

# THE PERSONAL AND THE POLITICAL: ATTITUDES TO LGBTI PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD



OCTOBER 2016



This report was researched and written by Aengus Carroll and George Robotham and published by ILGA. It is copyright-free.

It is the second output of the ongoing series of the ILGA/RIWI Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People in partnership with Logo.

Suggested citation: International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association: *The Personal and the Political: Attitudes to LGBTI People Around the World* (Geneva; ILGA, October 2016).

Coordination: Renato Sabbadini and Daniele Paletta  
Design and typesetting: Luca Palermo - EDline  
Cover photo: ph. Tongzhi Hotline

ILGA specifically wishes to thank:



FORD  
FOUNDATION

### **About ILGA**

The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) is a worldwide federation of organizations committed to equal human rights for LGBTI people. Founded in 1978, it enjoys consultative status at the United Nations, where it speaks and lobbies on behalf of almost 1200 member organisations from 131 countries. <http://ilga.org>

### **riwi** **About RIWI Corp:**

RIWI Corp. (<http://riwi.com>) is a global survey and citizen engagement technology firm that captures citizen and consumer opinion everywhere in the world. The company is a data supplier for organizations such as The World Bank, the United Nations, leading think-tanks, global NGOs, and multinational corporations.



### **About Logo:**

Logo is a leading entertainment brand inspired by the LGBT community and reflects the creative class across television, digital and social platforms. Logo features one-of-a-kind personalities, shows, specials, and unique stories. Logo is part of Viacom's Music & Entertainment Group including VH1, MTV, MTV2, Comedy Central and Spike.

# Index

|   |    |
|---|----|
| <b>Introduction</b> .....                                     | 6  |
| Map of participating countries.....                           | 8  |
| <b>The Personal</b> .....                                     | 10 |
| Who do you know? LGB/Trans (2 questions) .....                | 11 |
| Your neighbor? LGB/Trans (2 questions) .....                  | 14 |
| Your child and sexual or gender expression (3 questions)..... | 16 |
| Sex and religion (1 question).....                            | 20 |
| <b>The Political</b> .....                                    | 22 |
| Should human rights be for all? (1 question).....             | 23 |
| Medical decision-making (1 question) .....                    | 25 |
| Why/how same sex attracted? (2 questions) .....               | 27 |
| Why/how gender diverse? (2 questions) .....                   | 30 |
| A problem with bullying? (1 question).....                    | 33 |
| Should be a crime/should be allowed? (2 questions) .....      | 35 |
| Marriage equality? (1 question) .....                         | 38 |
| <b>Annexes</b> (country by country data by question) .....    | 40 |





**The personal  
and the political:  
attitudes to  
LGBTI people  
around the world**

# The personal and the political: attitudes to LGBTI people around the world

## Introduction

In early 2016, the **ILGA/RIWI Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People in partnership with Logo** was launched to gather **credible data** on public attitudes to LGBTI people on every continent. The survey collects data on 26 questions, and it will be conducted **every year**. It aims to produce **longitudinal data** that can chart positive or negative attitudinal development in countries all around the world: information that can be **employed** by LGBTI activists and advocates, agencies and governments, as well as regional and international organisations.

Across the world's cultures, attitudes to sexuality and the expressions of gender vary hugely, yet in most countries it appears challenging embedded norms **agitates backlash**. At political levels, such backlash depends on appealing to **traditional values**, be they religious, cultural, politically conservative or nationalistic. Yet at the United Nations and at regional levels, recognition that **human rights apply equally** to all people on the basis of their sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) in just the same way as they do to age, race or religion is increasing. The 2016 ILGA/RIWI survey gathers snapshot evidence on attitudes across **65 countries** of the gap between these human rights standards and the realities that LGBTI people live in.

Collecting **quantitative evidence** from countries where gathering **any** evidence on SOGI-related issues is difficult or hazardous

is of immeasurable value to human rights work and awareness-raising in those territories. Globally, nations' media outlets tend to pander to the **perceived prejudices** of its audiences. Public representatives and policy-makers tend to both align to public opinion and in turn lead it. Sexual and gender minorities are often the first casualty when traditional values are being appealed to – described as being evil, imperialist, sick, deviant or just not normal.

As such, this data-collection mechanism offers significant opportunity to inform the public about **actual prevailing attitudes**, and thereby assist in the efforts to reduce stigmatization of LGBTI people. With exceptions, on most of the questions asked in the 2016 survey, public attitudes in both hostile and friendly nations are **not as extremely** negative as might have been feared. However, this does not erase the fact that violence and discrimination inflicted on sexually and gender diverse people all around the world continues unabated, and indeed is increasing in places.

### This report

In this report, ILGA presents data on two sets of attitudes that the survey reveals – firstly, how respondents respond at a personal level to encountering LGBTI people or issues, and secondly the more ideological or political attitudes they may hold. The first set of questions cover issues such as do you know someone LGBT, how would you feel about a

LGBT neighbor, or if your child presented LGBT, while the second set of questions tend to start with 'should': should same sex marriage be legal, should human right be for everyone, regardless of SOGI. This survey shows how in various cases there are contradictory attitudes in the personal and the political, and of course, this varies widely at country levels.

ILGA is conscious of the cultural and conceptual constraints of this survey tool, but defends the legitimacy of the instrument that can provide access to vital and useful data to support the huge variety of SOGIE advocacy around the globe.

### Methodology

RIWI's patented method, Random Domain Intercept Technology (RDIT)<sup>™</sup>, delivers anonymous opt-in surveys to random Web users who are surfing online by typing directly into the URL bar. When these users make data input errors by typing in websites that no longer exist, or by mistypes on non-trademarked websites that RIWI owns or controls, RIWI invites these random users, filtered through a series of proprietary algorithms, to participate in a language-appropriate survey.

In total, **96,331 respondents** completed the full battery of questions on perceptions of LGBTI people. In total, we gathered consistent data on 31 survey questions retrieved from **54 States**. A further 11 States are either still being surveyed or respondent numbers were less than **700**, which was the minimum cut-off number we decided on.

The 65 countries surveyed in this study were selected for geographic representation across and within the Americas, Europe, Asia (including the Middle East), Africa, and Oceania. Those selected were hypothesized to represent a diverse range of social conditions for LGBTI people, ranging from the most hostile to the most inclusive, according to ILGA members' work in those regions.

The survey went out in 22 languages, and was live for 60 days over December 2015/January 2016 (the longer in the field, the costlier the project). In total, ILGA surveyed 54 States with over 700 respondents each: nine African States, 15 from Asia, 16 from the Americas, 12 from Europe, and only two States from Oceania, Australia and New Zealand (neither Fiji and Papua New Guinea reached the minimum threshold).

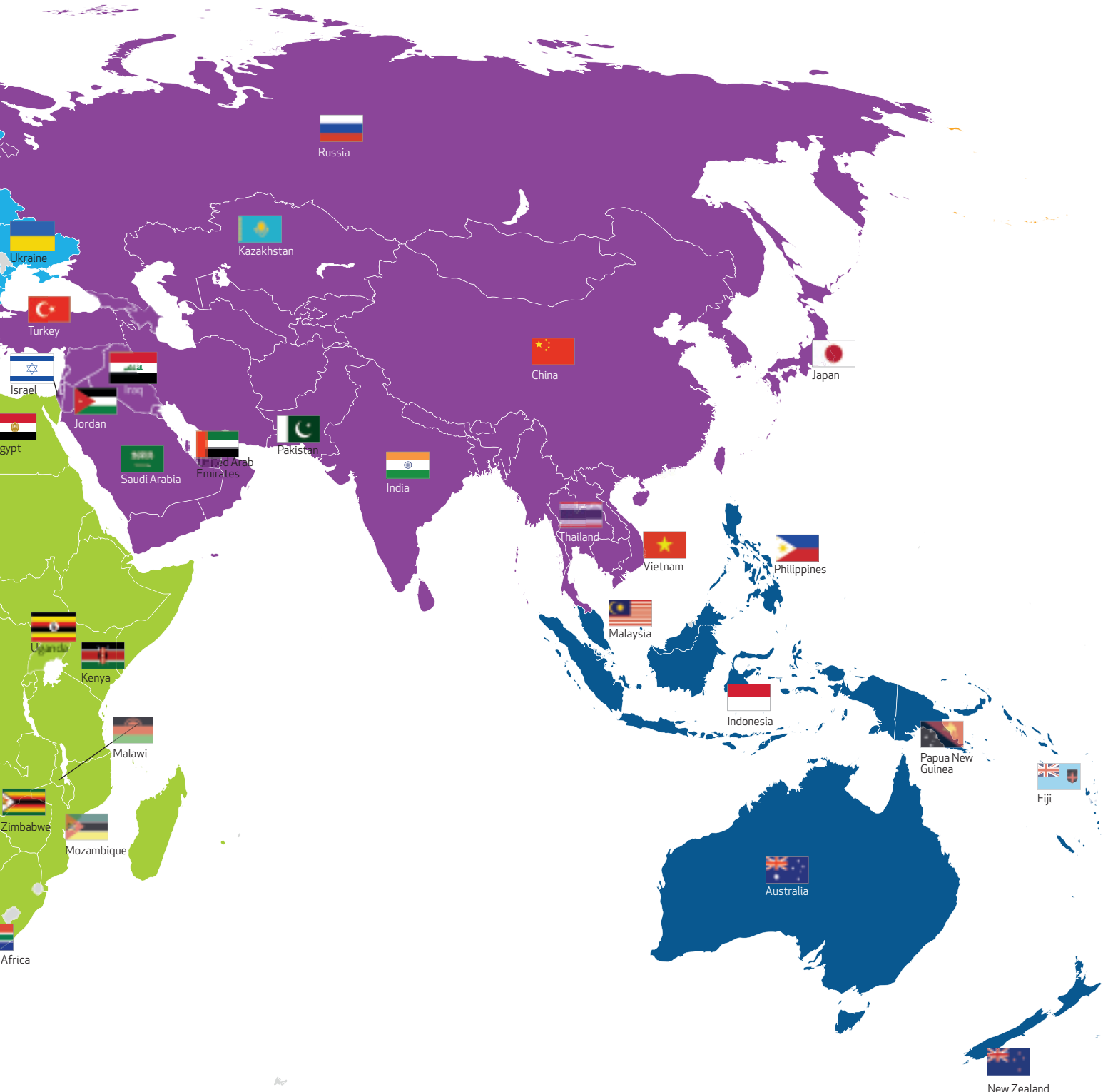
As a result of the averaging processes (rounding up or down to the nearest whole number) applied to the raw data that came in on this survey, readers will find that calculations herein may, on occasion, add to 99% or 101%.

Finally, ILGA very much wants this survey to retrieve credible data about attitudes on intersex, or sex characteristics, issues. The 2017 incarnation of this survey will specify more focused questions on such attitudes - whereas the current report includes only one question on medical interventions (see second paragraph of note on page 13).





The 65 UN States targeted in the first phase (2016) of the ILGA/RIWI Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People in partnership with Logo. In this report, only those countries that returned over 700 respondents have been counted - 54 States in total. Also, at time of publication some of these States are still in the field. The flags of the 11 States surveyed, but not included in this document, are faded in this map and marked in red in the list below.



The 65 countries include: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, **Austria**, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, **Cuba**, **Democratic Republic of the Congo**, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, **Fiji**, France, **Germany**, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, **Malawi**, Malaysia, **Mali**, Mexico, Morocco, **Mozambique**, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, **Papua New Guinea**, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, **Sweden**, **Thailand**, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.



## **The Personal**

*This survey gleaned significant information about what direct experience respondents' have had of sexual minorities and gender diversities, and what their responses may be in close proximity. This data offers human rights defenders and civil society actors valuable information to assist argumentation in media and political work.*

## Who you know

**“Do you personally know someone who is attracted to people of the same sex or who identifies as gay, lesbian, or bisexual?”**

**“Do you personally know someone who does not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth, or who identifies as transgender?”** (see note page 13).

In the first instance, the survey asked respondents two separate questions around respondents’ personal acquaintance with lesbian gay or bisexual persons, and their personal acquaintance with transgender individuals. When people know each other first-hand, a de-stigmatising effect is often produced, countering the stereotyping too often perpetuated by religious and political leaders, as well as in media.

It is noteworthy that this data reveals that in Africa and Asia, around 30% of respondents appear to personally know a LGB or trans person, while in the Americas, Europe and Oceania (as well as Israel, South Africa and the Philippines) 50-60% of respondents know a LGB person, but between 26% and 37% know a trans person personally.

Within the cohorts who know someone first-hand, the survey also identifies the percentages that know someone outside of their own family or good friends who fall into one of these sexual or gender minorities.

At the global level, 46% of respondents know someone lesbian, gay or bisexual or who is attracted to someone of the same sex, 34% do not know someone, and 20% respond that they do not know if they know someone. Of those who know someone belonging to a sexual minority, 41% say that person is not a family member or a close personal friend.

In contrast to sexual orientation findings, at the global level only 28% of respondents directly know someone who does not identify with the gender they were assigned at birth, or identifies as transgender, while 46% do not know someone, and 26% do not know if they know someone. Of the 28% who do know someone trans, 42% respond that person is not a family member or a close personal friend (much the same proportion as for LGB people).



**LGB**

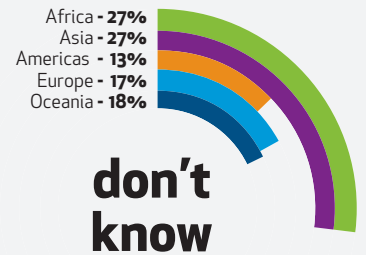
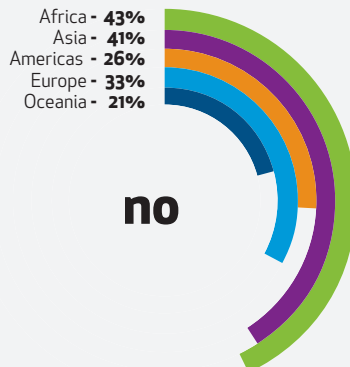
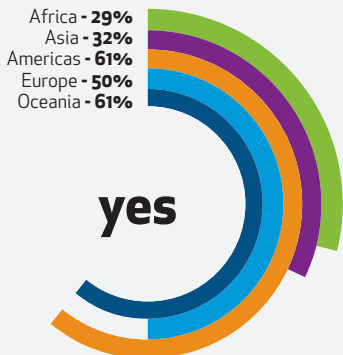
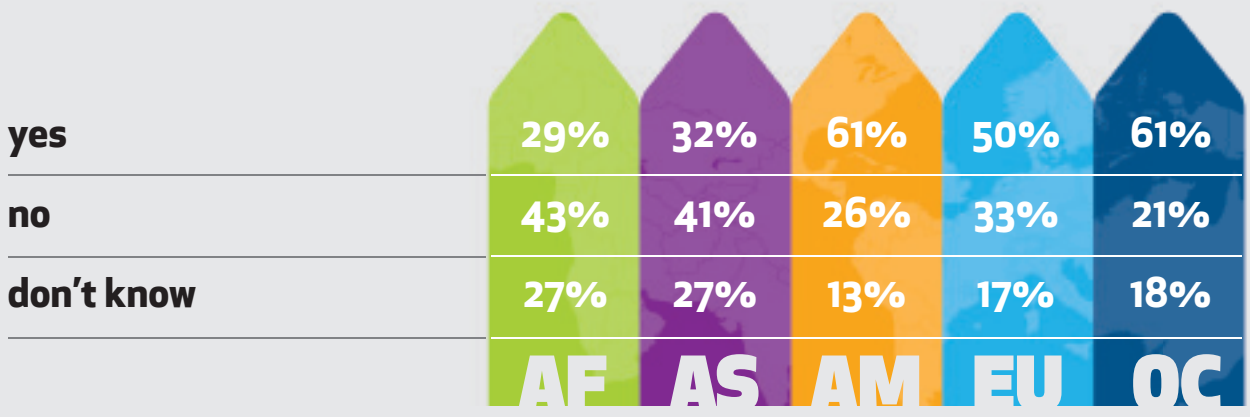
At the regional levels there are a couple of points of particular note: in the African and Asian continents, where legislative vehicles most thoroughly support discriminatory social attitudes, it appears it is harder to come out. Only 29% of Africans surveyed, and 32% of Asians claim to know a LGB person, and very interestingly over one quarter (27%) on both continents do not know if they know someone LGB. In the Americas (61%), Europe (50%) and Oceania (61%), there are huge increases, with much less uncertainty about acquaintances' sexual orientation. It should be noted that around half of the European

countries (those on the eastern side of the continent) display far less social acceptance of sexual and gender diversity (Ukraine 27%, Russia 34%, Serbia 36%) than the countries to the west (Ireland 66% and Spain 68%).

**Trans\***

As mentioned, there appears to be less personal knowledge and familiarity with trans people than with LGB persons across the world. In the African and Asian States surveyed, 22% in Africa and 23% in Asia, there are many indigenous expressions of gender through numerous historical and

*Do you personally know someone who is attracted to people of the same sex or who identifies as gay, lesbian, or bisexual?*



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 41

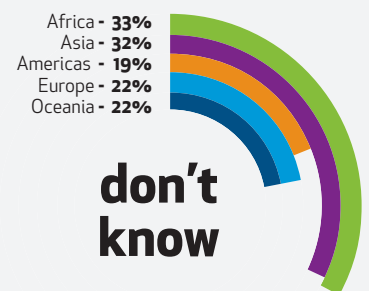
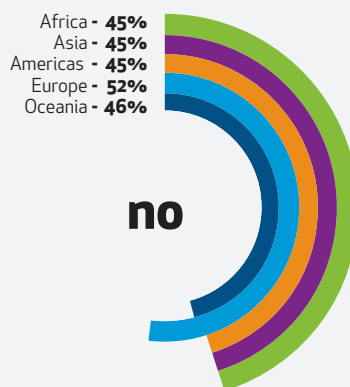
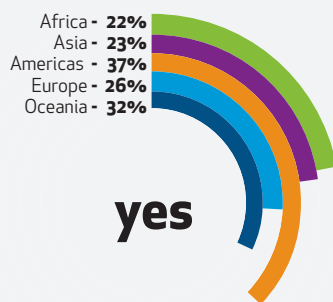
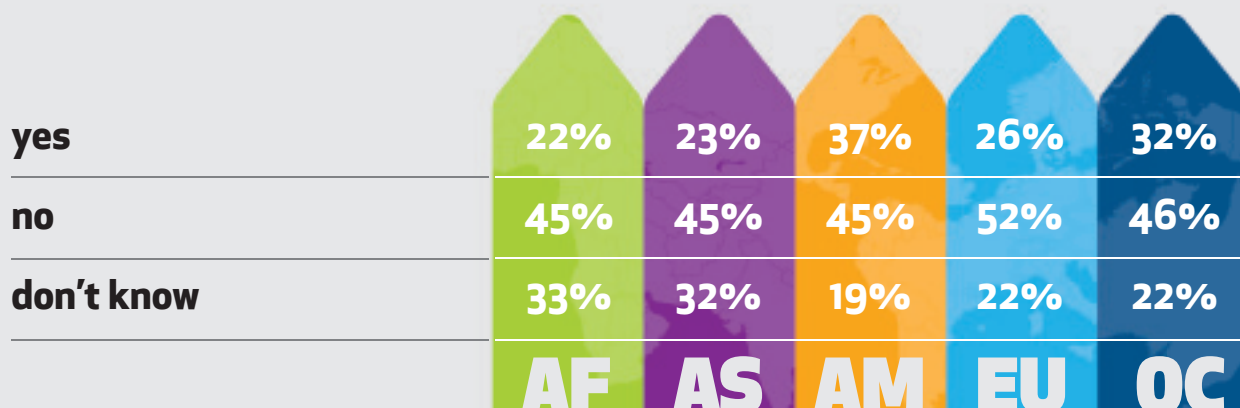
cultural diversities through which one might feel personal knowledge (for example, ranging from 14% in Egypt and 36% in South Africa).

The returns from Europe average at 26% - over a quarter in the western section of Europe and one fifth in the eastern half - knowing a trans person personally. The percentages range from Ukraine (18%, Serbia

21% and Russia 22%) to Portugal and UK at 29% and Spain at 35%. However, in a variety of Latin America and Caribbean countries the results are the most positive: the lowest figures of respondents knowing someone trans at 26% in Canada and Trinidad & Tobago to Venezuela (47%), Brazil (48%) and the Dominican Republic at 49%.

*\* These two questions were translated into 22 languages, and it is suspected that although there is an emphasis on "personally know" in the question in English, this may translate closer to 'personal knowledge of' in meaning. We are aware that the Eurobarometer 437 survey (Discrimination in the EU in 2015) framed a similar question as 'do you have friends or acquaintances...' yielding markedly lower percentages for trans people. To this, we also conjecture the survey mechanisms probably plays into the discrepancy. This survey will be refining its phrasings in its second run in 2017 to discover layers of familiarity respondents may have. In a similar vein, the question regarding knowledge of a trans person was framed as 'trans or intersex'. Throughout the datasets it was demonstrated that there was very little familiarity or knowledge of the term "intersex", and much miscomprehension of the meaning of the term across the globe. Further, it became clear that the manner in which the question was phrased in this survey problematically conflates trans and intersex experiences, including presupposing that intersex people do not identify with sexes assigned at birth, and that intersex is necessarily a matter of identity. The 2017 survey will ensure appropriate language and explanations, reflecting the diversity of intersex traits.*

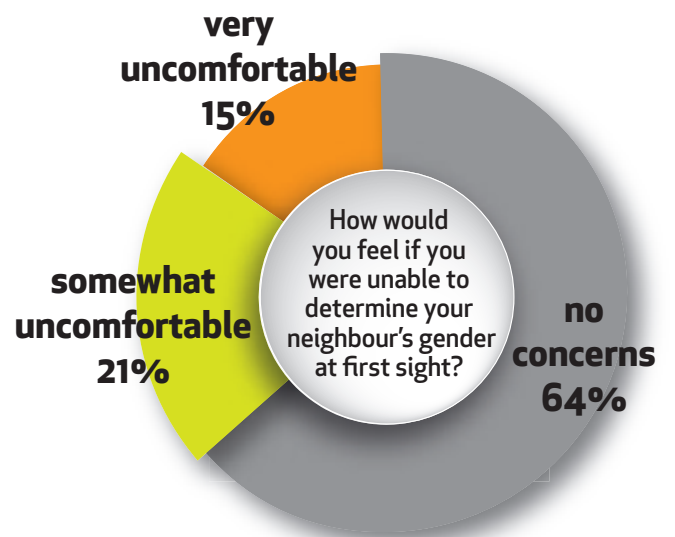
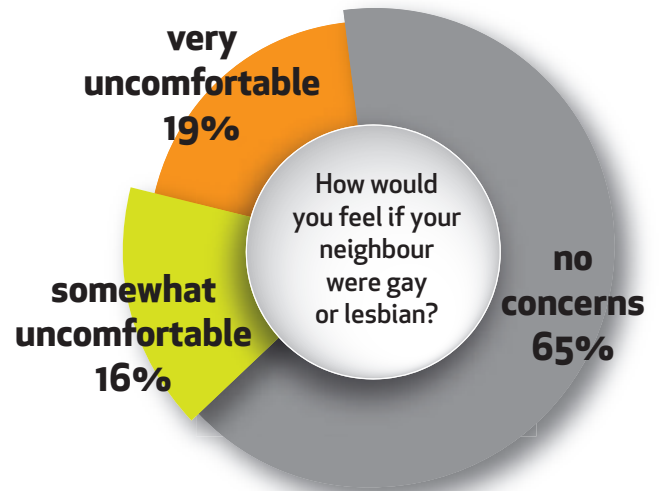
### Do you personally know someone who does not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth, or who identifies as transgender?



## Your neighbour?

“How would you feel if your neighbour were gay or lesbian?”

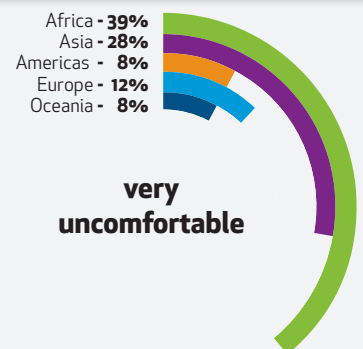
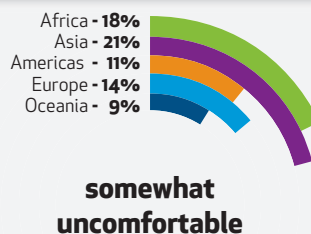
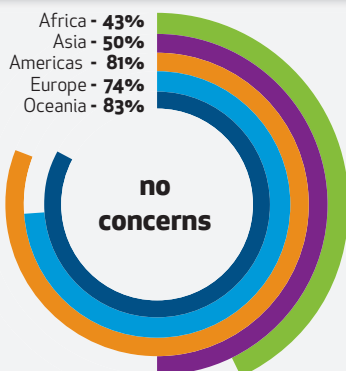
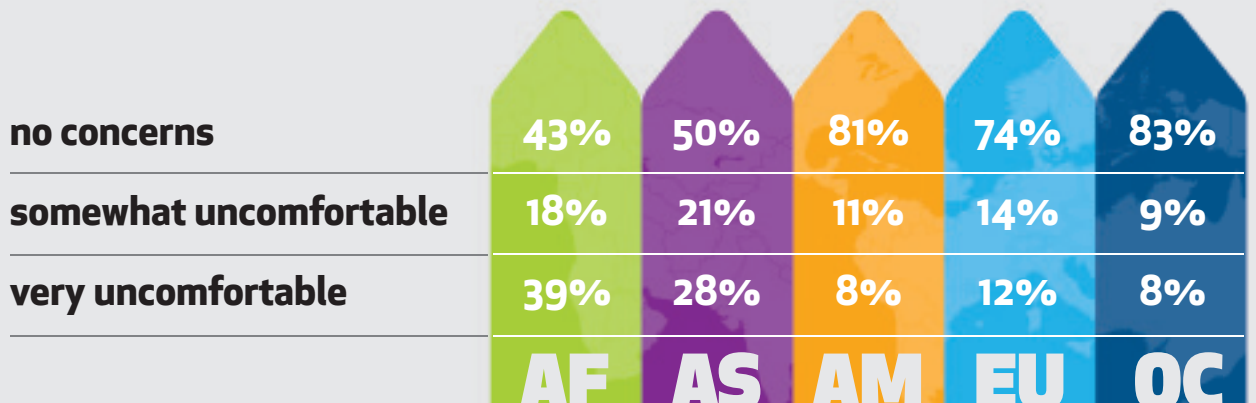
“How would you feel if you were unable to determine your neighbour’s gender at first sight?”



This survey uses two common indicators to determine how comfortable people feel in proximity to sexual and gender minorities in their immediate community: In the case of both questions, in all regions of the world, the responses are surprisingly positive, albeit with less positivity in most of the African, and a number of Asian States surveyed. At the global level, the headline figures show that 65% of respondents globally have ‘no concerns’ if their neighbor belonged to a sexual minority. Of the remaining 35%, only 19% attest to feeling ‘very uncomfortable’ and 16% ‘somewhat uncomfortable’.

Likewise, virtually identically, at the global level 64% of respondents would have no concerns if they were unable to identify the gender of

### How would you feel if your neighbour were gay or lesbian?



their neighbour at first sight, with only 15% of global respondents attesting to feeling 'very uncomfortable' and 21% feeling 'somewhat uncomfortable'.

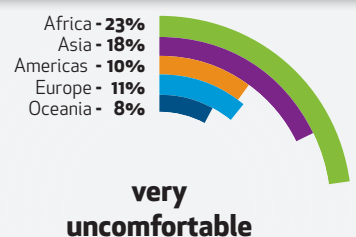
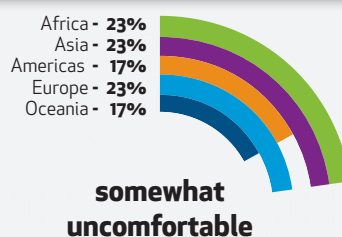
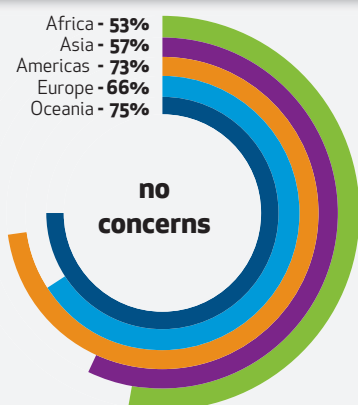
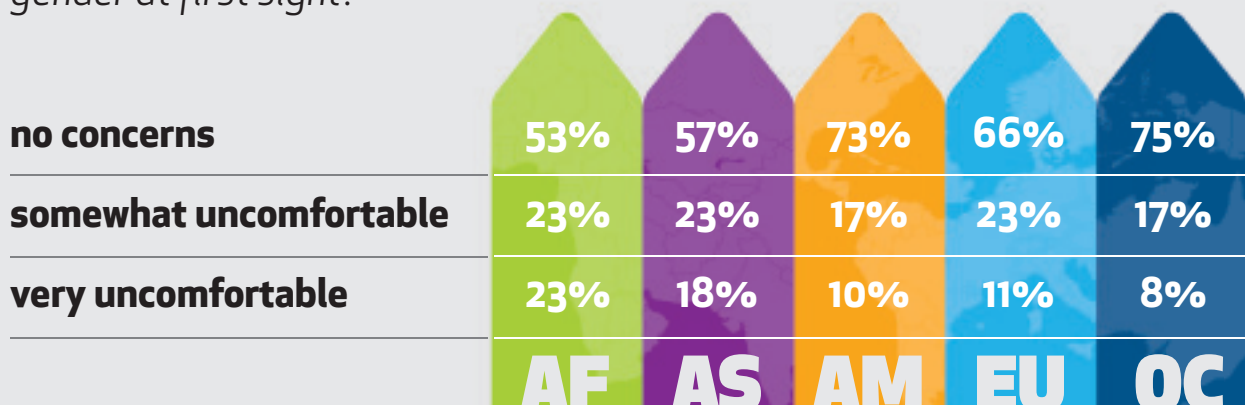
In further ILGA/RIWI surveys we will be mining into this question further to understand more about why exactly respondents feel 'somewhat uncomfortable' and 'very uncomfortable'. These figures are most significant for advocacy at local and national levels, and when working with media and State sectors on de-stigmatising LGBTI lives, and the application of human rights standards to all individuals.

When the global figures are broken down regionally, a fairly large disparity between the African and Asian States, and those of the Americas, Europe and Oceania emerges, as the graphic indicates. Less than half (43%) of African respondents and just 50% of Asian respondents would feel 'no concern' with a lesbian, gay or bisexual neighbour. Although these are sizeable percentages when set against some of the legal regimes and political forces governing these regions, they fall way short of the over three quarters of respondents that answered positively in the Americas (81%), Europe (74%) and Oceania (83%). It is notable that 39% in Africa would be 'very uncomfortable'

and 28% in Asia. North African States (Egypt (26%), Morocco (33%) and Algeria (34%) display the least level of 'no concern' in Africa, and Indonesia (26%), Jordan (27%), Saudi Arabia (32%) in Asia.

Interestingly, the question about being able to determine your neighbour's gender at first sight generated slightly more favourable results than a LGB neighbour, regarding attitudinal acceptance. In terms of regional averages, over half the respondents answered positively (i.e. 'no concerns') in all continents, and at the country level there were only six of the 53 countries included in this report that fell short of the 50% mark - Egypt (45%) and Nigeria (48%) in Africa, Kazakhstan (38% - the lowest of all countries surveyed), Jordan (43%) and Saudi Arabia (45%) in Asia, and Russia (43%) in Eastern Europe. Vietnam (81%) followed by Nicaragua (79%), Chile and Argentina (78%) returned the highest acceptance levels. Despite what might appear as a slightly more accepting attitudes of trans people from these figures, it is well documented worldwide that trans people are more often targets for outright discrimination and violence, and perhaps ironically it is in the Americas, the most accepting region in this survey, that thousands of murders of trans people have been recorded over the past decade.

### How would you feel if you were unable to determine your neighbour's gender at first sight?



## Your child and sexual or gender expression

**“Would you be upset if one of your children told you they were in love with someone of the same sex?”**

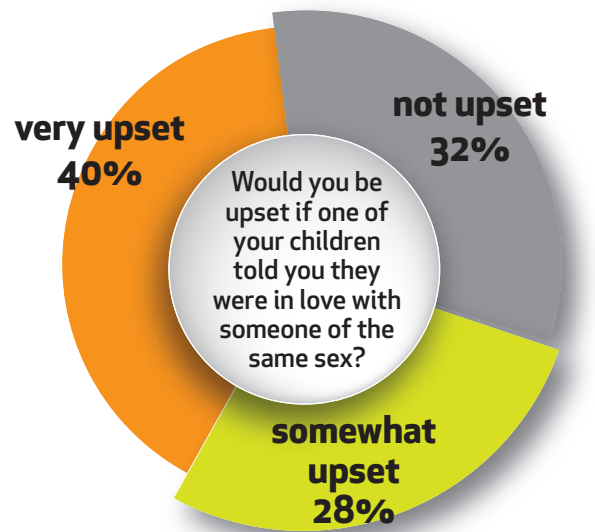
**“If a male child always dressed and expressed himself as a girl, would you find that acceptable?”**

**“If a female child always dressed and expressed herself as a boy, would you find that acceptable?”**

In a previous question we discovered that almost half the people who knew someone belonging to a sexual or gender minority were family members or close friends. In this question that asked, “Would you be upset if one of your children told you they were in love with someone of the same sex?” some strikingly negative results were generated from all regions of the world. As a world average, 32% would “not be upset”, while 28% would be “somewhat upset” and 40% of respondents said they would be very upset.

On the surface, such very close-to-home responses about one’s own child reveal the challenges in front of anyone coming out – there is only a one third chance that such news will not cause upset to your parents. However, we do note that this question does not break down exactly why parents or guardians would be upset exactly – because of harbouring animus towards LGB people, belief that LGB will be childless, fear for offspring’s safety in homophobic societies, or various other reasons – and we will be probing the possible reasons in the next round of this survey in 2017.

There is a pattern of negativity towards finding out such news in all regions, but it is most pronounced in Africa, where only 21% would not be upset, but 62% would be ‘very upset’ to hear this. At country level, the four Northern African States surveyed produce quite alarming results with only 16%

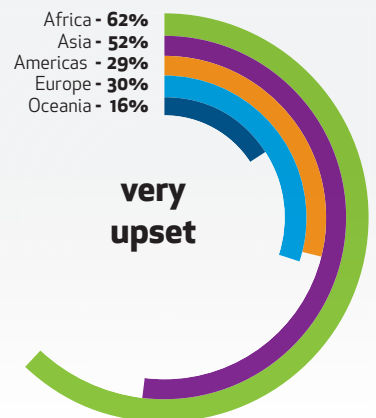
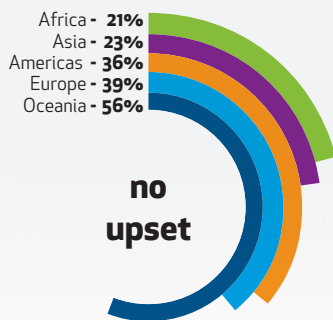
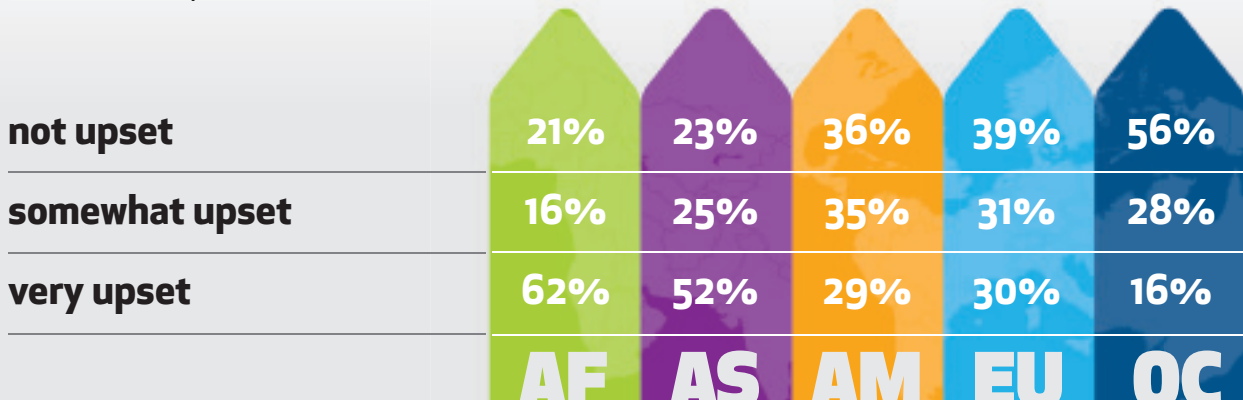


not upset in Egypt and Algeria and 17% in Morocco, while South Africa (the highest on the continent) returns 40% not upset.

The responses are only marginally milder in Asia where an average 23% would not be upset and 52% ‘very upset’. Indonesia at 9% ‘not upset’ and 79% ‘very upset’ is one of the most negative findings in this survey, but likewise Jordan and Turkey (13% ‘not upset’ in both, and 74% ‘very upset’ in Jordan, 64% in Turkey) and Kazakhstan (14% and 72%) returned ominous results for LGB people seeking birth-family support. However, respondents in large population societies such as the Philippines and China both returned much more positive findings, where 35% and 28% respectively would not be upset if one of their children told them they were in love with someone of the same sex, 36% and 37% would be ‘somewhat upset’ and only 29% and 35% would be ‘very upset’. In both Europe and the Americas,



Would you be upset if one of your children told you they were in love with someone of the same sex?



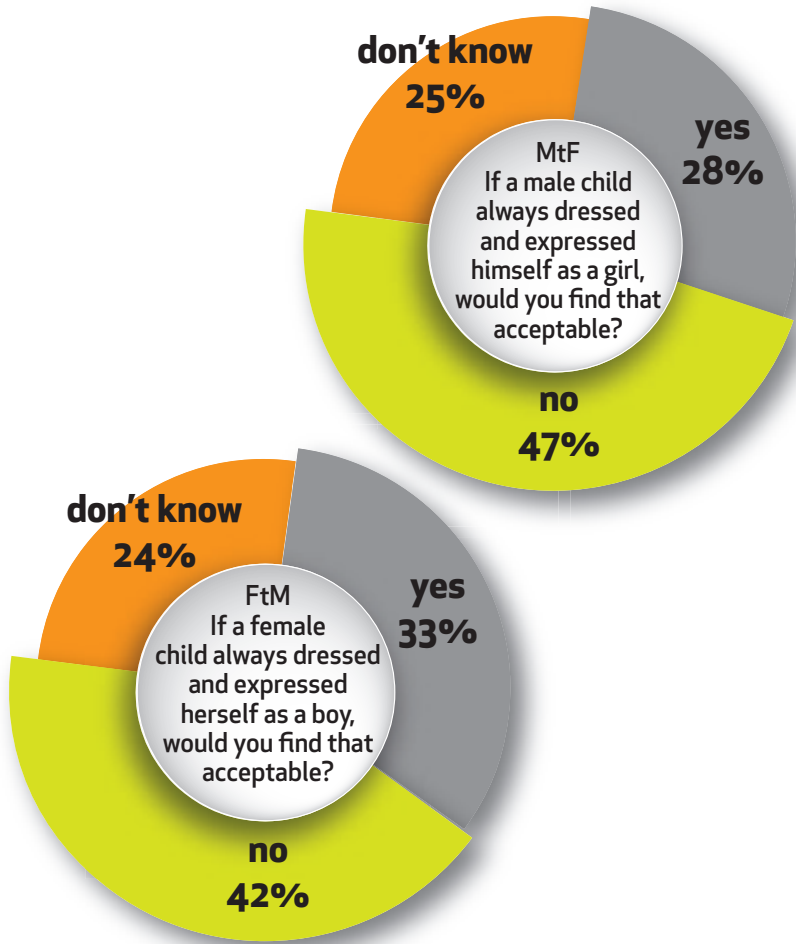
Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 45

approximately just over one third of the populations would not be upset, a third 'somewhat upset' and just less than a third in both regions would be 'very upset'. In the Americas, acceptance ranges from a lowest positive response in Ecuador, Peru and Trinidad & Tobago at 26%, and the highest "not upset" being Canada (49%), USA (48%), and Mexico and Argentina, both at 47%. Jamaica (41%) and Brazil (39%) represent the highest 'very upset' responses in this region.

The ranges between eastern and western Europe are much greater, with respondents from Ukraine (13%), Russia (16%) and Serbia (19%) recording the lowest level of acceptance, whereby that acceptance or 'not upset' shoots to 70% in the Netherlands and 59% in both Spain and Ireland.

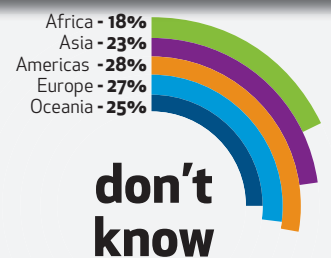
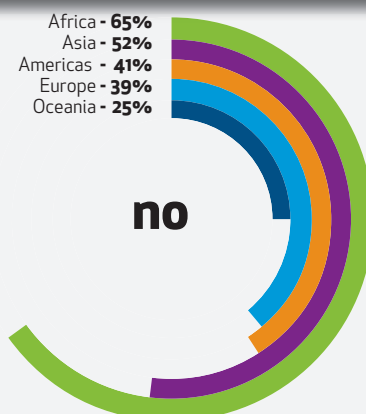
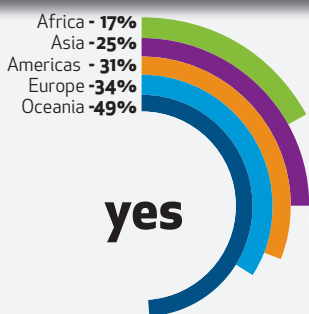
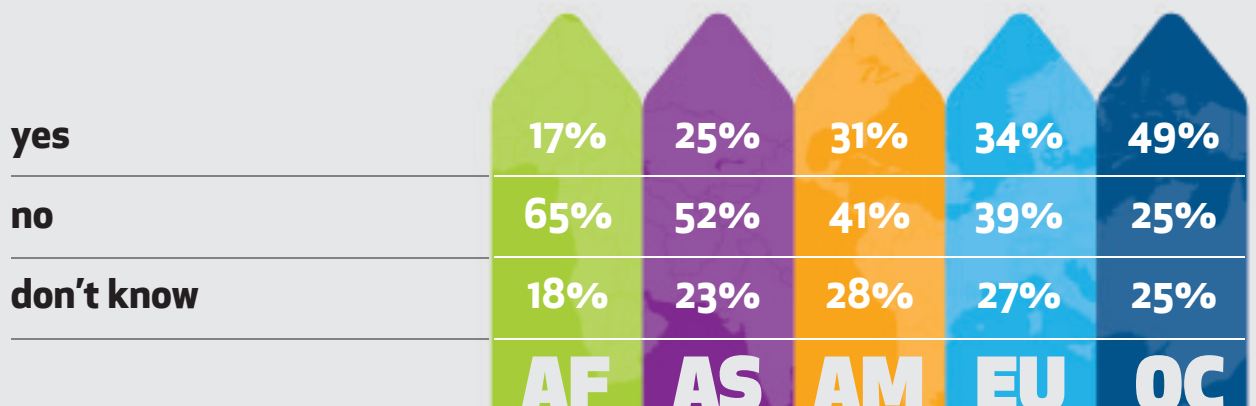
### Gender Expression

Most parents have probably experienced moments where they have been conscious that their child may be displaying or expressing qualities, interests, or sensibilities that are societally deemed to be gendered (in western corporate societies this may be dolls and pink for girls, trucks and blue for boys, for example). In this survey, the question was posed in two forms (boy to girl, and girl to boy), and focuses on the continual expression, rather than the once-off or incidental. At the global level, the average parental acceptance rate stands at 28% of male to female (MtF) and 33% FtM. Interestingly, outright rejection or answering 'no' (not acceptable) is 47% for MtF, and 42% FtM. Around a quarter of both respondent cohorts 'do not know' - 25% MtF and 24% FtM.



At regional levels there are familiar patterns of stark rejection in Africa (65% MtF and 56% FtM), Asia (52% MtF and 46% FtM), and gradually more acceptance or more people who 'don't know' across the Americas, Europe and Oceania. In all regions, there is evidence that male to female gender expression is more frowned upon than that of female to male: by this survey when looking at the regional averages, it generally appears there is about a 5% rise in acceptance of FtM over MtF. As the survey did not ask the reason why respondents might find one expression less acceptable than the other, one can only surmise that the privileges males are granted in societies plays into the rationale.

**MtF** *If a male child always dressed and expressed himself as a girl, would you find that acceptable?*



Again, on the African continent, the North African States surveyed turn up markedly lower acceptance results than elsewhere on that continent (lowest at 9% in Algeria, versus 34% in South Africa regarding MtF, and 13% and 39% respectively for FtM). Rejection rates for both statuses across the African region are generally in the 60s percentile range.

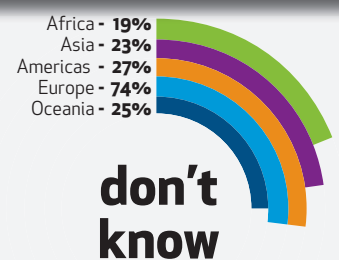
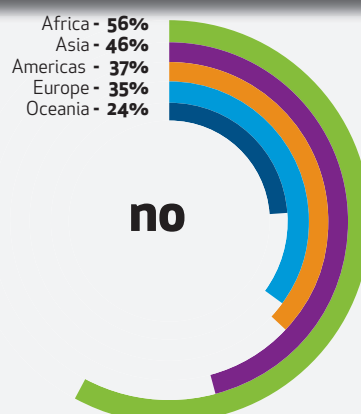
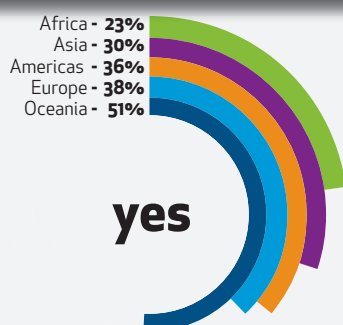
The Asian figures similarly display a bias against MtF over FtM expression, but the baseline rejection figure is generally lower than Africa, with Japan (24% MtF/18% FtM) and Philippines (39% and 35%). However, Saudi Arabia (15% MtF, 18% FtM), Kazakhstan, Indonesia and Jordan returned very low acceptance rates with high rejection percentiles (e.g. 78% rejection MtF in Kazakhstan, see p.46).

Rejection figures for both MtF and FtM expression drops markedly in the Americas

(41% and 37%) and in Europe (39% and 35%), with the 'don't know' percentile figure rising to around 27% in both categories in both regions. The Dominican Republic (58%), Venezuela and Jamaica (both 55%) are the most rejectionary of MtF gender expression according to this survey, with Chile, Canada, US and Argentina as the most accepting (all around the 40% mark for MtF and 45% for FtM). In the European region, the east/west divide emerges very clearly on this question (Ukraine and Russia both with 72% rejection of MtF and around 65% rejection of FtM), while Netherlands and Spain respectively return 59% and 55% acceptance rates of MtF, and 60% and 57% FtM. Only in the two countries in Oceania we surveyed, does half the population seem to find such gender expressions acceptable in both categories: 49% MtF and 51% FtM, with 25% in both countries who 'don't know'.

**FtM** *If a female child always dressed and expressed herself as a boy, would you find that acceptable?*

|                   |           |           |           |           |           |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>yes</b>        | 23%       | 30%       | 36%       | 38%       | 51%       |
| <b>no</b>         | 56%       | 46%       | 37%       | 35%       | 24%       |
| <b>don't know</b> | 19%       | 23%       | 27%       | 27%       | 25%       |
|                   | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



## Sex and religion

**“Is there a conflict between same-sex desire and your religious beliefs?”**

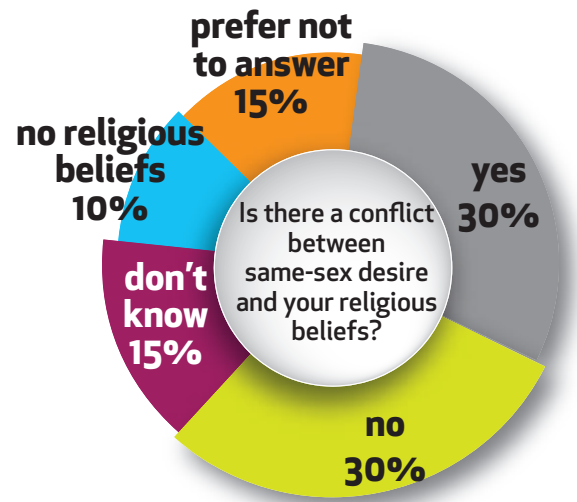
Over the past decade in particular, while the visibility of LGBTI people has increased across the world, there has been a concurrent backlash amongst religious communities that outlaws, and stigmatizes, same-sex desire and same-sex family formation. In this period, ardently conservative scriptural interpretation has translated into legal and social policy in countries such as Russia, Uganda and Indonesia, usually supported by media. In some Muslim States, actual national legislations are theocratic, resulting in severe punishments, including death.

When the forces of media, State and religion combine to portray particular populations as ‘undesirable’, and public dialogues on issues of sexual and gender diversity are severely curtailed, determining the prevalence or strength of religion in the content of personal attitudes is challenging. Similarly, in largely secular States where international or covenant-based human rights standards inform legislation and policy, the influence of religious doctrine on segments of populations can be much underestimated.

The data found in this survey demonstrates that no matter how insistently the voices representing organized religions condemn same sex relationships, huge swathes of the populations see no conflict between those religious beliefs and same sex desire. This suggests that anti-LGBT rationales based on religious dogmas are often given disproportionate focus: a point that advocacy at local or national levels could address.

Averaging at the global level the feedback to this question about a conflict between

same-sex desire and respondents’ religious beliefs, 30% recorded no conflict, and a further 10% of respondents say that they have no religious belief, and therefore these two groups can be grouped at 40%. Only 30% responded that there is a conflict, and 15% saying they “do not know”, and the remainder (15%) chose not to answer this question.



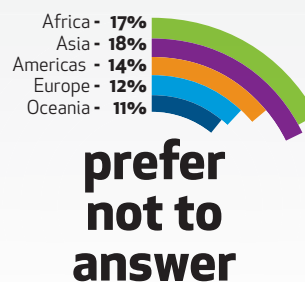
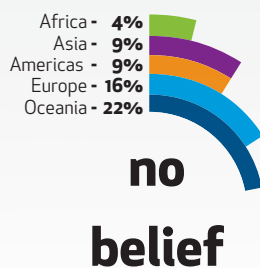
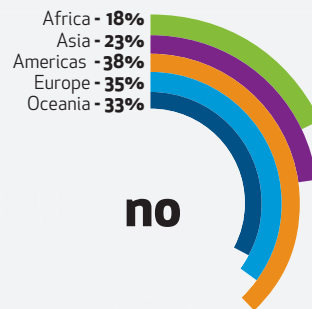
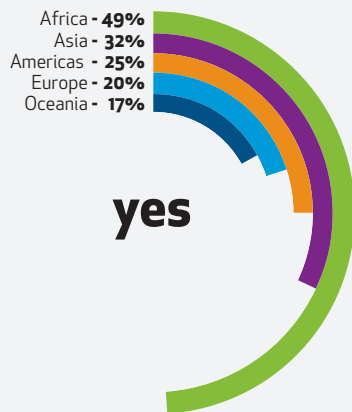
These global figures break into regional averages that are roundly consistent with societal advances in SOGIE movements, with Africa recording 49% a conflict between respondents’ religious beliefs and same sex desire, while in Europe that figure drops to 20%. The level of disagreement with the proposition, combined with respondents stating they have no religious belief, ranges from 22% in Africa to 55% in Oceania as the table shows.

It is notable that in only 11% (six of 54) of the countries analysed for this report, response rates over 50% were returned reflecting such a conflict: Ghana 51%, Kenya and Nigeria 53%, Uganda 54%, Zimbabwe 59% and Indonesia 51%. Most countries in Europe, the Americas and Oceania returned under 30% that consider there to be a conflict, as well as Japan (9%), Vietnam (20%), Kazakhstan (22%), India (25%), and Israel (24%) in Asia.

In Asia (where just 32% overall recorded a conflict), some results are more surprising: only 37% in Iraq, 39% in the United Arab

Is there a conflict between same-sex desire and your religious beliefs?

|                             |           |           |           |           |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>yes</b>                  | 49%       | 32%       | 25%       | 20%       | 17%       |
| <b>no</b>                   | 18%       | 23%       | 38%       | 35%       | 33%       |
| <b>don't know</b>           | 13%       | 17%       | 14%       | 17%       | 18%       |
| <b>no belief</b>            | 4%        | 9%        | 9%        | 16%       | 22%       |
| <b>prefer not to answer</b> | 17%       | 18%       | 14%       | 12%       | 11%       |
|                             | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 48

Emirates, 40% in Jordan, and 41% in Saudi Arabia respond that there is a conflict between their religious beliefs and same sex desire, despite the rejectionary rationales these States present in international forums, such as the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (57 States in OIC) at the United

Nations. It is notable that China (a member of OIC) comes in at 12% claiming a conflict, and the Philippines (Catholic) come in at 43% agreeing with the proposition, and Pakistan (Muslim), one of the most vocal opponents at only 44%.



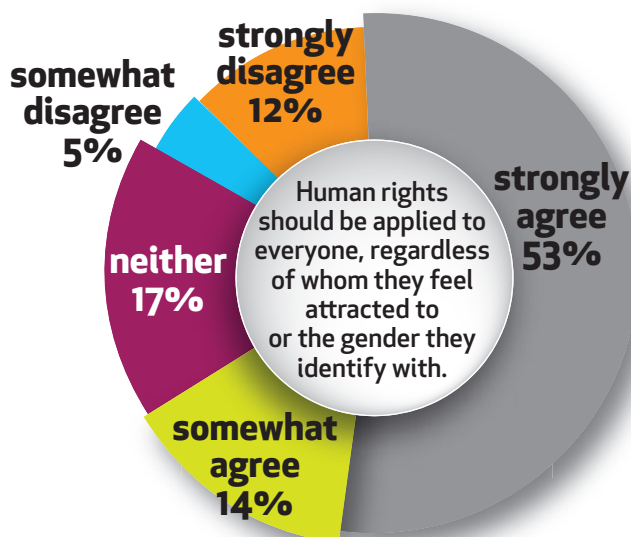
## The Political

*As famously referenced it is often impossible to divide the personal from the political in life: the leanings and actions within one sphere will have resonance or consequence in the other. The first section of this report focused on attitudes that people may have about sexual or gender diversity issues or experience at close hand, while this second section moves more towards ideological or political attitudes or concepts held by respondents to this survey.*

Understanding of what comprises human rights varies widely across the globe, in terms of personal conceptions (emotional or technical) of this system of universal standards, and in terms of what content is included or excluded. For example, at United Nations human rights forums, around one third of the world's States refuse to accept that sexual orientation and gender identity are statuses included in the scope of already legally binding human rights agreements – they frame the growing consciousness in this area as the insertion of 'new rights' rather than the application of existing ones.

All 54 countries in this survey returned results over 50% in favor of the proposition (Algeria being the lowest at 50%, and both Ireland and Italy highest at 78%). It is remarkable that citizen respondents from some of the most hostile States in the world to sexual and gender minorities (such as Egypt, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Russia and many others) are clearly demonstrating attitudes so contradictory to their countries' legal policy and international practice.

At a global average, this survey shows that 67% of the world (strongly or somewhat) agree that human rights should be applied to everyone regardless of their sexual preference or gender identity or expression. Of significant note, the survey reveals that only 17% of the world (somewhat or strongly) disagrees with the proposition, and feel that human rights should not be equally applied to all. A further 17% did not proffer an opinion.



## Should human rights be for all?

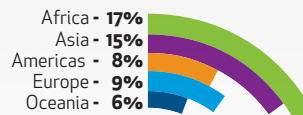
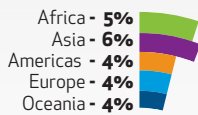
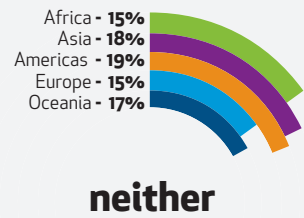
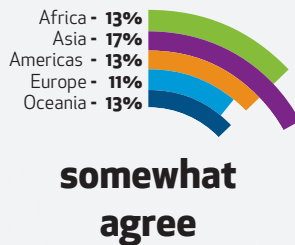
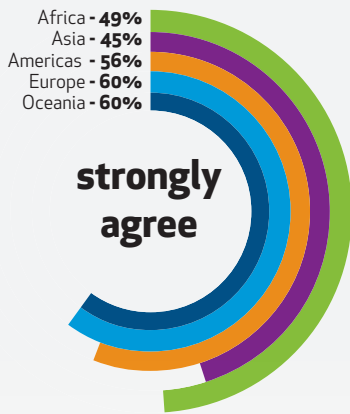
**“Human rights should be applied to everyone, regardless of whom they feel attracted to or the gender they identify with.”**

Those respondents who disagreed that human rights should be applied to everyone, regardless of whom they feel attracted to or the gender they identify with - 17% of the global cohort – were asked if they felt sexual and gender minorities should: undergo treatment (36% yes), be publicly shamed or fined (8% yes), be put in jail (7% yes), put to death (10% yes) or none of the above (40% yes). Interestingly, it is the United Kingdom that returned highest percentage calling for the death penalty at 21% (but note, this is actually a tiny percentage of the overall cohort – it is 21% [n=75] of the 16% [n=480] of UK respondents [n=3000], or 2.5% of the overall UK cohort). Bolivia, Costa Rica and Ukraine all came in at 2% of their dissenting respondents, and interestingly Indonesia that has consistently displayed such extreme negative responses to both sexual and gender minorities on other question in this survey, came in at a very low 3% favouring the death penalty.

Combined agreement ('strongly' and 'somewhat') situates both Africa and Asia at 62% positive, and it is notable only 22% in Africa and 21% in Asia 'strongly' and 'somewhat' disagree. These are relatively mild negative figures for this region that are only double those found on other continents – many other questions generate much more extreme responses. As such, the current strategies of focusing on the intersections of rights related to SOGIE with other enumerated rights within the human rights framework, may be a fruitful way to ensure SOGIE concerns are given due attention. In the Americas, Europe and Oceania a large majority (around 70%) agree that human rights should be applied to everyone, and only between 10% - 13% disagree.

*Human rights should be applied to everyone, regardless of whom they feel attracted to or the gender they identify with.*

|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | 49%       | 45%       | 56%       | 60%       | 60%       |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | 13%       | 17%       | 13%       | 11%       | 13%       |
| <b>neither</b>           | 15%       | 18%       | 19%       | 15%       | 17%       |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | 5%        | 6%        | 4%        | 4%        | 4%        |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | 17%       | 15%       | 8%        | 9%        | 6%        |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 49

At country levels in Africa, it is most interesting that so many respondents in some of Africa's most repressive countries to LGBT people Nigeria and Uganda, at 66% and 67% respectively, somewhat or strongly agreed that human rights should be extended to everyone, regardless of attraction or gender with which they identify. Across the nine African countries surveyed, detraction from the proposition has little more than a quarter support.

The dissenting figures are even less across the 15 Asian States in this survey – even in Saudi Arabia, where the death penalty is enacted against sexual minorities and where gender performativity is highly regulated, 57% of respondents said that human rights should be extended to all, and only 26% disagreed. Vietnam, Philippines, India all returned around 70% in favour, with only 14%, 13% and 15% respectively, disagreeing. Not even one country of the Americas, Europe or Oceania rose above 20% in disagreement with this proposition.

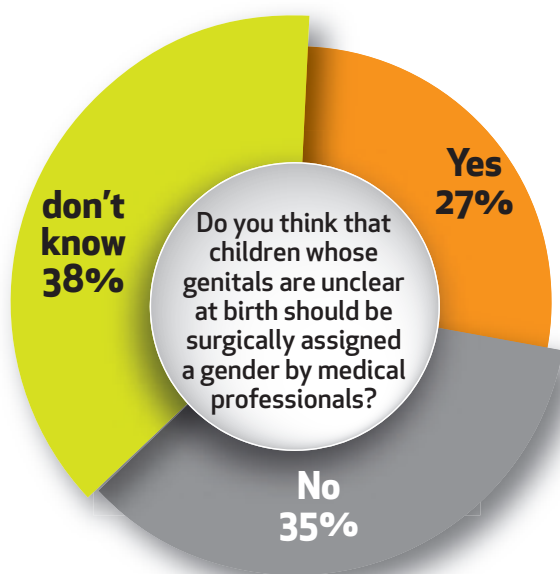


## Medical decision-making

**“Do you think that children whose genitals are unclear at birth should be surgically assigned a gender by medical professionals?”**

Determining the sex of a child without consultation with the parent or guardian is commonplace throughout the world, and has been recently recognised as a human rights violation by the United Nations. However, wide awareness of issues related to sex characteristics, and what is referred to as ‘intersex’, still needs to emerge in societies. ILGA will be developing precise, probing questions into this area in this survey in its second year. It is hard to know what knowledge or experience the general public may have of the bodily diversity and bodily integrity issues, or how publics in States may conceive these issues.

As an entry point, we have pursued the above question. On a global level, 27% of respondents appear to feel that a medical professional should surgically assign a gender to a child. The key point is that this assignation of sex and gender would be made by a medical professional and not a person looking after the welfare of the child. This survey showed that 35% did not agree that this responsibility should be held by the medical professional, and significantly 38% ‘don’t know’.



It is notable that respondents in Africa and Asia, were markedly in favour of such decisions being within the gift of medical professionals with 40% and 38%, respectively, responding ‘yes’. Just less than a quarter of both cohorts (Africa 22%, Asia 24%) disagreed that such a decision ‘should’ be cited in medical personnel. In both regions, a similar number of respondents ‘don’t know’ the answer to this question, with 37% in Africa and 38% in Asia responding thus.

There are significant variations within each of these two continents. Of the nine African States surveyed, both South Africa and Zimbabwe returned low ‘yes’ returns (that the decision should be from a medical practitioner) at 27%, while Egypt returned a response of 50% and Morocco 47% in favour of this proposition. South Africa (34%) followed by Kenya and Zimbabwe (both at 26%) were the highest detractors form this concept.

In Asia, Japan returned the highest ‘don’t know’ figure at 48%, followed by India (44%), Malaysia (41%) and Iraq at 40%. Indonesian respondents, and those in Jordan, were most in favour of the proposition with 58% and 51% respectively, followed by Vietnam and Saudi Arabia at 49% and 48%. The Philippines (40%), China and Israel (both 33%) and Kazakhstan (31%) are the Asian States we surveyed that most reject the proposal.

But interestingly, in the Americas, Europe and Oceania, there appears a very clear awareness that such a decision should not fall

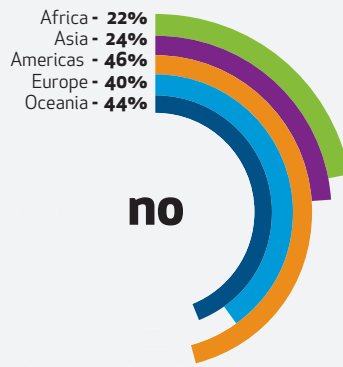
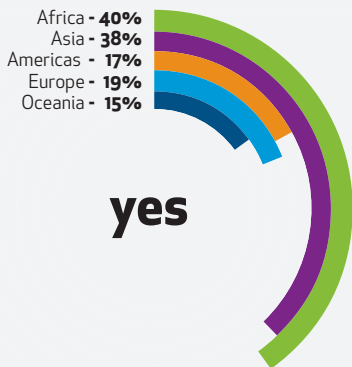
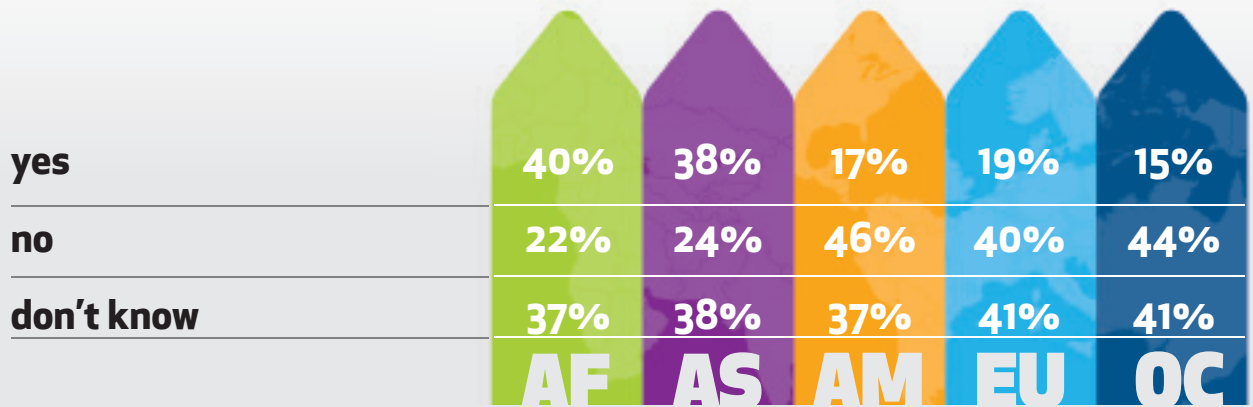
within the gift of the medical profession, where only 17%, 19% and 15% respectively responded yes. In these three continents although there are high proportions who 'don't know' (37%, 41% and 41%), there are unambiguous signals that respondents are at least sensitive to the concerns: 46% in the Americas, 40% in Europe and 44% in Oceania do not agree that medical personnel should make the decision.

Again, there are variations in States across these regions. Interestingly, amongst the 15 States in the Americas surveyed, Dominican republic at 21% is the highest proponent of this concept, and Nicaragua the lowest at 12%. The rejection rates of the proposal that the medical profession would assign the

gender of an infant who's sex characteristics are unclear at birth, was over 50% of respondents in six Latin American States, with the lowest rate of rejection in Trinidad & Tobago and Jamaica at 37% and 38%. Of interest, a vast amount of respondents 'don't know' - 45% in the US, for example.

In Europe and Oceania, the figures are interesting in comparison to many other questions in this survey. We see relatively little variation from east to west Europe where there was 12%-24% in agreement with the proposal that the medical profession decides, between 33% (Russia) and 47% (Croatia) respondents answering 'no', and generally around 40% not knowing how to answer this question.

*Do you think that children whose genitals are unclear at birth should be surgically assigned a gender by medical professionals?*



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 50

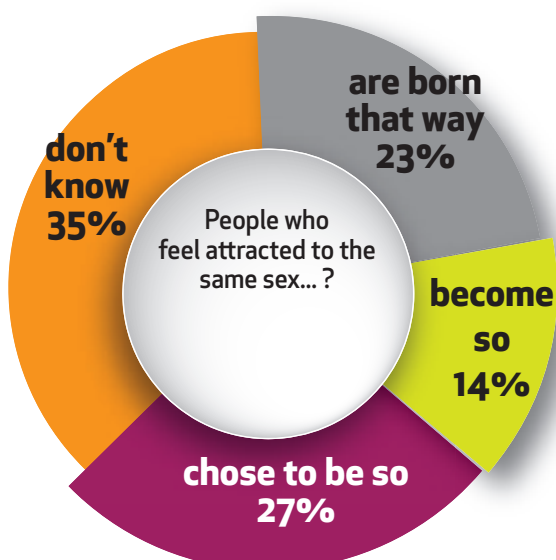
## Why/how same-sex attracted?

**“People who feel attracted to the same sex... are born that way, become so, chose to be so, or don’t know”?**

**“Same-sex desire is a Western World phenomenon.”**

Until recent decades, it appears that questions around how humans identify in our sexual orientations, be that described as ‘straight’ or LGBTQ or by other labels, did not much feature and hetero-normative assumptions prevailed. As people increasingly come out in their nations and in their cultures with their own inflections on what it means to be a sexual minority, proponents of traditional values often attempt to denaturalize sexual diversity by framing it as something chosen or adopted in a person, rather than a person’s sexuality being an innate attribute of their being.

At the global level, only one quarter (23%) of respondents seem to feel people are “born that way” – that is, they are sexually attracted to the same sex. Around one sixth (14%) of the global cohort sees same sex attraction as something that develops or “become so”. What exactly the implications of this and the next category are merits further study, but 27% of the global cohort responded that one “choose to be so”. Importantly, a world average figure of 35% of respondents attested to not knowing (“don’t know”) the root of diverse sexual orientation. This would suggest that there is much room for exploration, education and discussion on this subject at national and international levels.

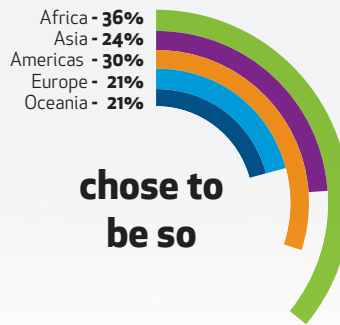
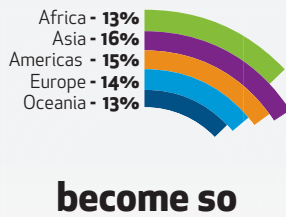
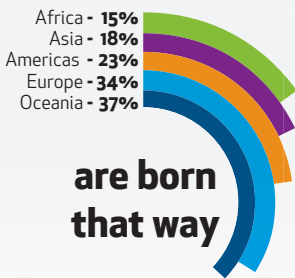


At the regional levels, there are some notable trends that could help inform argumentation on this issue. Only a fifth (21%) of respondents from Europe and Oceania shared the view that one chooses which sex, same or different, one feels attracted to. Over a third of respondents in both regions (34% and 37% respectively), hold the attitude that people “are born that way”. In both regions around 30% do not know. Finally, in these and all other regions around one sixth (between 13% - 15%) believe that people develop or ‘become so’ attracted to the same sex.

In Asia, 42% of respondents ‘do not know’, that number dropping to 36% in Africa and 32% in the Americas. These are still very high percentages that offer insights into possibilities about how to address these knowledge gaps. It is notable that in Africa, only 15% believe that people “are born that way”, and likewise in Asia only 18% subscribe to this view, rising to 23% in the Americas. Again, the mysterious question of what people mean when they respond that one ‘chose to be so’ – 36% in Africa, 24% in Asia and 30% in the Americas. On this issue of what might be meant by ‘chose to be so’ there may be an element of blame or accusation implied, as it is some of the more hostile States that provide the highest percentage returns, for example Nigeria (47%), Uganda 41%, Indonesia 42%, Jamaica 40%.

People who feel attracted to the same sex...

|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>are born that way</b> | 15%       | 18%       | 23%       | 34%       | 37%       |
| <b>become so</b>         | 13%       | 16%       | 15%       | 14%       | 13%       |
| <b>chose to be so</b>    | 36%       | 24%       | 30%       | 21%       | 21%       |
| <b>don't know</b>        | 36%       | 42%       | 32%       | 31%       | 30%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |

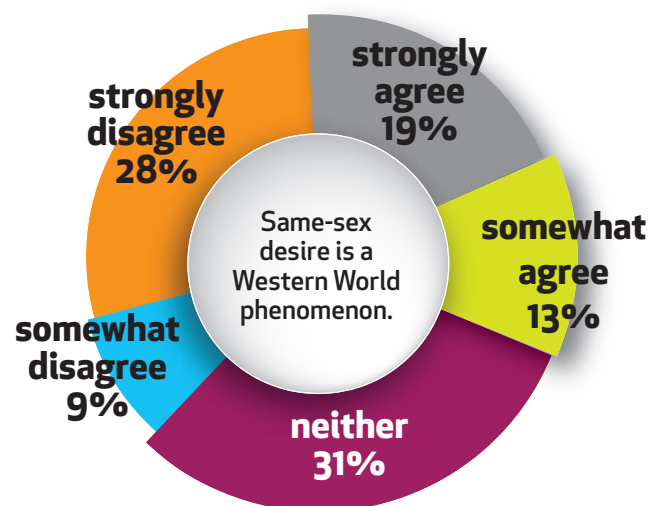


Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 51

**Same sex desire – imported or indigenous?**

On a related issue, this survey separately asked if same sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. The idea that diversity in sexual orientation is a modern phenomenon, or one that did not pre-exist or co-exist with colonization or secularization in nations is one that is peddled freely and liberally by religious leaders and politicians alike, and in some territories given much airplay in media. Obviously, this question has more relevance to African, Asian or South American countries, but there is some value in looking at European, North American and Oceanic States. Globally 32% of the world either 'somewhat' or 'strongly' agree with this proposition that same sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. In contrast 37% of respondents disagree with the proposition, and 31% answered 'neither' (as this ILGA/RIWI survey continues over the years, it may be valuable to examine what respondents are thinking when answering 'neither'). The nine African States surveyed return the

highest percentage of agreement with the statement that same sex desire is a Western world phenomenon, with 47% either strongly or somewhat agreeing, while in total 42% of Asian respondents subscribe to this notion. In both cases, there is clearly much work to be done on this issue in these regions. It is fair to say in heated political climates, sexual and gender minority issues, organisations and people are very often in the front line for attack – as they are portrayed as vehicles of Western imperialism, secularism



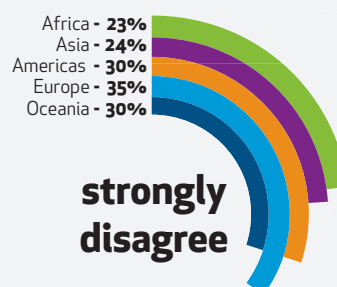
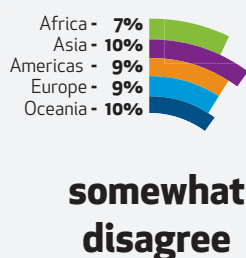
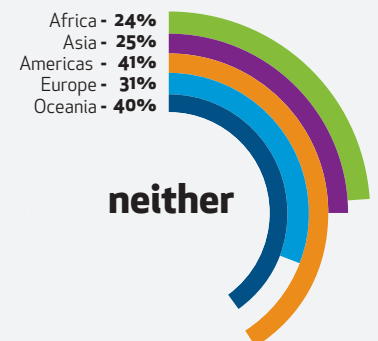
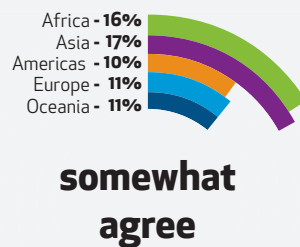
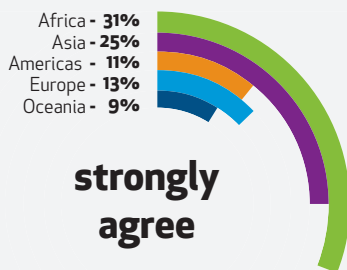
and occupation, trying to infect the polity, particularly the young with corrupt notions so to bring about the demise of the State. In this light it is relevant that 30% of African respondents, and 34% of Asian, disagree with the notion, and a quarter of both cohorts (24% and 25%) answered that they 'do not know'. The spread of negative and positive responses is relatively even throughout with only a small number of countries peaking over the 50% mark (Uganda, Pakistan, etc).

Perhaps more predictably attitudes in the Americas, Europe and Oceania tend towards much lower levels of agreement: 21%, 24% and 20% respectively when strongly and somewhat agree responses are combined. But what is particularly interesting in these regions is the numbers of individuals that

chose 'neither': 41% in the Americas, 31% in Europe and 40% in Oceania. Not answering the question may mean it's not worth answering, misconceived in conception or not knowing if in fact same sex desire can be located to ideologies spread from the West (and which ones). Results show that 34% of South Africa respondents, in terms of the African continent the warmest attitudinal environment, chose 'neither', and in Asia it is Japan, another attitudinally positive State, at 41% that is the highest answering 'neither'. There are high percentile returns across the Americas – high 30% and 40% opting for neither. In Europe, surprisingly Poland tops the poll at 47% for respondents who do not answer this question, but like Oceania, there is a strong contingent of respondents rejecting the proposition.

*Same-sex desire is a Western World phenomenon.*

|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | 31%       | 25%       | 11%       | 13%       | 9%        |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | 16%       | 17%       | 10%       | 11%       | 11%       |
| <b>neither</b>           | 24%       | 25%       | 41%       | 31%       | 40%       |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | 7%        | 10%       | 9%        | 9%        | 10%       |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | 23%       | 24%       | 30%       | 35%       | 30%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



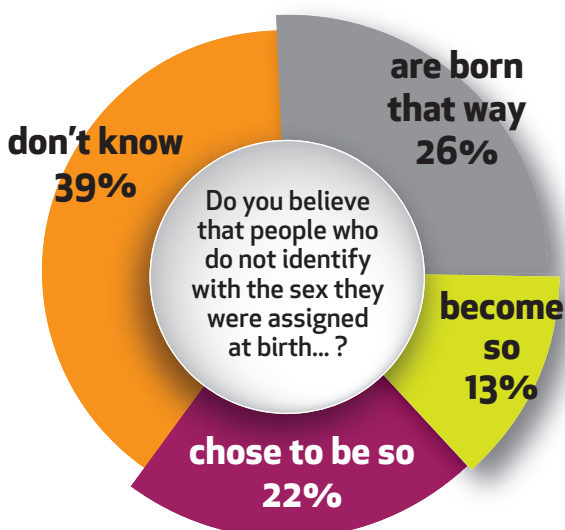
Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 52

## Why/how gender diverse?

**“Do you believe that people who do not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth... are born that way, become so, chose to be so, or don't know?”**

**“Gender is assigned at birth and always fixed.”**

It appears that globally, as reflected in nearly all countries, gender identity is not seen so much as something chosen or what one ‘becomes’, as they applied to attitudes to sexual orientation. The global percentage of respondents who see being born with a sex that people do not identify with later in life stands at 26%, and a further 39% of respondents said they ‘don't know’ how to answer this question. Around 13% globally believe one develops away from assigned identity (‘becomes so’), while another 22% respond they think individuals chose to identify as they do.

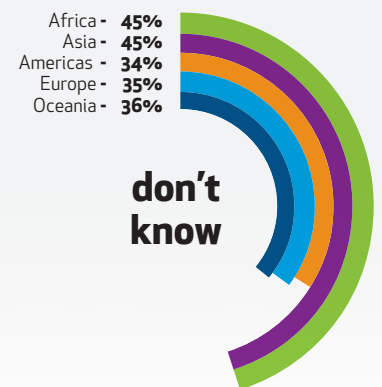
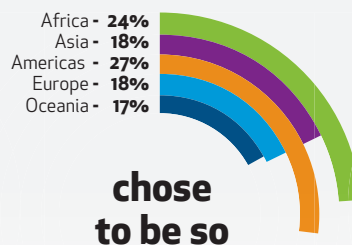
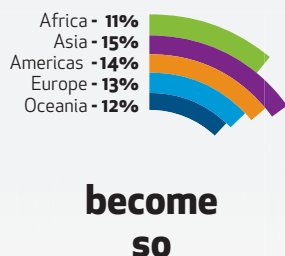
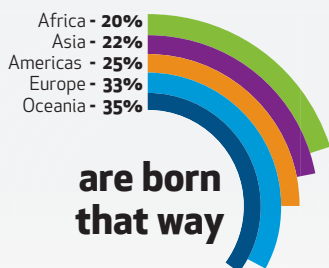


In various indigenous cultures, simplistic, dualistic gender descriptors of man/woman as conceived in many modern societies around the globe do not conform to traditional expressions of gender as found in Pacific Islands, Hijra and Kothi in Asia and in many African tribal cultures. As such, one might expect a greater consciousness of gender diversity in Africa and Asia, where only one fifth (20% and 22% respectively) consider individuals to be ‘born that way’, 11% and 15% believe they ‘become so’ and 24% and 18% responded that people ‘chose to be so’. However, perhaps this cultural legacy resonates through the 45% in each continent that profess that they ‘don't know’ how to answer this question.

In the Americas, Europe and Oceania, around 35% of respondents also ‘do not know’ how to answer this question (a fairly even spread of percentages across all countries in these regions). Interestingly, it is in the Americas, where trans visibility is relatively high, and which has the most documented violence against trans people on the planet, that the highest percentile of ‘chose to be so’ occurs at 27%, and around one quarter (25%) believe people are ‘born that way’. As one goes westwards in Europe the percentages of respondents that believe that people are ‘born that way’ increases from 18% in Russia to 45% in Ireland.

Do you believe that people who do not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth...

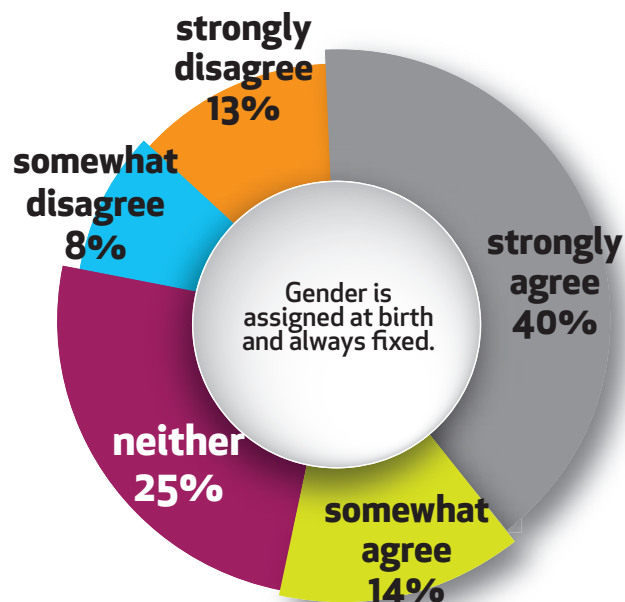
|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>are born that way</b> | 20%       | 22%       | 25%       | 33%       | 35%       |
| <b>become so</b>         | 11%       | 15%       | 14%       | 13%       | 12%       |
| <b>chose to be so</b>    | 24%       | 18%       | 27%       | 18%       | 17%       |
| <b>don't know</b>        | 45%       | 45%       | 34%       | 35%       | 36%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 53

A core concept of modern socio-political thinking is that gender is a construction by societies and is determined by the expression allowed or disallowed in a given society – this is how economic and other roles assigned in a binary gender system operate. Human rights defenders concerned with gender identity issues differentiate between one’s biological sex and one’s gender, and therefore gender minorities and queer people by their very being illustrate how the binary categorization is itself often unable to accommodate variance. In parts of the world there is a growing consciousness of the implications of recognizing the limits of the binary ‘pathologisation’ in law and policy, but clearly as the figures generated by this question reveal, there is much work to be done in this regard at the local, on-the-ground level in all nations. There is a combined total of 54% by global averages that strongly and somewhat

agree that gender is assigned at birth and is always fixed. Only 21%, or one fifth, of the world’s respondents disagree with this, and a further 25% ‘do not know’.

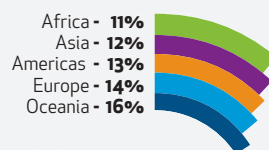
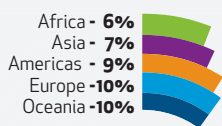
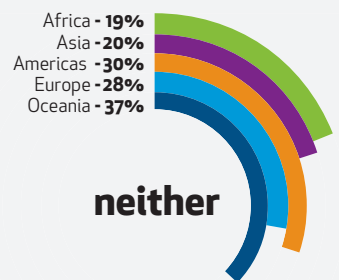
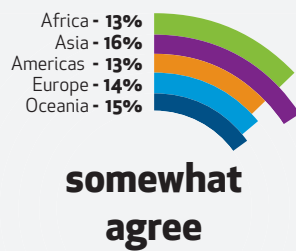
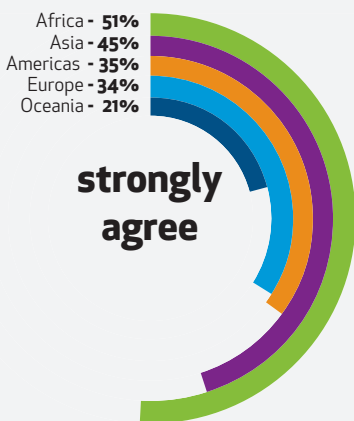


It is striking how this question might be understood in Africa and Asia particularly, which returned much agreement with this proposition: 64% in Africa strongly or somewhat agree, and 61% in Asia. Around 20% in both continents chose to answer 'neither' agree nor disagree, only 17% in Africa and 19% in Asia disagreed [somewhat and strongly] that gender is assigned at birth and always fixed. It would appear that there are some connections to be made amongst the current public mind and the older gender traditions in many of these States.

In the Americas and Europe, an equal percentage of responses returned in agreement to the proposition that gender fixed at birth at 48%, with only 22% and 24% respectively disagreeing, and the remainders answering 'neither' (30% and 28%). Clearly there is much work to be done in Europe, the Americas and Oceania in expanding general understanding amongst societies there that gender identity is not as rigidly clear as the male/female binary suggests, and that in fact such cisgender thinking is the source of great harms to, and exclusion of, those who fall outside those categories.

*Gender is assigned at birth and always fixed.*

|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | 51%       | 45%       | 35%       | 34%       | 21%       |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | 13%       | 16%       | 13%       | 14%       | 15%       |
| <b>neither</b>           | 19%       | 20%       | 30%       | 28%       | 37%       |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | 6%        | 7%        | 9%        | 10%       | 10%       |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | 11%       | 12%       | 13%       | 14%       | 16%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |

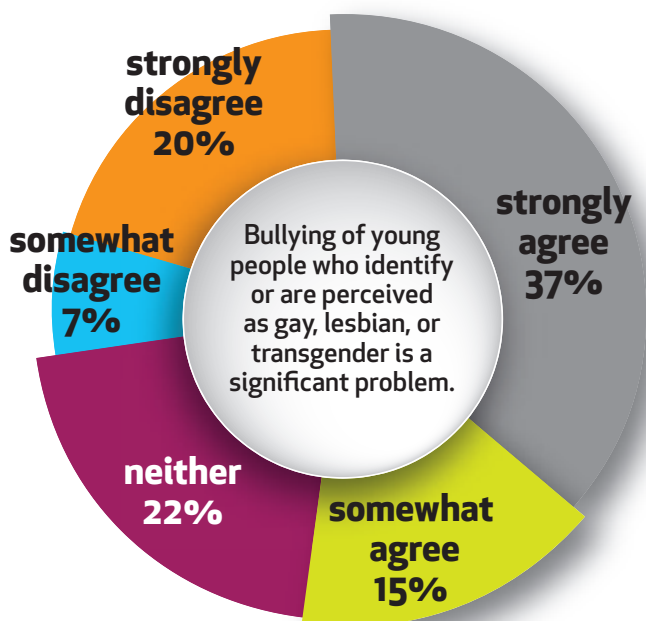




## A problem with bullying?

**“Bullying of young people who identify or are perceived as gay, lesbian, or transgender is a significant problem.”**

Much like the question on the application of human rights to sexual and gender minorities, it is heartening to see that across the globe this survey shows a strong consciousness that bullying of LGBT young people is a significant problem. In total, globally, 52% of respondents either strongly or somewhat agree, with only 27% not agreeing and a further 22% neither agreeing nor disagreeing. Addressing stigmatization at an early age will undoubtedly foster less discriminatory environments later.

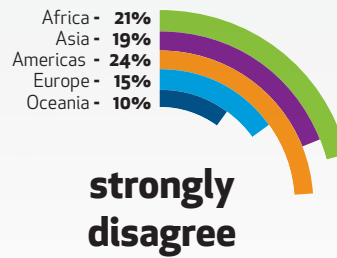
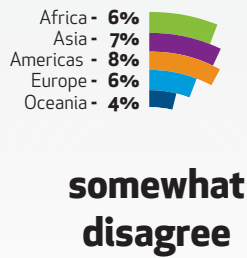
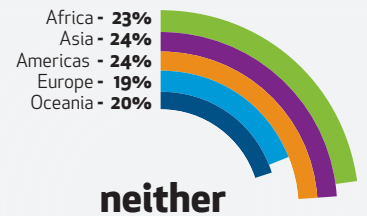
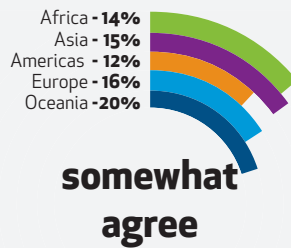
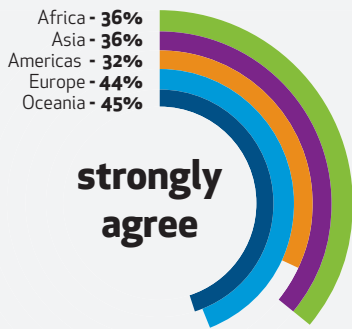


In each of the five regions of the world there is a relatively consistent response to this question, with 50% of African respondents agreeing that bullying young people who are perceived to be LGBT is a significant problem, rising to 60% in Europe and 65% in the two Oceania countries surveyed. Responses from Asia and the Americas are in agreement to 51% and 44% respectively. It is interesting that overall 32% respondents in the Americas disagreed that it's a significant problem, with particularly high percentages in those Latin American countries that have otherwise produced most positive attitudes in other spheres in this survey: Argentina and Ecuador both at 41% and Venezuela at 45%.

It is of interest that recognition of the problem is highest in South Africa (63%) and Nigeria (55%), and even in the North African countries Algeria (44%), Egypt (40%) and Morocco (47%) there is strong acknowledgement of the damage done by such behaviours. Likewise, in other States traditionally hostile to expressions of sexual or gender diversity, such as Indonesia (50%), Iraq (48%), Jordan (50%), United Arab Emirates (46%) and Saudi Arabia (49%) the percentages that recognize the problem are relatively very high. Respondents in some the Eastern European countries surveyed also returned surprisingly high percentages to this question: Ukraine (54%), Russia (55%) and Serbia (60%).

*Bullying of young people who identify or are perceived as gay, lesbian, or transgender is a significant problem.*

|                          |            |            |            |            |            |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | <b>36%</b> | <b>36%</b> | <b>32%</b> | <b>44%</b> | <b>45%</b> |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | <b>14%</b> | <b>15%</b> | <b>12%</b> | <b>16%</b> | <b>20%</b> |
| <b>neither</b>           | <b>23%</b> | <b>24%</b> | <b>24%</b> | <b>19%</b> | <b>20%</b> |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | <b>6%</b>  | <b>7%</b>  | <b>8%</b>  | <b>6%</b>  | <b>4%</b>  |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | <b>21%</b> | <b>19%</b> | <b>24%</b> | <b>15%</b> | <b>10%</b> |
|                          | <b>AF</b>  | <b>AS</b>  | <b>AM</b>  | <b>EU</b>  | <b>OC</b>  |



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 55

In light of the numerous States that criminalise same sex sexual behavior and/or diverse gender expression, these two questions side by side offer some interesting insights to the bridge between what people feel is permissible at the personal level and the laws that govern sexual behavior and expression.

In the first instance, as global averages, 38% of respondents feel that adults should be allowed to have private, consensual same-sex relationships, while 36% don't, and a further 26% chose neither to agree nor disagree. Interestingly, when extending the question to a matter of law ('should be a crime'), it is seen that only 26% feel that such behaviours or expressions should in fact be criminalized, and 53% would not go that far (they disagree), with a further 22% choosing neither option.

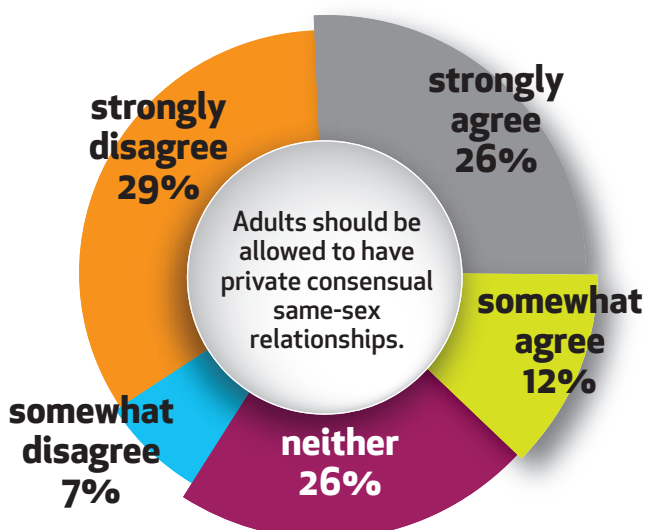
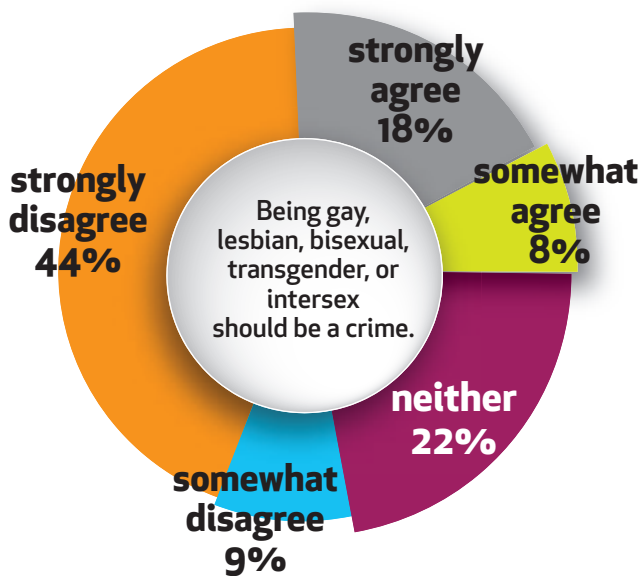
## Should be a crime, should be allowed?

**"Being gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or intersex should be a crime."**

**"Adults should be allowed to have private consensual same-sex relationships."**

On the African continent around 44% of respondents feel that being LGBTI should be a crime. It is of course, hard to know exactly what this question means to respondents (targeting behavior or identity), but we assume it means that same sex sexual activity should be criminalized, as should expression of gender that is outside the traditional gender norms. These attitudes seem most prevalent in Ghana (54%), Nigeria (59%) and Uganda (53%), and least agreed to in South Africa (where 61% disagree with this proposition). However, when respondents are asked if 'adults should be allowed to have private consensual same-sex relationships', while in Nigeria and Uganda there is accord with the previous question at 52% and 53% respectively, large differences emerge in Ghana with only 42% disagreeing, while Algeria, Morocco and Egypt all come in at 64% rejecting this proposition, while only 43%, 39% and 44% respectively thought being LGBTI should be a crime.

Similarly, in Asia the figures between these two questions – the personal view and the recommendation people would make to law - show interesting variations and consistencies. At the regional level 34% feel that being LGBTI should be a crime, while 43% do not agree. The survey then shows in terms of personally held views on the second question, 35% of respondents in this region agree that consensual same sex activity should be allowed, and 44% disagree. So there is a reversal demonstrated here – a gap between what people might allow and how far they believe the law should go in policing sexuality (the second question is only about sexuality, not gender identity explicitly). In the Asian

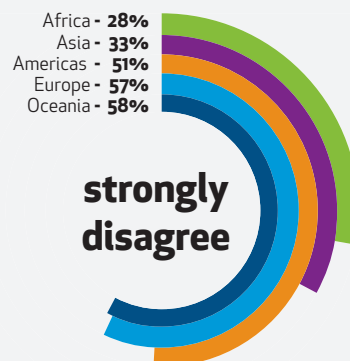
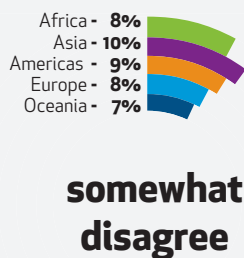
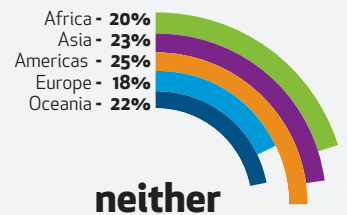
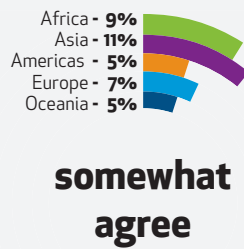
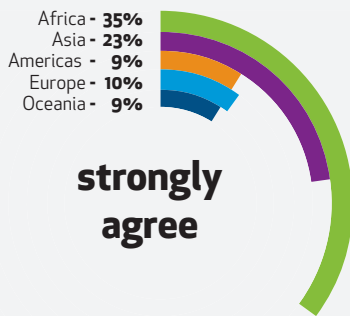


region, it is notable that there are large variations in country responses: for example, in Japan only 12% agree that being LGBTI should be a crime, and only 20% disagree with a liberal approach to adult sexuality, while in Saudi Arabia 49% of respondents feel being LGBTI should be a crime and 57% disagree that adults should be allowed private, consensual same sex activity.

Across the countries in the Americas, Europe and Oceania that this survey reached, there is a certain accord around the question of whether being LGBTI should be a crime: the proposal is rejected (only 14%, 17% and 14% respectively agreed), with slightly more people in the Americas choosing 'neither' rather than disagreeing with this statement. It is only in the Caribbean countries of Jamaica

*Being gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or intersex should be a crime.*

|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | 35%       | 23%       | 9%        | 10%       | 9%        |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | 9%        | 11%       | 5%        | 7%        | 5%        |
| <b>neither</b>           | 20%       | 23%       | 25%       | 18%       | 22%       |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | 8%        | 10%       | 9%        | 8%        | 7%        |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | 28%       | 33%       | 51%       | 57%       | 58%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |

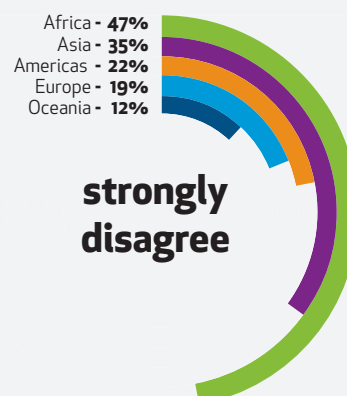
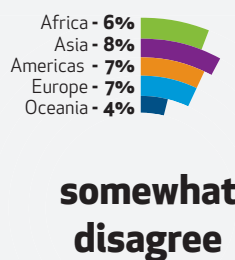
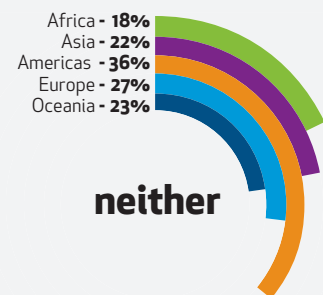
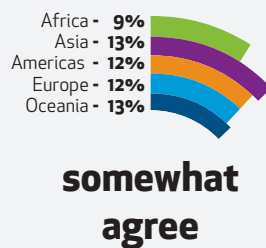
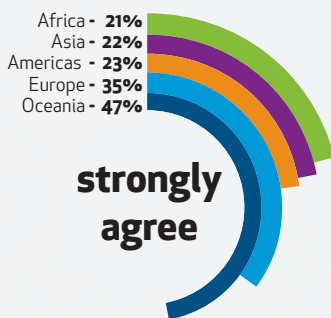


and Trinidad & Tobago, as well as Russia, Poland, Ukraine and the United Kingdom that response rates agree it should be a crime rise above 20% (20%, 20%, 28%, 23%, 22% and 22% respectively). Interestingly, it is in the second question on whether 'adults should be allowed to have private consensual same-sex relationships' where some variations in the averages from these regions emerge: 35%

in the Americas agree with this proposition, while 29% disagree and 36% do not proffer an opinion. In Europe, the figure of acceptance rises to 47%, and rejection drops to 26%, while in the two countries surveyed in Oceania, Australia and New Zealand, the average acceptance rate is 60% with rejection at 16%.

*Adults should be allowed to have private consensual same-sex relationships.*

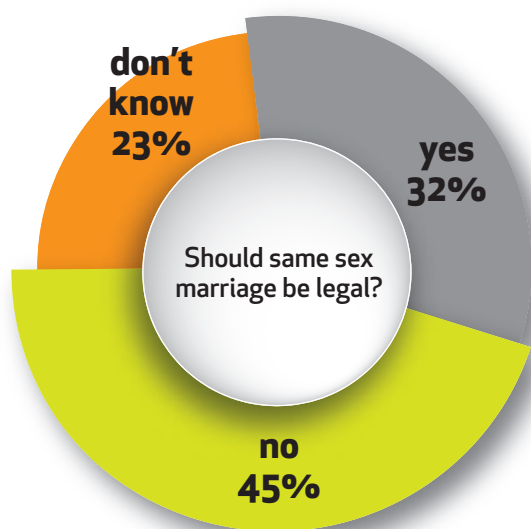
|                          |           |           |           |           |           |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <b>strongly agree</b>    | 21%       | 22%       | 23%       | 35%       | 47%       |
| <b>somewhat agree</b>    | 9%        | 13%       | 12%       | 12%       | 13%       |
| <b>neither</b>           | 18%       | 22%       | 36%       | 27%       | 23%       |
| <b>somewhat disagree</b> | 6%        | 8%        | 7%        | 7%        | 4%        |
| <b>strongly disagree</b> | 47%       | 35%       | 22%       | 19%       | 12%       |
|                          | <b>AF</b> | <b>AS</b> | <b>AM</b> | <b>EU</b> | <b>OC</b> |



## Marriage equality?

“Should same sex marriage be legal?”

As one of the markers of ‘progress’ in States, the idea of marriage equality is common in some sections of the world. However, this consciousness has clearly alarmed many governments, religious leaders and community activists in other States across the globe – in States where LGBT activists are just not focused on that issue, but rather working on addressing violence and discrimination in everyday lives. In this light, the results generated for this question are neither surprising nor exceedingly useful, as of all the questions in this survey, this one on marriage has limited application at this time, although somewhat ironically it is the issue that gets much media attention. At the global level, this survey reveals that 32% of the world responded positively to the idea that same sex marriage should be legal, 45% said ‘no’, and the remaining 23% of respondents answered ‘don’t know’.



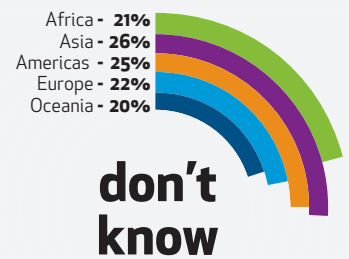
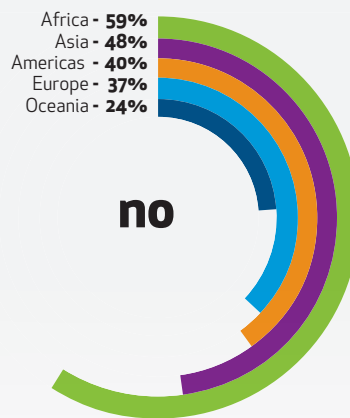
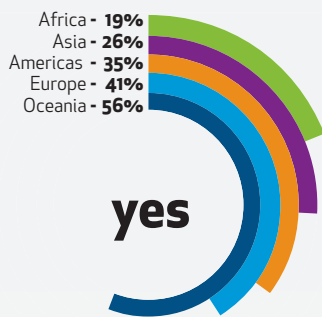
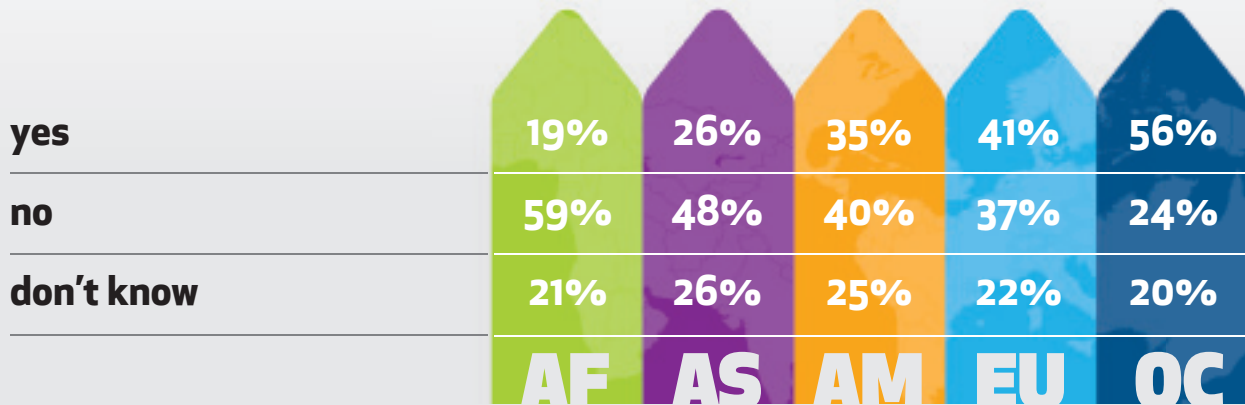
Marriage means so many different things across the world’s cultures – in some, it is about the marriage of whole families through the betrothal and the subsequent continuance of the family through progeny, some about romance and companionship, for others a spiritual experience that transcends life and death and therefore tied into religious belief. The States in which marriage equality has been achieved are mostly ones where theocratic influences are a thing of the past, and the civil marriage is essentially and overtly a legal contract (albeit often romantically performed).

In light of these considerations, it is less than useless to apply a comparative “progress narrative” to any country in regard to marriage equality. Almost 60% of African respondents, and 50% of Asian ones reject the proposal outright – they do not think that it should be legal. In Algeria the number is 71%, then 65% in Morocco, but the other African States are all in the late-50% or low 60% range, besides South Africa at 34%.

These negative percentages are pulled down somewhat by more diverse views across Asia. For example, in Vietnam only 25% answered ‘no’, while 45% responded with a ‘yes’. There is a predictable level of rejection across the middle-east States (late-50% range), but also in Kazakhstan and Indonesia. China has a relatively tepid level of rejection of the proposal also, at 30%, with 31% in favour.

The polarities of responses are slightly more pronounced in Europe than they are in the Americas. In Europe, countries such as Russia (66%), Ukraine (60%) and Serbia (55%) rejecting the proposal contrast with Netherlands, Ireland (both 64% yes) and Spain (63%) that approve of the proposition. In Oceania, only 26% of respondents reject the idea in Australia with 56% in support, while those figures are similar in New Zealand (22% reject, 57% accept).

## Should same sex marriage be legal?



Detailed country-by-country data on this question can be found on page 58



# **Annexes**

All data are weighted to census





## Do you personally know someone who is attracted to people of the same sex or who identifies as gay, lesbian, or bisexual?

|            | Africa | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|------------|--------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Yes        | 22%    | 16%     | 31%   | 24%   | 23%   | 27%     | 64%     | 20%          | 35%    |          |
| No         | 42%    | 44%     | 49%   | 52%   | 46%   | 48%     | 21%     | 48%          | 41%    |          |
| Don't know | 36%    | 40%     | 21%   | 23%   | 31%   | 25%     | 15%     | 31%          | 24%    |          |

|            | Asia | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|------------|------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes        | 36%  | 20%      | 29%        | 20%   | 28%    | 29%  | 29%   | 28% | 30%       | 32%     | 26%    | 32%          | 36%      | 61%         | 23%   |
| No         | 34%  | 55%      | 46%        | 45%   | 33%    | 39%  | 39%   | 40% | 52%       | 45%     | 51%    | 38%          | 34%      | 19%         | 52%   |
| Don't know | 30%  | 24%      | 25%        | 35%   | 39%    | 33%  | 33%   | 32% | 18%       | 23%     | 23%    | 30%          | 30%      | 21%         | 25%   |

|            | Americas | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|------------|----------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Yes        | 67%      | 50%    | 70%     | 66%           | 65%        | 64%      | 62%   | 70%    | 65%    | 72%       | 65%       | 65%           | 49%  | 67%       | 55%               | 48%     | 43%     |
| No         | 20%      | 38%    | 20%     | 22%           | 26%        | 25%      | 23%   | 18%    | 25%    | 20%       | 18%       | 18%           | 39%  | 24%       | 29%               | 32%     | 40%     |
| Don't know | 13%      | 12%    | 10%     | 12%           | 9%         | 11%      | 16%   | 12%    | 10%    | 8%        | 17%       | 11%           | 9%   | 15%       | 15%               | 20%     | 17%     |

|            | Europe | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|------------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Yes        | 27%    | 48%     | 34%     | 36%    | 54%    | 40%      | 60%    | 52%            | 68%    | 61%   | 54%         | 66%   |         |
| No         | 47%    | 34%     | 42%     | 44%    | 30%    | 42%      | 24%    | 29%            | 22%    | 25%   | 33%         | 20%   |         |
| Don't know | 26%    | 19%     | 24%     | 20%    | 16%    | 17%      | 16%    | 19%            | 10%    | 14%   | 13%         | 14%   |         |

|            | Oceania | Australia | New Zealand |
|------------|---------|-----------|-------------|
| Yes        | 63%     | 59%       |             |
| No         | 20%     | 21%       |             |
| Don't know | 17%     | 19%       |             |

## Do you personally know someone who does not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth, or who identifies as transgender?

| <b>Africa</b>   |  | Algeria   | Egypt       | Ghana         | Kenya      | Morocco  | Nigeria | South Africa   | Uganda    | Zimbabwe  |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|---------|----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---------------|----------|-------------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Yes             |  | 21%       | 14%         | 23%           | 22%        | 21%      | 20%     | 36%            | 17%       | 25%       |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| No              |  | 40%       | 43%         | 50%           | 47%        | 44%      | 49%     | 37%            | 47%       | 51%       |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| Don't know      |  | 39%       | 43%         | 27%           | 31%        | 35%      | 31%     | 27%            | 36%       | 24%       |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| <b>Asia</b>     |  | Malaysia  | Kazakhstan  | Japan         | Jordan     | Iraq     | India   | UAE            | Indonesia | Vietnam   | Turkey      | Saudi Arabia  | Pakistan | Philippines | China             |         |         |
| Yes             |  | 27%       | 15%         | 20%           | 16%        | 22%      | 24%     | 23%            | 19%       | 25%       | 22%         | 21%           | 33%      | 37%         | 15%               |         |         |
| No              |  | 38%       | 56%         | 49%           | 46%        | 34%      | 37%     | 41%            | 56%       | 47%       | 57%         | 42%           | 34%      | 32%         | 60%               |         |         |
| Don't know      |  | 36%       | 29%         | 31%           | 38%        | 44%      | 39%     | 36%            | 24%       | 28%       | 22%         | 37%           | 33%      | 31%         | 26%               |         |         |
| <b>Americas</b> |  | Mexico    | Ecuador     | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile   | Canada         | Brazil    | Argentina | Venezuela   | United States | Peru     | Nicaragua   | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
| Yes             |  | 43%       | 37%         | 49%           | 37%        | 40%      | 38%     | 26%            | 48%       | 39%       | 47%         | 35%           | 35%      | 39%         | 26%               | 23%     | 29%     |
| No              |  | 41%       | 45%         | 36%           | 45%        | 44%      | 47%     | 52%            | 33%       | 44%       | 38%         | 42%           | 48%      | 43%         | 50%               | 56%     | 50%     |
| Don't know      |  | 17%       | 18%         | 15%           | 19%        | 16%      | 14%     | 22%            | 20%       | 17%       | 15%         | 24%           | 17%      | 18%         | 24%               | 21%     | 21%     |
| <b>Europe</b>   |  | Ukraine   | Croatia     | Russia        | Serbia     | Portugal | Poland  | United Kingdom | France    | Spain     | Netherlands | Italy         | Ireland  |             |                   |         |         |
| Yes             |  | 18%       | 22%         | 22%           | 21%        | 29%      | 24%     | 29%            | 21%       | 35%       | 25%         | 32%           | 28%      |             |                   |         |         |
| No              |  | 51%       | 51%         | 52%           | 53%        | 53%      | 57%     | 47%            | 56%       | 48%       | 54%         | 53%           | 52%      |             |                   |         |         |
| Don't know      |  | 32%       | 27%         | 26%           | 25%        | 19%      | 19%     | 24%            | 22%       | 17%       | 21%         | 15%           | 20%      |             |                   |         |         |
| <b>Oceania</b>  |  | Australia | New Zealand |               |            |          |         |                |           |           |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| Yes             |  | 31%       | 32%         |               |            |          |         |                |           |           |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| No              |  | 48%       | 44%         |               |            |          |         |                |           |           |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |
| Don't know      |  | 21%       | 24%         |               |            |          |         |                |           |           |             |               |          |             |                   |         |         |

## How would you feel if your neighbour were gay or lesbian?

| <b>Africa</b>          | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| No concern             | 34%     | 26%   | 46%   | 46%   | 33%     | 41%     | 77%          | 40%    | 49%      |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 22%     | 20%   | 18%   | 18%   | 24%     | 17%     | 8%           | 15%    | 20%      |
| Very uncomfortable     | 44%     | 53%   | 36%   | 37%   | 43%     | 43%     | 15%          | 45%    | 31%      |

| <b>Asia</b>            | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| No concern             | 52%      | 40%        | 61%   | 27%    | 40%  | 62%   | 68%    | 38% | 26%       | 76%     | 47%    | 32%          | 60%      | 75%         | 55%   |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 19%      | 22%        | 25%   | 18%    | 22%  | 17%   | 20%    | 24% | 32%       | 13%     | 26%    | 22%          | 15%      | 17%         | 24%   |
| Very uncomfortable     | 29%      | 39%        | 14%   | 55%    | 39%  | 22%   | 12%    | 38% | 41%       | 11%     | 27%    | 46%          | 25%      | 8%          | 20%   |

| <b>Américas</b>        | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| No concern             | 81%    | 78%     | 79%           | 86%        | 83%      | 85%   | 79%    | 86%    | 88%       | 85%       | 79%           | 81%  | 85%       | 76%               | 70%     | 78%     |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 10%    | 13%     | 14%           | 9%         | 11%      | 8%    | 13%    | 6%     | 8%        | 9%        | 13%           | 13%  | 7%        | 14%               | 15%     | 14%     |
| Very uncomfortable     | 8%     | 9%      | 7%            | 4%         | 6%       | 7%    | 8%     | 9%     | 5%        | 6%        | 8%            | 6%   | 8%        | 10%               | 14%     | 9%      |

| <b>Europe</b>          | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| No concern             | 59%     | 75%     | 54%    | 71%    | 87%      | 60%    | 73%            | 78%    | 87%   | 80%         | 78%   | 84%     |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 22%     | 15%     | 24%    | 16%    | 8%       | 25%    | 12%            | 10%    | 7%    | 12%         | 13%   | 9%      |
| Very uncomfortable     | 20%     | 10%     | 21%    | 13%    | 5%       | 16%    | 14%            | 12%    | 6%    | 8%          | 9%    | 7%      |

| <b>Oceania</b>         | Australia | New Zealand |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No concern             | 83%       | 84%         |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 9%        | 9%          |
| Very uncomfortable     | 8%        | 8%          |

## How would you feel if you were unable to determine your neighbour's gender at first sight?

| <b>Africa</b>          | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|------------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| No concern             | 52%     | 45%   | 55%   | 50%   | 54%     | 48%     | 67%          | 52%    | 58%      |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 24%     | 28%   | 22%   | 24%   | 24%     | 26%     | 19%          | 20%    | 25%      |
| Very uncomfortable     | 24%     | 27%   | 23%   | 26%   | 23%     | 26%     | 15%          | 27%    | 17%      |

| <b>Asia</b>            | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|------------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| No concern             | 60%      | 38%        | 61%   | 43%    | 54%  | 64%   | 63%    | 50% | 53%       | 81%     | 53%    | 45%          | 65%      | 70%         | 58%   |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 23%      | 32%        | 28%   | 30%    | 25%  | 19%   | 24%    | 24% | 31%       | 10%     | 29%    | 28%          | 18%      | 21%         | 26%   |
| Very uncomfortable     | 18%      | 29%        | 12%   | 27%    | 21%  | 18%   | 12%    | 26% | 16%       | 9%      | 17%    | 27%          | 18%      | 9%          | 16%   |

| <b>Americas</b>        | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| No concern             | 76%    | 72%     | 72%           | 75%        | 74%      | 78%   | 71%    | 75%    | 78%       | 74%       | 71%           | 73%  | 79%       | 68%               | 61%     | 71%     |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 14%    | 16%     | 18%           | 18%        | 17%      | 14%   | 20%    | 15%    | 14%       | 15%       | 19%           | 18%  | 11%       | 21%               | 26%     | 20%     |
| Very uncomfortable     | 10%    | 12%     | 11%           | 7%         | 8%       | 8%    | 10%    | 10%    | 8%        | 11%       | 10%           | 9%   | 10%       | 11%               | 13%     | 10%     |

| <b>Europe</b>          | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|------------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| No concern             | 56%     | 66%     | 43%    | 63%    | 74%      | 58%    | 69%            | 65%    | 77%   | 70%         | 74%   | 76%     |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 27%     | 25%     | 38%    | 22%    | 19%      | 28%    | 18%            | 23%    | 15%   | 22%         | 19%   | 17%     |
| Very uncomfortable     | 17%     | 8%      | 19%    | 15%    | 7%       | 14%    | 13%            | 12%    | 8%    | 9%          | 7%    | 7%      |

| <b>Oceania</b>         | Australia | New Zealand |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| No concern             | 76%       | 75%         |
| Somewhat uncomfortable | 15%       | 19%         |
| Very uncomfortable     | 21%       | 24%         |

## Would you be upset if one of your children told you they were in love with someone of the same sex?

| <b>Africa</b>  | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|----------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Not upset      | 16%     | 16%   | 28%   | 24%   | 17%     | 19%     | 40%          | 19%    | 16%      |
| Somewhat upset | 12%     | 15%   | 15%   | 17%   | 15%     | 12%     | 24%          | 14%    | 24%      |
| Very upset     | 72%     | 69%   | 57%   | 59%   | 68%     | 69%     | 37%          | 67%    | 60%      |

| <b>Asia</b>    | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|----------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Not upset      | 26%      | 14%        | 21%   | 13%    | 25%  | 29%   | 39%    | 17% | 9%        | 24%     | 13%    | 16%          | 31%      | 35%         | 28%   |
| Somewhat upset | 25%      | 13%        | 54%   | 13%    | 19%  | 28%   | 36%    | 16% | 12%       | 27%     | 24%    | 15%          | 17%      | 36%         | 37%   |
| Very upset     | 49%      | 72%        | 26%   | 74%    | 56%  | 43%   | 25%    | 67% | 79%       | 48%     | 64%    | 68%          | 51%      | 29%         | 35%   |

| <b>Americas</b> | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-----------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Not upset       | 47%    | 26%     | 32%           | 40%        | 36%      | 44%   | 49%    | 29%    | 47%       | 35%       | 48%           | 26%  | 41%       | 26%               | 27%     | 29%     |
| Somewhat upset  | 31%    | 40%     | 33%           | 38%        | 36%      | 37%   | 31%    | 32%    | 33%       | 37%       | 31%           | 42%  | 33%       | 37%               | 32%     | 39%     |
| Very upset      | 22%    | 34%     | 36%           | 22%        | 27%      | 20%   | 20%    | 39%    | 20%       | 28%       | 21%           | 31%  | 27%       | 37%               | 41%     | 32%     |

| <b>Europe</b>  | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|----------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Not upset      | 13%     | 27%     | 16%    | 19%    | 36%      | 31%    | 52%            | 51%    | 59%   | 70%         | 34%   | 59%     |
| Somewhat upset | 28%     | 41%     | 22%    | 30%    | 45%      | 42%    | 23%            | 30%    | 25%   | 17%         | 46%   | 27%     |
| Very upset     | 59%     | 32%     | 62%    | 51%    | 19%      | 27%    | 24%            | 19%    | 15%   | 14%         | 21%   | 14%     |

| <b>Oceania</b> | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Not upset      | 55%       | 57%         |
| Somewhat upset | 27%       | 29%         |
| Very upset     | 18%       | 14%         |

## MtF - If a male child always dressed and expressed himself as a girl, would you find that acceptable?

| <b>Africa</b> |  | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|---------------|--|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Yes           |  | 9%      | 10%   | 19%   | 19%   | 12%     | 17%     | 34%          | 18%    | 17%      |
| No            |  | 74%     | 69%   | 65%   | 63%   | 72%     | 71%     | 43%          | 64%    | 61%      |
| Don't know    |  | 17%     | 21%   | 17%   | 18%   | 17%     | 12%     | 23%          | 17%    | 23%      |

| <b>Asia</b> |  | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------|--|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes         |  | 26%      | 8%         | 41%   | 12%    | 20%  | 30%   | 41%    | 17% | 8%        | 34%     | 20%    | 15%          | 33%      | 39%         | 26%   |
| No          |  | 50%      | 78%        | 24%   | 71%    | 55%  | 41%   | 32%    | 62% | 77%       | 39%     | 56%    | 65%          | 44%      | 38%         | 47%   |
| Don't know  |  | 24%      | 14%        | 35%   | 18%    | 25%  | 29%   | 28%    | 21% | 15%       | 27%     | 24%    | 20%          | 23%      | 23%         | 26%   |

| <b>Americas</b> |  | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-----------------|--|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Yes             |  | 39%    | 26%     | 21%           | 33%        | 33%      | 41%   | 41%    | 35%    | 40%       | 25%       | 40%           | 25%  | 29%       | 19%               | 18%     | 29%     |
| No              |  | 33%    | 47%     | 58%           | 34%        | 40%      | 32%   | 29%    | 37%    | 28%       | 55%       | 33%           | 49%  | 40%       | 54%               | 55%     | 38%     |
| Don't know      |  | 28%    | 26%     | 21%           | 33%        | 27%      | 27%   | 30%    | 28%    | 32%       | 20%       | 28%           | 26%  | 31%       | 26%               | 28%     | 33%     |

| <b>Europe</b> |  | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|---------------|--|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Yes           |  | 9%      | 25%     | 10%    | 20%    | 47%      | 27%    | 43%            | 31%    | 59%   | 55%         | 37%   | 47%     |
| No            |  | 72%     | 38%     | 72%    | 52%    | 25%      | 41%    | 32%            | 36%    | 18%   | 26%         | 33%   | 25%     |
| Don't know    |  | 19%     | 37%     | 18%    | 28%    | 28%      | 31%    | 25%            | 33%    | 23%   | 18%         | 31%   | 28%     |

| <b>Oceania</b> |  | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------|--|-----------|-------------|
| Yes            |  | 48%       | 51%         |
| No             |  | 26%       | 24%         |

## FtM - If a female child always dressed and expressed herself as a boy, would you find that acceptable?

| <b>Africa</b> |     | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|---------------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Yes           | 13% | 15%     | 23%   | 26%   | 18%   | 22%     | 39%     | 26%          | 21%    |          |
| No            | 68% | 61%     | 59%   | 57%   | 64%   | 63%     | 36%     | 56%          | 56%    |          |
| Don't know    | 18% | 24%     | 18%   | 17%   | 18%   | 15%     | 25%     | 18%          | 23%    |          |

| <b>Asia</b> |     | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------|-----|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes         | 31% | 13%      | 48%        | 16%   | 26%    | 37%  | 44%   | 20%    | 20% | 42%       | 24%     | 18%    | 37%          | 42%      | 38%         |       |
| No          | 46% | 70%      | 18%        | 63%   | 52%    | 34%  | 30%   | 60%    | 64% | 34%       | 52%     | 60%    | 39%          | 35%      | 37%         |       |
| Don't know  | 23% | 17%      | 33%        | 20%   | 23%    | 28%  | 26%   | 21%    | 16% | 24%       | 24%     | 22%    | 24%          | 23%      | 26%         |       |

| <b>Americas</b> |     | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Yes             | 46% | 30%    | 25%     | 39%           | 38%        | 45%      | 40%   | 46%    | 40%    | 43%       | 30%       | 45%           | 29%  | 39%       | 27%               | 38%     |         |
| No              | 29% | 46%    | 53%     | 30%           | 36%        | 30%      | 33%   | 26%    | 33%    | 27%       | 49%       | 29%           | 44%  | 34%       | 47%               | 28%     |         |
| Don't know      | 25% | 24%    | 22%     | 32%           | 26%        | 25%      | 26%   | 28%    | 26%    | 30%       | 21%       | 26%           | 27%  | 27%       | 26%               | 33%     |         |

| <b>Europe</b> |     | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|---------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Yes           | 14% | 29%     | 15%     | 24%    | 49%    | 35%      | 46%    | 46%            | 40%    | 60%   | 57%         | 41%   | 51%     |
| No            | 66% | 35%     | 64%     | 47%    | 23%    | 36%      | 28%    | 28%            | 30%    | 17%   | 24%         | 29%   | 21%     |
| Don't know    | 20% | 36%     | 21%     | 29%    | 28%    | 29%      | 25%    | 25%            | 30%    | 23%   | 19%         | 30%   | 28%     |

| <b>Oceania</b> |     | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Yes            | 50% | 52%       |             |
| No             | 25% | 24%       |             |
| Don't know     | 25% | 25%       |             |

## Is there a conflict between same-sex desire and your religious beliefs?

| Africa               | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|----------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Yes                  | 44%     | 41%   | 51%   | 53%   | 45%     | 53%     | 38%          | 54%    | 59%      |
| No                   | 18%     | 19%   | 18%   | 19%   | 20%     | 17%     | 26%          | 14%    | 11%      |
| Don't know           | 14%     | 14%   | 14%   | 13%   | 14%     | 13%     | 14%          | 12%    | 7%       |
| No religious beliefs | 3%      | 4%    | 4%    | 4%    | 3%      | 3%      | 5%           | 3%     | 6%       |
| Prefer not to answer | 22%     | 21%   | 13%   | 11%   | 18%     | 14%     | 17%          | 18%    | 17%      |

| Asia                 | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|----------------------|----------|------------|-------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes                  | 41%      | 22%        | 9%    | 37%  | 25%   | 24%    | 39% | 51%       | 20%     | 34%    | 41%          | 44%      | 43%         | 12%   |
| No                   | 20%      | 32%        | 20%   | 21%  | 25%   | 31%    | 21% | 20%       | 36%     | 23%    | 21%          | 18%      | 24%         | 21%   |
| Don't know           | 19%      | 18%        | 29%   | 14%  | 25%   | 18%    | 14% | 11%       | 18%     | 16%    | 13%          | 16%      | 16%         | 22%   |
| No religious beliefs | 4%       | 10%        | 27%   | 4%   | 8%    | 16%    | 5%  | 2%        | 8%      | 5%     | 4%           | 4%       | 3%          | 26%   |
| Prefer not to answer | 16%      | 19%        | 15%   | 23%  | 17%   | 11%    | 22% | 16%       | 19%     | 21%    | 21%          | 18%      | 14%         | 18%   |

| Americas             | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|----------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Yes                  | 19%    | 22%     | 33%           | 23%        | 23%      | 18%   | 21%    | 37%    | 16%       | 24%       | 28%           | 21%  | 27%       | 34%               | 40%     | 21%     |
| No                   | 46%    | 41%     | 35%           | 41%        | 45%      | 44%   | 37%    | 26%    | 43%       | 45%       | 32%           | 44%  | 37%       | 24%               | 23%     | 41%     |
| Don't know           | 13%    | 16%     | 11%           | 12%        | 14%      | 15%   | 18%    | 17%    | 13%       | 11%       | 15%           | 16%  | 11%       | 15%               | 14%     | 14%     |
| No religious beliefs | 9%     | 7%      | 7%            | 8%         | 6%       | 12%   | 13%    | 7%     | 14%       | 8%        | 12%           | 6%   | 4%        | 7%                | 9%      | 9%      |
| Prefer not to answer | 13%    | 14%     | 13%           | 15%        | 12%      | 11%   | 12%    | 13%    | 14%       | 12%       | 14%           | 13%  | 21%       | 20%               | 15%     | 15%     |

| Europe               | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Yes                  | 33%     | 15%     | 20%    | 20%    | 17%      | 30%    | 23%            | 18%    | 10%   | 14%         | 21%   | 20%     |
| No                   | 25%     | 42%     | 30%    | 32%    | 36%      | 27%    | 30%            | 33%    | 50%   | 41%         | 36%   | 40%     |
| Don't know           | 14%     | 13%     | 17%    | 20%    | 24%      | 20%    | 17%            | 20%    | 13%   | 14%         | 16%   | 14%     |
| No religious beliefs | 13%     | 17%     | 18%    | 16%    | 12%      | 10%    | 18%            | 17%    | 17%   | 21%         | 15%   | 15%     |
| Prefer not to answer | 15%     | 12%     | 15%    | 11%    | 11%      | 13%    | 12%            | 12%    | 11%   | 10%         | 12%   | 11%     |

| Oceania              | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Yes                  | 19%       | 14%         |
| No                   | 36%       | 29%         |
| Don't know           | 15%       | 21%         |
| No religious beliefs | 20%       | 23%         |
| Prefer not to answer | 11%       | 12%         |



Human rights should be applied to everyone, regardless of whom they feel attracted to or the gender they identify with.

| Africa            | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Strongly agree    | 31%     | 35%   | 53%   | 64%   | 36%     | 55%     | 68%          | 55%    | 42%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 19%     | 20%   | 10%   | 8%    | 19%     | 11%     | 8%           | 12%    | 13%      |
| Neither           | 20%     | 18%   | 14%   | 10%   | 19%     | 13%     | 13%          | 11%    | 18%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 6%      | 6%    | 4%    | 3%    | 6%      | 6%      | 3%           | 6%     | 7%       |
| Strongly disagree | 24%     | 20%   | 18%   | 15%   | 20%     | 15%     | 8%           | 17%    | 19%      |

| Asia              | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Strongly agree    | 38%      | 49%        | 39%   | 38%    | 48%  | 52%   | 55%    | 38% | 43%       | 62%     | 41%    | 40%          | 55%      | 56%         | 28%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 17%      | 16%        | 20%   | 18%    | 17%  | 17%   | 13%    | 17% | 14%       | 10%     | 17%    | 17%          | 14%      | 16%         | 25%   |
| Neither           | 24%      | 10%        | 24%   | 16%    | 16%  | 16%   | 17%    | 17% | 18%       | 14%     | 17%    | 18%          | 14%      | 15%         | 31%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 6%       | 7%         | 6%    | 6%     | 5%   | 3%    | 7%     | 7%  | 9%        | 3%      | 7%     | 5%           | 4%       | 5%          | 5%    |
| Strongly disagree | 15%      | 18%        | 11%   | 22%    | 14%  | 12%   | 8%     | 21% | 17%       | 11%     | 19%    | 21%          | 13%      | 8%          | 10%   |

| Americas          | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 56%    | 49%     | 50%           | 56%        | 59%      | 64%   | 61%    | 63%    | 64%       | 58%       | 60%           | 48%  | 58%       | 54%               | 50%     | 49%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 13%    | 16%     | 16%           | 13%        | 11%      | 9%    | 12%    | 11%    | 12%       | 14%       | 10%           | 15%  | 14%       | 15%               | 15%     | 16%     |
| Neither           | 18%    | 20%     | 20%           | 19%        | 18%      | 16%   | 17%    | 16%    | 15%       | 18%       | 19%           | 23%  | 19%       | 17%               | 22%     | 20%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 4%     | 4%      | 6%            | 4%         | 5%       | 3%    | 4%     | 3%     | 3%        | 3%        | 4%            | 5%   | 2%        | 4%                | 5%      | 5%      |
| Strongly disagree | 9%     | 10%     | 9%            | 8%         | 7%       | 7%    | 6%     | 6%     | 6%        | 7%        | 7%            | 9%   | 8%        | 10%               | 8%      | 10%     |

| Europe            | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 61%     | 65%     | 55%    | 54%    | 67%      | 40%    | 56%            | 49%    | 68%   | 61%         | 71%   | 69%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 11%     | 11%     | 15%    | 14%    | 9%       | 17%    | 12%            | 15%    | 9%    | 10%         | 7%    | 9%      |
| Neither           | 11%     | 11%     | 11%    | 13%    | 14%      | 28%    | 16%            | 24%    | 15%   | 14%         | 11%   | 13%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 5%      | 5%      | 7%     | 6%     | 2%       | 4%     | 5%             | 4%     | 3%    | 4%          | 2%    | 2%      |
| Strongly disagree | 12%     | 8%      | 12%    | 13%    | 7%       | 12%    | 11%            | 8%     | 6%    | 11%         | 8%    | 7%      |

| Oceania           | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Strongly agree    | 60%       | 60%         |
| Somewhat agree    | 12%       | 13%         |
| Neither           | 17%       | 18%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 4%        | 3%          |
| Strongly disagree | 6%        | 6%          |

## Do you think that children whose genitals are unclear at birth should be surgically assigned a gender by medical professionals?

| <b>Africa</b>   |  | Algeria   | Egypt       | Ghana         | Kenya      | Morocco  | Nigeria  | South Africa   | Uganda | Zimbabwe  |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
|-----------------|--|-----------|-------------|---------------|------------|----------|----------|----------------|--------|-----------|-------------|---------------|--------------|-----------|--------------|---------|---------|
| yes             |  | 43%       | 50%         | 45%           | 43%        | 47%      | 42%      | 27%            | 40%    | 27%       |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| no              |  | 18%       | 15%         | 20%           | 26%        | 17%      | 20%      | 34%            | 25%    | 26%       |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| don't know      |  | 39%       | 35%         | 35%           | 31%        | 36%      | 38%      | 39%            | 35%    | 47%       |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| <b>Asia</b>     |  | Malaysia  | Kazakhstan  | Japan         | Jordan     | Iraq     | India    | Israel         | UAE    | Indonesia | Vietnam     | Turkey        | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan  | Philippines  | China   |         |
| yes             |  | 34%       | 23%         | 27%           | 51%        | 44%      | 33%      | 27%            | 44%    | 58%       | 49%         | 38%           | 48%          | 44%       | 25%          | 26%     |         |
| no              |  | 25%       | 32%         | 25%           | 14%        | 16%      | 22%      | 33%            | 19%    | 13%       | 22%         | 30%           | 15%          | 18%       | 40%          | 33%     |         |
| don't know      |  | 41%       | 45%         | 48%           | 35%        | 40%      | 44%      | 40%            | 37%    | 30%       | 29%         | 32%           | 37%          | 38%       | 36%          | 41%     |         |
| <b>Americas</b> |  | Mexico    | Equador     | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile    | Canada         | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela   | United States | Peru         | Nicaragua | Trin and Tob | Jamaica | Bolivia |
| yes             |  | 16%       | 18%         | 21%           | 17%        | 17%      | 19%      | 14%            | 15%    | 18%       | 17%         | 14%           | 16%          | 12%       | 16%          | 20%     | 18%     |
| no              |  | 47%       | 50%         | 51%           | 49%        | 52%      | 43%      | 44%            | 51%    | 41%       | 53%         | 42%           | 52%          | 49%       | 37%          | 38%     | 40%     |
| don't know      |  | 37%       | 33%         | 28%           | 35%        | 31%      | 38%      | 42%            | 34%    | 42%       | 30%         | 45%           | 32%          | 38%       | 47%          | 41%     | 42%     |
| <b>Europe</b>   |  | Ukraine   | Croatia     | Russia        | Serbia     | Poland   | Portugal | United Kingdom | France | Spain     | Netherlands | Italy         | Ireland      |           |              |         |         |
| yes             |  | 20%       | 12%         | 22%           | 22%        | 24%      | 17%      | 20%            | 19%    | 16%       | 15%         | 21%           | 15%          |           |              |         |         |
| no              |  | 37%       | 47%         | 33%           | 35%        | 39%      | 47%      | 38%            | 37%    | 44%       | 46%         | 40%           | 42%          |           |              |         |         |
| don't know      |  | 43%       | 41%         | 45%           | 43%        | 37%      | 36%      | 41%            | 44%    | 40%       | 39%         | 39%           | 43%          |           |              |         |         |
| <b>Oceania</b>  |  | Australia | New Zealand |               |            |          |          |                |        |           |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| yes             |  | 15%       | 14%         |               |            |          |          |                |        |           |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| no              |  | 43%       | 46%         |               |            |          |          |                |        |           |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |
| don't know      |  | 42%       | 40%         |               |            |          |          |                |        |           |             |               |              |           |              |         |         |

People who feel attracted to the same sex... ?

| Africa            | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Are born that way | 10%     | 12%   | 17%   | 16%   | 16%     | 10%     | 22%          | 14%    | 18%      |
| Become so         | 15%     | 15%   | 14%   | 11%   | 18%     | 11%     | 13%          | 12%    | 9%       |
| Chose to be so    | 29%     | 25%   | 40%   | 42%   | 25%     | 47%     | 34%          | 41%    | 41%      |
| Don't know        | 45%     | 48%   | 29%   | 31%   | 41%     | 33%     | 31%          | 33%    | 31%      |

| Asia              | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Are born that way | 20%      | 16%        | 15%   | 11%    | 17%  | 21%   | 33%    | 15% | 6%        | 29%     | 14%    | 12%          | 19%      | 24%         | 19%   |
| Become so         | 13%      | 19%        | 29%   | 12%    | 15%  | 13%   | 18%    | 16% | 4%        | 13%     | 13%    | 15%          | 16%      | 14%         | 25%   |
| Chose to be so    | 26%      | 21%        | 9%    | 34%    | 24%  | 17%   | 17%    | 29% | 42%       | 14%     | 35%    | 32%          | 16%      | 30%         | 15%   |
| Don't know        | 41%      | 43%        | 48%   | 43%    | 43%  | 49%   | 31%    | 40% | 47%       | 45%     | 39%    | 41%          | 49%      | 32%         | 41%   |

| Americas          | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Are born that way | 23%    | 22%     | 20%           | 24%        | 23%      | 32%   | 32%    | 23%    | 22%       | 30%       | 29%           | 27%  | 19%       | 16%               | 16%     | 17%     |
| Become so         | 14%    | 17%     | 18%           | 15%        | 18%      | 13%   | 13%    | 17%    | 10%       | 16%       | 11%           | 17%  | 17%       | 12%               | 11%     | 21%     |
| Chose to be so    | 33%    | 31%     | 30%           | 26%        | 30%      | 25%   | 19%    | 30%    | 35%       | 28%       | 26%           | 29%  | 34%       | 34%               | 40%     | 32%     |
| Don't know        | 31%    | 30%     | 31%           | 35%        | 29%      | 30%   | 36%    | 31%    | 33%       | 27%       | 34%           | 27%  | 31%       | 38%               | 32%     | 30%     |

| Europe            | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Are born that way | 24%     | 41%     | 17%    | 31%    | 32%      | 25%    | 35%            | 26%    | 40%   | 47%         | 38%   | 50%     |
| Become so         | 18%     | 12%     | 19%    | 16%    | 14%      | 17%    | 14%            | 19%    | 8%    | 11%         | 12%   | 10%     |
| Chose to be so    | 22%     | 23%     | 29%    | 21%    | 20%      | 27%    | 23%            | 18%    | 18%   | 17%         | 19%   | 13%     |
| Don't know        | 37%     | 24%     | 36%    | 32%    | 34%      | 31%    | 28%            | 37%    | 35%   | 26%         | 32%   | 27%     |

| Oceania           | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Are born that way | 38%       | 36%         |
| Become so         | 12%       | 13%         |
| Chose to be so    | 19%       | 22%         |
| Don't know        | 31%       | 29%         |

## Same-sex desire is a Western World phenomenon

|                   | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| <b>Africa</b>     |         |       |       |       |         |         |              |        |          |
| Strongly agree    | 28%     | 23%   | 38%   | 35%   | 23%     | 38%     | 20%          | 42%    | 32%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 19%     | 24%   | 11%   | 13%   | 19%     | 13%     | 16%          | 12%    | 15%      |
| Neither           | 21%     | 21%   | 21%   | 23%   | 22%     | 21%     | 34%          | 19%    | 31%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%      | 10%   | 3%    | 7%    | 9%      | 6%      | 8%           | 5%     | 4%       |
| Strongly disagree | 23%     | 22%   | 25%   | 21%   | 27%     | 23%     | 21%          | 23%    | 18%      |

|                   | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| <b>Asia</b>       |          |            |       |        |      |       |        |     |           |         |        |              |          |             |       |
| Strongly agree    | 27%      | 33%        | 8%    | 22%    | 32%  | 28%   | 17%    | 25% | 28%       | 21%     | 20%    | 28%          | 43%      | 19%         | 12%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 15%      | 20%        | 9%    | 21%    | 18%  | 18%   | 18%    | 18% | 17%       | 13%     | 13%    | 18%          | 18%      | 18%         | 15%   |
| Neither           | 29%      | 17%        | 41%   | 22%    | 19%  | 25%   | 28%    | 24% | 20%       | 30%     | 24%    | 20%          | 15%      | 31%         | 40%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%       | 8%         | 18%   | 12%    | 8%   | 6%    | 11%    | 9%  | 14%       | 6%      | 9%     | 10%          | 7%       | 9%          | 16%   |
| Strongly disagree | 19%      | 22%        | 23%   | 23%    | 22%  | 24%   | 26%    | 24% | 21%       | 30%     | 33%    | 24%          | 17%      | 22%         | 17%   |

|                   | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| <b>Americas</b>   |        |         |               |            |          |       |        |        |           |           |               |      |           |                   |         |         |
| Strongly agree    | 12%    | 10%     | 11%           | 9%         | 9%       | 10%   | 12%    | 13%    | 12%       | 9%        | 9%            | 13%  | 9%        | 14%               | 16%     | 10%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 9%     | 12%     | 10%           | 7%         | 9%       | 9%    | 11%    | 12%    | 12%       | 8%        | 10%           | 15%  | 7%        | 10%               | 13%     | 11%     |
| Neither           | 41%    | 39%     | 40%           | 44%        | 37%      | 39%   | 38%    | 34%    | 38%       | 43%       | 43%           | 39%  | 45%       | 39%               | 45%     | 43%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%     | 10%     | 10%           | 9%         | 11%      | 6%    | 11%    | 6%     | 9%        | 8%        | 9%            | 10%  | 5%        | 10%               | 7%      | 9%      |
| Strongly disagree | 29%    | 29%     | 30%           | 31%        | 33%      | 36%   | 28%    | 35%    | 30%       | 32%       | 29%           | 24%  | 35%       | 26%               | 19%     | 26%     |

|                   | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| <b>Europe</b>     |         |         |        |        |          |        |                |        |       |             |       |         |
| Strongly agree    | 14%     | 8%      | 25%    | 21%    | 9%       | 15%    | 17%            | 10%    | 12%   | 10%         | 7%    | 9%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 14%     | 13%     | 23%    | 12%    | 8%       | 12%    | 10%            | 9%     | 8%    | 9%          | 8%    | 9%      |
| Neither           | 25%     | 28%     | 18%    | 27%    | 35%      | 47%    | 36%            | 37%    | 32%   | 23%         | 33%   | 36%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 13%     | 7%      | 10%    | 6%     | 6%       | 11%    | 9%             | 14%    | 8%    | 9%          | 10%   | 10%     |
| Strongly disagree | 33%     | 44%     | 24%    | 34%    | 42%      | 15%    | 28%            | 29%    | 40%   | 50%         | 40%   | 36%     |

|                   | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| <b>Oceania</b>    |           |             |
| Strongly agree    | 9%        | 9%          |
| Somewhat agree    | 12%       | 10%         |
| Neither           | 38%       | 43%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 10%       | 10%         |
| Strongly disagree | 31%       | 28%         |

## Do you believe that people who do not identify with the sex they were assigned at birth... ?

| <b>Africa</b>     | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Are born that way | 13%     | 13%   | 22%   | 25%   | 16%     | 19%     | 28%          | 21%    | 23%      |
| Become so         | 14%     | 12%   | 15%   | 8%    | 15%     | 8%      | 9%           | 9%     | 6%       |
| Chose to be so    | 22%     | 18%   | 22%   | 26%   | 21%     | 31%     | 26%          | 24%    | 31%      |
| Don't know        | 51%     | 57%   | 41%   | 41%   | 48%     | 42%     | 37%          | 46%    | 40%      |

| <b>Asia</b>       | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Are born that way | 23%      | 22%        | 21%   | 15%    | 18%  | 24%   | 31%    | 17% | 18%       | 27%     | 28%    | 15%          | 22%      | 25%         | 17%   |
| Become so         | 15%      | 15%        | 26%   | 11%    | 14%  | 13%   | 18%    | 15% | 6%        | 10%     | 14%    | 13%          | 15%      | 13%         | 26%   |
| Chose to be so    | 17%      | 18%        | 11%   | 23%    | 16%  | 11%   | 17%    | 22% | 30%       | 10%     | 22%    | 22%          | 12%      | 24%         | 17%   |
| Don't know        | 45%      | 45%        | 42%   | 51%    | 53%  | 53%   | 34%    | 46% | 46%       | 53%     | 36%    | 49%          | 50%      | 38%         | 41%   |

| <b>Americas</b>   | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Are born that way | 27%    | 22%     | 26%           | 26%        | 27%      | 36%   | 32%    | 25%    | 21%       | 30%       | 27%  | 21%       | 18%               | 16%     | 18%     |
| Become so         | 12%    | 17%     | 18%           | 15%        | 18%      | 11%   | 14%    | 15%    | 10%       | 14%       | 15%  | 16%       | 10%               | 11%     | 18%     |
| Chose to be so    | 29%    | 30%     | 28%           | 22%        | 25%      | 21%   | 17%    | 28%    | 31%       | 26%       | 27%  | 31%       | 28%               | 31%     | 29%     |
| Don't know        | 33%    | 31%     | 28%           | 38%        | 30%      | 32%   | 37%    | 31%    | 38%       | 30%       | 31%  | 32%       | 43%               | 42%     | 35%     |

| <b>Europe</b>     | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Are born that way | 24%     | 41%     | 18%    | 32%    | 37%      | 25%    | 30%            | 28%    | 41%   | 38%         | 41%   | 45%     |
| Become so         | 17%     | 13%     | 19%    | 14%    | 11%      | 18%    | 13%            | 13%    | 9%    | 9%          | 10%   | 8%      |
| Chose to be so    | 21%     | 16%     | 25%    | 17%    | 18%      | 23%    | 18%            | 16%    | 15%   | 18%         | 19%   | 13%     |
| Don't know        | 39%     | 30%     | 37%    | 37%    | 34%      | 35%    | 39%            | 42%    | 35%   | 35%         | 30%   | 34%     |

| <b>Oceania</b>    | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Are born that way | 34%       | 37%         |
| Become so         | 11%       | 13%         |
| Chose to be so    | 17%       | 16%         |
| Don't know        | 38%       | 34%         |

## Gender is assigned at birth and always fixed.

| Africa            | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Strongly agree    | 47%     | 43%   | 60%   | 58%   | 43%     | 58%     | 40%          | 59%    | 52%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 16%     | 19%   | 12%   | 11%   | 18%     | 10%     | 15%          | 9%     | 10%      |
| Neither           | 18%     | 18%   | 16%   | 16%   | 20%     | 15%     | 25%          | 16%    | 23%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 6%      | 7%    | 5%    | 4%    | 7%      | 5%      | 7%           | 3%     | 7%       |
| Strongly disagree | 12%     | 12%   | 8%    | 11%   | 12%     | 12%     | 13%          | 14%    | 8%       |

| Asia              | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Strongly agree    | 37%      | 56%        | 16%   | 53%    | 46%  | 47%   | 24%    | 49% | 72%       | 39%     | 39%    | 53%          | 54%      | 41%         | 26%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 20%      | 14%        | 15%   | 14%    | 19%  | 16%   | 17%    | 15% | 8%        | 12%     | 14%    | 15%          | 16%      | 19%         | 19%   |
| Neither           | 26%      | 13%        | 40%   | 16%    | 17%  | 18%   | 31%    | 18% | 15%       | 22%     | 20%    | 15%          | 15%      | 23%         | 35%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 6%       | 6%         | 16%   | 6%     | 6%   | 7%    | 12%    | 5%  | 2%        | 7%      | 7%     | 5%           | 4%       | 8%          | 10%   |
| Strongly disagree | 11%      | 11%        | 13%   | 11%    | 12%  | 12%   | 15%    | 13% | 3%        | 20%     | 20%    | 12%          | 11%      | 9%          | 10%   |

| Americas          | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 35%    | 40%     | 42%           | 34%        | 34%      | 30%   | 22%    | 29%       | 36%       | 23%           | 38%  | 39%       | 39%               | 43%     | 38%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 13%    | 13%     | 12%           | 10%        | 11%      | 11%   | 16%    | 12%       | 15%       | 15%           | 18%  | 11%       | 14%               | 14%     | 14%     |
| Neither           | 29%    | 27%     | 27%           | 32%        | 30%      | 32%   | 33%    | 31%       | 28%       | 38%           | 27%  | 34%       | 28%               | 30%     | 29%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%     | 7%      | 8%            | 10%        | 10%      | 10%   | 10%    | 9%        | 10%       | 9%            | 8%   | 6%        | 8%                | 6%      | 9%      |
| Strongly disagree | 14%    | 13%     | 11%           | 15%        | 15%      | 17%   | 18%    | 18%       | 12%       | 15%           | 9%   | 10%       | 11%               | 7%      | 10%     |

| Europe            | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 57%     | 43%     | 56%    | 42%    | 24%      | 33%    | 23%            | 32%    | 19%   | 26%         | 30%   | 22%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 12%     | 13%     | 14%    | 16%    | 13%      | 21%    | 16%            | 15%    | 12%   | 14%         | 11%   | 15%     |
| Neither           | 18%     | 22%     | 14%    | 23%    | 34%      | 28%    | 33%            | 31%    | 34%   | 26%         | 32%   | 35%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 6%      | 8%      | 8%     | 6%     | 11%      | 9%     | 12%            | 9%     | 11%   | 13%         | 13%   | 13%     |
| Strongly disagree | 7%      | 14%     | 8%     | 13%    | 17%      | 9%     | 15%            | 14%    | 24%   | 21%         | 14%   | 15%     |

| Oceania           | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Strongly agree    | 22%       | 20%         |
| Somewhat agree    | 14%       | 16%         |
| Neither           | 36%       | 38%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 10%       | 11%         |
| Strongly disagree | 17%       | 15%         |

# Bullying of young people who identify or are perceived as gay, lesbian, or transgender is a significant problem.

| Africa            | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Strongly agree    | 30%     | 26%   | 38%   | 42%   | 32%     | 40%     | 48%          | 39%    | 28%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 14%     | 14%   | 13%   | 12%   | 15%     | 15%     | 15%          | 10%    | 18%      |
| Neither           | 25%     | 26%   | 20%   | 20%   | 26%     | 22%     | 18%          | 22%    | 27%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 7%      | 8%    | 5%    | 5%    | 6%      | 5%      | 5%           | 6%     | 8%       |
| Strongly disagree | 24%     | 26%   | 25%   | 21%   | 21%     | 18%     | 14%          | 24%    | 20%      |

| Asia              | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Strongly agree    | 34%      | 38%        | 32%   | 36%    | 35%  | 34%   | 42%    | 33% | 36%       | 32%     | 39%    | 36%          | 40%      | 41%         | 26%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 20%      | 17%        | 23%   | 14%    | 13%  | 17%   | 15%    | 13% | 14%       | 8%      | 12%    | 13%          | 16%      | 17%         | 18%   |
| Neither           | 23%      | 15%        | 27%   | 24%    | 22%  | 22%   | 20%    | 26% | 26%       | 25%     | 22%    | 21%          | 22%      | 18%         | 39%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 8%       | 10%        | 7%    | 6%     | 7%   | 7%    | 8%     | 8%  | 10%       | 7%      | 6%     | 6%           | 5%       | 6%          | 4%    |
| Strongly disagree | 15%      | 20%        | 11%   | 19%    | 23%  | 20%   | 15%    | 21% | 14%       | 28%     | 21%    | 25%          | 17%      | 17%         | 13%   |

| Americas          | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 26%    | 23%     | 24%           | 30%        | 26%      | 30%   | 45%    | 52%    | 29%       | 24%       | 46%           | 21%  | 32%       | 40%               | 35%     | 23%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 12%    | 10%     | 11%           | 8%         | 9%       | 12%   | 18%    | 10%    | 9%        | 9%        | 18%           | 11%  | 10%       | 21%               | 17%     | 13%     |
| Neither           | 27%    | 27%     | 28%           | 27%        | 27%      | 22%   | 21%    | 19%    | 21%       | 22%       | 19%           | 27%  | 27%       | 20%               | 28%     | 27%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%     | 11%     | 11%           | 7%         | 8%       | 6%    | 4%     | 4%     | 7%        | 9%        | 4%            | 10%  | 7%        | 6%                | 8%      | 10%     |
| Strongly disagree | 27%    | 30%     | 27%           | 28%        | 30%      | 30%   | 11%    | 14%    | 34%       | 36%       | 13%           | 30%  | 25%       | 13%               | 12%     | 27%     |

| Europe            | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 36%     | 54%     | 35%    | 45%    | 55%      | 32%    | 40%            | 41%    | 42%   | 45%         | 55%   | 49%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 18%     | 14%     | 20%    | 15%    | 11%      | 15%    | 19%            | 17%    | 10%   | 19%         | 9%    | 22%     |
| Neither           | 21%     | 18%     | 18%    | 17%    | 18%      | 31%    | 21%            | 27%    | 17%   | 15%         | 13%   | 16%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 8%      | 3%      | 10%    | 5%     | 4%       | 12%    | 5%             | 5%     | 6%    | 5%          | 3%    | 4%      |
| Strongly disagree | 17%     | 11%     | 17%    | 18%    | 12%      | 10%    | 14%            | 10%    | 25%   | 15%         | 19%   | 10%     |

| Oceania           | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Strongly agree    | 44%       | 47%         |
| Somewhat agree    | 22%       | 19%         |
| Neither           | 19%       | 22%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 5%        | 3%          |
| Strongly disagree | 11%       | 8%          |

## Being gay, lesbian, bisexual, transgender, or intersex should be a crime.

|                   | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Strongly agree    | 30%     | 32%   | 43%   | 40%   | 26%     | 51%     | 17%          | 46%    | 33%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 13%     | 12%   | 11%   | 6%    | 13%     | 8%      | 5%           | 7%     | 11%      |
| Neither           | 23%     | 21%   | 21%   | 16%   | 22%     | 19%     | 17%          | 16%    | 22%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%      | 8%    | 5%    | 7%    | 9%      | 6%      | 9%           | 5%     | 10%      |
| Strongly disagree | 26%     | 27%   | 20%   | 30%   | 30%     | 17%     | 52%          | 26%    | 23%      |

|                   | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Strongly agree    | 24%      | 27%        | 5%    | 36%    | 31%  | 21%   | 13%    | 32% | 27%       | 11%     | 22%    | 35%          | 41%      | 13%         | 12%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 11%      | 14%        | 7%    | 11%    | 12%  | 10%   | 11%    | 13% | 11%       | 6%      | 9%     | 14%          | 13%      | 7%          | 10%   |
| Neither           | 25%      | 14%        | 27%   | 22%    | 23%  | 20%   | 18%    | 23% | 25%       | 21%     | 21%    | 20%          | 18%      | 22%         | 42%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 12%      | 13%        | 15%   | 7%     | 9%   | 11%   | 9%     | 8%  | 15%       | 5%      | 10%    | 10%          | 6%       | 12%         | 13%   |
| Strongly disagree | 28%      | 32%        | 46%   | 24%    | 26%  | 39%   | 50%    | 24% | 22%       | 56%     | 38%    | 22%          | 22%      | 47%         | 23%   |

|                   | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 8%     | 9%      | 12%           | 7%         | 7%       | 8%    | 8%     | 7%     | 8%        | 9%        | 8%            | 9%   | 9%        | 14%               | 14%     | 8%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 4%     | 5%      | 6%            | 5%         | 6%       | 5%    | 5%     | 4%     | 5%        | 4%        | 5%            | 7%   | 5%        | 6%                | 6%      | 10%     |
| Neither           | 26%    | 27%     | 25%           | 24%        | 27%      | 22%   | 18%    | 21%    | 20%       | 27%       | 22%           | 27%  | 30%       | 28%               | 32%     | 29%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 10%    | 8%      | 13%           | 6%         | 10%      | 6%    | 7%     | 8%     | 8%        | 9%        | 7%            | 12%  | 12%       | 10%               | 9%      | 10%     |
| Strongly disagree | 52%    | 51%     | 43%           | 58%        | 50%      | 59%   | 62%    | 60%    | 59%       | 51%       | 58%           | 45%  | 44%       | 42%               | 38%     | 44%     |

|                   | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 13%     | 5%      | 14%    | 13%    | 5%       | 13%    | 16%            | 7%     | 7%    | 9%          | 6%    | 9%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 9%      | 4%      | 14%    | 6%     | 4%       | 10%    | 6%             | 10%    | 6%    | 6%          | 5%    | 3%      |
| Neither           | 21%     | 19%     | 17%    | 23%    | 16%      | 24%    | 16%            | 26%    | 16%   | 10%         | 15%   | 15%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 12%     | 4%      | 11%    | 7%     | 8%       | 17%    | 8%             | 6%     | 6%    | 6%          | 7%    | 7%      |
| Strongly disagree | 44%     | 68%     | 44%    | 51%    | 67%      | 36%    | 53%            | 52%    | 66%   | 70%         | 67%   | 66%     |

|                   | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Strongly agree    | 11%       | 7%          |
| Somewhat agree    | 4%        | 5%          |
| Neither           | 19%       | 24%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 8%        | 6%          |
| Strongly disagree | 58%       | 58%         |



Adults should be allowed to have private consensual same-sex relationships.

|                   | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|-------------------|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Strongly agree    | 13%     | 11%   | 30%   | 21%   | 12%     | 23%     | 32%          | 24%    | 20%      |
| Somewhat agree    | 9%      | 9%    | 10%   | 8%    | 9%      | 8%      | 11%          | 7%     | 8%       |
| Neither           | 15%     | 16%   | 18%   | 16%   | 15%     | 18%     | 24%          | 16%    | 24%      |
| Somewhat disagree | 7%      | 6%    | 4%    | 6%    | 5%      | 6%      | 5%           | 5%     | 7%       |
| Strongly disagree | 57%     | 58%   | 38%   | 49%   | 59%     | 46%     | 28%          | 48%    | 41%      |

|                   | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------------|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Strongly agree    | 23%      | 23%        | 25%   | 11%    | 25%  | 24%   | 37%    | 19% | 6%        | 36%     | 19%    | 17%          | 28%      | 19%         | 19%   |
| Somewhat agree    | 12%      | 14%        | 20%   | 8%     | 12%  | 16%   | 15%    | 10% | 4%        | 13%     | 14%    | 10%          | 13%      | 15%         | 18%   |
| Neither           | 25%      | 12%        | 35%   | 15%    | 17%  | 26%   | 25%    | 18% | 18%       | 26%     | 18%    | 16%          | 16%      | 27%         | 40%   |
| Somewhat disagree | 10%      | 10%        | 7%    | 6%     | 8%   | 7%    | 9%     | 8%  | 7%        | 6%      | 8%     | 6%           | 7%       | 11%         | 9%    |
| Strongly disagree | 30%      | 42%        | 13%   | 60%    | 38%  | 27%   | 14%    | 45% | 65%       | 19%     | 40%    | 51%          | 36%      | 28%         | 14%   |

|                   | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Jamaica | Bolivia |
|-------------------|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 19%    | 15%     | 15%           | 21%        | 19%      | 29%   | 43%    | 27%    | 27%       | 18%       | 15%  | 17%       | 21%               | 25%     | 16%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 11%    | 14%     | 11%           | 11%        | 14%      | 11%   | 13%    | 11%    | 13%       | 14%       | 17%  | 9%        | 17%               | 9%      | 12%     |
| Neither           | 43%    | 38%     | 33%           | 43%        | 37%      | 36%   | 24%    | 36%    | 35%       | 35%       | 34%  | 46%       | 29%               | 32%     | 40%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%     | 8%      | 8%            | 6%         | 7%       | 6%    | 4%     | 7%     | 6%        | 7%        | 10%  | 6%        | 6%                | 7%      | 9%      |
| Strongly disagree | 17%    | 24%     | 33%           | 19%        | 23%      | 18%   | 15%    | 18%    | 19%       | 26%       | 24%  | 23%       | 27%               | 27%     | 23%     |

|                   | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|-------------------|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Strongly agree    | 25%     | 40%     | 28%    | 25%    | 37%      | 22%    | 40%            | 29%    | 35%   | 47%         | 41%   | 52%     |
| Somewhat agree    | 15%     | 12%     | 18%    | 12%    | 11%      | 16%    | 14%            | 14%    | 11%   | 11%         | 10%   | 13%     |
| Neither           | 21%     | 24%     | 17%    | 29%    | 30%      | 41%    | 21%            | 37%    | 37%   | 17%         | 26%   | 20%     |
| Somewhat disagree | 9%      | 6%      | 12%    | 6%     | 4%       | 7%     | 5%             | 8%     | 5%    | 8%          | 6%    | 4%      |
| Strongly disagree | 30%     | 17%     | 25%    | 28%    | 18%      | 14%    | 20%            | 13%    | 12%   | 18%         | 18%   | 11%     |

|                   | Australia | New Zealand |
|-------------------|-----------|-------------|
| Strongly agree    | 46%       | 47%         |
| Somewhat agree    | 13%       | 14%         |
| Neither           | 23%       | 24%         |
| Somewhat disagree | 4%        | 5%          |
| Strongly disagree | 14%       | 11%         |

## Should same-sex marriage be legal?

| <b>Africa</b> |     | Algeria | Egypt | Ghana | Kenya | Morocco | Nigeria | South Africa | Uganda | Zimbabwe |
|---------------|-----|---------|-------|-------|-------|---------|---------|--------------|--------|----------|
| Yes           | 10% | 16%     | 20%   | 21%   | 14%   | 21%     | 40%     | 15%          | 19%    |          |
| No            | 71% | 58%     | 60%   | 62%   | 65%   | 62%     | 34%     | 63%          | 59%    |          |
| Don't know    | 20% | 26%     | 20%   | 17%   | 21%   | 18%     | 26%     | 22%          | 22%    |          |

| <b>Asia</b> |     | Malaysia | Kazakhstan | Japan | Jordan | Iraq | India | Israel | UAE | Indonesia | Vietnam | Turkey | Saudi Arabia | Pakistan | Philippines | China |
|-------------|-----|----------|------------|-------|--------|------|-------|--------|-----|-----------|---------|--------|--------------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes         | 30% | 12%      | 33%        | 14%   | 22%    | 35%  | 49%   | 19%    | 14% | 45%       | 17%     | 18%    | 30%          | 25%      | 31%         |       |
| No          | 47% | 66%      | 27%        | 62%   | 50%    | 35%  | 27%   | 59%    | 69% | 25%       | 59%     | 58%    | 51%          | 52%      | 30%         |       |
| Don't know  | 23% | 21%      | 40%        | 23%   | 28%    | 30%  | 24%   | 22%    | 17% | 30%       | 23%     | 24%    | 19%          | 24%      | 39%         |       |

| <b>Americas</b> |     | Mexico | Ecuador | Dominican Rep | Costa Rica | Colombia | Chile | Canada | Brazil | Argentina | Venezuela | United States | Peru | Nicaragua | Trinidad & Tobago | Bolivia |
|-----------------|-----|--------|---------|---------------|------------|----------|-------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------|------|-----------|-------------------|---------|
| Yes             | 42% | 27%    | 23%     | 33%           | 35%        | 48%      | 54%   | 39%    | 32%    | 46%       | 29%       | 28%           | 22%  | 28%       | 28%               |         |
| No              | 31% | 49%    | 54%     | 40%           | 45%        | 32%      | 26%   | 36%    | 43%    | 31%       | 43%       | 43%           | 50%  | 54%       | 42%               |         |
| Don't know      | 27% | 24%    | 23%     | 26%           | 19%        | 20%      | 20%   | 25%    | 18%    | 24%       | 27%       | 29%           | 29%  | 30%       | 30%               |         |

| <b>Europe</b> |     | Ukraine | Croatia | Russia | Serbia | Portugal | Poland | United Kingdom | France | Spain | Netherlands | Italy | Ireland |
|---------------|-----|---------|---------|--------|--------|----------|--------|----------------|--------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| Yes           | 13% | 36%     | 13%     | 21%    | 53%    | 30%      | 48%    | 41%            | 63%    | 64%   | 43%         | 64%   | 64%     |
| No            | 60% | 44%     | 66%     | 55%    | 27%    | 45%      | 29%    | 30%            | 20%    | 19%   | 35%         | 18%   | 18%     |
| Don't know    | 27% | 20%     | 20%     | 24%    | 21%    | 25%      | 23%    | 29%            | 17%    | 17%   | 22%         | 18%   | 18%     |

| <b>Oceania</b> |     | Australia | New Zealand |
|----------------|-----|-----------|-------------|
| Yes            | 56% | 57%       |             |
| No             | 26% | 22%       |             |
| Don't know     | 18% | 21%       |             |



**THE  
PERSONAL  
AND THE  
POLITICAL:  
ATTITUDES TO  
LGBTI PEOPLE  
AROUND  
THE WORLD**



**ilga**

OCTOBER 2016