



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETER OF
GAY RIGHTS**



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETER OF
TRANSGENDER
RIGHTS**

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF LGBT HUMAN RIGHTS IN 197 COUNTRIES: 2011 – 2017

SUSAN DICKLITCH-NELSON, PhD

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE F&M GLOBAL BAROMETER OF GAY RIGHTS® & GLOBAL BAROMETER OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS™

Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) rights are the most contested human rights in the twenty-first century. Indeed, SOGI individuals are some of the most vulnerable minorities on the planet. Their mere existence challenges cultural norms, traditions, and power structures.

This report describes the Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR®) and the Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR™). The GBGR is based on 27 items drawn from international human rights law, while the GBTR is based on 15 items.

The F&M GBGR and GBTR provide a reliable tool to measure the extent to which countries are adhering to international human rights norms in their treatment of SOGI individuals, ranking countries on a scale of A (protecting) to F (persecuting).

KEY FINDINGS

Countries vary widely in the extent to which they are protective or persecuting of SOGI rights. This report systematically analyzes the global protection and persecution of SOGI individuals through the application of the GBGR and GBTR. Using GBGR and GBTR world data from 2011-2017, we analyze the variance in levels of state and societal protection and persecution of SOGI minorities in 197 countries and examine several factors that may help account for this variation.

Globally, the majority of countries in the world are persecuting toward SOGI individuals. Overall, sexual orientation minorities fare somewhat better than gender identity minorities, but the global results are depressingly similar.

The GBGR collected **37,422** data points and the GBTR **20,790** data points from 2011-2017.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Global Barometer of Gay Rights:

In 2017, **69%** of countries received an F on the GBGR, an improvement from **75%** in 2011.

In 2017, **9%** of countries received an A on the GBGR, an improvement from **6%** in 2011.

The most rights-protecting countries in the world for sexual minority rights in 2017 are: Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta and Uruguay (all tied for first place).

The most persecuting countries in the world for sexual minority rights in 2017 are: Saudi Arabia, Somalia, and Yemen (all tied for last place).

Global trends suggest a slight improvement in human rights protection toward sexual minorities from 2011-2017 from a world mean score of **40.6%** in 2011 to **44.8%** in 2017

The most protecting region in the world for sexual minorities is Western Europe; the most persecuting region is the Middle East and North Africa. These results are mirrored in the GBTR as well.

Global Barometer of Transgender Rights:

In 2017, **76%** of countries received an F on the GBTR, an improvement from **82%** in 2011.

In 2017, only **3%** of countries received an A on the GBTR; an improvement from **0%** in 2011.

The most rights-protective country in the world for transgender rights in 2017 is Denmark

The most persecuting country in the world for transgender rights in 2017 is Saudi Arabia

Global trends suggest a slight improvement in human rights protection toward transgender minorities from 2011-2017 from a world mean score of **35.8%** in 2011 to **37.9%** in 2017.

LOOKING AHEAD

The world is far from a protecting place for SOGI minorities. The F&M GBGR and GBTR provide an important comprehensive and comparative tool for policy makers, activists, and scholars to quantitatively measure the extent to which countries have made progress on SOGI human rights. If SOGI minorities are the proverbial "canaries in the coalmine," the F&M GBGR and GBTR provide critical insight into the extent to which countries really are human rights protective of their citizens.

The F&M GBGR and GBTR will continue to track human rights protections for SOGI minorities for 2018 for 204 countries. Future updates can be found at: <http://fandmglobalbarometers.org>

INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

Sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) rights are the most contested rights in the twenty-first century. Indeed, SOGI individuals are some of the most vulnerable minorities on the planet.¹ Their mere existence challenges cultural norms, traditions and power structures. They are the proverbial “canaries in the coalmine.”²

Often symbolizing the epitome of individualism, SOGI individuals are often perceived as the “other,” a threat to the collective and to the very health of societies and nations. They are branded as social pariahs and scapegoated for the economic, political, and social ills in their countries.³ Interned in concentration camps during the Nazi regime, subjected to incarceration or painful “gay conversion therapy,” or thrown off buildings and stoned to death merely for being homosexual⁴, SOGI minorities have been viewed as less than human and in some cases “worse than pigs and dogs”⁵ throughout history. Their persecution has been justified under the aegis of religion, morality, culture, national security, and science.

SOGI minorities can be viewed as an “indicator species.”⁶ As such, the treatment of SOGI minorities can be used as a proxy to diagnose the health of a society and a society’s overall human rights culture.

¹Justice Albie Sachs of the South African Constitutional Court observed: “[i]n the case of gays, history and experience teach us that the scarring [biz] comes not from poverty or powerlessness, but from invisibility. It is the tainting of desire, it is the attribution of perversity and shame to spontaneous bodily affection, it is the prohibition of the expression of love, it is the denial of full moral citizenship in society because you are what you are, that impinges on the dignity and self-worth of a group. This special vulnerability of gays and lesbians as a minority group whose behavior deviates from the official norm stems from the fact that [...] gays constitute a distinct though invisible section of the community that has been treated not only with disrespect or condescension but with disapproval and revulsion; they are not generally obvious as a group, pressurized by society and the law to remain invisible their identifying characteristic combines all the anxieties produced by sexuality with all the alienating effects resulting from difference; and they are seen as especially contagious or prone to corrupting others. None of these factors appl[y] to other groups traditionally subject to discrimination, such as people of colour or women, each of who, of course, have had to suffer their own specific forms of oppression”. Constitutional Court of South Africa, judgement of 9 October 1998, Case of National Coalition of Gay & Lesbian Equality and Another v. Minister of Justice and others, Case CCT 11/98, paras. 127 and 128.

² Caged canaries were used in coalmines as an early warning system because of their sensitivity to lethal gases. When they died, they signaled a need for coalminers to exit the coalmines immediately.

³ DICKLITCH-NELSON, Susan, Scottie THOMPSON BUCKLAND, Berwood YOST and Danel DRAGULJIC. (2019). “From Persecutors to Protectors: Human Rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR), *Journal of Human Rights*, 18, 1,1-18.

⁴ RUSH, James (2015) “Images emerge of ‘gay’ man ‘thrown from building by Isis militants before he is stoned to death after surviving fall”, *Independent*, 3 February, Available: <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/middle-east/images-emerge-of-gay-man-thrown-from-building-by-isis-militants-before-he-is-stoned-to-death-after-10019743.html> [Accessed 15 November 2019].

⁵ Former President of Zimbabwe, Robert Mugabe, see, “Mugabe leaves legacy of economic ruin, upheaval in Zimbabwe”, *New Zimbabwe* 21 November 2017, Available: <https://www.newzimbabwe.com/mugabe-leaves-legacy-of-economic-ruin-upheaval-in-zimbabwe/> [Accessed 16 November 2019].

⁶ Indicator species in biology are used to “...monitor environmental changes, assess the efficacy of management, and provide warning signals for impending ecological shifts.”. See SIDDIG, Ahmed A. H., Aaron M. ELLISON, Alison OCHS, Claudia VILLAR-LEEMAN and Matthew K. LAU. (2016). “How do Ecologists

INTRODUCTION

The narrative of global SOGI rights must be reoriented away from a cultural, traditional or religious discourse to a human rights and human dignity discourse. Until SOGI individuals are recognized as equal human beings and not as “lesser,” states and societies will feel justified in treating SOGI individuals as second-class citizens. SOGI rights must be recognized as human rights, and Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender (LGBT+) individuals should be assured the same human dignity as other human beings.

The Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR®) and the Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR™) provide the framework for objectively documenting and uniformly monitoring and analyzing a country's progress towards rights protection of SOGI minorities.

Countries vary widely in the extent to which they are protective or persecuting toward SOGI rights. This report systematically analyzes the global persecution and protection of SOGI individuals through the application of the GBGR and GBTR. Using GBGR and GBTR world data from 2011-2017, we analyze the variance in levels of state and societal persecution and protection of SOGI minorities in 197 countries, and examine several factors that may help account for the variation in global and regional human rights protection for SOGI minorities.

A distinctive component of the GBGR and GBTR is the utilization of regional peer review experts (PRE) for quality control and accuracy. This data has been reviewed by more than 50 experts from more than 40 countries.

select and use Indicator Species to Monitor Ecological Change? Insights from 14 years of Publication in Ecological Indicators." *Ecological Indicators* 60: 223-230.

DISCUSSION

THE NEED FOR A GLOBAL BAROMETER OF GAY RIGHTS & GLOBAL BAROMETER OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS

The GBGR and GBTR are the first of their kind barometers that measure the extent to which states *and* societies protect or persecute the human rights of their SOGI minorities on a global scale.

The GBGR was first launched with a test case study of Uganda in 2012.⁷ Although some changes were made to the original Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR) to account for issues in accessibility to macro-level comparison data, the F&M GBGR has remained consistent in its focus on measuring *both* state and societal level respect or repression of the human rights of sexual minorities.

The GBTR was developed as a complementary barometer to the GBGR in 2017. Although LGBT individuals are often grouped together, their human rights reality is often similar but different and that difference needs to be documented and monitored separately.⁸

Both the GBGR and GBTR operationalize fundamental international human rights concepts drawn from key articles within International human rights law. Although sexual orientation and gender identity are not explicitly listed in the “protected categories” in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), or the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status, it is widely understood that SOGI individuals fall within “other status.”⁹

Article 26 of the ICCPR is especially important to SOGI minorities in that it states that “[a]ll persons are equal before the law and are entitled without discrimination to the equal protection of the law. [...] [T]he law shall prohibit any discrimination and guarantee to all persons equal and effective protection against discrimination on any ground such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth, or other status.”¹⁰

⁷ DICKLITCH, Susan, Berwood YOST, Bryan DOUGAN (2012). “Building a Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR): A Case Study of Uganda and the Persecution of Homosexuals”, *Human Rights Quarterly* 34, 2: 448-471.

⁸ The F&M GBTR is still being adjusted to most accurately reflect the human rights realities of transgender individuals. For example, in 2019, we added an additional item to track the criminalization of gender identity.

⁹ HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE, General Comment No. 18, Non-discrimination, para. 12.

¹⁰ *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, 19 December 1966, 999 UNTS 171, Can TS 1976 No 47 (entered into force 23 March 1976) [ICCPR], Article 26,

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Focusing on fundamental human rights and freedoms, the GBGR and GBTR draw from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles including: freedom and equality in dignity and rights (Article 1), the right to physical security (Articles 3, 5), equal protection under the law (Articles 6-11), right to privacy (Article 12), right to marriage (Article 16), freedom of expression or opinion (Article 19), right to peaceful assembly and association (Article 21), and the right to work (Article 23).¹¹

The Yogyakarta Principles of 2006¹² and the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10¹³ also provided foundational guidance to the development of the 27 GBGR and 15 GBTR items. The human rights examined by the GBGR and the GBTR reflect civil and political rights as well as social, cultural and economic rights. Principle 30 of the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10 encapsulates the philosophical foundation for the items in the GBTR: “Everyone, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics, has the right to state protection from violence, discrimination and other harm, whether by government officials or by any individual or group.”¹⁴

The F&M GBGR and GBTR are both unique and necessary tools. The barometers are unique from other studies in that they are able to provide a focused and comprehensive measure of both state and societal level SOGI human rights by combining qualitative and quantitative research methods. Although other studies exist, those studies are neither as comprehensive nor focused on both state and societal level SOGI human rights. For example, the Global Index on Legal Recognition of Homosexual Orientation (GILRHO) provides an important assessment of the relationship between LGB inclusion and economic development, focusing on eight legal rights,¹⁵ but does not nearly encompass all that the GBGR and GBTR have to offer.

The Global Acceptance Index (GAI) examines 174 countries from 1971 to 2017 focusing on social acceptance of LGBT people. The GAI uses survey data about public beliefs regarding LGBT individuals and policies, creating a single country level score for

¹¹ UNITED NATIONS GENERAL ASSEMBLY (UNGA). (1948). *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, Article 2, G.A. res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc A/810 at 71. [Online]. Available: <https://www.un.org/en/universal-declaration-human-rights/> [Accessed 15 November 2019].

¹² INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS (ICJ). (2007). *Yogyakarta Principles - Principles on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation and gender identity*, Available: <https://www.yogyakartaprinciples.org/> [Accessed 15 November 2019].

¹³ INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS. (2017). *Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10: Additional Principles and state obligations on the application of international human rights law in relation to sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression and sex characteristics to complement the Yogyakarta Principles*. Available: <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/> [Accessed November 15, 2019].

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ The legal rights include: Legality of consensual homosexual acts between adults; equality of age limits for consensual homosexual and heterosexual acts; explicit legislative prohibition of sexual orientation discrimination regarding employment; explicit legislative prohibition of sexual orientation discrimination regarding goods and/or services; any legal recognition of non-registered cohabitation of same-sex couples; possibility of second-parent and/or joint adoption by same-sex partner(s); and availability of marriage for same-sex couples. See, BADGETT, M. V., Sheila NEZHAD, Kees WAALDIJK, and Yana van der Meulen RODGERS (2014). *The Relationship between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: An Analysis of Emerging Economies*, The Williams Institute; and BADGETT, M. V. Lee, Andrew PARK and Andrew FLORES (2018), *Links Between Economic Development and New Measures of LGBT Inclusion*, The Williams Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

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acceptance defined as a country's average societal attitude toward LGBT people that is expressed in public attitudes and beliefs about LGBT people and rights.¹⁶

Another nascent index, the LGBTI Inclusion Index is a very ambitious index being developed by the World Bank and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to measure the degree of inclusion for LGBTI people based on five dimensions: political and civil participation, education, health, personal security and violence, and economic well-being.¹⁷ Although a very comprehensive index in theory, it will take several years before the data will be available.

All these indexes and barometers should not be viewed as competing but rather complimentary and necessary to fill a significant lacuna in reliable data and analysis pertaining to global SOGI minorities.

A WORD ON TERMINOLOGY AND THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

No barometer or index will capture all the nuances of lived reality, especially one that attempts to paint a truly global picture of SOGI rights. Nor will there be universal agreement with the GBGR and GBTR terminology. There is significant scholarly disagreement over what terminology is best used to reflect the varied nature of the LGBTQI+ community.¹⁸

The GBGR attempts to gauge the human rights reality for lesbian, gay and bisexual individuals, while the GBTR attempts to gauge the human rights reality for gender identity minorities – particularly transgender individuals. The GBGR and GBTR use the terminology SOGI and LGBT interchangeably.

Sexual minorities refer to lesbians, gays, and bisexuals. Gender identity minorities refer to transgender individuals specifically.¹⁹ While we acknowledge the spectrum of lived

¹⁶ FLORES, Andrew (2019) *Social Acceptance of LGBT People in 174 Countries, 1981 to 2017*. The Williams Institute, Los Angeles, CA.

¹⁷ BADGETT, M.V. Lee, and SELL, Randall. (2018). *A Set of Proposed Indicators for the LGBTI Inclusion Index*. New York: UNDP.

¹⁸ Thorben Sauer & Podhora provide an excellent summary of the difference between the terms SOGI (Sexual orientation and gender identity) favored by the United Nations, and LGBTQI (Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, Queer, and Intersex), MSM (men who have sex with men), WSW (women who have sex with women) and homosexuals. See, THORBEN SAUER, Arn and PODHORA, Aranka. (2013) *Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity in Human Rights Impact Assessment, Impact Assessment and Project Appraisal*, 31, (2), 135-145. As Thorben Sauer & Podhora note, SOGI is "issue-centered" and LGBTQI is "people-centered" (2013: 135). We use the term "homosexuals" and "gay" interchangeably to refer to gays and lesbians. For simplicity sake, we refer to lesbian, gays, and bisexuals as "sexual minorities".

¹⁹ The concept of transgenderism recognizes that "...discrimination against women, gay persons, and transsexual individuals, as well as other groups that are typically perceived as independent from one another, springs from the same source, the privileging of the masculine and subordination of the feminine. As with discrimination to which women and gay persons are subject, transgender discrimination permeates every aspect of daily life, whether on the job (such as workplace harassment, the denial of a promotion, or termination of employment), in the heightened risk of violence (such as rape), or in the home (such as the potential for discriminatory implementation of marriage laws and custody determinations)". FLYNN, Taylor (2001), "Transforming the Debate: Why we need to include Transgender Rights in the Struggles for Sex and Sexual Orientation Equality", *Columbia Law Review*, 101: 93.

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experiences of gender non-conforming and non-binary individuals, the GBTR focuses specifically on transgender individuals, where transgender denotes an "...umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or expression is different from cultural expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation. Therefore, transgender people may identify as straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc."²⁰

We also recognize that there are many conceptions of sexual and gender identity, that we may not be fully able to capture, like the fa'afafine in Samoa or the kathoey in Thailand, or men-who-have-sex-with-men (MSM) for example.²¹

We relied on feedback and assessment from 50 Regional Peer Review Experts (PRE) who also provided grassroots assessments and corrections of our data. Although we recognize that there are many other important indicators of human rights protection for SOGI individuals globally, we were limited by the large sample size of 197 countries and the difficulty of finding reliable information and sources for all 197 countries. We also recognize the limitations of a large quantitative study in providing detailed assessments of the lived reality for SOGI individuals and thus complement the global GBGR and GBTR studies with regional and country case studies.

SOURCES

The primary sources for both the GBGR and the GBTR include the United States Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA)²² State Sponsored Homophobia annual reports, Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, secondary sources including local newspaper reports, international media coverage, and multi-region shadow reports by local and international non-governmental organizations. In addition, the GBTR also relies on ILGA, Transgender Europe (TGEU), Transrespect vs. Transphobia, and the Human Dignity Trust.

²⁰ HUMAN RIGHTS CAMPAIGN, Glossary of Terms, Available: <https://www.hrc.org/resources/glossary-of-terms>, [Accessed November 20, 2019].

²¹ See PUAR, Jasbir. (2013). Rethinking Homonationalism, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, 45, pp. 336-339 and RAHMAN, Momin. (2014). Queer rights and the triangulation of Western exceptionalism, *Journal of Human Rights*, 13 (3), 274-289). We are also sensitive to Kollman and Waites' concern about the rigid application of Western notions of human rights to gay rights, see KOLLMAN, Kelly and WAITES, Matthew. (2009) The Global Politics of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Human Rights: An Introduction, *Contemporary Politics*, 14:1, 1-17; ALTMAN, Dennis. (2008) AIDS and the Globalization of Sexuality, *Social Identities*, 14:2 (March), 145-160; and RAO, Rahul. (2014) Queer Questions, *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, (May): 1-19.

²² INTERNATIONAL LESBIAN, GAY, BISEXUAL, TRANS AND INTERSEX ASSOCIATION (ILGA): MENDOS, Lucas Ramon. (2019). *State Sponsored Homophobia* (Geneva: ILGA World).

METHODOLOGY

The GBGR and GBTR examine 27 and 15 items respectively. Data is provided for 197 countries, grouped into regions based on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) country classification, plus Kosovo, the West Bank and Gaza. Both barometers have five domains:

- Domain I: *De Jure* protections
- Domain II: *De Facto* protections (civil and political rights)
- Domain III: LGBT rights advocacy
- Domain IV: Socio-economic rights
- Domain V: Societal persecution

The GBGR and the GBTR are flexible tools in that their total scores can be used as proxies for how human rights protective or persecuting countries are toward SOGI individuals or each domain can be analyzed separately or comparatively with other domains. For example, Domain I; *De Jure* protections can be compared with Domain III: LGBT rights advocacy to see the variance between legislation protections and civil society advocacy (a proxy for LGBT visibility).

Both the GBGR and GBTR rank countries on a scale of 0 to 100 percent based on their protection or persecution of SOGI minorities. The GBGR and GBTR employ binary variables, i.e., 0 or 1, to rank items on the barometers. Each item is assigned either 0 or 1 based on whether countries perform positively or negatively with respect to that item. The items are then summed to determine a raw score for a country for a particular year. The highest possible score is 27/27 or 15/15 on the GBGR and GBTR respectively, while the lowest possible score is 0/27 or 0/15. The raw score is then converted to a percentage score, with corresponding rankings from A – F.²³

Each item in the GBGR and the GBTR is weighted equally with a one or zero. A country will receive one point if evidence supports the item in the affirmative and a zero if in the negative. For example, no death penalty for sexual orientation would receive a one, but if the country has the death penalty for sexual orientation, it would receive a zero. There are obvious drawbacks to a dichotomous ranking system, but these are mitigated by the effects of summative weighting and the structural necessity of simplifying the methodology to one or zero due to the large sample size.

²³ If a country does not have a military, then the final score will be divided by 26 not 27.

METHODOLOGY

To enable valid and replicable coding, the scorecards were simplified to a 27-point scale²⁴ and 15-point scale²⁵ respectively, with each item worth one point.

Countries are categorized as **persecuting** 0-59 percent, **intolerant** 60-69 percent, **resistant** 70-79 percent, **tolerant** 80-89 percent, and **protecting** 90-100 percent. Categories are color-coded (red, orange, yellow, green, and blue), and correspond to a grade of "F", "D", "C", "B", or "A" based on their percentage scores.²⁶ Countries with a score of "F" receive a failing human rights report card; "D" unsatisfactory; "C" average; "B" very good, and "A" excellent. See table 1 below.

Table 1. GBGR and GBTR Scoring

GBGR/GBTR Category	GBGR/GBTR Score	Corresponding Human Rights Report Card Grade	Grade Definitions
Protecting	90 – 100%	A	Excellent
Tolerant	80 – 89%	B	Very Good
Resistant	70 – 79%	C	Average
Intolerant	60 – 69%	D	Unsatisfactory
Persecuting	0 – 59%	F	Failing

To reduce intercoder variation in data collection and verification, the GBGR and GBTR employ an F&M GBGR/GBTR coding handbook. This coding handbook is utilized for first stage data collection, internal verification, and regional and country peer-review verification.

THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF GAY RIGHTS (GBGR) SCORECARD²⁷

The GBGR scorecard consists of 27 items and five domains: De Jure Protections, De Facto (civil/political protections), LGBT rights advocacy, Socio-economic rights and Societal persecution.

²⁴ An early iteration of the GBGR had 29 items. We removed "Gays are allowed to donate blood" and "HIV/AIDS patients are not discriminated against in the workplace". The first item was removed because it is not a fundamental human right. Although discriminatory, to prevent gay men from donating blood, is not a violation of their human rights. The second item was removed because it was duplicative of the item "Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation, and it was difficult to decipher whether individuals were being discriminated against because they had HIV/AIDS or because of their sexual orientation."

²⁵ The GBTR will have 16 items in 2019 with the inclusion of "No criminalization of gender identity or gender expression".

²⁶ Because persecuting countries comprise such a large category of 0-59 percent, the red color is lightened every ten percentage points, so that the lightest red represents countries that earn 50-59% and the darkest red hue represents the countries at the bottom ten percent.

²⁷ See Appendix B for the entire GBGR scorecard.

METHODOLOGY

Domain I: *De Jure* Protection of Sexual Minorities

The first domain of the GBGR is *de jure* protection of sexual minorities. One of the most important functions of a state is to protect its citizens from human rights abuses. Unfortunately, some of the worse human rights abuses toward sexual minorities are committed by the state or sanctioned by the state. *De jure* state protection is a fundamental measure of the extent to which a state is at least theoretically committed through the constitution and existing laws to protect its citizens' human rights.²⁸

The *de jure* domain focuses on eight fundamental constitutional protections for sexual minorities. This domain reflects the importance of laws to protect sexual minorities from state-sanctioned persecution. If these laws and protections are lacking, then it is most likely that the *de facto* and other domains will be equally effected.

In some cases, sexual minorities have been actively written out of constitutions. In other cases, they are simply invisible. Demanding equal human rights for sexual minorities is made more difficult when those in power contend that there are “no gays” in their country.²⁹

²⁸ DICKLITCH, Susan, Berwood YOST, Bryan DOUGAN (2012). “Building a Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR): A Case Study of Uganda and the Persecution of Homosexuals”, *Human Rights Quarterly* 34, 2: 448-471.

²⁹ For example, see; BRENNAN, David. (2019). “Malaysia has no gay people, country's tourism minister claims while trying to attract more visitors”, *Newsweek*, Available: <https://www.newsweek.com/malaysia-gay-people-lgbt-tourism-travel-jews-mohamaddin-ketapi-1353684>, [Accessed 18 November 2019].

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Table 2. Domain I: De Jure Protection of Sexual Minorities

	DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
1	No death penalty for sexual orientation: A person cannot be subjected to death by a court or judge (on behalf of the state) solely based on one's sexual orientation. Even if the country has not killed anyone for homosexuality, if the law states that homosexuality is punishable by death, then the country gets a zero.	Right to life, liberty and security of person, Article 3, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948) Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 5, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
2	No life sentence for sexual orientation: A person cannot be sentenced to life by a court or judge (on behalf of the state) solely based on one's sexual orientation.	Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 5, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
3	No prison term for sexual orientation: A person cannot be jailed by a court or judge solely based on one's sexual orientation.	Freedom from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. Article 5, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
4	No criminalization of sexual orientation: There are no existing sodomy laws or laws criminalizing carnal acts against the order of nature – or the use of morality laws against sexual minorities. In some countries, there are laws that criminalize homosexuality but they are not enforced. Even though the laws are not enforced, because they are still in the books, the country is given a zero until those laws are formally repealed.	Equal protection under the law, Articles, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
5	Hate crimes legislation includes sexual orientation: There are laws in place that prohibit crime motivated by hostility due to the victim being a member of a specific group that explicitly extends to sexual minorities.	Freedom in equality and dignity, Article 1, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
6	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military: Everyone has the right to serve in the military while being open about one's sexual orientation. Laws like "Don't ask, Don't tell" would result in a score of zero. If the country does not have a military then the overall score is out of 26 not 27.	The Right to Participate in Public Life, Principle 25, Yogyakarta Principles, (1948)
7	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed: Legal recognition of same-sex civil unions country-wide. This item is correlated to same-sex marriage – if the country has marriage for sexual minorities then this item also gets a one.	Right to marriage, Article 16, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
8	Same-sex marriage is allowed: The constitution or the laws of the country allow for the legal recognition of same-sex marriage (it cannot be simply that they do not mention marriage is between a man and a woman). Marriage must be legal throughout the entire country.	Right to marriage, Article 16, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)

METHODOLOGY

Domain II. De Facto (Civil/Political Rights)

There often is a significant discrepancy between laws on the books and how laws are actually implemented. The second domain in the GBGR measures the extent to which fundamental human rights are *actually* protected; specifically, freedom from arbitrary arrest, hate speech, right to privacy, and right to a fair trial. For example, in some countries, homosexuality is not illegal, but sexual minorities are nonetheless arrested or are harassed or abused by police because of their actual or perceived sexual orientation.

Item 10 and 11 provide insight into the extent to which the highest level of political elites (head of state) influence protection or further persecution of sexual minorities. For example, in Brazil, some suggest that President Jair Bolsonaro's homophobia has emboldened supporters to attack and kill SOGI minorities.³⁰ Item 12 tracks the level of social acceptance of sexual minorities. Although a government cannot legislate tolerance, the government should do its best to minimize intolerance and provide mechanisms to protect the human rights of its citizens.

³⁰ McCOY, Terrence. (2019). "Anyone could be a threat": In Bolsonaro's Brazil, LGBT people take personal defense into their own hands", *The Washington Post*, July 22, Available: https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/anyone-could-be-a-threat-in-bolsonaros-brazil-lgbt-people-are-taking-personal-defense-into-their-own-hands/2019/07/21/5aaa7578-a716-11e9-a3a6-ab670962db05_story.html, [Accessed 20 November 2019].

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Table 3. Domain II: De Facto (Civil/Political Rights)

	DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
9	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation: Laws protect individuals from arbitrary arrest, specifically no cases of individuals being arrested solely because of sexual orientation. If country criminalizes homosexuality or sodomy, then it can be assumed that there is no freedom from arbitrary arrest.	No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile, Article 9, Universal Declaration on Human Rights,
10	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality: Head of state is defined as head of government, president, chancellor, prime minister –if there is a president and PM, the PM would be head of state in this case focused on domestic politics. Focus on if homosexuality is criminalized, if head of state is supporting the legalization of homosexuality or if it is legal, if the head of state engaged in anti-gay rhetoric in an attempt to re-criminalize homosexuality.	The power of the political elites to direct public policy and be supportive of or against LGBT rights is very important
11	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage: head of state has spoken in favor of either civil unions or same sex marriage.	The power of the political elites to direct public policy and be supportive of or against LGBT rights is very important
12	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality: Over 50% of the population is accepting of homosexuality. Must be a representative survey of the entire country-not an example of one group.	This is an important item to show whether there is a discrepancy between state and society: specifically, if the state and society are on the same page with regard to the legalization of homosexuality
13	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation: Laws protect sexual minorities from being publicly outed (ex. Uganda media participating in outing campaigns). This is separate from Hate Crimes Legislation.	Everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, Article 6, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Right to privacy, Article 12, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948).
14	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy: Sexual minorities have the right to be free from unsanctioned intrusion. This is denied with the existence of sodomy laws. Sexual minorities are not arrested in the privacy of their homes or in public spaces with a reasonable expectation of privacy.	Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy, Article 12, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)
15	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial: State must take all necessary and reasonable steps to protect persons from criminal prosecutions or civil proceedings that are motivated wholly or in part by prejudice regarding sexual orientation. Focus on prejudices of law enforcement officials and judges toward LGB individuals.	Full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of his rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him, Article 10, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (1948)

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Domain III: LGBT Rights Advocacy

SOGI minorities are examined together in Domain III. Although as noted previously, there are fundamental differences between sexual minorities and gender identity minorities, most LGBT non-governmental organization (NGO) advocacy is done collectively by LGBT individuals, making it difficult to disaggregate their efforts.

Domain III provides important insight into the extent to which LGBT individuals are “visible” to society and the state and able to advocate for their human rights. For example, if LGBT organizations cannot register with the state, they can be perceived as illegal organizations. If they are constantly harassed by state security forces or members of society, they cannot safely assemble or advocate for their rights or needs. The right to organize and advocate on behalf of SOGI rights is an important litmus test to gauge not only state protection of SOGI rights but societal tolerance of SOGI minorities.

Table 4. Domain III: LGBT Rights Advocacy

	LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
16	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register: Focus on legality of whether LGBT NGOs are allowed to formally register with the state. LGBT organization cannot be underground.	Right to freedom of opinion and expression Article 19, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
17	LGBT organizations exist: Focus on whether LGBT organizations actually exist: i.e., whether LGBT individuals have come together and tried to advocate for their rights.	Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association Article 20, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
18	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble: LGBT individuals have the right to organize without resistance from security forces or threats from public through workshops, awareness campaigns, rallies and lobbying. The focus is on whether LGBT organizations can actually hold events/meetings without repercussions from state or society.	Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association Article 20, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
19	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state: The current government does not campaign against or prohibit LGBT pride events. Absence of government agents (police etc..) shutting down pride parades/festivals either through violent or legal means.	Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association Article 20, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
20	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants: Police or government security forces not only provide support at LGBT pride events to control crowds and comply with other state regulations, but also protect participants from the public and those who may oppose LGBT pride events.	Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association Article 20, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)

Domain IV: Socio-Economic Rights

Sexual minorities are often targeted for eviction from rental properties or fired once their sexual orientation becomes known. Even when sexual minorities are allowed to marry on Sunday, for example, without protections from workplace anti-discrimination, they can be fired on Monday.³¹

Although not always enforced, having anti-discrimination protections that include sexual minorities sends an important signal to society and provides a legal avenue for action for victims of discrimination. Socio-economic rights are crucial for adequate standard of living and for a life of dignity.

Table 5. Domain IV: Socio-Economic Rights

	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
21	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation: Sexual minorities have the right to a decent standard of living and cannot be evicted or face unfair housing programs due to their sexual orientation. In some cases, countries will have anti-discrimination laws, but there is clear evidence that those laws are not being implemented. The focus is on <u>actual laws</u> on the books.	Right to adequate standard of living and housing, Article 25, Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article 11, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1976)
22	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation: Sexual minorities have the right to decent and productive work, safe, and comfortable working conditions without discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. In some cases, countries will have anti-discrimination laws, but there is clear evidence that those laws are not being implemented. The focus is on <u>actual laws</u> on the books.	Right to work, Article 23, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 6, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1976)

Domain V: Societal Persecution

Items within Domain V are not law-based, but they reflect the importance of gauging the degree to which societies are human rights respective toward sexual minorities.³² To that end, the five items in Domain V attempt to capture the extent to which sexual minorities are targeted for violence or murder because of their sexual orientation; whether they can report hate crimes based on sexual orientation and not fear re-victimization; whether sexual minorities are allowed to jointly adopt children; and whether they are not discriminated against in their access to medical treatment based on their sexual orientation.

Table 6. Domain V: Societal Persecution

	SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
23	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities: Sexual minorities are not murdered because of sexual orientation, real or imputed. Points are not weighted – one murder means no point.	Right to life, liberty and security of person, Article 3, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
24	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities: Sexual minorities are not targeted by any form of violence for their openness or assumed sexuality. This includes but is not limited to assault, psychological torture, corrective rape, shooting, knife attack and stoning. Incidents must be documented, they cannot be hearsay. Points are not weighted – one act of violence means no point.	Right to life, liberty and security of person, Article 3, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
25	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police: A crime is defined as one that involves threats, harassment, or physical harm and is motivated by prejudice against someone's sexual orientation. Although police response to crimes based on sexual orientation may be imperfect, it is important that individuals can report those crimes to police, <u>without</u> additional victimization from the police. In cases where crimes are reported, if there is documented secondary police victimization, then the country is assigned a "0".	Right to life, liberty and security of person, Article 3, Universal Declaration of Human Rights , Right to equal protection under the law, Article 2, Universal Declaration of Human Rights ,
26	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt: Laws regarding adoption allow same-sex couples to petition for joint adoption.	Right to family, Article 16, Universal Declaration of Human Rights
27	Individuals are not discriminated against in access to medical treatment because of their sexual orientation: Individuals are not denied medical treatment ranging from basic health screenings to HIV/AIDS treatment <u>due</u> to their sexual orientation. If homosexuality is criminalized, this item is a "0".	Right to access medical care, Article 25, Universal Declaration of Human Rights

THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS (GBTR) SCORECARD³³

No other minority as a result of their mere existence challenges heteronormative societal structures and hierarchies more than transgender individuals. The GBTR offers a starting point for a global discussion on the treatment of gender identity minorities. Like sexual minorities, transgender individuals have been subjected to ridicule, abuse, and murder. Recent data suggests disturbing global trends in the murder of transgender women with 3,314 documented murders of trans individuals from 2008-2019.³⁴

³¹ ROSENBERG, Georgia and Emma TALLEY (2019) "Married on Sunday, fired on Monday: Law Professor argues before Supreme Court in support of LGBTQ+ employment protections", *The Stanford Daily*, 8 October, Available: <https://www.stanforddaily.com/2019/10/08/married-on-sunday-fired-on-monday-law-professor-argues-before-supreme-court-in-support-of-lgbtq-employment-protections/> [Accessed 19 November 2019].

³² DICKLITCH, Susan, Berwood YOST, Bryan DUGAN (2012). "Building a Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR): A Case Study of Uganda and the Persecution of Homosexuals", *Human Rights Quarterly* 34, 2: 448-471.

³³ The entire GBTR scorecard is reproduced in Appendix B.

³⁴ Trans Respect versus Transphobia Worldwide, Available: <https://transrespect.org/en/>

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The GBTR employs 15 items that are drawn from universal human rights principles and is indicative of both legal and societal rights. Although SOGI minorities as a whole still face significant challenges in striving for political, social and economic rights, transgender individuals face an additional set of challenges in these aspects. The GBTR attempts to capture the lived realities and challenges of transgender individuals through items that are specific to the transgender experience, keeping in mind that individual experiences across countries and cultures will vary.

The GBTR should be used in tandem with the GBGR. The GBTR domains are the same as the GBGR, and five items within the LGBT Rights Advocacy domain (Domain III) are the same.

Domain I: *De Jure* Protection of Gender Identity Minorities

De jure protections focus on visibility and legal recognition of transgender individuals and their ability to participate in public life. If the state does not recognize the right of transgender individuals to live and operate in their preferred gender, this will also result in their being denied access to a host of societal rights, such as education, employment, and medical treatment.

With input from our peer review experts, we realized that we were missing a very important measurement of state protection or persecution of gender identity. As of 2019, the GBTR tracks a new item, “No criminalization of gender identity or gender expression,” which will be added to the *De jure* domain. This is comparable to item 4 on the GBGR, “No criminalization of sexual orientation.”

Table 7. Domain I: *De Jure* Protection of Gender Identity Minorities

	DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
1	Country has legal recognition of gender identity: The state affords gender minorities the right to change their name and gender marker on legal identification documents, such as birth certificates, passports, national ID cards, driver's licenses etc., to match their gender identity and expression. Some states may legally recognize a “third gender”. Some states may offer identification categories beyond “male” and “female”.	The right to legal recognition, Principle 31, Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10
2	Gender minorities are allowed to serve in the military: Gender minorities, particularly transgender individuals have the right to serve in the military while being open about their gender identity. In cases of mandatory national service, gender minorities are allowed to serve in their chosen identity. Also, cannot have pathologizing policies that ban transgender individuals from serving because of “mental disorder”.	The right to participate in public life, Principle 25, Yogyakarta Principles

Domain II: *De Facto* (Civil/Political Protections) of Gender Identity Minorities

De facto protections measure the extent to which a country, in law and in practice, guarantees civil and political protections for its transgender citizens. This domain thus focuses specifically on bodily and mental integrity and freedom from medical abuses. Some, but not all, transgender individuals may feel the need to medically transition in order to reconcile the discrepancy between their physical body and mind. They should

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not be forced to, however, by the state. Nor should transgender individuals be forced to undergo a psychiatric diagnosis to affirm their gender identity: self-declaration should be sufficient.

Table 8. Domain II: De Factor (Civil/Political) Protections

	DE FACTO (CIVIL/POLITICAL) PROTECTIONS	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
3	No physiological alteration requirement for gender identity recognition: The state does not require gender minorities to undergo physically invasive medical processes, such as hormone therapy, gender reassignment surgery, or sterilization as a condition for legal recognition of gender identity. If a country has partial recognition, such as the ability to change the name marker but not the gender marker, or if a country has no recognition, this item will receive a zero.	The right to bodily and mental integrity, Principle 32, Yogyakarta Plus 10 Principles
4	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition: The state does not require gender minorities to undergo psychiatric diagnosis for example, or get a medical opinion of "gender identity disorder", as a condition for legal recognition or gender identity.	Protection from medical abuses, Principle 18, Yogyakarta Principles

Domain III: LGBT Rights Advocacy

This domain and the five items within Domain III are the same as Domain III of the GBGR (see table 4 on page 14).

Domain IV: Socio-Economic Rights for Gender Identity Minorities

As with the GBGR scorecard, Domain IV focuses on the extent to which gender minorities are able to participate as equal members of society in critical societal functions such as employment and housing. The state should guarantee a base level of equal access to these functions for gender minorities and enforce non-discrimination principles in all these aspects.

Table 9. Domain IV: Socio-Economic Rights

	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	SOURCE/JUSTIFICATION
10	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity: The state has fair housing laws or policies that include "gender identity" explicitly as a protected category. This item focuses on trans-inclusive laws themselves, not on the implementation or enforcement of laws.	Right to adequate standard of living and housing, Article 25, Universal Declaration of Human Rights; Article 11, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1976)
11	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity: The state has employment laws or policies that include "gender identity" explicitly as a protected category. This item focuses on trans-inclusive laws themselves, not on the implementation or enforcement of laws.	Right to work, Article 23, Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), Article 6, International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights (1976)

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Domain V: Societal Persecution

Like the GBGR scorecard, Domain V of the GBTR measures societal persecution but focuses on the extent to which transgender individuals can participate as full members of society. They cannot do this if faced with day-to-day harassment, discrimination, threats or other forms of violence including torture and murder.

Table 10. Domain V: Societal Persecution

	SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	
12	No known acts of murder against gender minorities: Gender minorities are not murdered because of gender identity, real or imputed.	The right to state protection, Principle 30, Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10
13	No known acts of violence against gender minorities: Incidents must be reported; they cannot be hearsay. Gender minorities are not targeted by any form of violence based on their openness or assumed sexuality. This includes but is not limited to assault, psychological torture, corrective rape, shooting, knife attack, and stoning.	The right to state protection, Principle 30, Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10
14	Crimes based on gender identity reported to police: A crime is defined as one that involves threats, harassment, or physical harm and is motivated by prejudice against someone's gender identity. Although police response to crimes based on gender identity may be imperfect, it is important that individuals can report those crimes to police, <u>without</u> additional victimization from the police. In cases where crimes are reported, if there is documented secondary police victimization, then the country is assigned a "0".	The right to state protection, Principle 30 , The right to freedom from criminalization and sanction on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics, Principle 33, Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10
15	Individuals are not discriminated against in access to medical treatment because of gender identity: Individuals are not denied medical treatment ranging from basic health screenings to HIV/AIDS treatment due to gender identity. If there is publicly subsidized gender-affirming healthcare, this item is assigned a 1.	Relating to the right to the highest attainable standard of health, Principle 17, Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10

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GBGR 2011 – 2017 FINAL TRENDS REPORTING

Global Trends

The 2017 GBGR scores show some progress is being made in the human rights protections being afforded to sexual minorities, although that progress is slow and most of the world's countries continue to afford few human rights protections for sexual minorities. Nearly seven in ten (69%) countries are identified as “persecuting” in 2017 according to the GBGR, although the proportion of countries in the persecuting category has declined since 2011 when three in four (75%) countries were classified that way. The proportion of countries that are “protecting” or “tolerant” of sexual minorities is 16% in 2017, a slight increase from 13% in 2011.³⁵ Figure 1 provides a visual representation of changes in the GBGR tolerance categories from 2011 – 2017.

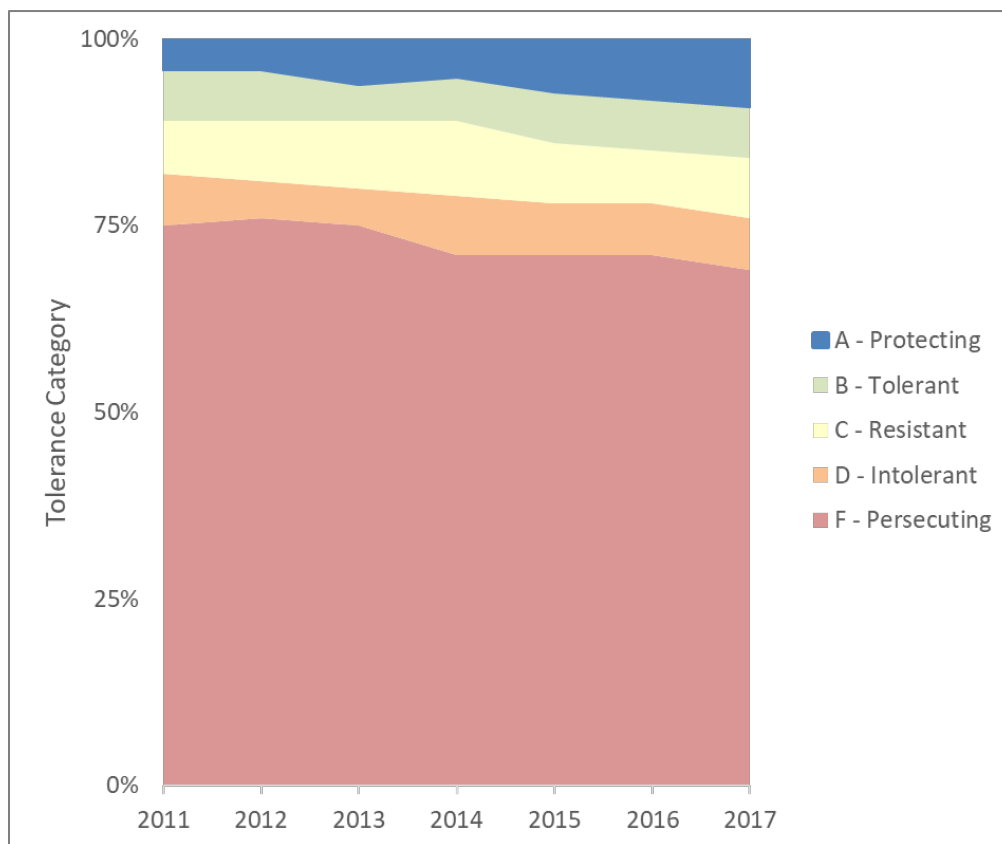


Figure 1. This figure displays the distribution of GBGR tolerance category scores from 2011 – 2017. Nearly seven in ten (69%) countries are identified as “persecuting” in 2017 according to the GBGR, although the proportion of countries in the persecuting category has declined since 2011 when three in four (75%) countries were classified as

³⁵ See Appendix C for individual GBGR country scores in 2017.

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persecuting. The proportion of countries that are “protecting” or “tolerant” of sexual minorities is 16% in 2017, a slight increase from 13% in 2011.

Several individual items have changed more than others between 2011 and 2017. The largest positive change is that 21 more countries provide LGBT rights organizations the right to assemble and 19 more countries now include sexual orientation in their hate crimes legislation than did so in 2011. Sadly, acts of violence against sexual minorities are increasing, with 17 fewer countries reporting no known acts of violence against sexual minorities in 2017 than in 2011.

Regional Trends³⁶

Western Europe continues to be the most rights protective region of the world for sexual minorities, while the Middle East and North Africa remain the least rights protective. Countries located in Central & Eastern Europe/Eurasia and the Americas have the most variation in their GBGR scores. Figure 2 shows the distribution of GBGR scores by country.

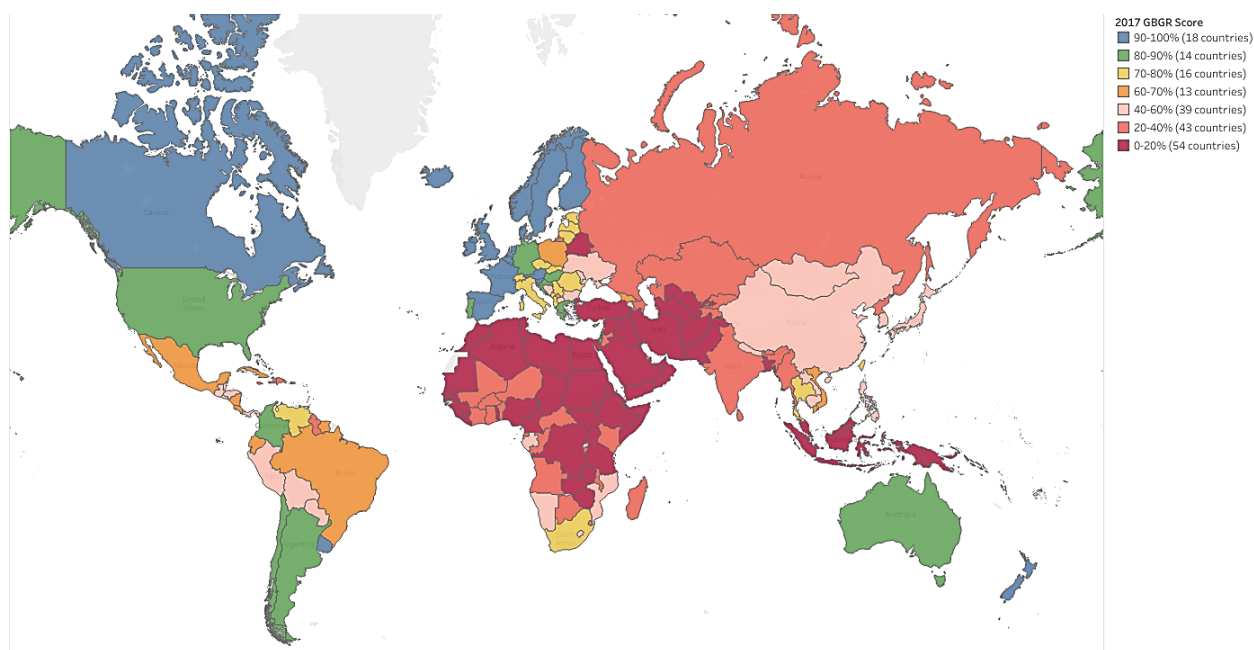


Figure 2. This figure shows the world map color-coded by 2017 GBGR score category – blue represents protecting countries, green represents tolerant countries, yellow represents resistant countries, orange represents intolerant countries, and red represents persecuting countries.

³⁶ For regional differences, see Appendix E

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The trend in GBGR scores shows different patterns by region of the world. The change in Western Europe's aggregated GBGR score is significantly better than in other regions of the world, although every region is showing improvement in their trend line except for Middle East and North African countries (Figure 3).

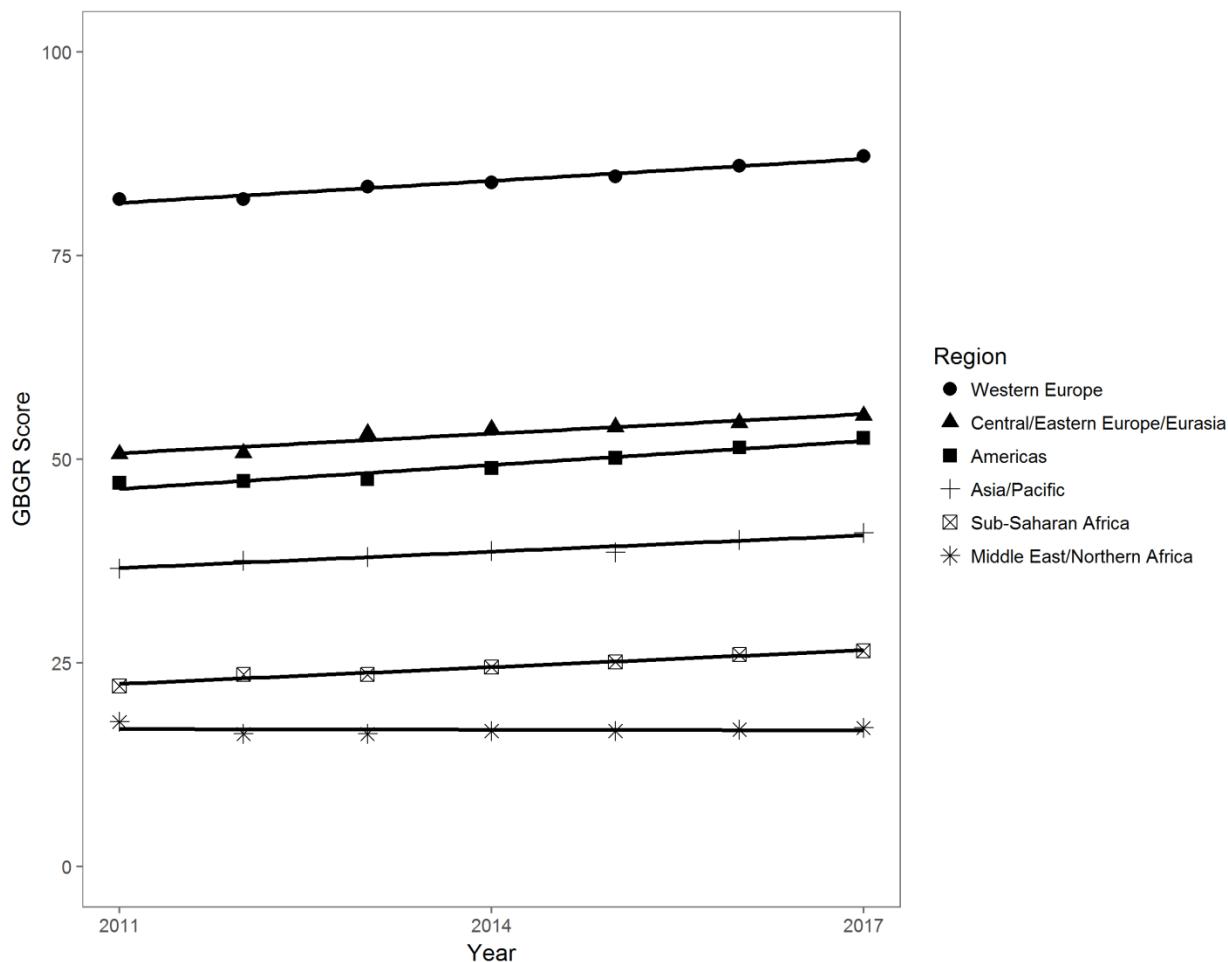


Figure 3. This figure shows the GBGR scores by year by region of the world and a fitted trend line for changes in the GBGR scores within each region. Western Europe's scores have improved more than other regions of the world, although with the exception of the Middle East and North Africa, each region is demonstrating growth.

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EXPLAINING VARIATION IN GBGR SCORES

This section updates³⁷ an analysis originally conducted using 2015 GBGR data for 188 countries published in the *Journal of Human Rights*.³⁸ An extended review of the theoretical basis for that analysis as well as detailed descriptions of each independent variable used in the analysis below can be found in that publication. The overall theory behind the selected variables relies on an assumption that structural factors are most predicting of tolerance towards “out-groups” such as sexual minorities. Specifically, the multiple theories can be summarized as focusing on some combination of economic growth/development; social trust; social movements; global forces/globalization; religion/nationalism; and/or democratization.³⁹

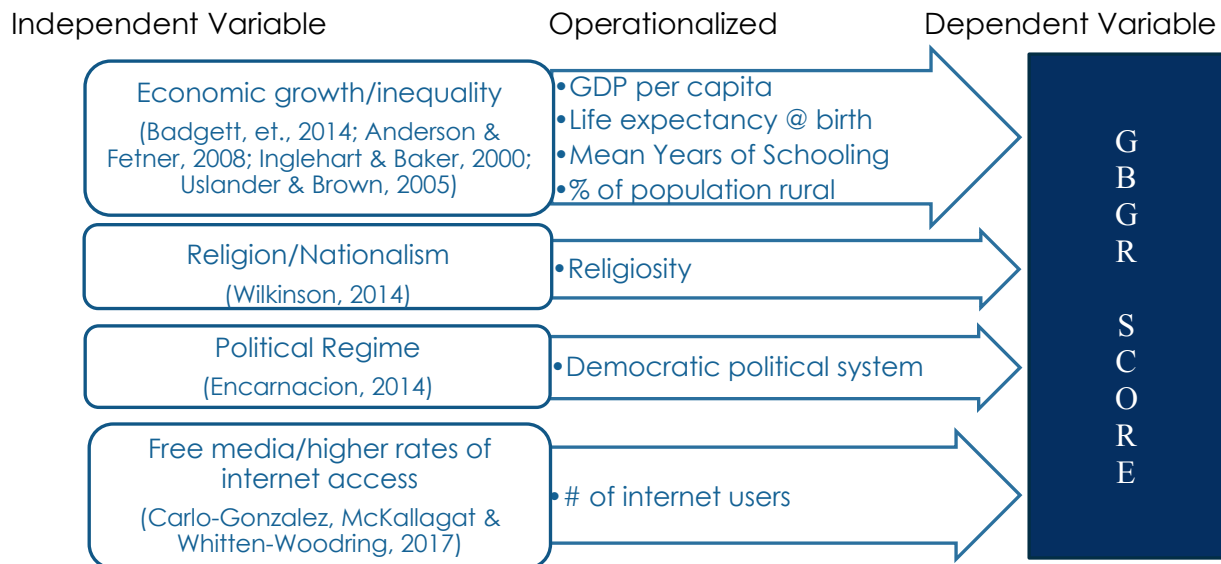
The diagram below illustrates how hypotheses derived from existing literature are operationalized to test variability in GBGR and GBTR scores.

³⁷ The original analysis used (unverified peer review data) for 2015 and 188 countries. This analysis utilizes 2017 data for 197 countries.

³⁸ DICKLITCH-NELSON, Susan, THOMPSON BUCKLAND, Scottie, YOST, Berwood, & DRAGULJIĆ, Danel. (2019). From persecutors to protectors: Human rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights™ (GBGR), *Journal of Human Rights*, 18:1, 1-18, DOI: [10.1080/14754835.2018.1563863](https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2018.1563863)

³⁹ BADGETT, M.V. Lee, NEZHAD, Sheila, WAALDIJK, Kees, and RODGERS, Yana van der Meulen. (2014) The Relationship between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: An Analysis of Emerging Economies, The Williams Institute. Available: <http://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/international/lgbt-incl-econ-devel-nov-2014/> [Accessed November 26 2019]; ANDERSEN, Robert and FETNER, Tina. (2008) Economic inequality and Intolerance Attitudes toward Homosexuality in 35 Democracies, *American Journal of Political Science*, 52: 4 (October), 942-958; INGLEHART, Ronald and BAKER, Wayne E. (2000) Modernization, Cultural Change, and the Persistence of Traditional Values, *American Sociological Review*, 65 (1) (February): 19-51; USLANER, Eric M, and BROWN, Mitchell. (2005) “Inequality, Trust, and Civic Engagement”, *American Politics Research* 33 (6), 868-94; WILKINSON, Cai. (2014) Putting “Traditional Values” into Practice: The Rise and Contestation of Anti-Homopropaganda Laws in Russia, *Journal of Human Rights*, 13:3, 363-379; ENCARNACIÓN, Omar G. (2014) Gay Rights: Why Democracy Matters, *Journal of Democracy*, 25 (3) (July), 90-104; CARLO-GONZALEZ, Celin, McKALLAGAT, Christopher, and WHITTEN-WOODRING, Jenifer. (2017) The Rainbow Effect: Media Freedom, Internet Access and Gay Rights, *Social Science Quarterly*, 98: 3, (September), 1061-1077.

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The analysis that follows shows that several structural factors (specifically, lower rates of religiosity, less rurality, and having democratic political systems) are the best predictors of 2017 world GBGR scores, or how rights respective countries are towards sexual minorities. The analysis also finds that there are strong regional differences in GBGR scores even when accounting for these structural factors, meaning there are unmeasured cultural or structural variables that account for difference in these scores that remain to be found.

Descriptive statistics were calculated for each predictor based on the GBGR score category of the country for the entire world. GDP per capita, mean years of schooling, life expectancy, internet users, and having a democratic political system were highest in “protecting” countries, while religiosity and percent of the population that is rural were highest in “persecuting” countries. The scores for the world as a whole are shown in the last row of the table.

Table 11. Descriptive Statistics

Tolerance Category	GDP per capita		Mean years of schooling		Religiosity		Life expectancy		Rural population		Internet users		Democratic political system	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A - Protecting	18	48787.2	18	12.0	18	79.0	18	81.7	18	17.1	18	88.6	18	100%
B - Tolerant	14	28306.5	14	11.4	14	89.8	14	79.8	14	25.9	14	79.8	14	100%
C - Resistant	16	17752.7	16	11.0	16	82.3	16	76.1	16	33.9	16	71.6	11	69%
D - Intolerant	13	22337.2	13	9.7	13	85.8	13	76.2	13	28.1	13	66.0	8	67%
F - Persecuting	136	6814.8	136	7.4	136	95.4	136	69.1	136	48.8	136	42.9	48	36%
Total World	197	14168.3	197	8.5	197	91.8	197	72.1	197	41.7	197	53.7	99	51%

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A multiple regression was run to predict GBGR score from the key predictors (GDP per capita, mean years of schooling, religiosity, life expectancy, democratic political system, percent of the population that is rural, internet users, and regions of the world). These variables significantly predicted GBGR score, $F(12, 175) = 27.104$, $p < .000$, adj. $R^2 = .642$. The variables religiosity $B = -0.310$, $t(175) = -2.460$, $p < .05$, democratic political system $B = 11.852$, $t(175) = 3.341$, $p < .005$, rural population $B = -0.211$, $t(175) = -2.227$, $p < .05$, region: Middle East/Northern Africa $B = -25.840$, $t(175) = -2.227$, $p < .05$, and region: Western Europe $B = 22.560$, $t(175) = 2.873$, $p < .01$, added statistically significantly to the prediction.

Table 12. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis – World GBGR 2017

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	18.679	29.829		0.626	0.532
GDP per capita	0.000	0.000	0.068	0.797	0.427
Mean years of schooling	-0.070	0.928	-0.008	-0.075	0.940
Religiosity	-0.310	0.126	-0.138	-2.460	0.015
Life expectancy at birth	0.774	0.427	0.204	1.812	0.072
Democratic political system	11.852	3.548	0.206	3.341	0.001
Rural population	-0.211	0.095	-0.168	-2.227	0.027
Internet users (per 100 people)	-0.013	0.111	-0.013	-0.119	0.905
Americas	3.785	5.827	0.051	0.650	0.517
Asia/Pacific	-1.678	5.380	-0.023	-0.312	0.756
Middle East/Northern Africa	-25.840	7.029	-0.266	-3.676	0.000
Western Europe	22.560	7.853	0.254	2.873	0.005
Central/Eastern Europe and Eurasia	9.912	6.869	0.126	1.443	0.151

Dependent Variable: GBGR Score

Lower rates of religiosity, having a democratic political system, a smaller rural population, and region of the world are the best predictors of World GBGR scores, or how human rights respective countries are towards sexual minorities. These structural factors provide support to the argument that a country's GBGR score is related to its level of socio-economic and political development - although it also makes clear that there are unmeasured cultural or structural variables that account for difference in these scores. These are areas worthy of additional research and analysis in the future.

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GBTR 2011 – 2017 FINAL TRENDS REPORTING

Global Trends

The 2017 GBTR scores show some progress in human rights protections for gender minorities, though few of the world's countries afford human rights protections for them. Nearly eight in ten (76%) countries are identified as “persecuting” in 2017 according to the GBTR, although the proportion of countries in the persecuting category has declined since 2011 when more than eight in ten (82%) countries were classified that way. The proportion of countries that are “protecting” or “tolerant” of gender minorities is 9% in 2017, a slight increase from 6% in 2011.⁴⁰ Figure 4 provides a visual representation of changes in the GBTR Tolerance categories from 2011 – 2017.

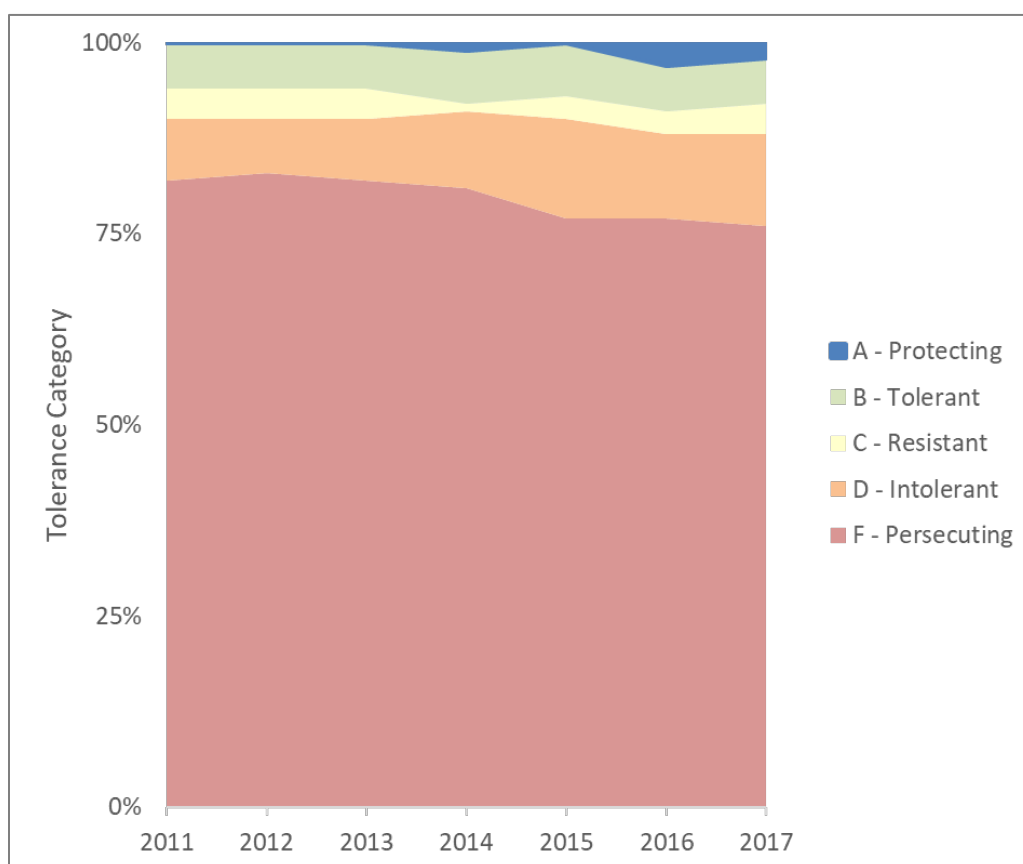


Figure 4. This figure displays the distribution of GBTR tolerance category scores from 2011 – 2017. Nearly eight in ten (76%) countries are identified as “persecuting” in 2017 according to the GBTR, although the proportion of countries in the persecuting category has declined since 2011 when more than eight in ten (82%) countries were classified that way. The proportion of countries that are “protecting” or “tolerant” of gender minorities is 9% in 2017, a slight increase from 6% in 2011.

⁴⁰ See Appendix D for individual GBTR country scores

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Several individual items have changed more than others between 2011 and 2017. The largest positive change is that 19 more countries do not require physiological alteration for legal gender identity recognition, and 14 more countries now include gender identity in their workplace anti-discrimination legislation than did so in 2011. Sadly, acts of violence against gender minorities are increasing, with 46 fewer countries reporting no known acts of violence against gender minorities in 2017 than in 2011.

Regional Trends

Western Europe continues to be the most rights protective region of the world for gender minorities, while the Middle East and North Africa remain the least rights protective. Countries located in Central & Eastern Europe/Eurasia and the Americas have the most variation in their GBTR scores. Figure 5 shows the distribution of GBTR scores by country.

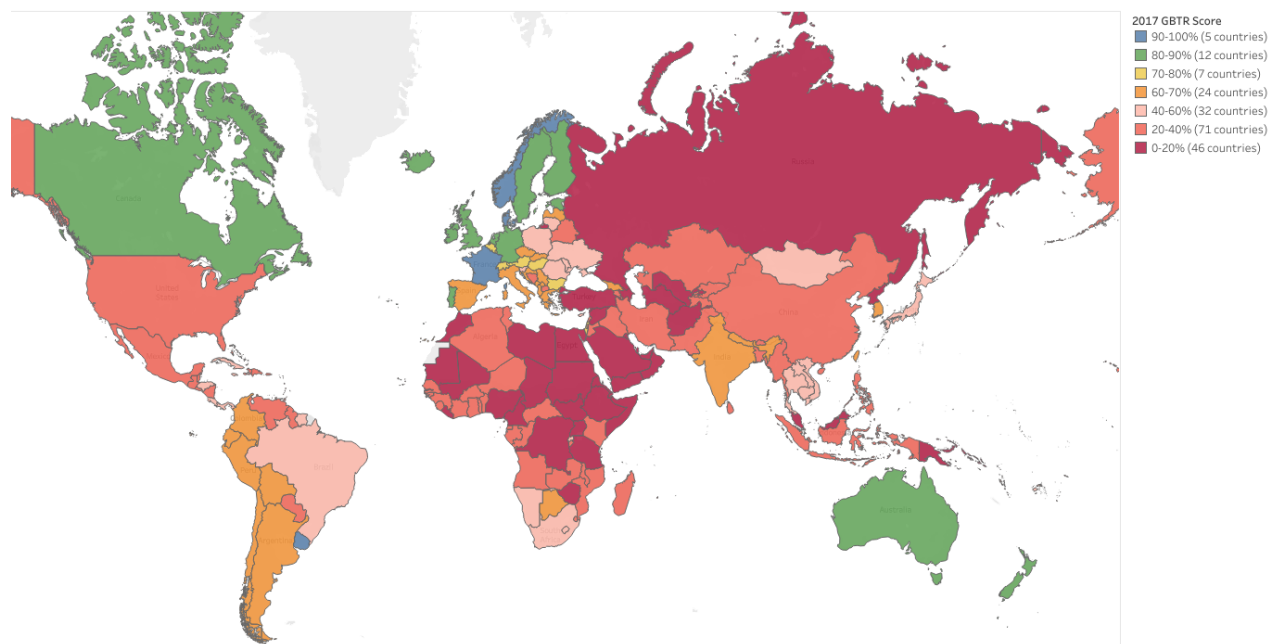


Figure 5. This figure shows the world map color-coded by 2017 GBTR score category – blue represents protecting countries, green represents tolerant countries, yellow represents resistant countries, orange represents intolerant countries, and red represents persecuting countries.

FINDINGS

The trend in GBTR scores shows different patterns in Western Europe than in the rest of the world. The change in Western Europe's aggregated GBTR score is significantly better than in other regions of the world (Figure 6).

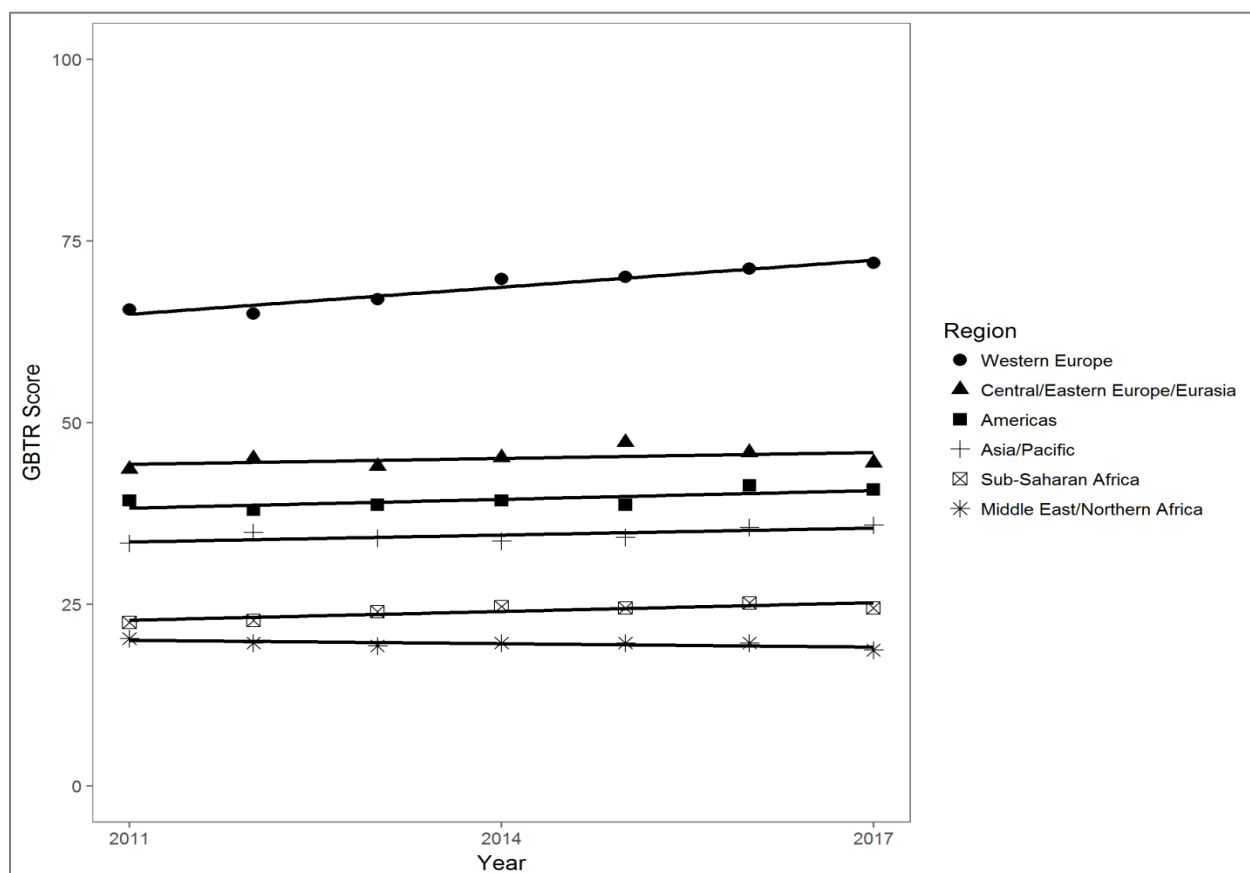


Figure 6. This figure shows the GBTR scores by year by region of the world and a fitted trend line for changes in the GBTR scores within each region. Western Europe's scores have improved more than other regions of the world.

EXPLAINING VARIATION IN GBTR SCORES

This section extends the analysis originally conducted using 2015 GBGR data published in the *Journal of Human Rights* to GBTR data.⁴¹ The theoretical basis for that analysis as well as detailed descriptions of each independent variable used in the analysis below can be found in that publication. The overall theory behind the selected variables relies on an assumption that structural factors are most predicting of tolerance towards "out-groups" such as sexual and gender minorities. The analysis below is similar to that of the 2015 paper (see Appendix A).

⁴¹ DICKLITCH-NELSON, Susan, THOMPSON BUCKLAND, Scottie, YOST, Berwood, & DRAGULJIĆ, Danel. (2019). From persecutors to protectors: Human rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights™ (GBGR), *Journal of Human Rights*, 18:1, 1-18, DOI: [10.1080/14754835.2018.1563863](https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2018.1563863)

FINDINGS

The analysis that follows shows that several structural factors (specifically, lower rates of religiosity and having democratic political systems) are the best predictors of world GBTR scores, or how human rights respective countries are towards gender minorities. The analysis also finds that there are strong regional differences in GBTR scores even when accounting for these structural factors, meaning there are unmeasured cultural or structural variables that account for difference in these scores that remain to be found.

Descriptive statistics were calculated for each predictor based on the GBTR score category of the country for the entire world. Having a democratic political system were highest in "protecting" countries, while religiosity and percent of the population that is rural were highest in "persecuting" countries. GDP per capita was highest in resistant countries; mean years of schooling, life expectancy, and internet users were highest in tolerant countries. The scores for the world as a whole are shown in the last row of the table.

Table 13. Descriptive Statistics

Tolerance Category	GDP per capita		Mean years of schooling		Religiosity		Life expectancy		Rural population		Internet users		Democratic political system	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A - Protecting	5	43056.1	5	11.3	5	81.4	5	81.2	5	12.1	5	84.7	5	100%
B - Tolerant	12	46342.7	12	12.5	12	75.8	12	81.4	12	19.4	12	89.0	12	100%
C - Resistant	7	48395.8	7	12.3	7	84.7	7	80.4	7	20.2	7	83.5	7	100%
D - Intolerant	24	13251.9	24	10.1	24	87.8	24	76.4	24	32.8	24	67.5	17	77%
F - Persecuting	149	8893.3	149	7.7	149	94.3	149	69.9	149	46.9	149	46.1	58	40%
Total World	197	14168.3	197	8.5	197	91.8	197	72.1	197	41.7	197	53.7	99	51%

A multiple regression was run to predict GBTR score from the key predictors (GDP per capita, mean years of schooling, religiosity, life expectancy, democratic political system, percent of the population that is rural, internet users, and region of the world). These variables significantly predicted GBTR score, $F(12, 175) = 21.200$, $p < .000$, $\text{adj. } R^2 = .581$. The variables religiosity $B = -0.313$, $t(175) = -2.787$, $p < .01$, democratic political system $B = 9.687$, $t(175) = 3.061$, $p < .005$, region: Middle East/Northern Africa $B = -15.931$, $t(175) = -2.541$, $p < .05$, and region: Western Europe $B = 19.811$, $t(175) = 2.828$, $p < .01$, added statistically significantly to the prediction.

FINDINGS

Table 14. Summary of Multiple Regression Analysis – World GBTR 2017

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	15.003	26.609		0.564	0.574
GDP per capita	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.210	0.834
Mean years of schooling	1.021	0.828	0.134	1.234	0.219
Religiosity	-0.313	0.112	-0.169	-2.787	0.006
Life expectancy at birth	0.595	0.381	0.190	1.562	0.120
Democratic political system	9.687	3.165	0.204	3.061	0.003
Rural population	-0.066	0.084	-0.063	-0.779	0.437
Internet users (per 100 people)	-0.029	0.099	-0.034	-0.295	0.769
Americas	-1.581	5.198	-0.026	-0.304	0.761
Asia/Pacific	-1.924	4.800	-0.031	-0.401	0.689
Middle East/Northern Africa	-15.931	6.270	-0.198	-2.541	0.012
Western Europe	19.811	7.005	0.271	2.828	0.005
Central/Eastern Europe and Eurasia	0.291	6.128	0.004	0.047	0.962

Dependent Variable: GBTR Score

Lower rates of religiosity, having a democratic political system, and region of the world are the best predictors of world GBTR scores, or how human rights respective countries are towards gender minorities. These structural factors provide support to the argument that a country's GBTR score is related to its level of socio-economic and political development – although, as with the GBGR, it also makes clear that there are unmeasured cultural or structural variables that account for difference in these scores.

COMPARING TOLERANCE RATINGS FOR SEXUAL AND GENDER MINORITIES

There are few differences in the rights protections afforded to sexual minorities and gender minorities as GBGR and GBTR country scores are strongly associated. Nearly three in four (72%) countries fall into the same tolerance category for each indicator and only one in twenty (4%) countries has a higher tolerance rating on the GBTR than the GBGR (Table 15). The correlation in the GBGR and GBTR scores is $r = .89$.

Table 15. Tolerance Ratings for GBGR and GBTR Indicators, 2017

2017	GBGR TOLERANCE CATEGORY				
GBTR Tolerance Category	A - Protecting	B - Tolerant	C - Resistant	D - Intolerant	F - Persecuting
A - Protecting	5	0	0	0	0
B - Tolerant	8	3	1	0	0
C - Resistant	3	2	1	0	1
D - Intolerant	1	6	8	3	6
F - Persecuting	1	3	6	10	129

FUTURE RESEARCH

FUTURE RESEARCH

The F&M GBGR and F&M GBTR provide quantifiable, expert-verified, and reliable data to gauge the extent to which countries are human rights protective or persecuting towards their sexual and gender identity minorities. The GBGR and GBTR lay the ground work for additional country case study or regional analysis of the human rights of SOGI minorities.

Additionally, due to the input from country and regional experts in its design, the GBGR & GBTR is a reliable tool for policy making, grassroots activism and further academic research.

The GBGR and GBTR databases have myriad applications. Currently, the GBGR and GBTR databases will be applied to:

- A case study of the United States
- A regional analysis of Serbia and the Former Yugoslavia
- A regional analysis of the Caribbean
- A GBTR specific case study of Argentina, Thailand, and Denmark
- A case study of Uruguay and Paraguay

From 2018 onward, the GBGR and GBTR will expand to 204 countries and regions.

APPENDIX A: FROM PERSECUTORS TO PROTECTORS...

APPENDIX A: FROM PERSECUTORS TO PROTECTORS...

DICKLITCH-NELSON, Susan, THOMPSON BUCKLAND, Scottie, YOST, Berwood, & DRAGULJIĆ, Danel. (2019). From persecutors to protectors: Human rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights™ (GBGR), *Journal of Human Rights*, 18:1, 1-18, DOI: [10.1080/14754835.2018.156s3863](https://doi.org/10.1080/14754835.2018.156s3863)

APPENDIX B: GBGR AND GBTR SCORECARDS

APPENDIX B: GBGR AND GBTR SCORECARDS

ITEM #	GLOBAL BAROMETER OF GAY RIGHTS SCORECARD
	DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES
1	No death penalty for sexual orientation
2	No life sentence for sexual orientation
3	No prison term for sexual orientation
4	No criminalization of sexual orientation
5	Hate crimes legislation includes sexual orientation
6	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
7	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed
8	Same-sex marriage is allowed
	DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES
9	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
10	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
11	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage
12	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
13	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation
14	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy
15	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial
	LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY
16	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
17	LGBT organizations exist
18	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
19	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state
20	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants
	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS
21	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
22	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
	SOCIETAL PERSECUTION
23	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
24	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
25	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police
26	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
27	Individuals are not discriminated against in access to medical treatment because of their sexual orientation

APPENDIX B: GBGR AND GBTR SCORECARDS

ITEM #	GLOBAL BAROMETER OF TRANSGENDER RIGHTS SCORECARD
	DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES
1	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
2	Gender minorities are allowed to serve in the military
	DE FACTO (CIVIL/POLITICAL) PROTECTIONS
3	No physiological alteration requirement for gender identity recognition
4	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition
	LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY
5	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
6	LGBT organizations exist
7	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
8	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state
9	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants
	SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS
10	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
11	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
	SOCIETAL PERSECUTION
12	No known acts of murder against gender minorities
13	No known acts of violence against gender minorities
14	Crimes based on gender identity reported to police
15	Individuals are not discriminated against in access to medical treatment because of gender identity

APPENDIX C: GBGR 2017 COUNTRY SCORES

APPENDIX C: GBGR 2017 COUNTRY SCORES

Most persecuting regions: Middle East & Northern Africa

F - PERSECUTING

Bolivia	59%
Bulgaria	59%
El Salvador	59%
Fiji	59%
Nepal	59%
Peru	59%
Philippines	59%
Timor-Leste	59%
Panama	58%
Vanuatu	58%
Bahamas, The	56%
Honduras	56%
Japan	56%
Mongolia	56%
Sao Tome & Principe	56%
South Korea	56%
Ukraine	56%
Marshall Islands	54%
Cambodia	52%
Guinea-Bissau	52%
Laos	52%
Lesotho	52%
Mozambique	52%
Seychelles	52%
Palau	50%
Bosnia & Herzegovina	48%
Macedonia, FYR	48%
Moldova	48%
Rwanda	48%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	46%

Belize	44%
Namibia	44%
Mauritius	42%
Nauru	42%
Armenia	41%
China	41%
Gabon	41%
Guatemala	41%
Paraguay	41%
Benin	37%
Equatorial Guinea	37%
Guyana	37%
Singapore	37%
Haiti	35%
Kiribati	35%
Samoa	35%
Botswana	33%
Dominican Republic	33%
Kazakhstan	33%
Trinidad and Tobago	33%
Bahrain	30%
India	30%
Kyrgyzstan	30%
Russian Federation	30%
Grenada	27%
St. Lucia	27%
Angola	26%
Azerbaijan	26%
Bhutan	26%
Burkina Faso	26%
Burundi	26%
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	26%
Cote d'Ivoire	26%
Jamaica	26%
Lebanon	26%
Malawi	26%
Mali	26%
Niger	26%
Tajikistan	26%
West Bank	26%

Antigua and Barbuda	22%
Barbados	22%
Central African Republic	22%
Ghana	22%
Jordan	22%
Kenya	22%
Madagascar	22%
Myanmar (Burma)	22%
North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	22%
Sri Lanka	22%
Swaziland (Eswatini)	22%
Tonga	22%
Dominica	19%
Belarus	19%
Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	19%
Guinea	19%
Indonesia	19%
Kuwait	19%
Papua New Guinea	19%
St. Kitts and Nevis	19%
Togo	19%
Tunisia	19%
Turkey	19%
Zambia	19%
Zimbabwe	19%
Solomon Islands	15%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15%
Tuvalu	15%
Algeria	15%
Brunei Darussalam	15%
Cameroon	15%
Chad	15%
Comoros	15%
Djibouti	15%
Egypt, Arab Rep.	15%
Eritrea	15%
Ethiopia	15%
Liberia	15%
Maldives	15%
Oman	15%
Senegal	15%
Sierra Leone	15%
Turkmenistan	15%
Bangladesh	11%
Gambia, The	11%
Gaza	11%
Iraq	11%
Libya	11%
Malaysia	11%
Morocco	11%
Pakistan	11%
South Sudan	11%
Tanzania	11%
Uganda	11%
Uzbekistan	11%
Mauritania	7%

Nigeria	7%
Qatar	7%
Syrian Arab Republic	7%
United Arab Emirates	7%
Afghanistan	4%
Iran, Islamic Rep.	4%
Sudan	4%
Saudi Arabia	0%
Somalia	0%
Yemen, Rep.	0%

D - INTOLERANT

Costa Rica	69%
Brazil	67%
Ecuador	67%
Georgia	67%
Hong Kong SAR, China	67%
Mexico	67%
Poland	67%
Suriname	67%
Kosovo	65%
Cuba	63%
Nicaragua	63%
Vietnam	63%
Monaco	62%

C - RESISTANT

Czech Republic	78%
Estonia	78%
Lithuania	78%
Slovakia	78%
Italy	74%
South Africa	74%
Switzerland	74%
Taiwan	74%
Albania	70%
Cabo Verde	70%
Latvia	70%
Montenegro	70%
Romania	70%
Serbia	70%
Thailand	70%
Venezuela	70%

Most protecting region: Western Europe

B - TOLERANT

Andorra	88%
Liechtenstein	88%
Australia	85%
Colombia	85%
Germany	85%
Israel	85%
Portugal	85%
Argentina	81%
Chile	81%
Croatia	81%
Cyprus	81%
Greece	81%
Hungary	81%
United States	81%

A - PROTECTING

Denmark	100%
Finland	100%
Iceland	100%
Luxembourg	100%
Malta	100%
Uruguay	100%
Austria	96%
Belgium	96%
France	96%
Ireland	96%
New Zealand	96%
Norway	96%
Sweden	96%
Canada	93%
Netherlands	93%
Slovenia	93%
Spain	93%
United Kingdom	93%

Most variation in tolerance: Central/ Eastern Europe/Eurasia and the Americas

APPENDIX D: GBTR 2017 COUNTRY SCORES

APPENDIX D: GBTR 2017 COUNTRY SCORES

Most persecuting regions: Middle East & Northern Africa

F - PERSECUTING

Liechtenstein	57%
Cabo Verde	53%
Hong Kong SAR, China	53%
Namibia	53%
South Africa	53%
Thailand	53%
Vietnam	53%
Panama	50%
Samoa	50%
Cuba	47%
Cyprus	47%
Fiji	47%
Japan	47%
Lesotho	47%
Lithuania	47%
Mongolia	47%
Poland	47%
Slovenia	47%
Costa Rica	43%
Kiribati	43%
Vanuatu	43%
Brazil	40%
Cambodia	40%
Honduras	40%
Jamaica	40%
Laos	40%
Moldova	40%
Romania	40%
Rwanda	40%
Singapore	40%
Suriname	40%
Ukraine	40%
Grenada	36%
Mauritius	36%
Palau	36%
St. Lucia	36%
Armenia	33%
Bahamas, The	33%
Belize	33%
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	33%
El Salvador	33%
Equatorial Guinea	33%
Ghana	33%
Guatemala	33%
Guyana	33%
Kenya	33%
Lebanon	33%
Macedonia, FYR	33%
Mexico	33%
Myanmar (Burma)	33%
Pakistan	33%
Paraguay	33%
Philippines	33%
Seychelles	33%
Sri Lanka	33%
Tonga	33%
United States	33%
Venezuela	33%
Haiti	29%
Marshall Islands	29%
Antigua and Barbuda	27%
Barbados	27%
Benin	27%
Bhutan	27%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27%
Burkina Faso	27%
Burundi	27%
China	27%
Cote d'Ivoire	27%
Guinea	27%
Guinea-Bissau	27%
Kazakhstan	27%
Kyrgyzstan	27%
Madagascar	27%
Malawi	27%
Mozambique	27%
Nicaragua	27%
Sao Tome and Principe	27%
Swaziland (Eswatini)	27%
Togo	27%
Tunisia	27%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	21%
Monaco	21%
Algeria	20%
Angola	20%
Bahrain	20%
Bangladesh	20%
Belarus	20%
Central African Republic	20%
Dominican Republic	20%
Gabon	20%
Indonesia	20%
Iran, Islamic Rep.	20%
Iraq	20%
Jordan	20%
Niger	20%
Senegal	20%
Sierra Leone	20%
Tajikistan	20%
Timor-Leste	20%
Trinidad and Tobago	20%
West Bank	20%
Zambia	20%
Dominica	14%
Nauru	14%
Solomon Islands	14%
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	14%
Tuvalu	14%
Afghanistan	13%
Azerbaijan	13%
Brunei Darussalam	13%
Cameroon	13%
Chad	13%
Comoros	13%
Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	13%
Djibouti	13%
Egypt, Arab Rep.	13%
Eritrea	13%
Ethiopia	13%
Gambia, The	13%
Gaza	13%
Kuwait	13%
Liberia	13%
Maldives	13%
Mauritania	13%
Morocco	13%
Nigeria	13%
North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	13%
Oman	13%
Qatar	13%
Russian Federation	13%
Somalia	13%
South Sudan	13%
Tanzania	13%
Turkey	13%
Uganda	13%
United Arab Emirates	13%
Uzbekistan	13%
Yemen, Rep.	13%
Zimbabwe	13%
Libya	7%
Malaysia	7%
Mali	7%
Papua New Guinea	7%
St. Kitts and Nevis	7%
Sudan	7%
Syrian Arab Republic	7%
Turkmenistan	7%
Saudi Arabia	0%

D - INTOLERANT

Argentina	67%
Bolivia	67%
Botswana	67%
Chile	67%
Colombia	67%
Croatia	67%
Czech Republic	67%
Ecuador	67%
Nepal	67%
Peru	67%
Serbia	67%
Slovakia	67%
Spain	67%
Andorra	64%
Kosovo	64%
Albania	60%
Georgia	60%
Greece	60%
India	60%
Italy	60%
Latvia	60%
Montenegro	60%
South Korea	60%
Taiwan	60%

C - RESISTANT

Austria	73%
Belgium	73%
Bulgaria	73%
Hungary	73%
Israel	73%
Luxembourg	73%
Switzerland	73%

Most protecting region: Western Europe

B - TOLERANT

Germany	87%
Sweden	87%
United Kingdom	87%
Iceland	86%
Australia	80%
Canada	80%
Estonia	80%
Finland	80%
Ireland	80%
Netherlands	80%
New Zealand	80%
Portugal	80%

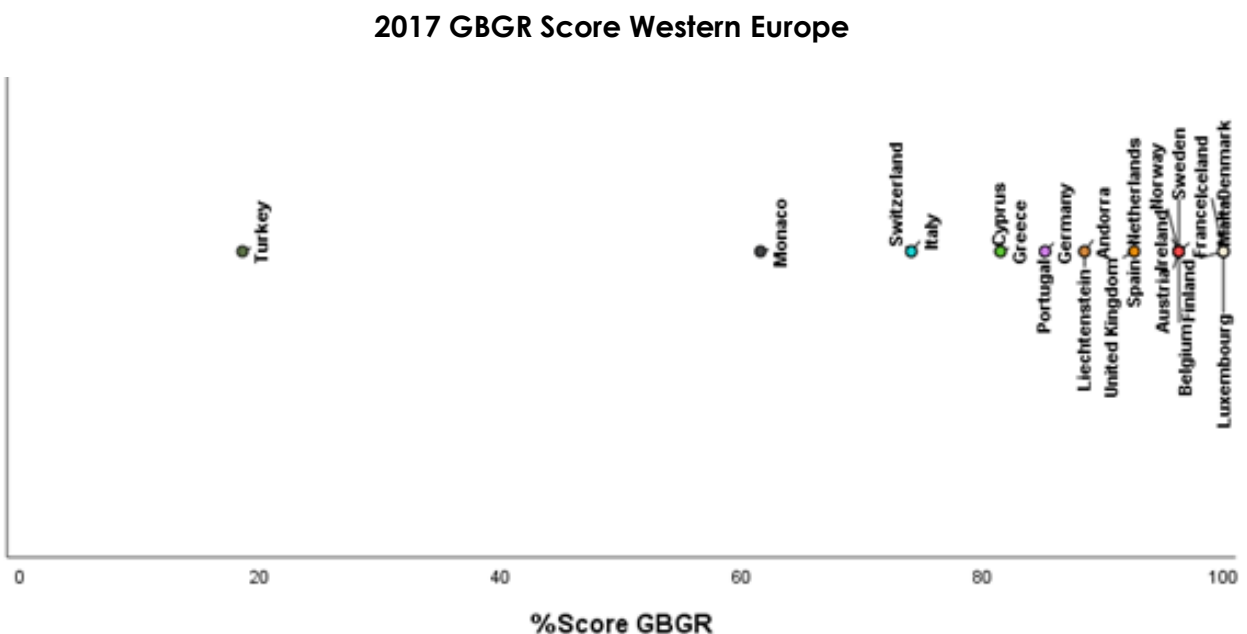
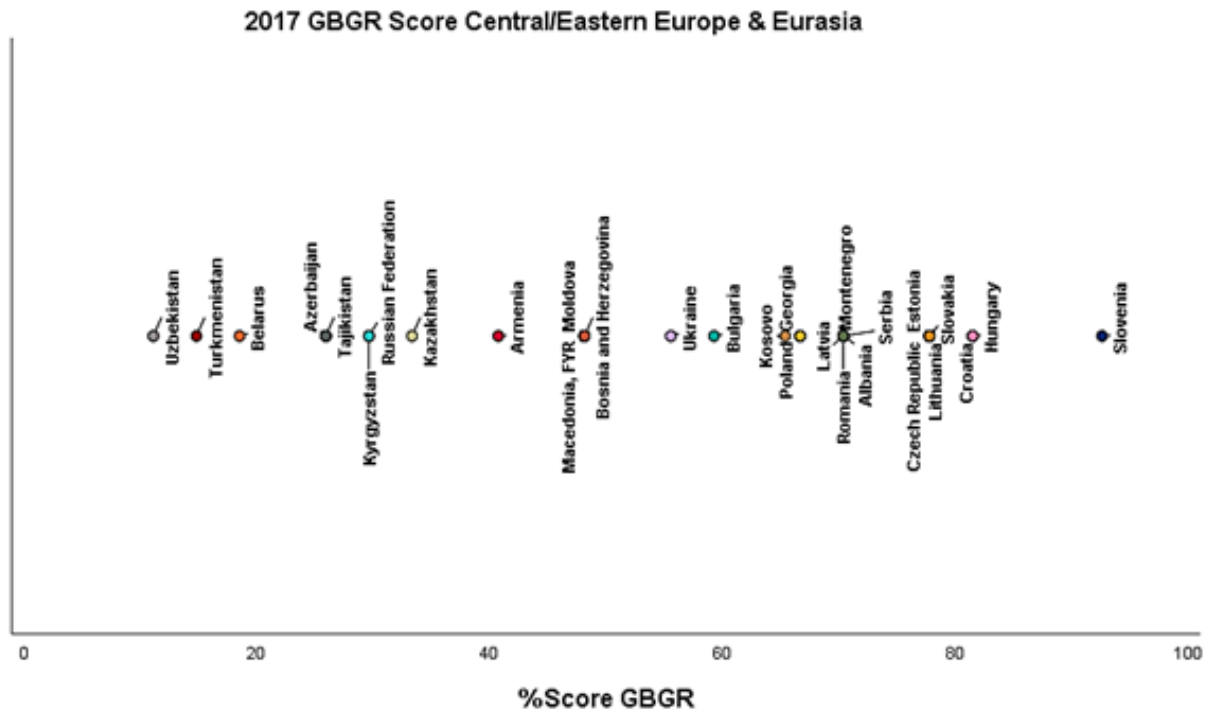
A - PROTECTING

Denmark	100%
France	93%
Malta	93%
Norway	93%
Uruguay	93%

Most variation in tolerance: Central/ Eastern Europe/Eurasia

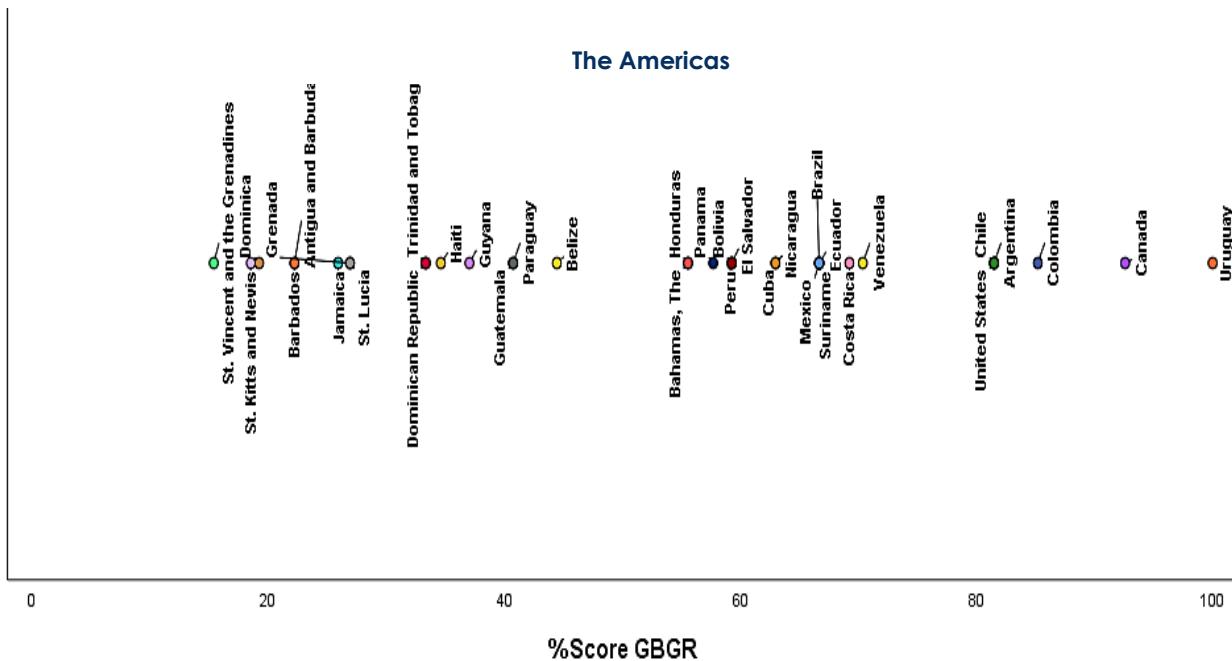
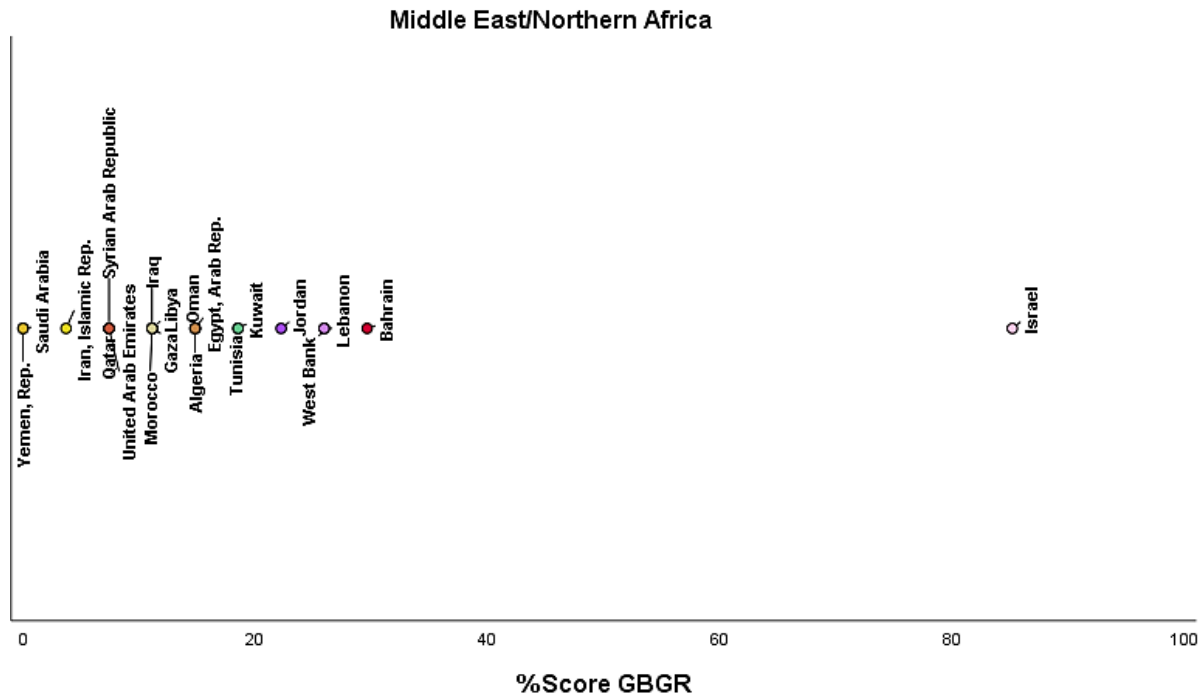
APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS: CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE & EURASIA & WESTERN EUROPE

APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS: CENTRAL/EASTERN EUROPE & EURASIA & WESTERN EUROPE



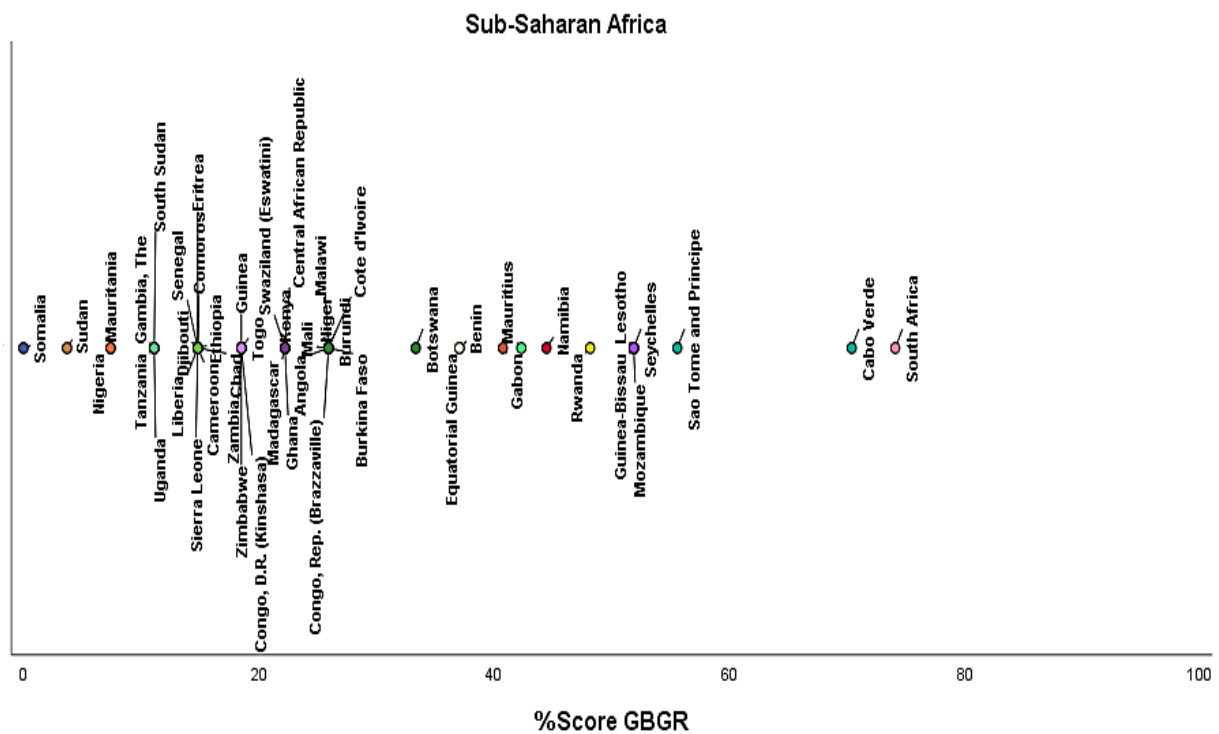
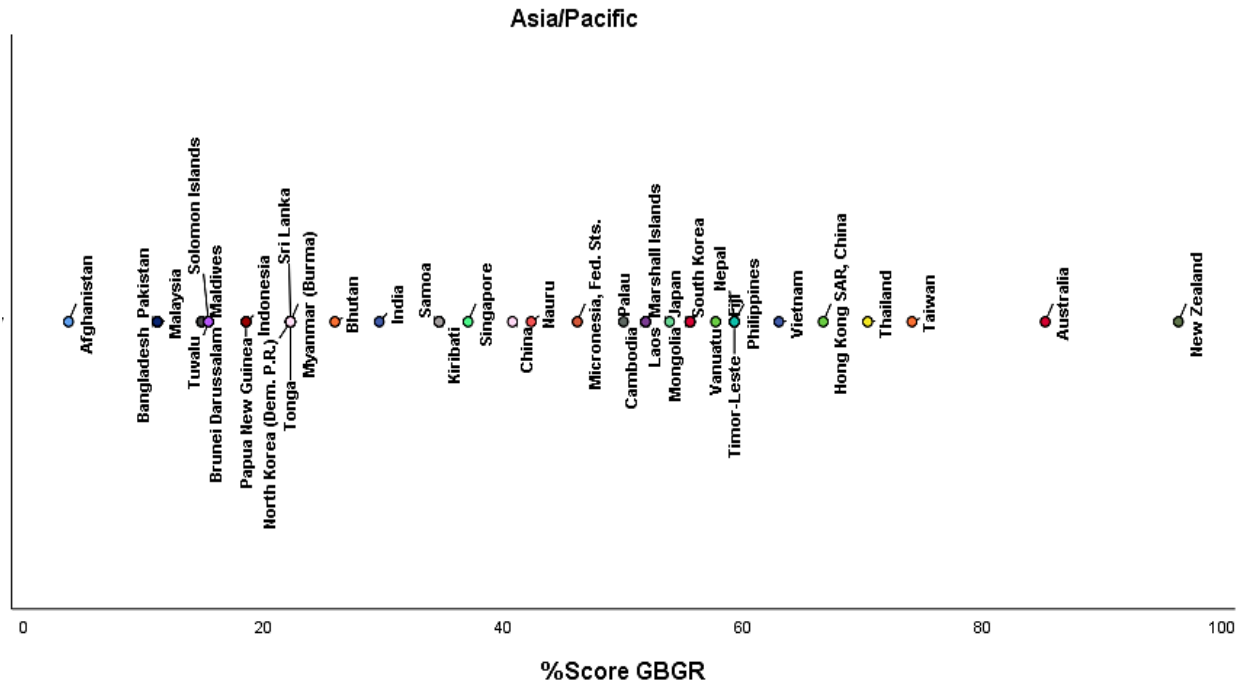
APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS: MIDDLE EAST/NORTHERN AFRICA & THE AMERICAS

APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS: MIDDLE EAST/NORTHERN AFRICA & THE AMERICAS



APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS : ASIA/PACIFIC & SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

APPENDIX E: REGIONAL GBGR VARIATIONS : ASIA/PACIFIC & SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA



AUTHORS

AUTHORS

Lead Author:

Susan Dicklitch-Nelson, Ph.D.

Professor of Government at Franklin & Marshall College, Principal Investigator and Co-creator of the F&M GBGR and GBTR. She is author of *The Elusive Promise of NGOs in Africa: Lessons from Uganda*, (MacMillian Press, 1997) and numerous scholarly articles on human rights. She holds a Ph.D., in Political Science from the University of Toronto.

Contributing Authors:

Scottie Thompson Buckland, Data and Project Specialist, Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College

Indira Rahman, Project Manager and Research Associate, F&M GBGR/GBTR

Berwood Yost, Co-creator of F&M GBGR & GBTR and Director, Center for Opinion Research at Franklin & Marshall College

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Over 50 SOGI grassroots activists, scholars and policymakers served as regional peer review experts, reviewing data for 197 countries.

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CONTACT

CONTACT

The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights/ F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights
Franklin & Marshall College
415 Harrisburg Avenue, Lancaster, PA 17604
U.S.A.

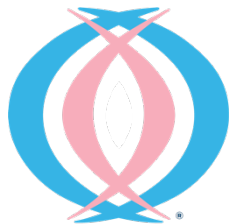
Tel: 717-358-4185

Email: gbgr@fandm.edu

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