

**Democracy, Corruption, and Global
Freedom:
Comparing LGBTQI+ Legislative and
Lived Human Rights Reality**



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS**

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Democracy, Corruption, and Global Freedom: Comparing LGBTQI+ Legislative and Lived Reality

Executive Summary

This report features data from the F&M Global Barometers' LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards (HRRCs) and LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI). The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards were developed in collaboration with the Council for Global Equality for the White House Summit for Democracy. The HRRCs focus on 110 countries invited to the Summit for Democracy.

On the whole, the results of the HRRCs and GBPI reveal that global LGBTQI+ rights are fragile. While the global picture is improving at a marginal rate, some countries are facing concerning patterns of regression. Although many nations have introduced legislation to protect gender identity minorities and intersex individuals, they remain the most vulnerable groups.

The results also uncover differences between lived reality and legislation. Some countries with high HRRCs scores had significantly lower GBPI scores and vice versa. Greece, for example, scored a 97 percent (A) on the HRRCs but a 68 percent (D) on the GBPI: Its legislative reality does not align with the lived human rights reality of its LGBTQI+ people. The United States also demonstrated a discrepancy but in the reverse: Its HRRC score is a 57 percent (A), but its GBPI score is higher, at a 70 percent (C). These findings suggest a complicated relationship between democratic indicators, top-down protections, bottom-up lived human rights experiences of LGBTQI+ individuals, and the extent to which LGBTQI+ protections and experiences are priorities for governments.

With respect to the connection between democracy, corruption, global freedom, and LGBTQI+ rights, our findings suggest that;

- Countries that are more democratic are more LGBTQI+ human rights protecting
- Countries that are more corrupt are less LGBTQI+ human rights protecting,
- Countries that are more free are also more LGBTQI+ human rights protecting.

1. Introduction

A cornerstone of successful and stable democracies is respect for fundamental rights and freedoms for all peoples, including sexual and gender identity minorities. LGBTQI+ human rights are among the most contested human rights in the twenty-first century. The protection of LGBTQI+ human rights affects the well-being of millions of people worldwide. LGBTQI+ people are the proverbial “canaries in the coal mine.” In the same way a canary falling silent alerted miners of unsafe conditions, when LGBTQI+ individuals are excluded, attacked, and ignored by a society or a regime, it is a signal that no human rights are safe. On the other hand, a society or regime that fervently protects LGBTQI+ rights is likely to defend all human rights. How a nation treats its most vulnerable populations is an approximation of how much it values human rights overall.

This report utilizes the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report cards (HRRC) data and data from the F&M Global Barometer LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI). These data were, created in collaboration with the Council for Global Equality (CGE), to illuminate the current legislative and lived human rights reality facing LGBTQI+ people in the 110 countries invited to the White House Summit for Democracy.

2. Measuring LGBTQI+ Human Rights

2.1 The LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards (HRRCs)

The Human Rights Report Cards (HRRCs) quantitatively measure the legislative reality in 2020, 2021, and 2022 for LGBTQI+ people in democracies, or burgeoning democracies, world-wide. There remains, however, an important divergence between legislative reality and lived human rights realities. Legislation is important to show progress in securing LGBTQI+ human rights, but it only tells half the story.

2.2 The F&M The Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI)

There is a paucity of qualitative data on the lived experiences of the global LGBTQI+ community. Legislation does not always translate into lived human rights reality. The existing survey data on LGBTQI+ individuals often focuses on the extent to which cisgender and heterosexual individuals accept LGBTQI+ people.

For example, the Williams Institute's Global Acceptance Index (GAI) relies on 30 years of data from more than 2,750 surveys to gauge change in acceptance toward LGBT

people in 175 countries. The GAI, however, focuses primarily on LGB people and fails to adequately measure attitudes toward transgender, queer, or non-binary individuals. Recognizing this gap, the Williams Institute partnered with Ipsos Public Affairs in 2017 to create a survey that focused on global attitudes toward transgender people. The total survey sample was 19,747 in 27 countries; only 16 countries made it to the final report.¹ It is clear that there was a significant gap in research on LGBTQI+ individuals -- not only from the perspective of inclusivity of identity -- but more importantly from the perspective of making the LGBTQI+ community the subject rather than the object of research. Few, if any, existing surveys directly ask the LGBTQI+ community about their lived human rights realities. The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) fills this data void.

3. Methodologies

3.1 The LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards

The Human Rights Report Cards were first introduced for the 2021 White House Summit for Democracy in partnership with the Council for Global Equality. The report cards consist of 30 items in three dimensions: “Basic Rights,” “Protection from Violence,” and “Socio-Economic Rights.” Items are weighted equally and scored on a binary scale: if a country performs positively, it is assigned a “1,” and if a country performs negatively, it is assigned a “0.” To receive credit, protections must be secured at the national level. Partial protections in a limited number of states, cities, or sub-national jurisdictions do not receive credit.

A cumulative score is then calculated and each country is graded according to the scale below.

Grading Scale:

0-59% - F	60-69% - D	70-79% - C	80-89% - B	90-100% - A
Failing	Poor	Fair	Good	Excellent

Figure 1. LGBTQI+ HRRC Grading Scale

¹ “Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People,” Ipsos, January 29, 2018, <https://www.ipsos.com/en/global-attitudes-toward-transgender-people>.

3.2 The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI)

The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) is a pioneering survey aimed at gauging the LGBTQI+ community's perception of human rights in 204 countries and territories.

The survey was launched from June 28 through September 29, 2022. It attempts to determine the global lived human rights reality of LGBTQI+ people, a measure not adequately captured in prior research. However, the GBPI was created not for research's sake alone; it was also created as a useful tool for activists, policy-makers, government officials, and laypeople to aid in understanding the global human rights realities of LGBTQI+ people in their own words.

Realizing that most people do not enjoy taking surveys, we designed the survey to be short but efficient, getting at key issues facing LGBTQI+ people worldwide: safety, violence, acceptance, fear, victimization, safety in gathering, and level of discrimination. The survey passed a rigorous Franklin & Marshall College Institutional Review Board (IRB) process to ensure that LGBTQI+ individuals would not be harmed in any way through their participation in the survey.

The GBPI survey was translated into four languages (Arabic, English, French, and Spanish), by professional translators and then shared with global LGBTQI+ community partners in order to ensure that translations were culturally sensitive and inoffensive. The FMGB partnered with the Council for Global Equality, Grindr 4 Equality, Eden, Her, and LGBTQI+ civil society organizations worldwide to disseminate the survey. The survey was internet-based and housed on a dedicated ADA-compliant website.

The survey asked respondents to rate their lived human rights experiences as members of the LGBTQI+ community on a Likert scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest (negative) and 5 being the highest (positive). Each country was assigned a letter grade between A-F using a standardized grading scale (illustrated below). The letter grades were further quantified so that an F corresponded to between 0-59%, a D between 60-69%, a C between 70-79%, a B between 80-89%, and an A between 90-100%.

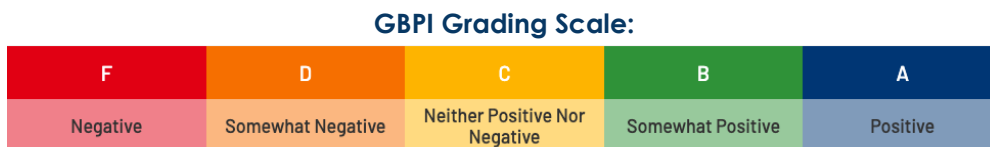


Figure 2. GBPI Grading Scale

The six questions are:

Question 1 (Safety): “During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all safe” and 5 means “very safe,” how safe do you feel living as an L, G, B, T or I person in your country?”

Question 2 (Acceptance): “During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all accepted” and 5 means “fully accepted,” how accepted do you feel as an LGBTI person by your society?”

Question 3 (Fear): “During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “very fearful” and 5 means “not at all fearful,” how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status?”

Question 4 (Violence): “During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “very likely” and 5 means “not at all likely,” how likely are you to be a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status?”

Question 5 (Safety in Gathering): “On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all safe” and 5 means “very safe,” how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?”

Question 6 (Discrimination): “During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “all of the time” and 5 means “never,” how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?”

Demographic questions were included which allowed for a disaggregation of survey responses based on:

- a) Country
- b) Location: rural v. urban
- c) Age: Under 25, Between 25 and 35, Between 36 and 55, and Over 55, and
- d) Identity: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender man, Transgender woman, Intersex, Queer, Non-binary or Other.

Individuals taking the survey could opt to select one or multiple identities. They also had the option of leaving comments, which many did, and the option of not answering any particular question or not providing demographic information.

The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index garnered over 171,000 responses from 136 countries and territories. When cleaned, the total completed surveys totaled 167,382.² The highest response rate came from Mexico, with 26,018 completed surveys. The second and third highest responses came from the United States, with 14,046 responses, and Spain, with 11,706 responses³. Sixty-one countries with fewer than 30 responses or not responses at all were omitted. In total, there are 136 countries included in the analysis.⁴

4. Overview of Findings

4.1 Overview of HRRC Findings

The average global score on the HRRC in 2022 was an F (45%). **In other words, the majority of 110 countries invited to the White House Summit for Democracy earned a Failing grade on their LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards in 2022.** Sixty-seven countries, or 61 percent of the total countries earned a grade of F, or Failing. Only four countries, or four percent of the 110 countries in the dataset, scored A or Excellent. Malta had the highest score, with 100 percent, followed by Greece (97%), Canada (90%), and Uruguay (90%). Malaysia and Nigeria both scored the lowest at 0 percent.

² Duplicate surveys were removed as were surveys that were not filled out by individuals who did not identify as a member of the LGBTQI+ community.

³ For a more extensive discussion of the GBPI methodology see, Dicklitch-Nelson, S, Maxwell, E., Hallenbeck, E, Kasperek, S (2023). The F&M Global Barometers: Quantifying LGBT+ Human Rights Protections Worldwide. F&M Global Barometers Background Note 1, available at <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org>.

⁴ The countries omitted were: Antigua and Barbuda, Belarus, Bhutan, Brunei, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Congo (Kinshasa), Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Gaza, Guinea Bissau, Iran, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Liberia, Lithuania, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Moldova, Monaco, Mozambique, Nauru, Niger, North Korea, Oman, Palau, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uzbekistan, Vanuatu, West Bank, and Yemen. **The total N= of countries included is 136.**

LGBTQI+ Human Rights Report Cards (2022)

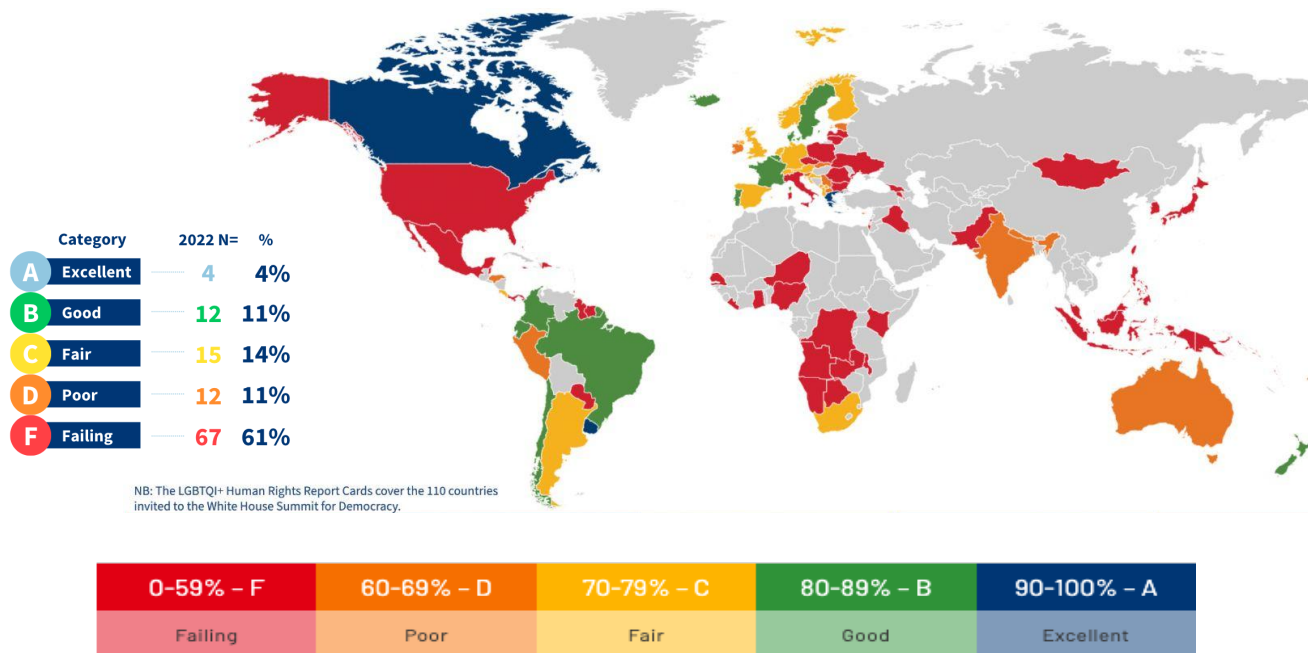


Figure 3. LGBTQI Human Rights Report Cards (2022) Map

4.2 Overview of The F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) Findings

The average global score on the 136 countries included in the GBPI dataset was 59 percent. **In other words, the majority of countries in the world scored a failing grade on overall lived human rights reality for LGBTQI+ people.** Sixty-eight of the 136 countries scored an F or Failing grade -- in other words - 50 percent of countries earned a failing grade on lived human rights realities. No country earned a grade of A or Excellent on the GBPI, and only eight countries or six percent of the total dataset earned a grade of B or Good.

F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) (2022)

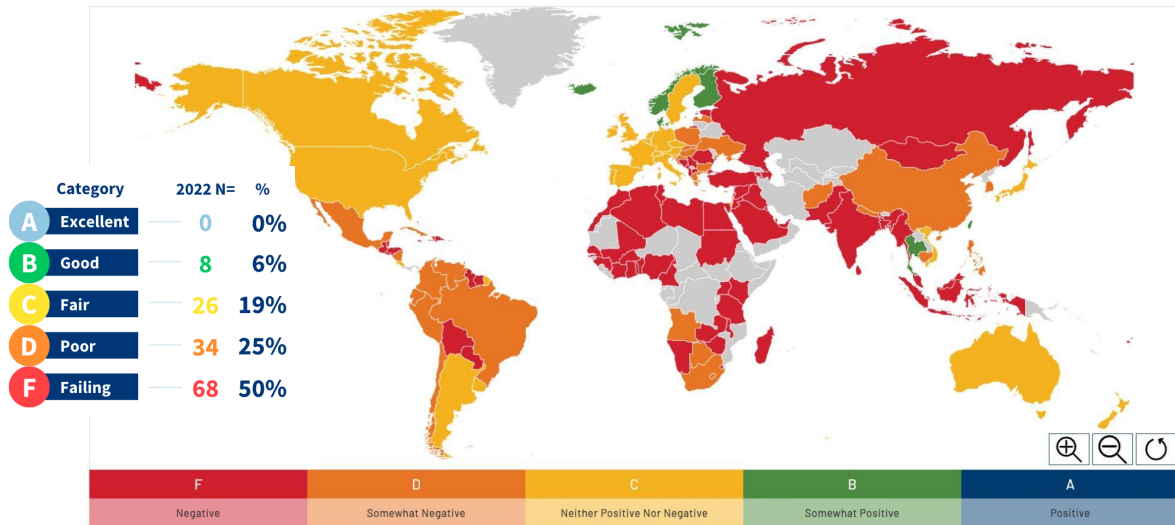


Figure 4. LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) (2022) Map

5: Democracy

5.1 The Connection Between Democracy and LGBTQI+ Human Rights

The United Nations Human Rights Council has repeatedly reinforced the relationship between democratic government and the protection of human rights.⁵ Democracy, as defined by The Economist Intelligence Unit, “is a set of practices and principles that institutionalize, and thereby, ultimately, protect freedom.”⁶ “Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms...are essential elements of democracy.”⁷ Still, although perfect democracies may declare all citizens as equals, democracies themselves are not all created equal.

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.

⁵ “Rule of Law- Democracy and Human Rights,” OHCHR, accessed June 21, 2021 <https://www.ohchr.org/en/Issues/RuleOfLaw/Pages/Democracy.aspx>.

⁶ “The Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2019,” The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2019, <http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=Democracy-Index-2019.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=democracyindex2019>.

⁷ IBID, “Rule of Law- Democracy and Human Rights,” OHCHR.

The score assigned to each country corresponds to a broader categorization of democracy. “Full democracies” have a score greater than 8, “flawed democracies” have a score greater than 6 and less than 8, “hybrid regimes” have a score greater than 4 and less than 6, and “authoritarian regimes” have a score less than 4.⁸

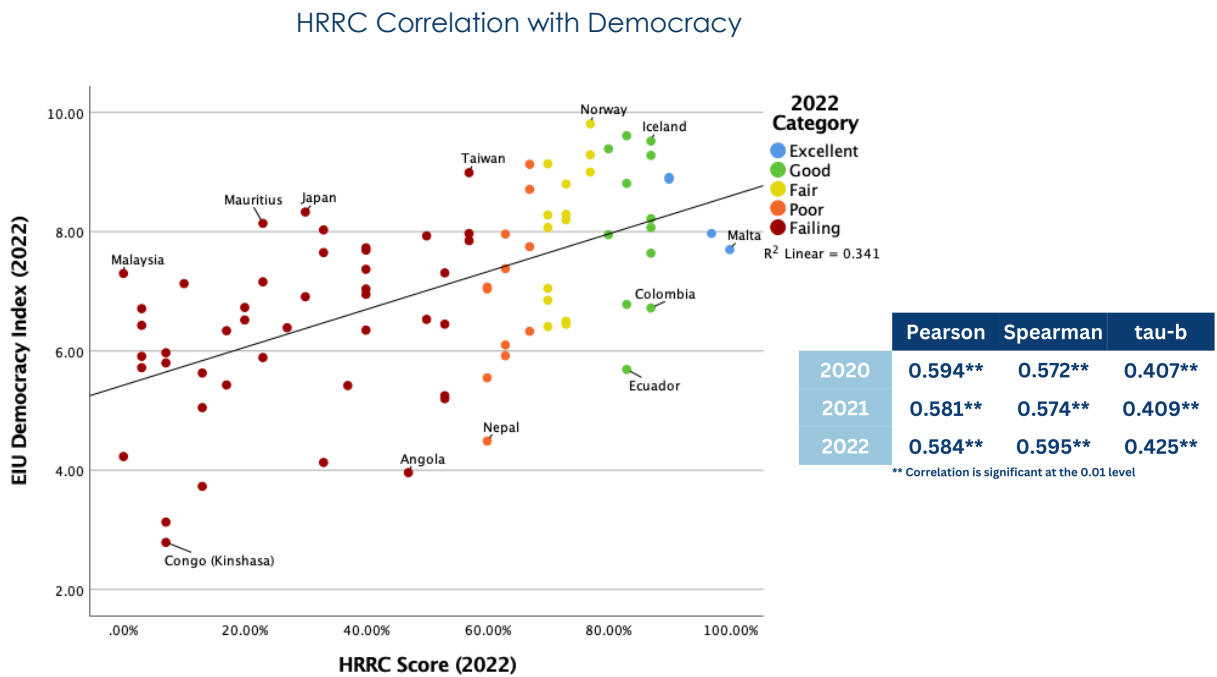


Figure 5. HRRC Correlation with Democracy

⁸ “The Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2022,” The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2022, https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2022/?utm_source=google&utm_medium=paid-search&utm_campaign=democracy-index-2022&gclid=Cj0KCQjwfo-kBhDIARisAL6Lorfqom_T575RT7IUuL9KyXud5k7gzXOgXOUVik4XTr0aeQCKAVVc.JvsqAqG5EALw_wcB .

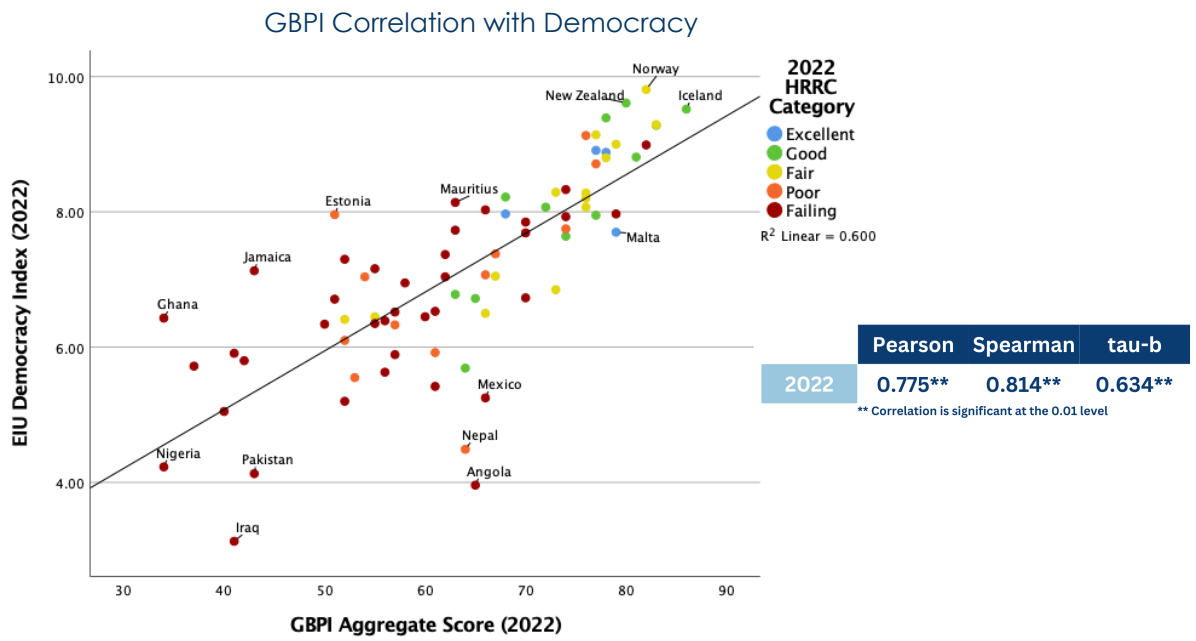


Figure 6. GBPI Correlation with Democracy

5.2 Analysis

There is a clear correlation between democracy and LGBTQI+ human rights. In **Figure 5, HRCC Correlation with Democracy**, we can see that there is a positive trend in the scatterplot: As the EIU Democracy Index score increases, in general, the HRRC score increases. The labeled countries are outliers; Malta, for instance, scores a 100% on the HRRCs, but scores lower on the EIU Democracy Index than other countries like Iceland and Norway. In **Figure 6, GBPI Correlation with Democracy**, the slope is steeper, indicating a stronger positive correlation. Again, Malta is an outlier; though it scores 100 percent on the HRRCs, it scores 79 percent on the GBPI, and only a 7.7 on the EIU Democracy Index. Still, the countries evidently cluster around the line of best fit.

In sum, democracy and LGBTQI+ human rights have a positive relationship: As nations are measured to be more democratic, as operationalized by the EIU Democracy Index, nations are also more protective of LGBTQI+ human rights. In other words, as democracy increases, so does the protection of human rights. Thus, the more a country “guarantees individual human rights and the rights of minorities,”⁹ the higher their democracy and HRRC scores will be. Most democracies are far from perfect, and even the best ones can bear the scars of prejudice. However, this data is promising; though our results do not suggest causation, there is a correlation between countries that are more democratic and LGBTQI+ human rights protecting.

6. Corruption

6.1 The Connection Between Corruption and LGBTQI+ Human Rights

Transparency International suggests that “corruption and discrimination exacerbate each other.”¹⁰ Across the world, LGBTQI+ individuals are vulnerable to the effects of corruption. Where homosexuality and/or gender identity are criminalized, LGBTQI+ individuals may be subjected to blackmail or bribery by security forces or other citizens. Morality or indecency laws may be used to persecute easily-targeted minorities on the margins of society for violent or extortionary purposes. As LGBTQI+ persons are the most vulnerable minority population in many countries, corrupt persons and systems leverage their already low social standing. Thus, the FMGB predicted a positive correlation between states that are more LGBTQI+ human rights-protecting and states that have less corruption.

⁹ “The Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index 2019,” The Economist Intelligence Unit, 5.

¹⁰ “U4 Helpdesk Answer 2022,” Transparency International, 2022, <https://knowledgehub.transparency.org/helpdesk/the-impacts-of-corruption-on-lgbtqi-rights#:~:text=Discrimination%20renders%20LGBTQI%2B%20people%20more.of%20corruption%20on%20LGBTQI%2B%20people.> 1.

The Corruption Perceptions Index by Transparency International combines at least three data sources from 13 corruption surveys, which are disseminated by a collection of other institutions. Scores from 0-100 are created to reflect state-level perceived corruption, with 0 meaning “highly corrupt” and 100 meaning “very clean.”

HRRC Correlation with Transparency International Corruption Perception

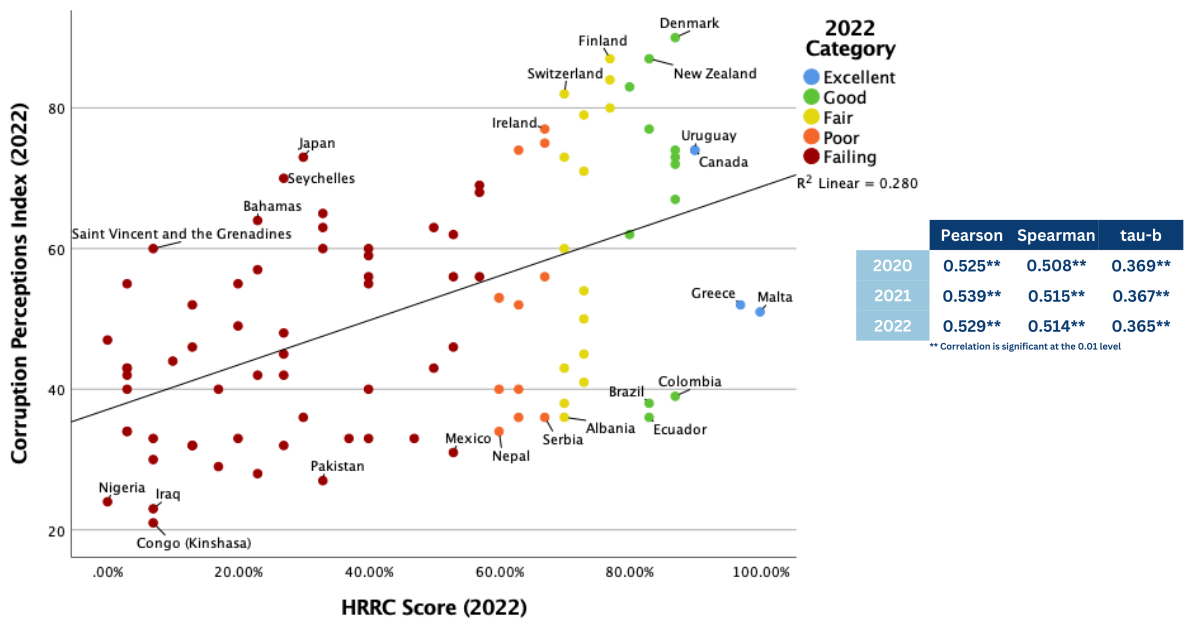


Figure 7. HRRC Correlation with Transparency International Corruption Perception

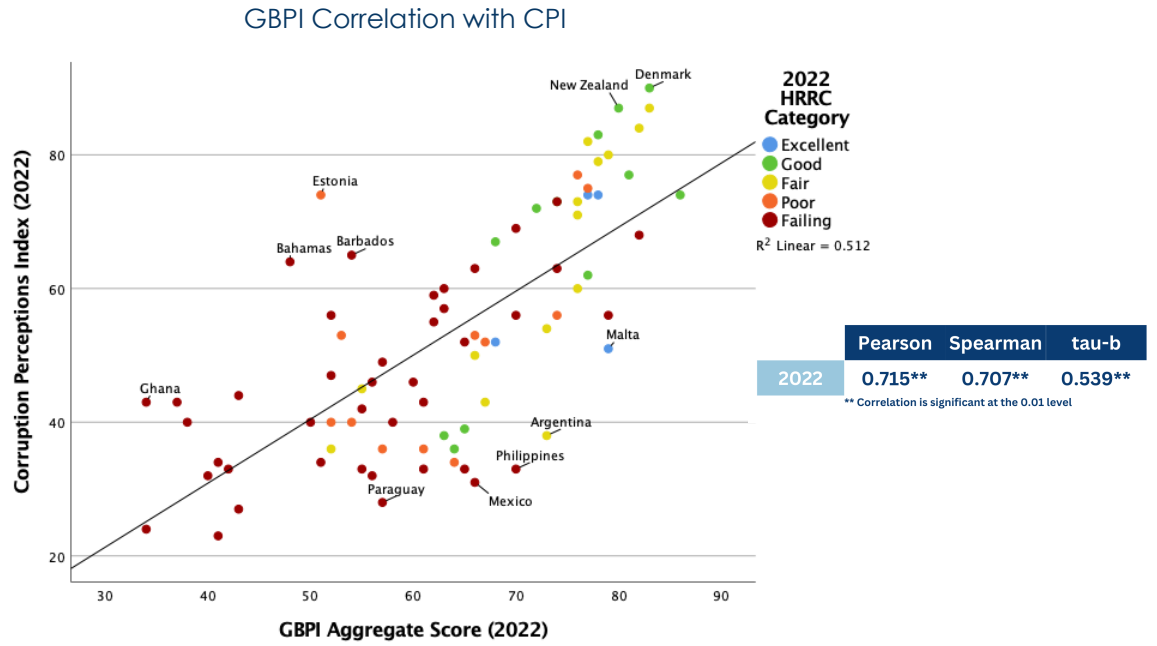


Figure 8. GBPI Correlation with Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

6.2 Conclusion

Due to the observable correlation between the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and both the GBPI and HRRCs, we can conclude that corruption and the lived and legislative realities for LGBTQI+ individuals are positively related. As above, the steeper slope in **Figure 8, GBPI Correlation with Transparency International Corruption Perception Index** indicates a stronger correlation between GBPI and CPI than the HRRC and CPI, meaning that corruption and LGBTQI+ lived human rights reality correlate more heavily than corruption and LGBTQI+ legislative human rights reality. On the HRRC graph, outliers include Brazil, which scores a B on the HRRC, but a 38/100 on the CPI. On the GBPI graph, outliers include Estonia, which scores poorly on the GBPI, with a D, but which scores very highly on the CPI.

For countries in which the lived and legislative realities for LGBTQI+ people are higher, corruption is lower. Although this analysis does not show causation, the correlation between lower levels of corruption and more LGBTQI+ human rights protection is noteworthy due to the strength of the relationship.

7. Global Freedom

7.1 The Connection Between Access to Civil Rights and Liberties and LGBTQI+ Rights

The enjoyment of political rights and civil liberties, which is how Freedom House operationalizes “freedom,” is a cogent connector with LGBTQI+ rights. The enjoyment of these rights and liberties are foundational pillars of democracy. Such rights allow private and public spheres of society to freely operate, and allow individuals to participate equally in political, economic and social spheres. Encapsulated in these rights and liberties are those rights of vulnerable groups including LGBTQI+ individuals. Thus, we predict that as Freedom House’s “freedom” score increases and the enjoyment of these rights and liberties expands, the lived and legislative reality will improve for the LGBTQI+ community.

Freedom House’s Freedom in the World Report¹¹ uses 10 political rights indicators and 15 civil liberties indicators in each country, and awards 0-4 points for each. These indicators are aggregated, and each country is assigned an overall score and a category of Free, Partly Free, or Not Free.

¹¹ “Freedom in the World 2023 Methodology Questions,” *Freedom House*, 2023, accessed March 24, 2023, https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/FITW_2023%20MethodologyPDF.pdf.

HRRC Correlation with Freedom House

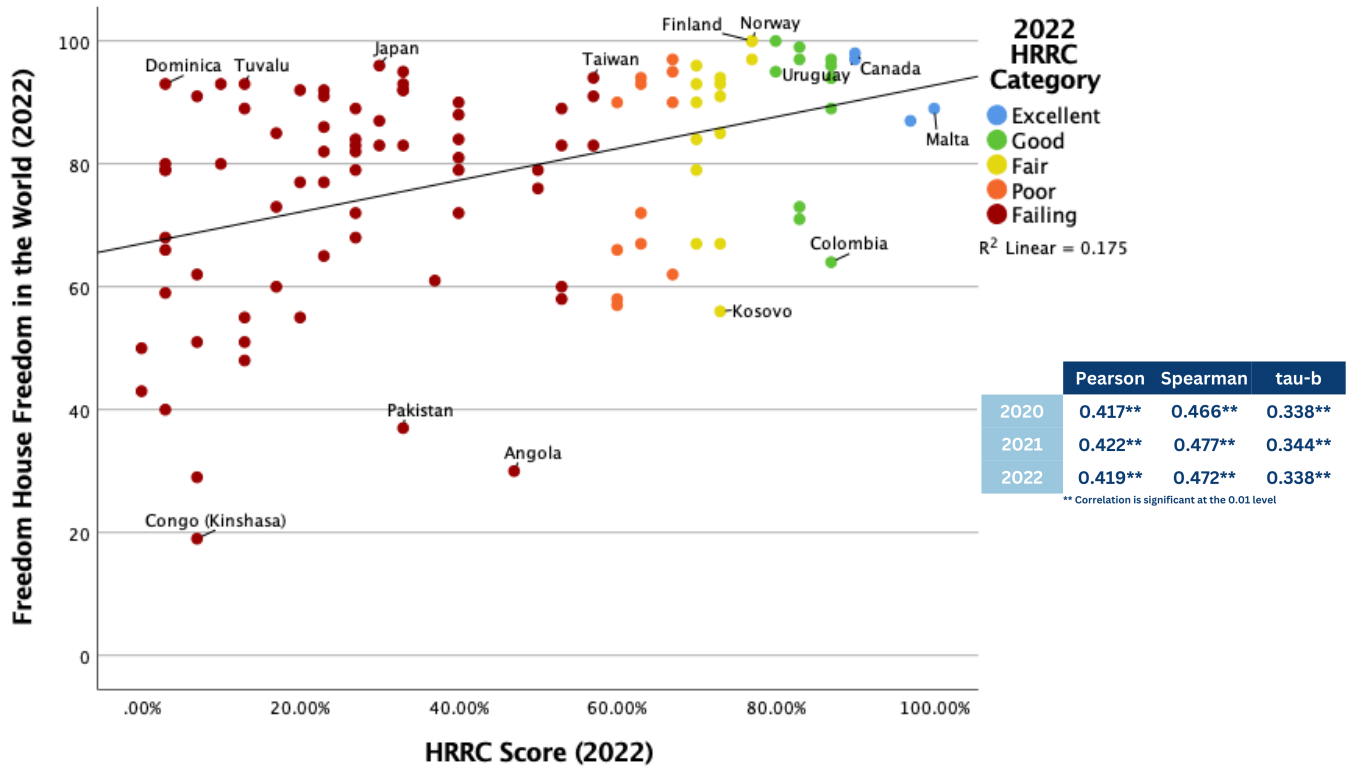


Figure 9. HRRC Correlation with Freedom House

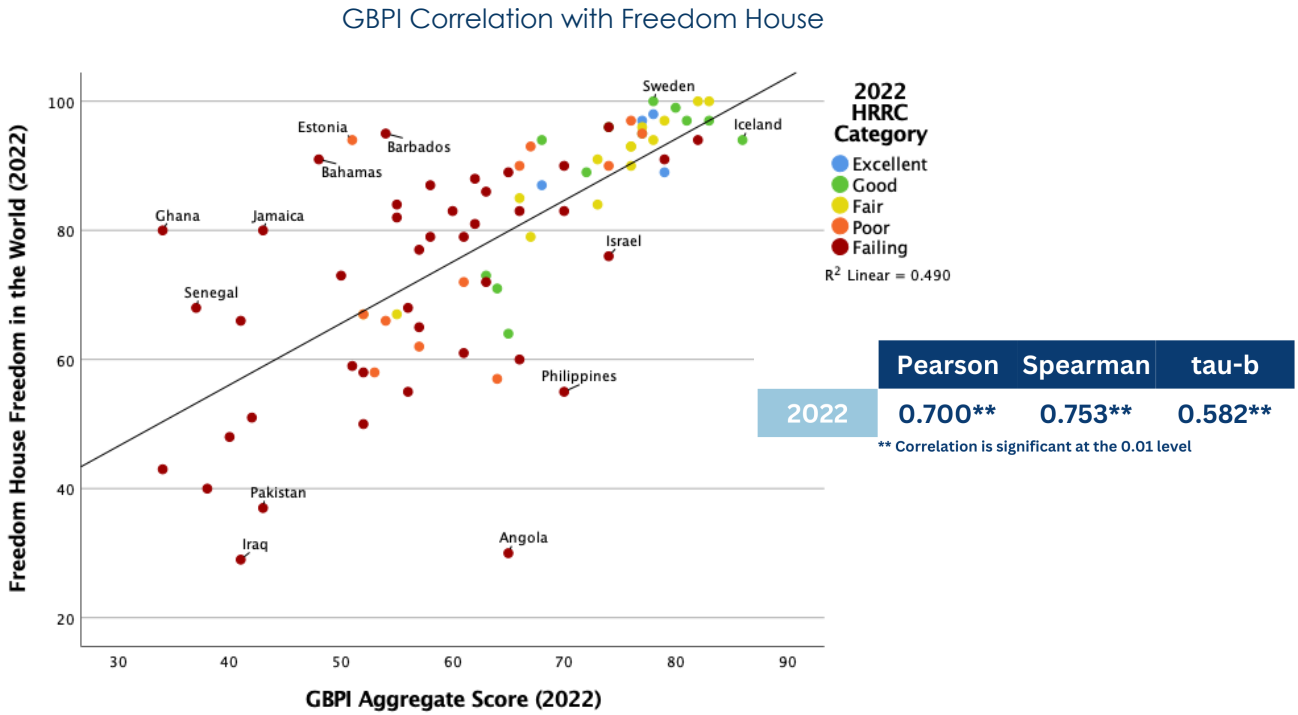


Figure 10. GBPI Correlation with Freedom House

7.4 Analysis

As discussed above, there is correlation LGBTQI+ rights and the enjoyment of civil rights and liberties, especially as measured by the GBPI. The GBPI has a stronger correlation with global freedom than with the HRRCs, but both relationships are positive and strong. Notable outliers on the HRRC graph include Kosovo, which scores a C on the HRRCs, but only a 56/100 on Freedom House's scale. In **Figure 10, GBPI Correlation with Freedom House**, Angola notably scores relatively high on the GBPI, with its positioning comparable to Colombia and Mexico, but its score remains at 30 on the Freedom House study.

Overall, it is clear that there is a positive correlation between global freedom, the lived and the legislative realities of LGBTQI+ people.

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9. Inquiries

For more information on the HRRCs and GBPI, visit:
<http://www.lgbtqi perceptionindex.org>

Visit/Contact FMGB

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Instagram: @fandmglobalbarometers

Facebook: @fmgbgr

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10. Appendix

2020-2022 HRRC and GBPI Scores

Country	2020 Score	2020 Category	2021 Score	2021 Category	2022 Score	2022 Category	GBPI Score	GBPI Category
Albania	67%	Poor	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	52%	Failing
Angola	17%	Failing	40%	Failing	47%	Failing	65%	Poor
Antigua and Barbuda	10%	Failing	10%	Failing	17%	Failing	N/A	
Argentina	67%	Poor	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	73%	Fair
Armenia	17%	Failing	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	56%	Failing
Australia	67%	Poor	67%	Poor	67%	Poor	77%	Fair
Austria	73%	Fair	73%	Fair	73%	Fair	76%	Fair
Bahamas	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	48%	Failing
Barbados	17%	Failing	20%	Failing	33%	Failing	54%	Failing
Belgium	80%	Good	83%	Good	87%	Good	74%	Fair
Belize	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	30%	Failing	58%	Failing
Botswana	27%	Failing	40%	Failing	40%	Failing	63%	Poor
Brazil	83%	Good	80%	Good	83%	Good	63%	Poor
Bulgaria	50%	Failing	47%	Failing	50%	Failing	61%	Poor
Cabo Verde	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	N/A	
Canada	87%	Good	87%	Good	90%	Excellent	78%	Fair
Chile	67%	Poor	83%	Good	87%	Good	68%	Poor
Colombia	83%	Good	83%	Good	87%	Good	65%	Poor
Congo (Kinshasa)	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	N/A	
Costa Rica	73%	Fair	73%	Fair	73%	Fair	73%	Fair
Croatia	73%	Fair	70%	Fair	73%	Fair	66%	Poor
Cyprus	53%	Failing	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	67%	Poor
Czechia	57%	Failing	53%	Failing	57%	Failing	79%	Fair
Denmark	83%	Good	87%	Good	87%	Good	83%	Good

Country	2020 Score	2020 Category	2021 Score	2021 Category	2022 Score	2022 Category	GBPI Score	GBPI Category
Dominica	3%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	N/A	
Dominican Republic	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	56%	Failing
Ecuador	87%	Good	83%	Good	83%	Good	64%	Poor
Estonia	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	51%	Failing
Fiji	57%	Failing	57%	Failing	60%	Poor	53%	Failing
Finland	77%	Fair	77%	Fair	77%	Fair	83%	Good
France	83%	Good	83%	Good	87%	Good	72%	Fair
Georgia	57%	Failing	50%	Failing	53%	Failing	52%	Failing
Germany	70%	Fair	77%	Fair	73%	Fair	78%	Fair
Ghana	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	3%	Failing	34%	Failing
Greece	90%	Excellent	90%	Excellent	97%	Excellent	68%	Poor
Grenada	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	65%	Poor
Guyana	13%	Failing	17%	Failing	17%	Failing	50%	Failing
Iceland	80%	Good	83%	Good	87%	Good	86%	Good
India	50%	Failing	60%	Poor	60%	Poor	54%	Failing
Indonesia	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	51%	Failing
Iraq	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	41%	Failing
Ireland	60%	Poor	67%	Poor	67%	Poor	76%	Fair
Israel	47%	Failing	50%	Failing	50%	Failing	74%	Fair
Italy	40%	Failing	37%	Failing	40%	Failing	70%	Fair
Jamaica	13%	Failing	7%	Failing	10%	Failing	43%	Failing
Japan	30%	Failing	30%	Failing	30%	Failing	74%	Fair
Kenya	13%	Failing	10%	Failing	13%	Failing	40%	Failing
Kiribati	13%	Failing	10%	Failing	10%	Failing	N/A	
Kosovo	67%	Poor	70%	Fair	73%	Fair	N/A	
Latvia	33%	Failing	40%	Failing	40%	Failing	62%	Poor
Liberia	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	17%	Failing	N/A	
Lithuania	50%	Failing	53%	Failing	53%	Failing	N/A	

Country	2020 Score	2020 Category	2021 Score	2021 Category	2022 Score	2022 Category	GBPI Score	GBPI Category
Luxembourg	83%	Good	83%	Good	83%	Good	81%	Good
Malawi	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	41%	Failing
Malaysia	0%	Failing	0%	Failing	0%	Failing	52%	Failing
Maldives	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	38%	Failing
Malta	100%	Excellent	100%	Excellent	100%	Excellent	79%	Fair
Marshall Islands	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	N/A	
Mauritius	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	63%	Poor
Mexico	43%	Failing	47%	Failing	53%	Failing	66%	Poor
Micronesia	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	N/A	
Mongolia	33%	Failing	37%	Failing	40%	Failing	55%	Failing
Montenegro	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	55%	Failing
Namibia	20%	Failing	20%	Failing	20%	Failing	57%	Failing
Nauru	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	N/A	
Nepal	60%	Poor	60%	Poor	60%	Poor	64%	Poor
Netherlands	77%	Fair	77%	Fair	77%	Fair	79%	Fair
New Zealand	70%	Fair	80%	Good	83%	Good	80%	Good
Niger	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	N/A	
Nigeria	0%	Failing	0%	Failing	0%	Failing	34%	Failing
North Macedonia	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	52%	Failing
Norway	73%	Fair	80%	Good	77%	Fair	82%	Good
Pakistan	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	43%	Failing
Palau	27%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	N/A	
Panama	27%	Failing	30%	Failing	30%	Failing	N/A	
Papua New Guinea	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	N/A	
Paraguay	20%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	57%	Failing
Peru	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	61%	Poor
Philippines	13%	Failing	17%	Failing	20%	Failing	70%	Fair

Country	2020 Score	2020 Category	2021 Score	2021 Category	2022 Score	2022 Category	GBPI Score	GBPI Category
Poland	27%	Failing	30%	Failing	37%	Failing	62%	Poor
Portugal	80%	Good	80%	Good	80%	Good	77%	Fair
Romania	47%	Failing	43%	Failing	53%	Failing	60%	Poor
Saint Kitts and Nevis	13%	Failing	17%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Saint Lucia	17%	Failing	17%	Failing	20%	Failing	N/A	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	N/A	
Samoa	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Sao Tome and Principe	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Senegal	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	37%	Failing
Serbia	67%	Poor	70%	Fair	67%	Poor	57%	Failing
Seychelles	23%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Slovakia	60%	Poor	60%	Poor	60%	Poor	66%	Poor
Slovenia	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	67%	Poor	74%	Fair
Solomon Islands	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	3%	Failing	N/A	
South Africa	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	67%	Poor
South Korea	30%	Failing	33%	Failing	33%	Failing	66%	Poor
Spain	63%	Poor	63%	Poor	70%	Fair	76%	Fair
Suriname	37%	Failing	37%	Failing	40%	Failing	58%	Failing
Sweden	80%	Good	80%	Good	80%	Good	78%	Fair
Switzerland	60%	Poor	67%	Poor	70%	Fair	77%	Fair
Taiwan	50%	Failing	57%	Failing	57%	Failing	82%	Good
Timor-Leste	30%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Tonga	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	3%	Failing	N/A	
Trinidad and Tobago	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	23%	Failing	55%	Failing
Tuvalu	7%	Failing	13%	Failing	13%	Failing	N/A	

Country	2020 Score	2020 Category	2021 Score	2021 Category	2022 Score	2022 Category	GBPI Score	GBPI Category
Ukraine	30%	Failing	20%	Failing	37%	Failing	61%	Poor
United Kingdom	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	70%	Fair	76%	Fair
United States	43%	Failing	53%	Failing	57%	Failing	70%	Fair
Uruguay	90%	Excellent	90%	Excellent	90%	Excellent	77%	Fair
Vanuatu	23%	Failing	27%	Failing	27%	Failing	N/A	
Zambia	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	7%	Failing	42%	Failing