



**F&M GLOBAL  
BAROMETERS**

# CODEBOOK

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## **Citation Guidelines**

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## INTRODUCTION

The Franklin & Marshall Global Barometers® (FMGB) has three primary products: the F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR)®, the F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights™ (GBTR), and the F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI).

The GBGR and GBTR track 27 and 17 items respectively to measure the state and societal levels of persecution or protection of sexual orientation and gender identity minorities in 204 countries and territories. The data are categorized into five overarching domains (see **Methodology** below). The GBPI is a survey that measures the lived human rights realities of LGBTQI+ people worldwide.<sup>1</sup>

## CODEBOOK UPDATES

Two items have 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 in place for LGBT individuals.

To allow for longitudinal and comparative analysis, 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.

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<sup>1</sup> The GBPI is not included in this codebook.

## METHODOLOGY

The FMGB combine a quantitative research design with a qualitative, real-world perspective. Fundamental principles of human rights inform the items on our barometers, which are operationalized using binary variables (1 or 0). 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.

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. The raw score is then converted to a percentage score, with corresponding rankings from A – F.

The **De Jure Protection** dimension measures the extent to which a country's constitution and laws protect the fundamental human rights of SOGI minorities. While the a priori function of the state is to protect its citizens, states may discriminate in carrying out this responsibility by criminalizing SOGI minorities and denying them the right to serve in the military or marry.

The **De Facto Protection** dimension considers the ability of a state to implement laws that ensure the protection of SOGI minorities. It is assumed that states that do not criminalize SOGI minorities will also provide legal protections, such as freedom from arbitrary arrest or the right to a fair trial. However, negative societal attitudes and the influence of regressive political elites may circumvent protective laws, creating conditions where SOGI minorities are deprived of legal protections.

The **LGBT Rights Advocacy** dimension captures state sanction or suppression of SOGI minority attempts to organize visibly in society. Effective LGBT organization is necessary to further SOGI human rights. States, with their monopoly on legitimate force, may use police forces to protect or impede SOGI minorities' freedom of association. Because most LGBT organizations advocate for both the LGB and transgender communities, the GBTR duplicates the scores from the GBGR LGBT Rights Advocacy dimension.

The **Socio-Economic Rights** dimension is based on the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the Socio-Economic Rights domain signals SOGI minorities' ability to seek and enjoy socio-economic opportunities without discrimination. Anti-discrimination laws in employment and access to housing and

healthcare are a baseline measure of a state's commitment to protecting SOGI socio-economic rights.

The **Societal Persecution** dimension describes whether SOGI minorities are targeted for violence or murder based on their sexual orientation or gender identity. It measures the ability of SOGI minorities to seek redress from state authorities in cases of unequal treatment or discriminatory violence, as well as the state's ability to restore justice in such cases.

For more details on the methodology, see <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/methodology/>; or

Dicklitch-Nelson, S., Kasperek, S., Maxwell, E., Hallenbeck, E. (June 2023). *The F&M Global Barometers Methodology: Quantifying LGBT+ Human Rights Protections Worldwide*, Background Note 1, F&M Global Barometers, available: <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/07/FMGB-Methodology-Background-Note-06-26-23-1.pdf>

## CITATION GUIDELINES

References referring to any part of the F&M Global Barometers dataset should use the following citation:

Dicklitch-Nelson, S., Kasperek, S., Hallenbeck, E., Moreno, A., Stoll, J., & Maxwell, E., (2023). *F&M Global Barometers: GBGR and GBTR 2011-2020*, Version 1, Data set, F&M Global Barometers.

## AVAILABLE VARIABLES

### Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR)

Item	Description
<b>Country</b>	197 countries and 7 territories including England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wales.
<b>Year</b>	Calendar year (January 1st - December 31st)
<b>Military</b>	Military in operation; countries without a military are scored out of 26 as opposed to 27
<b>ISO Code</b>	The ISO code is a 3-digit country code defined in ISO 3166-1, part of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization, to represent countries, dependent territories, and special areas of geographic interest
<b>Region</b>	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) regional classification
<b>GBGR Score</b>	The GBGR score is calculated by summing all items that receive 1 point and dividing by the total number of items (27 with military, 26 without military)
<b>PCT Score</b>	Percent GBGR score
<b>Tolerance Category</b>	A - Protecting (90-100%), B - Tolerant (80-89%), C - Resistant (70-79%), D - Intolerant (60-69%), F - Persecuting (0-59%)
<b>DJ-1</b>	No death penalty for sexual orientation
<b>DJ-2</b>	No life sentence for sexual orientation
<b>DJ-3</b>	No prison term for sexual orientation
<b>DJ-4</b>	No criminalization of sexual orientation
<b>DJ-5</b>	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation
<b>DJ-6</b>	Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
<b>DJ-7</b>	Sexual minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military

Item	Description
<b>DJ-8</b>	Civil unions for sexual minorities are allowed
<b>DJ-9</b>	Same-sex marriage is allowed
<b>DF-10</b>	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
<b>DF-11</b>	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
<b>DF-12</b>	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage
<b>DF-13</b>	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
<b>DF-14</b>	Sexual minorities have the right to privacy
<b>DF-15</b>	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial
<b>RA-16</b>	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
<b>RA-17</b>	National LGBT organizations exist
<b>RA-18</b>	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
<b>RA-19</b>	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state
<b>RA-20</b>	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants
<b>SER-21</b>	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
<b>SER-22</b>	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
<b>SER-23</b>	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
<b>SER-24</b>	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
<b>SP-25</b>	No known acts of murder against sexual minorities
<b>SP-26</b>	No known acts of violence against sexual minorities
<b>SP-27</b>	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to police

## Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR)

Item	Description
<b>Country</b>	197 countries and 7 territories including; England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wales.
<b>Year</b>	Calendar year (January 1st - December 31st)
<b>Military</b>	Military in operation; countries without a military are scored out of 16 as opposed to 17
<b>ISO Code</b>	The ISO code is a 3-digit country code defined in ISO 3166-1, part of the ISO 3166 standard published by the International Organization for Standardization, to represent countries, dependent territories, and special areas of geographic interest
<b>Region</b>	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) regional classification
<b>GBTR Score</b>	The GBTR score is calculated by summing all items that receive 1 point and dividing by the total number of items (17 with military, 16 without military).
<b>PCT Score</b>	Percent GBTR score
<b>Tolerance Category</b>	A - Protecting (90-100%), B - Tolerant (80-89%), C - Resistant (70-79%), D - Intolerant (60-69%), F - Persecuting (0-59%)
<b>DJ-1</b>	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
<b>DJ-2</b>	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
<b>DJ-3</b>	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
<b>DJ-4</b>	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
<b>DJ-5</b>	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
<b>DF-6</b>	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
<b>RA-7</b>	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
<b>RA-8</b>	National LGBT organizations exist



Item	Description
<b>RA-9</b>	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
<b>RA-10</b>	LGBT pride events are allowed by the state
<b>RA-11</b>	Security forces provide protection to LGBT pride participants
<b>SER-12</b>	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
<b>SER-13</b>	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
<b>SER-14</b>	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
<b>SP-15</b>	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
<b>SP-16</b>	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
<b>SP-17</b>	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police