

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



Country Data - Slovenia

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.
- Respondents' quotes from Slovenia 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**

“Life of a queer person can be debilitating but beautiful. I would love to hold hands with my partner in public but am too afraid to do so. I would love to come out to my parents, but I am too afraid of the consequences.” Slovenia, bisexual man, 21

↑ 58% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Slovenia. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

→ 26% in Slovenia avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↓ 38% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Slovenia. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

↓ 13% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Slovenia. 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 Slovenia 29% 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**

“Violence is increasing, especially through comments on websites and social networks. On Slovenian local news portals, almost every news story contains insults against LGBT people and sometimes calls for violence.” Slovenia, gay man, 35

“I often experience verbal violence, stalking and threats on the street. There have also been incidents where others have spat at me, tried to grab and scare me and have chased me.” Slovenia, non-binary, 19

↓ 8% in Slovenia had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 3% in Slovenia had been attacked in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

↓ 45% in Slovenia say they were harassed in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

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

→ 10% went to the police in Slovenia to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

→ 7% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Slovenia. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

“In school I told two of my friends that I was trans, and they started being very mean to me. They told a lot of people which made even more people bully me. When nobody supports you, it just feels like you're not loved by anyone.” Slovenia, bisexual trans boy, 15

↓ In Slovenia 56% 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%).

→ 23% of respondents in Slovenia 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**

↓ 34% in Slovenia say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

↓ 34% in Slovenia say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↑ 44% in Slovenia believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

“I am currently in dire need of sexual health care, which is very difficult to access. I would like to undergo transition, but these procedures are currently impossible for me because I need a diagnosis of gender dysphoria and the surgery is too expensive.” Slovenia, non-binary bisexual, 22

→ 10% of LGBTIQ respondents in Slovenia felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%

→ 15% of LGBTIQ respondents in Slovenia thought often or always of committing suicide in year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%

- **Schooling**

“In my school we had many teachers who were homophobic. They would often start a transphobic conversation and they would encourage my classmates to say their (usually homophobic and transphobic) opinion.” Slovenia, lesbian, 15

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

→ 34% of LGBTIQ students in Slovenia 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.

↓ 52% of LGBTIQ respondents in Slovenia say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.