

EQUALITY



**EU LGBT survey**  
**European Union lesbian, gay,  
bisexual and transgender survey**

Results at a glance



**FRA**

EUROPEAN UNION AGENCY FOR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS



This report addresses matters related to human dignity (Article 1), a right to life (Article 2), a right to education (Article 14), equality before the law (Article 20), the principle of non-discrimination (Article 21), health care (Article 35) and a right to an effective remedy and to a fair trial (Article 47) falling under the Titles I 'Dignity', II 'Freedoms', III 'Equality', IV 'Solidarity' and VI 'Justice' of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

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Cataloguing data can be found at the end of this publication.

Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union, 2013

ISBN 978-92-9239-173-7  
doi:10.2811/37741

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Printed in Belgium

PRINTED ON FSC PAPER





# **EU LGBT survey**

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Results at a glance



# Foreword

In the past decade, a growing number of international and national developments have addressed the fundamental rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) persons. Standards on non-discrimination and equality for LGBT persons have been further developed or reinforced by the European Union (EU), the Council of Europe and the United Nations (UN). Sexual orientation and gender identity have increasingly been recognised as grounds of discrimination in European and national legislation. Today, the situation of LGBT persons in the EU is no longer a marginalised issue but a recognised human rights concern.

The European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) has, since its creation, contributed to these developments by providing robust comparative analysis of the legal and social aspects of the fundamental rights situation of LGBT persons in the EU. Although this analysis identified the main obstacles, it also highlighted that the situation on the ground across the EU remained largely undocumented and that existing data were not comparable.

European institutions also recognised the lack of robust, comparable data on the respect, protection and fulfilment of the fundamental rights of LGBT persons. Following calls from the European Parliament, the European Commission, in 2010, asked FRA to collect comparable survey data on hate crime and discrimination against LGBT persons in all EU Member States and Croatia. As a result of this request, FRA developed the 'European Union survey of discrimination and victimisation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons', which was launched online on 2 April 2012 and ran until 15 July 2012. A very large number of respondents, 93,079, participated in the research, providing a wealth of comparable data.

In many respects, the results raise severe concerns: almost half (47 %) of all respondents said that they had felt personally discriminated against or harassed on the grounds of sexual orientation in the year preceding the survey. A majority of respondents who were attacked in the past year said that the attack or threat of violence happened partly or entirely because they were perceived to be LGBT (59 %). Respondents rarely, however, report discrimination or violence, mainly because they believe nothing would happen or change if they reported such incidents to the authorities.

The survey results provide valuable evidence of how LGBT persons in the EU have experienced discrimination, harassment and violence in different areas of life. By highlighting and analysing the survey results, this report, together with the accompanying *EU LGBT survey – European Union lesbian, gay bisexual and transgender survey: main results* report, will contribute to much needed discussions in the EU and its Member States about concrete legislative and non-legislative measures to improve the situation for LGBT persons living in the EU.

**Morten Kjærum**  
Director

# Country codes

Country code	Country
AT	Austria
BE	Belgium
BG	Bulgaria
CY	Cyprus
CZ	Czech Republic
DE	Germany
DK	Denmark
EE	Estonia
EL	Greece
ES	Spain
FI	Finland
FR	France
HU	Hungary
HR	Croatia
IE	Ireland
IT	Italy
LT	Lithuania
LU	Luxembourg
LV	Latvia
MT	Malta
NL	Netherlands
PL	Poland
PT	Portugal
RO	Romania
SE	Sweden
SK	Slovakia
SI	Slovenia
UK	United Kingdom



# Contents

FOREWORD .....	3
WHY IS THIS SURVEY NEEDED? .....	7
<b>1 FRA OPINIONS AND KEY FINDINGS .....</b>	<b>9</b>
1.1. Strengthening EU action and national responses to combat discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity .....	9
1.2. Ensuring equal treatment in employment .....	11
1.3. Improving protection against discrimination beyond employment .....	12
1.4. Recognising and protecting LGBT victims of hate crime .....	13
1.5. Improving rights awareness and reporting on discrimination and violence .....	14
<b>2 WHAT DO THE RESULTS SHOW? .....</b>	<b>15</b>
2.1. Discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation .....	15
2.2. Discrimination because of being LGBT in employment .....	16
2.3. Discrimination because of being LGBT in areas of life outside employment .....	17
2.4. Rights awareness and reporting discrimination .....	20
2.5. Violence and harassment .....	21
2.6. Daily life and the social environment .....	24
THE SURVEY IN A NUTSHELL .....	27
BIBLIOGRAPHY .....	31





