

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



Country Data - Spain

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 Spain 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**

"Spain is not the worst place to be queer but it for sure has a lot of work to do still." Spain, bisexual woman, 24

↓ 39% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Spain. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

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

↑ 60% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Spain. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

"I believe that discrimination in workplaces should be monitored and penalised and more drastic decisions taken when such cases are detected. There is a lot of comment and verbal aggression." Spain, gay man, 32

→ 19% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Spain. 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 Spain 37% 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 Spain had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

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

→ 53% in Spain say they were harassed in the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

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

→ 14% went to the police in Spain 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 Spain. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

"I don't dare to tell my family about it. It's hard for me to talk about my orientation." Spain, lesbian woman, 25

→ In Spain 66% 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% in a steep increase compared to 2019 (43%).

→ 21% of respondents in Spain 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**

↑ 75% in Spain say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

↑ 66% in Spain say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↑ 58% in Spain believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

"More importance should be given to mental health and education of health professionals on LGBT+ issues." Spain, asexual woman, 24

→ 15% of LGBTIQ respondents in Spain felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

→ 11% of LGBTIQ respondents in Spain thought often or always of committing suicide in year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.

- **Schooling**

“As a bisexual, non-binary person and mother of a teenager, I have observed that in the public institute, where my son goes, there is not an adequate sexual education nor adapted to the current reality.”
Spain, bisexual non-binary, 41

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

↑ 39% of LGBTIQ students in Spain 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 Spain say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.