats against LGBTI people and organisations in Ireland. The research pointed to a critical juncture for LGBTI communities, who are reportedly the second most targeted group for hate crimes and hate-related incidents in the country.

The [Census Pilot Survey](#), launched by the Civil Service Organisation (CSO), was conducted throughout September, introducing new questions related to mental health, gender identity, and sexual orientation.

ITALY

In May, a [survey](#) conducted by the universities of Verona and Pavia highlighted dissenting opinions on LGBTI rights across the Italian respondents. The survey revealed that 56.3% of Italians believe Parliament made a mistake by rejecting the Zan bill in 2021, the bill aimed to extend anti-discrimination protections to include sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability. The majority (59.7%) support simplifying the process for changing one's gender marker on official documents. 83.4% agree with recognising unions between people of the same sex. Yet, there is a split on how this recognition should be implemented: 56.8% support extending marriage rights to same-sex couples, while 26.6% stated a preference for civil unions.

In July, the Italian National Institute of Statistics (ISTAT) published a [book](#) with their data on the ISTAT-UNAR project (2018-2023) concerning labour discrimination towards LGBTI individuals and diversity policy.

The results of a [study](#) on gynaecological health and LGBTI identities conducted by Coming-Out LGBTI+ Community Centre of Pavia and UNAR were published in September. The survey revealed a lack of adequate training on gender nonconforming identities and orientations, which precludes essential services to a substantial portion of the population.

KAZAKHSTAN

In April, Orda.kz released an [interview](#) with Victoria Primak, a trans rights activist, revealing the often-shared experience of the trans community in Kazakhstan with discrimination. According to Primak's documentation work, trans individuals are among the most vulnerable groups in the country, with over 80% of trans respondents reporting having experienced discrimination or violence due to their gender identity.

In July, [research](#) by the Alma-TQ initiative revealed numerous instances of discrimination and abuse from law enforcement towards trans and gender-diverse individuals, including blackmail, threats, and refusal to investigate complaints.

KYRGYSTAN

A report by Eurasian Coalition on Male Health (ECOM), which included data from their database and open-source analysis, revealed high levels of stigma and discrimination, particularly from law enforcement and healthcare workers, against LGBTI individuals. The findings highlighted numerous cases of abuse of power by police forces, leading LGBTI people to often avoid seeking justice due to fear of further victimisation. For what concerns healthcare, the report underscored multiple instances of healthcare workers engaging in discriminatory practices against LGBTI patients.

LITHUANIA

A [Eurobarometer survey](#) revealed that discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, among other factors, remains high in Lithuania, though there are signs of improvement. Compared to 2019, resistance to working with LGBTI people has decreased from 37% to 33%. Nonetheless, the percentage of respondents expressing discontent over the possibility of their child having romantic relationships with LGBTI people remained high (57%).

A [survey by the Lithuanian Centre for Social Sciences and the Diversity Development Group](#) revealed that about half of Lithuanians would prefer not to live next to LGBTI people.

In April, Lithuania's Savaitė TV program [highlighted](#) presidential candidates' starkly differing views on LGBTI rights. Freedom Party candidates and some independents supported civil partnerships and broader definitions of family, while others, like Labour Party's Andrius Mazuronis, upheld a traditional view of family as a union between a man and a woman.

MALTA

The data from the [2021 Census](#) by the National Statistics Office (NSO) was published in January, and collected data on sexual orientation for the first time. 2.5% of individuals over 16 identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual or a different sexual orientation. The rate was three times higher in foreigners than Maltese. The NSO placed Gżira ahead of its neighbouring areas for the percentage of LGBTI residents, with 509 out of 9,442 identifying as LGBT.

A [survey](#) conducted by the EU Agency for Human Rights revealed that 62% of LGBTI people in Malta feel comfortable disclosing their sexual orientation, surpassing the EU average of 51%.

MOLDOVA

The GenderDoc-M Centre released a [report](#) detailing numerous instances of assault, discrimination, and harassment against LGBTI people throughout 2023. The report highlighted a

significant amount of anti-LGBTI rhetoric originating from politicians.

In November, in its latest National Report on Moldova, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) [highlighted](#) that discriminatory attitudes toward LGBTI people persist in Moldova. ECRI particularly noted that although there is a lack of official data on the LGBTI population, which hinders an accurate assessment of the situation, prejudice against LGBTI people remains widespread in Moldova.

MONTENEGRO

A [report](#) published by the LGBTI Forum Progress and LGBTIQ Social Centre revealed that 82.7% of LGBTI people reported experiencing workplace discrimination based on sexual orientation, while 36.5% faced discrimination on grounds of gender identity. The report further highlighted that 67.4% of LGBTI respondents experienced workplace discrimination in some form, yet a considerable 70% did not report these incidents due to fear or other concerns.

NETHERLANDS

In January 2024, the National Voter Survey [highlighted](#) increasing intolerance towards non-binary individuals and growing opposition to proposed amendments to the Transgender Act. These amendments aim to simplify the process of gender rectification on birth certificates, including removing the requirement for expert statements and lowering the minimum age for gender change applications.

Research from the Dutch health service GGD [indicated](#) a significant decline in LGBTI acceptance among youth, with only 43% of young people in Amsterdam declaring support for homosexuality. The data notably indicated a sharp drop from the 69% recorded in 2022. (See also under Education.)

In October the National Bureau of Statistics (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek, CBS) published [an article](#) based on their large scale Safety Monitor Survey, about the number of LGBTI people there are in the Netherlands, concluding that there are 2.7 million LGBTI people and that bi+ people are the largest group under the acronym with 1.7 million people.

NORTH MACEDONIA

In May, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) [released](#) an LGBTIQ survey revealing that despite minor improvements, significant issues persist regarding LGBTI rights in North Macedonia. Notably, the report highlighted that only 21% of LGBTI people in the country are open about their identity, while 39% of respondents reported experiences of discrimination in various areas of their lives.

NORWAY

A [report](#) published by Verian in June highlighted that over half of Norway's population over the age of 15 have experienced some form of sexual harassment in the past year. The report identified young people, queer people, and women with minority backgrounds as the most vulnerable groups.

A [survey](#) by Verian, conducted for the Norwegian Institute for Human Rights (NIM), showed that four out of ten Norwegians have witnessed incitement and hate speech against queer individuals in the past year.

A [survey](#) conducted by the Norwegian Association of Journalists revealed concerning statistics about harassment and threats faced by journalists from marginalised groups. The survey noted that LGBTI journalists reported the highest rates of sexual harassment.

A government-commissioned [report](#) on people's experiences with employment in State bodies, found that trans people experience barriers while finding and maintaining employment. The report proposed a number of different actions to combat these difficulties, among which the promotion of gender-neutral changing rooms/toilets/uniforms, the establishment of guarantees for the correct use of personal pronouns, and the promotion of competency-building courses for staff.

POLAND

A National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) working paper [found](#) that annual suicide attempts rose by 16% following the enactment of anti-LGBTI legislation in Poland.

According to a Ipsos + Pride [survey](#), 67% of Poles support same-sex marriage or legal recognition of relationships. The survey also reveals that 61% of Poles recognise significant discrimination against trans people, 47% support LGBTI people discussing their sexual orientation and gender identity publicly, while 33% are comfortable with non-heterosexual couples showing affection in public.

Another Ipsos [survey](#), conducted in September 2024, found that 62% of respondents support registered civil partnerships for same-sex couples (33% do not). According to the survey, 50% of Poles support extending parental rights of a biological parent to their same-sex partner, with 65% supporting the parental rights of a same-sex partner of a biological parent in case of the biological parent's death (and only 29% against). 51% support marriage equality and 35% support adoption rights for same-sex couples.

According to a [survey](#) from March 2024, the majority of Polish

society supports guarantees for children in the civil unions bill, the support is also high in voters for every part of the ruling coalition.

PORTUGAL

The Public Security Police and the National Republican Guard [reported](#) that hate crimes and hate speech in Portugal increased by 38% in 2023 compared to the previous year, with authorities documenting 347 incidents. The head of the Victim Support Association (APAV) highlighted that many incidents which should be classified as hate crimes are not adequately reported or misclassified due to inadequate recording practices.

ROMANIA

A [survey](#) by the ACCEPT Association, titled Attitudes and Perceptions Towards the Need for *Protection and Recognition of LGBTI Families in Romania*, highlighted increasing acceptance of LGBTI people and same-sex families in the country. The findings revealed that 70% of Romanians believe same-sex couples should be legally protected, and 56% support marriage or other forms of legal recognition for same-sex families—an increase of 13 percentage points compared to previous studies. The survey also underscored specific inequalities faced by LGBTI people: 69% of respondents found it unjust that LGBTI people cannot inherit from their partners, and 67% deemed it unfair that they cannot visit their partners as next of kin in hospitals.

Disaggregated data on LGBTI people is still not being collected. In a series of information requests submitted by ACCEPT under Law 544/2001 on free access to information to Population Registries across various counties, inquiries were submitted about the number of applications submitted by LGBTI people. The institutions responded that they do not collect data based on this criterion.

RUSSIA

A [study](#) by the LGBTI group "Exit" surveyed 816 trans people across Russia, highlighting severe challenges following the 2023 ban on gender transitions. Participants reported restricted healthcare access, the inability to change gender markers, and rising discrimination, with many viewing emigration as the only solution despite financial barriers. The study also noted occasional support from some state employees, offering rare positive examples amid the overwhelmingly negative environment.

In May, a [study](#) by Russian LGBTI support groups Coming Out and the Sphere Foundation revealed that violence, discrimination, and stress have intensified for LGBTI people in Russia over the past year. The survey found a rise in threats of violence, with 25% of respondents experiencing threats in 2023 compared to 20% in 2022, and violent or hateful acts increased from 30% to 43%. Additionally, one in five cisgender respondents and one in three trans respondents reported being denied medical care, while the

proportion of trans people who were denied government services doubled. The report noted that the Volga Federal District ranked third among regions with the lowest risk levels for LGBTI people. Nonetheless, the findings highlighted that the Volga District also had the highest number of respondents who do not disclose their LGBTI identity to their families.

In May, [Idel.Realities](#) reported the experiences of LGBTI people from the Volga region after the tightening of anti-LGBTI laws. One respondent, who left Russia in 2021 on a student visa, shared that the growing lack of safety for her and her partner, despite hiding their identities, forced them to flee.

In August, Human Rights Watch released a [report](#) examining the repressive legislation enacted by President Vladimir Putin's government since 2020. The report detailed how these laws have been used to stifle dissent and cripple civil society, severely limiting freedoms of expression, association, and assembly while enforcing state-controlled historical, social, and political narratives.

In November, a [survey](#) on attitudes towards homosexuality, LGBTI rights, and "propaganda of homosexuality" in Russia revealed a significant shift toward negative views. More than half of the respondents expressed a negative attitude toward LGBTI people, with only a little over a quarter showing neutral or friendly sentiments. The proportion of Russians who believe that gays and lesbians should enjoy the same rights as other citizens has decreased drastically over the past twenty years, from 50% to 30%. The survey also highlighted widespread concerns, with nearly two-thirds of respondents fearing that their children or grandchildren could be exposed to "propaganda of homosexuality." More than half stated they would reduce or stop communication with acquaintances if they discovered their homosexuality. However, the survey noted a small increase in the number of people who report having gay or lesbian acquaintances—10% of respondents, compared to just 3% in 2015.

SERBIA

A [survey](#) conducted by Zoomer revealed widespread discrimination against trans, non-binary, and gender-diverse people in Serbia's job market. The survey highlighted that three-quarters of those surveyed fear job interviews due to anticipated discrimination, while half reported having encountered discrimination in their workplaces. The findings also indicated that one-third of respondents felt that employers were emboldened to violate their labour rights because of their gender identity.

SPAIN

FELGTBI+ and the State Federation of Education released a [report](#) revealing that 36.5% of teachers in educational centres

have experienced LGBTIphobia. In 53% of cases, victims received no support from management, increasing their risk of sick leave fourfold. The report attributes 50% of such violence to students, 31% to staff, and 19% to family members.

The Report on the State of Education for LGBTI People, published by FELGTBI+ in collaboration with 40dB, surveyed 800 respondents aged 18 and older. It estimates that 1.6 million of Spain's 8.3 million students identify or will identify as LGBTI. While coming out occurs earlier, only 8.6% of LGBTI students aged 18-24 are fully out, compared to 44.9% in the 55-64 age group. The report highlights significant barriers for trans people, with only 23.5% holding a university degree—below the national average—and 46.3% having only an ESO qualification. Dropout rates among LGBTI students stand at 18.9%, nearly six points above the national average.

The State of Hate: State LGBTI+ 2024 provides a broader view of bias-motivated violence. This second comprehensive study highlights the persistent underreporting and underdetection of violence in police records and reveals that 10% of LGBTI people in Spain have experienced physical or sexual violence in the past five years.

In November, FELGTBI+ released a [socioeconomic report](#) showing that 30.6% of LGBTI people in Spain are at risk of poverty, while four-in-ten LGBTI people over 60 are unemployed.

Finally, the Political State: LGBTI+ State 2024 survey, published in March, analysed voting trends among the LGBTI community. It [found](#) that 57% of LGBTI people vote for left-wing parties and 29.3% for right-wing ones. Notably, more than 30% of right-wing LGBTI voters supported left-wing parties in the general election.

A [report](#) published by the European Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) revealed that 53% of LGBTI people reported experiencing harassment due to their sexual orientation or gender identity over the past year. Additionally, the report indicated that 12% of LGBTI people in Spain have faced physical assault in the last five years, with 4% experiencing such attacks in the past year.

In July 2024, the Observatory against LGBT-phobia [published](#) a report recording 303 incidents of violence and discrimination in Catalonia in 2023, marking a 27.8% increase from the previous year. Verbal aggressions were the most common, representing 25.5% of the reported cases, while physical assaults comprised 23.5%, totalling 71 cases.

In Galicia, the Observatory against LGBTIphobia of A Coruña, managed by the LGBTI NGO, ALAS A Coruña, [reported](#) 48 LGBTIphobia related incidents, of which 43 could be considered aggressions. Almost half of them (47.92%) were verbal aggressions.

SWEDEN

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SWITZERLAND

The Swiss army's specialist unit "Women in the army and diversity" launched a short [survey amongst non-binary members of the army](#) in order to better understand their reality, experiences, and needs. The results will be published in 2025. Following the launch, the survey and the specialist unit's work on diversity were questioned by a member of parliament from the Group of the Democratic Union of the Centre (UDC) in an [interpellation](#).

In October, the Swiss army [published](#) the results of a survey conducted in 2023 on discrimination and sexual violence based on sex/gender and/or sexual orientation in the army, including measures to be taken to strengthen prevention and protection. The survey showed that minorities, i.e. women, and LGBT members of the army, experience more discrimination and sexualised violence and that these are not individual cases but a result of the organisation's culture.

A [study](#) by the research institute gfs.bern, on behalf of Amnesty International and several LGBTI organisations, showed a more positive attitude towards gay, lesbian, and bisexual persons, and stronger prejudices as well as less sympathy towards trans and intersex people. In comparison to a similar survey conducted in the EU, LGBT people in Switzerland reported experiencing violence and discrimination more frequently.

TURKMENISTAN

In Turkmenistan, [the state exerts strict control over media and heavily monitors internet activity](#), with journalists facing arrest for attempting to exercise freedom of expression. The only documented [research](#) on LGBTI issues was conducted in 2019. Collecting data remains almost impossible due to the significant safety risks it poses.

UKRAINE

A [survey](#) conducted by the Kyiv International Institute of Sociology confirmed that Ukrainian society's attitude towards LGBTI people remained predominantly neutral or positive. The survey reported that 70.4% of Ukrainians support equal rights for LGBTI people and that 28.7% support the introduction of registered civil partnerships for same-sex couples.

In March, the National Democratic Institute (NDI) [released](#) a retrospective analysis to mark the second anniversary of Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine. The analysis compiled data from NDI's semiannual public opinion polls, which have been conducted in Ukraine since the 2014 Revolution of Dignity and offered a comprehensive look at how Ukrainian public opinion has evolved over the past eight years. Notably, the report showed significant increases in support for gender equality and LGBTI rights, with 72% of Ukrainians supporting equal rights for LGBTI people (up from 29% in 2019).

In October, Centre for Analysis and Sociological Research (CISR) of the International Republican Institute (IRI) [released a report](#) as part of the "Youth as Drivers of Ukrainian National Identity" (UNITY) program in cooperation with the Council for International Research and Exchanges (IREX) and with the support by USAID, revealing positive shifts in the perception of the LGBTI community among Ukrainian youth. The survey, which targeted people aged 16-35, found that 70% of respondents believe members of the LGBTI community should be accepted by society, with 31% strongly agreeing and 39% somewhat agreeing. The data also showed an increase in comfort when interacting with LGBTI people, with 61% of respondents reported feeling comfortable engaging with LGBTI community members, a slight rise from 59% in 2023.

Alliance Global released a [report](#) examining the state of LGBTI rights in Ukraine, highlighting noticeable strides in securing civic equality for LGBTI people, especially those living with HIV, despite the challenges imposed by the war and its impact on marginalised communities.

The NGO We Are! released the [report](#) "The Impact of Full-Scale War in Ukraine on LGBTI", which used a survey of 353 LGBTI people from various regions of Ukraine to analyse the current state of LGBTI rights amidst the ongoing war. The findings underscored that the war has not only caused immense grief and destruction but has also worsened existing issues such as discrimination and social isolation within the LGBTI community. Key problems identified include loss of housing, forced displacement, and limited access to medical care, which are further compounded by the unique challenges faced by LGBTI people.

UNITED KINGDOM

According to a [report](#) compiled by the charity Trans Actual and published in October, over 200 trans people in the UK have been denied hormone replacement therapy by their GPs in the past year. Under current care pathways in the UK, once trans patients are discharged from an NHS gender clinic, they are supposed to continue receiving care through their GPs, including prescriptions for HRT.