

The F&M Global Barometers Methodology: Quantifying LGBT+ Human Rights Protections Worldwide

Background Note No. 2



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS®**

COPYRIGHT

The copyright for this work belongs to the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers ®. This work is made available for public use, provided that any use of or reference to this work is appropriately cited as below.

SUGGESTED CITATION

F&M Global Barometers. "The F&M Global Barometers Methodology: Quantifying LGBT+ Human Rights Protections Worldwide, Background Note No. 2." Reports & Resources, Scholarly Publications. F&M Global Barometers. September 2025.
<https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/10/FMGB-Methodology-Background-Note-No-2.pdf>

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The F&M Global Barometers wishes to acknowledge the generous contributions of members of the LGBT+ community worldwide for participating in the GBPI survey. The team also wishes to acknowledge methodological recommendations provided by Dr. David Ciuk and our anonymous methodologist. This project would not have been possible without the generous support of several anonymous donors.

TEAM

Dr. Susan Dicklitch-Nelson (she/her) Franklin & Marshall College, Professor of Government F&M Global Barometers, Founder & Principal Investigator	susan.dicklitch@fandm.edu 717-358-4185 (o)
Nolan Gise (he/him) Data Analyst	nolangise@gmail.com
Erin Hallenbeck (she/her) Research Assistant	ehallenb@fandm.edu
Dr. Amy R. Moreno (she/her) Research Assistant and Editor	amy.moreno@fandm.edu
Harini Narayan (she/they) Project Manager and Research Assistant	hnarayan@fandm.edu 717-358-4360 (o)
Claire Retterer (she/her) Research Assistant and Budget Coordinator	cretterer@fandm.edu
Juliana Stoll (she/her) Research Associate	jstoll@fandm.edu

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COPYRIGHT	2
SUGGESTED CITATION	2
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	2
TEAM	2
TABLE OF CONTENTS	3
1. INTRODUCTION	5
1.1 Who We Are	5
1.2 FMGB Projects	5
2. GBGR/GBTR/GBUR METHODOLOGY	6
2.1 Overview	6
Table 1. F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights Scorecard	8
Table 2. F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights Scorecard	9
Table 3. F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights Scorecard	10
2.2 Data Collection	11
2.3 Grading	11
Figure 1. FMGB Grading Scale	11
2.4 Sources	11
3. F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS LGBTQI+ PERCEPTION INDEX (GBPI) METHODOLOGY	12
3.1 Overview	12
3.2 Pilot Survey	13
Figure 2. Original GBPI Pilot Grading Scale	13
Table 4. 2022 GBPI Questions	14
3.3 Changes to Data Presentation	15
3.4 2024 GBPI Survey Changes	16
Table 5. 2024 GBPI Questions	16
4. GBPI SURVEY RESULTS	18
4.1 2022 GBPI Pilot Survey Results	18
Figure 3. 2022 GBPI Global Response Frequency Map	18
Figure 4. 2022 GBPI Response Overview by Identity	19
Figure 5. 2022 GBPI Response Overview by Region	20
4.2 2024 GBPI Survey Results	21
Figure 6. 2024 GBPI Global Response Frequency Map	21
Figure 7. 2024 GBPI Response Overview by Identity	22
Figure 8. 2024 GBPI Response Overview by Region	23

CONCLUSION	23
APPENDIX 1: GBPI RESPONSE RATE	24
INQUIRIES	32

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Who We Are

The Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers® (FMGB) is an LGBT+ human rights research project housed at Franklin & Marshall College in Lancaster, PA. It was initially created in 2010 by Dr. Susan Dicklitch-Nelson and has since grown to include four distinct but interrelated datasets.¹ The project's mission is to create a comprehensive, objective database on LGBTQI+ human rights for use in scholarly research, domestic and foreign policy, and diplomatic efforts to improve LGBTQI+ rights and lived human rights experiences across the globe.

1.2 FMGB Projects

- **F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR):** The GBGR, the inaugural project of the FMGB, was first launched in 2011, with a case study of Uganda.² The barometer includes 27 items in five dimensions for each of the 204 countries, with sources and citations for each item. Although some changes were made to the original Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR) to account for issues in accessibility to macro-level comparison data, the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) has remained consistent in its focus on measuring both state and societal protection and persecution of the human rights of sexual minorities.
- **F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR):** The F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) began data collection in 2017 in order to capture the unique challenges faced by gender identity minorities. Although LGBT individuals are often grouped together, their human rights experiences are different, and that difference needs to be documented and monitored separately. This barometer includes 17 items in five dimensions for each of 204 countries. Now with over 13 years of triple-verified, peer-reviewed data, this project complements its partner project, the GBGR.
- **F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights™ (GBUR):** The GBUR combines the items on the GBGR and the GBTR to create one comprehensive index that jointly measures LGBT rights. A single index makes comparisons easier and helps ensure that transgender rights will not be overlooked, intentionally or by default.
- **F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index™ (GBPI):** The fourth project under the FMGB umbrella is the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI), created in collaboration with the Council for Global Equality (CGE). The survey,

¹ Dr. Susan Dicklitch-Nelson consulted with Berwood Yost of the F&M Center for Opinion Research to develop the scoring methodology for the F&M GBGR.

² Susan Dicklitch, et al., "Building a Barometer of Gay Rights (BGR): A Case Study of Uganda and the Persecution of Homosexuals," *Human Rights Quarterly* 34, no. 2 (2011): 448-471.

piloted in 2022 and launched again in 2024, is designed to measure LGBTQI+ individuals' perceptions and experiences.

2. GBGR/GBTR/GBUR METHODOLOGY

2.1 Overview

The FMGB utilize a unique methodology combining quantitative research design with qualitative, real-world considerations by operationalizing fundamental international human rights concepts drawn from key articles within international human rights law, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,³ the Yogyakarta Principles of 2006,⁴ and the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10.⁵

These principles include: freedom and equality in dignity and rights (Article 1); the right to physical security (Articles 3, 5); equal protection under the law (Articles 6-11); right to privacy (Article 12); right to marriage (Article 16); freedom of expression or opinion (Article 19); right to peaceful assembly and association (Article 21); and the right to work (Article 23).⁶

The human rights examined by the three barometers reflect civil and political rights as well as social, cultural, and economic rights. Principle 30 of the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10 encapsulates the philosophical foundation for the items in the GBTR: "Everyone, regardless of sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics, has the right to state protection from violence, discrimination and other harm, whether by government officials or by any individual or group."⁷

In sum, the FMGB measure legislative action or inaction on items such as "No criminalization of sexual orientation"; they also capture societal abuse and persecution, such as the existence of violence against LGBT persons.

The data set includes 204 countries grouped into regions based primarily on the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) country classifications,⁸ plus England, Gaza, Hong Kong, Kosovo, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Wales, and the West Bank. To date, the GBGR/GBTR/GBUR cover the period between 2011 and 2023.

All three barometers measure the five following dimensions:

³ "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>.

⁴ "Yogyakarta Principles," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2007, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/>.

⁵ "Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2017, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/>. Available: <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/>.

⁶ "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," 1948.

⁷ "Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10."

⁸ "Methodology," Department of Economics and Social Affairs - Statistics Division, United Nations Development Programme, accessed September 20, 2025, <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/>.

I. *De Jure* Protections: Based on the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights \(ICCPR\)](#), the *De Jure* Protections dimension measures the extent to which a country's constitution and laws protect the fundamental human rights of LGBT individuals. While the *a priori* function of the state is to protect its citizens, states may discriminate in carrying out this responsibility by criminalizing LGBT identities and denying their human rights.

II. *De Facto* Protections: Based on the [International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights \(ICCPR\)](#), the *De Facto* Protections dimension considers the ability of a state to implement laws that ensure the protection of LGBT minorities. It is assumed that states that do not criminalize LGBT identities will also provide legal protections, such as freedom from arbitrary arrest or the right to a fair trial. However, negative societal attitudes and the influence of regressive political elites may circumvent protective laws, creating conditions where LGBT individuals are deprived of legal protections.

III. LGBT Rights Advocacy: The LGBT Rights Advocacy dimension captures state sanction or suppression of LGBT advocacy. Effective organizing is necessary to further LGBT human rights. States, with their monopoly on the legitimate use of force, may use police forces to protect or impede LGBT minorities' freedom of association and right to assemble.

IV. Socio-Economic Rights: Based on the [International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights \(ICESCR\)](#), the Socio-Economic Rights dimension signals LGBT individuals' ability to seek and enjoy socio-economic opportunities without discrimination. Anti-discrimination laws in employment, housing, and health are a baseline measure of a state's commitment to protecting LGBT human rights.

V. Societal Persecution: The Societal Persecution dimension captures whether LGBT individuals are targeted for violence or murder based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. It measures the ability of LGBT minorities to seek redress from state authorities in cases of unequal treatment or discriminatory violence, as well as the state's ability to restore justice in such cases.

[Tables 1-3](#), below, illustrate the dimensions and items that comprise the GBGR, GBTR, and GBUR.

Table 1. F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights Scorecard

De Jure Protections	
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
De Facto Protections	
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 or same-sex 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
LGBT Rights Advocacy	
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
Socio-Economic Rights	
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
Societal Persecution	
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 Scorecard

De Jure Protections	
1	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
2	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
3	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
4	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
5	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
De Facto Protections	
6	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
LGBT Rights Advocacy	
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
Socio-Economic Rights	
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
Societal Persecution	
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 Scorecard

De Jure Protections		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		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 or 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		

2.2 Data Collection

The FMGB team employs a double-blind coding system to collect and review the data for the items on each barometer. Each item is scored using a binary code (0/1), which are 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.

To ensure reliability among coders, the team uses an extensive coding handbook that sets the parameters for evaluation. After the primary coder has collected sources and citations and scored each item, a second coder applies codes based on the sources and citations of the first coder—without having seen the initial codes. If any discrepancies arise, the principal investigator acts as the third reviewer.

2.3 Grading

Once the coding and review processes are completed, the codes for each of the items are summed for each country for a particular year. The highest possible score is 27/27, 17/17, and 39/39 on the GBGR, GBTR, and GBUR, respectively, while the lowest possible score is 0/27, 0/17, or 0/39. If a country does not have a military, then the final score is calculated out of 26, 16, or 37 items, in order to negate the item(s) related to the military.

The score is then converted to a percentage and assigned a letter grade (A–F), where 100% (A) is the most protective and 0% (F) is the least protective. Countries are categorized as Persecuting, 0–59 percent; Intolerant, 60–69 percent; Resistant, 70–79 percent; Tolerant, 80–89 percent; and Protecting, 90–100 percent. Categories are color-coded red, orange, yellow, green, and blue, to correspond to grades of F, D, C, B, or A, respectively. [Figure 1](#), below, illustrates the grading system.

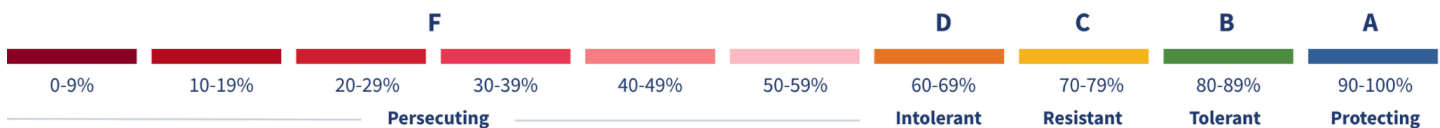


Figure 1. FMGB Grading Scale

2.4 Sources

The FMGB team relies on desk-based research to code the GBGR, GBTR, and GBUR. Sources include but are not limited to the [International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association \(ILGA\) World Database](#); [United States Department of State \(USDOS\) Country Reports on Human Rights Practices](#); [ILGA Europe Annual Review and Rainbow Map](#); [ILGA Monitor](#) (news compendium); [ILGA Trans Legal Mapping Reports](#); [Freedom House](#); [Pew Research Center](#); [Afrobarometer](#); [IPSOS](#); [Outright International reports](#); [Amnesty International](#); [Human Rights Watch](#); [Transrespect vs. Transphobia](#); [Human Dignity Trust](#);

[Transgender Europe](#) (maps and reports); and [TDoR Remembering Our Dead](#). Other sources include local newspaper reports, international media coverage, and multi-region shadow reports by local and international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs).

Additionally, the 2011-2019 dataset was reviewed by 50+ peer review experts (PREs) from over 40 countries, in order to ensure the accuracy and integrity of the data.

3. F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS LGBTQI+ PERCEPTION INDEX (GBPI) METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

The GBPI is an ambitious, pioneering survey designed to measure LGBTQI+ individuals' perceptions and experiences. The GBPI was piloted in 2022 and launched again in 2024. Because legislation does not always translate into lived human rights experiences, and the existing survey data on LGBTQI+ individuals often focuses on the extent to which cisgender and heterosexual individuals accept LGBTQI+ people, the GBPI aims to inform activists, policy-makers, government officials, and laypeople on the global human rights experiences of LGBTQI+ people in their own words.

For example, the Williams Institute's Global Acceptance Index (GAI)⁹ relies on 30 years of data from more than 2,750 surveys to gauge change in acceptance *toward* LGBT people in 175 countries. The GAI, however, focuses primarily on LGB people and fails to adequately measure attitudes toward transgender, queer, or non-binary individuals. Recognizing this gap, the Williams Institute partnered with Ipsos Public Affairs in 2017 to create a survey that focused on global attitudes toward transgender people. The total survey sample was 19,747 in 27 countries, but only 16 countries were included in the final report.¹⁰

It is clear that there was a significant gap in research on LGBTQI+ individuals—not only from the perspective of inclusivity of identity—but more importantly, from the perspective of making the LGBTQI+ community the *subject* rather than the *object* of research. Few, if any, existing surveys directly asked the LGBTQI+ community about their lived human rights experiences. The GBPI fills this data void.

⁹ "Global Acceptance Index," The Williams Institute School of Law, UCLA, accessed September 20, 2025, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/projects/gai/>.

¹⁰ "Global Attitudes Toward Transgender People," News & Events: News, Ipsos, January 29, 2018 <https://www.ipsos.com/en/global-attitudes-toward-transgender-people>.

3.2 Pilot Survey

The GBPI pilot survey, created in partnership with the [Council for Global Equality](#) (CGE) and the [Center for Opinion Research](#) (COR), was live from June 28 to September 29, 2022 and available in four languages: Arabic, English, French, and Spanish.

A professional translation company translated the survey, which was then shared with global LGBTQI+ community partners, in order to ensure that translations were culturally appropriate. Along with CGE and COR, the FMGB also partnered with the LGBTQI+ dating apps Grindr, Eden, and HER, and with civil society organizations to disseminate the survey. The GBPI survey was disseminated online.

The survey also followed rigorous human subjects guidelines, an institutional review board (IRB) approval process, and received approval from the Franklin & Marshall College IRB. The survey ensures anonymity in responses and is hosted on a private server to ensure the security of information. The results of the survey are shared on a dedicated ADA-compliant [website](#).

The survey asked respondents to answer six questions, rating their lived human rights experiences as members of the LGBTQI+ community on a Likert scale from 1 to 5, with 1 being the lowest (negative) and 5 being the highest (positive).

The responses to each question were averaged, generating an average score (1-5) for each question. Then, the question averages were added together and divided by six—the total number of questions—in order to generate an overall average score for each country. Each country's overall average score was then divided by five—the maximum possible score—in order to convert it to a percentage. The result was a percent score that represented the overall average score for each country.

Based on its score, each country was assigned a letter grade between A-F using a standardized grading scale (see [Figure 2](#), below), where F corresponds to between 0-59%, D to between 60-69%, C to between 70-79%, B to between 80-89%, and A to between 90-100%.

F	D	C	B	A
Negative	Somewhat Negative	Neither Positive Nor Negative	Somewhat Positive	Positive

Figure 2. Original GBPI Pilot Grading Scale

The pilot survey asked the following questions:

Table 4. 2022 GBPI Questions

Questions	Answer Options
Q1 Safety - During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all safe” and 5 means “very safe,” how safe do you feel living as an L, G, B, T or I person in your country?	1 - Not at all Safe 2 - Not Safe 3 - Neither Safe nor Unsafe 4 - Safe 5 - Very Safe
Q2: Acceptance - During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all accepted” and 5 means “fully accepted,” how accepted do you feel as an LGBTI person by your society?	1 - Not at all Accepted 2 - Not Accepted 3 - Neither Accepted nor Unaccepted 4 - Accepted 5 - Fully Accepted
Q3: Fear of Police - During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “very fearful” and 5 means “not at all fearful,” how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity, or intersex status?	1 - Very Fearful 2 - Fearful 3 - Neither Fearful nor Unfearful 4 - Not Fearful 5 - Not at all Fearful
Q4: Violence - During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “very likely” and 5 means “not at all likely,” how likely are you to be a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity or inter-sex status?	1 - Very Likely 2 - Likely 3 - Neither Likely nor Unlikely 4 - Unlikely 5 - Not at all Likely
Q5: Safety in Gathering - On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means “not at all safe” and 5 means “very safe,” how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?	1 - Not at all Safe 2 - Not Safe 3 - Neither Safe nor Unsafe 4 - Safe 5 - Very Safe
Q6: Discrimination - During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 means “all of the time” and 5 means “never,” how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?	1 - All of the Time 2 - Most of the Time 3 - Neither all of the Time nor Never 4 - Almost Never 5 - Never

Demographic questions were also included, allowing for disaggregation of survey responses based on:

- a) Country
- b) Locality: Rural, Urban
- c) Age: Under 25, Between 25 and 35, Between 36 and 55, and Over 55, and
- d) Identity: Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender Woman, Transgender Man, Intersex, Queer, Non-binary or Other.

Individuals taking the survey could opt to select one or multiple identities. They also had the option of leaving comments, which over 31,000 respondents did, and the option of not answering any particular question or not providing demographic information.

3.3 Changes to Data Presentation

Since the initial launch of the survey, the FMGB team has made slight changes to the presentation and grading of the data, in order to improve accuracy and user accessibility.

While the survey was given to respondents in the order presented above (see [Table 4](#)), the order now presented on the [FMGB website](#) has changed to align the pilot survey with the 2024 edition (see [Table 5](#), below).

The method of calculating scores has also been adjusted in order to improve the accuracy of the presentation of the data. Now, a weighted average is applied to the responses (Likert scale options 1–5) to arrive at a percentage. A response of “1” is equivalent to 0%; a response of “2” is equivalent to 25%; a response of “3” is equivalent to 50%; a response of “4” is equivalent to 75%; and a response of “5” is equivalent to 100%, with the number of responses that correspond to each percentage determining its weight. This process results in a final score between zero and 100 percent.

Finally, the FMGB team has changed the language of the 2022 GBPI grading scale (see [Figure 2](#)) to align it with the 2024 GBPI and GBGR/GBTR/GBUR grading scale (see [Figure 1](#)). While the language is different, the percent classifications are the same; despite the changes to the calculation method, the process of assigning a country a letter grade based on its score remains unaltered.

3.4 2024 GBPI Survey Changes

The second iteration of the GBPI ran from August 19, 2024 to November 19, 2024. While the content of the survey was largely the same as the pilot, the 2024 iteration was changed in several ways. The wording and order of the six questions, as well as the Likert scale options, were all revised to improve user accessibility (see [Table 5](#)).

Two additional questions were added to the survey to measure 1) the extent to which respondents share their sexual orientation and/or gender identity with others (a proxy for visibility); and 2) the extent to which intersex individuals are forced to undergo medically unnecessary surgeries.

The 2024 GBPI was also available in 11 additional languages: Bengali, Dutch, German, Hindi, Italian, Mandarin, Portuguese, Russian, Swahili, Thai, and Urdu.

The weighted average score calculation method described in the previous section, which the team retroactively applied to the 2022 survey, was used for the 2024 survey. The 2024 GBPI grading scale was also adjusted, now mirroring the scale used for the GBUR/GBGR/GBTR, and resulting in a universal FMGB grading scale (see [Figure 1](#)).

Table 5. 2024 GBPI Questions

Questions	Answer Options
Q1: Safety - How safe do you feel living as a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex person in your country?	1 - Very unsafe 2 - Unsafe 3 - Somewhat safe 4 - Safe 5 - Very safe 0 - Prefer not to answer
Q2: Safety in Gathering - How safe do you feel gathering with other lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex people in public?	1 - Very unsafe 2 - Unsafe 3 - Somewhat safe 4 - Safe 5 - Very safe 0 - Prefer not to answer
Q3: Acceptance - How accepted do you feel as a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex person by your society?	1 - Never accepted 2 - Rarely accepted 3 - Somewhat accepted 4 - Mostly accepted 5 - Always accepted 0 - Prefer not to answer
Attention Check - In order to continue with this survey, please indicate that you are not a robot.	I am a robot I am not a robot
Q4: Discrimination - How frequently have you experienced discrimination in your day-to-day life because you are a	1 - Always 2 - Frequently 3 - Sometimes

lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex person?	4 - Rarely 5 - Never 0 - Prefer not to answer
Q5: Fear of Police - How fearful are you of being arrested, harassed, or blackmailed by security forces/police because you are a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex person?	1 - Very fearful 2 - Fearful 3 - Somewhat fearful 4 - Not fearful 5 - Not at all fearful 0 - Prefer not to answer
Q6: Violence - How likely are you to be a victim of violence because you are a lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and/or intersex person?	1 - Very likely 2 - Likely 3 - Somewhat likely 4 - Unlikely 5 - Very unlikely 0 - Prefer not to answer

The additional demographic questions were:

- a)** Country
- b)** Locality: Rural, City, Suburban, Prefer not to answer
- c)** Age: 18- 25, 26-35, 36-55, Over 55, Prefer not to answer
- d)** Identity: Homosexual, Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Queer, Transgender, Woman, Man, Non-binary, Intersex, Prefer not to answer, or Other.

As was the case in 2022, individuals taking the survey could opt to select one or multiple identities. They also had the option of leaving comments, which many did, and the option of not answering any particular question or not providing demographic information.

4. GBPI SURVEY RESULTS

4.1 2022 GBPI Pilot Survey Results

The 2022 GBPI received 171,301 entries. After duplicative and invalid entries were removed, the final dataset amounts to 169,920 responses from 194 countries (see [Appendix 1](#)). Countries that received less than 30 responses are not scored but are included in relevant

global analyses.¹¹ Based on the 169,920 responses, the global mean was 59 percent (F-Persecuting) and the global median was 63 percent (D-Intolerant).

[Figure 3](#), below, illustrates the global rate of responses in 2022. Mexico received the most responses at 26,499, followed by the United States (14,314) and Spain (11,874). No responses were captured in Liechtenstein, North Cyprus, or Turkmenistan.

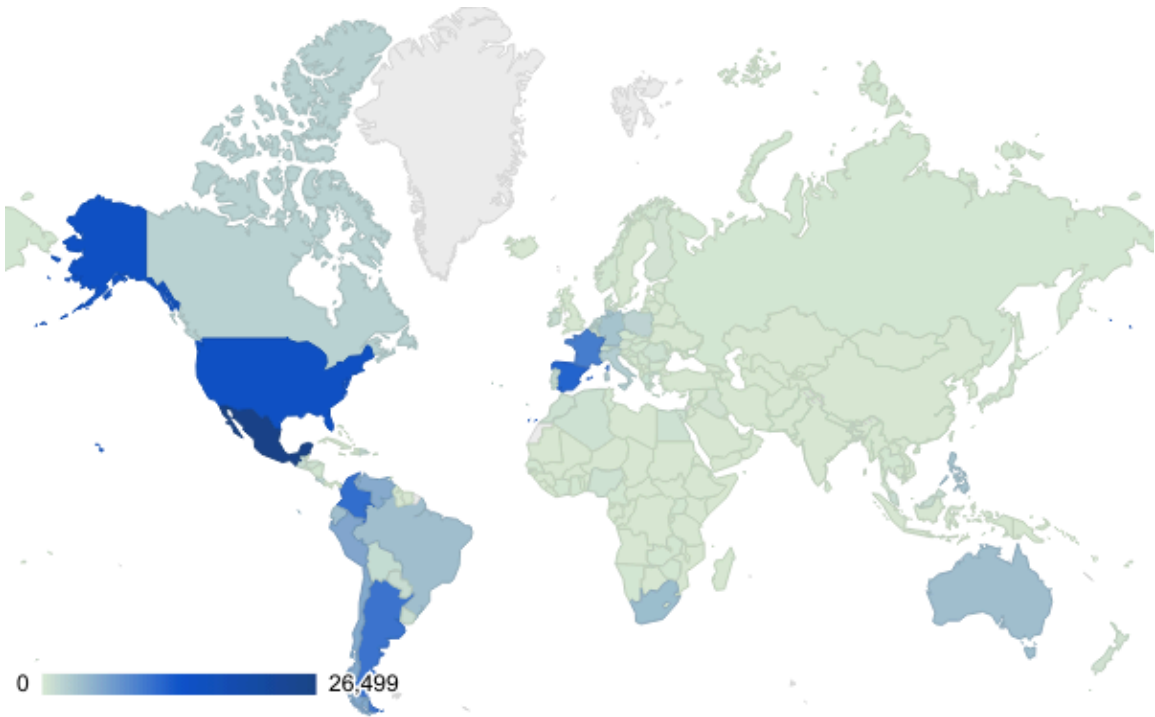


Figure 3. 2022 GBPI Global Response Frequency Map

The 2022 GBPI response by identity is broken down in [Figure 4](#), below. The highest response rate, 72 percent, was from individuals who identified as gay. The second highest response rate was from individuals who identified as bisexual, with almost 23 percent.

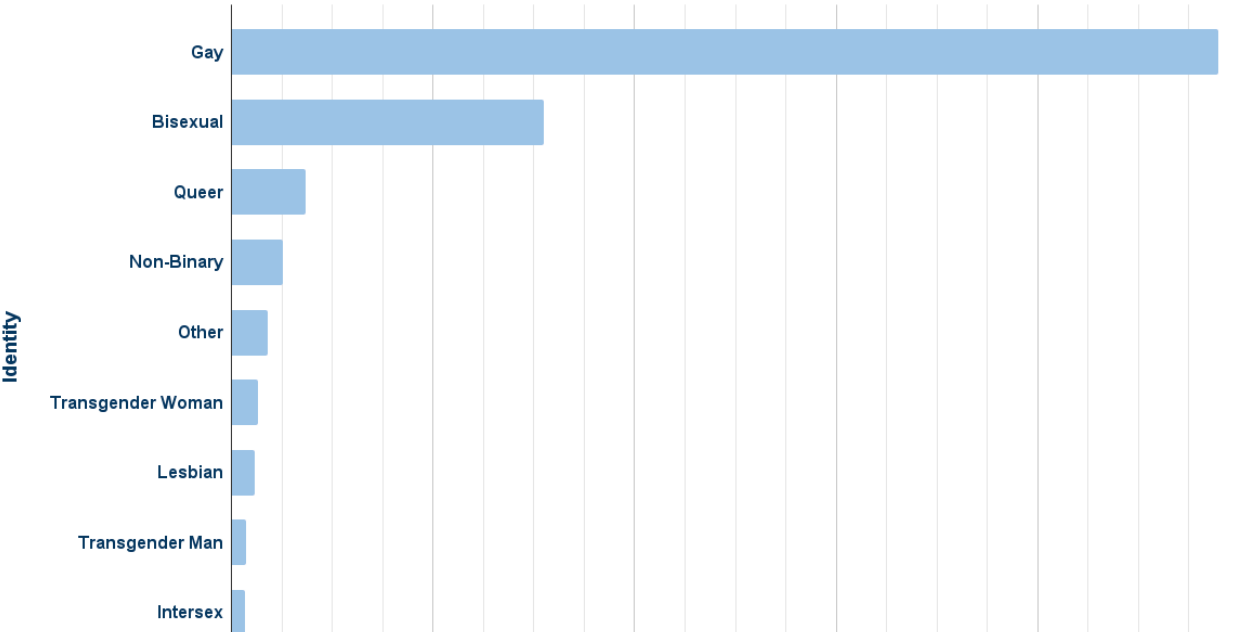


Figure 4. 2022 GBPI Response Overview by Identity

The GBPI response by region is broken down in [Figure 5](#), below. As expected, the region with the highest response rate was the Americas, which make up more than half of the total responses. The MENA region reported the lowest number of responses.

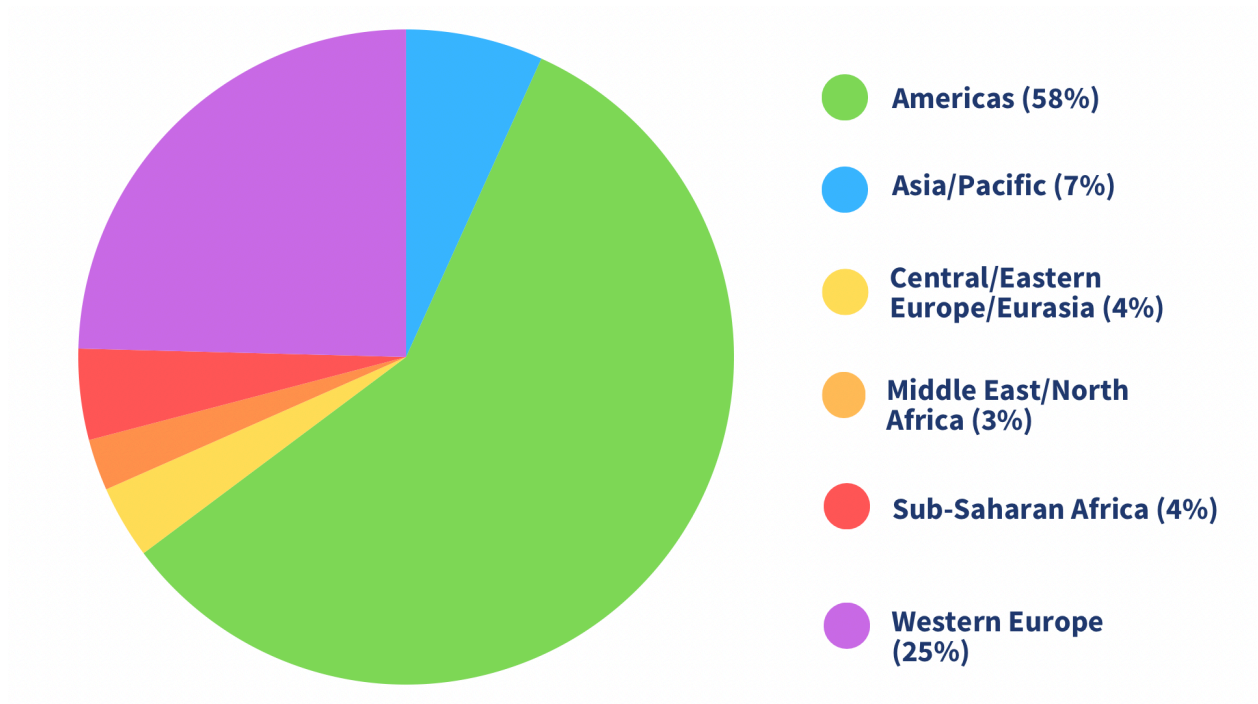


Figure 5. 2022 GBPI Response Overview by Region

4.2 2024 GBPI Survey Results

The 2024 GBPI received 40,484 entries. After duplicate and invalid responses were removed, the final dataset amounts to 38,811 responses from 196 countries and territories (see [Appendix 1](#)). Countries that received fewer than 30 responses are not scored but are included in relevant analyses.¹² Based on the 38,811 responses, the global mean was 57

¹² The countries that received fewer than 30 responses on the 2024 GBPI are: Afghanistan, Andorra, Antigua & Barbuda, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Belize, Bhutan, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Botswana, Brunei, Burma, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cambodia, Central

percent (F-Persecuting) and the global median was 54% (F-Persecuting), which is a decrease from the 2022 GBPI global mean (see [Section 4.1](#)).

[Figure 6](#), below, illustrates the global rate of responses in 2024. France received the most responses at 4,397, followed by the United States (2,487) and Mexico (2,175). No responses were captured in Eritrea, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, Nauru, North Cyprus, North Korea, Turkmenistan, or Vanuatu.

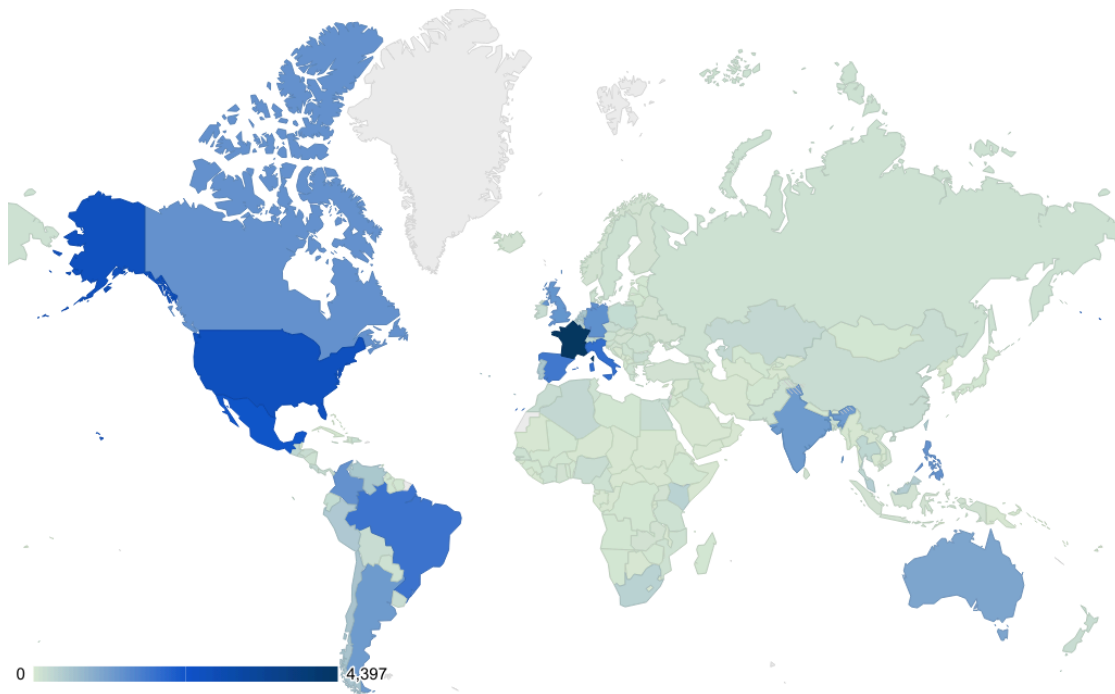


Figure 6. 2024 GBPI Global Response Frequency Map

The 2024 GBPI response by identity is broken down in [Figure 7](#), below. In this iteration of the survey, the identity option “homosexual” was added to account for those who may not necessarily identify as within the “LGBT” community, but experience same-sex attraction or practice same-sex sex. The term “transgender” was also separated from “man” and “woman” to allow respondents to choose between cisgender or transgender options or situate themselves beyond the binary.

African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Brazzaville), Cuba, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Gabon, the Gambia, Gaza, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Iran, Kiribati, Kosovo, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Malawi, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Micronesia, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nauru, Niger, North Cyprus, North Korea, Northern Ireland, Oman, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, São Tomé and Príncipe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Syria, Tajikistan, Timor-Leste, Tonga, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Vanuatu, Wales, West Bank, and Yemen.

Similar to 2022, the majority of respondents in 2024 identified as “gay,” followed closely behind “homosexual.” The identifier “queer” also surpassed “transgender” and “non-binary,” and intersex respondents represented the smallest pool of responses.

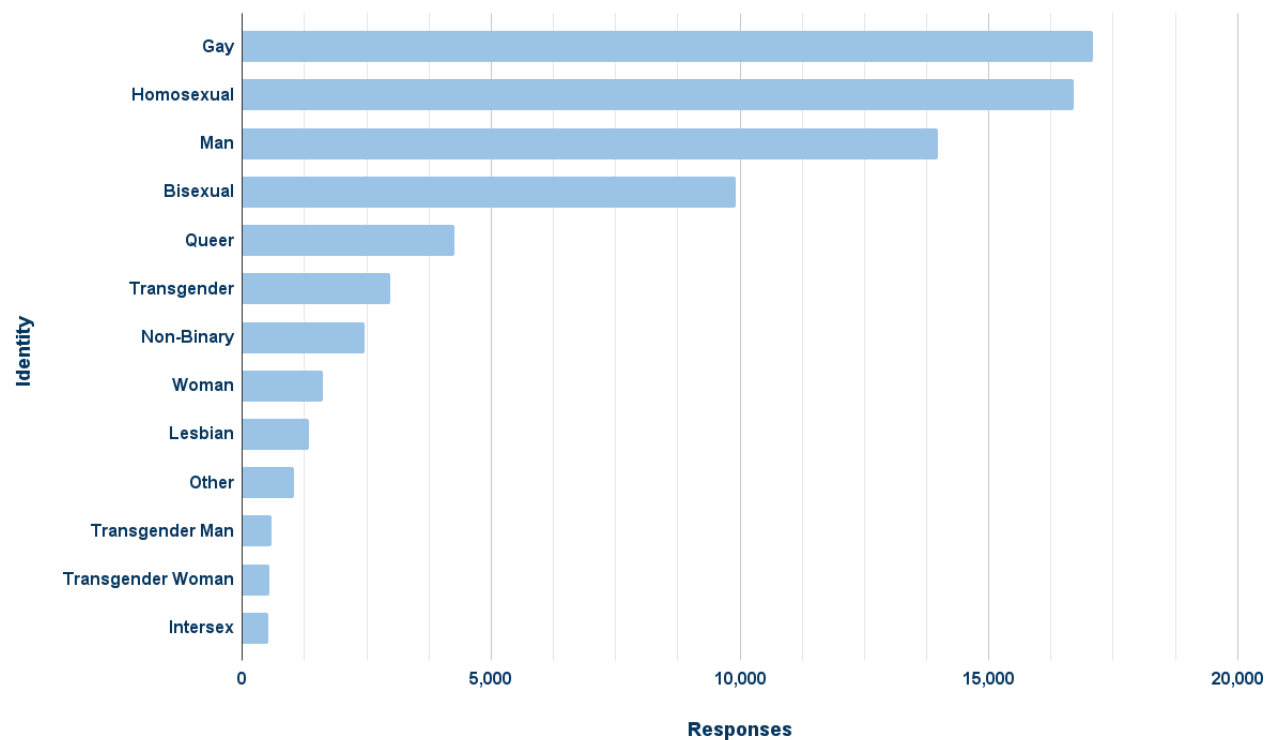


Figure 7. 2024 GBPI Response Overview by Identity

The 2024 GBPI response by region is broken down in [Figure 8](#), below. While the overall response pool is smaller, the percentage of respondents by region largely mirrors the 2022 results. The Americas make up the highest percentage of respondents, followed by Western Europe, and the MENA region received the lowest number of responses.

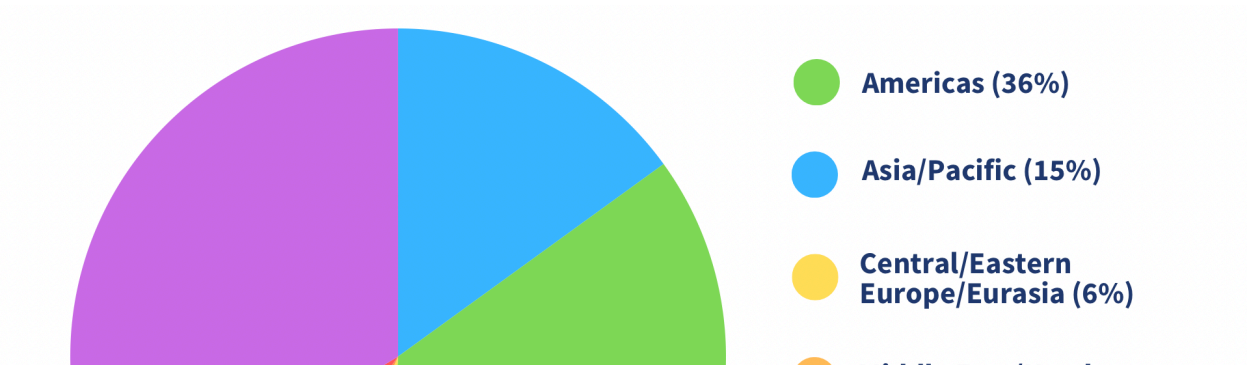


Figure 8. 2024 GBPI Response Overview by Region

CONCLUSION

The F&M GBGR/GBTR/GBUR and GBPI combined provide crucial insight into the legislative and lived human rights experiences of LGBTQI+ people worldwide. Although it is impossible to capture all the nuances of legislative protections or lived experiences, these indices afford a comprehensive and accurate assessment of how protective or persecutory countries truly are toward their LGBTQI+ populations.

APPENDIX 1: GBPI RESPONSE RATE

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Afghanistan	77	Afghanistan	29
Albania	133	Albania	36
Algeria	817	Algeria	230

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Andorra	112	Andorra	25
Angola	53	Angola	50
Antigua and Barbuda*	27	Antigua and Barbuda	11
Argentina	10,389	Argentina	1,149
Armenia	114	Armenia	82
Australia	3,792	Australia	1,003
Austria	462	Austria	84
Azerbaijan	43	Azerbaijan	47
Bahamas, The	80	Bahamas, The	16
Bahrain	59	Bahrain	13
Bangladesh	235	Bangladesh	153
Barbados	55	Barbados	65
Belarus	29	Belarus	70
Belgium	930	Belgium	402
Belize	76	Belize	20
Benin	42	Benin	50
Bhutan	12	Bhutan	19
Bolivia	1,224	Bolivia	175
Bosnia and Herzegovina	128	Bosnia and Herzegovina	24
Botswana	116	Botswana	17
Brazil	3,671	Brazil	1,691
Brunei	30	Brunei	7
Bulgaria	272	Bulgaria	168
Burkina Faso	57	Burkina Faso	44
Burma	43	Burma	17
Burundi	24	Burundi	23
Cabo Verde	12	Cabo Verde	10
Cambodia	86	Cambodia	18

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Cameroon	212	Cameroon	117
Canada	2,140	Canada	1,255
Central African Republic	19	Central African Republic	4
Chad	10	Chad	6
Chile	5,527	Chile	512
China	131	China	190
Colombia	10,900	Colombia	1,279
Comoros	8	Comoros	2
Congo (Brazzaville)	25	Congo (Brazzaville)	20
Congo (Kinshasa)	19	Congo (Kinshasa)	58
Costa Rica	1,939	Costa Rica	226
Côte d'Ivoire	231	Cote d'Ivoire	117
Croatia	399	Croatia	77
Cuba	80	Cuba	18
Cyprus	97	Cyprus	35
Czechia	398	Czechia	178
Denmark	538	Denmark	98
Djibouti	17	Djibouti	9
Dominica	5	Dominica	4
Dominican Republic	1,398	Dominican Republic	139
Ecuador	3,588	Ecuador	195
Egypt	633	Egypt	183
El Salvador	613	El Salvador	187
England	492	England	147
Equatorial Guinea	6	Equatorial Guinea	5
Eritrea	4	Eritrea	0
Estonia	123	Estonia	40
Eswatini	54	Eswatini	8

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Ethiopia	131	Ethiopia	47
Fiji	110	Fiji	30
Finland	452	Finland	71
France	9,502	France	4,397
Gabon	25	Gabon	21
Gambia, The	11	Gambia, The	8
Gaza	8	Gaza	1
Georgia	153	Georgia	78
Germany	3,156	Germany	1,296
Ghana	202	Ghana	79
Greece	832	Greece	90
Grenada	37	Grenada	11
Guatemala	1,159	Guatemala	252
Guinea	34	Guinea	47
Guinea-Bissau	1	Guinea-Bissau	4
Guyana	110	Guyana	55
Haiti	81	Haiti	66
Honduras	595	Honduras	158
Hong Kong SAR, China	115	Hong Kong SAR, China	65
Hungary	343	Hungary	73
Iceland	67	Iceland	73
India	136	India	1,173
Indonesia	143	Indonesia	77
Iran	35	Iran	19
Iraq	490	Iraq	128
Ireland	991	Ireland	185
Israel	545	Israel	169
Italy	2,310	Italy	1,820

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Jamaica	165	Jamaica	112
Japan	256	Japan	52
Jordan	125	Jordan	38
Kazakhstan	13	Kazakhstan	227
Kenya	91	Kenya	356
Kiribati	1	Kiribati	1
Kosovo	30	Kosovo	7
Kuwait	112	Kuwait	22
Kyrgyzstan	2	Kyrgyzstan	7
Laos	10	Laos	10
Latvia	128	Latvia	50
Lebanon	204	Lebanon	49
Lesotho	31	Lesotho	16
Liberia	9	Liberia	11
Libya	71	Libya	64
Liechtenstein	0	Liechtenstein	0
Lithuania	109	Lithuania	51
Luxembourg	71	Luxembourg	42
Madagascar	34	Madagascar	55
Malawi	70	Malawi	27
Malaysia	1,023	Malaysia	370
Maldives	59	Maldives	15
Mali	31	Mali	51
Malta	112	Malta	42
Marshall Islands	2	Marshall Islands	0
Mauritania	11	Mauritania	6
Mauritius	57	Mauritius	47
Mexico	26,499	Mexico	2,175

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	2
Moldova	15	Moldova	86
Monaco	8	Monaco	1
Mongolia	34	Mongolia	28
Montenegro	60	Montenegro	26
Morocco	683	Morocco	175
Mozambique	14	Mozambique	88
Namibia	199	Namibia	56
Nauru	1	Nauru	0
Nepal	86	Nepal	56
Netherlands	1,875	Netherlands	474
New Zealand	482	New Zealand	169
Nicaragua	393	Nicaragua	117
Niger	14	Niger	7
Nigeria	619	Nigeria	146
North Cyprus	0	North Cyprus	0
North Korea	2	North Korea	0
North Macedonia	92	North Macedonia	32
Northern Ireland	34	Northern Ireland	12
Norway	319	Norway	73
Oman	26	Oman	2
Pakistan	98	Pakistan	118
Palau	6	Palau	1
Panama	18	Panama	189
Papua New Guinea	12	Papua New Guinea	9
Paraguay	1,158	Paraguay	127
Peru	5,758	Peru	451
Philippines	3,266	Philippines	1,258

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Poland	1,766	Poland	201
Portugal	1,339	Portugal	508
Puerto Rico	200	Puerto Rico	35
Qatar	44	Qatar	10
Romania	688	Romania	99
Russia	170	Russia	136
Rwanda	18	Rwanda	19
Saint Kitts and Nevis	5	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3
Saint Lucia	20	Saint Lucia	6
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	16	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	7
Samoa	6	Samoa	4
São Tomé and Príncipe	1	São Tomé and Príncipe	1
Saudi Arabia	74	Saudi Arabia	13
Scotland	115	Scotland	46
Senegal	177	Senegal	123
Serbia	384	Serbia	95
Seychelles	14	Seychelles	2
Sierra Leone	12	Sierra Leone	10
Singapore	268	Singapore	66
Slovakia	258	Slovakia	80
Slovenia	213	Slovenia	88
Solomon Islands	4	Solomon Islands	1
Somalia	17	Somalia	5
South Africa	3,909	South Africa	352
South Korea	60	South Korea	47
South Sudan	12	South Sudan	14
Spain	11,874	Spain	1,628

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Sri Lanka	181	Sri Lanka	79
Sudan	89	Sudan	13
Suriname	56	Suriname	49
Sweden	115	Sweden	135
Switzerland	641	Switzerland	249
Syria	36	Syria	19
Taiwan	236	Taiwan	414
Tajikistan	1	Tajikistan	8
Tanzania	104	Tanzania	109
Thailand	345	Thailand	263
Timor-Leste	2	Timor-Leste	2
Togo	39	Togo	41
Tonga	1	Tonga	1
Trinidad and Tobago	125	Trinidad and Tobago	104
Tunisia	226	Tunisia	85
Turkey	73	Turkey	80
Turkmenistan	0	Turkmenistan	0
Tuvalu	1	Tuvalu	2
Uganda	209	Uganda	67
Ukraine	46	Ukraine	80
United Arab Emirates	96	United Arab Emirates	41
United Kingdom**	5,915	United Kingdom	1,243
United States**	14,314	United States	2,487
Uruguay	975	Uruguay	143
US Virgin Islands	1	US Virgin Islands	1
Uzbekistan	12	Uzbekistan	50
Vanuatu	2	Vanuatu	0
Venezuela	5,352	Venezuela	504

2022 GBPI		2024 GBPI	
Country	Total Entries	Country	Total Entries
Vietnam	155	Vietnam	81
Wales	39	Wales	23
West Bank	17	West Bank	3
Yemen	14	Yemen	7
Zambia	279	Zambia	80
Zimbabwe	260	Zimbabwe	57

**Countries displayed in red received fewer than 30 responses and are not included in analysis due to the small sample size.*

***Respondents were able to select the United Kingdom or one of its constituent countries. Any responses from the constituent countries are included in the UK number. The same rule applies to responses from the United States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.*

Inquiries



www.fandmglobalbarometers.org



@fmgbgr



gbgr@fandm.edu



@fmglobalbarometers.bsky.social



@FMBarometers



@fmgbgr



@fandmglobalbarometers