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КВАЛІФІКАЦІЙНА РОБОТА

«ЯК ДИСКРИМІНАЦІЯ ПРОТИ ЛБГТК+ СПІЛЬНОТИ ВПЛИВАЄ НА МІГРАЦІЮ ТА СОЦІАЛЬНО-ЕКОНОМІЧНИЙ РОЗВИТОК КРАЇН СВІТУ»

Спеціальності 292 «Міжнародні економічні відносини»

Студента 4 курсу   _____   Шаповал В. Ю.
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групи МЕ-71ан

Подається на здобуття освітнього ступеня бакалавр

Кваліфікаційна робота містить результати власних досліджень. Використання ідей, результатів і текстів інших авторів мають посилання на відповідне джерело   _____   Шаповал В. Ю.
                                 (підпис)

Керівник: Завідувач кафедри, професор, доктор економічних наук

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Суми – 2021 рік

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
Academic and Research Institute of Business, Economics and Management
Department of International Economic Relations

Vladyslav Shapoval

QUALIFICATION PAPER

on the topic "HOW DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY AFFECTS MIGRATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD"

Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations"

Student 4th Course   _____   Vladyslav Shapoval
    (course number)   (signature)   (full name)
group ME-71an/1y
    (group's code)

It is submitted for the bachelor's degree requirements fulfillment.

Qualifying Bachelor's paper contains the results of own research. The use of the ideas, results and texts of other authors has a link to the corresponding source _____ Vladyslav Shapoval
   (signature)   (applicant's full name)

Research advisor Head of the Department, Professor, Doctor of Economics

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    (signature)   (full name)

Sumy, 2021

ABSTRACT

on bachelor's degree qualification paper on the topic

«HOW DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE LGBTQ+
COMMUNITY AFFECTS MIGRATION AND SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES IN
THE WORLD»

student Vladyslav Shapoval

The main content of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is presented on 48 pages, including references consisted of 31 used sources, which is placed on 5 pages. The paper contains 4 tables, 11 figures that are presented on 15 pages.

Keywords: LGBTQ+, Rainbow Europe, World's Social-Economic Development, Index of Happiness, Spearman's Correlation Coefficient, Bibliometric Analysis, Regressions, Regions, Migration.

The goal of the bachelor's degree qualification paper is to substantiate the social and economic losses of countries and regions of the world through discrimination against LGBTQ + by examining the relationship between the level of discrimination against LGBTQ + (including the Rainbow Europe Index) and socio-economic indicators of development and migration.

The object of research is the relationship between discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community, socio-economic development of countries, and migration.

The subject of the study is the impact of socio-economic indicators of the world, in particular, the Rainbow Europe Index, and migration on the development of countries and regions of the world, their possible social and economic losses due to discriminatory policies.

In the process of research depending on the goals and objectives, we used relevant methods of studying economic processes, including bibliographic analysis, system analysis, abstract-logical method, comparative analysis,

statistical modeling.

The information base of the paper is statistical and informative documents of famous international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, World Bank, etc., analytical reviews and reports of international NGOs, data of information and analytical bulletins, as well as periodicals publications and scientific publications of national and foreign authors.

According to the results of the research, the following conclusions are made:

1. There is an indisputable link between discrimination against the LGBTQ + community and the economic and social development of society and regions.

2. This research reaffirmed the positive relationship between the Rainbow Europe Index and GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, the Corruption Index, and the Index of Happiness, and confirmed the results on the basis of graphs for groups of countries where the key index was compared with others.

3. As for migration, the country and its level of human rights protection or social inclusion of LGBTQ+ play a significant role in choosing a new home where representatives of the LGBTQ+ community can find a feeling of peace with themselves and come in terms with society.

The gained results might be utilized as scientific proof for policymakers and executive branches of governments to lobby and create LGBTQ+ friendly laws and policies to boost economic development and decrease migration from a country.

Results of approbation of the basic provisions of the qualification Bachelor work was considered at:

International Economic Relations and Sustainable Development: materials of the II International scientific-practical conference, Sumy, May 21, 2021 / general. ed. Yu. M. Petrushenko. – Sumy: Sumy State University, 2021.

The year of qualifying paper fulfillment is

2021. The year of paper defense is 2021.

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF

UKRAINE SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY

Educational and Scientific Institute of Business Technologies "UAB"

Department of International Economic Relations

APPROVED BY

Head of the Department

Head of the Chair of International Economic Relations, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics

_____ Petrushenko Y. M

(signature)   (full name)

«__»_____ 2021.

TASKS FOR BACHELOR'S DEGREE QUALIFICATION PAPER

(Specialty 292 "International Economic Relations")
student 4 course, group ME-71ан

Vladyslav Shapoval

1. The topic of the paper "HOW DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY AFFECTS MIGRATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD" is approved by the order of the university from №0193-VI from 19.04.2021.

2. The term of completed paper submission by the student is «19» June 2021.

3. The purpose of the qualification paper is to substantiate the social and economic losses of countries and regions of the world through discrimination against LGBTQ

+ by examining the relationship between the level of discrimination against LGBTQ + (including the Rainbow Europe Index) and socio-economic indicators of development and migration.

4. The object of the research is the relationship between discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community, socio-economic development of countries, and migration.

5. The subject of research is the impact of socio-economic indicators of the world, in particular, the Rainbow Europe Index, and migration on the development of countries and regions of the world, their possible social and economic losses due to discriminatory policies.

6. The qualification paper is carried out based on statistical and informative documents of famous international organizations such as the United Nations Development Program, World Bank, etc., analytical reviews and reports of international NGOs, data of information and analytical bulletins, as well as periodicals publications and scientific publications of national and foreign authors.

7. Approximate qualifying bachelor's paper plan, terms for submitting chapters to the research advisor, and the content of tasks for the accomplished purpose is as follows:

Chapter 1 Bibliometric Analysis of the bachelor's work based on papers and research of different authors   30.04.2021.

Chapter 2 Analysis of the rainbow indicator's impact on socio-economic development indicators in different countries   24.05.2021.

Chapter 3 How discrimination against LGBTQ+ Community influences migrations tendencies in the European region   10.06.2021.

   4. Supervision on work:

Chapter	Full name and position of the advisor	Date, signature	
		task issued by	task accepted by
1	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the Chair IER Department, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics	01.04.2021	30.04.2021

2	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the Chair IER Department, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics	30.04.2021	24.05.2021
3	Petrushenko Y.M, Head of the Chair IER Department, Professor, PhD, Doctor of Economics	24.05.2021	10.06.2021

5. Date of issue of the task: « 1 » April 2021

Research Advisor:
Petrushenko Y.M

(signature)

The tasks has been received:
Shapoval V.

(signature)

CONTENT

INTRODUCTION

The issue of discrimination against the LGBTQ + community has become highly addressed in the world and, especially, in Ukrainian society recently. It is one of the most important problems to be acknowledged and solved by the world community nowadays, along with the environmental crisis, sustainable development, and disarming. Special attention to the topic was paid after the proclamation of Human Rights when the search for possible strategies and mechanisms to support the implementation of them began. One aspect of Human Rights to respect and implement is the non-discrimination policy based on all grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity.

The movement for the recognition of homosexuality and other manifestations of sexuality began to appear more active in the sixties of the last century. Lobbying for legal rights that were enshrined in the Charter of Human Rights by the LGBTQ + community has also become more active due to a number of discriminatory events at that time. One of the most famous ones was the Stonewall Riots that happened in 1969 in the United States and led to a populated demonstration and lobbying of LGBTQ + rights in the United States and the world. As a result of tireless fighting, most European and American countries have passed a law recognizing same-sex marriage, and most importantly, unacceptable discrimination against LGBTQ + people.

Currently, the issue of recognition and development of anti-discrimination policies and laws is essential in Ukraine also due to the nation's desire to be a member of the European community. The problem needs to be solved not only because of the commitments that Ukraine has undertaken since the signing of the Association with the European Union, but also in its own interests of national security. After all, discrimination against members of the LGBTQ + community affects the development of economic and social prosperity of countries and regions of the world and is a cause of migration tendencies too as people tend to choose countries with the high level of freedom and implementation of Human rights. This leads to the relevancy of the chosen topic and its research.

The purpose of the research is the following:

- to examine different regions of the world and countries, their socio-economic indicators of development;

- to define and analyze the relationship between socio-economic indicators of countries' development and the Rainbow Europe-index;

- to determine the social and economic losses of countries, regions of the world due to discrimination against LGBTQ +;

- to understand the impact of discrimination against LGBTQ + and migration tendencies in the world, especially in the European region.

The object of the thesis is the possible economic and social losses of countries and regions due to discrimination against LGBTQ + members.

The subject of the thesis is the analysis of the world development's socio-economic indicators' impact, in particular the Rainbow Europe-index, on individual countries and regions, their possible social and economic losses due to discriminatory policies and migration tendencies that they create.

Approbation of the work: the conclusions of the work were tested during a speech at the university student conference "International Economic Relations and Sustainable Development", and were also used in the preparation of teaching materials for the discipline "Cross-Cultural Relations", taught to students in the field of knowledge "International Relations".

Theoretical and practical principles of this issue were developed in the works of domestic and foreign scientists, namely: V. Shelukhina. V. Prozhogi, V.O. Shelupin, W. Lee Badgett, Keys Vaaldiyka and J. Van Dera Melena Rodgersis, D. Paternott, Z. Zane, and others.

To achieve the goal and perform the tasks, the following methods were used: statistical, systems analysis, synthesis, analogy, abstract-logical method, comparative analysis, induction, graphical, etc.

The scientific and practical novelty of the research results is to understand the possible losses in the economies and labor force of the countries and regions through

discriminatory policies against LGBTQ + by calculating economic and social indicators of development and understanding their relationship with each other.

SECTION 1
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE TOPIC

There are a lot of works of foreign scientists who have devoted their research to the given topic, but there are some domestic scientists too. In particular**, Volodymyr Shelukhin's** article discusses how discrimination against LGBTQ + in the form of lacking legal guarantees has a negative impact on the countries' economic development. He describes the example of researchers at the Williams Institute, who correlated the data of the Global Index of Legal Recognition of Homosexual Orientation (GILRHO) with GDP per capita and the human development index. They found an extremely high correlation, which was confirmed by the results of regression analysis: one additional point of the GILRHO index (i.e., +1 additional right for LGBTQ+) is associated with an increase in GDP per capita by an average of 1440 US dollars. Factors such as an unhealthy atmosphere in society (school, workplace, etc.), associated with the reproduction of prejudice and the promotion of discrimination, contribute to the reduction of the quality of human capital, create formal and informal barriers, in particular in economic relations. That is, paraphrasing **D. Ajemoglu and J. Robinson**, it creates extractive institutional regimes that will not exactly contribute to economic prosperity [26].

Among other examples of scientific works on this topic, it can be considered the article by **I. V. Prozhoga, V. O. Shelupin,** in which they described discrimination in the workplace. The authors distinguish two main types:

1) "discrimination from the boss";

2) mobbing (discrimination by colleagues).

In addition, they concluded that homophobia affects LGBTQ + representatives from an economic point of view, finding the following arguments:

"1. Inequality at work – members of the LGBT community receive lower wages than their heterosexual counterparts, which leads to reduced tax revenues and the outflow of skilled workers abroad.

2. The high level of gay poverty leads to increased spending on social programs to combat poverty and social inequality.

3. Poor health of discriminated workers is the spread of disease, increasing levels of depression and suicidal tendencies among workers at times, as well as a decrease in overall productivity. Hence the significant costs of solving problems with health care, combating the spread of HIV, and so on.

4. Much of the country's GDP could be lost through homophobic policies" [22].

In addition to domestic researchers, this topic was raised by foreign scholars, in particular, compared the relationship with economic indicators.

For example, the same topic, the work environment, was examined by **Hossain, M, Atif, M, Ahmed, A, and Mia, L** in their paper "Do LGBT Workplace Diversity Policies Create Value for Firms?". They found out that there is a huge positive relationship between Human Rights Campaign's Corporate Equality Index and firm innovation. Companies that have inclusive workplace diversity policies perform better are more innovative [30].

The study "The Relationship between LGBT Inclusion and Economic Development: Evidence at the Macro Level," developed by **Lee Badgett M.V., Waaldijk K., van der Meulen Rodgers Y**., showed new and interesting data on how the implementation of LGBTQ + human rights can contribute to the economic development of countries around the world. Thus, the researchers analyzed the relationship between the social integration of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender people, and economic development, based on legal and economic data from 132 countries between 1966 and 2011. The analysis used a regression approach with fixed effects and created data set - the Global Index of Legal Recognition of Homosexual Orientation (GILRHO) - to assess how these losses relate to macroeconomics. The study found that an additional 8-point GILRHO scale of legal rights for LGBTQ + individuals was associated with an increase in real GDP per capita of approximately $ 2,000. It is seen that more accurate data showed an even higher result than in previous studies [12].

Furthermore, to the GILRHO indicator, the researchers used the Rainbow Europe indicator, which was developed by ILGA-Europe. One of the leading works

is the article "NGOization of LGBT Activism: ILGA-Europe and the Amsterdam Treaty", written by **David Paternott**. It examines the Europeanisation of civil society organizations on the example of ILGA-Europe in Europe and the impact of Article 13 of the Amsterdam Treaty, which prohibits discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, and focuses on three fixed dynamics that ILGA-Europe has quickly experienced: NGOization, institutionalization, and professionalization. The author argues that the organization of ILGA-Europe in NGOs is not only a response to institutional and political change but also the result of specific ways to identify active activities. It is the interaction between the identity of the movement and the emerging institutional opportunities that have allowed the organization to transform [20].

Other solid points were made by **Lauren Box** in his article, where he pointed out the economic losses on the example of local governments and states in the US. He concluded that LGBTQ+ rights, same-sex marriage in his case, has a "strong correlations between a location's wealth, prospects for economic investment, and ability to recruit talent, with its level of inclusiveness for LGBT people" [4].

The issue of the economic and social impact of discrimination against LGBTQ + is also being addressed by various non-governmental institutions, which are lobbying for this issue and trying to provide evidence of a significant correlation between harassment and its impact on the economy. For example, **Zachary Zane**, author of How LGBT Clients Became the Most Undervalued Economy in the World: "In 2016, the US Treasury Department found that same-sex (male) couples had an average household income of $176,000, about $63,000 more than pairs of opposite sexes. Lesbian couples earn $11,000 more than couples of the opposite sex, confirming that there is some truth in the age-old myth that gays, especially gay men (whites), have an income. In fact, if the LGBT community were a country, it would be the world's fourth-largest economy with a GDP of $ 4.6 trillion" [31]. Such indicators are impressive and make individuals pay attention to the significant economic and social benefits of LGBTQ+ representatives.

Moreover, the research was made by **Trung V. Vu** showed that his "research provides suggestive evidence that social tolerance toward homosexuality is positively correlated with the economic complexity index, a novel measure of cross-country differences in innovative capabilities [30]. It means that the more a nation is tolerant to the community the more innovative technologically and advanced it can be.

The discrimination against the minority can affect the touristic field as well. **Yael Rama, Amit Kama, Isaac Mizrachic, C. MichaelHalld** found out the interconnection between gay-friendly cities and tourists. In fact, inclusive policy raises positive attitude in the incoming tourists despite their affiliation with the LGBTQ+ community and LGBTQ+ member do not spend more money, especially during Pride Month [24] Another famous work would be written by **Hahm, J., Ro, H., & Olson, E. D.** "LGBT Events: Sense of Belonging for LGBT Travelers". They discuss factors that influence attendance of LGBTQ+-friendly touristic destinations as this segment of the market is growing every day [10].

Also, the discrimination against the LGBTQ+ community has an impact on migration tendencies. In the work of **Yener Bayramoğlu & Margreth Lünenborg**, the issue of refugees' migration from several Middle Eastern countries via Turkey to Germany is discussed. The scientists believe they social media and but also dating applications can help to create a sense of belonging and finding a smooth way to integrate into new societies with a new approach to embrace their sexuality. So those tools can create a "picture" that attracts members of the community, so they find ways to migrate to the desired country [2]. In the other part of the world, another researcher **Ali Bhagat** points out another issue for LGBTQ+ people who look for asylum in Cape Town, South Africa. The scientist discusses the new trends in the city that are negatively affecting LGBTQ+ people like access to shelter and employment due to the rise of hatred and xenophobia as well as the decrease of neo-liberal direction [3]. According to **Phillip M. Ayoub & Lauren Bauman**, "Migration contributes to new and unique continental ties between multi-national queer organizations". Thus, it is important to see how these ties are built and how

they can actually be beneficial in terms of migration tendencies to understand why people choose a specific country or region to migrate in [1]. Another example would be the work "Gender performance and migration experience of Filipino transgender women entertainers in Japan" of **Okada, T** where he discussed the life of transgender women from Philippines who migrate to Japan for work in the entertainment field. As a result, working and living in Japan had a positive influence on their gender identity affirmation as to when they were coming back to their home countries, they were feeling marginalized and not accepted [21]. These works can explain the tendencies in migration as people choose to live in counties where they feel accepted.

As it was mentioned before, there are many scientific works on this topic. After analyzing Web of Science materials that included the words "LGBT" and "ECONOM" and using the VOSviewer program, that utilizing the clustering method (van Eck & Waltman, 2013), Figure 1.1 was created. During the analysis, 79 key concepts were used, in which the repetition is more than 4 times.
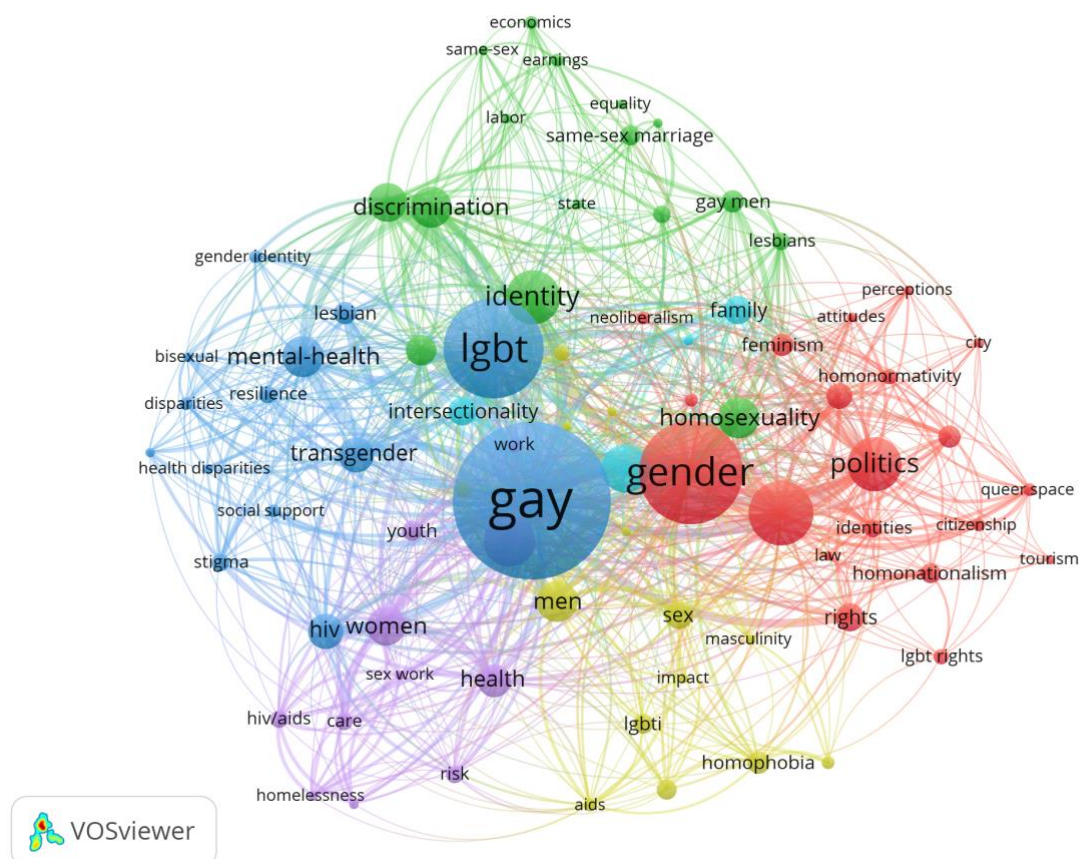
Figure 1.1 – Network visualization of the most commonly used terms in articles on LGBTQ + research and indicators of countries socio-economic development

Source: developed by the author using VOSviewer version 1.6.16 and a sample of 232 articles

(Web of Science, scientometric database).

Key concepts were organized into 6 clusters. The most commonly used word was "Gay", which appeared 61 times, "Gender" – 40 times, "LGBT", which occurred 39 times with different variations of "LGBTQ" – 20, "LGBT Rights" – 6, "LGBTI" – 8 times. In total, the key concept of LGBTQ + was observed 73 times.

The word "economics" had a frequency of 6 times. Other top words include: "sexuality" – 25 times, "politics" – 21, "identity" – 21, "discrimination" – 16, and "mental health" – 16 times. The articles' language is English. Each circle has its own size: the larger it is, the greater the repetition of words is (starting from 4).

Also, in Figure 1.2, it is seen a different visualization over the years. This allows finding trends in the academic direction of the topic that is studied in this paper. Moreover, each color corresponds to a certain year: the nearest year is 2019, which is displayed by a yellow color, the oldest – 2016 (purple). It is clear that in 2018 the key concepts were most common.
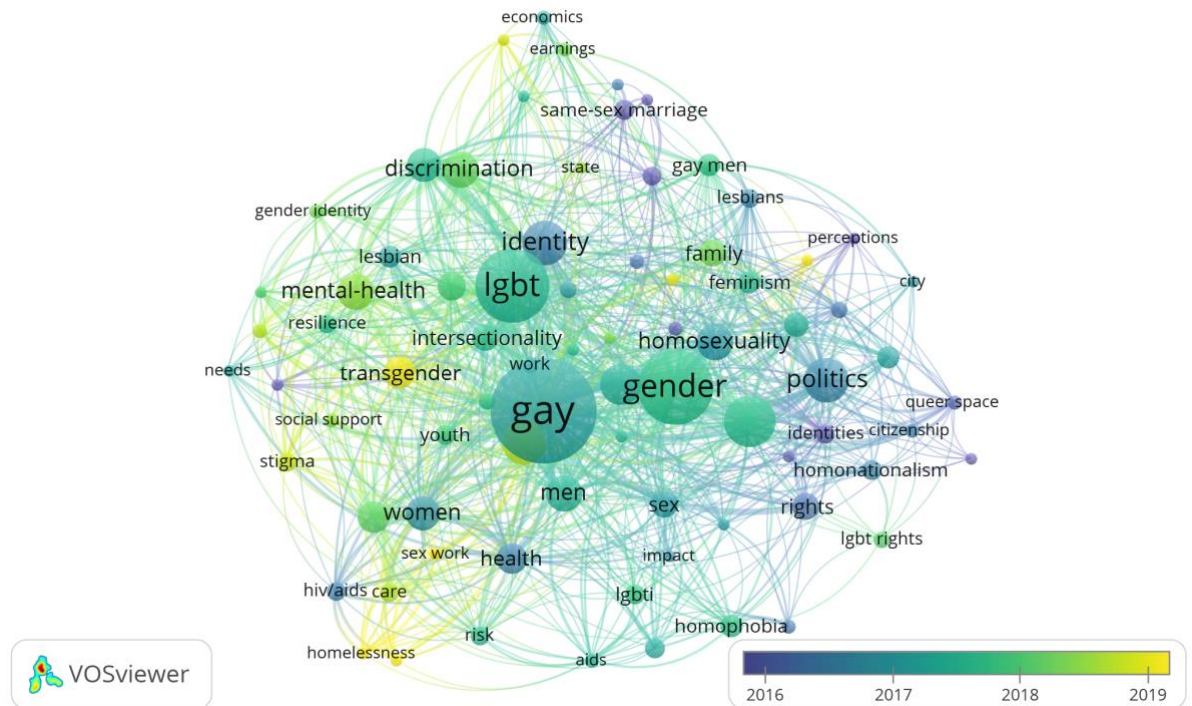
Figure 1.2 – Visualization of terms chronology used in the LGBTQ + research and indicators of countries socio-economic development

Source: developed by the author by using VOSviewer version 1.6.16 and a sample of 232 articles

(Web of Science, scientometric database).

It should be noted that the keyword "LGBT" with different variations occurs almost every year. It has the most to do with key terms such as "gender," "gay," "discrimination," "economics," "same-sex marriage," "rights," "homophobia," and "work."

Analyzing each cluster, it was possible to determine the main keywords.

Cluster 1 (red): "law", "LGBT rights", "gender", "migration", "politics", "tourism", "citizenship".

Cluster 2 (green): "discrimination", "earnings", "economy", "equality", "identity", "sexual orientation".

Cluster 3 (blue): "bisexual", "gay", "gender identity", "LGBT", "psychological health", "social support".

Cluster 4 (yellow): "children", "society", "homophobia", "organizations", "human rights", "gender".

Cluster 5 (purple): "unemployment", "youth", "homeless", "sex services", "health", "HIV / AIDS".

Cluster 6 (blue): "family", "intersectionality", "queer", "ethnography".

It can be concluded that most of the terms are economic and social in nature and therefore can be relevant to the study.

Data about the countries where the most materials on given the topic were published can be considered too (Figure 1.3).
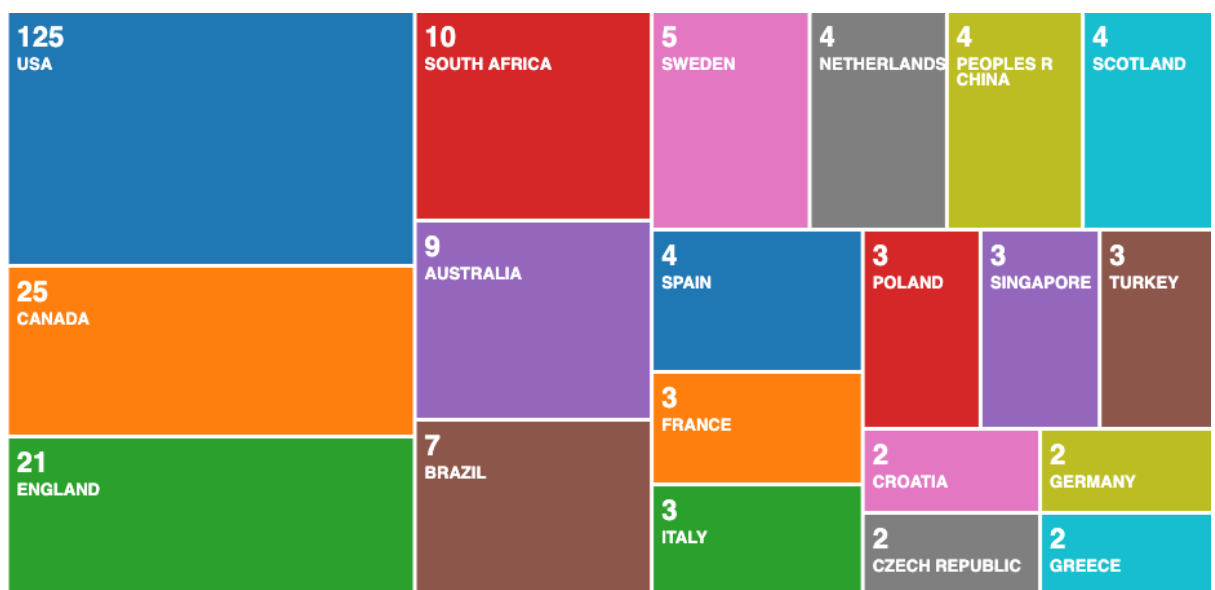

Figure 1.3 – List of TOP-29 countries in which articles on LGBTQ + and indicators of countries socio-economic development were published

Source: Web of Science, scientometric database [5]

Among the leading countries are the United States of America, which has 125 scientific papers, and that also makes up more than half of all studies; Canada with 25 works; third place is taken by England with 21 works. The visualization also shows that the countries where research is conducted the most are all in Europe, for example, Spain, Italy, Croatia, Germany, France, etc. Among the Asian countries are China and Singapore, which have a total of 7 articles and that is about 3 percent of the total number.
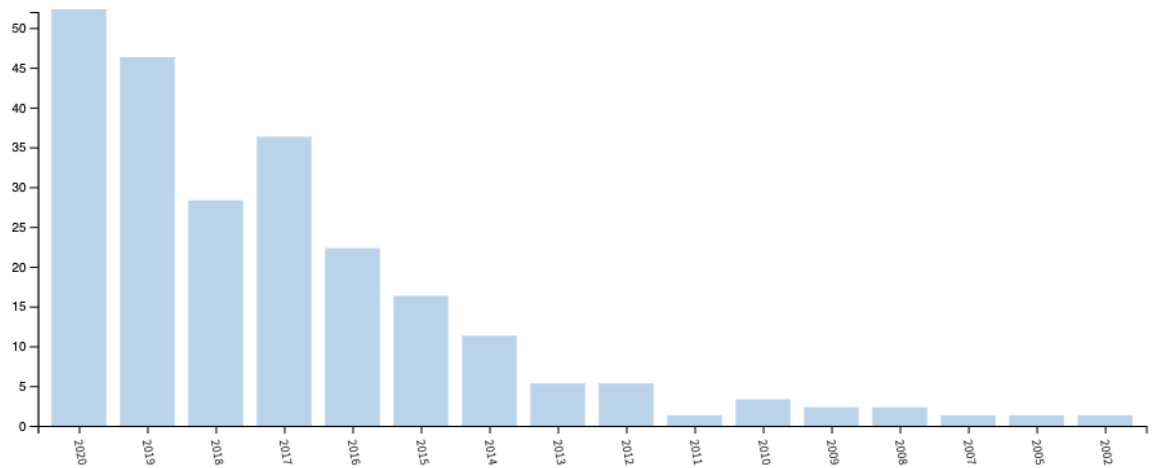
Figure 1.4 – Years of scientific materials published in the field of LGBTQ + and indicators of countries' socio-economic development

Source: Web of Science, scientometric database [7]

The following graph (Figure 1.4) helps to re-examine the relevance of the topic, as well as to understand the trends of the study. From 2002 to 2013 there was a slight increase in the study of the given topic. During that time, about 10% of all materials were printed in total. Starting in 2014, the interest in the topic began to grow rapidly, and in 2020 reached its peak, 22.414% of all materials were published that year.

Another way to analyze the research data is to understand what foundations and organizations provided their financial support to the studied topic (Figure 1.5). It was possible to highlight the TOP-5 ones such as "National Institutes of Health NIH USA", "United States Department of Health Human Services", "NIH Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health Human Development NICHD", "NIH National Institute on Drug Abuse NIDA" and NIH National Institute of Mental Health NIMH. Hence, it can be concluded that most of the sponsors are located in the United States and that the national agencies, funded by the federal budget, are most interested in helping to study the impact of socio-economic development indicators on representatives of LGBTQ+ because the government is interested in creating an inclusive society where everyone has the right to have freedom and the

right to be themselves. Also, meeting the needs of this group of people would help create a positive climate for economic and social prosperity, which would contribute to the further development of the country and strengthen its prestige at the international level. The largest grant providers were: "National Institutes of Health NIH USA (blue)," "United States Department of Health Human Services (orange)." Together, they contributed 30 work in this area, accounting for 12% of all donor organizations. Other organizations have sponsored 14 research papers, which is about 6%.
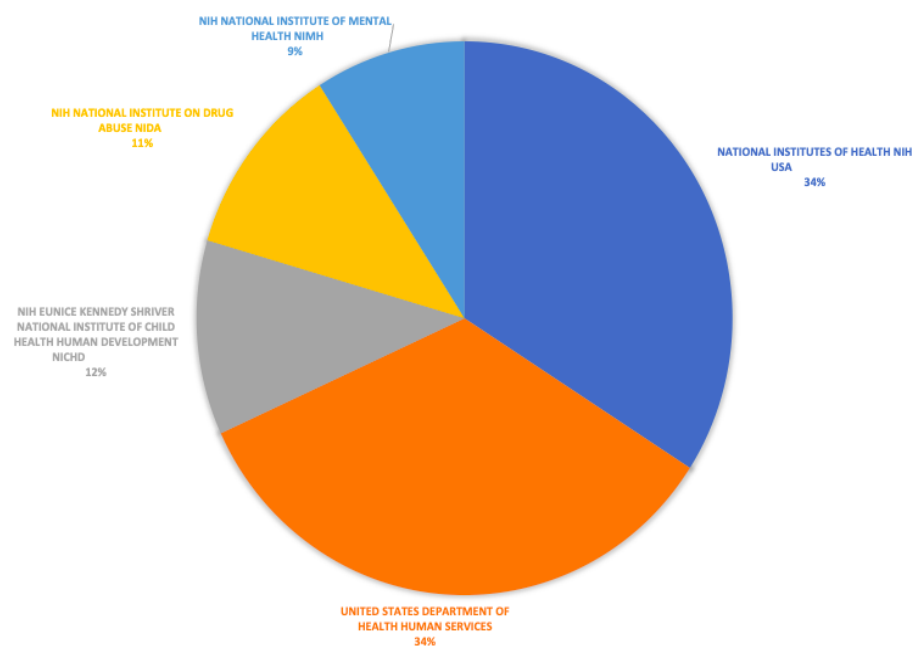

Figure 1.5 – Donor organizations in the field of research

Source: Web of Science, scientometric database [6]

Thus, based on the analyzed data, it is possible to conclude that the topic of LGBTQ + discrimination and its impact on countries' socio-economic indicators and regions is relevant. The most famous authors and their scientific works were identified, among them: V. Shelukhin. V. Prozhog, V.O. Shelupin, W. Lee Badget, Keys Vaaldiyk and J. Van Der Melen Rodgersis, D. Paternott, Z. Zane, and others. They described the negative effects of homophobia on LGBTQ+ people in the workplace; provided the results of research on the GILRHO index and indicator from ILGA-Europe, the scale of the economic and social capacity of representatives, and so on. Furthermore, with the help of cluster analysis, it was possible to identify key concepts and distribute them in 6 different clusters out of 79 given. Among the

most significant were the concepts: "gay" with a frequency of 61 times, "gender" – 40 times, "LGBT", which occurred with different variations in the amount of 73 times. Such cluster visualization has been possible for years too. The key concept of "LGBT" with different variations also occurs every year. The data in the graph helped to see the countries in which the studies were most common: The United States, Canada, England. Moreover, analyzing the trend over the years in this area, it was seen a significant interest in the topic since 2014. After analyzing the main donors: The National Institutes of Health NIH USA and the United States Department of Health Human Services, the main reasons for providing grants by these institutions were identified. Therefore, the topic is relevant and needs further research.

SECTION 2

THE INFLUENCE ANALYSIS OF THE RAINBOW INDICATOR ON THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES INDICATORS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The information studied above made it possible to understand how discrimination against the LGBTQ + community affects various social and economic indicators of development in the world and regions. In order to implement it, it was decided to develop a data matrix, calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and regression, which would help show the significance or insignificance of a particular economic and social indicator to the Rainbow Europe index or tolerance and empowerment of LGBTQ+ community in different countries.

Taking into account the data obtained during the analysis of the other scientists and materials, it was decided to include the following information for further study:

● Rainbow Europe-Index: an indicator published annually since 2009 that examines the human rights situation, including the level and availability of anti-discrimination laws, family recognition, hate speech, gender, freedom of assembly, association and expression, laws on asylum, and assesses what life is like for LGBTQ + affiliated members in each European country. It was taken as an independent variable during the creation of the models.

● GDP per capita: an indicator that is determined by dividing a country's GDP by its population and shows how much a country's population is richer or poorer than another. It is a dependent variable.

● Human Development Index: an indicator that measures human development based on the following indicators: GDP per capita, literacy rate, and life expectancy. It is a dependent variable.

During the analysis of cluster connections and key concepts, the following words were found with the greatest repetition: tourism, migration. Therefore, they will be included as well as other social indicators that might help to understand the issue, namely:

● Tourism, the number of arrived tourists: an indicator of the number of arrived tourists in a particular country for one year. It is a dependent variable.

● International migrant stock in the middle of the year: the total number of migrants staying in the country during the year. It is a dependent variable.

● Index of Happiness: an indicator that shows the well-being of people in different countries. It is a dependent variable.

● Gini coefficient: an indicator that shows income inequality in a specific society. It is a dependent variable.

● Corruption Index: an index that reflects the level of corruption in the country according to entrepreneurs and analysts. It is a dependent variable.

Furthermore, it was decided to analyze the data for the last 7 years (2013-2019) to understand the trend for LGBTQ+ communities in different countries, in particular for Ukraine, in which after 2014 began liberalization and rapprochement with the EU. The data for the table (Table 2.1) were taken from the official websites of organizations and institutions involved in the development and calculation of indicators: The United Nations, the World Bank, Transparency International, Ilga Europe, etc. It was taken 10 countries that had different histories of development and formation: Ukraine (the country number is 1), Georgia (8), Moldova (7), Romania (10), Poland (9), Sweden (3), Germany (2), Netherlands (4), Spain (5), and Italy (6). It should be noted that the main indicator, the Rainbow Europe index, was developed for European countries only. As a result, these countries were chosen for further research.

The mentioned countries before were also divided into subgroups depending on their economic development and common history for better analysis: Ukraine and Georgia, former Soviet republics (group number is 1); Germany and Poland have a long history and almost identical formation of democratic institutions (2); Sweden and the Netherlands are representatives of northern European countries and their ideology (3); Spain and Italy are the southern countries of Europe (4); Moldova and Romania were in the Eastern Bloc and have a common history (5).

Table 2.1 – Primary data by years and indicators for European countries

Year	Rainbow Europe index [14]	GDP per Capita, $ [8]	Tourism, number of arrivals, number [11]	International migrant stock at mid-year, number [29]	Index of Happiness [28]	Gini coefficient [9]	Human development index [19]	Corruption Index [18]	Country	Country code	Groupe Country Code
2019	22%	3659.031		4,964,293	4.332		0.779	30	Ukraine	1	1
2018	21%	3096.817	14104000		4.103	26.1	0.774	32	Ukraine	1	1
2017	19%	2640.676	14230000		4.096	26	0.771	32	Ukraine	1	1
2016	13%	2187.731	13333000		4.324	25	0.768	32	Ukraine	1	1
2015	10%	2124.662	12428000	4,915,142	4.681	25.5	0.765	27	Ukraine	1	1
2014	12%	3104.643	12712000			24	0.771	26	Ukraine	1	1
2013	12%	4029.711	24671000		5.057	24.6	0.767	25	Ukraine	1	1
2019	47%	46445.25		13,132,146	6.985		0.947	80	Germany	2	2
2018	59%	47810.51	38881000		6.965		0.946	80	Germany	2	2
2017	54%	44552.82	37452000		6.951		0.943	81	Germany	2	2
2016	55%	42107.52	35555000		6.994	31.9	0.941	81	Germany	2	2
2015	56%	41086.73	34970000	10,220,418	6.75	31.7	0.938	81	Germany	2	2
2014	56%	47959.99	32999000				0.937	79	Germany	2	2

2013	54%	4628 5.76	315450 00		6.672	31.3	0.935	78	Ger man y	2	2
2019	62%	5161 5.02		2,005,210	7.343		0.945	85	Swe den	3	3
2018	60%	5458 9.06	744000 0		7.314		0.943	85	Swe den	3	3
2017	60%	5379 1.51	705400 0		7.284	28.8	0.942	84	Swe den	3	3
2016	65%	5196 5.16	678200 0		7.291	29.6	0.94	88	Swe den	3	3
2015	72%	5154 5.48	648200 0	1,676,264	7.364	29.2	0.938	89	Swe den	3	3
2014	65%	6002 0.36	566000 0			28.4	0.935	87	Swe den	3	3
2013	65%	6112 6.94	522900 0		7.48	28.8	0.933	89	Swe den	3	3
2019	50%	5233 1.32		2,282,791	7.488		0.944	82	The Neth erlan ds	4	3
2018	60%	5304 4.53	187800 00		7.441		0.942	82	The Neth erlan ds	4	3
2017	64%	4867 5.22	179240 00		7.377	28.5	0.939	82	The Neth erlan ds	4	3
2016	66%	4600 7.85	158280 00		7.339	28.2	0.936	83	The Neth erlan ds	4	3
2015	69%	4517 5.23	150070 00	1,996,318	7.378	28.2	0.934	84	The Neth erlan ds	4	3
2014	70%	5283 0.17	139250 00			28.6	0.932	83	The Neth erlan ds	4	3

2013	60%	52184.06	12783000		7.512	28.1	0.93	83	The Netherlands	4	3
2019	61%	29600.38		6,104,203	6.354		0.904	62	Spain	5	4
2018	67%	30389.36	82773000		6.31		0.905	58	Spain	5	4
2017	67%	28170.17	81869000		6.403	34.7	0.903	57	Spain	5	4
2016	70%	26505.34	75315000		6.361	35.8	0.899	58	Spain	5	4
2015	69%	25732.02	68175000	5,891,208	6.329	36.2	0.895	58	Spain	5	4
2014	73%	29461.55	64939000			36.1	0.888	60	Spain	5	4
2013	65%	29059.55	60675000		6.322	34.9	0.882	59	Spain	5	4
2019	22%	33228.24		6,273,722	6.223		0.892	53	Italy	6	4
2018	27%	34615.76	61567200		6		0.89	52	Italy	6	4
2017	27%	32406.72	58253000		5.964	35.9	0.886	50	Italy	6	4
2016	20%	30939.71	52372000		5.977	35.2	0.884	47	Italy	6	4
2015	22%	30230.23	50732000	5,805,328	5.948	35.4	0.882	44	Italy	6	4
2014	25%	35518.42	48576000			34.7	0.882	43	Italy	6	4
2013	19%	35549.97	47704000		6.021	34.9	0.881	43	Italy	6	4
2019	14%	4503.517		104,713	5.529		0.75	32	Moldova	7	5
2018	13%	4233.743	160000		5.64	25.7	0.746	33	Moldova	7	5
2017	13%	3509.693	145000		5.838	25.9	0.743	31	Moldova	7	5

2016	14%	2880.439	121000		5.897	26.3	0.738	30	Moldova	7	5
2015	16%	2732.457	94400	106,374	5.889	27	0.736	33	Moldova	7	5
2014	17%	3328.801	93900			26.8	0.737	35	Moldova	7	5
2013	10%	3322.038	95600		5.791	28.5	0.735	35	Moldova	7	5
2019	30%	4697.705		79,035	4.519		0.812	56	Georgia	8	1
2018	26%	4722.788	4757000		4.34	36.4	0.805	58	Georgia	8	1
2017	26%	4357.001	4069400		4.286	37.9	0.799	56	Georgia	8	1
2016	30%	4062.17	3297000		4.252	36.6	0.792	57	Georgia	8	1
2015	36%	4014.186	3012000	76,685	4.297	36.5	0.79	52	Georgia	8	1
2014	26%	4739.188	2939000			37.6	0.783	52	Georgia	8	1
2013	21%	4623.746	2884000		4.187	38.6	0.775	49	Georgia	8	1
2019	18%	15692.51		655,985	6.182		0.88	58	Poland	9	2
2018	18%	15468.48	19622000		6.123		0.877	60	Poland	9	2
2017	18%	13864.68	18258000		5.973	29.7	0.873	60	Poland	9	2
2016	18%	12447.44	17471000		5.835	31.2	0.869	62	Poland	9	2
2015	26%	12578.5	16728000	619,403	5.791	31.8	0.863	63	Poland	9	2
2014	28%	14271.31	16000000			32.8	0.858	61	Poland	9	2
2013	22%	13696.47	15800000		5.822	33.1	0.856	60	Poland	9	2
2019	21%	12919.53		462,552	6.07		0.828	44	Romania	10	5

2018	21%	1239 9.89	117200 00		5.945		0.823	47	Rom ania	10	5
2017	21%	1080 7.8	109260 00		5.825	36	0.821	48	Rom ania	10	5
2016	23%	9548 .587	102230 00		5.528	34.4	0.82	48	Rom ania	10	5
2015	28%	8969 .149	933100 0	281,048	5.124	35.9	0.815	46	Rom ania	10	5
2014	28%	1004 3.68	844200 0			36	0.811	43	Rom ania	10	5
2013	31%	9547 .852	801900 0		5.033	36.9	0.808	43	Rom ania	10	5

First, to understand whether the indicators have a certain correlation and relationship, a matrix chart was first created between several variables simultaneously based on all data for each country in Microsoft Excel 2020 (Figure 2.1).
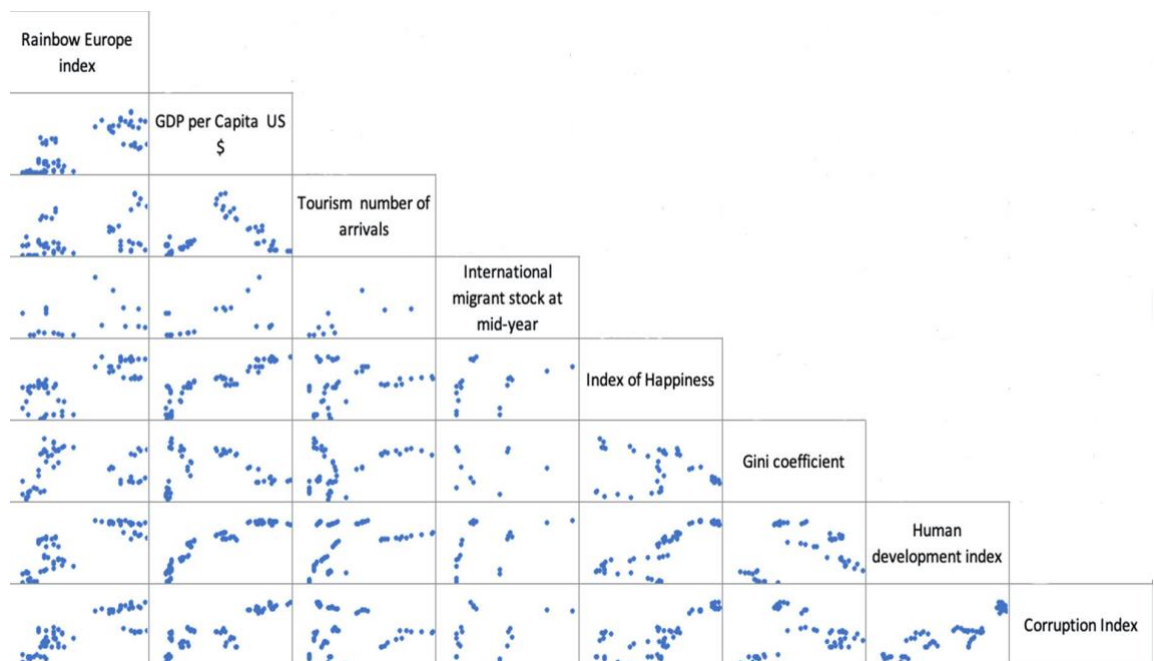

Figure 2.1 – Matrix graph that represents the relationship between the Rainbow Index and other indicators

Source: developed by the author

An important column is the first one because this Rainbow Europe-index (x-axis) affects other indicators. Most of the squares (indicators) show a positive relationship because it is possible to draw a line that would connect the first point and the last. The greatest dependence is presented in the Corruption Index, Human Development Index, the Gini coefficient, the Happiness Index, and GDP Per Capita. This result gave an opportunity to make further calculations. The new indicators, that were named above, were chosen for further research.

The next step was the calculation of the Spearman rank correlation coefficient, which helped to see the relationship between two variables. The close relationship between the phenomena depends on its significance (Table 2.2) [17]. The weak relationship is between 0.1 and 0.3, and the highest is from 0.9 to 1.0.

Table 2.2 – Gradation of the relationship between phenomena [25]

	Medium			Strong	
Description of bond density	Weak	Moderate	Perceptible	Strong	Very Strong
The value of correlation coefficients	0.1-0.3	0.3-0.5	0.5-0.7	0.7-0.9	0.9-1.0

After calculating the coefficient in "Microsoft Excel 2020", the following results were obtained for each indicator depending on the Rainbow Europe index.

Table 2.3 – Density of the relationship between the indicators and Rainbow Europe index

Indicators in the relationship with the Rainbow Europe-index	Correlation coefficient
GDP Per Capita	0.730601425
Tourism, number of arrivals	0.34669712
International migrant stock at mid-year	0.26214287
Index of Happiness	0.67343332

Gini Coefficient	0.320421005
Human Development Index	0.772975008
Corruption Index	0.779388834

Analyzing the data, a high positive relationship was got between the indicators: GDP Per Capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index.

There is a noticeable positive relationship in the Index of Happiness.

Tourism, the number of arrived tourists, and the Gini Coefficient are in a positive moderate range.

The international stock of migrants in the middle of the year has a positive weak relationship.

Spearman's rank correlation coefficient helped to choose the most significant social and economic indicators for further research in the regression model.

For more accurate results, multiple linear regression with constant Xs was used for Year, Rainbow Europe index, and country code; with variable Ys were used for the following indicators: GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index, and Index of Happiness.

After calculating the regression in Microsoft Excel 2020, the results were obtained (Table 2.4), which showed a significant correlation between all indicators (p-value), because the value of P is less than 0.05 confidence level.

Table 2.4 – The regression analysis results of the impact of the Rainbow Europe Index on GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, the Corruption Index, and the Index of Happiness.

Indicator	R-Square	Observations	Coefficients	P-value (correlation between a given indicator and Rainbow Europe-index)
GDP per capita	0.671612861	70	67340.26509	0.0000000000000893
Corruption Index	0.683470731	70	78.78697802	0.00000000000000000617
Human	0.656936612	70	0.26870843	0.00000000000000557

Development Index				
Index of Happiness	0.503936335	60	3.586130809	0.00000000466

In the indicator

● GDP per capita is 0.0000000000000893 value;

● Corruption Index is 0.00000000000000000617;

● Human Development Index is 0.00000000000000557;

● Index of Happiness is 0.00000000466.

R-Square shows the frequency of the dependent variable variation, which is explained in the regression line (independent variables). The closer the numbers are to 1, the more explanatory they are and no missing important variables in the model. It is clear that:

● GDP per capita is 0.671612861;

● Corruption Index is 0.683470731;

● Human Development Index is 0.656936612;

● Index of Happiness is 0.503936335.

The closest indicator to 1 is the corruption index; the least is the happiness index.

The "Observations" column shows the number of observations used in the regression. In the GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, and the Corruption Index, 70 observations were used; and in the Index of Happiness, 60 observations, because the indicator was not developed by the organization in 2014.

The "Coefficients" column provides an estimate of the smallest squares of the studied dependent and independent variables.

● So, for Rainbow Europe index and Index of Happiness, the coefficient is 3.586130809;

● for GDP per capita is 67340.26509;

● for the Human Development Index is 0.26870843;

● for the Corruption Index is 78.78697802.

Thus, the Rainbow Europe Index has a significant impact on the above indicators because there is a positive relationship between them. For example, if the Rainbow Europe index rises by 1%, another indicator rises as well, which has a positive effect on the indicators. For instance, the absence level of corruption increases, happiness in the country also increases, the human development index and GDP per capita also raise. The last one was researched and confirmed by scientists mentioned in the first section too.

Thus, the given results proved that the Rainbow Europe-index indicator, or tolerant attitude and granting of freedoms and rights to LGBTQ + community, has a positive correlation with other indicators that were selected for the further research such as:

- Rainbow Europe-Index;
- GDP per capita;
- Human Development Index;
- Tourism (number of arrived tourists);
- The International stock of migrants in the middle of the year;
- Index of Happiness;
- Gini Coefficient;
- Corruption Index.

Data for mentioned indicators were collected from statistical resources in the period of the last 7 years (2013-2019) from such organizations as, United Nations, World Bank, Transparency International, Ilga Europe, etc. For the analysis, 10 different countries were selected, the data of which were placed in a table for further calculation. Initially, the matrix graph was developed for the selected data, where most of the squares showed a positive relationship, as it was possible to draw a line connecting the first point and the last one. The greatest dependence was shown with the Corruption Index, the Human Development Index, the Gini Coefficient, the Index of Happiness, and GDP per capita. This result gave an opportunity to make further calculations. The next step was to calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient, which helped to see the relationship between the two variables. The

following socioeconomic indicators were found to have a high positive relationship: GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index; the Index of Happiness had a noticeable positive connection; Tourism (number of arrivals) and the Gini Coefficient were in a positive moderate range; the International stock of migrants in the middle of the year had a positive weak connection. This calculation helped to prioritize further research in the regression model. After calculations using multiple linear regression with fixed Xs for Year, Rainbow Europe-index and country code and with variables Y for GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index, and Index of Happiness, it was found that Rainbow The Europe Index had a significant impact on the above indicators, as they had a positive relationship, which was also confirmed by other scientists.

SECTION 3

HOW DISCRIMINATION AGAINST LGBTQ + COMMUNITY INFLUENCES MIGRATIONS TENDENCIES IN THE EUROPEAN REGION

After analyzing and calculating the indicators of socio-economic development of countries, it is possible now to compare groups of countries and regions. Average numbers were taken for 5 indicators: GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index, Index of Happiness, and Rainbow Europe index. For better illustration, the Human Development Index, was multiplied by 100; Rainbow Europe-index by 100 too; Index of Happiness by 10; for GDP per capita, a variable was found in the previous year, i.e. there was an increase or decrease; the Corruption Index has remained unchanged.
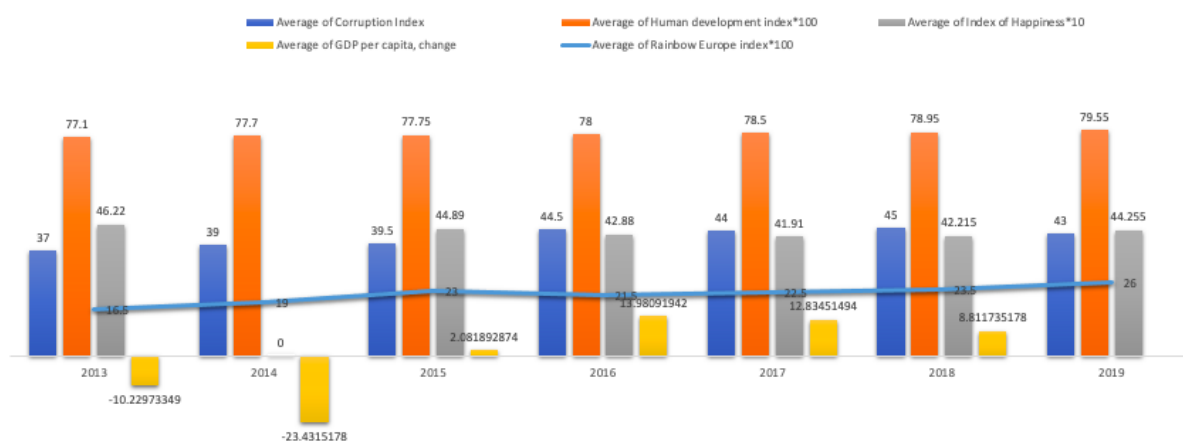
Figure 3.1 – Results of average values of given indicators with a clear line of Rainbow Europe-index for country group 1 (Ukraine and Georgia)

Source: developed by the author

For the first group of countries, a low level of all indicators with moderate growth was found (Figure 3.1).

For the second group of countries, there was a significant decline in the index, but there was also a decline in GDP per capita and the Corruption Index (Figure 3.2).
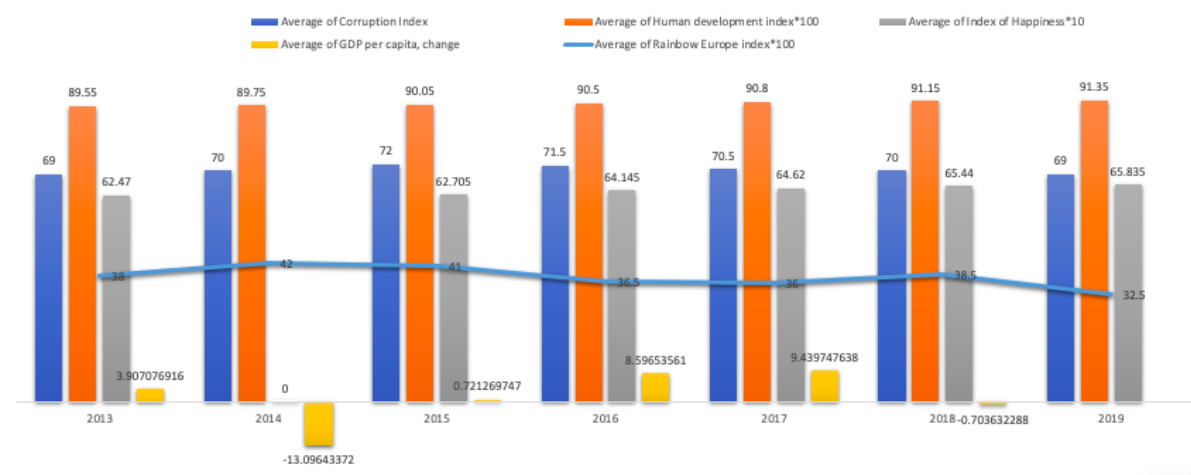
Figure 3.2 – Results of average values of given indicators with a clear line of Rainbow Europe-index for country group 2 (Germany and Poland)

Source: developed by the author

For the third group of countries, one could also see a significant decline. Since 2015, the Rainbow Europe Index has fallen by 14.5 points with a decline in the Happiness and Corruption Indexes (Figure 3.3).
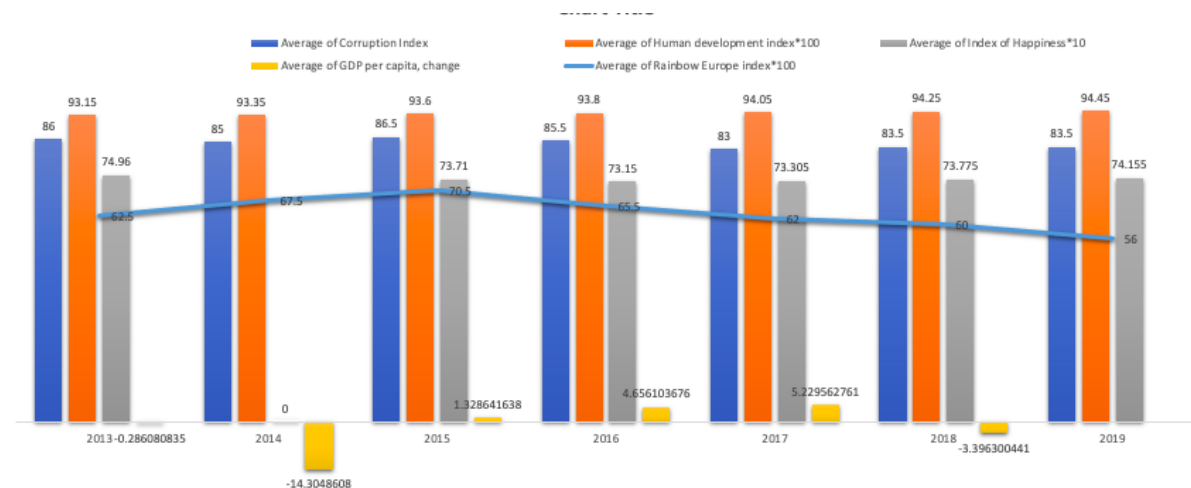

Figure 3.3 – Results of average values of given indicators with a clear line of Rainbow Europe-index for country group 3 (Sweden and the Netherlands)

Source: developed by the author

For the fourth group, there was also a slight decline with other indicators. It is clear that the recession ends when the Rainbow Europe index rises (Figure 3.4).
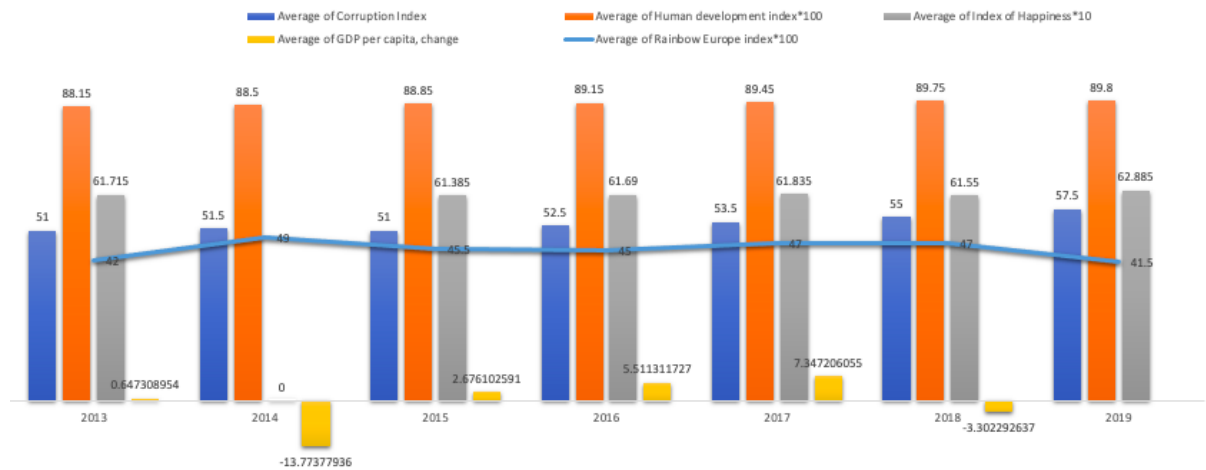
Figure 3.4 – Results of average values of given indicators with a clear line of Rainbow Europe-index for country group 4 (Spain and Italy)

Source: developed by the author

In the fifth group, there is a slight decline along with other indices and the leveling off when the decline in the Rainbow Europe index disappears (see Figure 3.5).
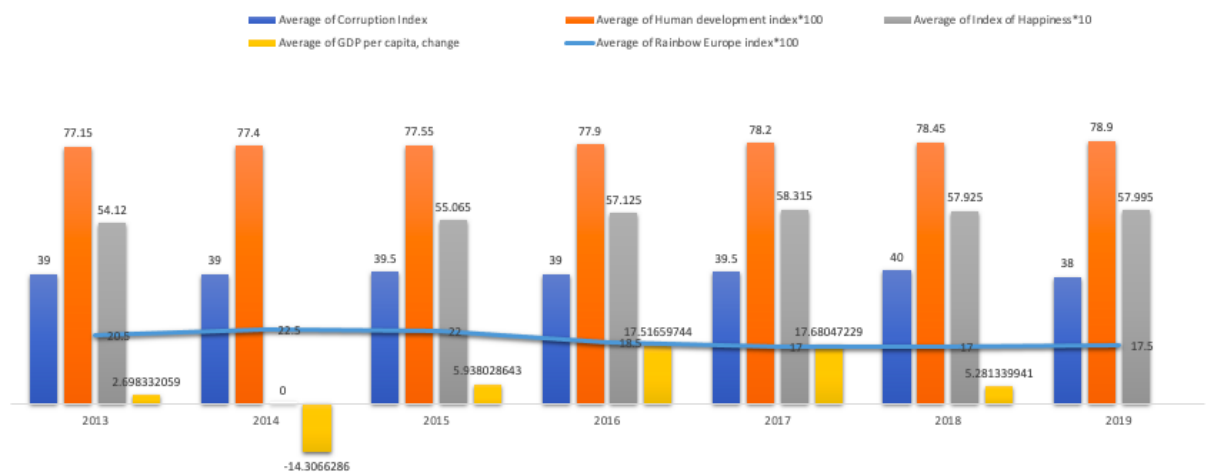

Figure 3.5 – Results of average values of given indicators with a clear line of Rainbow Europe-index for country group 5 (Moldova and Romania)

Source: developed by the author

Thus, the relationship can be traced not only on previous studies and calculations of socio-economic indicators of countries' development but also on real

examples as well. Thus, Group 3 has one of the highest welfare rates along with one of the highest Rainbow Europe indices. Such post-Soviet region like Group 1, Ukraine and Georgia, has some of the lowest socio-economic indicators, including in the Rainbow Europe index. This can also be seen in other countries: if there is a decline for the Rainbow Europe index, other indices are also affected; when the index rises, so do other indicators.

However, migration was not included as it did not show a strong relationship with the Rainbow Europe index, only 0.26214287, but it does not mean migration is not a factor that should not be discussed because of the low relation. In fact, it is the opposite. It was seen that countries that had a high Rainbow Europe index, had also a high level of social and economic indicators. Nowadays, scientists are trying to find a "real" number for how many gay people are in the world and in each society and they are trying to move on from the accepted by the society "10%" of people who are gays [27]. New studies show that this percentage can be even higher so more people can be identified with the LGBTQ+ community. Therefore, the migration in such countries as Ukraine, Moldova, Georgia toward more gay-friendly countries as Germany, the Netherlands can be explained by this ground of discrimination. Nevertheless, people can migrate by their own will to seek job opportunities, studies, research possibilities, etc. Thus, it is hard to tell what a reason for migration as people their own ones and do not necessarily declare it at the border control or when they receive a visa. So, it might explain why a strong relationship was not detected between migration stock and Rainbow Europe index.

Yet, people still migrate, and they also migrate for the reason of discrimination or persecution they have in their countries because of their sexualities or gender identities. There are some government programs that assist people with it. Most of them are referred to asylum seekers when a person has already arrived in a specific country and looking for documents to stay there. The most popular destinations would be the United States, the European Union, like Germany, Sweden, Spain, the Netherlands, etc., and the United Kingdom. In fact, in some countries, there is a high percentage of LGBTQ+ migrants that add up to the total

number of LGBTQ+ population of the country. According to *Funders for LGBTQ Issues*, "There are an estimated 904,000 LGBTQ immigrants in the United States, which means that more than one in ten LGBTQ adults are immigrants" [13]. Hence, some people choose their final destination based on freedom for them.

There are also non-governmental organizations that work in the field and help people with getting asylum or visas to come to a country where they can be themselves. For instance, LGBT Asylum Support is an NGO that works in the Netherlands and helps seekers find their new homes. They also assist with all documents and all needed procedures [17]. Another one would be NGO "GATE" that locates in New York, the United States. They help to raise awareness about the issues and fight against HIV/AIDS [15]. One more organization would include "IGLYO" which is an international one and has a headquarters in Brussels. They raise awareness about the issue as well and try to grow a strong and diverse group of youth allies to support and advocate for the human rights of LGBTQ+ youth [16].

This study reaffirmed the positive relationship between the Rainbow Europe Index and GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, the Corruption Index, and the Index of Happiness, and confirmed the results on the basis of graphs for groups of countries where the key index was compared with others. As migration indicator was not included due to the low level of relation, still the country and its level of human rights protection or social inclusion of the LGBTQ+ community play a significant role in choosing a new home where they can find a feeling of peace with themselves and come in terms with society. Hence, it is essential to understand how some countries that give more rights and freedom to people might be seen as more attractive in terms of considering a country for migrating and moving out from a discriminated place.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the materials that have been researched, analyzed, and calculated, it can be seen an indisputable link between discrimination against the LGBTQ + community and the economic and social development of society and regions. For illustration, examples of European countries were taken, where it was observed that the more tolerant society was and the more freedoms and rights were provided, the more economically and socially developed it was.

Having studied the works of scientists: V. Shelukhina, V. Prozhoga, V.O. Shelupin, Lee Badgett M.V., Waaldijk K., van der Meulen Rodgers Y., D. Paternott, Z. Zane, it became clear the relevance of the topic and new trends in research. For instance, if the LGBTQ + community were a separate country, it would be the fourth-largest economy in the world with a GDP of $ 4.6 trillion. Also, an additional 8-point GILRHO scale of legal rights for LGBTQ + people is associated with an increase in real GDP per capita of about $ 2,000. Homophobia also has a negative effect on LGBTQ + people in the workplace. Moreover, it was found that there is a huge positive relationship between Human Rights Campaign's Corporate Equality Index and firm innovation. Companies that have inclusive workplace diversity policies perform better and are more innovative.

VOSviewer helped to create a cluster analysis of 79 key concepts and divide them into 6 different clusters. The most repetitive concepts were: "gay" with a frequency of 61 times, "gender" – 40 times, "LGBTQ +", which occurred 73 times with different variations.

Such cluster visualization has been possible for years too. The key concept of "LGBTQ +" with different variations and different socio-economic indicators of countries' development is found almost every year as well. The data in the tables helped to identify the countries in which the studies were most common: The United States, Canada, England. Furthermore, after analyzing the trend over the years, it became possible to trace a significant interest in the topic by scientists since 2014. After understanding the main donors: The National Institutes of Health NIH USA

and the United States Department of Health Human Services, the main reasons for providing grants by these institutions were found.

The calculations in the second section confirmed the positive relationship between the Rainbow Europe Index and GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, the Corruption Index, and the Index of Happiness using a matrix graph. It was decided to calculate Spearman's rank correlation coefficient and multiple linear regression with constant Xs for Year, Rainbow Europe-index, country code and with variable Ys for more accurate results GDP per capita, Human Development Index, Corruption Index, Index of Happiness. Calculations have shown that the Rainbow Europe Index had a significant impact on the above indicators, as a positive relationship was found between them.

This research reaffirmed the positive relationship between the Rainbow Europe Index and GDP per capita, the Human Development Index, the Corruption Index, and the Index of Happiness, and confirmed the results on the basis of graphs for groups of countries where the key index was compared with others. As migration indicator was not included due to the low level of relation, still the country and its level of human rights protection or social inclusion of LGBTQ+ play a significant role in choosing a new home where they can find a feeling of peace with themselves and come in terms with society. So, it is essential to understand how some countries that give more rights and freedom to people might seem more attractive in terms of considering a country for living and moving out from a discriminating place.

The analysis and research helped to prove the dependence of indicators and demonstrate the need to provide freedoms and rights for LGBTQ+ affiliated members in Ukraine and in other countries, because it will help increase GDP per capita, happiness, Human Development Index, increase other indicators of socio-economic countries development and reduce corruption. It will also help Ukraine to successfully integrate with the European community, where human values, and dignity are a top priority, to increase the level of freedoms and rights in the world and to give people the right to be themselves which was proclaimed by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY

Shapoval V., How discrimination against LGBTQ+ community affects migration and socio-economic development of countries in the world

Qualification bachelor paper. Sumy State University, Sumy, 2021.

Now the issues of recognizing the rights of the LGBTQ + community around the world and developing appropriate anti-discrimination policies and laws are high on the global agenda due to the commitment of the world community to protect human rights and meet the needs of society. The issue is relevant not only in terms of personal issues, but also in the interests of national security development and safer global development, as discrimination against members of the LGBTQ + community affects the economic and social prosperity and migration tendencies of countries and regions in the world.

Key words: LGBTQ +, Rainbow Europe, Index of Happiness, Bibliometric Analysis, Migration, Socio-Economic Development.

АНОТАЦІЯ

Шаповал В. Ю. Як дискримінація ЛГБТК-спільноти впливає на міграцію та соціально-економічний розвиток країн світу.

Кваліфікаційна бакалаврська робота. Сумський державний університет, Суми, 2021 рік.

Зараз питання визнання прав ЛГБТК + спільноти у всьому світі та розробка відповідних антидискримінаційних політик та законів займають головне місце у глобальному порядку денному завдяки прагненню світового співтовариства захищати права людини та задовольняти потреби суспільства. Питання є актуальним не лише з точки зору особистих питань, але й в інтересах розвитку національної безпеки та безпечного глобального

розвитку, оскільки дискримінація членів спільноти LGBTQ + впливає на економічне та соціальне процвітання та тенденції міграції країн та регіонів у світі.

Ключові слова: : LGBTQ +, Rainbow Europe, Індекс щастя, бібліометричний аналіз, міграція, соціально-економічний розвиток.