



MINISTÈRE
CHARGÉ DE L'ÉGALITÉ
ENTRE LES FEMMES
ET LES HOMMES,
DE LA DIVERSITÉ ET DE
L'ÉGALITÉ DES CHANCES

*Liberté
Égalité
Fraternité*

KEY FIGURES - 2022 EDITION

TOWARDS REAL GENDER EQUALITY

THE ESSENTIALS



Editorial



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French Minister Delegate for Gender Equality,
Diversity and Equal Opportunities

In 2017, the President of the French Republic declared gender equality to be the “Great cause” of his five-year term. As a new term of office begins, he has decided to renew this decisive cause, with greater ambitions for women's rights, in particular to fight against violence, promote access to rights from the earliest age, and strengthen economic and gender equality in the workplace. In this context, the 2022 edition of *Key Figures : Towards Real Gender Equality in France* gives me the opportunity to reaffirm that gender equality is one of the Government's primary goals, one which must work tirelessly to achieve.

Despite significant progress and a strong commitment from the State, its decentralised services, — as well as by associations, local authorities and private entities, — the findings contained in this new edition of the *Key Figures* reveal that inequalities remain. Some of these are now well-known, such as violence against women, the gender pay gap, and a lack of parity in political and professional responsibilities. Others are more insidious but just as unacceptable: certain women's health conditions are still under-diagnosed, poverty affects women more than men, and stereotypes censor and conditions women's life trajectories.

My ambition for this publication is to put forward different realities, taking into account every sphere of our society. At a time when the eyes of the world are upon the serious violations of women's fundamental rights to freedom and equality, I wished to highlight the situation of girls and women internationally. Finally, because inequalities must not be allowed to persist in future generations, and because we must not give in to fatalism, I felt it was essential to place a special emphasis on the lives of our young people.

In my opinion, voicing all remaining inequalities is essential, because whatever we do not count, does not count. Through the changing data presented in the *Key Figures*, our society's future is taking shape, with its share of imperfections that we must correct in order to achieve, at last, real equality. It will benefit our society as a whole.

Warning

The data presented in this report is issued from publications and studies by public statistics bodies, most of which is available online, alongside data made available by the partners of the Delegate Ministry for Gender Equality, Diversity and Equal Opportunities.

Unless otherwise stated, this report presents the latest data available on 30 November 2022, the date of completion of the report.

Summary

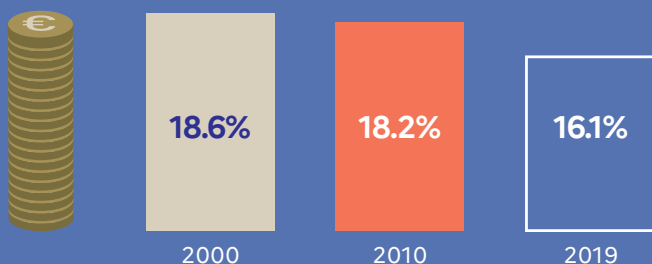
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OVERVIEW

TOWARDS REAL GENDER EQUALITY IN 10 KEY FIGURES

1 > Wage equality: the gender pay gap is gradually narrowing

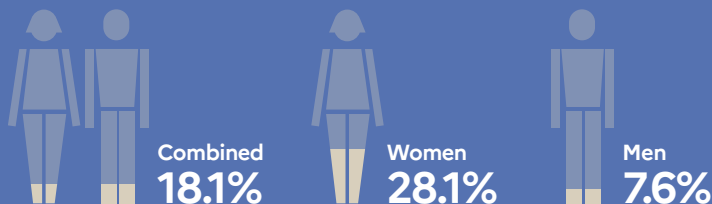
Average full-time equivalent gender pay gap between 2000 and 2019 in the private sector



Source: Insee, 2022. Details p.19.

2 > Working time: more women than men work part-time

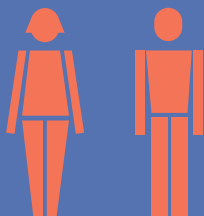
Share of women and men among employees working part-time in 2021



Source: Dares, 2021. Details p.15.

3 > Poverty: more women than men live below the poverty line

Number of women and men living below the poverty line in 2019



4.9 million
women

4.3 million
men

Source: Insee, 2022. Details p. 32.

4 > Women's health: 223,282 abortions* carried out in France in 2021

Number of abortions performed in
Metropolitan France and French overseas
territories in 2021



223,282
ABORTIONS

Number of abortions per 1,000 women*
aged 15-49 in 2021



15.5
ABORTIONS

* Voluntary termination of pregnancy.
Source: DREES, 2022. Details p. 39.

5 > Political gender parity: the National Assembly is made up of 37.6% women and the Senate 34.8%.

National Assembly (577 seats)



217 women deputies in 2022
or **37.6%** of the total

Senate (348 seats)



121 women senators in 2022
or **34.8%** of the total

In 2022, Yaël Braun-Pivet became the **1st woman** Chairperson of the National Assembly.
In 2022, Elisabeth Borne became the **2nd woman** Prime Minister of the Fifth Republic.

Source: National Assembly, Senate. Details p. 50.

6 > Higher education: too few women apply for high-quality education in science and engineering

Share of women in Preparatory Classes for the *Grandes Ecoles* (CPGE)



Source: DEPP, 2022. Details p. 56.

7 > Youth: young women are more likely to be neither in employment nor in education

Share of young people not in employment, education or training (NEET) in 2019

1.5 million young NEETs in France in 2019

Ages 15-29 combined

12.9%

Women

13.7%

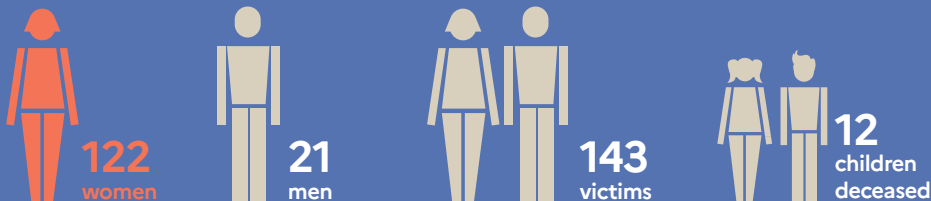
Men

12.1%

Source: Insee, 2021. Details p. 67.

8 > Violent deaths within couples: in 2021, 143 people were killed by their partner or ex-partner

Number of violent deaths within couples in 2021



Source: DAV, 2022. Details p. 78.

9 > Intimate partner violence: 27% of women have been victims of psychological violence, and 15.9% of physical or sexual violence

Share of women who have been victims of partner violence at least once since the age of 15

Psychological
violence



27.0%

Physical or sexual
violence



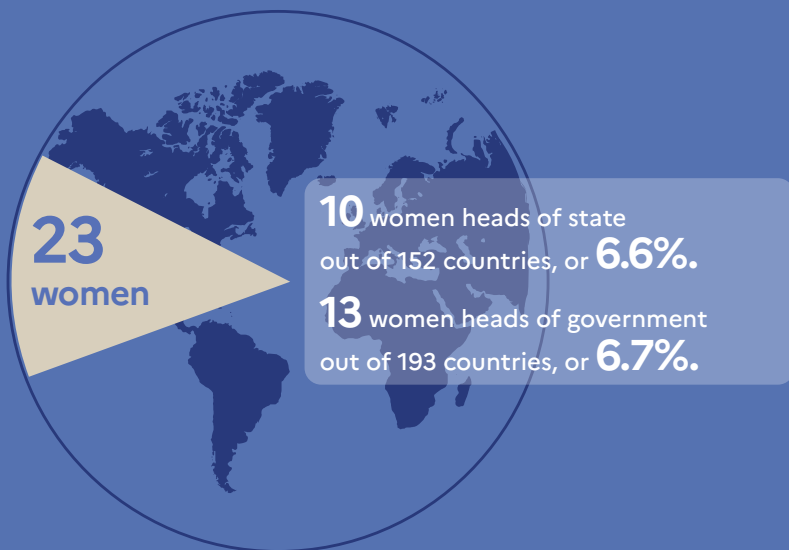
15.9%

Source: SSMSI/Eurostat. Details on p.78.

10 > World: only 23 countries in the world are led by a woman

Number of women who are heads of state or government in the world

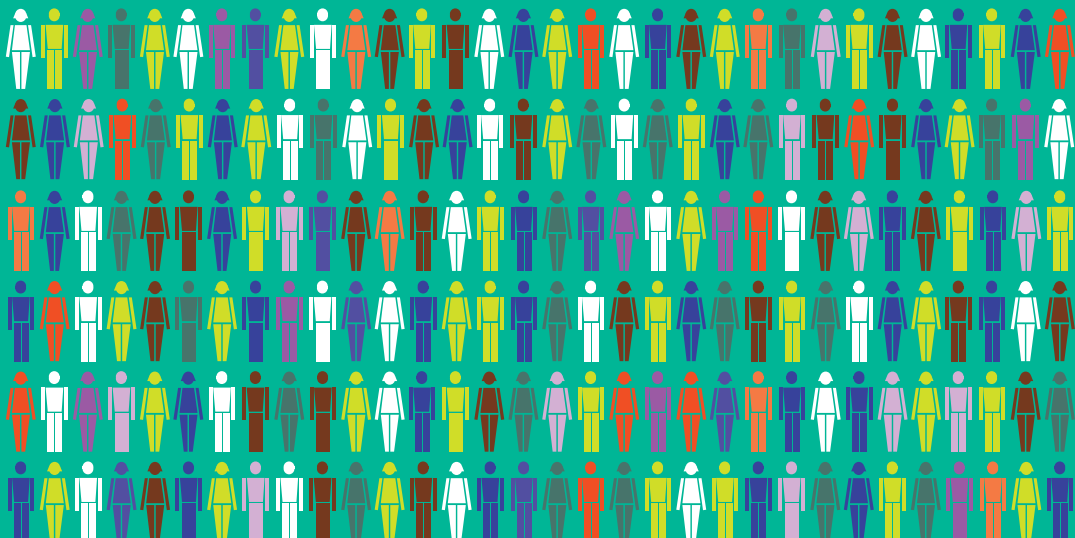
Out of 193 states



Source: UN Women, 2022. Details p.93.



1. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE AND ECONOMIC AUTONOMY





OVERVIEW

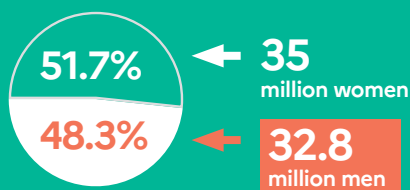
France has:

35 million women,
of which

14.5 million participate
in the labour market

Share of women and men in the general population in 2022

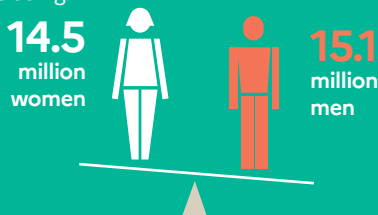
France has a population of 67.8 million,
including:



Source: Insee. Provisional data at the end of 2021.

Labour force among those aged 15 or over

France has 29.6 million active workers,
including:



Scope: France excluding Mayotte, persons in ordinary housing,
aged 15 or over.

Source: Insee, Activity Indicator by gender and age, data from
the 2022 employment survey.

In 2019, for equal work, women earned **16.1%**

less than men



Scope: all employees excluding agricultural employees, apprentices and trainees, excluding wages paid by private individuals.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022.

Age distribution in 2022



Note: age of the population on 1 January.

Interpretation: On 1 January 2022, France had 424,000 women aged 65 and 376,000 men aged 65.

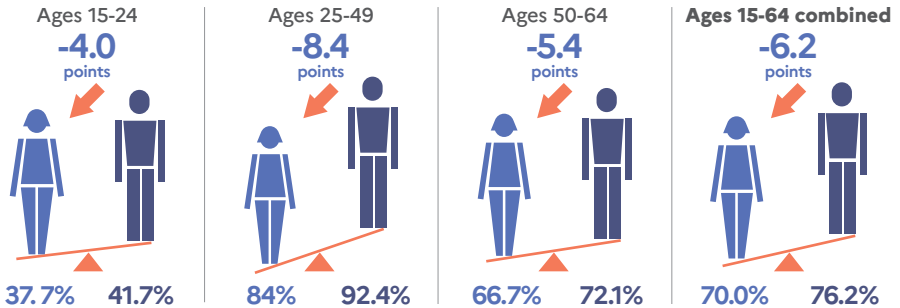
Scope: France.

Source: Insee, population estimates (provisional data at the end of 2021).

> EMPLOYMENT

1.1 > The activity rate* of women remains lower than that of men, with a greater gap between the ages of 25 and 49

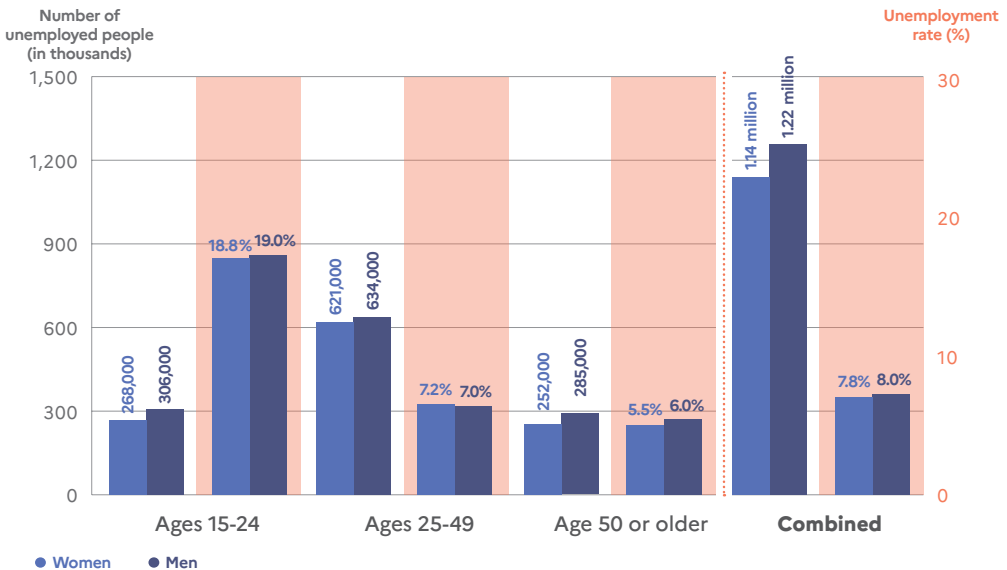
Activity rates by gender and age in 2021



* The activity rate is the ratio between the number of active workers (employed and unemployed) and the entire corresponding population.
Interpretation: in 2021, 41.7% of men aged 15 to 24 were active workers.
Scope: France excluding Mayotte, persons in ordinary housing aged 15 years or over.
Source: Insee, Employment Survey 2021, March 2022. SDFE gap calculations.

1.2 > Unemployment affected women slightly less than men in 2021, regardless of age category

Number of unemployed people and unemployment rate by gender and age in 2021

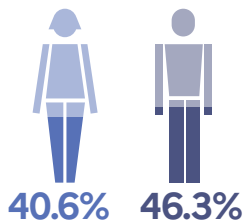


Interpretation: in 2021, 18.8% of active working women aged 15-24 were unemployed.
Scope: France excluding Mayotte, people living in ordinary housing, active working women.
Source: Insee, Unemployment indicator by gender and age, Employment Survey 2021, March 2022.

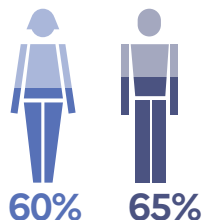
1.3 > Women jobseekers return to sustainable employment less quickly than men and have lower benefits

Access to employment by gender, 6 and 18 months after registration with *Pôle Emploi* (unemployment services)

6 months after registering
with *Pôle Emploi**



18 months after registering
with *Pôle Emploi***



* People registered in December 2020.

** People registered in December 2019.

Note: The difference in access to employment during one or more months between men and women is observed all other things being equal, i.e. at a given level of qualification. All periods of employment lasting one month or more are considered.

Interpretation: among jobseekers registered with *Pôle Emploi* in December 2019, 60% of women found a job within 18 months of registration.

Scope: jobseekers registered with *Pôle Emploi* in December 2019, excluding re-registrations of less than one month.

Source: *Pôle Emploi*, 'Les femmes demandeuses d'emploi inscrits à *Pôle emploi* en 2021', Statistiques et indicateurs, March 2022. Figures from *Pôle Emploi*, FH-DPAE.

Average theoretical gross monthly unemployment benefit by gender and age



Interpretation: at the end of March 2021, female jobseekers who received unemployment benefits and who were aged 50 or over received an average benefit of €1,182, which is €493 less than that received by men.

Scope: jobseekers receiving unemployment benefits. Unemployment insurance benefits.

Source: *Pôle Emploi*, 'Les femmes demandeuses d'emploi inscrits à *Pôle emploi* en 2021', Statistiques et indicateurs, March 2022. Figures from *Pôle Emploi*, FNA.

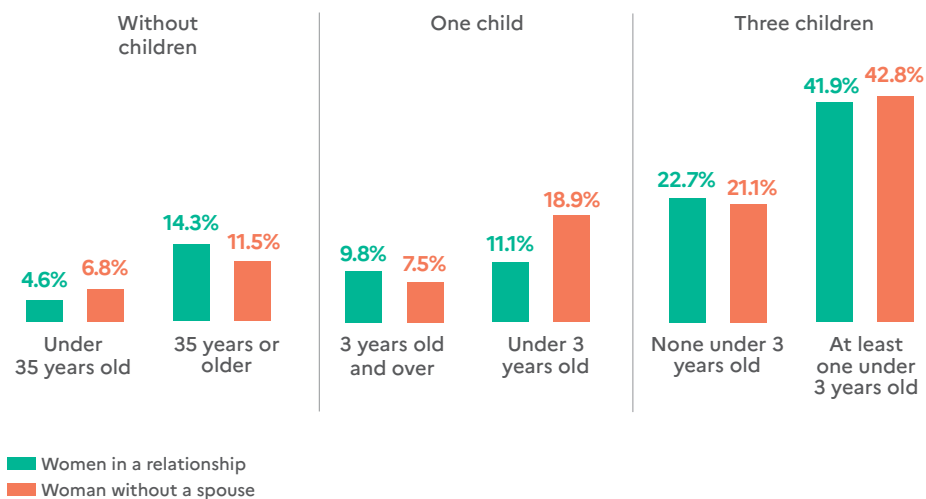
1.4 > In fifty years, the share of inactive women* has fallen by 76%, although the presence of children continues to make a difference between women and men

Share of non-active persons by gender in 1968 and 2018



*A non-active person does not participate in the labour market, i.e. they are neither employed nor unemployed. Self-reported inactivity in the population census. Scope: Metropolitan France until 1982, France excluding Mayotte since 1990, persons aged 20-59 in ordinary households, who were neither students nor retired. Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Saphir data, population censuses from 1968 to 2018, further exploitations.

Share of non-active women in 2018 by family status



Note: only minor children living with their family at the time of the census are taken into account. People without a spouse may live alone, in a complex household or be a child within a family. They may also be the head of a single-parent family.

Interpretation: in 2018, among mothers with three children, none of whom were under 3 years of age, 22.7% of those in a relationship were non-active.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, women aged 20-59 in ordinary households, who were neither students nor retired.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Insee, Saphir, 2018 population censuses, further exploitations.

> WORKING TIME AND CONDITIONS

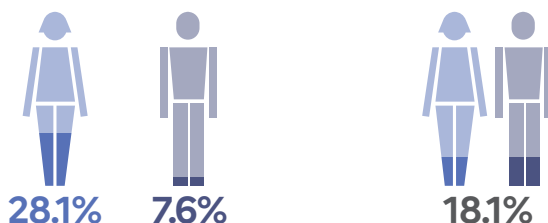
1.5 > More than one in four women work part-time, compared to less than one in ten men. Women mostly work part-time for family reasons

Number of part-time employees in 2021



4.28 million

Share of women and men working part-time among all employees in 2021

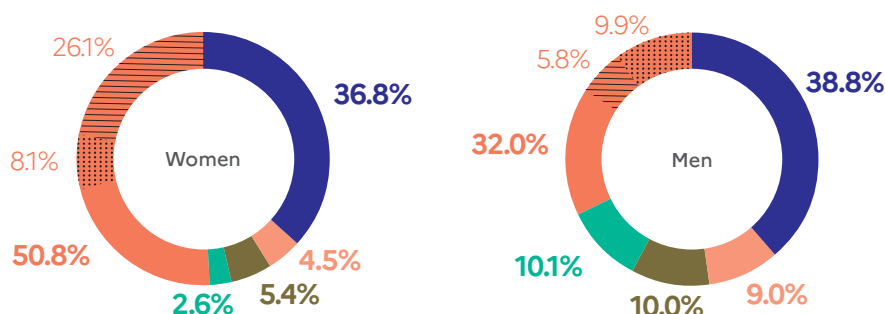


Interpretation: in 2021, 28.1% of female employees worked part-time.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, household population, persons aged 15 or over in paid employment, excluding apprenticeship contracts.

Source: Dares, 'Le temps partiel' (annual data), April 2022. Insee figures, Continuous Employment Survey 2021.

Main reason for part-time work by gender in 2020



■ Impossible to work more within current job

■ Having another professional activity

■ Studying or training

■ Supplementing other income

■ Personal or family reasons

Including: // caring for children or a dependent person

▨ health reasons

Interpretation: in 2020, among women working part-time in their main job, 36.8% stated that the main reason for working part-time was that they could not work more in their current job (involuntary part-time employment).

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, persons living in ordinary housing, working part-time in their main job.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Insee figures, Employment survey 2020.

1.6 > Fewer women than men now telework, and the least qualified women are the most exposed to atypical working hours*

Share of employees who teleworked in 2021 by gender

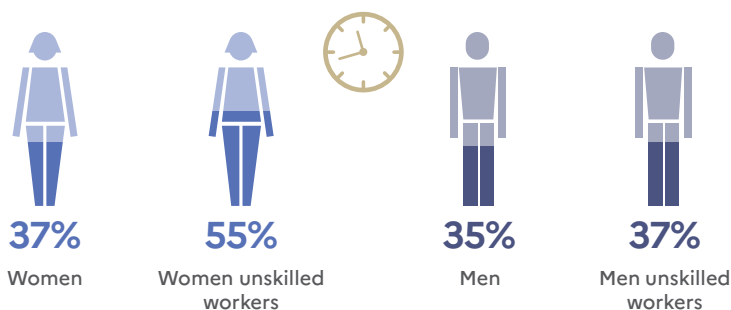


Note: average per week.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, people living in ordinary housing, employees having worked at least one hour in the week.

Source: Insee, 'En 2021, en moyenne chaque semaine, un salarié sur cinq a télétravaillé', March 2022. Insee figures, Employment Survey 2021.

Share of employees working atypical hours by gender in 2019



*Strictly speaking, atypical working hours refer to non-standard working days and hours, i.e. shifts at non-standard times during the day (evenings, nights, early mornings) and during the week (weekends).

Note: data rounded to the nearest unit.

Scope: employees aged 15-64 in Metropolitan France.

Source: Ined, 'Horaires atypiques de travail : les femmes peu qualifiées de plus en plus exposées', Population & Sociétés n° 599, April 2022. Dares figures, Working Conditions Survey 2019.

1.7 > Feminised service occupations* are on average more exposed to occupational risks than other categories of occupations

✓ = exposure to higher than average occupational risks for all employees, by job group

	Feminised service occupations	Feminised office occupations	Male-dominated blue-collar occupations	Male-dominated non-blue-collar occupations	Mixed occupations
Physical hardship	✓		✓		
Work intensity			✓	✓	
Lack of support	✓		✓		✓
Conflicting values	✓				
Lack of autonomy	✓		✓		
Emotional demands	✓				✓
Job instability	✓	✓		✓	✓
Organisational constraints	✓				✓

* In this study, the sorting of occupations based on the degree of gender balance identifies:

- 'Feminised' occupations: occupations in which at least 65% of workers are women;

- 'Male-dominated' occupations: occupations in which at least 65% of workers are men;

- Mixed occupations: occupations in which more than 35% of workers are women and more than 35% are men.

'Feminised service occupations' are defined as a group of 11 female-dominated occupations representing 25% of employees, 77% of whom are women, on average, including the following occupations: cleaners, sales assistants, home helpers, teachers and care assistants.

'Feminised office occupations' include employees and intermediate professions performing administrative tasks, as well as employees providing services to individuals.

Interpretation: feminised service occupations present an above-average risk of exposure to seven occupational risks, including physical hardship.

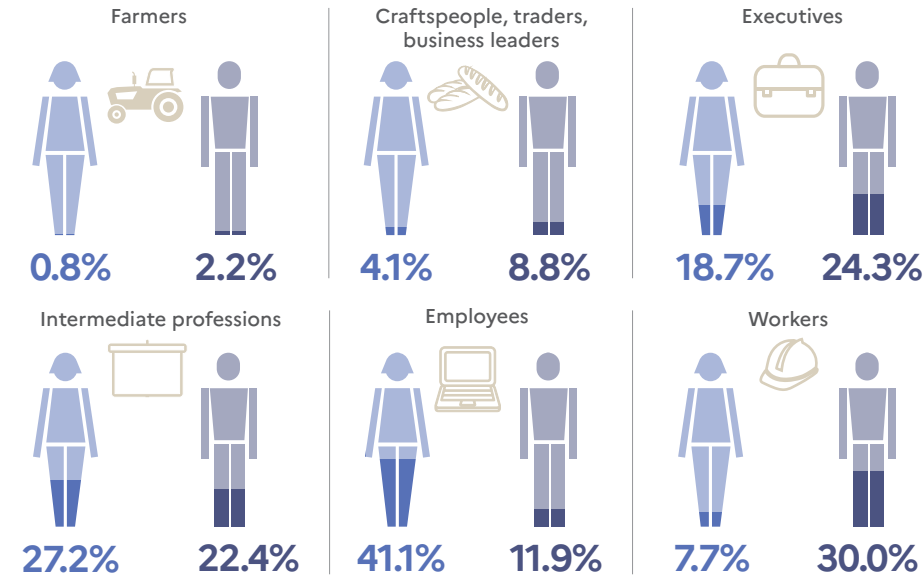
Scope: France, employees.

Source: Karine Briard, Dares/Insee, 'Métiers de femmes', 'métiers d'hommes: en quoi les conditions de travail des femmes et des hommes diffèrent-elles?', 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Dares figures, Working Conditions Survey 2019.

> GENDER BALANCE IN OCCUPATIONS

1.8 > In 2021, women were mostly employees, while men were mostly managers or workers

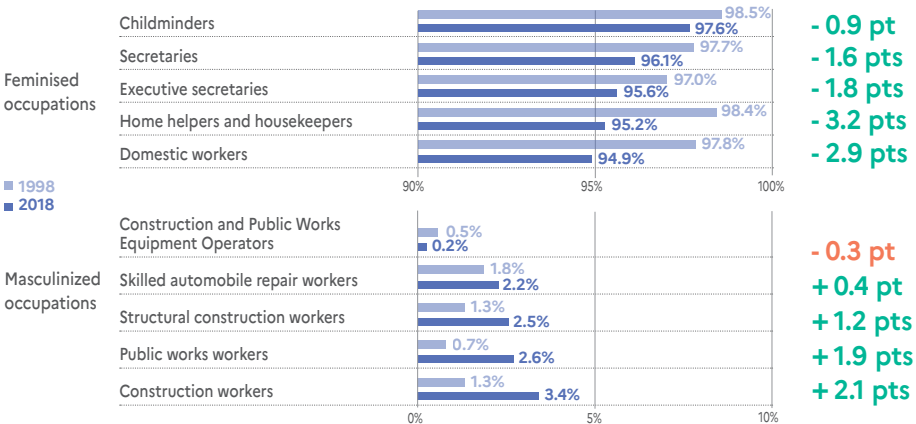
Socio-professional category by gender in 2021



Interpretation: in 2021, 41.1% of working women were employees.
Scope: France excluding Mayotte, people living in ordinary housing, in employment.
Source: Insee, annual data 2021, Employment survey.

1.9 > Gender balance in the workforce has been increasing over the last 20 years, but at a slow pace

Change in the share of women in the five most feminised and five most masculinized occupations between 1998 and 2018

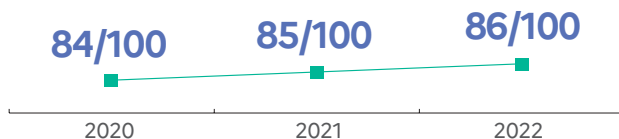


Interpretation: between 1998 and 2018, the share of women among construction workers increased by 1.9 percentage points.
Source: Dares, statistics portal for occupations, 2022. Insee figures, employment surveys, data smoothed by moving average of order 3, Dares processing.

> PAY AND CAREER PATHS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

1.10 > The average score on the Gender Equality in the Workplace Index* has increased since 2020

Average score of companies reporting the Index



Only **2%** of responding companies achieved the maximum score in 2022 (100/100).

*Since 2020, all companies with 50 or more employees must calculate and publish their Gender Equality in the Workplace Index every year on 1 March.
Scope: companies with 50 or more employees that declared their Index.
Source: Ministry of Labour, Employment and Inclusion, March 2022.

1.11 > In 2020, men earn on average €527 more per month gross than women, although the pay gap is gradually narrowing

Average gross and net monthly wages in FTE* by gender in the private sector in 2020

Gross wages



€2,992

€3,519

+ €527

Net wages



€2,280

€2,689

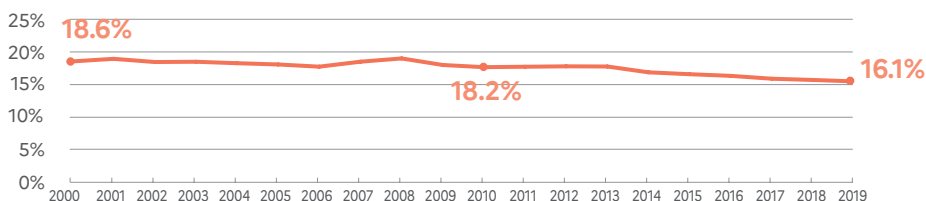
+ €409

*Full-time equivalent.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, employees in the private sector and public companies, including beneficiaries of assisted contracts and professional training contracts; excluding apprentices, trainees, agricultural employees and employees of private individuals.

Source: Insee, 'Les salaires dans le secteur privé en 2020', April 2022. Insee figures, All employees database 2020.

Average relative gender pay gap (FTE wages) between 2000 and 2019 in the private sector

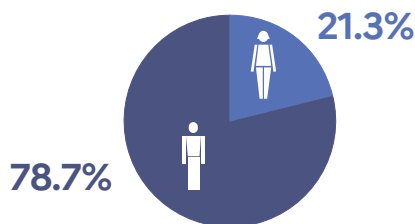


Scope: Metropolitan France until 2001, France excluding Mayotte from 2002 onwards; all employees excluding agricultural employees, apprentices and trainees, excluding wages paid by private individuals.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022.

1.12 > Women remain largely under-represented among the highest paid

Gender composition of the highest-paid 1% of private sector employees in 2020



Scope: France excluding Mayotte, employees in the private sector and public companies, including beneficiaries of assisted contracts and professional training contracts; excluding apprentices, trainees, agricultural employees and employees of private individuals.

Source: Insee, 'Les salaires dans le secteur privé en 2020', April 2022. Insee figures, All employees database 2020.

1.13 > Women represent a very small minority in the leadership of large companies in many sectors

Number of women CEOs in large companies in 2022



* 40 companies listed on the main Paris Stock Exchange index.

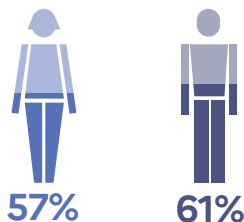
** 120 top companies listed on the Paris Stock Exchange index.

Scope: 118 companies, as of 1 February 2022.

Source: Heidrick & Struggles, 'Gender balance at the top'. 'The evolution of the gender balance in executive committees of France's SBF120 companies 2020-2022', January 2022.

1.14 > For the same job characteristics, women train less than men, especially after childbirth

Share of employed women and men who attended at least one work-related training course in 2015*

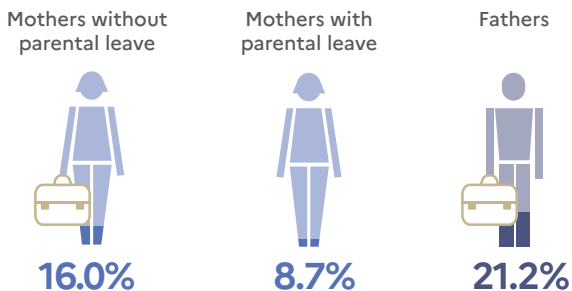


* At least one training course in the five years preceding the survey. Training rate corrected for periods of non-employment, i.e. 45 months out of 60 for women and 51 months for men.

Scope: active workers employed in 2010 and 2015, aged 21-65; Metropolitan France.

Source: Karine Briard/Dares, 'La formation professionnelle continue: une autre facette des inégalités femmes-hommes?', July 2020. Insee figures, Training and Professional Qualification survey 2014/2015; Dares calculations.

Share of mothers and fathers who have attended at least one training course**, 24 months after a birth



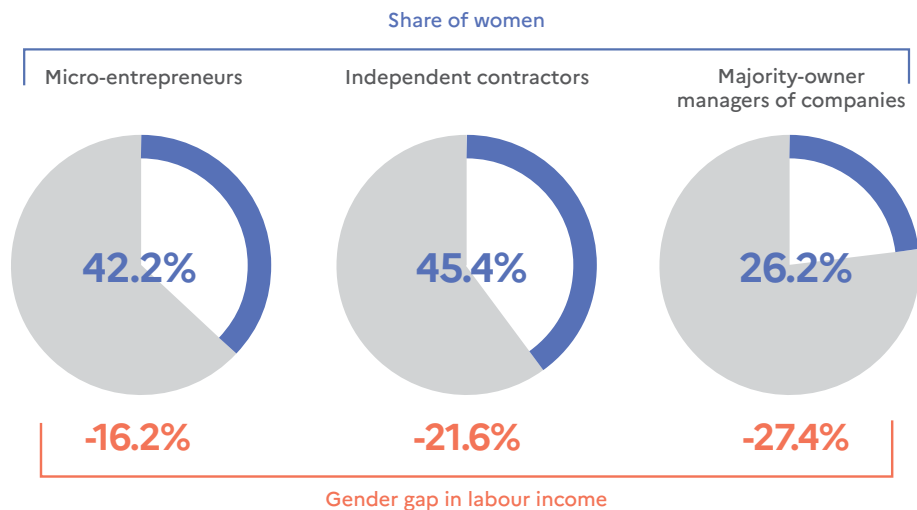
** Training courses of at least 18 hours.

Scope: active workers who were employed at the time of the survey and five years before, aged 21 to 65, who had given birth during this period, in Metropolitan France. Persons are counted as many times as a birth is counted, but multiple births count as one.

Source: Karine Briard/Dares, 'La formation professionnelle continue: une autre facette des inégalités femmes-hommes?', July 2020. Insee figures, Training and Professional Qualification survey 2014/2015; Dares calculations.

1.15 > Fewer women than men run independent businesses, and their business income is lower

Share of women among salaried managers and gap in earned income in 2019



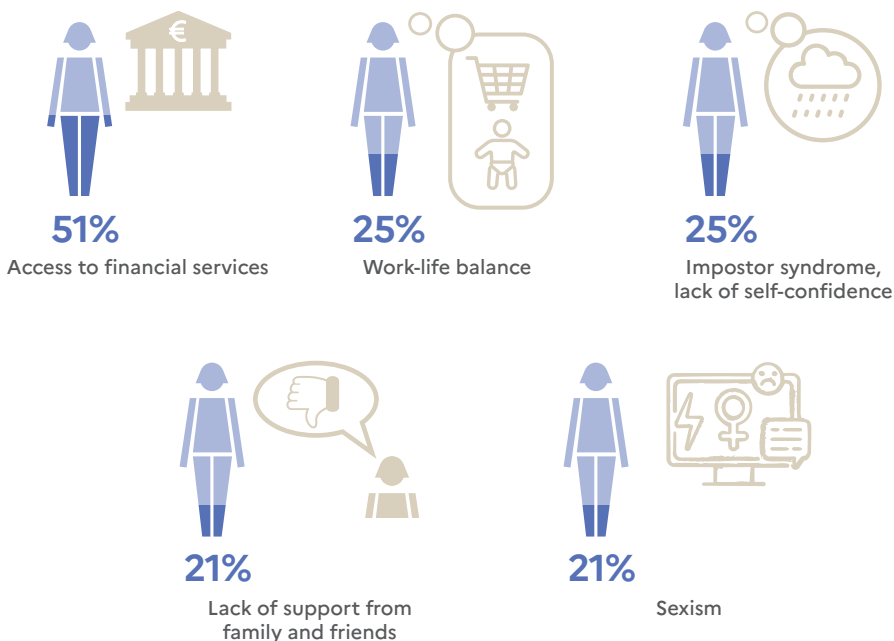
Interpretation: 42.2% of the 1.248 million micro-entrepreneurs in 2019 were women. Female micro-entrepreneurs received on average 16.2% less annualised business income than men in 2019.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, all non-employee managers as at 31st December 2019 in the private sector, excluding agriculture.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question - Édition 2022', 'Indépendants, dirigeants et emplois de direction' index, March 2022. Insee figures, Non-salaried employees database 2019.

1.16 > Poorer access to financial services, work-life balance, lack of confidence and support, and sexist remarks are as many factors that hinder women entrepreneurship

Share of women entrepreneurs who say they encounter the following specific obstacles



Share of women who have been subjected to sexist remarks in their entrepreneurial activities



21% or **1 in 5 women**, of whom:

- **68%** by family and friends
- **30%** by their business partners
- **14%** by their customers

Scope: survey of 527 female entrepreneurs who are Adie clients and prospects, via an online questionnaire administered from 20th January to 11th February 2022.
Source: Adie, 'Étude 2022 sur les créatrices d'entreprises', June 2022 with the support of the General Directorate for Social Cohesion.

> PAY AND CAREER PATHS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

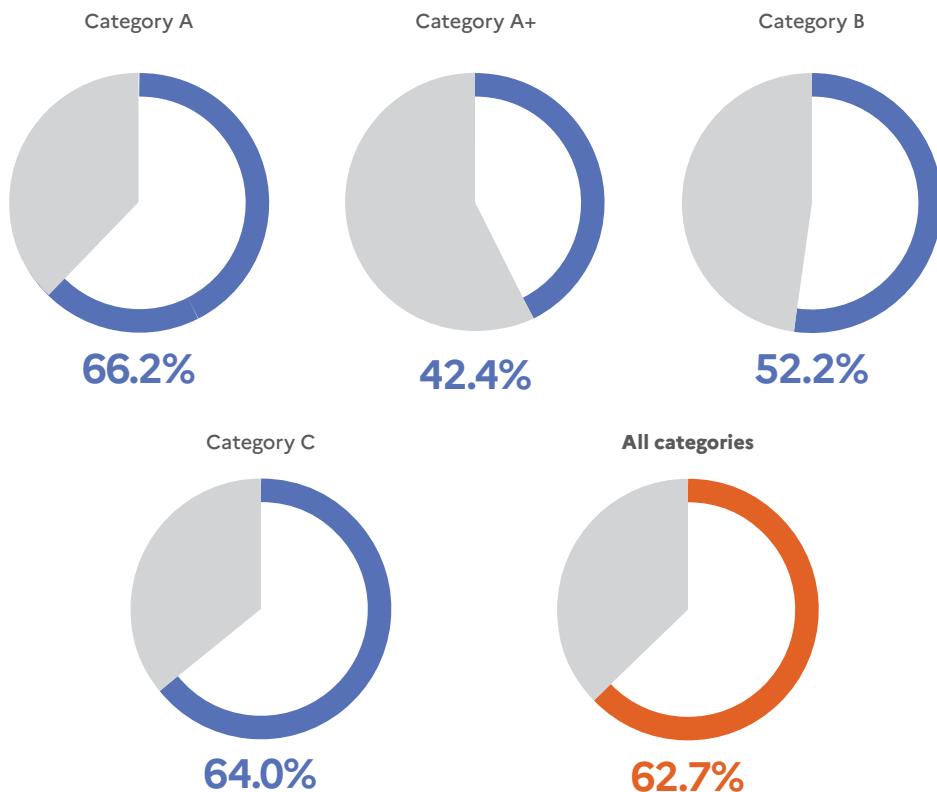
1.17 > Women are still in the majority in the public sector

Number of civil servants in 2019



5.6 million

Share of women in the entire public sector by professional category* as of 31 December 2019



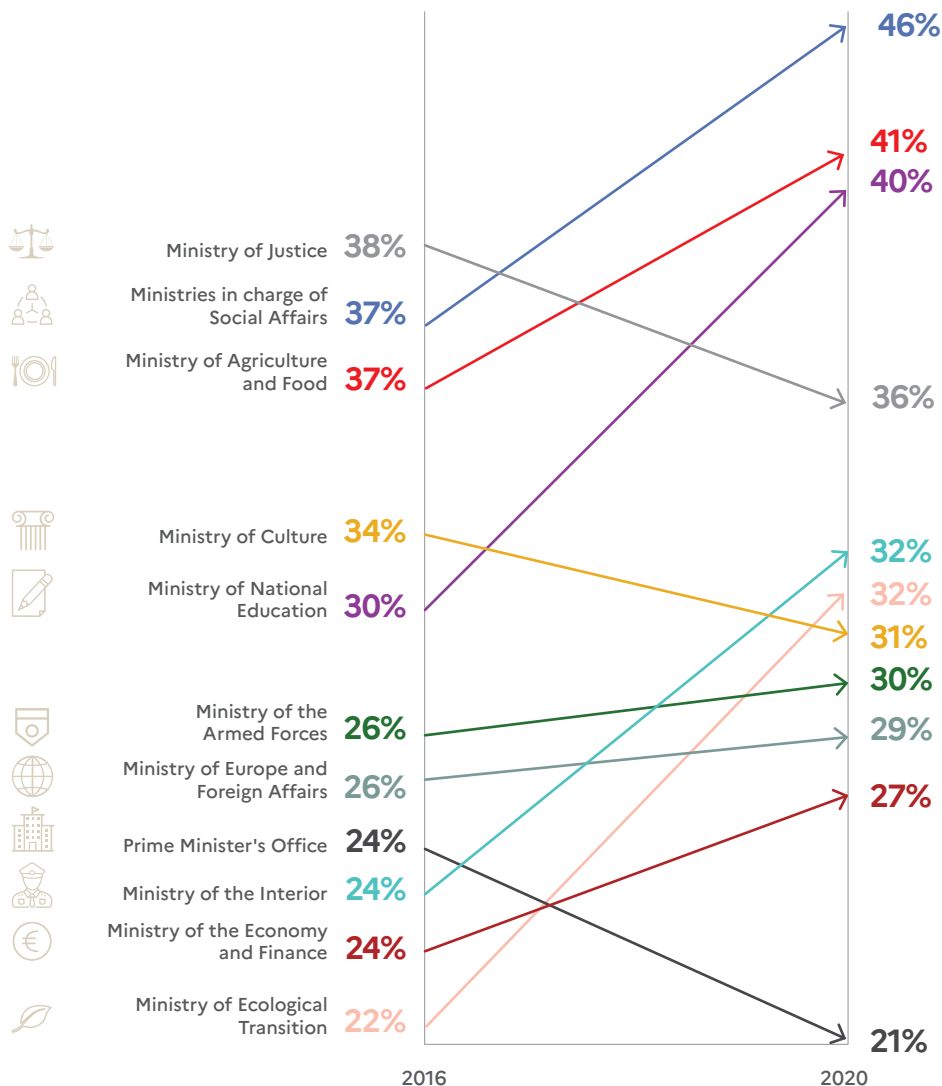
*In France, civil servants are grouped in three different professional categories from A to C depending on their hierarchical level (A being the highest level). Although it does not have a defined legal existence in the general statute of civil servants, the concept of category A+ is frequently used to distinguish the bodies and functional posts of senior management within category A. A+ personnel are sometimes also called 'senior civil servants'.

Scope: main jobs, all statuses, located in France (Metropolitan and Overseas, excluding overseas collectivities and foreign countries), excluding Mayotte. Excluding beneficiaries of assisted contracts.

Source: Ministry of Public Sector Transformation and the Civil Service, 'Rapport annuel sur l'état de la fonction publique, édition 2021', October 2021. SIASP figures, Insee. DGAFP - SDESI processing.

1.18 > The number of women in senior and executive positions is increasing in most ministries, but women are still in the minority, especially in national sovereignty ministries

Evolution of the share of women in senior and executive positions* in some ministries between 2016 and 2020**



* Senior management or executive positions include staff who are in charge of a department or institution with responsibility for managing the units in their charge, i.e., from a statutory point of view, those belonging to the job category that constitutes the main pool for these positions.

** As at 31st December.

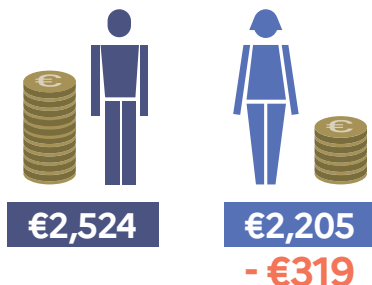
Source: Ministry of Public Sector Transformation and the Civil Service, 'Les chiffres clés du dispositif des nominations équilibrées pour la fonction publique de l'État - Édition 2020', August 2021.

1.19 > In the public sector, women are still paid less than men, and the gap is widest in the state public service

Net pay gap in FTE between women and men in the public sector in 2019

12.6%

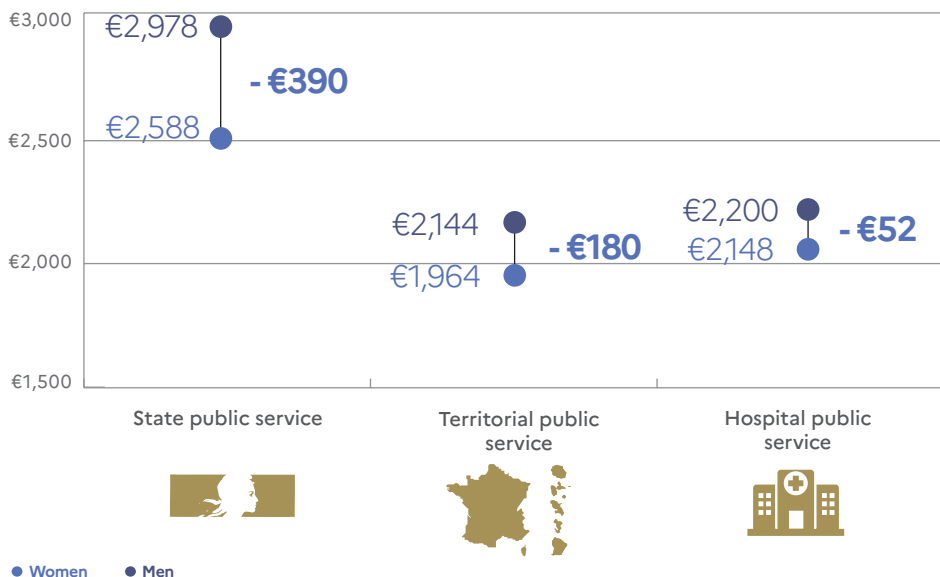
Average monthly net wages in FTE in 2019 in the public sector (all staff)



Scope: France (excluding Mayotte and overseas collectivities), including beneficiaries of assisted contracts. Excluding military personnel, childminders, apprentices, interns and externs in public hospitals.

Source: Ministry of Public Sector Transformation and the Civil Service, 'Rapport annuel sur l'état de la fonction publique, édition 2021', October 2021. SIASP figures, Insee. DGAFF - SDessi Processing

Average monthly net wages of civil servants in 2018 by gender and sector



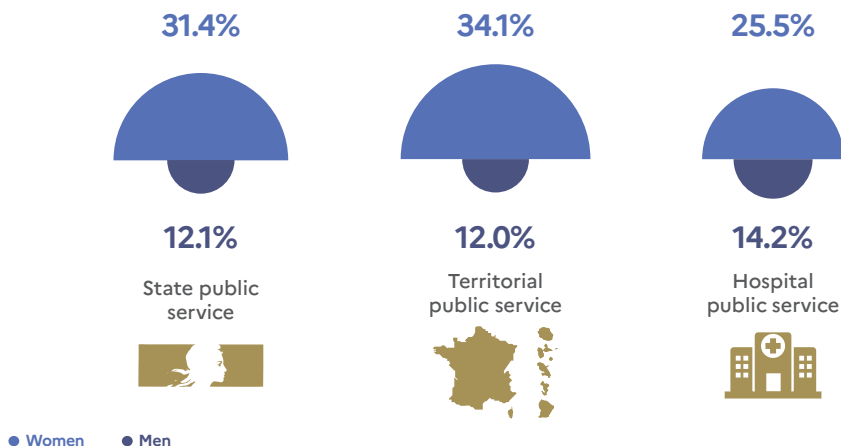
Scope: Metropolitan France and overseas territories (excluding Mayotte) excluding overseas collectivities and foreign countries, including beneficiaries of assisted contracts, in monthly full-time equivalent. Excluding military personnel, childminders, apprentices, interns and externs in public hospitals.

Source: Ministry of Public Transformation and the Civil Service, 'Rapport sur l'égalité professionnelle entre les femmes et les hommes dans la fonction publique, édition 2021', December 2021. Siasp figures, Insee; DREES, DGCL - DESL, DGAFF - SDessi Processing.

1.20 > In the public sector, women are in the majority of part-time civil servants



Share of part-time civil servants of by gender on 31 December 2019



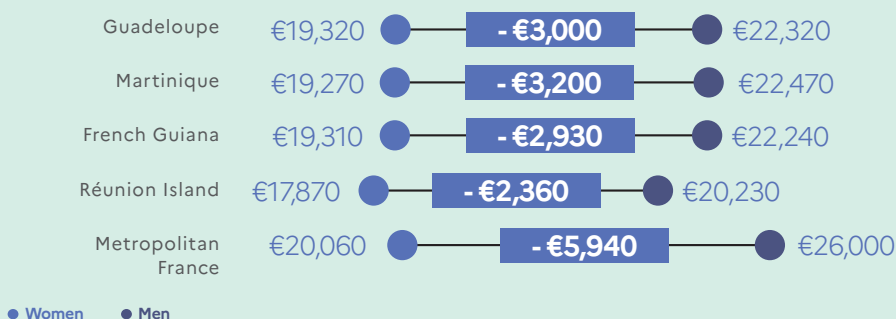
Scope: main jobs, civil servants, located in Metropolitan France and French overseas territories (excluding Mayotte), excluding overseas collectivities and foreign countries. Excluding beneficiaries of assisted contracts.

Source: Ministry of Public Sector Transformation and the Civil Service, 'Rapport annuel sur l'état de la fonction publique, édition 2021', October 2021. SIASP figures, Insee. DGAFP - SDessi processing.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

1.21 > While incomes are lower in the French overseas territories than in Metropolitan France, the wage gap between women and men is smaller

Average annual net wage income* by gender in 2019



* Wage income is calculated on all positions held by an individual during the year, regardless of the sector (private or public).

Scope: employees in the private sector and public companies, including beneficiaries of assisted contracts and professional training contracts, whose main job is non-additional, excluding apprentices, trainees, agricultural employees and employees of private individuals.

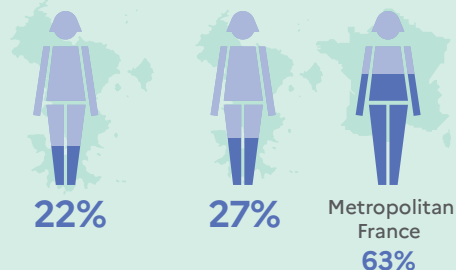
Source: Insee, All Employees database 2019, at place of residence.

1.22 > In Mayotte, the number of women in employment is slowly rising, and women are setting up more sole proprietorships than in Metropolitan France

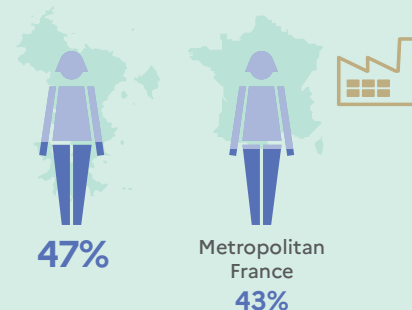
Share of women living in Mayotte in employment

In 2009

In 2019



Share of sole proprietorships created by women in 2021 in Mayotte

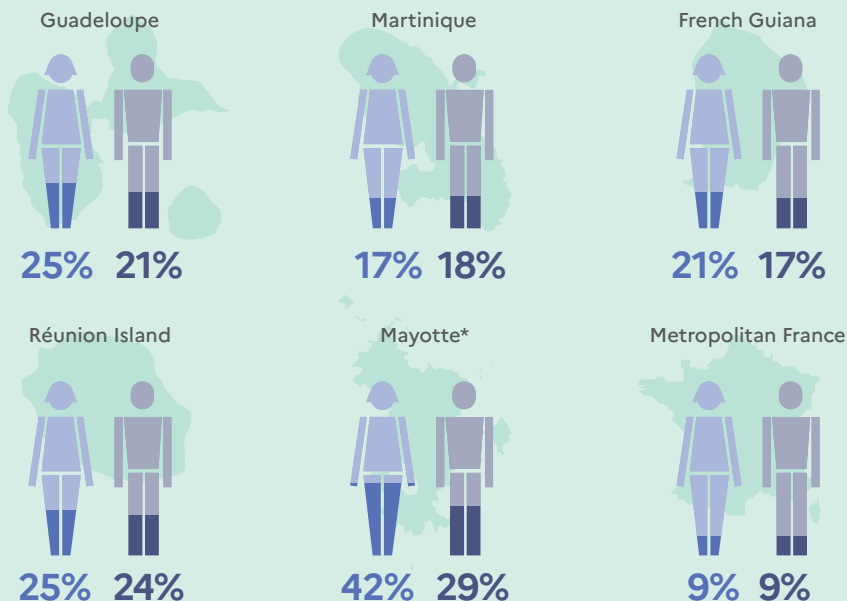


Scope: 1,300 new sole proprietorships.

Source: Insee, 'Les femmes à Mayotte', Insee Dossier Mayotte n° 3, July 2022.

1.23 > In the French overseas territories, women are more affected by unemployment than men

Unemployment rate for people aged 15 and over by gender in 2018



* Annual average, except in Mayotte: situation in the 2nd quarter.

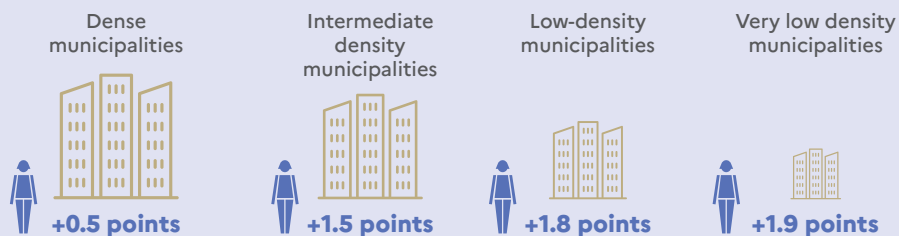
Scope: household population, people aged 15 or over (unemployment rate), people aged 15 to 64 (employment and activity rate), restricted in the case of French Guiana to municipalities accessible by road.

Source: Insee, Employment Survey 2018.

FOCUS ON URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORIES

1.24 > In rural territories, women are more likely to be unemployed than men

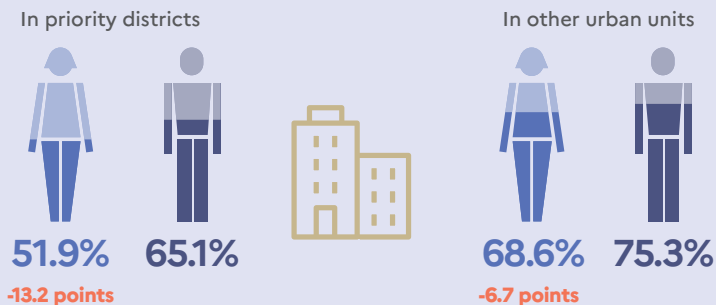
Unemployment rate gap between women and men by area density



Source: Territorial observatory/ANCT, 'La dimension territoriale de l'emploi des femmes', January 2021. Insee figures, Population Census 2016, communal density grid 2019.

1.25 > In urban priority districts, women are less active than men, in higher proportions than in the other urban units

Activity rate in urban priority districts, and the surrounding urban units in 2021



Interpretation: in 2021, the activity rate of women aged 15 to 64 reached 51.9% in urban priority districts.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, household population; population aged 15-64 for activity rates, and population aged 15 or over for unemployment rates.

Source: Insee, 'Taux d'activité et taux de chômage dans les quartiers prioritaires de la politique de la ville et les unités urbaines englobantes' index, annual data 2021. Insee figures, Employment survey.



2. ACCESS TO RIGHTS





OVERVIEW

In 2020, France had

2 million single-parent
families



or **1** out of **4** families

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, minor children living in families.

Source: Insee, 'Les familles en 2020 : 25 % de familles monoparentales, 21 % de familles nombreuses', Insee Focus No. 249, September 2021. Insee figures, annual census survey 2020.

Of which



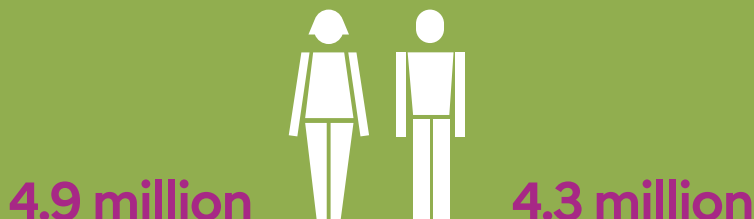
1.6 million
are headed
by women

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, families with at least one minor child.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', Insee Références, March 2022. Insee figures, annual census survey 2020.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN LIVE BELOW THE POVERTY LINE

Number of women and men living below the poverty line in 2019

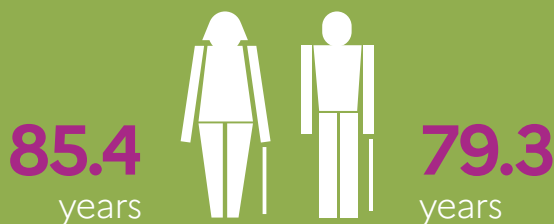


Scope: Metropolitan France, 2019, persons living in a household with positive or zero declared income and whose reference person was not a student.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', Insee Références, March 2022. Insee/DGFIP/Cnaf/Cnav/CCMSA figures, Tax and social income surveys (ERFS) 2019.

WOMEN LIVE LONGER AND HEALTHIER LIVES THAN MEN

Life expectancy by gender in 2020



Disability-free life expectancy at birth* by gender in 2020



* Life expectancy in good health is the number of years that a person can expect to live without suffering from disability in daily activities.

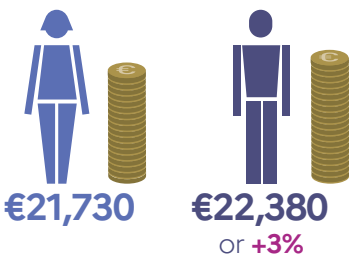
Scope: France excluding Mayotte from 2000 to 2010, France since 2015.

Source: DREES, 'En 2020, l'espérance de vie sans incapacité à 65 ans est de 12,1 ans pour les femmes et de 10,6 ans pour les hommes', Études et Résultats n° 1213, October 2021. Insee figures, vital statistics and population estimates.

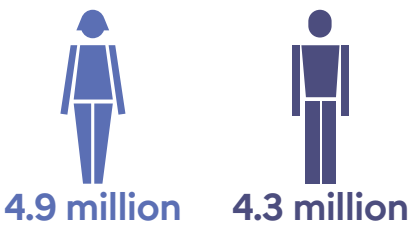
> ACCESS TO SOCIAL RIGHTS AND COMBATTING SOCIAL INSECURITY

2.1 > More women than men live below the poverty line

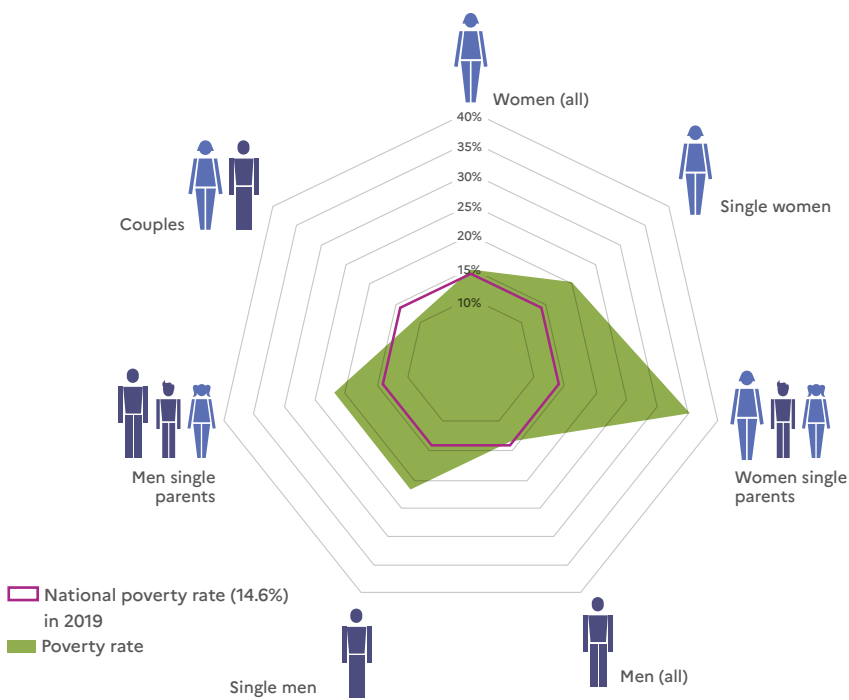
Median standard of living* in 2019



Number of women and men living below the poverty line in 2019



Poverty rate** by gender and family type in 2019



* The median standard of living is the value of the standard of living that divides the population into two equal parts, with 50% of individuals living below this standard of living and 50% living above.

** In the general population, the share of people considered poor in a monetary sense, i.e. whose standard of living is below the poverty line, or 1,102 Euros per month in 2019.

Scope: Metropolitan France, persons living in a household with positive or zero declared income and whose reference person was not a student.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', Insee Références, March 2022. Insee/DGFiP/Cnaf/Cnav/CCMSA figures, Tax and social income surveys (ERFS) 2019.

2.2 > The gender pension gap remains significant. Women account for 74% of those not taking up the minimum old-age allowance

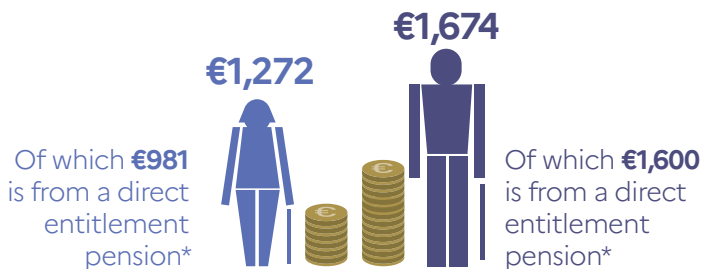
Number of pensioners in France in 2020



Scope: France, beneficiaries of a main direct entitlement benefit, born in France or abroad, residing in France or abroad, living on 31st December of the year in question for eligible pensioners.

Source: DREES, 'Les retraités et les retraites - Édition 2022', May 2022.

Average monthly net pension for people aged 65 and over by gender in 2019



* Direct entitlement pensions are paid in consideration for past professional activity. Indirect pensions include child-related bonuses and reversionary pensions.

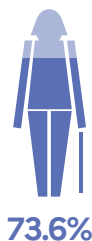
Scope: pensioners aged 65 or over, living on 31st December 2019, born in France or abroad, residing in France or abroad, with at least one direct entitlement within a basic scheme; pensioners receiving only a reversionary pension are excluded.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', Insee Références, March 2022. DREES figures, ANCETRE model, 2019.

Share of women among recipients of the minimum old-age allowance in 2016



Share of women among non-take-ups in 2016



Theoretical amount** of the minimum old-age allowance for women in a non-take-up situation



** Theoretical amount estimated from tax data.

Interpretation: if they took up the minimum old-age pension, single women who have not taken it up would receive an average of 198 € per month.

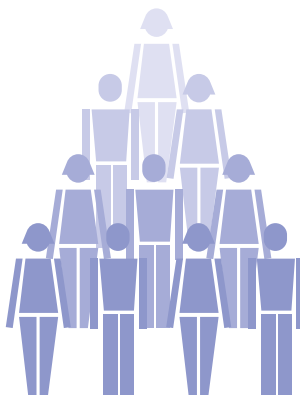
Scope: single persons aged 65 or over (or declared unfit in 2016, having reached the minimum pensionable age) residing in France, excluding those having liquidated a direct or derived pension entitlement in 2016 and excluding those with no retirement pension.

Source: DREES, 'Le non-recours au minimum vieillesse des personnes seules', May 2022. Figures from DREES, Insee, DGFIP, EIR 2016 matched to tax data.

2.3 > The effects of redistribution on the poverty rate are greater for women

Number of beneficiaries of social benefits in 2020

4.29 million
beneficiaries



Definitions

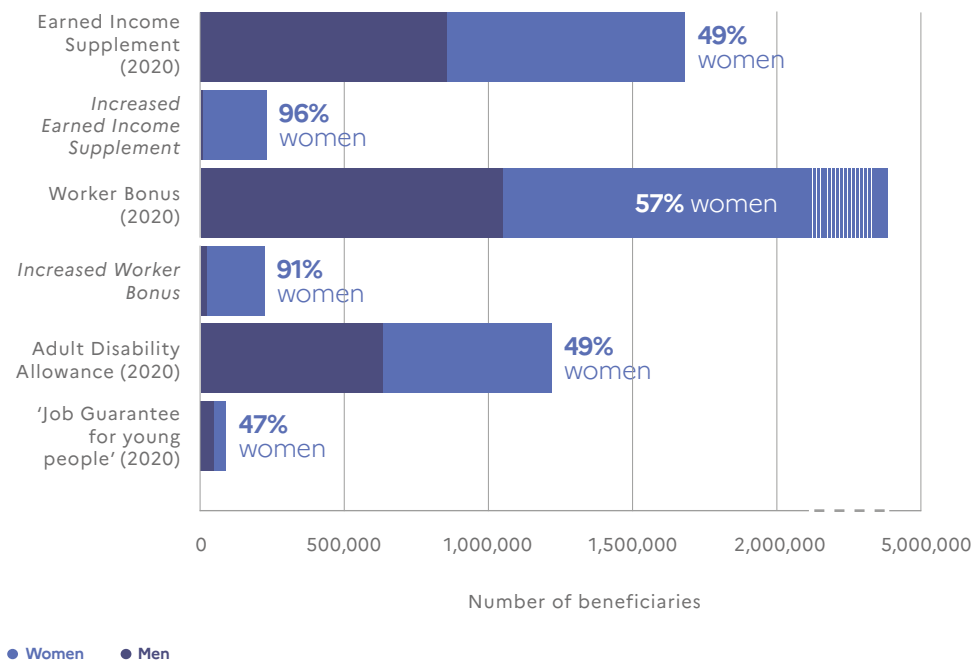
The **Earned Income Supplement (RSA)**, which came into force in 2009, replaced the minimum income benefit and return-to-work incentive measures. Access to the RSA is subject to a household means test. The RSA can be temporarily increased (**increased RSA**), irrespective of age, for single parents with one or more children or for single pregnant women.

The **Worker Bonus** is a supplement to income from work intended for workers on modest incomes: any adult who is not a student, resides in France on a stable basis, and receives income from professional activities can benefit from it, subject to means testing. The **Worker Bonus may be temporarily increased** for single parents with one or more children or for single pregnant women.

The **Adult Disability Allowance (AAH)** is intended for people with disabilities aged 20 or over who are not entitled to a retirement pension, a disability benefit (long-term incapacity benefit and additional disability benefits) or a benefit for industrial injuries of an amount at least equal to the AAH.

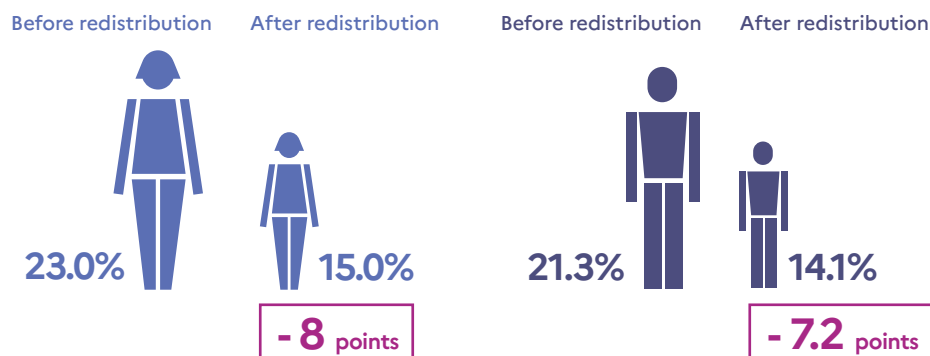
The **'Job Guarantee for Young People' (GJ)** is a scheme that theoretically lasts for a period of one year and combines efforts to help young people into employment and training, provided by local access points with the payment of an allowance. GJ is a specific type and phase of support outlined in Pacea, a scheme for formalised support towards employment and autonomy, which is the policy framework for local services in supporting young people.

Share of women among beneficiaries of some social benefits



Scope: France; total population: ordinary households in France (excluding Mayotte), except GJ: GJ beneficiaries at the end of 2020.
 Source: DREES, 'Minima sociaux et prestations sociales - Édition 2022', Panorama de la DREES, 2022.

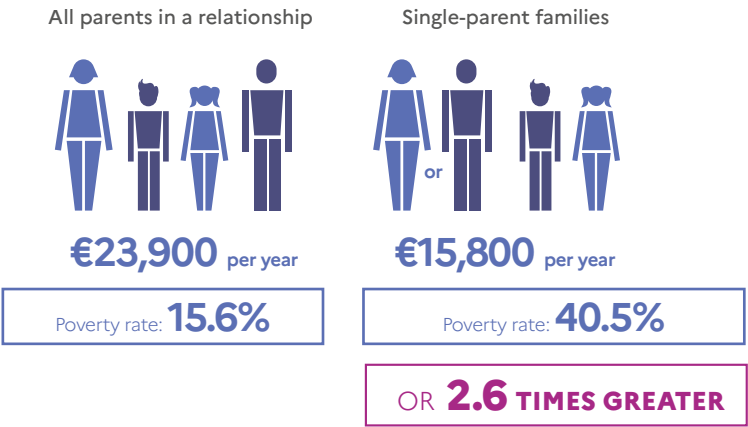
Poverty rate before and after redistribution of social and fiscal transfers, by gender in 2019



Scope: all social and fiscal transfers. Metropolitan France, persons belonging to a household living in ordinary accommodation, whose income declared to the tax authorities was positive or zero and whose reference person was not a student.
 Source: DREES, 'Minima sociaux et prestations sociales - Édition 2022', Panorama de la DREES, 2022. Insee/DGFiP/Cnaf/Cnav/Cmsa figures, Tax and social income surveys (ERFS) 2019, DREES calculations.

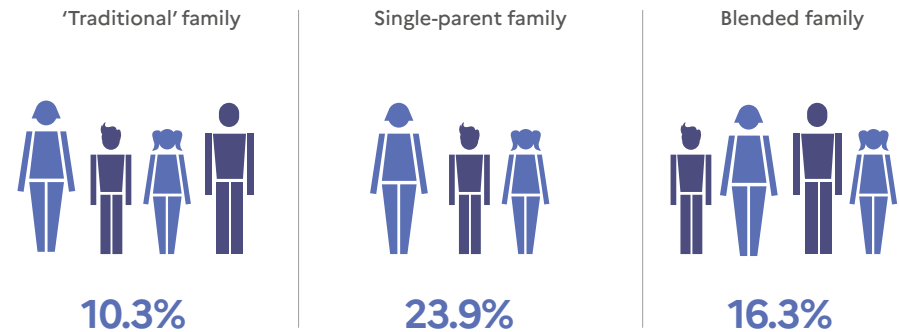
2.4 > Single-parent families have a lower standard of living than families with two adults

Average standard of living and poverty rate of children under 18 by family type in 2018



Source: Insee, 'Revenus et patrimoine des ménages - Édition 2021', May 2021. Insee figures, annual census Survey 2020 and Tax and Social Income Survey 2018.

Share of minor children living in overcrowded housing* in 2020 by family type

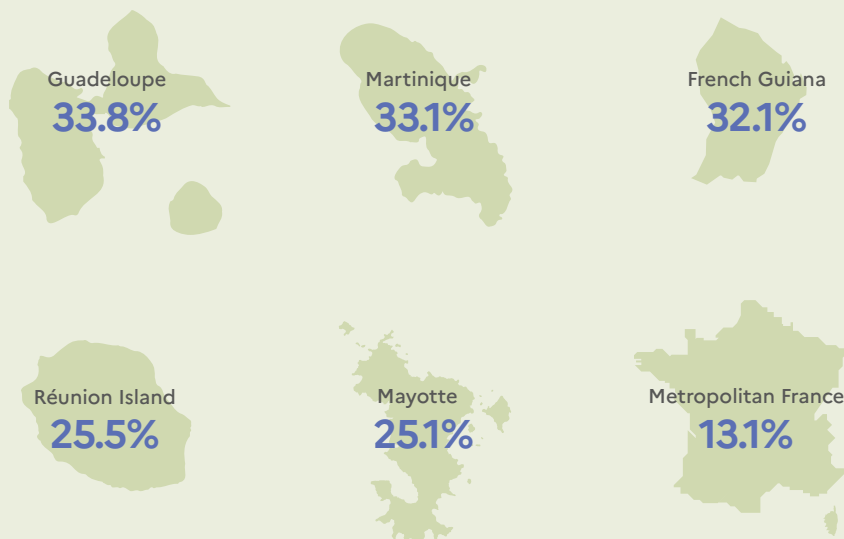


* According to the Insee overcrowding index, i.e. the number of rooms needed by the household based on its composition.
Source: Insee, 'Les familles en 2020 : 25 % de familles monoparentales, 21 % de familles nombreuses', Insee Focus No. 249, September 2021. Insee figures, annual census survey 2020.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

2.5 > There are about twice as many women heads of single-parent families in the French overseas territories compared to Metropolitan France

Share of women who are heads of single-parent families among women aged 25-54 in 2018



Scope: household population aged 25-54, excluding the children of the household's reference person or his/her spouse.

Source: Insee, harmonised population censuses from 1999 and 2018 (further exploitations) and the 2017 census of Mayotte, at place of residence.

Share of single-parent families living below the national poverty line in Mayotte in 2018

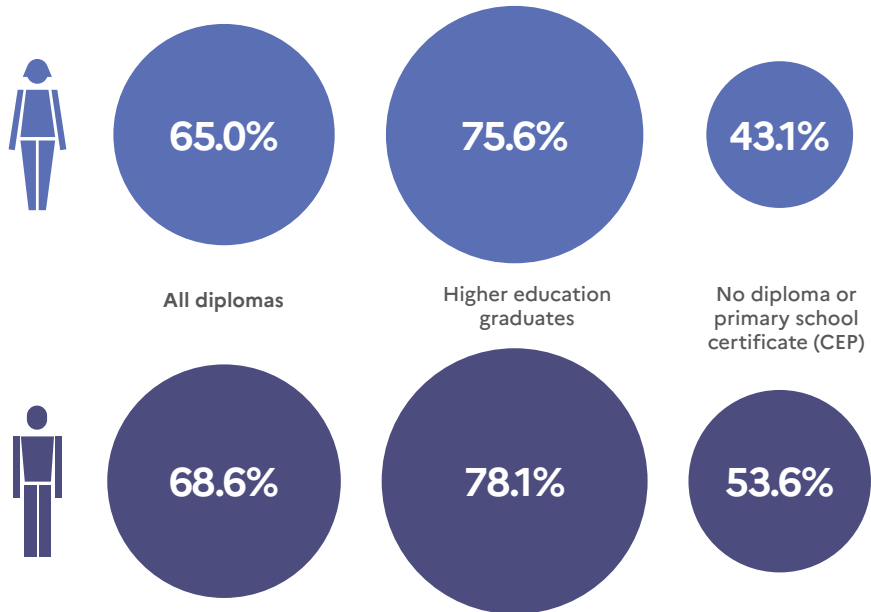


Source: Insee, 'Les femmes à Mayotte', Insee Dossier Mayotte n° 3, July 2022. Insee, Family Budget Survey 2018.

> WOMEN'S HEALTH AND ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

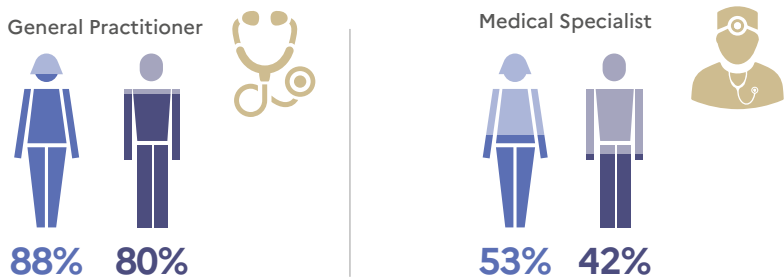
2.6 > Women, especially those less educated, are less likely than men to report being in good or very good health

Share of people declaring themselves to be in good or very good health by gender and level of education in 2019



Note: the question was 'How would you describe your general health: very good, good, fairly good, poor or very poor?'
Interpretation: 53.6% of men without a diploma or CEP declare themselves to be in good or very good health, compared to 43.1% of women with the same level of education.
Scope: Metropolitan France, population of members of households

Consultation of healthcare professionals at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey in 2019, by age and gender



Interpretation: in 2019, 88% of women declared having seen a GP in the 12 months prior to the survey.
Scope: Metropolitan France.
Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. EHIS figures 2019, DREES calculations.

2.7 > 15.5 voluntary terminations of pregnancy (abortions) were carried out per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 in 2021

Number of abortions performed in 2021 in France (Metropolitan and French overseas territories)



223,282

of which **208,248** concerned women residing in Metropolitan France

Number of abortions per 1,000 women* aged 15-49 in 2021 (Metropolitan and French overseas territories)



**15.5
ABORTIONS**

* Calculated as the ratio of all abortions to the population of women aged 15-49.

Scope: all abortions carried out in Metropolitan France and in French overseas territories, including those concerning people whose age was unknown.

Source: DREES, 'Interruptions volontaires de grossesse: la baisse du taux de recours se poursuit chez les plus jeunes en 2021', Études & Résultats n° 1241, September 2022.

2.8 > Endometriosis, which is widespread in France and causes fertility problems, is still under-diagnosed

Share of women affected by endometriosis in France in 2021



**1.5 to 2.5
million
women**

10%

Share of women affected by endometriosis in France who experience fertility problems



40%

Average time from first symptoms to diagnosis



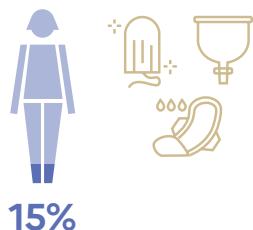
7 years

Scope: whole of France.

Source: Ministry of Solidarity and Health, 'Stratégie nationale de lutte contre l'endométriose', February 2022.

2.9 > Period poverty, which affects up to 1 in 3 women in France, remains poorly recognised

Share of women who have experienced period poverty



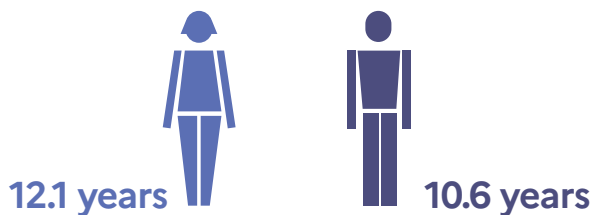
Share of French people who had never heard of period poverty in 2022



Scope: sample of 1,000 respondents, representative of the French population aged 18 and over.
Source: Opinionway for Régies Élémentaires, 'Les Français-es et la précarité menstruelle', May 2022.

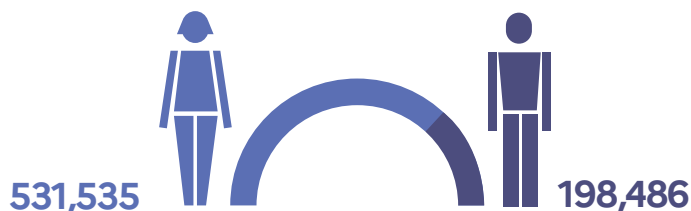
2.10 > Women live longer without disability than men. There are more women than men among residents of retirement homes*

Disability-free life expectancy at age 65 by gender in 2020



* Residential facility for the elderly.
Scope: France excluding Mayotte from 2000 to 2010, France since 2015.
Source: DREES, 'In 2020, disability-free life expectancy at 65 years of age was 12.1 years for women and 10.6 years for men'; Études et Résultats n° 1213, October 2021. Insee figures, vital statistics and population estimates.

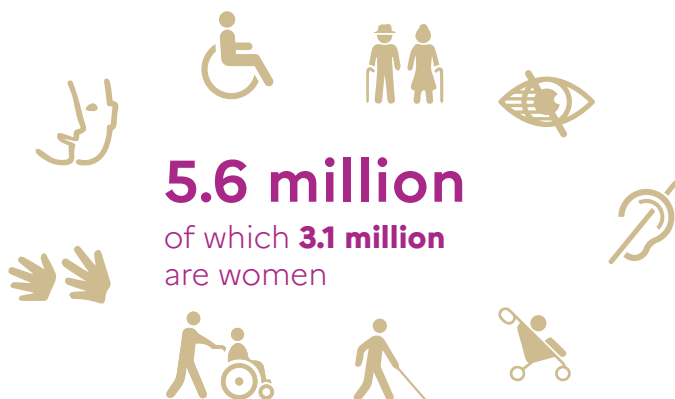
Gender distribution of residents in retirement homes in 2019



Scope: residential facilities for the elderly, excluding day care centres, Metropolitan France + overseas departments and regions of France (excluding Mayotte); residents as at 31st December 2019.
Source: DREES, Retirement Homes Survey 2019.

2.11 > Women are over-represented among people with disabilities*

Number of people with disabilities in 2020

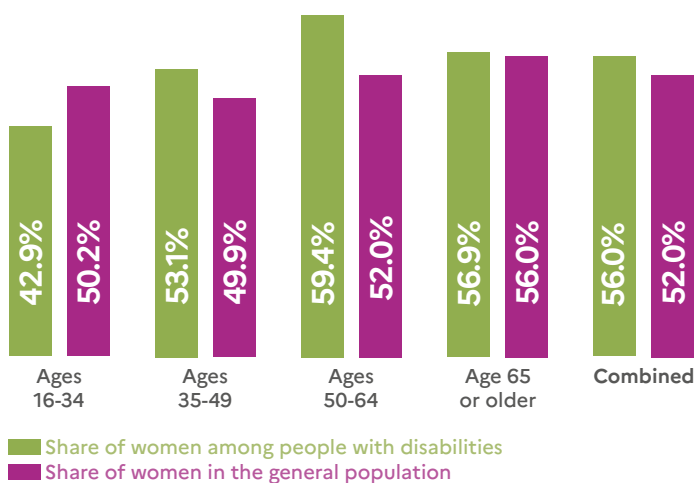


*Persons declaring that they have 'a disability or a loss of autonomy recognised by the authorities' or declaring that they have 'an illness or health problem that is chronic or of a lasting nature' and have also 'been limited in their daily lives by a health problem for at least the past six months.'

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, population aged 15-64, living in ordinary housing.

Source: Insee, 'Emploi, chômage, revenus du travail - Édition 2021', June 2021. Insee data, Employment survey 2020.

Share of women among people with disabilities, by age, in 2018



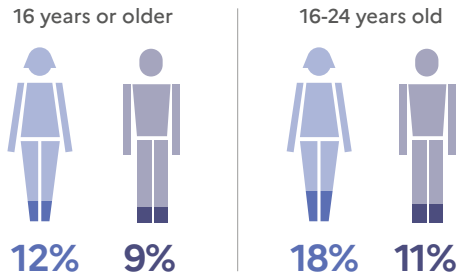
Note: disability is assessed according to the GALL indicator (people who report being severely limited in activities of daily living).

Scope: Metropolitan France, persons aged 16 or over living in ordinary housing.

Source: DREES, 'Comment vivent les personnes handicapées', Les dossiers de la DREES n° 75, February 2021. Insee calculations, Statistics on resources and living conditions survey 2018.

2.12 > Women experience more depressive disorders than men, with a particularly clear difference among young people

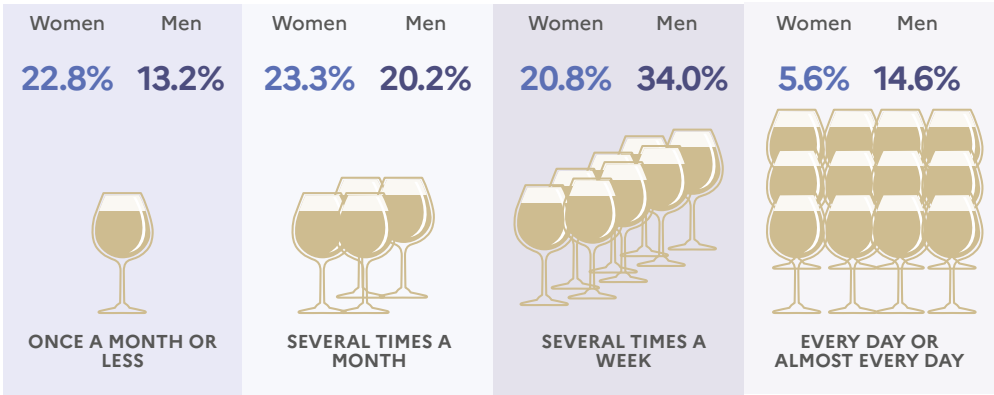
Share of the French population aged 16 or over with a depressive disorder* by gender in 2021



**The detection tool for depressive disorders, the PHQ-9, makes it possible to distinguish major depressive disorders from minor disorders which involve a sense of malaise but do not necessarily relate to a pathological condition.
Scope: persons aged 16 or over residing in Metropolitan France, Guadeloupe, Martinique or Réunion Island.
Source: DREES, 'Santé mentale: une amélioration chez les jeunes en juillet 2021 par rapport à 2020 mais des inégalités sociales persistantes', June 2022.*

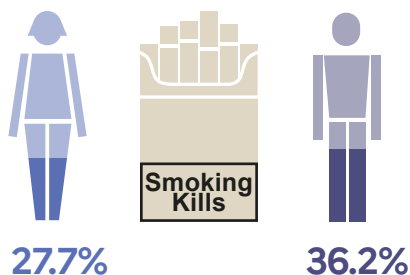
2.13 > Men use alcohol, tobacco and cannabis more frequently than women

Frequency of alcohol consumption among over 15s by gender in 2019



*Interpretation: in 2019, 5.6% of women reported drinking alcohol every day or almost every day.
Scope: persons aged 15 years or over, residing in Metropolitan France, and living in ordinary housing.
Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Figures from the European Health Interview Survey (EHIS) 2019.*

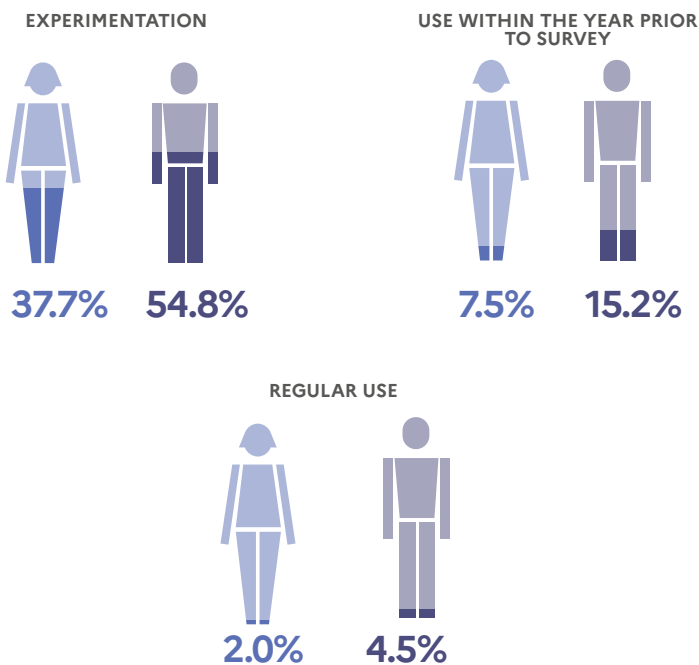
Share of people who reported smoking tobacco in 2020



Scope: French population aged 18 to 75.

Source: Pasquereau A., Andler R., Guignard R., Soullier N., Gautier A., Richard J.-B., Nguyen Thanh V., 'Consommation de tabac parmi les adultes en 2020 : résultats du Baromètre de Santé publique France', Bulletin épidémiologique hebdomadaire n° 8, March 2021

Level of cannabis use by gender in 2020



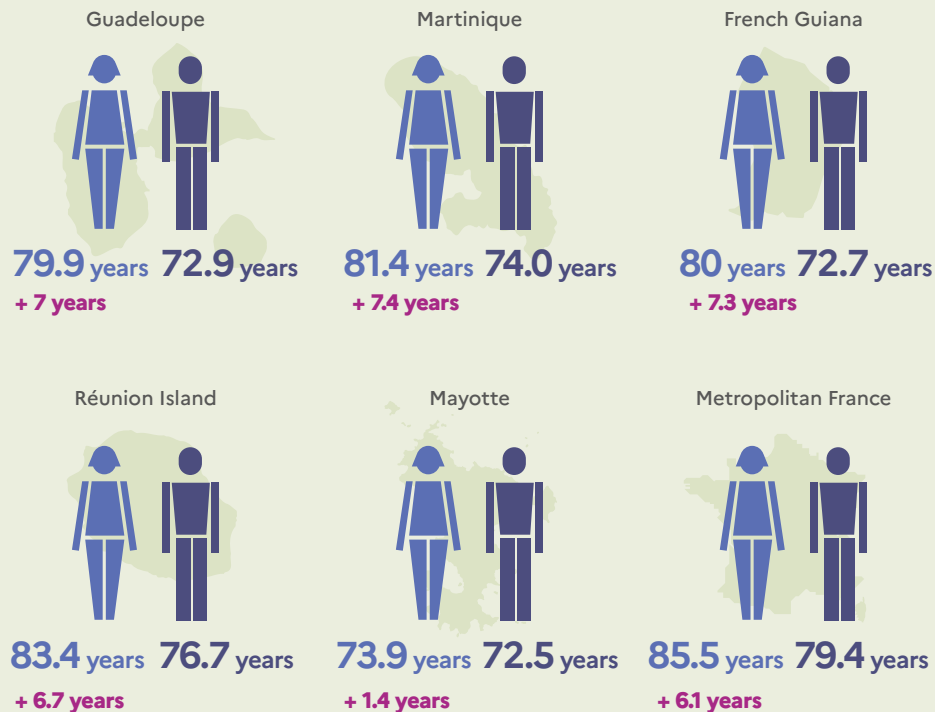
Scope: Metropolitan France, persons aged 18 to 85.

Source: French Observatory for Drugs and Drug Addiction (OFDT) and Santé Publique France, 'Les niveaux d'usage de cannabis en France en 2020. Premiers résultats du Baromètre santé de Santé publique France 2020 relatifs à l'usage de cannabis en population adulte', note de synthèse n°2021-06, November 2021.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

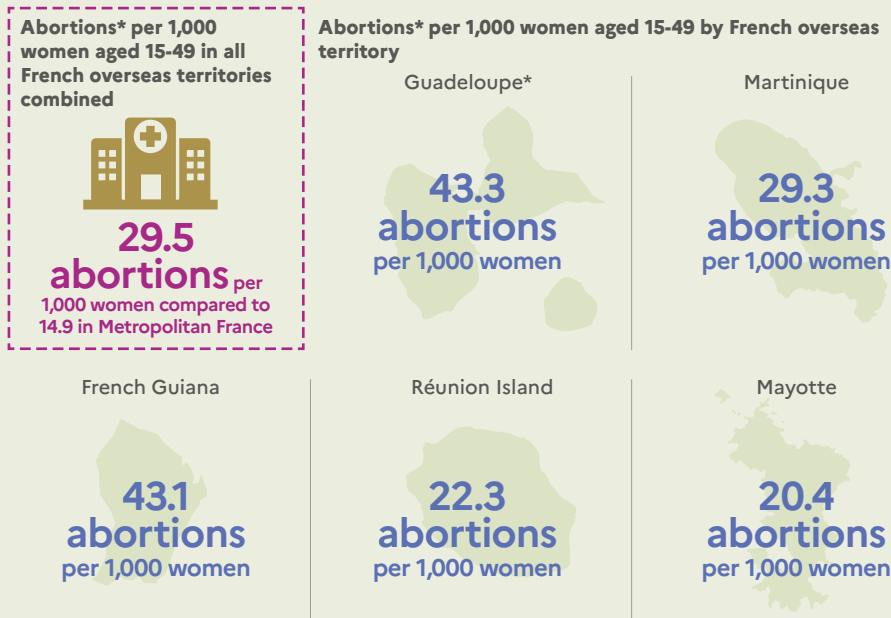
2.14 > Life expectancy at birth for women in the French overseas territories is higher than that of men, but lower than that of women in Metropolitan France

Life expectancy at birth by gender in 2021



Source: Insee, 'Espérance de vie en 2021, comparaisons régionales et départementales', March 2022.
Insee, population estimates and vital statistics from 2000 and 2021.

2.15 > In 2021, the recourse to abortion rate remained higher in French overseas territories



* Not including Saint-Martin and Saint-Barthélemy.

Scope: Overseas departments and regions of France, all regimes, excluding abortions for which the age of the woman is unknown.

Source: DREES, 'Interruptions volontaires de grossesse: la baisse du taux de recours se poursuit chez les plus jeunes en 2021', Études & Résultats n° 1241, September 2022

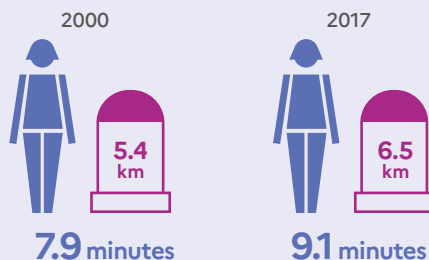
FOCUS ON URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORIES

2.16 > Travel time and distance to the nearest maternity hospital increased nationally between 2000 and 2017

Median time and distance to the nearest maternity hospital for women of childbearing age

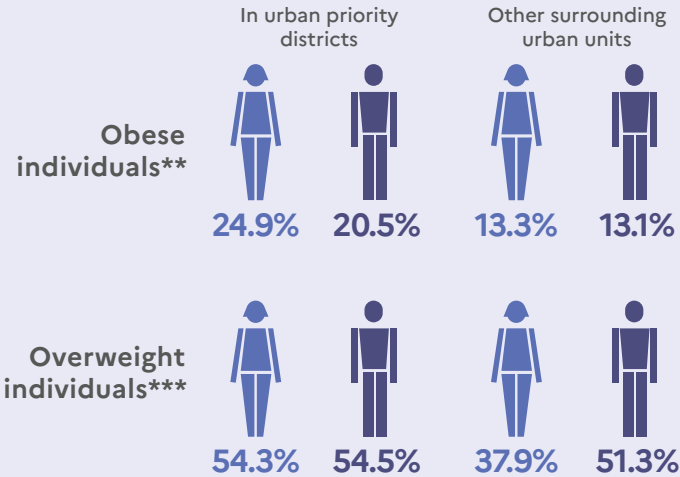
Scope: Metropolitan France and overseas departments and regions of France except French Guiana and Mayotte (including small islands not connected by a bridge to the mainland and whose municipalities are entirely located on the island, e.g.: Belle-Île-en-Mer).

Sources: DREES, 'La part des femmes en âge de procréer résidant à plus de 45 minutes d'une maternité augmente entre 2000 et 2017', Études et Résultats n° 1201, July 2021. DREES figures, SAE 2000, 2008 and 2017; Insee, population estimates at 1st January 1999, 2008 and 2017; DREES processing with OSRM software.



2.17 > Women living in urban priority districts* are more likely to be obese or overweight

Share of obese or overweight individuals by gender and place of residence



* QPV, or Quartiers prioritaires de la politique de la ville.

** Obesity is defined as having a BMI that is equal to or greater than 30.0 kg/m².

*** Being overweight is defined as having a body mass index (BMI) between 25.0 and 29.9 kg/m².

Interpretation: in urban priority districts, both women and men are more likely to be overweight or obese. Women in urban priority districts are particularly affected by obesity.

Scope: population aged 18 or over living in ordinary households within urban units in Metropolitan France containing at least one urban priority district.

Source: National Observatory for Urban Policy (ONVP), 'La santé des habitants en quartier prioritaire de la politique de la ville', Annual Report 2019, July 2020. Figures from the EHIS-ESPS Health and Social Protection survey 2014, DREES-Indes.



3. CULTURE OF EQUALITY



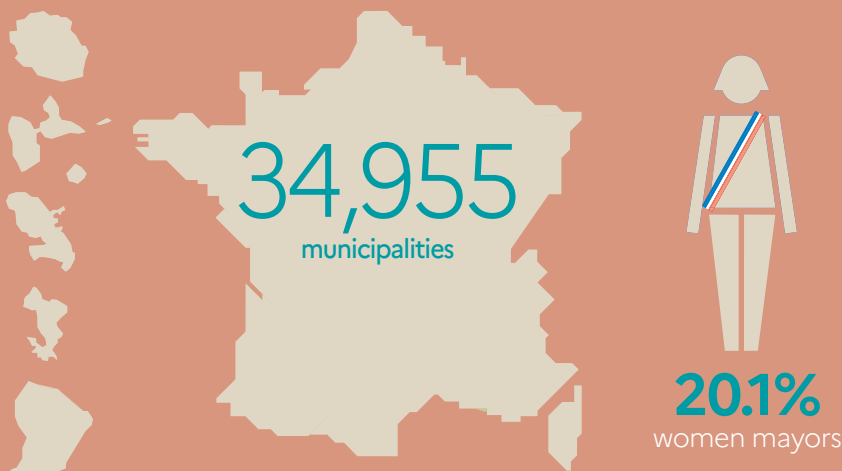


OVERVIEW

A culture of equality can be defined as 'education promoting mutual respect and equality between girls and boys, women and men'*. In particular, it aims to fight against gender stereotypes in all areas where they could reinforce inequalities between women and men, such as political life, education and professional orientation, culture and communication, the media and sport.

* Convention for Equality between Girls and Boys, Women and Men, in the Education system (2013-2017), Official Bulletin No. 6 of 6th February 2013.

NEARLY 7,000 MUNICIPALITIES HAVE A WOMAN AS MAYOR



Scope: France.

Source: Directorate General for Local Authorities (DGCL), 'Bulletin d'information statistique de la DGCL', no. 162, March 2022. Figures from the Ministry of the Interior and French Overseas Territories, Department of Elections and Political Studies.

GIRLS ACHIEVE BETTER RESULTS IN THE BACCALAUREATE

Number of pupils at the start of the 2021 school year

1st degree



6.5 million
pupils

of which **48.9%** are girls in public schools,
49.0% in private

Middle school



3.4 million
pupils

of which **1.7 million** are girls

General and technical high school



1.6 million high
school students

of which **878,000** are girls

Vocational training in high schools



626,723 pupils

of which **254,086** are girls

Scope: Metropolitan France + overseas departments and regions of France (DROM), public and private institutions.

Source: DEPP / SIES, 'Repères et références statistiques 2022', 2022.

2021 Baccalaureate success rate by gender

Girls
95.5%



Boys
91.9%

WOMEN ARE IN THE MAJORITY IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Number of students enrolled in higher education in 2021

2,968,900 students



55.6 %



44.4%

Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM.

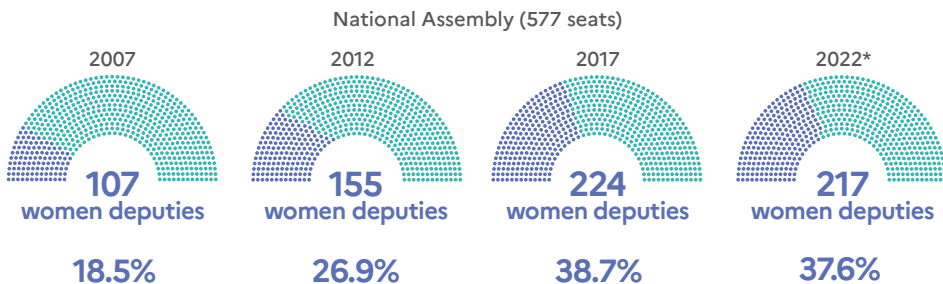
All higher education courses.

Source: DEPP/SIES, 'Repères et références statistiques 2022', 2022. SIES-MESRI data, SIES information system and other surveys.

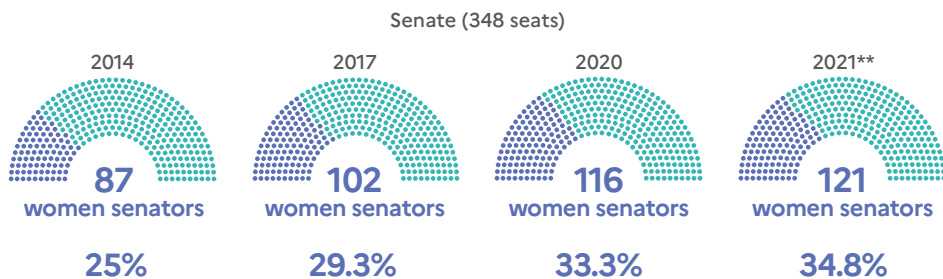
> POLITICAL AND ELECTIVE OFFICE

3.1 > The share of women in Parliament has been increasing over the last 15 years

Number and share of women elected to the National Assembly and Senate



In 2022, Yaël Braun-Pivet became the **1st woman Chairperson of the National Assembly**.

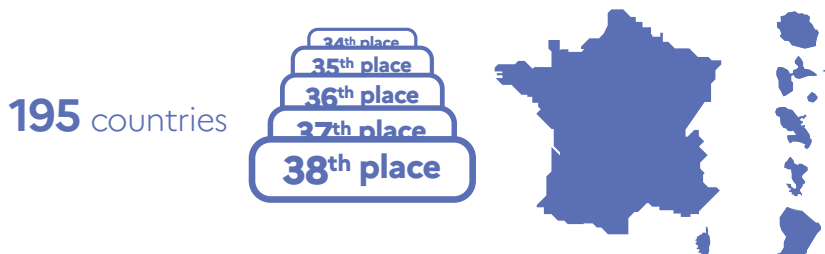


* After the parliamentary elections of 12th and 19th June 2022.

** Updated on 20th June 2022.

Source: National Assembly, Senate.

France's position in the Inter-Parliamentary Union's world ranking on the share of women in national parliaments



Scope: 195 national parliaments.

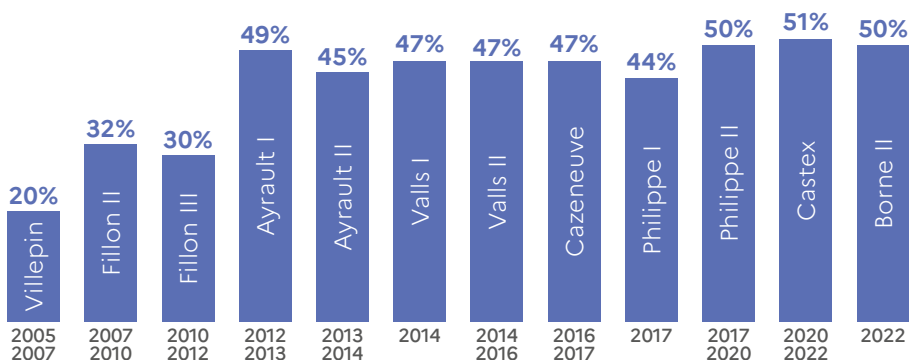
Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, monthly ranking on 1 August 2022.

3.2 > Since 2012, gender parity has become established within the government

Number of women Prime Ministers under the Fifth Republic

In 2022, Élisabeth Borne became the **2nd woman to become Prime Minister under the Fifth Republic**, after Édith Cresson (1991-1992).

Evolution of the share of women in government



FOCUS ON URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORIES

3.3 > Women are increasingly active in local politics, but the highest positions mostly remain male-dominated

Share of women elected as members of regional, county and inter-municipal cooperation assemblies and as women city councillors in early 2022

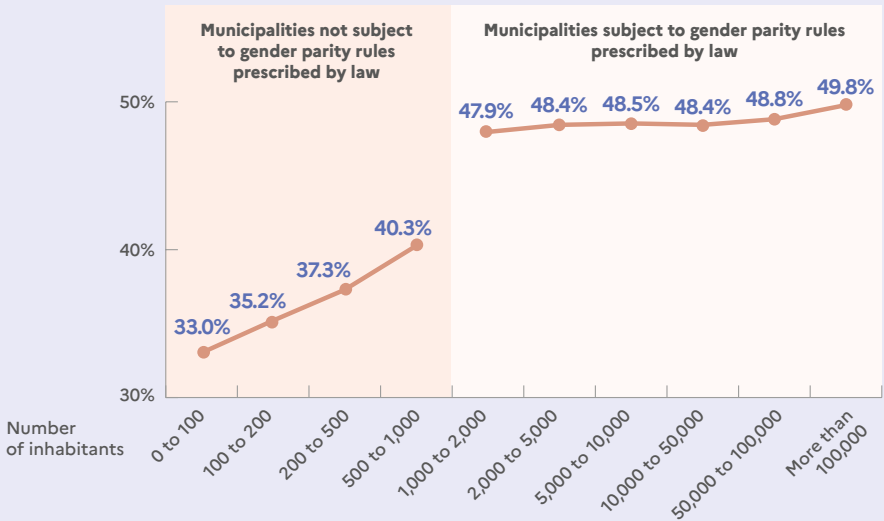
Combined	41.5%
Women members of regional assemblies	48.5%
<i>Of which women presidents of regional assemblies</i>	31.6%
Women members of county assemblies	50.0%
<i>Of which women presidents of county assemblies</i>	20.0%
Women members of inter-municipal cooperation assemblies	35.0%
<i>Of which women presidents of EPCIs*</i>	11.8%
Women city councillors	42.2%
<i>Of which mayors</i>	20.1%

* EPCI: public establishment of inter-municipal cooperation.

Source: Directorate General for Local Authorities (DGCL), 'Bulletin d'information statistique de la DGCL', no. 163, March 2022. Figures from the Ministry of the Interior and French Overseas Territories, Department of Elections and Political Studies.

3.4 > The smaller the municipality, the fewer women to sit on the municipal council

Share of women in municipal councils* by size of municipality in 2022



*Mayors, deputies and councillors.
Source: DGCL, 'Bulletin d'information statistique de la DGCL', no. 163, March 2022. Figures from the Ministry of the Interior and French overseas territories, Department of Elections and Political Studies (National Directory of Elected Representatives), February 2022.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

3.5 > Local government instances have almost achieved gender parity in French overseas territories, despite women being in a very small minority in the Presidency of local authorities

Share of women among local elected officials in 2022

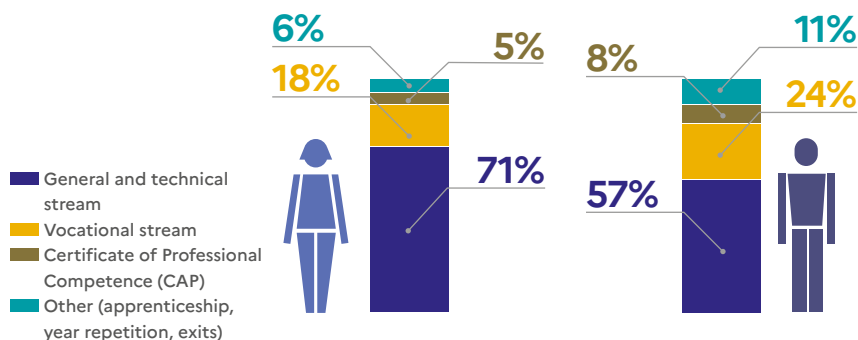
	Guadeloupe	Martinique	French Guiana	Réunion Island	Mayotte	Metropolitan France
Women members of regional and territorial assemblies	48.8%	44.2%	41.8%	52.3%	n/a	48.8%
of which presidents	0%	0%	0%	100%	n/a	35.7%
Women members of county assemblies	50.0%	n/a	n/a	50.0%	50.0%	50.0%
of which presidents	n/a	n/a	n/a	0%	0%	20.7%
Community councillors	45.8%	43.7%	44.2%	48.8%	46.6%	34.8%
of which presidents	16.7%	0%	25.0%	0%	0%	11.8%

n/a: not applicable.
Source: DGCL, 'Bulletin d'information statistique de la DGCL', no. 163, March 2022. Figures from the Ministry of the Interior, Department of Elections and Political Studies (National Directory of Elected Representatives), February 2022.

> EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION

3.6 > Professional orientation choices at secondary school are still gendered, with a number of girls turning away from elitist and scientific training

Share of pupils in Year 10 (*troisième*) going into general and vocational streams by gender in 2019

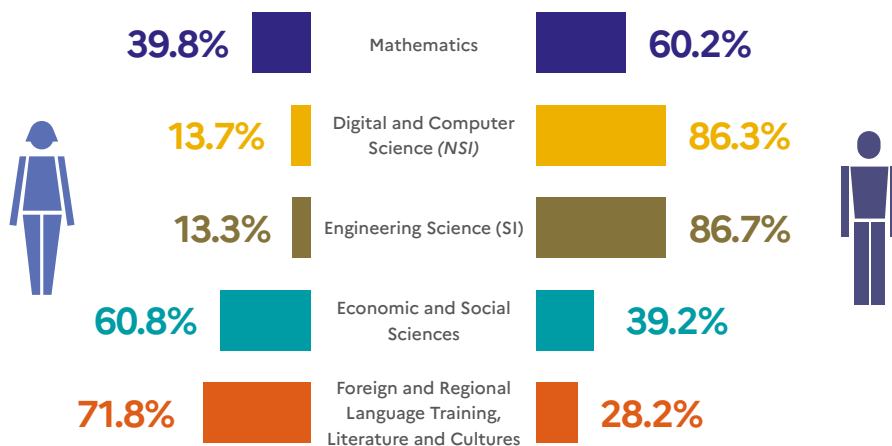


Interpretation: in 2019, at the end of Year 10, more girls chose to go into a general or technical stream (71%) than boys (57%). More boys than girls chose to go into a vocational stream (24%).

Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM, all schools and apprentice training centres.

Source: Directorate for evaluation, prospects and performance (DEPP), 'Filles et garçons sur le chemin de l'égalité - édition 2022', March 2022.

Share of women and men among students specialising in a subject in the final year of general education (*terminale générale*), at the start of the 2021 academic year



Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM, public and private schools under contract with the State.

Source: DEPP, 'Repères et références statistiques 2022', updated February 2022. DEPP/School Information System figures.

Share of women among students in the vocational stream at the start of the 2021 academic year

Multi-skilled health and social care specialisations



86.2% CAP*
89.1% Vocational baccalaureate (Bac pro) and BMA**.

Electricity, electronics



1.5% CAP
1.8% Bac pro and BMA (applied arts diploma)

Hairdressing, beauty care, other personal care services



86.0% CAP
97.9% Bac pro and BMA (applied arts diploma)

* Certificate of Professional Competence.

** Brevet des métiers d'art (applied art diploma).

Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM, public and private schools under contract with the State.

Source: DEPP, 'Repères et références statistiques 2022', updated February 2022. DEPP/School Information System figures.

3.7 > Women score higher on the baccalaureate and hold more higher education qualifications than men

Number of 2021 baccalaureate holders by stream and gender

General baccalaureate



371,705
passed
of which **210,053**
were girls

Technical baccalaureate



136,296
passed
of which **67,506**
were girls

Vocational baccalaureate

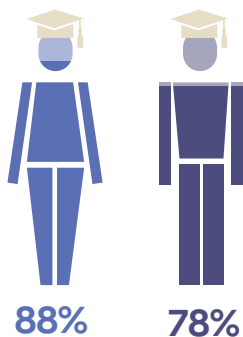


181,020
passed
of which **76,849**
were girls

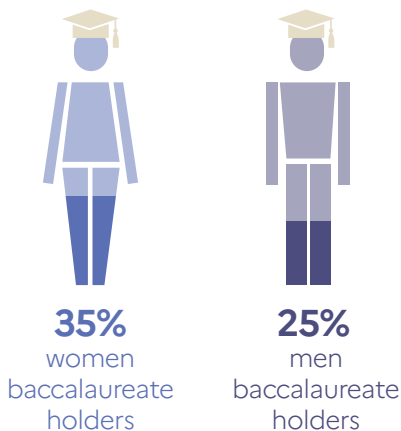
Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM.

Source: DEPP/SIES, 'Repères et références statistiques 2022', 2022.

Share of baccalaureate holders in a year (baccalaureate 2021)



Share of 'Bien' (good) or 'Très bien' (very good) honours in the 2021 baccalaureate

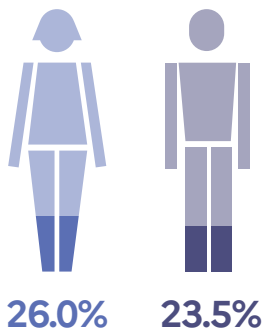


Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM, all candidates.

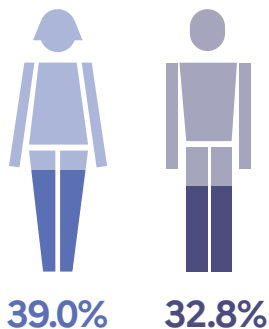
Source: Directorate for evaluation, prospects and performance (DEPP), 'Filles et garçons sur le chemin de l'égalité - édition 2022', March 2022. DEPP figures, 2021 session.

Share of people aged 25-64 holding a two-year post-baccalaureate degree in the general population in 2020

Among 25-64 year olds



Among 25-34 year olds

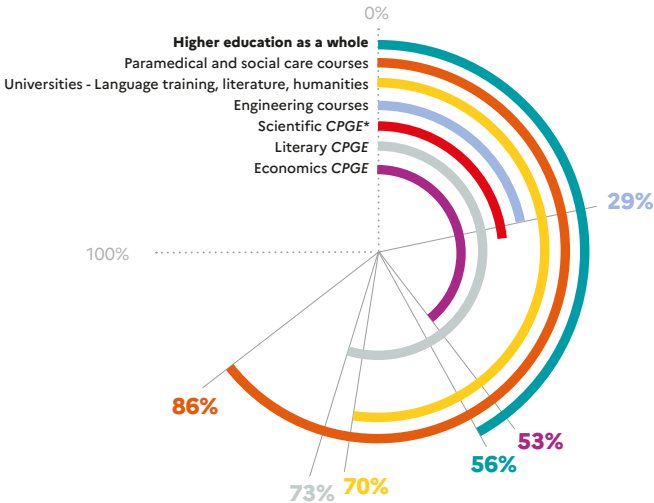


Scope: France excluding Mayotte, persons aged 25-64 living in ordinary housing.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes et hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Insee figures, Employment survey 2020.

3.8 > Women tend to go primarily into literary and care-related training, and seldom go into engineering courses, which is consistent with trends observed in high school

Share of women students in higher education courses at the start of the 2020 academic year



*Preparatory classes for Grandes écoles. (cf overview)

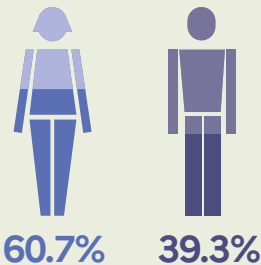
Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM.

Source: Directorate for evaluation, prospects and performance (DEPP), 'Filles et garçons sur le chemin de l'égalité - édition 2022', March 2022. DEPP/SIES-MESRI figures and ministries in charge of Agriculture, Health, Social Affairs and Culture.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

3.9 > In French overseas territories, women are in the majority in higher education and among graduates

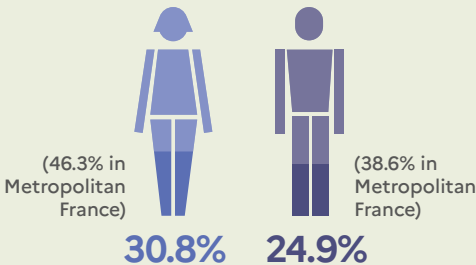
Share of women and men among all higher education students in French overseas territories in 2020-2021



Scope: DROM.

Source: SIES-MESRI, 'Repères et références statistiques 2021', 10.08. SIES-MESRI figures, SISE information system and other surveys.

Share of people aged 25-54 living in French overseas territories with higher education qualifications in 2018



Scope: household population aged 25-54, excluding pupils and students.

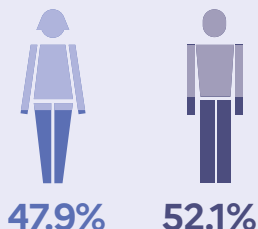
Source: Insee, 'Indicateurs régionaux sur les inégalités entre les femmes et les hommes', March 2022. Insee figures, harmonised population censuses from 1999 and 2018 (further exploitations) and 2017 census of Mayotte, at place of residence.

FOCUS ON URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORIES

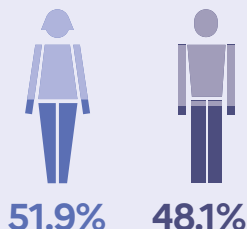
3.10 > In contrast to the national situation, in urban priority districts, women are in the majority in Advanced Vocational Diploma courses and tend to specialise in services

Share of students studying for an Advanced Vocational Diploma (BTS), nationally and in urban priority districts (QPV), by gender

All students
studying for a *BTS*

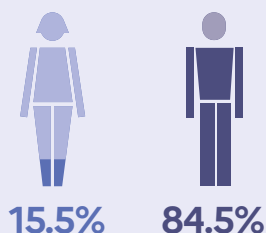


All students living in urban priority
districts studying for a *BTS*

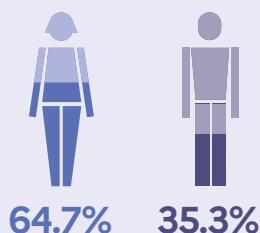


Share of women and men studying for a *BTS* in Production and a *BTS* in Services in urban priority districts by gender

BTS in Production in urban priority districts



BTS in Services in urban priority districts



Scope: students studying for an Advanced Vocational Diploma (BTS) in a public or private school under contract with the State in Metropolitan France.
Source: Cget-Onpy, 'Caractéristiques des étudiants préparant un brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS)', 2017. Figures from the Ministry of Education (DEPP), 2015-2016 academic year.

> CULTURE AND MEDIA

3.11 > At artistic events, women's work remains less visible, less exhibited and receives fewer awards than that of men

Film

César Awards 2022

7 films selected for the César award for Best Film, including 3 directed by women



3

Cannes Film Festival 2022

Only 5 out of the 21 films presented were directed by a woman



5

The Oscars 2022

Jane Campion is only the 3rd woman to win the Best Director award, after Kathryn Bigelow and Chloe Zhao



3

Music

Venice International Film Festival 2022

Laura Poitras became the 5th woman to win the Golden Lion for Best Director since 2000



5

Share of women artists who have won a Best Album award at the *Victoires de la Musique* awards ceremony since 1985



10%

Literature

Share of women on shortlists for 9 literary prizes between 2012 and 2021



38%

Live performance

Share of women playwrights who have won a *Molières* Ceremony award since 1987



14%

Photography

Share of women who were included in the artistic programming in photography events in 2021

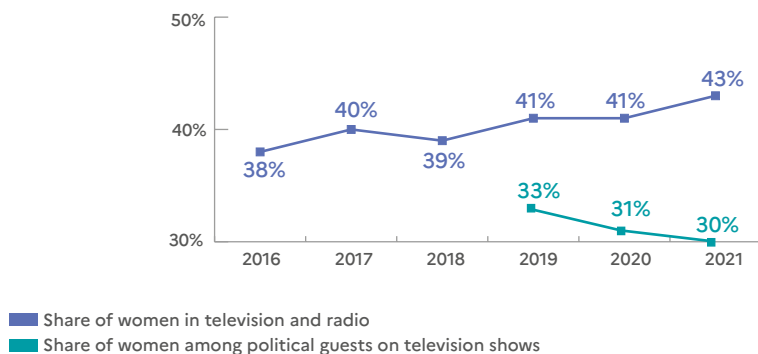


42%

Source: Ministry of Culture, 'Observatoire de l'égalité entre femmes et hommes dans la culture et la communication', March 2022 and SDFE-DGCS updates.

3.12 > Women are less present and less visible in the media than men

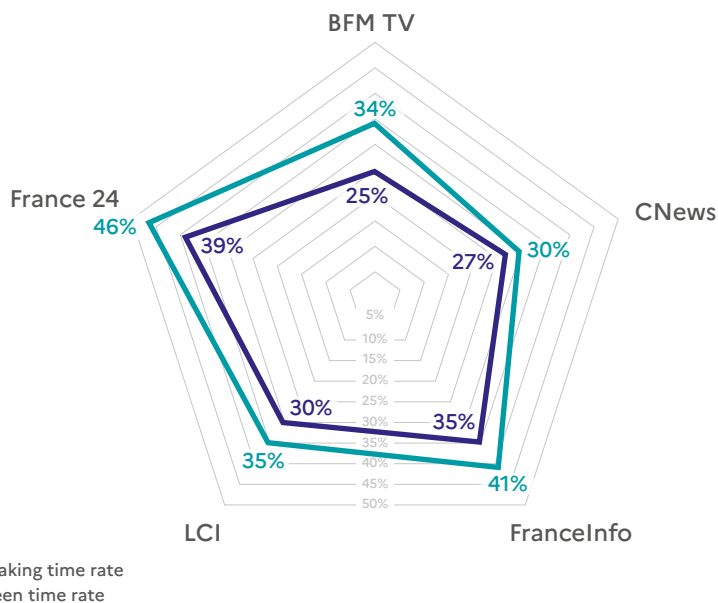
Share of women in television and radio, all categories, 2016-2021



Scope: women and men active on television sets, in news programmes (newspapers and news magazines), magazines, entertainment, sports broadcasts and documentaries, divided into the following categories: presenter, journalist/columnist, expert, political guest, other.

Source: Regulatory authority for audiovisual and digital communication (Arcom), 'La représentation des femmes à la télévision et la radio', 2021 report, March 2022.

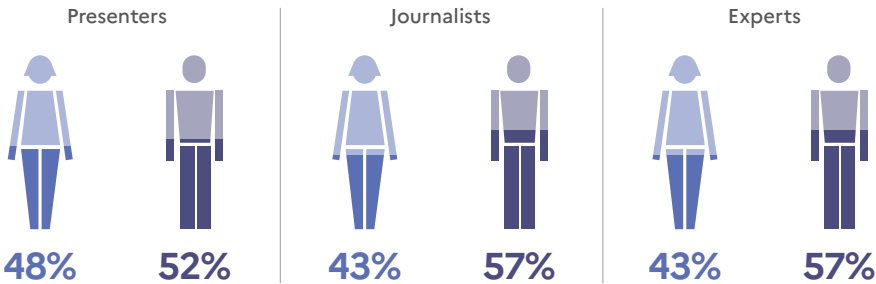
Share of speaking time and screen time given to women on 24-hour news channels in 2021



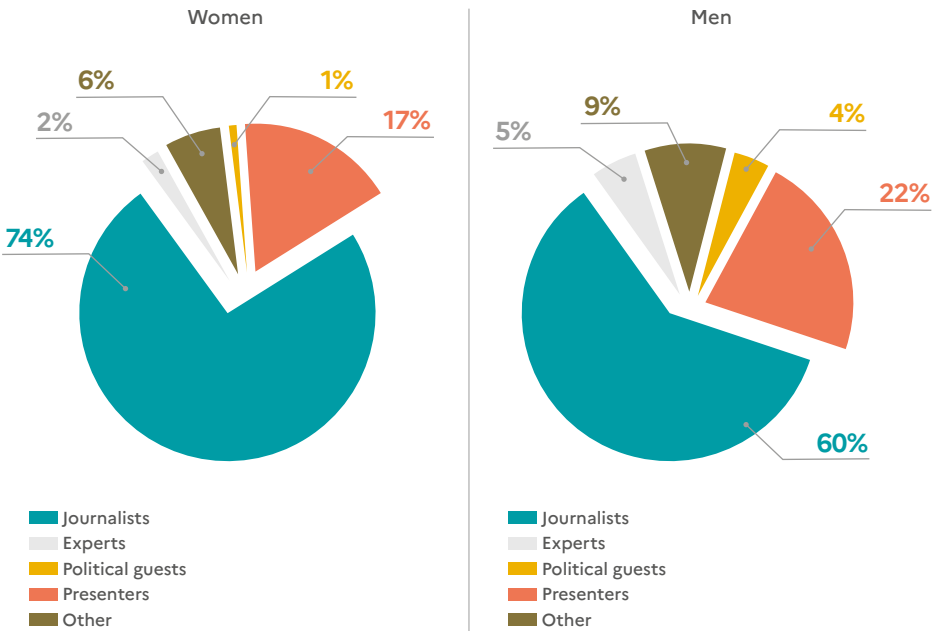
Source: Arcom, 'La représentation des femmes à la télévision et la radio', 2021 report, March 2022.

3.13 > In television and radio, roles given to men and women are gendered

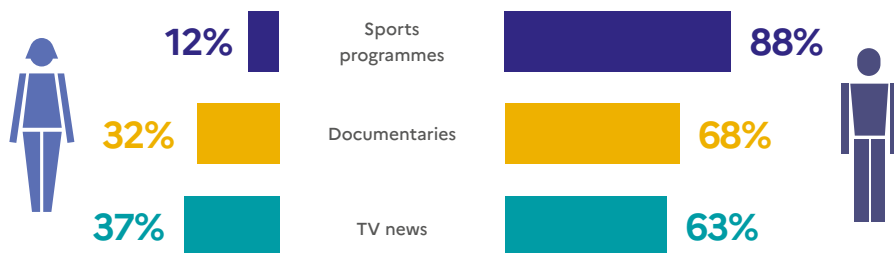
Share of women and men on television as presenters, journalists and experts in 2021



Type of roles held by women and men in the 6am-9am radio slot



Distribution of speaking time by type of programme, TV and radio combined, by gender in 2021



Source: (Arcom), 'La représentation des femmes à la télévision et la radio', 2021 report, March 2022.

3.14 > Media coverage of sporting events is an area where gender inequalities are still widespread

Evolution of the share of television coverage devoted to women's sporting events in France



In 2012
7%



In 2017

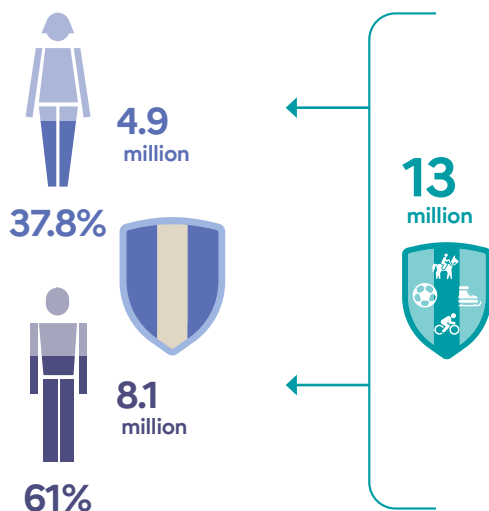
between 14 and 18.5%

Source: Autorité de régulation de la communication audiovisuelle et numérique (Arcom), 'Sport Féminin Toujours 2021: Plus de sport féminin à l'antenne, sur les plateaux et dans les instances sportives', January 2021.

> SPORTS

3.15 > Men are more likely to be licensed by a federation than women, although the share of women holders of sports licence is increasing

Share of women and men among holders of a licence from a sports federation in 2021

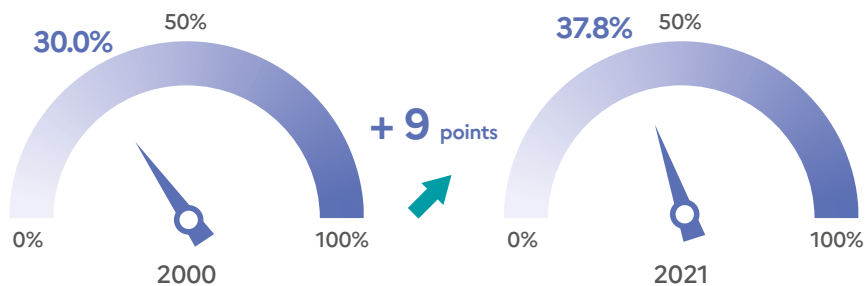


Interpretation: in 2021, 4.9 million licences were issued to women, or 37.8% of the total number of licences, compared to 8.1 million licences issued to men, or 61% of the total number of licences.

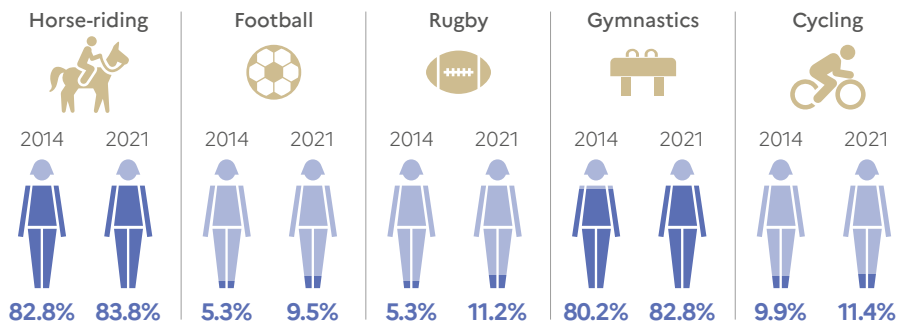
Scope: France including French overseas collectivities, Monaco and foreign countries, licences and other participation certificates issued by sports federations approved by the Ministry of Sport.

Source: Injep-Medes, census of sports licences and clubs attached to sports federations approved by the Ministry of Sport, Insee calculations, year 2021.

Evolution of the share of licences issued to women



Evolution of the share of women holding a sports licence, by sport



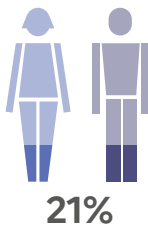
Scope: sports federations approved by the Ministry of Sport.

Source: Ministry of Sport and the Olympic and Paralympic Games -Injep, census of licences and sports clubs attached to sports federations approved by the Ministry of Sports in 2020 and 2021. Data as of 17 July 2022.

3.16 > Men receive more support from their company for their sporting activities than women

Share of active workers receiving support at work* for their sporting activities

All active workers



Women



Men



* Availability of showers or changing rooms, dedicated premises or financial support from the employer or works committee.

Scope: all active workers.

Source: Injep/Ministry of Sport/Crédoc, 'Baromètre national des pratiques sportives 2020', February 2021.

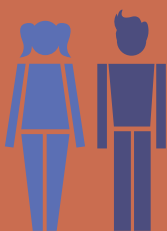
YOUNG PEOPLE: DIFFERENT PATHS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS



OVERVIEW

FRANCE HAS NEARLY 4 MILLION YOUNG WOMEN AGED 15 TO 25

Number of young people aged 15-25 on 1 January 2022



8.2 million young people

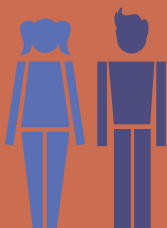
4 million women

4.2 million men

Scope: France.

Source: Insee, population estimates (provisional data up to the end of 2021).

Number of need-based scholarship holders in 2021



750,000
scholarship holders

58.1% women

Scope: holders of need-based scholarships from the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, in Metropolitan France or in a French overseas department.

Source: Ministry of Education and Research, 'Les boursiers sur critères sociaux en 2020-2021', Note flash du SIES no. 20, September 2021. MESRI-SIES figures / AGLAE information system, extracted 15/03/2021.

YOUNG WOMEN ARE BECOMING MORE INVOLVED IN CIVIC LIFE

Number of civic service volunteers in 2021



145,000 volunteers
61% women

Civic service is a voluntary commitment open to young people aged 16 to 25. Assignments are carried out in associations, local authorities or public institutions, in France or abroad. They are paid and last from 6 to 12 months.
Scope: young people aged 16-25.

Source: Civic Service Agency, Activity Report 2021, 2022.

Number of young people who experienced National Civilian Service in 2021



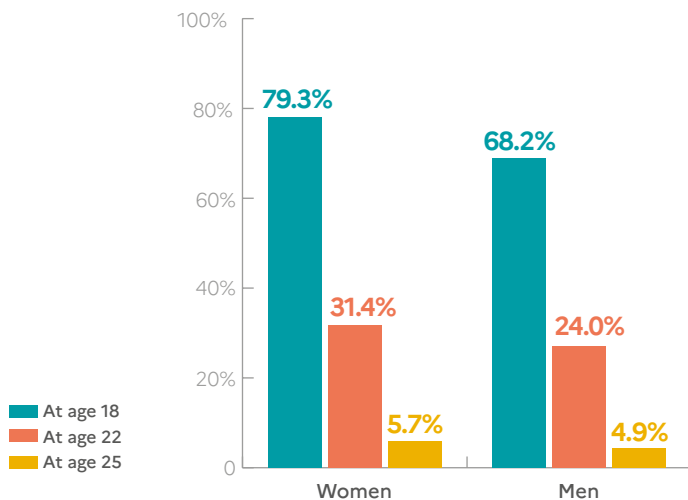
14,650
young people
who participated
in a cohesion stay
56% women

The National Civilian Service, which will be implemented throughout France in 2021, is aimed at all young French people, men and women, aged between 15 and 17. It includes a 'cohesion stay' and a public interest assignment. Each young person can then undertake assignments on a voluntary basis, between the ages of 16 and 25.

Source: Injep, 'Déploiement du Service national universel sur l'ensemble du territoire français en 2021 - Enseignements de l'évaluation des séjours de cohésion', study report, January 2022.

3.17 > Education and employment: young women are more likely to continue their education and are more likely to be in employment or training than young men

Share of women and men in initial education* by age in 2020

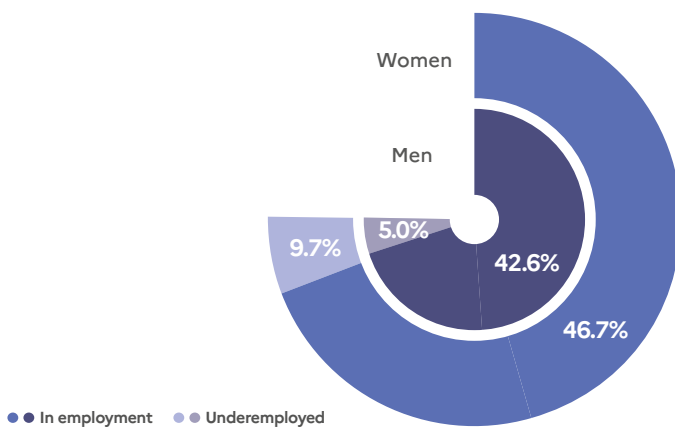


* Activity status as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO), excluding employment but including unemployment.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, persons living in ordinary housing, aged 18-29.

Source: Insee, 'Femmes-Hommes, l'égalité en question', March 2022. Insee figures, Employment survey 2020.

Share of 15-29-year-olds in employment* and under-employment** in 2019



* A person is in employment when he or she has worked, even one hour, in a given week or when he or she is absent from work for certain specific reasons (illness, leave, etc.).

** Being underemployed means working part-time but wanting to work more, or having involuntarily worked less than usual (short-time working, etc.).

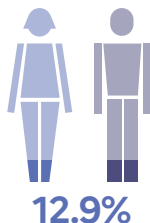
Scope: France excluding Mayotte, employed persons living in ordinary households.

Source: Injep, 'Les chiffres clés de la jeunesse 2021', March 2021. Insee figures, employment survey.

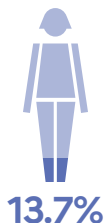
Employment and training of young people in 2019

1.5 million young people neither in education, nor employment nor training (NEET)

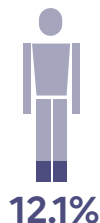
All aged 15-29



Women



Men



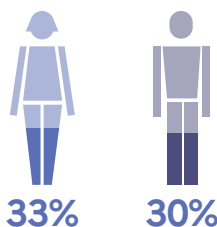
Interpretation: in 2019, in France, 12.9% of young people aged 15 to 29 were neither in employment, nor in education, nor in training.

Scope: France excluding Mayotte, people living in ordinary housing, aged 15-29.

Source: Insee, 'Les jeunes ni en emploi, ni en études, ni en formation: jusqu'à 21 ans, moins nombreux parmi les femmes que parmi les hommes', Insee Focus no. 229, March 2021. Employment survey figures 2019.

3.18 > Poverty: more young women experience poverty than young men

Share of 18-24-year-olds who reported that their financial situation had worsened during the first lockdown (spring 2020)



Scope: persons aged 18 to 24, residing in Metropolitan France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Réunion Island, excluding retirement homes and prisons, who did not answer 'Don't know'.

Source: Injep, 'Les chiffres clés de la jeunesse 2021', March 2021. Inserm/Drees figures, EPICOV 1st wave survey, May 2020.

Share of women among need-based scholarship holders by tier*

Tier 7	61.0%	39.0%
Tier 6	59.8%	40.2%
Tier 5	59.3%	40.7%
Tier 4	58.7%	41.3%
Tier 3	58.8%	41.2%
Tier 2	58.1%	41.9%
Tier 1	57.6%	42.4%
Tier 0	56.8%	43.2%
	Women	Men

* Annual scale determining the annual amount of a scholarship, from tier 0 (€1,023) to tier 7 (€5,679).

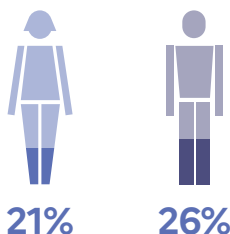
Scope: holders of need-based scholarships from the Ministry of Higher Education and Research, in Metropolitan France or in a French overseas department.

Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Research, 'Les boursiers sur critères sociaux en 2020-2021', Note flash du SIES n°20, September 2021.

MESRI-SIES figures / AGLAE information system, extracted 15/03/2021.

3.19 > Access to rights: young women are less likely to be in a situation where they do not take up social rights and are more likely to know to which social benefits they are entitled to

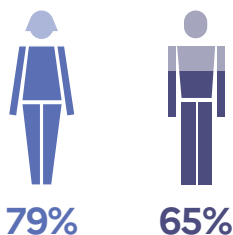
Share of young people aged 18 to 30 who reported feeling that they were not taking up the social benefits to which they were entitled to in 2021



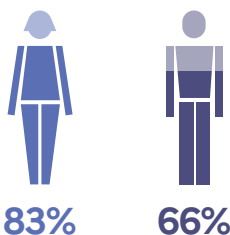
Scope: all young people aged 18 to 30 who indicated that they had not benefited from any schemes, allowances, rights, aid or social tariffs to which they might be entitled.
Source: Injep/Crédoc, 'Baromètres DJEPVA sur la jeunesse 2021', January 2022.

Share of young people who know or have heard of

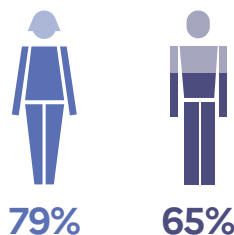
the Earned Income Supplement



Housing allowances



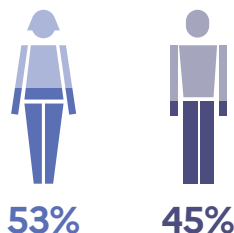
the Worker Bonus



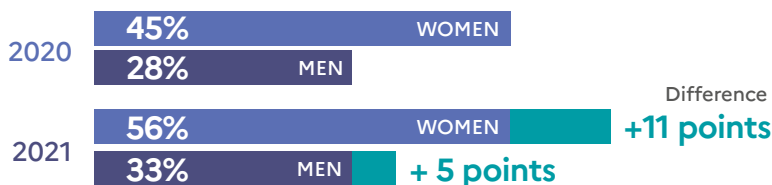
Scope: all young people aged 18-30.
Source: Injep/Crédoc, 'Baromètres DJEPVA sur la jeunesse 2021', January 2022.

3.20 > Health crisis: young women have been more psychologically affected by the crisis

Share of young people reporting a distressing experience during lockdown



Share of young people who experienced an overall negative state of mind in 2021

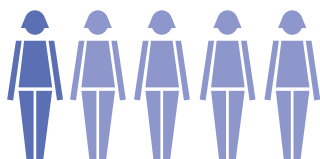


Scope: all young people aged 18-30.

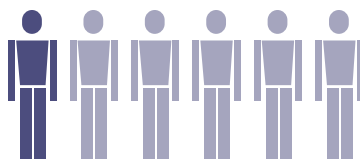
Source: Injep/Crédoc, 'Baromètres DJEPVA sur la jeunesse 2021', January 2022.

3.21 > Domestic violence: young women are particularly affected

Share of women and men who reported having experienced domestic violence* before the age of 15



1 in 5 women
of which 6% were victims
of sexual violence



1 in 6 men
of which 2% were victims
of sexual violence

* Psychological and/or physical and/or sexual violence. The term 'domestic' refers to family members: father/stepfather/adoptive father, mother/stepmother/adoptive mother, brother/half-brother, sister/half-sister, another male relative (grandfather, uncle, cousin, nephew, etc.), another female relative (grandmother, aunt, cousin, niece, etc.) People who reported being victims of the same type of violence both inside and outside the family unit are counted in domestic violence figures.

Scope: Metropolitan France, individuals aged 18-74 residing in ordinary households.

Source: SSMSI-Eurostat 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genese survey, 2021

Share of rape victims per 1,000 people by age in 2021



All 0-75 year olds
0.5 %



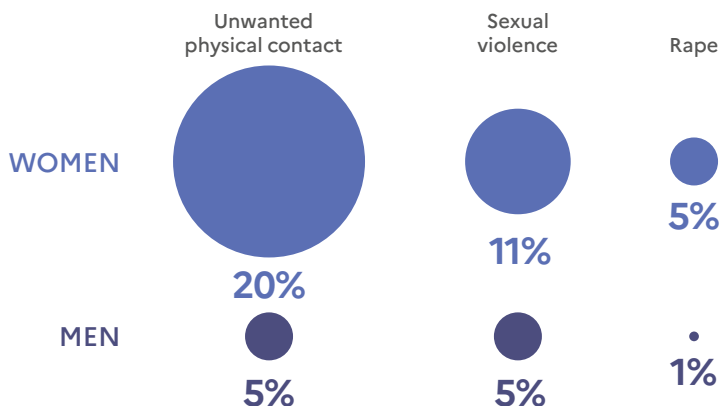
Women aged 15-17 years
4.4 %

8 TIMES MORE

Scope: France.

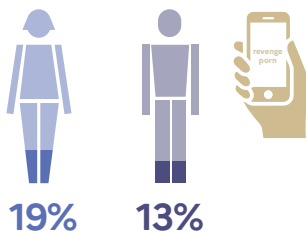
Source: SSMSI, 'Insécurité et délinquance : bilan statistique 2021', June 2022. Figures based on victims and crimes recorded by the police and gendarmerie; Insee, population estimates 2021.

Share of students who experienced sexual violence during their studies

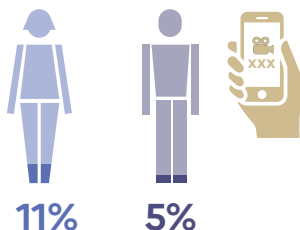


Scope: 9,922 responses from students in higher education, 76% of whom were women. Online survey administered between 29th April and 31st December 2019.
Source: Student observatory against gender-based and sexual violence in higher education, 'Paroles étudiantes sur les violences sexuelles et sexistes', October 2020.

Share of young people who have received revenge porn* messages, showing someone they know, sent without the person's consent



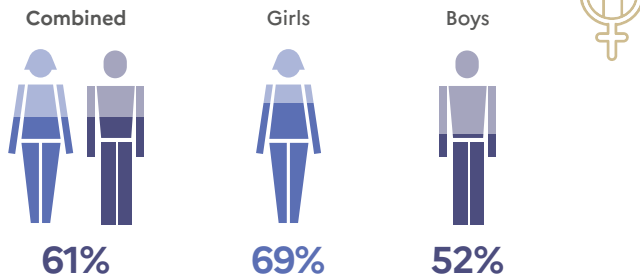
Share of young people who have been threatened with the publication of intimate photos or videos



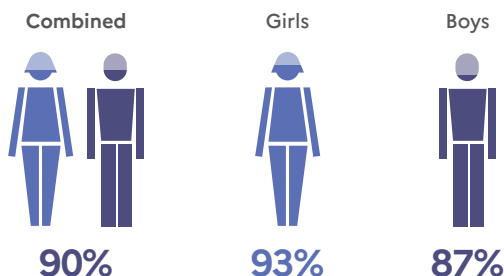
* Revenge porn is sexually explicit content that is publicly shared without the consent of the person or persons appearing in the content.
Scope: representative sample of 402 young people, aged 17-19.
Source: BVA Institute for the HCE, 'Enquête sur la perception des rôles sociaux de sexe par les jeunes', December 2020.

3.22 > Sexism: young people are increasingly aware of the importance of gender equality, and young women even more so

Share of young people who consider themselves feminists



Share of young people who believe that domestic work should be shared equally between members of a couple



Scope: representative sample of 402 young people, aged 17-19.

Source: BVA Institute for the HCE, 'Enquête sur la perception des rôles sociaux de sexe par les jeunes', December 2020.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

3.23 > In Mayotte, 44% of young women are neither in employment nor in education

Number of young NEETs* by gender in Mayotte in 2017



* Not in employment, education or training.

Scope: Mayotte, young people aged 15-29.

Source: Insee, 'Les femmes à Mayotte : une situation souvent précaire, mais des progrès en matière de formation et d'emploi', Insee Dossier Mayotte, n° 3, July 2022.



4. GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE





OVERVIEW

WOMEN ARE STILL THE PRIMARY VICTIMS
OF GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

Nearly **200,000**

women were victims of gender-based
and sexual violence in 2020



Number of victims of gender-related offences* registered by the police and gendarmerie in 2020



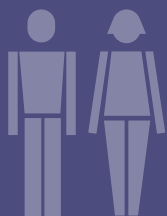
228,514
people, of which

196,769
were women
or **86%**

* According to the classification established for the purposes of the High Council for Gender Equality (HCE) gender-related offences include: offences committed on the basis of gender, crimes and offences committed within an intimate relationship, crimes and offences of a sexual nature committed outside an intimate relationship, and crimes and offences relating to forced marriages.
Scope: France.

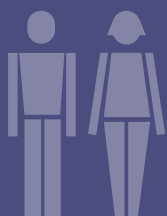
Source: SSMSI, 'Les victimes du sexisme en France - Approche croisée à partir des procédures enregistrées par les forces de sécurité en 2020 et l'enquête Cadre de vie et sécurité', January 2022. SSMSI figures, database of victims of crimes and offences recorded by the police and gendarmerie in 2020.

Number of rape and sexual assault victims recorded by security forces in 2021



Rape or attempted rape

→ **22,431** people
88% of whom
were women



Sexual assault

→ **28,947** people
86% of whom
were women

Scope: Metropolitan France + DROM.

Source: SSMSI, 'Les violences sexuelles hors cadre familial enregistrées par les services de sécurité en 2021', Interstat Analyse n°52, November 2022. SSMSI figures, database of victims recorded by the police and gendarmerie.

Number of victims of intimate partner violence in 2020



163,050
people, of which

142,555
were women
or **87%**

Scope: France.

Source: SSMSI, 'Les victimes du sexisme en France - Approche croisée à partir des procédures enregistrées par les forces de sécurité en 2020 et l'enquête Cadre de vie et sécurité', January 2022. SSMSI figures, database of victims of crimes and offences recorded by the police and gendarmerie in 2020.

> SEXISM

4.1 > Ordinary sexism is prevalent everywhere

Number of sexist insults* recorded by the police and gendarmerie over the 2020-2021 period

3,670

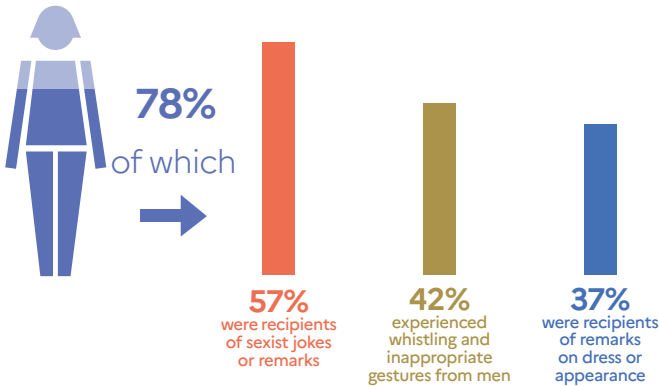
* Sexist insult, a contravention defined in Article 6211 of the Penal Code and introduced by Law n°2018-703 of 3rd August 2018. It consists of imposing on a person any statement or behaviour of a sexual or sexist nature, which either violates their dignity by being degrading or humiliating, or creates for them an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment.

Scope: France.

Source: SSMSI, 'Info rapide no.22: Hausse des outrages sexistes enregistrés par les services de sécurité en 2021', July 2022.

SSMSI figures, database of victims of crimes recorded by the police and gendarmerie in 2021.

Share of women who had personally experienced sexist behaviour or had been the recipient of sexist comments

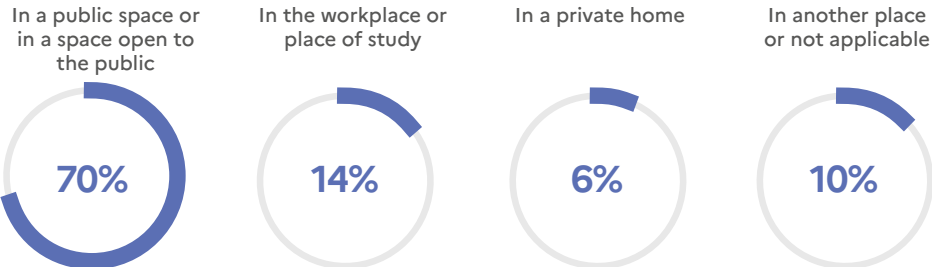


Scope: representative sample of 3,000 people aged 15 and over, living in Metropolitan France, including 1,566 women and 1,434 men.

Source: High Council for Gender Equality (HCE), 'Rapport annuel 2022 sur l'état du sexisme en France', March 2022. ViaVoice figures for the HCE, Sexism Barometer 2022.

4.2 > Women and young women are the primary groups affected by ordinary sexism in public places and online sexism

Place of occurrence of sexist slurs experienced by women victims outside an intimate relationship in 2018



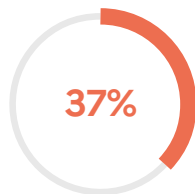
Scope: representative sample of 3,000 people aged 15 and over, living in Metropolitan France, including 1,566 women and 1,434 men.

Source: High Council for Gender Equality (HCE), 'Rapport annuel 2022 sur l'état du sexisme en France', March 2022.

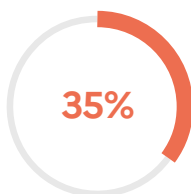
ViaVoice figures for the HCE, Sexism Barometer 2022.

Place of occurrence of sexist threats experienced by female victims outside an intimate relationship (2011-2018 average)

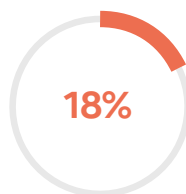
In a public space or in a space open to the public



In the workplace or place of study



In a private home



Scope: persons aged 18 to 75 living in ordinary households in Metropolitan France, most recent incident in the year prior to the survey.

Source: SSMSI, 'Les victimes du sexisme en France - Approche croisée à partir des procédures enregistrées par les forces de sécurité en 2019 et l'enquête Cadre de vie et sécurité', March 2021. Insee-ONDRP-SSMSI figures, Living Environment and Safety survey, 2019.

Share of women who said they had received comments about their appearance or behaviour on social networks

Aged 15 and older



13%
women

Aged 18-24



27%
women

Scope: representative sample of 3,000 people aged 15 and over, living in Metropolitan France, including 1,566 women and 1,434 men.

Source: HCE, 'Rapport annuel 2022 sur l'état du sexisme en France', March 2022. ViaVoice figures for the HCE, Sexism Barometer 2022.

4.3 > Women are forced to put strategies in place to avoid sexism



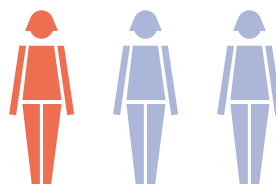
51%

of women aged 18-24 do not dare to dress as they wish, for fear of looks or comments



76%

of women are afraid to go home alone at night



1 in 3 women

report not taking public transport alone, being careful not to speak too loudly, not going to a certain place or not joining a group mostly made up of men so as not to be subjected to sexist behaviour

Scope: representative sample of 3,000 people aged 15 and over, living in Metropolitan France, including 1,566 women and 1,434 men.

Source: HCE, 'Rapport annuel 2022 sur l'état du sexisme en France', March 2022. ViaVoice figures for the HCE, Sexism Barometer 2022.

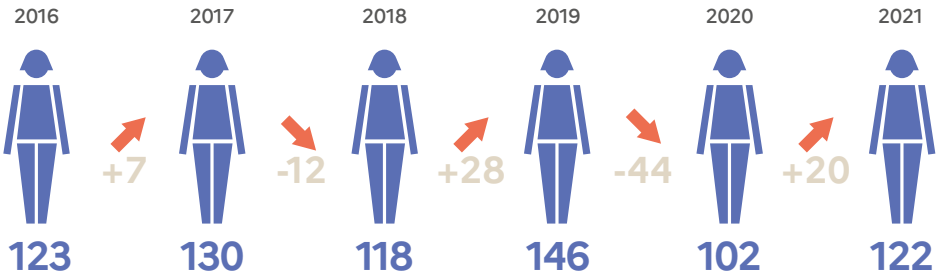
> INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

4.4 > In 2021, 122 women were killed by their partner or ex-partner

Number of violent deaths within couples in 2021



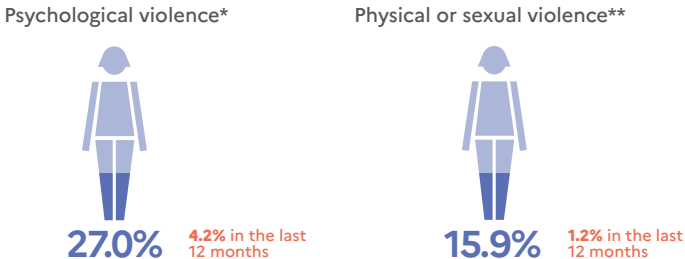
Evolution of the number of women killed by their partner or ex-partner



Source: Delegation for Victims of the Directorates of the National Police and the National Gendarmerie, 'Étude nationale sur les morts violentes au sein du couple en 2021', August 2022.

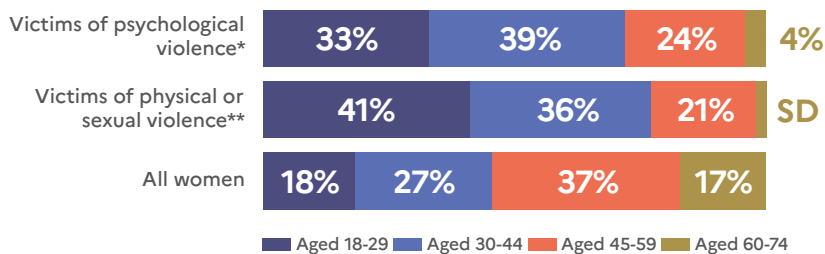
4.5 > 27% of women have been victims of psychological violence committed by an intimate partner, while 15.9% have been victims of physical or sexual violence. Young women are over-represented among victims

Share of women who have been victims of intimate partner violence on at least one occasion since the age of 15



*Control or domination, psychological harassment or belittling, intimidation or threats.
**Physical violence only, sexual violence only, and physical and sexual violence.
Scope: Metropolitan France, women aged 18-74 living in ordinary households.
Source: SSMSI-Eurostat 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genesys survey, 2021.

Age of women victims of intimate partner violence in the last 5 years



SD: distribution cut-off point.

Interpretation: in 2021, among the women who declared having been victims of physical or sexual violence committed by a partner in the 5 years prior, 41% were between 18 and 29 years old, whereas women in this age group represented only 18% of the population.

Scope: Metropolitan France, women aged 18-74 living in ordinary households.

Source: SSMSI-Eurostat, 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genese survey, 2021.

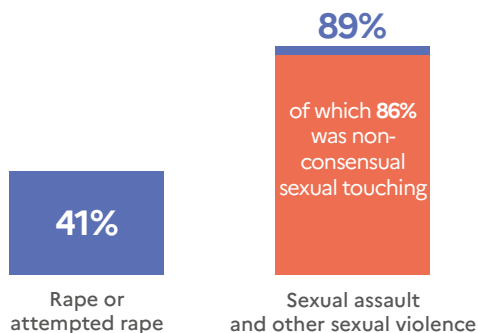
> SEXUAL VIOLENCE

4.6 > Women are the primary victims of sexual violence

Share of women and men who have been victims of sexual violence* by non-partners on at least one occasion since the age of 15

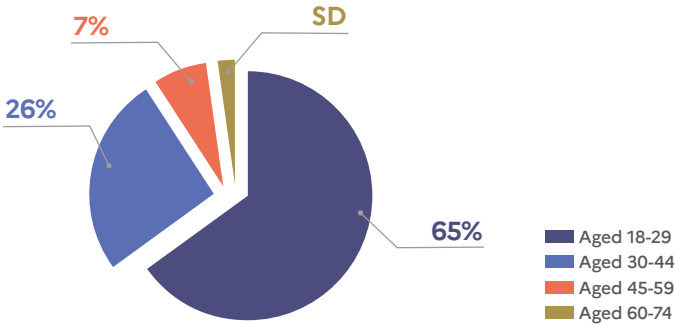


Types of violence reported by women victims of sexual violence committed by non-partners



Interpretation: in 2021, 86% of women who had experienced sexual violence by a non-partner on at least one occasion since the age of 15 reported that the perpetrator(s) had touched their genitals, breasts or buttocks, or kissed them without their consent.

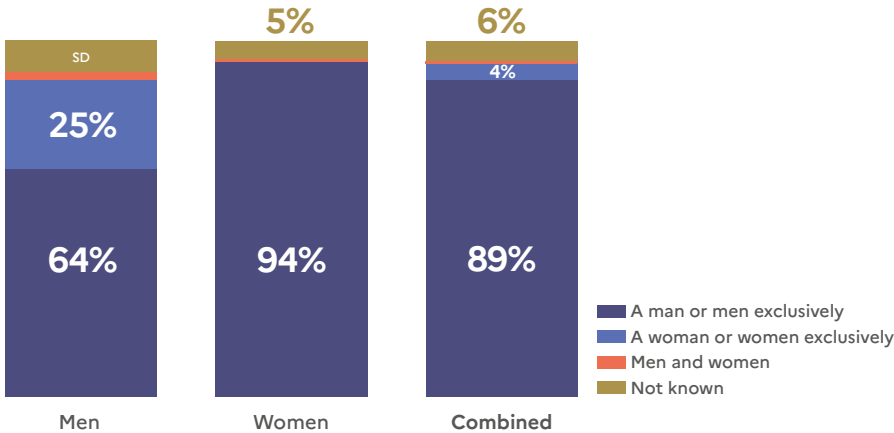
Age of women victims of sexual violence committed by non-partners



SD: distribution cut-off point.
Scope: Metropolitan France, women aged 18-74 living in ordinary households.
Source: SSMSI-Eurostat, 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genese survey, 2021.

4.7 > Perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence are predominantly men

Gender of perpetrators involved in non-partner sexual violence experienced since the victim was 15, by victim gender



SD: distribution cut-off point.
Interpretation: in 2021, for 94% of women who had experienced sexual violence committed by a non-partner on at least one occasion since the age of 15, the perpetrator (or all perpetrators, if there were several acting individually or as part of a group) was male.
Scope: Metropolitan France, individuals aged 18 to 74 living in ordinary households who declared having been a victim of sexual violence committed by a non-partner on at least one occasion since the age of 15.
Source: SSMSI-Eurostat, 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genese survey, 2021.

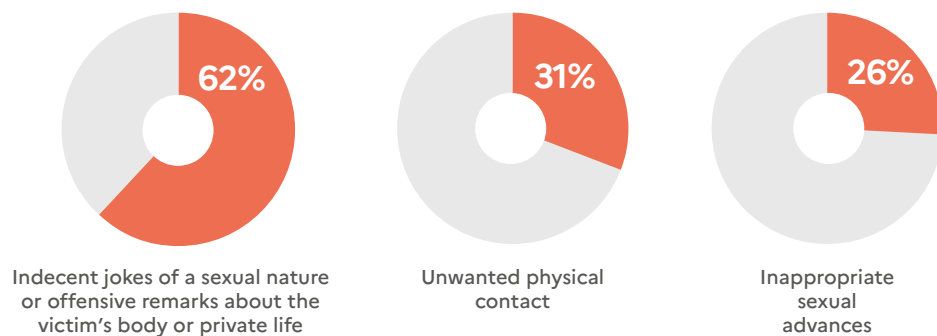
> GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

4.8 > Sexism and harassment are still present in the workplace

Share of women and men who have experienced sexist and sexual behaviour at work at least once in their working lives



Types of situations reported by women victims*



*As a % of women who had been victims of sexist or sexual behaviour at work on at least one occasion.

Interpretation: in 2021, 62% of women aged 18 to 74 who had been victims of sexist or sexual behaviour at work reported indecent sexual jokes or offensive remarks about their body or private life.

Scope: Metropolitan France, individuals aged 18-74 residing in ordinary households.

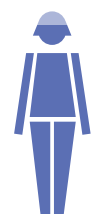
Source: SSMSI-Eurostat, 'Panorama des violences en France métropolitaine', November 2022. SSMSI-Eurostat figures, Genese survey, 2021.

> PROSTITUTION, FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AND FORCED MARRIAGES

4.9 > In France, women represent 87% of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

Of the 3,489 victims of human trafficking identified by organisations in 2020, **2,369** were victims of sexual exploitation (68%).

Among the 1,736 victims of sexual exploitation supported by organisations in 2020:



96%
are legal
adults



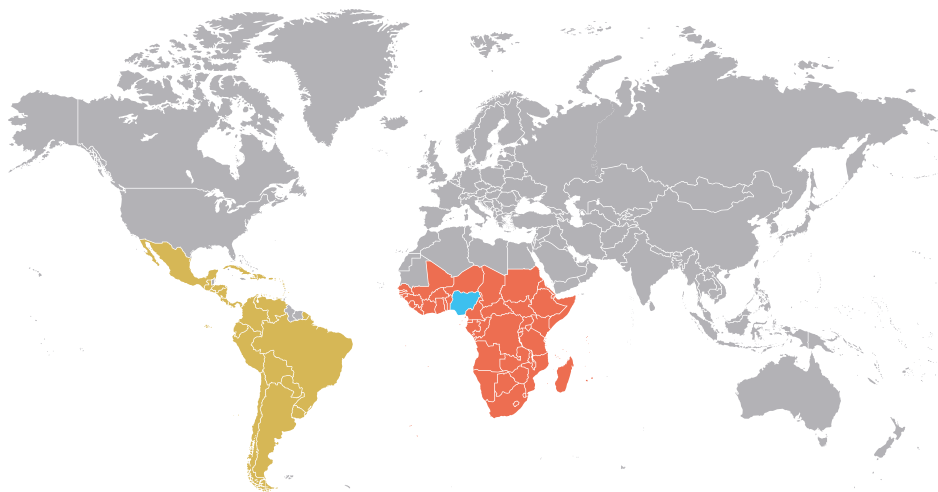
35%
are under 30 years old



2 out of 10 were minors when the exploitation began

Countries of origin of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

97% were exploited
within a trafficking network



■ 80% are from Sub-Saharan Africa (■ 72% from Nigeria)
and ■ 12% from Latin America

Scope: 2,259 victims of human trafficking supported by 26 organisations in 2020.

Source: Interministerial Mission for the Protection of Women against Violence and the Fight Against Human Trafficking (Miprof) - SSMSI, 'La traite des êtres humains en France: le profil des victimes accompagnées par les associations en 2020', December 2021.

**Number of people who have benefited from a programme to quit prostitution (PSP) since 2017
as of 1 January 2022**

790

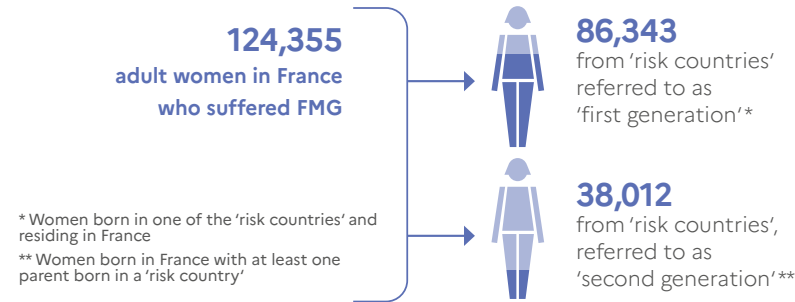
As of 1st January 2022, **87** Departmental Committees*
have been set up under the authority of prefects.

* Established by the law of 13 April 2016 against the prostitution system, the role of Departmental Committees is, on one hand, to coordinate action to support people who are in prostitution, and, on the other, report on their level of commitment to programmes to quit prostitution.

Source: Directorate General for Social Cohesion - Department for Women's Rights and Gender Equality, 2022.

4.10 > An estimated 125,000 women living in France have been subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM)

Estimated total number of adult women who suffered FGM, living in France in the mid-2010s



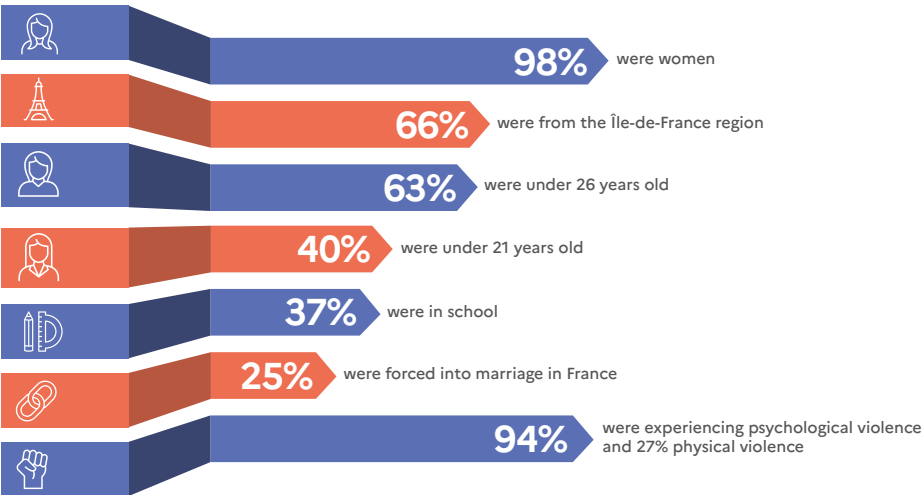
Scope: indirect estimate based on multiple surveys.

Source: Santé Publique France, 'Estimation du nombre de femmes adultes ayant subi une mutilation génitale féminine vivant en France', *Weekly Epidemiological Bulletin* No. 21, July 2019.

4.11 > In France, 98% of known victims of forced marriage are women

Information about victims of forced marriages who contacted the **SOS Mariage Forcé*** helpline in 2021

190 victims of forced marriages contacted **SOS Mariage Forcé**



* Supported by the Voix de Femmes organisation, SOS Mariage Forcé is the first European organisation exclusively dedicated to supporting victims of this type of violence.

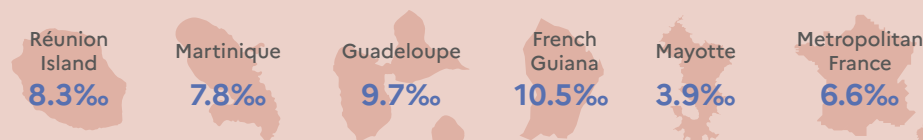
Scope: 190 victims who requested help from SOS Mariage Forcé.

Source: Voix de Femmes organisation, 2022.

FOCUS ON OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

4.12 > In 2020, the victimisation rate for intimate partner violence was higher in French overseas territories

Number of women victims of crimes and offences committed within an intimate relationship* per 1,000 women aged 15-64, by French overseas department in 2020**



* Excluding victims of intimate partner homicide.

** Place of commission of the crime or offence.

Scope: France.

Source: SSMSI, 'Les victimes du sexisme en France - Approche croisée à partir des procédures enregistrées par les forces de sécurité en 2020 et l'enquête Cadre de vie et sécurité', January 2022.

Share of women aged 18 to 75 who reported physical or sexual violence in 2018 or 2019

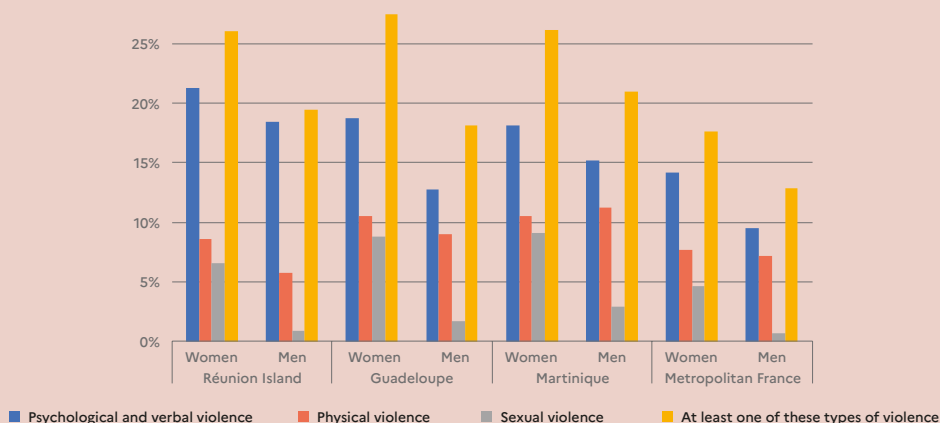


Scope: women aged 18-75.

Source: Insee, 'Les femmes à Mayotte'; Insee Dossier Mayotte no. 3, July 2022. SSMSI figures, Mayotte Living Environment and Safety Survey, 2020.

4.13 > In Réunion Island and the French Antilles, up to 27.5% of women had been victims of domestic violence before the age of 18, compared to 17.6% in Metropolitan France

Share of women and men who reported having experienced violence before the age of 18 within their family unit or immediate circle, by type of violence, in 2018



Scope: women and men aged between 20 and 69, residing in Martinique, Réunion Island or Guadeloupe or in Metropolitan France.

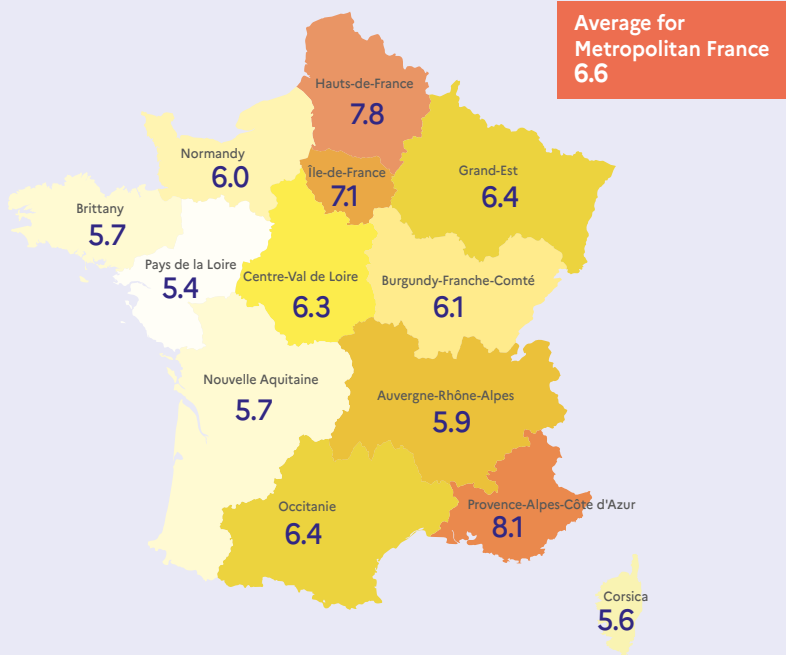
Interpretation: 10.5% of women aged 20-69, habitually residing in Martinique in 2018, reported having experienced physical violence within their family unit or immediate circle before the age of 18.

Source: S. Condon, S. Dauphin, J. Dupuis for INED, 'Tableau synthétique des résultats de l'enquête Virage à La Réunion et aux Antilles', November 2021.

FOCUS ON URBAN AND RURAL TERRITORIES

4.14 > The victimisation rate for intimate partner violence differs from one region to another in Metropolitan France

Number of women victims of crimes and offences committed within an intimate relationship per 1,000 inhabitants, by department* in 2020



* Place of commission of the crime or offence.
Interpretation : in the Occitanie region, 6.4 women out of 1,000 inhabitants were recorded as victims of intimate-partner violence in 2020.
Scope: France.
Source: SSMSI, database of victims of crimes and offences recorded in 2020; Insee, 2018 and 2017 population censuses (Mayotte); SSMSI processing.



5. SITUATION OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE





OVERVIEW

ALMOST 4 BILLION WOMEN IN THE WORLD

World population in 2020



7.8
billion people*,
of which
3.9
billion are women

** The world population is expected to reach 8 billion by 15th November 2022.
Source: United Nations, World Population Prospects 2022.*

World average fertility rate per woman



2.4 children
per woman

Source: UNFPA, 2022.

WOMEN'S STILL DO NOT ENJOY FULL BASIC RIGHTS

Number of women who are heads of state or government in the world



Only
23 countries
out of **193**
are headed by
a woman

Source: UN Women, 2022.

Number of countries that allow abortion upon the woman's request
without requiring justification

54 countries



Source: World Health Organization (WHO), Global Abortion Policy Database, accessed June 2022.

> EMPLOYMENT, POLITICAL REPRESENTATION, HEALTH, EDUCATION, VIOLENCE

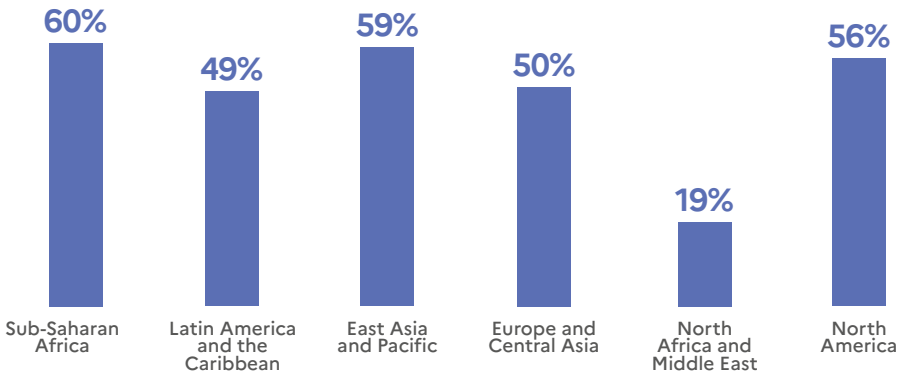
5.1 > Globally, women's participation in the labour market is stagnating at a lower level than men's, and there are still large gender pay gaps

Labour force participation rate* among aged 25-54 worldwide by gender in 2020



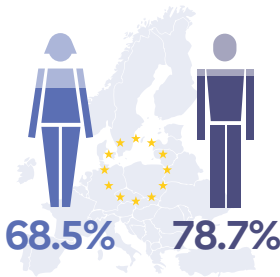
* The labour force participation rate measures the rate of active workers in an economy, out of the total civilian population of working age.
Source: UN Women, 'Gender equality: Women's rights in review 25 years after Beijing', 2020.

Women labour force participation rate by region in 2021



Scope: women population aged 15 years and over.
Source: World Bank, ILOSTAT, World Bank Open Data Bank, accessed September 2022.

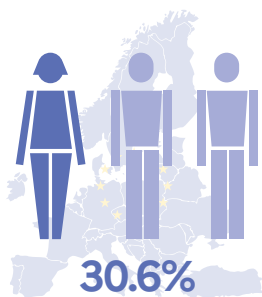
Activity rates by gender in the European Union in 2021



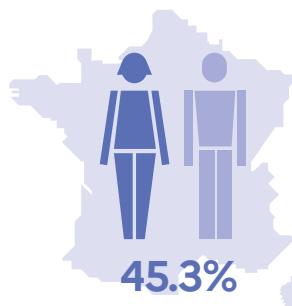
Scope: population aged 15-64, EU 27.
Source: Insee, Eurostat (extracted on 21st April 2022).

Share of women in senior executive management in Europe in 2021

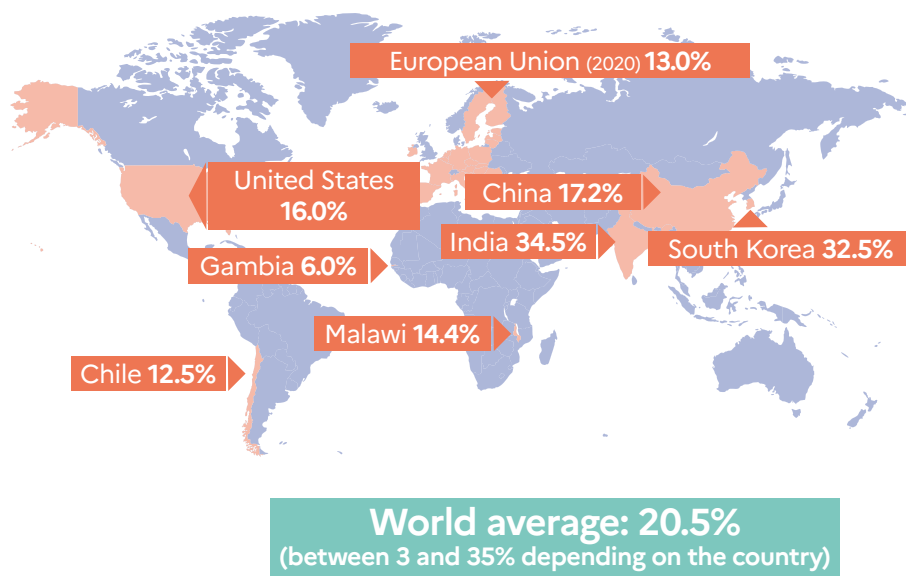
1 in 3 executives are women
in the European Union



1 in 2 executives are women
in France



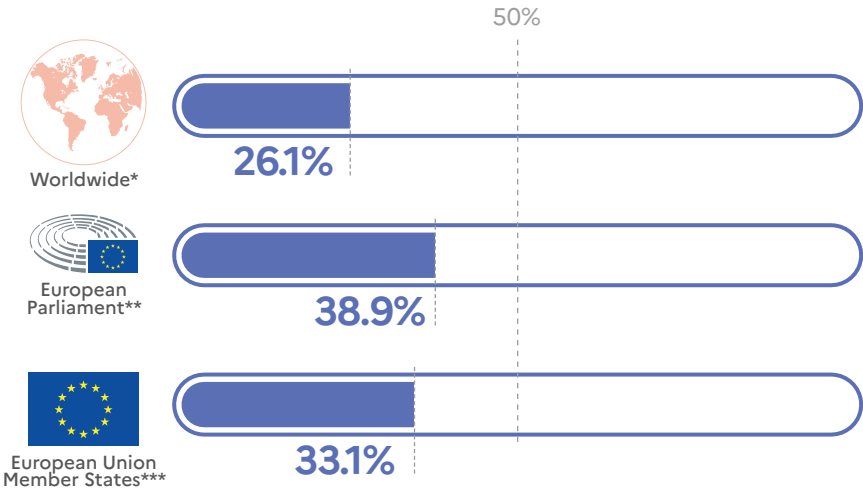
Scope: executive boards of the largest publicly traded European companies (the top 50 in each country).
Source: Eurostat, Gender Equality Indicator, accessed September 2022.

Average gender pay gap** worldwide
and in selected countries in 2019

** On the basis of total hourly earnings. For the European Union, average gross pay per hour.
Sources: International Labour Organization (ILO), 'Global Wage Report 2018/19', November 2018. Eurostat, Gender Equality indicator, 2022.

5.2 > Women have little or no participation in decision-making bodies around the world

Share of women parliamentarians in the world and in Europe



At the current rate of progress, gender parity in national legislatures will not be achieved until **2063**

*World average, all houses combined, all countries except Sudan. Data as of 1st January 2022.

** January 2021 part-session.

*** EU 27 average of national parliaments, all houses combined. Data for the 2nd half of 2022.

Sources: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 'World Data on National Parliaments', accessed September 2022. Europarl, European Parliament research department, 2021. European Institute for Gender Equality, Gender Statistics Database, accessed September 2022.

Number of countries in which women make up at least 50% of the members of parliament



5 OUT OF 195 COUNTRIES

Rwanda

Cuba

Bolivia

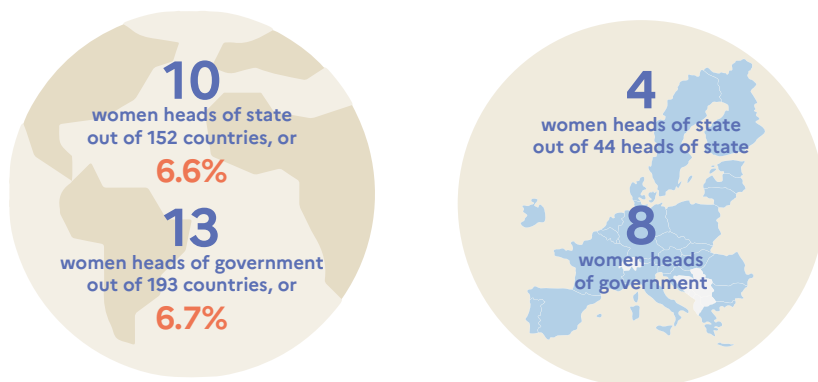
Mexico*

United Arab Emirates

*Lower House only, 49.2% of members are women in the Upper House.

Source: IPU, World Data on National Parliaments, 'Percentage of Women in National Parliaments', May 2022.

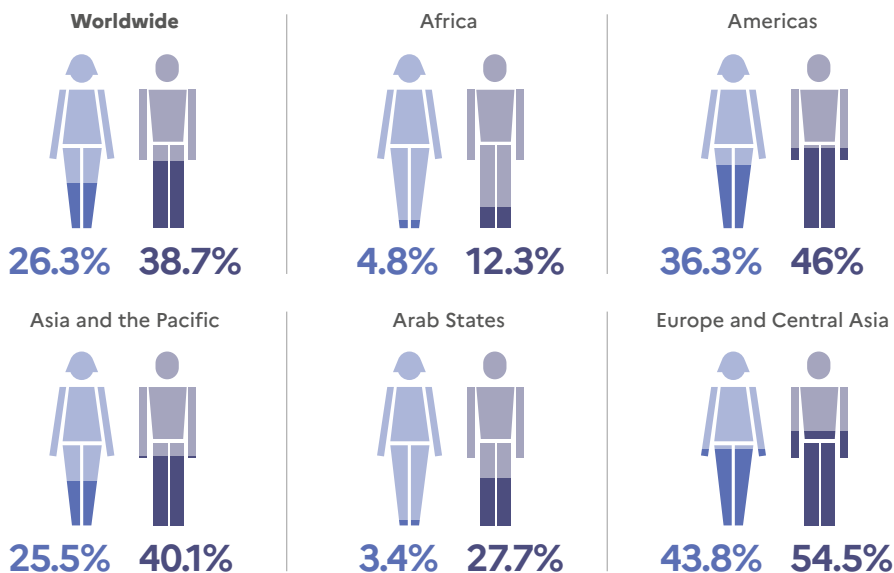
Number of women who are heads of state or government in the world



Source: UN Women, Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2022. Situation on 1st January 2021.

5.3 > Women are less likely to have social protection for older persons than men

Effective coverage of social protection for older persons by region and gender in 2020 (or latest year available)



Scope: population of working age (15 years and over) covered by a retirement pension scheme (active contributors).

Source: ILO 'World Social Protection Report 2020-22 Social protection at the crossroads – in pursuit of a better future', 2021 ILO data, World Social Protection Database, from ILO Social Security Inquiry (SSI); ILOSTAT; national sources.

5.4 > Women are still not granted full reproductive health rights

Number of abortions performed worldwide per year over the 2015-2019 period



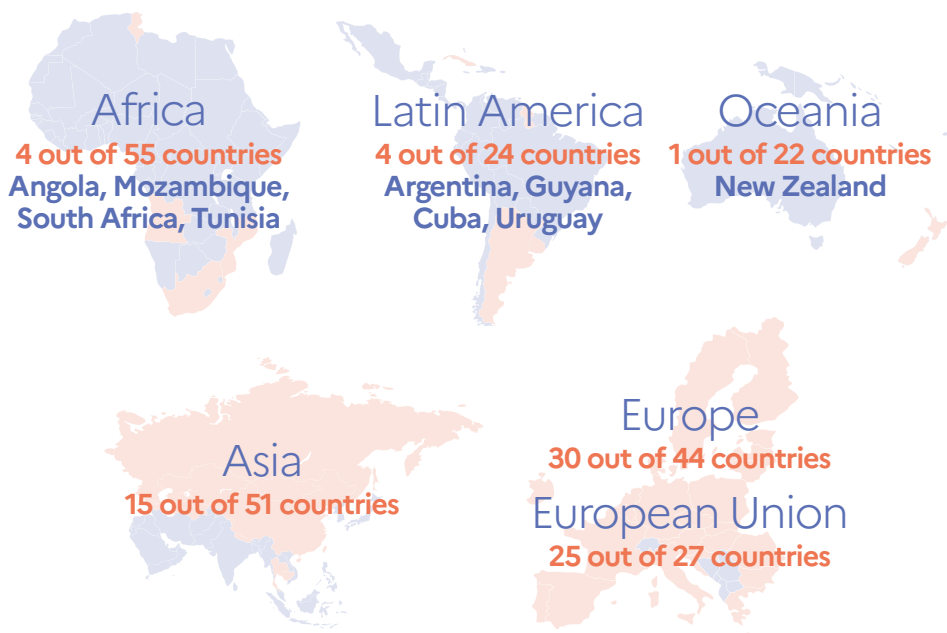
Source: Bearak J, Popinchalk A, Ganatra B, Moller A, Tunçalp Ö, Beavin C, Kwok L, Alkema L, 'Unintended pregnancy and abortion by income, region, and the legal status of abortion', *The Lancet*, vol. 8, no. 9, September 2020.

Estimated number of deaths worldwide from unsafe abortion

39,000
deaths
each year

Source: United Nations, 'Access to safe abortion is essential for the health of women and girls', March 2022.

Number of countries that allow abortion upon the woman's request without requiring justification



Source: World Health Organization (WHO), Global Abortion Policy Database, accessed June 2022.

5.5 > More than 1 in 4 women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence

Number of women aged 15-49 in a relationship who had experienced sexual and/or physical violence committed by their partner in the 12 months prior to the survey

Aged 15-49



27%

Aged 15-19



24%

Aged 21-24

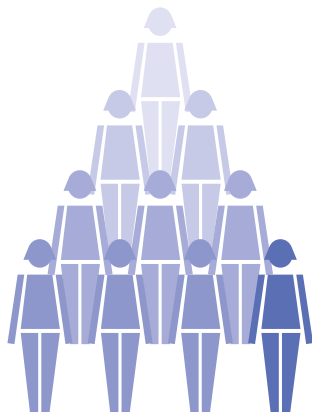


26%

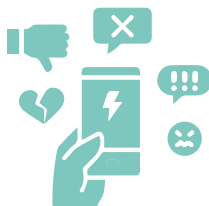
1 in 4 women

Source: Sardinha L., Maheu-Giroux M., Stöckl H., Rachel Meyer S., García-Moreno C., 'Global, regional, and national prevalence estimates of physical or sexual, or both, intimate partner violence against women in 2018', The Lancet, vol. 399, no. 10 327, February 2022.

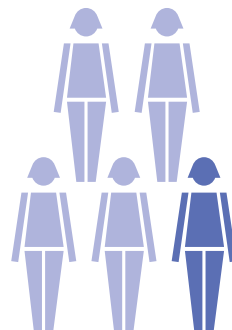
Share of women aged 15 and over in the European Union who reported having been victims of online harassment



1 in 10 women



Among adolescent girls and young women aged 18-29

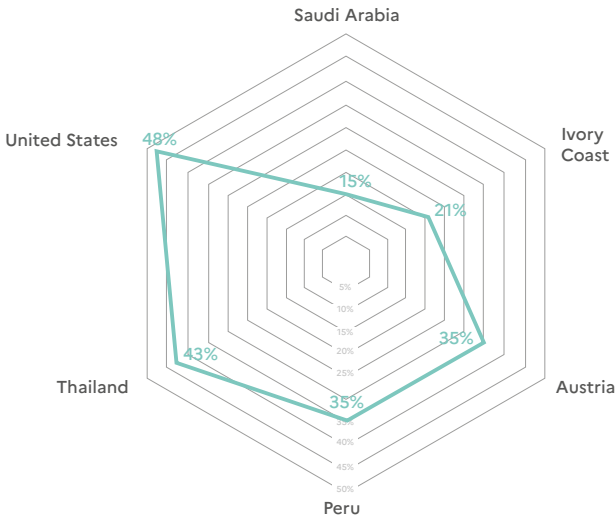


1 in 5 women

Source: UN Women, 'Gender equality: Women's rights in review 25 years after Beijing', 2020.

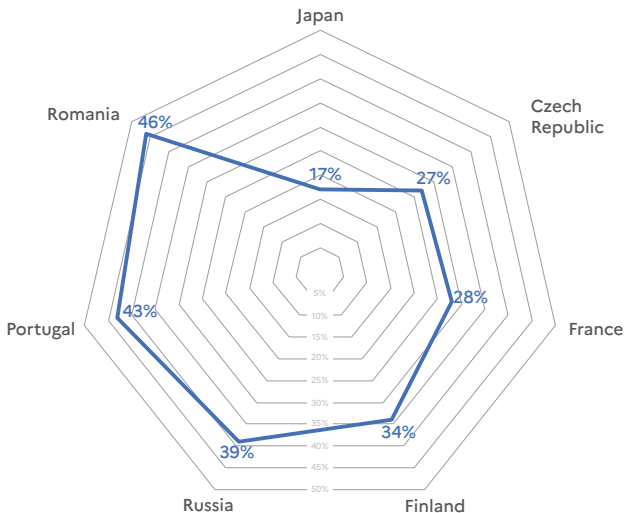
5.6 > The share of women researchers and STEM* workers worldwide remains low

Share of women working in STEM* worldwide in 2020



* Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics.
Source: ILOSTAT, 'How many women work in STEM', February 2020.

Share of women researchers in the world in 2019



Scope: number of women researchers as a percentage of the total number of researchers.
Source: Ministry of Higher Education and Research, 'Towards Gender Equality? Key figures', March 2022. OECD-PIST 2021-1, Mesri-Sies processing.



LIST OF INFOGRAPHICS



1. GENDER EQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE AND ECONOMIC AUTONOMY

> EMPLOYMENT

1.1 > Women's activity rate remains lower than men's, with a greater gap between genders between the ages of 25 and 49

1.2 > Unemployment affected women slightly less than men in 2021, regardless of age category

1.3 > Women jobseekers are less likely to find sustainable employment than men and have lower benefits

1.4 > In fifty years, the share of inactive women has fallen by 76%, although the presence of children continues to make a difference between men and women

> WORKING TIME AND CONDITIONS

1.5 > More than one in four women work part-time, compared to less than one in ten men. Women mostly work part-time for family reasons

1.6 > Fewer women than men now telework, and the least qualified women are the most exposed to atypical working hours

1.7 > Feminised service occupations are on average more exposed to occupational risks than other categories

> GENDER BALANCE IN OCCUPATIONS

1.8 > In 2021, women were mostly employees, while men were mostly executives or blue-collar workers

1.9 > Gender balance in occupations has been increasing over the last 20 years, but at a slow pace

> PAY AND CAREER PATHS IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR

1.10 > The average score on the Gender Equality in the Workplace Index* has increased since 2020

1.11 > In 2020, men earned on average €527 more per month gross than women, although the pay gap is gradually closing

1.12 > Women remain significantly under-represented among the highest paid

1.13 > Women are still in a very small minority in the leadership of large companies in many sectors

1.14 > Women train less than men, especially after childbirth, for similar jobs

1.15 > Fewer women than men run independent businesses, and their business income is lower

1.16 > Access to financial services, work-life management, lack of confidence and support, and sexist remarks are all factors that hinder women's entrepreneurship

> PAY AND CAREER PATHS IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR

1.17 > Women are still in the majority in the public sector

1.18 > The number of women in senior and executive positions is increasing in most ministries, but women are still in the minority, especially in government ministries

1.19 > In the public sector, women are still paid less than men, and the gap is widest in the state public service

1.20 > In the public sector, part-time work is predominantly performed by women

Focus on Overseas Territories

1.21 > Although incomes are lower in the French overseas territories than in Metropolitan France, the wage gap between women and men is smaller

1.22 > In Mayotte, the number of women in employment is slowly rising, and women are setting up more sole proprietorships than in Metropolitan France

1.23 > In the French overseas territories, women are more affected by unemployment than men

Focus on Urban and Rural Territories

1.24 > In rural territories, women are more likely to be unemployed than men

1.25 > In urban priority districts, women are less active than men, in higher proportions than in the other urban units

2. ACCESS TO RIGHTS

> ACCESS TO SOCIAL RIGHTS AND THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY

2.1 > More women than men live below the poverty line

2.2 > The gender pension gap remains significant. Women account for 74% of those not taking up the minimum old-age allowance

2.3 > The effects of redistribution on the poverty rate are greater for women

2.4 > Single-parent families have a lower standard of living than families with two adults

Focus on Overseas Territories

2.5 > There are about twice as many women heads of single-parent families in the French overseas territories compared to Metropolitan France

> WOMEN'S HEALTH AND ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE

2.6 > Women, especially those less educated, are less likely than men to report being in good or very good health

2.7 > 15.5 voluntary terminations of pregnancy (abortions) were carried out per 1,000 women aged 15 to 49 in 2021

2.8 > Endometriosis, which is widespread in France and causes fertility problems, is still under-diagnosed

2.9 > Period poverty, which affects up to 1 in 3 women in France, remains poorly understood

2.10 > Women live longer without disability than men. There are more women than men among residents of retirement homes

2.11 > Women are over-represented among people with disabilities

2.12 > Women experience more depressive disorders than men, with a particularly clear difference among young people

2.13 > Men use alcohol, tobacco and cannabis more frequently than women

Focus on Overseas Territories

2.14 > In French overseas territories, life expectancy at birth for women is higher than for men, but lower than that of women in Metropolitan France

2.15 > In 2021, recourse to abortion was higher in French overseas territories

Focus on Urban and Rural Territories

2.16 > Travel time and distance to the nearest maternity hospital increased nationally between 2000 and 2017

2.17 > Women living in urban priority districts* are more likely to be obese or overweight

3. CULTURE OF EQUALITY

> POLITICAL AND ELECTIVE OFFICE

3.1 > The share of women in Parliament has been increasing over the last 15 years

3.2 > Since 2012, gender parity has become more established within the government

Focus on Urban and Rural Territories

3.3 > Women are increasingly active in local politics, but the highest positions mostly remain male-dominated

3.4 > The smaller the municipality, the fewer the women to sit on the municipal council

Focus on Overseas Territories

3.5 > Local government bodies have almost achieved gender parity in French overseas territories, even if women are still in a very small minority in the Presidency of local authorities

> EDUCATION AND PROFESSIONAL ORIENTATION

3.6 > Professional orientation choices at secondary school are still gender-based, with a number of girls turning away from elitist and scientific courses

3.7 > Women score higher on the baccalaureate and hold more higher education qualifications than men

3.8 > Women tend to go primarily into literary and care-related training, and seldom go into engineering courses, which is consistent with trends observed in high school

Focus on Overseas Territories

3.9 > In French overseas territories, women are in the majority in higher education and among graduates

Focus on Urban and Rural Territories

3.10 > In contrast to the national situation, in urban priority districts, women are in the majority in Advanced Vocational Diploma courses and tend to specialise in services

> CULTURE AND MEDIA

3.11 > At artistic events, women's work remains less visible, less exhibited and receives fewer awards than that of men

3.12 > Women are less present and less visible in the media than men

3.13 > In television and radio, roles given to men and women are gendered

3.14 > Media coverage of sporting events is an area where gender inequalities are still widespread

> SPORTS

3.15 > Women are gradually becoming more present in licensed sport, even though the share of women holders of sports license is increasing.

3.16 > Men receive more support from their company for their sporting activities than women

> THEMATIC DOSSIER · YOUNG PEOPLE: DIFFERENT PATHS FOR GIRLS AND BOYS

3.17 > Education and employment: young women are more likely to continue their education and are more likely to be in employment or training than young men

3.18 > Poverty: more young women experience poverty than young men

3.19 > Access to rights: young women are less likely to be in a situation where they do not take up social rights and are more likely to know to which social benefits they are entitled to

3.20 > Health crisis: young women have been more psychologically affected by the crisis

3.21 > Domestic violence: young women are particularly affected

3.22 > Sexism: young people are increasingly aware of the importance of gender equality, and young women even more so

Focus on Overseas Territories

3.23 > In Mayotte, 44% of young women are neither in employment nor in education

4. GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

> SEXISM

4.1 > Ordinary sexism is prevalent everywhere

4.2 > Women and young women are the primary groups affected by ordinary sexism in public spaces and online sexism

4.3 > Women are forced to put strategies in place to avoid sexism

> INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

4.4 > In 2021, 122 women were killed by their partner or ex-partner

4.5 > 27% of women have been victims of psychological violence committed by a partner, while 15.9% have been victims of physical or sexual violence. Young women are over-represented among victims.

> SEXUAL VIOLENCE

4.6 > Women are the primary victims of sexual violence

4.7 > Perpetrators of non-partner sexual violence are predominantly men

> GENDER-BASED AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN THE WORKPLACE

4.8 > Sexism and harassment are still present in the workplace

> PROSTITUTION, FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION AND FORCED MARRIAGES

4.9 > In France, women represent 87% of victims of human trafficking for sexual exploitation

4.10 > An estimated 125,000 women living in France have been subjected to female genital mutilation (FGM)

4.11 > In France, 98% of known victims of forced marriage are women

Focus on Overseas Territories

4.12 > In 2020, the victimisation rate for intimate partner violence was higher in French overseas territories

4.13 > In Réunion Island and the French Antilles, up to 27.5% of women are victims of domestic violence before the age of 18, compared to 17.6% in France

Focus on Urban and Rural Territories

4.14 > The victimisation rate for intimate partner violence differs from one region to another in Metropolitan France

5. SITUATION OF WOMEN WORLDWIDE

> EMPLOYMENT, POLITICAL REPRESENTATION, HEALTH, EDUCATION, VIOLENCE

5.1 > Globally, women's participation in the labour market is stagnating at a lower level than men's, and there are still large gender pay gaps

5.2 > Women have little or no participation in decision-making bodies around the world

5.3 > Women are less likely to have social protection for older persons than men

5.4 > Women are still not granted full reproductive health rights

5.5 > More than 1 in 4 women worldwide have experienced intimate partner violence

5.6 > The share of women researchers and STEM workers worldwide remains low

Acknowledgements

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Employment, pay, gender balance in occupations, political gender parity, social rights and poverty, health, gender-based and sexual violence, education and professional orientation, culture, sport, the media, the situation of women in Metropolitan France and in French overseas territories, in urban and rural territories, etc.

The 2022 edition of the *Key Figures - Towards Real Gender Equality in France* aims to bring together and make accessible, through one hundred infographics, the most significant data on women's situation in France, with an outlook on the world.

A cross-sectional view of society, this report is a valuable tool for policy makers, companies, civil society and the general public in understanding and exposing the differing situations of women and men and thus promoting real gender equality.

