

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



Country Data - Lithuania

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 social media channels.
- Respondents' quotes from Lithuania 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**

"I am too afraid to live openly, so I only express myself as an LGBTIQ person online anonymously or in controlled groups where I am unlikely to experience hatred. This way I avoid insults and threats, but at the same time I feel like hiding in my little world." Lithuania, bisexual woman, 29

↑ 67% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Lithuania. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

↑ 38% in Lithuania avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↓ 21% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Lithuania. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

"I have faced a lot of discrimination when trying to rent because of my gender, and because two men want to rent. I have been spat at by a neighbour, called a pederast, but the police did nothing and just said my life and safety were not at risk, so they wouldn't investigate." Lithuania, gay man, 28

→ 20% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Lithuania. 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 Lithuania 47% 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% in Lithuania had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 4% in Lithuania had been attacked in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

→ 58% in Lithuania say they were harassed in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

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

→ 12% went to the police in Lithuania to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

→ 9% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Lithuania. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

↑ In Lithuania 72% of all respondents say that they suffered bullying, ridicule, teasing, insults or threats at school because they are LGBTIQ. For the EU-27 it is 67%, a steep increase compared to 2019 (43%).

↑ 35% of respondents in Lithuania 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**

“We aren't medical professionals, nor do we hold power in the government, and so, we're discriminated against the most in those fields, because officials and medics are overwhelmingly old men with prejudices who care little for queer people.” Lithuania, bisexual genderqueer, 16

↓ 23% in Lithuania say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

↓ 30% in Lithuania say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↓ 16% in Lithuania believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

“Medical institutions in matters of gender reassignment are from the Stone Age, no one knows anything, can never help. My experience in trying to get hormone therapy is tragic, for years, various doctors have sent me to other doctors because they didn't know what to do with me.” Lithuania, non-binary trans, 20

↓ 7% of LGBTIQ respondents in Lithuania felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

↑ 22% of LGBTIQ respondents in Lithuania thought often or always of committing suicide in year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%

- **Schooling**

“The main problem is that there is no LGBTQ sex and ethics education, neither at home nor in schools. As a result, homophobia is passed down through generations.” Lithuania, gay man, 40

↑ 56% of LGBTIQ students in Lithuania were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27.

↓ 18% of LGBTIQ students in Lithuania 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 Lithuania say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.