

>THEMES

DATA COLLECTION

AUSTRIA

The Ministry of Interior started recording data on hate crimes in 2020. Between November 2020 and April 2021, 97 hate crimes were recorded that were committed on the ground of sexual orientation. Transphobic hate crimes are registered under 'gender' or wrongly under 'sexual orientation'.

BULGARIA

GLAS Foundation launched a campaign to encourage cohabiting same-sex couples to register this information in the National Census.

NORTHERN CYPRUS

QCA launched the Human Rights Platform in October to monitor human rights violations impacting LGBTI people in the northern part of Cyprus.

CROATIA

Trans Aid's research found that medical professionals have little to no knowledge about intersex issues, but most of the hospitals that responded do perform surgeries on intersex infants. Trans Aid will conduct further research in 2022 to map allies and main gaps in the knowledge of medical professionals.

IRELAND

In May, the Department of Equality launched 'LGBTI+ Youth in Ireland and across Europe', highlighting research gaps related to LGBTI+ youth.

MALTA

The National Statistics Office, for the first time, included questions on sexual orientation and gender identity as well as race, ethnic origin, religion and belief in the National Census conducted at the end of the year.

POLAND

40 civil society organisations turned to the Central Statistical Office (CSO) in April, concerned that this year's census does not recognise same-sex marriages conducted abroad, or allow trans and non-binary people to indicate their true gender. Those providing "false" information according to the Office, including on gender, could be held criminally liable. The CSO answered in July, affirming that same-sex marriages will be recognised in the survey, but provided a negative answer on the issue of gender identity.

SERBIA

In January, NGO Da se zna! published "The right to leave you alone: A Guide to the Protection of the Personal Data of the Queer Community".

Despite numerous recommendations from the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), the Council of Europe, and the EU, Serbia still does not gather data on anti-LGBTI hate crimes.

SLOVAKIA

Inakost' encouraged cohabiting same-sex couples to mark their relationship status in the census. While the census only asks about whether respondents are in a marriage, which is only possible for heterosexual couples, it does ask respondents if they live with anyone and if that person is a man or a woman.

SPAIN

In March, Catalonia's Parliament included for the first time four gender options in the registration form of new deputies. These options were 'man', 'woman', 'non-binary' and 'prefer not to answer'. The move is to implement the Gender Equality Plan, which sets out the inclusion of a gender perspective in data collection efforts.

UNITED KINGDOM

The census in England, Wales and Northern Ireland took place on 21 March. Several LGBTI organisations encouraged the community to answer the voluntary questions on sexual orientation or gender identity to have a better idea of the size of the community. Gendered Intelligence advised trans people to answer by self-identifying. The census guidance initially said that the respondents could enter the gender marker from their passport, which can be changed in the UK without a legal process. Anti-trans groups lobbied to have this section changed. In March, the High Court ordered to remove 'passport' from the list. Accordingly, respondents were asked to indicate the 'sex' on their birth certificate or gender recognition certificate.

The anti-trans group Fair Play for Women began court action in November to challenge the 2022 Census in Scotland, which would allow trans people to self-identify.