

Komitet pravnika za ljudska prava / Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights
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Human Rights and Democracy Violation Early Warning *Weekly Newsletter* – Special issue

HOMOPHOBIA IN SERBIA

A survey on the perception of homosexuality and LGBT population in Serbian public

Carried out on behalf of GayStraight Alliance (http://www.gsa.org.rs), Belgrade by

Center for Free Elections and Democracy (CeSID)

Belgrade

in

February – March 2008

A comprehensive survey of Serbian public's perception of homosexuality and attitude towards LGBT population was carried in Serbia in February and March 2008. Having in mind that there is considerable intolerance towards the very idea of an increased presence of that topic in the public debate, as well as the fact that the attitude towards "being different" is still intolerant and indeed hostile, the EWS Team decided to summarize the key findings in this survey and offer them as an indicator of the prevailing social climate in this country as well. The integral version of the survey (in Serbian) is to be found at the above GSA web address.





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A representative sample of 967 was interviewed on the entire territory of Serbia (excl. Kosovo). In order to reflect the structure of the entire population, as established by the 2002 population census, the sample was composed along the following lines:

Gender: female - 52%, male - 48%.

Age: 15 to 19– 4%, 20 to 29 – 23%, 30 to 39 – 17%, 40 to 49 - 19%, 50 to 59 - 18%, older than 60 - 19%.

Education level: no school or grammar school only – 19%, vocational school - 13%, other secondary school – 50%, college or university – 18%.

Occupation: farmers - 6%, unskilled or semi-skilled workers - 8%, skilled workers - 21%, technicians -15%, clerks - 12%, professionals/experts - 14%, housewives - 12%, pupils and students - 12%.

Employment status: self-employed – 7%, employed in private company – 17%, employed in state/public sector – 13%, jobless – 18%, retired – 19%, independent farmer – 3%, housewife – 10%, pupil/student – 12%, other – 1%

Table 1: Dis/approval of negative attitudes towards homosexuality (in %)

	Approves	Dis-	No	Total
		approves	attitude	
Homosexuality is sickness	70	17	13	100
Church rightfully condemns homosexuality	60	18	22	100
Authorities should supress homosexuality in organized way	51	26	23	100
Homosexuality is very dangerous for society	50	26	24	100
I wouldn't vote for my favorite party if it's to advocate gay rights	40	28	22	100
Homosexuality is designed by the West and aimed to destruct family and our tradition	36	40	24	100
Topic of homosexuality is imposed here by various NGOs	28	40	32	100





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Table 2: Dis/approval of positive attitudes towards homosexuality (in %)

	Approves	Dis-	No	Total
		approves	attit.	
Homosexuality has always existed: once kept secret, it's subject of debate today	67	12	21	100
Everyone's entitled to own sexual pattern unless it jeopardizes others	65	14	21	100
Homosexuals are the same human beings as we are	38	42	20	100
Public leisure facilities accessible to LGBT people should be provided	22	53	23	100
Gays in Serbia are endangered and should be supported in their struggle for their rights	12	64	24	100
People should be allowed to enter same sex marriages	10	77	13	100
Pride parades should be permitted as a legitimate way of struggle for gay rights	8	73	19	100
Gays should be allowed to adopt children	5	86	9	100

A synthetic indicator of attitudes towards homosexuality was made on the basis of the above 15 assertions and dis/approval level thereof:

- 35% respondents have an extremely negative attitude;
- 32% mostly or predominantly negative attitude;
- 22% no attitude or neutral;
- 10% mainly positive attitude;
- 1% extremely positive attitude.





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Table 3: Traditionalism¹ and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Untra- ditional	Mainly untradi- tional	None	Mainly traditio- nalist	Traditi-onalist	Average
Positive attitude	8	1	1	0	0	1
Mainly positive	35	20	15	2	1	10
Neutral	41	39	28	14	12	22
Mainly negative	10	25	32	39	30	32
Negative	6	15	24	45	57	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Based on criteria laid down as described, 17% of the respondents have a strongly traditionalist orientation, 33% mainly traditionalist, 34% are neither traditionalist nor non-traditionalist, 11% mainly non-traditionalist and 5% non-traditionalist attitude towards life generally.

There is no approval of homosexuality among those considered as "traditionalist", whereas the level of disapproval reaches 84 to 87%.

¹ Traditionalism was tested against assertions such as: "Leading jobs in business should be entrusted to men", "The most important virtue of a woman iis in being a good wife and mother", "Folkways and traditions have to be observed strictly", "Morality preached by my congregation should be adhered to", "Extra-marrital community is not acceptable for our people's morality".





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Table 3: Authoritarianism² and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Untra- ditional	Mainly untradi- tional	None	Mainly traditio- nal	Tradici-onalan	Average
Positive attitude	8	2	1	0	0	1
Mainly positive	36	19	10	7	4	10
Neutral	33	40	25	16	15	22
Mainly negative	10	20	40	36	28	32
Negative	13	19	24	41	53	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The survey shows that the Serbian population can be ranked as mainly authoritarian: 17% tend to be extremely authoritarian, 33% mainly authoritarian, 28% demonstrate a mixed pattern, 14% are mainly non-authoritarian and 4% non-authoritarian.

77% of mainly authoritarian and 81% of authoritarian respondents have a negative attitude towards homosexuality, whereas 44% of non-authoritarian and 21% of mainly non-authoritarian respondents accept homosexuality.

² Authoritarianism was tested on the basis of assertions such as: "Children should be brought up in strict discipline", "Teachers and professors should be strict with pupils and students", "Youth need strict discipline, strong will and readiness to fight for family and fatherland", "This country needs a strong and brave leader who will be followed by the people", "Respect for authority is the greatest virtue children can be taught today".



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Table 4: Nationalism³ and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Non- nationalistic	Neutral	Nationalistic
Positive attitude	3	0	0
Mainly positive	27	5	3
Neutral	35	21	6
Mainly negative	23	38	23
Negative	12	36	68
Total	100	100	100

Generally, there is an ambivalent attitude towards ethnicity in Serbia: 62% have mixed feelings, 13% belong to extreme nationalists, whereas 25% can be classified as non-nationalistic.

Table 5: Conformism⁴ and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Non- con- formist	Mainly nonconf ormist	Neither nor	Mainly conformist	Con- formist	Aver age
Positive attitude	3	1	1	0	0	1
Mainly positive	26	10	7	5	5	10
Neutral	36	29	23	15	10	22
Mainly negative	22	32	36	35	35	32
Negative	13	28	33	45	51	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

The survey shows that 19% of the population can be considered to be "absolute conformists", 24% as "mainly conformist", 19% are "in the middle of the road", 19% as "mainly nonconformist", and 19% as "absolute nonconformists".

⁴ Conformism was tested against assertions such as: "I don't like people who behave and think differently from the majority" and "I try to differ from others as little as possible".



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³ Nationalism was tested against assertions such as: "It is important to bring one's children up in the awareness of the nation they belong to", "I am very attached to my nation", "Display of national symbols is a sign of primitivism", "My ethnic background is irrelevant to me", "I am prepared to sacrifize myself for the interests and dignity of my nation".



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Psychological corelates such as anxiety, as well as have general attitudes like optimism (hope, proactive approach to change) and pessimism (fear, indifference, and helplessness) and level of satisfaction with life in general, have also been examined in relation to respondents' attitude towards homosexuality. As a rule, people who tend to be anxious, pessimistic and dissatisfied with life display a lower level of understanding and tolerance of LGBT.

High level of corelation between membership and/or sympathy for nationalistic, xenophobic and authoritarian political parties such as *Socialist Party of Serbia* (SPS), *Democratic Party of Serbia* (DSS) and *Serbian Radical Party* (SRS) and intolerant, indeed hostile attitude towards homosexuality, has been established: none of the rerspondents who identify themselves with the SPS has a positive attitude, whereas 94% of them have a negative attitude towards LGBT. 81% of

those close to SRS and 72% of DSS symphatizers have a negative attitude.

Religious beliefs also play an important role. Before measuring the corelation between religion and attitude towards homosexuality, the CeSID pollsters examined the presence and role of religion in our society. The survey showed that 6% of the population declare themselves as atheists, 22% are non-believers who observe church holidays and customs, 58% are occasional and 13% regular church-goers, whereas only 1% said they are active in church committees and other bodies and activities. Atheists have the highest level of understanding for homosexuality (19% positive and 31% neutral), whereas none of the "firm believers" has positive and 89% negative attitude (11% are neutral).

Table 6: Personal acquaintance with homosexuals and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	I know no such person	I know who they are, but not personally	I know them personally	Average
Positive attitude	0	1	6	1
Mainly positive attitude	6	14	39	10
Neutral	19	37	29	22
Mainly negative attitude	35	29	14	32
Negative	40	19	12	35
Total	100	100	100	100





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Interpretation of the origins of homosexuality and attitude towards it are also closely intertwined.

Table 7: Interpretation of origins and attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Deter- mined by nature	Influence of social environment	A mattaer of fashion- ability	Don't know, no opinion	Ave- rage
Positive attitude	2	1	0	0	1
Mainly positive	19	7	0	3	10
Neutral	30	18	11	18	22
Mainly negative attitude	28	34	39	34	32
Negative	21	40	50	45	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100





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Table 8: Reaction upon realization that a close person is homosexual, corelated with the general attitude towards homosexuality (in %)

	Would support such person	Would pretend nothing happening	Would try to convince him/her it's wrong	Would break with such person	Don't know	Ave- rage
Positive att.	7	2	0	0	0	1
Mainly positive att.	61	13	4	1	3	10
Neutral	26	39	19	5	22	22
Mainly negative	6	34	33	25	42	32
Negative	0	12	44	69	33	35
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9: Social distance towards homosexual persons (in %)

Would you object to a homosexual	Yes	No objections	Don'k now, no	Total
person		objections	answer	
being a teacher in your child's school	75	14	11	100
being your relative	70	17	13	100
socializing and exchanging visits with you	64	24	12	100
having a leading position in the state	61	23	16	100
being your boss at work	56	30	14	100
working together with you	47	38	15	100
being your neighbor or live in same town	38	47	15	100
being your compatriot	26	52	22	100

Table 10: Group characteristics and their attitude towards homosexuality

	Positive and neutral	Negative and neutral	Negative
Gender	Female more than male	Male more than female	Female and male balanced
Education	Highschool and University	Vocation and secondary sch.	Grammar school or no school





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Age	Younger	Middle ages	Older
Occupation	Professionals and clerical jobs	Skilled workers and technicians	Laborers, farmers, housewives
Social status	Upper middle class	Middle and lower middle class	Lower class
Internet	Often	Occasionally	Never
Daily newspapers ⁵	Regularly (<i>Danas, Politika</i>)	Occasionally (<i>Blic, Press</i>)	Seldom (<i>Več. Novosti, Kurir</i>)
Television stations	<i>B92</i> and <i>Fox</i>	Pink	RTS and Pink

* * *

In-depth interviews with representatives of relevant government agencies and other institutions were intended to represent an important segment of the survey. The CeSID pollsters' attempts to carry out such interviews in various state institutions, however, remained fruitless: <u>none</u> of the prospective inteviewees in the Ministries for Interior, Justice and Labor and Social Affairs agreed to participate.

In 9 of the intended 30 interviews with representatives of political parties interviewers were usually reminded of those parties' (general and non-committing) programmatic declarations and maintained that "sexual minorities, like all other minorities in Serbia, are not discriminated against and enjoy protection".

The *Liberal Democratic Party* (LDP) confirmed once again that it is the only party with a high level of sensibility for these issues.

This presentation offering only a limited selection of results, the entire survey can be found at GSA's website: http://www.gsa.org.rs/cms-run

⁵ Danas and Politika are considered to be "serious" and "decent" dailies intended for educated audience, Blic and V. Novosti represent classic boulevard newspapers, whereas Press and Kurir cater to the lowest instincts and are often instrumentalized by hidden centers of power (tycoons, secret services, xenophobic political parties and groups).





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