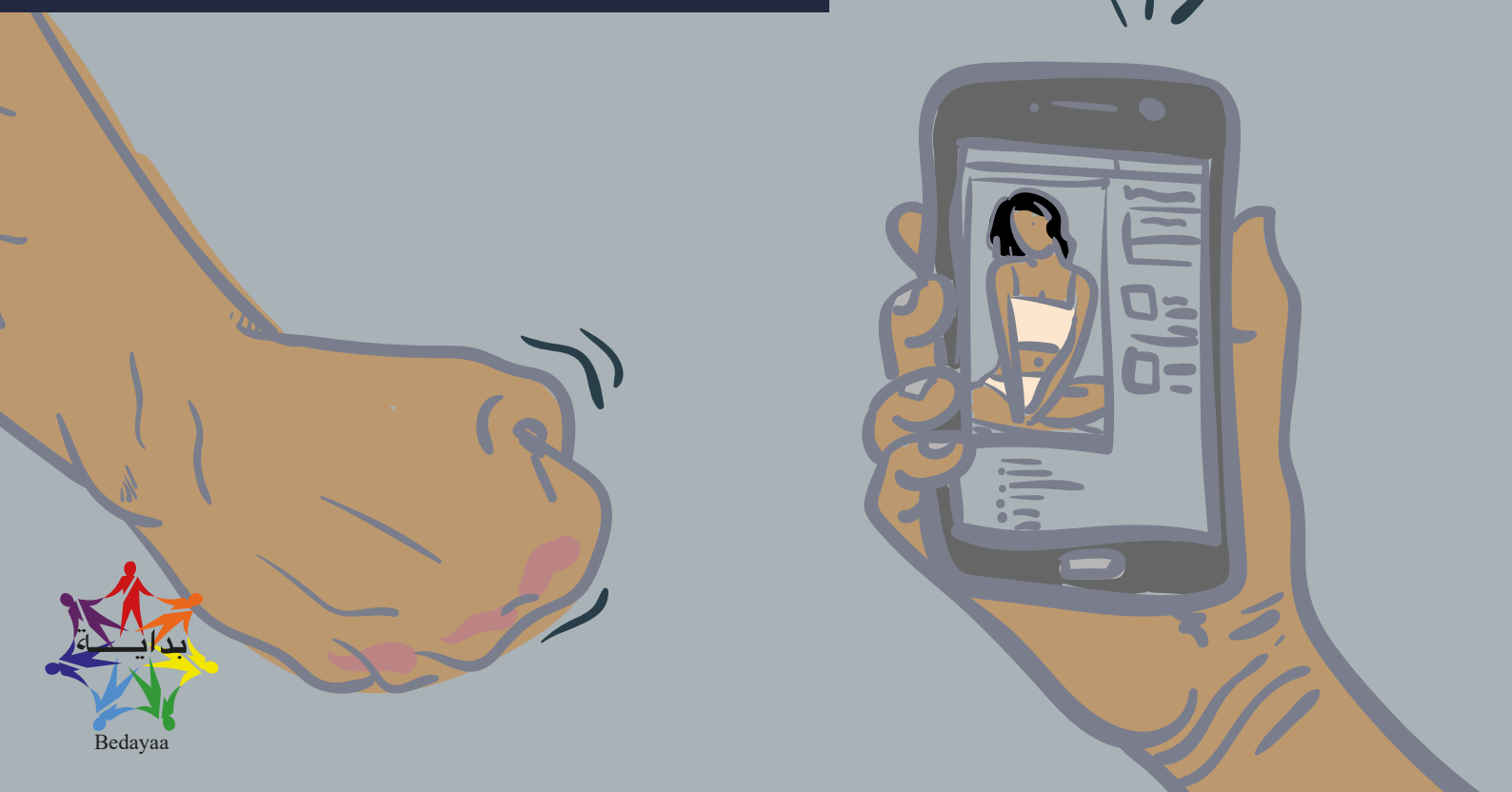




Report

Violence Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity towards LGBTIQ+ Persons in Egypt



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Credits

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Introduction

Homophobia and Transphobia is not a new phenomenon in Egypt, LGBTIQ+ people face stigma, harassment, and violence in their everyday life, the suffering of survivors cannot be underestimated and as a result, the majority of LGBTIQ+ kept a low profile and concealed their sexual orientation.

Comprehensive data about violence against LGBTIQ+ individuals are unavailable. Egyptian authorities do not collect data on the number of incidents of homophobic or transphobic violence committed against LGBTIQ+ people in the country. Whereas, some unofficial data paint a partial picture of the scope of homophobic and transphobic violence and its dynamic over the past years. This absence of accurate data makes it very difficult to understand the changing dynamics and the spread of anti LGBTIQ+ violence.

In response to the previous report produced by Bedayaa organization for LGBTIQ in the Nile Valley Area “Egypt and Sudan”¹ earlier this year, with regards to violence against LGBTQ+ individuals in Egypt targeting the period of 2012 till 2014, and following up on the scale of those going unreported, this report is based on field research conducted by Bedayaa organization between the periods of December 15th 2016 to March 15th 2017.

The findings, released by the earlier report stated that the most common perception of hate violence is that it happens randomly and is perpetrated by strangers in public spaces, but that’s not the full story. Hate violence for LGBTIQ+ people is a day-to-day reality, perpetrated by people we know, and in places where we spend most of our time. Statistics from the earlier report demonstrate that anti LGBTIQ+ violence comes in varied forms, including verbal harassment, physical assault, and sexual violence; and affects individuals differently based on identity and background. Certain groups were more likely to experience certain kinds of violence.

This report examines the nature of violence faced by LGBTIQ+ community members in Egyptian society. An intersectional framework approach used to examine how LGBTIQ+ people evaluate the severity of their violent experiences. This report also exposes the questionnaire results and its interpretation with its analysis building on the results of the earlier report.

¹Bedayaa Organization for LGBTIQ+ in the Nile Valley area, (2017); “Report on Violence against LGBTIQ+ Persons in Egypt”, Bedayaa, Egypt <http://docdro.id/rwK411F>.

Objectives

The main objectives of this report are to:

- Provide data about the violence based on sexual orientation and gender identity in Egypt.
- Understand the nature of the violence (physical, emotional, mental, and sexual) experienced by LGBTIQ+ persons in Egypt, in domestic, institutional and social contexts.
- Analyze the intersectionality of violence on the LGBTIQ+ individuals in Egypt in relative to different factors.
- Document the violence status towards LGBTIQ+ in Egypt.
- Evaluate the security situation and severity towards LGBTIQ+ in Egypt.

Methodology

The definition of violence is not straight forward and there are several methodological challenges associated with the investigation of violence and risks. Likewise, the conduct of research with LGBTIQ+ presents methodological and ethical challenges. A combination of quantitative and qualitative research techniques was used. This involved the results of the main quantitative questionnaire conducted on **508** LGBTIQ+ persons; followed by qualitative analysis then light recommendations.

Target sample and sampling technique

The questionnaire has been conducted on 508 Egyptian LGBTIQ+ individuals from different backgrounds, social levels, governorates, ages, gender and sexual orientations to ensure the accuracy of the sample.

Mixed sampling strategies were used to select adults and young people beside the presentation of all gender layers. These strategies included purposive and snowball process. The selection and use of these sampling strategies allowed for emergent design flexibility, permitting the addition of new and appropriate approaches to sampling as the study progressed.

Given the lower prevalence of same-sex orientation and transgender identity in the general population, very large samples are required for population-based studies to yield the numbers of sexual minority people suitable for analysis, snowball sampling, a technique frequently used in the study of sensitive topics, particularly where the study group is hard-to-reach.

Ethical, consent and confidentiality procedures

Since, this report focuses on a highly sensitive area of investigation and; it was recognized earlier that participants may be placed at risk unless appropriate protective mechanisms were in place from the outset.

All the participants were informed about the nature and purpose of the research prior to their participation. All participants reserved the right to refuse to participate in the research and to withdraw from the research even after participating in the interview. Participants received verbal assurances of confidentiality, including the assurance that their name or other identifying information would not be mentioned in any written dissemination of the research findings.

Moreover, participants were informed that if they disclosed information indicating they were at risk or in danger, it was the obligation of the researcher to inform an appropriate individual to ensure the confidentiality and anonymity.

Key concepts and terminologies

The target group of the study is persons who self-identify as being gay, lesbian, bisexual or transgender, queers and intersex. The research uses the term LGBTIQ+ as an umbrella term.

Sexual orientation refers to each person's capacity for profound emotional and sexual attraction to, and intimate and sexual relations with, individuals of a different gender or the same gender or more than one gender.

Gender identity refers to each person's deeply felt internal and individual experience of gender, which may or may not correspond with the sex assigned at birth, including the personal sense of the body.

Qualitative questionnaire and interviews

As large-scale surveys based on random sampling techniques tend to be very expensive, we preferred to use questionnaire method to administer and tend to identify very few LGBTIQ+ individuals, the study of the previous report developed with a view to accessing a sufficiently large community sample using online questionnaire.

The study tool, which took approximately 10 minutes to complete, was initially designed for LGBTIQ+ people. Qualitative questionnaire questions designed to target specific areas of conflict and violence. Respondents were encouraged to talk about their everyday lives, their experiences as well as their social life.

A core aim was to examine the violence experiences of LGBTIQ+ people and the influence these had on their daily life.

It should be noted that the experiences of LGBTIQ+ persons are not only defined based on their sexual orientation or gender identity, but are also affected by their educational or socio-economic background and other characteristics. The questionnaire focused on different types of questions to target the objectives' themes and aspects of violence; whereas the qualitative questions mainly targeted the violence experiences and how individuals dealt with them. Questions were as below:

- Gender identity and sexual orientation
- Sex
- Age group
- Educational level
- Occupation
- Have you ever experienced violence based on your gender identity or sexual orientation?
- Type of violence
- Where?
- When?
- What was your reaction?
- Would you like to share your experience with us?

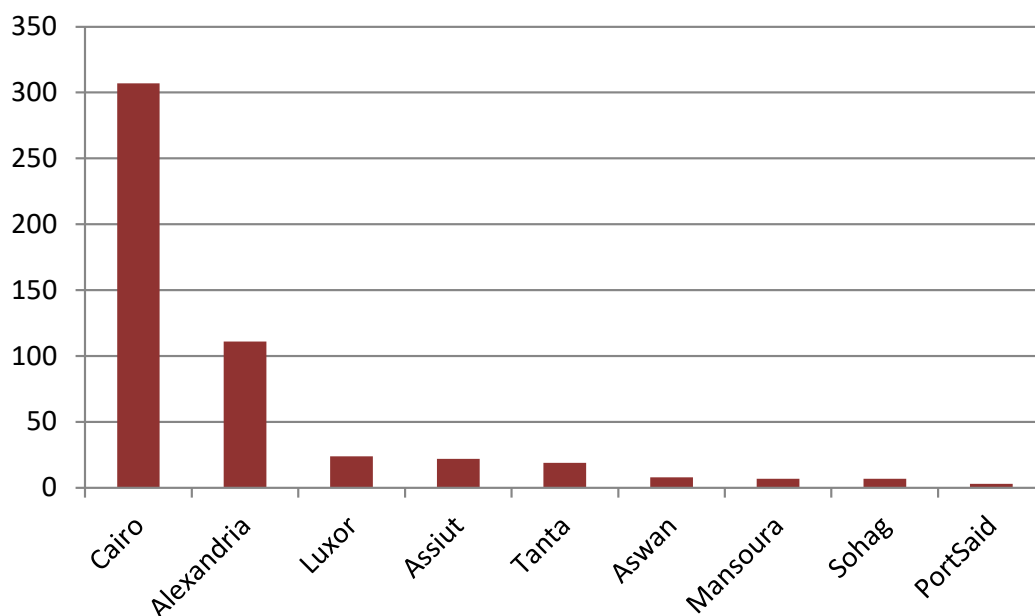
Data Analysis

Quantitative data were analyzed with the use of the statistical packages. The analysis sought to provide an overall descriptive profile of the social experiences of members of the LGBTIQ+ sample. Whereas, the qualitative data analysis approach relies on the results of the quantitative data analysis. All major identifiers; names of towns or other local areas, names of family members, friends and peers have been removed to preserve confidentiality and anonymity.

A. Quantitative data analysis

1- Participants' number across governorates

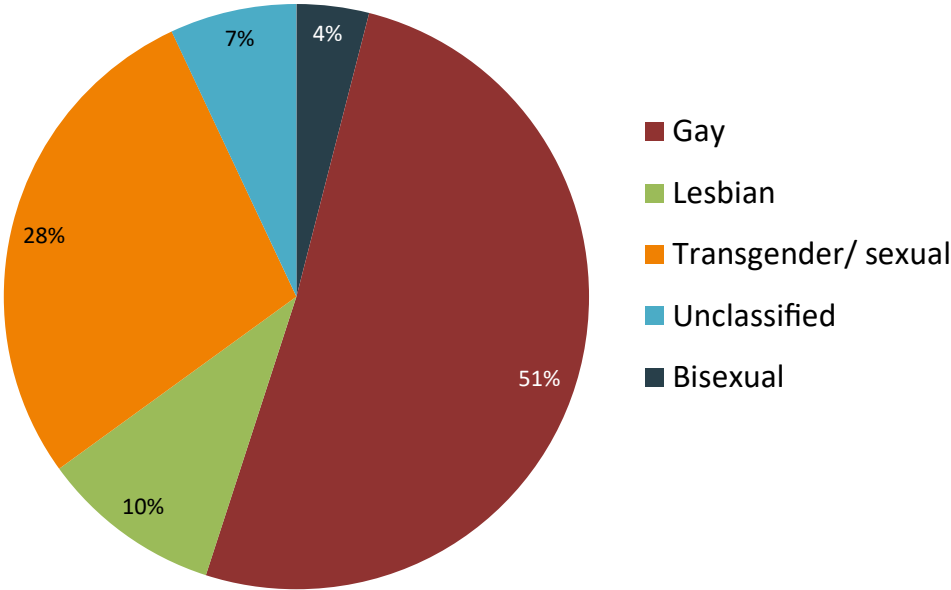
A geographical breakdown of individuals shows that LGBTIQ+ people in big cities present obviously in the sample. The questionnaire reached out to nine governorates. The case questionnaire used coded alphabetical letters to indicate the governorate's name while analysis. The governorates were; Cairo (307 respondents), Alexandria (111 respondents), Luxor (24 respondents), Assiut (22 respondents), Tanta (19 respondents), Aswan (8 respondents), Mansoura (7 respondents), Sohag (7 respondents) and Port Said (3 respondents)



2- Sexual orientation and gender identity

The questionnaire aimed to target all the gender layers across sexual orientations. The total number of questionnaire respondents was divided into the following: lesbians (52 respondents, gays (259 respondents), and bisexuals (18 respondents) and transgender/ sexual (144 respondents) in addition to Unclassified (34 respondents) and only one person didn't mention. We noticed that the total number of gay men is more than the half of the total number of the sample, as the ratio reached 51%.

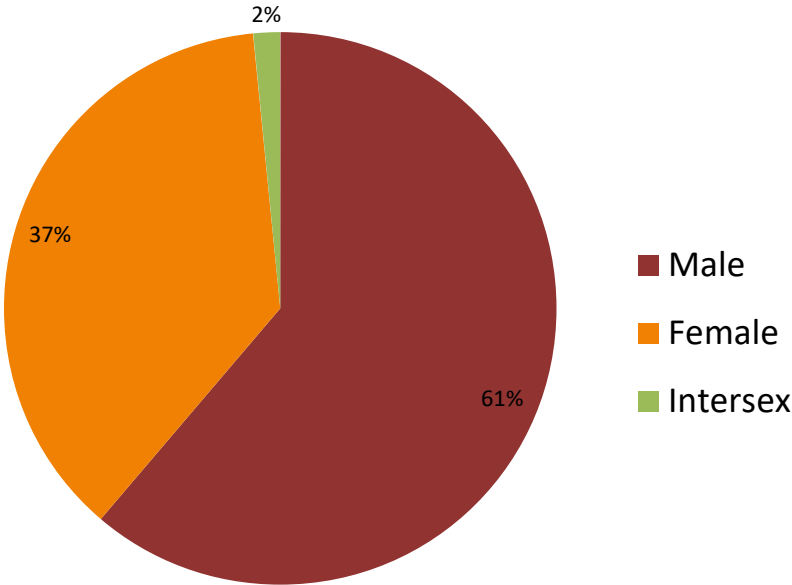
The below pie chart validates the results of the mentioned questionnaire.



3- Biological Sex

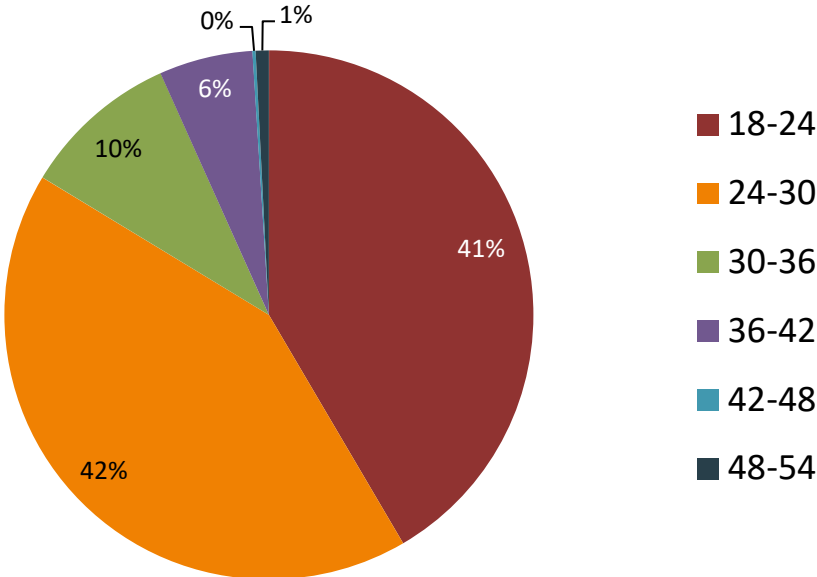
Likewise, the results of this questionnaire indicate the high representation of males' percentage over females, which were 311 male respondents and 189 female respondents in addition to 8 Intersex respondents.

The graph sheds an important light to the representation ratio of the masculine factor in Egypt which in turn verifies gender power dynamics in the country.



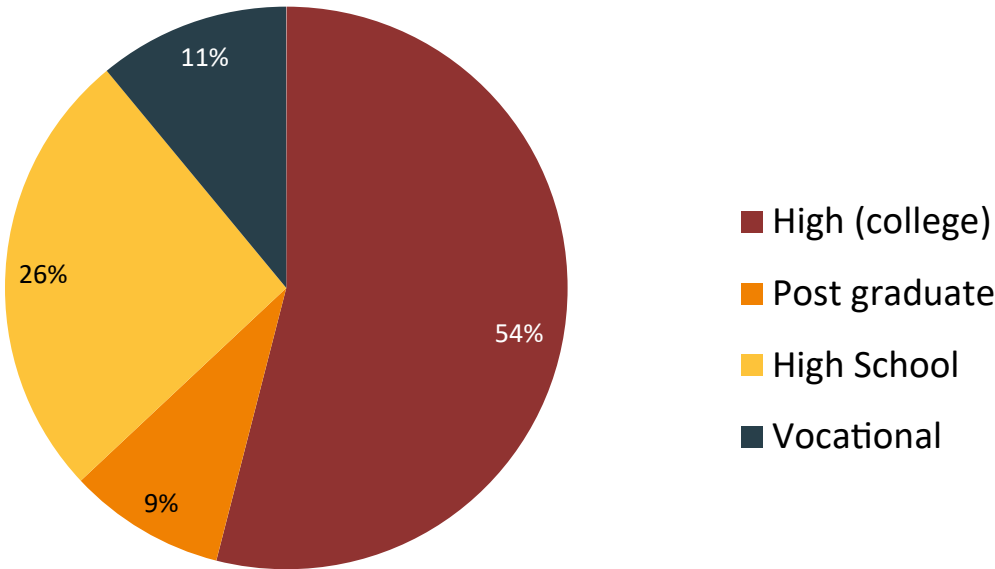
4- Age Group

The questionnaire questions also targeted the different categories of age ranges, this questionnaire developed this question to target six categories so the reflection would come collectively to determine the violence towards generation range not only the age number. The results show approximately similar percent for both 18-24 (41.5%) and 24-30 (42.1%) age ranges.



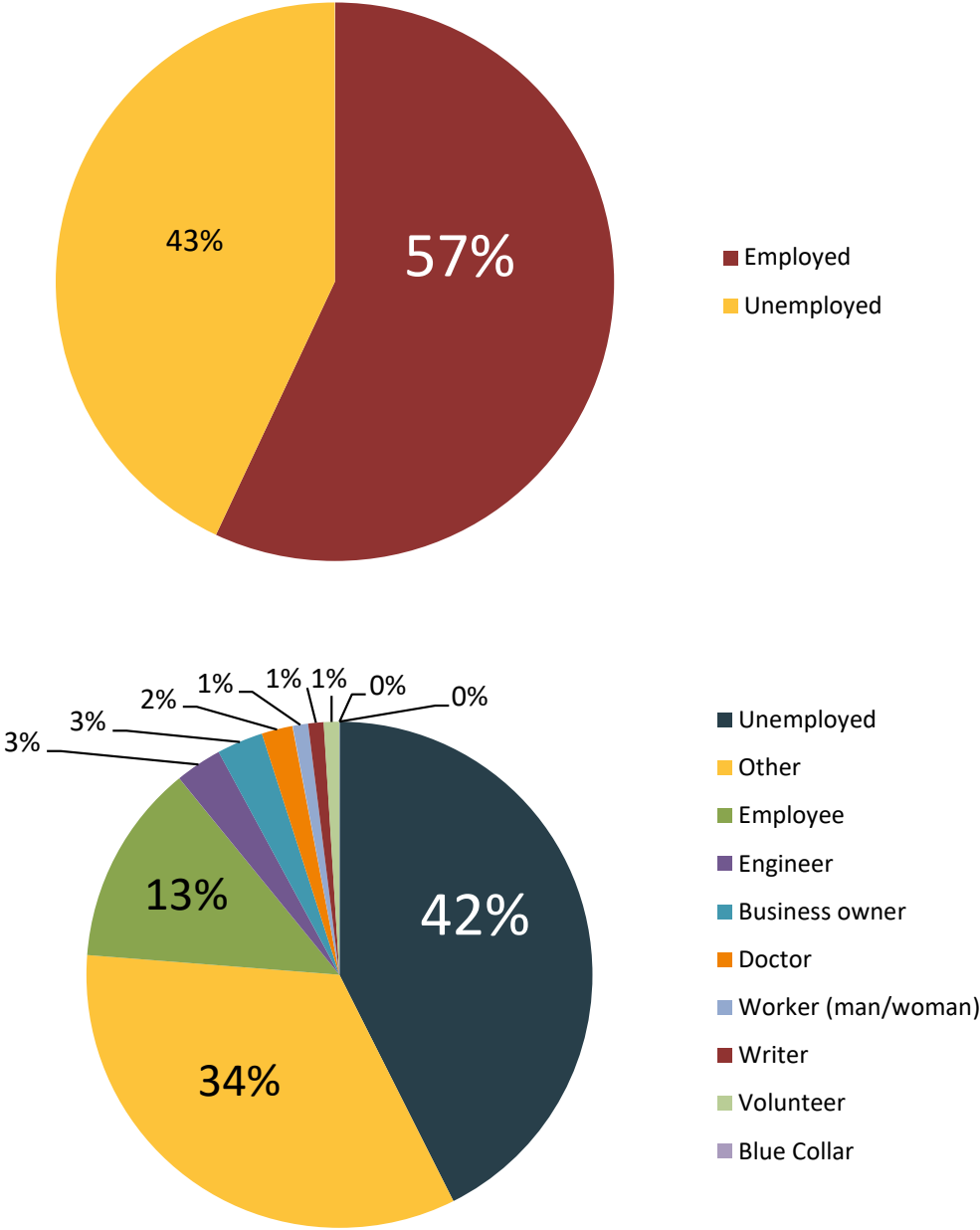
5- Educational Level

The questionnaire respondents were in a wide range of different educational background. However, the most represented level was the high one (participants who were graduated from colleges and universities) as the percentage reached 54%; whereas the least represented level was the post graduated one (participants who had MScs or PhDs) as the percentage reached 9%. Both above average (high school) and average (vocational) levels remain in the intermediate level of representation, as respectively reached 26% and 11%.



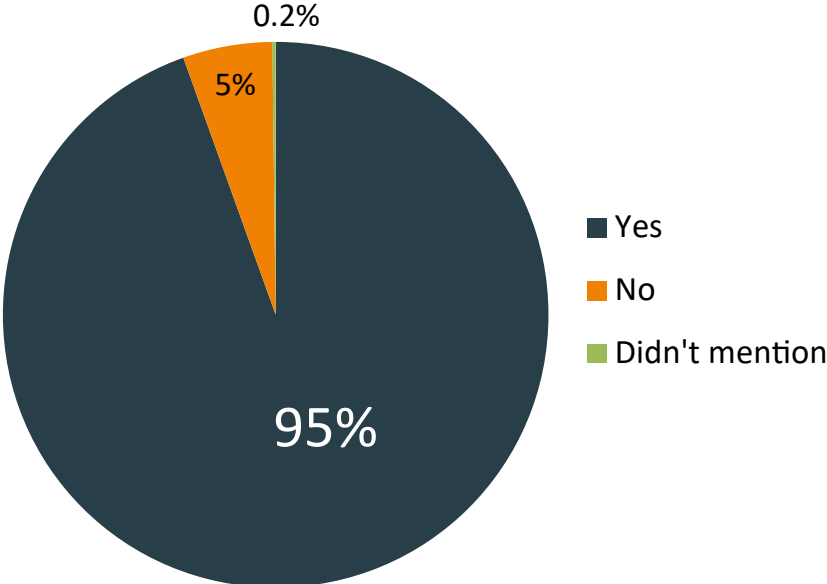
6- Occupation

The percentage of the targeted individuals who work (57%) is not quite higher than individuals who do not work (43%). The responses delivered by individuals reflect different areas of fields' work, from voluntary activities to business owners, while the results combined them all into two categories to clarify the percentage.



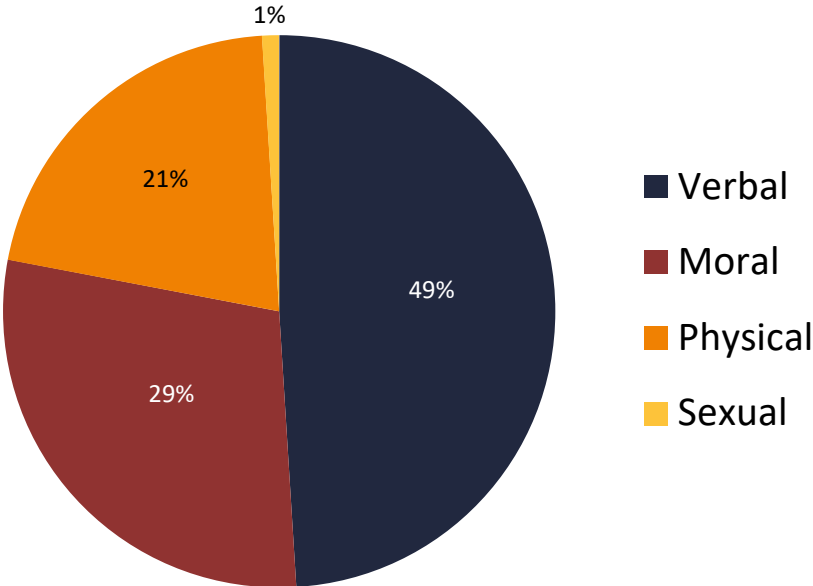
7- Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence Experience

The question targeted this area was quite direct and to the point, the aim was to figure out the number of individuals who have been through any kind of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence throughout their life experience. The majority of participants have *experienced* violence with the percent of 94.5%.



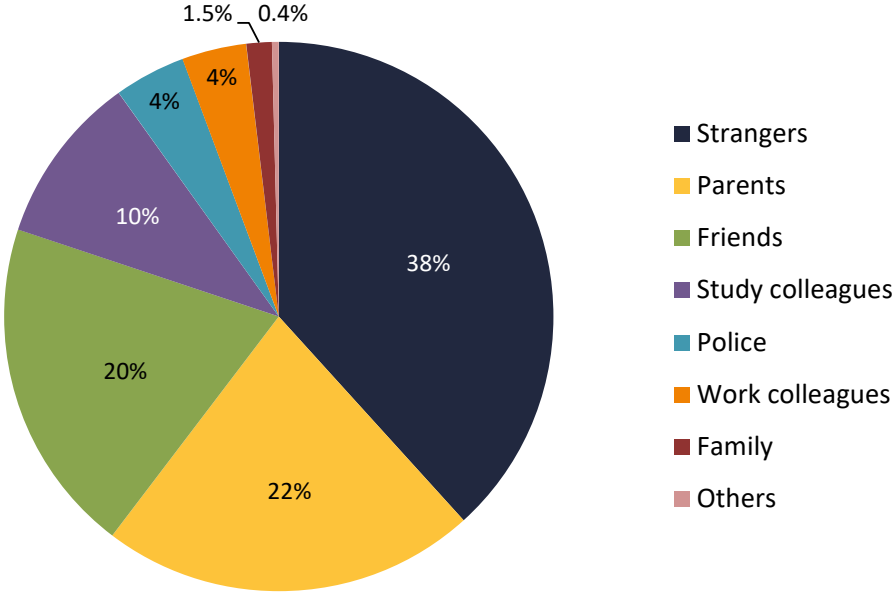
8- Types of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

The results of this section affirm the previous report results as the participants experienced a high percent of verbal violence (49%) comparing to other types of violence. However, it should be noted that the moral violence (29%) jumped to be on the second level of ratio then the physical one (21%) and the sexual violence reached only 1%.



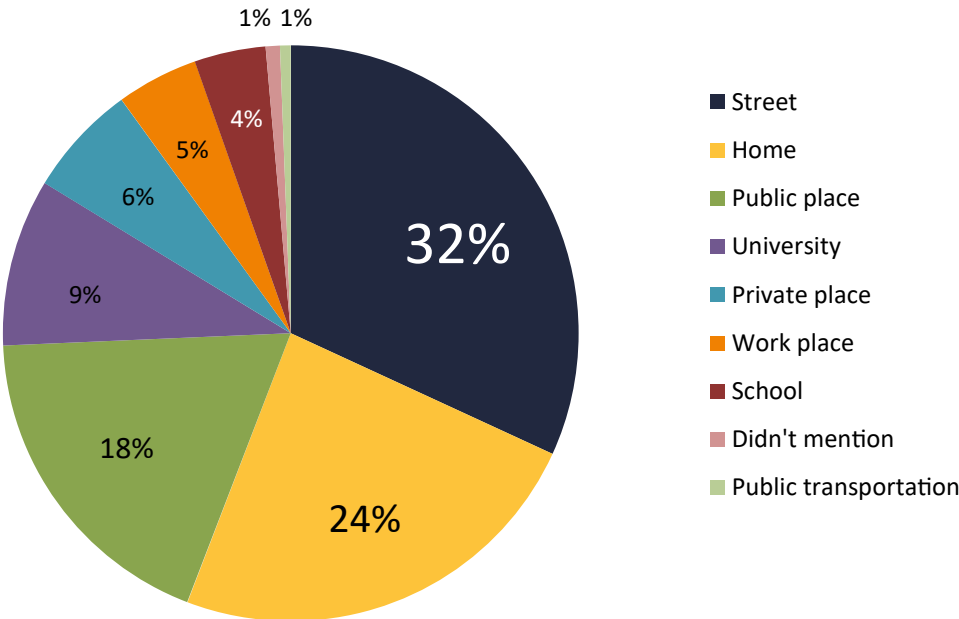
9- By whom they have been experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

This question targeted the respondents' experience and who practiced violence based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity towards them. Participants experienced violence by different categories, while the *high ratio (38.3%) goes to strangers*, then comes the *LGBTIQ+ individuals' parents by 22.1%*. The third level of ratio is Friends (19.8%) then study colleagues (10%) then the police (4.2%) then work colleagues (3.8%) then family (1.5%). It should be noted that 0.4% has chosen others.



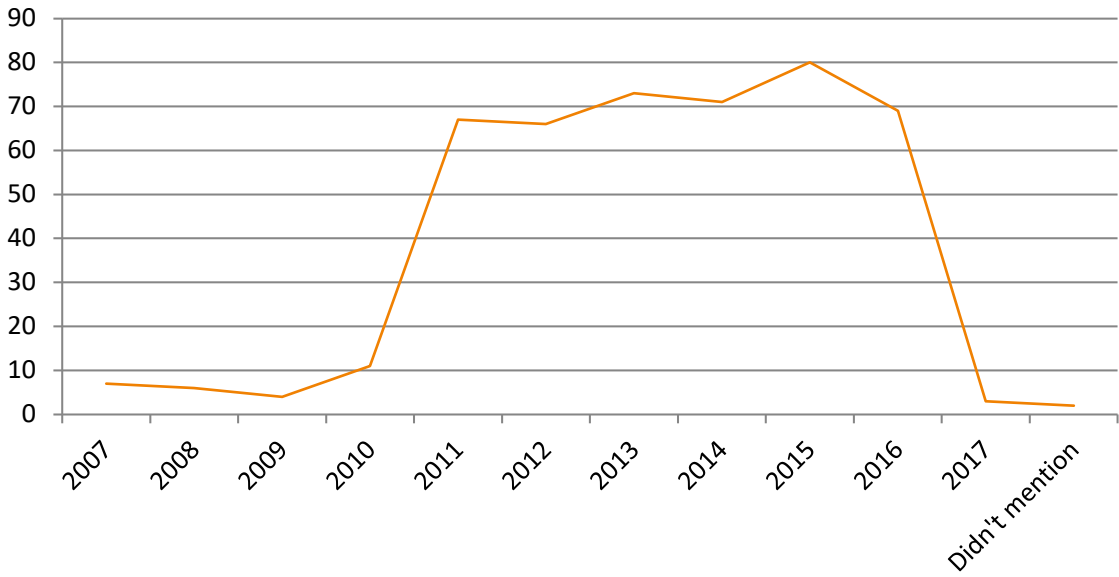
10- Where they have been experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Participants likewise indicated the area where they experienced violence in, those areas reflect the activity participants usually go through and reflect on the participants' above-mentioned experience. 31.9% of them have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence in streets, 24% at home, 18.5% at public places, 9.4% at the university, 6.3% at private places, 4.6% at Work place, 4% at School and 0.6% experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence on public transportation in addition to 0.8% of the questionnaire respondents didn't mention any places.



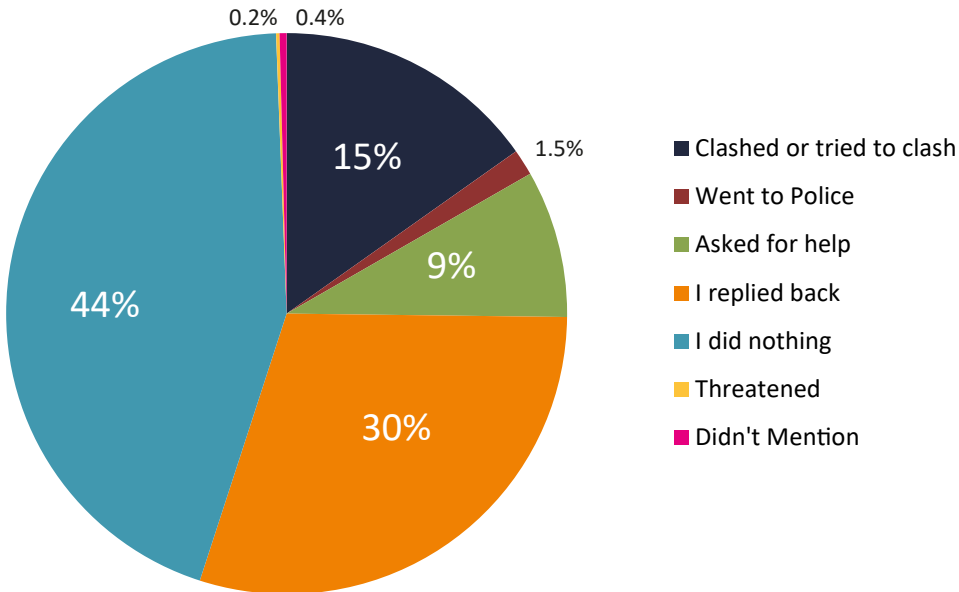
11- When they have been experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

The questionnaire targeted the period of the last five years from 2011 – 2016. But after asking the participants they mentioned that they have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence from 1996 to 2017. It is worth to mention that the relation between violence and years is positive and strong, because, due to the results of the questionnaire, the violence ratio increases across the years. However, the high percentage of violence has increased rapidly since 2011.



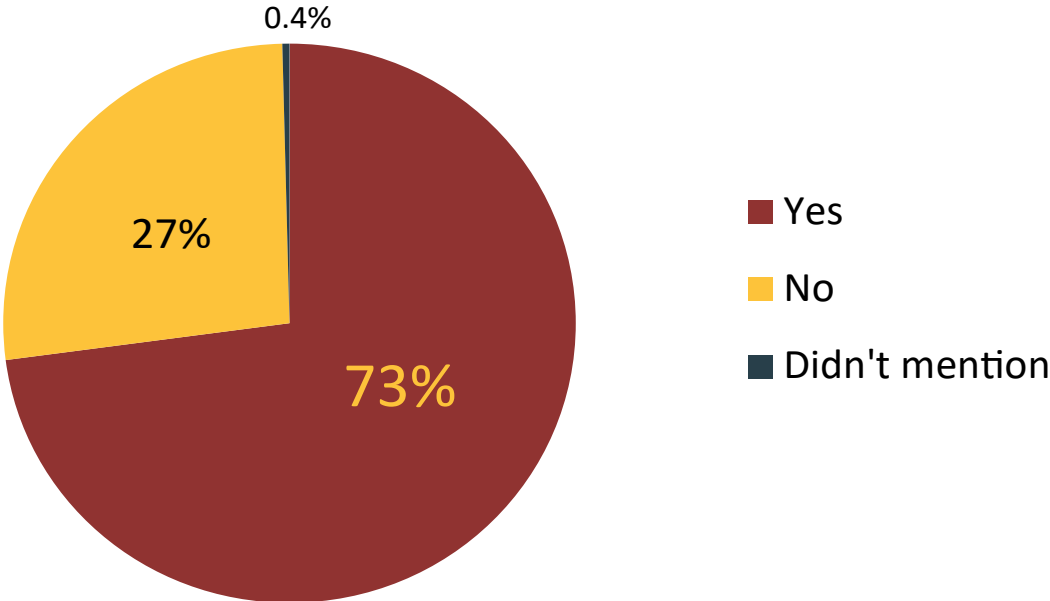
12- Participants' reaction to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

As for the reaction taken when participants experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based violence, the findings show that doing nothing is the most preferred choice for 44.4% of them; whereas, 29.8% replied back with whatsoever reaction which they did not mention them. 15.2% of the participants clashed and 8.5% asked for help without mentioning what kind of help they have asked for. Only one person said that he threatened the person who practiced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence on him/her and two of them didn't mention his/her reaction. It is noted that they didn't prefer to go to the police to report the incident which only 1.5% of the participants did so.



13- Sharing stories about Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

The questionnaire respondents have been asked directly if they want to share their experiences and document it or not. They have been informed at the time of this questionnaire that if they want to share their stories, that will be another tool to document them with the same privacy and confidential approach. 72.9% agreed on sharing their stories and had the will to document it which reflects that they want us to give them a voice, on the contrary to the silence which they preferred in the past.

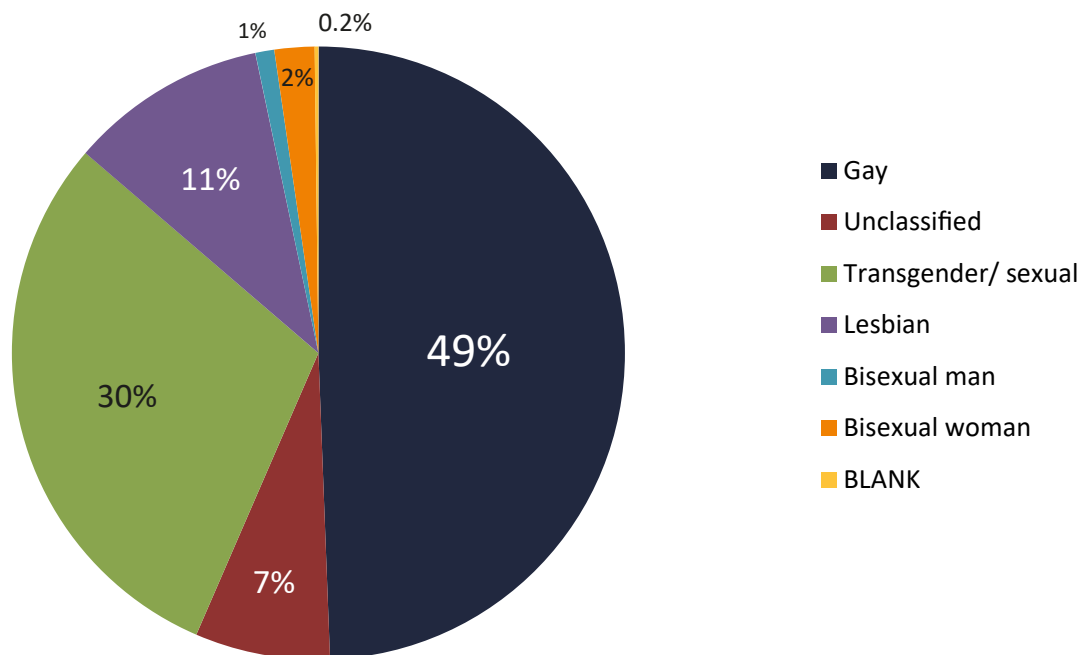


B. Qualitative Data Analysis

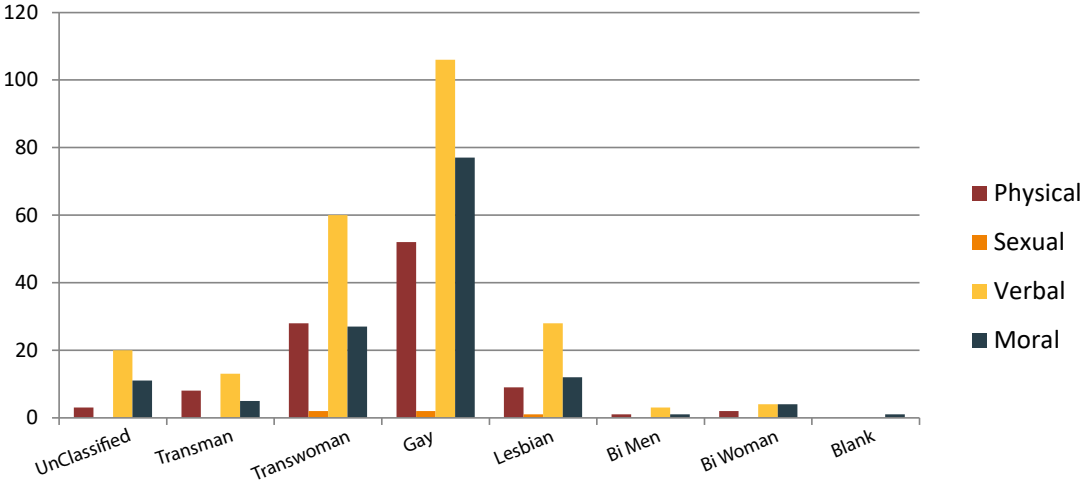
Throughout this part the report shows the data according to the quantitative data analysis, by correlation of factors, the causality of violence and its intersections with other factors.

1- Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity & Violence

Homosexuals are far more likely to be targets of violence. However, individuals perceived to be gay, are more than twice as likely to be attacked in a violent action as transgender/sexual; more than four times as likely as lesbians. This validates the same results produced by the previous report, that might be related to the high ratio of representation, whether through the sample or in the real life. It worth to be mentioned that 49.4% of the questionnaire respondents, who have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity based Violence were Gays, 29.8% were Transgender / Sexual, 10.4% were lesbians, 7.1% were unclassified, 2.1% were Bisexual women and 1% were Bisexual men.

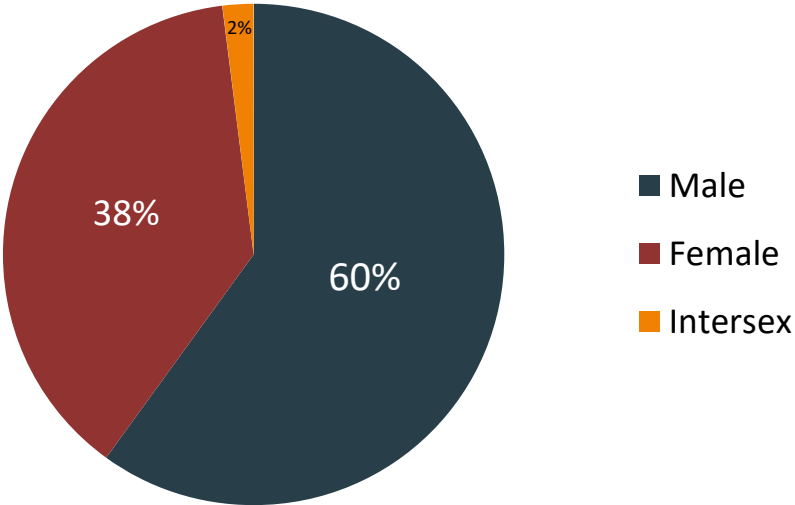


The following chart shows the types of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity based violence, which reflects the ratio of LGBTIQ+ distributed to the four types of the violence covered by this report.

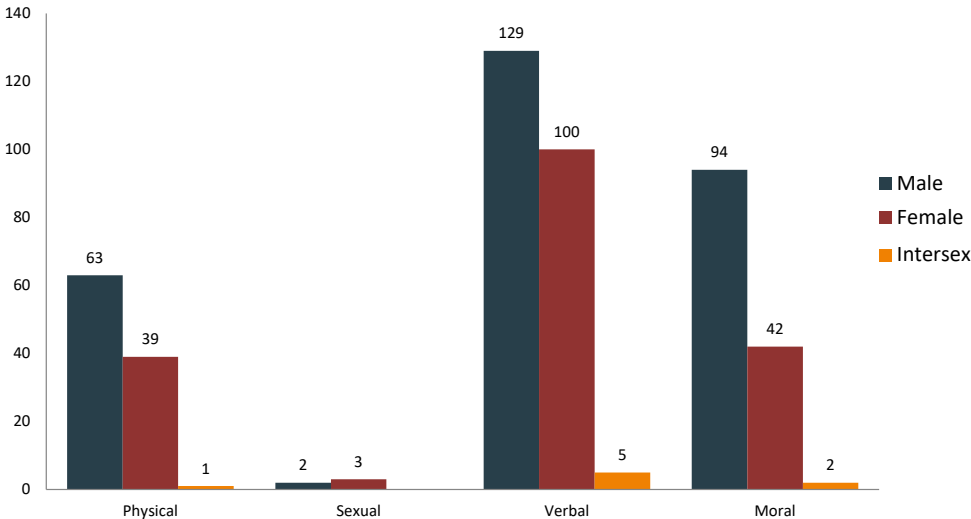


2- Sex and Violence

Likewise, the results show that males (60%) are more than twice likely to be targeted by violent action as females (38%) and Intersex (2%)



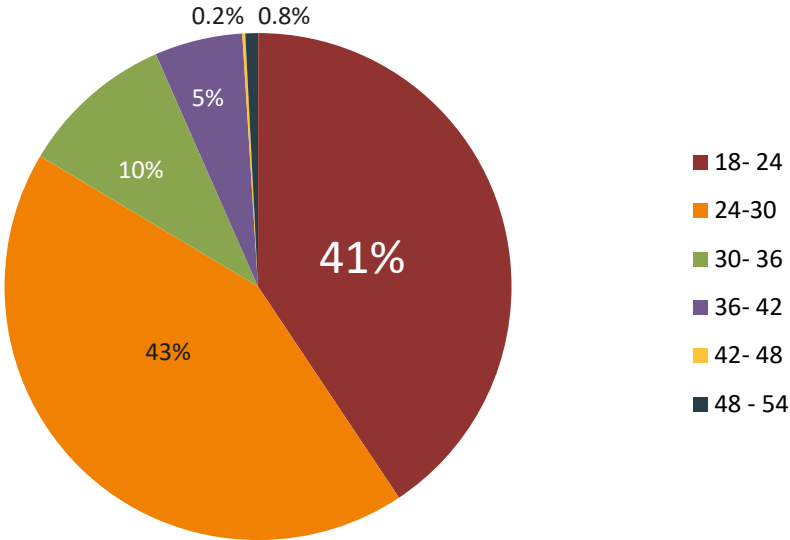
The following chart shows the types of sex based violence, which reflects the ratio of sex distributed to the four types of the violence covered by this report.



3- Age, education, occupation and Violence

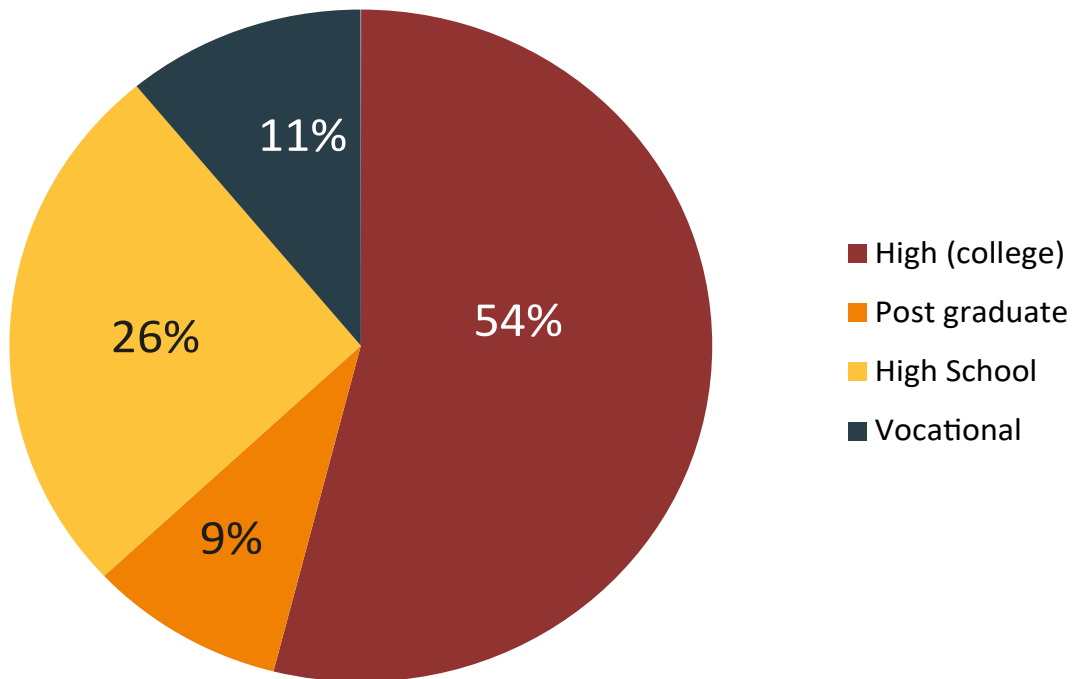
The questionnaire results find that the attitudes and experiences of younger adults in the LGBTIQ+ population differ in a variety of ways from those of older adults, perhaps a reflection of the more accommodating social level in which older adults have come of younger age, where younger still have social, emotional and sometime financial dependency on their families or/and parents. Younger gay men and lesbians are more likely to have disclosed their sexual orientation somewhat earlier in life than have their older counterparts.

Some of this difference may be attributable to changing social norms, but some is attributable to the fact that the experiences of young adults who have not. The percentage of violence experienced questionnaire respondents from the age 18-24 was 40.6%, the age 24-30 was 42.9%, the age 30-36 was 9.8%, the age 36-42 was 5.6% and the age 48-54 was 0.8% in addition to the age 42-48 was represented by only one person (0.2%).

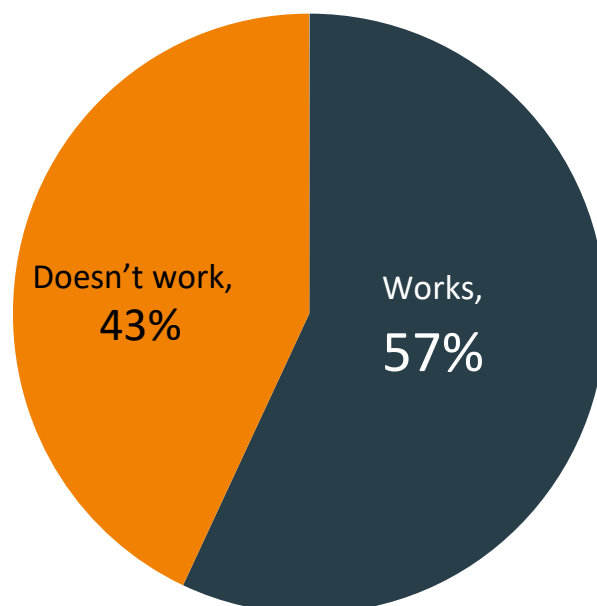


Among questionnaire respondents, unemployment and individuals with high level educational background are most likely to be targeted by violent actions than others. In addition, verbal violence remains to be the high ratio when it comes to violence practice.

It's worthy to mention that the ratio of high educational level "university/ collage" experienced violence was 54%, the post graduate level was 9%, Above Average educational level "high school" was 26% and the average "vocational level" was 11%.

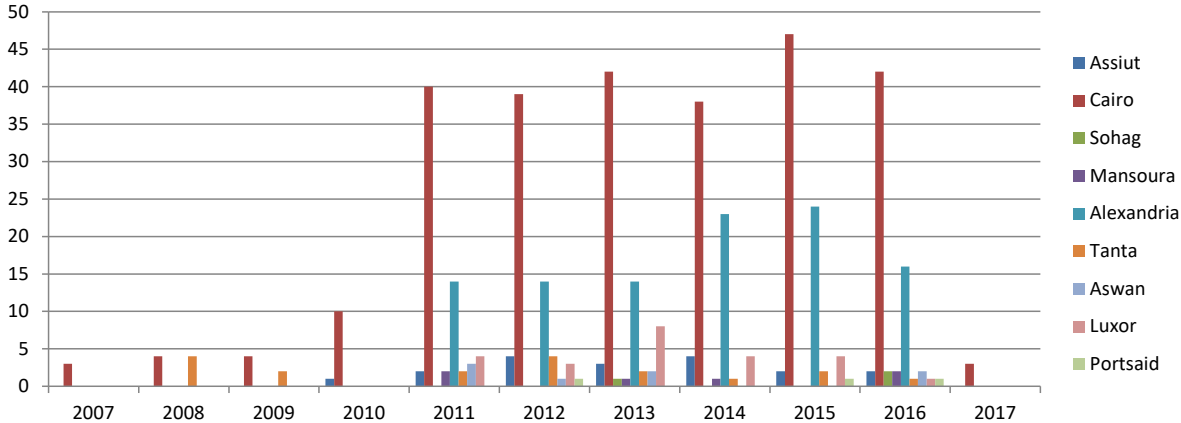


Also, the ratio of employed questionnaire respondents experienced violence was 57% and the unemployed persons were 43%.



4- Governorates, years and violence

LGBTIQ+ individuals in Egypt usually live in fear following a wave of violence actions. Dozens of people have been experienced violence including long grappled with government repression, including online surveillance, entrapment and abuse in detention. LGBTIQ+ rights issues were not among the reforms demanded by any of the protesters or other dissidents during the 2011 revolution. Throughout the last five years, the violence rate increased across the country; however, big cities remain high level of violence exposure towards homosexuals and transsexuals. The following chart shows the relationship between Governorates and in which year LGBTIQ+ individuals experienced violence.



Conclusion and Recommendation

LGBTIQ+ persons in Egypt are principally targeted on account of who they are. They continue to be confronted with discrimination, abuse and violence. Violence may be physical (including murder, beatings, kidnappings, rape and sexual assault) or psychological (including threats, coercion and arbitrary deprivations of liberty). Even when a person does not experience violence, these narratives could create an environment of danger and threat. Violence ranges from physical injury and death to threats and forms of humiliation and degradation that injure a sense of self even when the body is spared.

These findings warn against complacency, and stand as a call to action. Building on the achievements of the past and working together as Egyptian organizations along with regional and international support as we look ahead, we can all play a role in bringing forward the day when every LGBTIQ+ person, everywhere, is accepted without exception.

Greater awareness of violence and efforts to improve recording of cases are thought to have played a role in the increase in recorded these cases in recent years, but the latest research also points to a genuine increase in incidents of violence committed against LGBTIQ+ individuals.

It is also worth mentioning that we still face lack of data and documentations with regards cases and their experiences. Whereas, LGBTIQ+ people are frequently subject to prejudice, persecution, violation and discrimination. They are also subject to stereotyping, which further add to marginalization. The prejudice, discrimination and stereotyping are all likely tied to forms of homophobia and hetero-sexism, which is negative attitudes, bias, and discrimination in favor of opposite-sex sexuality and relationships.

Therefore, everyone must advocate in their local communities, areas, private spaces, schools, and places of employment to ensure that all LGBTIQ+ persons have access to resources to thrive.

As for police, we must continue to work to reform policing practices towards LGBTIQ+ or other marginalized communities while also pursuing other accountability mechanisms, such as community accountability models, so that survivors who are reluctant to interact with the criminal legal system are able to access support and justice.

Appendices

I - Tables

1. Participants' number across governorates

Governorate	Total	Percentage
Alexandria	111	22%
Assiut	22	4%
Aswan	8	2%
Cairo	307	60%
Luxor	24	5%
Mansoura	7	1%
Portsaid	3	1%
Sohag	7	1%
Tanta	19	4%
Total	508	100%

2. Sexual orientation and gender identity (SO &GID)

SO & GID	Total	Percentage
Bisexual	18	4%
Gay	259	51%
Lesbian	52	10%
Transgender/ sexual	144	28%
Unclassified	34	7%
Didn't mention	1	0%
Total	508	100%

3. Biological Sex

Sex	Respondage	Percentage
Male	311	61.22%
Female	189	37.20%
Intersex	8	1.57%
Total	508	100%

4. Age Group

Age Group	Respondents	Percentage
18-24	211	41.5%
24-30	214	42.1%
30-36	49	9.6%
36-42	29	5.7%
42-48	1	0.2%
48-54	4	0.8%
Total	508	100%

5. Educational Level

Educational Level	Respondents	Percentage
High (college)	276	54%
Post graduate	47	9%
High School	130	26%
Vocational	55	11%
Total	508	100%

6. Occupation

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Other	173	34%
Business owner	13	3%
Pharmacist	1	0%
Doctor	12	2%
Worker (woman/man)	3	1%
Writer	3	1%
Unemployed	217	43%
Volunteer	3	1%
Engineer	14	3%
Blue Collar	2	0%
Employee	67	13%
Total	508	100%

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Employed	291	57%
Unemployed	217	43%
Total	508	100%

7. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Violence Practice	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	480	94.5%
No	27	5.3%
Didn't mention	1	0.2%
Total	508	100%

8. Types of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Violence	Respondents	Percentage
Physical	103	21%
Sexual	5	1%
Verbal	234	49%
Moral	138	29%
Total	480	100%

9. By whom they have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

By Whom	Respondents	Percentage
Strangers	184	38.3%
Family	7	1.5%
Friends	95	19.8%
Parents	106	22.1%
Police	20	4.2%
Study colleagues	48	10.0%
Work colleagues	18	3.8%
Others	2	0.4%
Total	480	100%

10. Where they have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Where	Respondents	Percentage
University	45	9.4%
Street	153	31.9%
Work place	22	4.6%
School	19	4.0%
Home	115	24.0%
Private place	30	6.3%
Public place	89	18.5%
Public transportation	3	0.6%
Didn't mention	4	0.8%
Total	480	100%

11. When they have experienced Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

When	Respondents	Percentage
1996	1	0.2%
1997	1	0.2%
2000	2	0.4%
2001	3	0.6%
2002	3	0.6%
2003	3	0.6%
2005	6	1.3%
2006	2	0.4%
2007	7	1.5%
2008	6	1.3%
2009	4	0.8%
2010	11	2.3%
2011	67	14.0%
2012	66	13.8%
2013	73	15.2%
2014	71	14.8%
2015	80	16.7%
2016	69	14.4%
2017	3	0.6%
Didn't mention	2	0.4%
Total	480	100%

12. Participants' reaction to Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Your action	Respondents	Percentage
Clashed or tried to clash	73	15.2%
Went to Police	7	1.5%
Asked for help	41	8.5%
I replied back	143	29.8%
I did nothing	213	44.4%
Threatened	1	0.2%
Didn't Mention	2	0.4%
Total	480	100%

13. Sharing stories about Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity-Based Violence

Sharing Story	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	350	72.9%
No	128	26.7%
Didn't mention	2	0.4%
Total	480	100.0%

14. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity & Violence

SO & GID	violence	percentage
Gay	237	49.4%
Unclassified	34	7.1%
Transgender/ sexual	143	29.8%
Lesbian	50	10.4%
Bisexual man	5	1.0%
Bisexual woman	10	2.1%
BLANK	1	0.2%
TOTAL	480	100%

SO & GID	Physical	Sexual	Verbal	Moral	TOTAL	%
Unclassified	3		20	11	34	7%
Transgender/sexual man	8		13	5	26	5%
Transgender/sexual woman	28	2	60	27	117	24%
Gay	52	2	106	77	237	49%
Lesbian	9	1	28	12	50	10%
Bisexual man	1		3	1	5	1%
Bisexual woman	2		4	4	10	2%
BLANK				1	1	0%
Total	103	5	234	138	480	100

15. Sex and Violence

Sex	Violence	Percentage
Male	288	60%
Female	184	38%
Intersex	8	2%
Total	480	100.00%

Sex	Physical	Sexual	Verbal	Moral	TOTAL	%
Male	63	2	129	94	288	60%
Female	39	3	100	42	184	38%
Intersex	1		5	2	8	2%
Total	103	5	234	138	480	100%

16. Age, education, occupation and Violence

Age Group	Violence	Percentage
18- 24	195	40.6%
24-30	206	42.9%
30- 36	47	9.8%
36- 42	27	5.6%
42- 48	1	0.2%
48 - 54	4	0.8%
Total	480	100%

Educational Level	violence	Percentage
High (college)	259	54%
Post graduate	43	9%
High School	125	26%
Vocational	53	11%
Total	480	100%

Occupation	violence	Percentage
Other	167	34.8%
Business owner	12	2.5%
Pharmacist	1	0.2%
Doctor	11	2.3%
Worker (woman/man)	3	0.6%
Writer	3	0.6%
Unemployed	205	42.7%
Volunteer	2	0.4%
Engineer	12	2.5%
Blue Collar	0	0%
Employee	64	13.3%
Total	480	100%

Occupation	Respondents	Percentage
Works	275	57%
Doesn't work	205	43%
Total	480	100%

17. Governorate, years and violence

Year	As-siut	Cai-ro	Sohag	Man-soura	Alex-andria	Tanta	Aswan	Luxor	Port-said	To-tal	%
1996	1									1	0.2%
1997		1								1	0.2%
2000		2								2	0.4%
2001		2	1							3	0.6%
2002	1	2		1	1					5	1.0%
2003		1			2					3	0.6%
2005		3	1							4	0.8%
2006		2								2	0.4%
2007		3								3	0.6%
2008		4				4				8	1.7%
2009		4				2				6	1.3%
2010	1	10								11	2.3%
2011	2	40		2	14	2	3	4		67	14.0%
2012	4	39			14	4	1	3	1	66	13.8%
2013	3	42	1	1	14	2	2	8		73	15.2%
2014	4	38		1	23	1		4		71	14.8%
2015	2	47			24	2		4	1	80	16.7%
2016	2	42	2	2	16	1	2	1	1	69	14.4%
2017		3								3	0.6%
Blank		2								2	0.4%
Total	20	287	5	7	108	18	8	24	3	480	100%

II- Questionnaire in English

Sample number

City

This questionnaire is designed to test the violence rate towards LGBTIQ+ in Egypt. Information will be used statistically among reports by Bedayaa organization. Personal information provided here will not be used.

Sexual orientation/ Gender Identity

Gay	Lesbian	Bisexual	transgender	transsexual	Queer	Others/ please specify (Demi, pansexual, etc.)
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Sex

Male	Female	Intersex
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Age Range

<18 years	18-23	24-30	31-40	41-50	>50 years
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Educational Level

uneducated	vocational	primary	intermediate	High school	University/ collage	Post graduate
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Occupation

unemployed	employee
Job nature	

Have you ever experience violence based on your sexual orientation or gender identity?

Yes	
No	

If yes,

What was violence type you have experienced?

Moral	verbal	physical	Other “specify”
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Who practiced this violence towards you?

Family	Police	Stranger/s	Friend/s	Partner/s	Co-worker/s	Other “specify”
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Where did you experience this violence?

Home	Work Place	School/ university	Public place	Street	Other “specify”
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When did you experience this violence?

2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Other “specify”
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What was your reaction?

I did nothing	I contacted a lawyer	I contacted a human rights organization	I reported the incident to the police	Clash back with the attacker	I replied verbally	Other “specify”
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Would you like to share your story with us?

Yes	No
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In case you would like to share your story with us, please provide us with your contact details and specify which one do you prefer to be contacted through.

Your preferred name:

Your e-mail address:

Your number:

II- Questionnaire in Arabic

رقم العينة
المدينة

هذا الاستبيان لقياس نسبه العنف التي يتعرض لها المجتمع المثلي في مصر، وسيتم استخدام المعلومات الواردة فيه بشكل احصائي تصدر في شكل تقارير باسم منظمة بداية.
لن يتم استخدام أي معلومات شخصية واردة في هذا الاستبيان.

الميول الجنسية/الهوية الجندرية

مثلي	مثلية	ثنائي الميل الجنسي	متحول/ة جندريا	متحول/ة جنسيا	كوير	اخرى/حدد
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الجنس

ذكر	إنثى	مزدوج الجنس
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الفئة العمرية

> ١٨ سنة	٢٣-١٨	٣٠-٢٤	٤٠-٣١	٥٠-٤١	< ٥٠ سنة
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المستوى التعليمي

غير متعلم	تعليم فني	تعليم ابتدائي	تعليم متوسط	تعليم ثانوي	تعليم جامعي	تعليم ما بعد الجامعة
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الوظيفة

لا يعمل	موظف
نوع الوظيفة	

هل تعرضت لأي نوع من أنواع العنف من قبل بسبب ميولك الجنسية أو هويتك الجندرية؟

نعم
لا

ما هو نوع العنف الذي تعرضت له ؟

نفسى معنوى	لفظى	جسدي	أخرى/حدد
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من الذي مارس هذا العنف عليك؟

العائلة	الشرطة	شخص او اشخاص غرباء	صديق/ اصدقاء	زملاء دراسة/ عمل	شريك/ة	أخرى / حدد
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متى تعرضت لهذا العنف؟

أخرى / حدد	٢٠١٦	٢٠١٥	٢٠١٤	٢٠١٣	٢٠١٢	٢٠١١
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ماذا كان رد فعلك؟

أخرى / حدد	تواصلت مع محامي/ة	تواصلت مع أحد المنظمات الحقوقية	قمت بالتبليغ عن الحادثه للشرطة	اشتبكت معهم	قمت بالرد عليهم لفظيا	لم أفعل شئ
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هل تود مشاركة قصتك معنا؟

نعم

لا

في حال رغبت بتوثيق قصتك نرجو منك اعطاءنا معلومات للتواصل معك مع توضيح ايهما تفضل للتواصل معك؟
الإسم الذي تفضل استخدامه

ايميل

رقم تلفون



Bedayaa