

# EU LGBTIQ survey III

## LGBTIQ Equality at a Crossroads: Progress and Challenges



### Country Data - Germany

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 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%.