

>THEMES

PUBLIC OPINION AND ATTITUDES

BULGARIA

A new study found that more than 40% of voters would support a party with a positive attitude towards LGBTI people.

CZECHIA

The majority of the population continues to support marriage equality, 65 % according to a July poll that gathered 7,000 responses.

ESTONIA

The Estonian Human Rights Centre published its fifth opinion poll results, which found that attitudes towards LGBT people have improved significantly. For instance, the number of Estonian residents who consider same-sex attraction acceptable (53%) has risen by 12% compared with 2019. 64% thought that same-sex partners should have the opportunity to officially register their partnership according to the Registered Partnership Act and 47% supported marriage equality.

GEORGIA

WISG conducted a study on societal attitudes towards LGBTQI persons, to be published in 2022, highlighting the detrimental impact of institutional bias and oppression, the role of the state in anti-LGBTQ aggression, and the positive impact on education and sensitisation.

HUNGARY

In June, the IPSOS 2021 public opinion poll found that 59% of Hungarians thought same-sex couples should have the same right to adoption as others, and 60% thought same-sex couples were just as suitable to be parents as heterosexual couples. Also in June, Publicus found similar results.

In July, four out of ten of Publicus' respondents thought there was a real risk that LGBTQ organisations carried out propaganda in daycares and schools, and three out of ten thought it was possible that one can become 'homosexual' if they learn about it.

In July, Opinio's representative study found that 22% thought that the 'propaganda law' will serve to combat pedophilia, while close to 60% saw it as a severe restriction of LGBT rights.

In August, a public opinion survey commissioned by Hättér

and Amnesty found that public support for LGBT people had never been stronger in Hungary.

LITHUANIA

News site LRT's poll found that a third of Lithuanians support legal recognition for same-sex couples.

In May, a poll launched by the President found that almost half are against the Istanbul Convention.

MONTENEGRO

Juventas's study (not published), conducted by Kantar, found that over 70% of the population believes that being LGBT is a disease, but over two-thirds would report anti-LGBTI violence to the police.

NETHERLANDS

In February, the government presented the first ever research on intersex people's societal acceptance, finding that 67% of the population does not know what exactly intersex is, and that knowledge about intersex increases acceptance.

Another survey found growing public awareness about non-binary people.

POLAND

According to the latest survey prepared by Ipsos for OKO.press and Wyborcza, 56% of Poles would support *at least* civil partnership for same-sex couples.

PORTUGAL

In September, ILGA Portugal organised five online debates with representatives from Faro, Setúbal, Lisboa, Coimbra and Porto, ahead of Portugal's local elections. In Lisboa, and contrary to provisional results, a new right-wing oriented executive was appointed, with Carlos Moedas - former EU Commissioner for Research, Innovation and Science - being elected as mayor. Well-known journalist, Laurinda Alves, who has previously made homophobic and transphobic remarks, was elected City Councilor for Social Rights.

SERBIA

A 2021 report of the UCLA Williams Institute (based on 2017 data) found that despite only 0.01% of Serbians knowing they have a trans friend or family member, 60% thought that trans people should be protected from

discrimination and 64% thought that trans people should have access to gender-affirming surgeries.

SLOVAKIA

A survey in March on public attitudes in Czechia and Slovakia found that Slovaks are less accepting of LGBT, but more accepting of immigrants.

SWEDEN

The trans organisation FPES's report on public attitudes towards trans people found that the Swedish public has a relatively high degree of knowledge about trans people and an overwhelmingly positive in their attitude towards them, but perceive anti-trans prejudice as common. family's support.

SWITZERLAND

A representative study found that 53% of the Swiss population are (rather) in favour of introducing non-binary gender markers on official documents.