



**THE ILGA-RIWI 2016
GLOBAL ATTITUDES
SURVEY ON LGBTI PEOPLE
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH LOGO**





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Overview

In 2015, in the interests of widening our points of reference with the advocacy work we support around the world, ILGA embarked on the first steps in building a comprehensive longitudinal mechanism – an ongoing survey - to gather and assess public attitudes to particular SOGIESC (Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity and Expression, Sex Characteristics)-related issues.

On 17 May 2016, we launch the ILGA-RIWI 2016 Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People in partnership with Logo. To our knowledge, it is the first global survey, and certainly the first longitudinal instrument, to ascertain public attitudes to LGBTI people.

We think that activists in States are best positioned to situate these findings in their own national settings, and those working at regional levels are best placed to determine strategic ways to deploy the data found in this survey, particularly as it refines year-on-year.

As such, this brochure sets out some of the findings to initially trigger discussion on the scope and potential of this technology to assist our various movements; and looking at the early outputs from the survey, in what ways can it help gather credible data on attitudes relevant in a wide variety of SOGIESC advocacy contexts.

ILGA partnered with RIWI Corp., a global survey technology company based in Canada, who designed an innovative technology for digital devices to garner public opinions in traditionally hard-to-reach environments,

like some African and Asian countries. ILGA and RIWI Corp. then partnered with Logo, a US-based media brand inspired by the LGBT community, who are also analysing and disseminating survey findings in various media settings in the US and internationally.

This brochure introducing the Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People begins by taking a wide-angle view on some global and regional results. The data returns that came to ILGA were disaggregated by sexual orientation, geography, gender identity (male/female/other), sex characteristic status, and age.

There were 31 survey questions, 26 of which were substantively probing attitudes to LGBTI people and issues, five related to respondent profile. We touch on eight of them here, and only three in any detail.

By being able to cut the data by sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristic status, we can identify respondents who are LGBTI, and make up part of the 'public'. Potentially, amongst its other functions as the instrument evolves over years, it should be able to generate credible, rather than anecdotal, evidence on actual LGBTI population estimates across the globe.

For the first time, using reliable polling methods, and with adequate funding to stay in the field, we may be able to reach required numbers of LGBTI respondents to represent valid cohorts allowing us to make such estimations for every territory across the globe.

The survey fielding approach for this study used RIWI Corp's (www.riwi.com) patented Random Domain Intercept Technology,[™]

which targets random Web users around the world who are surfing online by typing directly into the URL bar. When these users make data input errors, such as mistypes on non-trademarked websites, or by typing in websites that no longer exist, these potential respondents may be exposed to an anonymous opt-in survey on the website.

In total, **96,331 respondents** completed the full battery of questions on perceptions of LGBTI people. In total, we gathered consistent data on 31 survey questions retrieved from **53 States**. A further 12 States are either still being surveyed or respondent numbers were less than 700, which was the minimum cut-off number we decided on.

The 65 countries surveyed in this study were selected for geographic representation across and within the Americas, Europe, Asia (including the Middle East), Africa, and Oceania.¹ Those selected were hypothesized to represent a diverse range of social conditions for LGBTI people, ranging from the most hostile to the most inclusive, according to ILGA members' work in those regions, and our socio-legal research for ILGA's flagship publication *State Sponsored Homophobia: A World Survey of Sexual Orientation Laws: Criminalisation, Protection and Recognition*.

¹ The 65 countries include: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Mozambique, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Serbia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Venezuela, Vietnam, Zimbabwe.

The survey went out in 22 languages, and was live for 60 days over December 2015/January 2016 (the longer in the field, the costlier the project). In total, ILGA surveyed 53 States with over 700 respondents each: nine African States (eight of them criminalising States), 15 from Asia (of which six are criminalising States), 15 from the Americas (two criminalising States), 12 from Europe, and only two States from Oceania, Australia and New Zealand (neither Fiji and Papua New Guinea reached the minimum threshold).

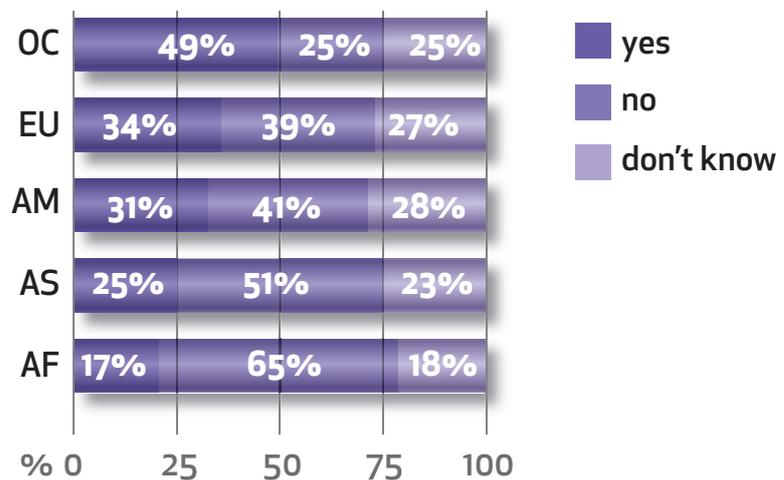
By way of entry to this massive data trawl, we used *State Sponsored Homophobia 2016* as the first vehicle to transmit the relevance of this data when set against States' legal codes and socio-legal environments. As such, the data here on 53 States comprises the background research to generate the tables for 17 of the criminalising States listed in the 2016 edition.

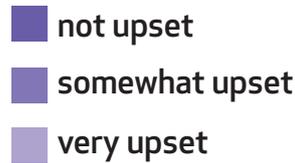
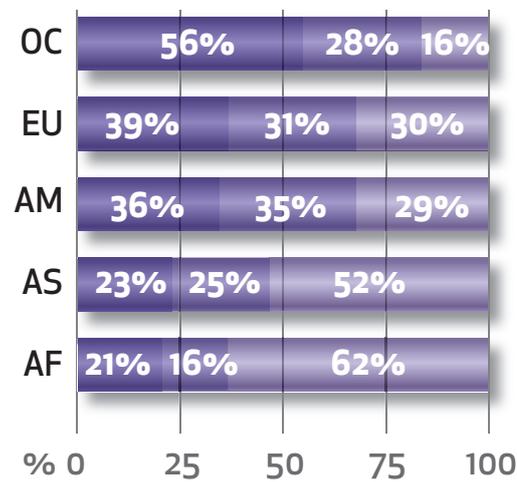
In this light, the predominant subject looked at is sexual orientation, not gender identity or intersex issues. There is significant data on gender identity in the survey returns and ILGA and various other partners will be publishing findings throughout 2016.

Some findings

There are, inevitably, troubling and positive findings from this survey. For instance, **68% of the world** (78% Africa, 77% Asia, 64% Americas, 61% Europe, 44% Oceania) would be upset ('very' or 'somewhat') if their child told them that they were in love with someone of the same sex, while only **28% world-wide** (17% Africa, 25% Asia, 31% Americas, 34% Europe, 49% Oceania) would find it acceptable if a male child always dressed and expressed himself as a girl.

If a male child always dressed and expressed himself as a girl, would you find that acceptable?





Would you be upset if one of your children told you they were in love with someone of the same sex?

These responses signal how deeply entrenched hetero-normative concepts of sexual orientation and gender identity still are in the world population, despite the differences between regions.

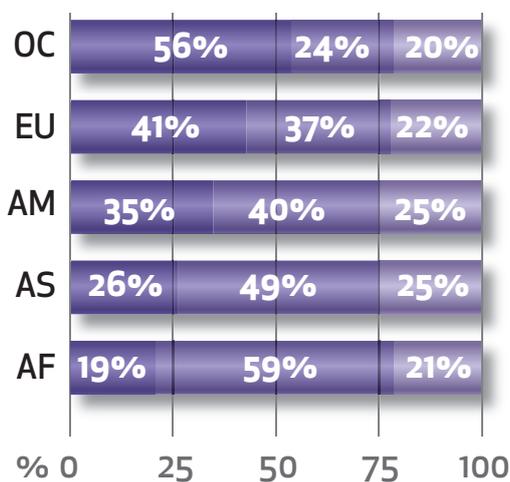
The survey will be able to tell us over the next five to ten years whether societies will be able to overcome the discomfort most feel at the thought or the presence of people whose sexual orientation and gender identity do not coincide with the predominant hetero-normative narrative.

Support for marriage equality, a question surveyed by RIWI in 2015, also at the global level is also still relatively low when averaged: 32% in favour, 45% against and 23% who do not know (much the same percentages obtained in 2015). The following regional subdivisions exemplify, and give data on, a well-known pattern of attitudes regarding LGBTI people's right to have their relationships protected in law.

On the other hand, 67% of the world (62% Africa, 63% Asia, 69% Americas, 71% Europe, 73% Oceania) thinks that human rights should be applied to everyone, regardless of their sexual orientation and gender identity, while 34% say that in the last five years their opinion on LGBTI people has become more favourable (28% Africa, 36% Asia and Americas, 34% Europe and Oceania), knowing someone LGBTI was the most important factor contributing to this (24% world).

These results seem to show that LGBTI visibility leads to more people actually knowing in person someone who is LGBTI and, hence to adopt a more positive attitude towards them. The findings to the third question presented later in this brochure about attitudes to having a LGB neighbour, bear out this hypothesis.

Both troubling and positive results, however, should be useful to advocates in their work addressing LGBTI issues in their unique country situations.



Marriage equality



Human rights for all, including LGBTI people

As an introduction to the ILGA-RIWI 2016 Global Attitudes Survey on LGBTI People in partnership with Logo, this brochure intends to introduce this work, signaling its existence and that ILGA will be producing materials from this data to share with advocates and allies in our collective work. We are currently working with some academic partners to more deeply explore the potentials of this technology and research methodology. We imagine this survey will in its initial years, with resources and partners secured,

grow in scope and refinement, and become an increasingly useful tool to SOGIESC advocacy across the globe.

In depth - three questions

The following pages lay out some country-level data on three of the survey questions:

1. *Being LGBT or I should be a crime*
2. *Same-sex desire is a western world phenomenon*
3. *How would you feel if your neighbour is gay or lesbian?*

1. Being LGBTI should be a crime

Overview

In the Global Attitudes Survey we asked respondents whether they thought being LGBTI should be considered a crime. This question essentially asks people to decide - beyond their personal like, indifference or dislike of LGBTI-related issues or people - whether they would legislate negatively.

Unsurprisingly, we found a sliding scale from negative to positive across the globe (note that these percentages are composite figures of 'strongly' and 'somewhat agree/disagree):

Africa 45% agreed (should be criminalized), and 36% against, 20% neither

Asia, 34% agreed and 45% did not, 21% neither

Americas only 15% agreed and 60% did not, 25% neither

Europe 17% agreed, while 65% disagreed, 18% neither, and

Oceania where 14% agreed and 65% did not, 22% neither.

From our data on 53 countries, on a global average it appears that 53% of respondents feel that being LGBTI **should not** be a crime, while 22% neither agreed nor disagreed with the proposal, with a further quarter of populations stating being LGBTI should be a crime.

The data on attitudes expressed on this question can be triangulated with country situations and used as empirical data in LGBTI advocacy, particularly in the criminalizing countries of the world.

Country attitudes

Africa

Of the world's five continents, Africa is the one with the most criminalizing States (34). Of the nine States we retrieved data from (three in North Africa, two western, two eastern and two southern), eight criminalise same sex sexual relations, and generally have no protective legal mechanisms in place for LGBTI people. As mentioned above, on average across the countries surveyed, 45% agreed with such criminalization, 36% against, and 20% specified neither option.

AF	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Algeria	30%	13%	23%	9%	26%
Egypt	32%	12%	21%	8%	27%
Ghana	43%	11%	21%	5%	20%
Kenya	40%	6%	16%	7%	30%
Morocco	26%	13%	22%	9%	30%
Nigeria	51%	8%	19%	6%	17%
S. Africa	17%	5%	17%	9%	52%
Uganda	46%	7%	16%	5%	26%
Zimbabwe	33%	11%	22%	10%	23%

As such, although there are other extreme responses across the region, only Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana pass the 50% mark. It is interesting to note the virtually identical response rate in Algeria, Morocco and Egypt, yet to see such huge differences in the policing of sexuality on-the-ground in these States at the moment.

In the only African country where significant headway has been made on the legal and policy-front regarding SOGIESC issues, the figures from South Africa (61% against criminalisation) speak to the relationship between law's function in changing social attitudes, and how those same attitudes inform the shaping and dialogues in making law and policy.

Asia

Somewhat more positive in attitudes as to whether being LGBTI should be a crime, the 15 Asian States surveyed - ranging as far East as China, south to Indonesia and Vietnam, across India and Pakistan, and then to seriously hostile environments to LGBTI people

AS	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Malaysia	24%	11%	25%	12%	28%
Kazakhstan	27%	14%	14%	13%	32%
Japan	5%	7%	27%	15%	46%
Jordan	36%	11%	22%	7%	24%
Iraq	31%	12%	23%	9%	26%
India	21%	10%	20%	11%	39%
Israel	13%	11%	18%	9%	50%
UAE	32%	13%	23%	8%	24%
Indonesia	27%	11%	25%	15%	22%
Vietnam	11%	6%	21%	5%	56%
Turkey	22%	9%	21%	10%	38%
Saudi Arabia	35%	14%	20%	10%	22%
Pakistan	41%	13%	18%	6%	22%
Philippines	13%	7%	22%	12%	47%
China	13%	7%	22%	12%	47%

AM	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Mexico	8%	4%	26%	10%	52%
Equador	9%	5%	27%	8%	51%
Dominic. Rep	12%	6%	25%	13%	43%
Costa Rica	7%	5%	24%	6%	58%
Colombia	7%	6%	27%	10%	50%
Chile	8%	5%	22%	6%	59%
Canada	8%	5%	18%	7%	62%
Brazil	7%	4%	21%	8%	60%
Argentina	8%	5%	20%	8%	59%
Venezuela	9%	4%	27%	9%	51%
United States	8%	5%	22%	7%	58%
Peru	9%	7%	27%	12%	45%
Nicaragua	9%	5%	30%	12%	44%
Trin and Tob	14%	6%	28%	10%	42%
Jamacia	14%	6%	32%	9%	38%
Bolivia	8%	10%	29%	10%	44%

in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Iraq and more westerly Middle East countries like Israel and Turkey – we found that on average across the region 34% agreed being LGBTI should be a crime, 45% did not, and 21% neither agree nor disagree (these are composite figures of ‘strongly’ and ‘somewhat’ agree/disagree).

None of these Asian countries exceeded 50% in agreement with the proposition and generally around 20% of them gave no definitive response. In light of the extreme legislative responses to same-sex sexual relations and strict adherence to traditionalist gender roles in many of these States, it is useful to note that public attitudes as we found them through this methodology, do not come out in support of the legal regimes. In Indonesia, which is experiencing a severe backlash to SOGIESC activism at the moment only 38% of the population appear in favour of criminalisation, with almost the

EU	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Ukraine	13%	9%	21%	12%	44%
Croatia	5%	4%	19%	4%	68%
Russia	14%	14%	17%	11%	44%
Serbia	13%	6%	23%	7%	51%
Portugal	5%	4%	16%	8%	67%
Poland	13%	10%	24%	17%	36%
UK	16%	6%	16%	8%	53%
France	7%	10%	26%	6%	52%
Spain	7%	6%	16%	6%	66%
Netherlands	9%	6%	10%	6%	70%
Italy	6%	5%	15%	7%	67%
Ireland	9%	3%	15%	7%	66%

same number against it (37%). China, Philippines, Japan, Vietnam and Israel all come close to a 60% rejection of the proposition with the figure for India being 50%.

Americas

Across the 16 States we surveyed on the two great land masses and Caribbean islands of the Americas – from Chile and Argentina, through Peru and Bolivia, Jamaica and north through Mexico, US, and Canada – the data reveals that a composite figure of 60% reject this proposal that being LGBTI should be a crime, that only 15% agreed with it, and 25% neither agreed nor disagreed.

SOGIESC activism and visibility across the Americas, particularly in the past decade, has multiplied in capacity and efficacy regarding social and legal change. It is notable that in both Jamaica and Trinidad & Tobago (the only two criminalising States we surveyed in this region), only 20% of the populations agree that being LGBTI should be a crime, and 47% and 52% respectively rejected that proposal. Canada and Brazil provide the highest rejection levels at 69% and 68% in the region.

Europe

Of the 48 States on the continent of Europe, we surveyed 12 of them in this survey: from Spain and Italy in the south, Ireland, UK in the west, France, to central Europe in Poland, Croatia and Serbia and further west to Ukraine and Russia. Although there are large variations across this region, we found that 65% of respondents rejected the proposition (not agreeing), 17% agreed with it, and 18% neither agreed nor disagreed.

In light of the chilling suppression of LGBTI people’s freedom of expression in Russia, it is interesting that, as the worst result in the region, just 28% of respondents there agree that being LGBTI should be a crime, while 55% reject the proposition. Composite figures of those who ‘strongly agree’ and ‘somewhat agree’ show that Netherlands, Spain, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Croatia all return figures near the mid-70% rejecting the idea. It is notable that Poland’s data represents the lowest in the region at 51% rejecting the proposition and 24% not expressing a preference.

Oceania

Although four States in Oceania were surveyed, the threshold of 700 respondents was not reached in Papua New Guinea and Fiji. Therefore, only Australia and New Zealand are represented here, and we are conscious that this skews the data from the region irrevocably. However, these two State’s data does reveal important insights into attitudes in those areas of the region: in composite, 65% reject the idea, only 14% agree

OC	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Australia	11%	4%	19%	8%	58%
New Zealand	7%	5%	24%	6%	58%

with it, and 21% expressed neither position. In both countries the findings are almost identical.

2. Same sex desire is a Western world phenomenon

Overview

This question was framed to ascertain public response to the suggestion that same-sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. The experience of advocates in many countries over decades has been that same-sex intimacy has been classified as ‘foreign’, ‘decadent’, ‘illness’, ‘due to evil influence from abroad’.

These classifications are not accidental, but part of the strategies of politically conservative, and/or religious opponents in opposing the equal application of human rights for all people in societies. Such classifications act as vehicles of demonisation by political regimes utilising a minority to distract from other societal issues.

The data from the survey can be used by advocates in their counter-strategies to ensure that their own citizens are well-informed on the universality of same-sex desire, and its place in their own society’s history.

We found that there were significant differences across the continents:

- Africa** 47% agreed (Western world phenomenon), with 30% disagreeing and 24% neither
- Asia** 42% agreed, with 34% disagreeing and 25% neither
- Americas** only 21% agreed, with 38% disagreeing and 40% neither
- Europe** 24% agreed, with 44% disagreeing and 32% neither
- Oceania** 20% agreed, with 40% disagreeing and 40% neither.

On a global level, the figures reveal that data from States particularly hostile to LGBTI people and their expression, co-relate with those that most agree with the proposition. The global composite (‘strongly’ or ‘somewhat’ agree/disagree) averages from the 53 countries show that 32% agree that same-sex desire is a Western phenomenon, while 37% do not agree, and a further 31% neither agree nor disagree.

Country attitudes

Africa

This continent has the highest average rate of agreement with the proposition that same-sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. Of the nine States surveyed, only South Africa is not a criminalising State and unsurprisingly has the lowest rate of agreement at 36%, but reflects the average rate of disagreement for the continent at 29%, and has the highest figure for neither agree nor disagree at 34%.

AF	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Algeria	28%	19%	21%	9%	23%
Egypt	23%	24%	21%	10%	22%
Ghana	38%	11%	21%	3%	25%
Kenya	35%	13%	23%	7%	21%
Morocco	23%	19%	22%	9%	27%
Nigeria	38%	13%	21%	6%	23%
S. Africa	20%	16%	34%	8%	21%
Uganda	42%	12%	19%	5%	23%
Zimbabwe	32%	15%	31%	4%	18%

In Uganda, however, the rate of agreement was 54% (highest in Africa and second only to Pakistan in the world), with those in disagreement at 28% and with 19% neither agreeing nor disagreeing. The average composite rates; of agreement for the nine states was 47%, with an average of 29% disagreeing, and 24% neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

Asia

There was a greater divergence across the 15 Asian States surveyed than in Africa on the percentage agreeing with the proposition that same-sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. The highest rates of agreement came from six criminalising States

AS	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Malaysia	27%	15%	29%	9%	19%
Kazakhstan	33%	20%	17%	8%	22%
Japan	8%	9%	41%	18%	23%
Jordan	22%	21%	22%	12%	23%
Iraq	32%	18%	19%	8%	22%
India	28%	18%	25%	6%	24%
Israel	17%	18%	28%	11%	26%
UAE	25%	18%	24%	9%	24%
Indonesia	28%	17%	20%	14%	21%
Vietnam	21%	13%	30%	6%	30%
Turkey	20%	13%	24%	9%	33%
Saudi Arabia	28%	18%	20%	10%	24%
Pakistan	43%	18%	15%	7%	17%
Philippines	19%	18%	31%	9%	22%
China	19%	18%	31%	9%	22%

plus Kazakhstan and Indonesia. Seven of these eight states had composite agreement rates above the average ranging from 43% to 61% with the eighth (Malaysia) on Asia's average figure of 42%.

With an agreement rate of 61%, Pakistan recorded the highest rate of agreement in Asia and in the 53 world states in this survey. While this was 19% above the Asian average, it's rate of disagreement was correspondingly low at 24%, with only 15% neither agreeing nor disagreeing. In Kazakhstan, 53% agreed and 30% disagreed with this idea – this is significant in light of current legislative proposals in parliament to limit LGBT expression. At the other end of the scale on agreement on this question is Japan; with 17% in agreement, 41% disagreeing, and 41% not giving a view. China and the Philippines both record agreement rates of 37%, with 31% disagreeing, and a further 31% neither agreeing nor disagreeing. Overall in the 15 Asian countries, the average composite rate ('strongly' and 'somewhat' agreeing) is 42%, while the composite rate for disagreement is 34%, with a further 24% neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

Americas

Across the 16 States of the Americas in this survey, the average composite figure of those who believe same-sex desire is as a Western world phenomenon is 21%, which represents the lowest average of the world's regions. Across the length of the Americas from Canada to Chile, only 21% agreed, with 38% disagreeing same-sex desire is a Western world phenomenon, and 40% did not take a position (which, as in Oceania, is a particularly high proportion worth exploring).

AM	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Mexico	12%	9%	41%	9%	29%
Equador	10%	12%	39%	10%	29%
Dominic. Rep	11%	10%	40%	10%	30%
Costa Rica	9%	7%	44%	9%	31%
Colombia	9%	9%	37%	11%	33%
Chile	10%	9%	39%	6%	36%
Canada	12%	11%	38%	11%	28%
Brazil	13%	12%	34%	6%	35%
Argentina	12%	12%	38%	9%	30%
Venezuela	9%	8%	43%	8%	32%
United States	9%	10%	43%	9%	29%
Peru	13%	15%	39%	10%	24%
Nicaragua	9%	7%	45%	5%	35%
Trin and Tob	14%	10%	39%	10%	26%
Jamacia	16%	13%	45%	7%	19%
Bolivia	10%	11%	43%	9%	26%

Jamaica, a criminalizing State for same-sex sexual relations, emerges highest with 29% accepting the notion, and 26% disagreeing. It is interesting that it is Peru, a country with a strong SOGI movement facing often severe discrimination and homophobia; where agreement with the proposition is at 28% - second highest amongst the States surveyed; with a figure 34% disagreeing.. However, only 16% of Costa Rica respondents and 17% of those in Venezuela agreed with the statement, with 40% disagreeing in both. The highest disagreements came from Colombia (44%), and Chile (42%).

Europe

As one of the main generators of what is known as 'Western world' attitudes, this is an interesting question to ask in this region. It likely speaks to the discomfort with traditional national values being set against global cultures, including moral frameworks underpinning international human rights law. In Europe 25% agreed with the proposition, with 44% disagreeing with the idea and a further 31% neither agreeing nor disagreeing.

Almost half (48%) of respondents from Russia responded in the affirmative – same-sex desire is a Western world phenomenon. In the context of the Russian-type 'promotion' or 'propaganda' laws being mooted in neighbouring parliaments, this data may be notable for advocacy there. However, in Ukraine (28%), Serbia (33%) and Poland (27%), only around a third of respondents agreed, with much larger percentages rejecting the idea in Ukraine (46%) and Serbia (40%) while rejection in Poland was only 26%. It is interesting that in the United Kingdom 27% of respondents felt this is a Western world phenomenon.

Oceania

In terms of the historic colonization of the Oceania region, it will be very interesting to get data on this question from island

EU	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Ukraine	14%	14%	25%	13%	33%
Croatia	8%	13%	28%	7%	44%
Russia	25%	23%	18%	10%	24%
Serbia	21%	12%	27%	6%	34%
Portugal	9%	8%	35%	6%	42%
Poland	15%	12%	47%	11%	15%
UK	17%	10%	36%	9%	28%
France	10%	9%	37%	14%	29%
Spain	12%	8%	32%	8%	40%
Netherlands	10%	9%	23%	9%	50%
Italy	7%	8%	33%	10%	40%
Ireland	9%	9%	36%	10%	36%

OC	Strongly agree	Somewhat agree	Neither	Somewhat disagree	Strongly disagree
Australia	9%	12%	38%	10%	31%
New Zealand	9%	10%	43%	10%	28%

nations there. As mentioned we only derived data from New Zealand and Australia to date, and interestingly the percentages of respondents that did not decide on a reply is very high: Australia (38%) and New Zealand (43%). Averaging these responses, we see that 20% agreed with the proposition, 40% disagreed and 40% didn't choose either.

3. How would you feel if your neighbour were gay or lesbian?

This question is often asked in surveys around sexual orientation, and at country levels it will be interesting to compare this data with those other surveys. It's a real-world question that focuses on subjective, rather than ideological, responses – directly to how you would feel.

Across the world's regions, there are divergences, from the lowest positive response in Africa at 43% to 81% in the Americas:

Africa: 43% expressed having no concerns, 18% would feel somewhat uncomfortable, and 39% stated they would be very uncomfortable.

Asia: 52% of respondents had no concerns, 21% somewhat uncomfortable, and 28% being very uncomfortable.

Americas: 81% of respondents had no concerns, 11% somewhat, and 8% very uncomfortable.

Europe: 74% expressed no concerns to a LGB neighbor, 14% with some, and 12% feeling very uncomfortable.

Oceania: 83% of those surveyed expressed no concerns, 9% some, and 8% very uncomfortable.

On a global level as seen through our data on 53 countries, it appears that 65% of people in the world would have no concerns with a LGB

neighbour, 19% would feel somewhat uncomfortable, and 16% would be very uncomfortable with a gay, lesbian or bisexual neighbour.

It would seem that in many States this data should be of great use in advocacy targeting non-discrimination particularly. There are only two States of this 53 where there is over a half of respondents who say they would be very uncomfortable: Egypt (53%) and Jordan (55%).

Country attitudes

Africa

It is the case that these African States return the most negative responses to this question. Five of the six countries in sub-Saharan Africa return positive responses of between 40% and 50% while this figure reaches 77% in South Africa. In the North African States the acceptance levels drops significantly. As mentioned, across the continent the average rates are that; only 43% have no concerns, 18% with some, and 39% being very uncomfortable.

AF	No concerns	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable
Algeria	34%	22%	44%
Egypt	26%	20%	53%
Ghana	46%	18%	36%
Kenya	46%	18%	37%
Morocco	33%	24%	43%
Nigeria	41%	17%	43%
S. Africa	77%	8%	15%
Uganda	40%	15%	45%
Zimbabwe	49%	20%	31%

AS	No concerns	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable
Malaysia	52%	19%	29%
Kazakhstan	40%	22%	39%
Japan	61%	25%	14%
Jordan	27%	18%	55%
Iraq	40%	22%	39%
India	62%	17%	22%
Israel	68%	20%	12%
UAE	38%	24%	38%
Indonesia	26%	32%	41%
Vietnam	76%	13%	11%
Turkey	47%	26%	27%
Saudi Arabia	32%	22%	46%
Pakistan	60%	15%	25%
Philippines	75%	17%	8%
China	75%	17%	8%

Algeria, Egypt and Morocco express the clearest discomfort with a neighbour they know to be gay, lesbian or bisexual: Only 34%, 26% and 33% respectively expressing no concerns. These figures are similar to that for Saudi Arabia at 32% (see Asia). Egypt's figures may in part reflect the intense internet monitoring in existence during the current clampdown on SOGI issues there. Nigeria (41%) and Uganda (40%) show the lowest acceptance of sub-Saharan African countries, which again may reflect recent legislative restrictions and overt discriminatory rhetoric by religious and political leaders. South Africa, shows a huge level of ease, with only 15% feeling very uncomfortable.

Asia

For the most part, except for Indonesia and Kazakhstan, it is the Middle East respondents that express most discomfort with a LGB neighbour, while seven of the more easterly Asian States return over 60% of 'no concerns'.

Over half of Asian respondents (52%) have no concerns with a LGB neighbour, while 28% state they would be very uncomfortable, and just less than 21% would be 'somewhat' uncomfortable. The figure of 60% stating 'no concerns' with a LGB neighbour in Pakistan is particularly interesting when viewed against responses from the country on the other two questions; the 61% who believe that same sex desire is a Western world phenomenon and the 57% who believe that Being LGBT should be a crime.

Vietnam (76%), the Philippines (75%) and China (75%) stand out as the most unconcerned about having a neighbour who is LGB in Asia. This is in sharp contrast to those that score lowest in this regard: Indonesia (26%) Jordan (27%) and Saudi Arabia (32%). In terms of targeting public awareness work in SOGIESC advocacy in States, information on these attitudes may be instrumental.

Americas

Attitudes to having a LGBT neighbour are uniformly highly positive across the Americas, and the response 'very uncomfortable' came in mostly in single digits. At the regional level, across the entire continent in all its nations, an average of 81% of respondents had no concerns if they have a LGB

neighbour, while 11% indicated 'somewhat uncomfortable', and only 8% of respondents replied they would be 'very uncomfortable'.

There is little ambiguity in that these cohorts of respondents overwhelmingly in every country – the least being 70% in Jamaica – respond on a human level to sexually diverse neighbours. Argentina (88%), Costa Rica and Brazil (86%), Nicaragua, Chile and Venezuela (85%) display extraordinarily high positive attitudes, although of course reports of violence and abuse do emerge in these countries. Jamaica (70%) and also Trinidad and Tobago (76%) are interesting in this regard, countries where quite raw homophobia and violence has been reported over the years.

Europe

Although the percentages of respondents who feel comfortable with a LGB neighbour are high across the European region, they are significantly lower in the most eastern States. In total, across the region, 74% expressed no concerns to having a LGB neighbor, 14% expressed they would be somewhat uncomfortable, and 12% replied they would feel very uncomfortable.

Spain and Portugal (87%), Ireland (84%) comprise the highest acceptance rate, while Russia at 54% and Ukraine at 59% represent the lowest (these two States also have the highest very uncomfortable percentages: 21% and 20% respectively). Interestingly, the European accession State Serbia has a high level of acceptance at 71%. Croatia, the European Union's newest State, returned a 75% 'no concerns' result, but Poland another EU State only returned a 60% rate of 'no concerns', and the third highest rate of 'very uncomfortable' (16%) of States surveyed in the region.

Oceania

As mentioned, where numbers of respondents under the 700-respondent threshold, we have not included them in this presentation. Such numbers only came in for New Zealand and Australia, but from none of the island nations. As such, these results are published with this skew in mind. 83% of those surveyed expressed no concerns, 9% were 'somewhat uncomfortable', and 8% of respondents expressed they would be 'very uncomfortable'.

AM	No concerns	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable
Mexico	81%	10%	8%
Equador	78%	13%	9%
Dominic. Rep	79%	14%	7%
Costa Rica	86%	9%	4%
Colombia	83%	11%	6%
Chile	85%	8%	7%
Canada	79%	13%	8%
Brazil	86%	6%	9%
Argentina	88%	8%	5%
Venezuela	85%	9%	6%
United States	79%	13%	8%
Peru	81%	13%	6%
Nicaragua	85%	7%	8%
Trin and Tob	76%	14%	10%
Jamacia	70%	15%	14%
Bolivia	78%	14%	9%

EU	No concerns	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable
Ukraine	59%	22%	20%
Croatia	75%	15%	10%
Russia	54%	24%	21%
Serbia	71%	16%	13%
Portugal	87%	8%	5%
Poland	60%	25%	16%
UK	73%	12%	14%
France	78%	10%	12%
Spain	87%	7%	6%
Netherlands	80%	12%	8%
Italy	78%	13%	9%
Ireland	84%	9%	7%

OC	No concerns	Somewhat uncomfortable	Very uncomfortable
Australia	83%	9%	8%
New Zealand	84%	9%	8%

About ILGA

The International Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Trans and Intersex Association (ILGA) is a worldwide federation of organizations committed to equal human rights for LGBTI people. Founded in 1978, it enjoys consultative status at the United Nations, where it speaks and lobbies on behalf of 1,200 member organisations from 125 countries.

<http://ilga.org>

About RIWI Corp:

RIWI Corp. (<http://riwi.com>) is a global survey technology company that captures citizen and consumer opinion in every country in the world. RIWI's patented technology creates access to otherwise unobtainable or hard-to-reach public opinion data for NGOs, multilateral organizations, government agencies and multinational corporations. RIWI Corp. is listed on the Canadian Securities Exchange (CSE) <http://thecse.com/> under the symbol RIW.

About Logo:

Logo is a leading entertainment brand inspired by the LGBT community and reflects the creative class across television, digital and social platforms. Logo features one-of-a-kind personalities, shows, specials, and unique stories. Logo is part of Viacom's Music & Entertainment Group including VH1, MTV, MTV2, Comedy Central and Spike.

Renato Sabbadini, executive director of ILGA, and consultants Aengus Carroll and George Robotham, began development of this Global Attitudes Survey in July 2015, and have been working in concert with RIWI and Logo since.

