

Data Collection

AUSTRIA

In July 2025, the Ministry of Internal Affairs published its [Hate Crime Report 2024](#), documenting 6,786 hate-motivated offences and 7,614 recorded bias motives. Of these, 317 motives related to sexual orientation, marking a decrease compared to the previous year. Since January 2024, bias against trans persons has been recorded as a distinct subcategory within the "gender" motive, allowing for more precise statistical tracking. The report recorded multiple motives targeting trans persons, including cases of violent offences.

BELGIUM

In April, the University of Liège published a [study](#) highlighting heightened housing and health insecurity among LGBTI people in the Walloon Region, particularly affecting trans people and young people. The report identified discrimination in housing, family rejection, and barriers to accessing healthcare, and noted that these issues remain largely unaddressed in regional public policy.

In late November, the Institute for the Equality of Women and Men released its third nationwide [study](#) on the living conditions of trans and gender non-binary people. The report warned that trans people are increasingly drawn into polarised political debates, exposed to persistent disinformation and hostility, and experiencing a deterioration in living conditions. Respondents reported higher levels of violence and discrimination than in previous studies, as well as increased behavioural adaptation, such as avoiding certain places out of fear.

In parallel, the Institute published its annual [statistics](#) on legal gender recognition. In 2024, 748 people changed the gender marker on their identity documents, the highest number recorded to date. A majority of applicants were under 25 years old. The continued rise in administrative gender marker changes, despite worsening reported social conditions, reflects both sustained reliance on Belgium's self-determination-based procedure and heightened visibility of trans people in a polarised climate.

BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

In May, the Sarajevo Open Centre published its [Annual Report on the State of Human Rights of LGBTI People in Bosnia and Herzegovina](#). While the report acknowledged modest progress in public discourse and some signs of institutional openness, it emphasised that systemic advancements remain limited and largely reliant on individual initiatives rather than coherent strategies or policies.

CYPRUS

In November, new [figures](#) from the Interior Ministry showed that 51 people in Cyprus have changed their gender marker and name on official ID since 2021. Northern Cyprus

DENMARK

A [study](#) from Aalborg University and the Statens Serum Institut, using data from the large Project SEXUS survey of 31,808 Danes aged 15–89, has revealed that 21.7% of the Danish population considers sex between people of the same sex morally unacceptable. The findings show stark demographic differences: 29.2% of men hold such views compared to 14.4% of women, and older age groups are significantly more judgmental, with the 75+ cohort twice as likely to express homophobic attitudes as the general population.

In August, a [study](#) conducted by LGBT+ Denmark and the Eating Disorders and Self-Injury Association revealed that stigma and lack of understanding from those around them contributed to the development of eating disorders and self-harming behaviours in LGBTI people. The study reported that young LGBTI people are more prone to be exposed to stigmatisation and marginalisation based on their gender and sexuality, leading to increased odds of struggling with disturbed relationships with their bodies and food.

In September, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) published its [report](#) Being intersex in the EU, based on responses from 1,920 intersex persons across 30 European countries, including Denmark. Denmark ranked among the worst-performing EU countries in several areas, including discrimination by healthcare or social

services personnel (6th place), non-reporting of discrimination (2nd place), exposure to conversion practices (6th place), and the prevalence of frequent suicidal thoughts over the past year (5th place).

FINLAND

In March, Seta published its Pride and Hate Crimes [report](#), revealing that 2024 saw a record 56 Pride events in Finland, but 60% of them were targeted by hate crimes or harassment. Out of the Pride organisers surveyed, most described their events as peaceful, but 30 reported incidents ranging from stolen, torn, or burned rainbow flags and vandalised decorations, to egg throwing, threats, online harassment, and physical assaults. The report also highlighted that Prides were the most frequent site of hate crimes, followed by online spaces such as local Facebook groups. In addition, 42% of events faced political opposition, most frequently from the Finns Party, but also from figures in the Christian Democrats, Coalition Party, and Liike Nyt.

In June, [research](#) conducted by Queer Defense found that, in 2025, harassment and hostile language in everyday settings remain widespread, disproportionately affecting trans women, transfeminine people and lesbians. Many respondents described regular exposure to hostile attitudes in daily life, with verbal abuse, insults and the belittling of gender identity or sexual orientation identified as common forms of harm. The research underscores that discrimination against trans and queer individuals is frequently normalised and routine, manifesting through persistent low-level hostility that cumulatively undermines safety, dignity and social participation, even in the absence of overt physical violence.

FRANCE

In 2024, data from the Ministry of National Education [highlighted](#) that serious incidents in French schools – including insults, physical assaults, harassment, and homophobic or racist attacks – increased. The annual SIMIS survey, conducted by the Direction de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la performance (Depp), recorded 16 serious incidents per 1,000 students in middle and high schools, compared to 14 the previous year. This trend has been steadily

rising since 2018-2019, when 12 incidents per 1,000 students were reported.

GEORGIA

Data collected by civil society organisations in 2025 indicate that, despite a decrease in officially recorded cases in recent years, bias-motivated crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity remain a significant concern. Monitoring reports identify persistent shortcomings in prevention and investigation, including delays in initiating proceedings, obstacles in granting victims formal "aggrieved party" status, misqualification or failure to recognise bias motives, and limited sensitivity among law enforcement and prosecutorial authorities. Civil society further reported continued under-reporting of incidents, attributed to fear of secondary victimisation, concerns regarding confidentiality, and low levels of trust in law enforcement institutions.

GERMANY

In January, the Electronic Patient Record (ePa) [entered](#) its pilot phase in three regions, with the intention of later becoming the default for all people with statutory health insurance unless they actively opt out. At the time, LSVD NGO stressed that the planned design of the ePa created risks for patients whose medical information is especially sensitive, including many LGBTI people. The organisation warned that details such as HIV status, PrEP use, gender-affirming treatments, mental health diagnoses or reproductive care are highly personal, yet under the proposed system they would be accessible to all authorised providers. Moreover, even if patients attempted to hide individual documents, sensitive information would still be traceable through prescriptions or insurance billing data. LSVD reported that this had already sparked concern within the LGBTI community, reviving fears of targeted data collection reminiscent of the historical "pink lists" used to facilitate persecution. Germany's federal parliament ultimately rejected the draft in October. Nonetheless, since October, medical practices and pharmacies were subjected to the [obligation](#) to use the ePa, while individual insured persons were still allowed to reject its use.

ICELAND

In 2025, the results of The Health and Well-being of LGBT+ People [research project](#) were published, examining key factors affecting the health and wellbeing of LGBTI people in Iceland and highlighting the health-related challenges faced by the community. The study found that LGBTI people generally experience poorer health and lower levels of wellbeing than non-LGBTI individuals, underlining the need for targeted measures to address these disparities. The project was carried out as a collaboration between Reykjavík City and Samtökin '78, the National Queer Organisation of Iceland.

In August, a Gallup National Poll [found](#) that most Icelanders consider their communities welcoming for LGBTI people. The survey showed that 89% of respondents who expressed an opinion felt their area is a good place for LGBTI people to live, up slightly from 86% a decade earlier. Younger Icelanders were the most positive, with 99% of 18- to 29-year-olds agreeing, compared with 76% of those aged 60 to 69. Over a third of participants either did not know or had no opinion.

IRELAND

Throughout the year, the Department of Children, Disability and Equality published, in collaboration with Trinity College Dublin and Belong To - LGBTQ+ Youth Ireland, two new [sub-reports](#) of the 2024 Being LGBTQI+ in Ireland research, across two new perspectives: 'Wellbeing and Mental Health in the Older LGBTQI+ Population in Ireland' and 'Mental Health in the Irish LGBTQI+ Population with Disabilities'.

In June, the Central Statistics Office (CSO) released [findings](#) from its Equality and Discrimination Survey 2024, revealing that LGBTI people in Ireland experience the highest levels of discrimination compared to other groups. The survey, which included 7,852 respondents, found that 22% reported facing some form of discrimination in the two years preceding the interview, marking a 4% increase from the previous survey conducted in early 2019.

In August, a [study](#) by the Economic and Social Research Institute (ESRI) highlighted that LGBTI

children in Ireland are at heightened risk of bullying. The study showed that, when asked about specific experiences – such as being hit, called names, or excluded – the figure for 13 year-olds rose sharply to 62%, indicating that targeted forms of bullying are widespread among older children.

In November, it was [announced](#) that Ireland's upcoming census, scheduled for 2027, will include questions on gender identity and sexual orientation. This decision follows a public consultation and the results of a national pilot survey, aiming to provide more comprehensive data to inform policy-making and better reflect the diversity of Ireland's population.

In December, the Irish Council for Civil Liberties (ICCL), in collaboration with ShoutOut and Transgender Equality Network Ireland (TENI), published a [guide](#) outlining the rights of trans and non-binary people in Ireland. The guide covers a wide range of areas including legal gender recognition, healthcare, family life, education, workplace protections, access to goods and services, interactions with law enforcement, prison, sports, and overall safety and protection from harm. Trans and non-binary people were consulted throughout the project.

ITALY

A [survey](#) by the Youth and Sexuality Observatory found that nine out of ten young people support the introduction of comprehensive sexuality education in schools, and that 80% of parents are in favour of such education.

In December, [Amnesty International](#) published a report titled The Meloni Government at the Turning Point, highlighting a sharp regression in human rights and noting the lack of progress on legislation to combat hate crimes based on sexual orientation and gender identity.

KAZAKHSTAN

In July, a [survey](#) by the foundation Strategy found that 67.3% of respondents in Kazakhstan support restricting LGBTI propaganda at the legislative level, while 79.8% consider such propaganda a threat to youth. Overall, 84.2% expressed support for government measures aimed at protecting

traditional values. The project coordinator at Strategy emphasised that the widespread use of social media has increased young people's exposure to harmful content, which she listed as including pornography, violence, and non-traditional relationships. She argued that governments must actively counter externally imposed behavior models that contradict cultural traditions. According to the survey, the main concern expressed by respondents was the negative influence of LGBTI content on the physical and emotional development of teenagers. Civil society responded to the survey by underscoring that the study is not supported by any scientific data and is only a subjective opinion that may affect the rights of Kazakhstanis.

KOSOVO

In September, Dylberizm, the world's first Albanian-language queer media platform, together with Pro Peace, presented Kosovo's first research on the experiences of queer people during and around the Kosovo War. Conducted in partnership with Pro Peace and the University of Prishtina, the study highlights the lives of those whose stories have been erased from public memory, historical research, and documentation. The research explores how queer people lived, loved, formed relationships, and imagined the future during the conflict.

LATVIA

Between March and May, the Safe Space association, in partnership with the informal youth group HARP, the Riga Queer Choir, and a team of interdisciplinary researchers, carried out the largest-ever survey of Latvia's LGBTI community. According to the report, 84% of LGBTI people in Latvia feel poorly represented at the national level, and more than a third avoid being open about their identity with wider society or even loved ones due to fear of discrimination, violence, or social exclusion. The survey also highlighted the persistence of hate speech and violence. Only 36% of respondents had not encountered hate speech in the past year, while 6% reported experiencing physical violence. The survey results also outlined that 49% of respondents identified marriage equality as the top priority, followed by adoption and parental rights (24%), education and public attitudes (23%), trans rights (18%), and safety and security (16%).

In June, the Council of Europe's European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) published its Sixth Report on Latvia. The report highlights several positive developments, including the entry into force of a legal framework on civil partnerships in July 2024. At the same time, the report notes the absence of a dedicated national LGBTI equality strategy, insufficient cooperation and the lack of data collection on racist and anti-LGBTI incidents in schools. On hate speech and violence, the Commission underlined that half of all documented online hate speech in Latvia targets LGBTI people, while racist, xenophobic and anti-Russian rhetoric has also increased since Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine.

LIECHTENSTEIN

In previous years, the government committed to commissioning a study on the lived experiences of LGBTI people in Liechtenstein. However, no such study had been published or made publicly available by the end of 2025.

NETHERLANDS

In October, NGO COC Netherlands published a research report on the conditions of LGBTI asylum seekers in the Netherlands. The report found that around half of LGBTI asylum seekers experience insecurity in reception centres, with 57% reporting incidents of discrimination, ranging from verbal harassment and bullying to threats and violence. The findings also showed that only 20% of LGBTI asylum seekers are open about their identity to everyone in shelters, with insecurity identified as a key contributing factor (see also under Asylum).

NORWAY

In June, a study on the aftermath of the June 25, 2022 terrorist attack in Oslo revealed that LGBTI people directly affected by the shooting experienced nearly ten times more targeted hatred than non-LGBTI survivors. Among the 229 study participants, one in three LGBTI respondents reported experiencing hatred directly linked to their identity in the aftermath. The survey also showed lasting fear with two out of three participants who had previously attended queer events are now hesitant to do so, leading many to reduce visible expressions of queerness to

protect their safety. Similarly, the Norwegian centre for violence and traumatic stress studies released a [report](#) about the findings of an inquiry with people who were present that day, revealing that many have not received adequate health care for both physical injuries and trauma.

In July, a [survey](#) conducted by Sentio Research on behalf of Khrono and the National Union of Students (NSO) revealed that many students are critical of teaching and research on equality, diversity, LGBTI issues, and racism. According to the results, one in three students believes universities "should limit topics such as diversity, equality, LGBTI, and racism" in their teaching and research. Criticism is highest among the youngest students, aged 18 to 20, with 41 percent supporting such limitations, compared with 24 percent of those aged 26 to 29. The survey also found a gender gap: 39 percent of male students support limiting these topics, compared with 26 percent of female students.

POLAND

In November, a [study](#) conducted by economist Pawel Adrjan (University of Oxford) and Jan Gromadzki (Vienna University of Economics and Business) analysed the impact of anti-LGBTI resolutions adopted by over 100 Polish local authorities between 2019 and 2020. Some municipalities declared themselves "free from LGBT ideology," while most introduced "Charters of Family Rights" that restricted marriage to opposite-sex couples and pledged to "protect children from moral corruption." The researchers examined job search behaviour using data from 67 million job advertisement clicks by Polish users between 2016 and 2021, comparing municipalities that adopted anti-LGBTI measures with neighbouring areas. The findings show that, following the adoption of these resolutions, residents of affected municipalities increased searches for employment outside their home region by approximately 12%, and searches for jobs abroad rose by about 15%.

SLOVENIA

On 10 January, the Peace Institute – Institute for Contemporary Social and Political Studies [published](#) a national report on anti-LGBTIQ hate crime in Slovenia.

The report draws on desk and field research and highlights the need to strengthen cooperation between civil society and public institutions, including to improve support for people targeted by hate-motivated violence and to prevent re-victimisation.

According to data collected by Legebitra, the organisation provided legal counselling and advocacy support in a significant number of cases affecting LGBTI people in Slovenia during 2025. Legebitra worked on six cases involving homophobic and transphobic speech, seven cases of bias-motivated violence, and four cases of discrimination. In addition, the organisation supported 17 cases related to parental rights and 26 cases involving LGBTIQ+ refugees and asylum seekers.

SPAIN

In September, FELGTBI+ published, in collaboration with the University of Salamanca, [the first research](#) about exodus from birthplace on the basis of SOGIESC. The report highlights that 13% of the LGBTI population have changed residence, while 21.5% have considered doing so.

In October, FELGTBI+ released [research on hate speech on X](#) (formerly Twitter), linking it to a rise in violence against LGBTI people in public spaces.

SWEDEN

In March, researchers from Stockholm University, Uppsala University and the University of Liverpool released the first comprehensive [study](#) of gender-affirming care in Sweden. Using decades of registry data, they found that by 2020 around 0.07% of the Swedish population had been diagnosed with gender dysphoria and about 0.03% had legally changed their gender. Since the early 2010s, the numbers seeking care have increased sharply, particularly among young trans men, though growth slowed somewhat in 2019–2020.

In June, a [survey](#) revealed that a clear majority of Swedes are critical of companies that have scaled back their commitment to LGBTI and diversity initiatives. The survey, carried out by Sifo and published in the Always Open report by 7-Eleven and the Rainbow Foundation, shows that six out

of ten respondents view such retreats negatively, while only a small minority approve of the trend. The survey also highlights that women and older respondents are the most critical of corporate backtracking, whereas men are considerably more likely to regard it positively.

In October, a [report](#) from the European Forum of LGBTI Christian Groups placed the Church of Sweden at the top among Europe's major churches when it comes to LGBTI inclusion. The findings come from the Rainbow Index of Churches in Europe (RICE), published for the second time, which measures levels of inclusion across four dimensions: institutional equality and non-discrimination, church practices, language and symbols, and public positions. The Church of Sweden receives an inclusiveness score of 93 percent. According to the report authors, the Church of Sweden performs particularly strongly in the areas of equality, non-discrimination, and church practices.

In November, the Public Health Agency of Sweden released its first comprehensive [review](#) of intersex people's health and living conditions, revealing major gaps in knowledge, legal protections, and societal support. The review found reliable research only for two specific diagnostic groups: people with X chromosome deviations affecting puberty, menstruation, fertility, and heart health, and those with atypical hormone production from the adrenal glands, which affects genital development and requires lifelong treatment. For the remaining 20-plus variations, almost no systematic research exists, leaving the majority of intersex experiences undocumented. The report also highlights that Sweden has lagged behind international legal developments and has put no legal protections of intersex human rights, including a ban on intersex genital mutilation, in place.

SWITZERLAND

The Swiss LGBTIQ+ Panel – a longitudinal [survey](#) launched by researchers at Uni Zürich – began its sixth wave in 2025. The study collects data on living conditions, health, workplace experiences, and social integration of LGBTI people in Switzerland. Over 6,000 people have participated so far.

TAJKISTAN

In 2025, a country-of-origin information [brief](#) published by the German Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF) highlighted the scarcity of official data on the situation of LGBTI people in Tajikistan and the reliance on civil society documentation to assess patterns of abuse and discrimination.

ECOM's national [monitoring](#) remained one of the few sources systematically documenting cases and identifying recurring practices, including the use of criminal provisions and coercive interactions with law enforcement. Individual cases identified through this monitoring are referenced under the relevant thematic chapters of this report.

TURKEY

In November, the Human Rights Association (İHD) [published](#) its 2024 Human Rights Report. The report emphasises that rights violations against women and LGBTI people in Turkey accelerated during the year, linking these attacks to the government's family-centered discourse. It notes: Regarding homophobic and transphobic violence, the report records at least four deaths and seven injuries in 23 attacks targeting LGBTI people throughout 2024. The report also documents state repression of Pride Month events: at least 23 participants were detained during demonstrations – 10 in Eskişehir and 13 in Istanbul. Of those brought to court, five were subjected to judicial control measures.

UKRAINE

In December, the Nash Svit LGBTI Human Rights Centre published its [report](#) on the situation of LGBTI people in Ukraine covering January-September 2025. The report notes that, since the beginning of the year, there have been no significant legislative advances in the protection of LGBTI rights. However, the adoption of relevant laws has been included in Ukraine's EU accession roadmap, and some regulatory documents from various state institutions now explicitly prohibit discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. While the Ukrainian government has demonstrated willingness to implement international recommendations to meet European standards,

progress in parliament remains limited.

UNITED KINGDOM

In March and July, reports were published as part of the Sullivan Review, commissioned by the previous Conservative government to examine the collection and use of data on sex and gender. The review was led by Alice Sullivan, a member of the advisory group of Sex Matters. The Review recommended that data collection should prioritise biological sex at birth. These recommendations have raised concerns among LGBTI organisations and researchers regarding the potential implications for future government policy, research frameworks, and the recognition of trans people in official data collection systems.