

LGBTIQ equality at a crossroads: progress and challenges

Sciences Po

1 June 2026, Paris

EU LGBTIQ SURVEY III 2023

Open online survey

Data collection: June 15 – August 24, 2023

Achieved sample: 100,577 respondents who self-identify as:

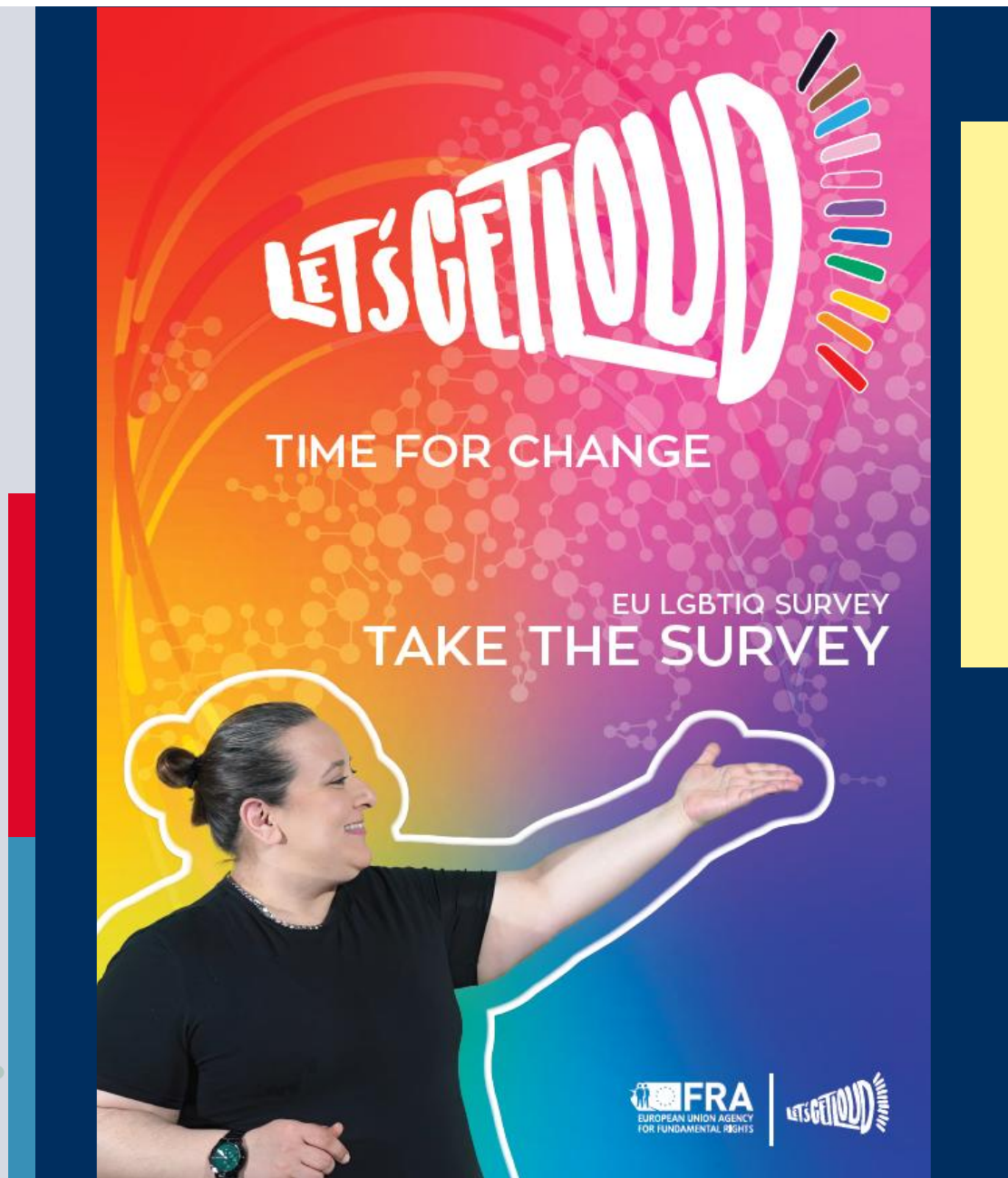
- lesbian
- gay
- bisexual
- pansexual, asexual or other sexual orientation
- trans women and trans men
- non-binary & gender diverse people
- intersex or queer,

Aged 15 and over, and

Live in EU-27, Albania, North Macedonia and Serbia

Questionnaire with 124 questions in 31 languages

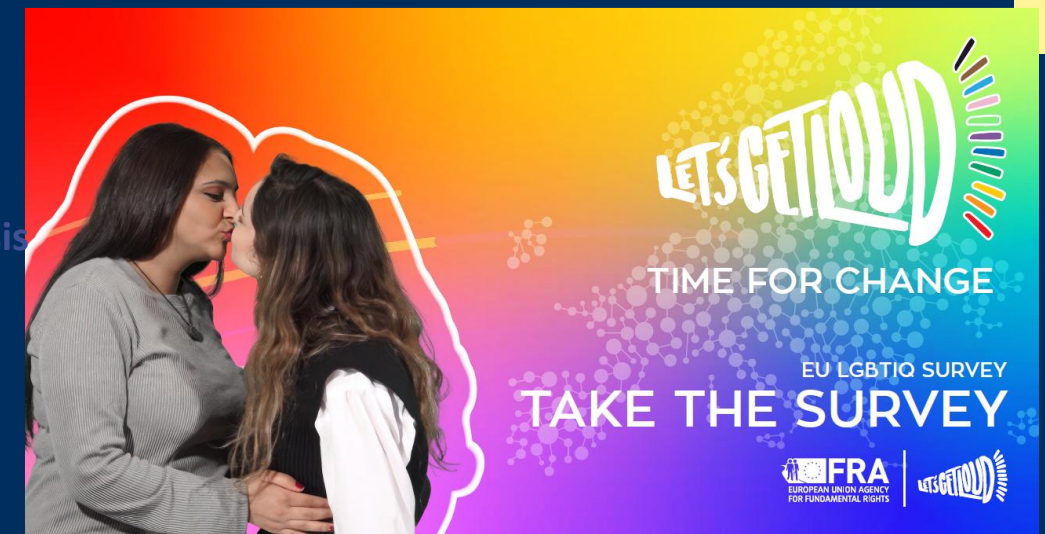
- Albanian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Luxembourgish, Macedonian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Serbian (in both Latin and Cyrillic alphabet), Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish (Castilian), Swedish, Turkish, Ukrainian
- Collected also more than 27 thousands personal stories



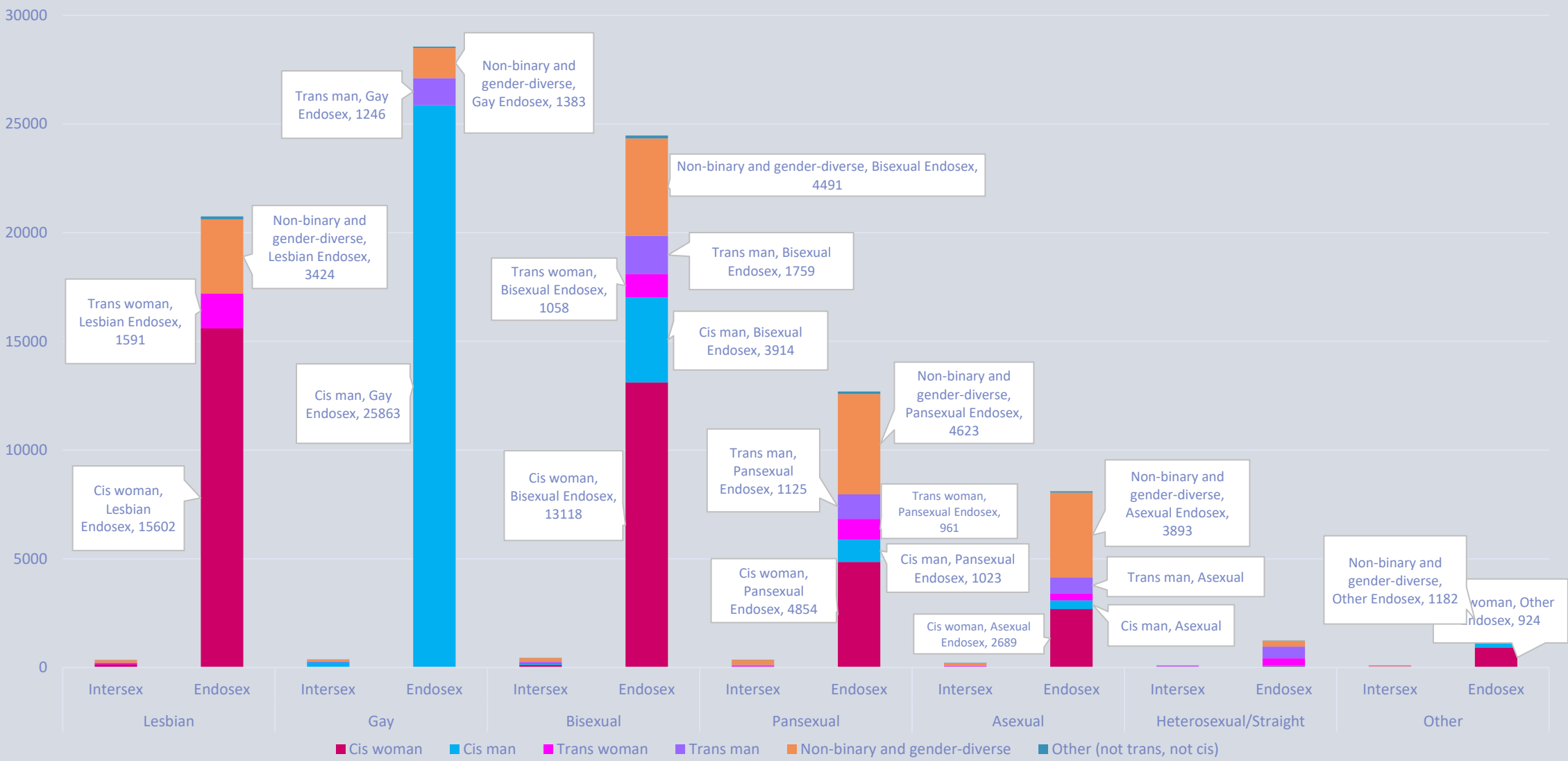
The EU LGBTIQ Survey themes

Asks questions about life experiences of LGBTIQ people (in bold new questions):

- Discrimination
- Violence and harassment
- Victim support and reporting
- Safety and societal participation
- Workplace and education experiences
- Homelessness
- Freedom of movement
- Self-perceived health
- Life satisfaction
- **'Conversion' practices**
- **Online hatred**
- **Cancer diagnosis, treatment and prevention, HIV prevention and diagnosis**
- **Mental health and suicidal feelings**
- **Rainbow families and parenthood**
- **Police complaint handling and victim support**
- Multiple and intersecting identities breakdowns and experiences
- Perceived trends and government responses to intolerance and violence

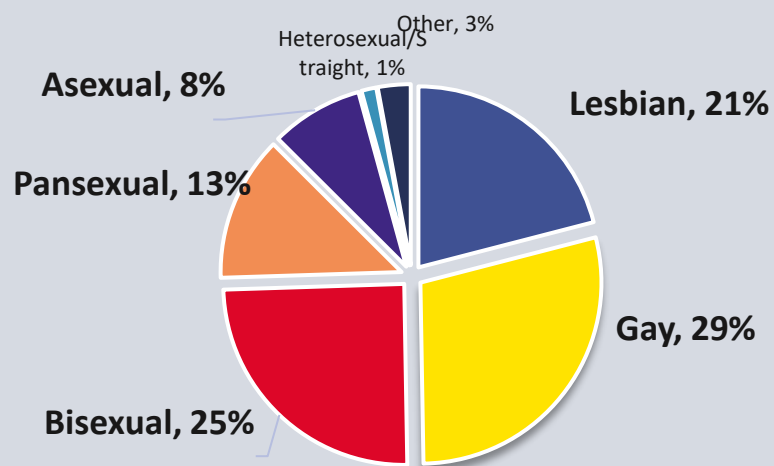


Who are the respondents? The universe of SO-GIE-SC



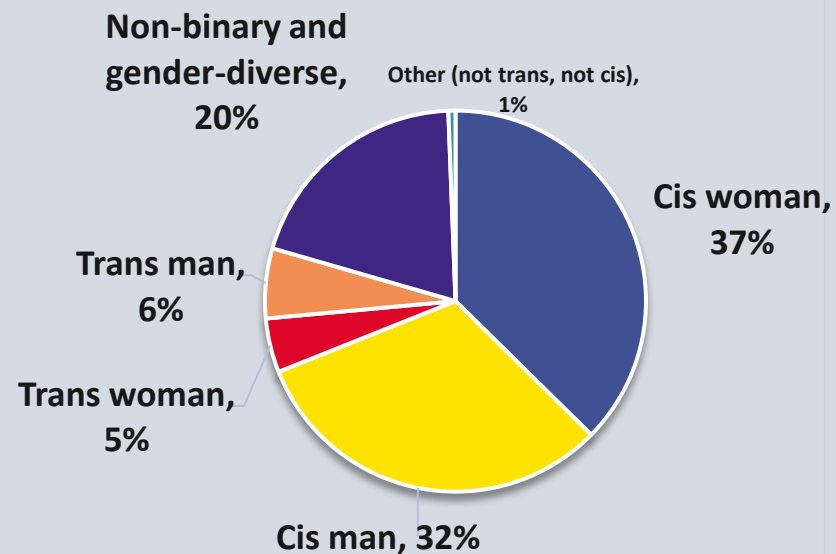
LGBTIQ Survey respondents by SO-GIE-SC

LGBTIQ Survey (2023) respondents by Sexual Orientation



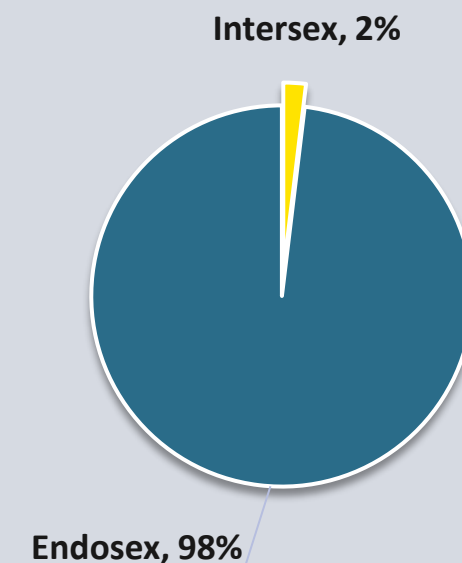
- Lesbian
- Gay
- Bisexual
- Pansexual
- Asexual
- Heterosexual/Straight
- Other

LGBTIQ Survey (2023) respondents by Gender Identity



- Cis woman
- Cis man
- Trans woman
- Trans man
- Non-binary and gender-diverse
- Other (not trans, not cis)

LGBTIQ Survey (2023) respondents by Sex Characteristics



- Intersex
- Endosex

EU LGBTIQ Survey III

About this survey

How to use the data explorer

Technical requirements

1. TOPIC

Discrimination

Discrimination

Violence and harassment

Living openly as LGBTIQ

Health and mental health

LGBTIQ-parented families and free movement

Education

Social attitudes and government response

Socio-demographics

Trans specific questions

Intersex specific questions

Sexual Orientation :

All

Lesbian

Gay

Bisexual

Pansexual

Asexual

Heterosexual/Straight

Other

Gender Expression :

All

Cisgender women

Cisgender men

Trans women

Trans men

Non-binary & gender-diverse

Other

Sex Characteristics :

All

Intersex

Endosex

4. SELECT SURVEY GROUP

Country survey group selection is available for the Country survey group detail, Country survey group comparison and Table charts.

5. SELECT CHART TYPE

Map

Bar chart

Country detail

Countries Comparison

Table



Key findings - openness & discrimination

- **Openness:** 52% of respondents are open about being LGBTI in 2023 compared to 46% in 2019.

 in 2023, open at school: 51%, at work: 68%

- **Fear:** 54% avoid holding hands in public with their same-sex partner compared to 61% in 2019.  61% and 72%

- **Discrimination:** 36% felt discriminated against in their everyday life in the year before the survey compared to 42% in 2019. Trans and intersex people are most affected (2023: 54% and 61%)

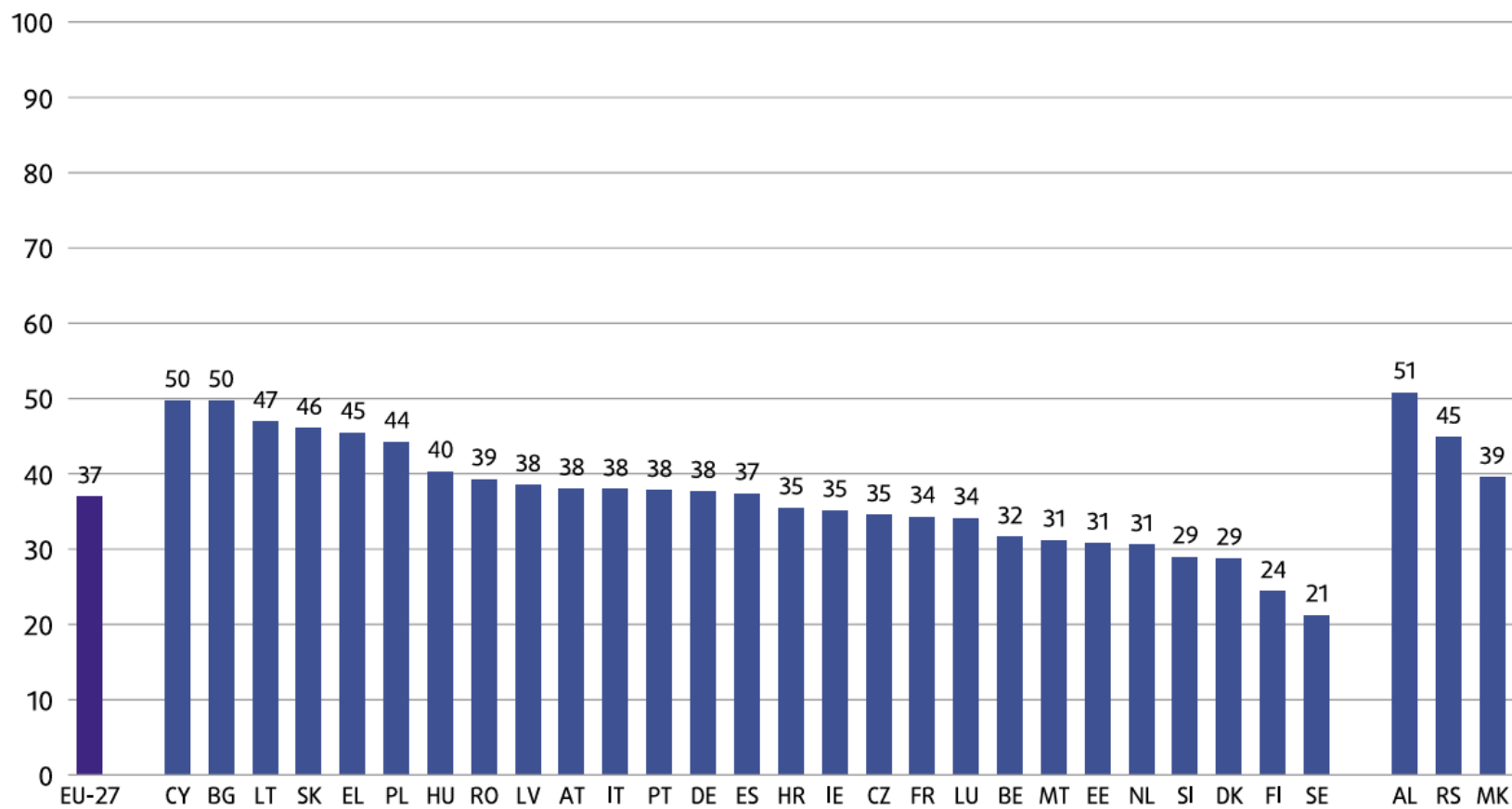
 34% and 42%

- **Reporting:** Only 8% of victims reported discrimination to an equality body or any other organisation compared to 9% in 2019.

 15% and 12%



FIGURE 3: DISCRIMINATION BECAUSE OF BEING LGBTIQ IN THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, BY COUNTRY (%)



Source: FRA, EU LGBTIQ Survey III (2023).

▲ Notes:

Results for all respondents who had engaged in activities in the areas of life asked about in the survey in the 12 months before the survey in all 30 countries (n = 93 654) and in the EU-27 for the average (n = 91 577); weighted results, sorted by the 12-month rate.

Response to the question ‘In the past 12 months have you personally felt discriminated against because of being [LGBTIQ] in any of the following situations? A. When looking for a job; B. At work; C. When looking for a house or apartment to rent or buy (by people working in a public or private housing agency, by a landlord); D. By healthcare or social services personnel (e.g. a receptionist, nurse or doctor, a social worker); E. By school/university personnel. This could have happened to you as a student or as a parent; F. At a café, restaurant, bar or nightclub; G. At a shop; H. When showing your ID or any official document that identifies your sex.’

Note the EU-27 average given here is slightly different to the figure above (Figure 1a) where the 2019 and 2023 surveys are compared. This results from the different sample make-up of the two surveys. See section ‘Comparing results of the survey waves’.

ATION BECAUSE OF BEING LGBTIQ IN THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, BY S
ENTITY AND SEX CHARACTERISTICS AND SELECTED SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHAR.

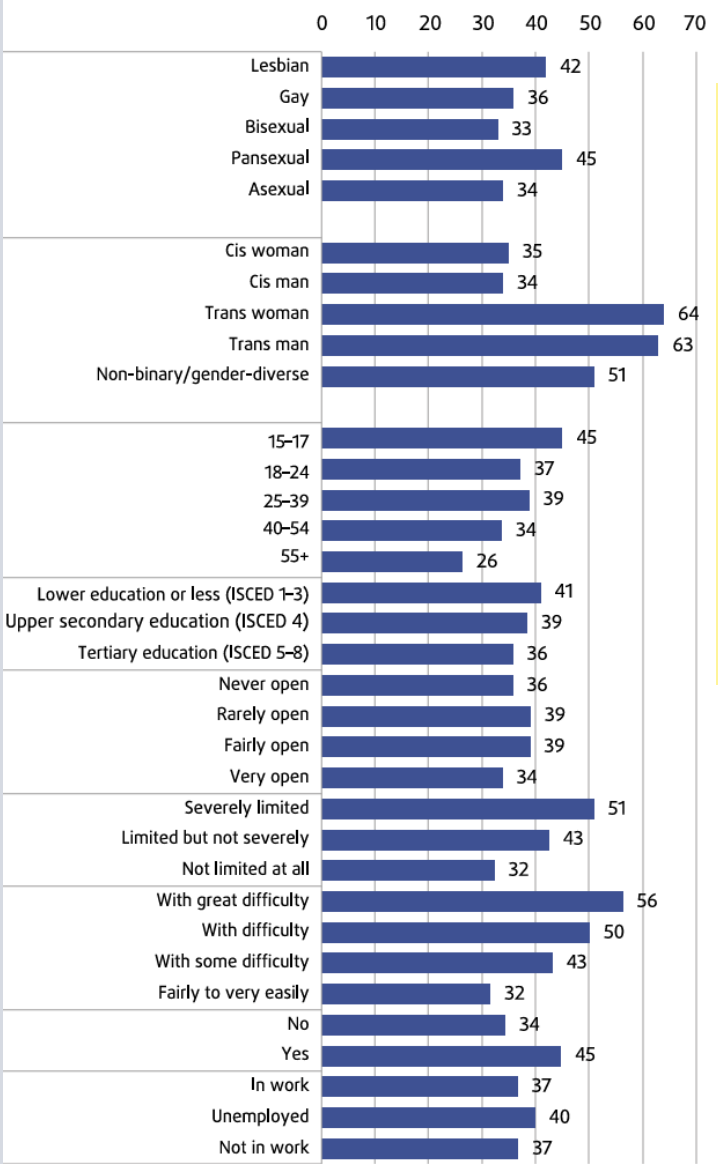
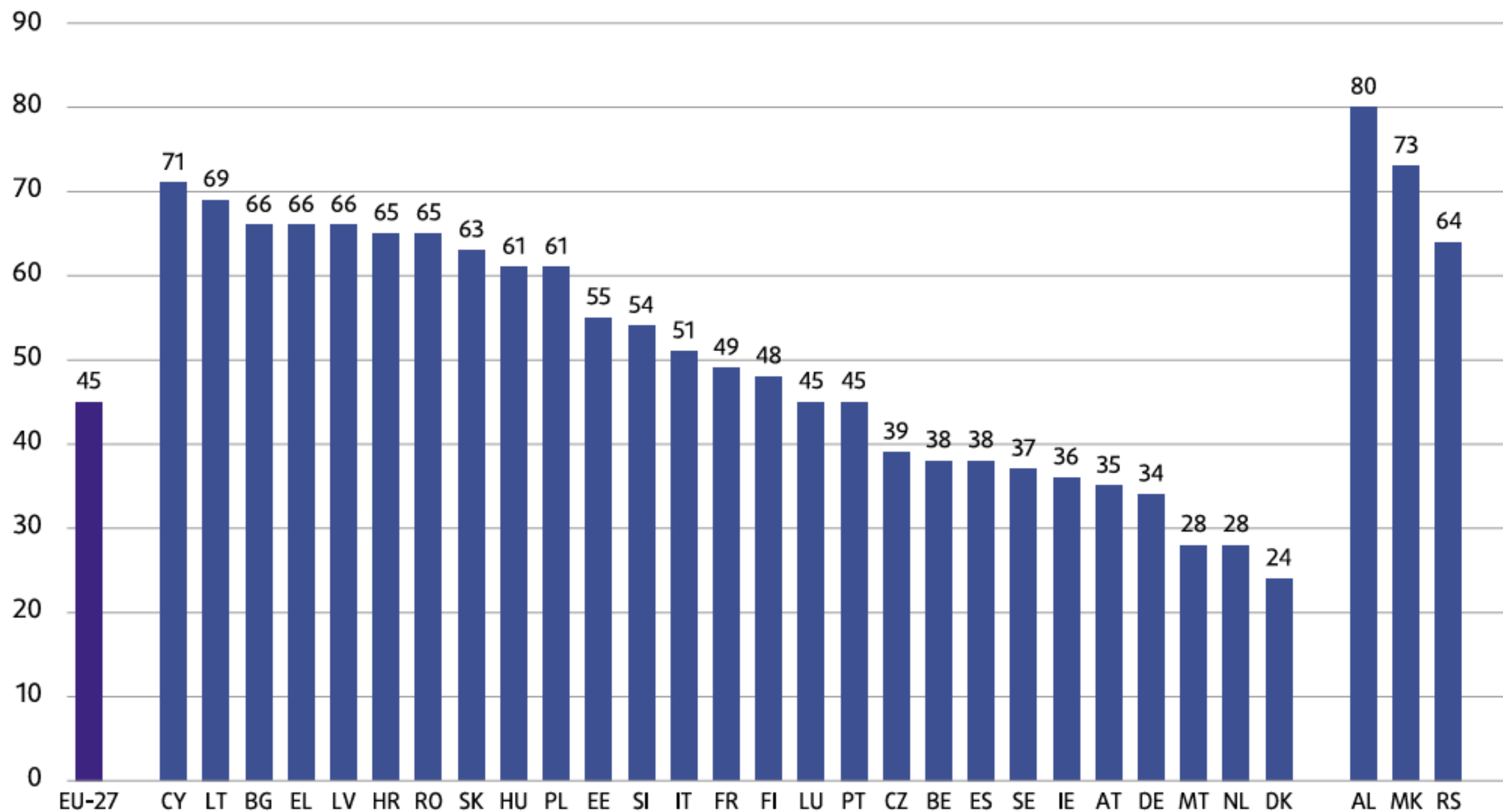


FIGURE 8: HIDE BEING LGBTIQ AT WORK 'OFTEN' OR 'ALWAYS', BY COUNTRY (%)



Key findings – violence & harassment

- **Violence:** 14% of LGBTIQ people had been physically or sexually attacked in the five years before the survey compared to 11% in 2019. Intersex people face most violence (34% vs 23% in 2019).

 16% and 14%

- **Reporting violence:** Only 18% of the victims reported it (20% in 2019) to the police or any organisation.

 18% and 23%

- **Harassment:** 55% experienced hate-motivated harassment in the year before the survey compared to 37% in 2019. Intersex and trans people are most affected.

 56% and 39%

Harassment
and violence
against LGBTIQ
people are
on the rise

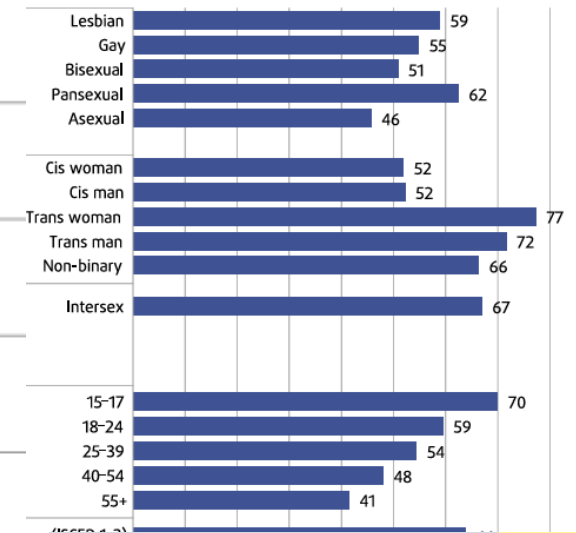
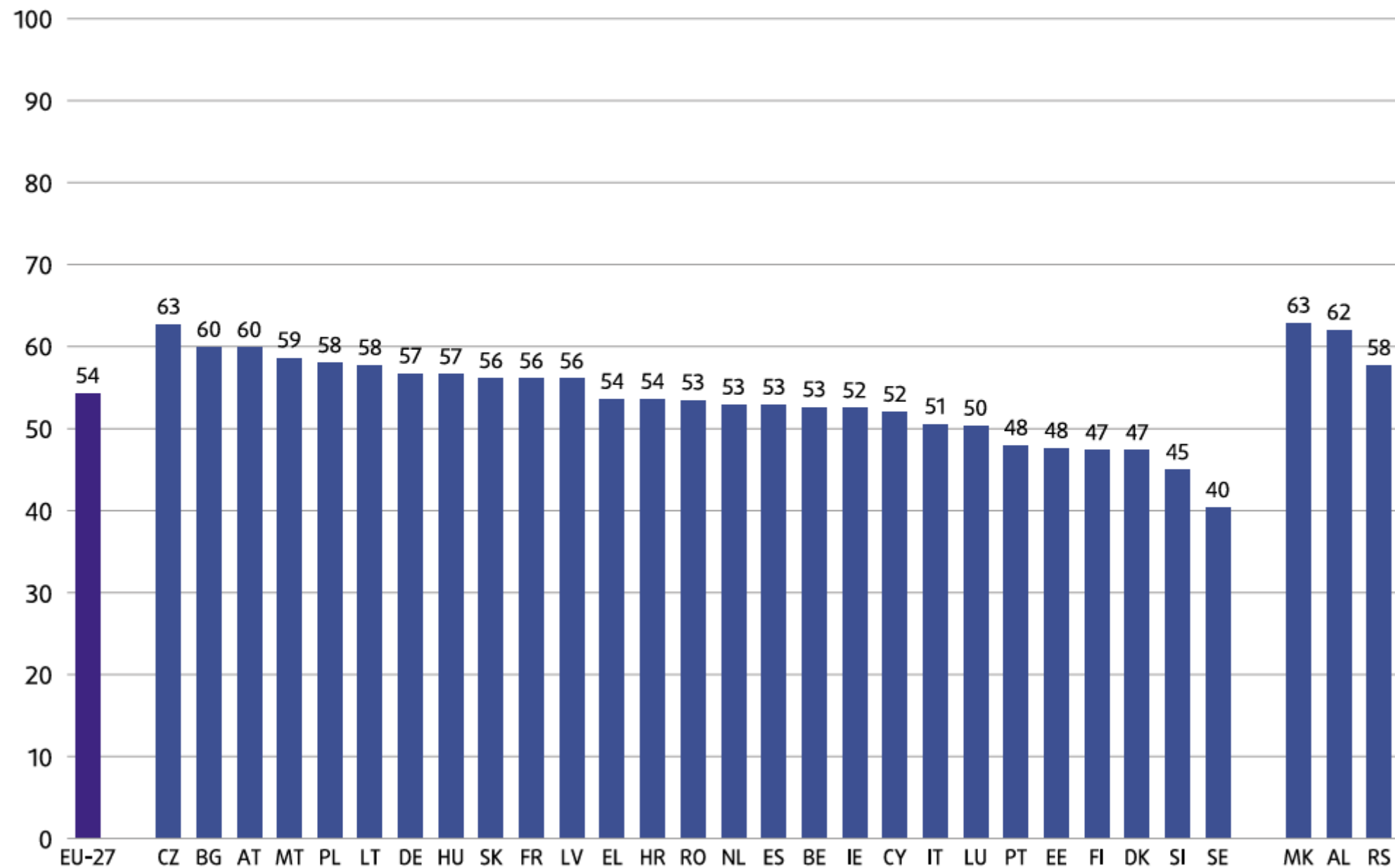


Experienced the following because of being LGBTIQ

	DISCRIMINATION In the year before the survey (%)	HARASSMENT In the year before the survey (%)	VIOLENCE In the 5 years before the survey (%)
Overall prevalence rate	36	55	14
Asylum seeker or refugee	54	66	33
A minority in terms of:			
Skin colour	43	60	19
Ethnicity or migrant background	43	61	17
Religion	47	63	20



FIGURE 26: HATE-MOTIVATED HARASSMENT IN THE 12 MONTHS BEFORE THE SURVEY, BY COUNTRY (%)



Key findings – education & health

- **Education:** schools address LGBTIQ issues more often. 35% of 15–17-year-olds say that their school never addressed LGBTIQ issues compared to 47% in 2019.

 35% and 58%

- **Bullying:** 67% say they suffered bullying, insults and threats at school because they are LGBTIQ compared to 46% in 2019.

 71% and 44%

- **Mental health:** 37% of respondents considered suicide in the year before the survey. This proportion is much higher for pansexual people (59%), trans women (59%), trans men (60%) or non-binary and gender diverse people (55%).

 36%



Key findings – governments & inclusive societies

- **Satisfaction with governments:** 26% in 2023 believe their government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTIQ people compared to 30% in 2019. The greatest fall in trust is in Malta, Luxembourg and Ireland.

 20% and 32%

- **Inclusive societies:** LGBTIQ people and in particular intersex and trans respondents suffer disproportionately from homelessness compared to the general population. This is also true for LGBTIQ people with disabilities, in financial hardship or members of ethnic, racial or other minority groups.

“The only thing we want is a peaceful life, with the same rights and obligations as anyone else.”

— Gay man, 35,
Spain

Online hatred – themes and frequency

References to 'LGBTIQ propaganda' or 'gender ideology'

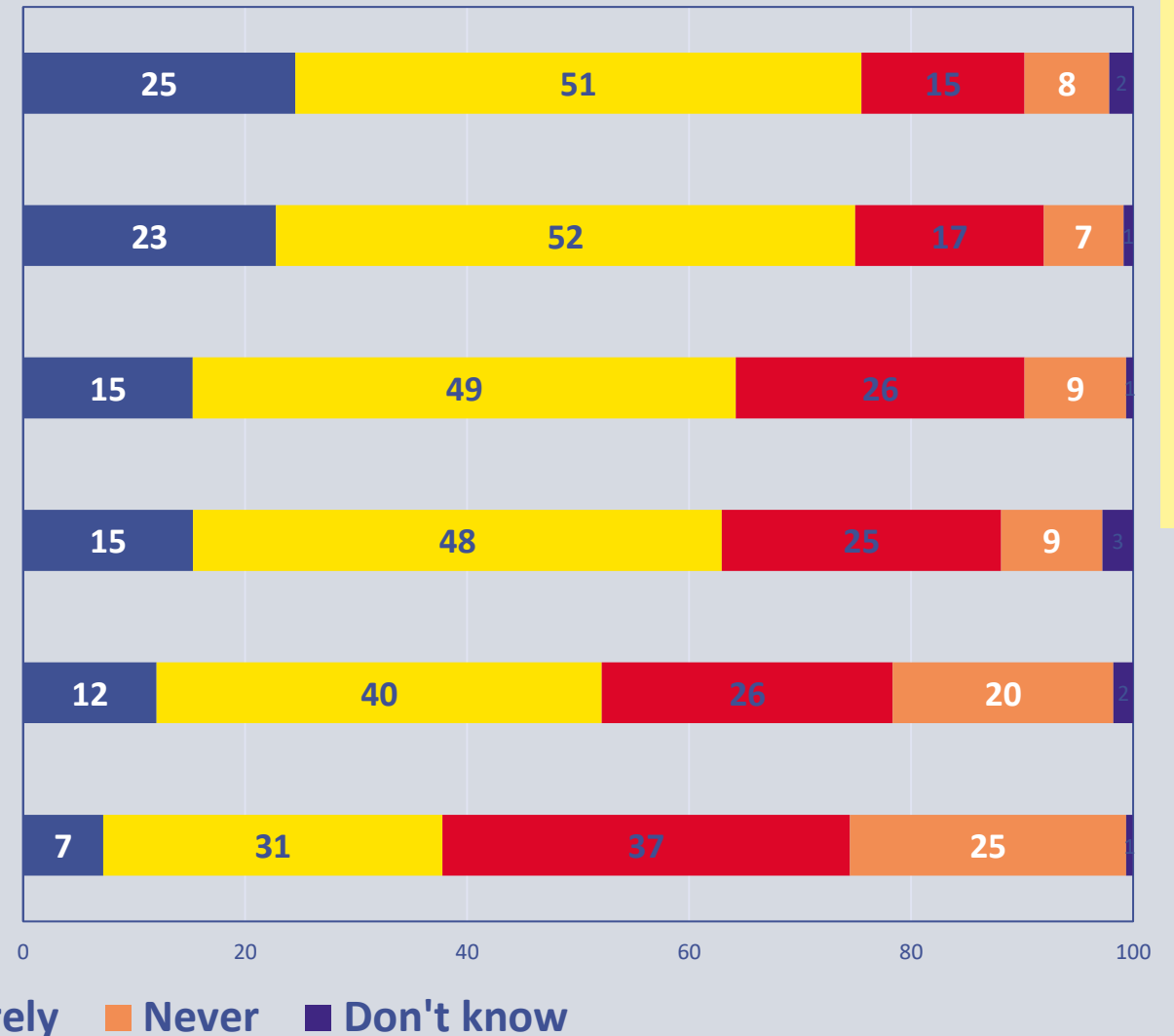
References to LGBTIQ people posing a threat to 'traditional values'

Considering LGBTIQ people to be 'unnatural' or mentally ill

Other forms of hatred against LGBTIQ people

References to LGBTIQ people posing a sexual threat (e.g. in the context of access to toilets or changing rooms)

Calls for violence against LGBTIQ people (e.g. threats of death, rape, beating, slapping)



How to advance LGBTIQ equality?

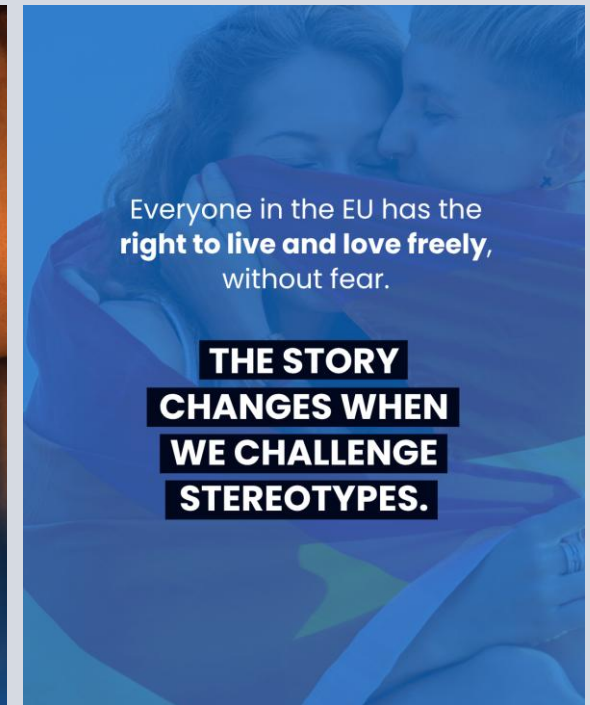
- **Discrimination:** tackle discrimination in all areas of life and empower and properly resource equality bodies so they can better support victims.
- **Hate crime:** enforce a culture of zero tolerance towards violence and harassment of LGBTIQ people.
- **Online hate:** tackle online hatred and disinformation campaigns against LGBTIQ people.
- **Education:** make schools safe and supportive learning environments for all children and tackle bullying.
- **Healthcare:** secure access to quality healthcare, including mental health support. End 'conversion' practices and non-vital medical interventions.

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What do you choose to see?

FRA social media campaign



[LinkedIn](#) | [Instagram](#) | [YouTube](#) | [BlueSky](#) | [Facebook](#) | [Threads](#)

Thank you!

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