

# **Global LGBT Rights from 2011-2022: A Mixed Record**



**F&M GLOBAL  
BAROMETERS®**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CGE	Council for Global Equality
CPAC	Conservative Political Action Conference
CSO	Civil Society Organization
F&M	Franklin & Marshall College
FMGB	Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers
GAI	Global Acceptance Index
GAS	Gender-Affirming Surgery
GBGR	Global Barometer of Gay Rights
GBPI	Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index
GBTR	Global Barometer of Transgender Rights
GBUR	Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights
GI	Gender Identity
GID	Gender Identity Disorder
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HUD	Department of Housing and Urban Development
ILGA	International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, and Intersex Association
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs
IRB	Institutional Review Board
LGBT	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender
LGBTQI	Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer and Intersex
LGR	Legal Gender Recognition
MENA	Middle East / North Africa Region
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
PRE	Peer Review Experts
SO	Sexual Orientation
SRS	Sex Reassignment Surgery
USDOS	The United States Department of State

## INTRODUCTION

With attacks on LGBT+ human rights increasing from the far right in the United States and elsewhere, the availability of reliable data on LGBT+ human rights has never been more important. The Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers (FMGB) quantify the state of global lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) human rights through four measurements: the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR), the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR), the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR), and [the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index \(GBPI\)](#). These four projects track LGBT+ human rights and experiences in 192 UN member states and 12 additional territories or jurisdictions: England, Gaza, Hong Kong, Kosovo, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, Taiwan, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wales, and the West Bank. The FMGB provide a framework for objectively documenting and uniformly monitoring and analyzing global progress toward the protection of human rights for LGBT+ individuals.<sup>1</sup>

While the global average for LGBT rights continues to improve since the F&M Global Barometers (FMGB) started collecting data in 2011, there are some concerning trends. For example, sixty-five countries continued to criminalize homosexuality and only 33 countries allowed for same-sex marriage in 2022.

Transgender rights also continue to trail LGB rights. In 2011, zero percent of countries were A-Protecting on the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR), while 84 percent were F-Persecuting. Those numbers increased to six percent in 2022 in the A-Protecting category and decreased to 69 percent in the F-Persecuting category: both are improvements. The overall global average rose by eight percent (from 38% to 46%) on the GBTR, and the global average on the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) rose by nine percent (from 41% to 50%) between 2011 and 2022. Regional differences remain, with Western Europe performing far better than other regions, and the Middle East/North Africa scoring far below all other regions.

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<sup>1</sup> No index can fully capture the complexities of identity, especially as labels related to sexual orientation and gender identity are shaped by a host of factors that vary across continents, cultures, and languages. The Global Barometer of Gay Rights focuses on sexual orientation minorities, which includes individuals who identify as homosexual, lesbian, gay, and/or bisexual. The Global Barometer of Transgender Rights focuses on gender identity minorities, which includes transgender men and women as well as those whose gender identity or expression does not align with their biological sex. The "+" sign occasionally added to the LGBT acronym represents the varied, multi-dimensional identities that are a part of the LGBT community but that do not explicitly fall under the categories gay, lesbian, bisexual, or transgender.

The 2025 Annual Report systematically summarizes the latest findings and analyzes longitudinal trends between 2020 and 2022 on the GBGR and the GBTR at the regional, country, dimension, and indicator level. The report also introduces a new dataset, the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR), a comprehensive measure of LGBT rights (see [Table 3](#)).

## METHODOLOGY

The twin and unified barometers apply fundamental international human rights concepts drawn from key articles within international human rights law, specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles,<sup>2</sup> the Yogyakarta Principles of 2006,<sup>3</sup> and the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10.<sup>4</sup> The human rights examined by the barometers reflect civil and political rights as well as social, cultural, and economic rights.<sup>5</sup> As indicated in greater detail in our first study,<sup>6</sup> the FMGB apply a holistic approach in examining state and societal human rights indicators to determine the extent to which countries are protective or persecuting toward their LGBT populations.

All three barometers include five dimensions: *de jure* protections, *de facto* protections, LGBT rights advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution. Each dimension includes specific items. In total, the GBGR examines 27 items (see [Table 1](#)) and the GBTR examines 17 items (see [Table 2](#)), five of which are in the LGBT Rights Advocacy dimension and are mirrored in the GBGR. The GBUR combines these two metrics for a total of 39 items across the same five dimensions (see [Table 3](#)).

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<sup>2</sup> "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), Article 2, G.A. res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc A/810 at 71, 1948.

<https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

<sup>3</sup> "Yogyakarta Principles," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2007, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/>.

<sup>4</sup> "Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2017, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/>.

<sup>5</sup> The philosophical basis for the GBGR and the GBTR is more comprehensively laid out in our first report, Susan Dicklitch-Nelson et al., "A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017," Reports, F&M Global Barometers, 2019, <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/FM-GBGR-GBTR-Final-Results.pdf>.

<sup>6</sup> Susan Dicklitch-Nelson et al., "A Comparative Analysis," 2019.



**Table 1. F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) Scorecard**

<b>De Jure Protections of Sexual Orientation Minorities</b>	
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 speech legislation includes sexual orientation
6	Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
7	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
8	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed
9	Same-sex marriage is allowed
<b>De Facto Protections of Sexual Orientation Minorities</b>	
10	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
11	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
12	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/marriage
13	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
14	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy
15	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial
<b>LGBT Rights Advocacy</b>	
16	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register by the state
17	National LGBT rights organizations exist
18	LGBT rights 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
<b>Socio-Economic Rights</b>	
21	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
22	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
23	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
24	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
<b>Societal Persecution</b>	
25	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
26	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
27	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to the police

**Table 2. F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) Scorecard**

<b>De Jure Protections of Gender Identity Minorities</b>	
1	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
2	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
3	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
4	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
5	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
<b>De Facto Protections of Gender Identity Minorities</b>	
6	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
<b>LGBT Rights Advocacy</b>	
7	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register by the state
8	National LGBT rights organizations exist
9	LGBT rights 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
<b>Socio-Economic Rights</b>	
12	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
13	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
14	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
<b>Societal Persecution</b>	
15	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
16	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
17	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to the police

**Table 3. F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR) Scorecard**

De Jure Protections of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Minorities		LGBT Rights Advocacy	
1	No death penalty for sexual orientation	22	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register by the state
2	No life sentence for sexual orientation	23	National LGBT rights organizations exist
3	No prison term for sexual orientation	24	LGBT rights organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
4	No criminalization of sexual orientation	25	LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state
5	No criminalization of gender identity or expression	26	Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants
6	Country has legal recognition of gender identity	Socio-Economic Rights	
7	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition	27	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
8	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition	28	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
9	Hate speech legislation includes sexual orientation	29	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
10	Hate crime legislation include sexual orientation	30	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
11	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	31	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
12	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military	32	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
13	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed	33	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
14	Same-sex marriage is allowed	Societal Persecution	
De Facto Protections of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity Minorities		34	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
15	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation	35	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
16	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression	36	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
17	Head of state supports the legalization of homosexuality	37	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
18	Head of state supports the legalization of same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage	38	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to the police
19	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality	39	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to the police
20	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy		
21	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to fair trial		

The FMGB team employs a double-blind coding system to collect and review the data for the GBGR/GBTR/GBUR. In this process, a primary coder collects all sources and citations and scores each item accordingly, and then a second coder applies their own scores based on the sources and citations provided by the first coder. If any discrepancies arise, the principal investigator acts as the third reviewer. This approach expedites the review process and reduces the possibility of human error or bias.

Items are scored using binary variables, i.e., 0 and 1. Each item is weighted equally. A country will receive a one (1) if evidence supports the item in the affirmative and a zero (0) 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 (SO), it would receive a zero. There are obvious drawbacks to a binary ranking system, but these deficits 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.<sup>7</sup>

All items on the barometers include sources and citations providing evidence for each 1/0 binary designation. To ensure reliability among coders, the FMGB employs an extensive coding handbook that sets the parameters for evaluation. This handbook is utilized for first- and second-stage data collection, for internal verification, and for regional and country peer review expert (PRE) verification.

The FMGB team relies on desk-based research to code the GBGR and the GBTR. Sources include [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](#); [Amnesty International](#); [Outright International reports](#); [Human Rights Watch](#); [Transrespect vs. Transphobia](#); [the ILGA Trans Legal Mapping Reports](#); [the ILGA World SOGIESC Database](#); [ILGA Europe Annual Reviews](#); [the ILGA Monitor](#) (news compendium); [Human Dignity Trust](#); and [Transgender Europe](#) (maps and reports). Other sources include local newspaper reports, international media coverage, and multi-regional and sub-regional shadow reports by local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Grades are calculated through a summation of a raw score for a particular year. The highest possible score on the GBGR, the GBTR, and the GBUR is 27/27, 17/17, or 39/39, while the lowest possible score is 0/27, 0/17, or 0/39, respectively.<sup>8</sup> The raw score is then converted to a percentage score from 0-100 percent, with corresponding rankings from A – F (see [Figure 1](#)).

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<sup>7</sup> One of the challenges of a reliance on secondary sources is the occasional discrepancy between sources. For example, when discrepancies between USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices and ILGA reports arise, the team refers to the original legislative or constitutional source for clarification and correction, where possible.

<sup>8</sup> If a country does not have a military, the final GBGR score will be divided by 26 (not 27); the final GBTR score will be divided by 16 (not 17); and the final GBUR score will be divided by 37 (not 39).

Countries and territories are categorized and ranked as F-Persecuting (0-59 percent), D-Intolerant (60-69 percent), C-Resistant (70-79 percent), B-Tolerant (80-89 percent), or A-Protecting (90-100 percent). Categories are color-coded red, orange, yellow, green, or blue to correspond to a grade of F, D, C, B, or A based on their percentage scores.<sup>9</sup>

The FMGB provide a comprehensive index whose scores can be used as a proxy for measuring which states protect or persecute their LGBT individuals; in addition, 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).

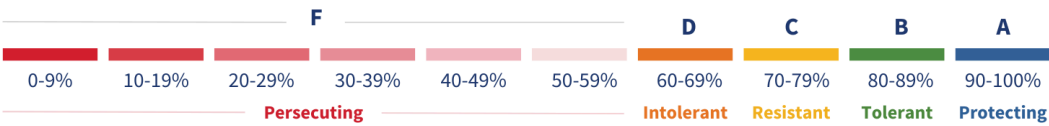


Figure 1. GBGR, GBTR & GBUR Grading Scale

## UPDATES TO THE F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS

As interest in LGBT+ human rights increases and more countries consider LGBT+ people to be a protected class since 2011, more accurate information and reporting are available. To keep pace with changes in the field, the FMGB team conducted a substantial internal review of the 2011-2022 GBGR and GBTR datasets in order to ensure the data are as accurate as possible. As such, scores on both barometers may have changed from previous annual reports and datasets. This report reflects the most up-to-date and accurate information collected to the best of the FMGB team's ability.

Several items underwent a comprehensive review. These items are DJ-3, DJ-4, DJ-5, SER-12, SER-13, SER-14, and SP-17 on the GBTR, and item SP-27 on the GBGR (see [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#)). The GBTR items capture legal gender recognition (LGR) and socio-economic protections. These items necessitated a review due to a previous

<sup>9</sup> 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 percent and the darkest red represents countries in the bottom ten percent.

dearth of information, in English, on legislation pertaining to gender identity (GI) minorities. LGR, in particular, is a complicated item as it is implemented through a series of bureaucratic institutions and varies depending on the type of identification document. Further, the process is often carried out in a manner that contradicts established legislation, and new sources arise from time to time that can provide a fuller picture. In many cases, multiple sources need to be consulted to code these particular items on the GBTR.

Item SP-17 on the GBTR and item SP-27 on the GBGR track if gender identity minorities and sexual orientation minorities can and do report crimes to the police. LGB and transgender identities are often lumped together in reporting, whether from the state or media outlets, and the team reviewed these two items in an effort to more accurately capture the differences between the two groups. Sources on hate crime reporting also vary: some countries have robust, state-run reporting mechanisms with annual updates, while others do not. For some countries, the team has to rely on reports from NGOs and CSOs. Since inaugurating the GBTR, the team has witnessed an increase in attention to gender identity minorities and hate crimes. Given the variations in hate crime reporting, the team felt it was necessary to review these items.

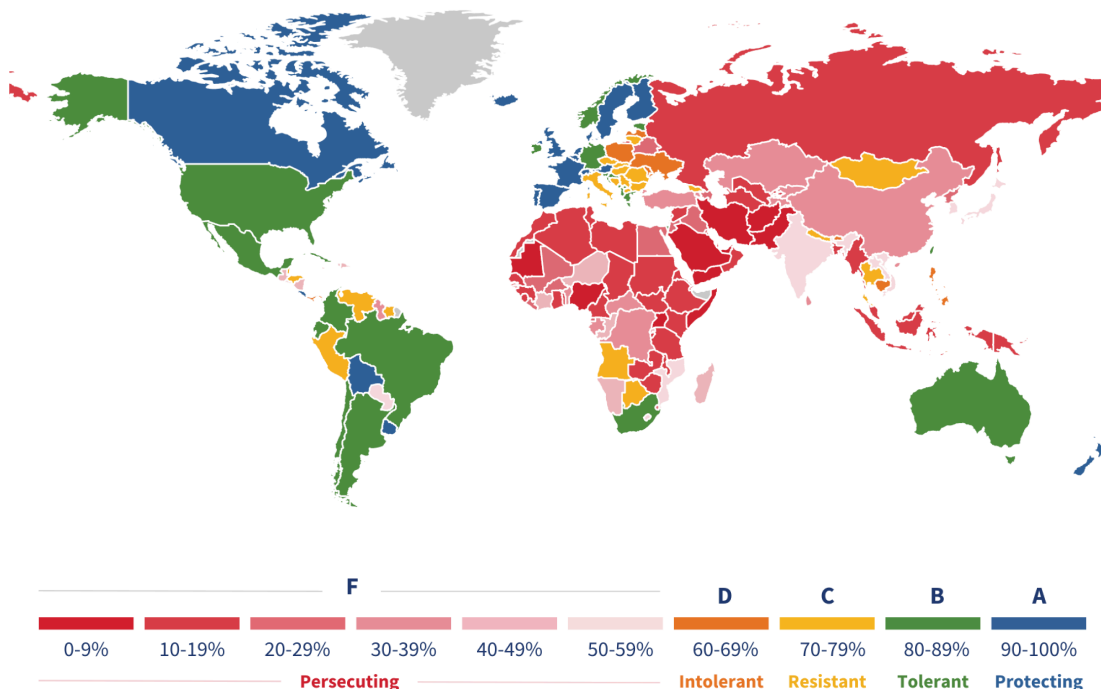
Finally, unlike in previous FMGB annual reports, this year's analysis has been conducted on only 197 states and territories. This number includes the 192 UN member states and Gaza, Hong Kong, Kosovo, Taiwan, and the West Bank. These non-member states are semi-autonomous and/or partially recognized by the diplomatic community with the ability, in some cases, to establish their own laws.

As such, the 2025 Report does not include analysis of England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, Wales, or the U.S. Virgin Islands because while some items differ between these states and their governing entities, the states largely follow federal policies. Data from the British countries and the American territories are factored into the coding for the United Kingdom and the United States, respectively. While these countries have not been included in the analysis sections so as to avoid duplication, their scores have been included in the [Appendices](#), and further information on their scores is available upon request.

# GLOBAL FINDINGS

## GBGR DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### 2022 GBGR: Overview



**Figure 2. 2022 GBGR World Map**

The world map above ([Figure 2](#)) depicts the state of global LGB rights and the acceptance and persecution of sexual orientation minorities as of 2022. The map reflects several consistent trends in LGB rights. South America continued to demonstrate the most variation in scores: countries like Guyana (33%) and Paraguay (56%) scored in the F-Persecuting range, while others, like Uruguay (96%) and Bolivia (93%), received a grade of A-Protecting. The majority of the world's failing countries are clustered in Asia Pacific, Middle East/North Africa, and Sub-Saharan Africa. Notably, the United States reached a B-Tolerant for the first time in 2022.

In 2022, the world mean on the GBGR reached 50 percent, a two-point increase from 2021. Generally, the decriminalization of homosexuality and the addition of legislative protections against hate crimes, hate speech and socio-economic discrimination contributed to the rise in the global mean.



While the continued improvement in the global mean and the increase in legislative protections signaled a positive trend in LGB human rights, much still remained the same in 2022 compared to two years ago. For example, Western Europe was still the most protecting region, and the Middle East/North Africa was still the most persecuting region. [Table 4](#), below, presents the 2022 GBGR highlights.

**Table 4. 2022 GBGR Highlights**

58% of countries scored an F on the GBGR
10% of countries scored an A on the GBGR
The GBGR world mean score improved from 48% (in 2020) to 50%
Western Europe continued to be the most protecting region in the world for sexual orientation minorities
The most persecuting region continued to be the Middle East/North Africa
Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, and Sweden (all tied for first place at 100%) were the most rights-protecting countries for sexual orientation minorities
Afghanistan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia (all tied for last place at 4%) were the most persecuting countries in the world for sexual orientation minorities
59 countries (30%) had hate crimes legislation for sexual orientation <sup>10</sup>
33 countries (17%) allowed same-sex marriage
65 countries (33%) continued to criminalize homosexuality

<sup>10</sup> Fifty-nine countries offered hate crimes legislative protections in 2022: Albania, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Kosovo, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Macedonia, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay. Four more countries instituted these protections between 2020 and 2022.

## 2022 GBGR Updates: At a Glance

Of the twenty countries that scored in the A-Protecting category on the 2022 GBGR, all were in Western Europe except Bolivia, Canada, Costa Rica, New Zealand, and Uruguay.<sup>11</sup> While 2022 marks Iceland's first time receiving a perfect score, Austria, Denmark, Finland, and Uruguay lost their perfect scores due to reported acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities. For the first time since the FMGB started tracking data (in 2011), Austria and Finland reported violence at Pride events; homemade bombs were detonated near Pride events in two different Finnish cities.<sup>12</sup> On a more positive note, Switzerland joined the A-Protecting category for the first time in 2022 after 64.1 percent of the population voted in favor of an amendment to legalize same-sex marriage.<sup>13</sup>

As was the case in previous years, the majority of the world continued to score in the F-Persecuting category (see below, [Figure 3](#)) in 2022. However, the number of countries in the F range improved from 126 countries in 2020 to 115 countries in 2022 (see [Appendix 1](#)). Other than The Gambia and Uganda, all of the countries that scored the lowest criminalize homosexuality and impose the death penalty.<sup>14</sup> The number of countries that scored 59 percent also declined between 2020 and 2022.<sup>15</sup> In 2020, eight countries were on the cusp of Ds, and half of these countries<sup>16</sup> moved out of the F-Persecuting category by 2022. Others, such as the Bahamas, Japan, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Vietnam, remained on the cusp between grades D and F.

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<sup>11</sup> Twenty countries scored in the A-Protecting category on the GBGR in 2022 (in ranked order): Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Portugal, Uruguay, Austria, Bolivia, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Andorra, and Costa Rica.

<sup>12</sup> "Finland," 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/finland.pdf>.

<sup>13</sup> "Switzerland," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed June 12, 2023, <https://database.ilga.org/switzerland-lgbti>.

<sup>14</sup> Afghanistan, Iran, and Saudi Arabia scored a 4% on the GBGR in 2022; The Gambia, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Somalia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen scored a 7% on the GBGR in 2022.

<sup>15</sup> Six countries scored a 59% on the GBGR in 2022: India, Japan, Lesotho, São Tomé and Príncipe, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vietnam.

<sup>16</sup> Four countries scored a 59% (on the cusp of D-Intolerant) on the GBGR in 2020, and improved enough to jump to the C-Resistant or D-Intolerant category: Cambodia, Mongolia, the Seychelles, and Ukraine.

Between 2020 and 2022, twenty countries improved at least a full letter grade, and some jumped multiple grades (see below, [Table 5](#)). Angola, Bhutan, Saint Kitts and Nevis, and Botswana all demonstrated the most improvement between 2020 and 2022, and all of these countries decriminalized homosexuality within that time frame. Angola instituted additional widespread protections, including hate speech and hate crime legislation, and employment, fair housing, and healthcare anti-discrimination legislation.

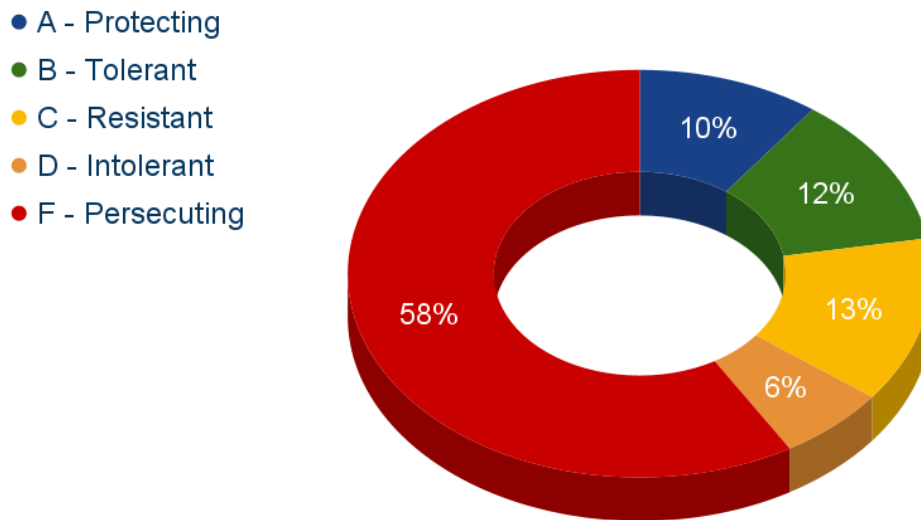


Figure 3. 2022 GBGR - Global Percentage Distribution by Category

Andorra, Chile, Cuba, and Mexico all passed new legislation to permit same-sex marriage between 2020 and 2022. The United States' score improved on several fronts. President Joe Biden (U.S. leader from January 20, 2021 to January 19, 2025) signed The Respect for Marriage Act in December 2022, solidifying the right for same-sex marriage as well as his support for other gay rights. This action was in direct contrast to the Trump administration (January 20, 2017-January 19, 2021).<sup>17</sup> Trump's anti-LGB stance is also reflected in GBGR scores for 2017 to 2020. Also, fair housing protections for sexual orientation minorities were recognized by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD): In late 2021, the HUD passed Memo EO 13988, establishing that the Civil Rights Act (1968) should be interpreted to include sexual orientation as a protected class in cases of housing.<sup>18</sup>

Eight countries, on the other hand, declined an entire grade (see below, [Table 5](#)). Norway dropped into the B-Tolerant category for the first time, due to a shooting in Oslo at the 2022 Pride celebration.<sup>19</sup> Ireland and Slovakia's scores dropped due to reported murders of sexual orientation minorities, and reported acts of violence similarly caused a decline in scores for Australia, Lithuania, and Trinidad & Tobago. Hungary and Czechia experienced score decreases due to anti-LGBT policies endorsed by their heads of state. Viktor Orbán, the Prime Minister of Hungary, has been vocally opposed to open homosexuality in his country since he took office in 2010, and he recently spoke at the Conservative Political Action Conference (CPAC) denouncing same-sex families; and former (until 2023) Czech President Miloš Zeman said that he was "ready to veto, if it's approved by parliament, proposed legislation that would give same-sex couples in the country the right to hold civil weddings."<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> "Donald Trump," GLAAD Accountability Project, GLAAD, <https://glaad.org/gap/donald-trump>.

<sup>18</sup> "The United States," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 8, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/united-states-of-america-lgbtj>. Though HUD now recognizes protections in housing, the Department of Health unfortunately reversed its 2021 interpretation of protections in health care due to a 2022 federal court ruling: "In May 2021" DHHS "issued notice in the Federal Register, Vol. 86, Issue 99 (2021) stating that it would interpret discrimination protections based on 'sex' outlined in Section 1557 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (2010) to be inclusive of 'sexual orientation' ... However, in November 2022, a federal district court judge ruled in Susan Neese et al. v. Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services et al. (2022) against this interpretation (7)."

<sup>19</sup> Jon Henley, "Oslo shootings won't stop fight against hate, says Norway's prime minister," *Guardian.com*, June 26, 2022, <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/26/oslo-shootings-wont-stop-fight-against-hate-says-norways-prime-minister>.

<sup>20</sup> Ryan Bort, "CPAC Gives Standing Ovation to Autocrat Who Bashed 'Mixed-Race' Societies a Week Ago," *Rolling Stone online*, August 4, 2022, <https://www.rollingstone.com/politics/politics-news/viktor-orban-cpac-speech-standing-ovation-1392714/>; "Czech president Miloš Zeman vows to block same-sex marriages," *APNews.com*, June 7, 2022, <https://apnews.com/article/milos-zeman-government-and-politics-marriage-civil-unions-a8a8e269e8334ba29b65d164dca1ea38>.

On the whole, between 2020 and 2022, 67 countries improved, 39 countries declined, and 91 countries, nearly half of the dataset, remained stagnant.

**Table 5. GBGR 2020-2022 - Countries with Grade Changes**

Country	2020 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	Difference
Angola	37%	78%	41%
Bhutan	30%	67%	37%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	30%	63%	33%
Botswana	41%	70%	29%
Cuba	70%	89%	19%
The Philippines	48%	63%	15%
Poland	48%	63%	15%
Chile	74%	85%	11%
Mongolia	59%	70%	11%
The Seychelles	59%	70%	11%
Panama	54%	62%	8%
Mexico	74%	81%	7%
The United States	74%	81%	7%
Honduras	63%	70%	7%
Moldova	56%	63%	7%
Andorra	88%	92%	4%
Bolivia	89%	93%	4%
Cambodia	59%	63%	4%
Belize	67%	70%	3%
Venezuela	67%	70%	3%
Czechia	81%	78%	-3%
Lithuania	81%	78%	-3%
Slovakia	81%	78%	-3%
Australia	93%	89%	-4%
Ireland	93%	89%	-4%
Trinidad and Tobago	63%	59%	-4%
Hungary	85%	78%	-7%
Norway	96%	89%	-7%

More specifically on the legislative front, seven countries decriminalized homosexuality between 2020 and 2022 (see [Table 6](#)), leaving 65 countries still criminalizing homosexuality in 2022.<sup>21</sup> Most of these countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa, and ten of them impose the death penalty.<sup>22</sup> While the majority of the countries that decriminalized experienced a significant score increase that moved them out of the F-Persecuting category, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, and Gabon maintain failing grades. Sexual orientation minorities were still subject to arbitrary arrest due to immodesty laws in Gabon even after decriminalization in 2020,<sup>23</sup> and the two other nations lacked fair housing and healthcare anti-discrimination protections and also reported acts of violence against SO minorities.

**Table 6. 2020-2022 - Decriminalization of Homosexuality**

Country	Year of Decriminalization	2020 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score
Angola	2021	37%	78%
Antigua and Barbuda	2022	30%	56%
Barbados	2022	44%	56%
Bhutan	2021	30%	67%
Botswana	2021	41%	70%
Gabon	2020	26%	30%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2022	30%	63%
Average Score		34%	60%

<sup>21</sup> As of 2022, sixty-five countries still criminalized homosexuality: Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Gaza, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guyana, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, the Maldives, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Namibia, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>22</sup> As of 2022, ten countries imposed the death penalty for homosexuality: Afghanistan, Brunei, Iran, Mauritania, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, the United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

<sup>23</sup> "Gabon," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 7, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/gabon-lgbti>.

Compared to decriminalization of homosexuality, same-sex marriage equality progressed at a slightly slower rate: only five countries enacted legislation to permit same-sex marriage between 2020 and 2022. All of these countries – Andorra, Chile, Cuba, Mexico and Switzerland – are in either Western Europe or the Americas. Aside from Turkey, all Western European nations allow same-sex civil unions, and only Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Liechtenstein, Monaco, and Turkey have yet to permit same-sex marriage.<sup>24</sup> No countries in Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia and the Middle East/North Africa regions allowed for same-sex marriage. South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and Taiwan stood out as the only nations in Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia Pacific, respectively, to legalize same-sex marriage. In the Americas, eleven countries permitted same-sex marriage as of 2022.<sup>25</sup>

Hate crime protections for sexual orientation minorities have progressed even more slowly than both decriminalization and marriage equality. Only four countries implemented hate crime protections between 2020 and 2022: Angola, Cuba, Iceland, and Moldova. Angola is accompanied only by Cabo Verde and São Tomé and Príncipe in Sub-Saharan Africa for inclusion of hate crime laws. In Asia Pacific, only Mongolia, New Zealand, Samoa, and Timor-Leste had hate crime protections in place as of 2022. Meanwhile, Israel was an outlier in the Middle East/North Africa for its laws against hate crimes motivated by sexual orientation. Elsewhere, 60 percent of the Americas, 45 percent of Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, and 71 percent of Western Europe had hate crime protections for SO minorities in 2022.

## 2022 GBGR Updates: In Depth

Looking at GBGR scores by dimension (see below, [Table 7](#)) for 2020-2022 confirms that legislative protections for SO minorities are improving, albeit slowly. *De facto* protections, including items such as the right to fair trial, the right to privacy, and freedom from arbitrary arrest, improved the most between 2020 and 2022. *De jure* protections also improved over the two-year period, pointing to the growing number of countries that are decriminalizing homosexuality and legalizing same-sex marriage.

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<sup>24</sup> Greece and Liechtenstein legalized same-sex marriage in 2024: see James Gregory, "Greece Legalizes Same-Sex Marriage," *BBC.com*, February 15, 2024, <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-68310126>; and see Seb Starcevic, "Liechtenstein Legalizes Same-Sex Marriage in Near Unanimous Vote," *Politico* online, May 17, 2024, <https://www.politico.eu/article/liechtenstein-legalizes-same-sex-marriage-in-near-unanimous-vote/>

<sup>25</sup> A total of 33 countries permit same-sex marriage in 2022. Eleven nations in the Americas region permit same-sex marriage in 2022: Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, the United States, and Uruguay. In addition to countries in the Americas, 22 other nations allowed for same-sex marriage in 2022: Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom.

Socio-economic protections progressed at a slower rate, and as of 2022, were also the lowest-scoring of all the dimensions, which suggests that while countries are removing discriminatory laws, they are not instituting additional necessary protections.

The societal persecution dimension was the only dimension on the GBGR that regressed between 2020 and 2022. While many countries eliminated oppressive laws, societal persecution increased, which should raise concerns among researchers and policy analysts. As other scholars have noted, this trend could be a result of a “backlash” effect, of scapegoating due to increased levels of economic scarcity, and of the increase in anti-LGBT+ rhetoric on the part of state leaders, as well as on poorly moderated social media platforms, in society, and in the media in general.<sup>26</sup> It could be a combination of all of these factors, as in some high and upper middle income nations, causes converge in a so-called perfect storm of anti-LGBT hatred. Whatever the causes, increasing levels of persecution signal a need for additional scholarship, advocacy, and protective legislation.

**Table 7. GBGR 2020-2022 by Dimension**

Dimension	2020 Global Average	2022 Global Average
DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	49%	51%
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	44%	48%
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	62%	63%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	31%	32%
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	52%	49%

The indicators that improved the most between 2020 and 2022 signal improvements within criminal justice systems and other state institutions (see below, [Table 8](#)). Fewer countries reported violations of the right to fair trial, instances of arbitrary arrest, and an inability to report crimes to the police. The improvement of *de facto* indicators may correlate with improvement in the LGBT Rights Advocacy dimension. As more LGBT+ organizations come into existence, increase visibility, and establish relationships with civil society, it appears that state institutions simultaneously reduce discriminatory practices and hold discriminatory actors more accountable for their actions.

<sup>26</sup> Andrew R. Flores et al., “Democratic Backsliding and LGBTI Acceptance,” Williams Institute, September 2023, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/wp-content/uploads/GAI-Democracy-Sep-2023.pdf>.



For example, V-Pride, an LGBTI activist organization based in Vanuatu, reported in 2020 that “police would tolerate violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons”;<sup>27</sup> in 2022, however, V-Pride held a workshop for law enforcement members in order to promote collaboration between the two groups.<sup>28</sup> While a small step, such actions will hopefully improve relations among the LGBTQI+ community, the police, and other state institutions in the small island nation.

The most-improved indicators also suggest that as the general public became more accepting of sexual orientation minorities, more of the politicians elected into office were friendlier to the LGBT+ community. Positive public sentiment and more accepting officials may also lead to improved relations between the LGBTQI+ community and state actors.

**Table 8. GBGR 2020-2022 - Most-Improved Indicators**

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
<b>De Facto: “Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial”</b>	<b>+15</b>
<b>Societal Persecution: “Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police”</b>	<b>+12</b>
<b>De Facto: “Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation”</b>	<b>+9</b>
<b>De Facto: “Head of state supports same-sex civil union or same-sex marriage”</b>	<b>+8</b>
<b>De Facto: “Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality”</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>De Jure: “Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military”</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>De Facto: “Sexual minorities have the right to privacy”</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Rights Advocacy: “LGBT pride events are allowed by the state”</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Rights Advocacy: “Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants”</b>	<b>+7</b>
<b>Rights Advocacy: “National LGBT organizations exist”</b>	<b>+7</b>

<sup>27</sup> “Vanuatu,” 2020 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, accessed November 15, 2021, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/vanuatu/>.

<sup>28</sup> “Sogje Workshop with Law Enforcement,” News, VPride, September 2022, accessed October 15, 2024, <https://www.vpridevanuatu.org/sogje-workshop-with-law-enforcement/>.

All of the indicators that declined (see below, [Table 9](#)) reflect an increase in violence toward the LGBT community on both group and individual levels. Of the countries that regressed on the item “No known acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities,” the majority are located in Sub-Saharan Africa, followed by the Americas and Asia Pacific. Uruguay's score, a 100 percent on the GBGR from 2015-2021, dropped due to new reports of violence against sexual orientation minorities.<sup>29</sup>

Of the 20 countries in the A-Protecting category, only six did not report an act of violence against SO minorities; and of the 197 countries tracked, 75 percent reported one or more acts of violence. Such violent acts range from extremist violence in Afghanistan<sup>30</sup> and gang raids in Haiti<sup>31</sup> to police abuse in Nepal<sup>32</sup> and Burma,<sup>33</sup> and targeted attacks on individuals in or near LGBT+ spaces in Slovakia<sup>34</sup> and in Germany.<sup>35</sup>

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<sup>29</sup> “Uruguay,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/415610.URUGUAY-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>.

<sup>30</sup> At least three news outlets reported violence against Afghan citizens in 2022. See Patrick Kelleher, “Gay Afghan who fled after being abducted, beaten and burned by Taliban left in asylum limbo,” *PinkNews* online, June 20, 2022, <https://www.pinknews.co.uk/2022/06/20/lgbtq-asylum-refugee-afghanistan/>; see Connor Clark, “‘We just want to be free’: LGBTQ+ Afghans are struggling to survive under Taliban rule,” *GayTimes* online, July 15, 2022, <https://www.gaytimes.co.uk/originals/lgbtq-afghans-are-struggling-to-survive-under-taliban-rule/>; see Pallavi Pundir, “‘I Was on a Kill List’: Queer Afghans Say They’re Being Hunted and Tortured,” *Vice World News* online, August 17, 2022, <https://www.vice.com/en/article/5d39q3/queer-lgbtq-afghan-taliban-violence-afghanistan>.

<sup>31</sup> “Haiti,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/415610.HAITI-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>.

<sup>32</sup> “Nepal,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/415610.NEPAL-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>.

<sup>33</sup> “Burma,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/415610.BURMA-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>; “Myanmar,” *Freedom in the World 2023 Country Report*, Freedom House, March 2023, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/myanmar/freedom-world/2023>.

<sup>34</sup> “Slovakia,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/415610.SLOVAKIA-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf>.

<sup>35</sup> “Germany,” 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/germany.pdf>.

Two wide-scale attacks on the LGBT+ community occurred in 2022: both Norway and the United States witnessed mass-shootings at LGBT+ clubs, which cumulatively left seven dead and 46 injured.<sup>36</sup>

The majority of countries that declined on the indicator "LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble" were in Western Europe: Austria, Finland, France, Germany, and Norway. Some incidents were on a smaller scale and resulted in projectiles being thrown at LGBT+ pride participants, which was the case in France<sup>37</sup> and Greece;<sup>38</sup> other incidents, however, were fatal. For example, in addition to the mass shooting in Norway, a transgender man died from injuries he sustained from an attack during an LGBT Pride parade in Münster, Germany. The victim was attempting to prevent an altercation between a perpetrator and other participants when he was struck twice and failed to regain consciousness.<sup>39</sup>

Regression in the areas of advocacy and societal persecution indicate the need for further research on the causes of this trend as well as a renewed focus on curbing violence and safeguarding freedom of expression and association. As demonstrated in an FMGB 2023 report for the Arcus Foundation, LGBT NGO advocacy positively impacts the adoption of LGBT human rights protections.<sup>40</sup> The right to peaceful assembly is a cornerstone of human rights, and LGBT+ activists often act as bulwarks against oppressive regimes and policies. If advocacy is under threat by the state, so too are all human rights.

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<sup>36</sup> Jon Henley, "Oslo shootings won't stop fight against hate, says Norway's prime minister," *Guardian* online, June 26, 2022,

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/26/oslo-shootings-wont-stop-fight-against-hate-says-norway-prime-minister>; Eric Levenson, "Gunman kills 5 at LGBTQ nightclub in Colorado Springs before patrons confront and stop him, police say," *CNN* online, November 21, 2022,

<https://www.cnn.com/2022/11/20/us/colorado-springs-shooting-gay-nightclub/index.html>.

<sup>37</sup> Nicolas Scheffer, "Bordeaux: Pride spoiled by LGBTphobic acts and a tank accident," *Tetu.com*, June 13, 2022,

<https://tetu.com/2022/06/13/marche-fiertes-2022-bordeaux-pride-gay-lgbt-accident-char-blesses-banderole-homophobe/>.

<sup>38</sup> "Greece," 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/greece.pdf>.

<sup>39</sup> "Germany," 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/germany.pdf>.

<sup>40</sup> Susan Dicklitch-Nelson et al., "Measuring the Impact of LGBT Advocacy on LGBT Protections: 2011-2020, A Report Prepared for the Arcus Foundation," Working Papers, F&M Global Barometers, September 2023, <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/FINAL-Measuring-the-Impact-of-LGBT-Advocacy-9-30-2023-1.pdf>.

**Table 9. GBGR 2020-2022 - Least-Improved Indicators**

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
"No known acts of violence against sexual minorities"	-20
"LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble"	-6
"No known acts of murder against sexual minorities"	-6

The countries that improved the most between 2020 and 2022 (see below, [Table 10](#)) reflect the power of decriminalizing homosexuality. The top four nations all decriminalized in 2021 or 2022. Angola, for one, instituted sweeping reforms to the penal code in 2021, removing a Portuguese colonial era punishment for "habitually practice[d] acts against nature"<sup>41</sup> and implementing hate speech, hate crime, and anti-discrimination protections. Cuba similarly enacted broad reforms in 2022, introducing hate crime and hate speech protections and legalizing same-sex marriage and joint adoption.

**Table 10. GBGR 2020-2022 - Countries with Greatest Improvement**

Country	2020 Score	2022 Score	Difference
Angola	37%	78%	+41%
Bhutan	30%	67%	+37%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	30%	63%	+33%
Botswana	41%	70%	+29%
Cuba	70%	89%	+19%*

\* El Salvador's score also improved by 19%, going from a 33% in 2020 to a 52% in 2022.

The countries which experienced the greatest decline on the GBGR between 2020 and 2022 (see below, [Table 11](#)) reflect citizens' or the state's attempts to suppress the visibility of the LGBT+ community through targeted attacks on individuals or at LGBT+ events. Each of the countries listed below regressed on one of the following indicators: "LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble"; "No known acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities"; and "No known acts of murder against sexual orientation minorities."

<sup>41</sup> "Angola," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed September 14, 2023, <https://database.ilga.org/angola-lgbtj>.

The military coup in Burma in 2021 contributed to the suppression of LGBT+ advocacy that year; while LGBT+ Pride events had been held in the past,<sup>42</sup> violence against LGBT+ individuals increased, making it more difficult to organize. Seventy-three LGBT+ individuals were arrested in 2021 for participating in pro-democracy protests and were subjected to insults and physical abuse by state actors supporting the military regime.<sup>43</sup>

Austria, Burundi, Finland, Hungary, Kenya, and Norway also reported disruptions to LGBT+ events, which ultimately rendered the gatherings unsafe for participants. In Finland, home-made bombs were detonated ahead of two different Pride events;<sup>44</sup> and in Kenya, despite the fact that LGBT+ organizations are allowed to register and conduct activities, the police repeatedly harassed activists and arrested four participants in July 2022.<sup>45</sup>

**Table 11. GBGR 2020-2022 - Countries with Greatest Decline**

Country	2020 Score	2022 Score	Difference
Burma	26%	15%	-11%
Austria	100%	93%	-7%
Burundi	22%	15%	-7%
The Dominican Republic	52%	44%	-7%
Finland	100%	93%	-7%*

\* Hungary, Kenya and Norway also experienced a 7% decline from 2020 to 2022.

Austria, Burma, Burundi, the Dominican Republic, Finland, Kenya, and Norway all reported acts of murder or violence in 2021 and in 2022. In the Dominican Republic, 15

<sup>42</sup> Libby Hogan, "Myanmar LGBT Pride Out in Force, But Laws Lag Behind," VOANews.com, January 29, 2019, <https://www.voanews.com/a/myanmar-kicks-off-pride-week/4763156.html>.

<sup>43</sup> "Burma," 2021 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, April 12, 2022, [https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/313615\\_BURMA-2021-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/313615_BURMA-2021-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf).

<sup>44</sup> "Finland," 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/finland.pdf>.

<sup>45</sup> "Kenya," 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/kenya>.

LGBT+ individuals were murdered over the course of 2022.<sup>46</sup> While hate crimes often go unreported in Burundi due to stigma and fear of retaliation, reports show that “government agents incited, condoned, and tolerated violence against LGBTQI+ persons.”<sup>47</sup>

In addition to acts of violence and the erosion of the right to safe assembly, the Dominican Republic and Hungary declined for two other reasons: In the Dominican Republic, violations of the right to privacy were reported; and in Hungary, the head of state is vehemently opposed to homosexuality. While the Dominican Republic scored positively in recent years on the index “Sexual minorities have the right to privacy,” it was reported in 2022 that LGBT+ individuals are targeted for extortion on dating apps. This led to the murder of one man in July 2022.<sup>48</sup>

In the past several years, Hungarian Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has increased anti-LGBT rhetoric and passed anti-LGBT legislation,<sup>49</sup> including a law in June 2021 that establishes “the prohibition to exhibit content that ‘promotes or displays gender nonconformity, gender reassignment or homosexuality’ to anyone under 18 years.” Hungary passed an additional law in August 2021 that bans the display of homosexuality or gender nonconformity in store windows.<sup>50</sup> As a result of Orbán’s vitriol toward the LGBT+ community, it is perhaps unsurprising that Hungary witnessed far-right counter protestors’ performing the Nazi salute at a 2021 Pride parade,<sup>51</sup> and that a human rights activist was sexually harassed at a 2022 Pride event.<sup>52</sup>

On the whole, 2021-2022 revealed few bright spots: state institutions attempted to better serve sexual orientation minorities; but also, analysis of 2021 and 2022 data exposed increasing levels of anti-LGBT+ violence and suppression. As state agents

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<sup>46</sup> “The Dominican Republic,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, [https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/415610\\_DOMINICAN-REPUBLIC-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/415610_DOMINICAN-REPUBLIC-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf).

<sup>47</sup> “Burundi,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, [https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/415610\\_BURUNDI-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf](https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2023/02/415610_BURUNDI-2022-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf).

<sup>48</sup> “The Dominican Republic,” 2022 USDOS Report, March 20, 2023.

<sup>49</sup> Gabriella Valackay, “Queer Hungarians find a home in Berlin,” InFocus, dw.com, September 10, 2022, <https://www.dw.com/en/queer-hungarians-in-berlin-we-can-finally-hold-hands-in-public/a-63071175>.

<sup>50</sup> “Hungary,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed October 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/hungary-lgbtj>.

<sup>51</sup> “Prosecution: the police should investigate the Nazi arm waving at Pride,” News, HáttérTársaság.com, July 14, 2022, <https://hatter.hu/hirek/ugveszseg-vizsgalnia-kell-a-rendorsegnek-a-naci-karlenditest-a-pride-on>.

<sup>52</sup> “Hungary,” 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People in Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/hungary.pdf>.

improve their relationship with the community by instituting and upholding protections, LGBT individuals in these nations will hopefully experience less violence.

## GBGR 2011-2022: Analysis

As mentioned above, on average, the world mean on the GBGR continued to improve. Although it remained at 48 percent between 2020 and 2021, the mean rose by two points in 2022 (see [Table 12](#)). Similarly, while the number of countries in the A-Protecting and B-Tolerant categories remained the same between 2020 and 2022, the F-Persecuting category country total decreased, and the C-Resistant category country total increased, indicating that most countries generally improved (see [Table 12](#)). See [Appendix 4](#) for a complete list of all country scores on the GBGR from 2011 to 2022.

**Table 12. GBGR 2011-2022 - Percentages of Countries by Category**

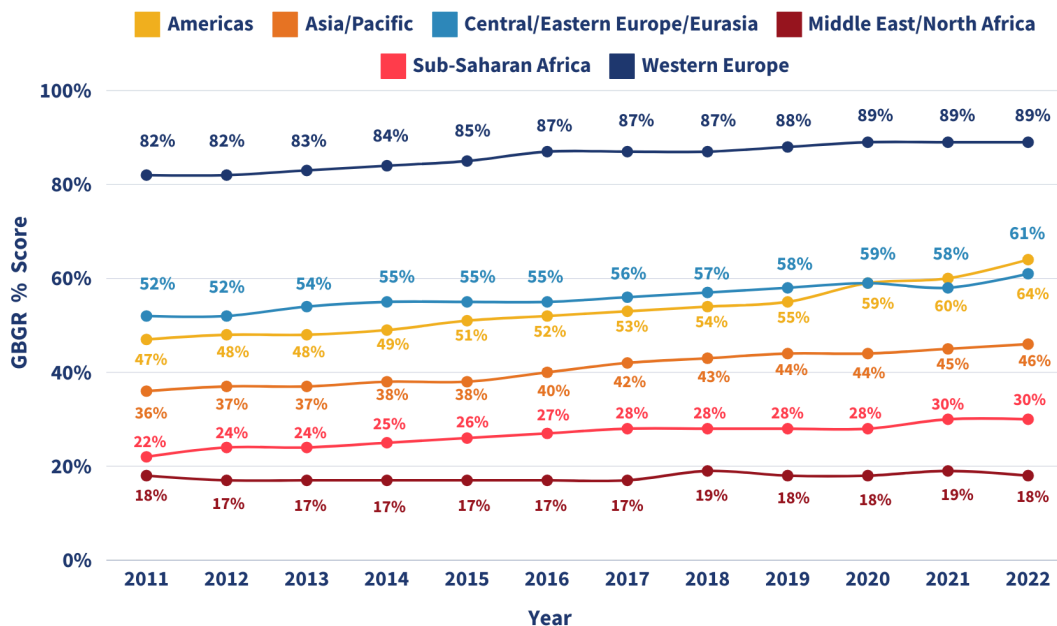
Tolerance Category	Year											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>A – Protecting</b>	6%	6%	7%	7%	8%	9%	9%	9%	10%	10%	8%	10%
<b>B – Tolerant</b>	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%	8%	8%	9%	9%	12%	15%	12%
<b>C – Resistant</b>	9%	9%	10%	12%	11%	10%	10%	10%	11%	10%	10%	13%
<b>D – Intolerant</b>	8%	8%	7%	7%	7%	5%	8%	7%	5%	4%	7%	6%
<b>F – Persecuting</b>	73%	72%	71%	69%	68%	69%	65%	65%	65%	64%	60%	58%
<b>World Mean GBGR Score</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>47%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>48%</b>	<b>50%</b>

There was some positive change within the F-Persecuting range as well (see below, [Table 13](#)). The overall percentage of countries in the category continued to decrease between 2020 and 2022. However, in the last three years, the percentages of countries in the lowest and highest ranges of the F-Persecuting category stayed fairly consistent or fluctuated by only a single point or two, up or down, year to year. Over the past decade, most of the countries earning an F have stagnated in the second lowest range (10-19%). With a few exceptions, the majority of these countries criminalized homosexuality and imposed harsh sentences; they suppressed LGBT advocacy; and they lacked socio-economic protections for sexual orientation minorities.

**Table 13. GBGR 2011-2022 - F-Persecuting Tolerance Category Breakdown**

F Category Breakdown	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
F- 50-59%	13%	15%	14%	13%	13%	15%	14%	17%	19%	17%	16%	15%
F- 40-49%	8%	9%	10%	9%	9%	10%	9%	9%	8%	10%	7%	11%
F- 30-39%	15%	21%	12%	14%	14%	14%	15%	19%	15%	14%	18%	16%
F- 20-29%	20%	21%	22%	24%	22%	22%	21%	16%	20%	18%	15%	12%
F- 10-19%	35%	34%	34%	33%	33%	29%	33%	31%	27%	30%	34%	37%
F- 0-9%	8%	7%	9%	8%	10%	10%	9%	9%	12%	10%	9%	10%
<b>Overall: 0-59%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>72%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>64%</b>	<b>60%</b>	<b>58%</b>

Average GBGR regional scores improved between 2011 and 2022 for all regions except for the Middle East/North Africa (see below, [Figure 4](#)). Across the decade, all regions experienced stagnation at various periods. Only the Middle East/North Africa experienced periods of major regression. While Western Europe has the highest overall average on the GBGR (89%), the Americas region experienced the most growth in the past twelve years, jumping nearly 20 points and surpassing Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia.



**Figure 4. GBGR 2011-2022 - Scores by Region**



## GBTR DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

### 2022 GBTR: Overview

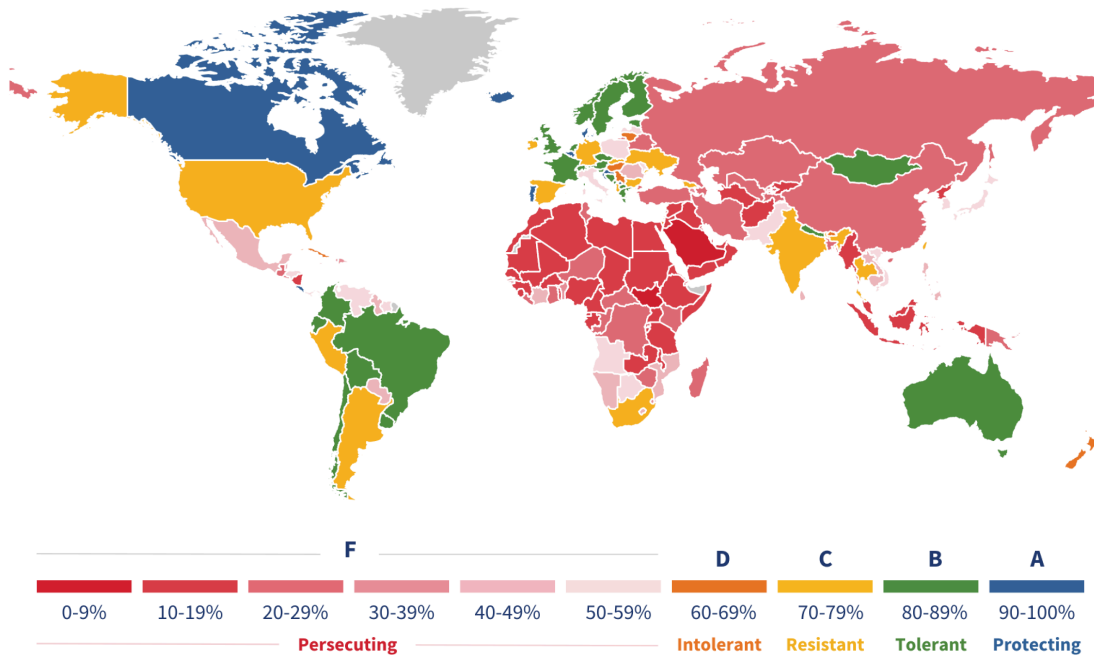


Figure 5. 2022 GBTR World Map

The world map (see above, [Figure 5](#)) depicts the state of global transgender rights and the acceptance and persecution of gender identity minorities as of 2022. Across the map, there are new bright spots. Sixteen countries jumped an entire letter grade between 2020 and 2022, including the United States, which rose out of the F-Persecuting category and entered into the C-Resistant category for the first time. Repressive legislation has been removed in some regions, and protections have been enshrined in others. Kuwait, for one, appears to have decriminalized gender expression in 2022: “On February 16, the Kuwaiti Constitutional Court ruled article 198 of the penal code, which arbitrarily criminalizes ‘imitating the opposite sex,’ unconstitutional ... The court’s decision is a positive step, as this discriminatory law has been used to harass, detain, and abuse transgender people in Kuwait.”<sup>53</sup>

<sup>53</sup> Rasha Younes, “Kuwait Court Rules Anti-Transgender Law Unconstitutional: Parliament Should Repeal Law Now,” *Dispatches*, Human Rights Watch, February 17, 2022, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/02/17/kuwait-court-rules-anti-transgender-law-unconstitutional>.

Yet, the fact remains that much more than half of the world (69%) continued to persecute gender identity minorities in 2022, and more countries persecuted GI minorities than SO minorities (58%). In other words, transgender rights continue to trail gay rights.

Comparing 2020 and 2022, it is clear that progress is slow, especially on the legislative front (see below, [Table 14](#)). The GBTR world mean did not change (46%) between 2020 and 2022, and few countries instituted legal reforms. Within the three years, only a single country – Monaco – introduced legal gender recognition (LGR); anti-discrimination protections were introduced in only three countries: for employment (in Argentina), for housing (in the United States), and for access to healthcare (in Denmark). These data reveal that removing barriers is much easier than enacting new protective laws. Seven countries eliminated the requirement that LGR candidates undergo physiological alterations, and five countries eliminated the requirement that candidates receive a psychiatric diagnosis or undergo a medical or psychological evaluation.

The limited, and in some countries, halting progress in the arena of transgender rights and the rise in violence against gender identity minorities signal a need for researchers, activists, and institutions to orient their focus toward these pressing issues. [Table 14](#), below, charts highlights for the year 2022 on the Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR).

**Table 14. 2022 GBTR Highlights**

69% of countries scored an F on the GBTR
6% of countries scored an A on the GBTR
The GBTR world mean was 46%, the same as in 2020.
Western Europe continued to be the most protecting region in the world for gender identity minorities
The most persecuting region continued to be the Middle East/North Africa
Andorra, Iceland, Luxembourg and Malta (all tied for first place at 100%) were the most rights-protecting countries for gender identity minorities
Saudi Arabia and South Sudan (tied for last place at 6%) were the most persecuting countries for gender identity minorities
14 countries (7%) criminalized gender identity or expression
88 countries (45%) allowed legal gender recognition (LGR) <sup>54</sup>
40 countries (20%) had no physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition <sup>55</sup>
28 countries (14%) had no psychiatric diagnosis requirement for LGR <sup>56</sup>

<sup>54</sup> Eighty-eight countries have a pathway for LGR as of 2022: Andorra, Angola, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (SAR, China), Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Latvia, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

<sup>55</sup> Forty countries do not require applicants to undergo a physiological alteration to access LGR as of 2022: Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Kosovo, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Uruguay.

<sup>56</sup> Twenty-eight countries do not require applicants to undergo a psychiatric evaluation or receive a diagnosis to access LGR as of 2022: Andorra, Argentina, Belgium, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Kosovo, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, South Africa, Switzerland, the United States, and Uruguay.

## 2022 GBTR Updates: At a Glance

Of the eleven countries that scored in the A-Protecting range, seven were in Western Europe.<sup>57</sup> Andorra removed physiological and psychiatric barriers to LGR in 2022,<sup>58</sup> marking the first time Andorra both moved into the A range and scored a 100 percent on the GBTR. In addition to removing these barriers, there were no reported acts of violence against gender identity minorities in Andorra in 2022. Croatia also moved into the A-Protecting category for the first time in 2022 due to no reported acts of violence against gender identity minorities and to a first-time confirmed report that hate crimes are reported to the police.<sup>59</sup>

Other countries, such as Austria, Norway, and Uruguay, lost their standing in the A-Protecting category between 2020 and 2022, and Belgium slid from 100 percent to 94 percent. All four of these nations declined due to acts of violence, either directed at individuals or at public LGBT+ gatherings. Notwithstanding, all four countries had anti-discrimination protections in place; and Belgium, Norway and Uruguay all allowed LGR with no prohibitive requirements. Austria still required an evaluation by a mental health professional to access LGR.

Despite advancements in transgender visibility and rights, both Austria and Norway were home to violence at public LGBT+ gatherings;<sup>60</sup> elsewhere, a 13-year-old transgender Belgian boy and his family were attacked in Brussels;<sup>61</sup> and a transgender woman was murdered in Uruguay.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>57</sup> Eleven countries scored in the A-Protecting range on the GBTR in 2022 (in ranked order): Andorra, Iceland, Luxembourg, Malta, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Kosovo, and Portugal.

<sup>58</sup> "Andorra," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed August 9, 2023, <https://database.ilga.org/andorra-lgbti>.

<sup>59</sup> "Croatia," 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/croatia/>: "There were no reports of government agents, including police, who incited, perpetrated, condoned, or tolerated violence against the LGBTQI+ population. Police investigated all reports of violence and hate crime and abuses by nonstate actors targeting LGBTQI+ persons."

<sup>60</sup> "Austria," 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/austria/>: Henley, "Oslo shootings."

<sup>61</sup> Lauren Walker, "Trans boy and family attacked in Brussels following Pride parade, three arrested," *BrusselsTimes.com*, May 22, 2022, <https://www.brusselstimes.com/227869/trans-boy-and-family-attacked-in-brussels-following-pride-parade-three-arrested>.

<sup>62</sup> "Salome," Transgender Day of Remembrance, *TransLivesMatter* online, accessed October 2024, [https://tdor.translivesmatter.info/reports/2022/09/06/salome\\_pando-canelones-uruguay\\_1e64042c](https://tdor.translivesmatter.info/reports/2022/09/06/salome_pando-canelones-uruguay_1e64042c): "Trans Collective said that the victim killed in Pando is not a 'male'; Police say they are governed by the ID," *Observador* online, September 7, 2022,

The world mean on the GBTR remained at 46 percent since 2019, but small signs of progress were evident at the tolerance category level (see below, [Figure 6](#)). Between 2020 and 2022, the proportion of countries in the A-Protecting category improved by one percent and the proportion of countries in the F-Persecuting category declined by one percent. Eleven countries were on the cusp of reaching a score of D-Intolerant in 2022 (moving from F-Persecuting).<sup>63</sup> Two of them, Fiji and Latvia, scored in the C-Resistant and D-Intolerant categories, respectively, in previous years. In 2020, only eight countries were on the cusp of a D-Intolerant and only two, Ukraine and the United States, moved out of the F-Persecuting category.

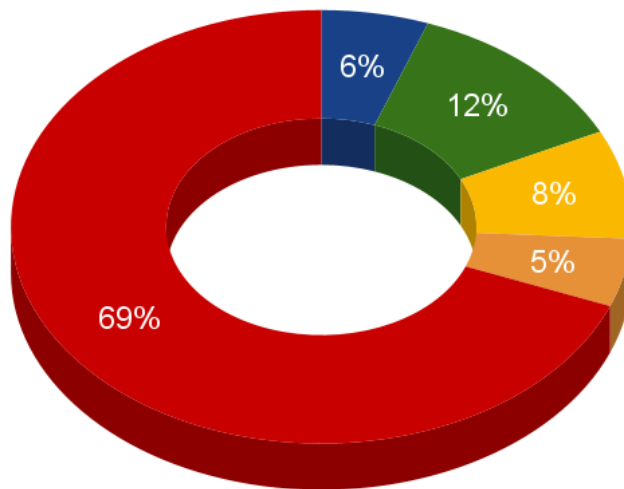
Sixteen countries improved by a full letter grade between 2020 and 2022 (see, below, [Table 15](#)). Several of the countries that improved the most did so either by instituting LGR or by removing barriers to it. Monaco legalized the process; Andorra, Estonia, Kosovo, Nepal, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United States removed the requirements that individuals undergo physiological alterations or receive a psychiatric diagnosis or evaluation prior to changing their gender on legal documentation. Others, such as Bhutan, Côte d'Ivoire, Peru, and the Philippines, saw improvements in the advocacy realm; and Bhutan, Canada, Croatia, Finland, and Taiwan reported no acts of violence against or murder of GI minorities in 2022. The implementation of socio-economic protections has been slower, however; only Argentina and the United States instituted new protections against discrimination in the workplace and in the housing sector, respectively.

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<https://www.elobservador.com.uy/nota/colectivo-trans-dijo-que-la-victima-asesinada-en-pando-no-es-un-varon-policia-dice-que-se-rige-por-la-cedula-202297164558>.

<sup>63</sup> Eleven countries are on the cusp of a D-Intolerant in 2022: Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Fiji, Honduras, Latvia, Poland, the Seychelles, South Korea, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam.

- A - Protecting
- B - Tolerant
- C - Resistant
- D - Intolerant
- F - Persecuting



**Figure 6. 2022 GBTR - Global Percentage Distribution by Category**

For all the progress exhibited by the aforementioned countries, nearly just as many countries declined a full letter grade (i.e. tolerance category) between 2020 and 2022 (see, below, [Table 15](#)). With the exception of Fiji, the 11 countries that declined a full letter grade all did so due to violence directed at transgender individuals or at LGBT+-related public events. Austria, Germany, Hungary, and Norway all reported lack of safety issues in peaceful assembly, and acts of violence against GI minorities were reported in Ireland, Israel, Latvia, New Zealand, Norway, and Slovakia. Murders of GI minorities were reported in Germany, Thailand, and Uruguay, which are all otherwise high-scoring countries.

On the whole, between 2020 and 2022, 57 countries improved their score, 46 countries experienced a decline in score, and 94 countries, nearly half of the dataset, remained stagnant.

Table 15. GBTR 2020-2022 - Countries with Grade Changes

Country	2020 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	Difference
Andorra	81%	100%	+19%
Nepal	71%	88%	+17%
The United States	59%	76%	+17%
Costa Rica	81%	94%	+13%
Bhutan	53%	65%	+12%
Croatia	82%	94%	+12%
Ukraine	59%	71%	+12%
Mongolia	71%	82%	+11%
Taiwan	65%	76%	+11%
Monaco	56%	63%	+7%
Argentina	65%	71%	+6%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	76%	82%	+6%
Canada	88%	94%	+6%
Finland	76%	82%	+6%
Peru	65%	71%	+6%
Switzerland	76%	82%	+6%
Austria	94%	88%	-6%
Hungary	71%	65%	-6%
Ireland	82%	76%	-6%
Israel	71%	65%	-6%
Latvia	65%	59%	-6%
New Zealand	71%	65%	-6%
Slovakia	82%	76%	-6%
Uruguay	94%	88%	-6%
Thailand	82%	71%	-11%

Country	2020 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	Difference
Fiji	71%	59%	-12%
Germany	88%	76%	-12%
Norway	100%	88%	-12%

As noted above, the implementation of legislative protections for GI minorities has been exceedingly slow between 2020 and 2022. As of 2022, 14 countries criminalized gender identity or expression.<sup>64</sup> All of these countries are located in Asia Pacific, the Middle East/North Africa (MENA), or Sub-Saharan Africa. The majority of these countries specifically forbade any man from dressing or behaving like a woman, and the state imposed a fine and sometimes a prison sentence for such behavior. Between 2020 and 2022, Kuwait is the only country that decriminalized gender identity or expression.<sup>65</sup>

Similar to the impact that the decriminalization of homosexuality has on LGB rights, the ability to access LGR is a key lever of change for the rights of GI minorities. The ability to change one's gender marker on legal identification documents enables self-actualization, full participation in society, and protection from discrimination by state and non-state actors. Access to LGR, however, does not always translate into protection from violence. As of 2022, only 45 percent of countries offered LGR. Of the total number of countries, 55 percent required that applicants provide proof of a physiological alteration, whether it be sterilization, gender-affirming surgery (GAS, also known as sex reassignment surgery or SRS), or hormone therapy. Sixty-eight percent of these countries required that applicants receive a diagnosis of gender dysphoria, previously known as gender identity disorder (GID), or that they undergo an evaluation by a mental health professional to ensure they are of sound mind and intend to remain in the gender identity they seek.

On the whole, only 30 percent of countries that allow LGR had no physiological alteration, psychiatric diagnosis, or evaluation requirements. Even so, these requirements do not fully capture the complicated nature of LGR and the other obstacles to changing one's identity documents. Andorra, Estonia, Nepal, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States eliminated physiological requirements by 2022, allowing self-identification, but other state-level barriers remain in these

<sup>64</sup> Fourteen states criminalize gender identity and/or expression in 2022: Brunei, The Gambia, Gaza, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Tonga, and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>65</sup> Younes, "Kuwait Court."



countries, reflecting the complexity of accessing LGR. For example, while Andorra and Sweden no longer required physiological alterations or psychiatric diagnoses or evaluations, both required that applicants pass a “real life test” and live in their new gender identity for a set period of time.<sup>66</sup> Kosovo dropped its psychiatric requirement in 2022 (and had dropped its physiological requirements in 2019).

Nepal allowed individuals to self-identify when changing their identity marker to “other” or “O,” but anecdotal evidence suggests that individuals changing between “male” and “female,” the binary sexes, had to undergo some type of medical intervention.<sup>67</sup>

In the United States, access to LGR differs by identity document and state. In 2021, the United States introduced an “X” gender marker option for U.S. passports and allowed individuals to self-identify when choosing between male, female, or X markers on passports.<sup>68</sup> However, U.S. laws and options to change birth certificates and driver's licenses differ by state. According to the Movement Advancement Project, only 50 percent of transgender individuals live in states where they can easily change their gender marker on their driver's licenses, and only 57 percent of transgender individuals live in states that do not require GAS or a court order to change their gender marker on their birth certificates.<sup>69</sup> In addition, a 2025 change in head of state in the United States will adversely affect laws governing LGR in the future, which best explains how a country's score can change when individual indicators flip-flop over time based on changes in governance.<sup>70</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> “Andorra,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 6, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/andorra-lgbti>; “Sweden,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 8, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/sweden-lgbti>.

<sup>67</sup> “Nepal,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 8, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/nepal-lgbti>.

<sup>68</sup> Jo Yurcaba, “U.S. issues its 1st passport with ‘X’ gender marker,” NBC News online, October 27, 2021, <https://www.nbcnews.com/nbc-out/out-politics-and-policy/united-states-issues-its-1st-passport-x-gender-marker-n1282486>.

<sup>69</sup> “Identity Document Laws and Policies,” Equality Maps, Movement Advancement Project, accessed May 7, 2024, [https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/identity\\_documents](https://www.lgbtmap.org/equality-maps/identity_documents).

<sup>70</sup> Trump signed several Executive Orders in the first week of his 2025 term that roll back rights for transgender people, including LGR, socio-economic protections, and military service, among others. See Nikki Wentling, “Trump revokes order allowing transgender troops to serve in military,” *Military Times*, January 21, 2025, <https://www.militarytimes.com/news/pentagon-congress/2025/01/21/trump-revokes-order-allowing-transgender-troops-to-serve-in-military/>; see “Initial Rescissions of Harmful Executive Orders and Actions,” The White House, January 20, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/initial-rescissions-of-harmful-executive-orders-and-actions/>; and see “Executive Order: Defending Women from Gender Ideology Extremism and Restoring Biological Truth to the Federal Government,” The White House, January 20, 2025, <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/01/defending-women-from-gender-ideology-extremism-and-restoring-biological-truth-to-the-federal-government/>.

In sum, despite the elimination of some barriers to LGR, the process is complicated by bureaucratic forces and varying requirements that extend beyond the stipulation that applicants undergo medical interventions to confirm their gender identity.

## 2022 GBTR Updates: In Depth

Comparing the GBTR to the GBGR by dimension confirms that rights for gender identity minorities are improving at a slower rate than rights for sexual orientation minorities (see above, [Table 7](#), compared with below, [Table 16](#)). Between 2020 and 2022, the dimensions on the GBTR either improved by one percent, stagnated, or declined, which does not paint a hopeful picture. In this three-year period, there has been no significant change in the socio-economic protections dimension for GI minorities.

**Table 16. GBTR 2020-2022 by Dimension**

Dimension	2020 Global Average	2022 Global Average
DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	39%	40%
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	48%	47%
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	62%	63%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	27%	27%
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	48%	46%

Given the recent decline in the societal persecution dimension, it is surprising that the most improved indicator on the GBTR between 2020 and 2022 is “Crimes based on gender identity are reported to the police” (see below, [Table 17](#)). Improvements in hate crime reporting, however, may suggest that countries recognized gender identity as a protected category and installed mechanisms to track crimes on the basis of gender identity. Venezuela, for example, created a specialized office to investigate crimes targeting the LGBTQI+ population in 2022.<sup>71</sup>

<sup>71</sup> “Venezuela,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/venezuela/>.

Despite deteriorating protections and increases in violence, the state of LGBT+ advocacy appears to be improving on a global scale. More countries established LGBT+ organizations, even if registration is not possible and the organizations must operate in secret. Between 2020 and 2022, ten more countries were able to hold public LGBT+ gatherings without the states' intervening to halt activities.<sup>72</sup> Some of these improvements correlate with the decriminalization of homosexuality, such as in Antigua and Barbuda and in Saint Kitts and Nevis. Moreover, in 14 countries, LGBT+ organizations hosted gatherings or held Pride events in defiance of laws that still criminalize homosexuality.<sup>73</sup> In 2021, the organization NYASA Rainbow Alliance led the first Pride parade in Malawi,<sup>74</sup> attended by at least 50 individuals, and then delivered a petition to the government to decriminalize homosexuality.<sup>75</sup>

**Table 17. GBTR 2020-2022 - Most-Improved Indicators**

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
"Crimes based on gender identity are reported to the police"	+12
"No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition"	+7
"National LGBT organizations exist"	+7
"LGBT Pride events allowed by the state"	+7
"Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants"	+7

The indicators that regressed the most on the GBTR between 2020 and 2022 (see below, [Table 18](#)) reflect increased levels of violence directed at GI minorities. As many scholars, policymakers, and activists have noted, the past several years have seen the creation and acceleration of the "anti-gender movement,"<sup>76</sup> which is a broad

<sup>72</sup> Ten countries improved on the item "LGBT pride events are allowed by the state" between 2020 and 2022: Antigua & Barbuda, Bangladesh, Congo (Kinshasa), Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, Mozambique, the Philippines, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Samoa, and Tonga.

<sup>73</sup> Fourteen countries that still criminalize homosexuality reported that LGBT pride events were not suppressed by the state: Bangladesh, Eswatini, Guyana, Jamaica, Kiribati, Liberia, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Saint Lucia, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, and Tonga.

<sup>74</sup> "Defending Human Rights in Malawi with Pride," Stories, Better Shelter, July 1, 2022, <https://betershelter.org/malawi-pride/>.

<sup>75</sup> Charles Pensulo, "Malawi's LBGTQ+ community celebrates first Pride parade," *Guardian* online, June 28, 2021, <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2021/jun/28/malawis-lbgtq-community-celebrates-first-pride-parade>.

<sup>76</sup> "LGBTIQ+ communities and the anti-rights pushback: 5 things to know," News and Stories, Unwomen, May 28, 2024.

transnational network of conservative governments, religious organizations, CSOs, and individuals that oppose any beliefs or policies that challenge traditional gender and familial norms. Such actors typically oppose comprehensive and inclusive sex education in schools, reproductive justice, LGBT+ visibility, and gender-affirming healthcare for GI minorities, especially as it relates to minors.<sup>77</sup>

Given the increasing power of the anti-gender movement, it is perhaps no surprise that “No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities” is the item that regressed the most on the GBTR between 2020 and 2022. Between 2020 and 2022, 33 more countries reported an act of violence against one or more GI minorities.<sup>78</sup> Though 15 countries that reported an act of violence in 2020 did not do so in 2022,<sup>79</sup> backsliding on acts of violence against GI minorities occurred in all regions between 2020 and 2022; Jamaica is the only country in the Americas that lost ground on this item, and 12 countries declined in Sub-Saharan Africa. Three regions – Asia Pacific, Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, and Western Europe – all regressed by four to six countries on the violence index. In other words, between four to six more countries reported violence in 2022 than in 2020 in those three regions. About half of these countries seldom reported violence against GI minorities in past years. For Estonia and Guinea-Bissau, it was the first time an act of violence against a GI minority was reported between 2011 and 2022. The act of violence in Estonia was the murder of a Black transgender woman.<sup>80</sup>

Tracking violence against GI minorities is particularly difficult. To track these hate crimes thoroughly for the GBTR, “gender identity” must be considered a protected category, mechanisms must be in place to track such crimes, whether they are state institutions or news media, and individuals must report these incidents. To measure for the GBTR, individuals or groups must report crimes to authorities or to police, making it a measure of how well and how safely GI minorities can report the incidents. Reporting then relies on the social and political factors that would make it permissive

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<https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/explainer/2024/05/lgbtiq-communities-and-the-anti-rights-pushback-5-things-to-know>.

<sup>77</sup> Kate Walton, “Opposition to gender equality around the world is connected, well funded and spreading. Here’s what you need to know about the anti-gender movement,” As Equals, CNN online, accessed October 30, 2024,

<https://www.cnn.com/interactive/asequals/anti-gender-equality-threat-explained-as-equals-intl-cmd/>.

<sup>78</sup> Thirty-three countries reported an act of violence in 2022 but not in 2020: Albania, Belgium, Burma, Burundi, Chad, Denmark, Estonia, Eswatini, Fiji, Gaza, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Kosovo, Latvia, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Montenegro, New Zealand, Norway, Qatar, Senegal, South Korea, Sudan, Thailand, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>79</sup> Fifteen countries reported an act of violence in 2020 but not in 2022: Andorra, the Bahamas, Belize, Bhutan, Brunei, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Finland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Laos, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Taiwan.

<sup>80</sup> “Remembering our Dead,” Transgender Europe, accessed October 30, 2024,

[https://tdor.translivesmatter.info/reports/2022/07/09/sabrina-houston\\_talinn-harju-estonia\\_96b64fb8](https://tdor.translivesmatter.info/reports/2022/07/09/sabrina-houston_talinn-harju-estonia_96b64fb8).

for individuals to come forward and on states and media organizations to report and respond to crimes against GI minorities. As it stands in 2022, only 32 percent of countries scored positively on the indicator “Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police.” As such, the data available most assuredly do not capture the full scope of the violence perpetrated against GI minorities.

**Table 18. GBTR 2020-2022 - Least-Improved Indicators**

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
“No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities”	-18
“LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble”	-6
“No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities”	-6
“Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression”	-2

The countries that improved the most on the GBTR between 2020 and 2022 (see below, [Table 19](#)) did so largely due to improvements on items related to LGR, LGBT+ rights advocacy, and violence. As mentioned above, Andorra, Nepal, and the United States all removed physiological and psychiatric requirements for accessing LGR, although other types of barriers remain. Andorra requires that applicants inhabit their gender identity for two years and provide witnesses who can confirm the individual is using the gender identity they plan to declare.<sup>81</sup> Andorra had no known acts of violence against gender identity minorities in 2022, bringing its score up to a 100 percent. In addition to removing requirements for LGR, Nepal also improved in 2022 due to no known reports of murders of GI minorities.

Both Côte d'Ivoire and the Philippines scored 17 points higher in 2022 due to improvements in the advocacy dimension. While LGBTQI+ organizations struggled to legally register in Côte d'Ivoire, organizations reported successfully holding an event with the cooperation of the authorities in 2022.<sup>82</sup> In the Philippines, multiple Pride events were held in June 2022 with state protection, which is a marked turn from 2020, when police arrested two dozen individuals participating in an LGBT Pride protest against the Anti-Terrorism Act. This law, signed into effect in July 2020, leverages a

<sup>81</sup> “Andorra,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 7, 2024, <https://database.ilga.org/andorra-lgbti>.

<sup>82</sup> “Côte d'Ivoire,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/cote-divoire>.

vague definition of terrorism to censor critics, to search or detain people without a warrant, and to detain individuals without a charge for up to 24 days.<sup>83</sup> Yet, in 2022, the Gender and Development office of the city mayor supported the LGBT+ pride event in Zamboanga City.<sup>84</sup> Nevertheless, despite these improvements in the advocacy realm, both Côte d'Ivoire and the Philippines still received a failing grade in 2022 on the GBTR.

**Table 19. GBTR 2020-2022 - Countries with Greatest Improvement**

Country	2020 Score	2022 Score	Difference
Andorra	81%	100%	+19%
Côte d'Ivoire	24%	41%	+17%
The Philippines	24%	41%	+17%
Nepal	71%	88%	+17%
The United States	59%	76%	+17%

Other parts of the world did not enjoy the same progress with LGBT+ advocacy. With the exception of Fiji, all of the countries that declined the most on the GBTR between 2020 and 2022 did so due to issues with safe and peaceful assembly and state support of LGBT+ Pride events (see below, [Table 20](#)). In Madagascar, which declined the most on the GBTR, the government canceled a series of LGBT+ events throughout 2021 and 2022. The Ministry of Interior ordered a celebration for Pride month to be canceled in July 2021 on the grounds that it was an "incitement to debauchery and offense to morals," despite the fact that the event has taken place for several years.<sup>85</sup>

<sup>83</sup> Ryan Thoreson, "Philippines Police Crack Down on LGBT Protest," Dispatches, Human Rights Watch, June 29, 2020, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2020/06/29/philippines-police-crack-down-lgbt-protest#:~:text=The%20Pride%20arrests%20underscore%20why,for%20up%20to%2024%20days>; "Philippines: Dangerous anti-terror law yet another setback for human rights," News, Amnesty International, July 3, 2020, <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/07/philippines-dangerous-antiterror-law-yet-another-setback-for-human-rights/>.

<sup>84</sup> "Zamboanga City holds 'Orgullo Festival de Colores (Pride Festival of Colors),'", *OutrageMag.com*, June 30, 2022, <https://outragemag.com/zamboanga-city-holds-orgullo-festival-de-colores-pride-festival-of-colors/>.

<sup>85</sup> "Madagascar," 2021 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, April 12, 2022, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/madagascar/>.

In 2022, the local government in Toliara, Madagascar canceled the “Tolerance Carnival,” stating that the event had not been properly registered and that it was against moral values. Overall, democratic decline and government corruption also appear to be major factors in the suppression of LGBT+ advocacy.<sup>86</sup> LGBT+ individuals, often critical of their governments and advocating for their civil rights, are seen as agitators upsetting the status quo and calling attention to human rights abuses.

Nicaragua experienced general democratic decline in the past several years,<sup>87</sup> and now, demonstrations are prohibited and NGO/CSOs have been stripped of both their legal status and their funding as a result of the Law for the Regulation of Foreign Agents, passed in 2020.<sup>88</sup> The law, similar to bills passed in Russia, Hungary, and elsewhere in central Europe,<sup>89</sup> requires organizations to register as foreign agents and report funding sources, allowing the government to closely surveil activities and close organizations that “interven[e] in political issues, activities or topics.”<sup>90</sup> As a result, LGBT+ organizations were unable to assemble safely and lost the ability to host Pride events in Nicaragua. Outside of Pride events, LGBT+ participants in civil protests in Nicaragua were targeted by the police, the parapolice, pro-government supporters, and the government, subjecting them to online smear campaigns, sexual violence, arbitrary arrest, and physical violence.<sup>91</sup>

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<sup>86</sup> Flores, “Democratic Backsliding”; Guilherme France, “No Pride in Prejudice: How Anti-LGBTQI+ Laws Fuel Corruption,” Transparency International, June 23, 2023, <https://www.transparency.org/en/blog/no-pride-in-prejudice-anti-lgbtqi-laws-fuel-corruption>.

<sup>87</sup> “Nicaragua,” Freedom in the World 2023 Country Report, Freedom House, March 2023, <https://freedomhouse.org/country/nicaragua/freedom-world/2022>.

<sup>88</sup> Karen Kampwirth, “LGBTQ Resistance and Political Protest in Nicaragua,” North American Congress on Latin America, September 22, 2021, <https://nacla.org/lgbtq-resistance-and-political-protest-nicaragua>; “The Global State of LGBTIQ Organizing: The Right to Register and the Freedom to Operate, 2023,” OutRight International, September 2023, [https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/The\\_Global\\_State\\_of\\_LGBTIQ\\_Organizing\\_2023.pdf](https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/The_Global_State_of_LGBTIQ_Organizing_2023.pdf).

<sup>89</sup> Iskra Kirova, “Foreign Agent Laws in the Authoritarian Playbook,” Human Rights Watch, September 19, 2024, <https://www.hrw.org/news/2024/09/19/foreign-agent-laws-authoritarian-playbook>.

<sup>90</sup> “LGBTIQ Organizing,” OutRight International, September 2023.

<sup>91</sup> “Nicaragua,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/nicaragua>.

**Table 20. GBTR 2020-2022 - Countries with Greatest Decline**

Country	2020 Score	2022 Score	Difference
Madagascar	47%	29%	-18%
Burma	35%	18%	-17%
Armenia	47%	35%	-12%
Burkina Faso	24%	12%	-12%
Fiji	71%	59%	-12%*

\*Germany, Nicaragua, Norway, and Romania also declined by 12% between 2020 and 2022 on the GBTR.

Changes in Burma were similar to those in Nicaragua. By 2020 “political reforms in recent years [had] made it easier for the ... LGBTI community to hold public events and openly participate in society,”<sup>92</sup> but the military regime that staged a coup in early 2021 later prohibited LGBT+ organizations from gathering or hosting events.<sup>93</sup> LGBT+ individuals that participated in protests against the new government experienced violent assaults, arrests, and torture,<sup>94</sup> and 12 LGBTQI+ individuals were killed while peacefully protesting.<sup>95</sup>

The majority of the countries that experienced significant decline on the GBTR also did so due to acts of violence. Burkina Faso, Germany, and Romania all regressed on the item “No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities”; and Burma, Madagascar, Fiji, and Norway declined on the item “No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities.” In Romania, which experienced a general increase in anti-LGBT agitation ahead of Bucharest Pride, a transgender woman was found dead just a few days before Transgender Awareness Day.<sup>96</sup> A transgender

<sup>92</sup> “Burma,” 2020 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March/April 2021, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/burma/>.

<sup>93</sup> “Burma,” 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/burma/>.

<sup>94</sup> “An update from Myanmar LGBTQ community since the military take over,” Advocacy, Newsroom, Regional, APCOM.org, accessed October 30, 2024, <https://www.apcom.org/an-update-from-myanmar-lgbtq-community-since-the-military-take-over/>.

<sup>95</sup> “Burma,” 2021 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, April 12, 2022, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2021-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/burma/>.

<sup>96</sup> “Romania,” 2023 Annual Review of the Human Rights Situation of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex People Europe and Central Asia (Covering the Period of January to December 2022), ILGA Europe, February 20, 2023, <https://www.ilga-europe.org/sites/default/files/2023/romania.pdf>.



individual was also murdered in the capital of Burkina Faso in March 2022.<sup>97</sup> In Fiji, NGOs reported harassment and violence against the LGBT+ community, particularly by police against transgender women.<sup>98</sup>

The slow pace of progress in GI minorities' human rights is cause for concern, especially considering the rise in violence towards GI minorities and the suppression of LGBT+ advocacy. It appears that wherever progress is made, there is also backsliding on some of the issues. Clear paths forward exist, though, as demonstrated by the countries that significantly improved between 2020 and 2022. Allowing LGR without prohibitive barriers lays the groundwork for GI minorities to access their basic human rights and to live a life of dignity and fulfillment. The GBTR data reveal that in all sectors, from policy to advocacy, more must be done to improve the situation of GI minorities worldwide.

## GBTR 2011-2022: Analysis

The world mean on the GBTR remained the same from 2019 to 2022 (see below, [Table 21](#)), and is 4 points behind the GBGR, which surpassed 46 percent in 2019 (see above, [Table 12](#)). While individual countries have shifted up or down in their scores, there has not been much variation between the percentage of countries in each tolerance category in recent years. The proportion of countries in both the F-Persecuting and the A-Protecting range has slowly improved, but there was no change in either category between 2021 and 2022. Starting around 2019, GBTR scores begin to slow or to stagnate, unlike on the GBGR. As it stands in 2022, the majority of countries scored in the F-Persecuting category followed by the B-Tolerant category. See [Appendix 5](#) for a complete list of all country scores on the GBTR from 2011 to 2022.

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<sup>97</sup> "Remembering our Dead," Transgender Europe, accessed October 30, 2024, <https://tdor.translivesmatter.info/reports?from=2022-01-01&to=2022-12-31&country=Burkina%20Faso&category=all&view=list&filter=>.

<sup>98</sup> "Fiji," 2022 USDOS Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, Reports - Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, U.S. Department of State, March 20, 2023, <https://www.state.gov/reports/2022-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/fiji>.

**Table 21. GBTR 2011-2022 - Percentages of Countries by Category**

Tolerance Category	Year											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>A – Protecting</b>	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%
<b>B – Tolerant</b>	5%	6%	6%	9%	7%	9%	10%	10%	11%	12%	13%	12%
<b>C – Resistant</b>	6%	7%	6%	5%	9%	6%	7%	5%	7%	8%	8%	8%
<b>D – Intolerant</b>	6%	5%	6%	5%	5%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%
<b>F – Persecuting</b>	84%	83%	82%	81%	77%	76%	74%	75%	71%	70%	69%	69%
<b>World Mean GBTR Score</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>

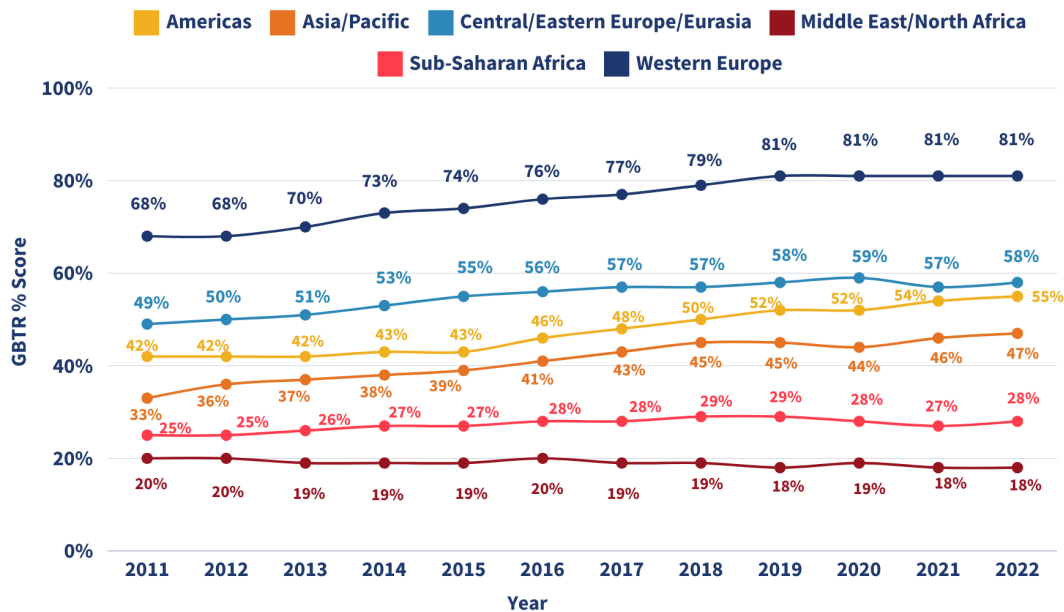
The proportion of countries that scored within different ranges in the F-Persecuting category varies from year to year (see below, [Table 22](#)), with large increases and decreases in certain years. One thing that has remained consistent is that very few countries scored in the lowest range; after 2014, the majority of countries scored within the second-lowest range (10-19%). Such countries tend not to criminalize gender identity or expression and do not actively persecute GI minorities, but they also generally do not consider GI minorities to be a protected class. These countries typically do not have LGR or anti-discrimination protections and do not allow LGBT+ organizations to register, though national organizations exist and operate in most places. Murder and other forms of violence in these countries vary by year, but typically, reported murders are rare.

**Table 22. GBTR 2011-2022 - F-Persecuting Category Breakdown**

<b>F Category Breakdown</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
<b>F- 50-59%</b>	14%	13%	15%	17%	14%	13%	12%	18%	16%	14%	16%	19%
<b>F- 40-49%</b>	17%	16%	17%	16%	13%	17%	21%	22%	22%	20%	17%	17%
<b>F- 30-39%</b>	12%	16%	14%	11%	16%	16%	12%	10%	7%	6%	7%	5%
<b>F- 20-29%</b>	29%	26%	25%	29%	27%	23%	24%	20%	24%	25%	20%	21%
<b>F- 10-19%</b>	27%	28%	28%	26%	30%	29%	28%	27%	29%	32%	38%	37%
<b>F- 0-9%</b>	2%	1%	1%	0.6%	0.7%	1%	2%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%
<b>Overall: 0-59%</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>76%</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>75%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>69%</b>

Regional trends on the GBTR largely mirror that of the GBGR. Between 2011 and 2022, all regions improved on the GBTR with the exception of the Middle East/North Africa (see below, [Figure 7](#)). Western Europe continues to be the highest-scoring region and MENA remains the lowest-scoring region. Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia also continues to be the second highest-scoring region, with the Americas close behind it. While Asia Pacific remains in the F-Persecuting category, it improved the most of all regions on the GBTR between 2011 and 2022.

On the 2022 GBTR, Western Europe and the Americas score nearly 10 points behind their regional average on the GBGR (see above, [Figure 4](#), for comparison). Asia Pacific scores one point higher on the GBTR than on the GBGR, and the MENA regional average is the same on both barometers. Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia and Sub-Saharan Africa score only slightly higher on the GBGR than on the GBTR. Between 2020 and 2022, most regions experienced regression or stagnation. However, the regions that did improve – the Americas and Asia Pacific – both did so by three percentage points.



**Figure 7. GBTR 2011-2022 - Scores by Region**

The FMGB expect that many of the current trends will continue in the coming years. The world mean on both the GBGR and the GBTR will continue to rise incrementally, and the highest- and lowest-scoring regions – Western Europe and MENA, respectively – will remain so. As much of the world improves, striking discriminatory policies and enshrining legal protections, some countries and regions will regress. Homophobic and transphobic actors, whether state leaders or activist networks, could impede the progress of neighboring nations. Several countries, including Andorra, Finland, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Slovenia, and Taiwan, enacted pro-LGBT policies in 2023. In January 2023, Andorra legalized same-sex marriage;<sup>99</sup> in April 2023, Finland's new "Act on Legal Recognitions of Gender" law went into effect, removing physiological and psychiatric barriers to accessing LGR;<sup>100</sup> in February 2023, Hong Kong's Court of Final Appeal ruled that it was unconstitutional to require "full sex reassignment surgery";<sup>101</sup> in October 2023, Mauritius decriminalized "sodomy";<sup>102</sup> in January 2023, Slovenia

<sup>99</sup> "Andorra," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/andorra-lgbti>.

<sup>100</sup> "Finland," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/finland-lgbti>.

<sup>101</sup> "Hong Kong," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/hong-kong-china-lgbti>.

<sup>102</sup> "Mauritius," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/mauritius-lgbti>.

legalized same-sex marriage;<sup>103</sup> and in May 2023, the Legislative Yuan of Taiwan ruled that same-sex couples could jointly adopt.<sup>104</sup> However, Russia formally banned LGR,<sup>105</sup> and Uganda passed a new Anti-Homosexuality Act in May 2023 which introduces harsher penalties for same-sex acts and criminalizes the “promotion of homosexuality.”<sup>106</sup> These new repressive laws will further jeopardize global LGBT rights, as noted in Georgia<sup>107</sup> and Hungary.<sup>108</sup>

In the coming years, in order to best support activists, policymakers, and researchers in their quest to capture what impacts progress on LGBT human rights, the FMGB will evaluate the impact of such legislation and will continue to track the rise in anti-LGBT violence.

## INTRODUCING THE F&M GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR)

As mentioned above, anti-transgender sentiments have accelerated into a global phenomenon in recent years: the anti-gender movement. This movement is a loosely connected transnational network consisting of activists, donors, politicians, and organizations in both left and right political spheres with ties to both religious and non-religious, feminist, and pro-LGB commitments.<sup>109</sup>

Broadly, anti-gender actors seek to bar transgender individuals, and particularly transgender youth, from self-actualization and participation in public life. They seek to

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<sup>103</sup> “Slovenia,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/slovenia-lgbti>.

<sup>104</sup> “Taiwan,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/taiwan-china-lgbti>.

<sup>105</sup> “Russia,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/russia-lgbti>.

<sup>106</sup> “Uganda,” Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed May 1, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/uganda-lgbti>.

<sup>107</sup> Sophiko Megrelidze & Dasha Litvinova, “Georgian Parliament Approves Anti-LGBTQ Legislation, Echoing Measures in Russia,” APNews.com, September 17, 2024, <https://apnews.com/article/georgia-lgbtq-rights-samesex-marriage-57ede62918ec995f21473f23f5676f80>.

<sup>108</sup> Keno Verseck, “As Hungary Bans Pride Events, Critics Fear Russian Influence,” Politics, Deutsche Welle, March 22, 2025, <https://www.dw.com/en/as-hungary-bans-pride-events-critics-fear-russian-influence/a-72002407>.

<sup>109</sup> “Recognizing, Documenting, and Addressing Anti-gender Opposition: a Toolkit by GATE,” News, Global Action for Trans Equality, March 1, 2024, accessed February 13, 2025, [https://gate.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/2024-GATE-Recognizing\\_Documenting\\_and\\_Addressing\\_Anti-Gender\\_Opposition.pdf](https://gate.ngo/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/2024-GATE-Recognizing_Documenting_and_Addressing_Anti-Gender_Opposition.pdf).

deny gender identity minorities access to gender-affirming legal documentation and healthcare and to oppose extending discrimination protections.<sup>110</sup> Using rhetorical tactics meant to stoke fear, the anti-gender movement has politicized LGBTQI+ rights movements and weaponized feminist commitments to extend their reach to issues related to reproductive justice and sexual violence.<sup>111</sup>

Below, the FMGB introduce the F&M Global Barometers of LGBT Unified Rights (GBUR) as a policy tool that jointly measures LGB and transgender human rights. While the FMGB will continue to offer separate GBGR and GBTR analyses, having one barometer that is inclusive of LGBT rights makes comparison to other indicators easier, and helps to ensure that transgender rights will not be overlooked -- intentionally or by default. Further information on the GBUR can be found in [Methodology](#), and the GBUR Scorecard is available above (see [Table 3](#)).

GBUR 2022: At a Glance

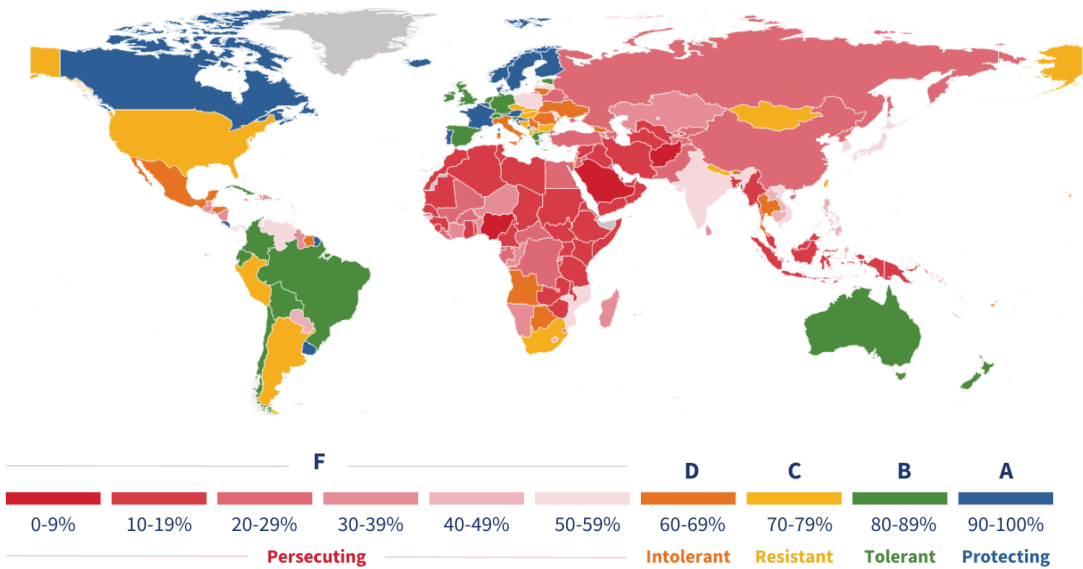
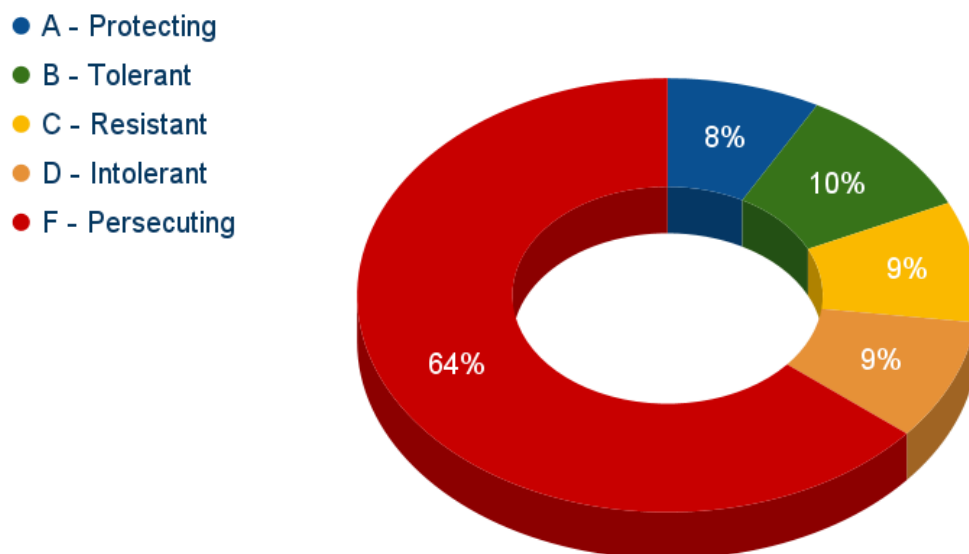


Figure 8. 2022 GBUR World Map

The GBUR world map paints a more complicated and negative picture than the GBGR and the GBTR on their own. In 2022, the GBUR world average was 46 percent, which was lower than the GBGR and the same as the GBTR. The GBUR shared the

<sup>110</sup> "A Toolkit by GATE," p. 19.  
<sup>111</sup> "A Toolkit by GATE," pp. 4-5.

same proportion of countries (10%) in the A-Protecting category as the GBGR. The proportion of countries in the F-Persecuting category on the GBUR (64%), was higher than that on the GBGR, but lower than that on the GBTR. Given that the GBTR generally lags behind the GBGR, the proportional differences further support the hypothesis that LGB rights are a foundation for stronger protections for the LGBT community as a whole.



**Figure 9. 2022 GBUR - Global Percentage Distribution by Category**

After the F category, the majority of countries on the GBUR sit in the B category, similar to the GBTR, but are followed closely by those in the C and D categories (see above, [Figure 10](#)). Of the 19 countries that scored in the B-Tolerant category, nine received a B on all three barometers (see below, [Table 23](#)).<sup>112</sup> Another six scored better on the GBGR than on the GBUR and GBTR;<sup>113</sup> and only one country, Kosovo, scored better on the GBTR than on the other two barometers.

Countries in the B-Tolerant category did not criminalize homosexuality or gender identity or expression; they tended to provide access to LGR without a physiological alteration requirement; they allowed for same-sex civil unions (with the exception of

<sup>112</sup> Nineteen countries scored a B on the GBUR in 2022: Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Ecuador, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Kosovo, Montenegro, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Slovenia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Nine of these countries earned a B-Tolerant on all three barometers: Australia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Estonia, Greece, Montenegro, and Slovenia.

<sup>113</sup> Six countries earned higher scores on the GBUR than on the GBGR and the GBTR: Bolivia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Kosovo); and they generally protected LGBT+ advocacy. All countries in the B-Tolerant category, with the exception of Ireland and New Zealand,<sup>114</sup> provided both sexual orientation and gender identity minorities with anti-discrimination protections in employment, housing, and healthcare. Murders of and other acts of violence against LGBT individuals still frequently occurred in these countries.

Of the 18 countries in the C-Resistant category on the 2022 GBUR,<sup>115</sup> four also scored a C-Resistant on the GBGR and on the GBTR;<sup>116</sup> seven countries scored a B-Tolerant on the GBGR;<sup>117</sup> five scored a B-Tolerant on the GBTR;<sup>118</sup> and four countries scored in the D-Intolerant range on the GBTR.<sup>119</sup> These countries did not criminalize homosexuality or gender identity or expression, and the majority allowed LGR, though most have prohibitive requirements to change one's legal documentation. Few of these countries allowed for same-sex civil unions or marriage, but most had anti-discrimination protections in place for both sexual orientation and gender identity minorities. LGBT+ advocacy generally had the support of the state in these nations, but violence against both identity groups occurred in most of these countries.

Of the 17 countries that scored in the D-Intolerant category on the 2022 GBUR,<sup>120</sup> only Bhutan received a D across all three barometers. Thirteen countries, more than the majority, scored a C-Resistant on the GBGR,<sup>121</sup> while two others – Cyprus and Mexico – scored in the B-Tolerant category. Eleven of 17 countries in the D-Intolerant category on the GBUR scored an F-Persecuting on the GBTR.<sup>122</sup> Only three other countries scored in the C-Resistant category on the GBTR.<sup>123</sup>

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<sup>114</sup> Ireland and New Zealand offered protections only for SO minorities in employment, housing and healthcare in 2022; no anti-discrimination protections were provided for GI minorities in either country.

<sup>115</sup> Eighteen countries earned a C-Resistant on the GBUR in 2022: Albania, Argentina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czechia, Hungary, Israel, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Monaco, Mongolia, Nepal, North Macedonia, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Taiwan, and the United States.

<sup>116</sup> Four countries earned a C-Resistant on the GBUR, the GBGR, and the GBTR: Bulgaria, the Marshall Islands, Peru, and Slovakia.

<sup>117</sup> Seven countries earned a C-Resistant on the GBUR but earned a B-Tolerant on the GBGR: Albania, Argentina, Israel, Liechtenstein, South Africa, Taiwan, and the United States.

<sup>118</sup> Five countries earned a C-Resistant on the GBUR but earned a B-Tolerant on the GBTR: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia, Mongolia, Nepal, and North Macedonia.

<sup>119</sup> Four countries earned a C-Resistant on the GBUR but earned a D-Intolerant on the GBTR: Hungary, Israel, Liechtenstein, and Monaco.

<sup>120</sup> Seventeen countries scored a D-Intolerant on the GBUR in 2022: Angola, Bhutan, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Romania, Serbia, the Seychelles, Suriname, Thailand, and Ukraine.

<sup>121</sup> Thirteen countries earned a D-Intolerant on the GBUR but earned a C-Resistant on the GBGR: Angola, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Fiji, Georgia, Honduras, Italy, Lithuania, Romania, Serbia, the Seychelles, Suriname, and Thailand.

<sup>122</sup> Countries which scored a D-Intolerant on the 2022 GBUR but an F-Persecuting on the GBTR: Angola, Botswana, Cabo Verde, Cyprus, Fiji, Honduras, Italy, Mexico, Romania, the Seychelles, and Suriname.

<sup>123</sup> Georgia, Thailand, and Ukraine all scored in the C-Resistant category on the GBTR but earned a D on the GBUR.



**Table 23. 2022 GBGR, GBTR & GBUR - Percentages of Countries by Category**

Tolerance Category	Barometer		
	GBGR	GBTR	GBUR
<b>A – Protecting</b>	10%	6%	8%
<b>B – Tolerant</b>	12%	12%	10%
<b>C – Resistant</b>	13%	8%	9%
<b>D – Intolerant</b>	6%	5%	9%
<b>F – Persecuting</b>	58%	69%	64%
<b>2022 World Mean Score</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>46%</b>

Countries in the D-Intolerant category had a similar profile to those in the C-Resistant category, but implemented anti-discrimination protections less evenly. These countries tended to score in the C-Resistant category on the GBGR, but in the F-Persecuting category on the GBTR, demonstrating the widespread resistance to transgender rights and the tenuous position of LGB acceptance and protections.

Protections in countries in the F-Persecuting category vary. One hundred twenty-seven countries received an F on the GBUR, representing more than half of the total dataset. And only 13 of these countries scored slightly better, in the C or D category, on the GBGR or on the GBTR.<sup>124</sup> Few of these countries had legislation protections in place for either sexual orientation or gender identity minorities. Only 27 of 127 countries in the F-Persecuting category recognized LGR,<sup>125</sup> and 12 countries had hate crime protections in place for sexual orientation minorities.<sup>126</sup> While LGBT organizations exist in the majority of these countries, only in 41 percent of them are such organizations

<sup>124</sup> Thirteen countries fared better on either the individual GBGR or GBTR, but earned Fs on the GBUR: Belize, Cambodia, Hong Kong, India, Latvia, Micronesia, Moldova, Panama, the Philippines, Poland, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Timor-Leste, and Venezuela.

<sup>125</sup> Twenty-seven countries which earned F-Persecuting grades on the GBUR recognized LGR: Armenia, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Moldova, Namibia, Pakistan, Panama, Poland, Russia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkey, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, and Vietnam.

<sup>126</sup> Twelve of the 127 countries in the F-Persecuting category on the GBUR offered hate crime protections to SO minorities: Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, El Salvador, Grenada, Moldova, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, and Timor-Leste.

allowed to legally register. Sixty-six percent of the 127 countries earning an F-Persecuting on the 2022 GBUR reported acts of violence against both sexual orientation and gender identity minorities, while 80 percent reported acts of violence against at least one of those identity groups.

## GBUR 2011-2022: Analysis

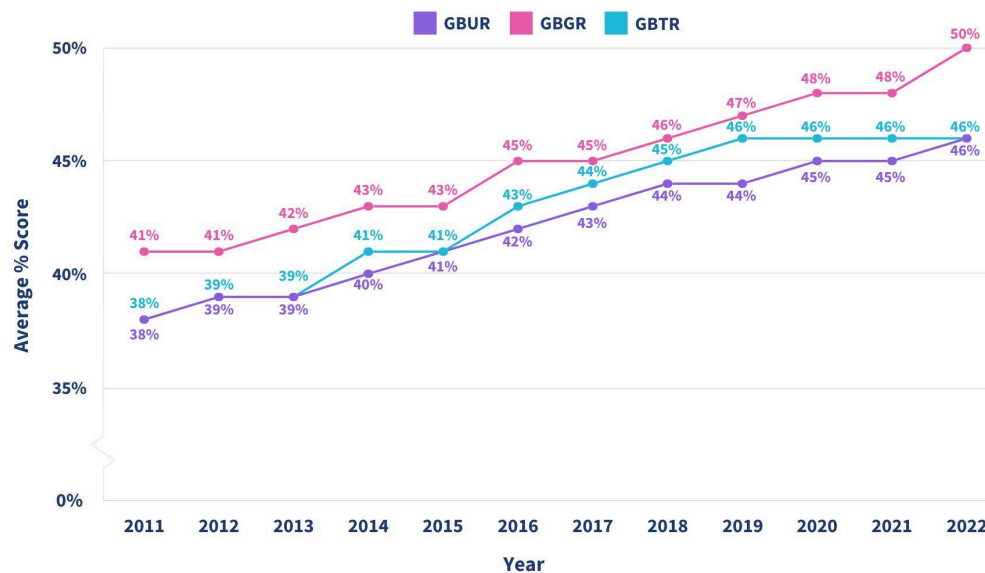


Figure 10. GBUR, GBGR & GBTR 2011-2022 - Average Scores

The longitudinal map (see [Figure 9](#), above) comparing the three barometers illustrates the gap between LGB and transgender rights. As of 2022, the GBGR's average is not only higher than the GBTR and the GBUR, but the GBGR's average score also improved at a slightly faster rate than the other two barometers' average scores.

**Table 24. GBUR 2011-2022 - Percentages of Countries by Category**

Tolerance Category	Year											
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>A – Protecting</b>	2%	2%	3%	4%	4%	6%	7%	7%	7%	7%	8%	8%
<b>B – Tolerant</b>	5%	4%	6%	5%	5%	7%	7%	7%	7%	9%	10%	10%
<b>C – Resistant</b>	7%	7%	8%	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	8%	9%	9%	9%
<b>D – Intolerant</b>	8%	9%	7%	8%	11%	9%	8%	10%	9%	8%	7%	9%
<b>F – Persecuting</b>	79%	78%	77%	77%	73%	73%	73%	71%	70%	68%	67%	64%
<b>World Mean GBUR Score</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>40%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>44%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>45%</b>	<b>46%</b>

The GBUR's world mean progression largely mirrors that of the GBTR, and as of 2022, the GBUR mean trails the GBGR results by four percentage points (see [Tables 21](#) and [12](#), respectively). Generally, each year catalogs incremental improvement as more countries vacate the F category to shift up the scale (see above, [Table 24](#)). The rate of change on the GBUR, whether in the positive or negative direction, however, is slower than on the GBGR and on the GBTR. The proportion of countries in each category on the GBUR tends to shift by only one to two percentage points each year. The D-Intolerant category experienced the most change between 2011 and 2022, while the A and B categories experienced the most stagnation across the years. See [Appendix 6](#) for a complete list of all country scores on the GBUR from 2011 to 2022.

Between the years 2014 and 2015 there were two shifts in the D and F categories on the GBUR. At least seven countries moved out of the F-Persecuting category and into the D-Intolerant range. Several of these countries shifted due to positive legislative changes. Bulgaria, Kosovo, Nepal, and Thailand all instituted anti-discrimination protections for sexual orientation and/or gender identity minorities, and the United States legalized same-sex marriage and joint adoption. Two of the countries that moved from F to D between 2014 and 2015 scored positively on the indicators that measure murder of gender identity minorities (Georgia) and violence against GI minorities (Hong Kong). Although LGBT advocacy and safety has waxed and waned at various points, 2015 marked a better year for peaceful assembly and saw no reported murders of GI minorities in six of the seven countries that moved from F to D. The U.S. reported murders of GI minorities every single year that the barometers tracked.

**Table 25. GBUR 2011-2022 - F-Persecuting Tolerance Category Breakdown**

<b>F Category Breakdown</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>
F- 50-59%	12%	11%	13%	13%	8%	10%	13%	16%	17%	14%	16%	13%
F- 40-49%	11%	13%	13%	14%	15%	16%	14%	10%	8%	10%	8%	10%
F- 30-39%	16%	15%	13%	12%	13%	15%	15%	17%	15%	15%	14%	17%
F- 20-29%	28%	27%	26%	27%	28%	26%	24%	24%	27%	29%	23%	20%
F- 10-19%	31%	31%	32%	30%	32%	30%	30%	31%	31%	29%	33%	37%
F- 0-9%	3%	3%	4%	4%	3%	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%	5%	2%
<b>Overall: 0-59%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>70%</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>64%</b>

Similar to numbers on the GBGR and on the GBTR, the F-Persecuting category makes up the majority of scores on the 2022 GBUR (see above, [Table 25](#)). Aside from 2020 when the 10-19 percent and 20-29 percent ranges were tied, the 10-19 percent range accounted for the most countries in the F-Persecuting category. The 50-59 percent range had the most variation in proportion of countries, while the 30-39 percent range had the least variation.

Of the 47 countries in the 10-19 percent range in 2022,<sup>127</sup> the vast majority criminalize homosexuality; and ten of the countries that score between 10 and 19 percent criminalize gender identity or expression or both.<sup>128</sup> Only five of these countries provide access to LGR, all with prohibitive requirements.<sup>129</sup> LGBT+ advocacy in countries in this range is often impeded by the state. While LGBT+ organizations existed in the majority of countries, in only five countries are such organizations allowed to

<sup>127</sup>Forty-seven countries earned between 10 and 19% on the GBUR in 2022: Algeria, Bangladesh, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Dominica, Eritrea, Ethiopia, The Gambia, Gaza, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, West Bank, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

<sup>128</sup> Ten countries in the 10-19% range of the F-Persecuting category on the 2022 GBUR criminalize gender identity or expression or both: Brunei, The Gambia, Gaza, Indonesia, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Oman, South Sudan, and the United Arab Emirates.

<sup>129</sup> Five of the 47 countries in the 10-19% range of the F-Persecuting category on the 2022 GBUR offer LGR, albeit with prohibitive requirements: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iran, Lebanon, and Uzbekistan.

legally register, and none of these five countries reported safe and peaceful gatherings for public events in 2022.<sup>130</sup> In the 10-19 percent range of F-Persecuting, only Bangladesh reported being able to safely and peacefully gather in 2022.<sup>131</sup>

Seventeen countries are poised to shift from the F-Persecuting to the D-Intolerant category, and five of them – Hong Kong, India, Latvia, Timor-Leste, and Venezuela – are right on the cusp at 59 percent.<sup>132</sup> While none of these countries criminalizes homosexuality or gender identity or expression, roughly only half of these countries instituted LGR, and not one of the 17 have legalized same-sex marriage or civil unions. With a few exceptions, LGBT+ advocacy is generally safeguarded, but anti-discrimination protections are necessary to bring the majority of these countries out of the F-Persecuting category.

At the tail end of the F-Persecuting range (0-9%) is Saudi Arabia, which scored five percent on the GBUR in 2022. The country criminalizes both homosexuality and gender identity and expression, and the former crime carries a capital sentence. Saudi Arabia has no legislative protections in place for SOGI minorities, and the state represses LGBT+ advocacy to such an extent that no national LGBT+ organizations could be found in any of the years tracked or in 2023.<sup>133</sup> The only indicator on which it achieved positive scores were reported acts of murder (of both SO and GI minorities), but acts of violence were reported against both SO and GI minorities in 2022. The lack of reports of murders does not necessarily indicate that no murders occurred: reporting is obviously extremely difficult and dangerous, and incidents are almost impossible to track for this reason.

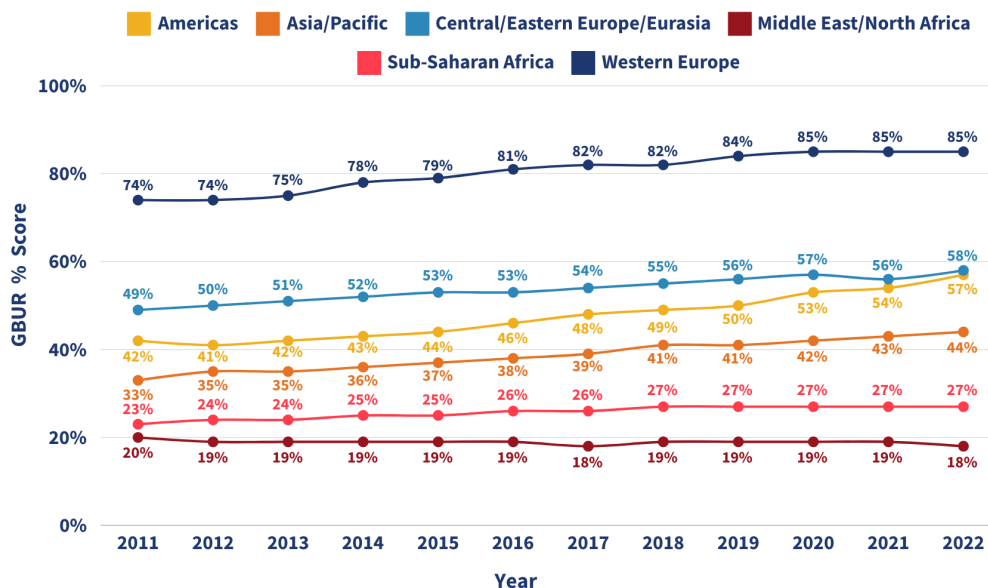
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<sup>130</sup> Five of the 47 countries in the 10-19% range of F-Persecuting allowed LGBT+ organizations to legally register: Ghana, Kenya, Papua New Guinea, Tunisia, Zimbabwe. All five countries reported safety issues and risks in gathering publicly.

<sup>131</sup> "2nd Dhaka Pride: Bangladeshi LGBTIQ+ Community Reclaiming Space in the World Pride Map," Newsroom, APCOM.org, September 30, 2022, accessed April 5, 2025, <https://www.apcom.org/2nd-dhaka-pride-bangladeshi-reclaiming-world-pride-map/>.

<sup>132</sup> Seventeen countries scored in the 50-59% range in the F-Persecuting category on the 2022 GBUR. From highest score to lowest score, omitting the top 5 scorers mentioned above: Belize, Micronesia, Moldova, Poland, Vietnam, Japan, Mozambique, Palau, Panama, São Tomé and Príncipe, South Korea, Trinidad and Tobago.

<sup>133</sup> "The Global State Of LGBTIQ Organizing: The Right to Register and the Freedom to Operate, 2023," Outright International, September 2023, accessed February 9, 2025, [https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/The\\_Global\\_State\\_of\\_LGBTIQ\\_Organizing\\_2023.pdf](https://outrightinternational.org/sites/default/files/2023-09/The_Global_State_of_LGBTIQ_Organizing_2023.pdf).



**Figure 11. GBUR 2011-2022 - Scores by Region**

Regional trends are consistent across the three barometers: Western Europe continued to score the highest and the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) scored the lowest on the GBUR in 2022 (see above, [Figure 11](#)). Over the twelve year period, the Americas region experienced the most growth and the MENA region regressed by two percentage points.

Both Asia Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa experienced no regression between 2011 and 2022, but stagnated during various periods. Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia experienced one period of regression (between 2020 and 2021) and one period of stagnation (between 2015 and 2016), but the region grew steadily by one to two percentage points during all other periods.

On the whole, the GBUR is valuable in its ability to distinguish discrepancies between LGB and transgender rights and to illuminate areas in need of improvement. Looking at countries with significant discrepancies among the three barometers, it should become apparent how countries can further protect their LGBT citizens.

Romania is a useful example of the applicability of the GBUR: In 2022, Romania received a D-Intolerant (62%) on the GBUR but a C-Resistant (78%) on the GBGR and an F-Persecuting on the GBTR (41%). The summative GBUR score illustrates that overall, Romania has a poor record when it comes to LGBT human rights. While the country's nearly B-Tolerant GBGR score may paint a more positive picture when analyzed separately, the GBUR score makes clear that Romania still lacks essential protections.

Prohibitive requirements for accessing LGR are still in place; same-sex civil unions and marriages are prohibited; and no anti-discrimination protections are in place for gender identity minorities.

Additionally, the FMGB is committed to maintaining and analyzing the original metrics, the GBGR and the GBTR, disparately. New Zealand, for example, highlights the need to preserve the separate barometers. New Zealand scores an A-Protecting (96%) on the GBGR and a D-Intolerant (65%) on the GBTR, with a GBUR (unified) score of B-Tolerant (82%). New Zealand's GBUR score provides a concise, summative measure of the state of LGBT human rights. But it does not tell the whole story. Generally regarded as a relatively progressive, human-rights protecting nation in 2022, New Zealand's GBGR and GBTR scores make clear that transgender individuals are not afforded the same protections as LGB individuals.<sup>134</sup> For one, New Zealand's Human Rights Act (1993), which broadly prohibits discrimination, includes "sexual orientation," but not "gender identity."<sup>135</sup> While authorities in the country claim that gender identity is protected under the 1993 Act, no court decisions officially mandated such an interpretation, and there has never been a true test to these claims. Multiple attempts to definitively include "gender identity" in anti-discrimination laws have been deemed "unnecessary," highlighting New Zealand's resistance to explicit protection of its gender identity minorities.<sup>136</sup>

Additionally, until the new Births, Deaths, Marriages, and Relationship Registration Act (2021) went into effect in 2023, New Zealand previously required that individuals provide evidence of "irreversible medical intervention" when applying to change their gender markers.<sup>137</sup> Barriers to LGR and the lack of anti-discrimination protections for transgender individuals suggest a more hostile environment for GI minorities than for sexual orientation minorities, a detail that is preserved and highlighted through separate analysis of the GBGR and the GBTR.

Direct comparison between GBGR and GBTR scores is helpful for teasing out nuanced details between LGB and transgender rights, but the summative and comparative

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<sup>134</sup> Ewan McDonald, "Why is New Zealand so Progressive?," *BBCNews.com*, May 19, 2020, accessed March 4, 2025, <https://www.bbc.com/travel/article/20200518-why-is-new-zealand-so-progressive>.

<sup>135</sup> "New Zealand," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed March 6, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/new-zealand-lgbti>.

<sup>136</sup> A bill was introduced in 2006, and court cases have attempted to litigate language changes to the 1993 Act explicitly protecting "gender identity" minorities. A bill was again introduced in 2023, which would amend language to include "gender identity" as a protected category, representing yet another attempt to enshrine legal safeguards for transgender people. The bill remains under consideration as of the time of this report's publication. See above, fn. 118; and see Samuel Campbell, "'Gender trouble in the Human Rights Act 1993,'" *Public Interest Law Journal of New Zealand* (2016) 3, accessed April 7, 2025, <http://www.nzlii.org/nz/journals/NZPubIntLawJl/2016/2.html>.

<sup>137</sup> "New Zealand," SOGIESC Database.

power of the GBUR lies in its presentation of concise, comprehensive data on a given country's LGBT human rights report card. For example, Pakistan scores 46 percentage points higher on the 2022 GBTR (53%) than on the 2022 GBGR (7%). This comparison demonstrates that despite Pakistan's low 2022 scores, the country is more tolerant of gender identity minorities than of sexual orientation minorities.<sup>138</sup> While the death penalty is the maximum punishment for homosexuality, gender identity minorities may self-select an "X" or "third gender" option on legal identification documents. Anti-discrimination protections also include "gender identity" in Pakistan. On the GBUR, however, Pakistan scores 26 percent, which reveals that the country, on the whole, is a hostile place for LGBT persons. Criminalization of homosexuality, suppression of LGBT advocacy, and consistent violence towards both identity groups confirm this conclusion, and the GBUR score succinctly conveys it, as well.<sup>139</sup>

The FMGB's three barometers are designed to provide users with a variety of ways to study global LGBT human rights, both from a specific vantage point and with a broad view, allowing for robust and comprehensive analyses. These opportunities allow researchers, policymakers, and activists to pinpoint the key levers of change, study the impact of external factors on LGBT rights, and more generally advance human rights for all.

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<sup>138</sup> One contributing factor in Pakistan's relative acceptance of GI minorities in comparison to SO minorities is the acceptance of the "hijra" identity, a third gender category. Hijras are typically born male, but inhabit a traditionally feminine gender expression. See Kristofer Rhude, "The Third Gender and Hijras, Hinduism Case Study," Religion and Public Life, Harvard Divinity School online, <https://rpl.hds.harvard.edu/religion-context/case-studies/gender/third-gender-and-hijras>. However, other sects of Pakistani society do not accept the Hijira identity, a view that influenced recent legislation. See "Undertones: Trans Women in Pakistan Claim their Ancestral Heritage," Civic Media Observatory, October 16, 2023, accessed March 6, 2025, <https://globalvoices.org/2023/10/16/undertones-transwomen-in-pakistan-reclaim-their-ancestral-heritage/>.

<sup>139</sup> As of 2023, Pakistan is regressing on transgender rights. After several proposed amendments that challenge the "Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act (2018), the Federal Shariat Court of Islamabad ruled in May 2023 that the right to self-identify as one's preferred gender, among other rights, is at odds with Islamic Sharia Law. Pakistan's Supreme Court challenged this decision in October 2023 and the status of gender self-identification remains unclear. See "Pakistan," Legal Frameworks, SOGIESC Database, ILGA World, accessed March 6, 2025, <https://database.ilga.org/pakistan-lgbtj>.



## CONCLUSION

As of 2022, progress on LGBT human rights continues to reflect a mixed record.

Several patterns remain the same: the majority of the world continues to persecute LGBT+ minorities; transgender rights lag behind gay rights; and Western Europe remains the highest-scoring region across all three barometers while Sub-Saharan Africa and the MENA regions remain the lowest-scoring regions in the world for LGBT human rights.

Outliers to these trends exist, of course: GBUR scores for Costa Rica (92%), Uruguay (92%), Croatia (90%), Bolivia (87%), Kosovo (87%), and Slovenia (87%) signal that LGBT protections do not exclusively exist in the “West.” The adoption of same-sex marriage legislation in 2022 in Chile (GBUR 82%), Cuba (GBUR 82%), and Mexico (GBUR 64%); joint adoption in Croatia; and the removal of physiological or psychiatric barriers to LGR in Estonia (GBUR 85%), Kosovo (GBUR 87%), Nepal (GBUR 74%), and Taiwan (GBUR 79%) further demonstrate that respect for LGBT human rights is not exclusive to the West.

Similarly, while most of Sub-Saharan Africa is squarely in the F-Persecuting category, outliers exist on the GBUR as of 2022: Angola (64%), Botswana (62%), the Seychelles (62%), and South Africa (79%). Between 2020 and 2022, both Angola and Botswana decriminalized homosexuality, and the Seychelles did so in 2016. While the requirements may be unclear or prohibitive barriers are in place, Angola, Botswana, and South Africa also had pathways for LGR as of 2022. Additionally, all four of these nations offer employment discrimination protections for sexual orientation minorities. While South Africa is the only outlying country to allow same-sex marriage, and Angola is the only one to have instituted hate crime legislation for sexual orientation minorities, such legislative progress counters homonationalist narratives that portray African countries as “backward and barbaric” and as “defined by violence and oppression.”<sup>140</sup>

These four nations lead the way on LGBT human rights on the African subcontinent. Analyzing these four outlying Sub-Saharan African nations is one avenue for activists, policymakers, and researchers to pursue as they consider levers of change.

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<sup>140</sup> Victoria Kishoiyan, “Backward and Barbaric: How the Western Gaze Perceives and Portrays Homophobia in Africa,” *Harvard Political Review* online, August 10, 2022, accessed April 8, 2025, [https://harvardpolitics.com/backward-and-barbaric/#google\\_vignette](https://harvardpolitics.com/backward-and-barbaric/#google_vignette).

Another potential direction for further analysis is the evidence that despite what appear to be institutional and organizational improvements at state and civil society levels, violence against LGBT individuals is increasing. Such a trend begets the perennial questions: why does violence against marginalized groups persist? and what are the most effective strategies for preventing it?

More specifically, the majority of the most-improved indicators on both the GBGR and the GBTR are in the *De Facto* Protections and the LGBT Rights Advocacy dimensions. The items “Crimes based on sexual orientation ...” and “Crimes based on gender identity are reported to the police” were the second most-improved and most-improved items on the GBGR and on the GBTR, respectively. While these items are in the Societal Persecution dimension, they measure the health of the state's relationship with the LGBT community. That these items progressed the most between 2020 and 2022 suggests that institutions and their key players – federal courts, heads of state, or activist organizations – are improving their abilities to protect LGBT people and to redress bias against LGBT people, who are then more free to visibly and safely organize.

Some of these *de facto* items improved as a result of the decriminalization of homosexuality (see [Table 6](#)). The FMGB's research, based on U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices, ILGA Europe Annual Reviews, and local media coverage, among other sources (see [Methodology](#)), yielded fewer reports of arbitrary arrests of SO minorities and fewer violations of the right to fair trial and the right to privacy for SO minorities in countries that previously reported these issues. Additionally, as mentioned above (in [2022 GBGR Updates: In Depth](#) and [2022 GBTR Updates: In Depth](#)), more countries witnessed the establishment of new LGBT+ advocacy groups and held new LGBT+ advocacy events between 2020 and 2022. These details suggest institutional improvements across state, judicial and civic spaces.

Yet, for all of this progress, the items that track acts of violence towards LGBT minorities were the least-improved indicators on both the GBGR and the GBTR. Despite the fact that eight countries improved on this item on the GBGR, 28 new countries reported an act of violence in 2022 that had not reported such incidents in 2020. Similarly, 15 countries improved on this item on the GBTR, but 33 new countries reported an act of violence in 2022. The item “LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble” followed as the second least-improved indicator on both barometers; additionally, 13 new countries reported known acts of murder against sexual orientation minorities, and 15 new countries reported known acts of murder against gender identity minorities between 2020 and 2022. These data points indicate a clear increase in physical violence against sexual orientation and gender identity minorities,

whether the incidents are targeted attacks on individuals or attacks aimed at groups participating in LGBT+ events.

Aside from the enduring questions of why violence occurs and how it can be prevented, this regression on safety items opens other areas of inquiry related to analyzing the FMGB datasets. For one, in past or future years, is there a lag between the time it takes for institutional progress to take tangible effect? How quickly does change occur? Additionally, is it possible to look at the relationship between institutions, advocacy, and violence on a global level, or do national or regional factors play too substantial a role in instances of violence against LGBT+ minorities? Can one study the relationships between external factors (economic stability, cultural norms, and state fragility) and violence in specific countries and glean other patterns or devise more effective strategies for protecting the LGBT+ population from physical violence?

These questions also demonstrate the necessity of more robust hate-crime tracking. As it stands today, efforts to track violence toward sexual orientation and gender identity minorities are a disjointed patchwork of reporting conducted by federal agencies, intergovernmental agencies, nonprofit think tanks, grassroots advocacy organizations, and local news media.

In 2025, as the world loses one third of its funding for LGBT+ rights and protections due to the U.S.'s withdrawing of foreign aid for human rights protection, these questions are especially relevant.<sup>141</sup> If institutional improvements and the strengthening of civil society have yet to curtail violence against the LGBT+ population, to what extent can the LGBT+ population rely on state or civic actors to bring about progress when global reductions in financial and humanitarian support are imminent? Are there ways to accelerate institutional or civic progress? What other strategies and solutions are necessary to create a world in which LGBT+ human rights are respected and LGBT+ individuals are able to flourish? These questions are as exciting as they are daunting, and they leave room for individuals and organizations at all levels and in many sectors of society to engage in the protection of LGBT+ human rights.

The availability of reliable global data is crucial to addressing the queries posed in this report, which is one reason the FMGB created a third barometer to measure LGB and transgender rights together while still maintaining separate metrics to capture the growing discrepancies between the treatment of SO and GI minorities. Both consistent trends and outlying data confirm that progress is always possible, but can never be

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<sup>141</sup> Michael K. Lavers, "Suspension of US Aid is 'Catastrophe' for Global LGBTQ Rights Movement," *Washington Blade* online, February 12, 2025, <https://www.washingtonblade.com/2025/02/12/suspension-of-us-aid-is-catastrophe-for-global-lgbtq-rights-movement/>.

assumed or expected. As such, the Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometers remains committed to providing comprehensive and timely global data on LGBT rights.

# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX 1. 2022 GBGR SCORES RANKED

### GBGR Country Rankings

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
1	Iceland	100%
1	Luxembourg	100%
1	Malta	100%
1	Sweden	100%
5	Belgium	96%
5	Canada	96%
5	Denmark	96%
5	New Zealand	96%
5	Portugal	96%
5	Uruguay	96%
11	Austria	93%
11	Bolivia	93%
11	Finland	93%
11	France	93%
11	The Netherlands	93%
11	Spain	93%
11	Switzerland	93%
11	The United Kingdom	93%
19	Andorra	92%
19	Costa Rica	92%
21	Australia	89%
21	Croatia	89%
21	Cuba	89%
21	Estonia	89%
21	Germany	89%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
21	Ireland	89%
21	Montenegro	89%
21	Norway	89%
21	Slovenia	89%
30	Liechtenstein	88%
31	Brazil	85%
31	Chile	85%
31	Colombia	85%
31	Ecuador	85%
31	Greece	85%
31	Israel	85%
31	Kosovo	85%
31	South Africa	85%
31	Taiwan	85%
40	Albania	81%
40	Argentina	81%
40	Cyprus	81%
40	Mexico	81%
40	The United States	81%
45	Angola	78%
45	Czechia	78%
45	Hungary	78%
45	Lithuania	78%
45	Peru	78%
45	Romania	78%
45	Slovakia	78%
52	Monaco	77%
53	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
53	Bulgaria	74%
53	Cabo Verde	74%
53	Fiji	74%
53	Georgia	74%
53	Italy	74%
53	Serbia	74%
53	Suriname	74%
53	Thailand	74%
62	Marshall Islands	73%
63	Belize	70%
63	Botswana	70%
63	Honduras	70%
63	Mongolia	70%
63	Nepal	70%
63	North Macedonia	70%
63	The Seychelles	70%
63	Venezuela	70%
71	Bhutan	67%
71	Latvia	67%
71	Timor-Leste	67%
71	Ukraine	67%
75	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	65%
76	Cambodia	63%
76	Moldova	63%
76	The Philippines	63%
76	Poland	63%
76	Saint Kitts and Nevis	63%
81	Hong Kong SAR, China	62%



Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
81	Panama	62%
83	India	59%
83	Japan	59%
83	Lesotho	59%
83	São Tomé and Príncipe	59%
83	Trinidad and Tobago	59%
83	Vietnam	59%
89	Palau	58%
90	Antigua and Barbuda	56%
90	The Bahamas	56%
90	Barbados	56%
90	Mozambique	56%
90	Paraguay	56%
90	South Korea	56%
96	Nauru	54%
96	Vanuatu	54%
98	El Salvador	52%
98	Laos	52%
100	Guinea-Bissau	48%
101	Mauritius	46%
102	The Dominican Republic	44%
102	Guatemala	44%
102	Haiti	44%
102	Madagascar	44%
106	Saint Lucia	42%
107	Congo (Brazzaville)	41%
107	Côte d'Ivoire	41%
107	Namibia	41%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
107	Nicaragua	41%
107	Niger	41%
107	Rwanda	41%
113	Samoa	38%
114	Armenia	37%
114	Kazakhstan	37%
114	Singapore	37%
117	Kiribati	35%
118	Benin	33%
118	Congo (Kinshasa)	33%
118	Guyana	33%
118	Jamaica	33%
122	Grenada	31%
123	The Central African Republic	30%
123	China	30%
123	Gabon	30%
123	Kyrgyzstan	30%
123	Sri Lanka	30%
123	Tajikistan	30%
123	Tonga	30%
123	Turkey	30%
131	Burkina Faso	26%
131	Eswatini	26%
131	Jordan	26%
131	Mali	26%
135	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	23%
136	Azerbaijan	22%
136	Bahrain	22%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
136	Belarus	22%
136	Djibouti	22%
136	Egypt	22%
136	Equatorial Guinea	22%
136	Iraq	22%
136	Liberia	22%
136	North Korea	22%
145	Dominica	19%
145	Tuvalu	19%
145	West Bank	19%
145	Bangladesh	19%
145	Ghana	19%
145	Malawi	19%
145	Maldives	19%
145	Papua New Guinea	19%
145	Russia	19%
145	Tunisia	19%
145	Zimbabwe	19%
156	Solomon Islands	15%
156	Algeria	15%
156	Burma	15%
156	Burundi	15%
156	Cameroon	15%
156	Comoros	15%
156	Eritrea	15%
156	Ethiopia	15%
156	Gaza	15%
156	Guinea	15%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
156	Indonesia	15%
156	Kenya	15%
156	Kuwait	15%
156	Lebanon	15%
156	Malaysia	15%
156	Morocco	15%
156	Oman	15%
156	Senegal	15%
156	Togo	15%
156	Turkmenistan	15%
156	Uzbekistan	15%
177	Brunei	11%
177	Chad	11%
177	Libya	11%
177	Qatar	11%
177	Sierra Leone	11%
177	South Sudan	11%
177	Sudan	11%
177	Syria	11%
177	Tanzania	11%
177	Zambia	11%
187	The Gambia	7%
187	Mauritania	7%
187	Nigeria	7%
187	Pakistan	7%
187	Somalia	7%
187	Uganda	7%
187	The United Arab Emirates	7%

Rank	Country	2022 GBGR Score
187	Yemen	7%
195	Afghanistan	4%
195	Iran	4%
195	Saudi Arabia	4%

## GBGR Territory Rankings

Rank	Territory	2022 GBGR Score
1	England	96%
1	Wales	96%
1	Scotland	96%
4	Northern Ireland	93%
5	US Virgin Islands	92%
5	Puerto Rico	88%
7	North Cyprus	85%

## APPENDIX 2. 2022 GBTR SCORES RANKED

### GBTR Country Rankings

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
1	Andorra	100%
1	Iceland	100%
1	Luxembourg	100%
1	Malta	100%
5	Belgium	94%
5	Canada	94%
5	Costa Rica	94%
5	Croatia	94%
5	Denmark	94%
5	Kosovo	94%
5	Portugal	94%
12	Australia	88%
12	Austria	88%
12	Brazil	88%
12	Ecuador	88%
12	Greece	88%
12	Nepal	88%
12	Norway	88%
12	Slovenia	88%
12	Uruguay	88%
21	Bolivia	82%
21	Bosnia and Herzegovina	82%
21	Chile	82%
21	Colombia	82%
21	Czechia	82%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
21	Estonia	82%
21	Finland	82%
21	France	82%
21	Mongolia	82%
21	Montenegro	82%
21	The Netherlands	82%
21	North Macedonia	82%
21	Sweden	82%
21	Switzerland	82%
21	The United Kingdom	82%
36	Bulgaria	76%
36	Germany	76%
36	Ireland	76%
36	Slovakia	76%
36	South Africa	76%
36	Spain	76%
36	Taiwan	76%
36	The United States	76%
44	Marshall Islands	75%
45	Albania	71%
45	Argentina	71%
45	Georgia	71%
45	India	71%
45	Peru	71%
45	Thailand	71%
45	Ukraine	71%
52	Liechtenstein	69%
53	Bhutan	65%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
53	Cuba	65%
53	Hungary	65%
53	Israel	65%
53	Lithuania	65%
53	New Zealand	65%
53	Serbia	65%
60	Hong Kong SAR, China	63%
60	Monaco	63%
62	Botswana	59%
62	Cabo Verde	59%
62	Cyprus	59%
62	Fiji	59%
62	Honduras	59%
62	Latvia	59%
62	Poland	59%
62	The Seychelles	59%
62	South Korea	59%
62	Timor-Leste	59%
62	Vietnam	59%
73	Palau	56%
74	Angola	53%
74	The Bahamas	53%
74	Italy	53%
74	Japan	53%
74	Moldova	53%
74	Pakistan	53%
74	Suriname	53%
74	Trinidad and Tobago	53%



Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
74	Venezuela	53%
83	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	50%
83	Panama	50%
83	Saint Lucia	50%
83	Samoa	50%
83	Vanuatu	50%
88	Barbados	47%
88	Belize	47%
88	Guyana	47%
88	Laos	47%
88	Lesotho	47%
88	Mexico	47%
88	Mozambique	47%
88	Namibia	47%
88	Singapore	47%
97	Kiribati	44%
97	Mauritius	44%
97	Nauru	44%
100	Antigua and Barbuda	41%
100	Cambodia	41%
100	Côte d'Ivoire	41%
100	Guinea-Bissau	41%
100	Jamaica	41%
100	Paraguay	41%
100	The Philippines	41%
100	Romania	41%
100	Saint Kitts and Nevis	41%
100	São Tomé and Príncipe	41%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
100	Sri Lanka	41%
111	Grenada	38%
112	Armenia	35%
112	Benin	35%
112	The Dominican Republic	35%
112	Eswatini	35%
112	Haiti	35%
112	Tonga	35%
118	Bangladesh	29%
118	Belarus	29%
118	Congo (Brazzaville)	29%
118	El Salvador	29%
118	Guatemala	29%
118	Kazakhstan	29%
118	Liberia	29%
118	Madagascar	29%
118	Niger	29%
118	Rwanda	29%
128	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	25%
129	Azerbaijan	24%
129	Bahrain	24%
129	The Central African Republic	24%
129	China	24%
129	Congo (Kinshasa)	24%
129	Djibouti	24%
129	Ghana	24%
129	Iran	24%
129	Kenya	24%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
129	Maldives	24%
129	Papua New Guinea	24%
129	Russia	24%
129	Tajikistan	24%
129	Tunisia	24%
129	Turkey	24%
129	Uzbekistan	24%
129	Zimbabwe	24%
146	Dominica	19%
146	Solomon Islands	19%
146	Tuvalu	19%
146	West Bank	19%
150	Afghanistan	18%
150	Algeria	18%
150	Brunei	18%
150	Burma	18%
150	Burundi	18%
150	Cameroon	18%
150	Comoros	18%
150	Egypt	18%
150	Equatorial Guinea	18%
150	Eritrea	18%
150	Ethiopia	18%
150	Gabon	18%
150	Guinea	18%
150	Indonesia	18%
150	Kuwait	18%
150	Kyrgyzstan	18%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
150	Lebanon	18%
150	Malawi	18%
150	Mali	18%
150	Mauritania	18%
150	Morocco	18%
150	North Korea	18%
150	Senegal	18%
150	Sierra Leone	18%
150	Somalia	18%
150	Sudan	18%
150	Tanzania	18%
150	Togo	18%
150	Turkmenistan	18%
150	Uganda	18%
150	Zambia	18%
181	Burkina Faso	12%
181	Chad	12%
181	The Gambia	12%
181	Gaza	12%
181	Iraq	12%
181	Jordan	12%
181	Libya	12%
181	Malaysia	12%
181	Nicaragua	12%
181	Nigeria	12%
181	Oman	12%
181	Qatar	12%
181	Syria	12%

Rank	Country	2022 GBTR Score
181	The United Arab Emirates	12%
181	Yemen	12%
196	Saudi Arabia	6%
196	South Sudan	6%

## GBTR Territory Rankings

Rank	Territory	2022 GBTR Score
1	US Virgin Islands	94%
2	England	88%
2	Scotland	88%
2	Wales	88%
5	Northern Ireland	82%
6	Puerto Rico	75%
7	North Cyprus	65%

## APPENDIX 3. 2022 GBUR SCORES RANKED

### GBUR Country Rankings

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
1	Iceland	100%
1	Luxembourg	100%
1	Malta	100%
4	Belgium	95%
4	Canada	95%
4	Denmark	95%
4	Portugal	95%
4	Andorra	95%
9	Austria	92%
9	Sweden	92%
9	Uruguay	92%
9	Costa Rica	92%
13	Croatia	90%
13	Finland	90%
13	France	90%
13	Norway	90%
17	Australia	87%
17	Bolivia	87%
17	Greece	87%
17	Kosovo	87%
17	The Netherlands	87%
17	Slovenia	87%
17	Switzerland	87%
17	The United Kingdom	87%
25	Brazil	85%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
25	Ecuador	85%
25	Estonia	85%
25	Germany	85%
25	Montenegro	85%
25	Spain	85%
31	Chile	82%
31	Colombia	82%
31	Cuba	82%
31	Ireland	82%
31	New Zealand	82%
36	South Africa	79%
36	Taiwan	79%
36	The United States	79%
39	Liechtenstein	78%
40	Czechia	77%
41	Albania	74%
41	Argentina	74%
41	Bosnia and Herzegovina	74%
41	Israel	74%
41	Nepal	74%
41	Slovakia	74%
47	Marshall Islands	73%
48	Bulgaria	72%
48	Hungary	72%
48	Mongolia	72%
48	North Macedonia	72%
48	Peru	72%
53	Monaco	70%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
54	Cyprus	69%
54	Georgia	69%
54	Lithuania	69%
54	Serbia	69%
54	Thailand	69%
59	Angola	64%
59	Cabo Verde	64%
59	Fiji	64%
59	Mexico	64%
59	Ukraine	64%
63	Bhutan	62%
63	Botswana	62%
63	Honduras	62%
63	Italy	62%
63	Romania	62%
63	The Seychelles	62%
63	Suriname	62%
71	Hong Kong SAR, China	59%
71	India	59%
71	Latvia	59%
71	Timor-Leste	59%
71	Venezuela	59%
76	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	57%
77	Belize	56%
77	Moldova	56%
77	Poland	56%
80	Vietnam	54%
81	Palau	51%



Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
81	Panama	51%
81	Japan	51%
81	Mozambique	51%
81	São Tomé and Príncipe	51%
81	South Korea	51%
81	Trinidad and Tobago	51%
88	The Bahamas	49%
88	Cambodia	49%
88	Lesotho	49%
88	The Philippines	49%
88	Saint Kitts and Nevis	49%
92	Antigua and Barbuda	46%
92	Barbados	46%
92	Laos	46%
92	Nauru	46%
92	Vanuatu	46%
98	Paraguay	44%
99	Guinea-Bissau	41%
99	Saint Lucia	41%
101	El Salvador	38%
101	Madagascar	38%
101	Niger	38%
101	Mauritius	38%
101	Samoa	38%
105	Haiti	36%
105	Kazakhstan	36%
105	Namibia	36%
105	Singapore	36%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
109	Armenia	33%
109	Congo (Brazzaville)	33%
109	Côte d'Ivoire	33%
109	The Dominican Republic	33%
109	Guatemala	33%
109	Rwanda	33%
116	Kiribati	32%
117	Benin	31%
117	Guyana	31%
117	Nicaragua	31%
117	Sri Lanka	31%
121	Grenada	30%
122	The Central African Republic	28%
122	China	28%
122	Congo (Kinshasa)	28%
122	Gabon	28%
122	Jamaica	28%
122	Tajikistan	28%
128	Bahrain	26%
128	Belarus	26%
128	Djibouti	26%
128	Kyrgyzstan	26%
128	Pakistan	26%
128	Tonga	26%
128	Turkey	26%
135	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	24%
136	Eswatini	23%
136	Liberia	23%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
136	Mali	23%
136	North Korea	23%
140	Tuvalu	22%
141	Azerbaijan	21%
141	Burkina Faso	21%
141	Egypt	21%
141	Equatorial Guinea	21%
141	Jordan	21%
141	Maldives	21%
141	Russia	21%
148	Dominica	19%
148	Solomon Islands	19%
148	West Bank	19%
151	Bangladesh	18%
151	Comoros	18%
151	Eritrea	18%
151	Ghana	18%
151	Iraq	18%
151	Papua New Guinea	18%
151	Tunisia	18%
151	Turkmenistan	18%
151	Uzbekistan	18%
151	Zimbabwe	18%
161	Algeria	15%
161	Burma	15%
161	Burundi	15%
161	Cameroon	15%
161	Ethiopia	15%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
161	Guinea	15%
161	Indonesia	15%
161	Kenya	15%
161	Kuwait	15%
161	Lebanon	15%
161	Malawi	15%
161	Morocco	15%
161	Oman	15%
161	Senegal	15%
161	Togo	15%
176	Brunei	13%
176	Chad	13%
176	Gaza	13%
176	Libya	13%
176	Malaysia	13%
176	Qatar	13%
176	Sierra Leone	13%
176	Sudan	13%
176	Syria	13%
176	Tanzania	13%
176	Zambia	13%
187	The Gambia	10%
187	Iran	10%
187	Mauritania	10%
187	Somalia	10%
187	South Sudan	10%
187	Uganda	10%
187	The United Arab Emirates	10%

Rank	Country	2022 GBUR Score
187	Yemen	10%
195	Afghanistan	8%
195	Nigeria	8%
197	Saudi Arabia	5%

## GBUR Territory Rankings

Rank	Territory	2022 GBUR Score
1	England	92%
1	Scotland	92%
1	Wales	92%
1	US Virgin Islands	92%
5	Northern Ireland	87%
6	Puerto Rico	81%
7	North Cyprus	74%

## APPENDIX 4. GBGR 2011-2022 SCORES

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%
Albania	63%	67%	70%	74%	78%	74%	78%	74%	78%	81%	81%	81%
Algeria	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	19%	15%	15%
Andorra	77%	77%	77%	85%	85%	85%	85%	81%	92%	88%	88%	92%
Angola	11%	11%	11%	15%	15%	15%	19%	33%	33%	37%	81%	78%
Antigua and Barbuda	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	26%	30%	33%	56%
Argentina	78%	81%	81%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	81%	81%	81%
Armenia	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	30%	41%	41%	37%	37%
Australia	74%	70%	78%	78%	78%	78%	85%	89%	93%	93%	89%	89%
Austria	89%	89%	89%	85%	89%	96%	93%	93%	96%	100%	96%	93%
Azerbaijan	30%	30%	30%	30%	26%	26%	22%	30%	26%	26%	26%	22%
The Bahamas	44%	48%	48%	52%	56%	56%	48%	56%	59%	59%	59%	56%
Bahrain	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%
Bangladesh	11%	11%	15%	15%	11%	7%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	19%
Barbados	26%	26%	22%	22%	22%	26%	26%	33%	30%	44%	44%	56%
Belarus	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Belgium	96%	93%	96%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	100%	96%	93%	96%
Belize	30%	22%	26%	26%	22%	48%	48%	52%	56%	67%	70%	70%
Benin	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	37%	37%	37%	37%	33%	33%	33%
Bhutan	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%	56%	67%
Bolivia	67%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	74%	89%	85%	89%	85%	93%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	56%	56%	59%	70%	70%	74%	74%
Botswana	22%	22%	22%	33%	33%	37%	37%	37%	37%	41%	70%	70%
Brazil	63%	63%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	81%	81%	85%	85%
Brunei	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	7%	7%	7%	11%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bulgaria	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	67%	70%	70%	70%	74%	70%	74%
Burkina Faso	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Burma	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	26%	11%	15%
Burundi	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	15%	15%
Cabo Verde	63%	63%	70%	70%	74%	74%	74%	74%	78%	74%	74%	74%
Cambodia	59%	59%	59%	59%	56%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	59%	63%
Cameroon	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Canada	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
The Central African Republic	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%	30%	30%
Chad	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%
Chile	52%	70%	70%	74%	78%	78%	78%	74%	74%	74%	85%	85%
China	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	33%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Colombia	78%	78%	78%	78%	81%	85%	89%	89%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Comoros	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Congo (Brazzaville)	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	33%	33%	30%	41%	41%
Congo (Kinshasa)	30%	30%	26%	26%	30%	26%	22%	26%	26%	26%	30%	33%
Costa Rica	65%	65%	65%	62%	65%	65%	69%	65%	69%	92%	85%	92%
Côte d'Ivoire	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	41%
Croatia	70%	74%	78%	81%	78%	81%	81%	85%	81%	81%	81%	89%
Cuba	52%	52%	52%	56%	52%	52%	56%	59%	59%	70%	70%	89%
Cyprus	67%	67%	63%	70%	74%	81%	85%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%
Czechia	78%	78%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	78%
Denmark	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	100%	100%	96%	96%
Djibouti	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Dominica	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	15%	19%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%
The Dominican Republic	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	41%	41%	52%	52%	44%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ecuador	67%	67%	67%	67%	74%	74%	74%	81%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Egypt	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
El Salvador	41%	41%	41%	37%	44%	48%	48%	41%	41%	33%	44%	52%
England	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	93%	96%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	33%	33%	19%	30%	33%	33%	30%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Eritrea	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Estonia	74%	74%	74%	78%	78%	85%	81%	85%	89%	89%	85%	89%
Eswatini	19%	19%	22%	22%	15%	22%	22%	30%	30%	26%	30%	26%
Ethiopia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Fiji	59%	59%	63%	67%	67%	70%	67%	74%	78%	78%	78%	74%
Finland	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	100%	96%	93%
France	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	89%	93%
Gabon	33%	37%	33%	33%	37%	37%	33%	37%	15%	26%	33%	30%
The Gambia	15%	15%	15%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%	7%	7%	11%	7%
Gaza	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	15%	15%	15%
Georgia	44%	52%	59%	63%	67%	59%	67%	59%	70%	74%	63%	74%
Germany	78%	74%	74%	74%	78%	78%	81%	81%	85%	81%	89%	89%
Ghana	15%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	19%	19%	19%
Greece	74%	67%	78%	78%	78%	81%	85%	81%	85%	85%	89%	85%
Grenada	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	23%	27%	31%	31%	31%
Guatemala	41%	41%	41%	37%	44%	44%	41%	37%	37%	41%	37%	44%
Guinea	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	15%	15%
Guinea-Bissau	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	44%	44%	52%	52%	48%	52%	48%
Guyana	26%	22%	19%	26%	33%	30%	33%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%
Haiti	31%	31%	27%	31%	31%	31%	35%	37%	41%	44%	48%	44%
Honduras	44%	44%	56%	63%	63%	63%	63%	56%	63%	63%	63%	70%
Hong Kong SAR, China	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	62%	54%	65%	65%	62%



Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hungary	74%	78%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	89%	78%	85%	78%	78%
Iceland	92%	92%	92%	96%	96%	96%	96%	92%	96%	96%	96%	100%
India	44%	48%	30%	26%	26%	26%	30%	48%	52%	52%	56%	59%
Indonesia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	15%	15%
Iran	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	4%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Iraq	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	26%	22%	22%	22%
Ireland	85%	89%	89%	89%	96%	93%	96%	93%	93%	93%	93%	89%
Israel	85%	81%	85%	85%	81%	85%	85%	85%	81%	81%	85%	85%
Italy	67%	67%	67%	67%	70%	74%	74%	74%	70%	74%	74%	74%
Jamaica	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	26%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%
Japan	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Jordan	30%	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Kazakhstan	26%	26%	26%	22%	26%	30%	30%	30%	37%	37%	30%	37%
Kenya	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	15%	15%
Kiribati	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	35%
Kosovo	65%	62%	65%	69%	69%	69%	69%	74%	78%	81%	81%	85%
Kuwait	19%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	15%	15%
Kyrgyzstan	22%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	30%	30%	30%	26%	30%
Laos	41%	52%	52%	48%	52%	52%	52%	48%	52%	52%	52%	52%
Latvia	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	67%	63%	63%	67%	63%	67%
Lebanon	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	15%	15%	15%	22%	15%
Lesotho	22%	44%	52%	52%	56%	56%	52%	56%	56%	56%	56%	59%
Liberia	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%
Libya	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Liechtenstein	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Lithuania	81%	81%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	74%	78%	81%	74%	78%
Luxembourg	93%	93%	93%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	33%	33%	33%	33%	30%	37%	37%	48%	48%	48%	44%	44%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Malawi	26%	30%	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	19%	22%	15%	19%	19%
Malaysia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Maldives	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	11%	11%	19%	19%	19%
Mali	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	33%	33%	26%	26%	26%
Malta	67%	81%	81%	96%	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	65%	65%	65%	73%	73%	73%
Mauritania	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	7%
Mauritius	35%	35%	35%	38%	38%	38%	46%	42%	50%	50%	46%	46%
Mexico	59%	59%	63%	70%	67%	74%	74%	74%	70%	74%	74%	81%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	62%	62%	65%	65%	65%
Moldova	37%	37%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	52%	56%	56%	52%	63%
Monaco	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	69%	73%	77%	77%
Mongolia	37%	37%	41%	44%	37%	41%	63%	70%	74%	59%	63%	70%
Montenegro	67%	63%	74%	74%	70%	78%	74%	81%	81%	85%	85%	89%
Morocco	15%	15%	11%	19%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Mozambique	26%	26%	26%	30%	41%	48%	52%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Namibia	19%	22%	22%	22%	33%	33%	41%	41%	41%	41%	37%	41%
Nauru	15%	15%	15%	12%	12%	50%	50%	54%	54%	54%	58%	54%
Nepal	59%	59%	59%	59%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
The Netherlands	93%	96%	93%	93%	93%	93%	89%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%
New Zealand	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	96%	93%	96%
Nicaragua	56%	56%	44%	63%	63%	63%	63%	44%	41%	44%	37%	41%
Niger	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Nigeria	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	4%	7%	7%
North Cyprus	26%	26%	33%	74%	74%	74%	74%	78%	74%	81%	85%	85%
North Korea	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
North Macedonia	52%	52%	52%	48%	56%	52%	52%	52%	67%	70%	70%	70%
Northern Ireland	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%	93%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Norway	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	89%
Oman	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Pakistan	7%	11%	7%	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Palau	15%	27%	27%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	58%	58%	58%	58%
Panama	54%	54%	50%	54%	50%	50%	54%	54%	50%	54%	62%	62%
Papua New Guinea	11%	15%	22%	19%	22%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Paraguay	52%	44%	48%	44%	48%	48%	44%	44%	48%	56%	56%	56%
Peru	63%	59%	63%	63%	63%	59%	74%	67%	63%	74%	78%	78%
The Philippines	52%	52%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	63%	59%	48%	63%	63%
Poland	52%	52%	56%	56%	56%	59%	63%	63%	59%	48%	63%	63%
Portugal	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Puerto Rico	58%	58%	69%	69%	81%	81%	88%	88%	81%	85%	85%	88%
Qatar	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%
Romania	78%	74%	78%	74%	74%	74%	70%	74%	74%	74%	81%	78%
Russia	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Rwanda	33%	41%	44%	48%	48%	48%	44%	41%	44%	44%	44%	41%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	30%	37%	63%
Saint Lucia	27%	27%	27%	27%	23%	27%	27%	23%	31%	35%	35%	42%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	12%	15%	19%	19%	23%
Samoa	27%	27%	31%	31%	31%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	38%
São Tomé and Príncipe	19%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	56%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Saudi Arabia	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	7%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Scotland	93%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Senegal	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Serbia	59%	63%	63%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	70%	78%	74%
The Seychelles	22%	22%	22%	26%	26%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	63%	70%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sierra Leone	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%
Singapore	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	30%	30%	30%	30%	37%
Slovakia	74%	74%	81%	78%	81%	81%	85%	78%	81%	81%	81%	78%
Slovenia	85%	81%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	89%
Solomon Islands	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Somalia	7%	7%	0%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%
South Africa	70%	70%	70%	74%	78%	74%	74%	85%	85%	89%	85%	85%
South Korea	37%	48%	44%	44%	44%	41%	52%	52%	52%	52%	59%	56%
South Sudan	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Spain	96%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%	89%	93%
Sri Lanka	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	30%	30%
Sudan	7%	7%	7%	11%	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%
Suriname	59%	59%	59%	56%	67%	70%	70%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%
Sweden	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Switzerland	81%	81%	85%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	85%	85%	93%
Syria	15%	11%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%
Taiwan	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	78%	78%	85%	85%	85%	85%
Tajikistan	22%	26%	26%	22%	22%	26%	26%	30%	22%	26%	26%	30%
Tanzania	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%
Thailand	74%	67%	70%	70%	67%	74%	67%	70%	74%	74%	74%	74%
Timor-Leste	44%	56%	56%	56%	52%	56%	59%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%
Togo	15%	11%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Tonga	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%	22%	26%	26%	19%	30%
Trinidad and Tobago	26%	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	63%	63%	63%	63%	59%
Tunisia	15%	11%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Turkey	30%	30%	30%	30%	22%	22%	22%	26%	22%	26%	26%	30%
Turkmenistan	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%	15%
Tuvalu	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uganda	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%	7%	7%
Ukraine	37%	33%	44%	41%	41%	41%	52%	56%	56%	59%	52%	67%
The United Arab Emirates	4%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	7%
The United Kingdom	89%	89%	93%	89%	89%	93%	93%	93%	93%	96%	93%	93%
The United States	70%	70%	70%	70%	81%	81%	74%	74%	74%	74%	89%	81%
Uruguay	93%	93%	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%
The US Virgin Islands	62%	65%	65%	65%	77%	77%	77%	81%	85%	88%	92%	92%
Uzbekistan	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	15%	15%	15%
Vanuatu	42%	42%	42%	46%	46%	46%	50%	50%	50%	50%	54%	54%
Venezuela	52%	52%	56%	56%	56%	59%	67%	67%	70%	67%	67%	70%
Vietnam	52%	56%	59%	56%	56%	59%	63%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Wales	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	100%	96%	96%	93%	96%
West Bank	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	19%
Yemen	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	4%	7%	7%
Zambia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Zimbabwe	15%	15%	19%	15%	15%	19%	19%	22%	19%	19%	22%	19%

## APPENDIX 5. GBTR 2011-2022 SCORES

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	6%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%	24%	12%	18%	18%
Albania	53%	65%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%	65%	65%	76%	71%	71%
Algeria	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Andorra	56%	56%	56%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	88%	81%	81%	100%
Angola	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	24%	24%	41%	47%	53%	53%	53%
Antigua and Barbuda	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	29%	41%
Argentina	53%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%
Armenia	53%	53%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	35%	47%	47%	35%	35%
Australia	65%	65%	94%	82%	94%	94%	94%	94%	82%	82%	94%	88%
Austria	82%	82%	88%	94%	82%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	88%	88%
Azerbaijan	24%	24%	29%	24%	18%	18%	24%	29%	24%	18%	18%	24%
The Bahamas	41%	47%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%	47%	53%	53%
Bahrain	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Bangladesh	18%	18%	24%	24%	29%	29%	18%	18%	29%	24%	18%	29%
Barbados	35%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%	35%	41%	47%	41%	41%	47%
Belarus	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	29%	29%	29%
Belgium	71%	71%	71%	88%	88%	82%	88%	100%	100%	100%	100%	94%
Belize	47%	41%	35%	29%	35%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
Benin	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	29%	29%	35%
Bhutan	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	35%	41%	47%	53%	53%	59%	65%
Bolivia	59%	65%	65%	71%	71%	82%	82%	76%	88%	82%	82%	82%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	41%	35%	41%	35%	53%	53%	59%	76%	76%	82%	82%
Botswana	29%	29%	29%	41%	41%	41%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Brazil	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	59%	76%	82%	88%	88%
Brunei	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	6%	18%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Bulgaria	59%	59%	59%	53%	71%	65%	76%	65%	65%	71%	65%	76%
Burkina Faso	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	12%
Burma	24%	29%	29%	29%	35%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	12%	18%
Burundi	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	18%	18%
Cabo Verde	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Cambodia	41%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Cameroon	18%	24%	18%	24%	18%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Canada	65%	53%	53%	53%	53%	65%	82%	88%	88%	88%	100%	94%
The Central African Republic	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%
Chad	18%	18%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%
Chile	47%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
China	41%	29%	29%	29%	29%	41%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%	24%
Colombia	47%	47%	47%	47%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Comoros	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Congo (Brazzaville)	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	24%	29%	29%
Congo (Kinshasa)	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%
Costa Rica	56%	44%	56%	56%	56%	44%	44%	69%	63%	81%	94%	94%
Côte d'Ivoire	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%	24%	41%
Croatia	65%	71%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	88%	82%	82%	76%	94%
Cuba	41%	29%	41%	41%	24%	35%	41%	41%	53%	65%	65%	65%
Cyprus	53%	53%	59%	59%	53%	59%	59%	53%	59%	53%	59%	59%
Czechia	82%	82%	88%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Denmark	76%	71%	71%	88%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	88%	94%
Djibouti	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Dominica	25%	25%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
The Dominican Republic	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	29%	41%	35%	35%	47%	35%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ecuador	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%	82%	94%	82%	82%	82%	88%	88%
Egypt	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
El Salvador	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	29%	35%	29%
England	88%	82%	82%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	82%	88%	88%	88%
Equatorial Guinea	35%	35%	35%	29%	35%	41%	41%	35%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Eritrea	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Estonia	82%	82%	82%	82%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	94%	82%
Eswatini	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	41%	35%	41%	35%	35%
Ethiopia	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Fiji	41%	41%	59%	59%	59%	59%	47%	59%	71%	71%	71%	59%
Finland	65%	65%	65%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%	82%	82%
France	59%	76%	76%	82%	76%	76%	88%	88%	94%	88%	82%	82%
Gabon	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%
The Gambia	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Gaza	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	12%
Georgia	35%	35%	41%	59%	71%	53%	71%	59%	71%	76%	65%	71%
Germany	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	82%	76%
Ghana	24%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	35%	29%	24%	24%
Greece	65%	53%	59%	59%	59%	76%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Grenada	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
Guatemala	41%	41%	41%	41%	53%	41%	41%	41%	35%	35%	29%	29%
Guinea	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%
Guinea-Bissau	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	47%	47%	47%	47%	41%
Guyana	35%	35%	24%	24%	24%	29%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	47%
Haiti	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	35%	47%	35%	35%	35%
Honduras	35%	35%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	53%	59%
Hong Kong SAR, China	63%	69%	63%	63%	69%	69%	69%	69%	63%	63%	63%	63%



Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Hungary	76%	82%	71%	82%	76%	76%	76%	88%	71%	71%	71%	65%
Iceland	63%	63%	69%	88%	88%	88%	81%	88%	94%	94%	100%	100%
India	35%	35%	35%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%	71%	71%	71%
Indonesia	12%	18%	12%	18%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	18%	18%
Iran	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Iraq	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	18%	12%	12%
Ireland	65%	59%	59%	59%	76%	76%	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%	76%
Israel	71%	71%	65%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%
Italy	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Jamaica	29%	29%	18%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	41%	47%	41%	41%
Japan	53%	59%	59%	59%	47%	59%	59%	59%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Jordan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Kazakhstan	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%	18%	29%
Kenya	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	18%	24%
Kiribati	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	38%	38%	38%	31%	38%	38%	44%
Kosovo	50%	50%	44%	56%	75%	75%	75%	71%	88%	94%	94%	94%
Kuwait	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%
Kyrgyzstan	29%	35%	41%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	29%	18%	18%
Laos	29%	47%	47%	41%	47%	35%	47%	47%	47%	41%	47%	47%
Latvia	53%	59%	53%	53%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%	65%	65%	59%
Lebanon	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	18%	18%	18%	29%	18%
Lesotho	29%	29%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	41%	47%	47%	47%
Liberia	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%	18%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Libya	12%	12%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Liechtenstein	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	69%	69%	69%
Lithuania	59%	59%	53%	59%	65%	65%	71%	65%	65%	65%	59%	65%
Luxembourg	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	76%	76%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	47%	47%	47%	35%	29%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Malawi	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%
Malaysia	6%	6%	6%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	6%	12%	12%	12%
Maldives	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Mali	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Malta	65%	71%	71%	82%	94%	94%	94%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	56%	56%	56%	75%	75%	75%
Mauritania	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	18%
Mauritius	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Mexico	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	47%	47%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	44%	50%	50%	50%
Moldova	41%	41%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	53%
Monaco	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	63%
Mongolia	41%	41%	47%	53%	41%	47%	76%	76%	82%	71%	71%	82%
Montenegro	82%	76%	76%	76%	71%	82%	76%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%
Morocco	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Mozambique	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	47%
Namibia	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	53%	53%	47%	47%	47%	47%
Nauru	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	38%	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Nepal	59%	59%	59%	53%	76%	65%	76%	82%	71%	71%	88%	88%
The Netherlands	88%	82%	88%	82%	94%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	88%	82%
New Zealand	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	59%	71%	71%	71%	65%
Nicaragua	53%	41%	24%	53%	53%	53%	41%	41%	35%	24%	12%	12%
Niger	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Nigeria	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
North Cyprus	35%	41%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%	65%	59%	53%	65%	65%
North Korea	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
North Macedonia	41%	47%	41%	41%	53%	47%	47%	47%	71%	82%	82%	82%
Northern Ireland	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	82%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Norway	71%	71%	88%	82%	82%	94%	94%	100%	94%	100%	100%	88%
Oman	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Pakistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%
Palau	19%	38%	38%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	56%	56%
Panama	50%	50%	63%	63%	44%	63%	63%	63%	63%	50%	50%	50%
Papua New Guinea	18%	18%	29%	29%	18%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Paraguay	47%	35%	35%	41%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	41%	41%	41%
Peru	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	71%	65%	65%	65%	71%	71%
The Philippines	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	24%	41%	41%
Poland	47%	53%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	53%	47%	59%	59%
Portugal	76%	76%	71%	76%	76%	82%	82%	100%	94%	94%	88%	94%
Puerto Rico	56%	56%	75%	75%	75%	75%	63%	81%	81%	63%	63%	75%
Qatar	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%
Romania	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	41%
Russia	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	24%
Rwanda	24%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12%	12%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	29%	35%	41%
Saint Lucia	38%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	38%	38%	38%	50%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	25%	19%	19%	25%
Samoa	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	44%	50%
São Tomé and Príncipe	24%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Saudi Arabia	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Scotland	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Senegal	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	24%	18%	18%
Serbia	47%	47%	41%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%	71%	65%
The Seychelles	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%	59%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Sierra Leone	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Singapore	41%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
Slovakia	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%	82%	82%	82%	76%
Slovenia	59%	53%	59%	59%	59%	82%	88%	94%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Solomon Islands	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Somalia	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%
South Africa	76%	71%	76%	76%	71%	82%	71%	76%	82%	76%	76%	76%
South Korea	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	65%	59%
South Sudan	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Spain	76%	88%	88%	76%	76%	88%	88%	76%	76%	76%	76%	76%
Sri Lanka	35%	41%	41%	41%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Sudan	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%
Suriname	53%	53%	53%	47%	47%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%
Sweden	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%	82%	76%	76%	82%	88%	82%
Switzerland	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	76%	76%	88%	82%
Syria	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Taiwan	71%	71%	71%	71%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%	76%
Tajikistan	29%	24%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%	24%
Tanzania	24%	24%	12%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	18%
Thailand	47%	59%	47%	47%	76%	65%	65%	76%	76%	82%	71%	71%
Timor-Leste	24%	41%	41%	35%	35%	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	53%	59%
Togo	18%	12%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	18%	18%
Tonga	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%
Trinidad and Tobago	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	24%	53%	53%	53%	41%	53%
Tunisia	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Turkey	41%	41%	41%	41%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%
Turkmenistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	18%	12%	18%
Tuvalu	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Uganda	24%	18%	24%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Ukraine	41%	35%	47%	41%	53%	53%	65%	59%	59%	59%	65%	71%
The United Arab Emirates	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
The United Kingdom	82%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%	88%	82%
The United States	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%	53%	53%	47%	59%	88%	76%
Uruguay	88%	88%	88%	94%	88%	100%	100%	88%	94%	94%	94%	88%
US Virgin Islands	50%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	63%	63%	75%	94%	94%
Uzbekistan	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%	12%	24%	24%	24%
Vanuatu	31%	31%	31%	38%	38%	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%	56%	50%
Venezuela	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%
Vietnam	41%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Wales	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
West Bank	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	19%	19%	19%	25%	19%	19%
Yemen	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%
Zambia	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Zimbabwe	18%	18%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	35%	29%	29%	24%	24%

## APPENDIX 6. GBUR 2011-2022 SCORES

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Afghanistan	5%	10%	10%	8%	8%	8%	8%	10%	13%	8%	8%	8%
Albania	56%	62%	67%	67%	72%	69%	69%	67%	69%	77%	74%	74%
Algeria	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	18%	15%	18%	15%	15%
Andorra	68%	68%	68%	73%	73%	73%	73%	70%	89%	84%	84%	95%
Angola	15%	15%	15%	18%	18%	18%	21%	31%	33%	36%	67%	64%
Antigua and Barbuda	21%	23%	23%	23%	18%	23%	23%	23%	26%	28%	28%	46%
Argentina	64%	72%	72%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	72%	72%	74%
Armenia	41%	41%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	31%	38%	38%	33%	33%
Australia	67%	64%	82%	77%	82%	82%	87%	90%	87%	87%	90%	87%
Austria	85%	85%	87%	87%	85%	95%	92%	92%	95%	97%	92%	92%
Azerbaijan	26%	26%	28%	26%	21%	21%	21%	26%	23%	21%	21%	21%
The Bahamas	38%	44%	41%	46%	49%	49%	44%	49%	51%	49%	51%	49%
Bahrain	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	26%
Bangladesh	13%	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%	13%	10%	18%	15%	13%	18%
Barbados	26%	26%	23%	21%	21%	23%	26%	28%	28%	36%	36%	46%
Belarus	31%	31%	31%	31%	28%	28%	28%	31%	31%	26%	26%	26%
Belgium	85%	82%	85%	92%	90%	90%	92%	97%	100%	97%	95%	95%
Belize	31%	26%	26%	23%	23%	41%	41%	44%	46%	54%	56%	56%
Benin	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	36%	36%	36%	36%	28%	28%	31%
Bhutan	18%	18%	18%	21%	21%	26%	28%	28%	33%	33%	51%	62%
Bolivia	62%	64%	64%	67%	67%	72%	74%	82%	85%	85%	82%	87%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44%	49%	46%	49%	46%	56%	56%	62%	69%	69%	74%	74%
Botswana	23%	23%	23%	28%	28%	31%	38%	38%	38%	41%	62%	62%
Brazil	51%	51%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	59%	77%	79%	85%	85%
Brunei	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	13%	10%	8%	8%	13%
Bulgaria	62%	62%	62%	59%	67%	64%	69%	64%	64%	69%	67%	72%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Burkina Faso	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%
Burma	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	18%	18%	18%	18%	26%	10%	15%
Burundi	21%	21%	21%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	23%	23%	15%	15%
Cabo Verde	56%	56%	62%	62%	64%	64%	64%	64%	67%	64%	64%	64%
Cambodia	46%	44%	46%	46%	44%	44%	44%	46%	46%	46%	46%	49%
Cameroon	15%	18%	13%	18%	15%	18%	18%	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Canada	82%	77%	77%	77%	77%	82%	87%	92%	92%	92%	97%	95%
The Central African Republic	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	23%	28%	28%
Chad	21%	21%	18%	23%	23%	23%	18%	18%	18%	18%	13%	13%
Chile	44%	64%	64%	67%	69%	69%	69%	74%	74%	74%	82%	82%
China	38%	33%	33%	33%	33%	38%	36%	33%	31%	31%	31%	28%
Colombia	62%	62%	62%	62%	79%	82%	85%	85%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Comoros	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Congo (Brazzaville)	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	31%	28%	26%	33%	33%
Congo (Kinshasa)	28%	28%	26%	26%	28%	23%	21%	23%	23%	23%	26%	28%
Costa Rica	57%	51%	57%	54%	57%	51%	54%	62%	62%	86%	86%	92%
Côte d'Ivoire	26%	26%	26%	28%	28%	26%	26%	26%	28%	28%	28%	33%
Croatia	67%	72%	79%	79%	79%	82%	79%	85%	79%	79%	79%	90%
Cuba	46%	41%	46%	49%	41%	46%	49%	51%	62%	69%	69%	82%
Cyprus	56%	56%	56%	62%	64%	69%	72%	67%	69%	67%	69%	69%
Czechia	77%	77%	82%	82%	79%	82%	82%	79%	79%	79%	79%	77%
Denmark	85%	85%	85%	92%	95%	95%	95%	95%	97%	97%	92%	95%
Djibouti	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Dominica	22%	22%	19%	19%	19%	16%	19%	16%	16%	19%	19%	19%
The Dominican Republic	23%	26%	26%	26%	26%	28%	28%	33%	31%	38%	44%	33%
Ecuador	62%	62%	62%	62%	69%	74%	79%	79%	82%	82%	85%	85%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Egypt	21%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
El Salvador	33%	33%	33%	31%	36%	38%	38%	33%	33%	28%	33%	38%
England	90%	87%	87%	92%	90%	92%	92%	90%	90%	90%	90%	92%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	33%	33%	23%	31%	33%	33%	31%	23%	21%	21%	21%
Eritrea	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Estonia	74%	74%	74%	77%	79%	85%	82%	85%	87%	87%	87%	85%
Eswatini	21%	21%	23%	23%	18%	23%	23%	28%	26%	26%	26%	23%
Ethiopia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Fiji	51%	51%	62%	64%	64%	67%	59%	64%	72%	72%	72%	64%
Finland	77%	77%	77%	85%	85%	85%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%
France	74%	82%	87%	90%	87%	87%	92%	92%	95%	92%	87%	90%
Gabon	31%	33%	31%	31%	33%	33%	31%	33%	18%	26%	31%	28%
The Gambia	18%	18%	18%	10%	10%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%	13%	10%
Gaza	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	10%	13%	13%	13%	15%	13%	13%
Georgia	38%	44%	49%	59%	64%	56%	64%	59%	67%	72%	62%	69%
Germany	79%	77%	77%	77%	79%	79%	82%	82%	85%	82%	87%	85%
Ghana	18%	23%	21%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	23%	21%	18%	18%
Greece	67%	59%	67%	67%	67%	77%	85%	82%	85%	85%	87%	87%
Grenada	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	24%	27%	30%	30%	30%
Guatemala	33%	33%	33%	31%	41%	36%	33%	31%	31%	31%	28%	33%
Guinea	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	15%	15%
Guinea-Bissau	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	41%	41%	46%	46%	44%	46%	41%
Guyana	23%	21%	13%	18%	23%	23%	26%	23%	28%	28%	28%	31%
Haiti	30%	30%	27%	30%	30%	30%	32%	36%	38%	36%	38%	36%
Honduras	36%	36%	51%	56%	56%	56%	56%	51%	56%	54%	56%	62%
Hong Kong SAR, China	59%	62%	59%	59%	62%	62%	62%	59%	54%	59%	59%	59%
Hungary	72%	77%	77%	82%	79%	79%	79%	87%	74%	77%	72%	72%



Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Iceland	78%	78%	81%	92%	92%	92%	89%	89%	95%	95%	97%	100%
India	33%	36%	23%	38%	38%	38%	41%	56%	56%	56%	56%	59%
Indonesia	13%	15%	13%	15%	13%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	15%	15%
Iran	10%	10%	13%	10%	13%	10%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Iraq	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	18%	18%	21%	21%	18%	18%
Ireland	74%	74%	74%	74%	87%	85%	90%	87%	87%	87%	85%	82%
Israel	77%	74%	74%	74%	72%	77%	77%	74%	72%	74%	77%	74%
Italy	56%	56%	56%	56%	59%	62%	62%	62%	59%	62%	62%	62%
Jamaica	21%	21%	15%	23%	21%	21%	23%	26%	28%	31%	28%	28%
Japan	49%	51%	51%	51%	46%	51%	54%	54%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Jordan	26%	26%	23%	23%	23%	23%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%
Kazakhstan	28%	28%	28%	28%	28%	31%	31%	31%	36%	36%	26%	36%
Kenya	15%	15%	15%	15%	18%	21%	21%	18%	21%	21%	13%	15%
Kiribati	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	30%	30%	30%	27%	30%	30%	32%
Kosovo	54%	54%	54%	59%	68%	68%	68%	69%	79%	85%	85%	87%
Kuwait	15%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	15%	15%	15%	13%	15%
Kyrgyzstan	26%	28%	31%	28%	28%	28%	31%	33%	33%	28%	23%	26%
Laos	38%	46%	46%	44%	46%	41%	46%	44%	46%	44%	46%	46%
Latvia	54%	56%	54%	54%	54%	56%	59%	56%	56%	62%	59%	59%
Lebanon	18%	18%	15%	15%	15%	15%	18%	15%	15%	15%	21%	15%
Lesotho	21%	36%	41%	44%	46%	46%	44%	46%	44%	46%	46%	49%
Liberia	18%	18%	18%	18%	23%	18%	21%	23%	23%	21%	23%	23%
Libya	13%	13%	15%	13%	10%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Liechtenstein	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	76%	76%	76%	76%	78%	78%	78%
Lithuania	69%	69%	67%	67%	69%	69%	72%	69%	69%	72%	67%	69%
Luxembourg	82%	82%	82%	82%	87%	90%	90%	100%	97%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	31%	31%	31%	31%	28%	33%	33%	44%	44%	44%	38%	38%
Malawi	23%	26%	26%	23%	23%	21%	23%	15%	18%	13%	13%	15%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Malaysia	10%	10%	10%	13%	13%	10%	8%	10%	10%	13%	13%	13%
Maldives	21%	21%	21%	21%	21%	23%	23%	18%	15%	21%	21%	21%
Mali	26%	26%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	28%	28%	23%	23%	23%
Malta	62%	74%	74%	90%	95%	95%	97%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%	59%	59%	59%	73%	73%	73%
Mauritania	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	8%	10%
Mauritius	30%	30%	30%	32%	32%	32%	38%	35%	41%	41%	38%	38%
Mexico	46%	46%	49%	54%	51%	56%	56%	56%	54%	56%	59%	64%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	43%	54%	54%	57%	57%	57%
Moldova	38%	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%	41%	49%	51%	51%	49%	56%
Monaco	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	62%	65%	68%	70%
Mongolia	36%	36%	38%	41%	36%	38%	64%	69%	74%	64%	67%	72%
Montenegro	72%	69%	74%	74%	72%	77%	74%	79%	79%	85%	82%	85%
Morocco	15%	15%	13%	18%	15%	15%	15%	18%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Mozambique	28%	28%	28%	31%	38%	41%	49%	51%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Namibia	21%	23%	23%	23%	33%	33%	38%	38%	36%	36%	33%	36%
Nauru	19%	19%	19%	16%	16%	41%	41%	46%	46%	46%	49%	46%
Nepal	54%	54%	54%	51%	69%	64%	69%	72%	67%	67%	74%	74%
The Netherlands	90%	90%	90%	87%	92%	90%	85%	90%	90%	87%	90%	87%
New Zealand	79%	79%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	79%	82%	85%	82%	82%
Nicaragua	49%	44%	36%	54%	54%	54%	49%	38%	36%	33%	28%	31%
Niger	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
Nigeria	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	5%	8%	8%	8%	5%	8%	8%
North Cyprus	26%	28%	33%	64%	64%	64%	64%	69%	64%	67%	74%	74%
North Korea	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
North Macedonia	46%	46%	44%	41%	49%	44%	44%	46%	64%	72%	72%	72%
Northern Ireland	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	92%	92%	87%
Norway	85%	85%	92%	90%	90%	95%	95%	97%	95%	97%	97%	90%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Oman	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Pakistan	10%	13%	10%	8%	10%	10%	10%	23%	23%	23%	23%	26%
Palau	19%	27%	27%	49%	49%	49%	49%	49%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Panama	46%	46%	49%	51%	43%	49%	51%	51%	49%	46%	51%	51%
Papua New Guinea	15%	18%	23%	21%	18%	21%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Paraguay	46%	36%	38%	41%	38%	38%	36%	36%	38%	46%	44%	44%
Peru	51%	49%	51%	51%	51%	51%	72%	64%	62%	69%	72%	72%
The Philippines	38%	38%	41%	41%	44%	44%	46%	49%	46%	38%	49%	49%
Poland	46%	49%	51%	51%	51%	54%	56%	56%	54%	44%	56%	56%
Portugal	85%	85%	82%	85%	85%	90%	87%	97%	95%	95%	92%	95%
Puerto Rico	51%	51%	68%	68%	76%	76%	76%	84%	78%	73%	73%	81%
Qatar	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	13%
Romania	64%	62%	64%	62%	62%	62%	59%	62%	62%	62%	69%	62%
Russia	28%	26%	28%	28%	28%	26%	26%	21%	21%	18%	18%	21%
Rwanda	28%	36%	38%	41%	41%	41%	36%	33%	36%	36%	36%	33%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15%	15%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	21%	26%	31%	49%
Saint Lucia	27%	24%	24%	24%	22%	24%	24%	22%	27%	30%	30%	41%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	14%	19%	19%	19%	24%
Samoa	27%	27%	30%	30%	30%	32%	32%	32%	32%	35%	35%	38%
São Tomé and Príncipe	23%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	49%	51%	51%	51%	51%
Saudi Arabia	5%	5%	5%	3%	5%	5%	0%	8%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Scotland	90%	92%	90%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%
Senegal	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	21%	18%	18%	15%	15%
Serbia	56%	59%	56%	67%	67%	67%	67%	69%	69%	67%	72%	69%
The Seychelles	23%	23%	23%	26%	26%	49%	49%	51%	51%	51%	54%	62%
Sierra Leone	15%	15%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	15%	13%	13%	13%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Singapore	31%	31%	31%	33%	33%	33%	33%	31%	31%	31%	31%	36%
Slovakia	74%	74%	79%	77%	79%	79%	82%	74%	79%	79%	79%	74%
Slovenia	72%	69%	72%	72%	72%	82%	85%	87%	85%	85%	85%	87%
Solomon Islands	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Somalia	13%	13%	8%	8%	8%	8%	5%	8%	8%	8%	8%	10%
South Africa	72%	69%	72%	74%	74%	77%	72%	79%	82%	82%	79%	79%
South Korea	38%	49%	46%	46%	46%	44%	51%	51%	51%	51%	56%	51%
South Sudan	15%	15%	13%	15%	15%	13%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Spain	87%	90%	90%	85%	85%	90%	90%	85%	87%	87%	85%	85%
Sri Lanka	23%	26%	26%	26%	23%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	31%	31%
Sudan	13%	13%	13%	15%	13%	13%	13%	15%	15%	13%	15%	13%
Suriname	51%	51%	51%	46%	54%	56%	59%	62%	62%	62%	62%	62%
Sweden	90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	87%	90%	87%	90%	92%	95%	92%
Switzerland	69%	69%	72%	69%	69%	69%	69%	69%	77%	79%	85%	87%
Syria	18%	15%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%	13%	13%
Taiwan	67%	67%	67%	67%	64%	64%	69%	69%	74%	74%	77%	79%
Tajikistan	26%	26%	28%	26%	23%	26%	26%	28%	21%	26%	26%	28%
Tanzania	13%	13%	8%	15%	13%	13%	13%	10%	10%	13%	10%	13%
Thailand	59%	59%	56%	56%	67%	67%	62%	69%	72%	74%	69%	69%
Timor-Leste	41%	49%	49%	46%	44%	49%	49%	59%	59%	59%	56%	59%
Togo	18%	13%	13%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	18%	15%	15%
Tonga	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	18%	21%	23%	23%	18%	26%
Trinidad and Tobago	23%	23%	26%	26%	26%	28%	26%	54%	54%	54%	49%	51%
Tunisia	15%	13%	15%	21%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Turkey	28%	28%	28%	28%	23%	23%	23%	26%	23%	26%	23%	26%
Turkmenistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	13%	15%	13%	18%
Tuvalu	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Uganda	13%	13%	15%	10%	13%	13%	13%	13%	10%	13%	10%	10%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ukraine	38%	33%	41%	38%	44%	44%	51%	54%	54%	56%	54%	64%
The United Arab Emirates	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	8%	10%
The United Kingdom	85%	85%	87%	87%	85%	87%	90%	87%	87%	92%	90%	87%
The United States	56%	56%	56%	56%	64%	67%	62%	62%	59%	64%	87%	79%
Uruguay	90%	90%	92%	95%	95%	100%	100%	95%	97%	97%	97%	92%
The US Virgin Islands	59%	62%	62%	62%	70%	70%	70%	73%	73%	81%	92%	92%
Uzbekistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	15%	18%	18%	10%	21%	18%	18%
Vanuatu	41%	41%	41%	43%	43%	41%	43%	43%	43%	43%	49%	46%
Venezuela	41%	41%	44%	44%	44%	46%	54%	54%	56%	54%	54%	59%
Vietnam	46%	49%	51%	49%	49%	51%	56%	54%	54%	54%	54%	54%
Wales	90%	90%	90%	92%	92%	92%	92%	95%	92%	92%	90%	92%
West Bank	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	22%	22%	22%	24%	22%	19%
Yemen	13%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	8%	13%	13%	10%	10%	10%
Zambia	18%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	13%	13%	13%	13%	13%
Zimbabwe	15%	15%	18%	15%	15%	18%	18%	23%	21%	21%	21%	18%

## APPENDIX 7. GBGR, GBTR, & GBUR 2011-2022 RATE OF CHANGE

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Afghanistan	4%	4%	0%	6%	18%	12%	5%	8%	3%
Albania	63%	81%	18%	53%	71%	18%	56%	74%	18%
Algeria	15%	15%	0%	24%	18%	-6%	18%	15%	-3%
Andorra	77%	92%	15%	56%	100%	44%	68%	95%	27%
Angola	11%	78%	67%	18%	53%	35%	15%	64%	49%
Antigua and Barbuda	22%	56%	34%	24%	41%	17%	21%	46%	25%
Argentina	78%	81%	3%	53%	71%	18%	64%	74%	10%
Armenia	41%	37%	-4%	53%	35%	-18%	41%	33%	-8%
Australia	74%	89%	15%	65%	88%	23%	67%	87%	20%
Austria	89%	93%	4%	82%	88%	6%	85%	92%	7%
Azerbaijan	30%	22%	-8%	24%	24%	0%	26%	21%	-5%
The Bahamas	44%	56%	12%	41%	53%	12%	38%	49%	11%
Bahrain	26%	22%	-4%	24%	24%	0%	28%	26%	-2%
Bangladesh	11%	19%	8%	18%	29%	11%	13%	18%	5%
Barbados	26%	56%	30%	35%	47%	12%	26%	46%	20%
Belarus	22%	22%	0%	41%	29%	-12%	31%	26%	-5%
Belgium	96%	96%	0%	71%	94%	23%	85%	95%	10%
Belize	30%	70%	40%	47%	47%	0%	31%	56%	25%
Benin	33%	33%	0%	35%	35%	0%	33%	31%	-2%
Bhutan	15%	67%	52%	18%	65%	47%	18%	62%	44%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Bolivia	67%	93%	26%	59%	82%	23%	62%	87%	25%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	52%	74%	22%	29%	82%	53%	44%	74%	30%
Botswana	22%	70%	48%	29%	59%	30%	23%	62%	39%
Brazil	63%	85%	22%	47%	88%	41%	51%	85%	34%
Brunei	15%	11%	-4%	12%	18%	6%	15%	13%	-2%
Bulgaria	70%	74%	4%	59%	76%	17%	62%	72%	10%
Burkina Faso	26%	26%	0%	24%	12%	-12%	23%	21%	-2%
Burma	15%	15%	0%	24%	18%	-6%	18%	15%	-3%
Burundi	22%	15%	-7%	24%	18%	-6%	21%	15%	-6%
Cabo Verde	63%	74%	11%	47%	59%	12%	56%	64%	8%
Cambodia	59%	63%	4%	41%	41%	0%	46%	49%	3%
Cameroon	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	15%	15%	0%
Canada	96%	96%	0%	65%	94%	29%	82%	95%	13%
The Central African Republic	26%	30%	4%	18%	24%	6%	26%	28%	2%
Chad	19%	11%	-8%	18%	12%	-6%	21%	13%	-8%
Chile	52%	85%	33%	47%	82%	35%	44%	82%	38%
China	37%	30%	-7%	41%	24%	-17%	38%	28%	-10%
Colombia	78%	85%	7%	47%	82%	35%	62%	82%	20%
Comoros	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Congo (Brazzaville)	37%	41%	4%	35%	29%	-6%	33%	33%	0%
Congo (Kinshasa)	30%	33%	3%	24%	24%	0%	28%	28%	0%
Costa Rica	65%	92%	27%	56%	94%	38%	57%	92%	35%
Côte d'Ivoire	30%	41%	11%	24%	41%	17%	26%	33%	7%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Croatia	70%	89%	19%	65%	94%	29%	67%	90%	23%
Cuba	52%	89%	37%	41%	65%	24%	46%	82%	36%
Cyprus	67%	81%	14%	53%	59%	6%	56%	69%	13%
Czechia	78%	78%	0%	82%	82%	0%	77%	77%	0%
Denmark	93%	96%	3%	76%	94%	18%	85%	95%	10%
Djibouti	22%	22%	0%	24%	24%	0%	26%	26%	0%
Dominica	19%	19%	0%	25%	19%	-6%	22%	19%	-3%
The Dominican Republic	26%	44%	18%	24%	35%	11%	23%	33%	10%
Ecuador	67%	85%	18%	65%	88%	23%	62%	85%	23%
Egypt	19%	22%	3%	24%	18%	-6%	21%	21%	0%
El Salvador	41%	52%	11%	29%	29%	0%	33%	38%	5%
England	93%	96%	3%	88%	88%	0%	90%	92%	2%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	22%	-11%	35%	18%	-17%	33%	21%	-12%
Eritrea	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Estonia	74%	89%	15%	82%	82%	0%	74%	85%	11%
Eswatini	19%	26%	7%	24%	35%	11%	21%	23%	2%
Ethiopia	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	15%	15%	0%
Fiji	59%	74%	15%	41%	59%	18%	51%	64%	13%
Finland	89%	93%	4%	65%	82%	17%	77%	90%	13%
France	89%	93%	4%	59%	82%	23%	74%	90%	16%
Gabon	33%	30%	-3%	24%	18%	-6%	31%	28%	-3%
The Gambia	15%	7%	-8%	18%	12%	-6%	18%	10%	-8%
Gaza	11%	15%	4%	12%	12%	0%	13%	13%	0%
Georgia	44%	74%	30%	35%	71%	36%	38%	69%	31%
Germany	78%	89%	11%	88%	76%	-12%	79%	85%	6%



Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Ghana	15%	19%	4%	24%	24%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Greece	74%	85%	11%	65%	88%	23%	67%	87%	20%
Grenada	27%	31%	4%	38%	38%	0%	27%	30%	3%
Guatemala	41%	44%	3%	41%	29%	-12%	33%	33%	0%
Guinea	19%	15%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%	21%	15%	-6%
Guinea-Bissau	41%	48%	7%	29%	41%	12%	38%	41%	3%
Guyana	26%	33%	7%	35%	47%	12%	23%	31%	8%
Haiti	31%	44%	13%	31%	35%	4%	30%	36%	6%
Honduras	44%	70%	26%	35%	59%	24%	36%	62%	26%
Hong Kong SAR, China	65%	62%	-3%	63%	63%	0%	59%	59%	0%
Hungary	74%	78%	4%	76%	65%	-11%	72%	72%	0%
Iceland	92%	100%	8%	63%	100%	37%	78%	100%	22%
India	44%	59%	15%	35%	71%	36%	33%	59%	26%
Indonesia	15%	15%	0%	12%	18%	6%	13%	15%	2%
Iran	0%	4%	4%	24%	24%	0%	10%	10%	0%
Iraq	22%	22%	0%	18%	12%	-6%	21%	18%	-3%
Ireland	85%	89%	4%	65%	76%	11%	74%	82%	8%
Israel	85%	85%	0%	71%	65%	-6%	77%	74%	-3%
Italy	67%	74%	7%	53%	53%	0%	56%	62%	6%
Jamaica	19%	33%	14%	29%	41%	12%	21%	28%	7%
Japan	56%	59%	3%	53%	53%	0%	49%	51%	2%
Jordan	30%	26%	-4%	18%	12%	-6%	26%	21%	-5%
Kazakhstan	26%	37%	11%	29%	29%	0%	28%	36%	8%
Kenya	15%	15%	0%	18%	24%	6%	15%	15%	0%
Kiribati	15%	35%	20%	19%	44%	25%	19%	32%	13%
Kosovo	65%	85%	20%	50%	94%	44%	54%	87%	33%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Kuwait	19%	15%	-4%	12%	18%	6%	15%	15%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	22%	30%	8%	29%	18%	-11%	26%	26%	0%
Laos	41%	52%	11%	29%	47%	18%	38%	46%	8%
Latvia	63%	67%	4%	53%	59%	6%	54%	59%	5%
Lebanon	15%	15%	0%	24%	18%	-6%	18%	15%	-3%
Lesotho	22%	59%	37%	29%	47%	18%	21%	49%	28%
Liberia	15%	22%	7%	24%	29%	5%	18%	23%	5%
Libya	11%	11%	0%	12%	12%	0%	13%	13%	0%
Liechtenstein	73%	88%	15%	63%	69%	6%	65%	78%	13%
Lithuania	81%	78%	-3%	59%	65%	6%	69%	69%	0%
Luxembourg	93%	100%	7%	71%	100%	29%	82%	100%	18%
Madagascar	33%	44%	11%	29%	29%	0%	31%	38%	7%
Malawi	26%	19%	-7%	29%	18%	-11%	23%	15%	-8%
Malaysia	15%	15%	0%	6%	12%	6%	10%	13%	3%
Maldives	15%	19%	4%	24%	24%	0%	21%	21%	0%
Mali	26%	26%	0%	18%	18%	0%	26%	23%	-3%
Malta	67%	100%	33%	65%	100%	35%	62%	100%	38%
Marshall Islands	58%	73%	15%	50%	75%	25%	54%	73%	19%
Mauritania	7%	7%	0%	18%	18%	0%	13%	10%	-3%
Mauritius	35%	46%	11%	38%	44%	6%	30%	38%	8%
Mexico	59%	81%	22%	41%	47%	6%	46%	64%	18%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	46%	65%	19%	38%	50%	12%	43%	57%	14%
Moldova	37%	63%	26%	41%	53%	12%	38%	56%	18%
Monaco	65%	77%	12%	56%	63%	7%	59%	70%	11%
Mongolia	37%	70%	33%	41%	82%	41%	36%	72%	36%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Montenegro	67%	89%	22%	82%	82%	0%	72%	85%	13%
Morocco	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	15%	15%	0%
Mozambique	26%	56%	30%	35%	47%	12%	28%	51%	23%
Namibia	19%	41%	22%	35%	47%	12%	21%	36%	15%
Nauru	15%	54%	39%	19%	44%	25%	19%	46%	27%
Nepal	59%	70%	11%	59%	88%	29%	54%	74%	20%
The Netherlands	93%	93%	0%	88%	82%	-6%	90%	87%	-3%
New Zealand	89%	96%	7%	71%	65%	-6%	79%	82%	3%
Nicaragua	56%	41%	-15%	53%	12%	-41%	49%	31%	-18%
Niger	30%	41%	11%	29%	29%	0%	31%	38%	7%
Nigeria	7%	7%	0%	12%	12%	0%	8%	8%	0%
North Cyprus	26%	85%	59%	35%	65%	30%	26%	74%	48%
North Korea	22%	22%	0%	18%	18%	0%	23%	23%	0%
North Macedonia	52%	70%	18%	41%	82%	41%	46%	72%	26%
Northern Ireland	93%	93%	0%	88%	82%	-6%	90%	87%	-3%
Norway	96%	89%	-7%	71%	88%	17%	85%	90%	5%
Oman	15%	15%	0%	12%	12%	0%	15%	15%	0%
Pakistan	7%	7%	0%	18%	53%	35%	10%	26%	16%
Palau	15%	58%	43%	19%	56%	37%	19%	51%	32%
Panama	54%	62%	8%	50%	50%	0%	46%	51%	5%
Papua New Guinea	11%	19%	8%	18%	24%	6%	15%	18%	3%
Paraguay	52%	56%	4%	47%	41%	-6%	46%	44%	-2%
Peru	63%	78%	15%	41%	71%	30%	51%	72%	21%
The Philippines	52%	63%	11%	35%	41%	6%	38%	49%	11%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
Poland	52%	63%	11%	47%	59%	12%	46%	56%	10%
Portugal	93%	96%	3%	76%	94%	18%	85%	95%	10%
Puerto Rico	58%	88%	30%	56%	75%	19%	51%	81%	30%
Qatar	15%	11%	-4%	18%	12%	-6%	18%	13%	-5%
Romania	78%	78%	0%	53%	41%	-12%	64%	62%	-2%
Russia	30%	19%	-11%	29%	24%	-5%	28%	21%	-7%
Rwanda	33%	41%	8%	24%	29%	5%	28%	33%	5%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15%	63%	48%	12%	41%	29%	15%	49%	34%
Saint Lucia	27%	42%	15%	38%	50%	12%	27%	41%	14%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15%	23%	8%	19%	25%	6%	19%	24%	5%
Samoa	27%	38%	11%	38%	50%	12%	27%	38%	11%
São Tomé and Príncipe	19%	59%	40%	24%	41%	17%	23%	51%	28%
Saudi Arabia	4%	4%	0%	6%	6%	0%	5%	5%	0%
Scotland	93%	96%	3%	88%	88%	0%	90%	92%	2%
Senegal	15%	15%	0%	24%	18%	-6%	18%	15%	-3%
Serbia	59%	74%	15%	47%	65%	18%	56%	69%	13%
The Seychelles	22%	70%	48%	18%	59%	41%	23%	62%	39%
Sierra Leone	15%	11%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%	15%	13%	-2%
Singapore	30%	37%	7%	41%	47%	6%	31%	36%	5%
Slovakia	74%	78%	4%	82%	76%	-6%	74%	74%	0%
Slovenia	85%	89%	4%	59%	88%	29%	72%	87%	15%
Solomon Islands	15%	15%	0%	19%	19%	0%	19%	19%	0%
Somalia	7%	7%	0%	18%	18%	0%	13%	10%	-3%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
South Africa	70%	85%	15%	76%	76%	0%	72%	79%	7%
South Korea	37%	56%	19%	41%	59%	18%	38%	51%	13%
South Sudan	15%	11%	-4%	12%	6%	-6%	15%	10%	-5%
Spain	96%	93%	-3%	76%	76%	0%	87%	85%	-2%
Sri Lanka	22%	30%	8%	35%	41%	6%	23%	31%	8%
Sudan	7%	11%	4%	24%	18%	-6%	13%	13%	0%
Suriname	59%	74%	15%	53%	53%	0%	51%	62%	11%
Sweden	96%	100%	4%	82%	82%	0%	90%	92%	2%
Switzerland	81%	93%	12%	59%	82%	23%	69%	87%	18%
Syria	15%	11%	-4%	18%	12%	-6%	18%	13%	-5%
Taiwan	70%	85%	15%	71%	76%	5%	67%	79%	12%
Tajikistan	22%	30%	8%	29%	24%	-5%	26%	28%	2%
Tanzania	7%	11%	4%	24%	18%	-6%	13%	13%	0%
Thailand	74%	74%	0%	47%	71%	24%	59%	69%	10%
Timor-Leste	44%	67%	23%	24%	59%	35%	41%	59%	18%
Togo	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	18%	15%	-3%
Tonga	26%	30%	4%	29%	35%	6%	23%	26%	3%
Trinidad and Tobago	26%	59%	33%	29%	53%	24%	23%	51%	28%
Tunisia	15%	19%	4%	18%	24%	6%	15%	18%	3%
Turkey	30%	30%	0%	41%	24%	-17%	28%	26%	-2%
Turkmenistan	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Tuvalu	15%	19%	4%	19%	19%	0%	19%	22%	3%
Uganda	7%	7%	0%	24%	18%	-6%	13%	10%	-3%
Ukraine	37%	67%	30%	41%	71%	30%	38%	64%	26%
The United Arab Emirates	4%	7%	3%	12%	12%	0%	8%	10%	2%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2022 GBGR Score	2011-2022 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2022 GBTR Score	2011-2022 GBTR Difference	2011 GBUR Score	2022 GBUR Score	2011-2022 GBUR Difference
The United Kingdom	89%	93%	4%	82%	82%	0%	85%	87%	2%
The United States	70%	81%	11%	47%	76%	29%	56%	79%	23%
Uruguay	93%	96%	3%	88%	88%	0%	90%	92%	2%
The US Virgin Islands	62%	92%	30%	50%	94%	44%	59%	92%	33%
Uzbekistan	11%	15%	4%	24%	24%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Vanuatu	42%	54%	12%	31%	50%	19%	41%	46%	5%
Venezuela	52%	70%	18%	41%	53%	12%	41%	59%	18%
Vietnam	52%	59%	7%	41%	59%	18%	46%	54%	8%
Wales	93%	96%	3%	88%	88%	0%	90%	92%	2%
West Bank	23%	19%	-4%	25%	19%	-6%	24%	19%	-5%
Yemen	7%	7%	0%	18%	12%	-6%	13%	10%	-3%
Zambia	15%	11%	-4%	29%	18%	-11%	18%	13%	-5%
Zimbabwe	15%	19%	4%	18%	24%	6%	15%	18%	3%

# Inquiries



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