

Experts' meeting on EIGE's gender statistics database  
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# Member States presentations

FRANCE

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# INTRODUCTION

1. A long standing tradition of data collection in France with invisibility of gender related issues
1. The last 10 years: awareness raising and dedicated public policies

# Women and Men in Decision making (1)

## ✓ From 2000 onwards: fast enforcement of legislation

### 1. Laws 2000 ; 2007; Constitution 2008

### 2. Set of laws between 2011-2014

**2011:** Reach a minimum membership of 40% representatives of one sex to the Board of Directors and supervisory Board of listed companies (by 2017)

**2012:** Increase to 40% of women as civil servants in top management positions (by 2018)

**2013 :** Enlarge the objective of gender parity to the lists of candidacies and designation to decision-making bodies in the field of higher education and research.

**2013:** Set up a binominal list system for Departmental elections and alternation by sex to local elections

**2014:** Double the financial penalty for political parties escaping parity rules in elections  
Enforce the rule for a gender balanced representation in a number of public corporations in the field of culture, private companies, sports federations , chambers of commerce and industries.

# Women and Men in Decision making (2)

## ✓ Challenges and perspectives

- ❖ Encourage and obtain the enforcement of gender parity in those decision-making bodies where it is not yet rooted (professional, economic and social bodies)
  
- ❖ Achieve a genuine power-sharing articulating both “quantitative” and “qualitative” parity
  - **Importance of quotas legislations and policies**
  - **Move beyond the quantitative approach and address the qualitative issue of social norms, representations and stereotypes**

# Gender-based violence (1)

## ✓ Data collection: state of the art

- (a) legal and regulatory framework on administrative data

Dates. Objectives. Structures

- (b) recent trends in statistical capacities & management

Ministry of Home Affairs. National Supervisory Board on Crime and Punishment. Ministry of Justice.

Surveys and NGO's Databases

## ✓ Data harmonisation: the issue of VAW in the penal code

- (c) a few examples

Domestic Violence / Intimate Partner Violence. FGM. Stalking.  
Femicide

# Gender-based violence (2)

## ✓ **Lessons learned and challenges**

- Ministry for Health/social Affairs is not involved in the process of data collection on VAW.
- Impact of privacy law on researchers.
- Limitations of 'Etat 4001' and 'SID' databases.
- Invisibility of NGO's helplines information in administrative data base
- No data gathered by emergency services or general practitioners.

## ✓ **Recommendations**

- connecting and integrating databases
- Legal permission to use data on victims.
- Innovating processes to link data protection/ privacy and VAW.
- Allowing data collection by first emergency services in hospitals and general practitioners