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 Germany 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 have the feeling I will never be able to live my life and be fully myself because of my family and thus I view my life as wasted,” Germany, Bisexual non-binary, 25.

↓ 40% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Germany. For the EU-27 it is 53%.

↓ 21% in Germany avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted. For the EU-27 it is 29%.

↑ 60% are now fairly or very open about being LGBTIQ in Germany. For the EU-27 it is 51%.

- Discrimination

“Avoiding holding hands or showing physical compassion towards my partner makes me sad and anxious. It’s like being forced to hide your true identity, your true self,” Germany, Gay man, 23.

→ 19% felt discriminated against at work or looking for work in the year before the survey in Germany. 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 Germany in 2023 38% 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**

- 16% of all respondents in Germany had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-27 is 13%.
- 6% of respondents in Germany had been attacked in the 12 months before the survey. The EU-27 is 5%.
- 57% in Germany say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-27 is 54%.

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

“A big problem for me is that everyone is aware that the police have little interest in the concerns of queers and LGBTIQ people. I, and no one I know personally, can imagine going to the police after an attack,” Germany, Bisexual woman, 21.

- 10% went to the police in Germany to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 11% across the EU-27.
- 8% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Germany. For the EU-27 it is 11%.

- **Bullying and conversion abuse or humiliation**

- In Germany 70% 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%).
- 28% of respondents in Germany 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**

“Threats are being made openly again, even outside of social media. Politicians use anti-LGBTQ positions to shout populist narratives to the world,” Germany, Gay man, 52.

- 65% in Germany say that violence against LGBTIQ people has increased. This is 59% for the EU-27.
- 55% in Germany say that LGBTIQ prejudice and intolerance has risen in their country in the last five years. It is 53% across the EU-27.
- 38% in Germany believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people. For the EU-27 it is 26%.

- **Health**

- 16% of LGBTIQ respondents in Germany felt discriminated against in healthcare in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 14%.
- 11% of LGBTIQ respondents in Germany thought often or always of committing suicide in the year before the survey. For the EU this is 12%.
Schooling

“I notice an overly heteronormative attitude at my son’s primary school, including among the teaching staff, and a lot of homophobic remarks from some of his classmates,” Germany, Bisexual woman, 53.

→ 52% of LGBTIQ students in Germany say were hiding being LGBTIQ at school. This was 49% in the EU-27.

→ 28% of LGBTIQ students in Germany 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.

→ 66% of LGBTIQ respondents in Germany say their school education never addressed LGBTIQ issues. In the EU-27 this was 62%.