NEW research on the stereotypes held by Belarusian society about LGBTQ+ people showed that 79% of respondents personally know one or more LGBTQ+ person, and 59.5% believe that LGBTQ+ people live under social pressure in Belarus.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
SOC research showed that 43% of respondents find it unacceptable for their child to be LGBTI and 34% find it unacceptable to have a relative to be LGBTI.

BULGARIA
A representative study affirmed that public acceptance towards LGBTI people continues to increase, albeit slowly.

CYPRUS
There has been an increasing wave of homophobic and transphobic rhetoric, especially within social media, with creation of online communities for so-called protection of traditional families and of children from sexual education. Cyprus Youth Council research showed that 20% of respondents found same-sex relationships somewhat acceptable and 54% fully agree with equal marriage. Another survey highlighted that one in three Cypriots support same-sex couples having children.

CROATIA
The Ombudsperson’s study on discrimination found that negative public opinions about LGBTQ people are decreasing, especially among young people.

CZECHIA
Public opinion continued to be positive on marriage equality, based on surveys from several different agencies, averaging around 65% Significantly, support is up by 11% since 2019 to 58% in 2023 based on a survey carried out by state-owned agency CVVM.

DENMARK
A study found that one in five people have a positive attitude towards gender-neutral language.

ESTONIA
The Estonian Human Rights Centre’s poll found that 53% of Estonians support marriage equality (2012: 34%) and as much as 75% among people in their 20s.

HUNGARY
A representative public poll found that despite Hungary’s anti-LGBTQI laws, support for LGBTQI rights has increased. 72% think LGT should be available, 56% support adoption by same-sex couples, and 62% think the state is obliged to protect LGBTQI people from discrimination.

In ten years, support for marriage equality increased by 150%. However, another study published by the Social Science Research Centre showed that almost half of Hungarian respondents think that same-sex couples and their children are not a family.

IRELAND
A government-commissioned study found that the vast majority of the population accepts LGBTQ people, but trans/non-binary people are supported less than cisgender LGBQ people.

KOSOVO
The regional organisation ERA’s report Attitudes towards LGBTIQ+ people in the Western Balkans concluded that Kosovo needs to step up efforts to raise awareness and improve public perceptions about LGBTIQ+ people.

LATVIA
In March, the social opinion polling agency SKDS and Mozaika’s poll found that half of the population had a neutral stance towards ‘homosexual’ people and 26% were accepting (2015: 9%).

MALTA
The Parliamentary Secretariat for Reforms launched guidelines for media reporting on the LGBTIQ+ community.

MONTENEGRO
Public opinion regarding the LGBTI community remains negative. A survey conducted by LGBTIQ Social Centre in 2023, published in September, found that 80% of citizens of Montenegro believe that “homosexuality is deviant, unnatural, and not normal”.

NETHERLANDS
A poll from the media outlet Hart Van Nederland found that two-thirds of the Dutch population have no issues with gender-neutral toilets.
NORTH MACEDONIA
A poll found that over half of North Macedonians support sex education in school, but less approve that LGBT topics should be included.

Coalition Margins published a study in October, finding that homophobic views are common regardless of political affiliation.

POLAND
An Ipsos poll found that over half of the population supports Pride marches and a quarter think that the growing number of marches is a positive phenomenon.

Another Ipsos poll showed that support for equal marriage has grown from 21 to 32% in the last decade. 64% of respondents believe that trans people should be protected from discrimination.

ROMANIA
A representative public opinion poll found that 41% of Romanians support or are neutral about civil partnership, with 48% of young people (18-27) and 59% of those living in Bucharest being in favour of it. 70% of Romanians would accept their child if they came out as gay. It should be noted that awareness about SOGI was very low, with 43% of respondent’s stating that they did not know what the term “heterosexual” meant and only 13% were familiar with the term “non-binary”. Another notable aspect was that 56% of respondents wanted pride parades to be forbidden.

RUSSIA
Public opinion about LGBT has worsened over the past years as anti-LGBT state propaganda has intensified (see here and here). 80 percent of respondents to a survey by the independent research group Russian Field said that the non-heterosexual orientation of a hypothetical candidate for the Russian presidency would rather repulse them.

SLOVAKIA
A study by the Slovak Academy of Sciences found that Slovaks consider LGBTI+ people to be the second most discriminated group, following the Roma.

In August, a poll by the TV channel JOJ 24 found that 40% of Slovaks support introducing registered partnership.

SLOVENIA
Legebitra carried out a public opinion research on the acceptance of rainbow families in Slovenia. The results showed that there is 45% support for rainbow families in Slovenia, 36% have a negative attitude towards rainbow families and 19% are undecided.

TURKEY
A study found that 30% of society supports legal recognition for different sexual orientations.

UKRAINE
(See also under Equality and Non-discrimination)
A number of public opinion studies were published this year, showing that public attitudes towards same-sex partnerships are relatively open. For instance, two studies found that about a third support same-sex partnerships and one in five are neutral; another study found that more than half of the population are supportive. KIIS’s survey also found that two-thirds of the respondents thought LGBT people should have the same rights as everyone else.

UNITED KINGDOM
A study by the Policy Institute at King's College London and Ipsos UK found that only 1% of the population thinks trans issues would be a deciding factor in the 2024 elections.

UZBEKISTAN
The police continued to be the main perpetrators of anti-LGBT violence, including through extortion.