

2022 ANNUAL REPORT



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS**

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40+ grassroots activists, scholars, and policymakers from over 40 countries served as regional peer review experts, reviewing data for 204 countries.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report systematically summarizes the updated research findings for the 2019 Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometers, including the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR®) and the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR). The F&M GBGR is based on 27 items, and the F&M GBTR is based on 17 items, both drawn from international human rights law. The F&M Global Barometers measure the extent to which countries are adhering to international human rights norms in their treatment of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) individuals, ranking countries on a scale of A (protecting) to F (persecuting). The F&M Global Barometers have collected data from 2011-2019. Using GBGR world data from 2019, and GBTR data from 2018 and 2019, we analyze the variance in levels of state and societal protection and persecution of LGBT people in 204 countries and regions and examine several factors that may help account for this variation.

KEY FINDINGS

Although overall world F&M Global Barometer scores continue to improve, the world remains far from a protecting place for LGBT people. Globally, the majority of countries continue to be ranked as persecuting toward LGBT individuals.

Table 1. 2019 GBGR Highlights

62% of countries received an F on the GBGR <ul style="list-style-type: none">This score remained unchanged from 2018.
12% of countries received an A on the GBGR <ul style="list-style-type: none">A 2% improvement from 2018
The GBGR world mean score improved to 48.6% in 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none">From 47.9% in 2018
Western Europe continues to be the most protecting region in the world for sexual minorities <ul style="list-style-type: none">The most persecuting region continues to be the Middle East and North Africa.
Belgium, Denmark, Malta, Sweden, and Uruguay (all tied for first place) are the most rights-protecting countries for sexual minorities in 2019.
Iran, Saudi Arabia and Somalia (all tied for last place) are the most persecuting countries in the world for sexual minorities in 2019.
55 countries had hate crimes legislation in 2019 <ul style="list-style-type: none">An increase from 50 in 2018
32 countries allowed same-sex marriage in 2018

- An increase from 28 in 2018

71 countries and regions continued to criminalize homosexuality in 2019

- 1 country, Chad, decriminalized homosexuality since 2018

Table 2. 2019 GBTR Highlights

72% of countries received an F on the GBTR in 2019

- An improvement from 79% in 2011

4% of countries received an A on the GBTR in 2019

- An improvement from 0% in 2011

The GBTR world mean score improved to 45.8% in 2019

- From 40.8% in 2011

Western Europe continues to be the most protecting region in the world for gender identity minorities

- The most persecuting region continues to be the Middle East and North Africa.

Denmark, Norway, and Uruguay (all tied for first place) are the most rights-protecting countries for gender identity minorities in 2019.

Malaysia, South Sudan, Syria and Uzbekistan (all tied for last place) are the most persecuting countries in the world for gender identity minorities in 2019.

81 countries had legal recognition of gender identity in 2019

- An increase from 69 in 2011

40 countries had no physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition in 2019

- An increase from 15 in 2011

23 countries had no psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition in 2019

- An increase from 5 in 2011

Our research shows that there is a strong correlation between GBGR and GBTR scores and democracy. Other structural factors such as high percentages of religious practitioners, life expectancy, and gross domestic product were also significant predictors of GBGR and GBTR scores or how human rights protective

or persecuting countries were toward sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) minorities.¹

We recognize that our quantitative analysis provides only a partial and broadly focused accounting of the differences that drive the rights protections we are studying. Some factors are difficult to quantify and compare across all countries, which encourages our interest in producing in-depth case studies that reveal country-specific triggers for change. Similarly, global analysis provides macro trends, but regional analysis factoring in similar cultural backgrounds and levels of development will lead to greater granularity in predictive factors and help us better complement our quantitative models.

We make the case in this report for the importance of offering two separate but related barometers: The GBGR and the GBTR. We focus more heavily on an analysis of F&M GBTR 2011-2019 trends in this report since we did an extensive analysis of F&M GBGR 2011-2018 trends in last year's report. We continue to have confidence in the GBGR and the GBTR as measurement tools of how human rights protecting or persecuting countries are SOGI minorities. The F&M Global Barometers offer a comprehensive composite measurement of human rights protection that goes beyond legislative protections. For instance, we compared the findings of the Williams Institute Global Acceptance Index (GAI)² with the GBGR and GBTR and found significant positive correlation between the GAI and GBGR and GBTR scores, showing that generally, countries with higher GBGR and GBTR scores also have higher GAI scores, and vice versa. Comparing the results of the GBGR and the GBTR to the GAI provides convergent validation of the GBGR and GBTR tools and offers another empirical assessment of their measurement properties.

¹ 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 sake we use the term "sexual minorities" when referring to lesbian, gay and bi-sexual individuals, but when referring to sexual minorities and transgender minorities, we use the handy acronym "SOGI".

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.

² Flores, Andrew R. 2021. [Social Acceptance of LGBTQI People in 175 Countries and Locations: 1981-2020](#). UCLA School of Law, Williams Institute, November.

UPDATES TO THE GLOBAL BAROMETERS

The GBTR methodology was expanded from 15 items to 17 items to include; 1) No criminalization of gender identity and 2) Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression. The GBTR data set was updated and peer reviewed for 2018 and 2019, while the GBGR was peer reviewed and updated for 2019.

In addition, there were several updates to the coding methodology for some items and a top-to-bottom review of the GBGR and GBTR database based on 2018 and 2019 peer review expert comments. The Global Barometers depend on country- and region-specific peer review experts to complete the triple-verification of its data.

Updates, corrections, or additions to the GBGR and GBTR scores and results can be found on the F&M Global Barometers website:

<http://fandmglobalbarometers.org>

This report:

- Provides an overview of nine years of GBGR and GBTR data, focusing specifically on 2019 GBGR and 2018 and 2019 GBTR data.
- Examines the correlation between democracy, development, and civic space and LGBT human rights
- Introduces three new independent variables in a regression analysis—the EIU Democracy Index, CIVICUS Score, and the Human Development Index (HDI), allowing for a tracking of the correlation between LGBT rights, democracy, civil society and development.

INTRODUCTION

The F&M Global Barometers provide the framework for objectively documenting and uniformly monitoring and analyzing global progress towards the human rights protection of LGBT³ individuals. On a global level, progress toward advancing LGBT human rights has been spotty. On the one hand, there has been increased acceptance of LGBT human rights at the United Nations and a growth of national LGBT NGOs and international LGBT coalitions. However, the rise of ultraconservative, ultranationalist, and increasingly anti-democratic groups have undermined inroads to LGBT human rights. The fact that in 2019, seventy-one countries still criminalized homosexuality and only eighty-one countries allowed for gender identity recognition speaks volumes to the amount of human rights work that still remains to be done.

Countries continue to vary widely in the extent to which they are protective or persecuting toward LGBT individuals. This report systematically analyzes the global persecution and protection of LGBT individuals through the application of the GBGR and the GBTR. Using peer-reviewed GBGR and GBTR world data from 2011-2019, we analyze the variance in levels of state and societal persecution and protection of LGBT individuals in 204 countries and regions, and examine several factors that may help account for the variation in global and regional human rights protection for LGBT individuals.

A distinctive component of the Global Barometers is the utilization of regional peer review experts (PRE) for quality control and accuracy. This data has been reviewed by more than 30 country or regional experts.

Measuring the extent to which countries are human rights protective or persecuting toward LGBT people is the main goal of the Global Barometers. Key challenges persist in data availability, both from the perspective of tracking data on LGBT human rights as well as data to test correlation or causality. Taking a quantitative assessment approach will without doubt sacrifice granularity and nuance available through case study and qualitative assessment. Similarly, there are things that can and cannot be quantified or measured and must be supplemented with in-depth case study analysis.

Although the Global Barometers go beyond measuring the existence of LGBT rights protective legislation, we are not always able to measure how effectively that legislation is actually implemented. Thus, the Global Barometers should be

³ No index will capture all the nuances of lived reality, especially one that attempts to paint a truly global picture of LGBTI rights. Nor will there be universal agreement with the GBGR and GBTR terminology. We use the term “homosexuals” and “gay” interchangeably to refer to gays and lesbians. For simplicity’s sake, we refer to lesbian, gays, and bisexuals as “sexual minorities.” The F&M GBGR focuses on “sexual minorities” while the F&M GBTR focuses on transgender individuals. In this report, we will use the term LGBT to represent minorities based on their sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, and sex characteristics.

viewed as an important starting point for further exploration into how human rights protecting governments really are and how human rights respective their societies are.

We also recognize that there is often great variation within countries that the GBGR alone cannot measure, especially in federal systems or very large countries. Most importantly, establishing a comparative database of progress and setbacks on human rights for LGBT people allows for baseline data comparison and analysis.

As indicated in greater detail in our first study,⁴ the Global Barometers examine state level as well as societal level human rights indicators to determine the extent to which countries are human rights protective or persecuting. Each item in the GBGR and GBTR are individually sourced with sources and citations providing evidence for each binary designation. The project is ambitious, examining 204 countries and regions from 2011-2019.

The primary sources for the GBGR and GBTR databases are desk-based research, including the United States Department of State (USDOS) Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) State Sponsored Homophobia annual reports,⁵ Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Transrespect vs. Transphobia, ILGA Trans Legal Mapping Report, Human Dignity Trust and Transgender Europe. Secondary sources include local newspaper reports, international media coverage, and multi-region shadow reports by local and international non-governmental organizations.

One of the challenges of a reliance on secondary sources is an occasional discrepancy between sources. For example, we found occasional discrepancies between USDOS Human Rights Reports and ILGA reports on certain items and had to refer to the original legislative or constitutional source for clarification and corrections.

Both the GBGR and GBTR operationalize fundamental international human rights concepts drawn from key articles within International human rights law. Focusing on fundamental human rights and freedoms, the GBGR and GBTR draw from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles,⁶ the Yogyakarta Principles of 2006,⁷ and the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10.⁸ The

⁴ Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Scottie Thompson Buckland, Berwood Yost, and Indira Rahman. 2019. [A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017](#). Lancaster, PA: Franklin & Marshall College.

⁵ Ramón Mendos, Lucas. 2019. [State-Sponsored Homophobia 2019](#), 376. 13th ed. Geneva, Switzerland: ILGA.

⁶ 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.

⁷ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). 2007. [Yogyakarta Principles](#).

⁸ International Commission of Jurists (ICJ). 2017. [Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10](#).

human rights examined by the GBGR and the GBTR reflect civil and political rights as well as social, cultural, and economic rights.⁹

METHODOLOGY

The F&M Global Barometers consist of two separate but interrelated barometers: The F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights. The GBGR examines 27 items, and the GBTR examines 17 items across all countries. Initially, we tracked 197 countries, and in 2020 we added England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, Wales, US Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, bringing the total number of countries to 204. The Global Barometers scorecard has five dimensions:

Dimension I: De jure protections

Dimension II: De facto protections (civil and political rights)

Dimension III: LGBT rights advocacy

Dimension IV: Socio-economic rights

Dimension V: Societal persecution

The Global Barometers provide a flexible index in that their scores can be used as a proxy for how human rights protective or persecuting countries are toward LGBT individuals or each dimension can be analyzed separately or comparatively with other dimensions. For example, Dimension I: De Jure protections can be compared with Dimension III: LGBT rights advocacy to see the variance between legislative protections and civil society advocacy (a proxy for LGBT visibility).

The Global Barometers rank countries on a scale of 0 to 100 percent based on their protection or persecution of LGBT individuals. They employ binary variables, i.e., 0 or 1, to score items. Each item in the Global Barometers is weighted equally. A country will receive one point if evidence supports the item in the affirmative and a zero if in the negative. For example, the item "No death penalty for sexual orientation" would receive a one if there is no death penalty for sexual orientation, 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.

⁹ The philosophical basis for the F&M GBGR & GBTR is more comprehensively laid out in our first report: Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Scottie Thompson Buckland, Berwood Yost, and Indira Rahman. 2019. [*A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017*](#). Lancaster, PA: Franklin & Marshall College.

To enable valid and replicable coding, the GBGR scorecard was simplified to a 27-point scale¹⁰ and the GBTR, a 17-point scale. The item scores are then summed to determine a raw score for a country for a particular year. The highest possible score is 27/27 and 17/17 while the lowest possible score is 0/27 or 0/17.¹¹ The raw score is then converted to a percentage score, with corresponding rankings from A – F.

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.¹² Countries with a score of “F” receive a failing human rights report card; “D” unsatisfactory; “C” average; “B” very good, and “A” excellent.

Table 3. 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

While the composite scores presented by the GBGR and GBTR offer an accurate and objective score for each country, we recognize that unique historical, cultural, and political forces have shaped and continue to shape many of the items measured on the scorecard, particularly the de jure protections. Criminalizing legislation in many parts of the world originates from colonial era Penal Codes and remnants from other externally imposed legal regulations of sexuality and sexual minorities. British sodomy laws, like the Indian Penal Code of 1860 with the infamous Paragraph 377, were particularly intent on condemning same-sex activity in colonized countries.¹³

¹⁰ 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 of its specific focus on men’s same-sex sexual activity. 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.

¹¹ If a country does not have a military, then the final score will be divided by 26 not 27.

¹² 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.

¹³ See for example, Stoler, Ann Laura. 2002. *Carnal Knowledge and Imperial Power: Race and the Intimate in Colonial Rule*. Berkeley: University of California Press.

To reduce intercoder variation, the Global Barometers employ a coding handbook. This coding handbook is utilized for first stage data collection, internal verification, and regional and country peer-review expert verification.

Additionally, the Global Barometers partner with peer review experts (PREs) from all over the world to triple-verify our data. This year, over 35 scholars, grassroots activists, and policy professionals from more than 30 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania reviewed the data. The triple-verification process is crucial to the accuracy and integrity of our data. The GBTR employs the same methodology as the GBGR. Based on peer review expert feedback, the GBTR was expanded to 17+ items in its most recent iteration (see **Table 5. Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) Scorecard**). Two new items, "No legislation criminalizing gender identity or expression" and "Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression," were added to capture important lived realities for transgender individuals. Items are derived from international human rights principles, as more fully explained in the first GBGR/GBTR report.¹⁴

¹⁴ Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Scottie Thompson Buckland, Berwood Yost, and Indira Rahman. 2019. [*A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017*](#). Lancaster, PA: Franklin & Marshall College.

Table 4. Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) Scorecard

<i>Item Number</i>	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

Table 5. Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) Scorecard

<i>Item Number</i>	Global Barometer of Transgender Rights Scorecard
DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	
1	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
2	No criminalization of gender identity
3	Gender minorities are allowed to serve in the military
4	No physiological alteration requirement for gender identity recognition
5	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for gender identity recognition
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	
6	No arbitrary arrest based on gender identity
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	
7	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
8	LGBT organizations exist
9	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
10	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state
11	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	
12	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
13	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	
14	No known acts of murder against gender minorities
15	No known acts of violence against gender minorities
16	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police
17	Individuals are not discriminated against in access to medical treatment because of their gender identity

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section summarizes trends in GBGR scores since 2011 and discusses attributes that help account for the protection or persecution of sexual minorities.

2019 GBGR Findings

Although the 2019 GBGR results indicate positive trends, 62 percent of the world's countries score an "F" on the GBGR. Six percent score a "D," twelve percent a "C," eight percent a "B," and twelve percent an A. Of the "A" (Protecting category), Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Malta and Uruguay all tied for first place earning 100 percent.

Twenty-four countries earned a grade of "A" or Protecting in 2019, with the majority coming from Western Europe with the exception of Uruguay, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand.¹⁵ Conversely, 126 countries earned a grade of "F" or Persecuting in 2019, including Afghanistan, Maldives, Nigeria, and Pakistan which all fell in last place with a score of 7.4 percent. Eleven countries in the "F" or Persecuting category, scored 59.3 percent—on the cusp of reaching the "D" or Intolerant category.¹⁶

Twenty-nine countries earned a grade of "B" or Tolerant, and 25 countries earned a grade of "C" or Resistant. That group included Hungary which dropped from the Tolerant category in 2018 to the Resistant category in 2019, and the United States, which experienced a decline in LGB rights during the Trump administration, falling from a high of 81 percent in 2016 and 2017 to 78 percent in 2019.

Twelve countries earned a grade of "D" or Intolerant. That group of countries included Costa Rica and Monaco which were on the cusp of the "C" Resistant category with a score of 69.2 percent. For a full list of countries and their 2019 scores, see **Table A1. Country rankings by 2019 GBGR scores** in Appendix 1.

¹⁵ The "A-Protecting" category countries were: Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Malta, Uruguay, Austria, England, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Canada, Finland, France, Scotland, Luxembourg, Wales, Iceland, Australia, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Andorra.

¹⁶ Those countries were: Moldova, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Sao Tome and Principe, Peru, Poland, Seychelles, Venezuela, Cuba, Philippines and Ukraine.

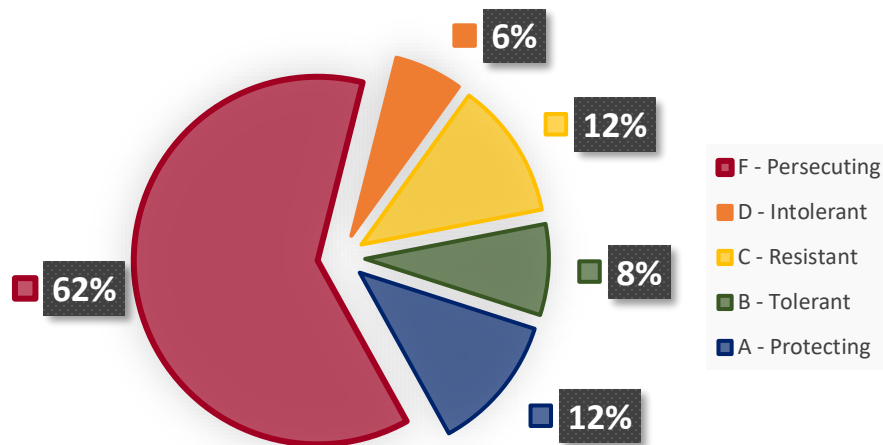


Figure 1. 2019 GBGR Percentage Distribution by Category

The global results are graphically portrayed in the map of the 2019 GBGR results below. **Figure 2** illustrates 2019 data with a color breakdown of the persecuting category that encompasses scores from 0-59 percent in 10 percent increments. The breakdown of this category allows for greater visual distinction of countries' progress in human rights protection or persecution of LGB people.

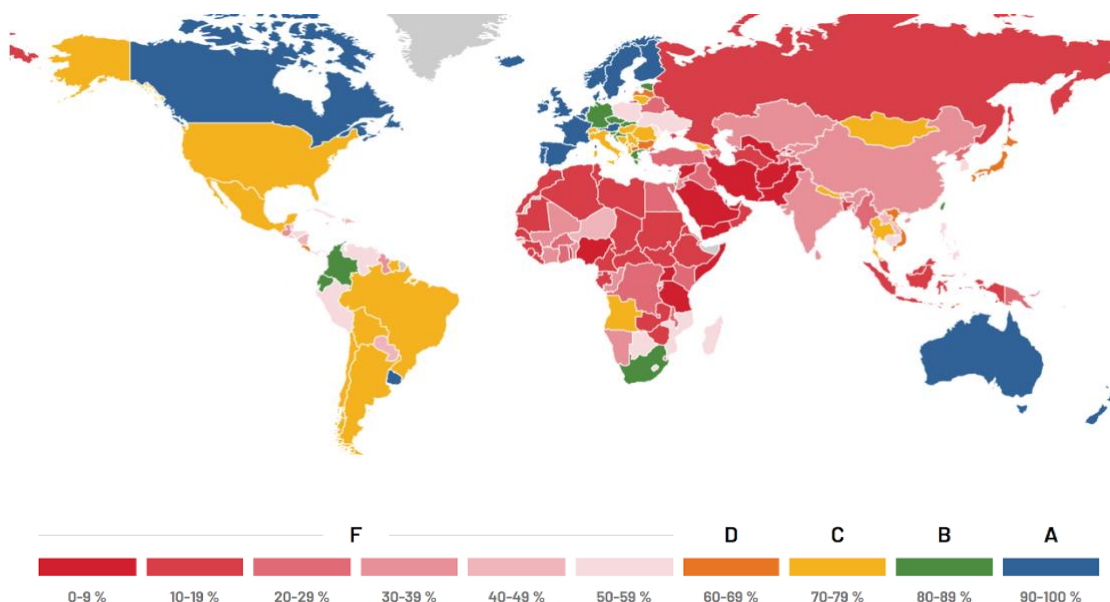


Figure 2. 2019 GBGR World Map

The region that is most rights-respecting is Western Europe; while the Middle East/Northern Africa region is the most persecuting region towards LGB individuals. Sub-Saharan Africa, with the exception of South Africa, remains in the persecuting category, while Asia/Pacific, the Americas, and Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia have significant variation.

GBGR trends

GBGR scores have increased globally from 2011-2019. The world mean score remains in the “F-Persecuting” category overall (48.6). The number of countries in the “A-Protecting” category has risen from 6% in 2011 to 12% in 2019. Countries in the “B-Tolerant” category have risen from 7% in 2011 to 8% in 2019. Countries in the “C-Resistant” have risen from 8% in 2011 to 12% in 2019. Countries in the “D-Intolerant” category have decreased from 7% to 6% from 2011-2019. There has been the biggest decrease in countries in the “F-Persecuting” category: 72% of countries were Persecuting in 2011, down to 62% in 2019 (**Table 6**). The World Mean Score row is color-coded: Green indicates an increase in mean score from the previous year; red indicates a decrease; and yellow indicates no change.

Table 6. GBGR tolerance trends in the world, 2011-2019

Tolerance Category	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A – Protecting	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	10%	12%
B – Tolerant	7%	7%	6%	7%	7%	8%	10%	9%	8%
C – Resistant	8%	8%	9%	11%	10%	9%	8%	10%	12%
D – Intolerant	7%	7%	8%	7%	7%	6%	8%	8%	6%
F – Persecuting	72%	72%	70%	67%	67%	67%	65%	62%	62%
World Mean GBGR Score	41.9	42.5	43.3	44.3	44.8	46.1	46.8	47.7	48.6

Figure 3 shows the changes in GBGR scores by regions of the world from 2011 to 2019. There is a positive upward trend in GBGR scores over time.

2011 - 2019 GBGR MEAN SCORE TRENDS BY REGION

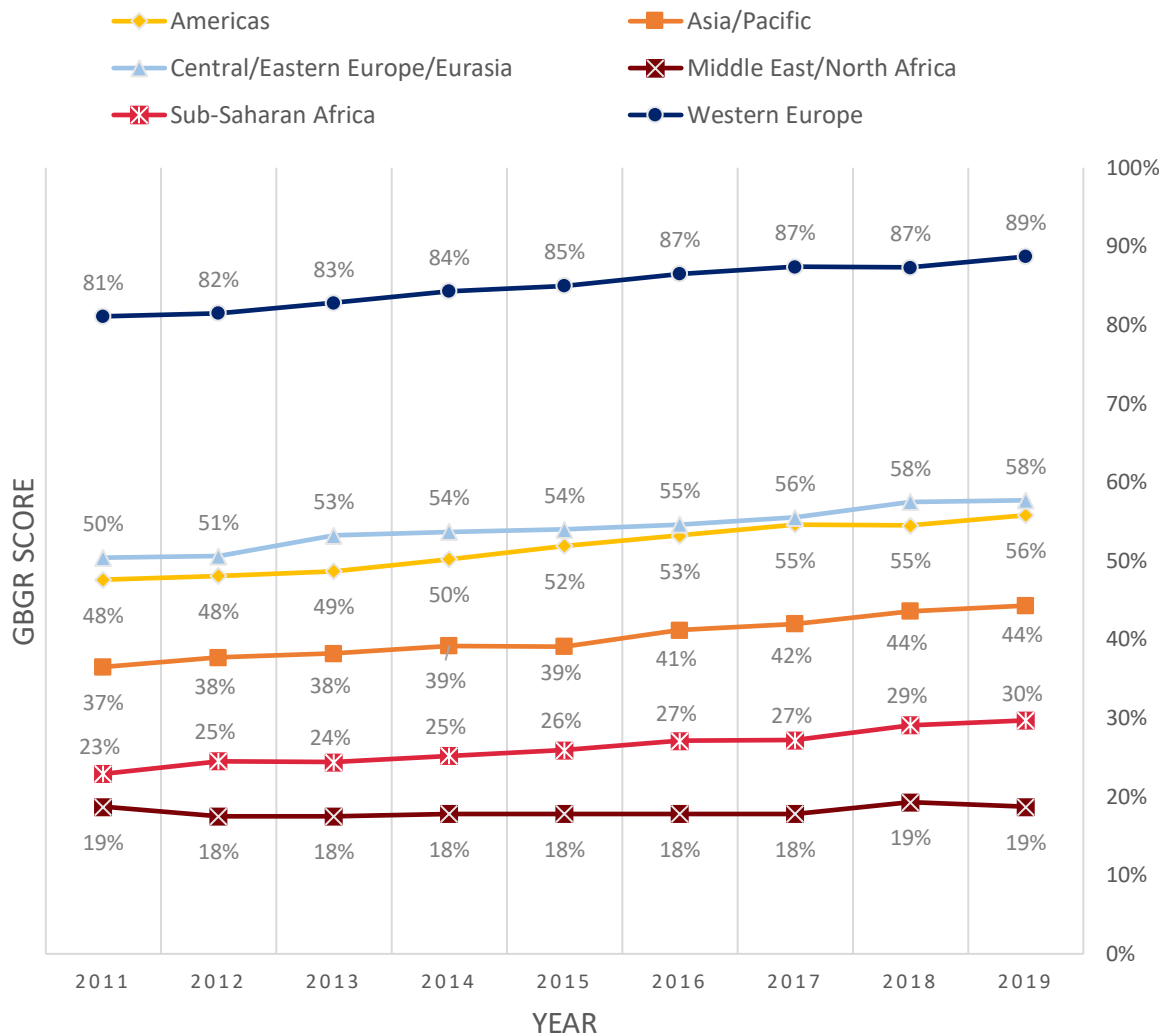


Figure 3. GBGR Scores by Region, 2011 – 2019

Angola has experienced the greatest overall positive change since 2011 scoring only 15 percent in 2011, but increasing to 74 percent in 2019, a 59 point increase in score. Palau, North Cyprus and Nauru also experienced substantial positive change with a 50 point, 44 point and 42 point increase, resulting in a 2019 score of 65 percent, 70 percent and 58 percent respectively.

GBGR update (2018 to 2019)

There was significant change from 2018-2019 in GBGR scores. For example, 67 countries experienced positive change in their GBGR scores, 40 countries experienced backsliding on their GBGR scores and 97 countries remained stagnant in their scores. Two of those countries, Malta and Uruguay achieved 100% on their GBGR scores in both 2018 and 2019.

The biggest single positive change in GBGR score between 2018 and 2019 occurred in Angola. Angola, ranked 50 out of 204 countries, earned a 33.4 point increase in score from 2018 to 2019, moving from the persecuting to the resistant category because of decriminalization.¹⁷ See **Table A3. Countries with positive change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 2 for a full breakdown of changes from 2018-2019.

Unfortunately, several countries also experienced a back sliding on LGB rights in 2019. This included Gabon which experienced a negative 25.9 point drop in its score due to the criminalization of homosexuality in 2019.¹⁸ Equatorial Guinea also experienced a 14.8 point drop in its GBGR score, and Hungary, as mentioned earlier, experienced an 11.1 point drop in its GBGR score. The full list of countries experiencing negative change from 2018-2019 can be found in **Table A4. Countries with negative change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 2.

In addition to countries that experienced positive or negative changes on the GBGR, 97 countries remained stagnant with no change on the F&M GBGR. Malta and Uruguay both scored 100 percent on their 2018 and 2019 GBGR scores. The other countries can be found in **Table A5. Countries with no change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 2.

¹⁷ Technically, decriminalization was not implemented until 2021. Angola approved a new Penal Code in January 2019 that did not criminalize same-sex acts. However, the official version of the new Penal Code (Law No. 38/20) was finally published on 11 November 2020, and did not enter force until ninety-days after the date of its publication in 2021. See ILGA World: Mendos, Lucas Ramón, Kellyn Botha, Rafael Carrano Lelis, Enrique López de la Peña, Ilia Savelev and Daron Tan. 2020. State-Sponsored Homophobia 2020: Global Legislation Overview Update. Geneva: ILGA, p. 90.

¹⁸ On 29 June 2020 the Parliament removed the provision in the Penal Code that criminalises homosexuality, following a lower house vote on 23 June. See coverage by United Nations Human Rights: [“Gabon: Decriminalisation of same-sex relations a welcome step for equality, says UN expert.”](#)

2019 GBTR findings

Although the 2019 GBTR results indicate positive trends, 72 percent of the world's countries score an "F" on the GBTR. Six percent score a "D", eight percent a "C", ten percent a "B", and four percent an A. Of the "A" (Protecting category), Denmark, Norway and Uruguay all tied for first place earning 100 percent.

Seven countries earned a grade of "A" or Protecting in 2019, with the majority coming from Western Europe with the exception of Uruguay.¹⁹ Conversely, 143 countries earned a grade of "F" or Persecuting in 2019, including Malaysia, South Sudan, Syria, and Uzbekistan which all fell in last place with a score of 6 percent. Eleven countries in the "F" or Persecuting category, scored 59.3 percent – on the cusp of treading the "D" or Intolerant category.²⁰

22 countries earned a grade of "B" or Tolerant, and eighteen countries earned a grade of "C" or Resistant.

Twelve countries earned a grade of "D" or Intolerant, including Costa Rica which was on the cusp of the "C" Resistant category with a score of 69.2 percent. For a full list of countries and their 2019 GBTE scores, see **Table A2. Country rankings by 2019 GBTR scores** in Appendix 1.

¹⁹ The "A-Protecting" category countries were: Sweden, Belgium, Denmark, Malta, Uruguay, Austria, England, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, Canada, Finland, France, Scotland, Luxembourg, Wales, Iceland, Australia, Northern Ireland, Ireland, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway and Andorra.

²⁰ Those countries were: Albania, Bulgaria, Georgia, Japan, Kosovo, Macedonia, FYR, Mongolia, North Cyprus, South Korea, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.

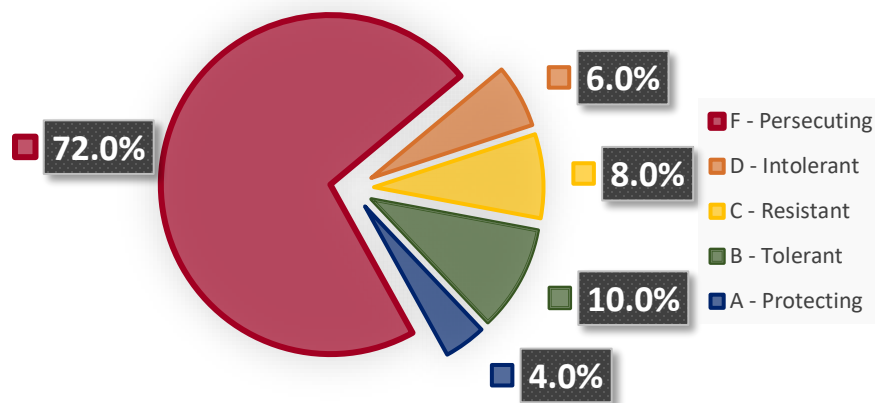


Figure 4. 2019 GBTR Percentage Distribution by Category

The global results are graphically portrayed in the map of the GBTR 2019 results below. **Figure 5** illustrates 2019 data with a color breakdown of the persecuting category that encompasses scores from 0-59 percent in 10 percent increments. The breakdown of this category allows for greater visual distinction of countries' progress in human rights protection or persecution of transgender people.

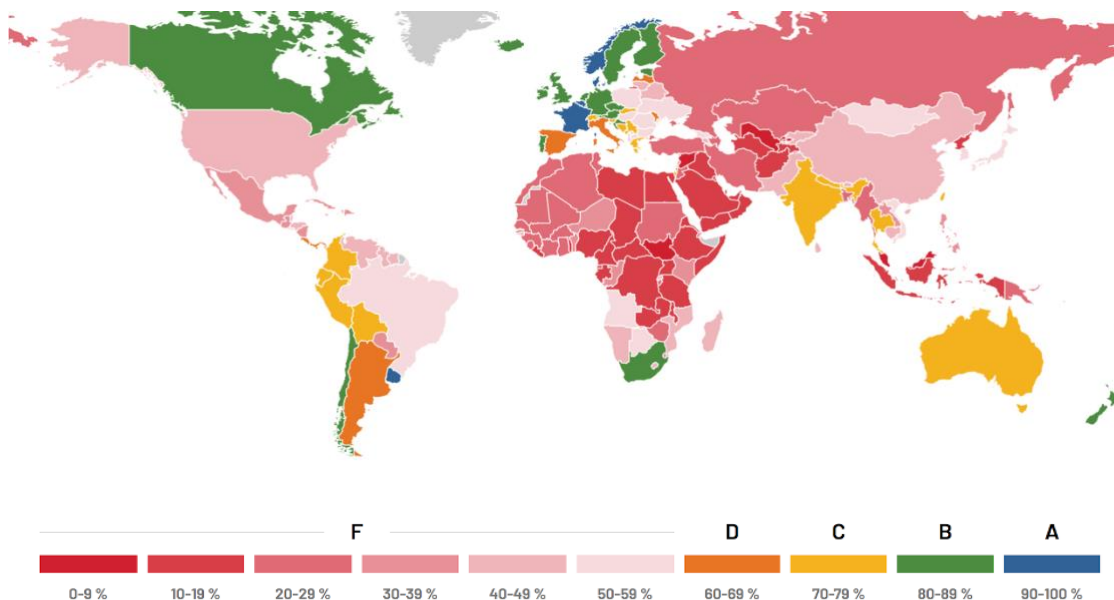


Figure 5. 2019 GBTR World Map

The region that is most rights-respecting is Western Europe; while the Middle East/Northern Africa region is the most persecuting region towards transgender individuals. Sub-Saharan Africa, with the exception of South Africa, remains in the persecuting category, while Asia/Pacific, the Americas, and Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia have significant variation.

GBTR trends

GBTR scores have increased globally from 40.8 percent in 2011 to 45.8 percent in 2019; however, the world mean score remains in the “F-Persecuting” category overall. In 2011, there were no countries in the “A-Protecting” category in the GBTR, a number that rose to four percent in 2019. Countries in the “B-Tolerant” category rose from eight percent in 2011 to 10 percent in 2019. Countries in the “C-Resistant” have risen from 7 percent in 2011 to 8 percent in 2019. Countries in the “D-Intolerant” category have remained nearly unchanged; five percent of countries were Intolerant in 2011, and six percent were intolerant in 2019. There has been the biggest decrease in countries in the “F-Persecuting” category: 79% of countries were Persecuting in 2011, down to 72% in 2019 (**Table 7**). The World Mean Score row is color-coded: Green indicates an increase in mean score from the previous year; red indicates a decrease; and yellow indicates no change.

Table 7. GBTR tolerance trends in the world, 2011-2019

Tolerance Category	Year								
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
A – Protecting	0%	1%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	4%
B – Tolerant	8%	7%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%
C – Resistant	7%	8%	7%	5%	8%	9%	10%	7%	8%
D – Intolerant	5%	3%	5%	8%	8%	6%	6%	8%	6%
F – Persecuting	79%	81%	79%	77%	75%	75%	73%	72%	72%
World Mean GBTR Score	40.8	40.8	41.7	42.7	42.8	44.0	44.1	45.3	45.8

2011 - 2019 GBTR MEAN SCORE TRENDS BY REGION

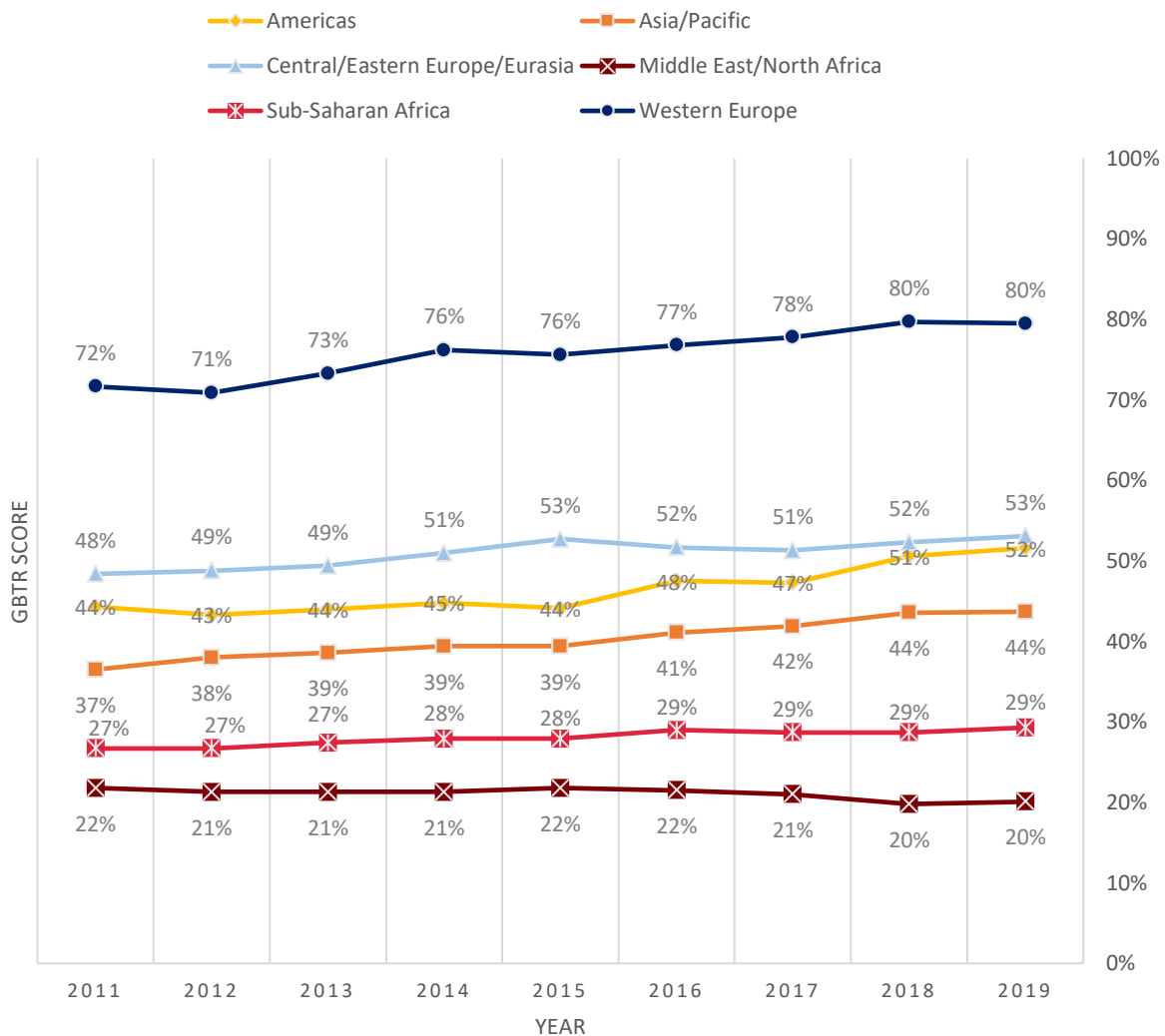


Figure 6. GBTR Scores by Region, 2011 – 2019

Figure 6 shows the changes in GBTR scores by regions of the world from 2011 to 2019. The region that is most rights-respecting is Western Europe; while the Middle East/Northern Africa region is the most persecuting region towards transgender individuals. Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia/Pacific, the Americas, and Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia all lie in the “F-Persecuting” category overall. Overall, there is a positive if slow-moving trend in GBTR scores over time.

These generally upward score trends can be attributed to the increase in the number of countries enacting protective legislation inclusive of gender identity or expression. The most notable positive trend involves the item “No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition.”

In 2011, only 15 countries (or 8% of countries in the Global Barometers dataset) had no requirement to undergo medical processes for legal gender recognition. That number rose to 40 (or 20 percent of countries in the Global Barometers dataset) in 2019. 27 countries dropped the requirement between 2011 and 2019, including but not limited to Bolivia, Canada, Chile, Colombia, and Costa Rica in the Americas and Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Portugal, and Scotland in Europe.

However, two countries which scored positively on the item “No physiological intervention requirement for legal gender recognition” in 2011 scored negatively in 2019: Hungary, which suspended the implementation of a law granting the right to legal gender recognition in 2018, and Moldova, where according to civil society actors and our peer review expert the government denied updates to gender markers in identification documents.

Additionally, between 2011 and 2019, the “Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity” item saw an 11 percent gain as 22 countries enacted legislation to protect gender identity minorities from employment discrimination; as of 2019, 55 countries have such laws (or 27 percent of countries on the Global Barometers dataset).

GBTR update (2018 to 2019)

There was significant change from 2018-2019 in GBTR scores. For example, 44 countries experienced positive change in their GBTR scores, 42 countries experienced backsliding on their GBTR scores and 118 countries remained stagnant in their scores. Only Denmark achieved 100 percent on its GBTR scores in both 2018 and 2019.

The biggest single positive change in GBTR score between 2018 and 2019 occurred in Brazil. Brazil, ranked 40 out of 204 countries, experienced a 23.5 point increase from 2018 to 2019, moving from the persecuting to the resistant category because of decriminalization. Bosnia and Herzegovina and South Africa are tied for second most positive change with a 17.7 point score increase

from 2018-2019. See **Table A6. Countries with positive change in GBTR scores, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 3 for a full breakdown of changes from 2018-2019.

Unfortunately, 42 countries also experienced a back sliding on transgender rights in 2019. Eight countries experienced a score drop of more than 10, including Hungary which shifted categories from intolerant to persecuting due to suspending the law granting legal gender recognition in 2018 and Australia which went from tolerant to resistant due to an increase in societal persecution toward transgender individuals. The full list of countries experiencing negative change from 2018-2019 can be found in **Table A7. Countries with negative change in GBTR score, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 3.

In addition to countries that experienced positive or negative changes on the GBGR, 118 countries experienced no change on the F&M GBTR. This included Malta and Uruguay who both scored 100 percent on their 2018 and 2019 GBGR scores. The other countries can be found in **Table A8. Countries with no change in GBTR score, 2018 – 2019** in Appendix 3.

Denmark and Uruguay are the only countries with no difference between GBGR and GBTR scores – each earning 100% on their GBGR and GBTR scores in 2019.

Comparison of GBGR and GBTR scores

Although lesbians, gays, bisexuals and transgender individuals (LGBT) have often been clumped together as a homogenous group, they certainly are not. They may share the sting of political, economic and societal marginalization, but they do not do so equally. For example, some countries criminalize homosexuality but not gender identity. Some countries prohibit discrimination based on homosexuality but not gender identity. Countries do not protect (or persecute) lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals equally. It is important to accurately measure how protective or persecuting countries are based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Having separate GBGR and GBTR barometers allows for greater granularity based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

Table 8. Comparison between 2019 GBGR and GBTR

<p>Denmark and Uruguay are the only countries with no difference between GBGR and GBTR scores.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each earned 100% in their GBGR and GBTR scores in 2019.
<p>115 countries had a higher GBGR score than GBTR score.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 48 countries had GBGR scores 10 or more points higher than their GBTR scores.
<p>87 countries had a higher GBTR score than GBGR score.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23 countries had GBTR scores 10 or more points higher than their GBGR scores.
<p>The United States, U.S. Virgin Islands, Mexico, Spain, and Lithuania were the top five countries with higher GBGR scores than GBTR scores.</p>
<p>Pakistan, India, Iran, Barbados, and Belarus were the top five countries with higher GBTR scores than GBTR scores.</p>
<p>Iran, Saudi Arabia and Somalia (all tied for last place) are the most persecuting countries in the world for sexual minorities in 2019.</p>
<p>55 countries had hate crimes legislation in 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase from 50 in 2018
<p>32 countries allowed same-sex marriage in 2018</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> An increase from 28 in 2018
<p>71 countries and regions continued to criminalize homosexuality in 2019</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 country, Chad, decriminalized homosexuality since 2018

As of 2019, in most cases, countries tend to be more protective of LGB rights than transgender rights. For a full list, see **Table A9. Countries with higher GBGR scores than GBTR scores** and **Table A10. Countries with higher GBTR scores than GBGR scores** in Appendix 4.

By exposing these differences in GBGR and GBTR scores more detailed case study analysis is possible and encouraged.

ANALYSIS

Correlation between Global Acceptance Index and GBGR and GBTR scores

Comparing the results of the Global Barometers to the LGBT Global Acceptance Index (GAI) provides convergent validation of the Global Barometers tool and offers another empirical assessment of its measurement properties. Convergent validation assesses how independent measures of the same concept are associated. The Williams Institute defines acceptance as “the extent to which LGBT people are seen by individuals in society in ways that are positive and inclusive”.²¹ The GAI provides a “measure of the relative level of social acceptance of LGBT people and rights in each country”²² and as such provides a useful comparative indicator to the Global Barometers. We would expect some but not perfect correlation between the indicators given their purposes.

There was a significant positive correlation between GAI and GBGR and GBTR scores showing that, generally, countries with higher GBGR and GBTR scores also have higher GAI scores, and vice versa.²³ The GAI and GBGR and GBTR, although positively correlated, are measuring similar ideas, but that the two indicators also produce differences may be valuable in understanding different components of the lived experiences of LGBT people.

²¹ Andrew R. Flores and Andrew Park, “Examining the Relationship Between Social Acceptance of LGBT People and Legal Inclusion of Sexual Minorities,” *Williams Institute*, 2020, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/lgbt-acceptance-legal-inclusion>, 5. The Global Acceptance Index by the Williams Institute assigns a score to 174 countries based on 2,750 surveys conducted over a 30 year period. These surveys are consolidated from indices including the AfroBarometer, the Americas Barometer, the Eurobarometer, the European Social Survey, the European Values Survey, the Gallup World Poll, the International Social Survey Programme, Ipsos International, the Latinobarometro, the PEW Global Surveys, and the World Values Survey. The dataset resulting from this aggregation includes 4,530 country-question-years, and provides a longitudinal illustration of global acceptance through time. Each country is assigned a score from 0 to 10, with 10 being the highest level of acceptance. The index’s mean is 4.3, and the standard deviation is 1.3.

²² Flores, Andrew R. 2019. [*Social Acceptance of LGBT People in 174 Countries, 1981 to 2017*](#). Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute.

²³ $r^2=0.648$, $p<0.05$. Note that 2014-2017 GAI data are available for 171 of the 204 GBGR countries - 33 countries do not have GAI scores and were not included in this comparison.

Table 9. 2019 GBGR and GAI correlation

		GBGR Score	GAI Score
GBGR Score	Pearson Correlation	1	.765**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	204	171
GAI Score	Pearson Correlation	.765**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	171	171

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

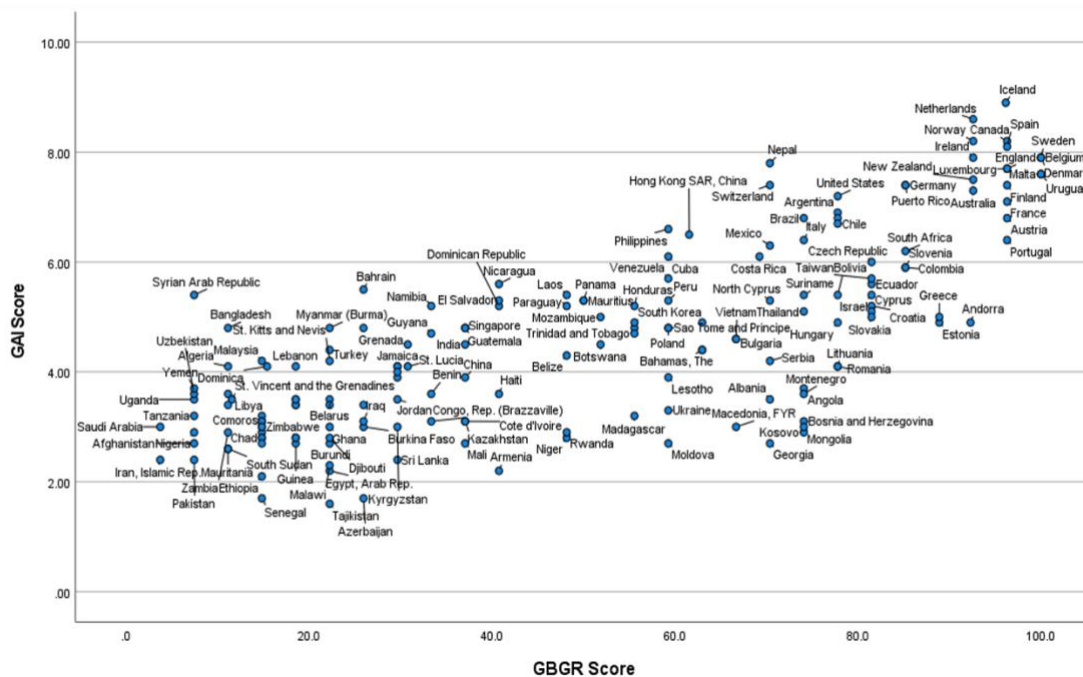


Figure 7. Scatterplot of 2019 GBGR and 2017 GAI scores

Table 10. 2019 GBTR and GAI correlation

	Column1	GBTR Score	GAI Score
GBTR Score	Pearson Correlation	1	.749**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	N	204	171
GAI Score	Pearson Correlation	.749**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	N	171	171

****.** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

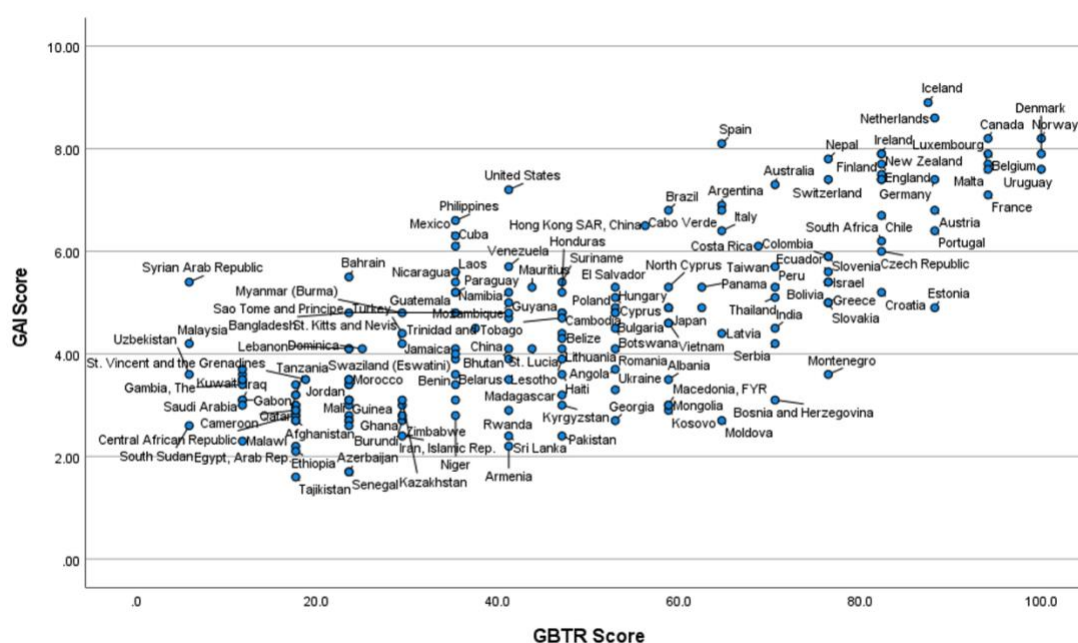


Figure 8. Scatterplot of 2019 GBTR and 2017 GAI scores

The 2019 GBTR and the 2019 GBTR scores are significantly correlated with GAI scores. Higher GBTR scores and higher GBTR scores are correlated with higher GAI scores. However, these two mechanisms are not measuring the same thing, as is evident in the outliers visible on these plots. For example, for the GBTR, countries such as Georgia and Mongolia rank much higher on the GBTR than the GAI. Conversely, countries such as the Syrian Arab Republic score much higher on the GAI than the GBTR.

By dividing the visualizations by GBGR/GBTR score, the scatterplots serve to provide a more specific visualization of the relationship between the barometers and the GAI. As the GAI Index is plotted along the x-axis and the barometers along the y-axis, data points towards the top of each graph are the highest-scoring on the barometers in their respective category, while data points towards the right of the graph are the highest-scoring on the GAI in their category.

The scatterplots illustrate the general trend that as GBGR/GBTR scores decrease, GAI scores also decrease. This is clear by observing the x-axis, on which higher-scoring GBGR/GBTR countries cluster towards the right, or the higher end, of the GAI spectrum.

For the GBTR, outlier countries such as Moldova and Bosnia and Herzegovina score higher on the GBTR than the GAI, and the United States and Philippines score much higher on the GAI than the GBTR. These differences illuminate the usefulness of having two separate barometers to track LGB and T human rights (and in the case of the GAI, to measure societal acceptance). They also may illuminate the difference between societal acceptance and legislative protections.

Structural factors and GBGR and GBTR scores

A perennial question faced by policy makers and scholars is where does change come from? Although in the social sciences it is exceedingly difficult to predict or determine causality, we can examine possible correlations with independent variables that suggest greater predictive power. In the case of LGBT human rights, how do we account for global and country-level human rights protection or persecution of SOGI minorities?

It is important to understand not only how countries and regions differ in their treatment of human rights protection toward SOGI minorities, but also why. Scholars have offered several theories to account for greater tolerance toward LGBT people. Badgett *et al.* have theorized that LGBT inclusion and economic development are mutually reinforcing.²⁴ The World Bank's recent publication on Equality of Opportunity for Sexual and Gender Minorities is an important

²⁴ Badgett, M. V. Lee, Kees Waaldijk, and Yana van der Meulen Rodgers. 2019. The Relationship between LGBT inclusion and economic development: Macro-level evidence. *World Development*. 120. 1-14. See also, Berggren, Niclas and Therese Nilsson. 2013. Does Economic Freedom Foster Tolerance? *Kyklos*, 66: 2 (May), 177-2017

contribution to this school of thought, examining the unique legal challenges faced by LGBTI people in legal and social inclusion.²⁵

Linked to this notion of economic development and greater tolerance is the school of thought that examines post-materialist values and the idea that "...industrialization promotes a shift from traditional to secular-rational values, while the rise in post-industrial society brings a shift toward more trust, tolerance, well-being, and post-materialist values".²⁶ In other words, the suggestion that modernization has an impact on society allowing for traditionally marginalized "outgroups" like sexual minorities to be tolerated more widely because they pose less of a perceived threat.²⁷

Others, like Ayoub, have suggested that LGBT visibility and social movements go hand-in-hand with norm diffusion.²⁸ Ayoub and Douglas have concluded that progress is not linear, specifically in terms of the impact on the political participation of supporters or opponents of LGBT rights, but rather dependent on "...the way states politicize the rights of LGBT people."²⁹

Democratization has also been identified as a key factor in explaining greater tolerance toward SOGI minorities in the literature. Encarnación has theorized

²⁵ Cortez, Clifton, John Arzinos, and Christian De la Medina Soto. 2021. Equality of Opportunity for Sexual and Gender Minorities. Washington. D.C. World Bank. Doi:10.1596/978-1-4648-1774-8. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0IGO. The countries included in the study were; Bangladesh, Canada, Costa Rica, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Japan, Kosovo, Lebanon, Mexico, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, Ukraine and Uruguay.

²⁶ Inglehart, Ronald and Wayne E. Baker. 2000. Modernization, Cultural Change, and the Persistence of Traditional Values, *American Sociological Review*, 65 (1) (February): 19-51, p. 49.

²⁷ See for example, Hadler, Markus. (2012) The Influence of World Societal Forces on Social Tolerance. A Time Comparative Study of Prejudices in 32 Countries, *The Sociological Quarterly*, 53, 211-237; Welzel, Christian, Ronald Inglehart and Hans-Dieter Klingemann. 2003. The Theory of Human Development: A Cross-Cultural Analysis, *European Journal of Political Research*, 42, 341-37, and Uslaner, Eric M, and Mitchell Brown. 2005. "Inequality, Trust, and Civic Engagement", *American Politics Research* 33 (6), 868-94

²⁸ Ayoub, Phillip M. 2016. When States Come Out: Europe's Sexual Minorities and the Politics of Visibility. New York: Cambridge University Press; Ayoub, Phillip. M. and Douglas Page. 2020. 'When Do Opponents of Gay Rights Mobilize? Explaining Political Participation in Times of Backlash against Liberalism', *Political research quarterly*, 73(3), pp. 696-713

²⁹ Ayoub, Phillip. M. and Douglas Page. 2020. 'When Do Opponents of Gay Rights Mobilize? Explaining Political Participation in Times of Backlash against Liberalism', *Political research quarterly*, 73(3), pp. 696-713

that democracy matters for “gay rights.”³⁰ In 2021, LGBTQI+ human rights were also spotlighted at the Biden-Harris Administration Summit for Democracy.³¹ In fact, the F&M Global Barometers partnered with the Council for Global Equality in creating a 30-item LGBTQI Inclusive human rights report card for the Summit for Democracy which ranked examined 111 countries in three dimensions: Basic Human Rights, Protection from Violence and Socio-Economic Rights based on 2020 base-line data.³²

A strong civil society and open civic space are fundamental pillars of democracy. The United Nations defines civic space as “the environment that enables people and groups to participate meaningfully in the political, economic, social and cultural life of their societies,” and requires an “open, secure and safe environment that is free from all acts of intimidation, harassment, and reprisals,” to flourish.³³

Based on the literature, we focus on global trends, specifically how structural factors, like “modernization” (measured by economic growth, education, longevity, access to technology and urban-rural divide) impact the likelihood of greater human rights protection for LGBT individuals. In addition to these five independent variables, we also test how democracy, civil society and religiosity relate to LGBT human rights as operationalized by the F&M GBGR and GBTR.³⁴

These structural factors were operationalized into eight independent variables, GDP per capita, life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, rate of rural population, religiosity, democracy, rates of internet users, and CIVICUS score, which were tested to predict GBGR and GBTR scores (**Table 11**, below).

³⁰ Encarnación, Omar G. (2016) Out in the periphery: Latin America 's gay rights Revolution. (New York: Oxford University Press), Encarnación, Omar G. (2014) Gay Rights: Why Democracy Matters, *Journal of Democracy*, 25 (3) (July), 90-104.

³¹ “Summit for Democracy Summary of Proceedings,” December 23, 2021, White House, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2021/12/23/summit-for-democracy-summary-of-proceedings/>

³² See F&M Global Barometers/Council for Global Equality Summit for Democracy individual human rights scorecards available at; <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/summit-for-democracy-2021/>

³³ “United Nations Guidance Note on Protection and Promotion of Civic Space: Executive Summary,” United Nations, last modified September 2020, 3 https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/CivicSpace/UN_Guidance_Note_Executive_Summary.pdf.

³⁴ Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Scottie Thompson Buckland, Berwood Yost and Danel Draguljić. 2019. “From persecutors to protectors: Human rights and the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR®).” *Journal of Human Rights*: 1-18.

Table 11. Independent variables

Item #	Independent Variable	Measurement Operationalized	Source
1	Education	Mean Years of Schooling ³⁵	UNDP Human Development Reports
2	Longevity	Life Expectancy at birth ³⁶	World Bank, United Nations Population Division, World Population Prospects
3	Economic growth	Gross domestic product per capita ³⁷	World Bank, United Nations population Division, World Population Prospects
4	Access to Technology	Rates of Internet access ³⁸	World Bank, International Telecommunication Union, World Telecommunication/ICT Development Report and database
5	Urban-Rural divide	Percentage of rural population ³⁹	World Bank, World bank staff estimates based on the United Nations Population Division's World Urbanization Prospects
6	Religiosity	Religious composition by country (percentage) ⁴⁰	Pew Research, Global Religious Landscape Study
7	Civil Society	CIVICUS Score: Open, Narrowed, Obstructed, Repressed or Closed ⁴¹	CIVICUS Monitor Tracking Safe Space
8	Democracy	Full Democracy, Flawed Democracy, Hybrid Democracy or Authoritarian regimes ⁴²	Democracy Index, Economist Intelligence Unit ⁴³

³⁵ Mean Years of Schooling, UNDP Human Development Reports, <http://hdr.undp.org/en/indicators/>

³⁶ Life Expectancy at Birth, World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.LE00.IN>

³⁷ Gross domestic product, World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

³⁸ Internet users, World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.NET.USER.ZS>

³⁹ Rural Population, World Bank, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.RUR.TOTL.ZS>

⁴⁰ Religiosity is measured by the religious composition by country (in percentages). These estimates are based primarily on the 2010 revision of the UN World Population Prospects data. The most current data for this predictor is from 2010 (Pew Research Center 2012). Religious composition refers to the percentage of people within each country who identify part of a religious group (including Christian, Muslim, Hindu, Buddhist, folk religions, Jewish, and other religions). The last category is “unaffiliated.” These categories total 100 percent. For this research, we combined all religious groups into one percentage, and compared that to the percentage of “unaffiliated” to determine the religiosity score for each country.

⁴¹ CIVICUS score provides a comprehensive assessment of the conditions for civil society within countries. CIVICUS defines civic space as “the respect in law and practice for the freedoms of association, peaceful assembly, and expression,” and uses these elements as domains under which to construct their indicators.. Countries are placed in five categories: Open, Narrowed, Obstructed, Repressed and Closed”. In this study, 193 countries overlap between the CIVICUS and the F&M GBGR and GBTR.CIVICUS Monitor Tracking Safe Space, <https://findings2020.monitor.civicus.org/methodology.html>

⁴² Democracy is operationalized by the Economist Intelligence Unit as “Full Democracy, “Flawed Democracy”, “Hybrid Democracy” or “Authoritarian” The EIU Democracy Index measures the degree of democracy in 165 states and two territories, and tracks their fluctuations in governance. Each country on the EIU Democracy Index is given a score on a scale of 0-10, based on 60 indicators. These indicators are grouped into five categories: Electoral process and pluralism; the functioning of government; political participation; political culture; and civil liberties. The data used to inform the indicator results are collected through public opinion surveys, voter turnout and participation research, and legislative/executive branch analysis. See Economist Intelligence Unit, Democracy Index, 2019, <https://www.eiu.com/topic/democracy-index/>

⁴³ © Reproduced with Permission of the Economist Intelligence Unit

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 EIU democracy index 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 **Table 12**.

Table 12. Descriptive statistics for GBGR scores, 2019

Tolerance Category	GDP per capita		Mean years of schooling		Religiosity		Life expectancy		Rural population		Internet users		EIU Democracy Score	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A-Protecting	20	49129.71	20	11.98	20	78.1	19	81.94	20	15.63	20	91	19	8.8
B – Tolerant	13	22014.5	13	11.75	16	83.39	15	78.84	15	30.45	14	82	13	7.5
C - Resistant	24	13934.33	23	10.06	24	91.77	24	74.94	23	33.41	24	70	23	6.5
D - Intolerant	12	31148.18	117	10.25	127	81.52	10	76.24	12	30.76	11	75	8	6.6
F - Persecuting	120	6362.18	121	7.47	124	95.52	121	69.55	125	47.4	117	48	103	4.3
Total World	189	14499.71	188	8.72	196	91.43	189	72.57	195	40.16	186	60	166	5.5

Table 13. Descriptive statistics for GBTR scores, 2019

Tolerance Category	GDP per capita		Mean years of schooling		Religiosity		Life expectancy		Rural population		Internet users		EIU Democracy Score	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A-Protecting	8	51732.63	8	11.88	8	77.29	8	81.68	8	10.82	8	92	8	8.65
B – Tolerant	16	37825.4	15	12.21	16	75.19	16	79.89	16	22.13	16	87	15	8.45
C - Resistant	16	18491.8	16	10.2	17	91.75	16	77.51	16	36.55	15	72	17	6.83
D - Intolerant	12	30662.99	12	10.66	13	89.18	10	77.27	13	29.88	12	79	9	7.21
F - Persecuting	137	7719.37	137	7.82	142	94.22	139	70.3	142	45.19	135	51	117	4.51
Total World	189	14499.71	188	8.72	196	91.43	189	72.57	195	40.16	186	60	166	5.45

In addition, the CIVICUS score and its relationship to the GBGR and the GBTR are found below.

Table 14. GBGR and CIVICUS score

GBGR Tolerance Category	CIVICUS Score									
	Open		Narrowed		Obstructed		Repressed		Closed	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A - Protecting	15	75.00%	5	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
B - Tolerant	6	42.90%	5	35.70%	2	14.30%	1	7.10%	0	0.00%
C - Resistant	4	16.70%	8	33.30%	9	37.50%	3	12.50%	0	0.00%
D - Intolerant	3	27.30%	6	54.50%	1	9.10%	0	0.00%	1	9.10%
F - Persecuting	12	9.70%	16	12.90%	34	27.40%	40	32.30%	22	17.70%
Total World	40	20.70%	40	20.70%	46	23.80%	44	22.80%	23	11.90%

Table 15. GBTR and CIVICUS score

GBTR Tolerance Category	CIVICUS Score									
	Open		Narrowed		Obstructed		Repressed		Closed	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
A - Protecting	6	75.00%	2	25.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
B - Tolerant	11	73.30%	3	20.00%	1	6.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
C - Resistant	2	11.80%	6	35.30%	6	35.30%	3	17.60%	0	0.00%
D - Intolerant	5	38.50%	7	53.80%	1	7.70%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
F - Persecuting	16	11.40%	22	15.70%	38	27.10%	41	29.30%	23	16.40%
Total World	40	20.70%	40	20.70%	46	23.80%	44	22.80%	23	11.90%

For the GBGR analysis the CIVICUS categories show that most “protecting” countries (75%) and more “tolerant” countries (43%) are in the “open” category; more “resistant” countries (38%) are in the “obstructed” category; over half of “intolerant” countries (55%) are in the “narrowed” category; and more persecuting countries (32%) are in the “repressed” category.

For the GBTR analysis, the CIVICUS categories show that most “protecting” countries (75%) and most “tolerant” countries (73.3%) are in the open category;

“resistant” countries (35.3%) and (35.3%) are tied in the Narrowed or Obstructed category; over half of the “Intolerant” countries are in the “narrowed” category, a (29.3%) of “persecuting” countries are in the “repressed” category. A category-by-category analysis of the GBGR and GBTR and CIVICUS scores can be found in Appendix 8 and Appendix 9. As the multiple regression below in **Table 16** and **Table 17** show, CIVICUS score is a significant predictor of GBGR and GBTR score.

Table 16. Summary of multiple regression analysis, world GBGR 2019

	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	15.1599	29.572		0.514	0.609
GDP per capita	0	0	0.013	0.173	0.863
Mean years of schooling	0.588	0.882	0.063	0.667	0.506
Religiosity	-0.308	0.127	-0.143	-2.42	0.017
Life expectancy at birth	0.433	0.406	0.109	1.067	0.288
Rural Population	0.102	0.108	0.075	0.942	0.348
Internet users (per 100 people)	0.087	0.117	0.083	0.746	0.457
EIU Democracy Index Score	5.552	1.454	0.405	3.819	0
CIVICUS Score	-4.987	2.438	-0.204	-2.05	0.043

Dependent Variable: GBGR Score

Table 17. Summary of multiple regression analysis, world GBTR 2019

	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	3.71	24.472		0.152	0.88
GDP per capita	0	0	0.036	0.508	0.612
Mean years of schooling	0.337	0.73	0.042	0.462	0.645
Religiosity	-0.327	0.105	-0.176	-3.099	0.002
Life expectancy at birth	0.738	0.336	0.215	2.196	0.03
Rural Population	0.123	0.09	0.105	1.374	0.172
Internet users (per 100 people)	-0.019	0.097	-0.021	-0.192	0.848
EIU Democracy Index Score	4.59	1.203	0.39	3.815	0
CIVICUS Score	-4.621	2.018	-0.219	-2.29	0.023

Dependent Variable: GBTR Score

Lower rates of religiosity, higher life expectancy, higher EIU democracy scores, and having a lower CIVICUS score are the best predictors of GBTR scores, or how human rights respective or persecuting countries are towards gender identity minorities. For a breakdown of religion by country, see Table A11. **Global Barometers countries and dominant religions** in Appendix 5. A category-by-category breakdown based on 2019 democracy scores, CIVICUS, Human Development Index (HDI) and GBTR scores can be found in Appendix 7, Appendix 9, and Appendix 11.

Recommendations for future research

Although 2019 data suggest that world trends continue to improve for LGBT human rights, there is still a long road ahead to secure human rights protecting regimes and human rights respective societies for LGBT people.

Structural factors provide some insight into global trends on LGBT human rights. Specifically, we have found a positive correlation between democracy, open societies and the protection of LGBT human rights. We have also found that countries with a high level of religiosity often lack strong LGBT human rights protection.

Democracy matters for LGBT human rights.⁴⁴ So do open societies. Authoritarian back-sliding is not only a threat to democracy it is also a threat to the human rights of LGBT people everywhere. Predictors of GBGR and GBTR scores and independent variables are statistically similar with the exception of life expectancy at birth. Given that life expectancy at birth is an important predictor of GBTR scores, we encourage more in-depth research into the relationship between age and tolerance toward LGBT human rights

It is obviously difficult to quantify all potential influencers on LGBT human rights. For example, we know that LGBT visibility matters. We also know that there are important intersections with LGBT human rights and gender. We recommend future analysis on quantifying LGBT visibility with LGBT human rights, and gender equality and inequality with LGBT human rights.

⁴⁴ See for example the F&M Global Barometers/Council for Global Equality LGBTQI Human Rights Report Cards prepared for the Summit for Democracy, available at: <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/summit-for-democracy-2021/>

APPENDICES

Appendix 1. Ranking countries by their 2019 GBGR and GBTR scores

Table A1. Country rankings by 2019 GBGR scores

RANK	Country	2019 % Score	Tolerance Category
1	Sweden	100	A - Protecting
2	Belgium	100	A - Protecting
3	Denmark	100	A - Protecting
4	Malta	100	A - Protecting
5	Uruguay	100	A - Protecting
6	Austria	96.3	A - Protecting
7	England	96.3	A - Protecting
8	Portugal	96.3	A - Protecting
9	Spain	96.3	A - Protecting
10	United Kingdom	96.3	A - Protecting
11	Canada	96.3	A - Protecting
12	Finland	96.3	A - Protecting
13	France	96.3	A - Protecting
14	Scotland	96.3	A - Protecting
15	Luxembourg	96.3	A - Protecting
16	Wales	96.3	A - Protecting

17	Iceland	96.2	A - Protecting
18	Australia	92.6	A - Protecting
19	Northern Ireland	92.6	A - Protecting
20	Ireland	92.6	A - Protecting
21	Netherlands	92.6	A - Protecting
22	New Zealand	92.6	A - Protecting
23	Norway	92.6	A - Protecting
24	Andorra	92.3	A - Protecting
25	Estonia	88.9	B - Tolerant
26	Greece	88.9	B - Tolerant
27	US Virgin Islands	88.9	B - Tolerant
28	Liechtenstein	88.5	B - Tolerant
29	Germany	85.2	B - Tolerant
30	South Africa	85.2	B - Tolerant
31	Slovenia	85.2	B - Tolerant
32	Colombia	85.2	B - Tolerant
33	Puerto Rico	85.2	B - Tolerant
34	Taiwan	81.5	B - Tolerant
35	Ecuador	81.5	B - Tolerant
36	Cyprus	81.5	B - Tolerant

37	Czech Republic	81.5	B - Tolerant
38	Slovakia	81.5	B - Tolerant
39	Israel	81.5	B - Tolerant
40	Croatia	81.5	B - Tolerant
41	Cabo Verde	77.8	C - Resistant
42	Fiji	77.8	C - Resistant
43	Bolivia	77.8	C - Resistant
44	Chile	77.8	C - Resistant
45	United States	77.8	C - Resistant
46	Argentina	77.8	C - Resistant
47	Lithuania	77.8	C - Resistant
48	Romania	77.8	C - Resistant
49	Hungary	77.8	C - Resistant
50	Angola	74.1	C - Resistant
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.1	C - Resistant
52	Brazil	74.1	C - Resistant
53	Mongolia	74.1	C - Resistant
54	Montenegro	74.1	C - Resistant
55	Suriname	74.1	C - Resistant
56	Thailand	74.1	C - Resistant

57	Italy	74.1	C - Resistant
58	Kosovo	74.1	C - Resistant
59	Georgia	70.4	C - Resistant
60	Albania	70.4	C - Resistant
61	Mexico	70.4	C - Resistant
62	Nepal	70.4	C - Resistant
63	North Cyprus	70.4	C - Resistant
64	Serbia	70.4	C - Resistant
65	Switzerland	70.4	C - Resistant
66	Costa Rica	69.2	D - Intolerant
67	Monaco	69.2	D - Intolerant
68	Macedonia, FYR	66.7	D - Intolerant
69	Vietnam	66.7	D - Intolerant
70	Bulgaria	66.7	D - Intolerant
71	Palau	65.4	D - Intolerant
72	Bahamas, The	63	D - Intolerant
73	Japan	63	D - Intolerant
74	Latvia	63	D - Intolerant
75	Timor Leste	63	D - Intolerant
76	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	61.5	D - Intolerant

77	Hong Kong SAR, China	61.5	D - Intolerant
78	Moldova	59.3	F - Persecuting
79	Guinea-Bissau	59.3	F - Persecuting
80	Lesotho	59.3	F - Persecuting
81	Sao Tome and Principe	59.3	F - Persecuting
82	Peru	59.3	F - Persecuting
83	Poland	59.3	F - Persecuting
84	Seychelles	59.3	F - Persecuting
85	Venezuela	59.3	F - Persecuting
86	Cuba	59.3	F - Persecuting
87	Philippines	59.3	F - Persecuting
88	Ukraine	59.3	F - Persecuting
89	Marshall Islands	57.7	F - Persecuting
90	Nauru	57.7	F - Persecuting
91	Vanuatu	57.7	F - Persecuting
92	Honduras	55.6	F - Persecuting
93	Madagascar	55.6	F - Persecuting
94	South Korea	55.6	F - Persecuting
95	Cambodia	55.6	F - Persecuting
96	Trinidad and Tobago	55.6	F - Persecuting

97	Botswana	51.9	F - Persecuting
98	Mozambique	51.9	F - Persecuting
99	Mauritius	50	F - Persecuting
100	Panama	50	F - Persecuting
101	Rwanda	48.1	F - Persecuting
102	Paraguay	48.1	F - Persecuting
103	Belize	48.1	F - Persecuting
104	Laos	48.1	F - Persecuting
105	Niger	48.1	F - Persecuting
106	Armenia	40.7	F - Persecuting
107	Haiti	40.7	F - Persecuting
108	Dominican Republic	40.7	F - Persecuting
109	El Salvador	40.7	F - Persecuting
110	Nicaragua	40.7	F - Persecuting
111	Kazakhstan	37	F - Persecuting
112	Cote d'Ivoire	37	F - Persecuting
113	Singapore	37	F - Persecuting
114	Guatemala	37	F - Persecuting
115	India	37	F - Persecuting
116	Mali	37	F - Persecuting

117	China	37	F - Persecuting
118	Samoa	34.6	F - Persecuting
119	Kiribati	34.6	F - Persecuting
120	Benin	33.3	F - Persecuting
121	Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	33.3	F - Persecuting
122	Guyana	33.3	F - Persecuting
123	Namibia	33.3	F - Persecuting
124	Grenada	30.8	F - Persecuting
125	St. Lucia	30.8	F - Persecuting
126	Antigua and Barbuda	29.6	F - Persecuting
127	Sri Lanka	29.6	F - Persecuting
128	Bhutan	29.6	F - Persecuting
129	Jamaica	29.6	F - Persecuting
130	Jordan	29.6	F - Persecuting
131	Kyrgyzstan	29.6	F - Persecuting
132	Swaziland (Eswatini)	29.6	F - Persecuting
133	Iraq	25.9	F - Persecuting
134	Tonga	25.9	F - Persecuting
135	Bahrain	25.9	F - Persecuting
136	Burkina Faso	25.9	F - Persecuting

137	Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	25.9	F - Persecuting
138	Barbados	25.9	F - Persecuting
139	Azerbaijan	25.9	F - Persecuting
140	Equatorial Guinea	25.9	F - Persecuting
141	West Bank	23.1	F - Persecuting
142	Burundi	22.2	F - Persecuting
143	Ghana	22.2	F - Persecuting
144	Kenya	22.2	F - Persecuting
145	Malawi	22.2	F - Persecuting
146	Papua New Guinea	22.2	F - Persecuting
147	Belarus	22.2	F - Persecuting
148	Djibouti	22.2	F - Persecuting
149	Egypt, Arab Rep.	22.2	F - Persecuting
150	Myanmar (Burma)	22.2	F - Persecuting
151	St. Kitts and Nevis	22.2	F - Persecuting
152	North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	22.2	F - Persecuting
153	Turkey	22.2	F - Persecuting
154	Tajikistan	22.2	F - Persecuting
155	Guinea	18.5	F - Persecuting
156	Indonesia	18.5	F - Persecuting

157	Kuwait	18.5	F - Persecuting
158	Lebanon	18.5	F - Persecuting
159	Morocco	18.5	F - Persecuting
160	Russian Federation	18.5	F - Persecuting
161	Tunisia	18.5	F - Persecuting
162	Zimbabwe	18.5	F - Persecuting
163	Dominica	15.4	F - Persecuting
164	Solomon Islands	15.4	F - Persecuting
165	Tuvalu	15.4	F - Persecuting
166	Cameroon	14.8	F - Persecuting
167	Sudan	14.8	F - Persecuting
168	Central African Republic	14.8	F - Persecuting
169	Chad	14.8	F - Persecuting
170	Comoros	14.8	F - Persecuting
171	Eritrea	14.8	F - Persecuting
172	Ethiopia	14.8	F - Persecuting
173	Malaysia	14.8	F - Persecuting
174	Oman	14.8	F - Persecuting
175	Qatar	14.8	F - Persecuting
176	Sierra Leone	14.8	F - Persecuting

177	Togo	14.8	F - Persecuting
178	Liberia	14.8	F - Persecuting
179	Senegal	14.8	F - Persecuting
180	Gabon	14.8	F - Persecuting
181	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	11.5	F - Persecuting
182	Bangladesh	11.1	F - Persecuting
183	Mauritania	11.1	F - Persecuting
184	Gambia, The	11.1	F - Persecuting
185	Gaza	11.1	F - Persecuting
186	Libya	11.1	F - Persecuting
187	Turkmenistan	11.1	F - Persecuting
188	Zambia	11.1	F - Persecuting
189	Algeria	11.1	F - Persecuting
190	South Sudan	11.1	F - Persecuting
191	Afghanistan	7.4	F - Persecuting
192	Maldives	7.4	F - Persecuting
193	Nigeria	7.4	F - Persecuting
194	Pakistan	7.4	F - Persecuting
195	Syrian Arab Republic	7.4	F - Persecuting
196	Tanzania	7.4	F - Persecuting

197	United Arab Emirates	7.4	F - Persecuting
198	Yemen	7.4	F - Persecuting
199	Brunei Darussalam	7.4	F - Persecuting
200	Uganda	7.4	F - Persecuting
201	Uzbekistan	7.4	F - Persecuting
202	Somalia	3.7	F - Persecuting
203	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7	F - Persecuting
204	Saudi Arabia	3.7	F - Persecuting

Table A2. Country rankings by 2019 GBTR scores

RANK	Country	2019 % Score	Tolerance Category
1	Denmark	100	A - Protecting
1	Norway	100	A - Protecting
1	Uruguay	100	A - Protecting
4	Belgium	94.1	A - Protecting
4	Canada	94.1	A - Protecting
4	France	94.1	A - Protecting
4	Luxembourg	94.1	A - Protecting
4	Malta	94.1	A - Protecting
9	Austria	88.2	B - Tolerant

9	Germany	88.2	B - Tolerant
9	Netherlands	88.2	B - Tolerant
9	Northern Ireland	88.2	B - Tolerant
9	Portugal	88.2	B - Tolerant
9	Scotland	88.2	B - Tolerant
9	Wales	88.2	B - Tolerant
16	Iceland	87.5	B - Tolerant
17	Chile	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Croatia	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Czech Republic	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	England	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Estonia	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Finland	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Ireland	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	New Zealand	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Puerto Rico	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	South Africa	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	Sweden	82.4	B - Tolerant
17	United Kingdom	82.4	B - Tolerant
29	Andorra	81.3	B - Tolerant

30	Bolivia	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Colombia	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Ecuador	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Greece	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Israel	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Montenegro	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Nepal	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Slovakia	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Slovenia	76.5	C - Resistant
30	Switzerland	76.5	C - Resistant
40	Australia	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Bosnia and Herzegovina	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Brazil	70.6	C - Resistant
40	India	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Peru	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Serbia	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Taiwan	70.6	C - Resistant
40	Thailand	70.6	C - Resistant
48	Costa Rica	68.8	D - Intolerant
49	Argentina	64.7	D - Intolerant

49	Cabo Verde	64.7	D - Intolerant
49	Fiji	64.7	D - Intolerant
49	Italy	64.7	D - Intolerant
49	Latvia	64.7	D - Intolerant
49	Moldova	64.7	D - Intolerant
49	Spain	64.7	D - Intolerant
56	Liechtenstein	62.5	D - Intolerant
56	Monaco	62.5	D - Intolerant
56	Palau	62.5	D - Intolerant
56	Panama	62.5	D - Intolerant
60	Albania	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Bulgaria	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Georgia	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Japan	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Kosovo	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Macedonia, FYR	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Mongolia	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	North Cyprus	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	South Korea	58.8	F - Persecuting
60	Timor-Leste	58.8	F - Persecuting

60	Vietnam	58.8	F - Persecuting
71	Hong Kong SAR, China	56.3	F - Persecuting
72	Angola	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Botswana	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Cyprus	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	El Salvador	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Hungary	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Poland	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Romania	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Singapore	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	Ukraine	52.9	F - Persecuting
72	US Virgin Islands	52.9	F - Persecuting
82	Vanuatu	50	F - Persecuting
83	Bahamas, The	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Barbados	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Belize	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Cambodia	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Guinea-Bissau	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Haiti	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Honduras	47.1	F - Persecuting

83	Kyrgyzstan	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Lesotho	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Lithuania	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Madagascar	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Pakistan	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Seychelles	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Suriname	47.1	F - Persecuting
83	Trinidad and Tobago	47.1	F - Persecuting
98	Kiribati	43.8	F - Persecuting
98	Marshall Islands	43.8	F - Persecuting
98	Mauritius	43.8	F - Persecuting
98	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	43.8	F - Persecuting
98	Nauru	43.8	F - Persecuting
98	St. Lucia	43.8	F - Persecuting
104	Armenia	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Belarus	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Bhutan	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	China	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Guyana	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Mozambique	41.2	F - Persecuting

104	Namibia	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Rwanda	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Sao Tome and Principe	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Sri Lanka	41.2	F - Persecuting
104	Venezuela	41.2	F - Persecuting
115	Grenada	37.5	F - Persecuting
115	Samoa	37.5	F - Persecuting
117	Antigua and Barbuda	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Benin	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Cuba	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Dominican Republic	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Guatemala	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Jamaica	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Kenya	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Laos	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Mexico	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Nicaragua	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Niger	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Paraguay	35.3	F - Persecuting

117	Philippines	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	Swaziland (Eswatini)	35.3	F - Persecuting
117	United States	35.3	F - Persecuting
133	Burundi	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Equatorial Guinea	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Ghana	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Kazakhstan	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Myanmar (Burma)	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	St. Kitts and Nevis	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Turkey	29.4	F - Persecuting
133	Zimbabwe	29.4	F - Persecuting
142	Dominica	25	F - Persecuting
143	Algeria	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Azerbaijan	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Bahrain	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Bangladesh	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Burkina Faso	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Cote d'Ivoire	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Djibouti	23.5	F - Persecuting

143	Guinea	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Jordan	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Lebanon	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Mali	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Mauritania	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Morocco	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Papua New Guinea	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Russian Federation	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Senegal	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Sierra Leone	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Sudan	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Tonga	23.5	F - Persecuting
143	Tunisia	23.5	F - Persecuting
163	Solomon Islands	18.8	F - Persecuting
163	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	18.8	F - Persecuting
163	West Bank	18.8	F - Persecuting
166	Afghanistan	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Cameroon	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Central African Republic	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Chad	17.6	F - Persecuting

166	Comoros	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Egypt, Arab Rep.	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Eritrea	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Ethiopia	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Indonesia	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Liberia	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Maldives	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Nigeria	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Qatar	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Somalia	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Tajikistan	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Tanzania	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Togo	17.6	F - Persecuting
166	Zambia	17.6	F - Persecuting
186	Tuvalu	12.5	F - Persecuting
187	Brunei Darussalam	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Gabon	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Gambia, The	11.8	F - Persecuting

187	Gaza	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Iraq	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Kuwait	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Libya	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Malawi	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Oman	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Saudi Arabia	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Turkmenistan	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Uganda	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	United Arab Emirates	11.8	F - Persecuting
187	Yemen, Rep.	11.8	F - Persecuting
201	Malaysia	5.9	F - Persecuting
201	South Sudan	5.9	F - Persecuting
201	Syrian Arab Republic	5.9	F - Persecuting
201	Uzbekistan	5.9	F - Persecuting

Appendix 2. Ranking countries by change in GBGR scores, 2018 - 2019

Table A3. Countries with positive change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019

Rank	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change: from 2018
50	Angola	74.1	C - Resistant	40.7	F - Persecuting	33.4
101	Rwanda	48.1	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	14.8
59	Georgia	70.4	C - Resistant	59.3	F - Persecuting	11.1
68	Macedonia, FYR	66.7	D - Intolerant	55.6	F - Persecuting	11.1
106	Armenia	40.7	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	11.1
51	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74.1	C - Resistant	63	D - Intolerant	11.1
99	Mauritius	50	F - Persecuting	42.3	F - Persecuting	7.7
124	Grenada	30.8	F - Persecuting	23.1	F - Persecuting	7.7
125	St. Lucia	30.8	F - Persecuting	23.1	F - Persecuting	7.7
92	Honduras	55.6	F - Persecuting	48.1	F - Persecuting	7.5
1	Sweden	100	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	7.4
34	Taiwan	81.5	B - Tolerant	74.1	C - Resistant	7.4
126	Antigua and Barbuda	29.6	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	7.4
78	Moldova	59.3	F - Persecuting	51.9	F - Persecuting	7.4
111	Kazakhstan	37	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	7.4
41	Cabo Verde	77.8	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	7.4
42	Fiji	77.8	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	7.4

17	Iceland	96.2	A - Protecting	92.3	A - Protecting	3.9
71	Palau	65.4	D - Intolerant	61.5	D - Intolerant	3.9
118	Samoa	34.6	F - Persecuting	30.8	F - Persecuting	3.8
181	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	11.5	F - Persecuting	7.7	F - Persecuting	3.8
24	Andorra	92.3	A - Protecting	88.5	B - Tolerant	3.8
66	Costa Rica	69.2	D - Intolerant	65.4	D - Intolerant	3.8
76	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	61.5	D - Intolerant	57.7	F - Persecuting	3.8
97	Botswana	51.9	F - Persecuting	48.1	F - Persecuting	3.8
100	Panama	50	F - Persecuting	46.2	F - Persecuting	3.8
2	Belgium	100	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	3.7
3	Denmark	100	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	3.7
6	Austria	96.3	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	3.7
7	England	96.3	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	3.7
8	Portugal	96.3	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	3.7
9	Spain	96.3	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	3.7
10	United Kingdom	96.3	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	3.7
25	Estonia	88.9	B - Tolerant	85.2	B - Tolerant	3.7
26	Greece	88.9	B - Tolerant	85.2	B - Tolerant	3.7
27	US Virgin Islands	88.9	B - Tolerant	85.2	B - Tolerant	3.7
29	Germany	85.2	B - Tolerant	81.5	B - Tolerant	3.7

30	South Africa	85.2	B - Tolerant	81.5	B - Tolerant	3.7
35	Ecuador	81.5	B - Tolerant	77.8	C - Resistant	3.7
43	Bolivia	77.8	C - Resistant	74.1	C - Resistant	3.7
44	Chile	77.8	C - Resistant	74.1	C - Resistant	3.7
45	United States	77.8	C - Resistant	74.1	C - Resistant	3.7
93	Madagascar	55.6	F - Persecuting	51.9	F - Persecuting	3.7
94	South Korea	55.6	F - Persecuting	51.9	F - Persecuting	3.7
102	Paraguay	48.1	F - Persecuting	44.4	F - Persecuting	3.7
107	Haiti	40.7	F - Persecuting	37	F - Persecuting	3.7
112	Cote d'Ivoire	37	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	3.7
113	Singapore	37	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	3.7
127	Sri Lanka	29.6	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	3.7
166	Cameroon	14.8	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	3.7
167	Sudan	14.8	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	3.7
133	Iraq	25.9	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	3.7
134	Tonga	25.9	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	3.7
142	Burundi	22.2	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	3.7
143	Ghana	22.2	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	3.7
144	Kenya	22.2	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	3.7
145	Malawi	22.2	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	3.7

146	Papua New Guinea	22.2	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	3.7
182	Bangladesh	11.1	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	3.7
183	Mauritania	11.1	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	3.7
18	Australia	92.6	A - Protecting	88.9	B - Tolerant	3.7
19	Northern Ireland	92.6	A - Protecting	88.9	B - Tolerant	3.7
52	Brazil	74.1	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	3.7
53	Mongolia	74.1	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	3.7
54	Montenegro	74.1	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	3.7
55	Suriname	74.1	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	3.7
56	Thailand	74.1	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	3.7

Table A4. Countries with negative change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019

RANK	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change from 2018
180	Gabon	14.8	F - Persecuting	40.7	F - Persecuting	-25.9
140	Equatorial Guinea	25.9	F - Persecuting	40.7	F - Persecuting	-14.8
49	Hungary	77.8	C - Resistant	88.9	B - Tolerant	-11.1
40	Croatia	81.5	B - Tolerant	88.9	B - Tolerant	-7.4
86	Cuba	59.3	F - Persecuting	66.7	D - Intolerant	-7.4
87	Philippines	59.3	F - Persecuting	66.7	D - Intolerant	-7.4
88	Ukraine	59.3	F - Persecuting	66.7	D - Intolerant	-7.4

154	Tajikistan	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	-7.4
117	China	37	F - Persecuting	44.4	F - Persecuting	-7.4
139	Azerbaijan	25.9	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	-7.4
162	Zimbabwe	18.5	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	-7.4
15	Luxembourg	96.3	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	-3.7
16	Wales	96.3	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	-3.7
22	New Zealand	92.6	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	-3.7
23	Norway	92.6	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	-3.7
32	Colombia	85.2	B - Tolerant	88.9	B - Tolerant	-3.7
33	Puerto Rico	85.2	B - Tolerant	88.9	B - Tolerant	-3.7
39	Israel	81.5	B - Tolerant	85.2	B - Tolerant	-3.7
58	Kosovo	74.1	C - Resistant	77.8	C - Resistant	-3.7
70	Bulgaria	66.7	D - Intolerant	70.4	C - Resistant	-3.7
74	Latvia	63	D - Intolerant	66.7	D - Intolerant	-3.7
75	Timor Leste	63	D - Intolerant	66.7	D - Intolerant	-3.7
82	Peru	59.3	F - Persecuting	63	D - Intolerant	-3.7
83	Poland	59.3	F - Persecuting	63	D - Intolerant	-3.7
84	Seychelles	59.3	F - Persecuting	63	D - Intolerant	-3.7
85	Venezuela	59.3	F - Persecuting	63	D - Intolerant	-3.7
98	Mozambique	51.9	F - Persecuting	55.6	F - Persecuting	-3.7

138	Barbados	25.9	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	-3.7
189	Algeria	11.1	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	-3.7
190	South Sudan	11.1	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	-3.7
203	Iran, Islamic Rep.	3.7	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	-3.7
204	Saudi Arabia	3.7	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	-3.7
152	North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	22.2	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	-3.7
153	Turkey	22.2	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	-3.7
178	Liberia	14.8	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	-3.7
179	Senegal	14.8	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	-3.7
199	Brunei Darussalam	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	-3.7
200	Uganda	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	-3.7
201	Uzbekistan	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	-3.7
110	Nicaragua	40.7	F - Persecuting	44.4	F - Persecuting	-3.7

Table A5. Countries with no change in GBGR scores, 2018 – 2019

RANK	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change from 2018
4	Malta	100	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	0
5	Uruguay	100	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	0
11	Canada	96.3	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	0
12	Finland	96.3	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	0

13	France	96.3	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	0
14	Scotland	96.3	A - Protecting	96.3	A - Protecting	0
20	Ireland	92.6	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	0
21	Netherlands	92.6	A - Protecting	92.6	A - Protecting	0
28	Liechtenstein	88.5	B - Tolerant	88.5	B - Tolerant	0
31	Slovenia	85.2	B - Tolerant	85.2	B - Tolerant	0
36	Cyprus	81.5	B - Tolerant	81.5	B - Tolerant	0
37	Czech Republic	81.5	B - Tolerant	81.5	B - Tolerant	0
38	Slovakia	81.5	B - Tolerant	81.5	B - Tolerant	0
46	Argentina	77.8	C - Resistant	77.8	C - Resistant	0
47	Lithuania	77.8	C - Resistant	77.8	C - Resistant	0
48	Romania	77.8	C - Resistant	77.8	C - Resistant	0
57	Italy	74.1	C - Resistant	74.1	C - Resistant	0
60	Albania	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
61	Mexico	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
62	Nepal	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
63	North Cyprus	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
64	Serbia	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
65	Switzerland	70.4	C - Resistant	70.4	C - Resistant	0
67	Monaco	69.2	D - Intolerant	69.2	D - Intolerant	0

69	Vietnam	66.7	D - Intolerant	66.7	D - Intolerant	0
72	Bahamas, The	63	D - Intolerant	63	D - Intolerant	0
73	Japan	63	D - Intolerant	63	D - Intolerant	0
77	Hong Kong SAR, China	61.5	D - Intolerant	61.5	D - Intolerant	0
79	Guinea-Bissau	59.3	F - Persecuting	59.3	F - Persecuting	0
80	Lesotho	59.3	F - Persecuting	59.3	F - Persecuting	0
81	Sao Tome and Principe	59.3	F - Persecuting	59.3	F - Persecuting	0
89	Marshall Islands	57.7	F - Persecuting	57.7	F - Persecuting	0
90	Nauru	57.7	F - Persecuting	57.7	F - Persecuting	0
91	Vanuatu	57.7	F - Persecuting	57.7	F - Persecuting	0
95	Cambodia	55.6	F - Persecuting	55.6	F - Persecuting	0
96	Trinidad and Tobago	55.6	F - Persecuting	55.6	F - Persecuting	0
103	Belize	48.1	F - Persecuting	48.1	F - Persecuting	0
104	Laos	48.1	F - Persecuting	48.1	F - Persecuting	0
105	Niger	48.1	F - Persecuting	48.1	F - Persecuting	0
108	Dominican Republic	40.7	F - Persecuting	40.7	F - Persecuting	0
109	El Salvador	40.7	F - Persecuting	40.7	F - Persecuting	0
114	Guatemala	37	F - Persecuting	37	F - Persecuting	0
115	India	37	F - Persecuting	37	F - Persecuting	0
116	Mali	37	F - Persecuting	37	F - Persecuting	0

119	Kiribati	34.6	F - Persecuting	34.6	F - Persecuting	0
120	Benin	33.3	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	0
121	Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	33.3	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	0
122	Guyana	33.3	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	0
123	Namibia	33.3	F - Persecuting	33.3	F - Persecuting	0
128	Bhutan	29.6	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	0
129	Jamaica	29.6	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	0
130	Jordan	29.6	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	0
131	Kyrgyzstan	29.6	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	0
132	Swaziland (Eswatini)	29.6	F - Persecuting	29.6	F - Persecuting	0
135	Bahrain	25.9	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	0
136	Burkina Faso	25.9	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	0
137	Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	25.9	F - Persecuting	25.9	F - Persecuting	0
141	West Bank	23.1	F - Persecuting	23.1	F - Persecuting	0
147	Belarus	22.2	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	0
148	Djibouti	22.2	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	0
149	Egypt, Arab Rep.	22.2	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	0
150	Myanmar (Burma)	22.2	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	0
151	St. Kitts and Nevis	22.2	F - Persecuting	22.2	F - Persecuting	0
155	Guinea	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0

156	Indonesia	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
157	Kuwait	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
158	Lebanon	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
159	Morocco	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
160	Russian Federation	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
161	Tunisia	18.5	F - Persecuting	18.5	F - Persecuting	0
163	Dominica	15.4	F - Persecuting	15.4	F - Persecuting	0
164	Solomon Islands	15.4	F - Persecuting	15.4	F - Persecuting	0
165	Tuvalu	15.4	F - Persecuting	15.4	F - Persecuting	0
168	Central African Republic	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
169	Chad	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
170	Comoros	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
171	Eritrea	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
172	Ethiopia	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
173	Malaysia	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
174	Oman	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
175	Qatar	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
176	Sierra Leone	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
177	Togo	14.8	F - Persecuting	14.8	F - Persecuting	0
184	Gambia, The	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	0

185	Gaza	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	0
186	Libya	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	0
187	Turkmenistan	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	0
188	Zambia	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.1	F - Persecuting	0
191	Afghanistan	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
192	Maldives	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
193	Nigeria	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
194	Pakistan	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
195	Syrian Arab Republic	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
196	Tanzania	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
197	United Arab Emirates	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
198	Yemen	7.4	F - Persecuting	7.4	F - Persecuting	0
202	Somalia	3.7	F - Persecuting	3.7	F - Persecuting	0

Appendix 3. Ranking countries by change in GBTR scores, 2018 - 2019

Table A6. Countries with positive change in GBTR scores, 2018 – 2019

Rank	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change from 2018
40	Brazil	70.6	C - Resistant	47.1	F - Persecuting	23.5
104	Rwanda	41.2	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	17.7
17	South Africa	82.4	B - Tolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	17.7
40	Bosnia and Herzegovina	70.6	C - Resistant	52.9	F - Persecuting	17.7
72	Angola	52.9	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	17.6
60	Macedonia, FYR	58.8	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	17.6
29	Andorra	81.3	B - Tolerant	68.8	D - Intolerant	12.5
98	St. Lucia	43.8	F - Persecuting	31.3	F - Persecuting	12.5
17	New Zealand	82.4	B - Tolerant	70.6	C - Resistant	11.8
104	Armenia	41.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	11.8
49	Fiji	64.7	D - Intolerant	52.9	F - Persecuting	11.8
83	Haiti	47.1	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	11.8
1	Uruguay	100	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	11.8
60	Georgia	58.8	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	11.7
163	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	18.8	F - Persecuting	12.5	F - Persecuting	6.3
98	Mauritius	43.8	F - Persecuting	37.5	F - Persecuting	6.3
56	Panama	62.5	D - Intolerant	56.3	F - Persecuting	6.2

115	Samoa	37.5	F - Persecuting	31.3	F - Persecuting	6.2
30	Bolivia	76.5	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	5.9
49	Cabo Verde	64.7	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	5.9
17	Croatia	82.4	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	5.9
30	Greece	76.5	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	5.9
104	Guyana	41.2	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	5.9
1	Norway	100	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	5.9
104	Sri Lanka	41.2	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	5.9
187	Brunei Darussalam	11.8	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	5.9
187	Gaza	11.8	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	5.9
187	Saudi Arabia	11.8	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	5.9
143	Algeria	23.5	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	5.9
117	Antigua and Barbuda	35.3	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	5.9
143	Bangladesh	23.5	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	5.9
83	Barbados	47.1	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	5.9
83	Cambodia	47.1	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	5.9
143	Cote d'Ivoire	23.5	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	5.9
117	Kenya	35.3	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	5.9
83	Lithuania	47.1	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	5.9
143	Mauritania	23.5	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	5.9

117	Niger	35.3	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	5.9
133	St. Kitts and Nevis	29.4	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	5.9
60	Timor-Leste	58.8	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	5.9
40	India	70.6	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	5.9
40	Serbia	70.6	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	5.9
166	Nigeria	17.6	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	5.8
72	Cyprus	52.9	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	5.8

Table A7. Countries with negative change in GBTR score, 2018 – 2019

Rank	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change from 2018
166	Tajikistan	17.6	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-11.8
117	Cuba	35.3	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-11.8
133	Equatorial Guinea	29.4	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-11.8
72	Hungary	52.9	F - Persecuting	64.7	D - Intolerant	-11.8
117	Nicaragua	35.3	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-11.8
40	Australia	70.6	C - Resistant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-11.8
187	Gabon	11.8	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-11.7
201	Uzbekistan	5.9	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-11.7
186	Tuvalu	12.5	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	-6.3
48	Costa Rica	68.8	D - Intolerant	75	C - Resistant	-6.2

71	Hong Kong SAR, China	56.3	F - Persecuting	62.5	D - Intolerant	-6.2
8	Austria	88.2	B - Tolerant	94.1	B - Tolerant	-5.9
8	Canada	88.2	B - Tolerant	94.1	A - Protecting	-5.9
166	Afghanistan	17.6	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5.9
143	Azerbaijan	23.5	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-5.9
104	Bhutan	41.2	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-5.9
72	Botswana	52.9	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	-5.9
166	Liberia	17.6	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5.9
166	Maldives	17.6	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5.9
143	Morocco	23.5	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-5.9
72	Poland	52.9	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	-5.9
143	Senegal	23.5	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-5.9
166	Togo	17.6	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5.9
143	Tonga	23.5	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-5.9
133	Zimbabwe	29.4	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-5.9
201	South Sudan	5.9	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-5.9
201	Syrian Arab Republic	5.9	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-5.9
117	Dominican Republic	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9
117	Guatemala	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9
117	Jamaica	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9

60	Japan	58.8	F - Persecuting	64.7	D - Intolerant	-5.9
60	Kosovo	58.8	F - Persecuting	64.7	D - Intolerant	-5.9
117	Laos	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9
4	Malta	94.1	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	-5.9
30	Nepal	76.5	C - Resistant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-5.9
60	North Cyprus	58.8	F - Persecuting	64.7	D - Intolerant	-5.9
117	Swaziland (Eswatini)	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9
30	Switzerland	76.5	C - Resistant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-5.9
117	United States	35.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-5.9
17	Estonia	82.4	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	-5.8
17	Sweden	82.4	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	-5.8
83	Trinidad and Tobago	47.1	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	-5.8

Table A8. Countries with no change in GBTR score, 2018 – 2019

Rank	Country	2019 % Score	2019 Tolerance Category	2018 % Score	2018 Tolerance Category	Score Change from 2018
1	Denmark	100	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	0
4	Belgium	94.1	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	0
4	France	94.1	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	0
4	Luxembourg	94.1	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	0
8	Germany	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0

8	Netherlands	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0
8	Northern Ireland	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0
8	Portugal	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0
8	Scotland	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0
8	Wales	88.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	0
16	Iceland	87.5	B - Tolerant	87.5	B - Tolerant	0
17	Chile	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	Czech Republic	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	England	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	Finland	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	Ireland	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	Puerto Rico	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
17	United Kingdom	82.4	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	0
30	Colombia	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
30	Ecuador	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
30	Israel	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
30	Montenegro	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
30	Slovakia	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
30	Slovenia	76.5	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	0
40	Peru	70.6	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	0

40	Taiwan	70.6	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	0
40	Thailand	70.6	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	0
49	Argentina	64.7	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	0
49	Italy	64.7	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	0
49	Latvia	64.7	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	0
49	Moldova	64.7	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	0
49	Spain	64.7	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	0
56	Liechtenstein	62.5	D - Intolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	0
56	Monaco	62.5	D - Intolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	0
56	Palau	62.5	D - Intolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	0
60	Albania	58.8	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	0
60	Bulgaria	58.8	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	0
60	Mongolia	58.8	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	0
60	South Korea	58.8	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	0
60	Vietnam	58.8	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	0
72	El Salvador	52.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	0
72	Romania	52.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	0
72	Singapore	52.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	0
72	Ukraine	52.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	0
72	US Virgin Islands	52.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	0

82	Vanuatu	50	F - Persecuting	50	F - Persecuting	0
83	Bahamas, The	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Belize	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Guinea-Bissau	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Honduras	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Kyrgyzstan	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Lesotho	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Madagascar	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Pakistan	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Seychelles	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
83	Suriname	47.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	0
98	Kiribati	43.8	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	0
98	Marshall Islands	43.8	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	0
98	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	43.8	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	0
98	Nauru	43.8	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	0
104	Belarus	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0
104	China	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0
104	Mozambique	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0
104	Namibia	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0
104	Sao Tome and Principe	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0

104	Venezuela	41.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	0
115	Grenada	37.5	F - Persecuting	37.5	F - Persecuting	0
117	Benin	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	0
117	Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	0
117	Mexico	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	0
117	Paraguay	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	0
117	Philippines	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	0
133	Burundi	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
133	Ghana	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
133	Iran, Islamic Rep.	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
133	Kazakhstan	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
133	Myanmar (Burma)	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
133	Turkey	29.4	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	0
142	Dominica	25	F - Persecuting	25	F - Persecuting	0
143	Bahrain	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Burkina Faso	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Djibouti	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Guinea	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Jordan	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Lebanon	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0

143	Mali	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Papua New Guinea	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Russian Federation	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Sierra Leone	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Sudan	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
143	Tunisia	23.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	0
163	Solomon Islands	18.8	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	0
163	West Bank	18.8	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	0
166	Cameroon	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Central African Republic	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Chad	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Comoros	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Egypt, Arab Rep.	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Eritrea	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Ethiopia	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Indonesia	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Qatar	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Somalia	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0

166	Tanzania	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
166	Zambia	17.6	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0
187	Gambia, The	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Iraq	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Kuwait	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Libya	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Malawi	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Oman	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Turkmenistan	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Uganda	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	United Arab Emirates	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
187	Yemen, Rep.	11.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	0
201	Malaysia	5.9	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	0

Appendix 4. Ranking countries by difference in 2019 GBGR and GBTR scores

Table A9. Countries with higher GBGR scores than GBTR scores

Country	Year	GBGR % Score	GBGR Tolerance Category	GBTR % Score	GBTR Tolerance Category	Difference
United States	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	35.3	F - Persecuting	42.5
US Virgin Islands	2019	88.9	B - Tolerant	52.9	F - Persecuting	36
Mexico	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	35.3	F - Persecuting	35.1
Spain	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	64.7	D - Intolerant	31.6
Lithuania	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	47.1	F - Persecuting	30.7
Cyprus	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	52.9	F - Persecuting	28.6
Suriname	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	47.1	F - Persecuting	27
Liechtenstein	2019	88.5	B - Tolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	26
Hungary	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	52.9	F - Persecuting	24.9
Romania	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	52.9	F - Persecuting	24.9
Cuba	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	24
Philippines	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	24
Australia	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	70.6	C - Resistant	22
Angola	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	52.9	F - Persecuting	21.2
Sao Tome and Principe	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	18.1
Venezuela	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	18.1

Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2019	61.5	D - Intolerant	43.8	F - Persecuting	17.7
Sweden	2019	100	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	17.6
Bahamas, The	2019	63	D - Intolerant	47.1	F - Persecuting	15.9
Kosovo	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	58.8	F - Persecuting	15.3
Mongolia	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	58.8	F - Persecuting	15.3
Iraq	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	14.1
Marshall Islands	2019	57.7	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	13.9
Nauru	2019	57.7	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	13.9
England	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	13.9
Finland	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	13.9
United Kingdom	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	13.9
Cote d'Ivoire	2019	37	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	13.5
Mali	2019	37	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	13.5
Argentina	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	13.1
Cabo Verde	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	13.1
Fiji	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	13.1
Laos	2019	48.1	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	12.8
Niger	2019	48.1	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	12.8
Paraguay	2019	48.1	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	12.8
Greece	2019	88.9	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	12.4

Guinea-Bissau	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	12.2
Lesotho	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	12.2
Seychelles	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	12.2
Albania	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	58.8	F - Persecuting	11.6
Georgia	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	58.8	F - Persecuting	11.6
North Cyprus	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	58.8	F - Persecuting	11.6
Andorra	2019	92.3	A - Protecting	81.3	B - Tolerant	11
Taiwan	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	70.6	C - Resistant	10.9
Mozambique	2019	51.9	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	10.7
Malawi	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	10.4
Ireland	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	10.2
New Zealand	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	82.4	B - Tolerant	10.2
Italy	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	64.7	D - Intolerant	9.4
Malaysia	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	8.9
Iceland	2019	96.2	A - Protecting	87.5	B - Tolerant	8.7
Colombia	2019	85.2	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	8.7
Slovenia	2019	85.2	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	8.7
Cambodia	2019	55.6	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	8.5
Honduras	2019	55.6	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	8.5
Madagascar	2019	55.6	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	8.5

Trinidad and Tobago	2019	55.6	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	8.5
Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	8.3
Austria	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	8.1
Portugal	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	8.1
Scotland	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	8.1
Wales	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	8.1
Bulgaria	2019	66.7	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	7.9
Macedonia, FYR	2019	66.7	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	7.9
Vietnam	2019	66.7	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	7.9
Vanuatu	2019	57.7	F - Persecuting	50	F - Persecuting	7.7
Kazakhstan	2019	37	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	7.6
Rwanda	2019	48.1	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	6.9
Monaco	2019	69.2	D - Intolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	6.7
Kuwait	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	6.7
Estonia	2019	88.9	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	6.5
Poland	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	6.4
Ukraine	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	6.4
Mauritius	2019	50	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	6.2
Jordan	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	6.1
Belgium	2019	100	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	5.9

Malta	2019	100	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	5.9
Dominican Republic	2019	40.7	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	5.4
Nicaragua	2019	40.7	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	5.4
Hong Kong SAR, China	2019	61.5	D - Intolerant	56.3	F - Persecuting	5.2
South Sudan	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	5.2
Ecuador	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	5
Israel	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	5
Slovakia	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	76.5	C - Resistant	5
Egypt, Arab Rep.	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	4.6
North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	4.6
Tajikistan	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	4.6
Netherlands	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	4.4
Northern Ireland	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	88.2	B - Tolerant	4.4
West Bank	2019	23.1	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	4.3
Japan	2019	63	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	4.2
Timor Leste	2019	63	D - Intolerant	58.8	F - Persecuting	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	3.5
Brazil	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	3.5
Thailand	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	3.5
Gabon	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	3

Oman	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	3
Palau	2019	65.4	D - Intolerant	62.5	D - Intolerant	2.9
Tuvalu	2019	15.4	F - Persecuting	12.5	F - Persecuting	2.9
Puerto Rico	2019	85.2	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	2.8
South Africa	2019	85.2	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	2.8
Azerbaijan	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	2.4
Bahrain	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	2.4
Burkina Faso	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	2.4
Tonga	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	2.4
Canada	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	2.2
France	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	2.2
Luxembourg	2019	96.3	A - Protecting	94.1	A - Protecting	2.2
Guatemala	2019	37	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	1.7
Syrian Arab Republic	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	1.5
Uzbekistan	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	5.9	F - Persecuting	1.5
Bolivia	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	1.3
Belize	2019	48.1	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	1
Indonesia	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	0.9
Costa Rica	2019	69.2	D - Intolerant	68.8	D - Intolerant	0.4

Table A10. Countries with higher GBTR scores than GBGR scores

Country	Year	GBGR % Score	GBGR Tolerance Category	GBTR % Score	GBTR Tolerance Category	Difference
Pakistan	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-39.7
India	2019	37	F - Persecuting	70.6	C - Resistant	-33.6
Iran, Islamic Rep.	2019	3.7	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-25.7
Barbados	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-21.2
Belarus	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-19
Kyrgyzstan	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-17.5
Singapore	2019	37	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	-15.9
Somalia	2019	3.7	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-13.9
Kenya	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-13.1
St. Lucia	2019	30.8	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	-13
Panama	2019	50	F - Persecuting	62.5	D - Intolerant	-12.5
Algeria	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-12.4
Bangladesh	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-12.4
Mauritania	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-12.4
El Salvador	2019	40.7	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	-12.2
Bhutan	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-11.6
Sri Lanka	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-11.6

Peru	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	70.6	C - Resistant	-11.3
Zimbabwe	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-10.9
Afghanistan	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-10.2
Maldives	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-10.2
Nigeria	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-10.2
Tanzania	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-10.2
Dominica	2019	15.4	F - Persecuting	25	F - Persecuting	-9.6
Kiribati	2019	34.6	F - Persecuting	43.8	F - Persecuting	-9.2
Senegal	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-8.7
Sierra Leone	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-8.7
Sudan	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-8.7
Saudi Arabia	2019	3.7	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-8.1
Guyana	2019	33.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-7.9
Namibia	2019	33.3	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-7.9
Norway	2019	92.6	A - Protecting	100	A - Protecting	-7.4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	2019	11.5	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	-7.3
Burundi	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-7.2
Ghana	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-7.2
Myanmar (Burma)	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-7.2
St. Kitts and Nevis	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-7.2

Turkey	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-7.2
Grenada	2019	30.8	F - Persecuting	37.5	F - Persecuting	-6.7
Zambia	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-6.5
Haiti	2019	40.7	F - Persecuting	47.1	F - Persecuting	-6.4
Nepal	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	-6.1
Switzerland	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	-6.1
Antigua and Barbuda	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-5.7
Jamaica	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-5.7
Swaziland (Eswatini)	2019	29.6	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-5.7
Moldova	2019	59.3	F - Persecuting	64.7	D - Intolerant	-5.4
Guinea	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5
Lebanon	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5
Morocco	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5
Russian Federation	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5
Tunisia	2019	18.5	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-5
Chile	2019	77.8	C - Resistant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-4.6
Brunei Darussalam	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-4.4
Uganda	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-4.4
United Arab Emirates	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-4.4
Yemen	2019	7.4	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-4.4

China	2019	37	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-4.2
Equatorial Guinea	2019	25.9	F - Persecuting	29.4	F - Persecuting	-3.5
Solomon Islands	2019	15.4	F - Persecuting	18.8	F - Persecuting	-3.4
South Korea	2019	55.6	F - Persecuting	58.8	F - Persecuting	-3.2
Germany	2019	85.2	B - Tolerant	88.2	B - Tolerant	-3
Samoa	2019	34.6	F - Persecuting	37.5	F - Persecuting	-2.9
Cameroon	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Central African Republic	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Chad	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Comoros	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Eritrea	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Ethiopia	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Liberia	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Qatar	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Togo	2019	14.8	F - Persecuting	17.6	F - Persecuting	-2.8
Montenegro	2019	74.1	C - Resistant	76.5	C - Resistant	-2.4
Benin	2019	33.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-2
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	2019	33.3	F - Persecuting	35.3	F - Persecuting	-2
Latvia	2019	63	D - Intolerant	64.7	D - Intolerant	-1.7
Djibouti	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-1.3

Papua New Guinea	2019	22.2	F - Persecuting	23.5	F - Persecuting	-1.3
Botswana	2019	51.9	F - Persecuting	52.9	F - Persecuting	-1
Croatia	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-0.9
Czech Republic	2019	81.5	B - Tolerant	82.4	B - Tolerant	-0.9
Gambia, The	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-0.7
Gaza	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-0.7
Libya	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-0.7
Turkmenistan	2019	11.1	F - Persecuting	11.8	F - Persecuting	-0.7
Armenia	2019	40.7	F - Persecuting	41.2	F - Persecuting	-0.5
Serbia	2019	70.4	C - Resistant	70.6	C - Resistant	-0.2

Appendix 5. Religion and the Global Barometers

Table A11. Global Barometers countries and dominant religions ⁴⁵

Country	GBGR Grade	GBGR Score	GBTR Grade	GBTR Score	Dominant Religion
Afghanistan	F	7.4	F	17.6	Muslim (99.7%)
Albania	C	70.4	F	58.8	Muslim (80.3%)
Algeria	F	11.1	F	23.5	Muslim (97.9%)
Andorra	A	92.3	B	81.3	Christian (89.5%)
Angola	C	74.1	F	52.9	Christian (90.5%)
Antigua and Barbuda	F	29.6	F	35.3	Christian (93.0%)
Argentina	C	77.8	D	64.7	Christian (85.2%)
Armenia	F	40.7	F	41.2	Christian (98.5%)
Australia	A	92.6	C	70.6	Christian (67.3%)
Austria	A	96.3	B	88.2	Christian (80.4%)
Azerbaijan	F	25.9	F	23.5	Muslim (96.9%)
Bahamas, The	D	63	F	47.1	Christian (96.0%)
Bahrain	F	25.9	F	23.5	Muslim (70.3%)
Bangladesh	F	11.1	F	23.5	Muslim (89.8%)
Barbados	F	25.9	F	47.1	Christian (95.2%)
Belarus	F	22.2	F	41.2	Christian (71.2%)

⁴⁵ Source: World Population Review, 2021, "Religion by Country, 2021", available: <https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/religion-by-country>

Belgium	A	100	A	94.1	Christian (64.2%)
Belize	F	48.1	F	47.1	Christian (87.6%)
Benin	F	33.3	F	35.3	Christian (53.05)
Bhutan	F	29.6	F	41.2	Buddhist (74.7%)
Bolivia	C	77.8	C	76.5	Christian (93.9%)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	C	74.1	C	70.6	Christian (52.3%)
Botswana	F	51.9	F	52.9	Christian (72.1%)
Brazil	C	74.1	C	70.6	Christian (88.9%)
Brunei Darussalam	F	7.4	F	11.8	Muslim (75.1%)
Bulgaria	D	66.7	F	58.8	Christian (82.1%)
Burkina Faso	F	25.9	F	23.5	Muslim (61.6%)
Burundi	F	22.2	F	29.4	Christian (91.5%)
Cabo Verde	C	77.8	D	64.7	Christian (89.1%)
Cambodia	F	55.6	F	47.1	Buddhist (96.9%)
Cameroon	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (70.3%)
Canada	A	96.3	A	94.1	Christian (69.0%)
Central African Republic	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (89.5%)
Chad	F	14.8	F	17.6	Muslim (55.3%)
Chile	C	77.8	B	82.4	Christian (89.4%)
China	F	37	F	41.2	Unaffiliated (52.2%)

Colombia	B	85.2	C	76.5	Christian (92.5%)
Comoros	F	14.8	F	17.6	Muslim (98.3%)
Congo, D.R. (Kinshasa)	F	25.9	F	17.6	Christian (95.8%)
Congo, Rep. (Brazzaville)	F	33.3	F	35.3	Christian (85.9%)
Costa Rica	D	69.2	D	68.8	Christian (90.9%)
Cote d'Ivoire	F	37	F	23.5	No majority
Croatia	B	81.5	B	82.4	Christian (93.4%)
Cuba	F	59.3	F	35.3	Christian (59.2%)
Cyprus	B	81.5	F	52.9	Christian (73.2%)
Czech Republic	B	81.5	B	82.4	Unaffiliated (76.4%)
Denmark	A	100	A	100	Christian (83.5%)
Djibouti	F	22.2	F	23.5	Muslim (96.9%)
Dominica	F	15.4	F	25	Christian (94.4%)
Dominican Republic	F	40.7	F	35.3	Christian (88.0%)
Ecuador	B	81.5	C	76.5	Christian (94.1%)
Egypt, Arab Rep.	F	22.2	F	17.6	Muslim (94.9%)
El Salvador	F	40.7	F	52.9	Christian (88.2%)
England	A	96.3	B	82.4	Christian (71.1%)
Equatorial Guinea	F	25.9	F	29.4	Christian (88.7%)
Eritrea	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (62.9%)

Estonia	B	88.9	B	82.4	Unaffiliated (59.6%)
Ethiopia	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (62.8%)
Fiji	C	77.8	D	64.7	Christian (64.4%)
Finland	A	96.3	B	82.4	Christian (81.6%)
France	A	96.3	A	94.1	Christian (63.0%)
Gabon	F	14.8	F	11.8	Christian (76.5%)
Gambia, The	F	11.1	F	11.8	Muslim (95.1%)
Gaza	F	11.1	F	11.8	N.A.
Georgia	C	70.4	F	58.8	Christian (88.5%)
Germany	B	85.2	B	88.2	Christian (68.7%)
Ghana	F	22.2	F	29.4	Christian (74.9%)
Greece	B	88.9	C	76.5	Christian (88.1%)
Grenada	F	30.8	F	37.5	Christian (96.6%)
Guatemala	F	37	F	35.3	Christian (95.2%)
Guinea	F	18.5	F	23.5	Muslim (84.4%)
Guinea-Bissau	F	59.3	F	47.1	No majority
Guyana	F	33.3	F	41.2	Christian (66.0%)
Haiti	F	40.7	F	47.1	Christian (86.9%)
Honduras	F	55.6	F	47.1	Christian (87.6%)
Hong Kong SAR, China	D	61.5	F	56.3	N.A.

Hungary	C	77.8	F	52.9	Christian (81.0%)
Iceland	A	96.2	B	87.5	Christian (95.0%)
India	F	37	C	70.6	Hindu (79.5%)
Indonesia	F	18.5	F	17.6	Muslim (87.2%)
Iran, Islamic Rep.	F	3.7	F	29.4	Muslim (99.5%)
Iraq	F	25.9	F	11.8	Muslim (99.0%)
Ireland	A	92.6	B	82.4	Christian (92.0%)
Israel	B	81.5	C	76.5	Jewish (75.6%)
Italy	C	74.1	D	64.7	Christian (83.3%)
Jamaica	F	29.6	F	35.3	Christian (77.2%)
Japan	D	63	F	58.8	Unaffiliated (57.0%)
Jordan	F	29.6	F	23.5	Muslim (97.2%)
Kazakhstan	F	37	F	29.4	Muslim (70.4%)
Kenya	F	22.2	F	35.3	Christian (84.8%)
Kiribati	F	34.6	F	43.8	Christian (97.0%)
Kosovo	C	74.1	F	58.8	Muslim (87.0%)
Kuwait	F	18.5	F	11.8	Muslim (74.1%)
Kyrgyzstan	F	29.6	F	47.1	Muslim (88.0%)
Laos	F	48.1	F	35.3	Buddhist (66.0%)
Latvia	D	63	D	64.7	Christian (55.8%)

Lebanon	F	18.5	F	23.5	Muslim (61.3%)
Lesotho	F	59.3	F	47.1	Christian (96.8%)
Liberia	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (85.9%)
Libya	F	11.1	F	11.8	Muslim (96.6%)
Liechtenstein	B	88.5	D	62.5	Christian (91.9%)
Lithuania	C	77.8	F	47.1	Christian (89.8%)
Luxembourg	A	96.3	A	94.1	Christian (70.4%)
Macedonia, FYR	D	66.7	F	58.8	Christian (59.3%)
Madagascar	F	55.6	F	47.1	Christian (85.3%)
Malawi	F	22.2	F	11.8	Christian (82.7%)
Malaysia	F	14.8	F	5.9	Muslim (63.7%)
Maldives	F	7.4	F	17.6	Muslim (98.4%)
Mali	F	37	F	23.5	Muslim (92.4%)
Malta	A	100	A	94.1	Christian (97.0%)
Marshall Islands	F	57.7	F	43.8	Christian (97.5%)
Mauritania	F	11.1	F	23.5	Muslim (99.1%)
Mauritius	F	50	F	43.8	Hindu (56.4%)
Mexico	C	70.4	F	35.3	Christian (95.1%)
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	D	61.5	F	43.8	Christian (95.3%)
Moldova	F	59.3	D	64.7	Christian (97.4%)

Monaco	D	69.2	D	62.5	Christian (86.0%)
Mongolia	C	74.1	F	58.8	Buddhist (55.1%)
Montenegro	C	74.1	C	76.5	Christian (78.1%)
Morocco	F	18.5	F	23.5	Muslim (99.9%)
Mozambique	F	51.9	F	41.2	Christian (56.7%)
Myanmar (Burma)	F	22.2	F	29.4	Buddhist (80.1%)
Namibia	F	33.3	F	41.2	Christian (97.5%)
Nauru	F	57.7	F	43.8	Christian (79.0%)
Nepal	C	70.4	C	76.5	Hindu (80.7%)
Netherlands	A	92.6	B	88.2	Christian (50.6%)
New Zealand	A	92.6	B	82.4	Christian (57.0%)
Nicaragua	F	40.7	F	35.3	Christian (85.8%)
Niger	F	48.1	F	35.3	Muslim (98.4%)
Nigeria	F	7.4	F	17.6	No majority
North Cyprus	C	70.4	F	58.8	N.A.
North Korea (Dem. P.R.)	F	22.2	F	17.6	Unaffiliated (71.3%)
Northern Ireland	A	92.6	B	88.2	N.A.
Norway	A	92.6	A	100	Christian (84.7%)
Oman	F	14.8	F	11.8	Muslim (85.9%)
Pakistan	F	7.4	F	47.1	Muslim (96.4%)

Palau	D	65.4	D	62.5	Christian (86.7%)
Panama	F	50	D	62.5	Christian (93.0%)
Papua New Guinea	F	22.2	F	23.5	Christian (99.2%)
Paraguay	F	48.1	F	35.3	Christian (96.9%)
Peru	F	59.3	C	70.6	Christian (95.5%)
Philippines	F	59.3	F	35.3	Christian (92.6%)
Poland	F	59.3	F	52.9	Christian (94.3%)
Portugal	A	96.3	B	88.2	Christian (93.8%)
Puerto Rico	B	85.2	B	82.4	N.A.
Qatar	F	14.8	F	17.6	Muslim (67.7%)
Romania	C	77.8	F	52.9	Christian (99.5%)
Russian Federation	F	18.5	F	23.5	Christian (73.3%)
Rwanda	F	48.1	F	41.2	Christian (93.4%)
Samoa	F	34.6	F	37.5	Christian (96.8%)
Sao Tome and Principe	F	59.3	F	41.2	Christian (82.2%)
Saudi Arabia	F	3.7	F	11.8	Muslim (93.0%)
Scotland	A	96.3	B	88.2	N.A.
Senegal	F	14.8	F	23.5	Muslim (96.4%)
Serbia	C	70.4	C	70.6	Christian (92.5%)
Seychelles	F	59.3	F	47.1	Christian (94.0%)

Sierra Leone	F	14.8	F	23.5	Muslim (78.0%)
Singapore	F	37	F	52.9	No majority
Slovakia	B	81.5	C	76.5	Christian (85.3%)
Slovenia	B	85.2	C	76.5	Christian (78.4%)
Solomon Islands	F	15.4	F	18.8	Christian (97.4%)
Somalia	F	3.7	F	17.6	Muslim (99.8%)
South Africa	B	85.2	B	82.4	Christian (81.2%)
South Korea	F	55.6	F	58.8	No majority
South Sudan	F	11.1	F	5.9	Christian (60.5%)
Spain	A	96.3	D	64.7	Christian (78.6%)
Sri Lanka	F	29.6	F	41.2	Buddhist (69.3%)
St. Kitts and Nevis	F	22.2	F	29.4	Christian (94.6%)
St. Lucia	F	30.8	F	43.8	N.A.
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	F	11.5	F	18.8	Christian (88.7%)
Sudan	F	14.8	F	23.5	Muslim (90.7%)
Suriname	C	74.1	F	47.1	Christian (51.6%)
Swaziland (Eswatini)	F	29.6	F	35.3	N.A.
Sweden	A	100	B	82.4	Christian (67.2%)
Switzerland	C	70.4	C	76.5	Christian (81.3%)
Syrian Arab Republic	F	7.4	F	5.9	Muslim (92.8%)

Taiwan	B	81.5	C	70.6	Folk Religion (44.2%)
Tajikistan	F	22.2	F	17.6	Muslim (96.7%)
Tanzania	F	7.4	F	17.6	Christian (61.4%)
Thailand	C	74.1	C	70.6	Buddhist (93.2%)
Timor-Leste	D	63	F	58.8	Christian (99.6%)
Togo	F	14.8	F	17.6	Christian (43.7%)
Tonga	F	25.9	F	23.5	Christian (98.9%)
Trinidad and Tobago	F	55.6	F	47.1	Christian (65.9%)
Tunisia	F	18.5	F	23.5	Muslim (99.5%)
Turkey	F	22.2	F	29.4	Muslim (98.0%)
Turkmenistan	F	11.1	F	11.8	Muslim (93.0%)
Tuvalu	F	15.4	F	12.5	Christian (96.7%)
Uganda	F	7.4	F	11.8	Christian (86.7%)
Ukraine	F	59.3	F	52.9	Christian (83.8%)
United Arab Emirates	F	7.4	F	11.8	Muslim (76.9%)
United Kingdom	A	96.3	B	82.4	N.A.
United States	C	77.8	F	35.3	Christian (78.3%)
Uruguay	A	100	A	100	Christian (57.9%)
US Virgin Islands	B	88.9	F	52.9	N.A.
Uzbekistan	F	7.4	F	5.9	Muslim (96.7%)

Vanuatu	F	57.7	F	50	Christian (93.3%)
Venezuela	F	59.3	F	41.2	Christian (89.3%)
Vietnam	D	66.7	F	58.8	Folk Religion (45.3%)
Wales	A	96.3	B	88.2	N.A.
West Bank	F	23.1	F	18.8	N.A.
Yemen, Rep.	F	7.4	F	11.8	Muslim (99.1%)
Zambia	F	11.1	F	17.6	Christian (97.6%)
Zimbabwe	F	18.5	F	29.4	Christian (87.0%)

Appendix 6. Democracy and GBGR

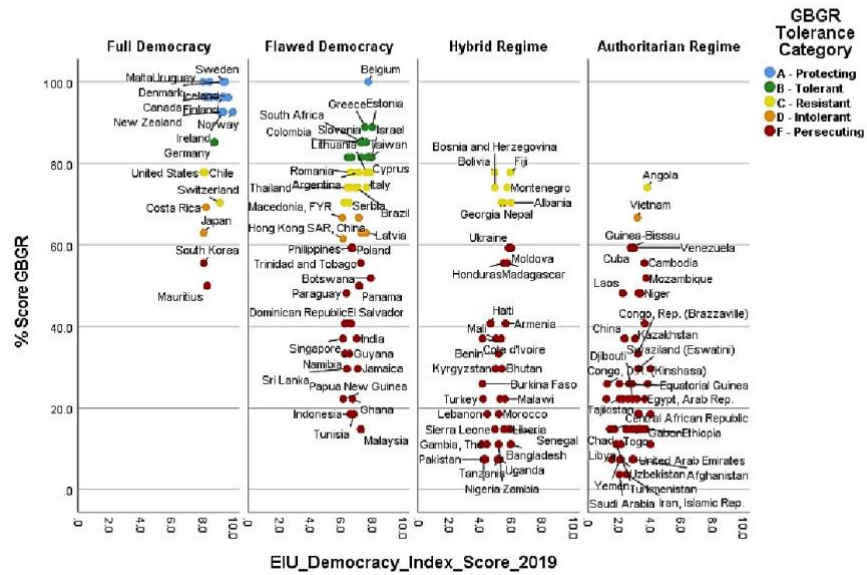


Figure A1. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index scores and 2019 GBGR scores

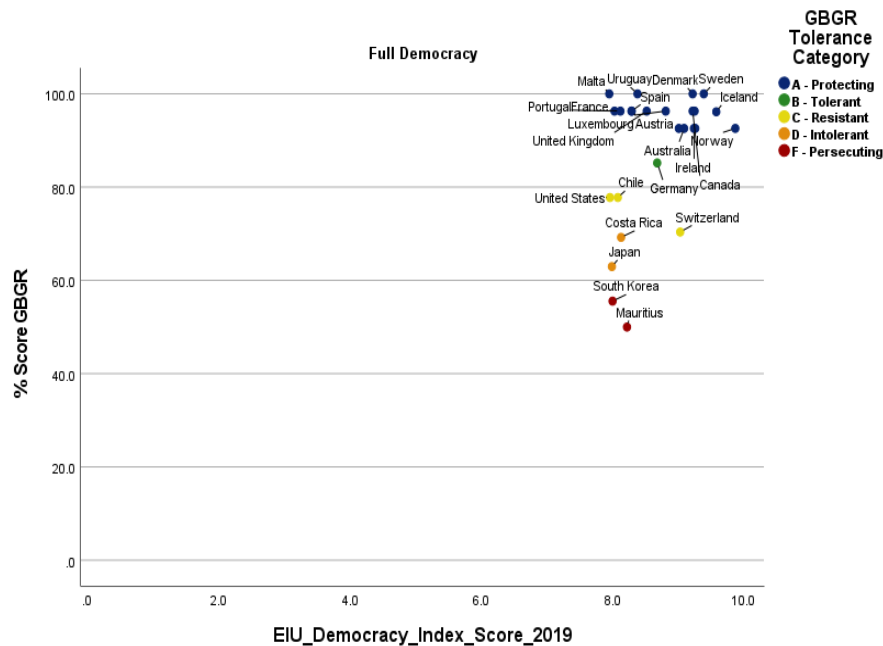


Figure A2. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Full Democracies and 2019 GBGR scores

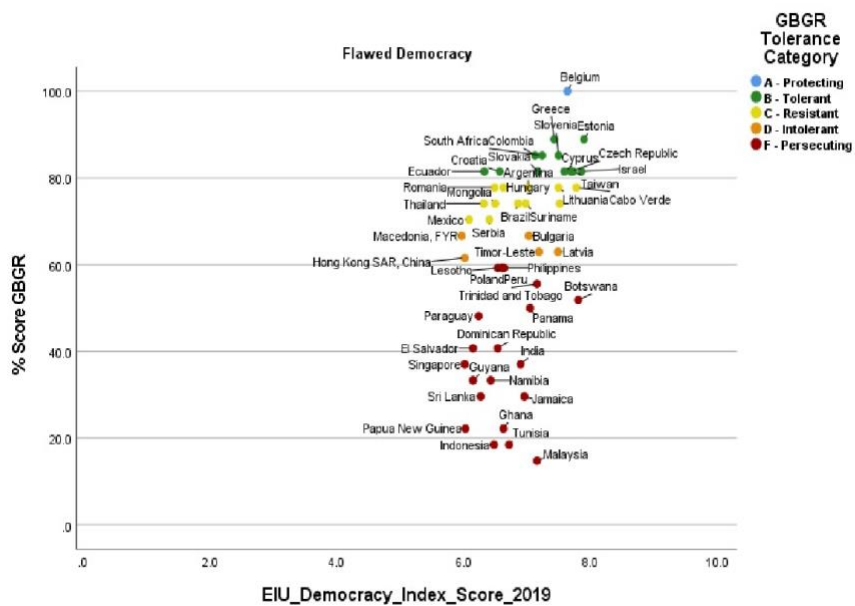


Figure A3. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Flawed Democracies and 2019 GBGR scores

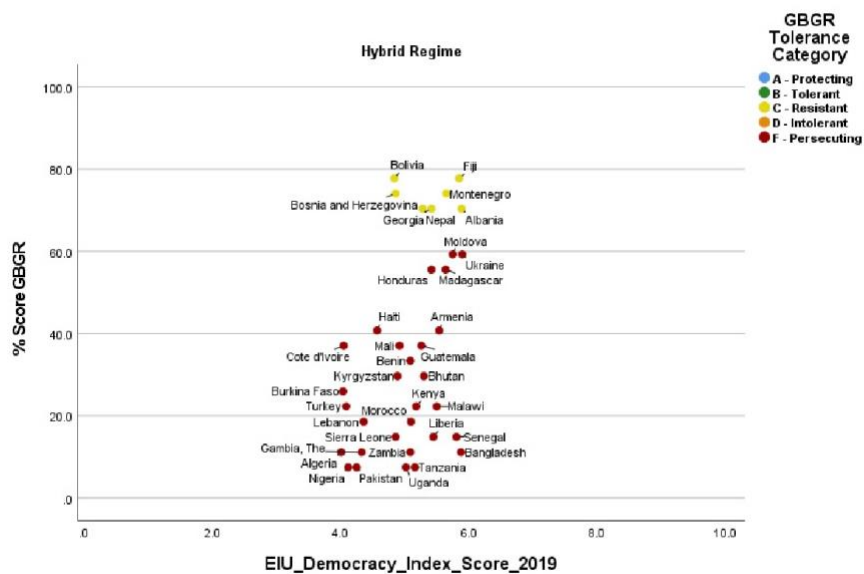


Figure A4. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Hybrid Regimes and 2019 GBGR scores

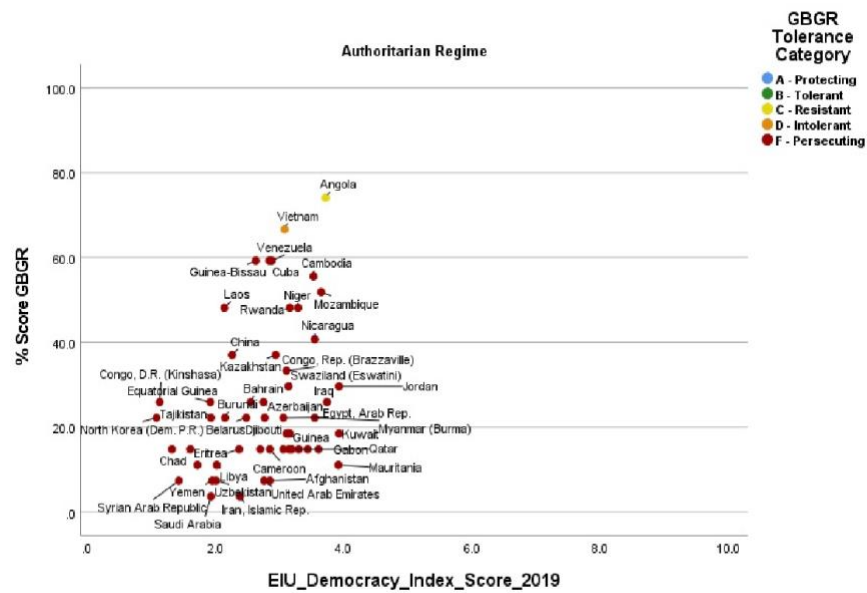


Figure A5. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Authoritarian Regimes and 2019 GBGR scores

Appendix 7. Democracy and GBTR

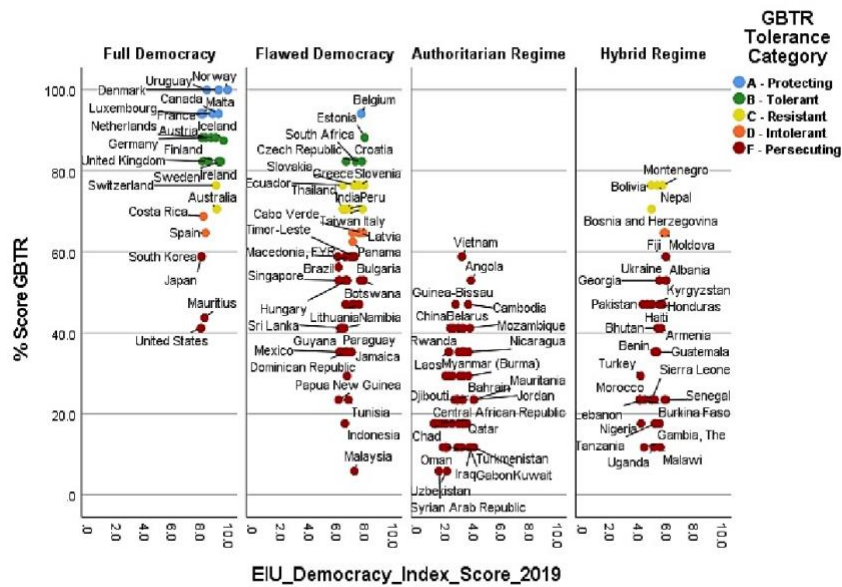


Figure A6. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index scores and 2019 GBTR scores

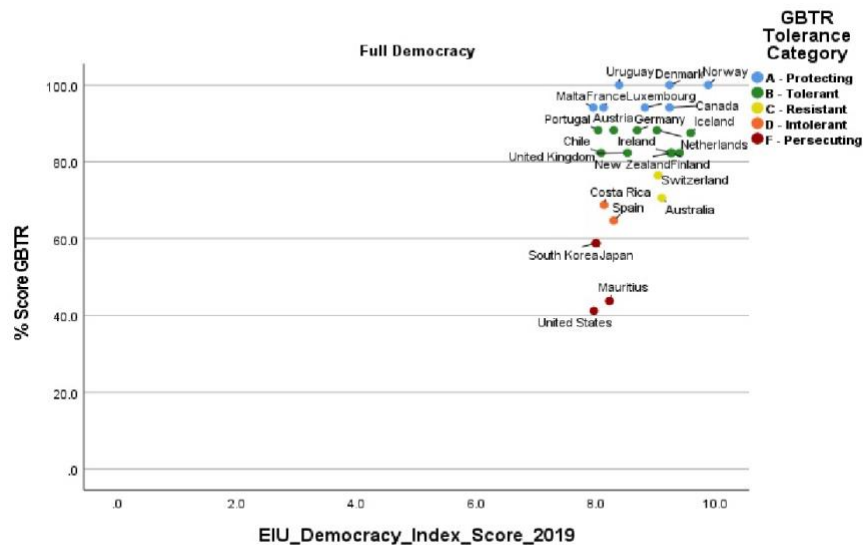


Figure A7. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Full Democracies and 2019 GBTR scores

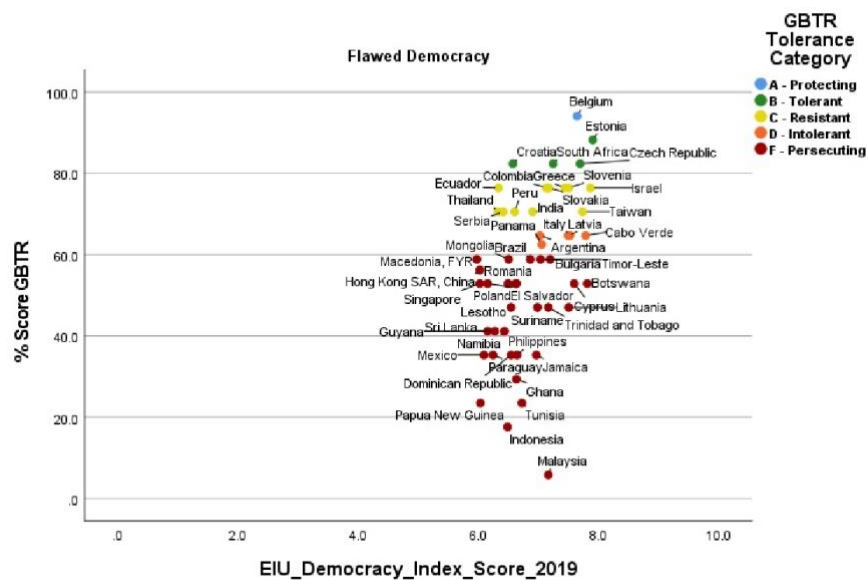


Figure A8. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Flawed Democracies and 2019 GBTR scores

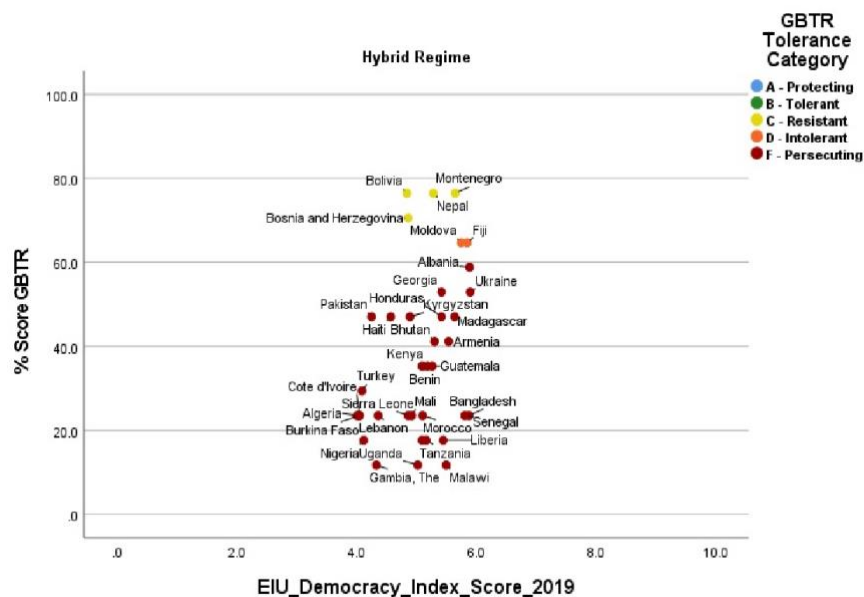


Figure A9. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Hybrid regimes and 2019 GBTR scores

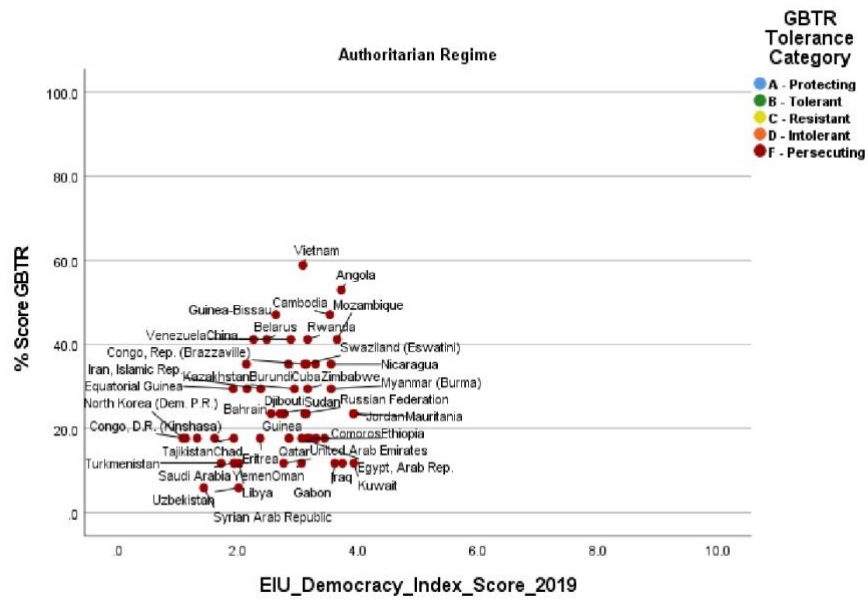


Figure A10. Scatterplot, EIU Democracy Index Authoritarian Regimes and 2019 GBTR scores

Appendix 8. Civic Space and GBGR

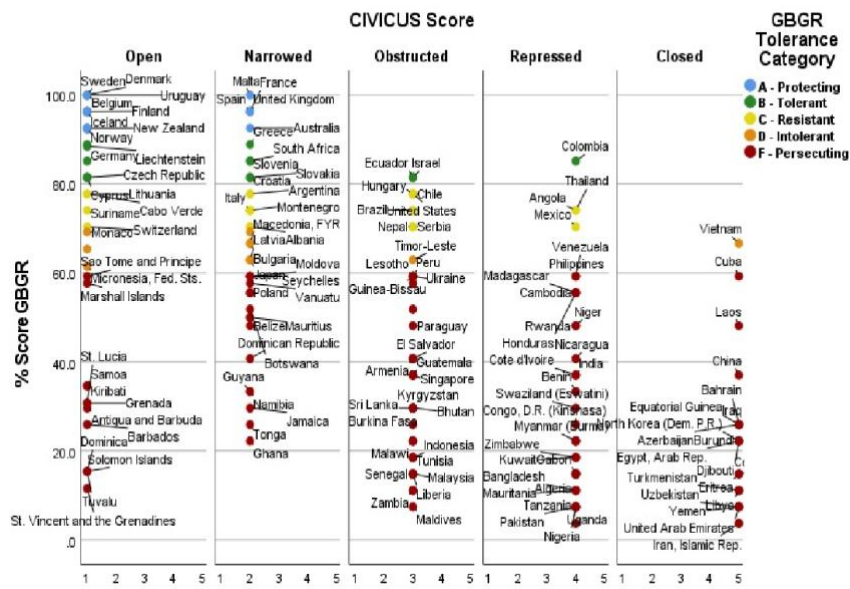


Figure A11. Scatterplot, CIVICUS scores and 2019 GBGR scores

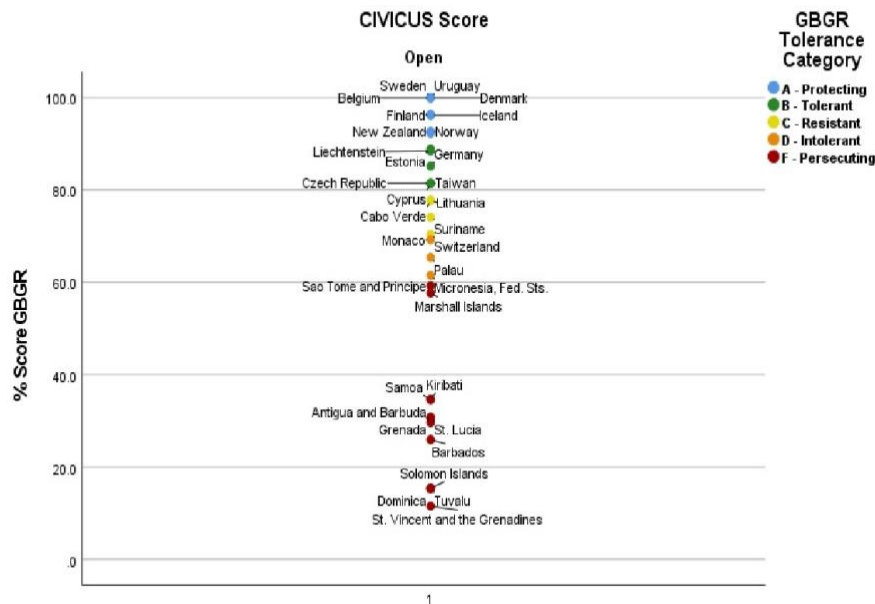


Figure A12. Scatterplot, Open CIVICUS score and 2019 GBGR scores

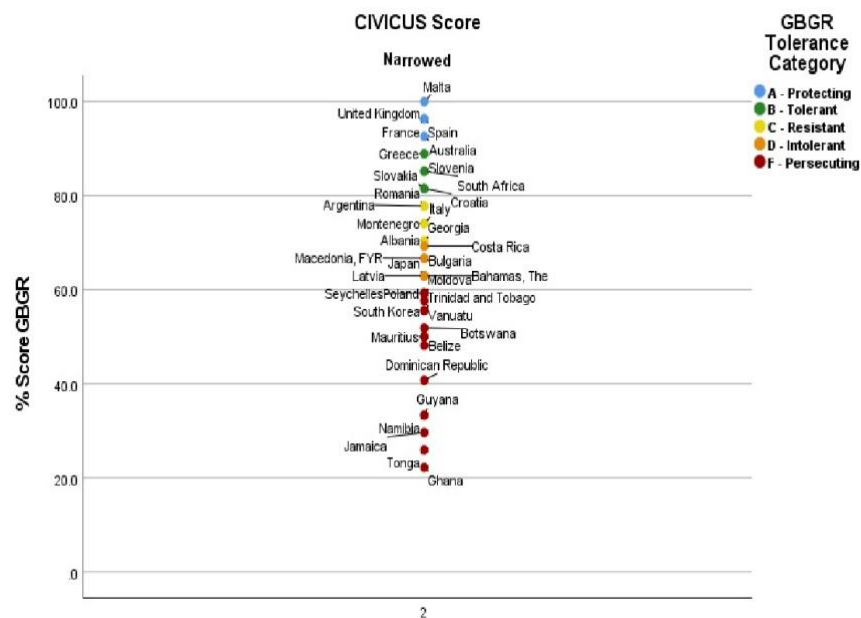


Figure A13. Scatterplot, Narrowed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBGR scores

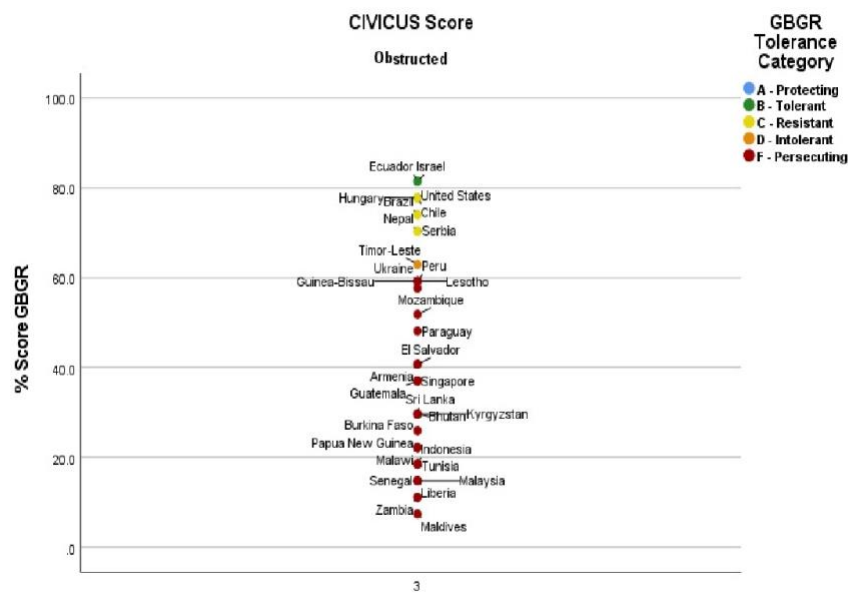


Figure A14. Scatterplot, Obstructed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBGR scores

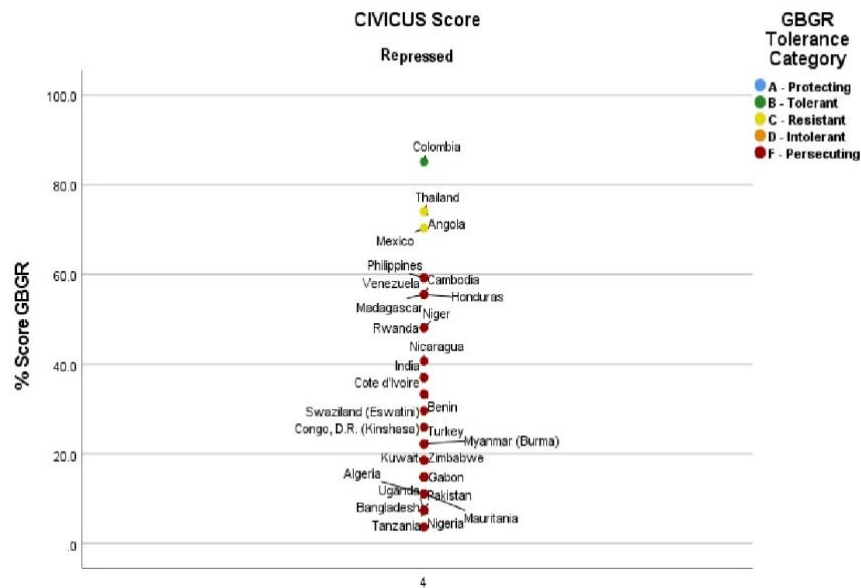


Figure A15. Scatterplot, Repressed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBGR scores

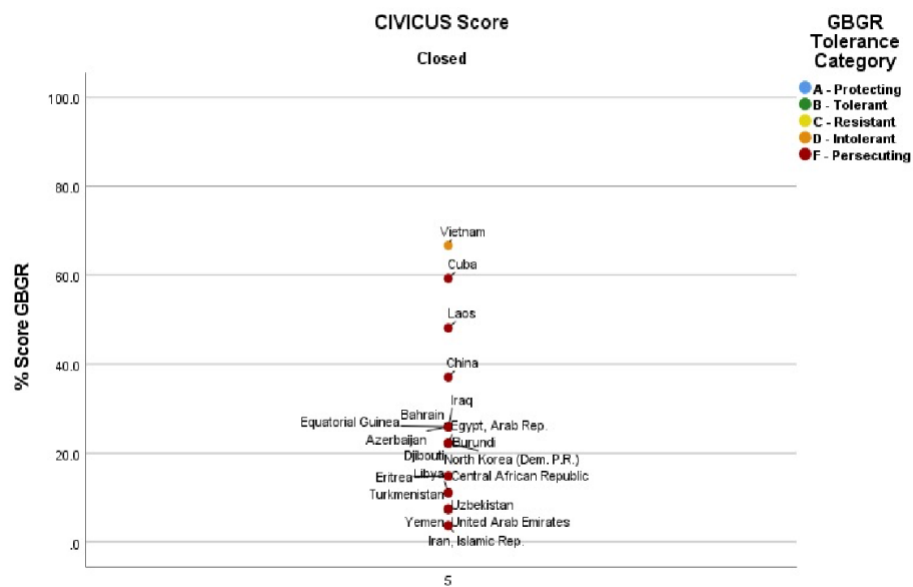


Figure A16. Scatterplot, Closed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBGR scores

Appendix 9. Civic Space and GBTR

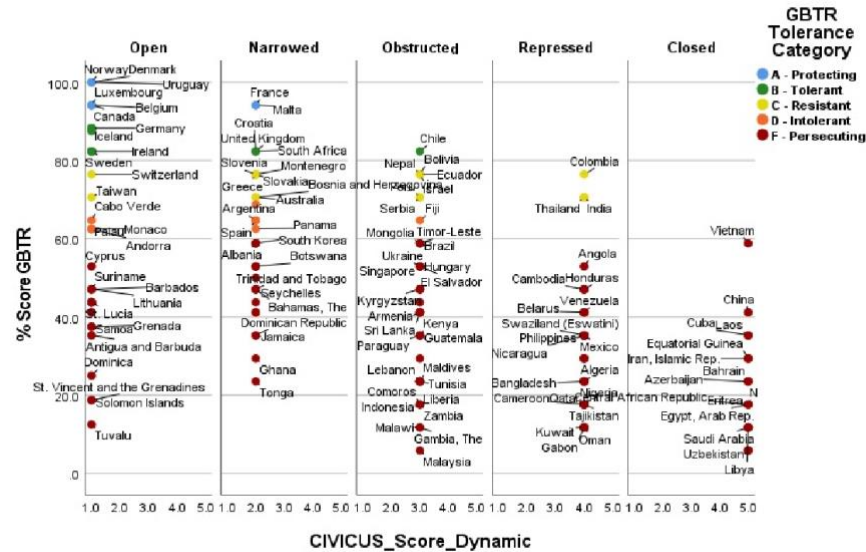


Figure A17. Scatterplot, CIVICUS scores and 2019 GBTR scores

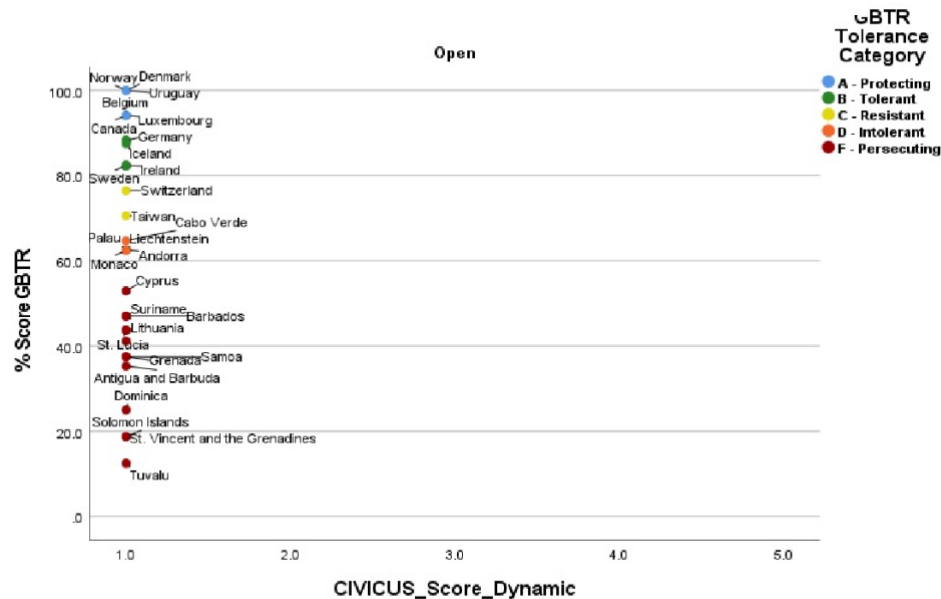


Figure A18. Scatterplot, Open CIVICUS score and 2019 GBTR scores

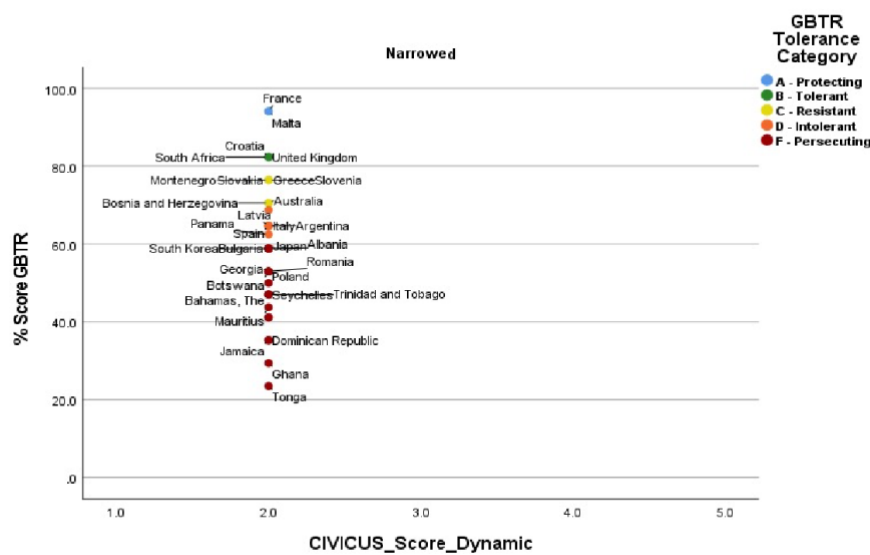


Figure A19. Scatterplot, Narrowed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBTR scores

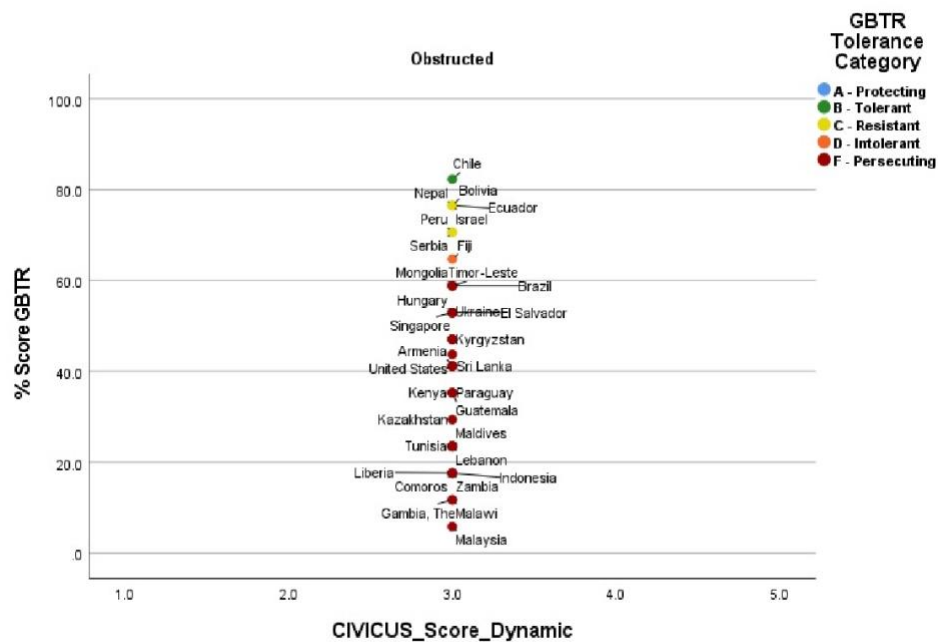


Figure A20. Scatterplot, Obstructed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBTR scores

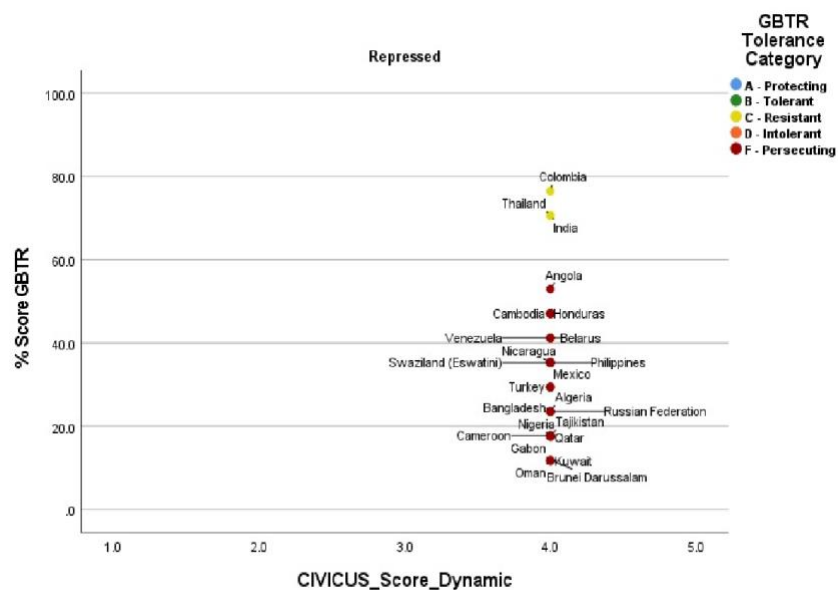


Figure A21. Scatterplot, Repressed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBTR scores

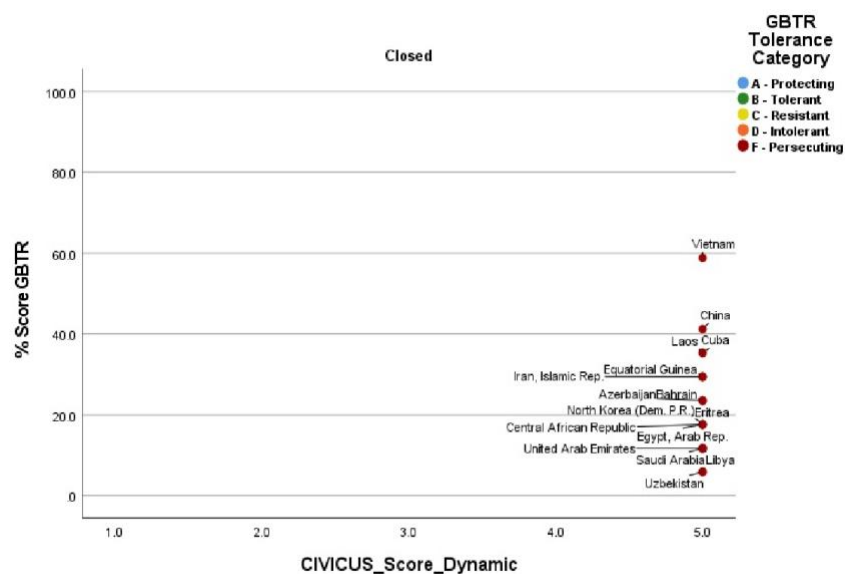


Figure A22. Scatterplot, Closed CIVICUS score and 2019 GBTR scores

Appendix 10. Human Development and GBGR

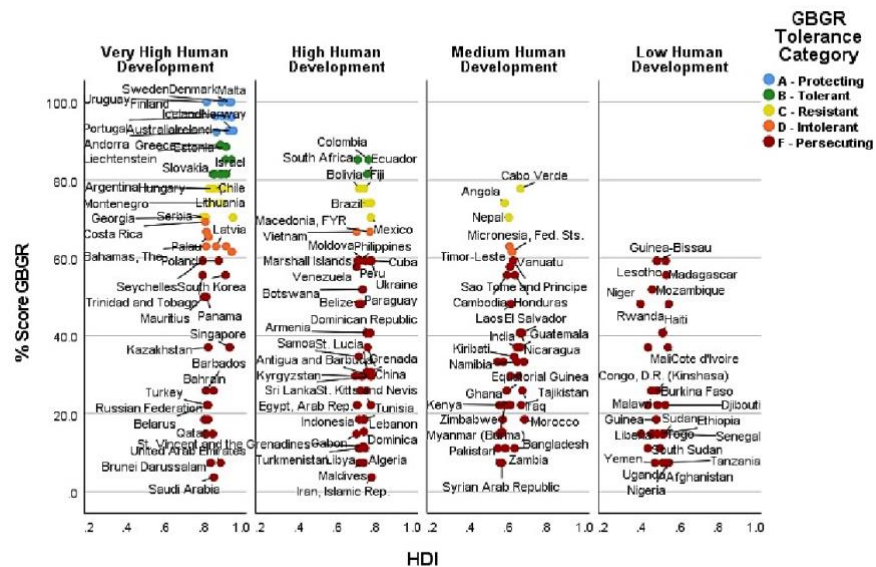


Figure A23. Correlation, Human Development Index and 2019 GBGR scores

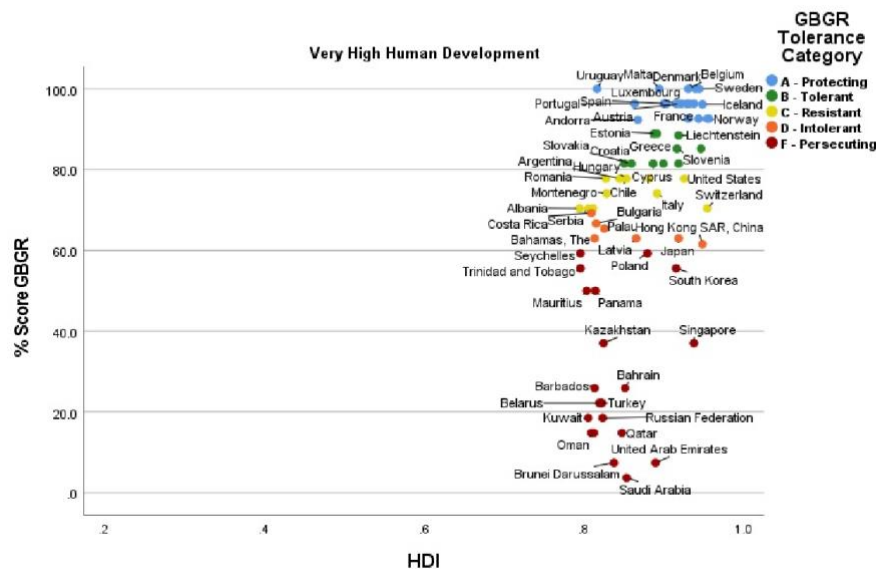


Figure A24. Correlation, Very High Human Development and 2019 GBGR scores

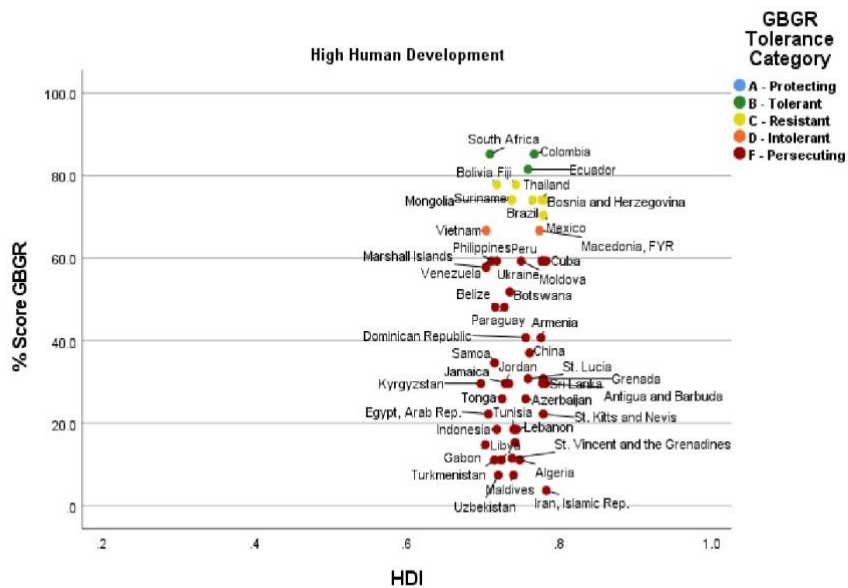


Figure A25. Correlation, High Human Development and 2019 GBGR scores

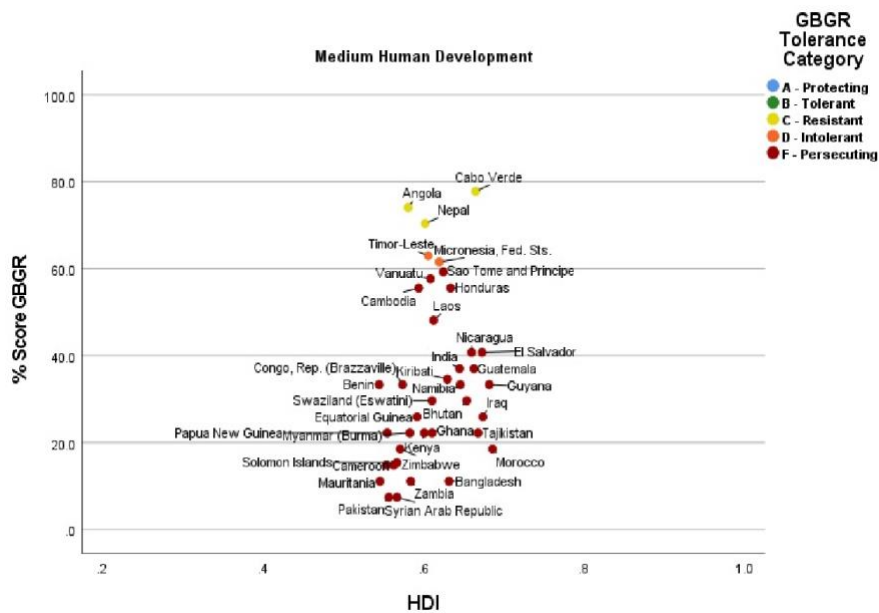


Figure A26. Correlation, Medium Human Development and 2019 GBGR scores

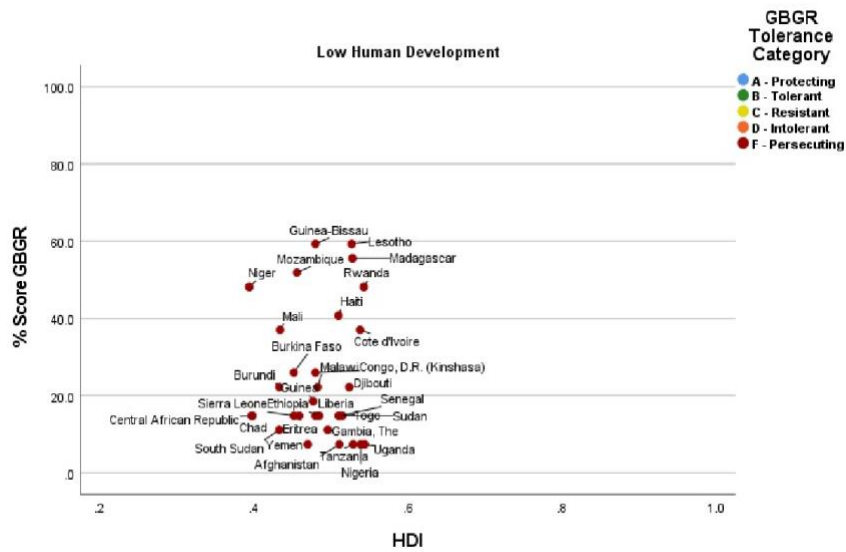


Figure A27. Correlation, Low Human Development and 2019 GBGR scores

Appendix 11. Human Development and GBTR

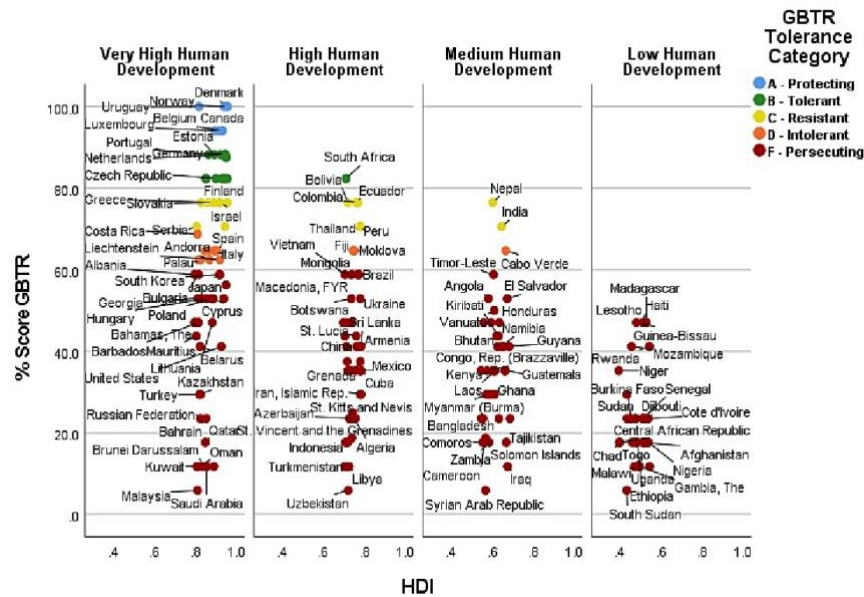


Figure A28. Human Development Index and 2019 GBTR scores

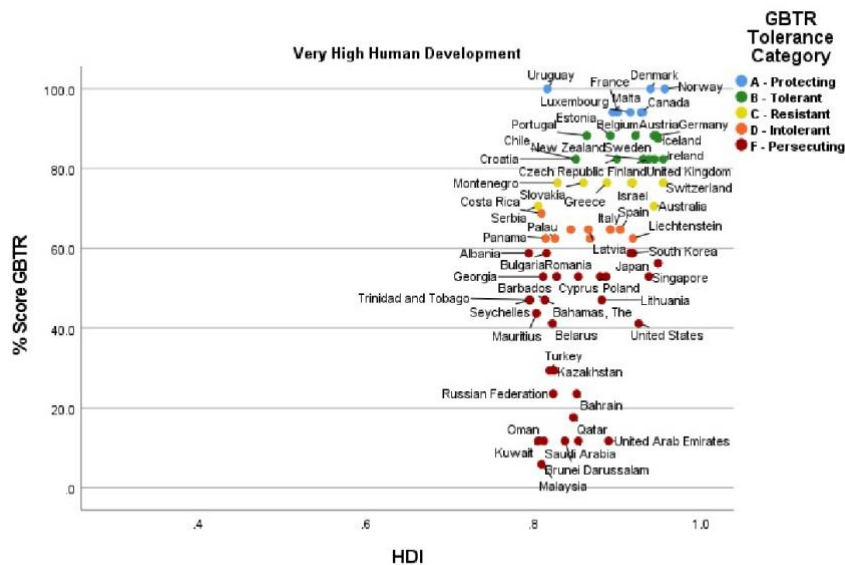


Figure A29. Correlation, Very High Human Development and 2019 GBTR scores

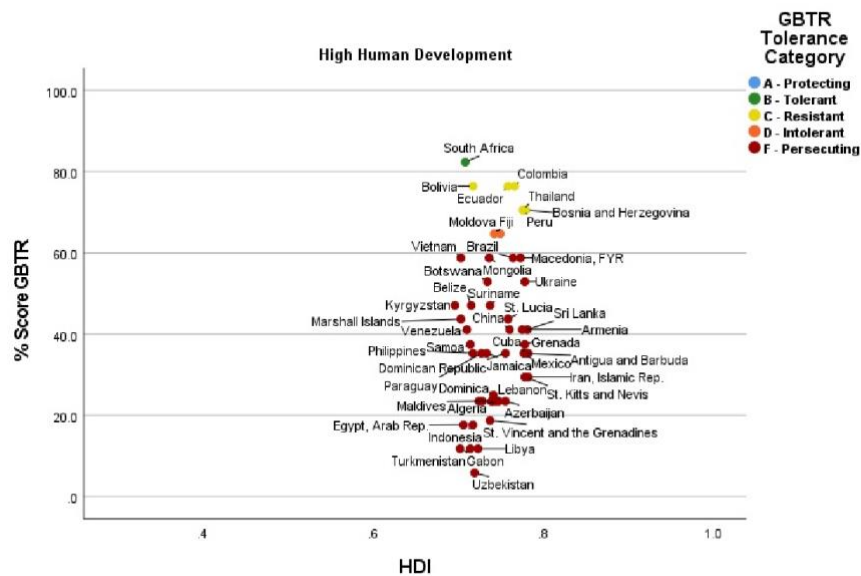


Figure A30. Correlation, High Human Development and 2019 GBTR scores

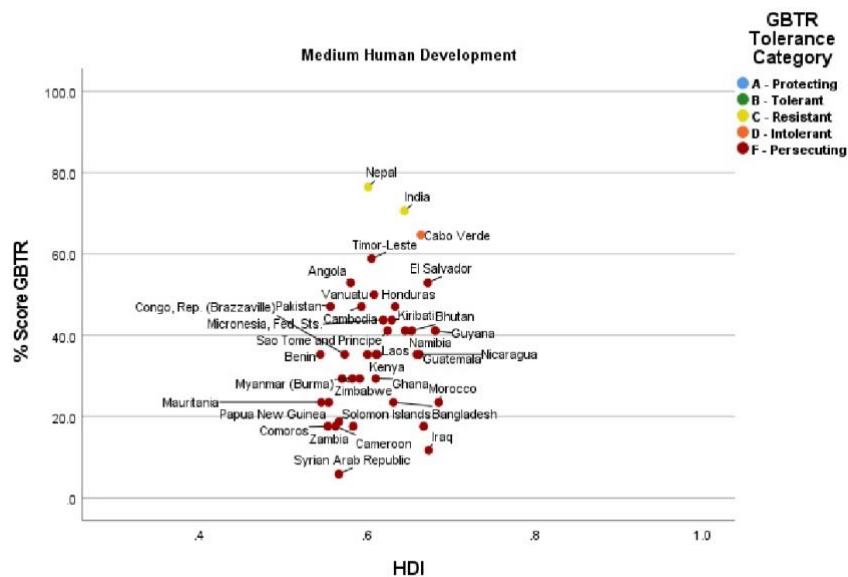


Figure A31. Correlation, Medium Human Development and 2019 GBTR scores

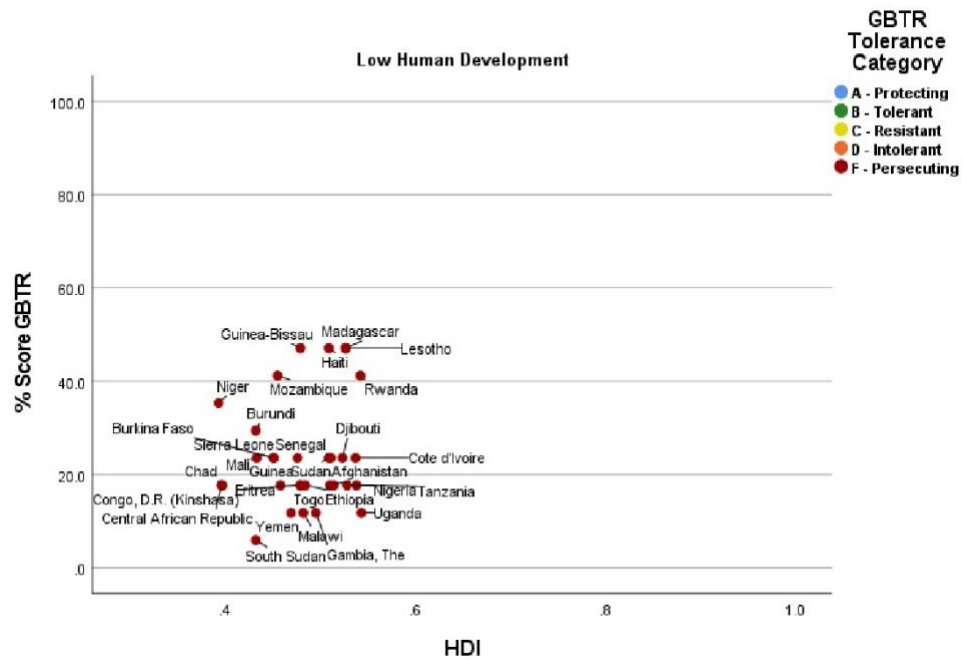


Figure A32. Correlation, Low Human Development and 2019 GBTR scores