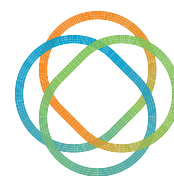
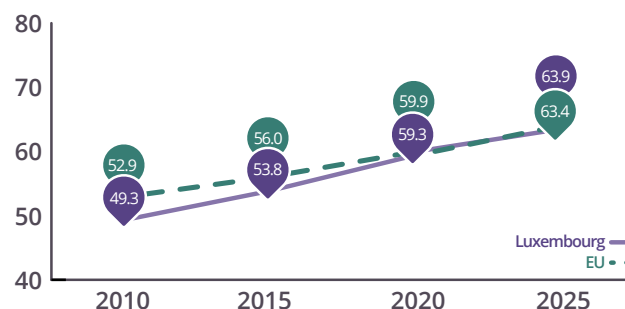


Gender Equality Index 2025

Luxembourg



European Institute for
Gender Equality



Luxembourg scores 63.9 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index. Luxembourg is ranked 9th in the EU. The Gender Equality Index score has increased by 10.1 points since 2015 and by 4.6 points since 2020¹.

Luxembourg is improving in gender equality over time but has performed lower than the EU. In 2025 however, it surpassed the EU. The scores show that the distance from the EU average is reducing.



¹ The Gender Equality Index has been reviewed in 2025 (see About the Index below). The domain of time is calculated with the 2024 EIGE CARE survey. Index 2025 uses 2024 data for the most part and traces progress from a short-term (2020–2024) and longer-term (2015–2024) perspective. Greece and Romania have the same scores. Their position in the ranking is determined statistically based on the second decimal place of the Index score.

Best performance

Luxembourg has its higher rank among domains in the EU (5th) in the domain of knowledge, scoring 61.9 points. This position is mainly due to high results in the subdomain of attainment and participation (84.7 points, 5th in the EU).

Most room for improvement

For Luxembourg, the **most room for improvement** lies in the domain of money, where Luxembourg ranks 19th in the EU with a score of 73.7 points. This is largely due to the performance in financial resources (73.2 points, 22th in the EU). However, Luxembourg records its lowest score in the domain of power, with 37.3 points (12th in the EU).

Biggest improvement

The **biggest improvement** since 2020 has been in the domain of power, which increased by 9.7 points. This growth is mainly given by improvements in the subdomains of economic power (+ 10.1 points) and social power (+ 9.5 points).

A step backwards

A **step backwards** has been recorded in the domain of health, which declined by 0.4 points. While the subdomain of behaviour remained unchanged, the subdomain of health status decreased by 1.0 point.

Explore Luxembourg's Index results

					Change since	Change since
	2010	2015	2020	2025	2015	2020
Index	49.3	53.8	59.3	63.9	10.1	4.6
Work	57.0	58.0	65.1	69.1	11.1	4.0
Participation	71.5	80.0	85.3	86.4	6.4	1.1
Segregation and quality of work	45.5	42.0	49.7	55.3	13.3	5.6
Money	60.6	71.3	71.1	73.7	2.4	2.6
Financial resources	57.7	71.2	69.1	73.2	2.0	4.1
Economic situation	63.8	71.5	73.1	74.2	2.7	1.1
Knowledge	59.5	49.4	60.4	61.9	12.5	1.5
Attainment and participation	70.1	59.1	87.5	84.7	25.6	-2.8
Segregation	50.5	41.2	41.6	45.2	4.0	3.6
Time	72.1	72.1	68.9	68.9	-3.2	0.0
Care activities	60.9	60.9	55.7	55.7	-5.2	0.0
Social activities	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.3	0.0	0.0
Power	12.7	20.9	27.6	37.3	16.4	9.7
Political	28.6	35.2	41.1	49.5	14.3	8.4
Economic	3.5	13.0	20.2	30.3	17.3	10.1
Social	20.0	20.0	25.3	34.8	14.8	9.5
Health	88.3	82.1	88.0	87.6	5.5	-0.4
Status	95.5	82.4	95.5	94.5	12.1	-1.0
Behaviour	81.7	81.7	81.1	81.1	-0.6	0.0

Explore Luxembourg's performance by indicator

		Luxembourg		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work	Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89, 2023) ¹			
		52	65	44	59
		Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024)			
		34	37	35	39
	Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (% , 15-74, 2024)			
Money		17	83	20	81
		Managerial positions (% , 15-74, 2024)			
		36	64	35	65
		Low paid workers (% , 16+, 2024)			
		38	22	28	16
Knowledge	Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)			
		43870	55498	23000	29960
		Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024)			
		33		25	
	Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64, %, 2024) ²			
Time		80	133	70	152
		In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (% , 16+ employed population, 2024)			
		22	12	16	13
	Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 30-34, 2024)			
		70	62	50	39
Power		Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (% , 25-34, 2024)			
		23	29	27	34
	Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (% , 2023)			
		70	30	75	25
		Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (% , 2023)			
Health		32	68	34	66
	Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		24	11	41	20
		Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (% , 45-64, 2019)			
		9	6	20	13
Health		Housework chores every day (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		38	21	59	33
	Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		44	60	30	43
		Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (% , 16-74, 2024)			
Health		18	18	13	17
	Political	Share of ministers (% , 2024)			
		33	67	35	65
		Share of members of parliament (% , 2024)			
		34	66	33	67
Health		Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024) ³			
		31	69	32	68
	Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (% , 2024)			
		23	77	34	66
	Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (% , 2024)			
Health		26	74	23	77
	Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+, 2024)			
		73	73	66	71
		Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (% , 65+, 2023) ⁴			
		44	49	44	50
Health	Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 16+ population, 2019)			
		67	46	73	56
		People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 16+ population, 2019)			
		49	53	38	43

EU-LFS, EU-SILC, European Health Interview Survey (EHIS), Eurostat health statistics, EIGE's CARE survey, EIGE, Gender Statistics Database, WMID.

¹ FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week.

² Median of the annual earnings expressed as a percentage of a partner's earnings for coupled women and men in employment and in working age.

³ Share of members in local municipalities for BG, EE, IE, CY, LT, LU, MT, SI.

⁴ LU: 2022 data

Women's employment rate is high, but gender gaps persist

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate¹ in Luxembourg is 52 % for women and 65 % for men. Women in Luxembourg have one of the highest employment rates in the EU. However, employment rates are notably lower among people with low levels of education. The gender gap is particularly wide in this group, as well as among couples with children.

Vertical segregation has decreased, whereas horizontal segregation remains high

In Luxembourg, 17 % of information and communications technology (ICT) specialists are women. The share of women in ICT has increased by 3 percentage points since 2015. Although vertical segregation remains high, with 36 % of women holding managerial roles, this figure has increased by 19 percentage points over the last decade. This greatly contributed to narrowing the gender vertical segregation.

Gender disparity in earnings narrowed

In Luxembourg, women living in couples earn 80 % of their partner's earnings, while men earn 33 % more than their partner. These differences have narrowed over the past decade. The difference in earnings ratios is particularly pronounced among couples where at least one partner is highly educated, and among couples with children.

Women are more likely than men to complete tertiary education

In Luxembourg, 70 % of women aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education, compared to 62 % of men. Tertiary education levels are lower among native-born individuals, and the gender gap is wider among people with disabilities.

The share of people with an IVET qualification has risen significantly

In Luxembourg, 23 % of women aged 25–34 have completed IVET (initial vocational education and training) studies, compared to 29 % of men of the same age. This marks a remarkable increase since 2015, by 20 percentage points for women and 22 percentage points for men.

Gender segregation in education decreased over the last decade, but it remains high

More than two in three graduates in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities, and the Arts) are women. On the other hand, the STEM sector (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) remains male-dominated, with men accounting for a similar share of graduates. However, the share of women graduates in STEM fields increased over the past decade.

¹ The FTE employment rate measures working hours comparatively, even though people may work different numbers of hours per week.

Women take on most caregiving and domestic work, spending more time on childcare and housework than men

Women take on most caregiving and housework. In total, 24 % of women with children aged 0–11 spend more than five hours a day on childcare, compared to 11 % of men. Women are also more likely to do daily housework chores, with 38 % doing so compared to 21 % of men.

Women are under-represented in political positions

Women occupy 33 % of senior and junior ministerial positions, an increase of 1 percentage point since 2023. They hold 34 % of parliamentary seats, unchanged since 2023, and 31 % of seats in local municipalities, increased by 1 percentage point since 2023.

Luxembourg has introduced legal quotas for electoral candidates, requiring **at least 40 % representation of women**.

Mixed progress for women on boards: corporate lags

The proportion of women on the boards of the largest listed companies is 23 %. It has slightly decreased by 1 percentage point since 2023. This share is 11 percentage points below the EU average.

Luxembourg **does not have gender quotas** for listed companies.

Women's presence in sport slightly increased, but remains low

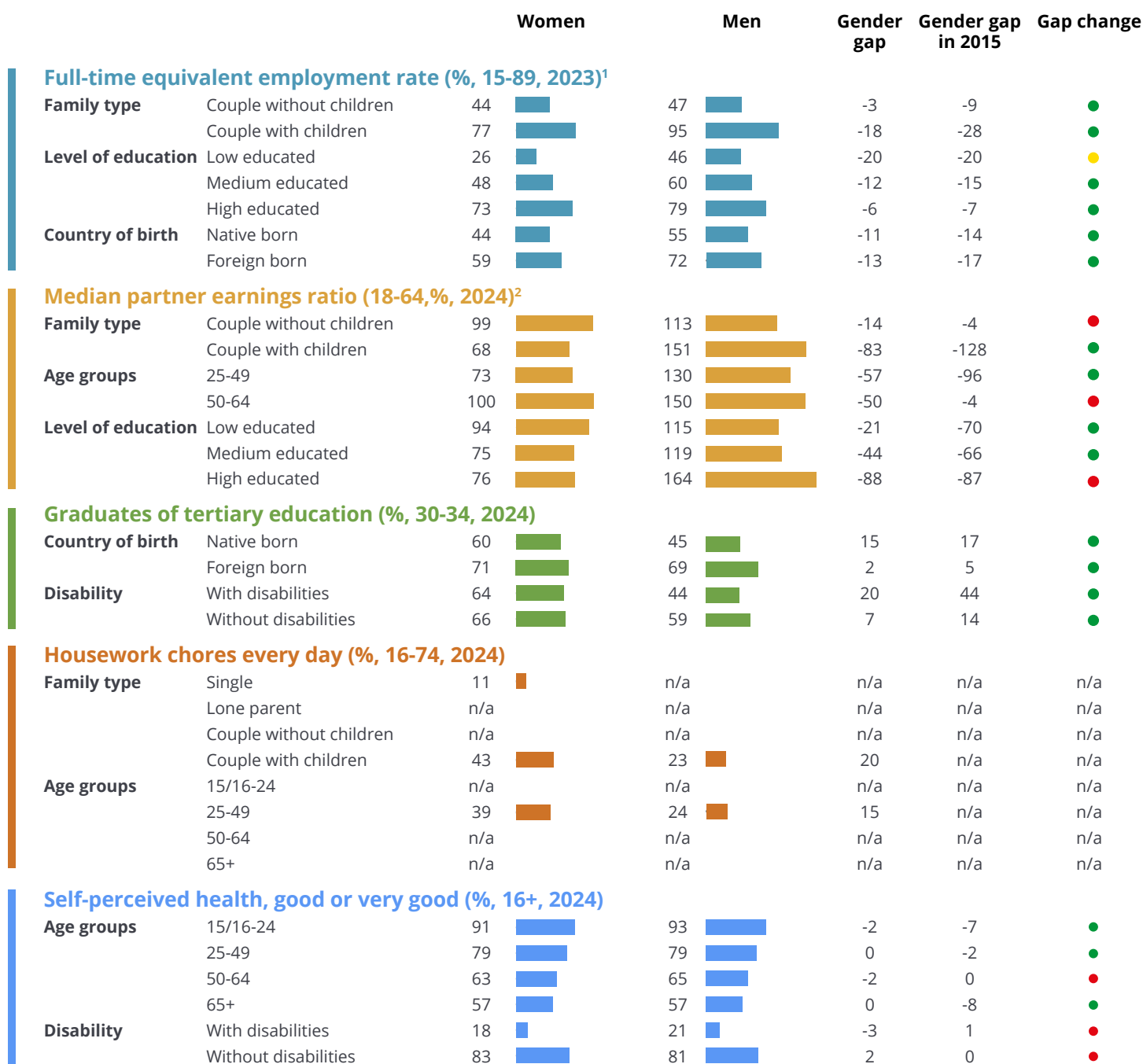
The share of women among the highest decision-making body of the 10 most popular national Olympic sport organisations has increased by 2 percentage points since 2023, reaching 26 %.

Gender equality has been achieved in self-perceived health

In Luxembourg, 73 % of both women and men rated their health as 'good' or 'very good'. Since 2020, self-perceived health has remained unchanged for women but has slightly declined for men (– 2 percentage points). Self-perceived health levels are particularly low among people with disabilities.

Women aged 65 are expected to spend 44 % of their remaining life in good health, compared to 49 % for men. This value has decreased for both women and men since 2020.

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.)

Eurostat (European Union Labour Force Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions), EIGE CARE survey.

¹ FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. Family type is based on the relationships between the members of households. Children are only those economically dependent household members (i.e. aged below 18).

² Median of the annual earnings expressed as a percentage of a partner's earnings for coupled women and men in employment and in working age.

Violence against women

Violence against women is one of the additional domains of the Gender Equality Index. The 2024 edition of the composite indicator on violence against women is calculated on the basis of the EU-GBV survey on violence against women. The 2024 composite measure scores are not fully comparable with scores calculated in 2017.

Due to data limitations, the composite measure of violence could not be calculated for Luxembourg, but data can be found at indicator level, when available.¹

- In Luxembourg, 45 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 14 percentage points higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- Some 52 % of women have experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15.

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.

¹ More information can be found in the report 'Gender Equality Index 2024. Tackling violence against women, tackling gender inequalities'.

Violence against women

	Luxembourg Women	EU Women
Physical and/or sexual violence		
1 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	45	31 e
18-29	52	35 e
30-44	47	35 e
45-64	46	31 e
65-74	29 u	24 e
severe limitations	62 u	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	45	30 e
some	57	40 e
some or severe	58	41 e
no limitations	43	28 e
intimate partner violence	27	18 e
non-partner violence	34	20 e
2 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	5	3 e
Femicide		
3 Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)	:	:
family member	:	:
current or former partner	:	:
Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation		
4 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	52	57 e
intimate partner violence	64	72 e
non-partner violence	33	37 e
5 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	:	37 e
6 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner) (% , 18-74, 2021)	44	31 e
Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else		
7 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (% , 18-74, 2021)	34	31 e
intimate partner violence	28	31 e
non-partner violence	42	38 e

EU-GBV survey on violence against women (Statistics | Eurostat (europa.eu))

Italy, the data based on Victimisation survey 2022-2023 (Le molestie: vittime e contesto – Anno 2022-2023 – Istat); women aged 18-70.

Femicide, Eurostat (crim_hom_vrel)

e: ELGE's estimation

u: low reliability (estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%)

d: definition differs

: not available

Gender stereotypes in Luxembourg

The Gender Equality Index 2025 present data on gender stereotypes across the EU and key findings alongside public perceptions of gender roles in each domain. The data shows how deeply engrained gender norms continue to influence our daily lives, choices and opportunities.

		Luxembourg		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Gender stereotypes					
1	Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	24	28	36	45
2	If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (% , 16-74, 2024)				
	<i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	47	61	33	42
3	A man's most important role is to earn money (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	20	32	40	45
4	Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (% , 16-74, 2024)				
	<i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	48	56	36	38
5	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (% , 15+, 2017/22)¹				
	<i>Disagree or strongly disagree</i>	:	:	92	88
6	Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Agree</i>	75	77	66	69
7	It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (% , 16-74, 2024)				
	<i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	65	70	82	78
8	Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	30	31	49	48
9	Men are more ambitious than women in politics (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	44	41	46	48
10	Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	74	66	65	61
11	Tend to agree or totally agree				
	<i>Agree</i>	16	8	22	16
12	Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024)				
	<i>Agree</i>	74	76	67	70
13	A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (% , 18+, 2024)				
	<i>Acceptable</i>	26	46	26	46
14	If women share intimate pictures of themselves with someone, they are at least partially responsible if the image is shared online without their consent (% , 18+, 2024)				
	<i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	51	37	42	45

Special Eurobarometer 545 on Gender Stereotypes
 EIGE' CARE survey II
 2017-2022 European Value Study 5, World Value Survey 7
 Flash Eurobarometer 544 on Gender Stereotypes - Violence against women

e: EIGE's estimation

u: low reliability (estimate is based on 20 to 49 sample observations or if non-response for the item concerned exceeds 20% and is lower or equal to 50%)

d: definition differs

: not available

EIGE's calculations, based on microdata

¹ 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

Mothers expected to stay at home when childcare is unavailable

In Luxembourg, nearly half of women believe that, if childcare services are unavailable, mothers should care for their children, while men should prioritise their jobs. Around three out of five men share this view.

Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household

In Luxembourg, 48 % of women compared to 56 % of men believe that a woman should make most of the decisions about running the household.

Soft skills commonly associated with women are considered important for effective leadership

Three out of four women believe that the soft skills commonly associated with women are important traits for leadership. Two out of three men share this view. This perception is particularly common among younger women.

About the Index

The Gender Equality Index, first launched in 2013, has become a cornerstone of gender monitoring in the European Union. More than a decade has passed since its first release and during this time, it has served as a valuable tool for benchmarking progress, identifying persistent gaps and supporting evidence-based policymaking across Member States. In 2025, the Index underwent a comprehensive review to strengthen its alignment with current EU policy priorities, integrate new data and update its methodology.

The Gender Equality Index measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 27 indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 reflects complete gender inequality and 100 represents full 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, disability, education, family type and migrant background (based on the country of birth). The domain of violence against women measures, monitors and analyses the most common and widely criminalised forms of violence against women across the EU.

Given the changes introduced to the Index, the entire time series has been reconstructed, applying the updated methodology to past years to ensure full comparability over time. Each indicator has been recalculated annually using the most recent data available for that specific year. As a result, the Index time series have been updated and the time series published up to 2024 will no longer be used. This revision preserves the accuracy of historical data while allowing consistent trend analysis under the new methodology.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is the EU knowledge centre on gender equality. EIGE supports policymakers and all relevant institutions in their efforts to make equality between women and men a reality for all Europeans by providing them with specific expertise and comparable and reliable data on gender equality in Europe.

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