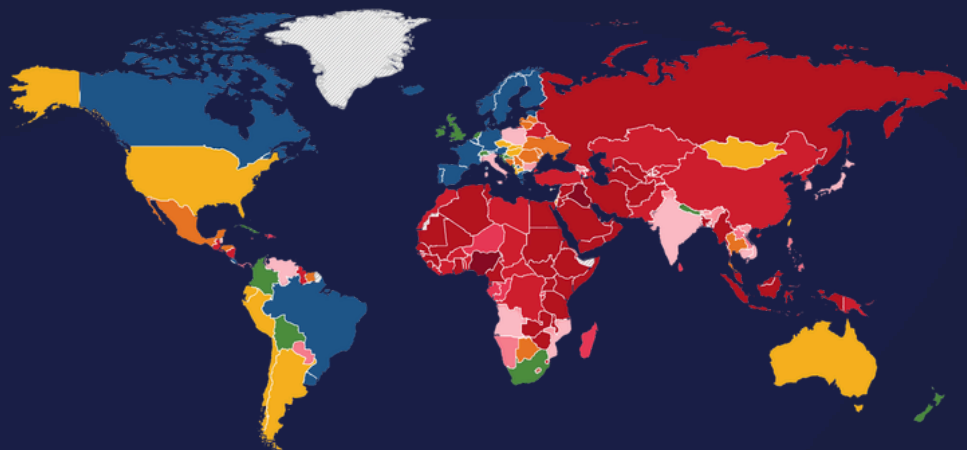




2024 Global Progress Report



F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (2024)

About the F&M Global Barometers

Since 2011, the Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometers® (FMGB) have quantified global lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT), and intersex human rights across four metrics: the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR), the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR), the F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights™ (GBUR), and the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index™ (GBPI). These four datasets track LGBT+ human rights and lived experiences in 192 UN member states and 12 additional territories and jurisdictions. The FMGB data provide a framework for accurately monitoring and analyzing the progression and regression of LGBT+ rights worldwide.

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The F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR) Methodology

Overview

Based on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Yogyakarta Principles plus 10, the GBUR measures state and societal protections and persecution using 41 items divided across five dimensions. Combining items from the Global Barometer of Gay Rights and the Global Barometer of Transgender Rights, the GBUR is an inclusive measure of sexual orientation and gender identity minority rights which can be tracked longitudinally, allowing for a systematic examination of how LGBT human rights have progressed or regressed over time.

The Five Dimensions



The *De Jure* Protections dimension measures the extent to which a country's constitution and laws protect the fundamental human rights of LGBT individuals.

16 ITEMS



The *De Facto* Protections dimension considers the ability of a state to implement laws that ensure the protection of LGBT minorities, such as freedom from arbitrary arrest or the right to a fair trial.

7 ITEMS



The LGBT Rights Advocacy dimension indicates state sanction or suppression of LGBT advocacy. Effective organizing is necessary to further LGBT human rights.

5 ITEMS



The Socio-Economic Rights dimension measures whether the state provides socio-economic anti-discrimination protections for LGBT individuals in employment, housing and health.

7 ITEMS



The Societal Persecution dimension captures whether LGBT individuals are targeted for violence or murder based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, as well as their ability to seek and achieve redress from the state for experiencing identity-based injustices.

6 ITEMS

Data Collection

The F&M Global Barometers team utilizes a double-level coding system to collect and review data. Referencing an extensive handbook for reliability and consistency, FMGB coders gather information on the GBUR's 41 items through desk-based research, which is reviewed twice to ensure validity and accuracy of data and all cited sources. Each of the 41 items is weighted equally on a binary scale (0/1). Items affirmed by data receive a score of one (1), and items lacking such evidence receive a score of zero (0). The 41 items comprising the GBUR can be found in the Appendix.

GBUR Grading

Each country's GBUR score is calculated by dividing the sum of its binary codes by 41, the total number of items. If a country has no military, the sum is divided by 39. This score is converted to a percentage and assigned a letter grade (A–F). Percentage scores are correlated to letter grades and grade categories using the grading scale shown below, where 0% (F) is the least protective and 100% (A) is the most protective.



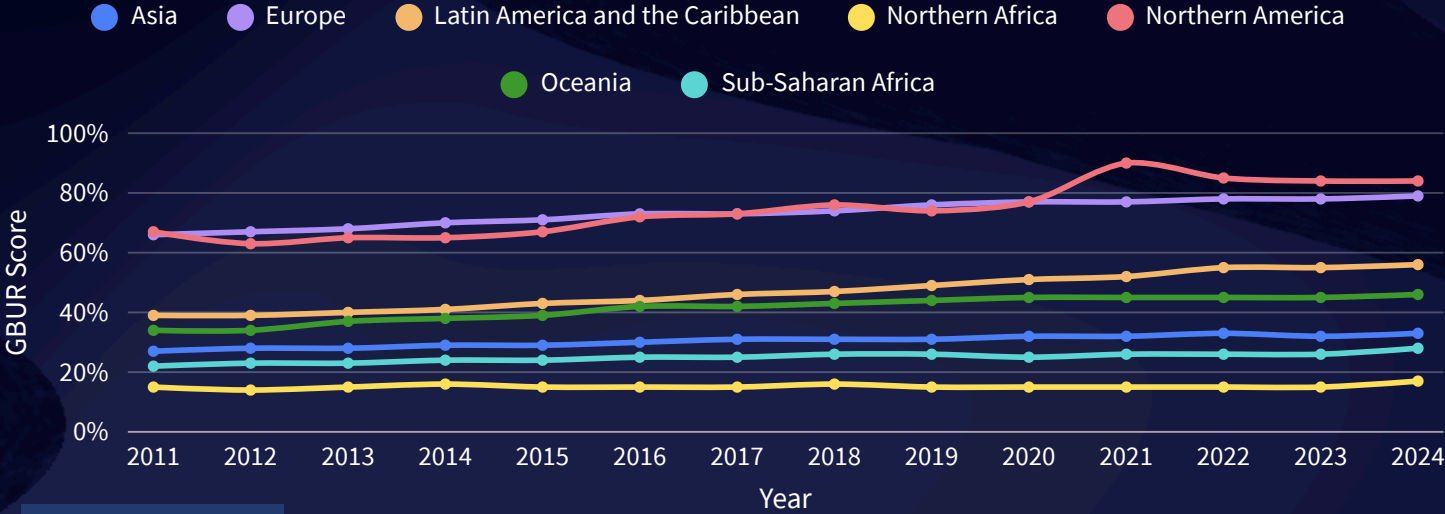


Global Progress Report

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF WORLDWIDE DATA FROM THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR). REGIONS ARE CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS.

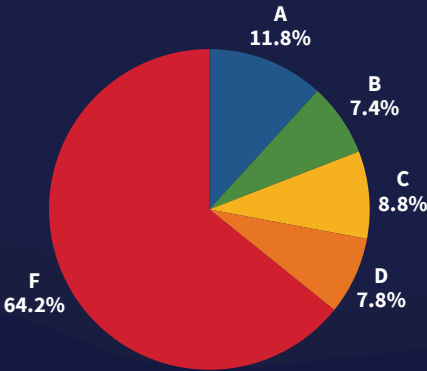
Regional Progress

Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR) Scores, 2011–2024



Country Scores

Scores by Category



Highest-Scoring Countries & Territories

Portugal	A (100%)
Uruguay	A (100%)
Luxembourg	A (98%)
Malta	A (98%)
Norway	A (95%)

Lowest-Scoring Countries & Territories

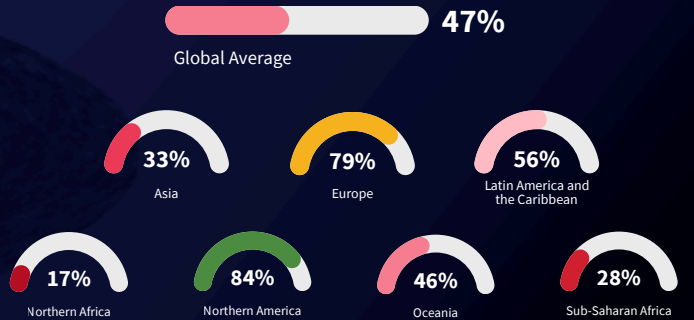
Nigeria	F (5%)
Iraq	F (7%)
Afghanistan	F (10%)
Bangladesh	F (10%)
Brunei*	F (10%)

*Iran, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Uganda, and the United Arab Emirates also scored 10% on the 2024 GBUR

2024 Key Facts

- 31%** of countries criminalized homosexuality
- 63%** of countries' heads of state supported legalizing homosexuality
- 74%** of countries banned or restricted gender identity minorities from serving in the military
- 59%** of countries' governments allowed Pride events during the year
- 21%** of countries legally allowed same-sex marriage

2024 GBUR Averages

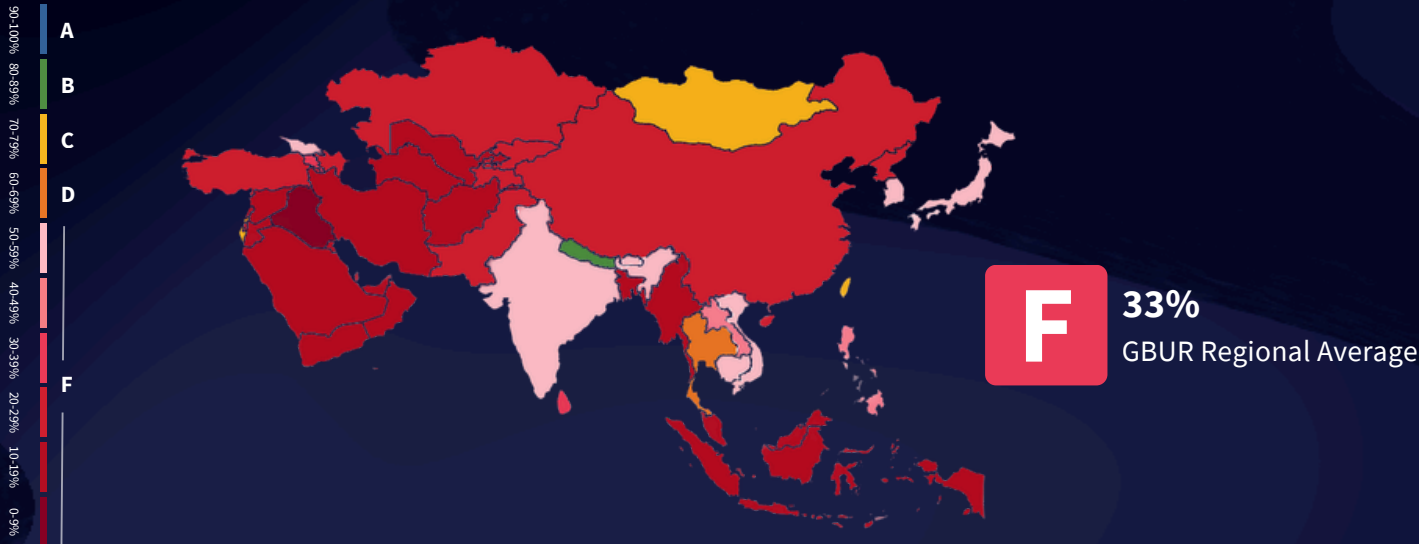




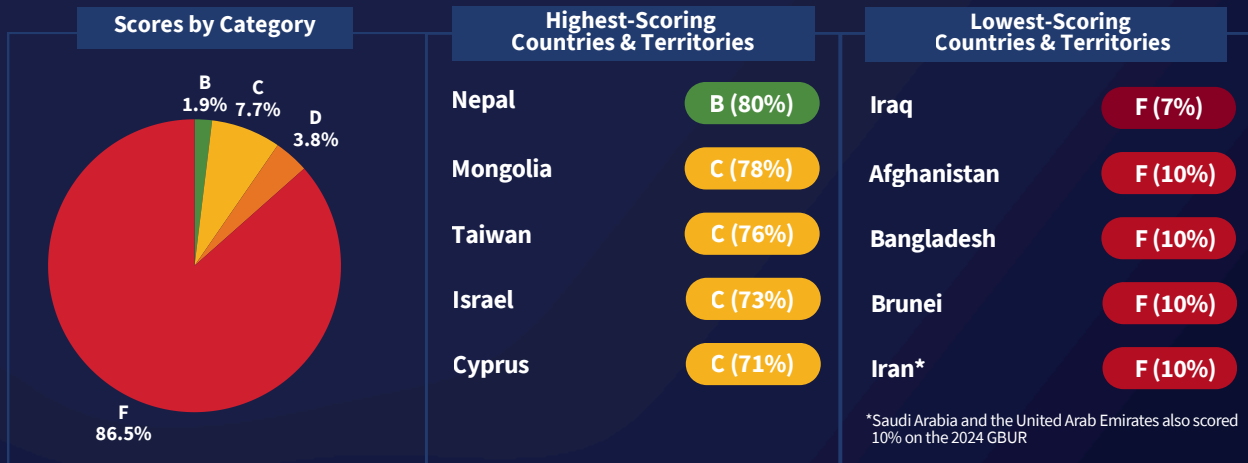
Asia Progress Report

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF ASIA USING DATA FROM THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview



Country Scores



2024 Key Facts

42% of countries criminalized homosexuality

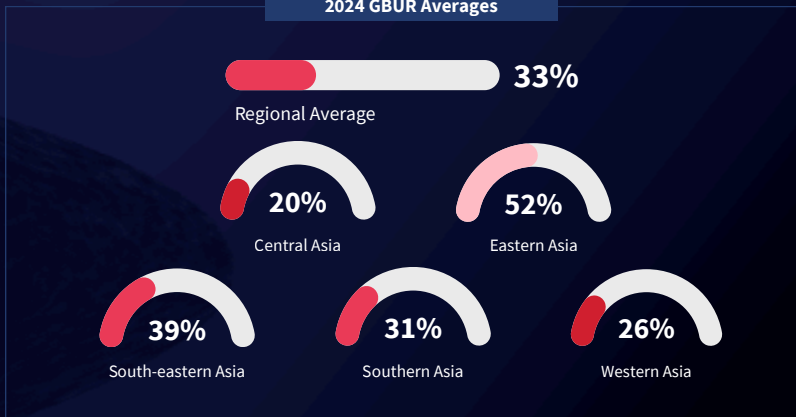
73% of countries recorded acts of violence against gender identity minorities

50% of countries allowed legal gender recognition

31% of countries reported a majority of citizens were accepting of homosexuality

96% of countries prohibited same-sex marriage

2024 GBUR Averages



Asia includes 52 countries: Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Brunei, Cambodia, China, Cyprus, Gaza, Georgia, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Maldives, Mongolia, Myanmar, Nepal, North Korea, Northern Cyprus, Oman, Pakistan, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Korea, Sri Lanka, Syria, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Türkiye, Turkmenistan, the United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, West Bank, and Yemen. Regions/subregions are classified according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



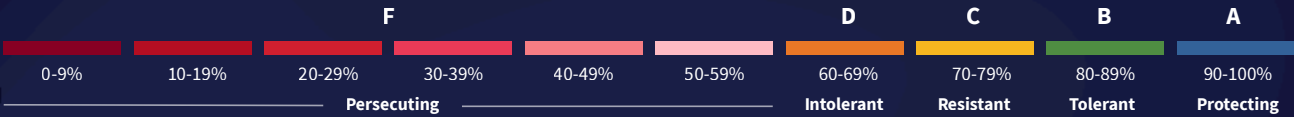
Europe Progress Report

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF EUROPE USING DATA FROM THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview

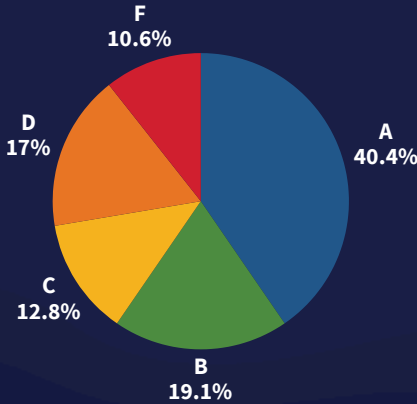


79%
GBUR Regional Average



Country Scores

Scores by Category



Highest-Scoring Countries & Territories

Portugal	A (100%)
Luxembourg	A (98%)
Malta	A (98%)
Iceland	A (95%)
Norway	A (95%)

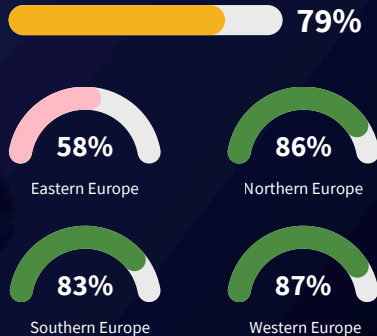
Lowest-Scoring Countries & Territories

Russia	F (17%)
Belarus	F (27%)
Poland	F (51%)
Italy	F (56%)
Bulgaria	F (59%)

2024 Key Facts

- 74%** of countries included sexual orientation in hate crime legislation
- 19%** of countries had no known acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities
- 57%** of countries allowed same-sex couples to jointly adopt
- 34%** of countries do not require psychiatric diagnoses for legal gender recognition
- 68%** of countries did not ban or restrict gender identity minorities from serving in the military

2024 GBUR Averages



Europe includes 47 countries: Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kosovo, Latvia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Northern Ireland, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, and Wales. Regions/subregions are classified according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Latin America and the Caribbean Progress Report

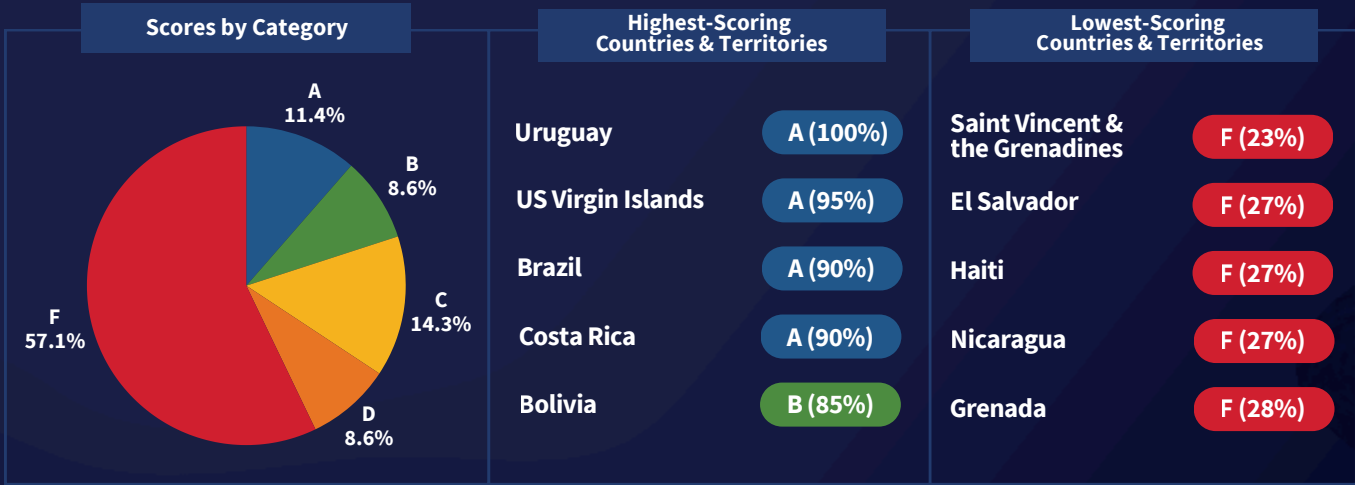
THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN USING DATA FROM THE 2024 GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview



56%
GBUR Regional Average

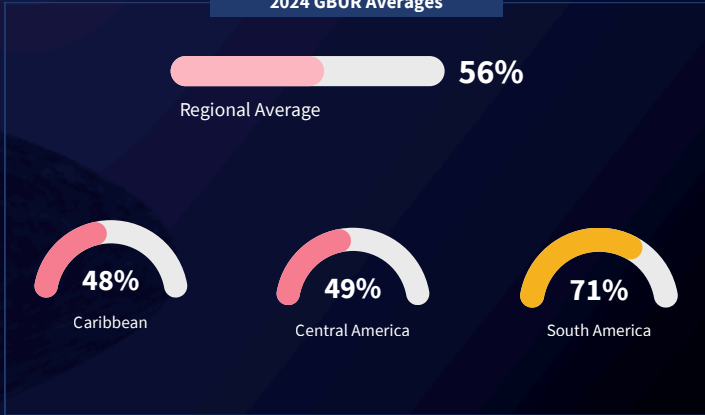
Country Scores



2024 Key Facts

- 11%** of countries did not allow LGBT+ Pride events
- 69%** of countries provided sexual orientation minorities with the right to privacy
- 34%** of countries allowed civil unions for sexual orientation minorities
- 31%** of countries included gender identity in healthcare anti-discrimination protections
- 54%** of countries reported murders of gender identity minorities

2024 GBUR Averages



Latin America & the Caribbean includes 35 countries: Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, the Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Puerto Rico, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, the US Virgin Islands, and Venezuela. Regions/subregions are classified according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



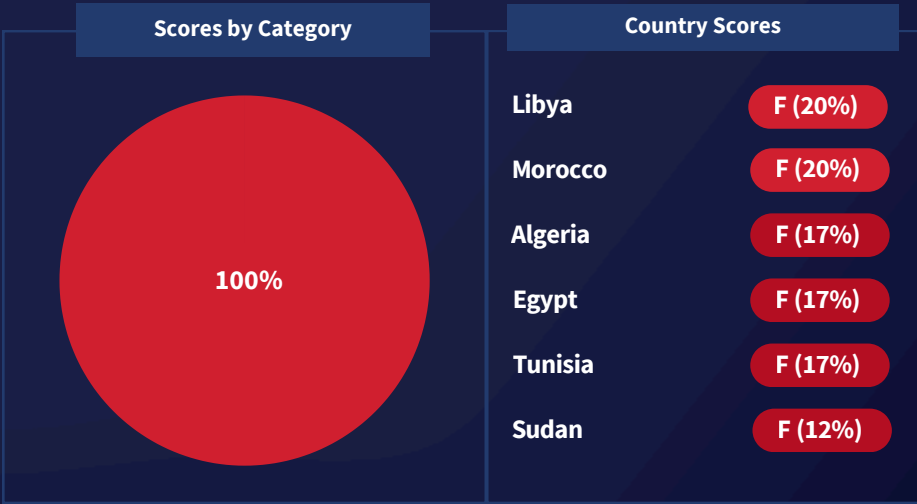
Northern Africa

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NORTHERN AFRICA USING DATA FROM THE 2024 GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview



Country Scores



2024 Key Facts

Acts of violence against gender identity minorities were recorded in Algeria, Egypt, Sudan, and Tunisia

No country's government allowed LGBT Pride events

Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Sudan, and Tunisia criminalized sexual orientation

LGBT organizations were legally allowed to register in Tunisia

No country included gender identity or sexual orientation in anti-discrimination legislation



Northern America

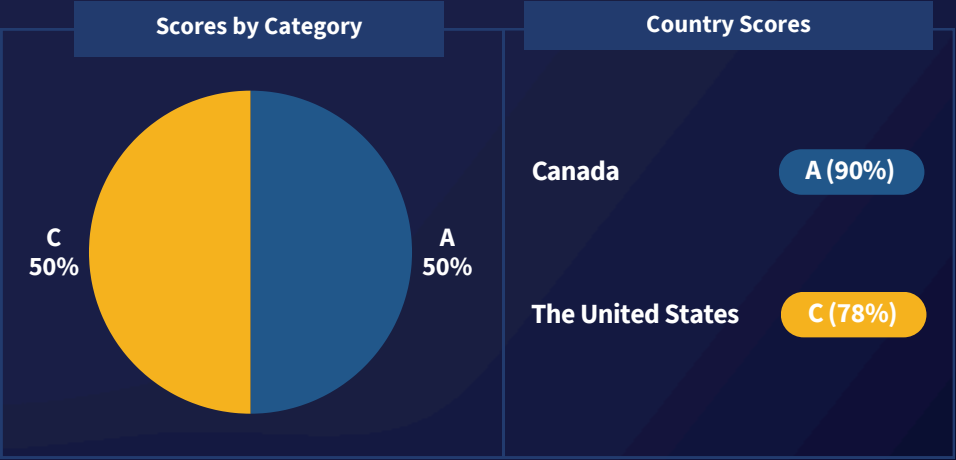
THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF NORTHERN AMERICA USING DATA FROM THE 2024 GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview



B 84%
GBUR Regional Average

Country Scores



2024 Key Facts

Same-sex marriage was allowed in Canada and the United States

There were no known murders of sexual orientation minorities in Canada in 2024

Hate speech legislation in Canada included gender identity

Healthcare anti-discrimination laws in the United States did not include sexual orientation

Canada and the United States allowed legal gender recognition in 2024



Oceania Progress Report

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF OCEANIA USING DATA FROM THE 2024 GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

Regional Overview

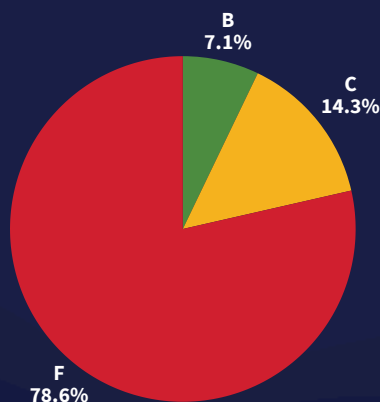


46%

GBUR Regional Average

Country Scores

Scores by Category



Highest-Scoring Countries & Territories

New Zealand	B (83%)
Australia	C (78%)
Marshall Islands	C (72%)
Fiji	F (59%)
Fed. States of Micronesia	F (56%)

Lowest-Scoring Countries & Territories

Solomon Islands	F (18%)
Papua New Guinea	F (22%)
Tonga	F (24%)
Kiribati	F (26%)
Tuvalu	F (26%)

2024 Key Facts

43% of countries criminalized homosexuality

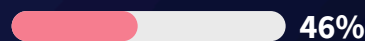
14% of countries allowed civil unions or marriage for same-sex couples

71% of countries allowed LGBT+ Pride events

21% of countries included gender identity in housing anti-discrimination legislation

36% of countries reported acts of violence against gender identity minorities

2024 GBUR Averages



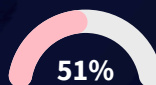
Regional Average



Australia and New Zealand



Melanesia



Micronesia



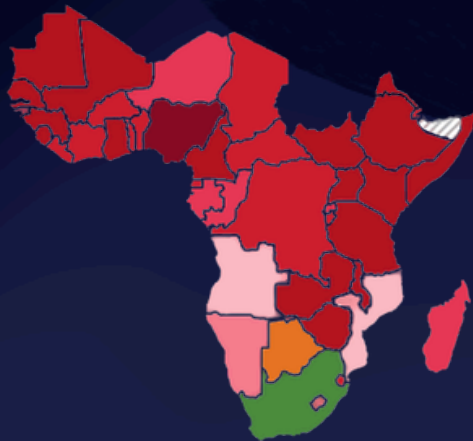
Polynesia



Sub-Saharan Africa Progress Report

THIS REPORT PROVIDES A DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA USING DATA FROM THE 2024 GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

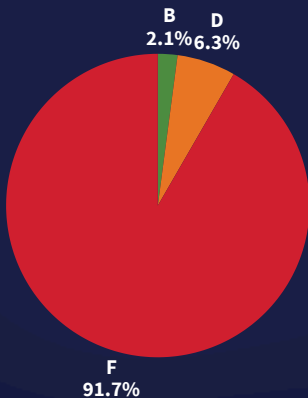
Regional Overview



28%
GBUR Regional
Average

Country Scores

Scores by Category



Highest-Scoring Countries & Territories

South Africa	B (83%)
Cabo Verde	D (66%)
Botswana	D (63%)
Seychelles	D (63%)
Angola*	F (54%)

*Mauritius also scored 54% on the 2024 GBUR

Lowest-Scoring Countries & Territories

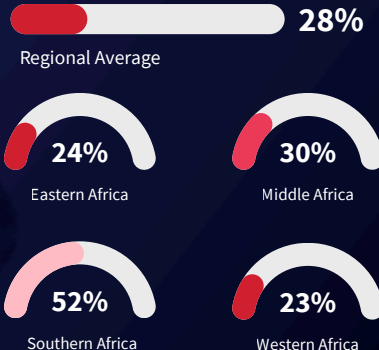
Nigeria	F (5%)
Somalia	F (10%)
Uganda	F (10%)
Cameroon	F (12%)
South Sudan*	F (12%)

*Tanzania also scored 12% on the 2024 GBUR

2024 Key Facts

- 23%** of countries included sexual orientation in workplace anti-discrimination laws
- 5%** of countries provided security protection to LGBT Pride participants
- 8%** of countries allowed legal gender recognition
- 90%** of countries banned or restricted sexual orientation minorities from serving in the military
- 42%** of countries' heads of state supported the legalization of homosexuality

2024 GBUR Averages



Sub-Saharan Africa includes 48 countries: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, the Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Regions/sub-regions are classified according to the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Appendix

THE LIST OF ITEMS INCLUDED IN THE GLOBAL BAROMETER OF UNIFIED LGBT RIGHTS (GBUR).

GBUR Items

DE JURE

FUNDAMENTAL LEGISLATIVE RIGHTS



- No death penalty for sexual orientation
- No life sentence for sexual orientation
- No prison term for sexual orientation
- No criminalization of sexual orientation
- No criminalization of gender identity or expression
- Country has legal recognition of gender identity
- No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
- No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
- Hate speech legislation includes sexual orientation
- Hate speech legislation includes gender identity
- Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
- Hate crime legislation includes gender identity
- Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
- Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
- Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed
- Same-sex marriage is allowed

Through its five dimensions,
the GBUR holistically
captures state and societal
protections for LGBT
populations in 204
countries and
territories.

DE FACTO

PROTECTION OF FREEDOMS



- Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
- Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
- Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
- Head of state supports same-sex civil union or same-sex marriage
- Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
- Sexual minorities have right to privacy
- Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial

ORGANIZATION AND ASSEMBLY



ADVOCACY

- LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register by the state
- National LGBT organizations exist
- LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
- LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state
- Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants

SOCIO-ECONOMIC

INCLUSION IN SOCIETY



- Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
- Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
- Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
- Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
- Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
- Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
- Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt

SAFETY AND JUSTICE



PERSECUTION

- No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
- No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
- No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
- No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
- Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police
- Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police