

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



Country Data - Czechia

EU LGBTIQ SURVEY

- The online survey draws on 100,577 responses from across 30 countries – the 27 EU Member States, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.
- 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 #LGBTIQsurvey across FRA's social media channels.
- Respondents' quotes from Czechia are also included.

Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is above the EU-27 average
- ↓ Shows that the result in the country is below the EU-27 average
- Shows that the result in the country is the same or at similar levels with the EU-27 average

- **Openness about being LGBTIQ**

"Because I live my life almost completely 'hidden'- my life is not so affected by the LGBT problems that my country has. If I didn't live in hiding, I know I would have problems - at work, at school," Czechia, Non-binary lesbian, 18.

↓ 48% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Czechia. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

↓ 24% in Czechia avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

→ 52% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Czechia. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

"I was forced to undergo sterilization - without it, I would have a gender on my ID card that does not match my appearance at all, and I would still have to face discrimination," Czechia, Pansexual trans woman, 26.

→ 16% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Czechia. For the EU-27 it is 19%.

→ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Czechia in 2023 35% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-27 it was 37%.

- **Violence and harassment**

→ 12% of all respondents in Czechia had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 4% of respondents in Czechia had been attacked in the 12 months before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

↑ 63% in Czechia say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

- **Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination**

→ 8% went to the police in Czechia to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

↓ 6% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Czechia. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

“LGBTIAQ people are treated as second-class citizens, not protected as equals. Their lives, joys and concerns, problems continue to be marginalized, trivialized, belittled, ridiculed. These people can still very easily face insults, threats and bullying for their harmless natural setting,” Czechia, Bisexual woman, 29.

↓ In Czechia 52% of all respondents say that during their time in school they suffered bullying, ridicule, teasing, insults or threats because they are LGBTIQ. For the EU-27 it is 67%, a steep increase compared to 2019 (43%).

↑ 37% of respondents in Czechia experienced a so-called ‘conversion’ practice in order to make them change their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. For the EU-27 it is 24%.

- **Intolerance and prejudice**

“I’m just starting my transition. However, my fear of the process and people’s reactions is much greater than the transition itself. I don’t want or can’t lose my part-time job, I’m afraid of how they will react at university,” Czechia, Bisexual trans man, 27.

↓ 27% in Czechia say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

↓ 32% in Czechia say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↓ 17% in Czechia believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

“I am a person diagnosed with HIV+ and the biggest problem is the so-called reporting obligation. Due to this it is almost impossible to find dental care/doctor in the country,” Czechia, Gay man, 48.

→ 16% of LGBTIQ respondents in Czechia felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

→ 14% of LGBTIQ respondents in Czechia thought often or always of committing suicide in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.

- **Schooling**

“Elementary and middle schools are a walking horror for a gay child. Many gays are bullied at school and parents often don't even know about it,” Czechia, Gay man, 30.

→ 45% of LGBTIQ students in Czechia say were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27.

→ 36% of LGBTIQ students in Czechia say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTIQ person. This was 32% in the EU-27.

→ 66% of LGBTIQ respondents in Czechia say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.