



Global LGBT Human Rights, 2011-2020: A Decade of Progress?



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS**

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Lead Authors	Susan Dicklitch-Nelson, Ph.D., Professor of Government, Franklin & Marshall College, Founder & Principal Investigator Erin Maxwell, Senior Research Assistant
Contributing Authors	Erin Hallenbeck, Project Manager and Research Assistant Stefanie Kasperek, Senior Data Analyst
Research Assistants	Amy Moreno, Ph.D. Juliana Stoll
Editor	Amy Moreno, Ph.D.
Reviewers	Qui (Rachel) Li Michael M. Masci

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers (FMGB) measure the state of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) rights in 204 countries and territories through its twin barometers, the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Gay Rights® (GBGR) and the Franklin & Marshall Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR).¹ In addition to the 192 UN Member states, the FMGB tracks data for 12 additional territories/jurisdictions: England, Gaza, Hong Kong, Kosovo, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, Taiwan, U.S. Virgin Islands, Wales, and the West Bank.

Both barometers assess countries and territories on five dimensions: 1) *De Jure* Protections, 2) *De Facto* Protections, 3) LGBT Rights Advocacy, 4) Socio-Economic Rights, and 5) Societal Persecution. Countries and territories are then graded on a scale of 0-100% and assigned a letter grade between A-Protecting and F-Persecuting.

Key Findings

Progress on LGBT human rights from 2011-2020 has been mixed. The world mean for the GBGR improved by **seven percent** (42-49%), while the world mean for the GBTR improved by **six percent** (40-46%) from 2011-2020. All regions, except the Middle East/North Africa (MENA) region – which stagnated on the GBTR – have experienced progress on LGBT human rights from 2011-2020, although the rate of progress has varied.

Western Europe has the highest regional average on both barometers as of 2020 (**90%**) and has experienced significant improvement in both the GBGR and GBTR scores from 2011-2020, with a **nine percent** increase on the GBGR and a **ten percent** increase on the GBTR. The MENA region continued to register the lowest scores on both the GBGR and the GBTR, with minimal improvement overall: **one percent** change from **18 to 19 percent** from 2011 to 2020 on the GBGR and stagnation at **20 percent** on the GBTR.

The Sub-Saharan Africa region also experienced minimal progress on both the GBGR and GBTR, with an increase of **five percent** and **three percent**, respectively, from 2011-2020. From 2019-2020, the Sub-Saharan Africa region regressed from a score of **29 percent** in 2019 to **28 percent** in 2020 on the GBGR.

¹ All calculations in this report, unless otherwise noted, use the complete country and territory count of 204.

Several countries experienced a significant decline in their GBGR scores from 2011 to 2020 (see **Table 10**). These countries include Nicaragua, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi, and Russia (see **Appendix 5** for the full list), all of which also declined on the GBTR between 2011 and 2020 (see **Table 21**). Conversely, several countries improved their GBGR and GBTR scores considerably. North Cyprus, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, Nauru, Belize, Lesotho and the Seychelles all improved their scores on the GBGR (see **Table 9**); and North Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malta, Georgia, Bhutan, Brazil, Luxembourg, Slovenia, and Timor-Leste improved their scores on the GBTR (see **Table 20**).

Ten countries have consistently scored in the A-Protecting category on the GBGR from 2011-2020: Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, Luxembourg, Norway, Scotland, Spain, Sweden, and Uruguay (see **Appendix 3**). Not a single country has consistently scored in the A-Protecting category on the GBTR across the decade (see **Appendix 4**).

On the GBGR, the LGBT Rights Advocacy Dimension,² which comprises five items, had the greatest improvement over 10 years, increasing from **52 percent in 2011** to **64 percent in 2020**. Over the 10-year period, countries that allowed same-sex marriage increased from only **five percent** (10/204 countries) in 2011 to **17 percent** (34/204 countries) in 2020. From 2011-2020, eleven countries decriminalized homosexuality³: In 2011, 79 of 204 countries (or **39 percent**) criminalized homosexuality. In 2020, that number dropped to 71 of 204 countries (or **35 percent**) continuing to criminalize homosexuality.

On the GBTR, the Socio-Economic Dimension⁴ had the greatest improvement over 10 years, increasing from 14 percent in 2011 to 28 percent in 2020. While still a relatively low percentage, this growth demonstrates growing efforts to legally protect gender identity minorities. As of 2020, only eight percent of countries criminalize gender identity/expression, but only 42 percent provide pathways for legal gender recognition (LGR).

² These items include: "LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register"; "National LGBT organizations exist"; "LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble"; "LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state"; and "Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants." The LGBT Rights Advocacy Dimension is the same for both the GBGR and GBTR.

³ Eleven countries decriminalized homosexuality between 2011 and 2020: Belize, Gabon, India, Lesotho, Mozambique, Nauru, North Cyprus, Palau, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, and Trinidad and Tobago. Within this time period, India experienced a complicated back and forth with decriminalization, first re-criminalizing in 2013 and then subsequently decriminalizing in 2018. Similarly, Gabon re-criminalized only in 2019. In 2017, Chad criminalized homosexuality.

⁴ These indicators include: "Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity"; "Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity"; and "Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity."

There was negligible improvement on GBGR and GBTR average scores from 2019 to 2020. Although global GBGR and GBTR scores continue to improve in 2020, over **60 percent** and **70 percent** of countries and territories continued to earn a grade of F-Persecuting on the GBGR and GBTR, respectively. The percentage that earned an F improved by one percent from 2019-2020 on both barometers. Similarly, the percentage of countries and territories that earned an A-Protecting on the GBGR remained the same (12%) and only increased by one percent on the GBTR from 2019-2020 (4%-5%).

The statistical analysis provides some insight into the relationship between democracy, globalization, and GDP per capita and how human rights-protecting countries are towards LGBT people.

Specifically, countries and territories with higher democracy scores tend to have higher GBGR and GBTR scores, all else being equal. For each additional point on the Freedom House Global Freedom Score (while holding globalization and GDP constant), the statistical model predicts a **nine percent increase** in GBGR score (see **Figure 9**). For each additional point on the Freedom House Global Freedom Score (while holding globalization and GDP constant), the statistical model predicts a **14 percent increase** in GBTR score (see **Figure 12**), which is five percent higher than the predicted increase for GBGR score.

Similarly, countries and territories with higher levels of globalization tend to have higher GBGR scores. For each additional point on the KOF Globalization score, the model predicts an **18 percent increase** in GBGR score (see **Figure 10**). For each additional point on the KOF Globalization score, the model predicts a **16 percent increase** in GBTR score (see **Figure 13**). These results suggest a slightly lower effect of globalization on GBTR scores than we could observe for GBGR scores.

Although GDP per capita is statistically significant in the model, it has only a minimal effect on GBGR. With each unit increase in GDP per capita, the GBGR score marginally increased by less than **0.5 percent** (see **Figure 8**). Similarly, GDP per capita has only a very limited effect on GBTR (see **Figure 11**). With each unit increase in GDP per capita, the GBTR score marginally increased by less than **0.5 percent**.

Among the three variables examined, globalization had the strongest effect on GBGR scores.

INTRODUCTION

The Franklin & Marshall College Global Barometers (FMGB) provide a framework for objectively documenting and uniformly monitoring and analyzing global progress toward the protection of human rights for LGBT individuals.⁵ On a global level, progress toward advancing LGBT human rights has been inconsistent, and, as noted by the Williams Institute “polarized” at best.⁶ While several countries and territories in the last ten years have decriminalized homosexuality, and others have legalized same-sex marriage, a subset of countries have become more persecuting toward LGB people.⁷ The same is true for transgender individuals; while some countries and territories have created more legal pathways for and have removed barriers to accessing LGR, violence against transgender individuals has increased: 49 countries regressed on the indicator “No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities” from 2011 to 2020 (see **Table 25**).

The rise of ultraconservative, ultranationalist, and increasingly anti-democratic groups have posed a threat not only to LGBT human rights but also to the institution of democracy and to the practice of extending human rights to all.

In 2020, 71 countries and territories still criminalized homosexuality, and only 85 countries and territories allowed for LGR; these numbers alone speak to the magnitude of human rights work that still remains to be accomplished.⁸ This report analyzes the global persecution and protection of LGBT people through the application of the GBGR and the GBTR over a ten-year period, 2011-2020.

This report presents a “decade of data” on global LGBT human rights in 204 countries and territories. Specifically, this report:

⁵ No index will capture all the nuances of lived reality, especially one that attempts to paint a truly global picture of LGBT rights. Nor will there be universal agreement with the GBGR and GBTR terminology. We use the term “homosexuals” and “gay” interchangeably to refer to gays and lesbians. For simplicity’s sake, we refer to lesbian, gays, and bisexuals as “sexual minorities.” The GBGR focuses on sexual minorities while the GBTR focuses on gender identity minorities. In this report, we will use the term LGBT to represent minorities based on their sexual orientation and gender identity/expression. This report does not track intersex rights.

⁶ Andrew R. Flores, “Social Acceptance of LGBTI People in 175 Countries and Locations: 1981-2020,” Williams Institute, November 2021, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/publications/global-acceptance-index-lgbt/>.

⁷ From 2011-2020, Nicaragua, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi and Russia regressed the most on the GBGR. See **Table 10** for more information.

⁸ Since 2020, seven countries have decriminalized homosexuality: Singapore (2023), Antigua and Barbuda (2022), Barbados (2022), Saint Kitts and Nevis (2022), Angola (2021), Botswana (2021), and Bhutan (2021).

1. Systematically summarizes the latest findings from the 2020 GBGR and GBTR datasets;
2. Extensively analyzes longitudinal trends from 2011-2020 with a focus on global trends and developments; and
3. Explores the correlation between economic growth, democracy, globalization, and global LGBT human rights.

The F&M Global Barometers use a double-blind coding system with input from global peer-review experts to grade 204 countries and territories. As indicated in greater detail in our first study,⁹ the FMGB take a holistic approach in examining state and societal level human rights indicators to determine the extent to which countries are human rights protective or persecuting toward their LGBT populations. All items in the GBGR and GBTR include sources and citations providing evidence for each 1/0 binary designation. To ensure reliability among coders, the FMGB employs an extensive coding handbook that sets the parameters for evaluation. This handbook is utilized for first- and second-stage data collection, for internal verification, and for regional and country peer-review expert verification. Our datasets are triple-verified before they are made available on the F&M Global Barometers website: <http://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org>.

The FMGB team relies on desk-based research and on input from peer review experts to code the GBGR and GBTR. Sources include the United States Department of State (USDOS) Country Reports on Human Rights Practices; the International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) State Sponsored Homophobia annual reports; Amnesty International; Human Rights Watch; Transrespect vs. Transphobia; the ILGA Trans Legal Mapping Report; Human Dignity Trust; and Transgender Europe. Other sources include local newspaper reports, international media coverage, and multi-region shadow reports by local and international non-governmental organizations.

Both the GBGR and GBTR apply fundamental international human rights concepts drawn from key articles within International human rights law, specifically the Universal Declaration of Human Rights principles,¹⁰ the Yogyakarta Principles of 2006,¹¹ and the Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10.¹² The human rights examined by the GBGR and the

⁹ Susan Dicklitch-Nelson, Scottie Thompson Buckland, Berwood Yost, & Indira Rahman, "A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017," F&M Global Barometers, Lancaster PA (2019), <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/01/FM-GBGR-GBTR-Final-Results.pdf>.

¹⁰ "Universal Declaration of Human Rights," United Nations General Assembly (UNGA), 1948, Article 2, G.A. res. 217A (III), U.N. Doc A/810 at 71, <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>.

¹¹ "Yogyakarta Principles," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2007, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/>.

¹² "Yogyakarta Principles Plus 10," International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 2017, <https://yogyakartaprinciples.org/principles-en/>.

GBTR reflect civil and political rights as well as social, cultural and economic rights.¹³

METHODOLOGY

The FMGB consist of two separate but interrelated barometers: the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) and the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR). The GBGR examines 27 items (see **Table 1**), and the GBTR examines 17 (see **Table 2**) items across all countries. Five items are shared between the barometers, comprising the LGBT Rights Advocacy Dimension. Initially, the GBGR tracked 197 countries and territories, and in 2020 the FMGB added England, Northern Ireland, North Cyprus, Scotland, Wales, the US Virgin Islands, and Puerto Rico, bringing the total number of countries and territories to 204. The FMGB scorecard has five dimensions:

Dimension I: De Jure Protections

Dimension II: De Facto Protections (civil and political rights)

Dimension III: LGBT Rights Advocacy

Dimension IV: Socio-Economic Rights

Dimension V: Societal Persecution

FMGB items are derived from international human rights principles listed above and are more fully explained in the first GBGR/GBTR report.¹⁴ The FMGB provide a comprehensive index whose scores can be used as a proxy for how human rights protective or persecuting countries are toward LGBT individuals; in addition, each dimension can be analyzed separately or comparatively with other dimensions. For example, Dimension I: *De Jure* Protections can be compared with Dimension III: LGBT Rights Advocacy to see the variance between legislative protections and civil society advocacy (a proxy for LGBT visibility).

¹³ The philosophical basis for the GBGR & GBTR is more comprehensively laid out in our first report: Susan Dicklitch-Nelson, et al., "A Comparative Analysis of LGBT Human Rights in 197 Countries: 2011-2017," 2019.

¹⁴ Susan Dicklitch-Nelson, et al., "A Comparative Analysis," 2019.

The FMGB rank countries on a scale of 0 to 100 percent based on their protection or persecution of LGBT individuals. Items are scored using binary variables, i.e., 0 or 1. Each item in the FMGB is weighted equally. A country will receive a one (1) if evidence supports the item in the affirmative and a zero (0) if in the negative. For example, the item “No death penalty for sexual orientation” would receive a one if there is no death penalty for sexual orientation; but if the country has the death penalty for sexual orientation, it would receive a zero. There are obvious drawbacks to a binary ranking system, but these deficits are mitigated by the effects of summative weighting and the structural necessity of simplifying the methodology to one or zero due to the large sample size.¹⁵

Grades are calculated through a summation of a raw score for a particular year. The highest possible score on the GBGR and GBTR, respectively, is 27/27 and 17/17 while the lowest possible score is 0/27 or 0/17.¹⁶ The raw score is then converted to a percentage score, with corresponding rankings from A – F (see **Figure 1**).

Countries and territories are categorized as F-Persecuting (0-59 percent), D-Intolerant (60-69 percent), C-Resistant (70-79 percent), B-Tolerant (80-89 percent), and A-Protecting (90-100 percent). Categories are color-coded red, orange, yellow, green, or blue to correspond to a grade of F, D, C, B or A based on their percentage scores.¹⁷

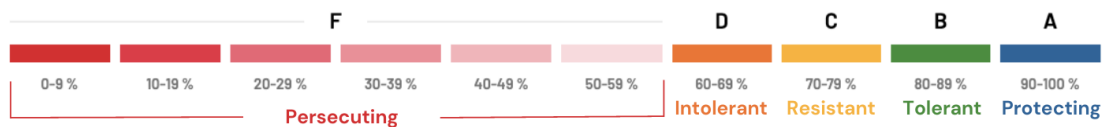


Figure 1. GBGR and GBTR Scoring System

¹⁵ One of the challenges of a reliance on secondary sources is the occasional discrepancy between sources. For example, when discrepancies between USDOS Human Rights Reports and ILGA reports arise, the team has to refer to the original legislative or constitutional source for clarification and corrections.

¹⁶ If a country does not have a military, then the final score will be divided by 26 (not 27) for the GBGR, or 16 (not 17) for the GBTR.

¹⁷ Because persecuting countries comprise such a large category of 0-59 percent, the red color is lightened every ten percentage points, so that the lightest red represents countries that earn 50-59% and the darkest red hue represents the countries at the bottom ten percent.

UPDATES TO THE F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS

The FMGB team has updated the 2011-2020 GBGR and GBTR datasets to reflect a methodology change and substantial internal review.

The methodology for GBGR item 27 and GBTR item 17 has been changed to more accurately account for legislative protections. Originally, these items measured if individuals face discrimination in access to medical treatment because of their sexual orientation/gender identity.

These two items have now been changed to measure if healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation/gender identity and have been moved from Dimension V: Societal Persecution to Dimension IV: Socio-Economic Rights. GBGR item 23 (i.e., SER-23. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation) was formerly item 27, and GBTR item 14 (i.e., SER-14. Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity) was formerly item 17. This shift aligns healthcare discrimination with the other socio-economic indicators and more accurately captures the legislative protections or persecutions in place for LGBT individuals. To allow for longitudinal analysis and comparison, all ten years of data were re-coded to reflect this change in methodology.

GBGR item 26 (i.e., formerly SP-26. Same sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt) has been moved from Dimension V: Societal Persecution to Dimension IV: Socio-Economic Rights in order to capture any legislative barriers to same-sex adoption. GBGR item 26 is now item SER-24 on the GBGR. The methodological approach to measuring this item has not changed, however.

Finally, the GBGR and GBTR databases underwent extensive second- and third-level review to account for errors found in source documents, feedback from peer review experts, and updated news sources. As such, country and indicator scores may have changed since the 2022 Annual Report, and the most up-to-date information can be found in the 2023 Annual Report or on the FMGB website at www.fandmglobalbarometers.org.

Table 1. F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR) Scorecard

DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	
1	No death penalty for sexual orientation
2	No life sentence for sexual orientation
3	No prison term for sexual orientation
4	No criminalization of sexual orientation
5	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation
6	Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
7	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
8	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed
9	Same-sex marriage is allowed
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	
10	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
11	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
12	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage
13	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
14	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy
15	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	
16	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
17	National LGBT organizations exist
18	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
19	LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state
20	Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	
21	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
22	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
23	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
24	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	
25	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
26	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
27	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police

Table 2. F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR) Scorecard

DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	
1	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
2	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
3	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
4	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
5	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	
6	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	
7	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
8	National LGBT organizations exist
9	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
10	LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state
11	Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	
12	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
13	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
14	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	
15	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
16	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
17	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police

Global Findings

GBGR DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section summarizes trends in 2020 GBGR scores.

Table 3. 2020 GBGR Highlights

62% of countries received an F on the GBGR
12% of countries received an A on the GBGR
The GBGR world mean score improved from 48% in 2019 to 49%
Western Europe continues to be the most protecting region in the world for sexual minorities
The most persecuting region continues to be the Middle East/North Africa
Austria, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Uruguay (all tied for first place at 100%) were the most rights-protecting countries for sexual orientation minorities
Iran, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Yemen (all tied for last place at 4%) were the most persecuting countries in the world for sexual orientation minorities
61 countries had hate crimes legislation for sexual orientation
34 countries allowed same-sex marriage
71 countries and regions continued to criminalize homosexuality

2020 GBGR Findings

Although the 2020 GBGR results demonstrate improvement on a global scale, the world mean GBGR score only increased by one percent between 2019 and 2020. More than half (62%) of the world's countries and territories scored an F-Persecuting on the GBGR. Four percent scored a D-Intolerant, 10 percent scored a C-Resistant, 13 percent scored a B-Tolerant, and 12 percent scored an A-Protecting. In the A-Protecting category, Austria, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden and Uruguay all received a 100 percent. The year 2020 is the first year Austria and Finland join those with a 100 percent score.

Twenty-four countries earned a grade of A in 2020; the majority were from Western Europe, with the exception of Australia, Costa Rica, Canada, New Zealand and Uruguay.¹⁸ Conversely, 126 countries earned a grade of F in 2020, including Iran, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Somalia and Yemen, which all fell in last place with a score of four percent. Eight countries in the F-Persecuting category scored 59 percent, on the cusp of reaching D-Intolerant.¹⁹ **Figure 2**, below, illustrates the breakdown of 2020 GBGR scores by category.

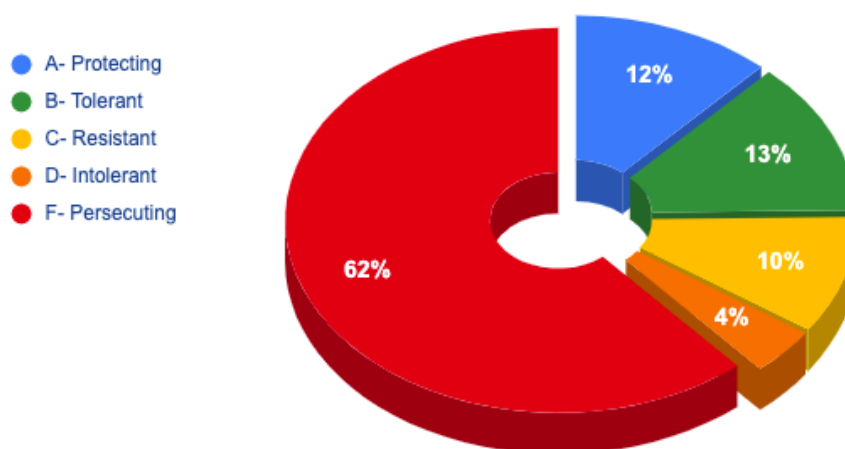


Figure 2. 2020 GBGR World Percentage Distribution by Category

Eight countries earned a grade of D, 20 countries earned a grade of C, and 26 countries earned a grade of B. Several countries made notable leaps: Costa Rica, for example, went from a D (69%) in 2019 to an A (92%) on the GBGR in 2020 due to the implementation of hate crime legislation, the legalization of same-sex civil unions (and marriage) and joint adoption, and an executive order that broadened anti-discrimination protections for sexual orientation minorities. Nineteen countries changed categories between 2019-2020, the majority improving, although three regressed (see **Table 4**).

¹⁸ The A-Protecting 2020 GBGR countries in ranked, alphabetical order are: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Luxembourg, Malta, Sweden, Uruguay, Belgium, Canada, France, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Scotland, Spain, the United Kingdom, Wales, Australia, England, Ireland, the Netherlands, Costa Rica, and Iceland.

¹⁹ The countries on the cusp of a D-Intolerant on the 2020 GBGR at 59% are: Cambodia, Honduras, Japan, Lesotho, Sao Tome and Principe, the Seychelles, Trinidad and Tobago, and Vietnam.

Table 4. GBGR 2019-2020 Countries with Grade Changes

Country	2019 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	Difference
Costa Rica	69%	92%	23%
Switzerland	70%	89%	19%
Belize	52%	67%	15%
Monaco	65%	77%	12%
Cuba	59%	70%	11%
Hong Kong SAR, China	54%	65%	11%
Peru	63%	74%	11%
Marshall Islands	65%	73%	8%
Lithuania	74%	81%	7%
North Cyprus	74%	81%	7%
Hungary	78%	85%	7%
Montenegro	78%	85%	7%
Latvia	59%	63%	4%
Argentina	78%	81%	3%
Kosovo	78%	81%	3%
North Macedonia	67%	70%	3%
Venezuela	70%	67%	-3%
Andorra	92%	88%	-4%
Mongolia	74%	56%	-18%

The map below, in **Figure 3**, illustrates 2020 GBGR data with a color breakdown of the Persecuting category that encompasses scores from 0-59 percent in 10 percent increments. The breakdown of this category allows for greater visual distinction of countries' and territories' progress in human rights protection or persecution of LGB people.

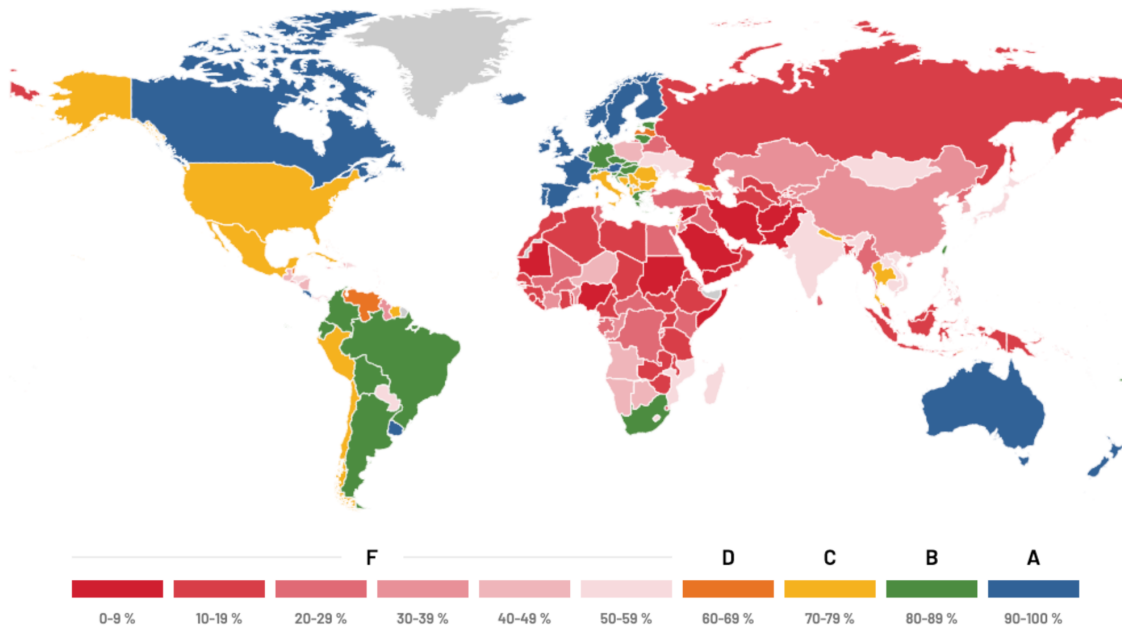


Figure 3. 2020 GBGR World Map

Based on regional averages, Western Europe continues to be the most human rights-protecting region while the Middle East/North Africa continues to be the most persecuting region. Variation between country scores does exist in both regions. The Asia/Pacific, Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, and Sub-Saharan Africa regions are also in the F-Persecuting category, and the Americas region scores in the D-Intolerant category.

GBGR 2019-2020 Update

There was negligible improvement on GBGR scores from 2019 to 2020. Although global GBGR scores continue to improve in 2020, 62 percent of countries and territories continued to earn a grade of F on the GBGR. The percentage of countries scoring an F-Persecuting improved by one percent from 2019-2020 on the GBGR. Similarly, the percentage of countries that earned a grade of A on the GBGR remained the same from 2019-2020. The world mean score on the GBGR also improved by only one percentage point, up from 48 percent in 2019 to 49 percent in 2020.

In 2020, Costa Rica and Northern Ireland approved same-sex marriage, increasing the total number of countries and territories worldwide that allow for same-sex marriage

from 32 in 2019 to 34 in 2020.²⁰ All countries and territories that allowed for same-sex marriage scored either an A-Protecting or a B-Tolerant except for the United States, which scored a C-Resistant.

Significant improvements in hate crimes legislation occurred in 2020, with the number of countries implementing hate crimes legislation increasing from 54 in 2019 to 61 in 2020.²¹

In 2020, seventy-one countries and territories continued to criminalize homosexuality globally, with only Gabon decriminalizing homosexuality between 2019-2020. In 2019, the High Court of Botswana decriminalized same-sex sexual acts, but the government appealed this ruling. The appeal was unanimously dismissed in November 2021²²; therefore, Botswana will not receive a positive score on the “No criminalization of sexual orientation” indicator until 2021.

The biggest single positive change in GBGR scores between 2019 and 2020 occurred in Costa Rica, whose score increased by 23 percent. Switzerland had the second-highest increase with 19 percent; and Belize had the third-highest change, improving by 15 percent.

Mongolia²³ experienced the most regression – 18 percent – while Mali, the Philippines, and Poland all saw a decrease in their GBGR score by 11 percent.

In total, 32 countries and territories experienced negative change, 115 experienced no change, and 57 experienced positive change from 2019-2020. See **Appendix 3** for a full breakdown of changes.

²⁰ Thirty-four countries and territories allowed for same sex marriage in 2020: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, England, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Northern Ireland, Norway, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Scotland, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the US Virgin Islands, and Wales.

²¹ Sixty-one countries and territories have hate crimes legislation in place for sexual orientation minorities in 2020: Albania, Andorra, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, El Salvador, England, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Grenada, Honduras, Hungary, Israel, Kosovo, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, New Zealand, Nicaragua, North Cyprus, North Macedonia, Northern Ireland, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Scotland, Serbia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, the United Kingdom, the United States, Uruguay, the US Virgin Islands, and Wales.

²² “Botswana,” ILGA World Database, accessed August 21, 2023, <https://database.ilga.org/botswana-lgbtj>.

²³ Mongolia lost points on the following indicators: “Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation”; “Sexual minorities have the right to privacy”; “LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble”; “Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants”; and “Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police.”

GBGR 2011–2020 Trends

GBGR scores increased globally from 2011-2020. In 2020, the world mean GBGR score remained an F-Persecuting, at 49 percent. The number of countries earning an A-Protecting rose from six percent in 2011 to 12 percent in 2020. Countries with a B-Tolerant rose from six percent in 2011 to 13 percent in 2020. Countries earning a C-Resistant increased from nine percent in 2011 to 10 percent in 2020, with variation in the interim years. Countries earning a D-Intolerant decreased from eight percent to four percent from 2011-2020. The F-Persecuting category showed the biggest decrease: The number of countries earning an F decreased from 72 percent in 2011 to 62 percent in 2020. See **Table 5** and **Figure 4**, both below, for a breakdown by category and a graphic representation.

Table 5. GBGR 2011-2020 Proportion of Countries in the World by Category

Tolerance Category	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<i>A – Protecting</i>	6%	6%	8%	8%	8%	10%	10%	10%	12%	12%
<i>B – Tolerant</i>	6%	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	8%	10%	9%	13%
<i>C – Resistant</i>	9%	9%	10%	11%	14%	12%	11%	11%	12%	10%
<i>D – Intolerant</i>	8%	8%	7%	7%	5%	4%	7%	5%	4%	4%
<i>F – Persecuting</i>	72%	71%	69%	68%	67%	67%	64%	64%	63%	62%
World Mean GBGR Score	42%	42%	43%	44%	45%	46%	47%	48%	48%	49%

On average, six percent of countries fell into the bottom 10 percent from 2011 to 2020 while the countries that were on the cusp of moving from Persecuting to Intolerant increased by one percent, from three percent in 2011 to four percent in 2020. See **Table 6**, below.

Table 6. GBGR 2011-2020 F-Persecuting Tolerance Category Breakdown

F Category Breakdown	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
F- 50-59%	10%	11%	10%	10%	10%	12%	9%	11%	13%	11%
F- 40-49%	6%	6%	7%	5%	5%	5%	6%	6%	4%	6%
F- 30-39%	11%	10%	9%	10%	10%	10%	10%	12%	10%	9%
F- 20-29%	14%	15%	14%	15%	14%	15%	13%	9%	11%	12%
F- 10-19%	25%	24%	23%	22%	21%	19%	20%	19%	17%	18%
F- 0-9%	6%	5%	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	6%	8%	6%
Overall: 0-59%	72%	71%	69%	68%	67%	67%	64%	64%	63%	62%

The line graph below, in **Figure 4**, illustrates the changes in GBGR scores by regions of the world from 2011 to 2020. There is a positive upward trend in GBGR scores over time in all regions, except for the Sub-Saharan Africa region, which experienced a decline from 2019-2020, and the MENA region, which experienced a decline from 2011-2012 and from 2018-2019.

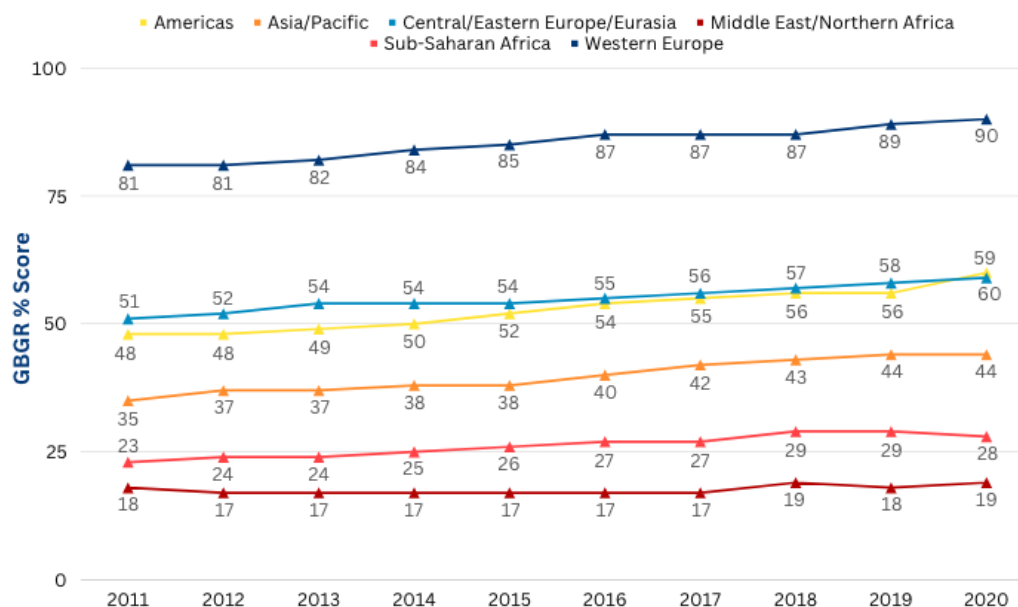


Figure 4. GBGR 2011-2020 Scores by Region

GBGR 2011-2020 ANALYSIS

The dimensions that showed the greatest improvement from 2011-2020 can be found below, in **Table 7**. The LGBT Rights Advocacy Dimension showed the greatest improvement by 12 percent from 2011-2020. The second greatest increase in dimension change occurred in the Socio-Economic Rights Dimension, which experienced a ten percent change from 2011 to 2020.

Table 7. GBGR 2011-2020 Comparison of Dimension Averages

Dimension	2011 Global Average	2020 Global Average
DE JURE PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	43%	50%
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF SEXUAL MINORITIES	39%	45%
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	52%	64%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	22%	32%
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	49%	53%

Decriminalization of homosexuality has the single greatest impact on overall GBGR scores. Like the global GBGR average, decriminalization has progressed at a slow rate. In 2011, 125 countries had decriminalized homosexuality, and in 2020 that number increased to 133. Chad previously had not criminalized homosexuality, but did so in 2017. **Table 8**, below, indicates the countries that decriminalized homosexuality from 2011 to 2020.

Table 8. Countries that Decriminalized Homosexuality from 2011-2020

Country	Year of Decriminalization	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score
Lesotho	2012	22%	59%
Sao Tome and Principe	2012	19%	59%
North Cyprus	2014	26%	81%
Palau	2014	15%	62%
Mozambique	2015	26%	56%
Belize	2016	30%	67%
Nauru	2016	15%	54%
Seychelles	2016	22%	59%
India	2018	44%	52%
Trinidad and Tobago	2018	26%	59%
Gabon ²⁴	2020	33%	26%
Average Score		25%	58%

Countries that experienced the greatest improvement in scores from 2011-2020 are listed below in **Table 9**. North Cyprus improved the most by 55 percent, moving from an F-Persecuting (26%) in 2011 to a B-Tolerant in 2020 (81%),²⁵ while Palau experienced a 47 percent improvement in score, moving from an F-Persecuting (15%) in 2011 to a D-Intolerant (62%) in 2020.

²⁴ Gabon criminalized homosexuality in 2019 and then decriminalized in 2020. Despite decriminalization, persecution of LGB individuals continued through the use of supplementary laws that led to arbitrary arrests, invasions of privacy, and the inability to receive a fair trial or register LGBT organizations with the state.

²⁵ North Cyprus decriminalized homosexuality and added anti-discrimination and hate crimes protections for sexual minorities in 2014, which resulted in its GBGR score jumping from 33 percent in 2013 to 74 percent in 2014. In 2020, North Cyprus adopted hate speech laws to include sexual orientation, and it did not have any documented cases of violence against sexual minorities, which increased its score from 74 percent in 2019 to 81 percent in 2020.

Table 9. GBGR 2011-2020 Countries with Greatest Improvement

Country	2011 Score	2020 Score	Difference
North Cyprus	26%	81%	55%
Palau	15%	62%	47%
Sao Tome and Principe	19%	59%	40%
Nauru	15%	54%	39%
Belize*	30%	67%	37%

* Lesotho and the Seychelles also experienced a 37 percent increase in score from 2011-2020

Several countries experienced a significant decline in their overall GBGR score from 2011-2020. Most notably, Nicaragua experienced a 12 percent decline; additionally, Equatorial Guinea, Malawi and Russia all experienced a decrease of 11 percent in their GBGR score from 2011-2020 (see **Table 10**). All four countries also experienced a significant decline in GBTR scores. Nicaragua experienced the most significant decline in GBTR rights from 2011-2020, falling by 29 percent on its GBTR score (see **Table 21**).

Table 10. GBGR 2011-2020 Countries with Greatest Decline

Country	2011 Score	2020 Score	Difference
Nicaragua	56%	44%	-12%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	22%	-11%
Malawi	26%	15%	-11%
Russia	30%	19%	-11%

The indicator with the best score on the GBGR from 2011-2020 was “No death penalty for sexual orientation,” with only five percent of countries having the death penalty for sexual orientation. The “No life sentence for sexual orientation” indicator was the second highest scoring indicator, although it declined by one percent from 2011 to 2020. The “No known acts of murder against sexual minorities” indicator also improved by eight percent (see **Table 11**).

Table 11. GBGR 2011-2020 Comparison of Highest-Scoring Indicators

2011 GBGR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively	2020 GBGR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively
“No death penalty for sexual orientation”	194/204 95%	“No death penalty for sexual orientation”	194/204 95%
“No life sentence for sexual orientation”	186/204 91%	“No known acts of murder against sexual minorities”	187/204 92%
“No known acts of murder against sexual minorities”	172/204 84%	“No life sentence for sexual orientation” ²⁶	184/204 90%
“National LGBT organizations exist”	154/204 75%	“National LGBT organizations exist”	175/204 86%
“No prison term for sexual orientation”	125*/204 61%	“No prison term for sexual orientation”	133*/204 65%

*“No criminalization of sexual orientation” also had 125/204, or 61% of countries, scoring positively in 2011 and 133/204, or 65% of countries, scoring positively in 2020.

Conversely, the indicators that performed the worst in 2011 and 2020 can be found below in **Table 12**. Most notably, the worst performing indicator in 2011 was “Same-sex marriage is allowed,” with only five percent of countries allowing same-sex marriage; this number increased to 17 percent in 2020. All of the lowest-scoring indicators in 2011 were the same in 2020 except for the “Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation” indicator. “Hate crimes” was replaced by the “Head of state supports same-sex civil union or same-sex marriage” indicator in 2020.

²⁶ The “No life sentence for sexual orientation” indicator declined between 2011-2020 due to The Gambia and Brunei. The Gambia introduced life imprisonment for “aggravated homosexuality” in 2014. Brunei did not implement the death penalty for sodomy until 2019, though it had been under consideration since 2013.

Table 12. GBGR 2011-2020 Comparison of Lowest-Scoring Indicators

2011 GBGR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively	2020 GBGR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively
“Same-sex marriage is allowed”	10/204 5%	“Same-sex marriage is allowed”	34/204 17%
“Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt”	17/204 8%	“Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt”	34/204 17%
“Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation”	29/204 14%	“Hate speech laws include sexual orientation”	48/204 24%
“Hate speech laws include sexual orientation”	31/204 15%	“Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed”	48/204 24%
“Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed”	32/204 16%	“Head of state supports same-sex civil union or same-sex marriage”	53/204 26%

The indicators on the GBGR that showed the greatest improvement from 2011 to 2020 are listed below in **Table 13**. Two of the indicators, “Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants” and “LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state,” are complementary, while hate crime legislation and workplace anti-discrimination are crucial to allowing for greater LGB visibility.

Table 13. GBGR 2011-2020 Most Improved Indicators

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
“Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants”	33
“Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation”	32
“LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state”	29
“Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation”	27
“Same-sex marriage is allowed”	24

Conversely, the indicators that exhibited the least improvement from 2011-2020 were “No known acts of violence against sexual minorities” and “No life sentence for sexual orientation.” The “No death penalty for sexual orientation” indicator remained unchanged from 2011-2020 (see **Table 14**).

Table 14. GBGR 2011-2020 Least Improved Indicators

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
“No known acts of violence against sexual minorities”	-9
“No life sentence for sexual orientation”	-2
“No death penalty for sexual orientation”	0 ²⁷

²⁷ Although under review since 2013, Brunei implemented the death penalty in 2019 and Sudan repealed the death penalty in 2020.

GBTR DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This section summarizes trends in 2020 GBTR scores.

Table 15. 2020 GBTR Highlights

70% of countries received an F on the GBTR
5% of countries received an A on the GBTR
The GBTR world mean was 46%
Western Europe continues to be the most protecting region in the world for gender identity minorities
The most persecuting region continues to be the Middle East/North Africa
Luxembourg, Malta and Norway (all tied for first place at 100%) are the most rights-protecting countries for gender identity minorities
Brunei, Saudi Arabia and South Sudan (all tied for last place at 6%) are the most persecuting countries in the world for gender identity minorities
85 countries had legal gender recognition ²⁸
41 countries had no physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition ²⁹
25 countries had no psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition ³⁰

²⁸ Eighty-five countries have a pathway for LGR as of 2020: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Czechia, Denmark, Ecuador, England, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hong Kong (SAR China), Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, the Netherlands, New Zealand, North Cyprus, North Macedonia, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Puerto Rico, Romania, Russia, Scotland, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tajikistan, Turkey, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, Venezuela, Vietnam, and Wales.

²⁹ Forty-one countries do not require physiological alterations for LGR as of 2020: Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Northern Ireland, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, Scotland, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Uruguay, and Wales.

³⁰ Twenty-five countries do not require a psychiatric diagnosis for LGR as of 2020: Argentina, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Luxembourg, Malta, Nepal, the Netherlands, North Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, and Uruguay.

2020 GBTR Findings

The world mean score for the GBTR from 2019-2020 remained unchanged at 46 percent. Seventy percent of countries received a failing grade on the GBTR in 2020, a slight improvement by one percent from 2019. Only five percent of countries earned a grade of A-Protecting on the GBTR in 2020, a slight improvement from four percent in 2019. Thirteen percent of countries scored a B-Tolerant, six percent scored a C-Resistant, and five percent scored a D-Intolerant in 2020 (see **Figure 5**).

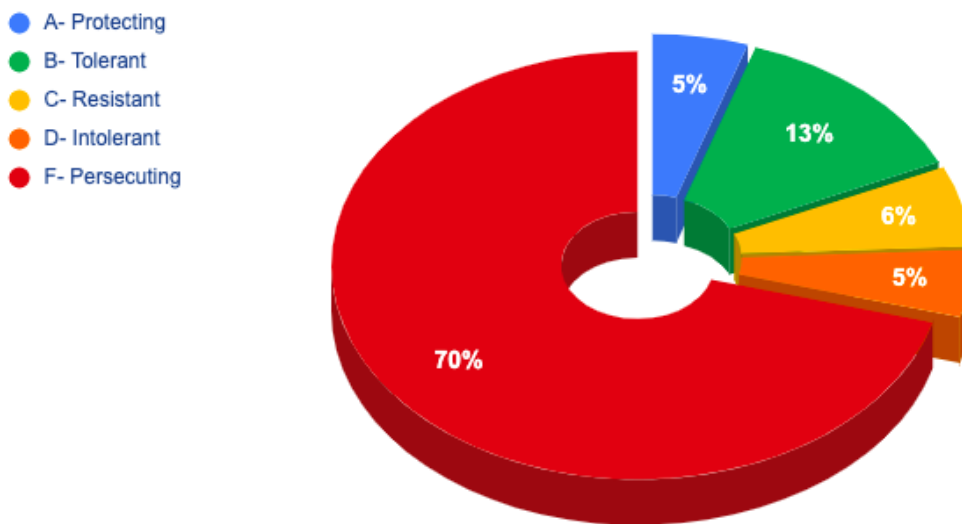


Figure 5. 2020 GBTR Percentage Distribution by Category

Of the A-Protecting category, only Luxembourg, Malta and Norway all tied for first place at 100 percent in 2020. Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, Iceland, North Macedonia, and Uruguay also all earned an A-Protecting on the GBTR in 2020. Notably, Uruguay is the only country outside of the European continent that earned an A-Protecting on the GBTR in 2020.

Conversely, 143 countries earned a grade of F-Persecuting in 2020, including Brunei, Saudi Arabia and South Sudan, which all fell into last place with a score of six percent. Seven countries in the F-Persecuting category scored 59 percent, just on the cusp of D-Intolerant, including the United States.³¹ Twenty-seven countries earned a B-Tolerant, and 13 countries earned a C-Resistant. Eleven countries earned a grade of D-Intolerant. As illustrated in **Table 16**, several countries also progressed or regressed by an entire letter grade. For a full list of countries and their 2020 GBTR scores, see **Appendix 2**.

Table 16. GBTR 2019-2020 Countries with Grade Changes

Country	2019 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	Difference
North Macedonia	59%	94%	35%
US Virgin Islands	56%	69%	13%
Costa Rica	69%	81%	12%
Cuba	53%	65%	12%
Thailand	71%	82%	11%
Argentina	65%	71%	6%
Brazil	76%	82%	6%
Iceland	88%	94%	6%
Kosovo	76%	82%	6%
Switzerland	76%	82%	6%
Finland	82%	76%	-6%
France	94%	88%	-6%
Serbia	71%	65%	-6%
Slovakia	82%	76%	-6%
Andorra	81%	75%	-6%
Bolivia	88%	76%	-12%
Panama	63%	50%	-13%
Puerto Rico	88%	69%	-19%

³¹ The seven countries scoring 59% or F-Persecuting (on the verge of D-Intolerant) on the GBTR in 2020 include Botswana, Cabo Verde, Lithuania, South Korea, Timor-Leste, the United States and Vietnam.

The map below, **Figure 6**, illustrates the global 2020 GBTR data with a gradient for the F-Persecuting category that demonstrates the spectrum of countries' and territories' failing scores (0-59 percent).

The region that is most rights-protective is Western Europe, while the Middle East/North Africa region is the most persecuting region towards transgender individuals. All countries within Sub-Saharan Africa, with the exception of South Africa, scored an F-Persecuting, while countries within Asia/Pacific, the Americas, and Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia have significant variations.

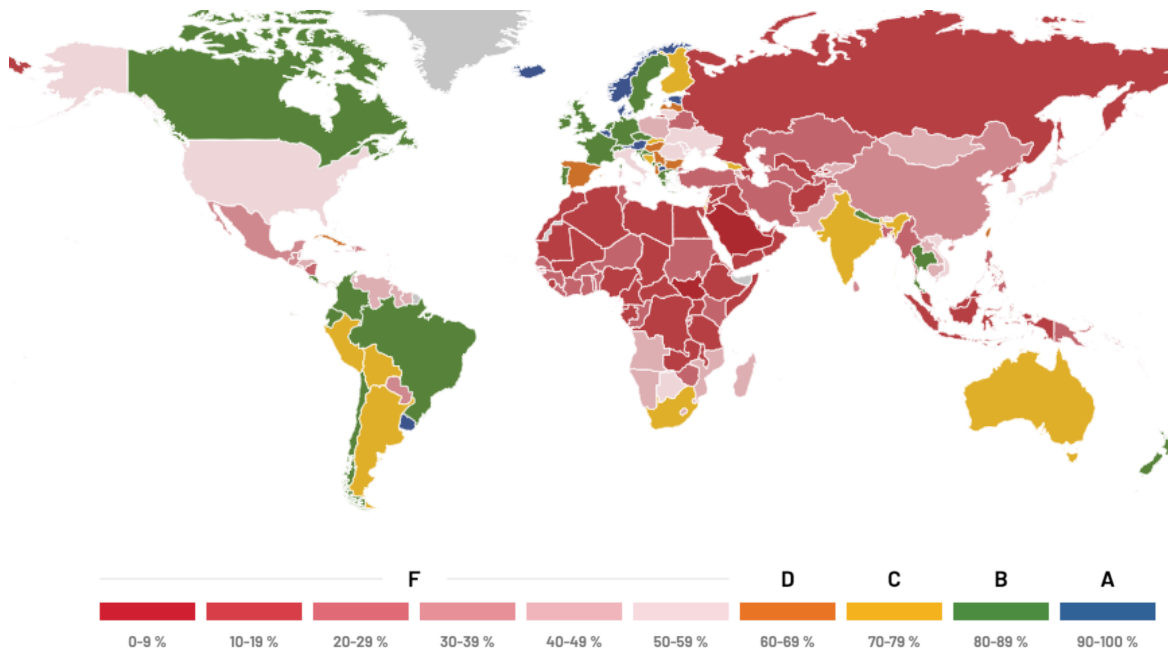


Figure 6. 2020 GBTR World Map

GBTR 2019-2020 Update

From 2019-2020, 40 countries experienced positive change in their scores, 45 countries regressed, and 119 countries remained stagnant in their scores on the GBTR.

The biggest single positive change in GBTR score between 2019 and 2020 occurred in North Macedonia. North Macedonia improved its GBTR score by 35 percent, moving from an F-Persecuting (59%) to an A-Protecting (94%). The United States also significantly improved its GBTR score by 24 percent; though still failing, it moved up the scale from a 35 percent in 2019 to a 59 percent in 2020.³²

Conversely, several countries and territories also experienced more than a 10 percent drop in their GBTR scores between 2019-2020. These countries included Puerto Rico, which experienced the most significant drop of 19 percentage points in GBTR score from 2019-2020.³³ For a full breakdown of GBTR scores, see **Appendix 4**.

Between 2019-2020, two countries were awarded a one (1) on the “Country has legal recognition of gender” indicator: Bhutan and North Macedonia. While neither nation has an established process for legal gender recognition, reports between 2019-2020 show that both have recently allowed citizens to change their gender markers on legal documents.

According to ILGA World's “Trans Legal Mapping Report (TLMR) 2019: Recognition Before the Law” (2020), in Bhutan, civil society reported that LGR is possible by submitting “(1) a psychiatrist's certificate confirming a person's gender dysphoria, and (2) a supporting letter from a civil society organisation.”³⁴ While no legal process exists in North Macedonia, the 2019 ruling *X v North Macedonia* at the European Court of Human Rights concluded that North Macedonia violated its obligations under the European Convention on Human Rights due to the lack of a clear framework for LGR. As such, according to Coalition Margins, North Macedonia was “obliged...to make a change in the personal records of the person X, but also in all other cases that are in the same or similar position.”³⁵ ILGA World's TLMR similarly reports that changes “... can

³² Ten countries experienced more than a 10% increase in GBTR score between 2019-2020: North Macedonia (35%), the United States (24%), the U.S. Virgin Islands (13%), Costa Rica (13%), Lithuania (12%), Cuba (12%), Bhutan, (12%), Uzbekistan (12%), Eswatini (12%), and Thailand (11%).

³³ Twelve countries experienced more than a 10% drop in GBTR score between 2019-2020: Puerto Rico (-19%), the Philippines (-17%), Panama (-13%), Afghanistan (-12%), Belarus (-12%), Bolivia (-12%), El Salvador (-12%), Haiti (-12%), Mongolia (-12%), North Cyprus (-12%), Benin (-11%), and Nicaragua (-11%).

³⁴ Zhan Chiam, Sandra Duffy, Matilda González Gil, Lara Goodwin, & Nigel Timothy Mpemba Patel, “Trans Legal Mapping Report 2019: Recognition before the law,” 3rd Ed., 2020, Resources, ILGA World, <https://ilga.org/trans-legal-mapping-report>, p. 72.

³⁵ “Person X's Gender Marker Has Been Changed,” 2019, News, Coalition Margins, accessed August, 25, 2023, www.coalition.org.mk/archives/11520?lang=en.

be made based on a decision by a relevant state organ. This provision is vague and unclear, but it does not forbid legal gender recognition.”³⁶

These two countries also received a positive score on the “No physiological alteration required for legal gender recognition” indicator. North Macedonia, in addition to Iceland, also removed psychiatric diagnosis barriers to LGR between 2019-2020.

GBTR 2011-2020 Trends

GBTR scores have increased globally by six percent, from 40 percent in 2011 to 46 percent in 2020; however, the world mean score remains an F-Persecuting overall. In 2011, there were no countries earning an A-Protecting on the GBTR, a number that rose to five percent in 2020. Countries with a B-Tolerant rose from eight percent in 2011 to 13 percent in 2020. Countries earning a C-Resistant have stagnated at six percent in 2011 and 2020. Similarly, the number of countries earning a D-Intolerant has remained nearly unchanged; five percent of countries were Intolerant in 2011, and five percent were Intolerant in 2020 (see **Table 17** below).

Table 17. GBTR 2011-2020 Proportion of Countries in the World by Category

Tolerance Category	Year									
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
A – Protecting	0%	0%	0%	1%	1%	2%	2%	5%	4%	5%
B – Tolerant	8%	8%	8%	9%	9%	10%	11%	11%	13%	13%
C – Resistant	6%	5%	6%	4%	7%	8%	8%	6%	6%	6%
D – Intolerant	5%	7%	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%
F – Persecuting	81%	79%	80%	78%	75%	73%	73%	72%	71%	70%
World Mean GBTR Score	40%	40%	41%	42%	42%	44%	44%	46%	46%	46%

The greatest movement between categories happened in the F-Persecuting category. Eighty-one percent of countries scored an F-Persecuting in 2011, down to 70 percent in 2020 (see below, **Table 18**).

³⁶ Zhan Chiam, et al, "Trans Legal Mapping Report 2019," p. 151.

Table 18. GBGR 2011-2020 F- Persecuting Tolerance Category Breakdown

F Category Breakdown	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
F- 50-59%	11%	8%	12%	14%	10%	9%	9%	11%	12%	11%
F- 40-49%	13%	16%	15%	11%	10%	14%	15%	16%	15%	15%
F- 30-39%	11%	13%	11%	10%	12%	12%	11%	8%	8%	6%
F- 20-29%	23%	20%	19%	22%	20%	17%	16%	15%	15%	16%
F- 10-19%	21%	21%	23%	20%	22%	21%	20%	19%	19%	21%
F- 0-9%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%	2%	1%
Overall: 0-59%	81%	79%	80%	78%	75%	73%	73%	72%	71%	70%

Figure 7, below, graphically illustrates the progress made on the GBTR by the different world regions from 2011-2020. The regional averages in Western Europe, Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, and Asia/Pacific all steadily improved across the decade, while the regional averages in the Americas, Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Middle East/North Africa all declined at various times.

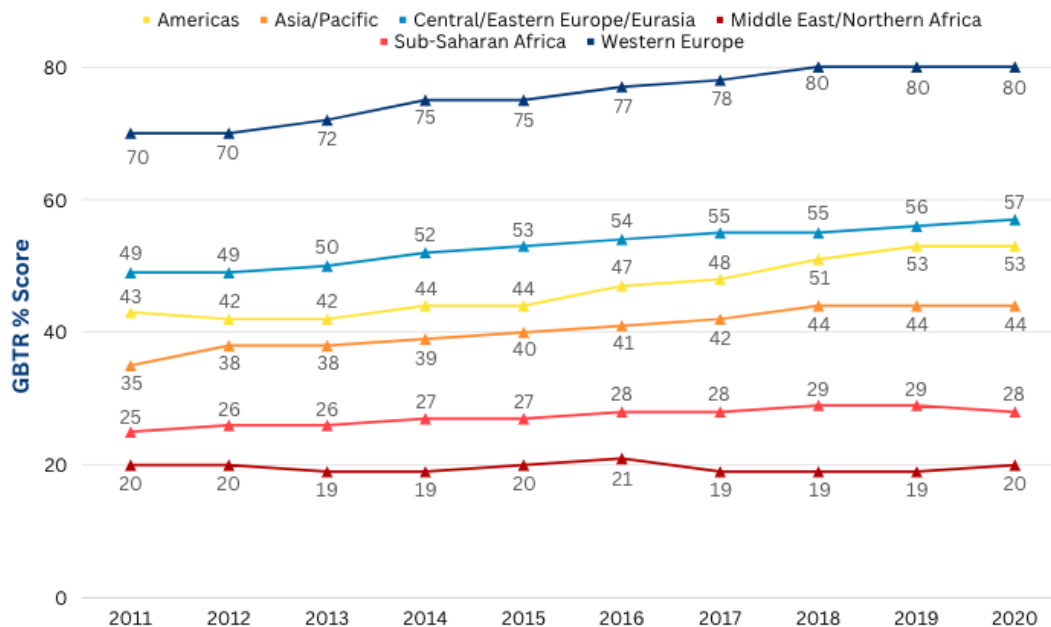


Figure 7. GBTR 2011-2020 Scores by Region

GBTR 2011-2020 ANALYSIS

The dimensions that showed the greatest improvement from 2011-2020 can be found below, in **Table 19**. The greatest improvement (14 percent) between 2011-2020 was in the category of socio-economic rights, demonstrating an increase in legislative protections for gender identity minorities. The second greatest improvement (12 percent) from 2011-2020 was in the area of LGBT rights advocacy, highlighting the importance of LGBT organizing and advocacy.

Table 19. GBTR 2011-2020 Comparison of Dimension Averages

Dimension	2011 Global Average	2020 Global Average
DE JURE PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	30%	38%
DE FACTO (CIVIL & POLITICAL) PROTECTION OF GENDER IDENTITY MINORITIES	53%	50%
LGBT RIGHTS ADVOCACY	52%	64%
SOCIO-ECONOMIC RIGHTS	14%	28%
SOCIETAL PERSECUTION	54%	47%

In 2020, 187³⁷ countries did not criminalize gender identity or expression, an increase from 186 in 2011 due to the Caribbean Court of Justice ruling in 2018 that Guyana's criminalization of "cross-dressing"³⁸ was a violation of human rights.³⁹ However, only 85 countries have legal recognition of gender identity in 2020.

³⁷ As of 2020, the following countries criminalize gender identity and/or expression: Brunei, Burma, The Gambia, Gaza, Indonesia, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Malawi, Malaysia, Nigeria, Oman, Saudi Arabia, South Sudan, Tonga, Uganda, and the United Arab Emirates.

³⁸ "Injustice Exposed: The Criminalisation of Transgender People and its Impacts," Resources, Human Dignity Trust, May 2019, accessed August 25, 2023, <https://www.humandignitytrust.org/?s=injustice+exposed>, p. 71.

³⁹ It is worth noting that transgender and gender diverse people are often persecuted under laws and statutes that criminalize same-sex conduct, and/or under vague public morality or public nuisance laws. Human Dignity Trust and ILGA World have produced research indicating that although explicit criminalization of gender identity or gender expression may not be on the books, that does not necessarily mean that transgender and gender diverse persons don't encounter harassment and arbitrary arrest. As such, the GBTR scoring system may not reflect this reality.

There is a concern that as the anti-gender movement spreads worldwide,⁴⁰ there will be a more concerted effort to criminalize gender identity or expression, which would be accompanied by concomitant regression of countries' protection of transgender rights. Hungary is a clear example of this trend: in 2020, LGR was outlawed⁴¹ although in 2021, the Hungarian Constitutional Court declared the ban unconstitutional.⁴² Similarly in Ghana, a bill to criminalize identifying as transgender, among other anti-LGBT items, is currently under consideration.⁴³

Countries that experienced the greatest improvement in scores from 2011-2020 are listed in **Table 20**, below. North Macedonia improved the most (by 53 percent), moving from an F-Persecuting in 2011 to an A-Protecting in 2020; Bosnia and Herzegovina experienced a 47 percent improvement in score, moving from an F-Persecuting to a C-Resistant. Malta scored an impressive 100 percent on the GBTR in 2020, a significant improvement from its 2011 failing score of 59 percent.

Table 20. GBTR 2011-2020 Countries with Greatest Improvement

Country	2011 Score	2020 Score	Difference
North Macedonia	41%	94%	53%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	76%	47%
Malta	59%	100%	41%
Georgia	35%	71%	36%
Bhutan*	18%	53%	35%

* Brazil, Luxembourg, Slovenia and Timor-Leste also improved by 35% between 2011 to 2020

Several countries experienced a significant decline in overall GBTR score from 2011-2020. Most notably, Nicaragua experienced a 29 percent decline while Equatorial Guinea, Malawi and Hungary all experienced a 17 percent decline in their

⁴⁰ Pamela Shifman, "A Global 'Anti-gender' Movement is Coming for our Democracy. Here's How We Fight Back", *The Hill*, May 1, 2023, <https://thehill.com/opinion/civil-rights/3976163-a-global-anti-gender-movement-is-coming-for-our-democracy-heres-how-we-fight-back/>.

⁴¹ "Hungarian Government Outlaws Legal Gender Recognition," Issues, Transgender Europe, accessed August 25, 2023, <https://tgeu.org/hungarian-government-outlaws-lgr/>.

⁴² "Hungarian Constitutional Court declares LGR ban provision unconstitutional," Our Work, Transgender Europe, accessed August 25, 2023, <https://tgeu.org/hungarian-constitutional-court-declares-lgr-ban-provision-unconstitutional/>.

⁴³ Maxwell Akalaare Adombila & Christian Akolrie, "Ghana Supreme Court Rejects Bid to Block Anti-LGBTQ Bill," *Reuters*, July 19, 2023, <https://www.reuters.com/world/africa/ghana-supreme-court-rejects-bid-block-anti-lgbtq-bill-2023-07-19/>.

GBTR score from 2011-2020 (see **Table 21**). As noted earlier, Nicaragua, Equatorial Guinea, and Malawi also experienced a significant decline on the GBTR (see **Table 10**).

Table 21. GBTR 2011-2020 Countries with Greatest Decline

Country	2011 Score	2020 Score	Difference
Nicaragua	53%	24%	-29%
Equatorial Guinea	35%	18%	-17%
Malawi	29%	12%	-17%
Hungary	82%	65%	-17%
Paraguay	47%	35%	-12%

The indicator that performed the best on the GBTR throughout 2011-2020 was “No criminalization of gender identity or expression,” as less than 10 percent of countries and territories criminalized gender identity or expression. **Table 22**, below, lists the indicators with the highest scores in 2011 and in 2020.

Table 22. GBTR 2011-2020 Comparison of Highest-Scoring Indicators

2011 GBTR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively	2020 GBTR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively
“No criminalization of gender identity or expression”	186/204 91%	“No criminalization of gender identity or expression”	187/204 92%
“No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities”	173/204 85%	“National LGBT organizations exist”	175/204 86%
“National LGBT organizations exist”	154/204 75%	“No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities”	169/204 83%
“No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities”	120/204 59%	“LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register”	130/204 64%
“LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register”	118/204 58%	“LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state”	122/204 60%

Conversely, the GBTR indicators that performed the worst in 2011 and 2020 can be found below, in **Table 23**. Most notably, the worst performing indicator is “No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition,” with only two percent of countries in 2011 scoring positively; this number increased to 12 percent in 2020. With the exception of “Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police,” all the lowest-scoring indicators in 2011 are the same in 2020, although there was significant improvement on all the lowest-scoring indicators from 2011-2020.

Table 23. GBTR 2011-2020 Comparison of Lowest-Scoring Indicators

2011 GBTR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively	2020 GBTR Indicator	Number of Countries Scoring Positively
“No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition”	5/204 2%	“No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition”	25/204 12%
“No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition”	15/204 7%	“No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition”	41/204 20%
“Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	24/204 12%	“Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police”	47/204 23%
“Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	29/204 14%	“Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	54/204 26%
“Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	34/204 17%	“Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	56/204 27%

The indicators on the GBTR that showed the greatest improvement from 2011 to 2020 are listed below, in **Table 24**. Two of the indicators, “Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants” and “LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state,” overlap with the GBGR.

Table 24. GBTR 2011-2020 Most Improved Indicators

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
“Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants”	33
“Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”	32
“LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state”	29
“No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition”	26
“Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity”*	25

* Twenty-five countries also improved on the “Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity” indicator between 2011 and 2020.

Conversely, the GBTR indicators that exhibited the least improvement, or regressed the most, from 2011-2020 are “No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities” and “Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression” (see **Table 25**). This trend is especially troubling, signaling that anti-transgender violence is on the rise.

Table 25. GBTR 2011-2020 Least Improved Indicators

Indicator	Improvement (# of countries)
“No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities”	-49
“Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression”	-6
“No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities”	-4

Statistical Analysis

EXAMINING THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ECONOMIC GROWTH, DEMOCRACY, GLOBALIZATION, AND LGBT HUMAN RIGHTS

Recent studies suggest that there is a strong correlation between economic growth,⁴⁴ democracy,⁴⁵ globalization⁴⁶ and LGBT human rights. We test these theories by applying gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as a proxy for economic growth, as measured by the World Bank⁴⁷; by applying the Freedom House Global Freedom (FHGF) score as a proxy for democracy⁴⁸; and by applying the KOF globalization Index⁴⁹ (*de facto*) score as a proxy for globalization.

GDP per capita is the “sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output, divided by mid-year population.”⁵⁰

The FHGF score measures the “real-world rights and freedoms enjoyed by individuals, rather than governments or government performance per se.” Countries are scored as “Free,” “Partly Free ” or “Not Free.”⁵¹

The KOF Globalization Index measures the economic, social and political dimensions of globalization. While the KOF Globalization Index aggregates both *de jure* and *de facto* globalization, choosing to examine the correlation between a primarily legislative index of LGB rights and *de facto* globalization ensures a lack of crossover with the previous indicator of democracy while preserving a compelling comparison. In the *de facto* section, the KOF Globalization Index splits indicators into three

⁴⁴ M.V. Lee Badgett, Kees Waaldijk, & Yana van der Meulen Rodgers, “The Relationship between LGBT inclusions and economic development: Macro-level evidence,” *World Development* 120, (August 2019): 1-14.

⁴⁵ Omar G. Encarnacion, “Gay rights: Why democracy matters,” *Journal of Democracy* 25, no. 3 (July 2014): 90-104.

⁴⁶ Eduardo Gibert Diaz & Juan Carlos Palacios, “Unpacking the Drivers of LGBT+ Legislation,” *Journal of Homosexuality*, (Jan 2023): 1-28, DOI: [10.1080/00918369.2022.2160683](https://doi.org/10.1080/00918369.2022.2160683).

⁴⁷ “GDP per capital (current US\$),” The World Bank, accessed June 28, 2023, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>.

⁴⁸ “Freedom in the World Research Methodology,” Freedom House, accessed June 20, 2023, <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology>.

⁴⁹ Savina Gygli, Florian Haelg, Niklas Potrafke, & Jan-Egbert Sturm, “The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited,” *The Review of International Organizations* 14, no.3 (2019): 543-574, <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11558-019-09344-2>.

⁵⁰ “DataBank: Metadata Glossary,” The World Bank, accessed June 20, 2023, <https://databank.worldbank.org/metadataglossary/statistical-capacity-indicators/series/5.51.01.10.gdp>.

⁵¹ “Freedom in the World Research Methodology,” Freedom House, accessed June 20, 2023, <https://freedomhouse.org/reports/freedom-world/freedom-world-research-methodology>.

equally-weighted sections: “Economic Globalization,” “Social Globalization,” and “Political Globalization.” Indicators in the *de facto* section range from the number of IKEA stores to portfolio investment statistics.⁵²

The correlation between a country's GBGR 2020 score and its corresponding GDP per capita (in USD) is illustrated below in **Figure 8**. The majority of countries, regardless of their GBGR score, reported a GDP per capita at or below \$50,000. Countries passing the \$50,000 threshold fall predominantly in the A-Protecting category, with some outliers in the B-Tolerant and C-Resistant categories. Overall, there is no distinct correlation between higher GDP and higher GBGR scores. Countries with a GDP per capita below \$50,000 predominantly fall in the F-Persecuting category, but do so with a wide range of protections for LGB people. In other words, the relationship between GDP and GBGR scores is not as straightforward as anticipated.

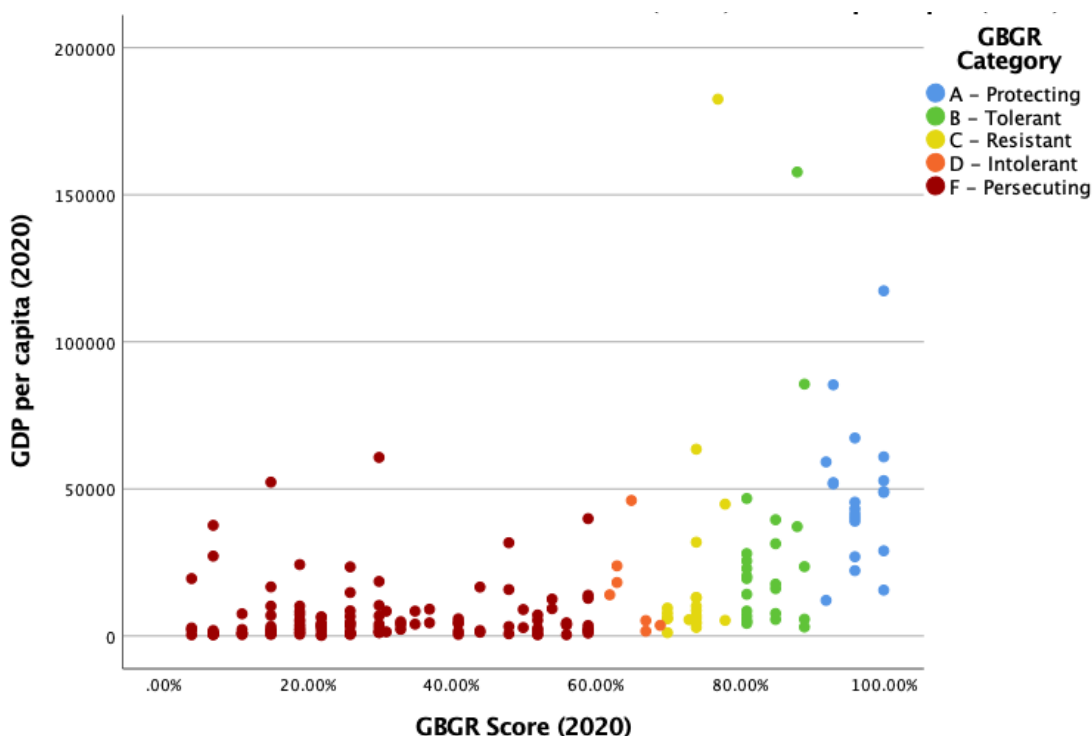


Figure 8. The Correlation Between Global 2020 GBGR Score and GDP Per Capita

The positive correlation between a country's 2020 GBGR score and its corresponding Freedom House Global Freedom score is displayed below in **Figure 9**. The FHGF score assesses the level of access to and the quality of individual and political rights in each country in the dataset, as mentioned above. Lower scores indicate less freedom, while higher scores indicate greater freedom. The correlation between GBGR and the

⁵² Gygli, et al., “The KOF Globalisation Index - Revisited,” 543-574.

FHGF score reveals some useful trends. Overall, countries with higher FHGF scores also have stronger GBGR protections. However, the relationship is less clear for countries categorized as C-Resisting, D-Intolerant, or F-Persecuting, as countries and territories vary widely in the level of LGB protections and democracy.

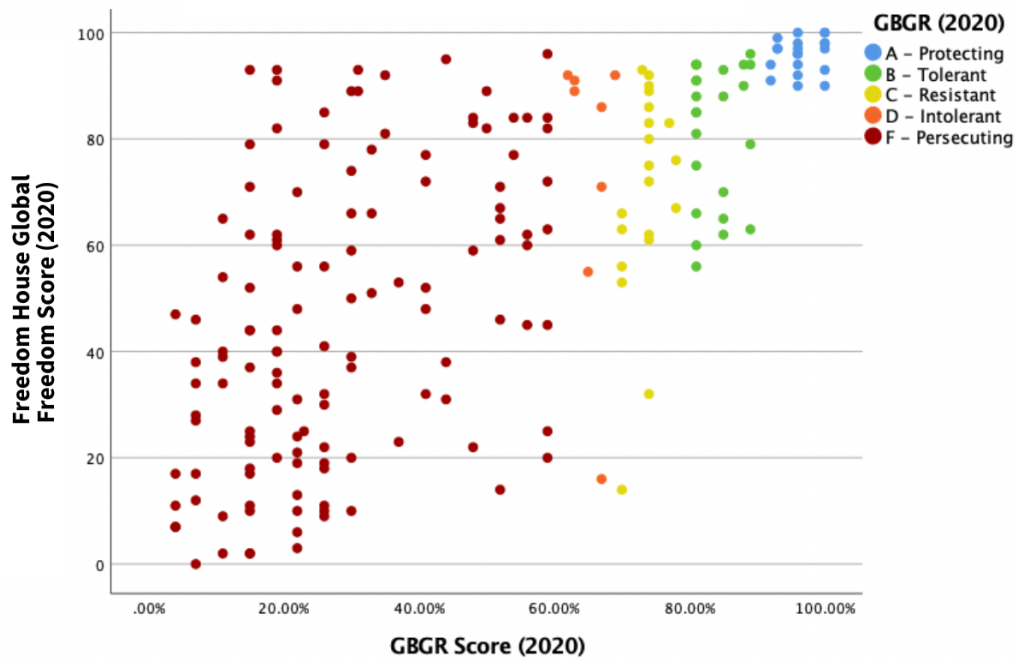


Figure 9. The Correlation Between 2020 GBGR Score and Freedom House Global Freedom Score

The correlation between a country's 2020 GBGR score and its corresponding KOF Globalization Index (*de facto*) score is illustrated below in **Figure 10**. In our sample, we can observe that the higher the KOF score, the higher the GBGR score. This means that as *de facto* globalization increases, LGB rights and protections increase as well.

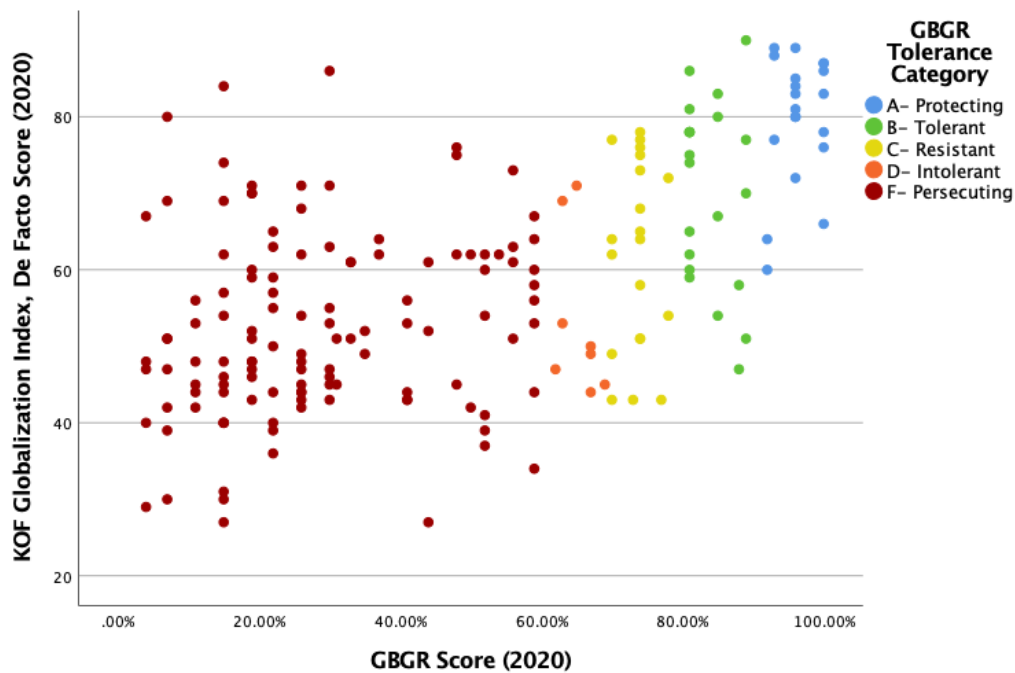


Figure 10. The Correlation Between 2020 GBGR Score and 2020 KOF Globalization Index (De Facto) Score

The data in **Figure 11**, below, provide the basis for analysis of a country's 2020 GBTR score and its corresponding GDP per capita (in USD). Several notable observations emerge from the findings. First, most countries' and territories' GDP per capita are located below \$50,000 USD, with only a few exceptions. Second, few countries classify as A-Protecting, independent of their GDP per capita. And third, the greater share of countries scoring low on GDP per capita also score low on the GBTR. As a result, we can only observe a slight tendency towards higher levels of GDP per capita correlating with better protection of transgender rights. However, an overall trend that connects higher GDP per capita countries and territories with better protections for transgender people could not be identified.

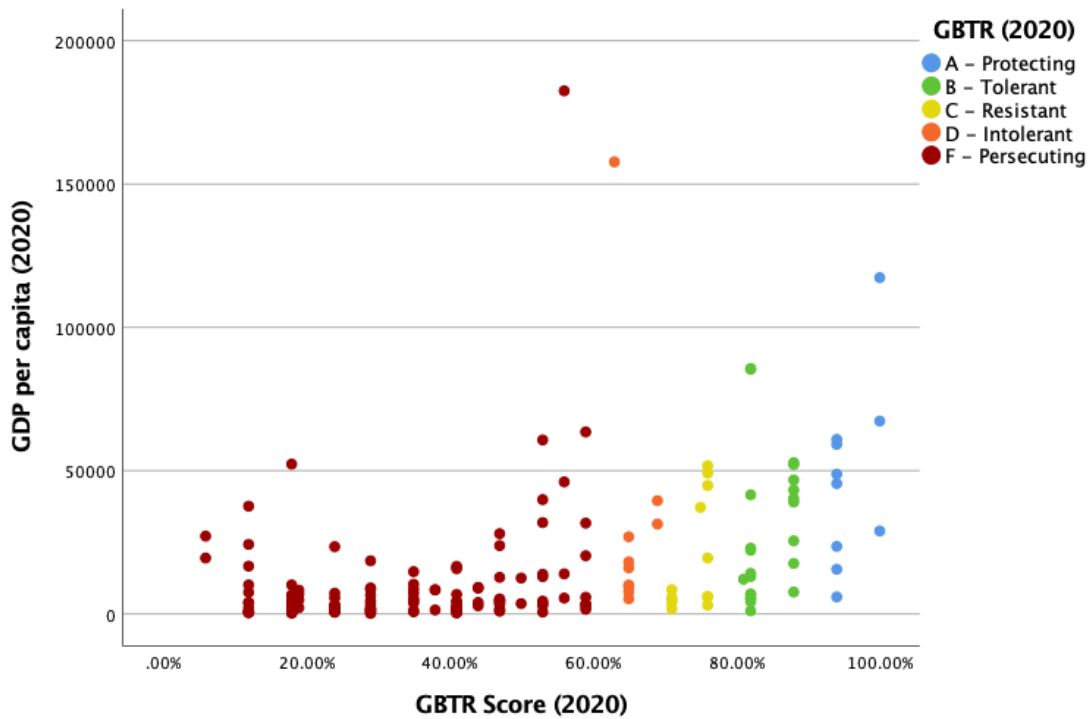


Figure 11. The Correlation Between Global 2020 GBTR Score and GDP Per Capita

Illustrated below, in **Figure 12**, is the correlation between a country's 2020 GBTR score and its corresponding Freedom House Global Freedom score. Similar to the findings observed for GBTR and GDP, the GBTR scores tend to be lower than GBGR scores, evident in a concentration of countries below the 60 percent mark on the graph. Furthermore, despite a high FHGF score for a particular country, there is a notable scarcity of countries also protecting the rights of transgender people. So, countries and territories with higher FHGF scores do not necessarily reflect greater rights and protections for transgender people.

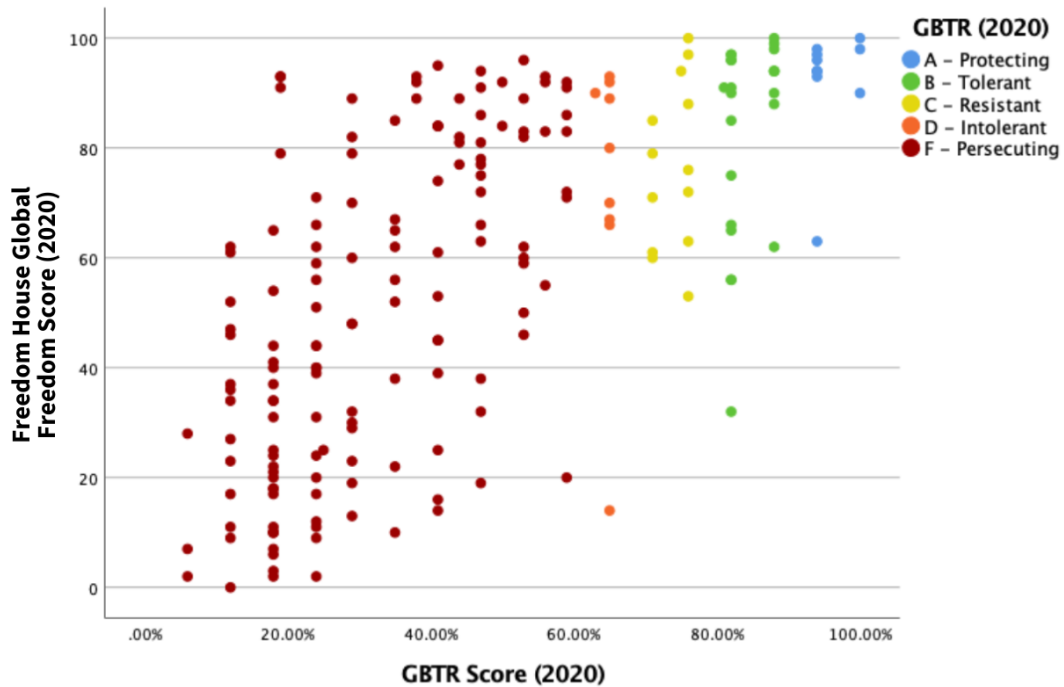


Figure 12. The Correlation Between Global 2020 GBTR Score and Freedom House Global Freedom Score

Figure 13, below, shows the correlation between countries' and territories' 2020 GBTR scores and KOF Globalization Index (*de facto*) scores. Countries scoring higher on the KOF index also score higher for GBTR protections. However, countries with high levels of globalization are not necessarily providing greater protections for transgender people. Particularly, D-Persecuting countries and territories vary widely in their level of globalization, including countries which score over 90 percent for KOF, but which remain at the bottom 20 percent for rights and protections for transgender people.

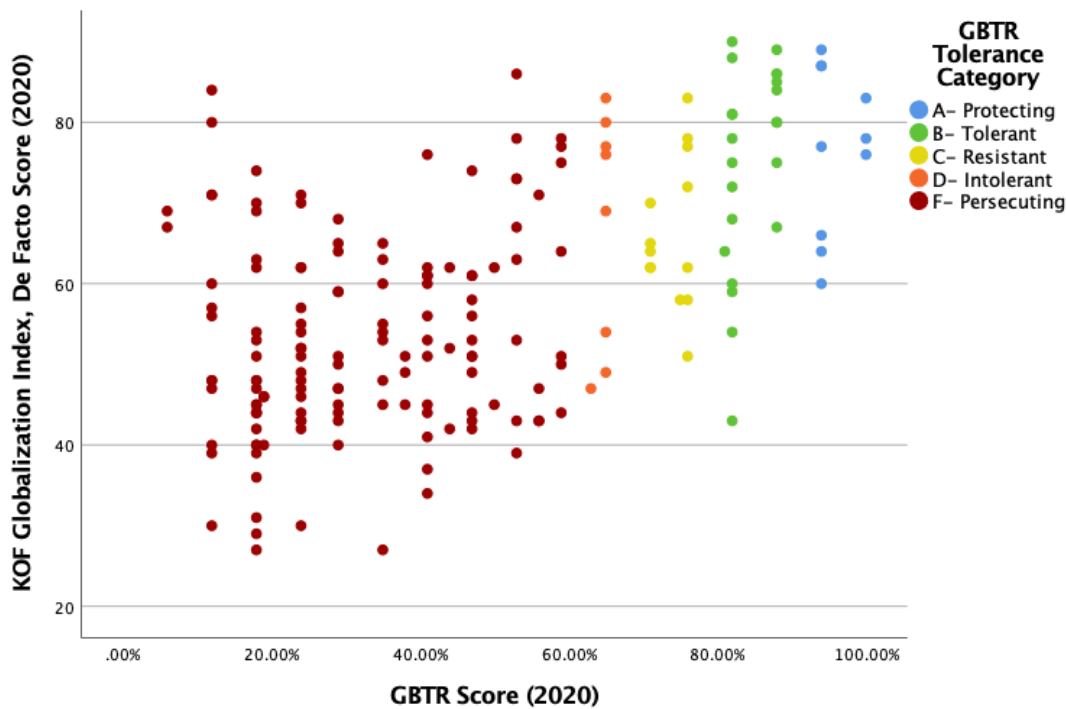


Figure 13. The Correlation Between 2020 GBTR Score and 2020 KOF Globalization Index, De Facto Score

Multiple Regression Analysis

In the multiple regression model (below, **Figure 14**), we investigated the relationship between a country's democracy score, level of globalization, and GDP per capita on its overall GBGR score. The results indicate that all three independent variables (democracy, globalization, and GDP) impact a country's GBGR score with a 95 percent confidence level. Among the three variables examined, globalization has the strongest effect on GBGR scores.

For each additional point in the Freedom House Global Freedom index, while holding globalization and GDP per capita constant, the model predicts a nine percent increase in the GBGR score. This suggests that countries with higher FHGF scores tend to have higher GBGR scores – have more rights and protections for LGB people – all else being equal.

Regarding globalization, for each additional point in the globalization score, controlling for democracy and GDP per capita, the predicted increase in GBGR score

is 18 percent. This finding suggests that countries with higher levels of globalization tend to have higher GBGR scores, or more LGB rights and protections.

Although statistically significant, GDP per capita has only a minimal effect on GBGR scores. With each increase in GDP per capita, the GBGR score increases marginally by less than 0.5%.

Overall, the multiple regression model provides evidence that democracy, globalization, and GDP per capita are significant predictors of gay rights. These findings emphasize the importance of considering these factors when predicting and analyzing a country's approach to and practice of LGB rights.

<i>Regression Statistics</i>						
R-squared	0.5592					
Adjusted R-squared	0.552					
Root MSE	4.8275					
Observations	188					

<i>ANOVA</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>	
Regression	3	5440.205	1813.368	77.81	0.00	
Residual	184	4287.996	23.304			
Total	187	9828.101	52.021			

<i>Intercept</i>	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Democracy	0.964137	0.0147102	6.55	0.000	0.0673914	0.125436
Globalization	0.1814388	0.0290543	6.25	0.000	0.1241164	0.2387612
GDP per capita	0.0000432	0.0000159	2.71	0.007	0.0000118	0.0000746

Figure 14. Global 2020 GBGR Multiple Regression Analysis

In the multiple regression model (see below, **Figure 15**), we used the same independent variables, investigating the relationship between a country's democracy score, level of globalization, and GDP per capita on its overall GBTR score. The results indicate that all three independent variables (democracy, globalization, and GDP) statistically impact a country's GBTR score with a 95 percent confidence level.

For each additional point in the FHGF index, while holding globalization and GDP per capita constant, the model predicts a 14 percent increase in the GBTR score, which is five percent higher than the predicted increase for the GBGR score. The results suggest that countries and territories with higher Freedom House scores tend to have

higher GBTR scores – more rights and protections for transgender people – all else being equal.

Regarding globalization, for each additional point in the globalization score, controlling for democracy and GDP per capita, the predicted increase is 16 percent. The results suggest a slightly lower effect of globalization on GBTR scores than we can observe for GBGR scores. However, among the three variables examined here, globalization still has the strongest effect on GBTR scores.

GDP per capita also remains statistically significant but with very limited effect. With each increase in GDP per capita, the GBTR score marginally increases by less than 0.5 percent. The multiple regression model provides evidence that democracy, globalization, and GDP per capita are significant predictors of transgender rights. These findings also emphasize the importance of considering these factors when predicting and analyzing a country's approach to and practice of transgender rights.

<i>Regression Statistics</i>	
R-squared	0.5771
Adjusted R-squared	0.5701
Root MSE	5.2779
Observations	185

<i>ANOVA</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>SS</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Significance F</i>
Regression	3	6881.21674	2293.73891	82.34	0.00
Residual	181	5042.00488	27.8563805		
Total	184	11923.2216	64.8001175		

<i>Intercept</i>	<i>Coefficients</i>	<i>Standard Error</i>	<i>t Stat</i>	<i>P-value</i>	<i>Lower 95%</i>	<i>Upper 95%</i>
Democracy	0.1400028	0.0154723	9.05	0.000	0.1094736	0.170532
Globalization	0.1641986	0.0310124	5.29	0.000	0.1030062	0.2253999
GDP per capita	0.0000416	0.0000182	-3.29	0.023	5.70E-06	0.0000775

Figure 15. Global 2020 GBTR Multiple Regression Analysis

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Although there has been remarkable progress on LGBT rights in some countries, territories and regions over the past 10 years, that progress has been uneven at best. Out of our 204 country and territory dataset, 71 countries and territories still criminalized homosexuality, and only 85 countries and territories allowed for legal gender recognition in 2020. These figures are stark reminders of the amount of work that still remains to be done.

This report documents the changes in country-by-country GBGR and GBTR scores from 2019-2020 and provides a trend analysis of global GBGR and GBTR scores from 2011-2020. This report also measures the relationship between economic growth, democracy, globalization and LGBT human rights. The evidence and analysis suggest that democracy, globalization and economic growth are significant predictors of LGBT human rights, all other factors being equal.

Global trends provide important insights into the theoretical understanding of change and the impetus for change; however, more detailed case studies of anomalous countries and regions are needed, and further studies may provide researchers and policymakers with a more granular understanding of which factors promote or undermine the advancement of LGBT human rights protections.

In addition, although the GBGR and GBTR take a holistic approach to measuring how protecting or persecuting countries and territories are toward their LGBT populations, an important component is missing: the assessment of the lived human rights realities of LGBT people worldwide. To this end, in 2022, the FMGB launched the inaugural F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI) survey in collaboration with the Council for Global Equality. The GBPI received over 167,000 global responses, giving voice to LGBTQI+ people across the world. The survey, available in four languages (Arabic, English, French and Spanish), measured safety, fear, acceptance and discrimination levels felt by LGBTQI+ people in their own country.

The results of the 2022 GBPI survey are available on our website, <https://www.lgbtqiiperceptionindex.org/results/>. We invite further research and collaboration on the important distinction between the legislative and lived human rights realities facing LGBT+ people globally.

Appendices

APPENDIX 1. 2020 GBGR Scores Ranked

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
1	Austria	100%
1	Denmark	100%
1	Finland	100%
1	Luxembourg	100%
1	Malta	100%
1	Sweden	100%
1	Uruguay	100%
8	Belgium	96%
8	Canada	96%
8	France	96%
8	New Zealand	96%
8	Northern Ireland	96%
8	Norway	96%
8	Portugal	96%
8	Scotland	96%
8	Spain	96%
8	United Kingdom	96%
8	Wales	96%
19	Australia	93%
19	England	93%
19	Ireland	93%
19	Netherlands	93%
23	Costa Rica	92%
23	Iceland	92%
25	Bolivia	89%
25	Estonia	89%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
25	South Africa	89%
25	Switzerland	89%
29	Andorra	88%
29	Liechtenstein	88%
31	Ecuador	85%
31	Greece	85%
31	Hungary	85%
31	Montenegro	85%
31	Puerto Rico	85%
31	Taiwan	85%
31	US Virgin Islands	85%
38	Argentina	81%
38	Brazil	81%
38	Colombia	81%
38	Croatia	81%
38	Cyprus	81%
38	Czechia	81%
38	Fiji	81%
38	Germany	81%
38	Kosovo	81%
38	Lithuania	81%
38	North Cyprus	81%
38	Slovakia	81%
38	Slovenia	81%
51	Albania	78%
51	Israel	78%
53	Monaco	77%
54	Bulgaria	74%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
54	Cabo Verde	74%
54	Chile	74%
54	Georgia	74%
54	Italy	74%
54	Mexico	74%
54	Peru	74%
54	Romania	74%
54	Suriname	74%
54	Thailand	74%
54	United States	74%
65	Marshall Islands	73%
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	70%
66	Cuba	70%
66	Nepal	70%
66	North Macedonia	70%
66	Serbia	70%
71	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	69%
72	Belize	67%
72	Timor-Leste	67%
72	Venezuela	67%
75	Hong Kong SAR, China	65%
76	Bahamas, The	63%
76	Latvia	63%
78	Palau	62%
79	Cambodia	59%
79	Honduras	59%
79	Japan	59%
79	Lesotho	59%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
79	Sao Tome and Principe	59%
79	Seychelles	59%
79	Trinidad and Tobago	59%
79	Vietnam	59%
87	Moldova	56%
87	Mongolia	56%
87	Mozambique	56%
87	Ukraine	56%
91	Nauru	54%
91	Panama	54%
93	Dominican Republic	52%
93	Guinea-Bissau	52%
93	India	52%
93	Laos	52%
93	Madagascar	52%
93	Paraguay	52%
99	Mauritius	50%
99	Vanuatu	50%
101	Philippines	48%
101	Poland	48%
101	Rwanda	48%
101	South Korea	48%
105	Barbados	44%
105	Haiti	44%
105	Nicaragua	44%
108	Angola	41%
108	Botswana	41%
108	Guatemala	41%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
108	Namibia	41%
108	Niger	41%
113	Armenia	37%
113	Kazakhstan	37%
115	Saint Lucia	35%
115	Samoa	35%
117	Cote d'Ivoire	33%
117	El Salvador	33%
117	Jamaica	33%
120	Grenada	31%
120	Kiribati	31%
122	Benin	30%
122	Bhutan	30%
122	China	30%
122	Congo (Brazzaville)	30%
122	Guyana	30%
122	Jordan	30%
122	Kyrgyzstan	30%
122	Saint Kitts and Nevis	30%
122	Singapore	30%
131	Antigua and Barbuda	26%
131	Azerbaijan	26%
131	Bahrain	26%
131	Burkina Faso	26%
131	Burma	26%
131	Congo (Kinshasa)	26%
131	Eswatini	26%
131	Gabon	26%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
131	Mali	26%
131	Tajikistan	26%
131	Tonga	26%
131	Turkey	26%
143	West Bank	23%
144	Belarus	22%
144	Burundi	22%
144	Central African Republic	22%
144	Djibouti	22%
144	Egypt	22%
144	Equatorial Guinea	22%
144	Iraq	22%
144	Kenya	22%
144	North Korea	22%
144	Sri Lanka	22%
144	Tunisia	22%
155	Algeria	19%
155	Ghana	19%
155	Guinea	19%
155	Indonesia	19%
155	Kuwait	19%
155	Lebanon	19%
155	Liberia	19%
155	Maldives	19%
155	Papua New Guinea	19%
155	Russia	19%
155	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19%
155	Tuvalu	19%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
155	Zimbabwe	19%
168	Cameroon	15%
168	Chad	15%
168	Comoros	15%
168	Dominica	15%
168	Eritrea	15%
168	Ethiopia	15%
168	Gaza	15%
168	Malawi	15%
168	Malaysia	15%
168	Morocco	15%
168	Oman	15%
168	Qatar	15%
168	Senegal	15%
168	Solomon Islands	15%
168	Togo	15%
168	Turkmenistan	15%
168	Uzbekistan	15%
185	Bangladesh	11%
185	Libya	11%
185	Sierra Leone	11%
185	South Sudan	11%
185	Tanzania	11%
185	Uganda	11%
185	Zambia	11%
192	Afghanistan	7%
192	Brunei	7%
192	Gambia, The	7%

Rank	Country	2020 GBGR Score
192	Mauritania	7%
192	Pakistan	7%
192	Sudan	7%
192	Syria	7%
192	United Arab Emirates	7%
200	Iran	4%
200	Nigeria	4%
200	Saudi Arabia	4%
200	Somalia	4%
200	Yemen	4%

APPENDIX 2. 2020 GBTR Scores Ranked

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
1	Luxembourg	100%
1	Malta	100%
1	Norway	100%
4	Austria	94%
4	Belgium	94%
4	Denmark	94%
4	Estonia	94%
4	Iceland	94%
4	North Macedonia	94%
4	Uruguay	94%
11	Canada	88%
11	France	88%
11	Germany	88%
11	Greece	88%
11	Montenegro	88%
11	Netherlands	88%
11	Northern Ireland	88%
11	Scotland	88%
11	Slovenia	88%
11	Sweden	88%
11	United Kingdom	88%
11	Wales	88%
23	Brazil	82%
23	Chile	82%
23	Colombia	82%
23	Croatia	82%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
23	Czechia	82%
23	Ecuador	82%
23	England	82%
23	Ireland	82%
23	Kosovo	82%
23	Nepal	82%
23	New Zealand	82%
23	Portugal	82%
23	Switzerland	82%
23	Thailand	82%
37	Costa Rica	81%
38	Australia	76%
38	Bolivia	76%
38	Bosnia and Herzegovina	76%
38	Finland	76%
38	Israel	76%
38	Peru	76%
38	Slovakia	76%
45	Andorra	75%
46	Argentina	71%
46	Fiji	71%
46	Georgia	71%
46	India	71%
46	South Africa	71%
51	Puerto Rico	69%
51	US Virgin Islands	69%
53	Albania	65%
53	Bulgaria	65%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
53	Cuba	65%
53	Hungary	65%
53	Latvia	65%
53	Serbia	65%
53	Spain	65%
53	Taiwan	65%
61	Liechtenstein	63%
62	Botswana	59%
62	Cabo Verde	59%
62	Lithuania	59%
62	South Korea	59%
62	Timor-Leste	59%
62	United States	59%
62	Vietnam	59%
69	Hong Kong SAR, China	56%
69	Marshall Islands	56%
69	Monaco	56%
69	Palau	56%
73	Bhutan	53%
73	Guinea-Bissau	53%
73	Italy	53%
73	Japan	53%
73	Moldova	53%
73	Romania	53%
73	Singapore	53%
73	Trinidad and Tobago	53%
73	Ukraine	53%
82	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	50%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
82	Panama	50%
84	Angola	47%
84	Bahamas, The	47%
84	Belize	47%
84	Cyprus	47%
84	El Salvador	47%
84	Eswatini	47%
84	Jamaica	47%
84	Lesotho	47%
84	Namibia	47%
84	North Cyprus	47%
84	Pakistan	47%
84	Seychelles	47%
84	Suriname	47%
97	Mauritius	44%
97	Nauru	44%
97	Samoa	44%
97	Vanuatu	44%
101	Armenia	41%
101	Barbados	41%
101	Cambodia	41%
101	Guyana	41%
101	Honduras	41%
101	Kyrgyzstan	41%
101	Laos	41%
101	Madagascar	41%
101	Mongolia	41%
101	Mozambique	41%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
101	Poland	41%
101	Sao Tome and Principe	41%
101	Venezuela	41%
114	Grenada	38%
114	Kiribati	38%
114	Saint Lucia	38%
117	Antigua and Barbuda	35%
117	China	35%
117	Dominican Republic	35%
117	Guatemala	35%
117	Haiti	35%
117	Mexico	35%
117	Paraguay	35%
117	Rwanda	35%
117	Sri Lanka	35%
126	Belarus	29%
126	Burma	29%
126	Burundi	29%
126	Ghana	29%
126	Kazakhstan	29%
126	Kenya	29%
126	Liberia	29%
126	Niger	29%
126	Saint Kitts and Nevis	29%
126	Tonga	29%
126	Tunisia	29%
126	Turkey	29%
126	Zimbabwe	29%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
139	West Bank	25%
140	Bahrain	24%
140	Bangladesh	24%
140	Benin	24%
140	Burkina Faso	24%
140	Congo (Brazzaville)	24%
140	Cote d'Ivoire	24%
140	Djibouti	24%
140	Guinea	24%
140	Iran	24%
140	Lebanon	24%
140	Maldives	24%
140	Nicaragua	24%
140	Papua New Guinea	24%
140	Philippines	24%
140	Senegal	24%
140	Sudan	24%
140	Tajikistan	24%
140	Togo	24%
140	Turkmenistan	24%
159	Dominica	19%
159	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19%
159	Solomon Islands	19%
159	Tuvalu	19%
163	Algeria	18%
163	Azerbaijan	18%
163	Cameroon	18%
163	Central African Republic	18%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
163	Chad	18%
163	Comoros	18%
163	Congo (Kinshasa)	18%
163	Egypt	18%
163	Equatorial Guinea	18%
163	Eritrea	18%
163	Ethiopia	18%
163	Gabon	18%
163	Iraq	18%
163	Mali	18%
163	Mauritania	18%
163	Morocco	18%
163	North Korea	18%
163	Qatar	18%
163	Russia	18%
163	Sierra Leone	18%
163	Somalia	18%
163	Tanzania	18%
163	Uzbekistan	18%
163	Yemen	18%
163	Zambia	18%
188	Afghanistan	12%
188	Gambia, The	12%
188	Gaza	12%
188	Indonesia	12%
188	Jordan	12%
188	Kuwait	12%
188	Libya	12%

Rank	Country	2020 GBTR Score
188	Malawi	12%
188	Malaysia	12%
188	Nigeria	12%
188	Oman	12%
188	Syria	12%
188	Uganda	12%
188	United Arab Emirates	12%
202	Brunei	6%
202	Saudi Arabia	6%
202	South Sudan	6%

APPENDIX 3. GBGR 2011-2020 Scores

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%
Albania	63%	67%	70%	74%	78%	74%	78%	74%	74%	78%
Algeria	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	19%
Andorra	77%	77%	77%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	92%	88%
Angola	11%	11%	11%	15%	15%	15%	19%	37%	37%	41%
Antigua and Barbuda	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	26%	26%
Argentina	78%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	81%	78%	78%	81%
Armenia	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	30%	41%	37%
Australia	74%	70%	78%	78%	78%	78%	85%	89%	93%	93%
Austria	89%	89%	89%	85%	89%	96%	93%	93%	96%	100%
Azerbaijan	30%	30%	30%	30%	26%	26%	22%	30%	26%	26%
Bahamas, The	48%	52%	52%	56%	59%	59%	52%	59%	63%	63%
Bahrain	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Bangladesh	11%	11%	15%	15%	11%	7%	11%	7%	11%	11%
Barbados	26%	26%	22%	22%	22%	26%	26%	33%	30%	44%
Belarus	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%
Belgium	96%	93%	96%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	100%	96%
Belize	30%	22%	26%	26%	22%	48%	48%	52%	52%	67%
Benin	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	33%	30%
Bhutan	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%
Bolivia	67%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	74%	89%	85%	89%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48%	52%	52%	48%	48%	52%	52%	63%	74%	70%
Botswana	22%	22%	22%	33%	33%	37%	37%	37%	37%	41%
Brazil	63%	63%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	81%	81%
Brunei	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	7%	7%
Bulgaria	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	67%	70%	70%	70%	74%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Burkina Faso	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%
Burma	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	26%
Burundi	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%
Cabo Verde	63%	63%	70%	70%	74%	74%	74%	74%	78%	74%
Cambodia	59%	59%	59%	59%	56%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%
Cameroon	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%
Canada	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%
Central African Republic	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%
Chad	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Chile	52%	70%	70%	74%	78%	78%	78%	74%	74%	74%
China	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	33%	30%	30%
Colombia	78%	78%	78%	78%	81%	85%	89%	89%	81%	81%
Comoros	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Congo (Brazzaville)	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	37%	33%	33%	30%
Congo (Kinshasa)	30%	30%	26%	26%	30%	26%	22%	26%	26%	26%
Costa Rica	65%	65%	65%	62%	65%	65%	69%	65%	69%	92%
Cote d'Ivoire	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%
Croatia	70%	78%	81%	85%	81%	85%	85%	89%	85%	81%
Cuba	52%	52%	52%	56%	52%	52%	56%	59%	59%	70%
Cyprus	67%	67%	63%	70%	74%	81%	85%	81%	81%	81%
Czechia	74%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	81%	81%	81%
Denmark	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	100%	100%
Djibouti	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Dominica	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	15%	19%	15%	15%	15%
Dominican Republic	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	41%	41%	52%
Ecuador	67%	67%	67%	67%	74%	74%	74%	81%	85%	85%
Egypt	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%
El Salvador	41%	41%	41%	37%	44%	48%	48%	41%	41%	33%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
England	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	33%	33%	19%	30%	33%	33%	30%	22%	22%
Eritrea	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Estonia	78%	78%	78%	81%	78%	85%	81%	85%	89%	89%
Eswatini	19%	19%	22%	22%	15%	22%	22%	30%	30%	26%
Ethiopia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Fiji	59%	59%	63%	70%	70%	74%	67%	74%	81%	81%
Finland	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	100%
France	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Gabon	33%	37%	33%	33%	37%	37%	33%	37%	15%	26%
Gambia, The	15%	15%	15%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%	7%	7%
Gaza	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	15%
Georgia	44%	52%	59%	63%	67%	59%	67%	59%	70%	74%
Germany	78%	74%	74%	74%	78%	78%	81%	81%	85%	81%
Ghana	15%	22%	19%	22%	22%	22%	22%	19%	22%	19%
Greece	74%	67%	78%	78%	78%	78%	85%	85%	89%	85%
Grenada	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	27%	23%	31%	31%
Guatemala	41%	41%	41%	37%	44%	44%	41%	37%	37%	41%
Guinea	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Guinea-Bissau	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	48%	48%	56%	56%	52%
Guyana	26%	22%	19%	26%	33%	30%	33%	30%	30%	30%
Haiti	31%	31%	27%	31%	31%	31%	35%	37%	41%	44%
Honduras	44%	44%	48%	56%	56%	56%	56%	48%	56%	59%
Hong Kong SAR, China	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	62%	54%	65%
Hungary	74%	74%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	89%	78%	85%
Iceland	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	92%	88%	92%	92%
India	44%	48%	30%	26%	26%	26%	30%	48%	52%	52%
Indonesia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Iran	0%	0%	4%	0%	4%	0%	4%	7%	4%	4%
Iraq	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	26%	22%
Ireland	85%	89%	89%	89%	96%	93%	96%	93%	93%	93%
Israel	81%	78%	81%	81%	78%	81%	81%	81%	78%	78%
Italy	67%	67%	67%	67%	70%	74%	74%	74%	70%	74%
Jamaica	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	22%	26%	30%	30%	33%
Japan	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Jordan	30%	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	30%	30%	30%
Kazakhstan	26%	26%	26%	22%	26%	30%	30%	30%	37%	37%
Kenya	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	22%	22%	19%	22%	22%
Kiribati	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%
Kosovo	65%	62%	65%	69%	69%	69%	69%	74%	78%	81%
Kuwait	19%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%
Kyrgyzstan	22%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	30%	30%	30%
Laos	41%	52%	52%	48%	52%	52%	52%	48%	52%	52%
Latvia	63%	63%	59%	59%	59%	59%	63%	59%	59%	63%
Lebanon	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	19%	19%	19%
Lesotho	22%	44%	52%	52%	56%	56%	52%	59%	59%	59%
Liberia	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	19%
Libya	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Liechtenstein	73%	73%	73%	73%	73%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Lithuania	81%	81%	78%	78%	78%	78%	78%	74%	74%	81%
Luxembourg	93%	93%	93%	93%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%
Madagascar	33%	33%	33%	33%	30%	37%	37%	52%	52%	52%
Malawi	26%	30%	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	19%	22%	15%
Malaysia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%
Maldives	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	7%	7%	19%
Mali	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	37%	37%	26%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Malta	67%	81%	81%	96%	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%	65%	65%	65%	73%
Mauritania	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Mauritius	35%	35%	35%	38%	38%	38%	46%	42%	50%	50%
Mexico	59%	59%	63%	70%	67%	74%	74%	74%	70%	74%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	46%	54%	65%	69%
Moldova	37%	37%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	52%	56%	56%
Monaco	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	77%
Mongolia	37%	37%	41%	44%	37%	41%	63%	70%	74%	56%
Montenegro	67%	63%	74%	74%	70%	78%	74%	78%	78%	85%
Morocco	15%	15%	11%	19%	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	15%
Mozambique	26%	26%	26%	30%	41%	48%	52%	56%	56%	56%
Namibia	19%	22%	22%	22%	33%	33%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Nauru	15%	15%	15%	12%	12%	50%	50%	54%	54%	54%
Nepal	59%	59%	59%	59%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%
Netherlands	93%	96%	93%	93%	93%	93%	89%	93%	93%	93%
New Zealand	89%	89%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	96%
Nicaragua	56%	56%	44%	63%	63%	63%	63%	44%	41%	44%
Niger	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	30%	41%	41%	41%
Nigeria	7%	7%	7%	7%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	4%
North Cyprus	26%	26%	33%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	74%	81%
North Korea	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
North Macedonia	52%	52%	52%	48%	56%	52%	52%	52%	67%	70%
Northern Ireland	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	93%	96%
Norway	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Oman	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Pakistan	7%	11%	7%	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Palau	15%	27%	27%	54%	54%	54%	54%	58%	62%	62%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Panama	54%	54%	50%	54%	50%	50%	54%	54%	50%	54%
Papua New Guinea	11%	15%	22%	19%	22%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Paraguay	52%	44%	48%	44%	48%	48%	44%	44%	52%	52%
Peru	63%	59%	63%	63%	63%	59%	74%	67%	63%	74%
Philippines	52%	52%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	63%	59%	48%
Poland	52%	52%	56%	56%	56%	59%	63%	63%	59%	48%
Portugal	89%	89%	93%	93%	93%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%
Puerto Rico	58%	58%	69%	69%	81%	81%	88%	88%	81%	85%
Qatar	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Romania	78%	74%	78%	74%	74%	74%	70%	78%	78%	74%
Russia	30%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	19%	19%	19%
Rwanda	37%	44%	48%	52%	52%	52%	48%	44%	48%	48%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%	22%	22%	30%
Saint Lucia	27%	27%	27%	27%	23%	27%	27%	23%	31%	35%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	12%	15%	19%
Samoa	27%	27%	31%	31%	31%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Sao Tome and Principe	19%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	52%	56%	56%	59%
Saudi Arabia	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	0%	7%	4%	4%
Scotland	93%	96%	93%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%
Senegal	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	15%	15%
Serbia	59%	63%	63%	74%	74%	74%	78%	74%	74%	70%
Seychelles	22%	22%	22%	26%	26%	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%
Sierra Leone	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%
Singapore	30%	30%	30%	33%	33%	33%	33%	30%	30%	30%
Slovakia	70%	70%	78%	74%	78%	78%	81%	81%	81%	81%
Slovenia	85%	81%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	85%	81%
Solomon Islands	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Somalia	7%	7%	0%	4%	4%	4%	0%	4%	4%	4%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
South Africa	70%	70%	70%	74%	78%	74%	74%	85%	85%	89%
South Korea	33%	44%	41%	41%	41%	37%	48%	48%	48%	48%
South Sudan	15%	15%	11%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%
Spain	96%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%
Sri Lanka	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
Sudan	7%	7%	7%	11%	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%	7%
Suriname	59%	59%	59%	56%	67%	70%	70%	74%	74%	74%
Sweden	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%	93%	100%	100%
Switzerland	70%	70%	74%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	70%	89%
Syria	15%	11%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
Taiwan	70%	70%	70%	70%	74%	74%	78%	78%	85%	85%
Tajikistan	22%	26%	26%	22%	22%	26%	26%	30%	22%	26%
Tanzania	7%	7%	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	7%	11%
Thailand	70%	63%	67%	67%	63%	70%	63%	70%	74%	74%
Timor-Leste	44%	56%	56%	56%	52%	56%	59%	67%	67%	67%
Togo	15%	11%	11%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%
Tonga	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	26%	22%	22%	26%	26%
Trinidad and Tobago	26%	26%	30%	30%	30%	30%	33%	59%	59%	59%
Tunisia	15%	11%	15%	19%	22%	22%	19%	19%	19%	22%
Turkey	26%	26%	30%	30%	22%	22%	22%	26%	22%	26%
Turkmenistan	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%	15%
Tuvalu	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Uganda	7%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	11%
Ukraine	37%	33%	44%	41%	41%	41%	52%	56%	52%	56%
United Arab Emirates	4%	4%	4%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%	7%
United Kingdom	89%	89%	93%	89%	89%	93%	93%	93%	96%	96%
United States	67%	70%	70%	67%	78%	81%	78%	74%	74%	74%
Uruguay	93%	93%	96%	96%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
US Virgin Islands	58%	62%	62%	65%	77%	77%	77%	81%	85%	85%
Uzbekistan	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	11%	7%	15%
Vanuatu	46%	46%	46%	50%	50%	50%	54%	54%	54%	50%
Venezuela	56%	56%	59%	59%	59%	63%	70%	70%	70%	67%
Vietnam	52%	56%	59%	56%	56%	59%	63%	59%	59%	59%
Wales	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%	96%	96%	100%	96%	96%
West Bank	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%	23%
Yemen	7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	7%	7%	4%
Zambia	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	15%	11%	11%	11%
Zimbabwe	15%	15%	19%	15%	15%	15%	15%	22%	19%	19%

APPENDIX 4. GBTR 2011-2020 Scores

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Afghanistan	6%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%	24%	12%
Albania	59%	65%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Algeria	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%	18%
Andorra	63%	63%	63%	69%	69%	69%	69%	63%	81%	75%
Angola	18%	18%	18%	24%	18%	18%	18%	35%	41%	47%
Antigua and Barbuda	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%
Argentina	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%
Armenia	47%	47%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	29%	41%	41%
Australia	82%	82%	88%	76%	88%	88%	88%	88%	76%	76%
Austria	88%	88%	82%	88%	76%	88%	88%	94%	94%	94%
Azerbaijan	24%	24%	29%	24%	18%	18%	24%	29%	24%	18%
Bahamas, The	41%	47%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%	47%
Bahrain	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Bangladesh	18%	18%	29%	24%	29%	29%	18%	18%	29%	24%
Barbados	35%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%	35%	41%	47%	41%
Belarus	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	29%
Belgium	82%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%	94%	94%	94%
Belize	47%	41%	35%	29%	35%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%
Benin	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	24%
Bhutan	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	35%	41%	47%	41%	53%
Bolivia	59%	65%	65%	71%	71%	76%	76%	76%	88%	76%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	29%	41%	35%	41%	35%	53%	53%	59%	76%	76%
Botswana	47%	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Brazil	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	76%	82%
Brunei	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%
Bulgaria	59%	59%	59%	53%	71%	65%	71%	65%	65%	65%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Burkina Faso	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Burma	18%	24%	24%	24%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%
Burundi	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Cabo Verde	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Cambodia	41%	35%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Cameroon	18%	24%	18%	24%	18%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Canada	71%	59%	59%	59%	59%	65%	82%	94%	88%	88%
Central African Republic	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Chad	18%	18%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Chile	59%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	82%	82%	82%
China	41%	29%	29%	29%	29%	41%	35%	41%	41%	35%
Colombia	59%	59%	59%	59%	71%	71%	76%	82%	82%	82%
Comoros	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Congo (Brazzaville)	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	24%
Congo (Kinshasa)	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Costa Rica	56%	44%	56%	56%	56%	44%	50%	75%	69%	81%
Cote d'Ivoire	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	24%	24%	18%	24%	24%
Croatia	76%	82%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	94%	88%	82%
Cuba	47%	35%	47%	47%	29%	41%	47%	41%	53%	65%
Cyprus	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	53%	53%	47%	53%	47%
Czechia	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Denmark	82%	76%	76%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%	94%
Djibouti	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Dominica	25%	25%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Dominican Republic	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	29%	41%	35%	35%
Ecuador	59%	59%	59%	59%	82%	82%	94%	82%	82%	82%
Egypt	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
El Salvador	29%	29%	35%	35%	41%	47%	47%	59%	59%	47%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
England	88%	82%	82%	88%	82%	88%	88%	82%	82%	82%
Equatorial Guinea	35%	35%	35%	29%	35%	41%	41%	35%	24%	18%
Eritrea	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Estonia	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	94%
Eswatini	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	41%	35%	47%
Ethiopia	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Fiji	41%	41%	59%	59%	59%	59%	47%	59%	71%	71%
Finland	76%	76%	76%	76%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	76%
France	59%	76%	76%	82%	76%	88%	88%	88%	94%	88%
Gabon	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%
Gambia, The	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	12%	12%
Gaza	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Georgia	35%	35%	41%	59%	71%	53%	71%	59%	71%	71%
Germany	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Ghana	24%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	35%	29%
Greece	76%	65%	71%	71%	71%	71%	76%	82%	82%	88%
Grenada	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%
Guatemala	41%	41%	41%	41%	53%	41%	41%	41%	35%	35%
Guinea	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Guinea-Bissau	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	53%	53%	53%
Guyana	35%	35%	24%	24%	24%	29%	35%	35%	41%	41%
Haiti	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	35%	47%	35%
Honduras	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	47%	47%	47%	41%
Hong Kong SAR, China	63%	63%	56%	56%	63%	63%	63%	63%	56%	56%
Hungary	82%	88%	76%	88%	82%	82%	82%	71%	65%	65%
Iceland	69%	69%	75%	88%	88%	88%	81%	94%	88%	94%
India	41%	41%	41%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%	76%	71%
Indonesia	12%	18%	12%	18%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Iran	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Iraq	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	18%
Ireland	65%	59%	59%	59%	76%	76%	82%	82%	82%	82%
Israel	71%	71%	65%	65%	71%	76%	76%	71%	71%	76%
Italy	53%	53%	53%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%	59%	53%
Jamaica	29%	29%	18%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	41%	47%
Japan	53%	59%	59%	59%	47%	59%	59%	65%	59%	53%
Jordan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Kazakhstan	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	29%	29%
Kenya	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Kiribati	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	38%	38%	38%	31%	38%
Kosovo	50%	50%	44%	56%	75%	75%	75%	71%	76%	82%
Kuwait	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Kyrgyzstan	29%	35%	41%	35%	35%	35%	35%	47%	47%	41%
Laos	29%	47%	47%	41%	47%	35%	47%	47%	47%	41%
Latvia	65%	65%	59%	59%	59%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Lebanon	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	24%	29%	24%	24%	24%
Lesotho	29%	29%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	41%	47%
Liberia	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%	18%	24%	29%	29%	29%
Libya	12%	12%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Liechtenstein	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%	63%
Lithuania	53%	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	47%	59%
Luxembourg	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	76%	76%	100%	100%	100%
Madagascar	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	35%	47%	47%	41%
Malawi	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	12%	12%	12%
Malaysia	6%	6%	6%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	6%	12%
Maldives	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%
Mali	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	18%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Malta	59%	59%	59%	94%	94%	94%	94%	100%	100%	100%
Marshall Islands	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	56%	56%	56%	56%
Mauritania	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Mauritius	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	38%	44%	44%
Mexico	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	38%	44%	44%	50%
Moldova	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%	53%	59%	59%	53%
Monaco	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	56%	56%	56%
Mongolia	41%	41%	47%	53%	41%	47%	53%	53%	53%	41%
Montenegro	76%	71%	71%	71%	65%	76%	71%	82%	82%	88%
Morocco	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	18%	18%
Mozambique	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	29%	35%	41%	41%	41%
Namibia	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	53%	53%	47%	47%
Nauru	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Nepal	71%	71%	71%	65%	88%	76%	88%	94%	82%	82%
Netherlands	88%	82%	88%	82%	94%	88%	82%	88%	88%	88%
New Zealand	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	82%	71%	82%	82%
Nicaragua	53%	41%	24%	53%	53%	53%	41%	41%	35%	24%
Niger	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Nigeria	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
North Cyprus	35%	41%	53%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	59%	47%
North Korea	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
North Macedonia	41%	47%	41%	41%	53%	47%	47%	47%	59%	94%
Northern Ireland	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Norway	71%	71%	88%	82%	82%	94%	94%	100%	94%	100%
Oman	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Pakistan	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	47%	47%	47%
Palau	25%	44%	44%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%	56%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Panama	50%	50%	63%	63%	44%	63%	63%	63%	63%	50%
Papua New Guinea	18%	18%	29%	29%	18%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Paraguay	47%	35%	35%	41%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Peru	47%	47%	53%	53%	53%	71%	82%	76%	76%	76%
Philippines	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%	24%
Poland	41%	47%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	41%
Portugal	71%	71%	65%	71%	71%	76%	76%	88%	82%	82%
Puerto Rico	50%	50%	69%	69%	69%	88%	75%	88%	88%	69%
Qatar	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Romania	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%
Russia	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%
Rwanda	29%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12%	12%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	29%
Saint Lucia	38%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	31%	38%	38%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	25%	19%
Samoa	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	38%	38%	44%
Sao Tome and Principe	24%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	41%	41%	41%
Saudi Arabia	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0%	6%	6%	6%
Scotland	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
Senegal	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	29%	29%	24%
Serbia	47%	47%	41%	65%	65%	71%	71%	65%	71%	65%
Seychelles	18%	18%	18%	24%	24%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
Sierra Leone	24%	24%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	24%	18%
Singapore	41%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	53%
Slovakia	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	71%	76%	82%	76%
Slovenia	53%	47%	53%	53%	53%	71%	71%	82%	82%	88%
Solomon Islands	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Somalia	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	18%
South Africa	71%	65%	71%	71%	65%	76%	65%	71%	76%	71%
South Korea	41%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%	59%
South Sudan	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	6%	6%	6%	6%
Spain	65%	76%	76%	65%	65%	76%	76%	65%	65%	65%
Sri Lanka	35%	41%	41%	41%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Sudan	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%
Suriname	53%	53%	53%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%	47%
Sweden	82%	82%	88%	88%	88%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%
Switzerland	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	71%	76%	76%	82%
Syria	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	12%	12%
Taiwan	71%	71%	71%	71%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%	65%
Tajikistan	29%	24%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	24%
Tanzania	24%	24%	12%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Thailand	53%	65%	53%	53%	71%	59%	59%	71%	71%	82%
Timor-Leste	24%	41%	41%	35%	35%	47%	47%	59%	59%	59%
Togo	18%	12%	12%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%
Tonga	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	24%	29%	29%	29%
Trinidad and Tobago	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	35%	24%	53%	53%	53%
Tunisia	18%	18%	18%	24%	29%	29%	24%	24%	24%	29%
Turkey	35%	35%	41%	41%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%	29%
Turkmenistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	24%
Tuvalu	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%	19%
Uganda	18%	12%	18%	6%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
Ukraine	41%	35%	47%	41%	47%	47%	59%	53%	53%	53%
United Arab Emirates	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%	12%
United Kingdom	82%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%	82%	82%	88%
United States	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	47%	47%	47%	35%	59%

Country	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Uruguay	88%	88%	88%	94%	88%	100%	100%	88%	94%	94%
US Virgin Islands	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	44%	56%	56%	69%
Uzbekistan	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	12%	18%	18%	6%	18%
Vanuatu	31%	31%	31%	38%	38%	38%	44%	44%	44%	44%
Venezuela	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%	41%
Vietnam	41%	53%	53%	53%	53%	53%	59%	59%	59%	59%
Wales	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%	88%
West Bank	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%	19%	19%	19%	25%
Yemen	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%	18%
Zambia	29%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	24%	18%	18%	18%
Zimbabwe	18%	18%	24%	18%	18%	18%	18%	35%	29%	29%

APPENDIX 5. GBGR and GBTR 2011-2020 Rate of Change

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Afghanistan	4%	7%	3%	6%	12%	6%
Albania	63%	78%	15%	59%	65%	6%
Algeria	15%	19%	4%	24%	18%	-6%
Andorra	77%	88%	11%	63%	75%	12%
Angola	11%	41%	30%	18%	47%	29%
Antigua and Barbuda	22%	26%	4%	24%	35%	11%
Argentina	78%	81%	3%	65%	71%	6%
Armenia	41%	37%	-4%	47%	41%	-6%
Australia	74%	93%	19%	82%	76%	-6%
Austria	89%	100%	11%	88%	94%	6%
Azerbaijan	30%	26%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%
Bahamas, The	48%	63%	15%	41%	47%	6%
Bahrain	26%	26%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Bangladesh	11%	11%	0%	18%	24%	6%
Barbados	26%	44%	18%	35%	41%	6%
Belarus	22%	22%	0%	35%	29%	-6%
Belgium	96%	96%	0%	82%	94%	12%
Belize	30%	67%	37%	47%	47%	0%
Benin	33%	30%	-3%	35%	24%	-11%
Bhutan	15%	30%	15%	18%	53%	35%
Bolivia	67%	89%	22%	59%	76%	17%
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48%	70%	22%	29%	76%	47%
Botswana	22%	41%	19%	47%	59%	12%
Brazil	63%	81%	18%	47%	82%	35%
Brunei	15%	7%	-8%	12%	6%	-6%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Bulgaria	70%	74%	4%	59%	65%	6%
Burkina Faso	26%	26%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Burma	15%	26%	11%	18%	29%	11%
Burundi	22%	22%	0%	24%	29%	5%
Cabo Verde	63%	74%	11%	47%	59%	12%
Cambodia	59%	59%	0%	41%	41%	0%
Cameroon	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Canada	96%	96%	0%	71%	88%	17%
Central African Republic	26%	22%	-4%	18%	18%	0%
Chad	19%	15%	-4%	18%	18%	0%
Chile	52%	74%	22%	59%	82%	23%
China	37%	30%	-7%	41%	35%	-6%
Colombia	78%	81%	3%	59%	82%	23%
Comoros	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Congo (Brazzaville)	37%	30%	-7%	35%	24%	-11%
Congo (Kinshasa)	30%	26%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%
Costa Rica	65%	92%	27%	56%	81%	25%
Cote d'Ivoire	30%	33%	3%	24%	24%	0%
Croatia	70%	81%	11%	76%	82%	6%
Cuba	52%	70%	18%	47%	65%	18%
Cyprus	67%	81%	14%	53%	47%	-6%
Czechia	74%	81%	7%	82%	82%	0%
Denmark	93%	100%	7%	82%	94%	12%
Djibouti	22%	22%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Dominica	19%	15%	-4%	25%	19%	-6%
Dominican Republic	26%	52%	26%	24%	35%	11%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Ecuador	67%	85%	18%	59%	82%	23%
Egypt	19%	22%	3%	24%	18%	-6%
El Salvador	41%	33%	-8%	29%	47%	18%
England	93%	93%	0%	88%	82%	-6%
Equatorial Guinea	33%	22%	-11%	35%	18%	-17%
Eritrea	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Estonia	78%	89%	11%	88%	94%	6%
Eswatini	19%	26%	7%	24%	47%	23%
Ethiopia	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Fiji	59%	81%	22%	41%	71%	30%
Finland	89%	100%	11%	76%	76%	0%
France	89%	96%	7%	59%	88%	29%
Gabon	33%	26%	-7%	24%	18%	-6%
Gambia, The	15%	7%	-8%	12%	12%	0%
Gaza	11%	15%	4%	12%	12%	0%
Georgia	44%	74%	30%	35%	71%	36%
Germany	78%	81%	3%	88%	88%	0%
Ghana	15%	19%	4%	24%	29%	5%
Greece	74%	85%	11%	76%	88%	12%
Grenada	27%	31%	4%	38%	38%	0%
Guatemala	41%	41%	0%	41%	35%	-6%
Guinea	19%	19%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Guinea-Bissau	44%	52%	8%	35%	53%	18%
Guyana	26%	30%	4%	35%	41%	6%
Haiti	31%	44%	13%	31%	35%	4%
Honduras	44%	59%	15%	35%	41%	6%
Hong Kong SAR, China	65%	65%	0%	63%	56%	-7%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Hungary	74%	85%	11%	82%	65%	-17%
Iceland	92%	92%	0%	69%	94%	25%
India	44%	52%	8%	41%	71%	30%
Indonesia	15%	19%	4%	12%	12%	0%
Iran	0%	4%	4%	24%	24%	0%
Iraq	22%	22%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Ireland	85%	93%	8%	65%	82%	17%
Israel	81%	78%	-3%	71%	76%	5%
Italy	67%	74%	7%	53%	53%	0%
Jamaica	19%	33%	14%	29%	47%	18%
Japan	56%	59%	3%	53%	53%	0%
Jordan	30%	30%	0%	18%	12%	-6%
Kazakhstan	26%	37%	11%	29%	29%	0%
Kenya	15%	22%	7%	18%	29%	11%
Kiribati	15%	31%	16%	19%	38%	19%
Kosovo	65%	81%	16%	50%	82%	32%
Kuwait	19%	19%	0%	12%	12%	0%
Kyrgyzstan	22%	30%	8%	29%	41%	12%
Laos	41%	52%	11%	29%	41%	12%
Latvia	63%	63%	0%	65%	65%	0%
Lebanon	19%	19%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Lesotho	22%	59%	37%	29%	47%	18%
Liberia	15%	19%	4%	24%	29%	5%
Libya	11%	11%	0%	12%	12%	0%
Liechtenstein	73%	88%	15%	63%	63%	0%
Lithuania	81%	81%	0%	53%	59%	6%
Luxembourg	93%	100%	7%	65%	100%	35%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Madagascar	33%	52%	19%	29%	41%	12%
Malawi	26%	15%	-11%	29%	12%	-17%
Malaysia	15%	15%	0%	6%	12%	6%
Maldives	15%	19%	4%	24%	24%	0%
Mali	30%	26%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%
Malta	67%	100%	33%	59%	100%	41%
Marshall Islands	58%	73%	15%	50%	56%	6%
Mauritania	7%	7%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Mauritius	35%	50%	15%	38%	44%	6%
Mexico	59%	74%	15%	35%	35%	0%
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	46%	69%	23%	38%	50%	12%
Moldova	37%	56%	19%	47%	53%	6%
Monaco	65%	77%	12%	50%	56%	6%
Mongolia	37%	56%	19%	41%	41%	0%
Montenegro	67%	85%	18%	76%	88%	12%
Morocco	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Mozambique	26%	56%	30%	35%	41%	6%
Namibia	19%	41%	22%	35%	47%	12%
Nauru	15%	54%	39%	25%	44%	19%
Nepal	59%	70%	11%	71%	82%	11%
Netherlands	93%	93%	0%	88%	88%	0%
New Zealand	89%	96%	7%	82%	82%	0%
Nicaragua	56%	44%	-12%	53%	24%	-29%
Niger	30%	41%	11%	29%	29%	0%
Nigeria	7%	4%	-3%	12%	12%	0%
North Cyprus	26%	81%	55%	35%	47%	12%
North Korea	22%	22%	0%	18%	18%	0%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
North Macedonia	52%	70%	18%	41%	94%	53%
Northern Ireland	89%	96%	7%	88%	88%	0%
Norway	96%	96%	0%	71%	100%	29%
Oman	15%	15%	0%	12%	12%	0%
Pakistan	7%	7%	0%	29%	47%	18%
Palau	15%	62%	47%	25%	56%	31%
Panama	54%	54%	0%	50%	50%	0%
Papua New Guinea	11%	19%	8%	18%	24%	6%
Paraguay	52%	52%	0%	47%	35%	-12%
Peru	63%	74%	11%	47%	76%	29%
Philippines	52%	48%	-4%	35%	24%	-11%
Poland	52%	48%	-4%	41%	41%	0%
Portugal	89%	96%	7%	71%	82%	11%
Puerto Rico	58%	85%	27%	50%	69%	19%
Qatar	15%	15%	0%	18%	18%	0%
Romania	78%	74%	-4%	53%	53%	0%
Russia	30%	19%	-11%	29%	18%	-11%
Rwanda	37%	48%	11%	29%	35%	6%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	15%	30%	15%	12%	29%	17%
Saint Lucia	27%	35%	8%	38%	38%	0%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	15%	19%	4%	19%	19%	0%
Samoa	27%	35%	8%	44%	44%	0%
Sao Tome and Principe	19%	59%	40%	24%	41%	17%
Saudi Arabia	4%	4%	0%	6%	6%	0%
Scotland	93%	96%	3%	88%	88%	0%
Senegal	15%	15%	0%	24%	24%	0%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Serbia	59%	70%	11%	47%	65%	18%
Seychelles	22%	59%	37%	18%	47%	29%
Sierra Leone	15%	11%	-4%	24%	18%	-6%
Singapore	30%	30%	0%	41%	53%	12%
Slovakia	70%	81%	11%	71%	76%	5%
Slovenia	85%	81%	-4%	53%	88%	35%
Solomon Islands	15%	15%	0%	19%	19%	0%
Somalia	7%	4%	-3%	18%	18%	0%
South Africa	70%	89%	19%	71%	71%	0%
South Korea	33%	48%	15%	41%	59%	18%
South Sudan	15%	11%	-4%	12%	6%	-6%
Spain	96%	96%	0%	65%	65%	0%
Sri Lanka	22%	22%	0%	35%	35%	0%
Sudan	7%	7%	0%	24%	24%	0%
Suriname	59%	74%	15%	53%	47%	-6%
Sweden	96%	100%	4%	82%	88%	6%
Switzerland	70%	89%	19%	65%	82%	17%
Syria	15%	7%	-8%	18%	12%	-6%
Taiwan	70%	85%	15%	71%	65%	-6%
Tajikistan	22%	26%	4%	29%	24%	-5%
Tanzania	7%	11%	4%	24%	18%	-6%
Thailand	70%	74%	4%	53%	82%	29%
Timor-Leste	44%	67%	23%	24%	59%	35%
Togo	15%	15%	0%	18%	24%	6%
Tonga	26%	26%	0%	29%	29%	0%
Trinidad and Tobago	26%	59%	33%	29%	53%	24%
Tunisia	15%	22%	7%	18%	29%	11%

Country	2011 GBGR Score	2020 GBGR Score	2011-2020 GBGR Difference	2011 GBTR Score	2020 GBTR Score	2011-2020 GBTR Difference
Turkey	26%	26%	0%	35%	29%	-6%
Turkmenistan	15%	15%	0%	18%	24%	6%
Tuvalu	15%	19%	4%	19%	19%	0%
Uganda	7%	11%	4%	18%	12%	-6%
Ukraine	37%	56%	19%	41%	53%	12%
United Arab Emirates	4%	7%	3%	12%	12%	0%
United Kingdom	89%	96%	7%	82%	88%	6%
United States	67%	74%	7%	41%	59%	18%
Uruguay	93%	100%	7%	88%	94%	6%
US Virgin Islands	58%	85%	27%	38%	69%	31%
Uzbekistan	11%	15%	4%	18%	18%	0%
Vanuatu	46%	50%	4%	31%	44%	13%
Venezuela	56%	67%	11%	41%	41%	0%
Vietnam	52%	59%	7%	41%	59%	18%
Wales	89%	96%	7%	88%	88%	0%
West Bank	23%	23%	0%	25%	25%	0%
Yemen	7%	4%	-3%	18%	18%	0%
Zambia	15%	11%	-4%	29%	18%	-11%
Zimbabwe	15%	19%	4%	18%	29%	11%

Inquiries



www.fandmglobalbarometers.org



gbgr@fandm.edu



www.lgbtqi perceptionindex.org



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