

EU LGBTI survey II

A long way to go for LGBTI equality

Country data – Lithuania



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 Lithuania 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 Lithuania 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 have not faced various issues that homosexual people do because I have never appeared in public as an LGBT person. Moreover, in our country, due to frequent discrimination, many people are afraid to admit, even to themselves, that they are not heterosexual." (Lithuania, Bisexual, 21)

- ↑ 73% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Lithuania. For the EU-28, it is 61%.
- ↑ 41% in Lithuania avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%
- ↓ 16% are now often or always open about being LGBT in Lithuania. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

Discrimination

- ↑ 29% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Lithuania. For the EU-28, it is 21%.
- ↑ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, and hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Lithuania in 2019 55% 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

"Everything happened a few years ago, when my parents found out that I was gay. I was subjected to physical and psychological violence and was threatened. They were heavily punching and bullying me, keeping me from leaving home, restricting [me] from contacting my friends, classmates." (Lithuania, Gay man, 20)

- ↑ 44% in Lithuania say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.
- 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.
- ➔ 12% in Lithuania had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

- ➔ 16% went to the police in Lithuania to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.
- ➔ 8% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Lithuania. For the EU-28, it is 11%

Intolerance and prejudice

- ↑ 60% in Lithuania say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.
- ↓ 19% in Lithuania say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.
- ↓ 14% in Lithuania believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

Schooling

"During the lesson, the teacher began talking that LGBTQI + individuals are destroying the country, the church and families. It was no evidence based hate speech. My classmates also contributed to it by talking about the stereotypes surrounding LGBTQI +. We are discriminated against at school and taught that we are bad, not worth the bottom of a good life." (Lithuania, Bisexual woman, 17)

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ↑ 41% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Lithuania say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- ↓ 27% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Lithuania 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.
- ↓ 50% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Lithuania say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- ↓ 12% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Lithuania say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28, this was 33%.

Selected quotes from LGBTI Survey II respondents

"Because of my sexual orientation, I have been experiencing constant/persistent fear, tension for years at home. I do not feel safe enough in my own home, I do not feel supported by my family, on the contrary, they humiliate me, stifle me, make me feel hopeless, and an object of shame for my family. (Lithuania, Bisexual, 21)"