

# EU LGBTIQ survey III

## LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



### Country Data - France

EU LGBTIQ SURVEY

- 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 France 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**

*“I just wish there was no opportunity, no risk that through remarks, looks, behaviours, I would be made to feel abnormal,”* France, bisexual woman, 47.

↑ 60% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in France. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

↑ 34% in France avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↑ 57% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in France. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- **Discrimination**

→ 18% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in France. 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 France in 2023 34% 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**

*"I suffered multiple verbal attacks and threats in public transport before going out in the evening (just because I wore a little make-up for example)," France, gay man, 32.*

→ 16% of all respondents in France had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.

→ 6% of respondents in France had been attacked in the 12 months before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.

→ 56% in France say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

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

→ 14% went to the police in France to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.

→ 15% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in France. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and Conversion abuse or humiliation**

→ In France 71% 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%).

↓ 18% of respondents in France 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**

*"It's hard to build yourself when you can't do what you love, without even talking about sexuality. I hadn't yet fully understood who I was and why I was finger-pointed. And took it as pain. Far too many LGBT youth resort to suicide to escape all this. Let's help them!," France, gay man, 35.*

↑ 71% in France say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.

→ 56% in France say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.

↓ 20% in France believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

*"I had to go in emergency care [with pain and bleeding] for a doctor and they booked me an appointment 2 months later. I am so disappointed," France, lesbian woman, 21.*

→ 17% of LGBTIQ respondents in France felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.

→ 9% of LGBTIQ respondents in France thought often or always of committing suicide in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.

- **Schooling**

*“We feel that the fight is not over and that we need more support and regulations/laws to live more securely without fear,”* France, pansexual woman, 18.

↓ 41% of LGBTIQ students in France say were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27.

↑ 37% of LGBTIQ students in France 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.

↑ 70% of LGBTIQ respondents in France say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.