

>THEMES

DATA COLLECTION

ARMENIA

Despite the recommendations from the Council of Europe and the OSCE, law-enforcement bodies have not implemented proper hate crimes data collection tools. Hate crimes are not recorded as such, as biased motivation is not considered an aggravating circumstance.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The Prosecutor's office in the canton of Sarajevo started to collect data on hate crimes and hate speech against LGBTI people.

NORTHERN CYPRUS

The Human Rights Platform (HRP), [launched](#) by QCA in 2021, [continued monitoring](#) the situation of LGBTI+ community. The report showed that local authorities rarely investigate hate speech cases and that the absence of legal recognition for trans and non-binary people results in rights violations, impacting their access to health services and in prisons.

QCA requested permission from local bodies to collect data in educational and medical settings. Both requests were denied.

FRANCE

An Ipsos survey [found](#) that 10% of people and 19% of those [belonging](#) to Gen Z identify as LGBT+.

HUNGARY

(See more under Freedom of Expression)

Háttér [launched](#) its LGBTQI research 2023, the third wave after 2007 and 2010. Háttér and Labrisz are [doing](#) research on intimate partnership violence against lesbian and trans women.

IRELAND

Civil society continued to [advocate](#) for the 2027 census to include questions on sexual orientation and gender identity.

ROMANIA

The [IPSOS PRIDE 2023 survey](#) found that 51% of Romanians agree that same sex families should enjoy a form of legal recognition and protection.

RUSSIA

In just one month of the existence of the new law "On the Prohibition of Gay Propaganda" (from December 2022 to January 2023), Russian authorities blocked about [300 LGBT websites](#).

In 2023, several LGBT initiatives faced blocking of their resources on the Internet, including the Russian LGBT Network, the Guys Plus portal, and Center T.

In September 2023, Russian authorities began to apply 'criteria' by which they would identify "gay propaganda". The criteria have a very broad interpretation. In September 2023, on the website of Roskomnadzor (a government agency), a [form](#) for reporting sites with "gay propaganda" on the Internet appeared. These requests become grounds for blocking LGBT websites.

UNITED KINGDOM

The results of the 2021 census in England and Wales (not including Scotland and Northern Ireland) were [released](#) in January, [showing](#) that 1.5% of the population identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual; 0.5% identified with a gender different from their sex assigned at birth; 165,000 people identified as queer, pansexual, asexual, or other.