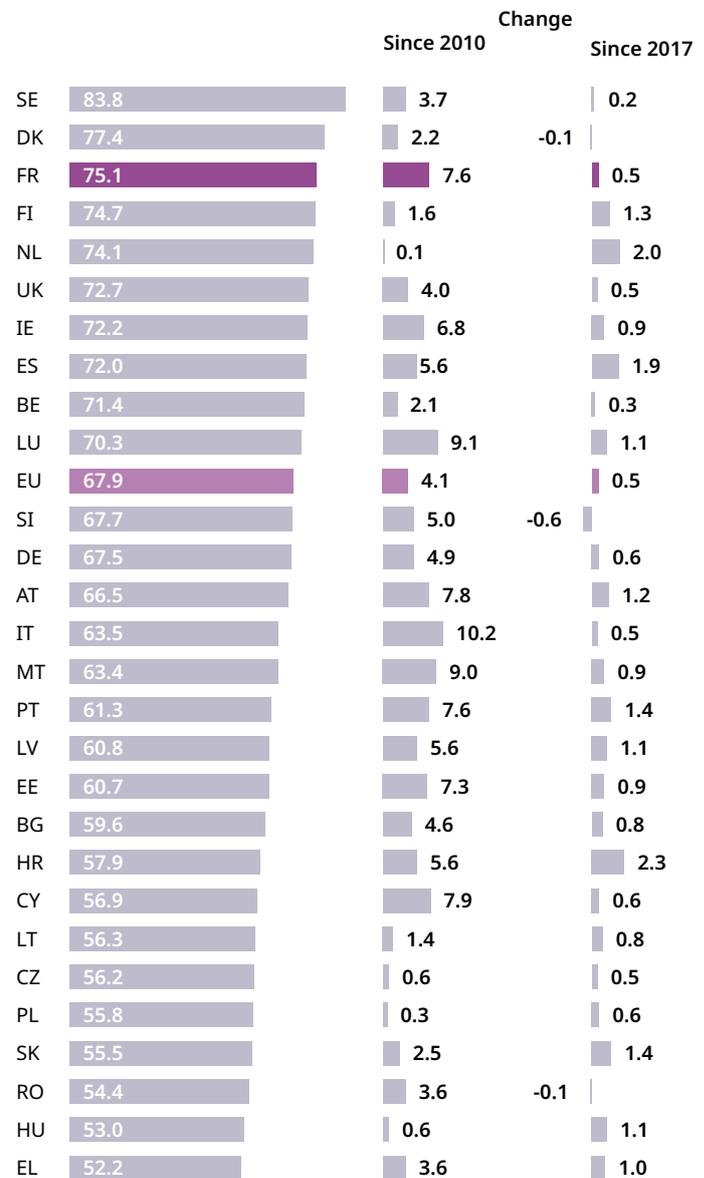


Progress on gender equality in France since 2010

With 75.1 out of 100 points, France ranks 3rd in the EU on the Gender Equality Index. Its score is 7.2 points higher than the EU's score.

Since 2010, France's score has increased by 7.6 points (+ 0.5 points since 2017). Making slightly faster progress towards gender equality than other Member States, France has improved its position by four places since 2010.



Best performance

France's highest scores are in the domains of health (87.4 points) and money (87.0 points). France also performs well in comparison with other Member States (4th) in the domain of money.

Most room for improvement

France's lowest scores are in the domains of knowledge and time (66.3 points and 67.3 points, respectively), although in these domains it ranks 10th. France's lowest ranking is in the domain of work (16th in the EU).

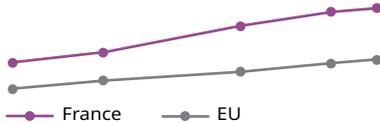
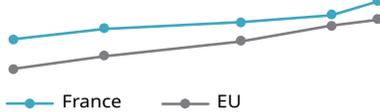
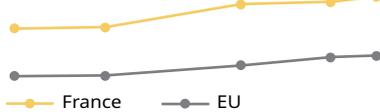
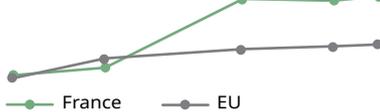
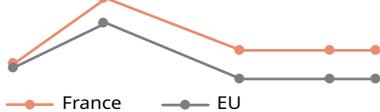
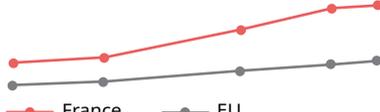
Biggest improvement

Since 2010, France's scores have improved in all domains. The biggest improvements are in the domains of power (+ 27.4 points), knowledge (+ 4.3 points) and money (+ 3.4 points).

Least progress

Progress stalled in the domains of health and time (+ 0.7 points both). In health, France's ranking has dropped by one place since 2010. Despite only a small increase, its ranking improved by two places in the domain of time.

Explore France's Index results

Scores	2010	2012	2015	2017	2018	Trends in scores 2010-2018 Country and EU trends
 Overall Index	67.5	68.9	72.6	74.6	75.1	
Work	71.5	71.9	72.1	72.4	72.8	
 Participation	81.1	81.4	82.3	82.4	83.5	
Segregation and quality of work	63.1	63.5	63.2	63.5	63.5	
Money	83.5	83.7	86.1	86.4	87.0	
 Financial resources	75.9	77.2	80.4	81.0	80.9	
Economic situation	91.8	90.6	92.3	92.1	93.5	
Knowledge	62.0	62.4	66.1	66.0	66.3	
 Attainment and participation	67.9	69.7	77.5	78.5	79.6	
Segregation	56.6	55.8	56.4	55.6	55.2	
Time	66.6	70.3	67.3	67.3	67.3	
 Care activities	70.3	78.5	70.4	70.4	70.4	
Social activities	63.0	63.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	
Power	52.4	55.1	68.2	78.3	79.8	
 Political	64.1	70.8	77.1	80.8	83.1	
Economic	41.2	43.2	70.2	82.9	84.6	
Social	54.6	54.6	58.4	71.7	72.3	
Health	86.7	86.8	87.1	87.4	87.4	
 Status	91.0	91.6	91.6	91.9	92.1	
Behaviour	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	
Access	96.8	96.6	97.6	98.1	97.9	

About the Index

Each year, we score the EU Member States and the EU as a whole to see how far they are from reaching gender equality. The Index uses **a scale of 1 to 100, where 1 is for total inequality and 100 is for total equality.**

The scores are based on the gaps between women and men and levels of achievement in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and **their subdomains. Two additional domains** are included in the Index but do not have an impact on the final score. The domain of intersecting inequalities highlights how gender inequalities manifest in combination with age, (dis)ability, country of birth, education and family type. The domain of violence against women measures and analyses women's experiences of violence. The Index is composed of **31 indicators.** The Gender Equality Index 2020 also includes **a thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work.**

Key highlights



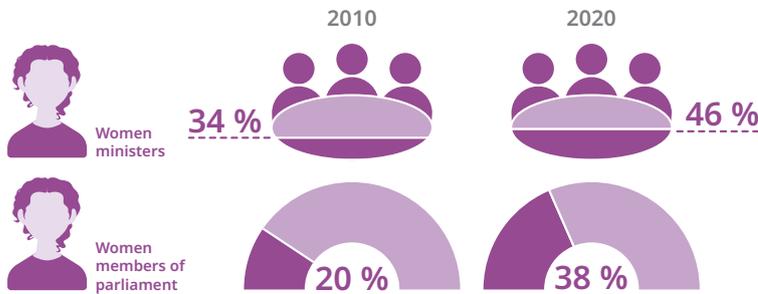
Improvements in social decision-making

The share of women board members in publicly owned broadcasting organisations has increased.



2015 32 %

2019 46 %



Moving towards gender balance in parliament

The shares of women members of parliament and women ministers have increased. France introduced a legislative quota of 50 % in 2000 for Parliament.



Improvements in economic decision-making

The share of women on the boards of the largest publicly listed companies and the share of women on the board of the central bank have increased.



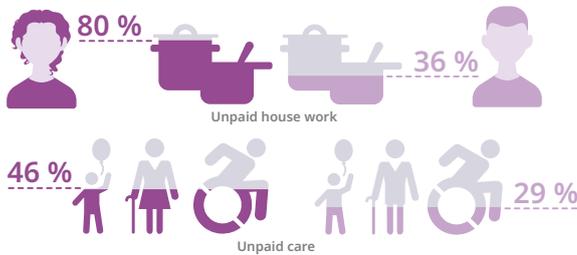
2010 12 %

2020 45 %



2010 30 %

2019 45 %



Gender gap in unpaid house and care work persists

More women than men do cooking and housework and care for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities every day for at least 1 hour. The gender gap in care activities is among the highest in the EU.



Gender inequalities in earnings persist

Women continue to earn less than men. In couples with children, women earn 30 % less than men, and in couples without children women earn 26 % less than men.



Gender pension gap is wide

The gender gap in mean monthly earnings is wider among people aged 50-64 (30 %). The same for the gender pension gap.



Explore France's performance by indicator

Indicators			France		EU	
			Women	Men	Women	Men
Work						
	Participation	Full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate* (15 +, %, 2018)	42	53	42	57
		Duration of working life (15 +, years, 2018)	34	37	34	39
	Segregation and quality of work	Segregation in employment (15 +, %, 2018)	34	10	31	8
		Flexibility (15 +, %, 2015)	18	22	23	27
		Career Prospects Index (15 +, points, 0-100, 2015)	64	67	63	64
Money						
	Financial resources	Mean monthly earnings (16 +, euro in purchasing power standard, 2014)	2 310	2 818	2 249	2 809
		Mean yearly household net income** (16 +, euros in purchasing power standard, 2018)	23 729	23 983	17 860	18 668
	Economic conditions	At risk of poverty (16 +, %, 2018)	12	12	17	16
		Income distribution (16 +, %, 2018)	24	24	20	19
Knowledge						
	Attainment and participation	Graduates from tertiary education (15 +, %, 2018)	30	28	26	25
		Participation in lifelong learning (15 +, %, 2018)	27	23	17	16
	Segregation	Segregation in education (15 +, %, 2017)	41	21	43	21
Time						
	Care activities	Caring for children, grandchildren, older people or people with disabilities (18 +, %, 2016)	46	29	38	25
		Cooking and/or housework every day (18 +, %, 2016)	80	36	79	34
	Social activities	Sporting, cultural or leisure activities (15 +, %, 2015)	32	39	28	32
		Voluntary or charitable activities (15 +, %, 2015)	12	14	12	11
Power						
	Political	Ministers (%, second quarter of 2020)	46	54	32	68
		Members of parliament (both houses) (%, second quarter of 2020)	38	62	32	68
		Members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (%, 2019)	48	52	29	71
	Economic	Board members of largest companies (%, first semester of 2020)	45	55	29	71
		Board members of central bank (%, 2019)	45	55	25	75
	Social	Board members of research funding organisations (%, 2019)	39	61	38	62
		Board members of public broadcasting organisations (%, 2019)	46	54	37	63
		Board members of national Olympic sport organisations (%, 2019)	32	68	17	83
	Health					
	Status	People in good health (16 +, %, 2018)	66	70	67	72
		Life expectancy (years, 2018)	86	80	84	78
		Healthy life years (years, 2018)	65	63	64	63
	Behaviour	Smoking and drinking** (16 +, %, 2014)	30	46	28	48
		Physical activity and/or consuming fruit and vegetables*** (16 +, %, 2014)	32	39	36	40
	Access	Unmet need for medical examination (16 +, %, 2018)	3	4	4	3
	Unmet need for dental examination (16 +, %, 2018)	6	6	4	4	

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, European Health Interview Survey, European Union Statistics on Income and Living Conditions, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey, European Quality of Life Survey), EIGE (Women and Men in Decision-Making). *FTE employment rate measures employed persons in a comparable way, even though they may work a different number of hours per week. **EU: non-weighted average; ***FR: EIGE estimation.
Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>



Violence

Why is there no score for the violence domain?

There is no new data to update the score for violence, which is why no figure is given. Eurostat is currently coordinating an EU-wide survey on gender-based violence, with results expected in 2023. EIGE will launch a second round of administrative data collection on intimate partner violence, rape and femicide in 2022. Both data sources will be used to update the domain of violence in the Gender Equality Index 2024.

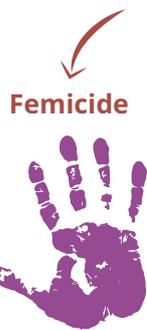
Unlike the other domains of the Index, the domain of violence does not measure differences between women's and men's situations; rather, it examines women's experiences of violence (prevalence, severity and disclosure). The overall objective is not to reduce the gap in violence between women and men but to eradicate violence completely.



Data gaps mask the true scale of violence.

The EU needs comprehensive, up-to-date and comparable data to develop effective policies that combat violence against women.

Violence at a glance



Femicide

65 women killed by a family member
108 women killed by their partner
Source: EIGE



Female genital mutilation

12 % to 21 % of 205 683 girls (in the resident migrant population) are at risk of female genital mutilation
Source: EIGE



Cyber-violence

9 % of women experienced online harassment
Source: Eurofound, European Quality of Life Survey



During the COVID-19 lockdowns, women in violent relationships were stuck at home and exposed to their abuser for long periods of time, putting them at greater risk of domestic violence. Even without a pandemic, women face the greatest danger from people they know.

Istanbul Convention: state of play

The Istanbul Convention is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on violence against women and domestic violence. France signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in July 2014. The treaty entered into force in November 2014.

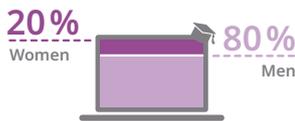


Thematic focus on digitalisation and the future of work

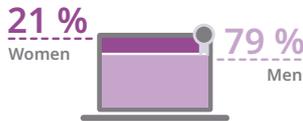
The Gender Equality Index 2020 focuses on digitalisation and the future of work. The thematic focus looks at three areas:

- use and development of digital skills and technologies;
- digital transformation of the world of work (segregation, working conditions, work-life balance);
- broader consequences of digitalisation for human rights, violence against women and caring activities.

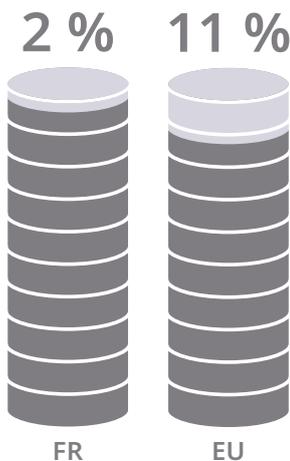
ICT graduates



ICT specialists



Gender pay gap in ICT



Main indicators	France		EU	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Digital skills				
Internet daily users (16–74, %, 2019)	77	78	78	80
Above basic digital skills (16–74, %, 2019)	30	32	31	36
<i>Information skills</i>	70	67	71	71
<i>Communications skills</i>	61	57	67	66
<i>Problem-solving skills</i>	61	64	56	63
<i>Software skills</i>	40	44	39	44
Training to improve digital skills (16–74, %, 2018)	14	18	18	22
Segregation in education and labour market				
ICT graduates (%, 2018)	20 (d)	80 (d)	20	80
ICT specialists (15+, %, 2019)	21	79	18 (s)	82 (s)
Scientists and engineers in high-technology sectors (25–64, %, 2019)	23	77	20	80
Working in ICT				
ICT at work and activities performed (16–74, %, 2018)				
<i>Used computer, laptop, smartphone, etc.</i>	39	43	37	42
<i>Used other computerised equipment</i>	6	12	8	13
<i>Exchanged emails</i>	32	35	32	36
<i>Created or edited electronic documents</i>	22	25	24	28
<i>Used social media</i>	7	8	9	11
<i>Used applications to receive tasks or instructions</i>	12	16	10	14
<i>Used occupation-specific software</i>	21	24	19	24
<i>Developed or maintained IT systems or software</i>	2	5	3	7
Part-time in ICT (20–64, %, 2018)	13	4	17	5
Working time arrangements among ICT specialists (20–64, %, 2015, national-level data not available)				
			In the EU, 21 % of women and 22 % of men entirely determined their working hours themselves, compared with 13 % of women and 18 % of men in other occupations	
Gender pay gap in ICT (%, 2014)		2		11

Sources: Eurostat (education statistics, digital economy and society statistics, European Union Labour Force Survey, Structure of Earnings Survey), Eurofound (European Working Conditions Survey).
d: definition differs, see EUROSTAT.
s: Eurostat estimate.

Some areas of concern (e.g. platform work and artificial intelligence) are not covered by the indicators owing to a lack of EU-wide comparable data.

Read more about the Gender Equality Index at <http://eige.europa.eu/gender-equality-index>

European Institute for Gender Equality

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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