

EU LGBTI survey II

A long way to go for LGBTI equality

Country data – Slovenia



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 Austria 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 Austria 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

"I also feel powerless because very few people are ready to express any support for the LGBTI community and because rarely is anyone willing to talk about it. In addition, I am also socially restrained and I dare not speak and defend these topics because I am afraid of discrimination." (Slovenia, Gay man, 20)

- ➔ 64% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Slovenia. For the EU-28, it is 61%.
- ↓ 25% in Slovenia avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%.
- ↓ 37% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTI in Slovenia. For the EU-28 it is 47%.

Discrimination

"When my girlfriend checked me in to a gynaecologist, they refused to accept me at the reception when she said I was her girlfriend. She was first asked if she meant that I was a daughter, but when she answered that, the receptionist said to all the partners: This will not work, I cannot report her." (Slovenia, Lesbian woman, 31)

- ➔ 17% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Slovenia. 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 Slovenia in 2019 33% 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

"Since the fall of the family referendum in 2015, when same-sex marriage was rejected, homophobia has increased dramatically. The worst part is that no one in power does anything about it, despite the fact that incitement to hatred against minorities is forbidden. In the last couple of years, there have also been physical attacks on several LGBT organizations" (Slovenia, Gay man, 29)

- 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.
- ➔ 34% in Slovenia say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.
- ➔ 10% in Slovenia had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

- ↓ 7% went to the police in Slovenia to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.
- ↓ 3% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Slovenia. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

Intolerance and prejudice

- ↑ 55% in Slovenia say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.
- ↓ 15% in Slovenia say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.

- ➔ 34% in Slovenia believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28 it is 33%.

Schooling

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ➔ 34% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Slovenia say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- ↓ 33% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Slovenia 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.
- ➔ 62% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Slovenia say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- ➔ 32% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Slovenia say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28, this was 33%.