

EU LGBTI survey II

A long way to go for LGBTI equality

Country data – Hungary



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 Hungary 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 Hungary 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

"One word I could use to write my life is fear. Fear of people losing my friends and family because in the media politics portrays LGBTI people as sick that this is not normal. I have to keep hiding in my life. I can never be myself, so I can't be really happy." (Hungary, Lesbian woman, 22)

- ↑ 72% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Hungary. For the EU-28, it is 61%
- ↑ 40% in Hungary avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%
- ↓ 32% are now often or always open about being LGBT in Hungary. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

Discrimination

"My rights are not enforced in Hungary, I cannot marry, I cannot adopt as a couple or my identity is at a disadvantage in my future career. We will move to a more tolerant country at the end of my studies." (Hungary, Lesbian woman, 23)

- 23% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Hungary. 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 Hungary in 2019 49% 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

- 35% in Hungary say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.
- 11% in Hungary had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

- ↓ 5% went to the police in Hungary to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.
- ↓ 6% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Hungary. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

Intolerance and prejudice

"One word I could use to write my life is fear. Fear of people losing my friends and family because in the media politics portrays LGBTI people as sick that this is not normal. I'm afraid if I find out I will be alone without support. So I have to keep hiding in my life. I can never be myself, so I can't be really happy." (Hungary, Lesbian woman, 22)

"In my opinion, LGBTI people should be talked about in schools and workplaces, so it would be easier to suppress homophobia / transphobia. However, since such conversations are rare in Hungary, it is no wonder - but it is extremely repugnant - that politicians express - generally negative - views on LGBTI people. While today's 16-20 year-olds are mostly open and inclusive when it comes to LGBTI people, older people are of a different opinion and younger people are biased towards such people because of their upbringing. This should be prevented through school hours, so homophobia / transphobia could be weakened." (Hungary, Bisexual woman, 17)

- ↓ 34% in Hungary say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.
- ↑ 41% in Hungary say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.
- ↓ 5% in Hungary believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

Schooling

"I'm a student, I'm preparing to be a teacher. Therefore, I have the greatest insight into the school situation. I think it is very, very important that there is proper education about LGBTIQI people in schools. he / she will support / help him / her, this can have an amazing positive impact on the student." (Hungary, Bisexual woman, 19)

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ↑ 36% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Hungary say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- ↑ 54% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Hungary 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.
- ↓ 52% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Hungary say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- ↓ 16% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Hungary say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28, this was 33%.

Selected quotes from LGBTI Survey II respondents

"In Hungary, there is room for improvement in health care (including transgender issues). The health workers I have met so far have all been very kind and helpful (probably lucky enough to have heard someone with other experience). The problem is incompetence. Abroad, the care of trans people is progressing light years ahead. I often have to tell doctors here what is and what is needed because they have never met a transgender in their lives, or do not know or know many tests or processes. He heard one thing and then generalized it to the whole trans man." (Hungary, Trans man, 29)

"It is not possible to change the legal gender today and in many cases transgender and intersex people are humiliated in the healthcare system. Today in Hungary, public law dignitaries do not openly treat sexual minorities as other members of society." (Hungary, Intersex, Bisexual man, 27)

"I struggled for a long time to feel equal with the majority, and now that I sometimes have to stand up for the interests of my child, I see that I have not gone far. I am afraid they might take my child away from me, saying that anyone like me is better off than a lesbian." (Hungary, Lesbian woman, 41)