





Country data – Luxembourg

Survey in a nutshell

- The online survey draws on 140,000 responses from across 30 countries the then 28 EU Member States (including the United Kingdom), Serbia and North Macedonia.
- The results from the survey present the largest international LGBTI survey of its kind.
- In-depth detailed results for Luxembourg and other countries can be found in FRA's online data visualisation tool.
- 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 #LGBTIsurvey across social media
- Respondents' quotes from Luxembourg also included.

Symbols

- ↑ Shows that the result in the country is **above** the EU-28 average
- ▶ Shows that the result in the country is **below** the EU-28 average
- → Shows that the result in the country is **the same or at similar** levels (+-5%) with the EU-28 average
- No Member State breakdown

Openness about being LGBTI

- 40% avoid often or always holding hands with their same-sex partner in Luxembourg. For the EU-28, it is 61%.
- ◆ 19% in Luxembourg avoid often or always certain locations for fear of being assaulted.

 For the EU-28, it is 33%.



↑ 56% are now often or always open about being LGBT in Luxembourg. For the EU-28, it is 47%.

Discrimination

- **↓** 12% felt discriminated against at work in the year before the survey in Luxembourg. For the EU-28, it is 21%.
- Discrimination affects many areas of life, such as going to a café, restaurant, and hospital or to a shop. Overall, in Luxembourg in 2019 40% felt discriminated against in at least one area of life in the year before the survey. For the EU-28, it was 42%.

Harassment & violence

- → 37% in Luxembourg say they were harassed the year before the survey. The EU-28 is 38%.
- 1 in 5 trans and intersex people were physically or sexually attacked in the five years before the survey, double that of other LGBTI groups.
- → 10% in Luxembourg had been attacked in the 5 years before the survey. The EU-28 is 11%.

Reporting of hate-motivated violence and discrimination

- 2% went to the police in Luxembourg to report physical or sexual attacks. It is 14% across the EU-28.
- ↑ 19% reported their discrimination experiences to an equality body or another organisation in Luxembourg. For the EU-28, it is 11%.

Intolerance and prejudice

- ↑ 51% in Luxembourg say that LGBTI prejudice and intolerance has dropped in their country in the last five years. It is 40% across the EU-28.
- **Ψ** 10% in Luxembourg say that prejudice and intolerance have risen. This is 36% for the EU-28.
- 75% in Luxembourg believe their national government effectively combats prejudice and intolerance against LGBTI people. For the EU-28, it is 33%.

Schooling

- Among young people (18-24), less people (41%) hide being LGBT at school. In 2012, it was 47%.
- ▶ 11% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Luxembourg say were hiding being LGBTI at school. This was 30% in the EU-28.



- ↑ 58% of LGBTI students (15-17 years old) in Luxembourg say that in school someone often or always supported, defended or protected their rights as an LGBTI person. This was 48% in the EU-28.
- ↑ 68% of LGBTI teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Luxembourg say their peers or teachers have often or always supported LGBTI people. In the EU-28, this was 60%.
- → 35% of LGBTI of teenager respondents (15-17 years old) in Luxembourg say their school education at some point addressed LGBTI issues positively or in a balanced way. In the EU-28, this was 33%.

Selected quotes from LGBTI Survey II respondents

"I personally have long had the desire to have children somewhere. That I am gay should not stand in the way. But outside adoption remains little to be desired." (Luxembourg, Gay man, 19)