

# EU LGBTI survey II

## A long way to go for LGBTI equality

### Country data – Czechia



#### Survey in a nutshell

- The online survey draws on 140,000 responses from across 30 countries – the then 28 EU Member States (including the United Kingdom), Serbia and North Macedonia.
- The results from the survey present the largest international LGBTI survey of its kind.
- In-depth detailed results for Czechia and other countries can be found in FRA's [online data visualisation tool](#).
- See our [methodology Q&A](#) for more about how FRA did the survey. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.
- Follow #LGBTIsurvey across social media
- Respondents' quotes from Czechia also included.

#### Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is **above** the EU-28 average
- ↓ Shows that the result in the country is **below** the EU-28 average
- Shows that the result in the country is **the same or at similar** levels (+/-5%) with the EU-28 average
- No Member State breakdown

#### Openness about being LGBTI

*"Being a lesbian in this country is not easy. Going out among people and hold hands with your partner? People look away. They shout at you. But it's part of us." (Czechia, Lesbian woman, 15)*

- ↓ 48% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Czechia. For the EU-28, it is 61%.

↓ 21% in Czechia avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

↓ 42% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTI in Czechia. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

## Discrimination

↓ 13% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Czechia. For the EU-28, it is 21%.

↓ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Czechia in 2019 31% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-28, it was 42%.

## Harassment & violence

○ 38% in Czechia say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.

○ 1 in 5 trans and intersex people were physically or sexually attacked in the five years before the survey, double that of other LGBTI groups.

○ 8% in Czechia had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

## Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

*"Police refused to address the threats. I shouldn't act like a faggot and leave them alone."*  
(Czechia, Gay man, 33)

↓ 9% went to the police in Czechia to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.

↓ 4% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Czechia. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

## Intolerance and prejudice

*"I have been living with my partner for 8 years. I would like to start a family, but according to our law I have no right to adopt or marriage. It would be nice to change that."* (Czechia, Gay man, 25)

↑ 60% in Czechia say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.

↓ 12% in Czechia say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.

→ 32% in Czechia believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

## Schooling

*"Generally speaking, being gay in the Czechia is not easy, especially at school. The boys mocked me, I had to change clothes in the toilets, because my classmates refused to change clothes with me in one room." (Czechia, Gay man, 18)*

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ➔ 33% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Czechia say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- ➔ 44% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Czechia say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTI person. This was 48% in the EU-28.