



# INTERSECTIONS

DIVING INTO THE  
FRA LGBTI II  
SURVEY DATA

MIGRANT  
AND RACIAL,  
ETHNIC AND  
RELIGIOUS  
MINORITIES  
BRIEFING

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and North Macedonia and Serbia (2019)*

# Note

Equinox Initiative for Racial Justice is a people of colour-led initiative working to advance rights and justice for all people in Europe. Equinox works in solidarity with a coalition of racial and social justice leaders and organisations to influence European Union law and policy.

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# Introduction

A significant number of people living in the EU continue to experience discrimination, inequalities and violence based on their sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or sex characteristics (SOGIESC). When combined with other personal characteristics such as migration status, race, ethnicity, and nationality, discrimination against LGBTI people takes a different form, exposing the gaps in EU policies aiming to protect sexual and gender minorities, as well as those in anti-racism and migration policies. These problems undermine fundamental EU values and show how some Member States have failed to effectively protect the rights of all. With this report, ILGA-Europe and Equinox Initiative for Racial Justice present available data on the situation of racialised LGBTI people in Europe from a racial justice perspective.

In 2019, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) conducted the second round of the LGBTI Survey which shows how LGBTI people experience their human and fundamental rights in daily life across Europe. [1]

This briefing, and other briefings in the Intersections [2] series, seeks to elaborate on existing analysis of the FRA LGBTI Survey II, and summarises the most relevant data about the experiences of LGBTI persons in Europe with a migration background coming from outside of EU (hereinafter - migrants from outside of the EU (MOEU)), LGBTI non-migrant ethnic minorities (NMEM) and LGBTI religious minorities (RM) in the EU. To understand the challenges faced by LGBTI migrants from outside of the EU and belonging to ethnic or religious minorities, we created sub-populations of respondents, who identified themselves as belonging to these groups, and compared them with all respondents to the survey.

The methodology and background information on the survey are available in Annex 1.

# Results and Discussion

Respondents to the FRA LGBTI II Survey were asked questions about their identities and demographic information, socioeconomic status, parenthood, experiences with discrimination, violence, and harassment, and life satisfaction. In this briefing, we highlight key findings from the cross tabulation regarding the lived experiences of racialised LGBTI people, in the survey under the categories of migrants from outside of the EU, LGBTI non-migrant ethnic minorities and LGBTI religious minorities.

The full disaggregated data analysis is available in table form [at this link](#).

## Demographic Information

The total number of respondents of the FRA LGBTI II Survey was 139,799. From those responses, 26,156 (18.71%) were from migrants from outside of the EU (MOEU), 5,299 (3.79%) from non-migrant ethnic minorities (NMEM) and 3,323 (2.38%) from religious minorities (RM) (within this group Jews (711, 0.51% of all respondents) and Muslim people (955, 0.68% of all respondents) are also disaggregated).

The survey asked respondents if they were a trans person, and stated that “the term trans is used in this survey as a broad umbrella term that includes all those who are transgender, non-binary, gender variant, polygender, agender, gender-fluid, cross dressers, transsexual, or men and women with a transsexual past, and other terms”[3].

While the percentage of trans people among MOEU (13.76%) was somewhat similar to all respondents (14.51%), this percentage was slightly higher for NMEM and RM (16.27% and 18.77%, respectively). Similar result is true for the percentage of intersex people (3.09% of MOEU, 4.06% of NMEM and 5.56% of RM, compared to 2.45% of all respondents).

There were also more respondents with disabilities in all three groups (7.96% of MOEU, 11.05% of NMEM and 8.40% of RM) compared to all respondents (5.18%) (table 1).

Table 1. Having a disability, H15\_C

	All respondents	Migrants from outside the EU	Non-migrant ethnic minorities	Religious Minorities	Muslim People	Jewish People
Yes	5.18%	7.96%	11.05%	8.40%	5.48%	17.02%
No	94.82%	92.04%	88.95%	91.60%	94.52%	82.98%

Regarding the gender identity of these three groups, there are differences compared to the baseline. The three groups (MOEU, NMEM, and RM) have lower percentages of individuals identifying as women/girls and higher percentages of individuals identifying as men/boys compared to all respondents. Among these three groups, religious minorities have the lowest percentage of individuals identifying as women/girls and the highest percentage of individuals identifying as men/boys. RM also has a relatively high percentage of individuals identifying as non-binary and those who do not identify as any of these compared to all respondents. For more information, refer to Table 2.

**Table 2. Gender identity, A3**

	All respondents	Migrants from outside the EU	Non-migrant ethnic minorities	Religious Minorities	Muslim People	Jewish People
Woman/girl	37.81%	36.89%	35.30%	29.91%	16.78%	33.36%
Man/boy	51.36%	51.70%	52.60%	54.01%	74.27%	48.00%
Trans woman/girl	1.84%	2.30%	1.23%	2.85%	1.55%	4.18%
Trans man/boy	1.90%	1.49%	1.59%	2.38%	1.49%	2.00%
Non-binary etc.	6.22%	6.12%	8.15%	9.96%	5.62%	12.01%
Does not identify as any of these	0.86%	1.50%	1.12%	0.89%	0.30%	0.44%

When asked about their sexual orientation, respondents were given the options of identifying as “gay”, “lesbian”, “bisexual”, “heterosexual/straight”, “other”, or “unknown”. Based on table 3, we can see that there are notable differences in sexual orientation across the different groups.

RM has the lowest percentage of individuals identifying as gay (34.62%) compared to the overall survey population. Additionally, RM has the highest percentage of individuals identifying as “other” (3.76%), indicating a potentially more diverse range of sexual orientations within this group.

MOEU has a slightly lower percentage of individuals identifying as lesbian (18.57%) compared to the overall survey population, but a slightly higher percentage of individuals identifying as heterosexual/straight (2.05%)

NMEM, on the other hand, has a lower percentage of individuals identifying as lesbian (15.02%) and a higher percentage identifying as bisexual (43.32%) compared to the overall survey population.

**Table 4. Sexual Orientation, A4**

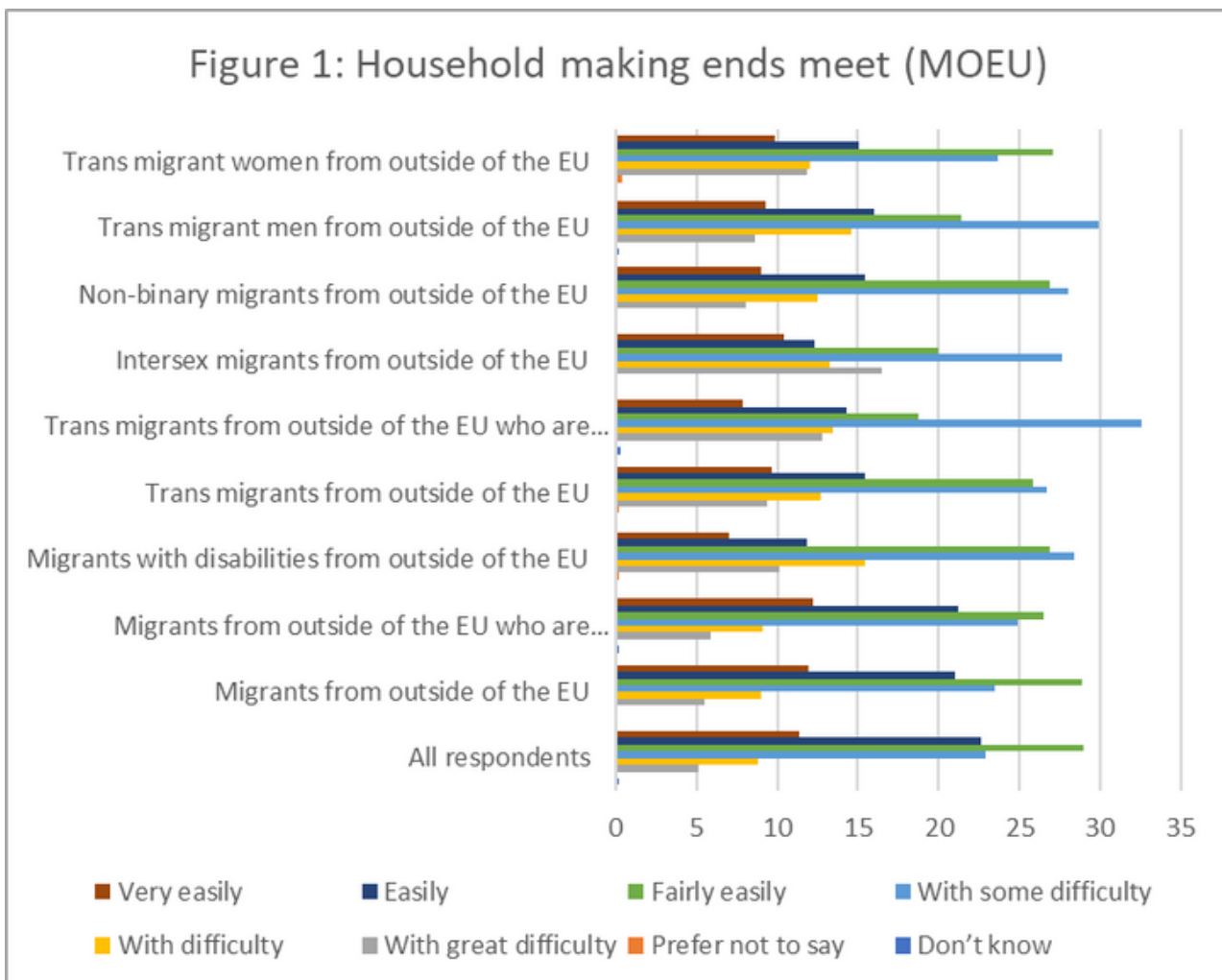
	All respondents	Migrants from outside the EU	Non-migrant ethnic minorities	Religious Minorities	Muslim People	Jewish People
Don't know	0.06%	0.09%	0.05%	0.11%	0.00%	0.53%
Lesbian	19.86%	18.57%	0.05%	18.02%	7.76%	22.11%
Gay	36.96%	37.85%	36.68%	34.62%	42.50%	29.49%
Bisexual	38.90%	38.44%	43.32%	41.16%	43.94%	44.11%
Heterosexual/ Straight	1.59%	2.05%	1.76%	2.33%	3.01%	0.54%
Other	2.63%	3.00%	3.18%	3.76%	2.79%	3.21%

19.44 % of MOEU and 29.55% of RM said they considered themselves as being part of an ethnic or migrant minority, compared to 7.71% of all LGBTI respondents. Further disaggregated data on religious minorities shows that half of all Muslims and more than one quarter of Jewish LGBTI people who responded identify as being part of an ethnic or migrant minority.

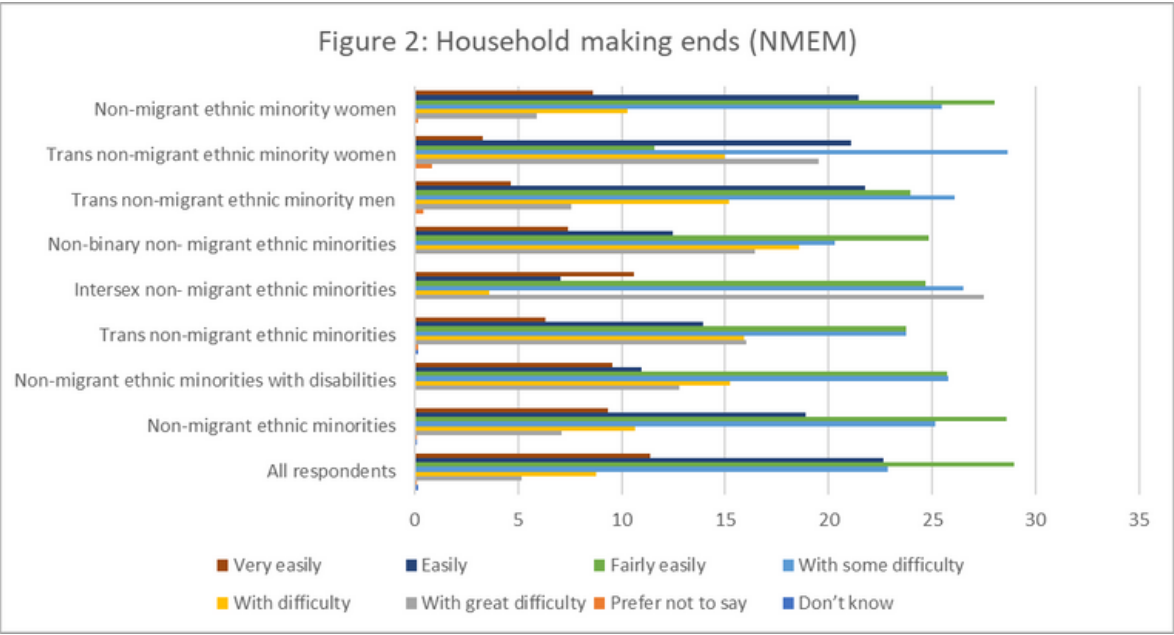
# Socioeconomic status

## Poverty

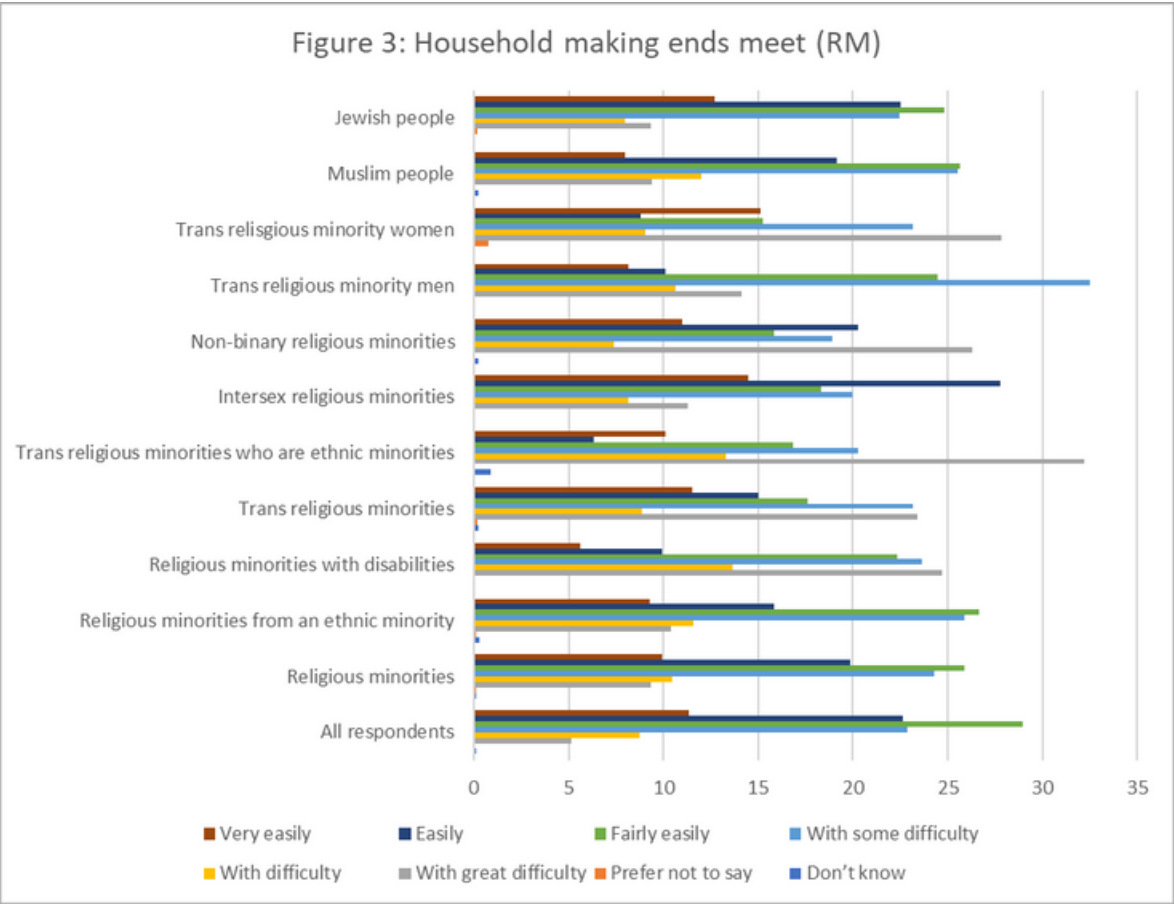
Migrants from outside of the EU with disabilities (15.48%) and MOEU belonging to an ethnic minority and identifying as trans (13.45%) are more likely to have difficulties making ends meet compared to all respondents (8.76%) and other LGBTI MOEU (9.09%).



Non-migrant ethnic minorities (7.11%) are generally more likely to have great difficulty making ends meet compared to a baseline (5.15%). This exacerbates if they have a disability (12.77%), are trans (16.03%), non-binary (16.42%), trans women (19.51%) or intersex (27.5%).



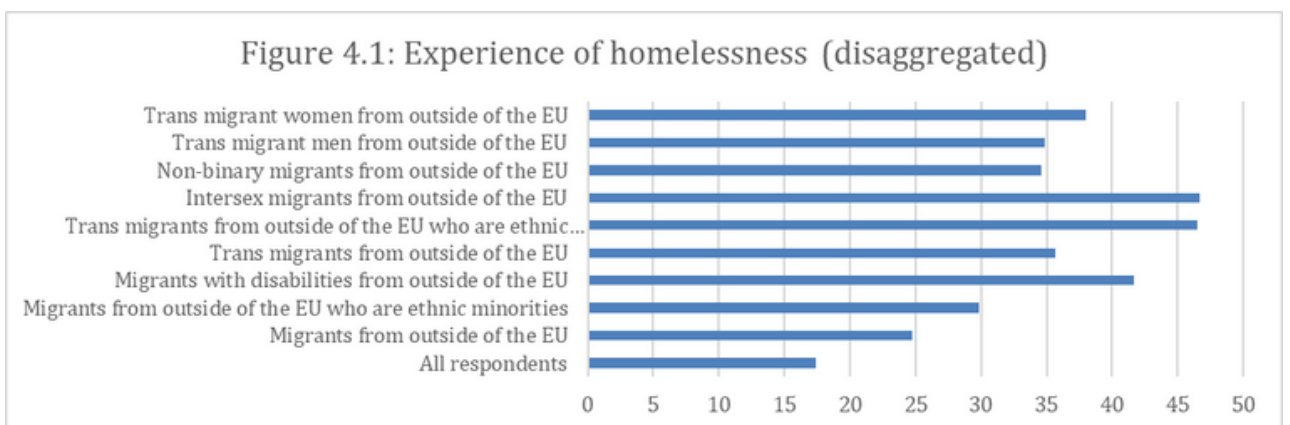
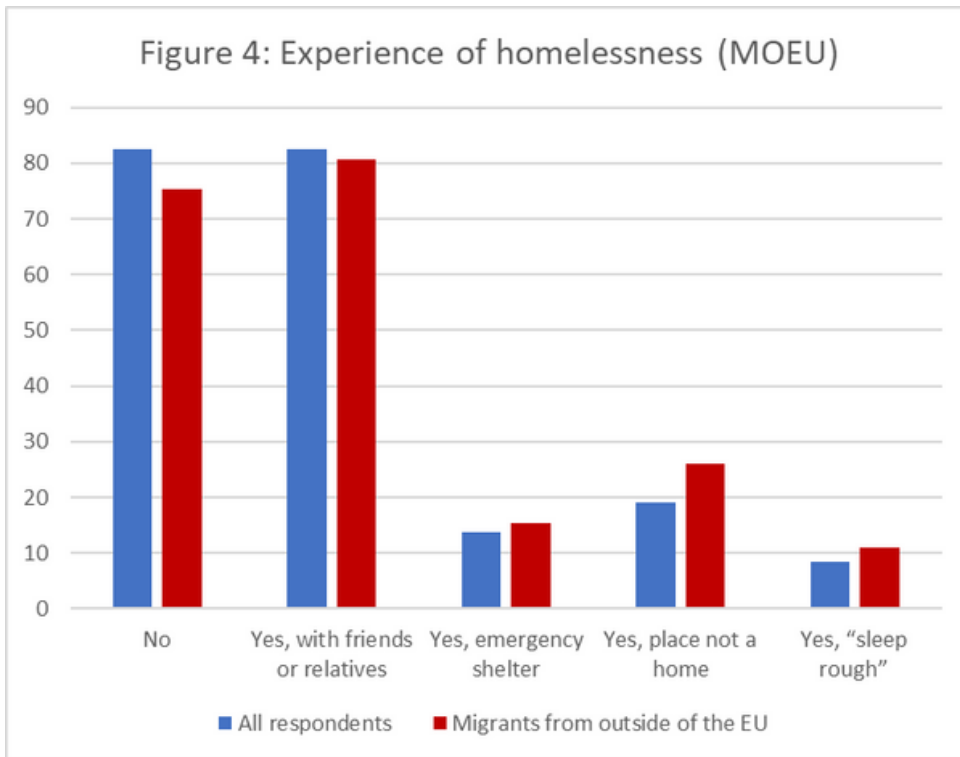
Religious minorities are generally more likely to have great difficulties (9.33%), difficulties (10.46%), or some difficulties (24.30%) making ends meet compared to all respondents (5.15%, 8.76% and 22.88%, respectively). Strikingly, RM with disabilities (24.79%) and from an ethnic or migrant minority and if they are trans (32.23%) have great difficulties making ends meet compared to all respondents (5.15%) and other LGBTI RM (9.33%).



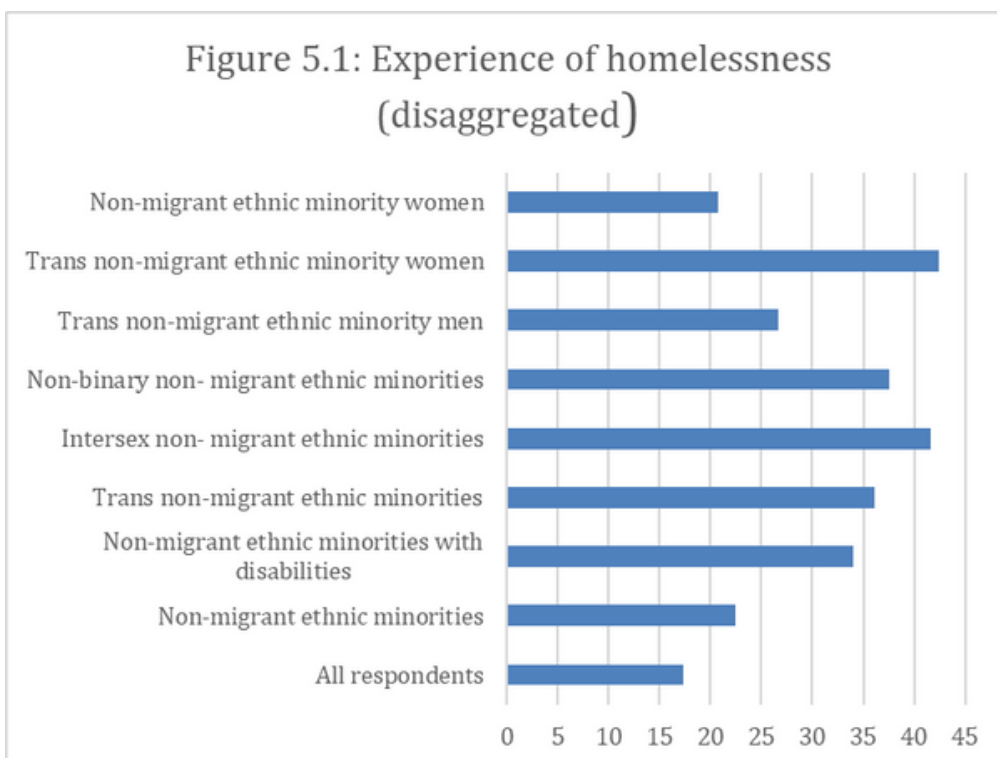
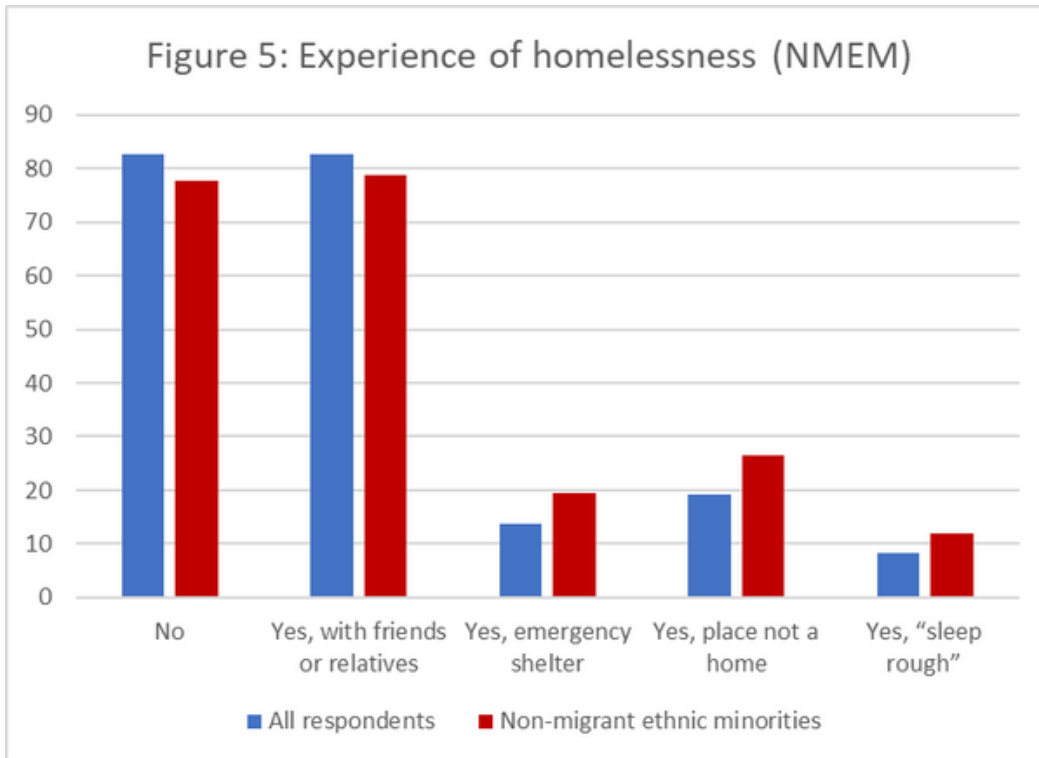


## Homelessness

Compared to all respondents (17.39%), MOEU have a higher likelihood of experiencing homelessness in their lifetime, with 24.74% of them reporting so. This percentage increases to 41.62% if they also have a disability, 46.53% if they self-identify as an ethnic minority and trans, and 46.64% if they are intersex. Additionally, MOEU is more likely to have stayed in an emergency shelter (15.32% compared to all respondents' average of 13.81%), stayed somewhere that they did not consider a home (26.13% compared to all respondents' average of 19.19%), and slept rough (11.09% compared to all respondents' average of 8.41%).



Compared to all respondents, non-migrant ethnic minorities (NMEM) have a slightly higher likelihood of experiencing homelessness in their lifetime, with 22.40% of them reporting so. However, for trans women NMEM (42.35%) and intersex NMEM (41.62%), this percentage is doubled. Moreover, LGBTI NMEM are more likely than all respondents to have experienced homelessness in an emergency shelter (19.46% compared to 13.81%), somewhere they do not consider a home (26.37% compared to 19.19%), and to have slept rough (11.83% compared to 8.41%).



## Employment

When examining respondents' employment, the answers of LGBTI migrants from outside of the EU are similar to those of all respondents. However, further analysis of MOEUs with intersecting identities reveals significant differences in employment compared to all respondents. MOEUs with disabilities (33.7%) or who are intersex (28.93%) are less likely to be in paid work compared to all respondents (49.06%). In contrast, intersex MOEUs (4.9%) or MOEUs with disabilities (3.71%) are more likely to be in unpaid or volunteer work compared to all respondents (less than 1%). MOEUs who identify as trans (7.38%), intersex (7.95%), or trans feminine (9.23%) are more likely to be unemployed compared to all respondents (4.78%). Notably, trans women are most likely to be carrying out domestic duties (3.5%) compared to all respondents (0.60%) or all MOEUs (0.87%).

Non-migrant ethnic minorities (NMEM) are slightly less likely to be in paid work (43.84%) than all LGBTI respondents (49.06%). This disparity increases if they have additional intersecting identities, such as a being non-binary (23.99%), trans (29.33%), intersex (32.00%), having disability (35.14%), or being trans men (39.95%) or trans women (40.88%). The NMEM group is more likely to do unpaid or volunteer work and is also more likely to be students in general (38.01%) compared to all respondents (27.92%). This trend is even more pronounced if they live in an all-female household (44.91%), or if they identify as intersex (42.09%) or non-binary (39.30%). Additionally, a significant percentage of NMEM with disabilities (20.41%), trans women (14.08%) or intersex people (12.19%) are unable to work due to long-term health issues compared to all respondents (2.35%).

LGBTI individuals, who are also religious minorities are more likely to engage in unpaid or volunteer work (1.24%), particularly if they have a disability (3.02%) or identify as a trans man (6.82%), compared to a 0.09% of all respondents. RM are also more likely to be unemployed (5.92%) compared to all respondents (4.78%). This likelihood increases for RM with intersecting identities, such as having a disability (8.43%), identifying as trans feminine (10.95%), as non-binary (12.59%) or being from an ethnic or migrant minority and being trans (17.81%).

## Access to healthcare services

In general, LGBTI migrants from outside the EU have a slightly higher likelihood of having a long-term health issue or illness (35.86%) compared to all respondents (33.66%). The survey asked respondents about their experiences with accessing healthcare services, and overall, migrants from outside the EU encountered higher levels of difficulties in accessing healthcare services. Specifically, trans women and intersex individuals belonging to MOEU faced the highest levels of difficulty in accessing healthcare services, with rates almost 10 times higher than all respondents for gaining access to healthcare services and changing providers, 5 times higher for being pressured to undergo treatment, and at least 3 times higher for having their specific healthcare needs ignored by service providers. Additionally, a larger percentage of non-binary (20.04%), trans masculine (17.93%), and trans (16.11%) MOEU avoided healthcare services compared to all respondents (6.44%).

Non-migrant ethnic minorities have slightly higher rates of fair (19.49%), bad (4.99%), and very bad (1.04%) health compared to all respondents (17.09%, 3.88%, and 0.53%, respectively). Similar to MOEU, NMEM face higher levels of difficulties accessing healthcare services in various ways. Specifically, one in four trans women belonging to NMEM experience difficulties accessing healthcare services, and 40.04% of intersex NMEM experience inappropriate curiosity or comments from healthcare providers, compared to 14.24% of all LGBTI respondents.

Religious minorities are generally more likely to have bad (5.51%) or very bad (1.94%) health and to have a long-term health problem or illness (36.66%) compared to all respondents (3.88%, 0.53%, and 33.66%, respectively). LGBTI religious minorities face higher levels of difficulties accessing healthcare services across the board. Specifically, trans men and trans women belonging to religious minorities experience at least six times higher levels of difficulty accessing healthcare services compared to the baseline of all respondents (3.12%). Additionally, intersex people belonging to religious minorities are the largest group reporting that their specific healthcare needs are being ignored, compared to 7.18% of all LGBTI respondents and 10.75% of all respondents from religious minorities (32.55%).

## Experiences of discrimination

LGBTI migrants from outside the EU face various forms of discrimination. While looking for work, 10.65% of them experience discrimination, with the likelihood increasing to 21.89% if they have a disability, 36.31% if they are trans, 26.78% if they are intersex, 26.32% if they are non-binary, and a strikingly high 41.33% or 46.57% if they are trans men or trans women, respectively.

In the workplace, the rates of discrimination are even higher, with MOEU who are trans experiencing 24.17% discrimination, those with a disability experiencing 31.33%, non-binary individuals experiencing 31.47%, trans feminine individuals experiencing 35.01%, and trans masculine individuals experiencing 40.44%, compared to the general MOEU discrimination rate of 20.44% and 20.83%.

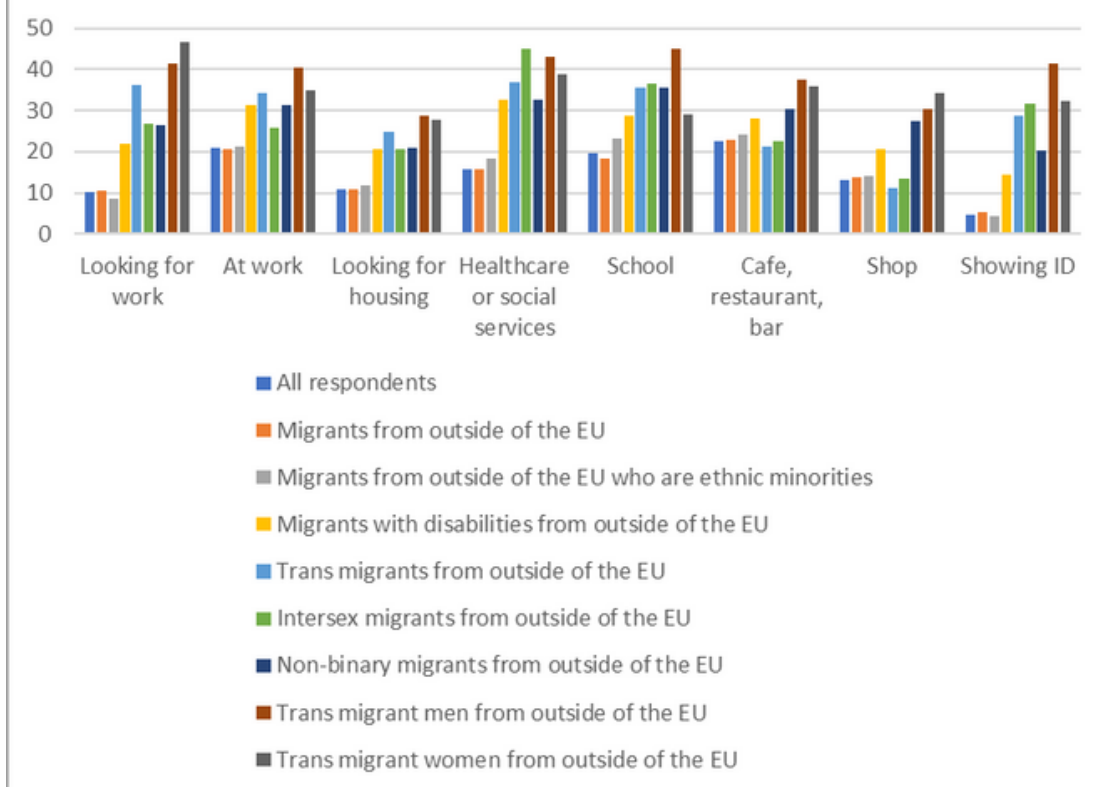
When looking for housing, MOEU are more likely to experience discrimination if they have a disability (20.61%), are trans (24.9%), are trans feminine (27.68%), or trans masculine (28.59%), compared to 10.95% of all respondents.

In healthcare or social services, MOEU are more likely to face discrimination if they have a disability (32.76%), are non-binary (32.80%), are trans (36.80%), trans feminine (38.84%), trans masculine (42.92%), or are intersex (45%), compared to the overall discrimination rate of 15.73%.

At school, MOEU who self-identify as an ethnic minority (23.07%), have a disability (28.77%), are trans feminine (29.04%), trans (35.62%), intersex (36.57%), non-binary (35.58%), or trans masculine (45.02%) are more likely to experience discrimination, compared to the 19.51% of all respondents.

Lastly, trans men, trans women, and non-binary MOEU are twice as likely to experience discrimination in a shop and while showing ID compared to all respondents (13.08% and 4.66%, respectively).

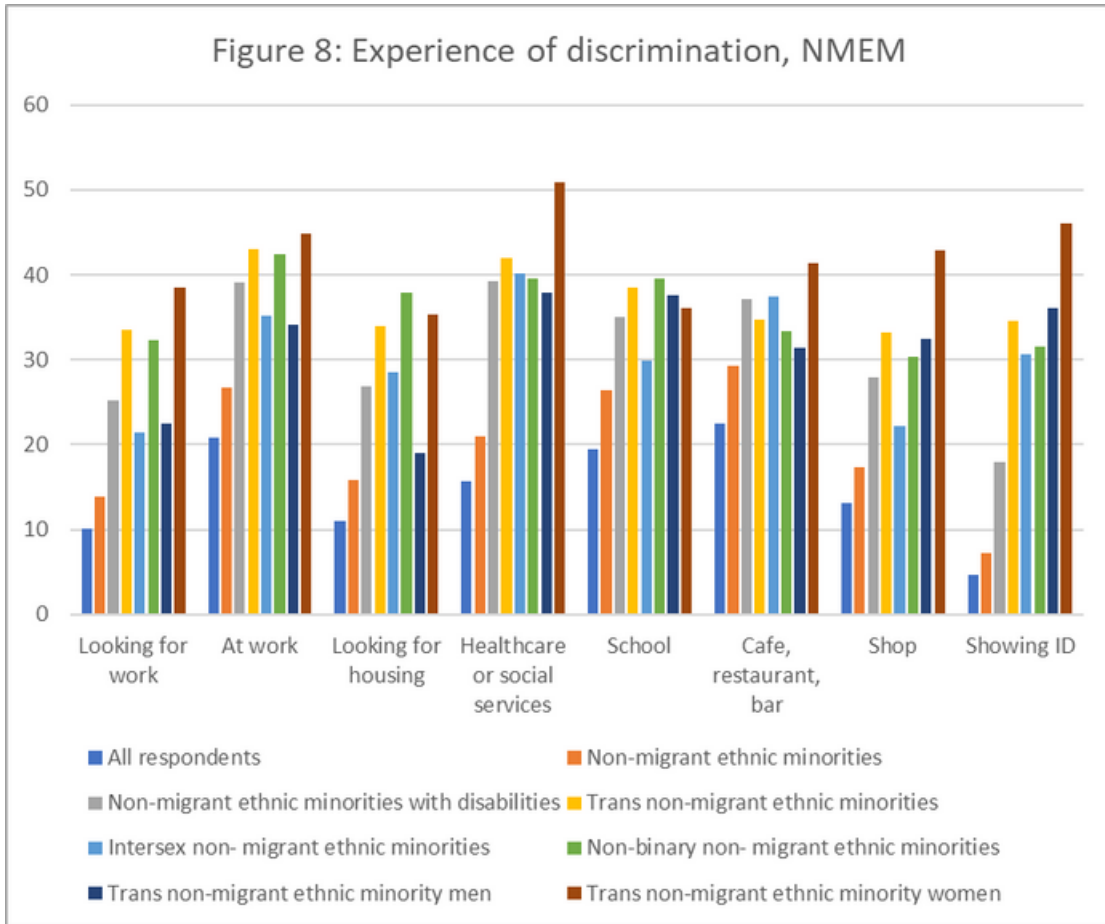
Figure 7: Experience of discrimination, MOEU



Non-migrant ethnic minorities experience higher levels of discrimination in various settings compared to all respondents. This discrimination increases across the board if they also have a disability, are trans, intersex, non-binary, trans masculine or trans feminine. Discrimination against NMEM is most likely to occur while looking for work, at work, accessing healthcare or social services, in a café, restaurant or bar, in a shop, or while showing ID, especially if they are also trans feminine.

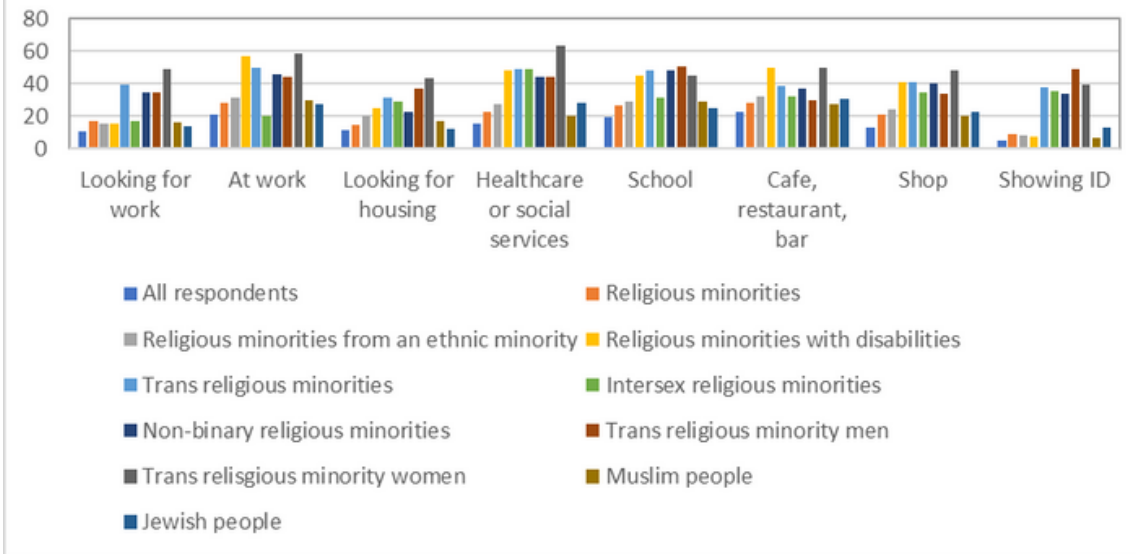
Notably, half of trans women from NMEM experience discrimination in healthcare or social services, which is much higher than the general MOEU discrimination rate of 20.92% and the baseline of 15.73%. When it comes to discrimination in housing or school, NMEM are most likely to experience it if they are also non-binary, with rates of 37.83% and 39.51%, respectively, compared to all respondents at 10.95% and 19.51%, respectively.

Figure 8: Experience of discrimination, NMEM



LGBTI individuals who identify as religious minorities have faced higher levels of discrimination in all areas of life compared to all respondents. Further data analysis shows that more than half of trans women who also identify as religious minorities experience discrimination in healthcare or social services and at work, followed by cafes, restaurants, and bars (50.03%) and while job hunting (48.97%). Additionally, half of trans men belonging to religious minorities face discrimination while showing ID and at school, compared to 4.66% and 19.51% of all respondents, respectively. Almost one in three Muslim LGBTI individuals have experienced discrimination at work and at school, while Jewish LGBTI individuals have faced higher levels of discrimination in cafes, restaurants, and bars (30.65%) and in healthcare or social services (28.16%).

Figure 9: Experience of discrimination, RM



## Reporting of discrimination

When it comes to reporting incidents of discrimination, migrants from outside of the EU have in general higher levels of reporting rates across the board compared to all respondents, with the exception of reporting to lawyers. They are most likely to report incidents to employers (67.81%), the places where incidents happened (48.78%) and to the police (21.62%). Further disaggregated data shows that they are most likely to report the incident if they are trans women (18.17%), have a disability (15.41%), or are intersex (13.20%). Notably, intersex (11.74%) and non-binary (14.58%) MOEU have the lowest rate of reporting to the police compared to all LGBTI respondents (16.58%) and all MOEU in general (21.62%). Reasons for not reporting the incidents of discrimination to the police do not substantially differ from all respondents.

Compared to all respondents, religious minorities have higher levels of reporting incidents of discrimination both by themselves (15.36%) and by someone else (2.99%). Muslim RMs are more likely to have third-party reporting (4.67%) while Jewish RMs have lower levels (0.86%). Within RMs, those who identify as intersex (36.81%), trans feminine (28.97%), or have a disability (33.56%) have significantly higher reporting rates compared to the baseline (9.27%). RMs are more likely to report to NGOs, LGBTI organizations, or lawyers (11.44%, 22.16%, and 10.10% respectively) compared to all respondents (2.92%, 10.81%, and 4.60% respectively). However, they are less likely to report to their employer, the place where the incident occurred, or the police (49.71%, 34.37%, and 15.00% respectively) compared to all respondents (56.83%, 47.49%, and 16.58% respectively). Reporting to the police drops significantly for RMs who are from an ethnic migrant minority (7.73%), Muslim (11.66%), or trans men (3.71%). Intersex people from RMs are slightly more likely to say they did not report because they did not know how, while Muslim RM say they did not report because they do not trust authorities.

## Analysis: Discrimination and socio-economic situation of LGBTI minorities

The presented data above sheds light on the impact of intersecting identities on various socio-economic opportunities. When looking at the socio-economic situation of LGBTI persons belonging to migrants, ethnic and religious minorities, it is important to keep in mind that factors such as racism, xenophobia, ableism, negative attitudes, and discrimination in the job market contribute to lower rates of paid employment among LGBTI individuals with intersecting identities. Similarly, intersectional discrimination based on race, SOGIESC, residence status, and religion can lead to higher rates of unemployment among certain groups. These forms of discrimination are often interconnected and can reinforce one another, leading to a compounding effect that further socio-economic disadvantages of LGBTI minorities.

For instance, an individual who identifies as LGBTI and is also from a migrant community outside of the EU may face discrimination in employment due to their SOGIESC, as well as discrimination due to their ethnicity, migration status or religion. This may lead to them being less likely to be in paid work and more likely to do unpaid or volunteer work, creating additional disadvantages. These economic disadvantages, in turn, can lead to difficulties accessing healthcare services or finding suitable housing, further compounding the effects of discrimination and disadvantage.

Additionally, the analysis reveals that LGBTI migrants, NMEM, and religious minorities with intersecting identities face additional challenges when accessing healthcare services, leading to poorer health outcomes. These challenges are attributed to factors such as discrimination, lack of cultural competence, and language barriers.

Furthermore, the analysis highlights that certain subgroups within LGBTI MOEU, MNEM, and RM populations are at a higher risk of experiencing homelessness than others. This risk is influenced by discrimination, prejudice, residence status as well as lack of access to resources and support systems, and systemic barriers to seeking help. For instance, Eurostat data shows that while share of poverty and social exclusion is falling for EU nationals in recent years, this is increasing for non-EU nationals [4].

It is evident that FRA Survey on LGBTI people does not cover all aspects of socio-economic situation of LGBTI people and therefore, collecting disaggregated data on the socio-economic situation of LGBTI minorities and conducting intersectional analysis is essential to understand the unique challenges faced by individuals with intersecting marginalised identities.

Moreover, policies and practices must be designed to recognize and address these challenges to promote equity and inclusion in social justice policies. Targeted and intersectional support and resources are needed to address the root causes of discrimination and prejudice towards LGBTI people belonging to minorities.



## Awareness about equality bodies

While the awareness about equality bodies is generally the same between the baseline and MOEU (about 60% are aware and 40% are unaware), this increases to 72.23% of MOEU with a disability and 68.31% trans feminine MOEUs being aware.

NMEM are slightly less likely to have heard of equality bodies in their country (55.66% compared to a baseline of 60.80%). The awareness increases steadily if they are non-binary (54.93%), are not cis (58.21%) or intersex (59.20%), have a disability (61.85%), and are trans masculine (62.14%) or trans feminine (66.22%).

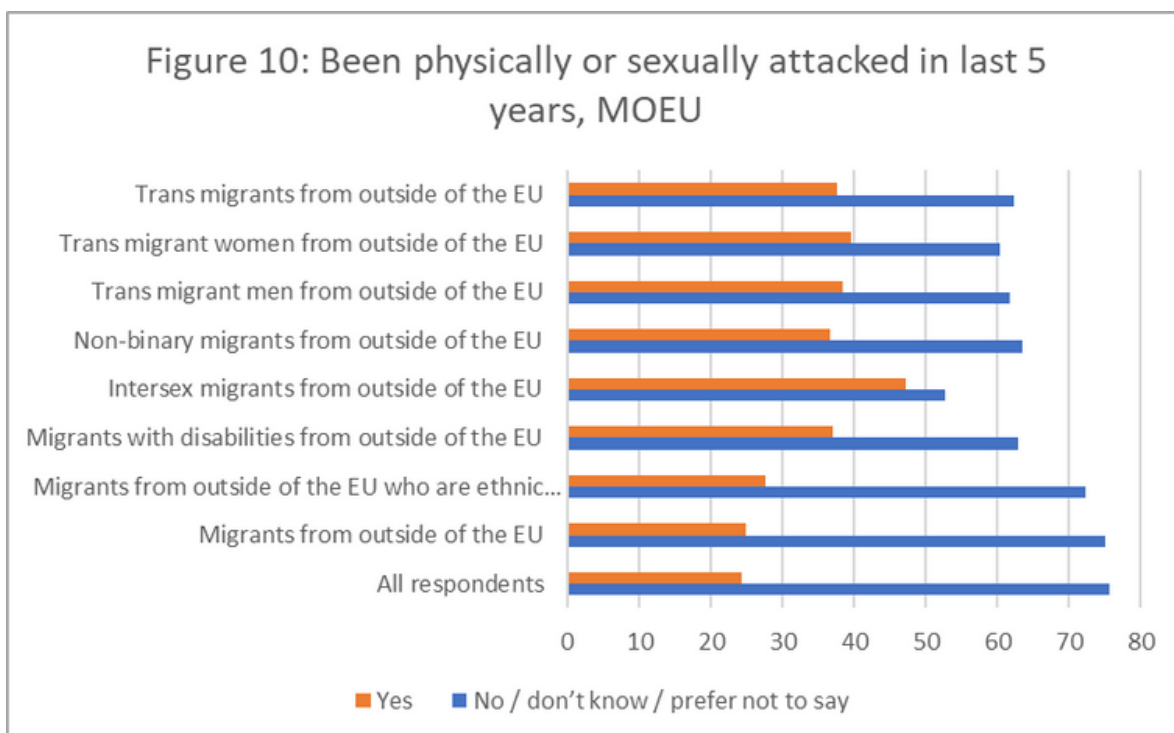
Religious minorities are less likely to have heard of equality bodies in their country overall; 56.57% of RM are aware compared to 60.80% of all respondents. However, they are more likely to be aware of equality bodies if they are Jewish (63.82%), trans feminine (74.37%), intersex (73.05%) or non-binary (65.04%)

## Experiences of hate-motivated violence and harassment

### Experiences of violence

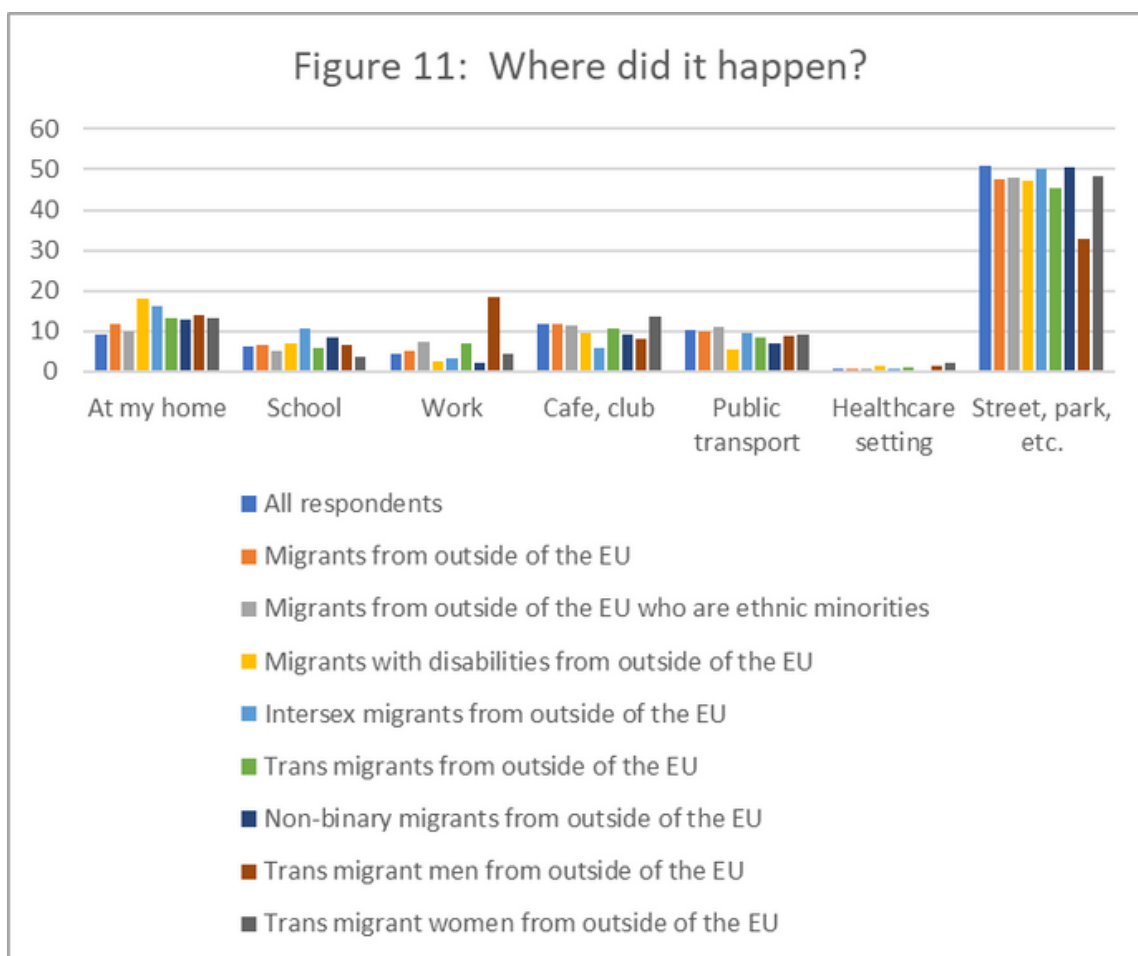
The survey asked respondents whether they had been physically or sexually attacked in the last five years.

Migrants from outside of the EU have experienced physical or sexual attacks at similar levels to all LGBTI respondents in the last 5 years (24.95% compared to 24.34%). However, when looking at specific groups, intersex people (47.22%), trans women (39.59%), trans men (38.32%), and trans people (37.65%) experience much higher levels of physical or sexual harassment than the overall respondents and MOEU in general.



It is noteworthy that intersex MOEU have the highest frequency of sexual or physical attacks compared to all respondents (8.40% reported being attacked more than 10 times, and 3.27% said they experience attacks all the time). Additionally, 31.14% of attacks experienced by MOEU involved a sexual component (either a "sexual attack" or a "physical and sexual attack"), compared to 28.42% of all LGBTI respondents. This number is even higher for MOEU with disabilities (48.9%), intersex MOEU (45.64%), and trans migrant women from outside of the EU (42.42%), indicating that the exposure to sexual violence is considerably higher for MOEU with intersecting identities.

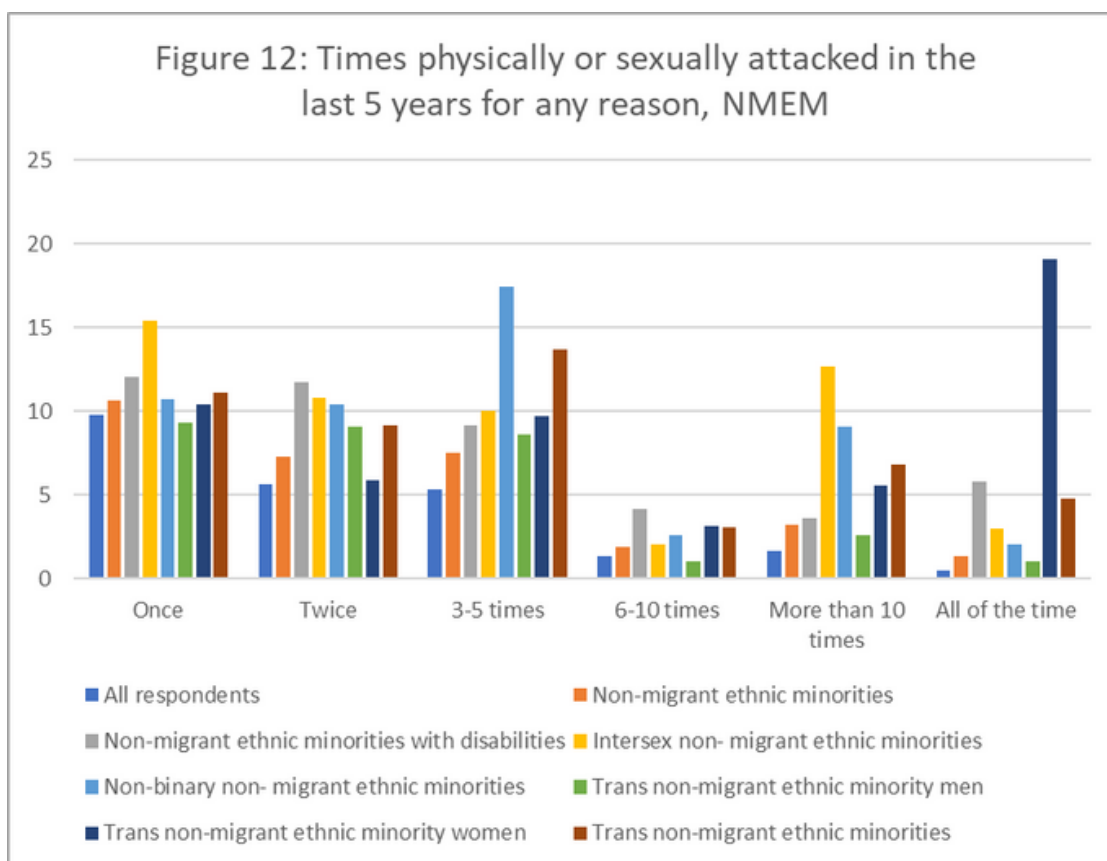
Regarding the location of the attacks, LGBTI MOEU are more likely to experience violence at home (11.60%) compared to all respondents (9.14%), but slightly less likely to experience violence on the street, in parks, etc. (47.51%) than all respondents (50.87%). When we look at the data more closely, MOEU with disabilities (17.86%), intersex MOEU (16.34%), and trans men MOEU (14.01%) reported higher rates of attacks at home compared to MOEU in general (11.60%) and all respondents (9.14%). Trans men experience the highest level of attack at work (18.29% compared to 4.35% of all respondents), while trans women reported that they are often attacked in cafes or clubs (13.50% compared to 11.86% of all respondents). MOEU identifying as ethnic minorities (11.10%) reported experiencing attacks slightly more often on public transport compared to all respondents (10.17%).



The survey asked about attackers, and the results show that MOEU are more likely to be attacked by a single perpetrator if they are trans feminine (65.11%), trans (59.47%), or non-binary (59.30%), compared to the overall rate of 55.74%. MOEU are slightly more likely to be attacked by more than one perpetrator if they are trans masculine (48.51%) or intersex (47.94%), compared to the overall rate of 43.97%. The majority of perpetrators of violence against MOEU are male (82.51%), but there is a slight increase in the number of female perpetrators (7.12%) compared to all respondents (5.88%). The number of female perpetrators is even higher for attacks against non-binary MOEU (10.00%), trans MOEU (9.76%), and trans feminine MOEU (9.71%). Notably, trans men MOEU (16.94%) and intersex MOEU (15.59%) are more likely to experience attacks by both male and female perpetrators at the same time compared to the baseline of 8.35%.

The nature of perpetrators of violence against MOEU is similar to all respondents, but there are slight differences in percentages. Further disaggregated data shows that patterns of attackers differ for subgroups. MOEU belonging to ethnic minorities reported that they are more likely to be attacked by their neighbor (4.89%), colleague (7.98%), or member of extremist/racist group (9.49%) compared to all respondents (2.97%, 4.25%, and 6.94%, respectively). MOEU are also more likely to be attacked by a police officer or a border guard if they are intersex (6.40%) or trans feminine (4.51%) compared to the baseline of 2.49%.

Non-migrant ethnic minorities are more likely to have experienced physical or sexual attacks in the last 5 years compared to all respondents. Specifically, 32.07% of NMEM reported physical attacks, and 24.34% reported sexual attacks. In general, NMEM are also more likely to have experienced at least one physical or sexual attack (10.69%) or to experience them repeatedly (1.37%) compared to all respondents (9.78% and 1.71%, respectively).

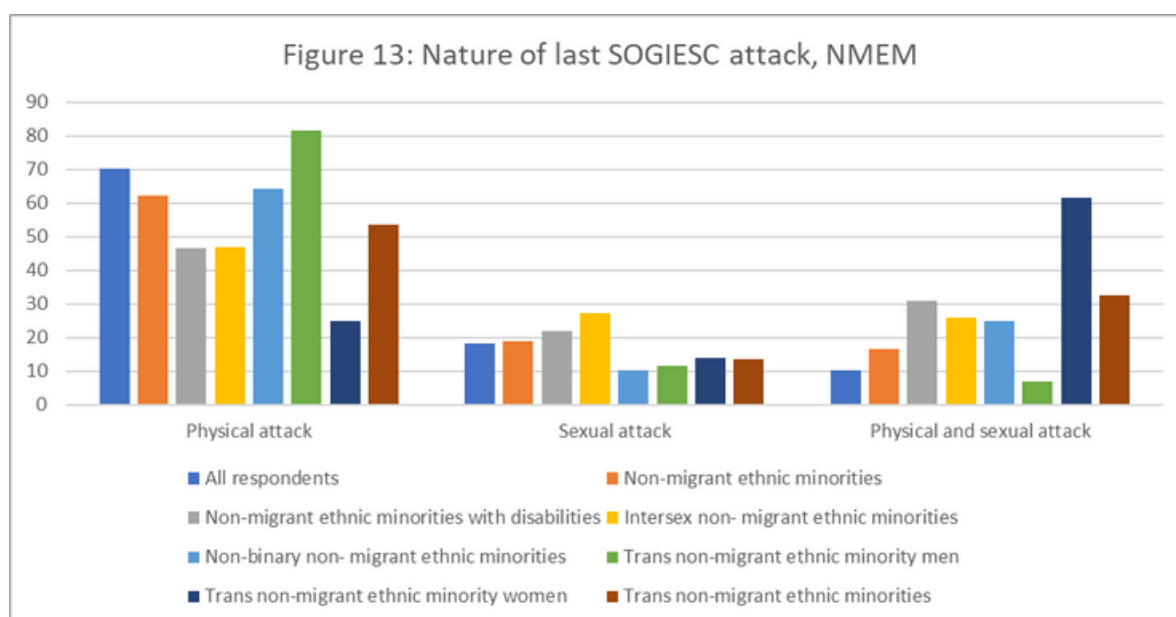


Further analysis of the data shows that half of the intersex people, trans women, or nonbinary people who belong to NMEM experience physical or sexual attacks, which is higher than the rates for all respondents and NMEM in general (24.34% and 32.07%, respectively). Intersex NMEM are particularly vulnerable, with 15.42% reporting at least one physical or sexual attack compared to the overall rate of 9.78%.

Notably, nearly 1 in 5 trans NMEM women reported experiencing frequent sexual or physical attacks, with 19.08% reporting attacks happening all the time compared to 0.48% of all LGBTI respondents. NMEM with disabilities and trans NMEM also reported high levels of frequent attacks.

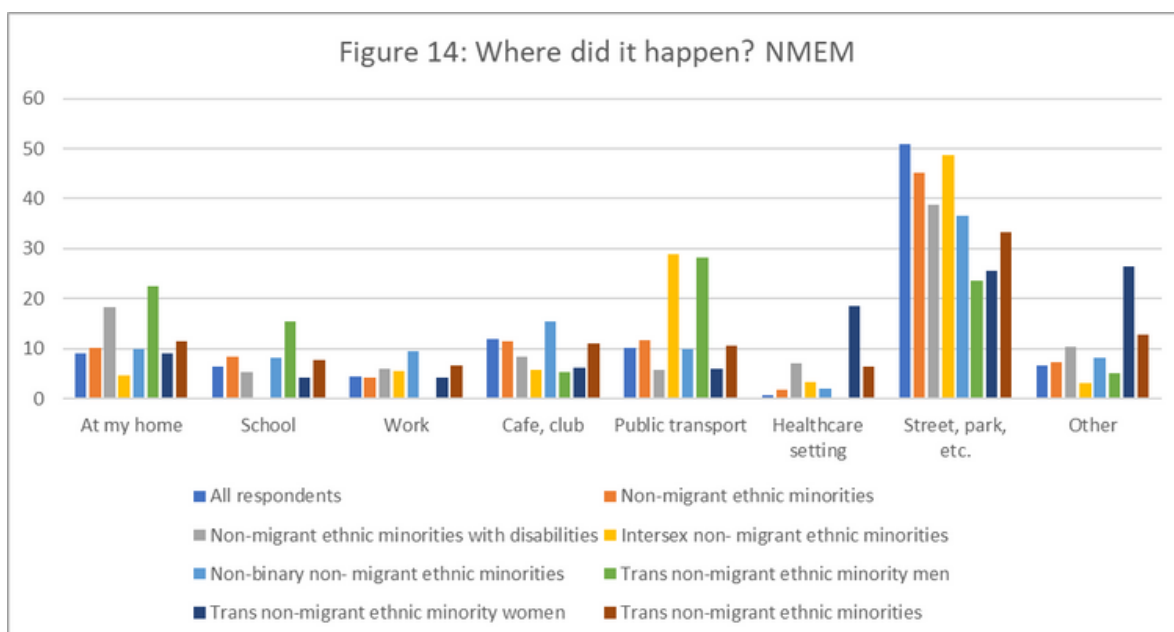
NMEM are generally more likely to experience both physical and sexual attacks at the same time (16.38% compared to 10.24% overall). The specific subgroups that are most likely to experience physical or sexual attacks are NMEM trans men (81.65% reported physical attacks compared to 62.33% for NMEM overall and 70.11% overall), and NMEM intersex people (27.26% reported sexual attacks compared to 18.18% overall).

Shockingly, 75.13% of trans NMEM women reported attacks that included a sexual component (either a "sexual attack" or a "physical and sexual attack"), compared to 28.42% of all LGBTI respondents. Intersex NMEM (53.08%) and NMEM with disabilities (52.98%) also reported high levels of sexual attacks.



LGBTI NMEM are slightly more likely to experience violence in certain places compared to all respondents. Specifically, they are more likely to experience attacks at home (10.09%), in public transport (11.59%), school (8.37%), and in healthcare settings (1.70%). This rate is even higher for the attack at home for trans men NMEM (22.51%) and NMEM with disabilities (18.39%). Additionally, trans men NMEM (28.26%) and NMEM with disabilities (28.89%) experience a higher rate of attacks in public transport compared to all respondents and NMEM. It's worth noting that 26.50% of NMEM trans women reported being attacked in places not listed in the survey.

Figure 14: Where did it happen? NMEM



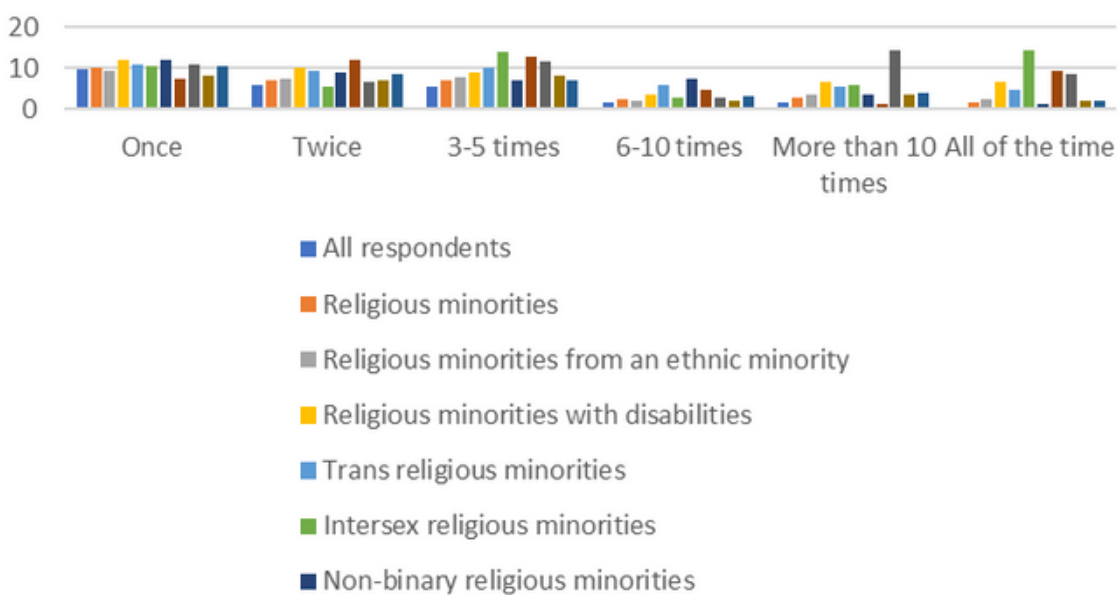
NMEM (45.93%) are slightly more likely to have experienced an attack by multiple perpetrators compared to all respondents (43.97%). This rate increases even more if they are intersex (52.61%), non-binary (51.38%), or trans feminine (50.80%). In contrast, trans masculine NMEM (71.90%) are much more likely to be attacked by only one perpetrator compared to all respondents (55.74%).

When it comes to the gender of the perpetrator, female perpetrators are more likely to attack NMEM if they are trans masculine (13.52%) or trans feminine (9.74%), compared to all NMEM respondents (5.88%). Trans women belonging to NMEM (32.60%) and NMEM with disabilities (23.75%) are more likely to experience attacks from both male and female perpetrators at the same time compared to the baseline of 8.35%.

The nature of the perpetrators of violence against NMEM is similar to that of all respondents, with a slight difference in percentage, except for family members. The data shows that NMEM experience more violence at the hands of family members compared to all respondents. Lastly, NMEM who are intersex are most likely to have experienced attacks from a police officer or border guard (10.59%) compared to 2.49% of all respondents, and 16.69% of NMEM trans men reported an attack by someone from school compared to 9.35% of all respondents.

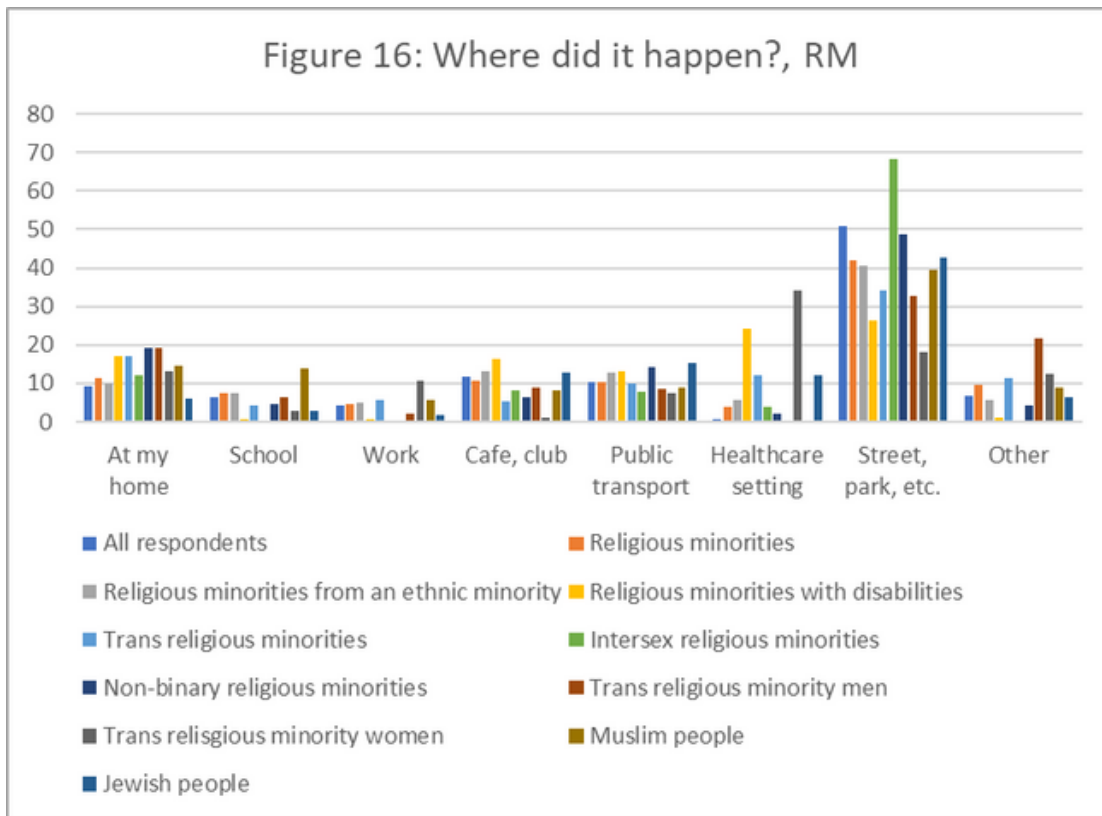
LGBTI religious minorities, including 30.84% of Muslim and 34.91% of Jewish LGBTI individuals, are slightly more likely to have experienced physical or sexual attacks in the last five years at a slightly higher level compared to all respondents, with 30.46% and 24.34%, respectively. This is particularly true for trans women (54.35%), intersex people (52.28%), and trans men (47.74%) who belong to religious minorities, who experience the highest levels of physical or sexual attacks compared to all respondents and religious minorities in general (24.34% and 30.46%, respectively). Additionally, 14.12% of intersex people, 9.28% of trans men, and 8.48% of trans women belonging to religious minorities indicated that they experienced attacks all the time, which is at least seventeen times higher compared to 0.48% of all LGBTI respondents. Notably, 72.1% of religious minorities with disabilities reported that attacks experienced by them involved a sexual component (either being a “sexual attack” or a “physical and sexual attack”), compared to 28.42% of all LGBTI respondents, followed by trans RM women (66.35%) and intersex RM (53.33%).

Figure 15: Times physically or sexually attacked in the last 5 years for any reason, RM



In terms of the location of attacks, LGBTI individuals who are religious minorities are slightly more likely to experience violence at their home (11.53%), school (7.47%), and in healthcare settings (3.80%) compared to overall respondents (9.14%, 6.33%, and 0.64%, respectively). While 14.51% of Muslim LGBTI respondents are more likely to be attacked at their home, 13.94% experience attack at school, and 5.76% at work, 15.12% of Jewish LGBTI individuals are highly likely to experience violence in public transport, and 11.93% in healthcare settings compared to all respondents. Notably, 34.26% of trans women belonging to religious minority reported an attack in a healthcare setting, which is 53 times higher compared to 0.64% of all respondents. Trans women are followed by 24.18% of RM with disabilities and 11.97% of trans RM.

Figure 16: Where did it happen?, RM



RM (47.04%) are slightly more likely to have been attacked by more than 1 perpetrator compared to 43.97% of all respondents. This rate exacerbates if they are also intersex (65.64%) or Jewish (52.73%). Likewise, non-binary person belonging to religious minority (64.59%) and Muslim LGBTI people (60.16%) are also much more likely to be attacked by 1 perpetrator compared to all respondents (55.74%). In contrast, trans women belonging to RM (40.94%) and RM with disabilities (36.73%) are more likely to experience attack both by male and female perpetrators at the same time compared to 8.35% of all respondents.

## Experiences of harassment

Migrants from outside of the EU experience harassment at slightly higher levels than all respondents, with 45.22% having faced offensive comments, 15.45% threats of violence, and 12.75% harassment through email or texts, compared to 41.86%, 12.98%, and 9.96%, respectively, for all respondents. Among MOEU, those with disabilities face particularly high levels of harassment, with 62.35% having faced offensive comments and 54.4% inappropriate gestures. One in three intersex MOEU faced the highest rate of threats of violence in person, at 30.77%, which is more than double compared to all respondents' 12.98%.

While the nature of perpetrators of harassment against MOEU is similar to that of all respondents, there are slight differences in percentage. For example, intersex people are more likely to be harassed by family members (16.44%) or service providers, such as waiters (11.26%), compared to all respondents' 6.30% and 3.50%, respectively. Trans masculine MOEU are more likely to experience harassment by someone from school (24.46% opposed to 13.63% of all respondents).

MOEU are slightly more likely to report harassment (12.37%) compared to all respondents (9.88%). Disaggregated data shows that trans feminine (22.68%), intersex MOEU (21.17%), and MOEU with disabilities (20.57%) are the top three groups that are highly likely to report harassment somewhere. MOEU are also slightly more likely to report incidents of harassment to the police (5.59%) and the place where the incident happened (4.85%) compared to all respondents' 4.13% and 3.29%, respectively.

Non-migrant ethnic minorities experience higher levels of various types of harassment compared to all respondents. Offensive comments (49.68%), threats of violence (18.60%), and inappropriate gestures (40.20%) are more common among NMEM compared to all respondents (41.86%, 12.98%, and 34.23%, respectively). Further disaggregated data reveals that NMEM with disabilities face higher levels of offensive comments in person if they are intersex (71.69%), non-binary (65.92%), or trans feminine (61.89%) compared to all respondents (41.86%). Notably, one in three trans feminine NMEM face the highest rate of online harassment (35.69%) among NMEM, which is more than three times compared to all respondents (10.07%).

NMEM are more likely to experience harassment from someone from school (18.41%), a member of an extremist/racist group (8.52%), or a family member (8.64%) compared to all respondents (13.63%, 5.53%, and 6.3%, respectively). Further disaggregated data shows that NMEM face the highest rate of harassment from police or border officers (16.31%) or other public servants (18.83%) if they are trans feminine compared to all respondents (1.3% for each category).

The reporting rate of harassment by NMEM is somewhat similar to that of all respondents. However, when the survey results are further disaggregated by subgroups, non-binary people (8.03%) report incidents of harassment at a lesser rate compared to all respondents (11.32%), while all other subgroups have a higher rate of reporting.

Religious minorities also have experienced types of harassment at a higher level across the board compared to all respondents. RM are more likely to experience threats of violence in person (17.99%), threatening comments online (14.74%) and offensive comments in person (45.36%) compared to all respondents (12.98%, 10.07% and 41.86%, respectively). Jewish LGBTI respondents reported that they are more likely to be loitered, waited or followed (22.64% opposed to 10.57% of all respondents) or threatened violence in person (23.63% opposed to 12.98% of all respondents). Muslim LGBTI people reported that they are more likely to be sent emails or texts (15.30% opposed to 9.96% of all respondents) or posted threatening comments online (13.16% opposed to 10.07% of all respondents).

RM are slightly more likely to experience harassment from family member (10.28%) or acquaintance or friend (11.59%) compared to all respondents (6.30% and 8.95%, respectively) and slightly less likely to be harassed by group of teenagers (17.45% compared to 19.87% of all respondents). Further disaggregated data reveals that Muslim LGBTI people are more likely to experience harassment from family members (16.21%) or someone from school (22.52%) compared to all respondents (6.3% and 13.63%, respectively). Strikingly, religious minorities face a very high level of harassment from police or border officers if they are also trans feminine (19.98%) or have disability (15.67%) compared to 1.3% of all respondents.



Religious minorities (16.29%), including Muslim (13.94%) and Jewish (21.56%) LGBTI people, are more likely to report harassment compared to all respondents (9.88%). Further disaggregated data shows that trans feminine (42.6%), persons with disabilities (36.62%) and intersex people (34.31%) are the top three groups that are highly likely to report harassment. Notably, religious minorities are somewhat more likely to report incidents to LGBTI organisations (3.89%) compared to all respondents (1.56%).

## Analysis: Violence and harassment against LGBTI people belonging to minorities

When looking at the data on experiences of violence and harassment of LGBTI minorities, it is important to bear in mind interconnectedness of social and economic exclusion and vulnerability to harassment and violence. For example, LGBTI individuals who are excluded from employment or education opportunities due to discrimination may experience economic hardship, which can in turn make them more vulnerable to violence and harassment. Similarly, social exclusion can lead to a lack of social support networks, which can further increase an individual's vulnerability.

The analysis above clearly demonstrates the disproportionate experience of discrimination in all areas of social life experienced by racialised people, which deepens and intensifies for racialised members of LGBTI communities. This reality worsens for people who also have disabilities, are trans, intersex or non-binary, or are religious minorities. This is the reality of structural, intersectional and interconnected forms of violence, discrimination and exclusion present in the EU today.

Addressing structural, intersectional forms of violence, discrimination, and exclusion requires a multifaceted approach that recognises the complex and interrelated factors at play. This includes measures to combat discrimination and promote social and economic inclusion for all individuals, regardless of their race, sexual orientation, gender identity, disability, religion, or other factors. It also requires a commitment to understanding and addressing the ways in which different forms of oppression intersect and interact, in order to create a more just and equitable society for all.

When we look at reporting rate, it is important to note that while FRA survey provides important context for these experiences of structural discrimination from an intersectional perspective, the current FRA survey data lacks adequate data on the 'types' of migration (regular or irregular) LGBTI people may have experienced. The legal status of respondents unequivocally impacts their confidence or likelihood of reporting discrimination or injustices. For many, seeking justice for discrimination, harassment or violence may not be worth the perceived risk to their ability to remain in the EU or retain precarious employment. It also makes them a clearer target to law enforcement authorities or employers who become aware of their status.

For example, the data shows that migrants from outside the EU are much more likely to have been attacked by a police officer or a border guard if they are intersex or trans feminine. Religious minorities face a very high level of harassment from police or border officers if they are also trans feminine or have a disability. Discrimination and bias within law enforcement can result in mistreatment and even violence against individuals who identify as LGBTI, especially those who belong to marginalised groups. This highlights the importance of addressing discrimination and bias within law enforcement and ensuring that all individuals are treated fairly and without prejudice.

## Annex 1: Methodology and survey background information

### Background: FRA LGBTI II Survey 2019

The statistics used to write this brief come from the 2019 EU LGBTI II Survey conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights. The survey was open to individuals who were 15 years of age or older who self-identified as lesbian, gay, bisexual, trans and/or intersex. The survey was conducted online in 27 EU Member States, the UK, Serbia and North Macedonia between May and July of 2019. The respondents were asked a series of questions about their lived experiences, including information about their experiences of discrimination, harassment, violence, openness about their sexual orientation, gender identity, and sex characteristics, experiences in education and at work, their relationships and parenting, health, housing difficulties, living conditions and socio-economic status.

### Representativeness of the results used in the report

The survey was available to LGBTI people who had access to the internet. As such, the survey did not provide a random sampling of LGBTI people, which would have made it representative of the LGBTI community in Europe. However, the weighting scheme developed by FRA (2019), which adjusts the response numbers to better represent the LGBTI population as a whole across participating member states, was applied to the data in this analysis so the results presented in the report are as representative of the population as possible.

### Sample

This briefing provides information on migrant, ethnic and religious minorities, which was a subset from the entire sample of respondents, resulting in a sample of 26,156 (18.71%) from migrants from outside of the EU (MOEU), 5,299 (3.79%) from non-migrant ethnic minorities (MNEM) and 3,323 (2.38%) from religious minorities (RM) (within this group Jews (711, 0.51% of all respondents) and Muslim people (955, 0.68% of all respondents) are also disaggregated).

### Statistical methods

The report is based on descriptive statistics extracted from the survey. The primary method used is cross tabulations, which is used to quantitatively analyse the relationship between multiple variables.