



INTERSEX PEOPLE FACE OBSTACLES IN REGARDS OF *LEGAL RECOGNITION*

19%

One in five intersex survey respondents faced obstacles when registering their civil status or gender in a public document.



These include bureaucratic obstacles

58%



41%

denials of service or ridicule or harassment by officials or staff



and violations of privacy: personal or sensitive data was exposed or not protected

44%



16% of intersex respondents changed their legal gender status

7% were at the time of filling in the survey in the process of changing their legal gender

Reasons given by intersex respondents for not yet having legal gender changed:

- 28% I don't want to
- 25% I don't think it's necessary
- 24% I would like to do so in the future
- 13% I think it's too expensive
- 12% I do not agree with the provisions of the law
- 12% I do not fulfil the requirements of the law
- 12% I don't know if I can
- 12% I think it's too difficult
- 7% There is no legal procedure in this country to change my legal gender

Learn more here



Source: ©European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) LGBTI Survey Data Explorer & EU-LGBTI II (2019) Survey Report "A long way to go for LGBTI equality" ISBN 978-92-9474-845-0 doi:10.2811/667747 TK-04-20-044-EN-N

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On Gender Classifications

Excerpt from the Malta Declaration (Demands of the Third International Intersex Forum 2013):

- To register intersex children as females or males, with the awareness that, like all people, they may grow up to identify with a different sex or gender.
- To ensure that sex or gender classifications are amendable through a simple administrative procedure at the request of the individuals concerned. All adults and capable minors should be able to choose between female (F), male (M), non-binary or multiple options. In the future, as with race or religion, sex or gender should not be a category on birth certificates or identification documents for anybody. <https://oieurope.org/malta-declaration/>

