In Germany no data are available on the prevalence and predictors of urogenital pain in men from representative population samples. Persons older than 14 years of age from a representative sample of the German population were examined by standardized questionnaires within a cross-sectional survey. Urogenital pain was assessed by the German version of the National Institutes of Health Chronic Prostatitis Symptoms Index (NIH-CPSI), depression by the patient health questionnaire PHQ-9 and health-related quality of life by the short form health survey SF-36. A total of 2,043 persons (66.5%) took part in the study and 960 men with a mean age of 47.2 years were analyzed. The 1-week prevalence of urogenital pain was 9.6% whereby 2.4% met the criteria of mild and 1.9% the criteria of severe prostatitis-like symptoms. The total pain score of the NIH-CPSI was predicted by old age, high income and high depression scores. Men with mild and severe prostatitis-like symptoms reported higher depression and lower health-related quality of life than men without prostatitis-like symptoms. Prostatitis-like symptoms are associated with depression and reduced health-related quality of life in the general population.