

# EU LGBTI survey II

## A long way to go for LGBTI equality

### Country data – Poland



#### 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 Poland 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 Poland 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

- ↑ 83% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Poland. For the EU-28, it is 61%.
- ↑ 51% in Poland avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%.
- ↓ 27% are now often or always open about being LGBT in Poland. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

## Discrimination

- ➔ 26% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Poland. For the EU-28, it is 21%.
- ➔ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Poland in 2019 47% 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

- ↑ 42% in Poland 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.
- ➔ 15% in Poland had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

## Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

- ↓ 12% went to the police in Poland 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 Poland. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

## Intolerance and prejudice

- ↓ 19% in Poland say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.
- ↑ 68% in Poland say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.
- ↓ 4% in Poland believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28 it is 33%.

## Schooling

*"I believe that it is urgent to introduce sexuality education in Poland, not only in the context of LGBTQ+. Constant hiding of orientation torments me, although it is not the biggest problem in my life. I would like to freely arrange dates with girls, not to be reluctant to hold hands in a park or in the city, at a romantic dinner in a restaurant, hotel etc. I just want to live naturally and freely, just like every human being." (Poland, Lesbian woman, 17)*

*"The biggest problem is people's ignorance and lack of sexual education at school. The church tells young people who are just discovering (mostly) their sexual identity, that what they do is a sin. A very young man who (in my youth) has no access to the internet or other source of information is lost in what he feels. He begins to think that he is doing something wrong. He begins to fight what is really healthy and normal. Doctors, despite the clear information that homosexuality is NOT a mental illness, still do not accept it 100%" (Poland, Bisexual man, 22)*

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ↑ 39% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Poland say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- ↓ 33% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Poland 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.
- ↓ 52% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Poland say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- ↓ 18% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Poland say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28, this was 33%.