



**F&M GLOBAL
BAROMETERS®**

CODEBOOK

Version 2

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F&M GLOBAL BAROMETERS TEAM

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

The GBGR and the GBTR track 27 and 17 items, respectively, to measure state and societal levels of persecution or protection of sexual orientation and gender identity minorities in 204 countries and territories. Both barometers assess five dimensions: *de facto* and *de jure* protections, the sanction or suppression of LGBT+ advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution of LGBT+ persons. The GBUR combines the items from the GBGR and GBTR into a single score that reflects a comprehensive metric of the state of LGBT human rights. The GBPI survey measures the lived human rights realities of LGBTQI+ people worldwide through six questions on safety, acceptance, and experiences with violence and discrimination. First launched in the summer of 2022, the GBPI survey garnered over 160,000 responses from 136 countries.

2. CODEBOOK UPDATES

The 27 items on the GBGR and the 17 items on the GBTR have remained the same since the last data collection cycle. However, several items on both barometers have been reviewed and a new metric has been created: the GBUR. The GBUR is a comprehensive measurement of LGBT human rights. As such, scores on both barometers may have changed from previous annual reports and datasets. The current dataset reflects the most up-to-date and accurate information collected to the best of the FMGB team's ability.

More specifically, between the 2020 and 2022 GBGR/GBTR data collection cycle, the FMGB team reviewed various items: DJ-3, DJ-4, DJ-5, SER-12, SER-13, SER-14, and SP-17 on the GBTR (see [page 9](#)) and item SP-27 on the GBGR (see [page 7](#)). Some of these items necessitated a review due to a previous dearth of information in English on legislation pertaining to gender identity minorities. Legal gender recognition is a complicated item as it is implemented through a series of bureaucratic institutions, and it varies depending on the type of identification document. Further, the process is often carried out in a manner that contradicts the established legislation.

Item SP-17 on the GBTR and item SP-27 on the GBGR track if gender identity minorities and sexual orientation minorities report crimes to the police. LGB and transgender identities are often lumped together in reporting, whether by the state or by media outlets, and in an effort to more accurately capture the differences between the two groups, the team reviewed these two items. Sources on hate crime reporting also vary widely; some countries have robust, state-run reporting mechanisms that update annually, but other countries have none, and thus the team had to rely on reports from NGO/CSO. Since starting the GBTR, the team has also witnessed an increase in attention to gender identity minorities and hate crimes against that population. Given the variations in hate crime reporting, the team felt it was necessary to review these two items.

This data cycle, the FMGB also created the Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR). The unified barometer combines the 39 items from the GBGR/GBTR into one dataset to enable direct comparison

with the GBPI, which captures the lived reality of the LGBTQI+ community. The unified barometer provides a single score that encapsulates the entire LGBT+ community. Examining global LGBT+ human rights using the GBUR through a specific lens – focusing on one dimension or one indicator, within a region or subregion – and more broadly – in a regional analysis of all five dimensions over five years or ten years, for example – allows for more robust and comprehensive analysis.

3. METHODOLOGY

3a. GBGR/GBTR/GBUR

The FMGB combine a quantitative research design with a qualitative, real-world perspective. Fundamental principles of human rights inform the items on the 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 by summing the raw score for a particular year. The highest possible score on the GBGR, GBTR, and GBUR, respectively, is 27/27, 17/17, and 39/39, while the lowest possible score is 0/27, 0/17, or 0/39. The raw score is then converted to a percentage score (0-100%) and assigned a letter grade (A-F) where 100% (A) is the most positive and 0% (F) is the most negative (see **Figure 1**).

GBGR/GBTR data is collected and reviewed through a process of double-blind coding. A primary coder collects all of the sources and citations and scores each item accordingly, and then a second coder applies their own score based on the sources and citations provided by the first coder. If any discrepancies arise, the principal investigator acts as the third reviewer. This process expedites the review process and reduces the impact of human error or bias.

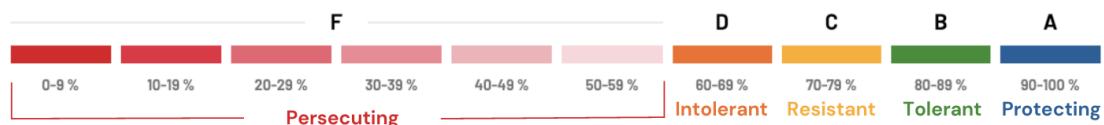


Figure 1. GBGR/GBTR/GBUR Grading Scale

The GBGR/GBTR/GBUR comprise 5 dimensions: *de jure* and *de facto* protections, LGBT rights advocacy, socio-economic rights, and societal persecution.

The **De Jure Protection (DJ)** dimension measures the extent to which a country’s constitution and laws protect the fundamental human rights of sexual orientation and gender identity (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 to marry, for example.

The **De Facto Protection (DF)** 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 (RA)** 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 (SER)** dimension is based on the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), and the socio-economic dimension signals SOGI minorities' ability to seek and enjoy socio-economic opportunities without discrimination. Anti-discrimination laws in employment and in access to housing and healthcare are baseline measures of a state's commitment to protecting SOGI's socio-economic rights.

The **Societal Persecution (SP)** dimension gauges 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. Analysis of this dimension will include commentary on the state's ability to restore justice in such cases.

3b. GBPI

The GBPI is a pioneering survey that measures the lived reality of the global LGBTQI+ community. The first iteration of the survey, created in partnership with the Council for Global Equality, was launched on June 28, 2022 and concluded on September 29, 2022. The survey asked six basic questions (see **Table 1**) about respondents' sense of safety and acceptance and their experiences with discrimination and violence. Respondents answered from 1 (lowest, or most negative) to 5 (highest, or most positive).

Table 1. 2022 GBPI Survey Questions

Question 1 (Safety): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "not at all safe" and 5 means "very safe," how safe do you feel living as an L, G, B, T or I person in your country?

Question 2 (Acceptance): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "not at all accepted" and 5 means "fully accepted," how accepted do you feel as an LGBTI person by your society?

Question 3 (Fear of Police): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "very fearful" and 5 means "not at all fearful," how fearful are you of being arrested, harassed or blackmailed by security forces/police because of your sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status?

Question 4 (Violence): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "very likely" and 5 means "not at all likely," how likely are you to be a victim of violence due to your sexual orientation, gender identity or intersex status?

Question 5 (Safety in Gathering): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "not at all safe" and 5 means "very safe," how safe do you feel gathering with other LGBTI people in public?

Question 6 (Discrimination): During the past 12 months, on a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 means "all the

time” and 5 means “never,” how frequently do you experience discrimination in your day-to-day life due to your LGBTI status?

Respondents were also asked demographic questions about their country of residence in the past 12 months, sexual orientation, gender identity, intersex status, urban or rural location, and age range. Respondents had the option to skip questions and to select multiple orientations or identities.

The 2022 GBPI was available in Arabic, English, French, and Spanish. To disseminate the survey, the FMGB partnered with dating apps Grindr, HER, and Eden who promoted the survey on their apps. Global LGBT+ NGOs and CSOs also shared the survey, and the FMGB team shared the survey widely across social media platforms.

Similar to the barometers, the responses from each country are totaled to calculate an overall score, and then the country is assigned a percentage (0-100%) and a letter grade (A-F), where 100% (A) is the most positive and 0% (F) is the most negative (see **Figure 2**).

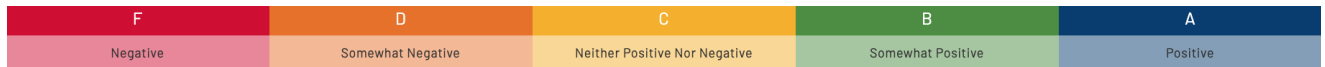


Figure 2. GBPI Grading Scale

For more details on the methodology of FMGB projects, visit our websites for the [GBGR/GBTR](#) and the [GBPI](#), or read our [background note](#) on our methodology.

4. CITATION GUIDELINES

References to any part of the GBGR/GBTR/GBUR datasets should use the following citation: Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Erin Hallenbeck, Juliana Stoll, and Amy Moreno. *F&M Global Barometers: F&M Global Barometer of Gay Rights, F&M Global Barometer of Transgender Rights, and F&M Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights, 2011-2022*. Dataset, Version 2. 2024. F&M Global Barometers. <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/gbgr-gbtr-results/>.

References to any part of the GBPI should use the following citation: *F&M Global Barometers LGBTQI+ Perception Index, 2022*. Dataset. 2023. F&M Global Barometers. <https://www.lgbtqi-perceptionindex.org/results/>.

References to any part of this codebook should use the following citation: Dicklitch-Nelson, Susan, Erin Hallenbeck, Juliana Stoll, and Amy Moreno. *F&M Global Barometers Codebook, Version 2*. October 2024. F&M Global Barometers. <https://www.fandmglobalbarometers.org/data-thank-you/>.

5. VARIABLES

Global Barometer of Gay Rights (GBGR)*

Item	Description
Country	197 countries and 7 territories including England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wales.
Year	Calendar year (January 1st - December 31st)
Military	Military in operation; countries without a military are scored out of 26 as opposed to 27
ISO Code	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
Region	Region (Americas, Asia/Pacific, Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Europe)
GBGR Score	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)
PCT Score	Percent GBGR score
Tolerance Category	A-Protecting (90-100%), B-Tolerant (80-89%), C-Resistant (70-79%), D-Intolerant (60-69%), F-Persecuting (0-59%)
De Jure (DJ) - 1	No death penalty for sexual orientation
DJ-2	No life sentence for sexual orientation
DJ-3	No prison term for sexual orientation
DJ-4	No criminalization of sexual orientation
DJ-5	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation
DJ-6	Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
DJ-7	Sexual orientation minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
DJ-8	Civil unions for sexual orientation minorities are allowed
DJ-9	Same-sex marriage is allowed

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

*Cells that are highlighted yellow on the GBGR/GBTR/GBUR datasets indicate a score change from previous datasets.

Global Barometer of Transgender Rights (GBTR)

Item	Description
Country	197 countries and 7 territories including England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wales.
Year	Calendar year (January 1st - December 31st)
Military	Military in operation; countries without a military are scored out of 16 as opposed to 17
ISO Code	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
Region	Region (Americas, Asia/Pacific, Central/Eastern Europe/Eurasia, Middle East/North Africa, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Western Europe)
GBTR Score	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).
PCT Score	Percent GBTR score
Tolerance Category	A-Protecting (90-100%), B-Tolerant (80-89%), C-Resistant (70-79%), D-Intolerant (60-69%), F-Persecuting (0-59%)
DJ-1	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
DJ-2	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
DJ-3	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
DJ-4	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
DJ-5	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
DF-6	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
RA-7	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
RA-8	National LGBT organizations exist
RA-9	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
RA-10	LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state
RA-11	Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants

Item	Description
SER-12	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SER-13	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SER-14	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SP-15	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
SP-16	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
SP-17	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police

Global Barometer of Unified LGBT Rights (GBUR)

Item	Description
Country	197 countries and 7 territories including England, North Cyprus, Northern Ireland, Puerto Rico, Scotland, U.S. Virgin Islands, and Wales.
Year	Calendar year (January 1st - December 31st)
Military	Military in operation; countries without a military are scored out of 37 as opposed to 39
ISO Code	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
Region	United Nations Development Program (UNDP) regional classification
Unified Score	The GBUR score is calculated by summing all items that receive 1 point and dividing by the total number of items (39 with military, 37 without military).
PCT Score	Percent GBUR score
Tolerance Category	A-Protecting (90-100%), B-Tolerant (80-89%), C-Resistant (70-79%), D-Intolerant (60-69%), F-Persecuting (0-59%)
DJ-1	No death penalty for sexual orientation
DJ-2	No life sentence for sexual orientation
DJ-3	No prison term for sexual orientation

Item	Description
DJ-4	No criminalization of sexual orientation
DJ-5	No criminalization of gender identity or expression
DJ-6	Country has legal recognition of gender identity
DJ-7	No physiological alteration requirement for legal gender recognition
DJ-8	No psychiatric diagnosis requirement for legal gender recognition
DJ-9	Hate speech laws include sexual orientation
DJ-10	Hate crime legislation includes sexual orientation
DJ-11	Sexual orientation minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
DJ-12	Gender identity minorities are not restricted or banned from serving in the military
DJ-13	Civil unions for sexual orientation minorities are allowed
DJ-14	Same-sex marriage is allowed
DF-15	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on sexual orientation
DF-16	Freedom from arbitrary arrest based on gender identity or expression
DF-17	Head of state supports legalization of homosexuality
DF-18	Head of state supports same-sex civil unions/same-sex marriage
DF-19	Majority of citizens are accepting of homosexuality
DF-20	Sexual orientation minorities have the right to privacy
DF-21	Sexual orientation does not prejudice the right to a fair trial
RA-22	LGBT organizations are allowed to legally register
RA-23	National LGBT organizations exist
RA-24	LGBT organizations are able to peacefully and safely assemble
RA-25	LGBT Pride events are allowed by the state

Item	Description
RA-26	Security forces provide protection to LGBT Pride participants
SER-27	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
SER-28	Workplace anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SER-29	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
SER-30	Fair housing anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SER-31	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include sexual orientation
SER-32	Healthcare anti-discrimination laws include gender identity
SER-33	Same-sex couples are allowed to jointly adopt
SP-34	No known acts of murder against sexual orientation minorities
SP-35	No known acts of murder against gender identity minorities
SP-36	No known acts of violence against sexual orientation minorities
SP-37	No known acts of violence against gender identity minorities
SP-38	Crimes based on sexual orientation are reported to the police
SP-39	Crimes based on gender identity are reported to police

LGBTQI+ Perception Index (GBPI)

Item	Description
ID	Entry ID, for internal purposes only
Country Described	197 countries
Year	Year (June-Sept 2022)
Q1: Safety	1- Not at all Safe 2 - Not Safe 3 - Neither Safe nor Unsafe 4 - Safe 5 - Very Safe

Item	Description
	-9/NA - Not Available
Q2: Acceptance	1 - Not at all Accepted 2 - Not Accepted 3 - Neither Accepted nor Unaccepted 4 - Accepted 5 - Fully Accepted -9/NA - Not Available
Q3: Fear of Police	1 - Very Fearful 2 - Fearful 3 - Neither Fearful nor Unfearful 4 - Not Fearful 5 - Not at all Fearful -9/NA - Not Available
Q4: Violence	1 - Very Likely 2 - Likely 3 - Neither Likely nor Unlikely 4 - Unlikely 5 - Not at all Likely -9/NA - Not Available
Q5: Safety in Gathering	1- Not at all Safe 2 - Not Safe 3 - Neither Safe nor Unsafe 4 - Safe 5 - Very Safe -9/NA - Not Available
Q6: Discrimination	1 - All of the Time 2 - Most of the Time 3 - Neither all of the Time nor Never 4 - Almost Never 5 - Never -9/NA - Not Available
Rural/City	Rural, City, Prefer not to Answer, NA
City Code	1 - Rural 2 - City 0 - Prefer not to Answer -9 - NA
Lesbian	1 - Yes 0 - No

Item	Description
Gay	1 - Yes 0 - No
Bisexual	1 - Yes 0 - No
Trans Woman	1 - Yes 0 - No
Trans Man	1 - Yes 0 - No
Intersex	1 - Yes 0 - No
Queer	1 - Yes 0 - No
Non-Binary	1 - Yes 0 - No
Other/No Label	1 - Yes 0 - No
Other Comments	Respondent comments on sexual orientation/gender identity label
Age	Under 25, 25 - 35, 35-55, Over 35, Over 55, Prefer not to answer
Age Code	1 - Under 25 2 - 25-35 3 - 36-55 4 - Over 55 0 - Prefer not to Answer -9 - NA 99 - Over 35

Inquiries



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