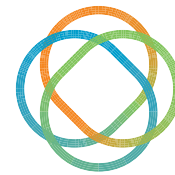
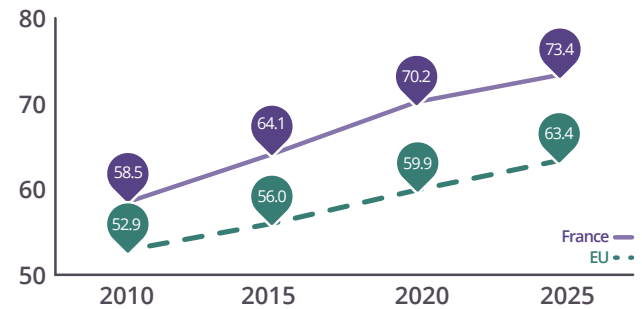


Gender Equality Index 2025

 **France**

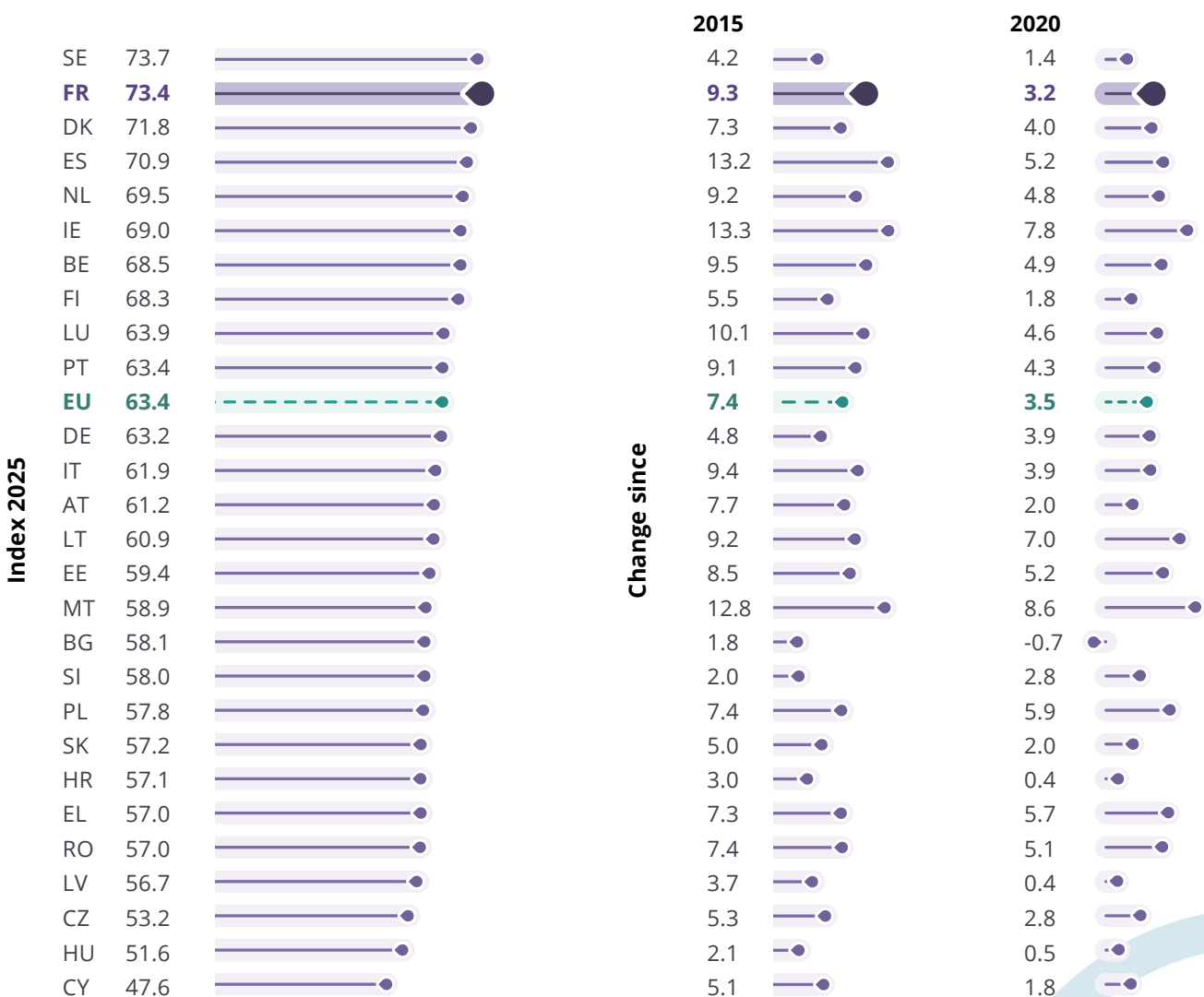


European Institute for
Gender Equality



France scores 73.4 points out of 100 in the Gender Equality Index 2025. France holds 2nd position in the EU. Its Gender Equality Index score has increased by 9.3 points since 2015, and by 3.2 points since 2020, mostly due to improvements in the domain of power and in the domain of knowledge.¹

France is improving in gender equality over time and is performing better than the EU. The scores show that the distance from the EU average is increasing.



¹ The Gender Equality Index has been reviewed in 2025 (see About the Index below). The domain of time is calculated with the 2024 EIGE CARE survey. Index 2025 uses 2024 data for the most part and traces progress from a short-term (2020–2024) and longer-term (2015–2024) perspective.

Best performance

France achieves its highest rank (2nd) among domains in the domain of power, with 72.5 points. This performance is mainly due to economic power, in which France holds 1st position in the EU (81.7 points).

Most room for improvement

The **most room for improvement** lies in the domain of money, where France stands at 15th position scoring 78.1 points. The main reason for this result is the subdomain of financial resources (17th position, 78.4 points). However, the lowest score is observed in the domain of knowledge (62.6 points, 3rd in the EU).

Biggest improvement

France has its **biggest improvement** in the domain of power, with an increase of 9.5 points since 2020. The key element of this trend is social power, which increased by 14.8 points.

A step backwards

A **step backwards** is observed in the domain of health, which slightly decreased by 0.4 points since 2020. The subdomain of health status decreased by 0.9 points.

Explore France's Index results

						Change since	Change since
		2010	2015	2020	2025	2015	2020
Index		58.5	64.1	70.2	73.4	9.3	3.2
Work		71.1	65.9	69.5	72.8	6.9	3.3
	Participation	82.3	84.8	86.1	88.0	3.2	1.9
	Segregation and quality of work	61.4	51.2	56.2	60.3	9.1	4.1
Money		72.1	74.2	76.4	78.1	3.9	1.7
	Financial resources	70.8	73.1	75.3	78.4	5.3	3.1
	Economic situation	73.4	75.4	77.6	77.7	2.3	0.1
Knowledge		57.5	58.2	58.6	62.6	4.4	4.0
	Attainment and participation	80.1	80.3	84.0	86.9	6.6	2.9
	Segregation	41.2	42.2	40.9	45.1	2.9	4.2
Time		67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	0.0	0.0
	Care activities	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	0.0	0.0
	Social activities	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	0.0	0.0
Power		25.3	42.8	63.0	72.5	29.7	9.5
	Political	51.2	66.5	76.4	79.7	13.2	3.3
	Economic	12.8	47.3	74.6	81.7	34.4	7.1
	Social	24.8	24.8	43.8	58.6	33.8	14.8
Health		85.0	85.5	88.4	88.0	2.5	-0.4
	Status	90.7	91.8	95.1	94.2	2.4	-0.9
	Behaviour	79.7	79.7	82.2	82.2	2.5	0.0

Explore France's performance by indicator

		France		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Work	Participation	Full-time equivalent employment rate (% , 15-89, 2023) ¹			
		45	54	44	59
		Duration of working life (years, 15+ population, 2024)			
		36	39	35	39
	Segregation and quality of work	ICT specialists (% , 15-74, 2024)			
Money		19	81	20	81
		Managerial positions (% , 15-74, 2024)			
		40	60	35	65
		Low paid workers (% , 16+, 2024)			
		29	18	28	16
Knowledge	Financial resources	Median earnings (PPS, 18-64 employed population, 2024)			
		26997	32121	23000	29960
		Gender pension gap (65+, %, 2024)			
		27		25	
	Economic situation	Median partner earnings ratio (18-64, %, 2024) ²			
Time		80	134	70	152
		In-work poverty of adults in single or single-parent households (% , 16+ employed population, 2024)			
		16	12	16	13
	Attainment and participation	Graduates of tertiary education (% , 30-34, 2024)			
		56	49	50	39
Power		Graduates in IVET (Initial vocational education and training) (% , 25-34, 2024)			
		26	30	27	34
	Segregation	Graduated in tertiary education in EHW (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities and Art (tertiary students) (% , 2023)			
		73	27	75	25
		Graduated in tertiary education in STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) (% , 2023)			
Health		34	66	34	66
	Care activities	Informal childcare (0-11) for more than 35 weekly hours (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		21	13	41	20
		Informal long-term care for more than 20 hours per week (% , 45-64, 2019)			
		8	5	20	13
Health		Housework chores every day (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		61	40	59	33
	Social activities	Hours spent on leisure activities per week (% , 16-74, 2024)			
		27	38	30	43
		Voluntary, charitable or political activities at least once per week (% , 16-74, 2024)			
Health		15	22	13	17
	Political	Share of ministers (% , 2024)			
		51	49	35	65
		Share of members of parliament (% , 2024)			
		37	63	33	67
Health		Share of members of regional assemblies/local municipalities (% , 2024) ³			
		50	50	32	68
	Economic	Share of members of boards in largest quoted companies (% , 2024)			
		47	53	34	66
	Social	Share of members of highest decision making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations (% , 2024)			
Health		39	61	23	77
	Status	Self-perceived health, good or very good (% , 16+, 2024)			
		64	69	66	71
		Healthy life years at 65 in percentage of the total life expectancy (% , 65+, 2023)			
		51	53	44	50
Health	Behaviour	People who don't smoke and are not involved in harmful drinking (% , 16+ population, 2019)			
		72	55	73	56
		People doing physical activities and/or consuming fruits and vegetables (% , 16+ population, 2019)			
		38	43	38	43

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

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

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

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

Employment rates increased, while the gender gap narrowed

The full-time equivalent (FTE) employment rate¹ in France is 45 % for women and 54 % for men. During the past decade, the levels increased more for women than men, reducing the gender gap. However, the disparity remains wider among couples with children, low educated people and people born outside the country. The FTE employment rates are significantly low for people with low levels of education.

Both vertical and horizontal segregation in the labour market decreased

Almost one out of five information and communications technology specialists is a woman, while 40 % of managerial positions are held by women. Both figures increased during the last decade, reducing the segregation – mostly among managerial positions.

The gender pension gap has narrowed

In France, men receive an average gross pension 27 % higher than women. Although this difference remains significant, it has decreased since 2015 by 7 percentage points.

Earnings equality among couples increased

Women living in couples earn on average 80 % of their partner's earnings, while men earn 34 % more than their partner. The difference has decreased since 2015, thanks to an increase of earnings ratio for women and a decrease of men's. Wider gender disparities are recorded for couples with children and people aged 25–49.

Tertiary education graduates increased more among men

In France, 56 % of women and 49 % of men aged 30–34 have completed tertiary education. Since 2015, attainment has risen for both groups, increasing by 6 percentage points for women and 8 percentage points for men, reducing the gender gap. The disparity between women and men is particularly pronounced among people with disabilities.

Women's presence in STEM fields slightly increased

Almost three out of four graduated students in the EHW field (Education, Health and Welfare, Humanities, and the Arts) are women. This percentage did not change over the past decade. Regarding STEM fields (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics), women make up 34 % of graduates. In this case, the women's presence has increased by 2 percentage points since 2015.

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

One of the lowest gender gaps in childcare activities

For parents of children aged 0–11, 21 % of women dedicate more than five hours per day to childcare, compared with 13 % of men, marking one of the narrowest gender gaps in the EU. However, regarding household tasks, women take on a far larger share: 61 % perform them daily, while only 40 % of men do the same. The difference among couples with and without children is the same, but it is wide among older age groups.

In government, women surpassed men

In France, 51 % of ministerial positions are held by women. This marks an improvement of 2 percentage points since 2023, resulting in one of the highest shares of women in the EU. The number of women in parliament has not changed since 2023, remaining stable at 37 %. Gender equality has been achieved in regional assemblies, with an increase of 1 percentage point since 2023.

In France the gender quotas target in parliament is **50 %**.

Highest share of women in quoted companies within the EU

Women account for 47 % of board members in the largest quoted companies in France. This is the highest level in the EU. The percentage has increased by 1 percentage point since 2023.

In France the gender quotas target for listed quoted companies is **40 %**.

One of the highest presence of women in sport organisations across EU

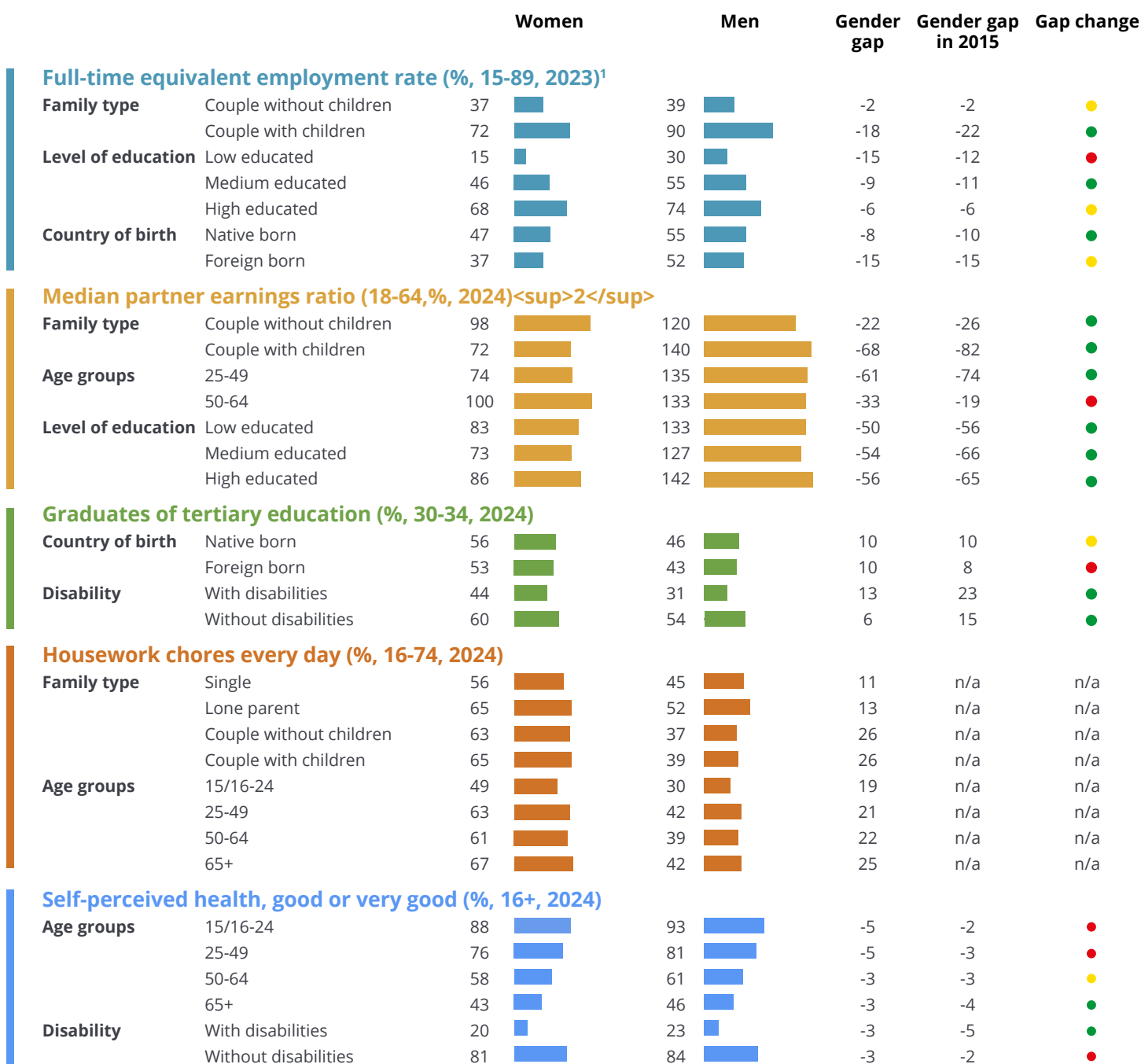
Women make up 39 % of the members in the highest decision-making body of the national Olympic most popular sport organisations. Even without change since 2023, it is one of the highest shares in the EU.

Self-perceived health levels declined

In France, 64 % of women and 69 % of men rated their health as 'good' or 'very good', with both figures showing a decline since 2020. Self-perceived health is notably lower among people with disabilities.

At age 65, women are expected to spend 51 % of their remaining life in good health, compared with 53 % for men. Since 2020, this share has dropped slightly for men (– 1 percentage point).

Explore intersecting inequalities



● gender gap decreased (< -1 p.p.)

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

● gender gap increased (> 1 p.p.)

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

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

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

Violence against women

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

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

- In France, 35 % of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15. This is 4 percentage points higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).
- In France, 38 % of women have experienced violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner). This result is 7 percentage points higher than the EU-27 average (31 %).

The **Istanbul Convention** is the most comprehensive international human rights treaty on preventing and combatting violence against women and domestic violence.

France signed the Istanbul Convention in May 2011 and ratified it in July 2014. The treaty entered into force in France in November 2014.

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

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

Violence against women

	France Women	EU Women
Physical and/or sexual violence		
1 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator since age 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	35	31 e
18-29	42	35 e
30-44	41	35 e
45-64	32	31 e
65-74	22	24 e
severe limitations	42	46 e
limited but not severely or not limited at all	34	30 e
some	40	40 e
some or severe	40	41 e
no limitations	33	28 e
intimate partner violence	18	18 e
non-partner violence	26	20 e
2 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence by any perpetrator in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	3	3 e
Femicide		
3 Women victims of intentional homicide by intimate partner or family member, rate per 100 000 inhabitants (2022)	0.4	:
family member	0.1	:
current or former partner	0.3	:
Health consequences of violence and multiple victimisation		
4 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence since the age of 15 (% , 18-74, 2021)	:	57 e
intimate partner violence	77	72 e
non-partner violence	:	37 e
5 Women having experienced health consequences of physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months (% , 18-74, 2021)	:	37 e
6 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence from one or several types of perpetrators (non-partner, current partner or former partner) (% , 18-74, 2021)	38	31 e
Disclosure of violence to institutions or to anyone else		
7 Women having experienced physical and/or sexual violence in the past 12 months and have not told anyone (% , 18-74, 2021)	:	31 e
intimate partner violence	26	31 e
non-partner violence	:	38 e

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

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

Femicide, Eurostat (crim_hom_vrel)

e: EIGE's estimation

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

d: definition differs

: not available

Gender stereotypes in France

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

		France		EU	
		Women	Men	Women	Men
Gender stereotypes					
1	Men earn more than women because their jobs are more demanding (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	24	34	36	45
2	If childcare services are not available, mothers should stay at home with the child and fathers should prioritise their job (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	29	37	33	42
3	A man's most important role is to earn money (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	31	37	40	45
4	Women should make most of the decisions on how to run a household (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	33	38	36	38
5	A university education is more important for a boy than for a girl (% , 15+, 2017/22)¹ <i>Disagree or strongly disagree</i>	93	92	92	88
6	Women and men are treated in the same way at school / university (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	65	72	66	69
7	It is good for family wellbeing when fathers and mothers equally share parental leave (% , 16-74, 2024) <i>Agree or strongly agree</i>	80	80	82	78
8	Overall, men are naturally less competent than women to perform household tasks (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	35	33	49	48
9	Men are more ambitious than women in politics (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	39	41	46	48
10	Soft skills often attributed to women are important for being a good leader (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	73	65	65	61
11	Men are better treated by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	21	17	22	16
12	Women and men are treated in the same way by medical staff (% , 15+, 2024) <i>Agree</i>	66	66	67	70
13	A man controlling his wife's finance is acceptable (% , 18+, 2024) <i>Acceptable</i>	21	42	26	46
14	If women share intimate pictures of themselves with someone, they are at least partially responsible if the image is shared online without their consent (% , 18+, 2024) <i>Tend to agree or totally agree</i>	41	45	42	45

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

e: EIGE's estimation

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

d: definition differs

: not available

EIGE's calculations, based on microdata

¹ 23 European countries out of 27 answered the question.

Soft skills linked to women are seen as important for good leadership

Almost three out of four women and two out of three men believe that soft skills often associated with women are important for being a good leader. This opinion is more widespread among older generations.

It is considered acceptable for a man to control his wife's finances

Over one in five women considered it acceptable for a man to control his wife's finances. Among men, the proportion of those who agreed is twice as high.

Many women and men believe women are partly responsible if their intimate images are shared without consent

In France, over two out of five women and men tended to agree or totally agreed that women who share intimate images of themselves are at least partly responsible if the images are shared online without their consent.

About the Index

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

The Gender Equality Index measures gender gaps between women and men in six core domains – work, money, knowledge, time, power and health – and is composed of 27 indicators. Scores range from 0 to 100, where 0 reflects complete gender inequality and 100 represents full equality.

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

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

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

European Institute for Gender Equality

EIGE Gedimino pr. 16
LT-01103 Vilnius
LITHUANIA

eige.europa.eu

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