

>THEMES

# PUBLIC OPINION

## BELARUS

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 LGR 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.

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### 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.