



The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 74.7 points out of 100, Luxembourg ranks 7th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 4.5 points above the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Luxembourg's overall score has increased by 13.5 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of power (+ 38.8 points). Since 2020, Luxembourg's score has increased by 1.2 points. This can be attributed to increases in the domains of power (+ 4.7) and work (+ 3.3). As a result, Luxembourg's ranking has risen by two places since 2020, moving up to the 7th place.

		Change since	
		2010	2020
SE	82.2	2.1	-1.7
NL	77.9	3.9	0.6
DK	77.8	2.6	0.0
ES	76.4	10.0	1.8
BE	76.0	6.7	1.8
FR	75.7	8.2	0.6
LU	74.7	13.5	1.2
FI	74.4	1.3	-1.0
IE	73.0	7.6	-1.3
AT	71.2	12.5	2.4
DE	70.8	8.2	2.1
EU	70.2	7.1	1.6
SI	69.4	6.7	1.9
IT	68.2	14.9	3.2
MT	67.8	13.4	2.2
PT	67.4	13.7	4.6
BG	65.1	10.1	4.4
LT	64.1	9.2	3.5
PL	61.9	6.4	4.2
LV	61.5	6.3	0.1
HR	60.7	8.4	0.0
CY	60.7	11.7	3.4
EE	60.2	6.8	-0.8
SK	59.2	6.2	3.2
EL	58.0	9.4	4.6
CZ	57.9	2.3	0.7
HU	57.3	4.9	3.1
RO	56.1	5.3	2.4

[1] The Gender Equality Index 2023 has been affected by certain changes in EU-wide surveys and through the use of the most up-to-date sources. For the first time, it benefits from EIGE's survey data on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities carried out across the EU in 2022, and from new data from the 2021 EWCTS survey (Eurofound). Regulation (EU) 2019/1700, which came into force from 1 January 2021, also introduced some changes into the EU-LFS. These methodological changes will affect nine indicators included in the domains of work, knowledge and time, together with their respective scores, as well as the overall Index and the analysis of intersecting inequalities using the respective indicators.

An analysis has been carried out of the possible impact that these changes may have had on the Index and on the interpretation of the corresponding time series. Despite the break in time series that the changes entail, the time series analysis can be considered adequate (see Index 2023 report).

Best performance

Luxembourg's highest ranking (1st among all Member States) is in the domain of money, in which it scores 93.9 points. Luxembourg's score in this domain has increased by 1.3 points since 2020, and the country's ranking has remained unchanged. Within this domain, Luxembourg also ranks 1st in the sub-domain of financial resources, in which it scores 98.0 points. Luxembourg's score for this sub-domain has remained unchanged since 2020, and the country has consistently ranked 1st in the EU since 2010.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities in Luxembourg are strongly pronounced in the domain of power. The country scores 64.4 points in this domain, ranking 10th in the EU. Since 2020, Luxembourg's score in this domain has increased by + 4.7 points. In the sub-domain of economic decision-making, the country ranks 12th, with a score of 57.8 points. Luxembourg also ranks 12th in the sub-domain of political decision-making, with a score of 60.9 points.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, Luxembourg's biggest improvement has been in the domain of work. In this domain, the country moved up the rankings from 7th place to 4th. Luxembourg's score for the domain of work is 79.6 points – an increase of 3.3 points since 2020. Improvement in Luxembourg's score for the sub-domain of segregation and quality of work (+ 4.2 points) has been the key driver of this change. Since 2020, Luxembourg has moved up the ranking from 8th to 4th in this sub-domain.

A step backwards

Since 2020, Luxembourg has experienced a setback in the domain of time, dropping from 8th to 18th position. The country scores 62.8 points in this domain, a decrease of 6.3 points since 2020. This drop in ranking can be attributed to a decrease in points in the sub-domain of social activities (– 14.6 points), in which Luxembourg dropped 13 places to the 23rd place.

Convergence

Upward convergence in gender equality describes increasing equality between women and men in the EU, accompanied by a decline in variations between Member States. This means that countries with lower levels of gender equality are catching up with those with the highest levels, thereby reducing disparities across the EU. Analysis of convergence patterns in the Gender Equality Index shows that disparities between Member States decreased over the period 2010–2021, and that **EU countries continue their trend of upward convergence.**

Looking more closely at the performance of each Member State, patterns can be identified that reflect a relative improvement or slipping back in the Gender Equality Index score of each Member State in relation to the EU average.

Luxembourg is **outperforming** other Member States. Its Gender Equality Index score is above the EU average, and has grown at a faster rate. The gap between the country and the EU average has widened over time.

Explore Luxembourg's Index results

	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020
Index	61.2	65.9	69.0	69.2	70.3	72.4	73.5	74.7	13.5	1.2
Work	70.9	72.5	74.0	74.1	75.2	76.3	76.3	79.6	8.7	3.3
Participation	74.8	77.7	81.3	82.4	83.5	83.3	84.7	87.0	12.2	2.3
Segregation and quality of work	67.3	67.7	67.4	66.7	67.6	69.8	68.7	72.9	5.6	4.2
Money	91.8	92.1	94.4	91.8	90.0	92.4	92.6	93.9	2.1	1.3
Financial resources	91.2	91.6	97.0	96.8	97.3	98.0	98.0	98.0	6.8	0.0
Economic situation	92.5	92.7	92.0	87.2	83.2	87.2	87.5	90.1	-2.4	2.6
Knowledge	66.3	68.7	69.4	69.5	70.0	70.8	68.9	70.3	4.0	1.4
Attainment and participation	74.8	78.6	84.1	84.5	85.9	88.7	86.1	91.0	16.2	4.9
Segregation	58.7	60.1	57.2	57.1	57.1	56.5	55.2	54.3	-4.4	-0.9
Time	70.2	71.5	69.1	69.1	69.1	69.1	69.1	62.8	-7.4	-6.3
Care activities	72.1	74.8	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	79.4	86.4	14.3	7.0
Social activities	68.3	68.3	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	60.2	45.6	-22.7	-14.6
Power	25.6	34.9	43.5	44.8	48.4	53.4	59.7	64.4	38.8	4.7
Political	45.3	47.6	51.1	48.9	51.5	54.6	57.7	60.9	15.6	3.2
Economic	5.2	12.5	23.5	28.2	32.1	37.5	47.3	57.8	52.6	10.5
Social	71.5	71.2	68.2	65.2	68.6	74.2	77.9	75.9	4.4	-2.0
Health	89.8	90.0	89.0	89.6	89.5	89.9	90.4	90.4	0.6	0.0
Status	93.8	94.4	92.0	91.9	91.5	93.0	93.7	94.0	0.2	0.3
Behaviour	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	79.1	79.1	0.6	0.0
Access	98.3	98.4	97.7	99.7	99.7	99.7	99.6	99.3	1.0	-0.3

Explore Luxembourg's performance by indicator

		Luxembourg		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	51	64	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	33	37	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	28	11	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	32	38	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	70	72	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	3497	3625	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	36528	38248	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	17	15	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	22	22	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	41	41	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	28	27	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	36	19	43	21
Time					
Care activities	People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	30	21	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	62	49	63	36
Social activities	Workers doing sporting, cultural or leisure activities outside of their home, at least daily or several times a week (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	23	33	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	7	5	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	35	65	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	35	65	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2022)**	26	74	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	23	77	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	44	56	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	56	44	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	44	56	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	22	78	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	74	78	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	85	81	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	62	62	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	67	46	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	49	53	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	2	2	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	2	2	5	5

* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** LU: Local municipalities

*** EU: EIGE estimation

Source: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), EIGE (Survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities, Women and Men in Decision-Making).

Explore intersecting inequalities

				Gender gap		Gap change
		Women	Men	2014	2021	
Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*						
Family type	Couple without children	43	48	-8	-5	●
	Couple with children	72	95	-28	-23	●
Level of education	Low educated	26	45	-17	-19	●
	Medium educated	46	60	-17	-14	●
	High educated	72	79	-10	-7	●
Country of birth	Native born	44	56	-16	-12	●
	Foreign born	57	71	-20	-14	●
At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)						
Age groups	15/16-24	25	22	2	3	●
	25-49	19	15	3	4	●
	50-64	14	15	-2	-1	●
	65+	9	10	1	-1	●
Disability	With disabilities	19	20	-2	-1	●
	Without disabilities	16	14	2	2	●
Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)						
Age groups	15/16-24	18	9	2	9	●
	25-49	62	55	0	7	●
	50-64	33	37	-12	-4	●
	65+	17	32	-18	-15	●
Country of birth	Native born	29	29	-4	0	●
	Foreign born	52	51	-7	1	●
People caring for and educating their children or grandchildren, elderly or people with disabilities, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)						
Family type	Couple without children	13	11	9	2	●
	Couple with children	64	43	5	21	●
Disability	With disabilities	42	32	-4	10	●
	Without disabilities	27	18	8	9	●
Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)						
Age groups	15/16-24	91	94	1	-3	●
	25-49	80	84	-3	-4	●
	50-64	66	71	-2	-5	●
	65+	57	58	-5	-1	●
Disability	With disabilities	35	37	1	-2	●
	Without disabilities	90	91	-1	-1	●

● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.)

● no change (gender gap increases/decreases between -1 and 1 p.p.)

● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

Source: Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), EIGE's survey on gender gaps in care, individual and social activities.

Violence

A lack of evidence to assess violence against women

No score is given to Luxembourg in the domain of violence, due to a lack of comparable EU-wide data.

Femicide

In 2021, 720 women were murdered by an intimate partner, family member or relative in 17 EU Member States, according to official reports. Luxembourg does not provide comparable data on femicide.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Violence at a glance

Intimate partner violence

No data is available. Data on intimate partner violence will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

Sexual harassment at work

No data is available. Data on sexual harassment at work will be updated in 2024 using Eurostat data complemented by the survey on violence against women carried out by FRA and EIGE.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence. Luxembourg signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011, and ratified it in August 2018. The treaty entered into force in Luxembourg in December 2018.

The European Council approved the EU's accession to the Istanbul Convention on 1 June 2023.

EIGE/FRA survey on violence against women

The Fundamental Rights Agency (FRA) and the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) will carry out a survey on violence against women (VAW II) in eight EU Member States (CZ, DE, IE, CY, LU, HU, RO, SE), which will complement the Eurostat-led data collection on gender-based violence and other forms of interpersonal violence (EU-GBV) in the remaining countries. The use of a unified methodology will ensure the availability of comparable data across all EU Member States. Data collection will be completed this year, and the results will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024, with its thematic focus on violence against women.

Thematic focus

The Gender Equality Index 2023 focuses on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal. Its thematic focus analyses the following aspects:

- **Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation**
- **Energy**
- **Transport**
- **Decision-making**

The data was collected through various surveys, such as the EIGE 2022 survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, as well as other EU-wide surveys.¹ The EIGE survey focused on gender differences in unpaid care, including links to transport, the environment and personal consumption and behaviour.

Focus 2023: The European Green Deal

Women in Luxembourg are more likely to choose environmentally friendly options than men

In 2022, 55 % of women in Luxembourg, compared with 43 % of men, regularly avoided plastic, single-use or disposable products. Similarly, 46 % of women, compared with 32 % of men, regularly chose environmentally friendly options in child-care activities; for example, by avoiding single-use items, buying second-hand goods, and educating the children under their care about environmental issues.

Fewer people in Luxembourg are behind on their utility bills compared with the EU average

In 2021, persons with low educational attainment were the most likely in Luxembourg to struggle to pay for their energy consumption, with 6 % of women and 4 % of men in this group reporting being in arrears with utility bills. In the same year, women (5 %) and men (3 %) with a non-EU migrant background struggled to keep their homes warm. Similarly, women and men with disabilities (both 5 %) reported being in arrears with their utility bills.

Women are underemployed in the transport sector in Luxembourg and underrepresented in decision-making roles

The share of women working in the transport sector in Luxembourg was only 19 % in 2022, which was marginally lower than the EU average of 22 %. There was also a smaller share of women than men employed as senior administrators in national ministries dealing with the environment and climate change (25 % in 2022). This was lower than the EU average of 44 % for the same year.

[1] The following sources were used: the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities; the European Social Survey; Eurostat-LFS; EU-SILC; education statistics; and the EIGE's WiDM.

Green Deal in Luxembourg

	Luxembourg		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% , 15+, 2018)	n/a	n/a	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	33	23	31	23
Sometimes	36	36	43	41
Never	31	41	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	55	43	49	42
Sometimes	40	47	44	46
Never	5	10	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	46	32	51	49
Sometimes	48	49	41	41
Never	6	19	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	58	50	59	53
Sometimes	25	30	35	39
Never	17	20	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% , 15+, 2021)				
Natural sciences and technologies	39	61	36	64
Natural sciences	49	51	56	44
Technologies	31	69	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% , +16, 2021)				
65+	1	2	8	6
Low educational attainment	4	3	12	12
Single	2	2	10	9
Lone parents	2	0	12	11
Non-EU migrants	5	3	12	13
People with disabilities	3	4	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% , +16, 2021)				
16-24	5	4	8	9
Low educational attainment	6	4	9	10
Single	2	2	10	9
Lone parents	2	0	12	11
Non-EU migrants	6	4	11	12
People with disabilities	5	5	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% , +15, 2022)*	0	100	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% , 16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	42	44	42	41
Sometimes	36	39	39	41
Never	22	17	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	79	76	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	28	33	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% , 16-74, 2022)	33	28	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% , 15+, 2022)	19	81	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	75	25	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% , 2022)	64	36	70	30

* Low reliability

Source: EIGE Survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities, European Social Survey, Eurostat LFS, EU-SILC, Education statistics, EIGE Women and Men in Decision-Making.

About Index

The Gender Equality Index is a tool for monitoring progress in gender equality across the EU over time. It measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 31 indicators. The Index uses a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 stands for total inequality and 100 for total equality.

Two additional domains are included in the Index, but do not impact a country's final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, dis/ability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women monitors, measures and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

The Gender Equality Index 2023 also includes a thematic focus on the socially fair transition of the European Green Deal.

This year's edition of the Index includes a long-awaited update to the domain of time using the EIGE survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities.

EIGE's survey on gender gaps in unpaid care, individual and social activities

This EIGE survey focuses on gender differences in unpaid care in order to better understand how they impact the job opportunities, work-life balance, leisure and social activities of women and men. The survey aims to fill current data gaps and improve the capacity of the Gender Equality Index to capture changes in the domain of time in a more conceptually sound, coherent and regular way. The findings from this EIGE survey will contribute to monitoring the European Care Strategy and the EU Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, as reducing the gender gap in care is a key objective of these strategies. The survey was carried out during the summer of 2022, and involved over 60,000 respondents aged 16-74 across the 27 EU Member States.

European Institute for Gender Equality

We are an independent centre and the primary source for information on gender equality in the European Union. We contribute to making the European Union become a Union of Equality, where women and men, girls and boys in all their diversity are free to pursue their chosen path in life, have equal opportunities to thrive, and can equally participate in and lead our societies.

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