

EU LGBTIQ survey III

LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



EU LGBTIQ SURVEY

Country Data - Denmark

- The online survey draws on 100,577 responses from across 30 countries – the 27 EU Member States, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia.
- 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 #LGBTIQsurvey across FRA’s social media channels.
- Respondents’ quotes from Denmark are also included.

Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is above the EU-27 average
- ↓ Shows that the result in the country is below the EU-27 average
- Shows that the result in the country is the same or at similar levels with the EU-27 average

- **Openness about being LGBTIQ**

“The constant fear of rejection of friends/family based on my gender/sexuality is pervasive in my everyday life,” Denmark, bisexual non-binary, 21.

↓ 31% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Denmark. For the EU-27 it is 53%

↓ 14% in Denmark avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↑ 71% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Denmark. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

↓ 13% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Denmark. For the EU-27 it is 19%.

↓ Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Denmark in 2023 29% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-27 it was 37%.

- **Violence and harassment**

“The young male police officer who received my assault/hate crime report was unpleasant, he got angry with me because I had difficulty answering questions accurately, his temper made me feel upset and unsafe. [...]there are unreported cases because victims do not report due to insensitive police officers,” Denmark, Gay man, 45.

→ 10% of all respondents in Denmark had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 3% of respondents in Denmark had been attacked in the 12 months before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

↓ 47% in Denmark say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

- **Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination**

↑ 17% went to the police in Denmark to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

→ 9% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Denmark. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

“I have been subjected to conversion therapy by church people. The churches’ social control and conversion therapy have traumatised and destroyed LGBTIQ people for years, and unfortunately this destructive practice is still taking place in today’s Denmark,” Denmark, Gay non-binary, 37.

↓ In Denmark 60% of all respondents say that during their time in school they suffered bullying, ridicule, teasing, insults or threats because they are LGBTIQ. For the EU-27 it is 67%, a steep increase compared to 2019 (43%).

↓ 22% of respondents in Denmark experienced a so-called ‘conversion’ practice in order to make them change their sexual orientation and/or gender identity. For the EU-27 it is 24%.

- **Intolerance and prejudice**

“I have been beaten up several times by the boys at school I went to when I was 16 and other humiliating things, without any intervention from the management other than a talk with the person concerned. But in the last few years, I think it has become safer to be who you are and that we are protected in Denmark,” Denmark, Lesbian woman, 33

↓ 26% in Denmark say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

↓ 32% in Denmark say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↑ 53% in Denmark believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

→ 18% of LGBTIQ respondents in Denmark felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

→ 11% of LGBTIQ respondents in Denmark thought often or always of committing suicide in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.

- **Schooling**

“At my school there was positive publicity about LGBT. Most of this publicity was thanks to me, as I helped start a group for LGBT students,” Denmark, Lesbian woman, 25.

↓ 28% of LGBTIQ students in Denmark say were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27

↑ 41% of LGBTIQ students in Denmark say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTIQ person. This was 32% in the EU-27.

↓ 51% of LGBTIQ respondents in Denmark say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%