

The data for 2023 Index is mostly from 2021.

Progress in gender equality

With 64.1 points out of 100, Lithuania ranks 17th in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 6.1 points below the score for the EU as a whole.¹

Since 2010, Lithuania's score has increased by 9.2 points, mainly due to improvements in the domain of power (+15.7 points). Since 2020, Lithuania's score has increased by 3.5 points the fifth-largest increase among the Member States during this period. Due to its faster progress compared with the other EU countries, Lithuania's ranking has moved up three places since last year's edition of the Index. Improvements in the domains of time and power have been the main drivers of its increased score.

[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).

		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

Best performance

Lithuania's highest ranking (16th among all Member States) is in the domain of work, in which it scores 75.7 points. This score has increased by 1.8 points since 2020, but its ranking has dropped by five places due to making slower progress than other EU countries. Within this domain, the country performs best in the sub-domain of participation at work (91.7 points), in which it ranks 3rd in the EU. Despite falling one place between 2020 and 2021, it remains Lithuania's highest ranking across all sub-domains.

Most room for improvement

Gender inequalities are strongly pronounced in the domain of power (48.6 points). Since 2010, Lithuania's ranking has worsened, dropping from 14th place to 18th. However, the country's score has improved by 3.2 points since 2020, which is among the 10 highest increases in the EU during this period. With a score of 37.8 points, the country's greatest room for improvement is in the sub-domain of economic decision-making.

Biggest improvement

Since 2020, Lithuania's score has improved the most in the domain of time (+ 11.5 points), moving the country's ranking up from 22nd place to 20th. An improvement in the sub-domain of social activities (+ 16.6 points since 2020) has been the key driver of this change. As a result, the country's ranking has risen by nine places in this sub-domain, and currently stands in 13th place.

A step backwards

Since 2020, Lithuania's score in the domain of health has almost stalled (+ 0.2 points), with its ranking among the Member States remaining consistently low (in 24th place since 2010). Lithuania's lack of progress towards gender equality in this domain is due to stagnating scores in the sub-domains of health behaviour and access to health services (0.0 and - 0.7 points, respectively) between 2020 and 2021.

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.

Lithuania is **catching up** to other Member States. This means that its Gender Equality Index score was initially lower than the EU average, but has grown more quickly over time than other countries, reducing the gap.

Explore Lithuania's Index results

										Change since	
	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2010	2020	
Index	54.9	54.2	56.8	55.5	56.3	58.4	60.6	64.1	9.2	3.5	
Work	72.6	72.6	73.2	73.6	74.1	74.2	73.9	75.7	3.1	1.8	
Participation	86.0	86.8	88.2	89.7	90.7	91.1	90.8	91.7	5.7	0.9	
Segregation and quality of work	61.3	60.8	60.7	60.4	60.4	60.4	60.1	62.5	1.2	2.4	
Money	60.8	64.3	65.6	64.7	66.1	69.9	70.4	71.2	10.4	0.8	
Financial resources	47.8	48.4	53.5	55.0	56.0	60.9	61.6	63.2	15.4	1.6	
Economic situation	77.3	85.5	80.4	76.1	78.0	80.4	80.4	80.3	3.0	-0.1	
Knowledge	54.3	54.7	55.8	55.9	56.2	56.1	57.6	59.3	5.0	1.7	
Attainment and participation	65.0	66.2	68.4	69.4	70.0	71.0	71.6	73.4	8.4	1.8	
Segregation	45.4	45.3	45.4	45.0	45.0	44.3	46.3	47.9	2.5	1.6	
Time	52.2	55.7	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6	62.1	9.9	11.5	
Care activities	65.4	74.5	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.0	68.2	2.8	4.2	
Social activities	41.7	41.7	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	56.6	14.9	16.6	
Power	32.9	27.7	36.6	32.5	34.1	39.3	45.4	48.6	15.7	3.2	
Political	34.0	34.8	40.0	40.9	45.5	48.5	54.7	59.1	25.1	4.4	
Economic	23.7	13.9	30.1	18.5	18.1	24.5	34.2	37.8	14.1	3.6	
Social	44.3	44.2	40.9	45.3	48.2	51.2	50.0	51.5	7.2	1.5	
Health	80.4	79.6	79.1	79.8	80.0	80.3	82.7	82.9	2.5	0.2	
Status	81.9	79.7	78.5	80.0	81.0	81.2	80.3	81.4	-0.5	1.1	
Behaviour	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	71.6	71.6	6.8	0.0	
Access	98.1	97.7	97.5	98.2	97.8	98.3	98.5	97.8	-0.3	-0.7	

Explore Lithuania's performance by indicator

		Lithuania		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work					
Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89 population, 2021)*	54	63	42	57
	Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2021)	38	36	34	38
Segregation and quality of work	Employed people in education, human health and social work activities (% , 15-89 employed, 2021)	27	6	30	8
	Ability to take one hour or two off during working hours to take care of personal or family matters (% , 15+ workers, 2021)	29	39	29	37
	Career Prospects Index (points, 0-100, +15 population, 2015)	62	63	62	63
Money					
Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (PPS, +16 working population, 2018)	1316	1549	2321	2818
	Mean equivalised net income (PPS, 16+ population, 2021)	15963	17849	20261	21221
Economic situation	At-risk-of-poverty (% , 16+ population, 2021)	24	17	17	15
	Income distribution S20/80 (16+ population, 2021)	17	16	20	20
Knowledge					
Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 15-89 population, 2021)	40	32	28	26
	People participating in formal or non-formal education and training (15-74 population, 2021)	16	14	19	18
Segregation	Tertiary students in education, health and welfare, humanities and arts (% , 15+ population, 2021)	45	18	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)	35	21	34	25
	People doing cooking and/or housework, every day (% , 18-74 population, 2022)	65	29	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)	21	21	29	34
	Workers involved in voluntary or charitable activities, at least once a month (% , 16-74 workers, 2022)	10	11	11	15
Power					
Political	Share of ministers (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	45	55	34	66
	Share of members of parliament (% , 2nd quarter 2023)	29	71	33	67
	Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2022)**	31	69	30	70
Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies, supervisory board or board of directors (% , 1st semester 2023)	25	75	33	67
	Share of board members of central bank (% , 2022)	20	80	28	72
Social	Share of board members of research funding organisations (% , 2022)	36	64	41	59
	Share of board members of publically owned broadcasting organisations (% , 2022)	33	67	38	62
	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic sport organisations (% , 2022)	23	77	20	80
Health					
Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+ population, 2021)	45	52	67	72
	Life expectancy at birth (years, 2021)	79	70	83	77
	Healthy life years at birth (years, 2021)	60	55	64	63
Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 15+ population, 2019)***	82	52	73	56
	People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 15+ population, 2019)	31	34	38	43
Access	Population with unmet needs for medical examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	5	3	5	4
	Population with unmet needs for dental examination (% , 16+ population, 2021)	3	2	5	5

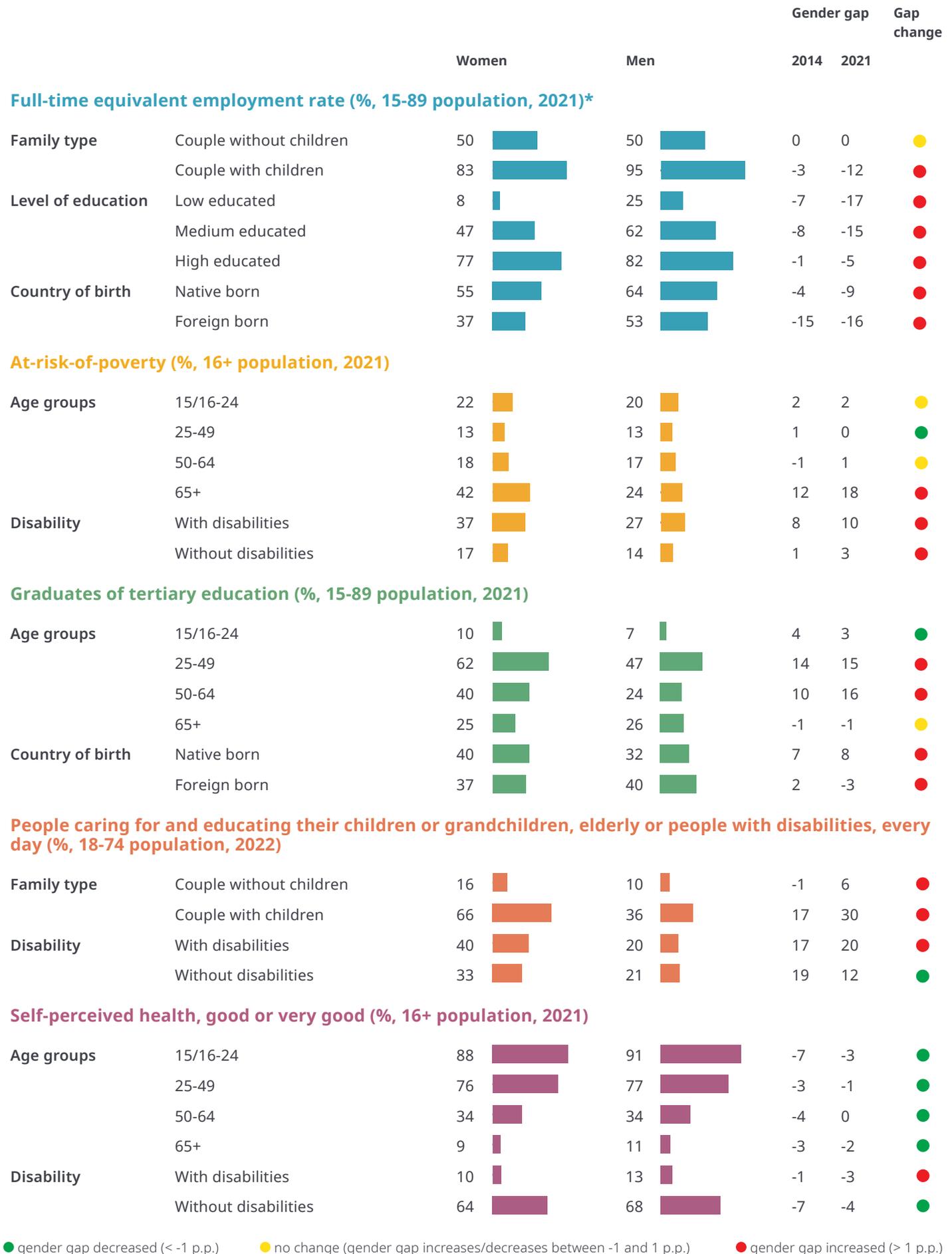
* FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week

** LT: 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 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 Lithuania 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. In Lithuania, 11 women were murdered by an intimate partner, and 5 women were murdered by a family member.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Violence at a glance

Intimate partner violence

In Lithuania, 31 % of women who have ever been in a relationship have experienced violence by an intimate partner during their adult life. In total, 17 % have experienced physical violence (including threats) or sexual violence, while 30 % have experienced psychological violence. Around 4 % have experienced intimate partner violence in the last 12 months, while 10 % have experienced it during the last five years.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

Sexual harassment at work

In Lithuania, around 1 in 5 women who have ever worked have experienced sexual harassment at work. Up to 3 % of women have experienced sexual harassment at work in the last 12 months, while 8 % have experienced it during the last 5 years.

Source: Eurostat, 2021

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. Lithuania signed the Istanbul Convention in June 2013, but has not yet ratified it. The Convention has not yet entered into force in Lithuania.

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. This 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 tend to choose environmentally friendly options more often than men

In 2022, 45 % of women in Lithuania, compared with 35 % of men, regularly opted for low carbon-emission modes of transport, such as cycling, public transport, car-pooling instead of a personal car. Considerably more women (42 %) than men (28 %) use public transport among their three main means of transportation. Around 42 % of women and 43 % of men feel a personal responsibility to reduce climate change, which is lower than the EU average (62 % and 61 %, respectively).

Even before the current energy crisis, lone parents and single people were struggling

Even prior to the full impact of the ongoing energy crisis, many people in Lithuania struggled to pay for energy and heating. In 2021, many lone mothers (38 %) and lone fathers (41 %) in Lithuania were unable to keep their homes adequately warm. This was also a struggle for non-EU migrants, with 39 % of non-EU migrant women and 36 % of non-EU migrant men experiencing difficulties in keeping their homes warm. Single women were much more likely than single men to struggle with keeping their homes adequately warm (34 % and 26 %, respectively). These figures are likely to have risen significantly with the ongoing energy crisis.

Women are highly underrepresented in the EU energy and transport sectors and decision-making

There are noticeably fewer women than men working in the transport and energy sectors in Lithuania. In 2022, only 23 % of workers in the energy sector in Lithuania were women.² Similarly, women accounted for 26 % of workers in the transport sector in 2022. Women are also considerably underrepresented in decision-making roles. In 2022, only 29 % of decision-makers in parliamentary committees focusing on environment and climate change were women.

[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.

[2] Low reliability.

Green Deal in Lithuania

	Lithuania		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Public attitudes and behaviours on climate change and mitigation				
Personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change (% ,15+, 2018)	42	43	62	61
Avoiding animal products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	27	16	31	23
Sometimes	37	41	43	41
Never	36	42	26	36
Avoiding plastic single-use products (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	44	33	49	42
Sometimes	45	49	44	46
Never	11	19	7	11
Choosing environmentally friendly options in childcare activities (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	45	40	51	49
Sometimes	47	42	41	41
Never	8	18	8	10
Choosing friendly options in housework activities daily (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	45	33	59	53
Sometimes	47	54	35	39
Never	8	13	6	8
Tertiary graduates in natural sciences and technologies (% ,15+, 2021)				
Natural sciences and technologies	31	69	36	64
Natural sciences	60	40	56	44
Technologies	26	74	28	72
Energy				
People unable to keep the home adequately warm (% ,+16, 2021)				
65+	31	28	8	6
Low educational attainment	24	32	12	12
Single	34	26	10	9
Lone parents	38	41	12	11
Non-EU migrants	39	36	12	13
People with disabilities	29	25	12	11
People with arrears on utility bills (% ,+16, 2021)				
16-24	8	13	8	9
Low educational attainment	7	13	9	10
Single	34	26	10	9
Lone parents	38	41	12	11
Non-EU migrants	5	5	11	12
People with disabilities	5	7	8	9
Employed in the energy sector (% ,+15, 2022)*	23	77	24	76
Transport				
People opting for low carbon-emission modes of transport (% ,16-74, 2022)				
Regularly	45	35	42	41
Sometimes	41	44	39	41
Never	14	21	19	18
People using the car as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	61	68	66	70
People using public transportation as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	42	28	32	29
People using walking as main means of transport during a typical week (% ,16-74, 2022)	49	38	46	43
Employed in the transport sector (% ,15+, 2022)	26	74	22	78
Decision-making				
Senior administrators in national ministries dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)	64	36	56	44
Members of parliamentary committees dealing with environment and climate change (% ,2022)	71	29	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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