

## BUILDRES Project

Project number: 2024-2-CY01-KA220-YOU-000295718

### EU COUNTRIES DESK RESEARCH

Partner organisation: Timis County Youth Foundation (FITT)

Research on: Luxembourg

#### Country overview, healthcare services and financial & social benefits

The family and social structure of Luxembourg, which has a population of approximately 680,453 people as of 2025<sup>1</sup>, reflects significant changes in how individuals choose to live and raise children, even as the country maintains low mortality rates, with infant deaths at 2.8 per 1,000 live births and deaths under age 5 at 3.6 per 1,000 live births, alongside a total fertility rate of 1.4 live births per woman. The majority of households, accounting for 63.1%, are based on couples, regardless of whether they are married, in a registered partnership, or cohabiting.

Data from 2021<sup>2</sup> show a rapid decline in marriage among those aged 30 to 34, where only 56.1% of couples were married, a drop from 75.1% in 2011, indicating a growing preference for registered partnerships and cohabitation. This trend contrasts with individuals over 60, where over 90% of couples remain married. Moreover, individuals are generally forming couples later in life, reflected by a decline of nearly 5 points in the percentage of people living as a couple in the 25 to 34 age group – a delay of nearly one year in couple formation.

Within these household structures, the most substantial growth between 2011 and 2021 was seen in childless couples, whose share increased by 2.1 percentage points, largely attributed to increased longevity and a later onset of widowhood. Simultaneously, single-parent families, formed by isolated mothers or fathers, saw a rise of 1.9 percentage points. The peak for the number of children in a household occurs between the ages of 40 and 44, corresponding to the period when the youngest children are born while older children are still living at home. When considering parenthood and legal status, married couples, on average, have the highest number of children compared to cohabiting couples, with those in registered partnerships falling in between. Furthermore, migration plays a role in household composition; households where the reference person was born abroad are more likely to be couples with children (51.2%), compared to native households, which are more often couples without children or single mothers (43.0% are couples with children).

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.worldometers.info/demographics/luxembourg-demographics/>

<sup>2</sup> <https://statistiques.public.lu/en/recensement/menages-et-types-de-familles.html>



To qualify for maternity leave<sup>3</sup>, pregnant women must submit a medical certificate to the National Health Fund (CNS) and their employer within the last 12 weeks of pregnancy. Maternity leave continues for 12 weeks after the actual date of delivery, and during this time, working women (employees, apprentices, or self-employed) are entitled to financial maternity benefits, which are paid by the CNS rather than the employer. These benefits must be at least the social minimum wage but cannot exceed five times that amount.

Fathers, or co-parents, are also entitled to a minimum of 10 days of extraordinary leave for the birth of a child. At the conclusion of the maternity leave period, both parents are entitled to parental leave.

This parental leave can be taken as either the first parental leave, immediately following maternity or adoption leave, or as the second parental leave, which must be taken before the child's sixth birthday, or twelfth birthday for adopted children<sup>4</sup>. The allowance for this parental leave is paid by the Children's Future Fund (CAE). This leave offers significant flexibility, allowing for full-time periods of four or six months, half-time leave of eight or twelve months, or even split leave, such as four one-month periods spread over twenty months, depending on the parent's work hours and subject to the employer's approval.

Additionally, the system provides substantial workplace protection: pregnant women are not required to inform a prospective employer of their pregnancy during a job interview, and a mother who chooses not to return to work at the end of her maternity leave to care for her child can resign without giving notice or incurring a termination fee. However, she retains priority for re-employment for a period of one year, along with all the benefits she held before leaving.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/travail/conges-jours-feries/situation-personnelle/conge-maternite.html>

<sup>4</sup> <https://guichet.public.lu/en/citoyens/travail/conges-jours-feries/situation-personnelle/conge-parental.html>

<b>Name of the organisation</b>	<b>La Fondation Maison de la Porte Ouverte (FMPO)</b>
<b>Short Description (Around 300 characters)</b>	<p>Since 1971, the Maison de la Porte Ouverte Foundation has been serving people in distress, offering protection, support, and social, psychological, legal, and educational assistance. Their goal is to offer all these individuals "an open door", to listen to them, support them, and help them by seeking the best possible response to their identified needs, through reflection and collaboration with all those involved.</p> <p>Currently, the FMPO manages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Day and night shelters for children, adolescents, unaccompanied minors, young mothers, young couples, women in distress and victims of human trafficking;</li> <li>▪ A day care centre for teenagers;</li> <li>▪ A family support service;</li> <li>▪ Consultation centres for young mothers, parents and women in distress;</li> <li>▪ A support service for victims of human trafficking;</li> <li>▪ Two open-environment housing services for young adults, women and families;</li> <li>▪ A socio-therapeutic centre for children in severe academic distress;</li> <li>▪ and also offers professional training on the topics of domestic violence, early pregnancies and human trafficking.</li> </ul>
<b>Country</b>	Luxembourg
<b>Phone</b>	28 588 001
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://fmpo.lu/">https://fmpo.lu/</a>
<b>Address</b>	16, avenue Marie-Thérèse
<b>Name of the organisation</b>	<b>Femmes en détresse A.S.B.L.</b>
<b>Short Description (Around 300 characters)</b>	<p>The non-profit organisation WOMEN IN DISTRESS was created in June 1979 by a working group of the MLF (Women's Liberation Movement). Its aim was the creation, development and management of a shelter for women in distress and to offer women and their children effective protection against male violence.</p> <p>The association's stated commitment is to also contribute to "improving the lives of women, by helping them integrate into economic and social life, by guaranteeing them psychological, legal and social support, and by offering them specific training".</p>
<b>Country</b>	Luxembourg
<b>Mail</b>	<a href="mailto:organisation@fed.lu">organisation@fed.lu</a>
<b>Phone</b>	+352 40 73 35
<b>Website</b>	<a href="https://fed.lu/">https://fed.lu/</a>
<b>Address</b>	BP 1024, L-1010 Luxembourg
<b>Name of the organisation</b>	<b>Caisse pour l'avenir des enfants - CAE</b>
<b>Short Description (Around 300 characters)</b>	The Children's Future Fund (Caisse pour l'Avenir des Enfants - CAE - Zukunftskess), which is a public institution under the Ministry of

	<p>Family Affairs, Solidarity, Living Together and Reception of Refugees, grants the following benefits to parents/children:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• family allowance</li> <li>• back-to-school allowance</li> <li>• childbirth allowance</li> <li>• special supplementary allowance</li> <li>• parental leave</li> </ul>
Country	Luxembourg
Phone	(+352) 47 71 53-1
Website	<a href="https://cae.public.lu/en.html">https://cae.public.lu/en.html</a>
Address	BP394, L-2013 Luxembourg
Name of the organisation	<a href="#">Caisse Nationale de Santé</a> (CNS)
Short Description (Around 300 characters)	<p>The <a href="#">Caisse Nationale de Santé</a> (National Health Fund) – CNS is the central body that manages compulsory health insurance and healthcare reimbursements.</p> <p>There is no charge for your partner and children to join the health insurance scheme. They just need to be Luxembourg residents and not already personally affiliated.</p>
Country	Luxembourg
Phone	(+352) 27 57 - 1
Website	<a href="https://cns.public.lu/en/assure/droits-demarches/dossiers-thematiques/famille.html">https://cns.public.lu/en/assure/droits-demarches/dossiers-thematiques/famille.html</a>
Address	4, rue Mercier, L-2980 Luxembourg
Name of the program	Violence.lu
Short Description (Around 300 characters)	Violence.lu focuses on various forms of violence, including domestic, psychological, and sexual abuse. It is managed by the Ministry for Gender Equality and Diversity. It has its own hotline for domestic and gender-based violence.
Country	Luxembourg
Mail	<a href="mailto:info@helpline-violence.lu">info@helpline-violence.lu</a>
Phone	(+352) 247-85-821/831 or 20601060 (hotline)
Website	<a href="https://violence.lu/en/">https://violence.lu/en/</a>