

EU LGBTI survey II

A long way to go for LGBTI equality

Country data – France



Survey in a nutshell

- The online survey draws on 140,000 responses from across 30 countries – the then 28 EU Member States (including the United Kingdom), Serbia and North Macedonia.
- The results from the survey present the largest international LGBTI survey of its kind.
- In-depth detailed results for France and other countries can be found in FRA's [online data visualisation tool](#).
- See our [methodology Q&A](#) for more about how FRA did the survey. Results based on a small number of responses are statistically less reliable. Thus, results based on 20 to 49 unweighted observations in a group total or based on cells with fewer than 20 unweighted observations are noted in parentheses. Results based on fewer than 20 unweighted observations in a group total are not published.
- Follow #LGBTIsurvey across social media
- Respondents' quotes from France also included.

Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is **above** the EU-28 average
- ↓ Shows that the result in the country is **below** the EU-28 average
- Shows that the result in the country is **the same or at similar** levels (+/-5%) with the EU-28 average
- No Member State breakdown

Openness about being LGBTI

"The insistent looks when I walk hand in hand with a girl on the street are recurrent. It scares me so I abstain." (France, Lesbian woman, 18)

- ↑ 72% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in France. For the EU-28, it is 61%.

↑ 40% in France avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

↑ 53% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTI in France. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

Discrimination

→ 21% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in France. For the EU-28, it is 21%.

→ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in France in 2019 42% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-28, it was 42%.

Harassment & violence

"Living as a trans woman is a lot of problems, dangers, violence, misunderstanding, harassment, threats, rape. But I never had a choice, it's suicide or all these problems."
(France, Trans woman, 22)

→ 39% in France say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.

○ 1 in 5 trans and intersex people were physically or sexually attacked in the five years before the survey, double that of other LGBTI groups.

→ 14% in France had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

→ 15% went to the police in France to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.

→ 14% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in France. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

Intolerance and prejudice

"Unfortunately, I cannot fully live my love with my husband for fear of verbal or physical aggression ... I wish I could live my love like everyone else." (France, Gay man, 27)

"My life as a bisexual is simple: it does not exist. It is incredibly difficult to live a sexuality different from the norm." (France, Bisexual man, 32)

↓ 23% in France say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.

↑ 54% in France say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.

→ 32% in France believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

Schooling

*"Younger children should be educated to LGBTI + issues. Ignorance is the problem."
(France, Trans woman, 22)*

"School bullying in France almost led me to suicide. I was in long-term depression with hospitalization. No reaction from staff members or faculty." (France, Gay man, 24)

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ↓ 20% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in France say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.
- 50% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in France say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTI person. This was 48% in the EU-28.
- ↑ 66% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in France say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- 32% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in France say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28 this was 33%.