



YouthPartnership

FACTSHEET ON SOCIAL INCLUSION/ EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES IN LUXEMBOURG



YouthPartnership
Council of Europe
European Commission



c/o Council of Europe :: Directorate of Youth and Sport :: F-67075 Strasbourg Cedex, France
Fax: (33) 3 88 412 778 :: E-mail: youth-partnership@coe.int :: www.youth-partnership.net

Table of contents

1) Risk of poverty	3
2) Social Subsistence/Protection	3
3) Equal opportunities	3
ANNEX 5	4
ANNEX 6	4

1) Risk of poverty

Sub-Categories	Sources	Year	Age Range	%
At risk of poverty by age (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006	Less than 18	20,0
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: work income	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		66,2
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Unemployment benefit	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		4,2
Distribution of cross income by main sources of income for poor households with children: Family allowance	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.158	2005		21,5
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		15,0
Distribution of children by the type of household (lone parent) and work type of adults of the household: in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		49,0
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both in full-time job	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		26,0
Distribution of children by the type of household (couple with children) and work type of adults of the household: both jobless	Children poverty and well-being in EU. Current status and way forward. EC.2008 p.166	2005		1,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Single parent with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		49,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household without dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		10,0
Risk of poverty rate by household type: Household with dependent children (cut-off point: 60% of median equivalised income after social transfers)	Eurostat	2006		17,0

2) Social Subsistence/Protection

A short description of country's social protection system and list of the benefits young people are entitled to	Annex 5
---	----------------

3) Equal opportunities

A description of the forms of inequality, which young people may confront in their home country (eg. gender, religion/belief, ethnic origin, disability, geographical location related inequality)	Annex 6
--	----------------

ANNEX 5

SOCIAL SUBSISTANCE/PROTECTION

Social protection in Luxembourg is primarily regulated under the general system, although special organizations are responsible for a certain of professions like farmers, manufactures and retailers (http://ec.europa.eu/employment-social/missoc/2007/self_employed-en.pdf). General System's organizations are ministry for social security, ministry for families & intergration and ministry of labour. The system in Luxembourg is principally based on the payment of contributions and a financial contribution from the state budget. The basis for the contributions is assessed by the professional income, where appropriate by the social security replacement benefits. (http://ec.europa.eu/employment-social/missoc/2007/self_employed-en.pdf.)

The Luxembourg social security system provides five different branches. These protection situations are:

1. protection sickness and maternity
2. accidents at work and occupational diseases
3. old age/invalidity and survivor
4. family responsibilities
5. unemployment

Family and maternity benefits included child benefit, childbirth benefit, education benefit, parental leave benefit, start-of-school-year benefit and now available since 1 January 2008 a tax incentive called 'le boni pour l'enfant'. The age limit for receiving family benefit is 27 year to people who are still in training or education. Sickness insurance includes sickness benefits and dependency insurance. Dependency insurance provide protection in the event of a 'risk life', by reimbursing fees paid for help provided to a dependent person living in their own home or in a care or nursing home. (<http://europa.eu.int/eures/main.jsp?catID=8972&acro=living&mode=text&recordL...>)

The funding of social security in Luxembourg per capita was highest among the other European Union countries in 2001. Luxembourg had the highest expenditure of 3400 PPS (Purchasing Power Standards), compared of the EU-average which is 1361 PPS. The unemployment of young people is also increased during the last few years. The unemployment rate was 4,1 %; aged 15-24 14,9 % in 2007 (http://ec.europa.eu/employment-social/missoc/2007/self_employed-en.pdf.)

Sources:

http://ec.europa.eu/employment-social/missoc/2007/self_employed-en.pdf
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/2007/02/2007_2_lu.en.pdf
http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/missoc/2007/organisation_en.pdf

ANNEX 6

EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

Governments are obligated to respect, protect and fulfill the "right to health" by taking positive actions that ensure access to high quality health services and by refraining from or preventing negative actions that interfere with health. Human Rights Watch is committed to researching and advocating on behalf of populations that are being denied their right to health. (<http://hrw.org>.)

Equality between Genders

There should be equality between genders; women, men and transgender people should not be treated unfairly. In Luxemburg employment rate of woman is 55 % and men 75 % aged 15-64. There is 7 % of 18-21 years women and 13 % of men educated lower than upper secondary school or no education at all. Moreover, the rate for the women at 22-24 years old is 12 % and for the men 22 %. (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-80-07-135/EN/KS-80-07-135-EN.PDF.)

Child's Rights and Welfare

The government of Luxemburg is strongly committed to children's rights and welfare. The law mandates school attendance from 4 through 15 years of age, and school attendance is universal through that age. Schooling is free throughout the secondary level, and the government provides some financial assistance for postsecondary education. Most students complete high school. The government provides free medical care, and boys and girls have the equal access. Child abuse occurs. The physicians' organizations estimate that approximately 200 cases of child abuse were reported during the last year, resulting in 60 children receiving medical treatment. The government's hotline for the distress young persons in receive 370 calls during the last year. (www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61661.htm.)

Freedom of Religion

The law provides for freedom of religion, and the government generally respected this right in practice. There is no state religion, but the government provided financial support to some churches. Specifically, it paid the salaries of Roman Catholic, some Protestant and Orthodox, Anglican, and Jewish clergy, and several local governments maintained sectarian religious facilities. 97 % of population is Roman Catholic. (www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61661.htm.)

Foreigners in Luxemburg

In the European Union Luxemburg is a real multinational country; there is foreigners 38 % of population. there is foreigners over 50 % of population in the City of Luxemburg. Luxemburg immigration rate per 1000 population is 34,7 and emigration rate 22,2 in 2007. (http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-08-081/EN/KS-SF-08-081-EN.PDF). The native and the in-native are living together solid, because of the employment situation is good and the native do not have to be affair of losing their jobs. In any other European Union countries there are not so many immigrant workers such Luxemburg has (64,5%). The immigrants usually work such professions, where is not so high requirements and which are not so attractive. (like cleaning and industry). (www.etat.lu/MSS/paramsoc.htm.)

Persons with disabilities

The law prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities in employment, education, access to health care, or in the provision of other state services, and the government effectively enforced these provisions. The law does not require accessibility for persons with disabilities, but the government paid subsidies to builders to construct "disabled-friendly" structures. Despite these government incentives, only a small proportion of buildings and public transportation vehicles have been modified to accommodate persons with disabilities. Aid for Handicapped Children, an NGO, is in charge of protecting the rights of persons with disabilities. (www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61661.htm.)

Sources:

www.jns.fi/equal/asset/fin/a1/a1lux.pdf
www.etat.lu/MSS/paramsoc.htm
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-80-07-135/EN/KS-80-07-135-EN.PDF
http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-08-081/EN/KS-SF-08-081-EN.PDF
www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2005/61661.htm
<http://hrw.org>