



**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRENCH OFFICIAL  
STATISTICS AUTHORITY  
MARCH 2024 – FEBRUARY 2025**

**President: Mireille Elbaum**

**Rapporteur: Luc Brière**

**March 2025**



# FOREWORD

In 2024 and early 2025, the French statistical system found itself reflecting on a highly uncertain economic situation which, together with the slowdown in the economy since the summer, had an impact on employment and public finances, and on tax revenue in particular. In addition to improvements to economic outlook publications, statistical studies were also carried out during the Olympic and Paralympic Games to assess their impact.

New statistical analyses also shed light on structural economic issues being debated in economic and research circles: agri-food industry margins and the decline in apparent labour productivity, while the results of surveys in the automotive sector and among defence companies are expected. It would be advantageous to conduct further studies into the restructuring of productive capacity in the future, including studies on its impact on employment.

A series of contributions have also improved understanding of social and societal challenges: multiple inequalities between individuals or households, multidimensional aspects of discrimination, a history of migration and, in the future, the expectations of French people in connection with the Justice system. This extended coverage of social concerns by Official Statistics is especially interesting, as it provides better insights into these subjects from various angles.

At the same time, the Official Statistical Service continued to develop its key mechanisms: a shift to the 2020 base for the national accounts and publication of “enhanced accounts” that reflect inequalities in standards of living and climate change; expansion of the population census with the introduction of new questions and the aim of bringing forward the assessment of “reference” municipal populations by one year. The partnerships and pooling of resources within the Official Statistical Service, which also incorporates the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP), have also been extended with several operations being rolled out at regional level.

Efforts have also continued to increase transparency with regard to the dissemination of statistical studies. These must be repeated regularly given the proliferation of “fake news”. The reference framework used for the process of disseminating statistical publications has been bolstered with clarification of the statistical status of certain publications, allowing them to be distinguished from government communications. Certain statistical methods or processing steps have also been explained with support from the INSEE Blog.

While some parliamentarians have been questioning the number of committees or bodies involved in governance of the Official Statistics system, the Authority observed in a series of hearings that these bodies operate at very low cost, effectively, and in a way that is indispensable to the ongoing dialogue that must exist between Official Statistics, social partners, elected officials, researchers and civil society. This is true of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information), which makes a valuable contribution to clarifying the information needs that are often complex and subject to debate, as well as its population census division, which makes it possible to increase the objectiveness of the problems encountered and the changes to be made.

It is also true of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (*Comité du secret statistique*), which acts as a mediator between the protection of personal data and the provision of micro-data to researchers.

Together with the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre), it forms an integrated system that offers the benefit of top-level equipment. One key issue that remains outstanding here is that of the “economic model” under which researchers access statistical data, which sometimes causes problems.

However, in 2024-2025, the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) identified issues that called for targeted responses to ensure the full implementation of the legislation and the European Statistics Code of Practice. In addition to a number of embargo breaches, responses have been issued to address the challenges aimed at certain statistical findings that have been published. This concerned, for example, population estimates for overseas departments and regions, such as French Guiana, and subsequently for Mayotte in the context of Cyclone Chido. The ASP has reaffirmed the general necessity of not allowing unsubstantiated claims to proliferate, which could cause greater confusion between the substantiated information produced by Official Statistics and quantitative data that are allowed to circulate unchecked, to the detriment of the reliable information provided to citizens.

In addition, tensions surrounding public finances are raising questions about the ability of the various bodies of the Official Statistical Service to retain the necessary staff and funding to perform their duties in the coming years. Particular vigilance is required for resources and operations giving rise to multi-annual programming and where disproportionate adjustments are anticipated.

There are also significant issues to resolve for the statistical office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces. In particular, its supervising authorities were asked to bring the preparation of its range of activities and publications into line with the Code of Practice and, more generally, to address the problems identified.

Lastly, the ASP has continued to make progress towards the “Official Statistics Strategy” proposed to the bodies with a public service remit by labelling or renewing the labelling of a set of statistical series. It has also relied on these procedures to monitor statistics of key importance for which labelling has been suspended: those relating to causes of death, which are in the process of being upgraded and, following the conclusions of the CNIS group regarding the consequences of the French Full Employment Law of December 2023, those relating to jobseekers registered with France Travail. Clear and repeated communication was requested in connection with this, in order to avoid any misinterpretations.

Regardless of the area they fall into, the robustness of official statistics and the guarantees of professional independence and openness associated with “French-style” statistical regulations prove to be an essential shared asset for French democracy in the light of recent events in other countries. It is a rich heritage that should be defended and valued as such. The improvement of the “statistical culture” of the French is a key challenge in this respect, but it is also important that all those involved in the social debate (public authorities, elected officials, social partners, researchers, associations and the media) have a keen awareness of this that flows through into their everyday discourse and practices.

Mireille Elbaum

# STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORITY ON THE PRODUCTION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE

In 2024, the Official Statistical Service (SSP) continued pursuing its objective of adapting to the monitoring of a diverse range of economic, social and societal developments so as to provide stakeholders, decision-makers and all users with detailed or renewed statistical insights.

**In the European Union**, the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) took note of the adoption of two key pieces of statistical legislation in late 2024, including Regulation 223 (“European law on statistics”), which grants bodies belonging to the European Statistical System (ESS) access to privately held data. With regard to the legislation under discussion, the ASP will ensure that the draft regulation on European statistics on population and housing (ESOP) retains a definition and a system for measuring the French population which allow it to be understood in its entirety via census surveys, regardless of the legal status of residents. The ASP is also aware of the need for more robust discussions regarding statistics on foreign trade and occupational accidents with a view to ensuring the continuity and comparability of national statistics.

**Regarding the French Statistical System**, the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) considered that the developments in its work, only some of which are highlighted in the body of the report, are in line with the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice, in particular the principles governing the timeliness and relevance of the statistics produced, and those governing the coordinated implementation of suitable and methodologically robust statistical procedures.

**In 2024, the Official Statistical Service (SSP) was compelled to describe and analyse an economic situation characterised not only by declining inflation, but also by high uncertainty** linked to the international economic and political situation, government instability and delays to laws on finance and social security financing. Coupled with the economic slowdown that has been ongoing since the summer, this uncertain environment has had repercussions for private sector employment and public finances, which have been impacted by lower than expected tax revenues. The statistics and short-term economic analyses produced mainly by INSEE and the DARES were therefore highly anticipated, while the MSO for Public Finances began publishing its results, initially every six months and then quarterly, on the collection of tax revenues.

More exceptionally, **the organisation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Paris in 2024 was accompanied by unprecedented statistical studies** conducted by INSEE and several Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs) in order to shed light on sporting practices and assess the economic and social benefits of the Games.

**The statistical analyses also focus on structural economic issues** with a view to providing more information on issues being discussed by stakeholders in economic or research fields. These

particularly concerned agri-food industry margins following the debate instigated by representatives of this sector last year, as well as the decline in apparent labour productivity, the possible causes of which have been documented. Concerning developments in productive capacity, INSEE published an initial analysis of offshoring and reshoring and launched a survey of the automotive sector, while the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces presented initial findings on defence companies.

The French Official Statistics Authority welcomed these studies, which are providing new insights into the development of the economic environment. It would like to see an increase in the number of studies looking at structural economic issues, in so far as the location and restructuring processes linked to the organisation of large groups are of growing interest and have impacts that need to be clarified, particularly in relation to employment in the industrial sector.

**In addition, the Official Statistical Service also proposed a series of new contributions in 2024 aimed at shedding light on social concerns and major societal issues.** It has therefore continued to enrich its approach to inequalities between individuals or households from different angles: changes in real estate and financial assets, the academic skills of students, cost and coverage of healthcare. The publication of “France, Social Portrait” further illustrated the work carried out on the subject of discrimination from a number of perspectives. From a societal point of view, questions concerning immigration have been clarified by analysing the history of migration from Asia, Africa and Europe, as well as the practices of new arrivals, in particular in terms of language, which have been studied at the initiative of the MSO for Immigration. Lastly, the MSO for Justice addressed a sensitive subject with the launch of a survey into the expectations, confidence and satisfaction of the French public with regard to the functioning of the Justice system.

The French Official Statistics Authority has noted with great interest these Official Statistics initiatives aimed at broadening its coverage of social concerns or offering perspectives that have been little studied to date, in response to the needs of society.

**In parallel with these insights, in 2024, the Official Statistical Service continued to perform methodological restructuring and to update its systems to ensure that it could produce improved information on key issues.**

**The methodological updates first concerned the national accounts, which were disseminated for the first time with the 2020 base** and documented in detail. The switch to the 2020 base also involved several satellite accounts (health, social protection, agriculture), with changes to the coverage or concepts. The publication of “distributed accounts” by categories of households and accounts that include greenhouse gas emissions and the carbon footprint is also an innovation well-received by the ASP, which has, however, specified that the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) should be involved in the adoption of any new reference indicators for the social debate.

**Major changes have also been made to the population census** with the introduction of new questions and the objective of bringing the estimate of “reference” municipal populations forward by one year from 2026, as well as rolling out the option for municipalities to use an external service provider following a pilot conducted together with La Poste.

Work has also continued on the registers (SIRENE, RÉSIL, agricultural holdings), and a significant reorganisation of the annual business statistics system is currently at the preparation stage.

**In terms of the information collection process, administrative sources, which are often associated with micro-data matching,** are now being used extensively by the Official Statistical Service to enrich its databases for the purposes of performing statistical studies. These operations continued to diversify in 2024 in a number of different areas, including foreign trade, the professional

integration of pupils and students, transport, and agriculture. The significant task of ensuring statistical matching between the proceedings recorded by the police or gendarmerie departments and cases handled by the Justice system was also initiated within the scope of a collaboration between the MSO for Internal Security (SSMSI) and the MSO for Justice with the aim of establishing longitudinal monitoring of criminal proceedings.

Significant progress was also made in **the overhaul of large-scale statistical surveys**, with the consolidation, under the authority of the SSMSI, of the new *Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité* (Experiences and perceptions of security – VRS) survey form, which now includes more topics and is published more widely. Historical surveys on qualifications (*Formation-qualification professionnelle* (professional training and qualifications, FQP)) and on exposure to occupational risks (*Surveillance médicale des expositions des salariés aux risques professionnels* (Medical surveillance of employee exposure to occupational risks, SUMER)) are also subject to ambitious overhaul projects.

Noting that all of these projects and achievements demonstrate a significant and continued commitment by Official Statistics to improve its methods and make them more efficient, the ASP also welcomed **the development of technical and thematic partnerships and pooling of resources between Ministerial Statistical Offices and with INSEE**. It sees them as a fruitful means of enriching data, sharing methods and disseminating the concepts and approaches promoted by Official Statistics. This is the case in particular with regard to the statistical use of the *Déclaration Sociale Nominative* (Nominative Social Declaration, DSN) and several operations involving a regional iteration and looking at subjects such as sporting practices, as was the case in 2024, or the composition of families.

The French Official Statistics Authority has also observed in a series of hearings that **the bodies involved in governance of the Official Statistics system** operate at very low cost, effectively and, above all, in a way that is indispensable to the ongoing dialogue that must exist between Official Statistics, social partners, elected officials, associations and researchers.

**The work of the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS)** therefore makes a valuable contribution to clarifying subjects and information needs that are often complex and subject to debate. A notable move in 2024 was the creation by the CNIS of working groups focusing on the abuse of vulnerable persons and on the effects of the creation of France Travail on statistics concerning registered jobseekers resulting, for the latter, in recommendations applicable from the beginning of 2025. The CNIS also organised a meeting involving several of its committees to address the issue of health statistics and included in its medium-term programme a discussion on statistical wealth indicators, which was proposed by a number of researchers and representatives of associations. The ASP is watching these efforts with great interest and would like to see the follow-ups to the CNIS recommendations be regularly traced in terms of the opportunities they provide for statistical projects and programmes.

**The CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee)**, which is linked to the CNIS, is specifically responsible for dialogue and consultation between representatives of elected officials and the Official Statistical Service concerning the essential population census operation. It promotes a rational assessment of the issues encountered and allows desirable changes to be envisioned in a transparent manner. The ASP welcomed this essential consultation work carried out at a time when the census was undergoing significant change, as well as some challenges and doubts in connection with the calculation of reference populations or the results obtained in certain overseas departments and regions.

**The CSS (*Comité du secret statistique* – Statistical Confidentiality Committee) and the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre) combine to form an**

**integrated system allowing access to micro-data for the purposes of studies and research, ensuring compliance with the protections provided for by law.** The Statistical Confidentiality Committee therefore plays a key role in providing advance notice of requests to access confidential personal data, which may only be reused for statistical purposes or for research performed in the public interest. It therefore forms the cornerstone of the application of the Code of Practice principles concerning compliance with statistical confidentiality and data protection on the one hand and the provision of micro-data to researchers on the other hand.

The CASD constitutes top-level technological equipment, the importance and performance of which are widely recognised. It is nevertheless subject to significant changes to its role and the environment it is deployed in, involving the needs of the Official Statistical Service in terms of micro-data matching and storage and the provision of a vast array of administrative data to researchers. In the opinion of the ASP, this requires clearer and more coordinated involvement of the Official Statistical Service in drawing up the centre's priorities, as well as a micro-data access policy with a view to facilitating the pooling of knowledge and partnerships, both within the Official Statistical Service and with researchers. The ASP would also like to see a rethink of the "economic model" under which researchers are granted access to statistical data, given that some research teams are facing difficulties in this respect.

**The Official Statistical Service is also continuing its efforts to make its studies available in a transparent, clear and accessible manner while also complying with the European Statistics Code of Practice, in view of the fact that they need to be continuously extended and repeated in a context often impacted by the dissemination of "fake news".**

As the delays resulting from the period of election silence were minimal, the communication campaigns conducted by the Official Statistical Service in 2024 made it possible to consolidate the implementation of the reference framework for the process of disseminating the Official Statistical Service statistical publications, which was agreed upon in 2023. The first step was to adopt a shared visual identity, which will gradually appear in publications from the second half of 2025. Further clarification was also sought with regard to the manner in which some of these publications will be disseminated with, in the case of the MSO for Foreign Trade, a complete distinction being drawn between the dissemination of quarterly and half-yearly indicators and governmental communications, and, in the case of the MSO for the Civil Service, the conversion of the annual report on the state of the Civil Service to a statistical publication in response to the request made by the ASP in 2023.

Several entities attached to the Official Statistical Service have also introduced innovative dissemination tools or increased the use of wider communication channels such as infographics and data visualisation tools, as well as providing open data via application programming interfaces (APIs).

A number of symposia and seminars have also provided an opportunity for Official Statistics to showcase its work to its partners or to review the progress of studies on key topics. The organisation of public events marking the sixtieth anniversary of the DEPP and the tenth anniversary of the SSMSI provided an opportunity to look back on the important contributions they have made to knowledge in education and security, while reaffirming the principles of professional independence of Official Statistics. The DARES and the DREES also organised events that brought together the points of view of official statisticians, institutional stakeholders and the research world with regard to the consequences of the ecological transition and the use of digital technologies in their respective fields of interest.



Lastly, as regards “the statistics culture of French people”, the work that commenced following the joint general audit report issued in 2023 has been extended with the gradual implementation of the action plan adopted by INSEE and the participation of the latter in international campaigns and conferences. INSEE also sought to identify the factors affecting the confidence or mistrust of various population categories with regard to the statistics that it publishes and to analyse the “perceptions” of economic and social phenomena, some of which differ from the results observed.

The ASP fully endorses the development of approaches that seek to boost confidence in Official Statistics, whether that be by better cultural integration of citizens or by debunking the arguments put forward by those who promote disinformation. It calls for the efforts undertaken by INSEE and the Official Statistical Service to be more widely adopted and extended within the public sphere by bringing in economic and social stakeholders to act as opinion leaders.

**However, in 2024 and in early 2025, the French Official Statistics Authority identified a series of issues that called for specific responses to ensure the full application of the European Statistics Code of Practice.**

In 2024, the Official Statistical Service and, on some occasions, the ASP, were called upon to respond to a small number of incidents, taking the form in particular of embargo breaches and occurring at regional level in some cases, by applying the rules laid down and by issuing strict reminders to the various stakeholders of the principles they are expected to uphold.

The Official Statistical Service has also been compelled to provide informative clarifications on certain statistical methods or processing steps, often making use of INSEE’s Blog to do so. These clarifications concerned in particular the consequences of switching to the new base for the national accounts, with efforts made to ensure transparency that were welcomed by the ASP, which considered that these could be further amplified among users or in the event of interim methodological changes. INSEE has also been looking into the widening gap between administrative sources on employment and the number of employed people according to the Labour Force Survey (*enquête Emploi*), which has been identified by a number of researchers. This explanation of the sources of discrepancies is important at a time when the expansion of situations such as micro-entrepreneurship, apprenticeships and combining work and pensions is complicating our understanding of the labour market.

Responses were also crucial to address certain challenges or doubts in relation to statistical results published by the Official Statistical Service. This is the case in particular for population estimates based on the census when publishing the annual “reference” populations and with regard to the population of certain overseas departments and regions, in particular French Guiana and later Mayotte in the context of Cyclone Chido. The Director-General of INSEE and the President of the ASP have, in this respect, been called upon to talk to government authorities and the press to issue a clear and explicit reminder of how the population is measured in French Guiana and in Mayotte and to highlight the lack of methodological justification on the part of those disputing this measure. In this respect, the ASP feels that it is imperative that the future census operation planned for Mayotte remains under the exclusive technical and scientific control of the Official Statistical Service.

The ASP has also reaffirmed the necessity of not allowing unsubstantiated claims to proliferate with regard to key statistical findings that have been established in compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice. Lending credence to any such challenges would risk increasing confusion between the information produced by Official Statistics and the mass of quantitative data circulating unchecked in the digital sphere, to the detriment of the reliable information provided to citizens.

**Other difficulties or areas for improvement have been identified by the French Official Statistics Authority as requiring vigilance and active monitoring over time.**

The issues facing public finances first and foremost give rise to questions concerning the ability of the bodies of the Official Statistical Service to maintain the necessary staff and funding to perform their duties with a view to guaranteeing quality Official Statistics, not just in 2025, but also in subsequent years. With some difficulties having already been encountered in 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority will be especially vigilant over time in cases where a multi-year contract approach has been implemented, as is the case at INSEE, or where a ramp-up has been planned over several years to bring certain Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs) up to what is considered to be the necessary critical mass following restructuring. The same will be true if major statistical operations planned in the medium term are called into question or if MSOs are forced to undergo disproportionate adjustments as a result of the overall budgetary framework.

There are also significant issues to resolve with regard to the governance of the statistical office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces. In addition to the ramp-up of the MSO and the removal of the red tape that is restricting it, the Authority's main concern is the manner in which its range of activities and publications are determined. This takes place on the basis of an instruction establishing a ministerial committee for statistical information (CoMIS), the duties and operation of which are, in many respects, at odds with the Code of Practice. The ASP was therefore compelled to ask the MSO's supervisory authorities to review the composition and the functions of this committee so as to refocus them on a consultation with users with a broader scope. More generally, it requested that responses be provided to the difficulties encountered by the MSO with a view to guaranteeing compliance with the principles associated with its membership of the Official Statistical Service. It will examine the progress of this case regularly, with the next step planned for summer 2025.

The Authority is also paying close attention to developments in statistics of key importance for which labelling has been suspended, in particular those relating to causes of death and to jobseekers registered with France Travail.

For causes of death, a statement issued by the ASP in February 2024 noted the success of the "catch-up" phase that had been ongoing since 2022. A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of INSERM also confirmed his willingness to draw up a "technical report" during the course of 2025 with a view to renewing labelling. The Authority indicated that progress also needs to be made on two points that are key to the robustness and sustainability of this statistical production: the guarantee of adequate financial and human resources over a number of years and the provision of flexible computer applications that are adapted to a large-scale statistical production chain. In 2025, these points will be looked at in more depth and examined by the ASP, which considers them to be prerequisites for a decision to renew labelling.

As regards the persons registered with France Travail, following the introduction of the French Full Employment Law of December 2023, the French Official Statistics Authority offered its support for the establishment of a group within the CNIS tasked with examining the consequences of that law on the statistics relating to jobseekers and making related recommendations. The Authority is of the opinion that, given the complex and unstable nature of these statistics during the transition period from 2025 to 2027, a clear and informative communication must be issued with regard to the ways in which the statistics will be monitored and published. This would also need to be supplemented and updated regularly in order to avoid misinterpretations by users.

Noting that the stability and interpretability of new statistics can only be guaranteed following the end of the transition period, the ASP also decided to suspend their labelling on 1 January 2025. It will work together with the CNIS to regularly monitor the statistical, research and communication system put in place. It will also monitor the analysis that INSEE is required to perform with regard to the impact of this legislation on the indicators for activity, employment and unemployment as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO).

**The components of that opinion are the result of meetings, followed by statements or published opinions, held by the ASP with a view to monitoring official statistics via multiple channels:**

- hearings with the persons responsible for the Official Statistical Service, which – other than that of the Director-General of INSEE, which it conducts on an annual basis – involved each of the Ministerial Statistical Offices one at a time, either on a regular basis or to provide an update on new directions or to follow up on issues identified previously; in 2024, the ASP therefore held hearings for the persons responsible for the MSOs of the Agriculture and Food and Foreign Trade ministries, as well as for the DARES and the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces;

- conducting the “Official Statistics Strategy”, which, by means of two separate procedures, namely the “public interest and statistics status label” and the “recognition of public interest statistics status”, aims to expand the coverage of official statistical regulations to include key quantitative information regularly disseminated “for general information purposes” by government departments and public or private bodies tasked with providing a public service; in 2024, the Authority therefore labelled or renewed the labelling of a broad range of statistical series produced by the CNAF (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales* – National Family Benefits Fund) and the CCMSA (*Caisse centrale de la mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund). The ASP also relies on these procedures to guarantee the continuity and interpretability of statistics that are of key importance to the social debate, such as statistics looking at causes of death and those concerning jobseekers;

- examining areas of statistical activity that have led to comments during internal audits or for which the content or methods have been significantly overhauled; for example, in 2024, the ASP focused on the challenges posed for Official Statistics by changes to the national accounts and the integration of innovative processing methods into statistical production.

The Authority also extended its scope in 2024 to include activities of bodies working within or alongside the CNIS that are involved in the processes of regulating, consulting and disseminating statistical data, in particular for researchers. It also interviewed the presidents or persons responsible for the CNERP on the one hand and the Statistical Confidentiality Committee and the CASD on the other hand, with regard to the role of the latter in making micro-data available for study and research purposes.

In terms of communication, given the changes implemented within the government over the last year, the ASP placed special emphasis on informing and reminding various ministerial officials of the importance of ensuring strict compliance with the Code of Practice and the reference framework for disseminating statistical publications issued by the Official Statistical Service. It also distributed signposting tools enabling organisations that are newly involved in the Official Statistics Strategy to identify series within their dissemination media that have been granted a label or recognition of their public interest. This communication is to be extended to parliamentarians and the press in 2025 in order to address the challenges currently being faced by Official Statistics.







# CONTENTS

<b>ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FRENCH OFFICIAL STATISTICS AUTHORITY .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>FOREWORD .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>STATEMENT OF THE AUTHORITY ON THE PRODUCTION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS AND ITS COMPLIANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE .....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>REPORT.....</b>	<b>17</b>
<b>1 EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT.....</b>	<b>17</b>
1.1 THE ADOPTION AT THE END OF THE YEAR OF TWO KEY PIECES OF LEGISLATION: REGULATION 223 (REVISING THE “EUROPEAN LAW ON STATISTICS”) AND THE REGULATION CONCERNING THE ENVIRONMENTAL ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS.....	17
1.2 PROGRESS OF DISCUSSIONS ON SECTORAL TEXTS .....	18
1.3 ONGOING DISCUSSIONS ABOUT EUROPEAN STATISTICS ON FOREIGN TRADE AND OCCUPATIONAL ACCIDENTS .....	19
1.4 GOVERNANCE OF THE EUROPEAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM .....	20
<b>2 OFFICIAL STATISTICS IN FRANCE IN 2024 .....</b>	<b>21</b>
2.1 STUDIES OFFERING NEW INSIGHTS INTO THE CHANGING ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONTEXT .....	21
2.2 THE ADVANCEMENT OF STRUCTURAL TOOLS AND MAJOR STATISTICAL SURVEYS FOR OFFICIAL STATISTICS.....	26
2.3 PROBLEMS HIGHLIGHTED BY THE ASP THAT REQUIRED SPECIFIC RESPONSES.....	32
2.4 STRUCTURAL ISSUES REQUIRING LONG-TERM MONITORING BY THE ASP.....	37
2.5 AN INDISPENSABLE AND EFFECTIVE ROLE OF THE BODIES INVOLVED IN THE GOVERNANCE OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS SYSTEM	41
2.6 CONTINUING WITH AND DIVERSIFYING EFFORTS IN THE AREAS OF DISSEMINATION AND COMMUNICATION .....	45
<b>3 ASP ACTIVITY IN 2024.....</b>	<b>49</b>
3.1 HEARINGS WITH OFFICIAL STATISTICS PRODUCERS.....	50
3.2 PROCESSES FOR LABELLING AND RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC INTEREST STATISTICS STATUS (“OFFICIAL STATISTICS STRATEGY”) .	51
3.3 HEARINGS WITH BODIES INVOLVED IN CONSULTATIONS OR IN THE DISSEMINATION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS.....	52
3.4 EXAMINATION OF SUBJECTS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.....	52
3.5 FRENCH OFFICIAL STATISTICS AUTHORITY COMMUNICATION .....	53
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>ANNEXE 1 : INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND COMPOSITION OF THE FRENCH OFFICIAL STATISTICS AUTHORITY .....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>ANNEXE 2 : THE MINISTERIAL STATISTICAL OFFICES (MSOS) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024.....</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>ANNEXE 3 : MEETINGS OF THE AUTHORITY IN 2024 .....</b>	<b>61</b>
<b>ANNEXE 4 : PROVISIONAL STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL SERVICE FOR 2024 .....</b>	<b>65</b>
<b>ANNEXE 5 : NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR STATISTICAL INFORMATION (CNIS) 2024 ACTIVITY REPORT .....</b>	<b>95</b>
<b>ANNEXE 6 : THE AUTHORITY’S STATEMENTS FOLLOWING THE HEARINGS WITH PRODUCERS OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS</b>	<b>117</b>
<b>ANNEXE 7 : STATEMENTS FOLLOWING THE HEARINGS WITH BODIES INVOLVED IN CONSULTATIONS OR IN THE DISSEMINATION OF OFFICIAL STATISTICS.....</b>	<b>127</b>
<b>ANNEXE 8 : STATEMENTS FOLLOWING AUDIT REPORTS OR REGARDING SUBJECTS OF PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE TO OFFICIAL STATISTICS.....</b>	<b>135</b>
<b>ANNEXE 9 : OPINIONS REGARDING LABELLING .....</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>ANNEXE 10 : OPINIONS REGARDING THE RECOGNITION OF PUBLIC INTEREST STATISTICS STATUS .....</b>	<b>153</b>
<b>ANNEXE 11 : ACRONYMS USED .....</b>	<b>155</b>





# REPORT

## 1 European and International Context

The context for 2024 was marked by the European Parliament elections, which were held on 6–9 June and temporarily slowed the adoption of draft legislation under discussion in the spring. The ASP notes that two key pieces of statistical legislation were officially adopted in late 2024: Regulation 223 (“European law on statistics”) and the regulation concerning the additional modules in the Environmental Economic Accounts, while work is still ongoing with respect to several sectoral regulations.

The French Official Statistics Authority is also aware of the need for more robust discussions regarding points that are essential to ensuring the continuity and comparability of national statistics, such as foreign trade and occupational accidents. It also noted the end of the European “peer review” process, recommendations made by the ESGAB (European Statistical Governance Advisory Board) concerning the coordination of national statistical systems and the launch of a forward-looking discussion by those responsible for European statistics within the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC).

### 1.1 The adoption at the end of the year of two key pieces of legislation: Regulation 223 (revising the “European law on statistics”) and the regulation concerning the Environmental Economic Accounts

#### 1.1.1 Regulation 223

The draft amendment of Regulation 223 on European Statistics was adopted by the Parliament on 10 October and then by the Council on 5 November. The text was then able to be published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 6 December and entered into force on 26 December.

By way of a reminder, this major amendment to the “European law on statistics” provided in particular for bodies belonging to the European Statistical System (ESS) - National Statistical Institutes (NSI) and Other National Authorities (ONA) to be granted access to privately held data for the purposes of producing European statistics. This text refers to a principle of free access, but provides for the possibility of compensating producers for the cost of providing the data in question.

#### 1.1.2 The regulation concerning the Environmental Economic Accounts

The regulation concerning three additional modules in the Environmental Economic Accounts (EEA) followed a similar trajectory. The text was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 6 December and entered into force on 26 December. The three additional modules concern forest accounts, environmental subsidies and other transfers (green subsidies) and ecosystem accounts (woods and forests, rivers and canals, agricultural land, built-up areas and artificial areas, etc.).

## 1.2 Progress of discussions on sectoral texts

Three major draft regulations in the area of statistics were being discussed in 2024, with those discussions still ongoing in early 2025: the Regulation on European statistics on population and housing (ESOP), the Labour market statistics on businesses regulation (LMB) and the regulation concerning commercial real estate.

### 1.2.1 The draft regulation on European statistics on population and housing (ESOP)

The ESOP draft regulation, which will require EU Member States to submit new population data and produce such data at a granular geographical level, is continuing to progress, but there are still some difficulties to be overcome.

In early 2024, a new Council mandate requested by the Belgian Presidency took account of some of the strong demands made by France: respect, beyond the constraints of convergence, for the specific features of a system for measuring population that is based on census surveys, the submission of municipal data after a period of twenty-four months, and the maintenance of an annual rate of dissemination for population structure-related information.

The Parliament and the European Council have thus far been unable to reach an agreement despite an intense period of dialogue. The ASP will take care to ensure that the ongoing discussions concerning this draft legislation will retain a definition and a system for measuring the French population that allow it to be understood in its entirety via census surveys, regardless of the legal status of residents.

### 1.2.2 The Labour market statistics on businesses draft regulation (LMB)

This draft regulation seeks to modernise and simplify various means of collecting statistical data from companies. It thus aims to unify the regulatory framework on the collection of statistics on wage structure and labour costs, job vacancies, the gender pay gap and the labour cost index. It was the subject of a broad consensus within the Working Party on Statistics of the Council of the European Union.

It should be noted that work has already been carried out within the French Official Statistical Service to take account of these future rules. For that reason, the ECMOSS system, which combines surveys on labour costs and the structure of earnings, has been redesigned with a view in particular to integrating the data from the *Déclaration Sociale Nominative* (Nominative Social Declaration, DSN), thereby reducing the size of the current questionnaires. In addition, the DARES (*Direction de l'Animation de la Recherche, des Études et des Statistiques* – Research, Studies, and Statistics Directorate) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment is drawing up a survey on public sector job vacancies (*enquête sur les emplois vacants dans la fonction publique*, EVAC), which will improve understanding of recruitment difficulties in the public sector.

A political agreement was reached between the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union during the “trialogue” phase in December. They are now taking steps for formal approval, with publication expected in the first half of 2025.

### 1.2.3 The draft regulation on commercial real estate

A preparatory version of a sectoral regulation on commercial real estate statistics (in particular office space and commercial premises) was presented by Eurostat during the European Statistical System Committee meeting held in February 2024.

The proposal responds in particular to the needs of the central banks. The latter are showing greater interest in the commercial real estate situation as they are concerned about the consequences of potential financial difficulties in the sector, and have noted inadequacies in the existing statistics in this area. In France, these indicators will be produced by the SDES (*Service des données et études statistiques* – Statistical Studies and Data Service) of the ministry responsible for the ecological transition, together with Banque de France and INSEE.

## 1.3 Ongoing discussions about European statistics on foreign trade and occupational accidents

In these two areas, production of national statistics falls to the Ministerial Statistical Offices (the DSECE (*Département des statistiques et des études du commerce extérieur* – Department of Foreign Trade Statistics and Studies) of the Customs Directorate General within the ministry responsible for the economy, and the DARES (*Direction de l'Animation de la Recherche, des Études et des Statistiques* – Research, Studies, and Statistics Directorate) of the ministry responsible for labour and employment), which rely on support from INSEE in this respect when it comes to discussions held at Community level.

### 1.3.1 Access to data in the context of the Union Customs Code reform

As part of the project currently being drawn up to reform the Customs Union, a European data hub is being created and is intended to replace national collection of customs declarations. However, the draft EU legislation concerning the future Union Customs Code (UCC) did not initially provide for access to these data by the national statistical offices responsible for producing statistics on foreign trade.

In consultation with its European counterparts, in particular the German Federal Statistical Office *Destatis*, the Ministerial Statistical Office for Foreign Trade alerted the customs and statistical authorities in France and Europe to this point to ensure that this essential guarantee is actually provided for. The Director-General of INSEE also raised this subject during the preparatory meeting of the European Statistical System Committee. Eurostat has indicated that it is now looking into this issue, in particular via an in-depth legal analysis.

The ASP has endorsed this approach and welcomes the ongoing efforts to find a solution that promises to preserve access to customs data for Official Statistics stakeholders.

### 1.3.2 Comparability of statistics on occupational accidents across Europe

Since 2011, the regulatory framework concerning European Statistics on Accidents at Work (ESAW) has been in favour of harmonising the measurement of this phenomenon. In France, the DARES is responsible for collecting and consolidating statistics gathered from the various insurance and social insurance schemes and transferring the data to the European level.

In spite of this attempt at harmonisation, the data are still difficult to compare between countries due to the diverse nature of the coverage schemes and the ways in which occupational accidents are recognised, which also differ.

As a result, the DARES has neither performed nor published any European comparisons to date. These comparability issues represent an area of concern that the ASP would like to have the opportunity to raise during the meetings with the heads of the European Statistical System that are planned for 2025.

#### 1.4 Governance of the European Statistical System

For the first time in 2024, a third “peer review” cycle took place for all Member States, which have drawn up and approved action plans in this respect.

The ESGAB (European Statistical Governance Advisory Board) published its 2024 annual report on 29 October 2024. Of particular note was the fact that it raised the topic of data stewardship within the Official Statistics system and assessed the challenges that it raises with regard to the application of the principles of the Code of Practice and in particular the principles of professional independence, impartiality and objectivity. These concerns echo those raised repeatedly by the ASP in recent years, in connection with the situation in France.

The ESGAB also insists on the establishment of coordination mechanisms under the authority of the National Statistical Institutes (NSI) to ensure that they and the other national authorities are planning and conducting their statistical activities consistently and by following the same approaches. This coordination is practised in France in a broad and effective manner by means of mechanisms that allow for consultation, sharing and pooling of resources between INSEE and the Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs). The ASP has emphasised the value of these mechanisms and regularly monitors their development.

Lastly, the Authority noted the launch of a discussion within the European Statistical System Committee (ESSC) on the future and the strategic priorities of the European Statistical System, which is expected to reach its conclusion in 2025 and which it will follow with interest.

## 2 Official Statistics in France in 2024

The details of the work carried out by the Official Statistical Service in 2024, which are presented here, are not intended to be exhaustive, but simply to highlight some of the most critical points, which, in the view of the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP), have influenced these changes. They are based on the activity reports submitted by INSEE's Statistical Coordination mission and by all of the Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs), bearing in mind that a specific appendix prepared by INSEE's *Direction de la méthodologie et de la coordination statistique et internationale* (Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Directorate, DMCSI) provides more details on the statistical work carried out by the Official Statistical Service in 2024, together with a list of its main publications (see Appendix 4).

Following on from 2023, a year marked by a need for close monitoring of the economic situation against a backdrop of persistent inflationary pressures, in 2024 the Official Statistical Service was once again called upon to describe and analyse an uncertain economic situation, as well as its consequences for public finances and in particular for the revenue of the public authorities. More exceptionally, the organisation of the Summer Olympic and Paralympic Games (OPG) in Paris was accompanied by unprecedented statistical studies aimed at shedding light on sporting practices and assessing the economic and social benefits of the Games.

At the same time, studies were also carried out to clarify certain structural economic changes, covering areas such as labour productivity, agri-food industry margins and restructuring of companies. A set of new or in-depth studies looking at social and societal concerns such as inequality, discrimination and disability has also been proposed. The French Official Statistics Authority noted with great interest the diversification of these analyses, some of which merit being further amplified in the future.

More generally, the Official Statistical Service has continued to develop and consolidate the contributions made by its structural tools and mechanisms, while others experienced significant methodological advances in 2024.

The French Official Statistics Authority considered that all of this work, only some of which is highlighted here, falls within the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice in terms of the timeliness, relevance, coherence and comparability of the statistics produced, as well as in terms of the coordinated implementation of suitable and methodologically robust statistical procedures.

However, the ASP feels that it would be useful to draw lessons, over a period of several years, concerning the adaptation of the statistical system during and following the health crisis in 2020 and 2021 with a view to mapping the use and contribution of new methods and identifying themes that emerged during the crisis and that are set to remain under permanent observation.

### 2.1 Studies offering new insights into the changing economic and social context

These studies offering new insights have primarily focused on four areas: monitoring an economic situation marked by heavy uncertainty; observation and evaluation of the impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games; shedding light on structural issues such as productivity, agri-food industry margins and restructuring of companies; and enriching the perception of key social or societal changes.

### 2.1.1 Monitoring an economic situation and public finances marked by uncertainty

2024 was marked by a complex economic situation with Paris hosting the OPG and declining inflation increasing the purchasing power of households, but also significant uncertainty associated with the international political and economic situation, government instability and delays in passing finance and social security financing laws. Coupled with the economic slowdown that has been ongoing since the summer, this uncertain environment has had repercussions for private sector employment and public finances, which have been impacted in particular by lower than expected tax revenues.

The statistics and short-term economic analyses produced by the Official Statistical Service were therefore highly anticipated. The pace of INSEE's short-term economic analyses is showing signs of returning to its pre-health crisis level with two interim Economic Outlook Updates in addition to four Quarterly Notes. In addition, an overhaul of outlook surveys was launched in June 2024 with a view to creating more reactive, modular surveys.

INSEE's observation of the economic outlook focused on reporting on the slowdown in inflation and its effects on households and companies following on from 2022 and 2023, which were marked by strong surges of inflation. As regards prices, the Institute has also established a new composite indicator to track the opinion of agents based on the outlook surveys in order to improve very short-term forecasts.<sup>1</sup> In terms of employment, the monitoring of temporary employment, an advanced indicator for salaried employment, and, in recent months, of employment protection plans, have attracted particular attention from the DARES (*Direction de l'animation de la recherche, des études et des statistiques* – Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics), the Ministerial Statistical Office for Labour and Employment.

The public finance situation was also a hot topic in a context in which the public deficit notified to the European Commission by INSEE reached -5.5% of GDP in 2023, following on from -4.7% in 2022.<sup>2</sup> In the area of local finances, the MSO for Local Authorities (DESL (*Département des études et des statistiques locales* – Department of Local Studies and Statistics) of the Directorate-General of Local Authorities) highlighted in particular the more heavily deteriorated financial situation of the departments due to the impact of the fall in real estate transaction registration fees on their tax revenues, which was itself the result of a significant drop in the number of real estate transactions.<sup>3</sup>

In this context, the short-term economic information provided by Official Statistics in 2024 concerning recent developments in tax revenues, which are lower than provided for in the Budget Law, presented a significant challenge. The ASP therefore noted that, although its publication on tax revenues in 2023 had to be delayed owing to the period of election silence (see point 2.6 below), the MSO for Public Finances (fiscal studies and statistics department of the DGFIP (*direction générale des finances publiques* – Directorate-General for Public Finance)) published, for the first time, half-yearly results on the collection of tax revenues by the DGFIP,<sup>4</sup> with this publication expected to become quarterly during 2025.

---

<sup>1</sup> "A new composite climate indicator to forecast price changes", *INSEE Economic Outlook*, October 2024.

<sup>2</sup> "Le compte des administrations publiques en 2023 : les recettes ralentissent fortement, le déficit augmente" (General government accounts in 2023: Revenues slowed down significantly, deficit increased), *INSEE Première*, No 1998, May 2024.

<sup>3</sup> "Les droits de mutation à titre onéreux des départements en 2023" (Real estate transaction registration fees allocated to departments in 2023). *Bulletin d'information statistique*, No 190, November 2024.

<sup>4</sup> "La collecte des recettes fiscales par la DGFIP au 1er semestre 2024" (Collection of tax revenues by the DGFIP during the first half of 2024), *DGFIP Statistiques*, No 28, October 2024.



### 2.1.2 Specific Official Statistics initiatives linked to the organisation of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (OPG)

Several entities were involved in analysing the effects of the OPG on the economy and society, both at INSEE and within the MSOs. As a whole, these studies served to illustrate the huge commitment of the Official Statistical Service to shedding light on sporting practices at an early stage and to better identifying the economic and social issues linked to this global event. These studies, the richness of which the ASP would like to highlight, are perfectly in line with the principles of relevance, timeliness and punctuality set out in the European Statistics Code of Practice.

A process for evaluating the Paris 2024 OPG was established in 2021 under the authority of the DIJOP (*Délégation interministérielle aux jeux olympiques et paralympiques* – Interministerial Delegation to the Olympic and Paralympic Games). Three main socio-economic areas were identified under the authority of INSEE: an annual measurement, starting in 2021, of the direct economic weight of the OPG<sup>5</sup> on orders placed with companies and employment; the impact of the OPG on tourism in France and in Île-de-France; trends in the economic and social situation of the Olympic areas, primarily within the Seine-Saint-Denis department.

The INJEP (*Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire* – National Institute of Youth and Non-Formal Education) to which the MSO for Youth and Sport is attached, was tasked with describing the OPG audiences (live spectators, television spectators, volunteers, etc.) and evaluating their impact on involvement in sport. These studies resulted in particular in the annualisation of the national barometer of sporting activities, the launch of a flash survey of 60 sporting federations and the distribution of surveys among households and volunteers.

These studies gave rise to a number of publications. To start with, a set of publications concerning sports licences at national and regional level was disseminated in a coordinated manner by INSEE and the INJEP. As regards economic activity, in June, INSEE dedicated a blog post to the effects of the OPG on self-catering tourist accommodation in Paris<sup>6</sup> and the Economic Outlook published in July 2024 estimated an “OPG effect” on GDP growth of around 0.3 points during Q3.

Other MSOs have also developed studies aimed at positioning the OPG within their statistical field. To that end, each week from 25 July to 19 September 2024, the SSMSI (*service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure* – Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security), which is attached to the Ministry of the Interior, disseminated an annotated follow-up of 12 indicators relating to crimes and offences recorded by the national police and gendarmerie departments. In June, the MSO for Higher Education and Research (SIES (*sous-direction des systèmes d'information et des études statistiques* – Information Systems and Statistical Studies Sub-Directorate) published an unprecedented study on high-level sportspeople in higher education.<sup>7</sup> In the autumn, the MSO of the Ministry of Culture (DEPS (*Département des études, de la prospective, des statistiques et de la documentation* – Department of Studies, Foresight, Statistics and Documentation) created a system for monitoring the impact of the OPG on visits to cultural establishments, the results of which will be published in 2025.

---

<sup>5</sup> With the involvement of INSEE's Île-de-France regional division.

<sup>6</sup> “Un jackpot Olympique pour les locations de meublés de tourisme via les plateformes numériques?” (An Olympic jackpot for self-catering tourist accommodation booked through digital platforms?), *INSEE Blog*, June 2024.

<sup>7</sup> “Mens sana in corpore sano: le sport de haut niveau dans l'enseignement supérieur français” (*Mens sana in corpore sano: high-level sport in French higher education*), *Note d'information du SIES*, No 2024, 4 June 2024.

Lastly, a page on the INSEE website dedicated to all of these evaluations of the OPG went live in advance of the event. It made it possible to identify all of the studies and indicators produced by the Official Statistical Service in this respect and more broadly on sport and its practice in France.

### 2.1.3 Clarification, still to be looked at in more depth, of economic issues with a structural dimension: productivity, margins, restructuring of productive capacity

Several analyses looking into economic issues that are structural in nature were produced in 2024 with a view to providing more information on issues being discussed by stakeholders in the economic or research fields.

Firstly, INSEE published an analysis in its Blog that sought to provide an update on the decline in apparent labour productivity in France.<sup>8</sup> As this drop in labour productivity appears to be more acute than anywhere else in Europe, several possible causes of this phenomenon have been reviewed and documented: the stimulation of job growth, the “retention of labour” in certain sectors, such as energy or aeronautics, the increase in work-study programmes or the loss of productivity in the trade sector in connection with the strong growth of online shopping.

In addition, following the debate sparked in 2023 by representatives of the agri-food industry, INSEE made use of statistics concerning company accounts by taking a panel-based approach that allowed it to differentiate between the various different production sub-sectors and to separate the situation faced by groups from that faced by independent companies. This highlighted significant disparities, with the margin of companies forming part of a group increasing by 3.6 points between 2019 and 2022, while that of independent companies decreased (-1.3 points).

As regards the restructuring of productive capacity, which has been poorly studied to date by Official Statistics, INSEE has published an analysis concerning the period from 2018 to 2020, looking specifically at offshoring and reshoring by companies with more than 50 employees.<sup>9</sup> In response to the demand to adapt statistical studies to changes occurring in the automotive sector, in September INSEE also launched a new national survey of 14,000 automotive companies facing a changing economic, environmental and technological environment and plans to issue two national publications by the end of 2025.

Focusing on defence industries, the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces (S2E (*Sous-direction statistiques et études économiques* – Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies)) finalised the processing of the EDIS survey of defence industry and service companies (*enquête sur les entreprises de défense de l'industrie et des services*), which was conducted in 2023. The initial findings, which are provisional and partial, were presented in October.

The Authority noted the development of these statistical analyses and studies and expressed its desire for the ongoing reorganisation of structural business statistics to provide for their extension and expansion (see point 2.2.1.4 below). The restructuring processes linked to the global organisation of large industrial and service groups are coming under increasing scrutiny, as are the effects of the public “reshoring” or “reindustrialisation” policies being pursued by various countries.

---

<sup>8</sup> “À la recherche des gains de productivité perdus depuis la crise sanitaire” (In search of productivity gains lost since the health crisis), *INSEE Blog*, July 2024.

<sup>9</sup> “Between 2018 and 2020, companies reshored low-skilled activities while offshoring skilled activities”, *INSEE Analyses*, No 100, December 2024.



In this respect, the DGE (*Direction générale des entreprises* – Directorate-General for Companies) of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance requested additional indicators that would allow for the monitoring of industrial facilities within the national territory, as well as the jobs and professions offered by the industry. It attempted to propose a new indicator concerning the changes to “industrial professions”, which some media outlets have compared to the industrial job creation indicator published by the Official Statistical Service. In this respect, the ASP would like to reiterate that the production of statistical indicators relating to employment falls within the remit of Official Statistics. It would therefore appear desirable to organise an expert group led by the Official Statistical Service tasked with dealing with the specific issue of industrial employment in terms of its various possible interpretations and measurement methods.

#### 2.1.4 Enrichment of the perception of social and societal trends: the multiple dimensions of inequality and discrimination, characteristics of migration and new arrivals, expectations with regard to Justice

In 2024, the investigation by Official Statistics into social and societal issues benefited from new contributions that served to shed light, in an objective manner, on subjects that are omnipresent in the social debate and key societal issues, such as discrimination, integration and the functioning of the Justice system.

First and foremost, the Official Statistical Service continued to enrich its approach to the various forms of inequality between individuals and households from a number of different perspectives.

While the edition of *INSEE Références* focusing on “Household Income and Wealth”<sup>10</sup> highlighted an increase in wealth inequality over the last twenty years linked to increases in property prices, in January 2025 the MSO for Public Finances presented an analysis of the 0.1% of tax households with the highest income or the most assets, particularly property assets.<sup>11</sup> These aspects should feed into the discussions on wealth indicators held by the working group included by the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) in its multi-year programme, in response to requests from several associations and research bodies (see point 3.5.1 below).

In education statistics, an unprecedented analysis combining several sources has been produced by the DEPP (*Direction de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la performance* – Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring), the statistical office of the Ministry of Education, based on national evaluations, panels and the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), in order to measure social inequalities in skills and their development over time, taking account in particular of educational levels.

Lastly, with regard to health and health insurance expenditure, the DREES (*Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques* – Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics), the statistical office of the ministry responsible for health and solidarity, produced in its “*Panorama des organismes complémentaires*” (Overview of supplementary insurers) detailed findings concerning the health expenditure of different types of household, their coverage and their “out-of-pocket costs”, while also taking account of the “100% santé” (100% health) reforms for

---

<sup>10</sup> Household Income and Wealth, *INSEE Références*, October 2024.

<sup>11</sup> “*Revenus et patrimoines des foyers les plus aisés en France*” (Income and assets of the wealthiest households in France), DGFIP Analyses, No 8, January 2025.

ophthalmology, audiology and dentistry, and the CSS (*Complémentaire santé solidaire* – supplementary health insurance plan).

In addition, in November, the annual publication of “France, Social Portrait” combined three analyses of “experienced” or “perceived” discrimination based on recent Official Statistics surveys: the Trajectories and Origins survey 2019–2020 (*enquête Trajectoires et Origines 2019-2020*, TeO2), conducted by INSEE and the INED (*Institut national d’études démographiques* – National Institute for Demographic Studies), the Independence survey (*enquête Autonomie*) by the DREES, collected in 2022, and the Experiences and perceptions of security survey (*enquête Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité* – VRS) conducted by the SSMSI in 2022. More specifically, one of these three studies conducted by the DREES highlights the link between discrimination and disability. These findings highlight the efforts that have been made by Official Statistics over a number of years to better understand the various aspects of discrimination, of which there can be many.

One of the societal topics handled by the Official Statistical Service that comes up regularly, from a number of different angles, is the issue of immigration. An INSEE Blog post<sup>12</sup> first provided a useful update on the different concepts giving rise to measures. Three *INSEE Premières* were also published on the subject of the history of migration from Asia, Africa and Europe since 1968. In addition, the MSO for Immigration (DSED (*département des statistiques, des études et de la documentation* – Department of Studies, Statistics and Documentation)) explored new angles with several publications on newly arrived immigrants, examining their participation in associative life and their use of the French language in their private and professional lives.

Lastly, the MSO for Justice (SSER (*service de la statistique, des études et de la recherche* – Statistics, Studies and Research Service)) conducted a survey in the sensitive area of Justice, for which the data were collected between September and December 2024 from 25,000 people living in mainland France and the overseas departments. The results, which are expected in the second half of 2025, will provide information concerning the expectations, confidence and satisfaction of French citizens with regard to the functioning of the Justice system, as well as on the lack of recourse to civil justice. The interest of this survey, the results of which the ASP will monitor upon their dissemination, clearly lies in informing public debate, similar to the previous “victimisation” security surveys (see point 2.2.2.2 below). In November 2024, the MSO for Justice also provided another estimate of the total number of divorces handled within the judicial system or by mutual consent,<sup>13</sup> thereby ending the absence of a time series on divorces following the creation of the procedure allowing spouses to divorce without having to go before a judge in 2016.

The ASP notes with interest the performance of these studies, which are testament to the efforts being made by Official Statistics to broaden its coverage of social concerns or to highlight perspectives that have historically been less well studied. These approaches undoubtedly help official statistics to respond to societal needs in a more relevant and timely way.

## 2.2 The advancement of structural tools and major statistical surveys for Official Statistics

By restructuring its methods and developing its existing systems and tools, the Official Statistical Service continued to ensure that it could produce information in response to key issues faster and

---

<sup>12</sup> “Population immigrée, entrées sur le territoire, titres de séjour... S’y retrouver dans les chiffres de l’immigration” (Immigrant population, new arrivals, residence permits... How to navigate the immigration figures), *INSEE Blog*, April 2024.

<sup>13</sup> “Un tiers de divorces en moins en 15 ans”, (Divorces reduced by one third in 15 years), *Infos rapides Justice*, November 2024.

more effectively in 2024. The French Official Statistics Authority welcomed these essential contributions to modernising and enriching statistical work and studies, now and in the future.

### 2.2.1 Overhaul of Official Statistics structural tools: national accounts, registers, population census and, in the near future, the annual business statistics system

In 2024, some Official Statistics systems underwent methodological changes, including in connection with EU requirements, such as the change to the base used for the national accounts. This is also true of the registers and the population census, while a significant reorganisation of the annual business statistics system is also being prepared.

#### 2.2.1.1 Significant methodological innovations and overhauls for the national accounts and satellite accounts

At the end of May, the national accounts were disseminated for the first time with the 2020 base. Base changes make it possible for all series within the national accounts to be adjusted using more reliable or complete sources and also provide an opportunity to modify certain methods in order to describe the functioning of the economy more effectively. In 2024, the vast majority of EU countries changed their base as recommended by Eurostat. The ASP praised the methodological documentation work that was performed alongside this change of base and expressed its desire that the same process will be followed in the future for “interim” methodological changes (between two base changes) and that short-term studies and analyses will be developed on the basis of those accounts in order to update the analysis of past economic trends (see point 3.4 below).

With the aim of responding to the concerns that Official Statistics has already been addressing for several years, in particular following the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report in 2009,<sup>14</sup> important work has also been completed in order to produce, within the framework of the national accounts, analyses that look “beyond GDP” (“enhanced” accounts) for the environmental (carbon accounts) and social (inequalities and redistribution by household category) dimensions.<sup>15</sup> This resulted in the publication, at the end of the year, of accounts by categories of household in 2022,<sup>16</sup> together with accounts that include greenhouse gas emissions and a measurement of the carbon footprint.<sup>17</sup>

The statistical office of the ministry responsible for the ecological transition (SDES (*Service des données et études statistiques* – Statistical Studies and Data Service)) has been linked to this “environmental” component of the enhanced accounts by means of a study looking at greenhouse gas emissions and carbon footprints in France.<sup>18</sup> The French Official Statistics Authority noted the innovative nature of the studies, while indicating that, if they lead to new reference indicators for the social debate, the CNIS (*Conseil national de l’information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) should be involved in their potential use at an early stage, particularly with regard to their relationship to the new wealth indicators developed in coordination with the *Conseil*

---

<sup>14</sup> Joseph Stiglitz, Amartya Sen and Jean-Paul Fitoussi, *Report by the Commission on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress*, September 2009.

<sup>15</sup> Distributive national accounts take a broader approach to redistribution by distributing the entire national income among the various categories of households (see “Extended redistribution, including all monetary transfers and public services, improves the standard of living of 57% of people in France”, *INSEE Analyses*, September 2023).

<sup>16</sup> “Cash transfers and public services increased the standard of living by 16% at the middle of income scale”, *INSEE Première*, No 2022, November 2024.

<sup>17</sup> “Can the climate be taken into account in the national accounts? - Climate-adjusted net savings are negative in France”, *INSEE Analyses* No 98, November 2024.

<sup>18</sup> “France’s greenhouse gases emissions and carbon footprint went significantly down in 2023”, *INSEE Première*, No 2023, November 2024.

*économique, social et environnemental* (Economic, Social and Environmental Council) and France Stratégie (see points 2.5.1 and 3.4 below). The ASP also expressed its desire that INSEE be more heavily involved in international work on desirable changes to concepts and indicators.

At the same time, the health and social protection satellite accounts, drawn up by the DREES, were also affected by the switch to the 2020 base. In particular, the scope of social insurance was extended to include collective company contracts. The evaluation of the consumption of GP care was also carried out using detailed data from the SNDS (*système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System). The backcasting of these accounts with the new base will take place during the first half of 2025.

The change in the base of the national accounts also affected other areas. With regard to the specific accounts for the agricultural industry, the first account drawn up using the new base was published in July 2024. The regional accounts, for which detailed information was disseminated at the end of 2024, are now in line with the national account drawn up by INSEE in consultation with the MSO for Agriculture (SSP (*Service de la statistique et de la prospective* – Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis)).

#### 2.2.1.2 Continuation of projects to build or overhaul registers

The overhaul of the SIRENE register (*Système national d'identification et du répertoire des entreprises et de leurs établissements* – National Identification System for the Register of Companies and Establishments), which has been placed under the responsibility of INSEE, was completed in March as part of the roll-out of a one-stop shop scheme for business formalities.

For the project to establish a statistical register of individuals and dwellings (*répertoire statistique des individus et des logements*, RÉSIL), 2024 was spent preparing for the first year of production in 2025. INSEE's website has also been supplemented by pages dedicated to RÉSIL in response to the transparency objectives stipulated for the project.

However, the MSO for Agriculture was forced to delay the overhaul of the register of agricultural holdings in early 2025 due to a lack of resources (see point 3.4.1 below), and is now aiming to roll out the register in June 2025.

#### 2.2.1.3 Significant changes made to the population census

Firstly, the population census underwent significant changes in 2024-2025: the introduction of a global indicator concerning limitations on activity and a question regarding the place of birth of the respondent's parents, the response to which was made optional following the debates sparked by the addition of this question; the introduction of automatic coding of the profession indicated on census forms using machine learning methods. In addition, the change to the calculation method proposed by INSEE with a view to bringing forward the estimate of the reference municipality and department populations by one year was approved by the CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee) at the end of the year and may be implemented at the end of 2026 (see point 3.3 below). Lastly, a decree issued in December made permanent the possibility for municipalities or EPCI (*établissements publics de coopération intercommunale* – Public Inter-Community Cooperation Establishments) to use an external service provider to perform census operations following a pilot conducted previously with La Poste.

After these changes had been presented to the ASP during the spring by the president of the CNERP, the Authority drew attention to the conditions for selecting and training all of the operators potentially involved, as well as ensuring that they maintain confidentiality. In addition, as regards the financing of census operations by municipalities, the Authority requested that talks be entered into as soon as possible with a view to increasing the lump-sum census allocation (*dotation forfaitaire de recensement*, DFR) under stable and sustainable conditions, thereby guaranteeing the quality of data collection and harmonious relationships with the local authorities concerned (see point 3.3 below).

The timeliness of the population census was also affected in early 2025 by the delay in collection operations in Mayotte following Cyclone Chido in December 2024. On this occasion, the ASP, which praised the efforts made by INSEE to measure the population of Mayotte as precisely as possible in a challenging environment, insisted that it is vital that the future census operation that is currently being studied remain under the exclusive scientific and technical control of the Institute (see point 2.3.4 below).

#### 2.2.1.4 Significant reorganisations in the pipeline for annual business statistics

In the area of annual business statistics, INSEE has initiated two simultaneous overhaul projects involving the annual production survey (*Enquête annuelle de production*, EAP) and the ESANE system (*Élaboration des statistiques annuelles d'entreprises* – Elaboration of Annual Statistics of Companies). The aim of these projects is to rethink the two survey systems by identifying which processes can be shared. The resulting gains should bring about the gradual reduction of the collection burden (Principle 9 of the Code of Practice) with effect from 2026.

At the same time and with a view to taking better account of statistical data at the level of large multinational companies in order to gain a more complete and correct understanding of the economy, INSEE has begun to consider the establishment of a specific structure referred to as the Large Cases Unit (LCU), as recommended by Eurostat. A mission was launched by the INSEE Internal Audit Unit in 2024 with the aim of contributing to the various aspects of this discussion.

#### 2.2.2 Significant progress in the collection of information for the purposes of enriching statistical studies: use and matching of administrative sources, overhaul of large-scale surveys

A certain number of projects, relating to both economic and social statistics, continued to be implemented or came to fruition in 2024. This progress, which is notable from the point of view of the ASP, illustrates in particular principles 8 (appropriate statistical procedures), 9 (non-excessive burden on respondents) and 10 (cost effectiveness) of the Code of Practice.

##### 2.2.2.1 Use of administrative data and the establishment of new statistical databases by means of matching: a variety of fields, ranging from foreign trade and the involvement of young people in agriculture to transport and criminal proceedings

The use of administrative sources, which is often followed by the matching of micro-data taken from other administrative information or surveys, provides the Official Statistical Service with an important means of enriching its databases for the purposes of performing statistical studies or evaluations. These operations continued to diversify in 2024 in a number of different areas.

With regard to statistics on foreign trade, the MSO for Foreign Trade (DSECE (*Département des statistiques et des études du commerce extérieur* – Department of Foreign Trade Statistics and Studies)) continued re-engineering its processes for producing and disseminating its statistics. The collection of customs data used to produce statistics on extra-European imports and exports also underwent a significant overhaul, which was completed for imports at the end of the year.

In the field of higher education, the MSO for Higher Education and Research (SIES) completed the second phase of the overhaul of the SISE system for enrolments and qualifications (*Système d'information de suivi de l'étudiant* – Student Monitoring Information System) in 2024. The InserSup project, which was rolled out in late 2023 in order to produce indicators for the professional integration of higher education graduates, also continued in 2024, and was extended to general bachelor's degree graduates (mid-2024) and graduates of engineering and business schools (late 2024). Two studies looking into the professional integration of graduates in 2022 were published in July.

At the same time, the InserJeunes system, which preceded InserSup in the field of vocational training, and which was jointly developed by the DEPP and the DARES, was ramped up in 2024 with the integration of remuneration and an expansion to include Ministry of Agriculture establishments.

On a similar note, in July, the MSO for the Civil Service (SDESSI (*sous-direction des études, des statistiques et des systèmes d'information* – Studies, Statistics, and Information Systems Sub-Directorate)) issued its first publication resulting from the Competition survey (*enquête Concours*).<sup>19</sup> This annual survey, which was conducted for the first time in 2023, surveys candidates taking the civil service competitive exams with a view to studying the inequalities associated with the conduct of these exams.

In the field of environment statistics, the MSO of the ministries responsible for the environment and transport (SDES) reconciled data from the statistical register of road vehicles with data concerning the composition and standard of living of households, which was made possible by the use of a CSNS (*code statistique non signifiant* – non-identifying statistical code). This gave rise to several publications, allowing for the analysis of the vehicle fleet and its renewal according to the standard of living of households.

At the same time, during the overhaul<sup>20</sup> of INSEE's FiLoSoFi system (*fichier localisé social et fiscal* – localised social and fiscal file), which is produced by reconciling tax and social sources, the MSO for Agriculture performed unprecedented matching between data taken from the 2020 agriculture census and data provided by FiLoSoFi, allowing different studies to be carried out into the income and standards of living of farming households in 2024.

The MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces has also developed the ability to use a non-identifying statistical code with a view to performing matching to characterise military housing and to produce indicators for the income of military households.

Lastly, the significant task of ensuring statistical matching between the procedures recorded by the police or gendarmerie departments and cases handled by the Justice system was also initiated in 2024. This was performed within the framework of a partnership between the SSMSI and the MSO for Justice with the aim of establishing longitudinal monitoring of criminal proceedings, from the

---

<sup>19</sup> “La réussite au concours externe des IRA selon le profil des candidats” (Success in the external competitive exam for the IRA (*Instituts régionaux d'administration* – Regional Administration Institutes) according to candidate profile), *Point Stat*, DGAFP, July 2024.

<sup>20</sup> The overhaul of this system, which provides inequality, standard of living and poverty indicators at sub-departmental level aims, in particular, to adopt the data from the housing tax system file.



time the offence is detected to the time any sentence is handed down. INSEE provided support for the coordination of the project.

The ASP noted that all of these achievements demonstrate the unwavering commitment of Official Statistics to produce detailed findings with recognised objectivity on key topics.

#### 2.2.2.2 Overhaul of “large-scale surveys” completed for “victimisation” surveys and at the planning stages for historical surveys on qualifications and exposure to occupational risks

Following the overhaul of the victimisation survey system, which took place between 2019 and 2021 and was managed by the SSMSI with support from INSEE, the new Experiences and perceptions of security survey (*enquête Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité* – VRS) has been conducted by the SSMSI in this new format since 2022. It takes the form of a multi-modal survey (Internet, telephone, paper and face-to-face), conducted between March and July among a sample of 200,000 individuals. In 2024, the SSMSI conducted the third edition of this survey with a consolidated basic questionnaire, to which an unprecedented themed questionnaire on violence experienced in sports settings was added. The ASP noted with interest that, at the same time, the range of publications associated with the VRS survey was rolled out and enriched in 2024, with shorter lead times.<sup>21</sup>

With the aim of finding a substitute for the survey on professional training and qualifications<sup>22</sup> (*enquête Formation-qualification professionnelle*, FQP), the contribution of which was becoming more limited, work involving the Official Statistical Service and under the responsibility of INSEE has begun to establish a new system based on matching of the Labour Force Survey with administrative sources, in particular the DSN. The aim is to disseminate the initial provisional data, within the framework of an operating group, in September 2026.

The DARES recently partnered with the *Direction générale du travail* (Directorate General of Labour, DGT) to perform a major overhaul of the SUMER survey (*Surveillance Médicale des Expositions des salariés aux Risques professionnels* – Medical surveillance of employee exposure to occupational risks). This survey, conducted once every seven years by the DARES, is the only source that establishes complete and repeated mapping over time of the exposure of employees in the private and public sectors to various occupational risks. The new survey that is being drawn up will take place annually and will be conducted throughout the year. The scale of the overhaul, which involves extensive methodological design work and IT development work, has led the DARES to commit significant resources to this project, which the Authority has highlighted the importance of preserving following the hearing of its director in December 2024.

#### 2.2.3 Development of both technical and subject-specific collaborative and pooling efforts within the Official Statistical Service

The development of technical and subject-specific cooperative and pooling efforts, between the MSOs and with INSEE, is a fruitful way of enriching data and sharing methods. It also allows the

---

<sup>21</sup> The initial findings of the 2023 edition of the VRS survey were published in mid-November 2024. The first thematic findings for VRS 2022 on the interactions between the internal security forces and the population emerged in late November and the initial departmental findings (including for the three overseas departments and regions) for VRS 2022 on feelings of insecurity were published in mid-December.

<sup>22</sup> The FQP survey is the historical source of information on the role of initial and professional training in professional and social mobility.

dissemination of concepts and approaches developed by Official Statistics to be promoted, with contributions that are often particularly relevant and useful.

A certain number of these “flagship” partnerships have already been mentioned previously, for example in connection with the studies developed for the Olympic Games and the social and environmental components of the “enhanced accounts”.

This is also the case, once again, for studies carried out in connection with the statistical use of the *Déclaration Sociale Nominative* (Nominative Social Declaration, DSN). This is the case for the SIASP (*système d'information sur les agents des services publics* – System for information on civil servants), which involves INSEE, the MSO for the Civil Service, the MSO for Local Authorities, the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces, the MSO for Internal Security, the DREES and the DEPP, and for which the results of the first edition relating to 2022 were published between the spring and summer of 2024. In the area of labour cost statistics, the gradual replacement of administrative data with data from the Labour cost and structure of earnings survey (ECMOSS) also relies on structural cooperation between INSEE and the DARES.

Statistical studies and methodological investments involving a regional breakdown are also preferred means of cooperation or pooling within Official Statistics. Therefore, between March 2024 and January 2025, INSEE’s Regional Action Department led four coordinated operations of this type, some in collaboration with other bodies within the Official Statistical Service, relating to gender disparities, sports practices, movements of cross-border workers and the composition of families, respectively.<sup>23</sup>

Lastly, in order to support studies with a regional dimension, the MSO for Local Authorities continued pooling actions in a more operational sense with several MSOs with respect to local authority spending by function, with the aim of gaining a fuller understanding of the actions of various public policy stakeholders.

The Authority is especially committed to these operations, which are symbolic in nature in so far as they reinforce the various components of the Official Statistical Service within their environment and fuel the social debate in a broad and effective manner based on concepts, methods and approaches designed and developed by Official Statistics.

### 2.3 Problems highlighted by the ASP that required specific responses

Certain incidents arose in 2024 that called into question the application of the Code of Practice and to which the Official Statistical Service, and in some cases the ASP, were called upon to react with a view to reiterating the principles to be adhered to by the various stakeholders. These incidents included embargo breaches. In addition, the Official Statistical Service was involved in four disputes, three of which were concluded in its favour.

At the same time, the Official Statistical Service was compelled to provide informative clarifications with regard to certain processing steps or statistical methods, in particular in INSEE Blog posts, as has been the case for several years now. Responses were also crucial to address certain challenges or doubts in relation to statistical results published by the Official Statistical Service. This is the case in particular for population estimates based on the census when publishing the annual “reference” populations, on the one hand, and with regard to the population of certain overseas departments and

---

<sup>23</sup> In March 2024 on gender disparities, in April 2024 on involvement in sport in the regions in conjunction with the MSO for Youth and Sport (see point 2.1.2 above), in November 2024 on movements of cross-border workers and in January 2025 on the composition of families, tied in with the launch of the 2025 census survey.



regions, in particular Mayotte in the context of Cyclone Chido, which occurred at the end of the year, on the other hand.

### 2.3.1 Multiple embargo breaches, some regional, triggering responses in accordance with the principles in force

Several incidents concerning embargo breaches, in particular by press bodies, were identified during the processes of disseminating the statistical publications of the Official Statistical Service in 2024. This year, three regional statistical publications were affected. The INSEE Directorate-General and two MSOs also experienced incidents of this nature under specific conditions.

#### 2.3.1.1 Tailored responses from INSEE's regional directorates faced with embargo breaches

First, in September 2024, the French Guiana branch of the IEDOM (*Institut d'émission des départements d'Outre-mer* – Institution of Issue for Overseas Departments) revealed the growth figures for French Guiana for the 2023 edition during a radio interview. However, this information was not due to be published until mid-October. Having examined the conditions under which the embargo breach occurred, a joint INSEE-IEDOM action plan was put in place. This aims in particular to remind local stakeholders of the rules of the reference framework applied by INSEE for the process of disseminating statistical publications, in particular those under a very strict embargo. The ASP approved the actions that followed this incident and on this occasion issued a reminder of the necessity of making all stakeholders concerned aware of this reference framework and applying it.

Similarly, in September, the daily newspaper *La République du Centre* breached the embargo imposed on the regional publication "*La fécondité du Centre-Val de Loire atteint son plus bas niveau depuis un quart de siècle - Bilan démographique 2023*" (Fertility in Centre-Val de Loire reaches its lowest level in a quarter of a century – Demographic balance sheet 2023) (INSEE Analyses Centre-Val-de-Loire collection). In this case, the communication department of the regional division followed the specified procedure: a message was sent to the newspaper and INSEE Analyses was immediately disseminated to all users.

During the autumn, in October, *La Voix du Nord* published an article on the findings of a study into energy renovation in Hauts-de-France ("*De mauvaises performances énergétiques pour 4 logements sur 10*" (Poor energy performance for four in ten dwellings), INSEE Analyses Hauts-de-France) before the embargo had been lifted. Following a discussion between the regional daily newspaper and INSEE's regional division, it appeared that this incident could be partly attributed to a misunderstanding surrounding the definition of an embargo breach. Nevertheless, the daily newspaper undertook to strictly comply with the embargo rules in the future.

The ASP noted that, for these regional incidents, the responses by INSEE's regional offices were appropriate, but pointed out that all involved must remain vigilant, including at the regional level, to ensure that the rules for disseminating statistical publications are known about and appropriate and to ensure that embargoes are strictly complied with so that all parties involved are treated equally.

#### 2.3.1.2 Several embargo breaches with various causes at national level

An embargo breach affecting INSEE and concerning a statistical economic outlook indicator was revealed in November. It concerned Consumer Price Index (CPI) data. The US press agency, *Bloomberg*, was the source of the breach. This embargo breach was traced back to a technical issue, as the monthly CPI data had been uploaded to INSEE's database (web service) prematurely and

without a specific notice and were then “automatically” collected and disseminated by the agency. INSEE indicated to the ASP that it has made internal changes as a result of this incident to ensure that it does not happen again. The Authority has noted this and feels that it would actually be prudent to take a meticulous approach to all innovative technical dissemination techniques, in particular web services, to avoid a re-occurrence of this type of problem.

There have also been three embargo breaches affecting the Ministerial Statistical Offices. First, a one-off error occurred within the DGFIP, which saw the activity report containing the annual tax revenue figures disseminated before the date of publication of the corresponding statistical results by the MSO, which had been rescheduled as a result of the limitations enforced by the period of election silence.

Secondly, the DREES study entitled “*L’articulation entre vies familiale et professionnelle repose toujours fortement sur les mères*” (The balance between family and working life still relies heavily on mothers) was the subject of an embargo breach in March by the daily newspaper, *20 minutes*. The DREES and the President of the ASP sent messages to the Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper to point out this breach and to remind the newspaper’s editors of the rules, which they undertook to strictly apply.

Lastly, the publication of the SSMSI (*Service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure* – Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security) concerning “*Les vols et violences enregistrés dans les réseaux de transports en commun en 2023*” (Theft and violence recorded on public transport networks in 2023) was the subject of an embargo breach in September. Since it was the cabinet of the minister that was the source of this embargo breach, the President of the Authority held a discussion with the cabinet of the Ministry of the Interior in order to remind its members once again of the rules and to obtain a renewed commitment to comply with the rules.

### 2.3.2 Disputes, three of which had favourable outcomes for the Official Statistical Service

Three legal appeals brought by third parties against INSEE decisions reached favourable conclusions in 2024. In addition, in 2025, INSEE launched judicial proceedings for the first time against an individual that it considered to have overstepped acceptable limits on social media.

Following a dispute that had been ongoing since 2021 with the “Ouvre-boîte” association, the Council of State decision published at the end of May 2024 was in INSEE’s favour. The Council of State recognised that statistical confidentiality applies to data regardless of their level of aggregation in so far as it is possible to trace said data back to its original information.<sup>24</sup>

In addition, regarding the use of that same association for the publication of the data used to calculate the consumer price index that are extracted from the *enquête Budget de famille* (Household Budget survey, BDF) and annual evaluations of household consumer spending, the Council of State also confirmed that statistical confidentiality applies to these sources, but referred the question regarding the possibility of publishing data protected by this requirement for confidentiality with prior redaction to the administrative court.

However, at the start of May, the administrative court ruled that the classification of Action Logement Services (ALS) in the ODAC (*Organismes divers d’administration centrale* – Other central government bodies) category “constitutes a part of INSEE’s scientific work that does not, in itself, produce any legal effect and which therefore does not give rise to a grievance”. ALS’s appeal, disputing its

---

<sup>24</sup> Decisions No 472 883 and No 472 884 of the Council of State dated 31 May 2024.

classification in the “public administration” category was therefore dismissed, at first instance and on appeal, on the understanding that ALS had filed an appeal with the Council of State in January 2025.

Lastly, following the release of a video on *YouTube* by an influencer who attacked an article posted on INSEE’s Blog in March 2022 on the subject of essential workers by naming and shaming its authors, INSEE filed a complaint before the Public Prosecutor of Hauts-de-Seine on 8 January 2025. The authors of the article did the same.

### 2.3.3 The need for the Official Statistical Service to communicate in a transparent manner on the occurrence of one-off problems or to explain changes in methods

Beyond the correction of one-off errors, which are identified and corrected in accordance with established procedures,<sup>25</sup> the Official Statistical Service was also required to issue communications during 2024 to clarify its handling of specific difficulties encountered during its work and in particular to respond in a transparent manner by providing more detail or providing appropriate explanations to address certain concerns, particularly with regard to the population census.

#### 2.3.3.1 Notable explanatory efforts, completed and to be continued, on the subject of methods

Information regarding the methods used to compile official statistics forms an integral part of the principles of the Code of Practice.

In 2024, the ASP noted in particular the significant efforts made by INSEE to provide information by means of a series of methodological information sheets aimed at explaining the main revisions made as part of the switch to the new base for the national accounts (see point 2.2.1.1 above) and highlighting their impact on certain key values, such as household consumption, software investments and databases, as well as public finance ratios.

The DREES also explained the effects of this change of base on the social protection accounts published for 2023, with an extension to include all collective contracts for the business of insurance bodies included in the accounts, as well as the inclusion of the grants based on social criteria as part of the “poverty – social exclusion” risk.

However, the ASP feels that this effort to increase transparency and communication could still be further amplified in a number of directions, which have also been outlined in an action plan adopted by INSEE: establishment of a user club to make it easier to share and assess the scope of methodological changes; systematic and immediate explanation of the latter when changes are made during the course of the year or between two base changes, as was the case in 2023 for household consumption.

INSEE also conducted a specific investigation following questions raised by certain researchers, concerning the widening gap between administrative sources on employment and the number of people actively employed according to the Labour Force Survey (*enquête Emploi*) in recent years. The findings of this study, which were explained in a Blog post in February 2025,<sup>26</sup> highlight in particular

---

<sup>25</sup> There were 128 of these errors, which are systematically recorded by INSEE’s “Quality” unit, between July 2023 and December 2024, only 12 of which were classified as “major” and, in addition to their correction, are subject to a visible and informative warning. This year, one of these was due to a technical error concerning places of death in software used by the municipalities.

<sup>26</sup> “Pourquoi les sources de référence sur l’emploi ont-elles divergé entre 2019 et 2023?” (Why did labour reference sources diverge between 2019 and 2023?), *INSEE Blog*, February 2025.

the role played by the increase in work-study programmes, self-employment and the combination of work and pensions, which are less likely to be viewed as “work” by respondents. The ASP highlighted the efforts to provide clarity with respect to this study in a context in which the extension of “interim situations” complicates the understanding of changes in the labour market.

#### 2.3.4 Essential responses to certain challenges or concerns, in particular with regard to the population census

In order to provide a more precise evaluation of changing trade margins in the agri-food sector, INSEE conducted a study using company accounting data that made it possible to separate the results according to the size and type of structures (see point 2.1.1 above), in particular groups or independent companies. These analyses have also proven a useful means of clarifying the discussions that took place in 2023 in connection with the statistical evaluation of the margins achieved by large agri-food groups. The ASP mentioned this difficulty in its 2023 report and praised the efforts made in order to respond to it.

The main area in which the Official Statistical Service and INSEE in particular encounter disputes with respect to some of their methods and findings is the population census, however.

This is the case in particular for requests concerning the reference municipal populations, which are established each year by INSEE on the basis of census surveys: these evaluations, which serve as a basis for the regulatory and financial provisions applicable to local authorities, are sometimes called into question in a context that is also characterised by insufficient growth in census grants paid to municipalities. The challenges raised by certain elected officials are regularly monitored by the CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee), a specific committee established within the CNIS (see point 2.5.2 below). INSEE may therefore be required to provide precise explanations to municipalities regarding the calculation of their population and the methodology applied. The CNERP is also called upon to explain the methodological framework within which the reference populations are calculated to elected officials. The shortening of the time scales for the dissemination of population evaluations by one year (at present, they are disseminated with a delay of three years from the current year), which is currently under consideration, should help to ensure a better understanding of the findings (see point 2.2.1.3 above).

More generally, INSEE continued to communicate via the media during the launch of the census collection in January 2025 in order to convey the importance of the collection for measuring the population, inform the public about the methods it employs and explain the objectives of the optional question added to the census form that asks about the place of birth of the parents of the respondents, which has itself been challenged by certain trade unions and associations.

The volume of these challenges increased in 2024 in connection with the overseas departments and regions.

Following the French President’s visit to French Guiana at the end of March 2024, his chief of staff sent a letter to Senator Georges Patient, which was published by the latter, referring to the commitment, in terms of demographic growth, to “make INSEE’s estimates more objective by taking better account of the pressure on infrastructures, in particular as a result of the large number of children, foreign or otherwise, being taken into care”. In a blog post published earlier that same month, INSEE had explained the way in which the assessment of French Guiana’s population is adapted to the specific characteristics of the territory, indicating how the population is measured in French Guiana and how findings are corroborated by comparing them with a set of alternative

indicators. On this basis, the President of the ASP pointed out to the Secretariat-General of the French President the requirement laid down in Principle 1.4 of the Code of Practice, namely the fact that the National Statistical Institutes have the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures. Subsequent notes drafted as a follow-up to this visit therefore made explicit mention of “compliance with the principles of the professional independence of Official Statistics,” as did the letter sent by the Secretariat-General of the French President to the ASP upon receipt of its annual report.

The problems encountered also affected the department of Mayotte and were amplified during recent discussions on the impact of Cyclone Chido, which hit the archipelago in December 2024. As unfounded population estimates, previously disseminated by elected officials, were proliferated by certain ministerial authorities and by press bodies, INSEE, acting through its Director-General and its Regional Director for La Réunion-Mayotte, issued public reminders in interviews with various media outlets. They took this opportunity to clarify that the census methodology applied in Mayotte seeks to include the entire resident population, regardless of their legal residential status, and that it meets quality criteria for which the relevance is specifically controlled, particularly with respect to local sources concerning indicators such as the consumption of rice, water and oil or the number of students attending school. The detailed explanations provided by the INSEE Blog post published on the subject in January 2023 were also referenced. The President of the ASP herself spoke on this point to the teams of the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Overseas Territories, highlighting how necessary it was that a future census operation remain under the exclusive technical and scientific expertise of the Official Statistical Service (see point 2.2.1.3 above).

The Authority is acutely aware of the necessity of not allowing unsubstantiated challenges concerning key statistical findings to spread, and reiterates the principle of objectivity and the methodological and quality requirements to which the Official Statistical Service is subject in accordance with the European Statistics Code of Practice. Lending credence to any such challenges would be tantamount to not drawing any distinction between these statistical publications that have been meticulously drawn up and validated and the mass of quantitative data from various sources that are free to circulate on digital platforms to the detriment of reliable information for social stakeholders and citizens.

## 2.4 Structural issues requiring long-term monitoring by the ASP

There are essentially three challenges or areas of concern requiring active and careful monitoring by the Authority in 2024-25: the resources of the various elements of the Official Statistical Service in terms of staff and funding; the return of the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces to a role that reflects its affiliation with the Official Statistical Service; and the monitoring of statistics of key importance, the labelling of which has been suspended, namely those relating to causes of death and jobseekers registered with France Travail.

### 2.4.1 Retention of sufficient resources in terms of staff and funding for the Official Statistical Service

The stress that public finances are under gives rise to questions regarding the ability of the bodies of the Official Statistical Service to maintain the necessary resources to enable them to perform their duties, both in 2025 and in subsequent years.

Already, during 2024, the MSO for Agriculture encountered difficulties during work to overhaul its statistical register of agricultural holdings as a result of a lack of IT project management resources



(see point 2.1.2 above). In addition, the planned recruitment of contractors was blocked for several months at the DARES and the DREES. The ASP, which has requested regular updates (annual or sub-annual updates where specific issues are encountered) on changes in the resources of the various components of the Official Statistical Service, also noted that almost all MSOs reported having to make trade-offs or “deprioritise” certain planned activities. The President of the ASP also needed to monitor the preparation phase for the 2025 budget of the DREES with respect to the financial needs that must be met in order for it to pursue its activities.

It of course makes sense for the Official Statistical Service to be involved in a general effort to research the effectiveness of public expenditure, likely to span several years. The Official Statistical Service has also already done this extensively in the past, as demonstrated by the work of INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit, which has estimated the productivity gains achieved by the Institute over the last twenty years at an average of around 2.5% per year. These gains were primarily achieved as a result of the large-scale roll out of the use of administrative data and digitisation; however, it is important to note that there are significant differences between the main areas of activity covered by the Institute (administrative registers, census, national accounts, economic outlooks and statistical activities and studies). However, such an evaluation approach, which is of considerable interest and which the Court of Auditors is calling for to be rolled out across the administrative bodies, comes up against the difficulties encountered by national accountants in measuring the volume of non-traded services. In addition, the Director-General of INSEE highlighted in a Blog post that these gains in productivity were linked to organisational reforms that “are not infinitely reproducible” and that “it would be erroneous to consider such a rate of productivity to be sustainable”.<sup>27</sup>

Furthermore, the approach cannot be directly extended to smaller Ministerial Statistical Offices whose activity largely revolves around the production of statistics and studies. In this respect, the French Official Statistics Authority will be especially vigilant over time in four specific cases:

- where a multi-year contract approach has been implemented, as is the case at INSEE, and where a failure to comply with the terms would cast doubt on the very validity of such an approach;
- where a ramp-up over several years has been planned and announced to bring certain Ministerial Statistical Offices up to what is considered to be the necessary critical mass following restructuring, as is the case for the SSMSI, the MSO for Justice and, subject to its revised and improved functioning (see point 2.4.2 below), the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces;
- where major statistical operations, which have been scheduled over a period of several years, are included in the statistical programmes and could be threatened by the scale of budget cuts;
- lastly, where the resources held by the Ministerial Statistical Offices are entered in budget lines that also receive other credits, such as staff, the strict framework at programme level therefore resulting in these offices being impacted by disproportionate adjustments.

#### 2.4.2 Significant issues still to be resolved with regard to the governance of the statistical office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces

The S2E (*Sous-direction des statistiques et des études économiques* – Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies), the statistical office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces, emerged following a reorganisation in 2021, which followed a joint audit by INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit and the General

---

<sup>27</sup> How can INSEE’s “invaluable” work be measured?, INSEE Blog, December 2024.

Inspectorate of the Armed Forces earlier that year, which was praised by the French Official Statistics Authority.

However, although an increase in the statistical production work of the MSO has since been observed, together with collaborations with other bodies belonging to the Official Statistical Service, it has not yet led to the level of increase that had been hoped for with respect to statistical publications and studies. In addition, the use of data and publications envisaged by the MSO have come up against red tape, particularly with regard to the remuneration of national gendarmerie personnel, bearing in mind that a shared approach across all internal security forces would be useful in this respect, in conjunction with the SSMSI.

In terms of resources, the statistical office has actually seen an increase in headcount from 15 agents in June 2023 to 21 in October 2024, but recruitment will be paused in 2025 pending reaffirmation of the medium-term growth targets agreed by the Ministry in 2021 and considered essential to meeting new needs. The MSO is also struggling to recruit agents with sufficient experience in the field of statistics to manage its new agents. Similarly, the funding required for the next survey of defence companies, which is essential to understanding this economic sector and which is due to be conducted in 2026, has not yet been allocated.

The ASP's main concern furthermore centres around the manner in which the priorities and schedule of activities of the MSO are determined. This is as a result of a ministerial instruction dated April 2022, which created a committee for statistical information (CoMIS) within the Ministry for the Armed Forces, many aspects of the missions and operation of which are at odds with the European Statistics Code of Practice. On the one hand, the composition of the committee does not allow it to meet the stated objective of meeting the needs of internal and external users, as it does not include any non-Ministry representatives – either researchers or other users with a direct interest. On the other hand, the CoMIS was tasked with deciding upon and scheduling the studies conducted by the MSO, including the associated publications, in the light of the constraints specific to the ministry's departments. The performance of this role is in direct contravention of Principle 1.4 of the European Statistics Code of Practice, according to which the heads of statistical authorities “have the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases”.

The hearing with the head of the MSO and the Director of Financial Affairs to whom they report therefore led the ASP to request that its supervisory authorities review the missions and mode of operation of the ministerial committee in order to refocus them around a consultation with users. More generally, it requested that they respond to the difficulties encountered by the MSO with a view to ensuring compliance with the principles associated with membership of the Official Statistical Service (see point 3.3 below). Regular monitoring will be performed by the Authority in the coming months to ensure that these recommendations have been implemented, and a next step will follow in the summer of 2025.

#### 2.4.3 Adjustment process being consolidated for cause of death statistics

Cause of death statistics, for which responsibility lies with the CépiDc (*Centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès* – Centre for Epidemiology on the Medical Causes of Death) established by the INSERM in collaboration with the DREES, had the renewal of their labelling suspended by the French Official Statistics Authority in 2022 as a result, in particular, of severe delays that meant that France failed to meet its European statistical obligations. However, a statement issued by the ASP in February 2024 noted the success of the “catch-up” phase implemented in the meantime and stressed

the need to take this a step further by further improving upon production times and the matching performed with a view to creating the SNDS.

This process continued during the course of 2024 and in November the ASP received a letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of INSERM, confirming his desire to draw up a “technical report” without delay with a view to renewing the labelling, which the Labelling Committee will be called upon to instruct in 2025.

However, the Authority indicated that progress still needs to be made on two key points in order to guarantee the robustness and sustainability of this essential statistical production: the guarantee of adequate financial and human resources over a number of years and the provision of flexible IT resources and applications that are suitable for a large-scale statistical production chain. These latter two points will be looked at in greater depth in 2025 and will be the subject of a separate examination under the responsibility of the ASP, which will consider these conditions to be prerequisites for a hearing with the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of INSERM with a view to reaching a decision with respect to the renewal of labelling.

#### 2.4.4 Labour market statistics need to be communicated repeatedly in view of the risks of misinterpretation

Following the introduction of the French Full Employment Law of December 2022, the French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) helped to establish a group within the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) for the purpose of examining the consequences of the introduction of the law on statistics relating to jobseekers and to make associated recommendations (see point 2.5 below).

The report by the working group, which was published in September 2024, confirmed that the mandatory registration with France Travail of persons applying for the RSA (*Revenu de solidarité active* – minimum statutory income) benefit, young people receiving support from local task forces and persons with disabilities applying for specialist support will have a major impact on statistics relating to jobseekers.

This is because the changes taking place from 1 January 2025 will affect both the number of people registered with France Travail and the administrative categories used to distinguish them based on their employment and work-seeking situations, which will make it difficult to interpret the statistical series for registered jobseekers, which have thus far been labelled.

As a result of these changes to the rules for registration, the working group proposed the creation of two additional statistical categories of persons registered with France Travail which “mirror” the new administrative categories: persons registered “on a social pathway” (category F) and persons applying for the RSA awaiting guidance (category G).

The persons registered and the categories to which they belong must also be monitored differently during two distinct periods:

- the ramp-up period for the scheme between 1 January 2025 and the end of 2027, where statistical publications will cover the total number of persons registered as raw data and, as data corrected for seasonal variations, jobseekers in categories A and ABC, excluding individuals receiving the RSA;
- the period commencing in 2028 when, once the permanent scheme has been established, the backcasting of series including jobseekers and young people being supported by local task forces can take place.



The French Official Statistics Authority is of the opinion that, given the complex and unstable nature of these statistics during the ramp-up, a clear and informative communication must be issued by the DARES and France Travail with regard to the ways in which they will be monitored and published. This communication, which will be issued in the first quarter of 2025 must be updated and regularly supplemented in order to avoid misinterpretations by users. Similarly, category G, which includes persons registered who are awaiting guidance and potential reclassifications between categories will require a specific study and follow-up with regular publications throughout the entire ramp-up period.

In this respect, the ASP had hoped that the work being carried out by the CNIS could be extended to monitor this process, as well as to assess the relevance of the distinction between categories B and C of jobseekers,<sup>28</sup> the recent changes to which raised some questions.

Noting that the stability and interpretability of new statistics concerning registered jobseekers can only be guaranteed following the end of the transition period, the ASP also decided to suspend their labelling on 1 January 2025 (see point 3.2 below).

It will work together with the CNIS to regularly monitor the statistical, research and communication system put in place. It will also closely monitor the analysis that INSEE is required to perform with regard to the impact of the new legislation on the series for activity, employment and unemployment rates, as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), taken from the Labour Force survey (*enquête Emploi*).

## 2.5 An indispensable and effective role of the bodies involved in the governance of the Official Statistics system

While some parliamentarians have been questioning the number of committees or bodies involved in the governance of the Official Statistics system, the Authority has chosen to hold hearings with several of these in 2024, with some of them being heard for the first time. It observed that these bodies operate at very low cost, effectively and, above all, in a way that is indispensable to the ongoing dialogue that must exist between Official Statistics, social partners, elected officials, associations and researchers.

### 2.5.1 The National Council for Statistical Information and its National Population Census Evaluation Committee: means of ensuring continuous consultation and dialogue with social stakeholders and elected officials

#### 2.5.1.1 The work of the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS): a valuable contribution to clarifying subjects and complex information needs in a transparent manner

The CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information), an independent body responsible for arranging consultations between producers and users of Official Statistics, took an important step in 2024–2025 following the appointment of its new president in October and the criticisms made by INSEE's Internal Audit Unit in a report titled: “*Le*

---

<sup>28</sup> Persons required to actively seek work and who have worked in a reduced capacity of no more than 78 hours per month.

*Cnis: concertation et nouveaux modes de collecte*" (The CNIS: consultation and new collection methods).

As is the case every year, the work carried out by the CNIS, which is described in more detail in Appendix 5, is arranged among its committees and through working groups established for that purpose, bearing in mind that 2024 is the first year of implementation of the new medium-term programme (2024–2028) adopted last year, the content of which was presented during a meeting held in April.

The ASP is of the opinion that the CNIS working groups have a particularly important role to play in aligning and promoting the needs for statistical information on subjects that, while sometimes difficult to understand and sensitive, are always subject to debate. Such groups were notably created in 2024, focusing on the abuse of vulnerable persons and on the effects of the creation of France Travail on statistics concerning jobseekers registered with Pôle emploi, while the working group focusing on discrimination continued its work.

In view of the full entry into force of the French Full Employment Law from the beginning of 2025, the working group for statistics relating to jobseekers submitted its report in September to ensure that its recommendations could be implemented within the time frame requested by the DARES and France Travail. During the hearing with the chairs of this group and the Employment, Qualifications and Earnings from Work Committee of the CNIS, the ASP closely examined the conclusions with respect to previously labelled statistics for which it subsequently decided to suspend labelling (see point 2.4.4 below). The Authority had hoped that the work being undertaken by the CNIS could be extended with respect to the statistical, research and communication system put in place and the consequences of the reform on the indicators resulting from the Labour Force survey (*enquête Emploi*) (see point 2.4.4 above).

In addition, in September, the CNIS organised a meeting bringing together several of its committees, in which the Authority also participated, to address the issue of health statistics requirements, which is a sensitive yet broad-ranging subject.

Whether it concerns the labour market, the abuse of vulnerable persons, the economic and social impacts of climate change or, in the future, discrimination, the Authority had hoped that the follow-up of the questions and recommendations put forward by the bodies belonging to the CNIS could be regularly tracked from the point of view of the tangible opportunities they offer within the statistical programmes and projects launched.

Looking to the future, it is aware of the inclusion in the CNIS' medium-term programme of a working group devoted to the subject of statistical wealth indicators, highlighted by certain researchers or representatives of associations (see point 2.1.4 above). It will also take careful note of the lessons to be learnt by the President and the CNIS Bureau from the report issued to them by INSEE's Internal Audit Unit.

#### 2.5.1.2 The National Population Census Evaluation Committee: a body ensuring essential dialogue with elected officials

The CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee), the Chair of which was heard by the ASP for the first time in 2024, is a specific committee within the CNIS that is specifically responsible for ensuring dialogue and consultation between representatives of elected officials and the Official Statistical Service concerning the essential population census operation. It promotes a rational assessment of the issues

encountered and allows seemingly desirable changes to be envisioned in a transparent and concerted manner.

The ASP praised this valuable and essential consultation work, which was carried out at a time when the population census was undergoing significant change (see point 2.2.1.3 above), as well as being subject to some challenges and doubts in connection with the calculation of the “reference populations”, which serve as the basis for local authority grants, or the results obtained in certain overseas departments and regions, such as French Guiana and Mayotte (see point 2.3.4 above).

In this respect, the CNERP has drawn up a balance sheet that demonstrates that, in spite of several highly publicised requests, the balance sheet for the 2024 collection was positive, with regard to both non-response rates and the opinions of users and municipal coordinators.

However, it also highlighted, on the basis of a specific survey, the significant decline, since 2006, in the contribution of the DFR (*dotation forfaitaire de recensement* – lump-sum census allocation) to offsetting the census costs to be legally borne by municipalities. Although the development of online collection allows savings to be made, the CNERP and the ASP are of the opinion that talks need to be entered into as soon as possible with a view to increasing this allocation under stable and sustainable conditions.

The CNERP has also monitored, shared and approved the methodological considerations put forward by INSEE with the aim of reducing the dissemination period for populations used as a reference for regulatory and financial provisions applicable to local authorities by one year, which will be implemented in 2026. This will need to be explained in a clear and transparent manner to ensure the best possible use of the system by elected officials.

## 2.5.2 The Statistical Confidentiality Committee and the Secure Data Access Centre: an integrated system for accessing statistical data for the purposes of studies and research

### 2.5.2.1 The Statistical Confidentiality Committee: a cornerstone for making data available for research while complying with the rules for their protection

The CSS (*Comité du secret statistique* – Statistical Confidentiality Committee) is an independent body provided for in the Law of 7 June 1951, as amended, in order to “give its opinion on any question relating to statistical confidentiality”. In 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority held a hearing with its President, who is also a member of the ASP by law, and the head of INSEE’s Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit, the latter serving as secretariat (see point 3.3 below).

The CSS plays a key role in regulating official statistics, in so far as it is called upon to provide advance notice of requests to access confidential personal data relating to natural and legal persons. Any such re-use must be purely for statistical purposes or for scientific or historical research in the public interest, which excludes in particular use for the purposes of administrative decision-making or surveillance.

The CSS therefore forms the cornerstone of the application of the principles of the Code of Practice by the French authorities concerning compliance with statistical confidentiality and data protection on the one hand and the provision of micro-data for the purposes of research on the other hand.

As a key point for the dissemination of personal data collected by means of statistical surveys or transmitted to the Official Statistical Service and, more specifically, for tax data, it has successfully developed a highly secure legal and technical environment through the close links it has established with the Secure Data Access Centre (see above). This has resulted in a group of government

departments and bodies that is significantly larger than the Official Statistical Service approaching it with a view to making a variety of personal data sources available to researchers. In order to handle their requests, the CSS has set up a digital management portal and has also established procedures to provide rapid and simplified access for the government departments or bodies tasked with permanent assessment or surveillance missions.

The ASP feels it is essential that the conditions under which the Statistical Confidentiality Committee operates and performs its duties are preserved over time in order to guarantee that it will be able to maintain fruitful partnerships with all data-producing entities while prioritising its essential activities within the area of official statistics.

#### 2.5.2.2 The Secure Data Access Centre: high-tech equipment, the priorities of which need to be more clearly established and coordinated with respect to the Official Statistical Service

The CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre), the purpose of which has been to facilitate the dissemination of Official Statistics micro-data to researchers since its inception, does not directly belong to the Official Statistical Service, but is instead among the “other national authorities”<sup>29</sup> recognised at European level. Established in the form of a GIP (*Groupeement d'intérêt public* – Public Interest Group), its links to the Official Statistical Service have led to comments from INSEE's Internal Audit Unit, which it passed on to the ASP, which, in 2024, also held a hearing with the Centre's Director and the Director-General of GENES (*Groupe des écoles nationales d'économie et de statistique* – Group of National Economics and Statistics Schools), which presides over the general assembly of that body.

Although the scale and technological performance of the work carried out by the CASD is widely recognised at national and international level, the CASD has seen significant changes to its role and the environment in which it works due to consideration of the secure storage capacity and micro-data matching needs of the Official Statistical Service and to the conditions under which such data are made available to researchers.

As regards the needs of the various elements making up the Official Statistical Service, an overall strategy, coordinated under the responsibility of INSEE, should be better designed and more clearly articulated to the Centre's decision-making bodies. This strategy should factor in hosting of what are now huge volumes of micro-data of administrative origin by the CASD, which data are likely to be used for statistical, research, study/evaluation and management purposes. The expansion of this offer, which gives the CASD a central role in the micro-data dissemination and use policy, may actually facilitate pooling and cooperation between the members of the Official Statistical Service itself and between the latter and certain research or study teams.

As regards statistical data access for researchers, Official Statistical Service entities should be encouraged to promote access by researchers or “evaluators” to this information that has been reviewed and enriched by statisticians, as opposed to them using raw data of more unreliable quality.

However, the ASP noted the existence of several micro-data supply channels that are accompanied by confidentiality rules and also different pricing structures and which were being developed for researchers (IDEE Equipment of Excellence, sectoral hubs, etc.). These channels can be an asset for responding to the needs and financing methods of various research projects. However, the increase

---

<sup>29</sup> Other National Authorities- ONA, a group that in France includes the Ministerial Statistical Offices, the CASD and the CépiDc (*Centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès* – Centre for Epidemiology on the Medical Causes of Death) established by the INSERM.

in the tariffs applied by the CASD in recent years as a result of the expiry of the funding provided by the ANR (*Agence nationale de la recherche* – French National Research Agency) under EQUIPEX<sup>30</sup> and the stagnation of contributions from members of the Public Interest Group raises questions concerning the balance, equity and viability of the “economic model” for the various access solutions offered to researchers.

The French Official Statistics Authority therefore feels that it would be useful for the Official Statistical Service to establish a coordinated strategy, under the responsibility of INSEE, to address both its own priority requests and the dissemination of statistical data to researchers, and to ensure that it is compatible with the scheduling of activities and the financial equilibrium of the CASD.

It would also like to see a rethink of the general “economic model” under which researchers are granted access to statistical data, bearing in mind that some research projects struggle to gain legal support and access to “pooled” funding that includes these specific costs, while others benefit more readily.

## 2.6 Continuing with and diversifying efforts in the areas of dissemination and communication

In 2024, the dissemination of publications issued by the Official Statistical Service was required to accommodate the “period of election silence” resulting from the early legislative elections held in June. Nevertheless, the resulting delays were limited and, other than INSEE’s Economic Outlook, only concerned a few statistical publications.<sup>31</sup>

As a result of the communication campaigns conducted by the Official Statistical Service outside of this period, it was possible to consolidate the implementation of the reference framework for the process of disseminating the Official Statistical Service statistical publications agreed upon in 2023, thanks to the forthcoming adoption of a shared visual identity, requested by the ASP, and the clarified status of reports focusing on the dissemination of statistics.

In addition, several Official Statistical Service entities have introduced innovative dissemination tools or increased their use of wider communication channels. Public events organised at the end of the year to mark the anniversaries of two MSOs also helped with this.

Lastly, with respect to the essential work aimed at developing a “statistics culture” among citizens, Official Statistics continued its efforts, though they would benefit from being relayed more widely by other stakeholders.

These developments illustrate the actions taken by the Official Statistical Service to disseminate the information that it produces in the clearest and most transparent manner possible by adapting it to its diverse audiences (Principle 15 of the Code of Practice). The ASP praised these efforts, which must be continued and repeated regularly in an environment marked by certain challenges (see point 2.3 above) and by the circulation of “fake news”.

---

<sup>30</sup> Research projects financed by the “*Programme des Investissements d’Avenir*” (Investments for the Future Programme) and aimed at developing and improving scientific infrastructure or key equipment at French scientific research laboratories.

<sup>31</sup> For the DREES, delayed publication of an overview of mutual health insurers; for the DARES, a delayed publication concerning short-time working during Q1; for the MSO for the Civil Service, a delayed study based on the VRS survey (*enquête Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité* – Experiences and perceptions of security); and for the MSO for Public Finances, delayed publication of tax revenue figures for 2023 (see point 2.1.1).

### 2.6.1 Consolidated implementation of the reference framework for disseminating statistical publications

The adoption, in 2023, of the shared reference framework for the process of disseminating statistical publications issued by the Official Statistical Service was accompanied by an ASP statement recommending that its operational implementation take place as quickly as possible.

This implementation was consolidated by the conclusion, in early 2025, of the work aimed at defining a shared visual identity for the “Official Statistics brand”. Reaffirmation of the shared values within the Official Statistical Service by means of a shared brand will result in the gradual introduction of a logo shared by INSEE and the MSOs. With effect from the second half of 2025, the various elements making up the Official Statistical Service will therefore have a shared visual identity for their publications, which will also be broken down according to their area of expertise.

The ASP has been awaiting the completion of this process in order to demonstrate that all elements of the Official Statistical Service belong to a shared universe, with all those involved encouraged to adopt this as soon as possible.

In keeping with this shared dissemination framework, the MSO for Foreign Trade completed the separation of the publication of quarterly and half-yearly figures for foreign trade from government communications on this topic, which it committed to in 2023, aligning itself with the rules for scheduling and early dissemination applicable to all key economic indicators.

In addition, the MSO for the Civil Service, which forms part of the DGAFP, converted its annual report on the state of the Civil Service (*“Rapport annuel sur l'état de la fonction publique”*) to a statistical publication in response to the request made by the Authority during its hearing with the head of the MSO in June 2023. Discussions with the trade union organisations represented on the CCFP (*conseil commun de la fonction publique* – Joint Civil Service Council) provided an opportunity to explain the reasons for this and to explain these new dissemination rules.

The Authority praised this clarification and encouraged other MSOs performing similar work to take the same approach.

### 2.6.2 Targeting improvements to dissemination media

All Official Statistical Service entities have included the development of tools aiming to communicate in a more informative manner via their dissemination media in their areas for improvement. For example, in 2024, several MSOs developed innovative infographics to provide clearer and more explicit information.

In particular, the MSOs for the Civil Service and Local Authorities used media of this type on their social media channels for the first time this year. Similarly, the “VILAS” (*Visualisation d'Indicateurs Localisés sur l'Action Sociale* – Visualisation of Localised Indicators on Social Action) data visualisation tool used by the DREES has been further enriched with new features.

At the same time, the MSO for Immigration has overhauled the “Études et statistiques” (studies and statistics) section of the [immigration.interieur.gouv.fr](https://immigration.interieur.gouv.fr) website, while the MSO for Youth and Sport undertook work to develop a new platform for the dissemination and visualisation of data concerning sport and sports policies.



### 2.6.3 Using innovative means to make information available

The launch in June of the new application for providing open data, Melodi (*“Mon espace de livraison en open data à l’INSEE”* – My INSEE open-data supply area), was the first step of the project aimed at modernising the dissemination of all of INSEE’s statistical data. This tool, which is available on [insee.fr](https://insee.fr), offers a catalogue of datasets allowing users to retrieve information of their choosing. It also allows for downloads by means of an Application Programming Interface (API). Only a limited number of datasets is available at present, but the catalogue is due to be expanded by the end of 2026.

The BANATIC<sup>32</sup> portal, which falls under the responsibility of the MSO for Local Authorities and also offers access in the form of an API, has been technically and functionally overhauled. By way of a reminder, this tool forms the reference database for monitoring the coverage of intermunicipal authorities and the competences that they exercise or delegate.

The completion of these projects offering new possibilities thanks to interfaces that can communicate automatically with other applications of information systems is a step towards promoting access to official statistics via new channels.

### 2.6.4 Public events showcasing statistical work

A number of symposia and seminars were held in 2024, providing an opportunity for Official Statistics to showcase its work to its partners or to review the progress of academic studies on key topics.

In mid-December, the MSO for Education (DEPP) celebrated its 60th anniversary. This symposium, which was attended by several former directors of the DEPP, provided an opportunity to recall the major contributions made by this department to shedding light on our understanding of the education system. Some of the challenges that the DEPP will be faced with in the future were also discussed, for example wider access of its data to researchers.

Similarly, the SSMSI celebrated its tenth anniversary in December. During this event, which took place under the title *“Mesurer et analyser la délinquance et l’insécurité : d’hier à aujourd’hui, le chemin parcouru - Demain, quelles perspectives ?”* (Measuring and analysing crime and insecurity: the story so far from the past to the present day – what does the future hold?), there was a range of round tables, testimonials and discussions highlighting the progress made, including in the adoption of the framework and contributions made to Official Statistics by ministry representatives. The symposium also provided the ASP with the opportunity to reiterate the crucial issue of compliance with the principle of professional independence when compiling and disseminating these sensitive statistics.

In early December, the DARES used its annual symposium to focus on deepening our understanding of the impact of the ecological transition on labour and employment, paying particular attention to regional challenges and support for working people. Experts from academia and institutions were therefore invited to clarify and shed light on the prospects for an ecological transition that is fair on the labour market. In a similar vein, in January 2025, the DREES organised a symposium dedicated to the challenges posed by digital technologies in the fields of health, autonomy and access to rights, which offered cross-disciplinary insights into current transformations and upcoming changes.

---

<sup>32</sup> Base nationale sur les intercommunalités et autres collectivités – National database on intermunicipal and other local authorities.

Lastly, the Conference of European Statistics Stakeholders entitled “The Beyond GDP agenda: past, present, visions for the future” was held in Paris in October. This conference was organised under the umbrella of the European Statistical Advisory Committee (ESAC) by INSEE, Banque de France, Eurostat and the European Central Bank (ECB), with the involvement of the Paris School of Economics and other institutions that play a pivotal role in Official Statistics in France (CNIS, CASD).

The Authority highlighted the benefits brought by organising events of this nature, which enable official statisticians, institutional stakeholders and the research community to exchange views.

#### 2.6.5 Developments aimed at improving the “statistics culture” of French people and boosting confidence in official statistics

Following on from the 2023 inter-inspectorate mission<sup>33</sup> on the statistics culture of French people, INSEE’s DDAR (*direction de la diffusion et de l’action régionale* – Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate) presented the Institute’s action plan to the ASP. This revolves around three axes: continued development of ties with education and training; expanding INSEE’s target audience within the general public through the use of representatives, particularly on a regional basis, and by collaborating with channels that aim to popularise science; making the most of the recently developed communication channels (INSEE mobile, social networks).

The subject of the statistics culture of citizens is also of growing concern for European statisticians. For that reason, in May, the national statistical institute of Belgium organised a conference entitled “*Towards a more statistically literate future*” in Bruges, which was attended by the Director-General of INSEE. Similarly, 2024 saw the launch of the first international day of statistical literacy on the initiative of the International Statistical Institute.

Some of the campaigns carried out also aimed to boost confidence in Official Statistics, either by promoting greater familiarity with statistics or by providing explanations attempting to break down the arguments made by those who spread disinformation. With a view to taking stock of this phenomenon, an INSEE Blog post was published in October with a view to identifying factors affecting trust or mistrust in published statistics among different sections of the population.<sup>34</sup> Another Blog post focused on the “perception” of economic and social phenomena, which, in some cases, deviates from the statistical findings published.<sup>35</sup>

The development of these approaches, which aim to ensure that Official Statistics indicators and studies are more widely recognised and perceived as credible, is being followed by the ASP with great interest. As regards the development of the statistics culture of French people, the Authority would like to see a ramp up and expansion of the efforts being undertaken in the public sphere by the Official Statistical Service and INSEE in particular, coupled with the involvement of economic and social stakeholders that act as opinion leaders for citizens.

---

<sup>33</sup> A mission carried out by the IGÉSR (*Inspection générale de l’éducation, du sport et de la recherche* – Inspectorate General for Education, Sport and Research), the IGAC (*Inspection générale des affaires culturelles* – Inspectorate General for Social Affairs) and INSEE.

<sup>34</sup> “*Qui a confiance dans les chiffres de l’INSEE ?*” (Who trusts the figures produced by INSEE?), *INSEE Blog*, October 2024.

<sup>35</sup> “*Peut-on mesurer le ressenti des phénomènes économiques et sociaux ?*” (Is it possible to measure the perceptions of economic and social phenomena?), *INSEE Blog*, October 2024.



### 3 ASP Activity in 2024

In addition to supervision and responding to any incidents or failures to comply with the Code of Practice (see point 2.3 above), the French Official Statistics Authority ensures structural supervision of the activities performed by the Official Statistics system. It is primarily focused on questions surrounding the positioning, coordination and consistency of this activity, against a backdrop of new challenges, particularly in the field of processing and dissemination of “big data” from various sources.

The information presented in this report comes from meetings, followed by statements or published opinions, held by the ASP with a view to monitoring official statistics through a combination of different means:

- hearings with the persons responsible for the Official Statistical Service, which, other than the hearing for the Director-General of INSEE, involves each of the Ministerial Statistical Offices regularly providing an update on new directions or following up on issues identified previously;
- conducting of the “Official Statistics Strategy”, which, by means of two separate “labelling” and “recognition of public interest” procedures, aims to expand the coverage of official statistical regulations to include key quantitative information disseminated “for general information purposes” by government departments and public or private bodies tasked with providing a public service;
- monitoring areas of statistical activity that have sparked criticism during internal audits or for which the substance or methods have been significantly overhauled in the opinion of the ASP.

In the ten meetings that it held between March 2024 and February 2025 (see Appendix 3), the ASP held hearings with the MSOs of the Agriculture and Food and Foreign Trade ministries. Following up on issues or problems identified in previous years, it also held hearings with the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces and the DARES.

The Authority also labelled or renewed the labelling of a broad range of statistical series produced by the CNAF (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales* – National Family Benefits Fund) and the CCMSA (*Caisse centrale de la mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund). The ASP also relies on these procedures to guarantee the continuity and interpretability of statistics that are of key importance to the social debate, such as statistics looking at causes of death and those concerning jobseekers registered with France Travail.

In 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority also took an interest in subjects that are now of particular importance to Official Statistics: the challenges linked to changes in the national accounts and the integration of innovative processing methods into statistical production.

In 2024, the Authority also wanted to extend its coverage to include the activities of other bodies working within or alongside the CNIS that are involved in the processes of regulating, consulting and disseminating statistical data, in particular to researchers (see point 2.5 above). For that reason, it held hearings with the Chairs of the CNERP (*Commission nationale d’évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee) and the CSS (*Comité du secret statistique* – Statistical Confidentiality Committee). It also held hearings with the heads of the CASD (*Centre d’accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre), which plays a pivotal role in developing processing methods and the dissemination of the micro-data that it collects or matches.

In terms of communication, in view of the changes that have taken place within the government over the last year, the ASP has placed the emphasis on informing and alerting new ministerial officials to

the importance of ensuring strict compliance with the Code of Practice and the reference framework for disseminating statistical publications issued by the Official Statistical Service. It has also designed and disseminated signposting tools enabling organisations that are newly involved in the Official Statistics Strategy to identify statistical series within their dissemination media that have been granted a label or recognition of their public interest status.

### 3.1 Hearings with Official Statistics producers

In addition to the annual hearing with the Director-General of INSEE, which took place on 9 January 2025, the French Official Statistics Authority holds regular hearings with the heads of Ministerial Statistical Offices accompanied, where appropriate, by the heads of the government departments to which they are attached. In 2024, these hearings addressed three objectives:

- taking stock of the MSOs for which the most recent hearing was several years ago,
- obtaining information with respect to the focus areas and plans of new heads of MSOs several months after their appointment,
- ensuring monitoring over time of departments for which an audit or a previous hearing revealed a need for reconfigurations or action plans.

Each of these hearings gave rise to new statements by the ASP, the content of which is provided in full in Appendix 6.

In this respect, the hearing of the MSO for Foreign Trade in particular led the ASP to request the rapid implementation of the proposed separation of the publication of foreign trade statistics from government communications, to reiterate the need to safeguard the resources needed to re-engineer the statistical chain and to highlight the challenges associated with the maintenance of direct access for national statistical authorities to the information used as a basis for drawing up foreign trade statistics (see point 1.3.1 above).

The hearing with the MSO for Agriculture led the ASP to invite it to increase its involvement, since its head stated an intention to do so in the form of closer collaborations and coordination with other producers of statistics in the sector. The Authority also encouraged the MSO to continue adapting the statistics it produces to the challenges of the ecological transition and to the use of new sources (satellite or private data).

The hearing with the Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies of the Ministry for the Armed Forces was a continuation of the previous hearing in 2023 and the reorganisation of the MSO that the Authority decided to monitor over time. Having acknowledged the production work and statistical projects launched by the MSO, the ASP requested that the associated publications be produced to the expected standard more rapidly. It called for clear and sustained programming over time for the increase in resources at the MSO, coupled with improvements in statistical management skills. It highlighted in particular that, with respect to the programming of activities and publications of the MSO, the Ministerial Instruction of April 2022 concerning the CoMIS (*Comité ministériel pour l'information statistique* – Ministerial committee for statistical information) is at odds with several principles of the Code of Practice; it therefore requested that the missions and functioning of this committee be reviewed with a view to ensuring compliance with the rules applicable to Official Statistics and its status as the ministerial statistical office of the sub-directorate (see point 2.4.2 above).

Lastly, the hearing with the heads of the DARES in December 2024 followed up on the previous ASP statements concerning the use of the *Déclaration Sociale Nominative* (Nominative Social Declaration, DSN) and concerning labour market statistics, and on the reporting requested by the ASP in 2023. The examination of the report submitted by the DARES and its hearing revealed that the management had succeeded in meeting the requirements of the Code of Practice and of the reference framework for disseminating the statistical publications of the Official Statistical Service by implementing appropriate measures as requested by the ASP in 2023. The Authority also noted the positive nature of the resumption by the DARES of its consultations with social partners with a view to drawing up its work programme and stressed the importance of the major statistical renovation “projects” for which it is active, in addition to the efforts to be made together with INSEE and the URSSAF Caisse nationale (the French social security and family allowance contribution collection office) to develop and pool the statistical use of the DSN. The ASP also requested that the DARES continue and regularly update its planned communication with France Travail concerning the interpretability of the statistics relating to jobseekers registered with the latter (see point 2.4.4 above and point 3.2 below).

### 3.2 Processes for labelling and recognition of public interest statistics status (“Official Statistics Strategy”)

Following the seminar held in September 2023, the French Official Statistics Authority made joint progress in two procedures, which nevertheless remain separate and give rise to the publication of separate opinions in the Official Journal: “labelling” – the granting of a “public interest statistics status label” on the one hand, and the “recognition of public interest statistics status” on the other hand – a less in-depth procedure established in 2022 and centred around the transparency, documentation and accessibility of statistical series produced by bodies tasked with providing a public service.

The Authority performed this work by aligning the deadlines for each of these procedures for each of the bodies concerned. The associated opinions, published in the Official Journal and included in Appendices 9 and 10 of this report, therefore concerned, in the context of a renewal of labelling, the CNAF (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales* – National Family Benefits Fund) and the CCMSA (*Caisse centrale de la mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund), which also received public interest recognition for its statistics relating to chronic illnesses and to farms.

The French Official Statistics Authority also drew upon these procedures to request the harmonisation of documentary information provided by different producers and the Official Statistical Service with regard to similar or adjacent series of content, particularly in the health sector.

In particular, it has made it an important point of support for ensuring the recovery, transparency and sustainability of statistics that are of importance to the social debate. It is therefore closely monitoring developments in cause of death statistics, for which labelling was suspended in late 2022 and for which a labelling renewal request should be submitted in 2025 (see point 2.4.3 above). As it announced in 2023, it also suspended the labelling of the statistics concerning jobseekers registered with France Travail given the impact on these statistics of the entry into force of the French Full Employment Law of December 2022, the consequences of which have been studied by a CNIS working group (see point 2.4.4 above). The ASP will work together with the CNIS to perform regular monitoring of the system with a view to designing a process for labelling new series once a permanent system has been established.

Lastly, the Authority maintained contact with various environmental and financial-sector entities to ensure that the “Official Statistics Strategy” can yield results for them over the course of 2025, results

that will most likely initially take the form of a “recognition of public interest statistics status” for certain key statistical series.

### 3.3 Hearings with bodies involved in consultations or in the dissemination of official statistics

In addition, the Authority expressed a desire to extend its hearings in 2024 to include bodies involved in the “general regulation” of the statistical system due to the key role that they play in consultations on the population census and also the dissemination of statistical data for the purposes of research studies.

In this respect, in addition to the examination of the report by INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit entitled “*Le Cnis : concertation et nouveaux modes de collecte*” (The CNIS: consultation and new collection methods) and the hearing with the chair of this Council (see point 2.5.1 above), the ASP conducted three hearings for the first time, followed by statements, which are included in Appendix 7.

The hearing with the Chair of the CNERP (*Commission nationale d’évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee), which is linked to the CNIS, provided an opportunity to gain an understanding of the work that it undertakes with a view to promoting a rational assessment of the issues encountered and to envisaging, in a transparent and concerted manner, desirable changes such as the reduction of the dissemination period for populations used as a reference for regulatory provisions by one year. This led the Authority to highlight, in accordance with the opinion issued by the CNERP, the urgency of talks to address regular adjustments to the lump-sum census allocation granted to municipalities and to recommend using the term “reference population” rather than “legal population”, for greater clarity (see point 2.5.1 above).

The hearing with the CSS (*Comité du secret statistique* – Statistical Confidentiality Committee) provided an opportunity for the ASP to praise the key role it plays with regard to compliance with statistical confidentiality and data protection on the one hand, and making micro-data available for research purposes on the other hand. In this respect, the Authority stressed that it was critical that the conditions under which the Statistical Confidentiality Committee performs its tasks and operates are preserved in the long term (see point 2.5.2 above).

Lastly, still with regard to the processing and dissemination of individual micro-data, following the hearing with the heads of the CASD, the Authority felt compelled to recognise its undisputed technical success, but also to request that the Official Statistical Service establish a coordinated strategy under the responsibility of INSEE with respect to the priority requests submitted to the body, the functioning of which should also provide greater visibility and a more in-depth dialogue concerning the programming of its activities and its financial equilibrium. In addition, the ASP deemed it important that the dissemination of statistical data to researchers give rise to renewed discussions, involving the ministry responsible for research, concerning its content and financing (see point 2.5.2 above).

### 3.4 Examination of subjects of particular importance to Official Statistics

In 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority also wanted to provide an update on areas undergoing significant changes of major importance to Official Statistics. It did so by either taking note of the work carried out by INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit or by means of hearings with the INSEE

departments responsible for these reports. The statements issued following these hearings are included in Appendix 8.

The French Official Statistics Authority was primarily interested, in view of the discussions taking place within the Official Statistical Service, in the integration of innovative data processing methods into statistical production and, more specifically, the processing of big data and data science contributions. Although it stressed the value of the experiments currently under way, the ASP felt that it was essential that the integration of these methods into the statistical processes take account of the ethical principles laid down by the European Statistics Code of Practice at each stage of its implementation, particularly in terms of transparency, and that the integration include the various different Official Statistical Service entities with a view to promoting capitalisation and the pooling of knowledge.

The Authority also focused its interest on current and future challenges associated with the development of the national accounts, an essential tool for macroeconomic observation, and arranged a hearing in this regard with the Director of Economic Studies and Reports and the Head of INSEE's National Accounts Department. The Authority noted the important step taken of switching the national accounts to the 2020 base and praised the efforts made by INSEE to provide information in this respect. It deemed it useful to increase these efforts in the future by bringing the CNIS into the consultation on macroeconomic statistics and by regularly explaining the methodological changes made. Highlighting the decisive step taken with the publication of "augmented national accounts" (see point 2.2.1 above), the ASP expressed its desire that the CNIS be involved in their potential use in due course and that INSEE draw on the accounts to develop a new set of studies and analyses.

Bearing in mind that the ASP also arranged a hearing with INSEE's Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate in 2024 on the subject of the actions taken, as a result of an interministerial audit, with a view to improving the "statistics culture of French people" (see point 2.6 above), in 2025 it will continue to pursue this approach concerning the challenges posed by business statistics, a subject on which it has already held hearings with the audit team concerning the manner in which they are evaluated, and scheduled a presentation detailing the challenges surrounding the work performed by the DSE (*Direction des statistiques d'entreprises* – Business Statistics Directorate).

### 3.5 French Official Statistics Authority communication

The multiple successive governments in 2024 led the Authority to prioritise information strategies and reminders of the Official Statistics rules and principles when communicating with the various ministerial officials and in particular with the teams of the Prime Minister and the directorates and offices of the ministries most heavily involved in the production of statistics. The majority of these contacts took place with a view to ensuring correct dissemination and essential knowledge of these rules, but some also aimed to remedy certain incidents (see point 2.3 above).

The President of the ASP also attended the public events organised by the CNIS and by certain Ministerial Statistical Offices, such as the anniversary celebrations for the DEPP and the SSMSI, with a view to bringing the principles of the Code of Practice to an even wider audience and stressing the pivotal role that these offices play within Official Statistics.

Following the overhaul of its website in 2023, the Authority also adopted a new logo, which will be used widely from January 2025. In response to the demand expressed by the entities involved in the "Official Statistics Strategy" during the 2023 seminar, it also created and circulated "signalling" tools that enable statistical series granted a label or recognition of public interest statistics status to be identified within their various dissemination media. These signalling tools and their purpose were

also presented to the head of the DINUM (*Direction interministérielle du numérique et du système d'information et de communication de l'État* – Interministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs and the State Information and Communication System) with the suggestion that they also be used on the data.gouv.fr website.

# LIST OF APPENDICES

## **Appendix 1**

Institutional framework and composition of the French Official Statistics Authority

## **Appendix 2**

The Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs) as at 31 December 2024

## **Appendix 3**

Meetings of the Authority

## **Appendix 4**

Provisional statistical summary of the Official Statistical Service for 2024

## **Appendix 5**

National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) 2024 activity report

## **Appendix 6**

The Authority's statements following the hearings with producers of Official Statistics

## **Appendix 7**

Statements following the hearings with bodies involved in consultations or in the dissemination of Official Statistics

## **Appendix 8**

Statements following internal audit reports or regarding subjects of particular importance to Official Statistics

## **Appendix 9**

Opinions regarding the renewal or suspension of labelling

## **Appendix 10**

Opinions regarding the recognition of public interest statistics status

## **Appendix 11**

Acronyms used





# ANNEXE 1 : Institutional framework and composition of the French Official Statistics Authority

## Institutional framework

The institutional framework of Official Statistics in France was updated by means of the Law on the Modernisation of the Economy of 4 August 2008. Furthermore, Article 1 of Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951 on Legal Obligation, Coordination and Confidentiality in the Field of Statistics, as amended by means of Organic Law No 2010 of 28 June 2010, establishes the French Official Statistics Authority.

The institutional framework of Official Statistics in France is based on three pillars.

**The National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS)**, which organises interactions between the producers and users of Official Statistics. In this role, it also highlights new needs for information. It guides the programming of work within Official Statistics, and suggests possible avenues to address questions about society as efficiently as possible.

*The CNIS is chaired by Mr Bertrand du Marais.*

**The Official Statistical Service (SSP)**, which plays a leading role in designing, producing and disseminating Official Statistics.

As at 31 December 2024, it comprises INSEE and 16 Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs). It is coordinated by INSEE.

*INSEE is headed up by Mr Jean-Luc Tavernier.*

**The French Official Statistics Authority (ASP)**, which ensures that official statistics are drawn up in full professional independence and in accordance with the fundamental principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice: impartiality, objectivity, relevance and data quality.

It draws up an annual report on Official Statistics activity, which is submitted to the French Parliament and made public. It is also notably submitted to the French President; the Prime Minister; members of the government; the Economic, Social and Environmental Council; the Court of Auditors and various Official Statistics bodies. This report, which is the sixteenth issued by the Authority, relates to the period from March 2024 to February 2025.

*Decree No 2018-800 of 20 September 2018 amending Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2019 on the ASP*

## Composition of the French Official Statistics Authority

**At the time of drafting this report (February 2025), the ASP was composed of the following members:**

Ms Mireille Elbaum, President, appointed by means of the Council of Ministers Decree of 14 April 2021

Mr Abdeldjellil Bouzidi, appointed by the President of the National Assembly

Mr Denis Badré, appointed by the President of the Senate

Ms Patricia Blancard, appointed by the President of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council

Mr Charles de la Verpillière, Chair of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee, appointed by the Vice-President of the Council of State

Ms Lorraine Aeberhardt, appointed by the first President of the Court of Auditors

Mr François Auvigne, appointed by the head of the Inspectorate General of Finances

Mr Antoine Magnier, appointed by the head of the Inspectorate General for Social Affairs

Ms Martine Durand, appointed by the Minister of the Economy and Finance

Rapporteur: Mr Luc Brière

*See the website of the French Official Statistics Authority: <https://www.autorite-statistique-publique.fr/>*

## ANNEXE 2 : The Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs) as at 31 December 2024

MSO	Name of the office and its supervisory authorities
Health and Solidarity	DREES ( <i>Direction de la recherche, des études, de l'évaluation et des statistiques</i> – Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics) Ministry of Labour, Health, Solidarity and Families Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty
Agriculture and Food	SSP ( <i>Service de la statistique et de la prospective</i> – Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis) and SRISE ( <i>Services régionaux de l'information statistique et économique</i> – Regional Departments of Statistical and Economic Information) Secretariat-General Regional Directorates for Food, Agriculture and Forestry Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty
Energy, Housing, Transport and the Environment	SDES ( <i>Service des données et études statistiques</i> – Statistical Studies and Data Service) Office of the Commissioner General for Sustainable Development Ministry of Ecological Transition, Biodiversity, Forestry, the Sea and Fisheries Ministry of Regional Planning and Decentralisation Prime Minister
Education	DEPP ( <i>Direction de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la performance</i> – Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring) Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research Ministry of Sports, Youth and Associative Life
Higher Education, Research	SIES ( <i>Sous-direction des systèmes d'information et des études statistiques</i> – Information Systems and Statistical Studies Sub-Directorate) Directorate-General for Higher Education and Employability and Directorate-General for Research and Innovation Ministry of National Education, Higher Education and Research
Labour	DARES ( <i>Direction de l'animation de la recherche, des études et des statistiques</i> , Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics) Ministry of Labour, Health, Solidarity and Families
Justice	SSER ( <i>Service de la statistique, des études et de la recherche</i> – Statistics, Studies and Research Service) Secretariat-General Ministry of Justice
Local authorities	DESL ( <i>Département des études et des statistiques locales</i> – Department of Local Studies and Statistics) Directorate-General of Local Authorities Ministry of Regional Planning and Decentralisation
Public Finances	DESF ( <i>Département des études et statistiques fiscales</i> – Department of Fiscal Studies and Statistics) Directorate-General for Public Finance

	Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty
Foreign Trade	DSECE ( <i>Département des statistiques et des études du commerce extérieur</i> – Department of Foreign Trade Statistics and Studies) Customs Directorate General Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industrial and Digital Sovereignty
Civil Service	SDESSI ( <i>Sous-direction des études, des statistiques et des systèmes d'information</i> – Studies, Statistics, and Information Systems Sub-Directorate) Directorate-General for Administration and the Civil Service Ministry of Public Action, the Civil Service and Simplification Prime Minister
Immigration	DSED ( <i>Département des statistiques, des études et de la documentation</i> – Department of Studies, Statistics and Documentation) Directorate-General for Foreign Nationals in France Ministry of the Interior
Youth and Sport	INJEP ( <i>Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire</i> – National Institute of Youth and Non-Formal Education) Directorate of Youth, Non-Formal Education and Community Life Ministry of Sports, Youth and Associative Life
Defence	S2E ( <i>Sous-direction des statistiques et des études économiques</i> – Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies) Financial Affairs Directorate Secretariat-General for Administration ( <i>Secrétariat général pour l'administration</i> ) Ministry for the Armed Forces
Culture	DEPS ( <i>Département des études, de la prospective, des statistiques et de la documentation</i> – Department of Studies, Foresight, Statistics and Documentation) Secretariat-General Ministry of Culture
Internal Security	SSMSI ( <i>Service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure</i> – Ministerial Statistical Office for Internal Security) Directorate-General of the National Police and Directorate-General of the National Gendarmerie Ministry of the Interior

## ANNEXE 3 : Meetings of the Authority in 2024

### Meeting of 14 March 2024

- Issues of interest
- Miscellaneous points: statistics relating to jobseekers, proposals for the 2024 schedule of meetings of the ASP
- Hearing with the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre)

### Meeting of 25 April 2024

- Hearing with the Statistical Confidentiality Committee
- Issues of interest
- Hearing with the MSO for Customs and Foreign Trade
- Presentation of the duties of INSEE's Internal Audit Unit with respect to innovation and statistical processing

### Meeting of 23 May 2024

- Presentation of INSEE's action plan following the inter-inspectorate mission on the statistics culture of French people
- Hearing with the Ministerial Statistical Office responsible for Agriculture
- Hearing with the *Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* (National Population Census Evaluation Committee)
- Issues of interest

### Meeting of 11 July 2024

- Update on the challenges posed by the changes to the national accounts
- Latest news on the ASP

### **Meeting of 12 September 2024**

- Latest news on the ASP
- Hearing with the CCMSA as part of the Official Statistics Strategy (renewal of labelling, public interest recognition)
- Update on the work associated with the “Official Statistical Service brand”
- Update on current European Regulations

### **Meetings of 16 and 17 October 2024**

- Issues of interest
- Presentation of the report by the CNIS working group on the “consequences of the introduction of the French Full Employment Law on statistics relating to jobseekers”
- Presentation of the duties of INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit with respect to the CNIS
- Update on statistical coordination
- Hearing with the MSO of the Ministry for the Armed Forces

### **Meeting of 14 November 2024**

- Issues of interest
- Examination and approval of various texts
  - Statement concerning “labour market” statistics
  - Statement following the hearing with the MSO for Defence

### **Meeting of 12 December 2024**

- Issues of interest
- Hearing with the DARES
- Hearing with the CNAF
- Presentation of the duties of INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit with respect to the evaluation of business statistics
- Discussions concerning the work of the ESGAB

### **Meeting of 09 January 2025**

- Issues of interest
- Presentation of the duties of INSEE's Internal Audit Unit with respect to measuring production trends at INSEE
- Hearing with the Director-General of INSEE
- Hearing with the President of the CNIS

### **Meeting of 13 February 2025**

- Issues of interest
- Discussions concerning the ASP's 2024 report





## ANNEXE 4 : Provisional statistical summary of the Official Statistical Service for 2024



### **Direction générale**

Direction de la méthodologie et de la coordination statistique et internationale

Dossier Suivi par :  
Jean-Baptiste Berry  
Céline Perrel

Montrouge, le 27 février 2025  
N°2025\_2692\_DG75-L001

**Subject:** Provisional statistical summary of the Official Statistical Service for 2024

This note provides provisional and partial reports on the statistical work performed by the Official Statistical Service in 2024, drawn up in view in particular of the ASP's hearing with the Director-General of INSEE.

The final reports by INSEE and each ministerial statistical office will be available soon on the CNIS website.

# 1. Major structural studies for the Official Statistical Service

## 1.1. Population census

Having become annual in 2004, the population census celebrated its **twentieth anniversary** last year.

At the start of 2024, the CNIL gave a positive opinion regarding the redesign of the individual population census form having examined the requests to introduce new questions into the individual population census form during the plenary session of the CNIL held on 7 December 2023.

The amending decree concerning the population census was published in the *Official Journal* on 30 March 2024. This amending decree **therefore ratified the introduction of questions on the place of birth of the respondents' parents and the global indicator concerning limitations on activity**, as well as the replacement of the term “address” with the term “building”.

Following the success of the pilot looking at the automatic coding of the profession indicated on census forms according to the **PCS 2020 nomenclature** using machine learning methods, PCS 2020 codification was rolled out for the 2024 annual census survey. Of the 3 million professions that needed to be coded in 2024, 62% were coded via the list, 26% by the machine learning model and 12% manually by managers. Lastly, 50,000 forms were coded a second time to measure quality and to retrain the model. The quality of the coding achieved is currently being assessed.

Each year, the **reference populations (previously referred to as legal populations) are published with a delay of three years with respect to the reference year** due to the current census method. The **CNERP** (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee) has requested that the time-scales for publication be reduced in order in particular to reduce the feeling of mismatch between the reference populations used to calculate the DGF (*dotation globale de fonctionnement* – General Operating Grant) and the current situation in the municipalities. Several feasibility studies have been performed in this respect. The CNIS established a working group (*“Avancement de la date de référence des résultats du recensement de la population”* – Bringing forward the reference date for the results of the population census) to discuss the methodological changes that would allow for shorter dissemination time-scales and their consequences.

The report drawn up by this working group was submitted to the CNERP on 17 December 2024. Following its presentation, the members of the CNERP issued an opinion in support of the project to change the calculation method, as proposed by INSEE, allowing the estimated results of the population census (reference populations and statistical findings) to be brought forward by one year. They would like this change to be implemented by the end of 2026 for the 2025 reference populations.

In view of the unrest in **New Caledonia** in 2024, the collection of the complete population census, which was initially planned for 3 to 30 September, has been postponed to 2025.

A task force was set up with a view to evaluating the conditions required to organise a quality census, the level of involvement of the various stakeholders and the benefits and risks of different potential collection periods, by means of contacts with government departments, elected officials and possibly service providers.

This task force was dissolved in mid-November, 2024. Multiple meetings with various stakeholders (High Commissioner's offices, government, representatives of mayors, national-level elected officials, network heads of the various communities, etc.) were held to discuss preferred dates for the next population census. By consulting all stakeholders, the task force revealed a preference for the relatively quick establishment of new reference populations, suggesting a collection in April-May 2025 rather than September 2025.

## 1.2. Completion of several large-scale projects in 2024

### INSEE publishes its first “augmented national accounts”

This large-scale Official Statistics project gave rise to an **initial publication in early November**. A set of publications was uploaded to INSEE's website within a [thematic area dedicated](#), more generally, to the national accounts; a specific entry has been made for the augmented national accounts under the heading “Beyond GDP”. This section will be updated annually. Four publications were released in 2024:

- a. [Distributional national accounts in 2022 – Cash transfers and public services increased the standard of living by 16% at the middle of income scale](#) (*INSEE Première*);
- b. [Consumption and savings by household category in 2022 – The most well-off households save a quarter of their income, while the most modest save nothing](#) (*INSEE Focus*);
- c. A publication **in collaboration with the SDES**: [France's greenhouse gases emissions and carbon footprint in 2023 – France's greenhouse gases emissions and carbon footprint went significantly down](#) (*INSEE Première*);
- d. [Can the climate be taken into account in the national accounts? – Climate-adjusted net savings are negative in France](#) (*INSEE Analyses*), a new synthetic indicator combining the economic dimension with the environmental dimension.

Lastly, at the same time, a **blog post** was published on this topic: “[Croissance, soutenabilité climatique, redistribution : qu'apprend-on des « comptes augmentés » ?](#)” (Growth, climate sustainability, redistribution: what do the “augmented accounts” tell us?).

The purpose of the augmented national accounts is to **simultaneously consider the economic, social and environmental aspects of public issues**, making use of and building on the recognised framework of the national accounts.

Two separate approaches can be taken.

The first is to provide a complete and consistent set of data on economic activity, income distribution and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. This dataset will be updated each year using the same format, allowing for their long-term use.

The second approach is experimental and is not intended to produce annual results. It demonstrates how key economic performance indicators change when they are cross-referenced with other dimensions. As a result, in the publication “[Can the climate be taken into account in the national accounts?](#)” on climate sustainability, domestic product and national savings are evaluated net of the implicit costs incurred as a result of greenhouse gas emissions.

This experimental approach is in line with the changes to the accounts discussed at the **Conference of European Statistics Stakeholders (CESS)**, which took place in Paris on 14 and 15 October. The aim is for these studies to help to enlighten the democratic debate and to support the transformation of society.

### Switch to the 2020 base for the national accounts

On 31 May 2024, the national accounts were disseminated with the 2020 base. The base change made it possible to adjust all series within the national accounts to better sources and to modify certain methods so as to describe the functioning of the economy more effectively. In 2024, the vast majority of European Union Member States changed base in line with Eurostat recommendations. **Member States change base in the same year on a five-yearly basis**; the majority of European countries published their new accounts base in September.

While the concepts remain unchanged when compared with the 2014 base:

- this new base incorporates a semi-systematic review of the methods and sources used;
- the switch to the 2020 base also provided an opportunity to improve comparability across Europe;
- lastly, the scope of the various institutional sectors has also been modified to better reflect the split between commercial and non-commercial activities, as well as changes in the financial sector.

The National Accounts Department took this opportunity to produce the following in terms of **documentation on the methodology, which can be found on insee.fr**:

- two summary presentations to describe the changes;
- a normal “baseline score” for consumption, broken down into four volumes;
- 17 methodological information sheets (from the new estimate of concealed activity with the 2020 base to the backcasting of the national accounts with the 2020 base since 1949).

### Melodi production launch

The **new application for providing open data, Melodi** (*“Mon espace de livraison en open data à l’Insee”* – My INSEE open-data supply area), was launched in 2024 as planned. Initially launched as a beta version in early 2024, it officially **started production at the end of June**.

This tool, which is integrated into the insee.fr website, offers a range of services:

- a [catalogue](#) allowing users to search for the dataset of their choice with a number of options: geographical level, area of analysis, or source;
- a mechanism for previewing datasets;
- a download tool provided via an [API](#) (an application programming interface that allows for the direct recovery of data and metadata by a computer program or an application).

When the system was first launched, only a limited number of datasets were available (around fifty), but the intention is to expand the catalogue over time. **By the end of 2026, the catalogue is expected to include almost all of INSEE’s datasets.**

## Completion of the Sirene 4 programme and the one-stop shop

On 25 March 2024, Sirene 4 applications permanently replaced Sirene 3 applications.

The overhaul of the inter-administrative SIRENE register, which began in September 2018, continued with the **Sirene 4 programme**, which aims to **build a modernised, durable, robust and scalable system**, allowing for more efficient management of the SIRENE register.

This overhaul is taking place in the context of the roll-out of the one-stop shop for business formalities, resulting from the Law of 22 May 2019 on the growth and transformation of companies (PACTE Law). As of 1 January 2023, it has been replacing the six networks of CFEs (*Centres de formalités des entreprises* – Business Formalities Centres) that were managed by the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, the Chambers of Trades and Handicrafts, the Chambers of Agriculture, the registries, the French social security and family allowance contribution collection offices and the corporate tax services.

During the first half of 2024, the Sirene 4 application incorporated the formalities of the DJEPVA (*Direction de la jeunesse, de l'éducation populaire et de la vie associative* – Directorate of Youth, Community Education and Community Life) with regard to associations and, during the third quarter, the formalities of the DGCL (*Direction générale des collectivités locales* – Directorate-General of Local Authorities) concerning Public Inter-Community Cooperation Establishments.

A new version of the API was made available to the public. The most prominent change concerned the format of the addresses taken from the BAN (*Base adresse nationale* – National Address Database) and the option to geolocate establishments.

Lastly, preparation work began for the integration of the new French Classification of Activities (NAF 2025) into SIRENE.

## Completion of the catch-up project for data on causes of mortality

The **catch-up project for the production of medical statistics on causes of death**, led by the DREES in close collaboration with the CépiDC (*Centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès* – Centre for Epidemiology on the Medical Causes of Death) and on behalf of the central government departments involved (DGS, DREES, DGRI and INSEE), **was completed in late 2023/early 2024**.

As of 24 January 2024, causes of death are now available as open data on the CépiDC website.

## 1.3. Progress report on several large-scale Official Statistical Service projects

### Monitoring of criminal proceedings: MSO for Justice and SSMSI

Among the new uses of administrative files by INSEE and the MSOs, it is worth highlighting the work to ensure statistical matching between the procedures recorded by the police or gendarmerie departments and cases handled by the Ministry of Justice, which commenced in the summer of 2023. This was performed within the framework of a close partnership between

the SSMSI and the MSO for Justice with the aim of **establishing longitudinal monitoring of criminal proceedings, from the time the offence is detected to the time any sentence is handed down**, thereby making it possible to statistically evaluate the monitoring of criminal proceedings by legal field. INSEE provided project coordination support.

The last few months have been devoted to securing the legal and IT aspects of the project. Technical matching work has also commenced on the administrative data matching keys present within the information systems of the two ministries. They will expand into the CASD environment in early 2025 using a new matching key based on the non-significant statistical code for suspects, where this exists. The initial findings are expected in the second half of 2025.

## RÉSIL: on the home straight

**At the start of 2024**, the **RÉSIL** (*Répertoires statistiques des individus et des logements* – Statistical Register of Individuals and Dwellings) programme, which is a crucial part of the Official Statistical Service, **entered a new phase with the publication of the decree in the Council of State authorising the implementation of RÉSIL processing and the ministerial decree on the sources that feed into it** (in the *Official Journal* dated Sunday, 7 January 2024).

Beyond RÉSIL, based on a recommendation by the consultation group, the decree provides a definition of the concept of matching, which had previously been absent from the regulatory texts. The legal mechanism surrounding the RÉSIL project is now complete, making it possible to properly start work on building the register.

INSEE is committed to this project to build a statistical register of individuals and dwellings for the benefit of Official Statistics as a whole. This future-proof and scalable register base will be updated using a range of administrative sources. It is expected to enter into service in 2025.

2024 was the year in which the registers were initialised and the “dress rehearsal” for the programme was commenced.

In terms of communication, **INSEE’s website has been updated to include pages for RÉSIL** and a report focusing on RÉSIL was published in the *Courrier des statistiques* in June 2024.

## NAF 2025, progress report

Having received a favourable opinion from the CNIS Bureau, on 13 December 2023, **the draft French classification of activities 2025 was adopted** by INSEE. **In May 2024**, following a few minor adjustments, it received **approval from the European Commission**, which is required under EU law.

Over the course of 2024, a number of documents were drawn up, including explanatory notes concerning the NAF 2025, which specified the content under each heading of the nomenclature, and the correspondence table between the NAF currently in use and the NAF 2025, these documents being essential for preparing for the implementation of the new nomenclature. Semi-finalised versions of these documents were published on insee.fr in October, with the finalised versions expected in very early 2025.

The NAF 2025 will begin to be rolled out from the end of 2025, first in the Statistical Business Register, and then gradually in statistical productions in accordance with the schedule defined at European level.

This means that a large proportion of the statistical system will be affected: the production



of structural business statistics, employment data, infra-annual indicators and the national accounts will gradually switch to the NAF 2025 by 2029. The introduction of the NAF 2025 will have an impact on the sampling bases and on backcasting, particularly when re-evaluating the scope of industry.

The NAF is also used by many stakeholders outside of the statistical sphere (government departments, social organisations, professional federations and social partners, particularly in the context of collective bargaining), which also need to prepare to update their information systems and even their regulatory texts.

The revision of the NAF, which brings significant technical challenges, also requires communication with both companies and all users of APE codes, whether government departments or private stakeholders; however, INSEE is not familiar with all of these. In this respect, on 4 March 2024, the CNIS organised a seminar on the subject of the revision of the NAF and its effects on users (*“La révision de la NAF : quels effets pour les utilisateurs ?”*) in order to help NAF users through the transition that the revision will entail for them, beyond statistical uses.

In addition, INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit and the French Inspectorate General of Finances were tasked with identifying the multiple (non-statistical) uses of the APE code, evaluating the consequences of the change to the NAF for its users and defining scenarios for switching the SIRENE register to the NAF 2025.

Lastly, the revision of the CPF (*classification des produits française* – French Classification of Products) was examined in the context of the new European classification of products (goods and services) by activity (CPA), the structure of which was agreed at the start of the year and for which explanatory notes are currently being drawn up, by a European Task Force to which France contributes and which involves producers of statistics. Like the NAF, the new CPF is expected to be approved by the European Commission in 2025.

## Target organisation of survey structure

In 2023, INSEE’s Executive Committee approved the approach aimed at gradually establishing a survey structure focused around households and companies.

This survey structure is a set of tools that allows surveys to be conducted with any type of collection method, including a multi-modal method, and with any type of surveyed units, from the design of the surveys to the delivery of databases that can be used by statistical teams. In 2024, this set of tools was adopted for several new surveys, including the survey of companies in the automotive sector (*Enquête Filière de conception et fabrication de véhicules automobiles*).

## Statistics on divorces by mutual consent

**It has once again become possible to produce statistics on the number of divorces handled within the judicial system from 2021 onwards. They were published in mid-2024.** Other indicators relating to divorces handled within the judicial system (processing times) will be produced at a later date.

Work has also continued on divorces by **mutual consent**. Following the divorce procedure

reform resulting from Law no 2016-1547 of 18 November 2016 on the modernisation of the 21st century justice system, which diverted divorce by mutual consent away from the courts, the Ministry of Justice has no longer been holding comprehensive statistics on all divorces recorded in the civil register since 2017 as the statistics available to it only concern divorces pronounced by family court judges. Reporting from civil register channels was expected with a view to finally having accurate data on the number of divorces by mutual consent. Unfortunately, reporting for 2023 revealed a very significant underestimate of the number of divorces from this source. This approach has therefore been abandoned and further studies will be conducted into a system to be used by notaries that will allow for the reporting of data similar to that introduced for civil partnerships.

However, in order to provide an estimate of the total number of divorces, both handled within the judicial system and by mutual consent, **in late November the MSO for Justice published a study** in its *Infos Rapides Justice* collection with the title “[\*Un tiers de divorces en moins en 15 ans\*](#)” (Divorces reduced by one third in 15 years), thereby bringing to an end the lack of a temporal series for divorces that had prevailed since 2016. **The total number of divorces from 2016 onwards is estimated using FIDÉLI.**

### Modernisation of the annual production and sectoral surveys

The EAP (*enquête annuelle de production* – Annual Production Survey) and the ESANE (*Élaboration des statistiques annuelles d'entreprises* – Elaboration of Annual Statistics of Companies) system, one of the main sources of which is the ESA (*enquête sectorielle annuelle* – Annual Sectoral Survey), are essential elements of the structural business statistics produced and disseminated by INSEE.

These two tools, which serve to respond to the requirements of the European Business Statistics (EBS) regulation, are key sources of data for the National Accounts and produce reference data for the microeconomic analysis of France's productive capacity.

**The EAP and the ESANE system are included in overhaul projects**, taking place at more or less the same time. These two projects offer a rare opportunity to rethink the survey systems in a collaborative manner and to identify processes that could be pooled within these two structural survey systems (ESA and EAP) wherever possible. The aim is to introduce this pooled collection gradually with effect from 2026, making use of the new Platine collection site.

### InserSup project

This information system, which was **rolled out at the end of 2023** by the SIES, enables the **production of professional integration indicators for higher education graduates at institution level for each course; it continued in 2024**. InserSup is based on matching of data from the DSN and those provided by the SIES on students enrolled in and leaving higher education.

The project therefore forms part of the efforts to develop and disseminate professional integration indicators for higher education graduates and to replace the “professional integration” (*Insertion professionnelle*) surveys conducted by the SIES by extending the coverage to those leaving the system without a degree.

The indicators for 2021 graduates with vocational degrees and Master's degrees were disseminated in mid-December 2023 via open data supplied by the French Ministry of Higher Education, and then in early 2024 via the Parcoursup and Mon Master platforms. In 2024, the system was extended to include general bachelor's degree graduates (mid-2024) and graduates of engineering and business schools (late 2024). In addition, initial professional integration



indicators for 2023 graduates allowing for the qualification of the job roles (remuneration and type of employment contract) were added to enrich the system in late 2024.

In addition, in 2024:

- the preliminary assessment prior to integrating files of non-salaried workers into the system was commenced;
- an improvement was developed for the information system applications with a view in particular to returning more information to establishments in 2025;
- work was carried out to match InserSup data with data from professional integration surveys with a view to providing employment rates that also include persons employed abroad, which can only be provided by surveys, on the platforms (Parcoursup and Mon Master) and in the open data provided by the ministry;
- at the same time, the SIES and the DARES launched their data exchange partnership, which will allow them to identify, count and characterise jobs held by students during their studies (student jobs).

### Strengthening of the InserJeunes system

The **InserJeunes** system, which measures professional integration rates among apprentices studying for a vocational high-school diploma (CAP), a vocational baccalaureate, another baccalaureate-level qualification (BP) or a higher technical certificate (BTS), as well as students in the vocational school system, enabled the initial findings to be disseminated in 2021. It is supported by the DEPP (MSO for Education) and the DARES (MSO for Labour). Due to legal obligations, it was ramped up in 2024 **to include remuneration and to expand its coverage to Ministry of Agriculture establishments.**

The system was built by **reconciling comprehensive administrative databases pertaining to education** (enrolments of students and apprentices) **and employment** (in particular the Nominative Social Declaration). These comprehensive data make it possible to achieve a degree of precision and robustness that is not possible with the data provided by the surveys that existed before InserJeunes.

## 2. Innovative productions and new sources

### 2.1. Assessment of the benefits of the Olympic and Paralympic Games

An assessment approach across 13 fields, with some entrusted to the Official Statistical Service

- **Assessment of the benefits of the Olympic and Paralympic Games**

France hosted the Olympic Games from 26 July to 11 August 2024, followed by the Paralympic Games from 28 August to 8 September. The **DIJOP (*Délégation interministérielle aux jeux olympiques et paralympiques*)** – Interministerial Delegation to the Olympic and

Paralympic Games) is linked to the Prime Minister and helped with preparations for the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games (OPG) by coordinating the actions of the various ministries.

**In February 2021, a process for evaluating the Paris 2024 OPG** was established during an interministerial meeting. Managed by the DIJOP, this process aimed to assess the economic, social and environmental impacts of the OPG. It identified **thirteen priority areas for evaluation**. **Three socio-economic areas were entrusted to INSEE; two others to the MEDES** (*Mission des enquêtes, données et études statistiques*), the statistical surveys, data and studies section of the MSO for Youth and Sport.

- **Three main socio-economic areas for evaluation assigned to INSEE**

In early 2021, INSEE's Île-de-France regional division was appointed by the DIJOP to assess three main socio-economic areas of the thirteen main areas identified overall.

The three main socio-economic areas falling under INSEE's responsibility are:

- an annual measurement, starting in 2021, of the direct economic weight of the OPG on orders placed with companies and employment;
- a measure of the impact of the OPG on tourism in France and in Île-de-France, as a one-off in 2024 and in the medium term over the 2020–2030 period;
- a measure of the economic and social recovery of the Olympic regions, in 2025 and then in 2030, primarily focused on the Seine-Saint-Denis department.

- **Two axes of evaluation led by the MSO for Youth and Sport**

The DIJOP also appointed the INJEP (*Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire* – National Institute of Youth and Non-Formal Education), to which the MSO for Youth and Sport (MEDES) is linked, to manage two axes of evaluation:

- **the impact of the OPG on involvement in sport;**
- **a description of the audiences of the OPG** (live spectators, television spectators, volunteers).

The evaluation was carried out in the autumn of 2024, once the OPG had finished.

In 2024, this gave rise to three actions:

- the launch of a flash survey among sporting federations during the autumn of 2024 to measure the impact of the OPG on involvement in club sports compared with the same period in 2023;
- the conduct of a survey among Paris 2024 volunteers;
- a household survey in two waves.

In addition to describing the profile of these various audiences by means of *ad hoc* surveys, the aim of this axis will also be to analyse the extent to which a large-scale sporting event such as the OPG can change the opinions of French people with regard to sport, and in particular womens' sport and parasports.

Two publications are planned for the first quarter of 2025 (concerning those who volunteered during the Paris 2024 OPG and those who watched the OPG), with a more detailed report expected in 2025.

## Overview of publications linked to the evaluation of the OPG

- **Blog post and web page on insee.fr**

On 14 June, INSEE investigated the consequences of hosting the OPG in Paris on self-catering tourist accommodation booked through digital platforms in a blog post: “[Un Jackpot Olympique pour les locations de meublés de tourisme via les plateformes numériques ?](#)” (An Olympic jackpot for self-catering tourist accommodation booked through digital platforms?).

The most read blog post in 2024, addressing the evaluation of the sporting, economic, social and environmental impacts of the 2024 Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, “[Impacts économiques et sociaux des Jeux olympiques et paralympiques : à vos stats, prêts, partez !](#)” (Economic and social impacts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games: on your stats, get set, go!) was published on 24 July 2024.

The *Economic Outlook* published by INSEE in July under the title “[Du PIB, des Jeux, des inconnues](#)” (Growth, Games and unknown factors) addressed the consequences of the OPG on GDP, broken down by economic activity, including traditional hotels. INSEE’s Île-de-France regional division looked at all of the consequences of the OPG on the economy of the Paris region.

A page on INSEE’s website dedicated to this evaluation of the OPG was published ahead of the event: “[Les jeux olympiques et paralympiques - Données et études](#)” (The Olympic and Paralympic Games – Data and Studies). It identified all of the **studies and indicators produced by the Official Statistical Service that were already available or due to be published** on the subject of the challenges posed by the Games and more broadly on sport and its practice in France: persons licensed by sporting federations, involvement in sport, equipment, jobs and the economic weight of the sports sector, etc.

- **Publications by the Île-de-France regional division**

In late 2023, a publication was disseminated on the subject of employment, centred around the work involved to create the Olympic facilities. Another publication in late 2024 focused on the impact on tourism.

- **Coordinated operation on sports licences 100 days before the OPG**

An initial communication campaign was carried out on 16 April, 100 days before the opening of the Paris 2024 OPG. A set of publications relating to sport licences was disseminated. During this coordinated campaign, INSEE, working in partnership with the statistical office of the Ministry of Sports at the INJEP (MEDES), published **an overview of the number of sports licences**: “[Overview of sports licences in the Paris 2024 Olympics federations](#)” (INSEE Première dated 16 April).

17 studies were also published by INSEE’s regional directorates on 16 and 17 April.

- **Other publications by MSOs linked to the OPG**

- **The MSO for Internal Security**

In an unprecedented move, **each week between 25 July and 19 September 2024, the SSMSI published** information regarding the monitoring of 12 indicators relating to crimes and offences recorded by the national police and gendarmerie departments in the context of the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games: “[Tableau de suivi statistique de la délinquance enregistrée lors des JOP 2024](#)” (Statistical monitoring table for crimes recorded during the 2024 OPG).

The ninth and final monitoring table was therefore uploaded on 19 September, together with the very beginnings of a report. In 2025, a full report will be published with more indicators (looking at sexual violence or fraud, for example), consolidated data, and comparisons with data from previous years produced with the same time horizon.

- **The MSO for Higher Education and Research**

The SIES (MSO for Higher Education and Research) took advantage of the 2024 OPG in Paris to obtain unprecedented administrative data allowing it to characterise **students involved in sports at a high level**, who cannot be identified within the MSO's information systems.

As a result, on 14 June, the SIES took advantage of this innovation to publish an unprecedented study into high-level sportspeople in higher education: "*Mens sana in corpore sano : le sport de haut niveau dans l'enseignement supérieur français*" (Mens sana in corpore sano: high-level sport in French higher education).

This first publication satisfies many requests such as adapting the policies in place to support students involved in high-level sport and improving the balance between education and sport.

The agreement reached with SIES partners, which provides for the provision of information on an annual basis, will allow analyses to continue to be performed with respect to high-level sportspeople in the coming years, particularly in terms of the path they follow, their success and their professional integration.

- **The MSO for Culture**

In order to **evaluate the impact of the OPG on visits to cultural establishments**, an unprecedented weekly monitoring system was put in place from 1 July to 30 September 2024, in collaboration with a panel of heritage establishments.

Visit data from a panel of museums, national monuments and exhibition venues close to Olympic sites were analysed over separate periods: before, during and after the Olympic Games and then the Paralympic Games. The data obtained were compared with visits in 2023 and 2022.

A second tool used to evaluate the effects of the 2024 OPG on culture is the festival barometer established by the Ministry of Culture in 2023 and extended in 2024.

The festival barometer is managed by the DEPS (MSO for Culture) and provides data on the festival season from September onwards.

In 2024, it was extended to include more than 4600 festivals of all types and was co-established with the CNM (*Centre national de la Musique* – National Music Centre) for festivals falling within its remit, as well as with the professional organisations concerned (Ekhoscènes, France Festivals and Syndicat des musiques actuelles (a trade union for contemporary music)). The questionnaire included questions relating to the impact of the 2024 OPG and adverse weather.

The findings of these two tools will be evaluated in studies due to be published in 2025.

## 2.2. Survey on professional training and qualifications: creating a new information system

Raised at the Employment, Qualifications and Earnings from Work (*Emploi, qualification et revenus du travail*) committee of the CNIS on 28 May 2024, the FQP (***enquête Formation et qualification professionnelle*** – survey on professional training and qualifications) was, until now, one of the historic sources of information on social and professional mobility and relationships between initial and vocational training, providing information based on a survey conducted regularly from 1964 onwards.

Nowadays, the survey no longer appears to be indispensable with respect to its main topics (social mobility, academic trajectories and social inequalities with respect to school, professional mobility and career trajectories, the relationship between training and employment) since the majority of this information can be obtained from other sources, whether currently in existence or planned for the future:

1. First of all,

- the Labour Force Survey (*enquête Emploi*) allows for more frequent analysis of social mobility than the FQP survey does. In order to offset the effects of the failure to renew the FQP, a few additional questions taken from the FQP could occasionally be added to the Labour Force survey in order to enrich the information on social origins;
- numerous tools, such as the DEPP or InserJeunes panels, enable analysis of academic trajectories and social inequalities with respect to school;
- an *ad hoc* tool that reconstructs trajectories based on administrative data (All employees database, Self-employment databases, PASRAU (*Prélèvement à la source pour les revenus autres* – Withholding Tax for Other Incomes) will be established to enable the study of professional mobility and career trajectories; it will be linked to the Labour Force Survey, retrospectively and prospectively, for five years. This tool is expected to be used for the first time in the 2025 Labour Force Survey.

2. Secondly, this same system of trajectories based on administrative data would be matched with the future Adult Education Survey (AES), which refers to training and for which the next part is planned for 2028 with a view to enabling the link between training and career trajectories to be studied in greater depth.

## 2.3. Unprecedented survey on justice in France

The “***La justice en France***” (Justice in France) survey was introduced following a recommendation made in a report by the IGJ (*Inspection générale de la justice* – Inspectorate General of the Courts) in August 2020 suggesting that a regular survey be established on the subject of civil justice.

The purpose of this survey is threefold:

- to obtain the information required to establish national indicators on expectations with regard to justice, confidence and the degree of satisfaction with the justice system;
- to better understand the judicial experience of users of the justice system (people coming to court and/or having had a case handled by the justice system) and their degree of satisfaction;
- to measure and better understand the reasons why people sometimes refrain from resorting to civil justice (disputes between neighbours; disputes with a company;

disputes between separated or divorced parents in connection with child custody;  
disputes between lessors and/or lessees).

The multi-modal collection via the Internet and telephone took place between September and December 2024 and covered 25,000 people living in mainland France and the overseas departments (excluding Mayotte). The initial findings will be published during the second half of 2025 in the *Infostat Justice* collection.

## 2.4. New DARES and UNEDIC survey on terminations of permanent contracts

Working in collaboration with the UNEDIC, the DARES is preparing to launch a new survey on terminations of permanent contracts in order to improve understanding of this issue. This survey, entitled “*Gestion des ruptures et analyses des fins de CDI*” (Management of terminations and analysis of the ways in which permanent contracts end, GRAFIC), asks employers about the circumstances surrounding the termination of a specific permanent contract that occurred in previous months (reason for the contract’s termination, organisation of contract terminations, whether or not a dispute is involved, etc.) and, more generally, about their practices with respect to terminating permanent contracts.

30,000 establishments will be surveyed. Survey data will be collected in 2025, with an initial DARES-UNEDIC joint study expected to be published in 2026.

## 2.5. INSEE: an unprecedented survey to gain a better understanding of the automotive sector

In 2024, INSEE launched a new national survey of 14,000 companies that design and manufacture motor vehicles. This **first survey specifically looking at the automotive sector**, the collection for which took place between September 2024 and January 2025, aims to gain a better understanding of this sector in a changing economic, environmental and technological climate. The survey aims to precisely define the boundaries of the sector, measure its weight and gain an understanding of how it operates.

Two national publications are planned for autumn 2025 (an *INSEE Première* and an *INSEE Résultats*).

## 2.6. Tourism statistics: following up on the action plan

The action plan drawn up following INSEE’s internal audit on the current situation and prospects for the production of tourism statistics provided in particular for the establishment of a household survey on the subject of travel for business and leisure (***enquête Voyages professionnels et personnels, VPP***).

It meets the requirements of the European Regulation concerning European statistics on tourism and provides Eurostat with data concerning travel undertaken by residents for the purposes of tourism in France and abroad, as well as concerning associated spending. The information gathered will be fed into the tourism satellite account and the balance of payments, while also addressing social issues linked to travel for the purposes of tourism.

Collection for the pilot survey began in May 2024 and was completed in January 2025.



The permanent survey is planned for October 2025.

In addition, INSEE joined forces with the Banque de France to publish an initial report on the summer tourist season in an *INSEE Première* in October: [“2024 summer tourist season – Attendance in collective touristic accommodations slightly declined”](#).

This action plan also provided for a reduction in resources for attendance surveys conducted among tourist establishments (hotels, campsites and other accommodation). In order to achieve this, the samples for the three surveys have been reduced by around one third. At the same time, resources have been allocated to improving collection by means of the digitisation and centralisation of responses by group heads. Therefore, in spite of the reduced samples, the quality of the information disseminated is guaranteed to meet the requirements of the EU regulation and the needs of users for the purposes in particular of reporting on tourism by department and by specific tourist zone (sea, mountains, etc.).

## 2.7. Several major matching projects

### Criminal, educational and employment trajectories of young people with experience of the justice system before reaching the age of majority

Launched in 2024 by **three MSOs**, this project matches sources from the Ministry of Justice with each other and with other sources from the ministries responsible for labour and national education. The aim is to gain a better understanding of **what becomes of young people with experience of the justice system, in terms of their criminal, educational and employment trajectories**. This matching will make it possible to **evaluate the impact of certain decisions** (incarceration, for example) and **certain schemes** (placement in secure educational centres, for example) on these trajectories.

### Characterising military housing, producing indicators for the income of military households

In 2024, the SDS2E (MSO for Defence) launched a project to match military personnel files with the FIDÉLI database in order to first characterise the housing occupied by military personnel and then to produce indicators for the income of military households.

### MSO for Health and Solidarity, multiple matching projects in progress with the SNDS

In 2024, the DREES (MSO for Health and Solidarity) issued an instruction to match several surveys collected in 2023 with the SNDS (*système national de données de santé* – National Health Data System), including:

- the ENSU 2023 (*enquête nationale sur les structures des urgences hospitalières* – national survey of hospital emergency facilities) in order to enrich the information collected on the upstream and downstream courses of visits to the emergency department;
- the matching of the EpiCov survey (last wave in autumn 2022) with the SNDS to enrich the information collected on the health of individuals and the impact of the COVID pandemic (infection, hospitalisation, vaccination) and to enable the consequences of the pandemic on health (mental health, long COVID, etc.) to be monitored over time.

In addition, the DREES participated in SNDS matching projects involving statistical sources from other members of the Official Statistical Service:

- the SISE (*système d'information sur le suivi des étudiants* – Student Monitoring Information System), managed by the SIES, in order to produce indicators relating to the health of students and their use of healthcare;
- the database concerning the exposure of farmers and their families to phytosanitary products built by INSEE on the basis of data from the agricultural census, in order to evaluate the impact of this exposure on health.



## 3. Publications

### 3.1. Blog posts

A **blog post** uploaded in January 2024, "[Le recensement annuel fête ses 20 ans !](#)" (The annual census celebrates its twentieth anniversary!), looks back in particular at the history of the census and the introduction of annual collection allowing for the provision of data as closely as possible to changes in populations.

In February, two blog posts were published, one on what we can expect in terms of statistics regarding the implementation of the "digital criminal procedure": "[Les petits délits n'échapperont plus aux poursuites statistiques](#)" (Petty crime will no longer escape statistical analysis), and the other on the reasons why INSEE considers it unlikely that there will be any significant revisions to economic growth upon exiting the health crisis: "[Faut-il s'attendre à une forte révision à la hausse de la croissance économique française depuis 2020 ?](#)" (Should we expect a significant upward revision of French economic growth since 2020?).

In March, the INSEE Blog answered the question: "[Le dynamisme démographique de la Guyane est-il sous-estimé ?](#)" (Are we underestimating the demographic dynamism of French Guiana?). The population census presents particular challenges in territories such as Mayotte and French Guiana. Demographic statistics are also a subject of controversy in these places.

In April, the INSEE Blog looked at the "[Population immigrée, entrées sur le territoire, titres de séjour... S'y retrouver dans les chiffres de l'immigration](#)" (Immigrant population, new arrivals, residence permits... How to navigate the immigration figures) before answering the question: "[Les enquêtes de conjoncture se valent-elles toutes ?](#)" (Are all economic outlook surveys the same?).

In May, INSEE published a Blog post entitled: "[Mesurer les enjeux du changement climatique dans les territoires](#)" (Measuring the challenges posed by climate change in the regions); another post was dedicated to the use of bank data as economic trend indicators: "[Utiliser les données bancaires pour disposer d'instantanés sur la situation financière des ménages](#)" (Using bank data to obtain snapshots of the financial situation of households); then INSEE published its 100<sup>th</sup> Blog post, accompanied by a new website, with the title: "[Grâce à l'Union européenne, davantage de données pour les décideurs publics](#)" (Thanks to the European Union, more data are available for public decision-makers).

In June, the Blog post investigated the consequences of hosting the OPG in Paris on self-catering tourist accommodation booked through digital platforms: "[Un Jackpot Olympique pour les locations de meublés de tourisme via les plateformes numériques ?](#)" (An Olympic jackpot for self-catering tourist accommodation booked through digital platforms?).

In July, INSEE published a post on the: "[Impacts économiques et sociaux des Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques : à vos stats, prêts, partez !](#)" (Economic and social impacts of the Olympic and Paralympic Games: on your stats, get set, go!), after which it published a post online, entitled: "[Quel est vraiment le poids de l'industrie en France et en Allemagne ?](#)" (What is the true weight of industry in France and Germany?) and a post entitled "[À la recherche des gains de productivité perdus depuis la crise sanitaire](#)" (In search of the productivity gains lost since the health crisis).

In September, a Blog post, which was methodological in nature, looked at the ability of the inflation measurement to accurately reflect changes such as the replacement of petrol and diesel cars with electric cars: "[La fin des voitures thermiques : une perte de pouvoir d'achat pour les ménages ?](#)" (The end of petrol and diesel cars: a loss of purchasing power for households?).

A post was uploaded in October under the title: “[Peut-on mesurer le ressenti des phénomènes économiques et sociaux ?](#)” (Is it possible to measure the perceptions of economic and social phenomena?). This Blog post is a reworking of a paper published previously as part of a [cycle of studies initiated by the Jean-Jaurès Foundation](#) on the subject of perceptions and in which the Director-General of INSEE explained the complexity of this concept, as well as how it is taken into consideration by statisticians.

In addition to the annual summaries of the regular satisfaction surveys and the publication of the main findings from these surveys on [insee.fr](#), all of the data are available in the Blog post published in October: “[Qui a confiance dans les chiffres de l'Insee ?](#)” (Who trusts the figures produced by INSEE?).

In early November, a post entitled “[Croissance, soutenabilité climatique, redistribution : qu'apprend-on des « comptes augmentés » ?](#)” (Growth, climate sustainability, redistribution: what do the “augmented accounts” tell us?) accompanied the dissemination of the augmented national accounts.

Still in November, a post entitled: “[Pensez-vous avoir été victime de discrimination ? Ce que vous en dites dans les enquêtes de la statistique publique](#)” (Do you think you have experienced discrimination? What you said on this subject in Official Statistics surveys) provided an explanation of the various sources of data on discrimination. It was published in conjunction with the reports on the subject of *France, portrait social* (France, Social Portrait).

In December, a post was published on the subject of: “[Comment mesurer l'« inestimable » production de l'Insee ?](#)” (How can INSEE’s “invaluable” work be measured?). It followed up on a mission entrusted to INSEE’s Internal Audit Unit to measure the Institute’s production output.

## 3.2. Selection of publications by the Official Statistical Service

### Economy

Having published its *Economic Outlook Update* on 7 February 2024, on 14 March, INSEE published its *Economic Outlook* for March: “[Recovery is long overdue](#)”. In late May, INSEE published the “[National French account in 2023](#)” with the 2020 base in an *INSEE Première*. In parallel with the annual accounts, INSEE presented the “[General government accounts in 2023](#)” in an issue of *INSEE Première*, according to which: “Revenues slowed down significantly, deficit increased”.

Owing to the period of silence imposed in connection with the legislative elections, the *Economic Outlook*, entitled “[Growth, Games and unknown factors](#)”, which was initially due to be published on 18 June, was published on 9 July. On 9 September, INSEE updated its economic diagnosis with the publication of the [Economic Outlook Update](#). In mid-October, INSEE published its *Economic Outlook*: “[Growth, between purchasing power and uncertainties](#)”.

In early July 2023, INSEE published an *INSEE Première* on the subject of “[Household consumption in 2023 – Household consumption slowed significantly in a context of high inflation](#)”.

In mid-February, INSEE published an *INSEE Analyses* on “[Foreign purchases account for at least 9.5% of tobacco sales in France](#)”.

At the start of the year, the DSECE (MSO for Foreign Trade) commented in an edition of *Études et éclairages* on [the sharp expansion of discussions around electric vehicles in France over the last six years](#) and in July published a study under the title “[Des échanges franco-russes de biens fortement impactés par deux ans de guerre en Ukraine](#)” (Franco-Russian trade heavily

impacted by two years of war in Ukraine).

## Sustainable development

- **Augmented national accounts**

Publications on the subject of the Augmented national accounts generally addressed two broad themes: the economy and sustainable development. They were published on 5 November.

[“Distributional national accounts in 2022 - Cash transfers and public services increased the standard of living by 16% at the middle of income scale”](#) (*INSEE Première*)

[“Consumption and savings by household category in 2022 – The most well-off households save a quarter of their income, while the most modest save nothing”](#) (*INSEE Focus*)

In collaboration with the SDES (published in its [Datalab Essentiel](#) collection on the same day): [“https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/8282605France’s greenhouse gases emissions and carbon footprint in 2023 – France’s greenhouse gases emissions and carbon footprint went significantly down”](https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/8282605France's%20greenhouse%20gases%20emissions%20and%20carbon%20footprint%20in%202023%20%E2%80%93%20France's%20greenhouse%20gases%20emissions%20and%20carbon%20footprint%20went%20significantly%20down) (*INSEE Première*)

[“Can the climate be taken into account in the national accounts? – Climate-adjusted net savings are negative in France”](#) (*INSEE Analyses*)

- **Environment**

In addition to the joint publication with the SDES on greenhouse gas emissions (see above), at the start of November INSEE published a study on the subject of heat islands in an *INSEE Analyses*: [“In urban areas, lower-income households are generally more exposed to heat islands”](#). This publication is the result of a collaboration between INSEE and the Banque de France.

- **Energy**

At the end of March, INSEE revealed in an *INSEE Première* that [“In 2022, the average annual price of a MWh of electricity rose by 45% and that of a MWh of gas by 107%”](#) when compared with 2021.

This study provided an analysis of the findings presented in the *INSEE Résultats* on the subject of [“Les consommations d’énergie dans l’industrie en 2022 - Enquête annuelle sur les consommations d’énergie dans l’industrie \(EACEI\)”](#) (Energy consumption in the industrial sector in 2022: Annual survey on industrial energy consumption (EACEI)).

Still on this same topic, in early May, INSEE revealed in an *INSEE Focus* that [“Electricity and gas prices for business customers expected to remain well above their 2021 levels in 2024”](#).

This publication represents one of the uses of the *enquête annuelle sur les Prix prévisionnels de l’électricité et du gaz* (Annual survey on the forecast prices of electricity and gas) created by INSEE in November 2023 and the data first collected from suppliers of electricity and natural gas on 10 January 2024.

At the start of September, INSEE published a study under the title: [“More than 70% of France’s industrial energy bill was concentrated in five regions in 2022”](#).

In September, INSEE took statistical advantage of a specific situation (different changes

in fuel prices on either side of the Rhine due to differing public policies aimed at addressing the increase in the price of oil in 2022) in order to provide an estimate of the sensitivity of cross-border purchases to price differences: [“Border residents significantly adjust their fuel purchases in Germany based on the price difference with France”](#) (*INSEE Analyses*).

This study was produced using bank account data from a sample of 300,000 households that are Crédit Mutuel Alliance Fédérale customers, collected in such a way as to guarantee anonymity.

In mid-October, the SDES published a study on the subject of [“Les rénovations énergétiques aidées du secteur résidentiel entre 2016 et 2021”](#) (Assisted energy renovations in the residential sector between 2016 and 2021).

- **Transport**

In February, the SDES (MSO for the Environment) highlighted in an issue of *DataLab Essentiel* that [buying an electric car is more than just a question of income](#). This publication was accompanied by a video that describes the characteristics of French people who choose to buy electric cars. This study relies on the reconciliation of data from the statistical register of road vehicles and those concerning the composition and standard of living of households taken from the FIDÉLI (*Fichiers démographiques sur les logements et les individus* – Demographic files on dwellings and individuals) database.

In April, the SDES published the 2024 edition of the [Chiffres clés de la mer et du littoral](#) (Key figures for the sea and coastline).

In July, the SDES published a study on: [“Le parc automobile des ménages en 2023 : moins de voitures pour les plus modestes, plus souvent anciennes et diesel”](#) (The vehicles owned by households in 2023: fewer cars for the poorest and more likely to be old diesel cars).

In early September, the SDES published a study on [“Les facteurs d’évolution de la consommation d’énergie des transports de 1990 à 2022”](#) (Trends in energy consumption in the transport sector from 1990 to 2022).

## Education, training and higher education

In February, the DEPP (MSO for Education) published the [initial statistical findings from the 2023 Harassment survey \(enquête Harcèlement\)](#).

In April, working in partnership with the DEPP and the National Agency for the Fight against Illiteracy (*Agence nationale de lutte contre l'illettrisme*), INSEE published an *INSEE Première* on difficulties with literacy among adults: [“In 2022, one adult in ten had difficulties with reading skills”](#), based on the Adult Education Survey (*enquête Formation tout au long de la vie*).

At the end of May, the DEPP (MSO for Education) and the SIES (MSO for Higher Education and Research) co-published a study on the subject of [“the differences in orientation between girls and boys upon commencing higher education”](#).

In June, the DEPP published a *Note d'information* on the [“Évolution des inégalités sociales de compétences au fil du temps et de la scolarité”](#) (Changes in social inequalities in skills over time and with education).

On 14 June, the SIES published an unprecedented study on high-level sportspeople in higher education: [“Mens sana in corpore sano : le sport de haut niveau dans l'enseignement”](#)

supérieur français” (Mens sana in corpore sano: high-level sport in French higher education).

The SIES published two studies in July that looked into the professional integration of graduates in 2022. These studies are the outcome of the InserSup project. The first study concerned [those graduating with vocational and Master's degrees in 2022](#). The second looked at [those graduating with general bachelor's degrees in 2022](#).

In August, the DEPP published an article with the title: “[Les filles moins confiantes que les garçons concernant l'année à venir et leurs performances, notamment en mathématiques](#)” (Girls feeling less confident than boys with respect to the coming year and their performance, particularly in mathematics).

In September, the DEPP published its [initial findings from the survey on French teaching practices \(PRAESCO\) among third year secondary school students in 2021](#).

When pupils returned to school following the summer break, INSEE released an *INSEE Analyses* on “[The effects of birth month on academic success at age 15: an international comparison](#)”.

## Labour market, wages, pensions

In early 2024, the DARES (MSO for Labour) and INSEE took a joint look at [personal services employees in 2019](#).

In January, INSEE highlighted in an *INSEE Focus* that “[Differences in workforce composition between firms explain a growing share of wage inequalities](#)”.

In February, INSEE revealed in an *INSEE Première* that there was a [slight decrease in business births in 2023](#). Another *INSEE Première* concerned the fact that [9% of the employed people said that they had experienced unequal treatments or discriminations at work in 2021](#).

To mark International Women's Day, INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* on the subject of differences in the pay received by men and women: “[Gender pay gap in 2022](#)”.

In March, INSEE observed in an issue of *INSEE Focus* that in early 2020, four out of ten students with jobs were waiters, cashiers or sales assistants.

On the subject of Civil Service jobs, the SDESSI (MSO for the Civil Service) published three studies in Q2:

- a *Point Stat*: “[Qui souhaite travailler plus ou changer d'emploi dans la fonction publique](#)” (Who wants to work more or switch to a Civil Service job?), written on the basis of the results of the Labour Force Surveys (*enquêtes Emploi*) conducted in 2021 and 2022;
- still using the data from the Labour Force Survey, the SDESSI answered the question: “[Quel est le profil sociodémographique des agents de la fonction publique ?](#)” (What is the socio-demographic profile of Civil Service officers?);
- a publication, in an issue of *Stats Rapides*, on the subject of “[Les recrutements externes de fonctionnaires de l'État en 2022](#)” (External recruitment of civil servants in 2022).

At the end of April, INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* giving a [Portrait of professions in France in 2022](#).

As regards the analysis of wages, on 21 May, INSEE published an *INSEE Première*



looking at wages according to major functional area in 2021, [“Wages are higher in the centers of major functional areas”](#).

On 22 July, INSEE and the DARES published the 2024 edition of *INSEE Références* [“Emploi, chômage, revenus du travail”](#) (Employment, unemployment, earnings from work). This publication is comprised of a set of analyses and indicators pertaining to the labour market in 2023.

An initial report concerns the table of seniors in the labour market in 2023, at the time of the most recent pension reform. In addition to employment and activity indicators, this report clarifies, on the one hand, the reasons for which people are “neither employed nor retired” and, on the other hand, what motivates those who work during their retirement.

A second report clarifies the reasons why people change employers, a phenomenon that became more prevalent during the health crisis, and attempts in particular to analyse its link to developments in wages as a result of these changes.

The final report describes the private sector workers considered to be low earners, particularly the half of them who found themselves in this situation in 2011 and had still not seen any improvement by 2019.

In August, the DARES published a study on [“Insertion à l'issue d'un contrat de professionnalisation”](#) (employment following the completion of a professional training contract) followed, in September, by a study looking at [“Bénéficiaires du RSA et inscription à France Travail : profil et situation”](#) (Beneficiaries of the minimum statutory income and registration with France Travail: profile and situation).

For the very first time on 19 September, INSEE published three *INSEE Premières* simultaneously on the subject of salaries in the civil service in 2022, broken down into its three components. Each of the publications was drawn up in partnership with an MSO. As a result, for the *INSEE Première* concerning salaries in the state civil service, the partner was the SDESSI (MSO for the Civil Service); for the issue on the subject of salaries in the local civil service, the partner was the DESL (MSO for Local Authorities); and for salaries in the hospital civil service, the partner was the DREES (MSO for Health and Solidarity).

- [“Salaries in the state civil service in 2022 - The average net salary fell by 2.2% in real terms against a backdrop of high inflation”](#)
- [“Salaries in the local civil service in 2022 - The average net salary fell by 1.1% in real terms against a backdrop of high inflation”](#)
- [“Salaries in the hospital civil service in 2022 - The average net salary fell by 0.4% in real terms against a backdrop of high inflation”](#)

In October, INSEE looked at salary growth for “second-line” employees who found themselves in the spotlight during the lockdowns and were subsequently defined in the mission report by Christine Erhel and Sophie Moreau-Follenfant: [“Between 2019 and 2022, salaries growth for “second-line” employees was less favorable”](#).

In October, the DARES uploaded a publication entitled: [“Quelle est la durée de travail des indépendants ?”](#) (How many hours do the self-employed work?).

Lastly, the DEPP published a study into the retirement of teachers: [“Retraites des enseignants : des départs plus tardifs et des niveaux de pensions stables”](#) (Retirement and teachers: later retirement and stable pension levels) in its *Note d'information* collection in October 2024.

In October, INSEE published a study in an *INSEE Focus* on: ["Foreign-controlled jobs in France – 13% of French jobs in the market sector were under foreign control"](#).

In November, INSEE published a study into the commuting times of cross-border workers in an *INSEE Première*: ["One in five cross-border workers travelled more than 50 km to work"](#).

In December, the DARES joined forces with the DEPP to publish the initial findings of the PIAAC survey conducted by the OECD on the subject of adult skills: ["Compétences des adultes en 2023 : quelle maîtrise de la recherche et de l'utilisation des informations à l'ère du numérique ?"](#) (Adult skills in 2023: how good are they at searching for and using information in the digital age?).

### Agriculture and food

The *INSEE Références* entitled ["Transformations in agriculture, food production and consumption"](#), published on 27 February 2024, was led by the MSO for Agriculture and Food and includes contributions from the SDES, France Agrimer and INSEE. It presents an overview of the main changes in French agriculture over the last 50 years, focusing on:

- *the concentration and specialisation of farms since 1970;*
- *a comparison of the economic performance of organic farming with that of conventional farming;*
- *changes in food consumption over the last decade;*
- *the environmental issues to which agriculture is contributing and which it must address.*

In addition to this overview, the paper is comprised of thirty or so thematic pages and four reports:

- 1970-2020: fewer, larger and more specialised farms than the regions;
- Organic farms: smaller structures that perform better economically for a given farm size;
- Between 2009 and 2019, the proportion of the household food budget devoted to meat products decreased;
- Agriculture in the face of environmental issues.

In early February, with a view to informing the public debate, INSEE also issued a press briefing made up of a compilation of various studies, publications and files created in recent years and produced by the Institute and certain other Official Statistics offices with respect to the situation of farmers.

In early October, INSEE published a study under the title: ["A rise in the agrifood industry's margin rate from 2019 to 2022 concentrated in the groups"](#).

The MSO for Agriculture and Food created visual data on the subject of the agrifood industry and in particular the [economic performance of European agrifood industries in 2021](#), which it published online via VizAgeste in mid-October.

### Companies, new technologies, innovation

In an *INSEE Première* dated 2 January 2024, INSEE analysed [the use of the Internet by micro-enterprises in 2022](#).

Also in early January, INSEE revealed how [digital practices have been lastingly](#)

[transformed by the health crisis](#).

In mid-June, INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* on the subject of the harmful effects of screens: [“In 2023, a third of Internet users felt at least one negative effect of screens”](#).

In late November, INSEE published a study on: [“Innovative companies in 2022 - One in five innovative companies used a grant to innovate”](#).

At the end of December, the MSO for Agriculture and Food published a study in its *Chiffres & Données* collection on the subject of the [https://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr/agreste-web/download/publication/publie/Chd2320/cd2023-20\\_TIC2022.pdf](https://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr/agreste-web/download/publication/publie/Chd2320/cd2023-20_TIC2022.pdf) *Utilisation des technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) dans l'agroalimentaire (Enquête 2022)* (Use of information and communication technologies (ICT) in the agrifood sector (2022 survey)).

## Income, wealth, living conditions and society

At the end of February, the MSO for Agriculture and Food released an issue of *Primeur* [on the subject of the standard of living of agricultural households in 2020](#) based on the matching of data from the agricultural census and household tax and social data.

On 13 June, the DREES (MSO for Health and Solidarity) published a study entitled [“Le système socio-fiscal soutient les familles avec enfants, prioritairement les familles monoparentales”](#) (The socio-fiscal system supports families with children, prioritising single-parent families). This study was performed on the basis of the EDIFIS (*Evaluation des Dispositifs Fiscaux et Sociaux* – Evaluation of the tax and social security systems) case study model developed by the DREES and made available online.

In mid-October, INSEE published its 2024 edition of *INSEE Références* on the subject of [“Household Income and Wealth”](#).

This paper presents the main indicators and analyses of inequality, poverty and household wealth:

- two overviews addressing changes in inequalities in standards of living and wealth over the last 20 years, particularly median standards of living based on household composition;
- a first report that provides a new analysis of the trajectories of people with very low incomes between 2003 and 2021, broken down by municipality;
- a second report that documents the socio-demographic characteristics of populations living in the poorest and most affluent neighbourhoods;
- a set of thematic pages providing detailed figures on standards of living, poverty, wealth and household debt.

In its opinion barometer, the DREES looked at how the French identify with the middle classes: [“Au-delà du niveau de revenu, l'identification aux classes moyennes joue sur les attentes en matière de politiques sociales”](#) (Beyond income, identification with the middle classes shapes expectations with respect to social policies). This study was published in November.

In late November, INSEE published its 2024 edition of [“France, Social Portrait](https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/8357942)[https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/8357942”](https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/8357942).

In this paper, three spotlights provide an overview of social inequalities:



- Perceived discrimination persists for the second generation – the result of a collaboration between INED and INSEE;
- Discriminations and violence of a discriminatory nature: reasons for attacks and characteristics of victims – the authors of this piece belong to the SSMSI;
- Adults with relational disabilities report mistreatment and discrimination more frequently – contribution by the DREES.

In addition, two reports looked at the standard of living of households in 2023, a year that was once again marked by heavy inflation:

- [“The social and fiscal reforms of 2023: the non-renewal of the exceptional measures introduced in 2022 reduced the disposable income of low-income households”](#), written in collaboration with the DREES and the CNAF;
- [“In 2023, the rise in the standard of living only covered half of the inflation-linked spending increases for the lowest 20% and more than all of it for the highest 20%”](#), for which the findings presented are based on the INES microsimulation model.

Lastly, around forty key figures documents provide an overview of the social situation in France.

## Solidarity, redistribution

At the end of July, the DREES published a report on the activities of child welfare institutions (*établissements de l'Aide Sociale à l'Enfance*, ASE) and the young people placed in these institutions: [“74 000 jeunes accueillis dans les établissements de l'aide sociale à l'enfance fin 2021”](#) (74,000 young people placed in child welfare institutions in 2021).

In early September, the MSO for Youth and Sport, which is attached to the INJEP (*Institut national de la Jeunesse et de l'Éducation populaire* – National Institute of Youth and Non-Formal Education), published a study with the title: [“Dons financiers et matériels : un Français sur deux déclare donner aux associations”](#) (Financial and physical donations: half of all French people state that they donate to associations).

In October, the DREES published a study that measured the impact that a pay rise would have on the disposable income of a private-sector employee: [“De combien faut-il augmenter un salarié au smic pour relever son revenu disponible de 100 euros ?”](#) (By how much would we need to raise a minimum wage employee's wage to increase their disposable income by 100 euros?).

## Health, disability

At the end of May, the DREES revealed in an issue of *Etudes et Résultats* that [one in every ten EPHAD \(Établissement d'hébergement pour personnes âgées dépendantes – Residential Facility for Dependent Elderly Persons\) residents is under 75.](#)

In July, the DREES published a report on: [“Surpoids et obésité : facteurs de risque et politiques de prévention en France et dans le monde”](#) (Overweight and obesity: risk factors and prevention policies in France and elsewhere in the world), together with the initial findings of the hospital emergency department survey (*enquête Urgences*): [“Urgences hospitalières en 2023 : quelles organisations pour la prise en charge des patients ?”](#) (Hospital emergency departments

in 2023: which organisations provide patient care?).

In October, the DREES published an *Études et résultats* online on the subject of: “[Les causes de décès en France en 2022 : recul du Covid-19 et hausse des maladies respiratoires](#)” (Causes of death in France in 2022: a decline in COVID-19 and an increase in respiratory diseases).

Also on the subject of health, an *INSEE Première* published in early November looked at the geographical distribution of general practitioners across France: “[Private general practitioners often set up practice close to their birthplace or to the university where they did their internship](#)”.

In November, the SDESSI (MSO for the Civil Service) published the 2024 edition of its [Rapport annuel sur l'état de la fonction publique](#) (Annual report on the state of the Civil Service), which included statistics on health-related absences within the three sections of the Civil Service in 2023.

In mid-December, the DREES (MSO for Health and Solidarity) published the study: “[Grandes causes de décès en France en 2021 : une année encore fortement marquée par le Covid-19](#)” (Leading causes of death in France in 2021: a year still heavily affected by COVID-19).

On the subject of disability, the MEDES (MSO for Youth and Sport) issued a publication in its *Injep Notes & Rapports* collection on the subject of “[La pratique sportive des personnes en situation de handicap - État de la connaissance statistique](#)” (Sporting practices among people with disabilities – Current statistical knowledge), in October 2024.

The DREES published its initial findings from the 2022 Independence survey (*enquête Autonomie*), most notably through its study into the loss of independence: “[Perte d'autonomie à domicile : les seniors moins souvent concernés en 2022 qu'en 2015](#)” (Loss of independence in the home: seniors less likely to be affected in 2022 than in 2015), published in November.

We can also cite the following study taken from the same source: “[Le handicap, différentes approches pour une notion complexe](#)” (Disability: different approaches to a complex concept), published on the same day by the DREES.

## Demographics

In January, INSEE published its most recent demographic projections: “[2 to 6 million additional households in France between 2018 and 2050](#)”.

In mid-July, an *INSEE Première* was uploaded on the subject of “[Gaps in life expectancy between managers and blue-collar workers: 5 years for men, 3 years for women](#)”.

As regards mortality in France, at the end of October, INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* answering the question: “[What day is the peak of death in France?](#)” using data from 2023.

## Immigration

In mid-January, the DSED (MSO for Immigration) published the [key points of the ELIPA 2](#) (*enquête longitudinale sur l'intégration des primo-arrivants* – longitudinal survey on the integration of newly arrived immigrants).

This report is comprised of eight statistical studies and the findings of five of the reports are presented as short videos. The eight studies and statistical reports look at:

- The design of the ELIPA 2 survey
- The migratory journey and plans of newly arrived immigrants
- How well newly arrived immigrants understand French
- The level of education of newly arrived immigrants
- The integration into the labour market of newly arrived immigrants
- The housing conditions of newly arrived immigrants
- The general and mental health of newly arrived immigrants
- The integration journey of refugees

At the start of April, INSEE published an issue of *INSEE Première* entitled “[Migration flows – The number of people entering France was rising in 2022, in the context of health standardisation and war in Ukraine](#)”.

On 23 July, INSEE published an *INSEE Première* under the title: “[Descendants of immigrants move up the social ladder more often than people with no direct migration background](#)”.

Two publications from the MSO for Immigration (DSED) were disseminated during the summer.

In July 2024, a study was published on the subject of “[Les immigrés français de 1968 à 2019](#)” (French immigrants from 1968 to 2019).

This was followed in August by a study on “[Les primo-arrivants membres d’une association](#)” (Newly arrived immigrants who are members of an association), based on the ELIPA 2 (*enquête longitudinale sur l’intégration des primo-arrivants* – longitudinal survey on the integration of newly arrived immigrants), which aimed in particular to follow the integration journey of the persons interviewed as they learned the French language and gained employment, housing and a social life.

At the end of August, INSEE published three issues of *INSEE Première* on the history of migration from Asia, Africa and Europe since 1968. At the same time, INSEE published a [thematic page listing the publications available on this subject](#).

- “[In 2023, 2.4 million immigrants born in Europe lived in France](#)”
- “[In 2023, one million immigrants born in Asia lived in France](#)”
- “[In 2023, 3.5 million immigrants born in Africa lived in France](#)”

## Civic life

In late February, the MEDES (MSO for Youth and Sport) published a study on: “[Service civique : des variations départementales liées au chômage de jeunes](#)” (Civic service: differences between departments linked to youth unemployment).

In connection with the European elections, which were held on 9 June, INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* at the end of May looking at the French electoral roll: “[49.5 million registered voters for the 2024 European elections](#)”.

Another publication on this topic, which was issued in April 2024, was that of the INJEP

on the subject of "[Les jeunes et le vote](#)" (Young people and voting), which formed part of its *INJEP fiches repères* collection and was written in particular on the basis of surveys on electoral participation between 2002 and 2022.

INSEE published an *INSEE Focus* in early October: "[3.4 million voters gave a proxy for the 2024 legislative elections](#)".

## Regions, tourism

The updated priority geography in metropolitan France entered into force on 1 January 2024, with the publication of [Decree No 2024-806](#), correcting the list of priority neighbourhoods used for urban policy in the departments of metropolitan France, on 13 July 2024. An *INSEE Première* on the subject of "[The new priority neighbourhoods in metropolitan France: an overview](#)" was published at the end of August.

During the second half of November, INSEE published an *INSEE Première* on a subject involving both tourism and housing: "[Higher housing prices in densely populated and tourist areas](#)".

## Justice, security

In March, the SSER (MSO for Justice) published a study entitled: "[Femmes et hommes devant la justice pénale](#)" (Women and men in the criminal justice system), as part of the *Infos Rapides Justice* collection.

At the end of April, in that same collection, the MSO for Justice revealed a slight decrease in reoffending within a year of being released from prison in 2019.

In late April, the SSMSI provided an overview [of digital offences recorded by the police and the gendarmerie between 2016 and 2023](#) in an *Interstats Analyse*.

In mid-July, the SSMSI published its first edition of the "[Atlas départemental de la délinquance](#)" (Departmental Crime Atlas). The SSMSI is using this atlas to revamp the way it provides departmental data produced since 2016. This one document combines the regional reference data on crimes registered in France, which are already produced twice a year by the SSMSI. It also supplemented the national statistical report that was published at the same time: "[Insécurité et délinquance en 2023 : bilan statistique](#)" (Insecurity and crime in 2023: statistical report).

Lastly, and still on the subject of security, the DEPP published a study at the end of July based on the findings of the national survey on the school environment and victimisation (*enquête nationale de climat scolaire et de victimisation*) conducted among high school students during the 2022-2023 academic year: "[91 % des élèves déclarent se sentir « bien » ou « tout à fait bien » dans leur lycée](#)" (91% of pupils state that they feel "good" or "quite good" about their school).

At the end of July, the SSMSI published a study on "[Les victimes domiciliées à l'étranger de crimes et délits enregistrés par les services de sécurité de 2016 à 2023](#)" (Victims of crimes and offences recorded by the security services between 2016 and 2023 who are domiciled abroad). This unprecedented study presents, for the first time, a reliable series of victims of crimes and offences recorded since 2016 by the national police and gendarmerie services in France who are domiciled abroad.

During the summer, the SDESSI (MSO for the Civil Service) published a study on "[Les agents de la fonction publique plus souvent victimes de violences dans le cadre de leur métier](#)".

[que les salariés du privé](#)” (Civil service officers more likely to experience violence at work than private-sector employees).

In mid-September, the SSER (MSO for Justice) published a study entitled: “[L’expulsion du locataire demandée dans neuf affaires sur dix](#)” (Eviction of tenants requested in nine out of ten cases).

The MSO for Justice and the SSMSI joined forces at the end of October to publish a study on “[La traite et l’exploitation des êtres humains : un état des lieux en 2024 à partir des données administratives](#)” (Trafficking and exploitation of human beings: taking stock of the situation in 2024 on the basis of administrative data).

At the end of October, the SSMSI provided the first semi-annual report on the crimes recorded by the national police and gendarmerie. This unprecedented publication will be reissued each year in the MSO’s *Info Rapide* collection. “[La délinquance enregistrée par la police et la gendarmerie nationales : un point à mi-année-2024](#)” (Crimes recorded by the national police and gendarmerie: a mid-year update, 2024)

In mid-November, the SSMSI published an unprecedented study into offences linked to the COVID-19 pandemic “[2,7 millions d’infractions liées au Covid-19 enregistrées durant l’état d’urgence sanitaire entre mars 2020 et juillet 2022](#)” (2.7 million offences linked to COVID-19 recorded during the state of emergency called for health reasons between March 2020 and July 2022).

In late November, the MSO for Justice published a study on divorces in its *Infos rapides justice* collection: “[Un tiers de divorces en moins en 15 ans](#)” (Divorces reduced by one third in 15 years), thereby bringing to an end the lack of a temporal series for divorces that had prevailed since 2016.

## Culture

At the end of March, in its *Culture Études* collection, the DEPS (MSO for Culture) looked at self-publishing of books “[L’autoédition de livres francophones imprimés : un continent ignoré](#)” (Self-publishing of printed books in the French language: an overlooked continent). This unprecedented study, around forty pages in length, attempts to quantify self-publishing in France and to provide, for the first time, a profile of the diversity of self-published authors.

In July, the DEPS published: “[Éducation artistique et culturelle : les usages du pass Culture dans les collèges et lycées en 2022-2023](#)” (Artistic and cultural education: use of the Culture pass within middle and high schools in 2022-2023).



## ANNEXE 5 : National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) 2024 activity report



Montrouge, 8 January 2025 – No 4 / H030

In 2024, thanks to the activation of professional networks with an interest in the topics under discussion, the number of registrations and the actual attendance of CNIS meetings increased significantly. This is undoubtedly linked to the interest in the topics raised, which result from the broad consultation carried out during the preparation of the current medium-term programme.

Two seminars were organised during the first half of the year, one on the new French Classification of Activities (*nomenclature d'activités française*, NAF) and the other on the CNIS medium-term programme for 2024–2028. Both of these seminars presented an opportunity to speak with users in order to facilitate their access to and use of these new tools. Economic stakeholders raised support needs for the change to the NAF.

In addition to the report detailing opinions on the CNIS medium-term programme for 2024–2028, an issue of *Chroniques* and a flyer were published with respect to this programme and widely disseminated in both French and English. This editorial tool will be supplemented by a report detailing the execution of the medium-term programme for 2019–2023.

In spring, the producers' working programmes were presented by the rapporteurs from each committee as usual. In 2024, the committees already had the opportunity to address several opinions regarding the new medium-term plan. In particular, they encouraged discussions between users and producers of statistics on health, working conditions, social mobility, environmental information (water, greenhouse gas emissions, financing of the ecological transition) and accounting (augmented accounts, the blue economy). The use of new data sources was encouraged for studies aimed at estimating the population within a region. The medium-term programme sets out guidelines and a framework to streamline topic selection and promote discussion, but gives the committees full discretion to organise themselves and to include topical matters where necessary. An inter-committee meeting involving the three social committees took place in September with a view to identifying social needs in connection with health statistics.

Having reached the end of their term of office, the members of the CNIS were reappointed in the summer and a new President was appointed, namely Bertrand du Marais, Councillor of State.

The working groups continued their activities in 2024 with five active groups working on the use of phytopharmaceutical products in agriculture (expected to be completed in 2025), the observation and measurement of discrimination (expected to be completed in mid-2025), the consequences of the creation of France Travail on statistics relating to jobseekers (December 2023 to July 2024), bringing the publication date of the census results forward by one year

(February to November) and mistreatment, which includes individuals who are vulnerable due to their age or disability (expected to be completed in the spring of 2025).

In addition to posting reports by all of its bodies, studies and reports by its working group, the CNIS kept its audiences regularly informed by means of an electronic newsletter and posts on major social networks.

This 2024 report is split into two parts. Firstly, a summary of the main cross-disciplinary workstreams of the CNIS for this year, in line with the medium-term guidelines. It then goes on to review four areas, which, by grouping them together, reflect the discussions between the CNIS committees and the working groups in 2024, namely: the social domain, the economic and financial domain, sustainable development and the regions.



## **I. Key events and key work of the CNIS in 2024**

### **1 – Renewal of the Council**

As the term of office of all members of the CNIS came to an end, a decree dated 27 September 2024 triggered the renewal of the composition of the Council. On 31 December, the new body welcomed ten new full members, including seven board members.

With seven of the eighteen members being new full members, more than one third of the board was therefore renewed. In addition, the CNIS welcomed 14 new members (full members or alternates appointed on that day), who are not members of the board.

The CNIS is still waiting for some of its member institutions to appoint representatives. The decree will be completed once the last representatives have been appointed.

In accordance with the founding decree of the CNIS, the president is appointed by means of a ministerial decree from among the members of the board and following consultation with the board. Bertrand du Marais, a qualified person, submitted his application, which was unanimously accepted. He was appointed President of the CNIS for a term of five years (2024–2029).

### **2 – Medium term 2024–2028: year 1**

In 2024, the committees examined the medium-term opinions that appeared to be the most urgent or the most “mature”, depending on the topic and the maturity of the proposal. Upon completion of the presentations and discussions, they agreed upon a text to report on the follow-up of the medium-term opinion, reserving the option of referring to it during the current medium-term period to take stock of the steps they had recommended.

In addition to health statistics (see following point), the committees addressed topics as varied as blue economy companies, the intergenerational transmission of inequalities, working conditions and the attractiveness of public service careers, the use of augmented accounts as a supplement to the usual macroeconomic aggregates in the fields of redistribution and the environment, the mobility of individuals and its impact on greenhouse gas emissions, the financing of the ecological transition, the estimation of the population in the French territory or even in border regions, etc. (see part II of the assessment below, which provides details of the topics handled by the committees).

A half-day seminar on the CNIS medium-term programme for 2024–2028 brought together around 100 participants (with 40 attending remotely) in Bercy on 3 April. Its aim was to present and publicise the opinions made by the CNIS following the consultation throughout 2023 with respect to user needs, which will serve as a guideline for the work carried out by the committees, and seek input from producers of official statistics.

Two subjects have been chosen to illustrate the approach: measuring inflation and cost of living; the impact of the digital transformation on forms of organisation and working conditions. The requests submitted to Official Statistics included: taking better account of how different categories of households perceive inflation; making use of innovative tools to measure and quantify the impacts on work of the ongoing digital transformation.

### **3 – Social inequality in health**

Pending the conclusions of the European exercise to set priorities in health statistics (priority settings), several CNIS committees took up the issue, each looking at it from a different angle, and a working group brought together the three social committees (demography, employment and public services) in response to a number of medium-term opinions.

The Public Services and Services to the Public committee therefore welcomed the significant contribution made by matching data from the SNDS (*Système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System) with survey data in order to observe social and regional health inequalities from a number of perspectives: difficulties in accessing services (potentially localised accessibility, distance, access times, waiting times, refusal of care), failure or refusal to access care for financial reasons, use of care (hospital, general practitioner, medico-social, medicines, etc.), risk factors, how patients perceive their state of health, etc. The respective roles of the various producers (health authorities, epidemiological research, Official Statistics) clearly highlighted their limitations with respect to what they can provide, as well as desirable coordination and partnerships. The discussions also allowed for the identification of areas where there is room for progress in efforts to restructure the health services by incorporating health personnel working in community facilities.

The working group focusing on health statistics-related social needs raised some concerns, in particular in connection with the health of schoolchildren, the disabled, vulnerable persons, asylum seekers and the homeless, as well as with respect to topics posing significant challenges for public health: nutrition, diet, physical activity and issues such as exposure to occupational hazards, working practices and psychosocial environments, or exposure to pollutants, noise, natural disasters and climate change, with the aim of adapting prevention policies and promoting health. Not everything can be observed by Official Statistics, and the need for greater coordination has been amply illustrated.

During the Demography and Social Affairs Committee meeting during the second half of the year, the DREES presented a detailed and largely unprecedented observation on the gradient of social inequality in health together with an analysis of its underlying causes and its consequences, based on general public surveys and matching of survey data with medico-administrative data (*Système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System). The discussion was introduced by the Directorate-General for Health, which stressed that combating social health inequality was central to the public action strategy and the programme being implemented by the French National Health Agency (*Santé publique France*), and how essential mortality curves were to justifying these policies.

In December, the CNIS Bureau approved a review clause for 12 to 18 months' time in order to examine the progress made, to see which statistical needs remain poorly covered or not covered at all, and to decide on suitable consultation procedures enabling the CNIS to work to its full potential in conjunction with the main producers of health data.

#### **4 – Consultations at the CNIS and the processing of new data**

INSEE's Internal Audit Unit presented its report entitled "*Le Cnis : concertation et nouveaux modes de collecte*" (The CNIS: consultation and new collection methods) to the CNIS Bureau. With the arrival of the new President and new members of the CNIS, this report provides a valuable assessment of the situation and avenues for development. It gives rise to recommendations aimed at facilitating its organisation and consultation procedures. The task force suggests that the CNIS should not aim for completeness when issuing its necessary formal opinions on matching; it particularly recommends that projects requiring information or discussions be selected, with a review clause set for two years following the implementation of the experimental opinions on fundamental matching. These recommendations will feed into the discussions of the CNIS in 2025.

#### **5 – Consultations at the CNIS and the processing of new data**

A CNIS seminar on the revision of the NAF and its effects on users "*La révision de la nomenclature d'activités française (NAF) : quels effets pour les utilisateurs ?*" was held on 4 March 2024 in Bercy, following the CNIS consultation group meeting and at the time of the adoption of the NAF 2025. The aim was to give various users an opportunity to share their expectations and state what support they required in connection with the new NAF's

implementation. From January 2026, the APE (*activité principale exercée* – principal activity) code used by companies and establishments will be in the NAF 2025 in the SIRENE register. INSEE will be responsible for assigning the new codes.

In terms of communication aimed at preparing users, INSEE will provide a correspondence table showing the old and new NAFs. It will organise a consultation once it has assigned the new codes to the companies, but before the switchover. A recoding of companies within the SIRENE register will allow for the backcasting of various statistical operations.

In conclusion, the working group was able to confirm the need to refine the NACE (European nomenclature), but also to consider the criteria for creating a NAF code. The creation of a sub-class requires annual monitoring and therefore presents an additional burden for statisticians and companies. The introduction of the NAF 2025 will have consequences for backcasting, particularly when re-evaluating the scope of industry, but also for companies, some of which cannot be foreseen. It is therefore essential that the information provided by INSEE to its partners is disseminated as widely as possible.

The CNIS has arranged consultations with its contacts:

- at INSEE's request, on the choice of a theme for a new sector survey to be conducted in 2026;
- at the request of the DREES and INSEE, with a view to re-conducting the Survey on the Resources of Young People (*Enquête sur les ressources des jeunes*, ENRJ) in 2027 in order to reach a consensus with respect to the strengths and weaknesses of the 2014 ENRJ survey and to identify needs in terms of the resources and living conditions of young adults.

The subject-specific committees (15 public meetings over the year) were attended by an average of 60 people (including 40 from outside the Official Statistical Service and the CNIS Secretariat-General). Thanks to the heavy involvement of professional networks by the CNIS Secretariat-General and the heads (chair and rapporteurs) of the committees, participation has improved significantly when compared with the two previous years and involved a mixture of people attending in person and remotely (videoconferencing). The CNERP held two hybrid meetings, summaries of which are provided in this report.

The five working groups (Use of Phytopharmaceutical Products, Discrimination, Persons Registered with France Travail, Mistreatment, CNERP) met during all or part of the year, totalling almost 20 plenary meetings plus steering committee meetings.

## II. Subject-specific report following discussions in the committees and working groups

### □□ Progress and expectations in terms of social issues

(“Employment, Qualifications and Earnings from Work”, “Demographics and Social Issues”, “Public Services and Services for the Public” committees and the National Population Census Evaluation Committee)

**The Employment, Qualifications and Earnings from Work committee first held a hearing, during its spring session, with the chair of the working group looking into the impact of the introduction of the French Full Employment Law on statistics relating to jobseekers. It then went on to examine the medium-term opinion on Disability, the labour market and working conditions (Committee medium-term opinion No 3).**

- The DARES presented an overview of the available sources and highlighted the integration of the DOETH (*Déclaration obligatoire d'emploi des travailleurs handicapés* – Mandatory declaration of employment for disabled workers) into the Nominative Social Declaration (*Déclaration Sociale Nominative*, DSN), which allows for the development of new approaches, whether for matched data (ForCE, local taskforce, BREST or MiDAS) or survey data (working conditions, independence, recipients of statutory minimum incomes, continuous Labour Force Survey).

The AGEFIPH (*Association aide à l'emploi personnes en situation de handicap* – Association to help people with disabilities into work) reiterated its dual role as a data user and producer. It highlighted the association's commitment to global surveys on disability and health, such as the surveys on independence (*Autonomie*) and everyday life and health (*Vie quotidienne et santé*, VQS) and the CEREQ's generation survey (*enquête Génération*). At the same time, the internal data system makes it possible to measure changes in the perception of disability for each stakeholder. The AGEFIPH provides the Regions with employment and unemployment dashboards.

The questions raised concerned the integration of disabled workers into the body of research in accordance with the international definition of disability, according to which an individual can be disabled without being recognised as such administratively. The DARES explained that it is taking action in this respect by introducing the Global Activity Limitation Indicator (GALI) in several surveys, which brings the possibility of new insights into persons living with a disability while also drawing upon perceptions.

**The committee urged that expert appraisal be carried out of the new social data in the field of disabled workers, both employed and self-employed, in order to improve quality and to provide robust results on different regional scales. It praised the efforts made to monitor a purely statistical indicator of functional limitations (GALI) and also recommended that the different approaches to disability be clarified.**

**These new sources should make it possible to provide better coverage of disability in sectors in which it is common: work-study contracts, integration by economic activity and adapted and protected sector, terminations due to incapacity, etc., to produce regional and gendered data where needed and to improve access to these data, subject to the reliability of said data. This meets the requirements for knowledge of disability in the workplace in order to inform the actions taken by the public authorities to promote the inclusion of these people in accordance with their type of disability, the business sector, and of course their socio-economic profile, as relayed by the AGEFIPH observatory.**

During its autumn session, in addition to presenting the report detailing the impact of the introduction of the French Full Employment Law on statistics relating to jobseekers (see below), **the Employment committee examined changes in working conditions, with the growth of remote working, since the health crisis.**

The committee acknowledged all of the surveys and studies performed by Official Statistics with a view to better identifying the new challenges posed by the changes in working conditions, whether they be physical, organisational or relational. Of these, the development of digital tools and, since the health crisis, the use of remote working are major developments, from the point of view of both organisations and employees. They have significant impacts, particularly on work-life balances, the organisational and technological practices implemented, the organisation of work, management methods and even emerging psychosocial risks and health in general. The aspects studied by the surveys cover intensity of work, lack of job security, lack of independence, time and physical constraints and a lack of recognition or social support. Remote workers report better working conditions, lower intensity of work and greater independence. Conversely, some difficulties are more prevalent among remote workers, including an absence of (informal or spontaneous) discussions with colleagues and reduced social support.

- The quality and growing number of insights highlight disparities in work situations depending on the socio-demographic characteristics of persons in employment, for example in terms of digital tools, ability to work remotely or financial compensation. The increase in remote working between 2019 and 2023 is therefore largely driven by executives. It is all the more important to document these disparities given that the surveys point to an increase in the desire to work remotely among categories that were previously unlikely to do so: technicians, white-collar workers, assistants, etc. The use of the data from the employers section of the 2024 survey will provide an opportunity to cross-reference these findings with the responses given by this group's employers.

From a positive point of view, the impacts of remote working include the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions due to fewer people commuting, reduced fatigue and increased income (allowance for remote working days), but these positives are offset by a lack of constructive competition, isolation among those who live alone and the loss of collective intelligence.

The need for indicators has been highlighted in three areas: the attitude of employers towards remote working (desire to reduce remote working following its forced growth); sedentary lifestyle and its influence on health; and the impact of remote working on employment rates among specific populations, such as social caregivers and people living with a disability.

**The committee would therefore encourage users of the information system to make use of the various surveys available and any matching with other sources, such as health data, in order to deepen analyses: to document the link between the developments of remote working and employment rates among carers and people living with a disability, the impact of remote working on the working conditions of people holding management positions, as well as its impact on both the productivity of organisations and the health of employees.**

**The working group looking at the impact of the creation of France Travail on statistics relating to jobseekers** met several times between December 2023 and June 2024 and issued a report, which was published in September. It proposed the creation of two statistical categories to reflect the new administrative categories, one relating to those enrolled in social integration programmes and the other relating to persons applying for the minimum statutory income while waiting to sign a contract of employment. The report separates the ramp-up phase of the reform (2025–2027), during which (around 1.5 million) new registrants will be gradually received and

guided along a pathway tailored to each situation, from the permanent situation that will be in place from 2027 onwards, after which it will be possible to backcast the new series of persons registered with France Travail. The report recommends a complete overhaul of the quarterly publications by the DARES, and an appropriate communication to keep readers informed during the reform's ramp-up phase.

- **The Demographics and Social Issues committee firstly looked at improving knowledge of the intergenerational transmission of inequalities** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 5*).

INSEE presented the transmission of inequalities module of the SRCV (*Statistiques sur les ressources et les conditions de vie* – Statistics on resources and living conditions) survey, which includes sections on housing, the family environment and deprivation suffered at the age of 14. France Stratégie then reported the main findings of a study based on this SRCV module aimed at establishing a vulnerability index for adolescents: a lack of qualifications among parents is strongly correlated with the level of vulnerability of future adults.

Since 2014, the sample from the *enquête Histoire de vie et patrimoine* (Life History and Wealth Survey), which is conducted every three years, has been partly panellised with a view to better understanding the mechanisms behind accumulation, and in particular the role of transmission. The data from the EDP (*Echantillon démographique permanent* – permanent demographic sample) make it possible to link data on parental incomes to the incomes of their children. In order to analyse cultural practices, the MSO for Culture used DEPP panels and data from the ELFE (*Etude longitudinale française depuis l'enfance* – French Longitudinal Study of Children) cohort.

The studies conducted on the basis of these data are providing new insights. For example, children born into wealthy families are three times more likely to belong to the wealthiest households than those born into poor families. The fact remains that parents' incomes are far from being the sole determining factor for the incomes of their children, and that 12% of children born into the poorest families are among the wealthiest in their age group as adults. When measured in the light of these statistical tools, social mobility is average in France when compared with its partners, higher than it is perceived to be and even higher for men, those with wealthy parents, those with qualifications or those whose families were geographically mobile during their childhood, etc.

The coverage of these studies has also been extended to other dimensions (sport, leisure, culture, etc.), all of which contribute to the transmission of inequalities. For example, having parents who are involved in sports has a strong influence on the way in which students practice sport (regular and structured practice). Cultural practices are changing as technology advances, yet some social inequalities persist, while yet others are worsening (access to museums, exhibitions). If we want to improve access to and participation in cultural life, we need to understand the effects that the various means of cultural socialisation have during one's life (family, school, media, etc.).

The speaker, from Secours Catholique, stressed the importance of these studies to “breaking the cycle of poverty” and justifying investments from early childhood. Longitudinal approaches reveal that transmission is not solely down to income: it is also affected by aspects such as neighbourhoods, cuts to public services, distances from shops, accessibility of culture and sport, not to mention the very significant impact of the prevailing discourse invoking feelings of guilt among the poor.

**The committee praised the work that made it possible to respond to the challenges of measuring social mobility and identifying the factors associated with the reproduction of inequalities between generations, in particular to better inform policies aimed at increasing social mobility. The committee encouraged the adoption of new approaches, incorporating in particular characteristics linked to the environment in which an individual**

grows up, such as wealth, whether they are a youngest, middle or eldest child, or the level of education of their parents, which influences the academic success of their children and which we know offers a form of protection against poverty in adulthood. The committee would like to see the continuation and further development of statistical observation among adults, as well as among children, covering a broad range of practices likely to cause inequalities to recur from one generation to the next.

During its autumn session, **the Demographics and Social Issues committee focused on health-related social inequalities** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 3*).

Life expectancy and regular access to quality care depend on socio-economic factors, such as standard of living, education, socio-professional category, profession, working conditions, housing and even where a person lives. If we are to reduce these health-related social inequalities, we need a method that will allow us to observe them and we need to measure both the level of inequalities and how they are changing.

The Demographics and Social Issues committee has taken note of the very detailed observation by the DREES on health-related social inequality in France and the analysis of its underlying causes and consequences. These studies are based primarily on the European Health Interview Survey, supplemented by the overseas and regional health surveys in 2025/2026 on the one hand, and on the use of matching between statistical and medico-administrative sources, such as *EDP-Santé*, which matches the EDP (*Echantillon démographique permanent* – permanent demographic sample) with the SNDS (*Système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System), and other data matching projects, where appropriate in partnership with INSEE and/or Ministerial Statistical Offices on the other hand.

**Continuing existing studies on the observation of health-related social inequalities at all stages of life, developing infra-national statistics and looking at these findings from an international perspective were encouraged by the committee, as was researcher use of these data to conduct causal analyses between health and its determining factors, whether they be social, familial or regional. The committee also hoped that the issue concerning accessibility to care will continue to be addressed and looked at in more detail:** refusal of care and the reasons behind it, whether primarily physical and financial or more linked to the service available in a given region, due to a poor understanding of medical information or due to a refusal to provide care to patients based on their characteristics.

Statistics for preventable death are harmonised at European level (sustainable development indicator dashboard) and **the committee welcomed the more contemporary production of data on the cases of death in France and the greater degree of detail provided on mortality by socio-professional category and urged the continuation of this work, taking note of the fact that morbidity and mortality by profession is a combination of Official Statistics, epidemiological monitoring of occupational health, and research. It recommended that Official Statistics produce national benchmark findings with which other stakeholders can compare their work.**

**The working group on discrimination**, chaired by Michel Villac, continued its work. The report is currently being written. It is due to be published during the first half of 2025.

**The working group on “*Mesurer et comprendre la maltraitance des personnes vulnérables*”** (Measuring and understanding the mistreatment of vulnerable people), chaired by Geneviève Gueydan, met throughout 2024 and expects to publish its report before the summer of 2025. A progress report is due to be submitted to the CNIS Bureau on 11 December 2024.

During its spring session, **the Public Services and Services to the Public committee examined the evaluation of health inequalities in relation to the service and quality of the health system** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 1*).

With presentations by the DREES, the CNAM and Santé publique France, the committee acknowledged the progress made with the information system on health and access to care. The measurement of social and regional inequalities in the area of health requires an array of indicators due to their multi-dimensional nature. In order to produce these, large samples are used in surveys (European Health Interview Survey and surveys on independence, living conditions, working conditions, etc.), administrative data relating to episodes of care are analysed and the use of panels (permanent demographic sample, public health research cohorts, etc.) is essential for understanding the long-term consequences of exposure and behaviours on health observed at a given time.

The health authorities are responsible for measuring and evaluating the safety and quality of care; epidemiological research is either analytical, when it is looking at the determining factors of a disease, or evaluative when it focuses in particular on benefits versus risks; Official Statistics plays a key role in describing the provision of care, measuring stresses on human resources in the healthcare sector and also forecasting by conducting demographic projection exercises for healthcare professions. It endeavours to compare the care on offer with the health needs of the diverse population present in the regions in order to analyse access and use of care and to estimate the out-of-pockets to be borne by patients.

The discussions that followed revealed the need to move forward with the restructuring of the healthcare offer, incorporating healthcare personnel working in community facilities, with establishing a health data warehouse that will allow for matching for statistical and study purposes, and with addressing the issue of deadlines and the value of using data from appointment platforms, but no consensus was reached.

**The committee welcomed the work that has been carried out or that is still in progress with a view to making use of the administrative data contained within the SNDS (*Système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System) and matching them with statistical surveys in order to observe social and regional health inequalities from a number of perspectives: difficulties in accessing services (potentially localised accessibility, distance, access times, waiting times, refusal of care), failure or refusal to access care for financial reasons, use of care (hospital, general practitioner, medico-social, medicines, etc.), risk factors, how patients perceive their state of health, etc. The committee recommended that any such matching be made available for research purposes. The committee encouraged stakeholders in the health field to improve the statistical quality of their tools, in coordination with the Official Statistical Service, in order to cover all aspects of health inequalities. It recommended that partnerships be developed to ensure that the data produced allow for a more precise evaluation of the policies implemented and new insights. It also encouraged the production of quality indicators for the service provided to patients and the dissemination of recommendations among the general population, with the help of subjective barometers (such as those used by Santé publique France and the DREES), together with more objective measures that are monitored over time. Lastly, the committee urged producers to assess the use of private data to shed light on certain aspects of access to care.**

The autumn session focused on **examining working conditions and the attractiveness of public service careers** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 9*).

The attractiveness of public service jobs for employees is a key element of the quality of public services. The contributions by the DGAFP, France Stratégie, the DEPP and Camille Terrier



addressed working conditions, remuneration and the ability of the various public services to attract the staff that they need. The diverse nature of the sources and the public services make this a difficult exercise: the first step is to collect and understand all of the available information. This is what various Ministerial Statistical Offices do with respect to the three sections of the Civil Service: surveys on working conditions, medical surveillance, experiences of work and unemployment during the COVID-19 crisis and specific modules included in regular surveys (Labour Force (*Emploi*), Living Conditions (*Conditions de vie*), Generations (*Génération*), etc.) and administrative feedback via the SIASP (*Système d'information sur les agents des services publics* – System for information on civil servants), which provides detailed information regarding remuneration and its distribution, as well as comparisons between bodies and employment categories, with nomenclature specific to the government, local authorities and hospitals.

A comparison of the situations between sectors – and even countries – can also influence decisions with respect to orientation and career path when this comparison can be performed with sufficient granularity between jobs while taking account of career opportunities.

However, comparisons with the private sector are often limited to an aggregate level by social group or decile due to the lack of a common nomenclature for jobs. In addition, the quality of the administrative feedback on recruitment in the public sector as an attractiveness indicator (competition, platform used for job announcements, vacant positions) is not always adequate for the purposes of establishing reliable statistics that are comparable over time, particularly those that relate to the hospital civil service. Lastly, the analysis of people “leaving” the Civil Service, whether temporarily or permanently, is not sufficiently documented, while switches between the public and private sectors are more common nowadays. The committee encouraged access to data from HR sources for the purposes of Official Statistics and research.

**The committee praised the numerous objective and subjective dimensions of working conditions revealed by the surveys (atypical working hours, constraints on work intensity, conflicts of values, victimisation and insecurity at work, sense of purpose, recognition of work, etc.), as well as the better understanding of the reasons why employees choose to join or otherwise leave the Civil Service. It noted that the attractiveness of the regions also differs, which increases the need to closely monitor individuals starting their careers and geographical mobility.**

**The committee encouraged the offices to move forward with creating a shared nomenclature for jobs and functions that includes all employees across both public and private sectors. It would like to see greater emphasis being placed on gaining a better understanding of those leaving the Civil Service (resignation, redundancy, moving to the private sector, retirement, etc.) and their reasons for doing so, information that is key to analysing the diverse range of career paths. The committee will follow the results of the survey on the attractiveness of the role of teacher in priority education establishments with interest.**

**The working group for social needs in health statistics concentrated on identifying unmet needs or needs for which society still has expectations (*General medium-term opinion No 7*).**

An initial round table brought together producers of official statistics in the field of health in order to **create an overview of the statistics available** in a field in which there are many producers and coordination is especially challenging if the complementarity and consistency of the information disseminated are to be improved.

For health observations, the **DREES** relies on the statistical surveys that it produces and conducts among the general population, in particular the European Health Interview Survey, on the medico-administrative data that are today collected within the SNDS (*Système national des données de*

*santé* – National Health Data System) produced by the CNAM, and on matching between statistical sources and the SNDS.

For many years, the **DARES** has been conducting surveys that aim to measure working conditions (CT), occupational risks (SUMER) and psychosocial risks (RPS). More recently, surveys looking at experiences of work since the COVID crisis (TraCOV1 and 2) have made it possible to describe working conditions and the organisation of work during and after the health crisis. These surveys measure exposures that are known from other sources to have an impact on health, as well as correlations between exposures, working conditions and the organisation of work and the health situation declared in the survey. The DARES started to perform matching between the CT-RPS surveys, data from the SNDS and data relating to occupational accidents and illnesses, which it extracted from data provided by three insurance funds (CNAM, MSA, CNRACL).

The **CNAM** combines data from external sources (hospital care pathways from the *Agence technique de l'information sur l'hospitalisation* (Agency for Information on Hospital Care), data from MDPH (*Maisons Départementales pour les Personnes Handicapées* – Departmental Homes for the Disabled) via the CNSA (*Caisse Nationale de Solidarité pour l'Autonomie* – National Solidarity Fund for Independence), data on the medical causes of death, data from the INSERM, etc.) and produces the main database of the SNDS. It is developing more and more open data and offers a range of dissemination products and data visualisations.

**Santé publique France** coordinates the *Inégalités sociales et territoriales de santé* (Social and regional health inequalities) programme, which is based on the World Health Organization (WHO) scheme. Santé publique France first worked on three major social factors determining the health of the populations: origin, housing and employment. This year, it is focusing on education, social support and food in conjunction with research teams. The aim is to incorporate these indicators into the monitoring systems and to make them available to the public, including as open data.

The INSERM presented the ELFE (*Etude longitudinale française depuis l'enfance* – French Longitudinal Study of Children), the first national birth cohort in France, conducted jointly by the INED and the INSERM. The ELFE provides information on the 2011 generation of children in order to obtain information about the impacts of environmental and societal changes and changes to public policy on the development and health of children.

**During the second round table, which focused on social needs**, the concerns expressed mainly related to the health of schoolchildren, the disabled, vulnerable persons, asylum seekers and the homeless, and to topics posing significant challenges for public health: nutrition, diet, physical activity and also issues such as exposure to occupational hazards, working practices and psychosocial environments, or even exposure to pollutants, noise, natural disasters and climate change, with the aim of adapting prevention policies and promoting health. Patient associations for conditions such as diabetes have set up observatories with a view to studying the standard of living of patients suffering from these conditions.

In the discussions that followed, the question of rolling out cancer registers in each department, given the very significant social heterogeneity between departments, was addressed. Similarly, the abandonment of the mesothelioma registers was questioned, although a national programme led by Santé publique France produces a vast array of research data aimed at evaluating not just occupational exposures, but also domestic exposures.

**The working group observed that some issues largely fall under health monitoring, epidemiology and medical research, while others are at the heart of the field of Official Statistics.**

The discussions clearly highlighted the significant coordination-related challenges for producing and disseminating reliable and high-quality information needed by stakeholders to perform their duties, and for providing accurate information to citizens.

The committee encouraged the creation of two projects aimed at enriching the SNDS: the extension of its coverage to include the organisation of health professionals and the conditions under which they practice in order to make these essential data accessible to guide the health service offer; the matching of compulsory health insurance data with supplementary health insurance data to accurately estimate the burden of health expenditure for both patients and society.

In order to monitor the development of the range of information made available in response to the needs expressed by Official Statistics, the CNIS will bring together all stakeholders (users, producers of various sources and experts in the field of health) once again by June 2026.

During the spring meeting of the CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee), INSEE presented the RÉSIL (*Répertoire statistique des Individus et des Logements* – Statistical Register of Individuals and Dwellings) programme: its background and challenges for Official Statistics, what it contains, the services it will provide and the links between RÉSIL and the census.

INSEE conducted this project within the framework of a consultation, held under the responsibility of the CNIS. A [CNIS meeting](#) was first organised in January 2022 to discuss the matching of individual data. This meeting led to the formation of a [consultation group](#) for the specific purpose of examining the RÉSIL in greater depth. This consultation group, chaired by Mr Delarue, included the Human Rights League; the French Statistical Society (*Société française de statistique*; SFDS); trade union organisations; representatives of think tanks dealing with digital technology and its impact on society; and specialists in fields such as ethics, public freedoms and data protection, etc. The idea was to compare the various points of view. The CNIL also talked about the scheme and its founding text. Lastly, a Council of State decree, which was issued in early 2024, defined the handling of RÉSIL and matching.

INSEE will be able to create the register and start populating it in time for its implementation at the end of 2025. More precise reference universes may help to improve the quality of early population estimates, which poses a challenge for the census.

The CNERP then examined **the collection of the census in 2024**. The collection, which encountered some issues at first, was faster and the overall non-response rate fell below 4%. Fewer extensions were granted and Internet users gave generally positive feedback on the new questionnaire.

The online response rate increased by 4 points when compared with 2023. It rose to 69.5% for housing and 75% for individuals. This increase was driven by municipalities with fewer than 10,000 inhabitants as a result of the “mailbox” protocol.

The CNIL and the Council of State returned a favourable opinion on the planned **changes to the individual census form**, on which the CNERP and the Demography committee of the CNIS were consulted in 2021. The changes made were to simplify the questions on professions in connection with the introduction of the PCS 2020, and to introduce three new questions on the place of birth of the respondent's parents, on limitations on activity and on remote working. As the questions regarding the place of birth of the respondent's parents and limitations on activity were the subject of some debate, it was agreed that these would be explicitly marked as optional on the questionnaire. The response rate will be closely scrutinised.

A progress report by the **working group relating to bringing the reference date for the population census forward by one year** was presented during the session. Calendar effects and the effects of the methodical change on the results obtained were broken down by size of municipality. Measures of the impact, particularly on the DGF (*Dotation globale de fonctionnement* – General Operating Grant) of the municipalities, will be presented. The members of the working group expressed the need to issue a communication alongside this change in method in order to avoid any misunderstandings. They would like to see an examination of the repercussions that the proposed change could have for statistical findings at different geographical levels and for the different topics addressed in the questionnaire (immigration in particular).

**The report by the working group was presented at the CNERP meeting on 17 December 2024.**

The discussion focused in particular on the difficulty of estimating generation effects, which are, however, essential at the regional level, for example to trial the closure of nursery school classes, then primary schools, followed by secondary schools, etc. It has become difficult to predict school needs due to the falling birth rate. RÉSIL will be an additional source that could be used in the current context.

**The CNERP returned an opinion in favour of the planned change to the calculation method, as proposed by INSEE, which will allow the estimated results of the population census (reference populations and statistical findings) to be brought forward by one year.**

**The members of the CNERP agreed with all of the recommendations put forward by the members of the working group in their report. They placed particular emphasis on the communication and education efforts that will need to be implemented for elected officials and users of the results of the census when the method is changed. They also highlighted the necessity of issuing a reminder at the same time of the recommendations for using the results of the census. The CNERP requested that it be included in the drafting of the communication media.**

## □ Progress and expectations in terms of economic and financial issues

### **(“Companies and Market Strategy” and “Financial System and Financing the Economy” committees)**

During the spring session, the **Companies and Market Strategy committee focused on knowledge of blue economy companies** (Committee medium-term opinion No 8).

The *Secrétariat général à la mer* (General Secretariat for the Sea) and the *Direction générale des affaires maritimes, de la pêche et de l'aquaculture* (Directorate-General for Maritime Affairs, Fisheries and Aquaculture) started by clarifying the need for data on the blue economy, which is defined by the European Union as “all economic activities connected to oceans, seas and coasts, including the direct and indirect support activities necessary for its operation”. The CIMER (*Conseil interministériel de la mer* – Interministerial Council for the Sea) would like to be able to better assess the socio-economic weight of the various sectors of the blue economy and their economic impact. It requested a national sector survey and plans to launch a study aimed at setting up a satellite account or a dedicated observatory.

The IFREMER (*Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer* – French Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea) presented its evaluation work, the DEMF (*Données économiques maritimes françaises* – French Maritime Economic Data) and the AES (*Analyse économique et sociale* – Economic and Social Analysis), which fall under the DCSMM (*Directive-cadre Stratégie pour le milieu marin* – Marine Strategy Framework Directive) and the decision support frameworks (DSF). The current challenges are the availability of statistical information for sectors that are not 100% maritime and for non-trade sectors, the production of indicators for coastal areas, permanent access to detailed data sources, improved evaluation of coastal tourism, the consideration of jobs linked to the management of bodies of water, and bringing work into line with international studies and studies into accounting with respect to marine ecosystems. That is why a system that would enable the routine collection of the data required in order to perform national evaluations at coastal level, based on cooperation between different bodies (water agencies, CEREMA, IFREMER, INSEE, SDES), would be desirable.

The blue economy is not, strictly speaking, an industry (made up of companies linked by subcontracting), or a sector of activity (wide disparity of maritime activities), or a geographical unit (non-coastal locations possible). However, the companies belonging to this group are coherent due to their joint dependence on a shared maritime environment. The requirements still need to be clarified within the framework of an appropriate body in order to define the contours of the blue economy and to collect what already exists or can be used as standard.

In late 2024, INSEE will provide an initial calculation of the weight of the blue economy at local level based on localised administrative data.

The sectoral aggregation of the available data presents a formidable challenge, and the lack of detail for sub-sectors complicates the analysis and delimitation of the coverage and raises the question as to whether it is even feasible. The OECD reports on work currently being carried out with several countries; sector studies allow for the identification of stakeholders, activities and products at a granular level; using the national accounts provides more consistent data. The OECD now employs a methodology that uses the supply and use tables of various countries and has created a portal to identify maritime activities; estimates have therefore been made for France.

**The committee praised the work carried out by the IFREMER since 1997, and more recent work by INSEE and the EU Blue Economy Observatory. It makes it possible to measure major indicators, such as value added, jobs and investment in the blue economy at different geographical scales. This work still needs to overcome several challenges in**

order to improve quality: partitioning companies that fall under several entries in the NAF (Nomenclature d'activités française – French Classification of Activities) which are not 100% maritime, assessing tourism and port activities more precisely, defining relevant geographical boundaries in order to include or exclude companies, improved consideration of the informal economy, particularly in the overseas departments, monitoring of emerging activities.

The committee encouraged the statistical work under way to define the scope of the blue economy by refining the measurement methods, as per the definitions adopted at international level (OECD). It is aware of the fact that it is possible to propose different scopes depending on the question asked and the specific features of the region in question (core scope, secondary scope), as well as on the sources available at the different levels. It encouraged the search for new and sustainable sources of information, prioritising in particular lasting partnerships with professional organisations and the administrations concerned (public or private administrative data, new statistical survey where appropriate). It will invite the producers to come and present the progress made with respect to the information system during the current medium-term period.

The autumn session of the **Companies committee examined the measurement of research and development and innovation efforts among private stakeholders towards achieving the environmental transition** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 3*).

Pro-environmental R&D company expenditure is measured via the annual R&D survey conducted among companies by the SIES (*enquête annuelle R&D des entreprises*). Further processing is carried out by the SDES so that inclusion in the Environmental Economic Accounts is possible. The *enquête Capacité à Innover et Stratégies* (Capacity to Innovate and Strategy survey), which is under European regulation, aims to measure the economic weight of innovation in France and also to shed light on specific aspects of the innovation process (activities, financing, partnerships). Since 2020, there has been a module for innovations with environmental benefits with the aim of identifying the determining factors of these innovations. These surveys provide framing data and facilitate international comparisons.

Databases and avenues for use are available that will allow for the identification of the environmental field in administrative files (from the French National Research Agency (*Agence nationale de la Recherche*), European projects, INPI (*Institut national de la propriété industrielle* – National Industrial Property Institute) patent database, etc.) in particular those in which public money has been allocated to R&D or innovation. Bpifrance (*Banque publique d'investissement* – The French Public Investment Bank) has therefore established databases of aid granted to companies over a period of 20 years for the purposes of evaluating public policy (accessible to the CASD).

The discussions highlighted that it is difficult to make the connection between innovations and their physical effects.

**The committee welcomed the new questions posed by the surveys aimed at monitoring R&D and environmental innovation. It recommended the long-term continuation of the exploratory work currently being performed on the basis of administrative data. It stressed the interest in matching survey data with administrative data to provide insights to decision-makers and to evaluate public policies. To give these operations their full weight, the committee would like them to be better coordinated.**

In its spring session, **the Financial System and Financing the Economy Committee first acknowledged** the work carried out by producers of Official Statistics with a view to

**supplementing the information provided by the national accounts in the areas of the environment and inequality** (*Committee medium-term opinions Nos 1 and 9*).

These studies fall into a dynamic driven by international institutions and stimulated by the work being carried out by researchers. They aim to offer an overview that is focused on the traditional indicators of the national accounts and more condensed than the tables of indicators, and to provide tools that can be used more easily in the public debate and that are better able to inform the political and economic decisions made by all agents. They include methodological improvements, regular production, analyses, proposals for synthetic indicators and future expansions to include other areas.

At the intersection of national accounts and modelling, this work involves linking different kinds of sources with the macroeconomic system of accounts and adjusting concepts and data that have not been created for this purpose to the accounting framework. With respect to the environment, bringing existing physical data into line with monetary data will pave the way for more in-depth analyses of the coupling/decoupling of resident economic activity and greenhouse gas production, and for the joint publication of the inventory by sector and the carbon footprint with an updated methodology. In the area of household income, the regular future publication of the distribution of income within households, as well as the distribution between households of all of the national income, will allow for the establishment of a balance sheet for expanded redistribution (difference in this distribution before and after transfers). In the area of household wealth, the data published are still experimental in nature; they are the result of work to adjust and reconcile survey data with the national accounts as a whole, and the methodological improvements envisaged with the consideration of administrative data will initially focus on property and occupational wealth.

Discussions focused in particular on the frequency at which these data will be disseminated, their use within a more micro framework and the degree of international harmonisation. A higher frequency of publications will allow for enhanced communication with, and perhaps a greater impact on, the general public, but raises the question of the availability of sources and the ability to incorporate new information into the data disseminated. Producing statistics in a number of areas within the framework of the national accounts triggers the dual fear in some users of remaining bound by GDP and returning to multiple indicators that are not widely used. The aim is to make use of the current focus on GDP to enrich the public debate with new perspectives. The national accounts continue to play an important role, although some internal methodological issues are still subject to debate, in particular the volume/value split.

**The committee welcomed these studies, which offer a solution for some of the limitations of GDP and are more in-depth than the recommendations made by the System of National Accounts. It encouraged the use of synthetic indicators in this area. It stressed the importance of actively educating people about the concepts offered and the tools used to ensure that these new indicators are used in the most appropriate way possible. In particular, the committee encouraged collaborations between producers of official data, economic stakeholders and researchers working on these matters, as well as the continuation of discussions at international level to ensure that work being carried out can be compared.**

**The autumn session of the Financial System and Financing the Economy Committee examined the challenges posed by the performance of measurements and the distribution of the expenditure linked to the ecological transition.**

Although the expenditure and needs of sectors such as housing, transport and energy production are relatively well known, it would be beneficial to gain more knowledge of these in the tertiary building, agriculture, industrial, and research and development sectors, as well as in connection with adaptation to climate change. New sources of data do exist, but they are not regular, nor are they consolidated. Central government spending in the public sector is becoming increasingly well mapped; however, monitoring of local authority spending remains more patchy. The evaluation of past and future investments by the various categories of households has been



clarified, but is largely focused on housing and mobility, meaning that there are some areas that still need to be investigated. Looking beyond generic socio-economic and demographic characteristics, localisation and mobility practices, quality indicators on access to primary services via public transport could enrich the analysis. As regards companies, the most heavily polluting industrial areas and industries have been identified, but this is less true of investments being made by other categories of companies.

This observation indicates that aid is more heavily concentrated on poor households and the middle classes, and that significant savings could therefore be made via transition expenditure; conversely, many households do not have access to transition solutions and there are significant regional disparities.

**The committee highlighted the importance of having reliable, robust, consolidated and regular data to ensure that investments made in connection with the ecological transition can be monitored at the macroeconomic level by main institutional sector. It praised the now regular transmission of data from electricity and gas meters to the Official Statistical Service. So as to be able to guide and assess public policies, the committee also encouraged the continuation of matching work, which will provide a transversal view for each category of stakeholders at a granular level, combining their socio-economic characteristics, location, equipment (housing, vehicles, company assets, etc.), energy consumption and investments in the transition and the government aid received.**

## □□ Progress and expectations for the environment and sustainable development

### (“Environment and Sustainable Development” committee)

During its spring session, the Environment and Sustainable Development committee discussed measuring the mobility of individuals and its impact on greenhouse gas emissions (*Committee medium-term opinion No 8*).

The contributions made by the 2019 survey on the mobility of individuals (*enquête Mobilité des personnes*, EMP) were presented by the SDES, together with the data enrichment work performed with a view to estimating the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions generated by each of the journeys described in the survey. INSEE and the SDES perform methodological investment work aimed at producing localised data based on the census and the parameters taken from the EMP survey. The new database established on this basis is freely accessible on [data.gouv.fr](http://data.gouv.fr). A study performed using the RSVERO (*Répertoire statistique des véhicules routiers* – statistical register of road vehicles) also allowed for the creation of a localised database of the GHG emissions of cars on the basis of km driven and the consumption figures for the vehicles.

Committee chair Xavier Timbeau then presented the modelling work carried out to estimate those same emissions within tiles measuring 200 square metres and to make a forecast. The model can be used to calculate the theoretical potential GHG emissions of a region associated with commuting in order to highlight the effects of the geography of the region on these emissions (using La Rochelle as an example). By adjusting the parameters, it is possible to test the effects of potential changes to the environment (networks, location, public policies) and to provide insights for the drafting of regional planning policies by estimating, for example, the potential effects of the densification of one area rather than another area on GHG emissions linked to commuting.

Looking beyond observations at time *t* and in the future, it is important to monitor the trajectories of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions linked to long-distance travel in order to verify the achievement of the objectives set and to break down the factors explaining variations in emissions over time. In order to do so, it is important to have historical and up-to-date data concerning distances covered by travellers, distances covered by type of vehicle or method of transport, the energy consumption of each method of transport and the CO<sub>2</sub> emissions of each method of transport. Progress is anticipated on data concerning international transportation, the annual monitoring of active methods of transport, combustion of biofuel and the consideration of indirect emissions linked to the production of the vehicle used or the energy consumed.

Given the wealth of data provided by the survey on the mobility of individuals, the committee suggested a review of how regularly it is carried out. It would appear necessary to ensure that the data are updated frequently to allow for the study of changes in the mobility behaviour of individuals following the health crisis, particularly the increased incidence of remote working, as well as in connection with the roll-out of cycling infrastructure.

The committee praised the diverse nature of the sources used (statistical register of road vehicles, SNCF data, ADEME Carbon Base, COPERT, etc.) to estimate the emissions generated by journeys depending on the method of transport used. It also welcomed the work carried out on the basis of the survey on the mobility of individuals and the population census, which made it possible to obtain emissions data at a fine regional level for commuting. However, it is disappointed that similar estimates cannot be made for other

**reasons for travel and therefore encouraged the production of regionalised data for journeys linked to trade, health, socialisation, etc.**

**In view of the significant contribution of transportation by air and sea to GHG emissions, the committee lastly called for work to be continued in order to take better account of international transportation and the non-CO<sub>2</sub>-related impacts of aviation.**

During its autumn session, **the committee looked at changes in water resources** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 4*).

The committee praised the work carried out to centralise the data concerning freshwater resources (quantitative, qualitative and usage aspects) and to make this data mutually compatible and requested that it be continued by consolidating the water information system with the precipitation and evapotranspiration data produced by Météo-France.

The committee encouraged the maximum possible use or production of new sources of data for improved monitoring of freshwater consumption, its main determining factors and its end users (including vulnerable individuals). It recommended in particular the extension of the coverage of the data available to include those concerning water tariffs, household consumption behaviours and household characteristics (presence of a swimming pool, a water butt or domestic water bore, for example). It also recommended that the monitoring of volumes of water used for agricultural irrigation be disseminated and consolidated.

In order to better assess the impact of activities on the quality of freshwater, the committee supports the work being carried out by the working group on the use of phytopharmaceutical products in agriculture in order to gain a more detailed and more regularly updated understanding of agricultural practices. It also requested that freshwater quality analysis be facilitated by grouping the substances being monitored into a nationally harmonised frame of reference and by developing analyses for emerging substances (endocrine disruptors – in particular PFAS, drugs, medicines, etc.). Given the amount of data required, the CNIS encouraged discussions on conservative strategies for the production of data indexed on the basis of context and fed by modelling.

In the context of global warming, the committee also requested that the national inventory of water bodies be updated regularly and enriched, and that the coefficients used to convert extraction data into consumption data be reassessed. In addition, it requested the assistance of all stakeholders to define and then regularly produce a comprehensive multidimensional analysis (water footprint).

## **□□Progress and expectations in terms of regional issues**

### **(“Regions” committee)**

During its spring session, **the Regions committee examined the sources and methods** that could be used or that are in need of improvement **in order to estimate the population present within the region** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 6*).

The Regions committee acknowledged the pioneering work carried out in order to estimate the population present within the regions. The “*La France habitée*” (Inhabited France) research project, which is based on Orange Flux Vision mobile telephone data, counts the number of people present in each IRIS (*îlot regroupé pour l’information statistique* – aggregated unit for statistical information) every half hour throughout the year and calculates on that basis a number of people present on a full-time equivalent basis during the year, which significantly exceeds the resident population in busy areas. Tourists make up a significant proportion of the non-resident populations present and INSEE has presented an overview of sources allowing an estimate to be

made of the number of visits by tourists to the regions (surveys, but also data from platforms such as *Airbnb* and *Booking*, together with experimental mobile telephone data). It also reported on its many methodological studies aimed at improving the use of mobile telephone data and on its involvement in European projects aimed at developing a shared methodology for processing these data, including the development of standards.

These studies highlighted the many things we can learn from these estimates and the ways in which they can be used for the purposes of regional planning and calibrating facilities and services, as well as delimiting study zones, studying socio-spatial segregation and social diversity, assessing the attractiveness of regions, studying regional cycles, etc.

However, some limitations still persist, since the estimates made on the basis of big data (in particular mobile telephone data) only allow for the observation of quantitative variations in populations without any fine detail. Conversely, estimates made on the basis of survey data (surveys on mobility, tourism, etc.) offer a wealth of information regarding the profile of the people present and the reasons for their presence, but they do not allow for the observation of weekly or monthly variations, and some only cover urban areas.

**The committee therefore encouraged Official Statistics to continue working on studies that will make it possible to estimate visits to the regions in collaboration with operators, researchers and public stakeholders in order to enrich and improve the quality of the information available. As the two types of data source – big data and survey data – complement one another, it recommended that the mobility surveys be maintained and developed in so far as is possible (sample size, geographical coverage, frequency) according to a shared methodology; it encouraged the open-source dissemination of all of the statistical treatments applied to the data used in order to estimate the population present.**

**The committee will monitor the work conducted at European level (development of shared tools and methodologies) and the implementation of EU Regulation 223, which aims in particular to facilitate access to private data for the purposes of Official Statistics.**

Bertrand Monthubert presented the missions and organisation of the CNIG (*Conseil national de l'information géolocalisée* – National Council for Geolocated Information), which he chairs, in order to strengthen its ties with the CNIS. Like the CNIS, the CNIG is a consultation body for the producers and users of data. Although the Regions committee of the CNIS primarily handles the regional aspects of the statistical data produced by the Official Statistical Service at national level, the work carried out by the CNIG concerns geolocated data produced by a range of local stakeholders that need to be made consistent. The mission of the CNIS is therefore to produce standards, guides and recommendations for the production, dissemination, use and processing of geolocated data.

During its autumn session, **the Regions committee focused on the observation of border regions to allow for cross-border comparisons** (*Committee medium-term opinion No 4*).

**The committee** praised the progress made with respect to knowledge of cross-border phenomena since its last meeting on the subject in 2015, thanks in particular to the creation of INSEE's cross-border statistics centre and the activities of multiple working groups tasked with harmonising methods and data at the national level and at the level of the approaches being taken within the EU (ESPON, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre). **It would like to see the continuation of this harmonisation work, in particular to enable the monitoring of daily cross-border travel. It encouraged the cross-border observatories that have been deployed in the regions concerned to make their data accessible.**

The border phenomenon has significant consequences for the regions, in particular where income differs on each side of the border. **In order to assess the numerous effects of this phenomenon, the committee requested assistance from the authorities, in particular to improve knowledge of the geographical origin of household income. It also encouraged**

work aimed at better understanding the residential trajectories and career paths of cross-border workers in addition to all of the determining factors for spatial segregation.

In order to more effectively study the impact of cross-border residential migration, particularly on the real estate market, the committee recommended that the available data be enriched so that municipalities of origin of new arrivals can be identified if located abroad.

In order to be able to more accurately predict school, university and housing needs, as well as the development of facilities and services in border regions, the committee recommended that demographic projections be established on a cross-border scale, or, as a minimum, taking account of the dynamics observed beyond the border.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ANNEXE 6 : The Authority's statements following the hearings with producers of Official Statistics



27 May 2024

### **Statement following the hearing with the head of the Ministerial Statistical Office for Foreign Trade**

The ASP (*Autorité de la statistique publique* – French Official Statistics Authority) held a hearing on 25 April 2024 with the head of the DSECE (*Département des statistiques et des études du commerce extérieur* – Department of Foreign Trade Statistics and Studies), the Ministerial Statistical Office for Foreign Trade, in the presence of the Deputy Director-General of Customs and Excise, the Directorate-General to which the department belongs. This hearing took place four years after the previous hearing and following the appointment of a new manager.

The DSECE is composed of five sections tasked with monitoring customs legislation, as well as designing, producing, disseminating and evaluating foreign trade statistics. Strictly controlled by Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 on European business statistics (EBS), foreign trade statistics are a key element in the construction of national accounts and the balance of payments.

Two main sources of data feed into these statistics: the survey on intra-EU trade in goods and administrative data on customs clearance. The DSECE's insertion within the DGDDI (*Direction générale des douanes et des droits indirects* – Customs Directorate General) grants it easier access to these sources and allows it to benefit from customs regulatory competence and the support of a network of collection managers known to the companies and functionally attached to the MSO.

The large number of users of foreign trade statistics within both the public and private spheres is testament to the key role they play in informing economic stakeholders. As regards researchers, in

2022, the DSCE also opened up access to its data via the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre).

The ASP noted that the MSO fulfils its tasks in general compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice, in accordance with the European regulations governing this statistical production and within the framework of institutionalised cooperation within the Official Statistical Service, such as with the Directorate-General for the Treasury and Banque de France.

In order to sustain this production in the long term, the Authority stressed the need to complete the project aimed at re-engineering the statistical chain, which has been ongoing for several years, on time and using the earmarked funding. It also called for a guarantee that the upcoming revision of the European Union Customs Code, which is expected to radically alter the transmission of information used as a basis for compiling foreign trade statistics, will ensure direct access to customs data for national statistics authorities and that all of the information required for detailed statistics will be preserved. The ASP invited the MSO and INSEE to bring this to the attention of those responsible for the European Statistical System to ensure that the needs of national official statisticians are actually taken into account when drafting the new Community legislation.

The Authority also encouraged the MSO to develop its study function, in collaboration with INSEE or other components of the Official Statistical Service, with respect to topics that are subject to significant economic and social demand, at a time when national and European sovereignty and the reshoring of certain key production activities are issues very much in the spotlight.

The Authority requested in particular that the MSO and the heads of the ministries concerned complete the clarification process with respect to the organisation of government communication on foreign trade and the periodic statistical publication of quarterly and half-yearly figures as soon as possible. In order to comply with the rules in force for all statistical publications, the dissemination of statistics must take place clearly in advance of the ministerial communication, and must be separate from the latter. It must also comply with the same conditions with respect to timing and early dissemination that apply to all information appearing on the list of key economic indicators issued by the Official Statistical Service.<sup>36</sup>

The visibility of publications issued by the Ministerial Statistical Office, which has already improved in recent years, would benefit from being boosted by a specific mention allowing its output to be more easily identified from among the work published by the DGDDI.

---

<sup>36</sup> The detailed rules for these indicators are set out in the reference framework for disseminating statistical publications issued by the Official Statistical Service, adopted in February 2023, and subject to a statement by the Authority requesting that its operational implementation take place as soon as possible.





14 June 2024

## **Statement following the hearing with the head of the Ministerial Statistical Office for Agriculture**

The ASP (French Official Statistics Authority) held a hearing on 23 May 2024 with the head of the SSP (*Service de la statistique et de la prospective* – Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis), the Ministerial Statistical Office for Agriculture, in the presence of the secretary-general of the ministry to which the department is attached. This hearing took place around six years after the previous hearing and following the appointment of a new manager.

The MSO for Agriculture is composed of the Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis (SSP), which is present in two geographical locations, Paris and Toulouse, as well as the SRISE (*Services régionaux de l'information statistique et économique* – Regional Departments of Statistical and Economic Information) and SISE (*services de l'information statistique et économique* – Departments of Statistical and Economic Information) of the overseas departments. The statistical production of the MSO is intended to cover all of the Ministry's areas of competence, namely agriculture, agri-food, food, forests and woods, fisheries and aquaculture. It still makes use of many surveys, including those conducted face-to-face; however, its use of administrative sources is increasing. Historically geared towards monitoring agricultural production on the basis of large instruments such as the agricultural census, the statistics and analyses of the MSO are beginning to diversify as it collaborates with other producers, such as the SDES (*Service des données et études statistiques* – Statistical Studies and Data Service) at the ministry responsible for the ecological transition, and FranceAgriMer, as illustrated by the publication of an *INSEE Références* in February 2024 on "Transformations in agriculture, food production and consumption". The SSP is also developing analyses of incomes, not just of agricultural holdings, but also of farming households, the composition of which can be more diverse.

The department is tasked with managing the ministerial study programme, which leads it to develop forward-looking studies, and it also helps to arrange research by means of calls for research projects, such as the one on new agricultural assets, or through working groups composed of experts on topics such as agricultural income or the world food system. Within the ministry, the MSO is called upon to contribute to the assessment and drafting of public policies relating in particular to the Common

Agricultural Policy, as well as other economic, fiscal or social measures, or those linked to the structure of farms.

The statistical activities and studies performed by the MSO give rise to publications on the “Agreste” website and a specific “brand” that the office uses for communicating and disseminating its work.

The ASP noted that the MSO fulfils its tasks in general compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice and in accordance with the European regulations precisely governing statistical production in the area of agriculture.

Following the staff reductions that have taken place in recent years, the Authority recommended that particular attention be paid to the resources that the office has for the performance of its tasks, taking account of the contributions that may result from the modernised information systems. The MSO has engaged in an experiment aimed at renovating its collection tools while also adapting the survey structure that INSEE provides to the Official Statistical Service. It is also seeking to make the statistician roles that it offers more attractive.

In addition, the Authority has encouraged the MSO to continue adapting its statistical output to the challenges posed by the ecological transition, for example, by improving the monitoring of organic production, by developing the information system on the uses of phytosanitary products and by supplementing the economic analysis of agricultural holdings with that of their environmental practices. The use of new sources or innovative statistical techniques, such as satellite data or the use of private data, may provide support for this adaptation effort. Regular monitoring being ensured for all indicators allowing the use of phytosanitary products to be monitored over time is also considered particularly important by the ASP.

Lastly, the ASP would like to see the MSO for Agriculture take a more active role in cooperations and in the coordination of statistical productions with other producers of data in the sector, notably the MSA (*Mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund) from the point of view of social security, along with FranceAgriMer, Agence Bio and the ANSES (*Agence nationale de sécurité sanitaire de l’alimentation, de l’environnement et du travail* – French Agency for Food, Environmental and Occupational Health & Safety).



14 November 2024

## **Statement following the hearing with the head of the Statistical Office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces**

The French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) held a hearing on 17 October 2024 with the Deputy Director of the S2E (*Sous-direction des Statistiques et des études économiques* – Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies), the Statistical Office of the Ministry for the Armed Forces, in the presence of the director of the Financial Affairs Directorate to which the S2E is attached. This hearing was a continuation of the previous hearing in June 2023, which followed the reorganisation of the MSO on the basis of the findings of the joint audit by INSEE's Internal Audit Unit and the General Inspectorate of the Armed Forces in 2021.

The ASP acknowledged the increase in the statistical production work carried out by the MSO, which is engaged in both the social (military personnel and remuneration) and economic domains (survey of defence industry and service companies (*enquête sur les entreprises de défense de l'industrie et des services*, EDIS)). It also noted the collaboration projects launched with other bodies belonging to the Official Statistical Service, in particular INSEE and the SSMSI (*service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure* – Ministerial Statistical Department for Internal Security), with a view to monitoring public-sector employees in security, as well as with the MSO for Foreign Trade, working in conjunction with the *Direction générale de l'armement* (DGA), France's defence procurement agency, in order to reconcile the data on exports of arms and military equipment.

These efforts are yet to produce the expected increase in statistical publications and studies by the MSO. In this respect, the ASP recommends that the MSO focus on the content and quality of its publications, including in terms of methodological insights, in order to make those around it more aware of the contribution made by the operations undertaken under the umbrella of Official Statistics. It also invited the MSO to make its statistical and study programme available online and to update it regularly.

As regards the specific subject of military personnel and remuneration, the ASP is of the opinion that the uses and publications envisaged by the MSO should not come up against any administrative hurdles and it invited the S2E to strengthen its cooperation with the SSMSI of the Ministry of the Interior to launch studies aimed at better understanding this issue for all domestic security forces (gendarmerie and police), thanks in particular to the use of the SIASP system set up under the responsibility of INSEE. These joint studies, through which findings can be put into perspective and comparisons can be made, which are especially useful, could also involve INSEE and the MSO of the DGAFP (*Direction générale de l'administration et de la fonction publique* – Directorate-General for Administration and the Civil Service) and could give rise to a useful informative discussion concerning the use of the DSN (*Déclaration Sociale Nominative* – Nominative Social Declaration) for all of these sectors.

The Authority also encouraged the MSO to develop studies using the many sources produced or used by the Official Statistical Service (working conditions, health data, etc.), potentially in collaboration with or under the joint banner of the MSOs that manage these data.

In addition, the ASP recommended clear programming within the budgets allocated to the MSO of the resources required for the next survey of defence companies, which must have been completed by 2026. This survey, which is used by INSEE and is an essential means of gaining knowledge of the defence economic sector, is a statistical operation of primary importance for the credibility and visibility of the MSO.

As regards staffing of the MSO, the ASP noted the increase in the office's headcount from 15 agents in June 2023 to 21 in October 2024, in connection with the growth targets set by the Ministry in 2021. It also noted the efforts made to develop the skills of the MSO's agents in areas such as editorial techniques or quality awareness and ethics awareness in the area of Official Statistics. Nevertheless, the ASP feels that it is important that the break in working towards this growth target, scheduled for 2025, does not negatively impact the medium-term headcount target, which was considered essential to enabling the MSO to meet the emerging needs of users in addition to its current activities. The ASP also noted the difficulty encountered by the MSO in recruiting INSEE agents against a backdrop of increased management needs owing to the arrival of new agents with relatively little experience, and it would like to see action taken in 2025 to remedy this.

Lastly, as regards the consultation on the priorities and the schedule of activities of the MSO, the ASP was asked to re-examine the Ministerial Instruction of 25 April 2022 on statistical information at the Ministry for the Armed Forces. It found, in both the wording of the instruction and in the functioning of the CoMIS (*Comité ministériel pour l'information statistique* – Ministerial committee for statistical information), which was established on the basis of the instruction, points that were at odds with the European Statistics Code of Practice, in particular with respect to the determination and validation of the statistical programme of the MSO and the effective consideration of the needs of users.

Essentially, most of the Committee's activities focus on deciding upon and scheduling the studies conducted by the MSO, which includes consideration of publication deadlines, in the light of the constraints flagged by the Ministry's administrative departments. In addition, the Committee was assigned a role of monitoring administrative protocols and the activities carried out by the MSO. However, the ASP pointed out that, according to Principle 1.4 of the European Statistics Code of Practice, "the heads of the National Statistical Institutes and of Eurostat and, where appropriate, the

heads of other statistical authorities have the sole responsibility for deciding on statistical methods, standards and procedures, and on the content and timing of statistical releases”.

In addition, while the Committee is tasked with “identifying the need for statistical and economic studies”, its composition does not allow it to fully meet its initial objective of taking account of the needs of internal and external users, in so far as it does not include representatives from outside of the Ministry for the Armed Forces, whether they be researchers or other users with a direct interest (including INSEE and certain MSOs). However, Principle 11.1 of the Code sets out the necessity of implementing procedures to consult users and “to consider and anticipate their emerging needs and priorities”.

For this reason, the ASP requested that the supervisory authorities of the MSO review the instruction and the operating principles of the Ministerial committee for statistical information so as to ensure their compliance with the Code of Practice. In this respect, as is the case in other ministries, the CoMIS could focus its role on consultations between producers and users, both internal and external, regarding statistics and studies that are of use for obtaining a good understanding of the economic and social challenges specific to the defence sector.

More generally, as it indicated in its previous statement in September 2023, the ASP would welcome further consideration of a more horizontal positioning of the MSO within the Ministry for the Armed Forces.

The French Official Statistics Authority considers that the recommendations set out above must be taken into account in order to ensure compliance with the principles associated with the S2E’s involvement with the Official Statistical Service and its status as a ministerial statistical office. The Authority will perform regular monitoring of the changes made in this regard.



09 January 2025

**Statement following the hearing with the Director  
of the DARES (*Direction de l'Animation de la Recherche, des Études et des  
Statistiques* – Research, Studies, and Statistics Directorate)**

The French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) held a hearing on 12 December 2024 with the Director of the DARES, the statistical office of the ministry responsible for labour and employment, who was accompanied by his deputy.

The Authority's examination of the detailed report submitted by the DARES ahead of its hearing revealed that the management has succeeded in complying with the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice and of the reference framework for the process of disseminating statistical publications, as requested by the ASP in 2023. This was helped by the drafting of a charter, shared internally and disseminated to all of its representatives and ministerial representatives in particular, as well as the establishment of a working group aimed at clarifying the production and distribution channels for its various publications.

The Authority also felt that the resumption by the DARES of its regular consultations with social partners with a view to preparing its work schedule is a welcome step towards taking better account of social demand, alongside the consultations taking place within the framework of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information).

In this respect, the DARES is involved, either alone or as part of a partnership, in a set of “statistical projects” that are especially important and sensitive and which demand the preservation of the necessary staffing and budgetary resources, as well as transparency and communication efforts for all of the representatives concerned.

In this context, in the area of labour and social relations, the uses of the REPONSE survey on professional relations and business negotiations conducted in 2023 and the survey on working conditions and psychosocial risks (*enquête Conditions de travail et risques psychosociaux*) conducted in 2024 are hotly anticipated, while the continuation of the TRACOV survey, which was launched during the COVID pandemic to provide insights into changes in experiences of work, and the complete overhaul of the SUMER survey on exposure to occupational risk are operations that will make essential contributions in the medium term.

Furthermore, the completion of the work requested by the CNIS concerning the establishment, monitoring and studying of statistics relating to jobseekers registered with France Travail following the introduction of the French Full Employment Law of December 2023 is a major focus of work to

be performed in the long term, until such time as the labelling of these statistics by the ASP can be considered again. In view of the risks of misinterpreting these statistics during the ramp-up period of the system, the ASP considers it necessary that the public communication strategy established by the DARES and France Travail with effect from the first quarter of 2025 be repeated at regular intervals and updated during the period, with the intended audience being journalists and the general public.

For labour and wages, the DARES is directly involved, alongside INSEE and the URSSAF Caisse nationale (the French social security and family allowance contribution collection office), in the efforts being undertaken to contribute to the development and pooling of statistical uses of the DSN (*Déclaration Sociale Nominative* – Nominative Social Declaration), whether via direct use of reference databases or uses made possible by the enrichments likely to be brought, in particular by means of matching. These uses are of great value for assessing labour and integration policies, as demonstrated by the MiDAS panel, which looks at statutory minimum incomes, unemployment insurance rights and career paths, established with the CNAF and France Travail, as well as the InserJeunes and InserSup panels developed with the Ministerial Statistical Offices of the ministries responsible for national and higher education. In some cases, these instruments can take the place of surveys, but they can also be used to supplement or support them when evaluations require the use, as is often desirable, of more qualitative elements regarding the conditions under which such policies are adopted and implemented.

The ASP reiterated the importance, from its point of view and as previously highlighted in its statement dated October 2023, that the DARES also serve to signpost requests to use the DSN for “management” purposes in order to optimise the consistency between the latter and statistical studies. It also felt that it is essential that the management is closely involved in designing, setting up and using the professional training information system (AGORA) that the Caisse des Dépôts has been tasked with creating and managing.

The ASP also considers it desirable that the DARES continue to increase, in conjunction with INSEE, its use of the Labour Force survey (*enquête Emploi*) in order to lend perspective to various sources. The management is also called upon to help answer questions posed by certain representatives with respect to changes in total employment “used” by industrial companies by setting up an inter-agency working group tasked with examining this subject in terms of both concepts and the production of suitable indicators.

Lastly, at the international level, the ASP supports the efforts undertaken by the DARES and INSEE with Eurostat to make users of European statistics more aware of the major limitations that currently exist with respect to the comparability of statistics on accidents at work between Member States, and to bring about improvements in this area.





## ANNEXE 7 : Statements following the hearings with bodies involved in consultations or in the dissemination of Official Statistics



03 April 2024

### **Statement concerning the relationship between the Official Statistical Service and the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre) in a changing environment**

The ASP (*Autorité de la statistique publique* – French Official Statistics Authority) acknowledged the conclusions of the mission conducted by INSEE's Internal Audit Unit on the subject of “the positioning of INSEE with respect to the CASD (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre) in a changing environment”.

Although it does not directly belong to the Official Statistical Service (SSP), the CASD, the purpose of which has been to facilitate the dissemination of Official Statistics micro-data to researchers since its inception, is included among the “other national authorities”<sup>37</sup> recognised at European level. The ASP therefore also held a hearing, on 14 March 2024, with the Director of the CASD, accompanied by the Director-General of GENES (Groupe des écoles nationales d'économie et de statistique – Group of

---

<sup>37</sup> Other National Authorities- ONA, a group that in France, in addition to the CASD, includes the Ministerial Statistical Offices and the CépiDc (Centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès – Centre for Epidemiology on the Medical Causes of Death) established by the INSERM.

National Economics and Statistics Schools), who presides over the general assembly of that body, established in the form of a GIP (Groupement d'intérêt public – Public Interest Group).

Neither the report by INSEE's Internal Audit Unit nor the hearing was intended to address the internal functioning of the CASD, the importance of the work of which is widely recognised, including internationally, but to provide insights into the effects and interrelationships between its development strategy and the Official Statistical Service. They have made it possible to highlight the highly significant changes that have occurred or are currently under way with respect to its role and its environment, which involve, on the one hand, the consideration of the needs of the Official Statistical Service in terms of secure storage capacity and matching of micro-data and, on the other hand, the conditions under which data are made available to researchers.

As regards the needs of the various components of the Official Statistical Service, requests for secure storage space from some Ministerial Statistical Offices have increased incrementally, without an overall strategy, as and when the possibilities of matching various statistical and administrative sources, particularly those of a socio-fiscal nature, bring about new opportunities for statisticians, and the technical solutions and performance of the CASD offer them a suitable and supportive working environment.

However, it is essential that overall control of the development of CASD activities be maintained from the point of view of the Official Statistical Service as a whole to allow the relevance and priorities of the responses to the stated needs to be assessed, beyond the choices made directly by the management of the GIP.

In addition, the CASD now hosts huge volumes of micro-data of administrative origin that are of key importance and which are likely to be used for statistical, research, study/evaluation and management purposes. In addition to tax files, these also include data from the SNDS (*Système national des données de santé* – National Health Data System), the DSN (*Déclaration Sociale Nominative* – Nominative Social Declaration) and files on students in higher education. The expansion of this offer represents a key strategic axis, which gives the CASD a central role in the micro-data dissemination and use policy. This expansion may also facilitate pooling and cooperation between the members of the Official Statistical Service itself and between the latter and certain research or study teams.

In this respect, and in view of the success of the CASD in accomplishing its tasks, having sought an opinion from the Official Statistics Confidentiality Committee, the ASP systematically encouraged the various components of the Official Statistical Service to use it to promote access by researchers or “assessors” to this type of data that is controlled and enriched by them. This type of access should, wherever possible, be favoured over the use of raw data, the quality of which is more uncertain, and can also be used as a “pivot” to the use of these data for management purposes.

Nevertheless, the mission also revealed the existence of several micro-data supply channels that are accompanied by confidentiality rules and also different pricing structures and which were being developed for researchers (IDEE Equipment of Excellence, sectoral hubs, etc.). These channels can be an asset for responding to the various needs and financing methods of research projects. However, the increase in the tariffs applied by the CASD in recent years as a result of the expiry of the funding provided by the ANR (Agence nationale de la recherche – French National Research Agency) under EQUIPEX, the stagnation of contributions from members of the Public Interest Group and the limited development of technology enhancement activities may raise questions concerning the balance and viability of the “economic model” of these various means of responding to the needs of researchers.

The French Official Statistics Authority therefore feels that it is necessary that a coordinated strategy is established by the Official Statistical Service, under the responsibility of INSEE, with respect to the priority requests submitted to the CASD to serve its own needs or those of certain management assistance functions performed by the MSO (DEPP, DARES with respect to the DSN in particular). It feels that it is essential that these priorities are addressed within the decision-making bodies of the CASD, the functioning of which should allow for greater visibility and a more in-depth dialogue with regard to the scheduling of activities and the financial balances of the body.

The ASP would also like to see the relationship between the Official Statistical Service and the CASD enshrined in a coordinated policy for the dissemination of statistical data to researchers. This should give rise, in conjunction with the ministries responsible for research and its financing, to a renewed discussion on its content as well as on its “economic model”, bearing in mind that some research projects are struggling to obtain funding that also covers the costs of secure access to data and that these means of access are moving closer to research infrastructures that researchers would like to see provided in more of a pooled manner.



27 May 2024

## **Statement following the hearing with the Statistical Confidentiality Committee**

On 25 April 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority held a hearing with the President of the CSS (*Comité du secret statistique* – Statistical Confidentiality Committee), who is also a member of the ASP by law, and the head of INSEE’s Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit, the latter serving as secretariat of the Committee.

The ASP noted the essential role played by the Statistical Confidentiality Committee in the regulation of official statistics and the application of the European Statistics Code of Practice. Created as a separate body by Article 6 *bis* of the Law of 7 June 1951, as amended, it is required to “give its opinion on any question relating to statistical confidentiality”. It issues an advance opinion<sup>38</sup> with respect to requests to access confidential individual data relating to natural and legal persons in view of their re-use exclusively for statistical purposes or for the purposes of scientific or historical research in the public interest, which excludes, for example, uses for the purposes of making administrative decisions or control.

The CSS therefore forms the cornerstone of the application of the principles of the Code of Practice by the French authorities concerning compliance with statistical confidentiality and data protection on the one hand and the provision of micro-data for the purposes of research on the other hand. As a key point for the dissemination of personal data collected by means of statistical surveys or transmitted to the Official Statistical Service and, more specifically, for tax data, it has successfully developed a highly secure legal and technical environment through the close links it has established with the CASD (*Centre d’accès sécurisé aux données* – Secure Data Access Centre). This has resulted in a group of government departments and bodies that is significantly larger than the Official Statistical Service approaching it with a view to making a variety of personal data sources available to researchers. In order to handle their requests, the CSS has set up a digital management portal and has also established procedures to provide rapid and simplified access for the government

---

<sup>38</sup> This opinion is advisory; authorisations to disclose information are formally granted by the French Archives administration.

departments or bodies tasked with permanent assessment or surveillance missions.

In the view of the ASP, it is important that the conditions under which the tasks and operation of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee take place are preserved in the long term by offering it the possibility of continuing its fruitful partnerships with data-producing bodies reporting to it on a voluntary basis and, in the event that its tasks or procedures are expanded, that this is not detrimental to the essential activities that the CSS performs in the area of official statistics as a result of resources being diverted elsewhere.

It is also important that the examination of access requests by the CSS continues to provide an opportunity to promote, in conjunction with the various entities making up the Official Statistical Service, access by researchers to data controlled and enriched by them, as opposed to using raw data, the quality of which is more uncertain.

Lastly, in order to facilitate and improve their approach to accessing these various sources of data, it would be useful for researchers to benefit from increased legal and institutional support from the academic or research organisations to which they belong with respect to confidentiality rules and the protection of personal data.



14 June 2024

## **Statement following the hearing with the National Population Census Evaluation Committee**

On 23 May 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority held a hearing with the President of the CNERP (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population* – National Population Census Evaluation Committee) and the head of INSEE's Demographics Department, in the presence of the Secretary-General of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information).

The ASP praised the crucial work done by the CNERP, a specific committee within the CNIS responsible for ensuring dialogue and consultation between representatives of elected officials and the Official Statistical Service concerning the essential population census operation. Promoting a rational assessment of any issues encountered, the CNERP also makes it possible to envisage, in a transparent and concerted manner, the changes that may appear desirable depending on the context (improved collection via the Internet, improvements in collection processes, specific cases of certain overseas departments and regions, etc.).

In this respect, the ASP noted that, in spite of several highly publicised requests, the balance sheet for the 2024 collection was positive, with regard to both non-response rates and the opinions of users and municipal coordinators. It also praised the efforts made by INSEE to corroborate and explain, in particular in its blog, the population statistics established for the overseas departments and regions for which the demographic situation is especially fluid or difficult to establish, as is the case in French Guiana and Mayotte.

However, the Authority noted that the survey conducted in this regard in 2023 revealed a significant reduction, since 2006, in the contribution of the DFR (*dotation forfaitaire de recensement* – lump-sum census allocation) towards offsetting the census costs legally borne by municipalities. Although the development of online collection allows savings to be made, the ASP believes, in accordance with the

opinion of the CNERP, that talks need to be entered into as soon as possible with a view to increasing this allocation under stable and sustainable conditions, thereby guaranteeing both the quality of data collection and harmonious relationships with the local authorities concerned.

Like the CNERP, the ASP would also like to see the quickest possible roll-out of the legal possibility for local authorities to use service providers to collect census data following the positive results of the trial conducted with the La Poste group since 2021. However, it believes that close attention needs to be paid to the conditions for the selection, training and confidentiality compliance of all operators that could potentially be involved.

Lastly, the Authority praised the methodological discussions undertaken by INSEE and within the CNERP with the aim of reducing dissemination periods for populations used as a reference for regulatory and financial provisions applicable to local authorities by one year, which are currently established with a delay of three years from the current year.

The ASP also believes that the routine use of the term “legal population” in connection with these indicators, which is not taken from the legislation, is likely to provoke certain ambiguities as to its meaning and it invited INSEE to consult with the CNERP on the adoption of the term “reference population”.





## ANNEXE 8 : Statements following audit reports or regarding subjects of particular importance to Official Statistics



14 June 2024

### **Statement on the integration of innovative data processing methods into statistical production**

In view of the discussions taking place within the Official Statistical Service, the French Official Statistics Authority has focused on the integration of innovative data processing methods into statistical production and, more specifically, the processing of big data and data science contributions.

The ASP welcomed with interest and enthusiasm the experiments that have already been carried out at INSEE and within certain MSOs to make use of these innovations and would like to see statisticians and data scientists show greater cultural understanding of each others' problems, techniques and methods.

It also did feel that it is important that the effective integration of data science methods into statistical processes takes account, at each stage of its implementation, of the ethical principles by which statisticians are bound as laid down by the European Statistics Code of Practice. This requires, for example, constant vigilance with respect to ensuring transparency of methods, specific attention as to the relevance of a given set of big data for the issue to be addressed, and sometimes difficult decisions between the continuous production of rapid data on the one hand and the quality and stability of reference economic and social information on the other hand.

The ASP would also like to see as many of the various entities belonging to the Official Statistical Service involved in the trial and the roll-out of data processing innovations in order to promote their

use and the pooling of knowledge, tools and practices between INSEE and the MSOs.

Lastly, the Authority highlighted the essential challenge posed by training both statisticians and data scientists with a view to developing appropriate and transparent use of innovative techniques: although the skills taught in schools training statisticians allow France to benefit from fertile ground in terms of competencies, they do not in and of themselves guarantee the dissemination of shared cultures within Official Statistics organisations and management. For the Official Statistical Service, this involves a concerted effort to manage human resources, with the aim of avoiding excessive disparities in professional cultures, which may also reflect generational divides, which would ultimately be detrimental to both the effectiveness and the ethics of Official Statistics as a whole.



23 September 2024

## **Statement on the challenges linked to the development of the national accounts**

The French Official Statistics Authority turned its attention to the current and future challenges associated with the development of the national accounts, an essential instrument for macroeconomic observation and the basis of the French and European Official Statistics systems.

With this in mind, it held a hearing with the Director of Economic Studies and Reports and the Head of INSEE's National Accounts Department, who presented it with current developments and the action plan adopted by INSEE in this regard.

The Authority noted the major step taken in 2024 of switching the national accounts to the 2020 base, which resulted in particular in revisions of expenditure on software and research and development, the production of the financial intermediation services, concealed activity, the date on which tax credits are registered and the framework within which public authorities and financial institutions work. It praised the significant efforts made by INSEE to provide information by means of a series of methodological information sheets explaining the main revisions made and highlighting their impact on certain key values, such as household consumption, software investments and databases, as well as public finance ratios.

However, the ASP believes that these efforts to ensure transparency and communication in connection with the change to the base should be further amplified in a number of directions, which have also been outlined in an action plan adopted by INSEE in April 2024, including between two base changes: the involvement of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) in the consultation on macroeconomic statistics; the establishment of a user club allowing for improved sharing and a better assessment of the scope of the methodological changes made; the systematic and immediate explanation of these changes when they are made during the course of the year or between two base changes, as was the case for household consumption with the first publication of the Q3 2023 quarterly account.

It would be useful for these efforts to include the rapid delivery of studies and analyses aimed at updating, in light of these revisions, the diagnosis of recent economic developments, particularly for indicators, such as productivity, which are frequently used in international comparisons or are heavily scrutinised in the social debate. This avenue, which has already been explored recently in the

INSEE Blog, would benefit from further development, and in particular from being more systematically coupled over time with the publication of macroeconomic data, being careful not to underestimate the time constraints associated with the publication of national accounts and the performance of retrospective studies.

The Authority also noted the decisive steps taken towards the “augmented national accounts”, which are expected to give rise to a publication at the end of 2024. These accounts are intended to supplement the usual approaches to measuring growth and income derived from the national accounts with information that is consistent with them and linked to them with respect to the distribution of income on the basis of an “expanded” vision of redistribution (“distributed” accounts) on the one hand, and the environmental impact of economic activity (greenhouse gas emissions within the French territory and carbon footprint associated with final demand) on the other hand.

The ASP stressed the crucial and innovative nature of the regular linking of these indicators with the dissemination of the national accounts, which will enrich the analysis of economic activity by taking account of other subject areas, such as inequality and the environment, which have a direct impact on the evolution of well-being.

It issued a favourable opinion on INSEE’s intention to extend this work by developing synthetic indicators taken from the augmented national accounts, including, in addition to just GDP, these expanded approaches to production and income. However, if these are to become reference indicators in the social debate, it would like to see the involvement of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l’information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) in due course in connection with their development and potential applications. The statistical information used and its “monetisation” and weighting have implications that are worth explaining and discussing in a transparent and concerted manner with civil society in view, in particular, of being linked to the new wealth indicators developed by the Official Statistical Service in collaboration with the CNIS, the *Conseil économique, social et environnemental* (Economic, Social and Environmental Council) and France Stratégie within the framework of the new range of indicators published over several years for the purpose of monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Lastly, the Authority supports the idea that INSEE could take a more active role in the work being carried out at international level (European and international) on possible developments to national accounts, including in the context of the ongoing consultations regarding the 2025 revision of the System of National Accounts. The challenge would be to make greater use of INSEE’s experience while also promoting the development of methodological discussions, in particular on the impact of globalisation and digitisation on the main indicators characterising economies and allowing for comparisons between them.



14 November 2024

## **Statement on labour market statistics with effect from 1 January 2025**

The French Official Statistics Authority (ASP) acknowledged the report issued by the working group of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) focusing on the “consequences of the introduction of the French Full Employment Law on statistics relating to jobseekers”. It held a hearing on this subject with the chairs of this working group and the *Commission Emploi, qualifications et revenus du travail* (Employment, Qualifications and Earnings from Work committee) of the CNIS.

The report confirmed that, as was noted by the ASP in its statement dated 15 November 2023, the mandatory registration with France Travail of persons applying for the RSA (*Revenu de solidarité active* – minimum statutory income) benefit, young people receiving support from local task forces and persons with disabilities applying for specialist support will have a major impact on statistics relating to registered jobseekers. The labelling by the ASP of the corresponding series was renewed and extended on 21 May 2021 for a period of five years. However, the changes taking place with effect from January 2025 will affect both the number of people registered with France Travail and the administrative categories used to distinguish them based on their employment and work-seeking situations, which will make it difficult to interpret previously labelled statistical series for jobseekers.

The ASP noted that, as a result of these changes to the rules for registration, the working group proposed the creation of two additional statistical categories of persons registered with France Travail which “mirror” the new administrative categories: persons registered “on a social pathway” (category F) and persons applying for the RSA awaiting guidance (category G).

It also noted that the persons registered and the categories to which they belong are set to be monitored differently during two distinct periods:

- the ramp-up period of the scheme between 1 January 2025 and the end of 2027, where statistical publications will cover the total number of persons registered by category as raw data and jobseekers included in categories A and ABC, but not including persons benefiting

- from the RSA, as seasonal and working-day adjusted (SA-WDA) data, in order to bring them more into line with the current indicators used to monitor the labour market;
- the period commencing in 2028 when, once the permanent scheme has been established, the backcasting of series including jobseekers and young people being supported by local task forces can take place.

The French Official Statistics Authority is of the opinion that it is essential, given the complex and unstable nature of the statistics obtained during the ramp-up period, that a clear and informative communication be issued by the DARES and France Travail during the first quarter of 2025 with regard to the ways in which these statistics will be monitored and published in order to avoid any unfortunate misinterpretations by users. Given the fluid nature of category G, which incorporates persons registered and awaiting guidance and possible reclassification into other categories, the ASP also considers it essential that these movements and transfers be the subject of specific monitoring and regular publications throughout the ramp-up period.

It would also like for the work being carried out by the CNIS to continue, on the one hand in order to learn any lessons from the trial launched before 2025 and, on the other hand, to assess the relevance of the distinction between categories B and C of jobseekers (people who are expected to actively seek work and those who have worked in a reduced capacity of no more than 78 hours per month), the changes to which have raised questions within the working group.

Noting that the stability and interpretability of new statistics concerning registered jobseekers can only be guaranteed following the end of the transition period, the ASP decided, in accordance with the intention stated in its previous statement dated 15 November 2023, to suspend the labelling of these series for the remaining period from 1 January 2025 to 20 May 2026. Working in collaboration with the CNIS, it will perform regular monitoring of the statistical system and studies in place, pending its consideration of a process for labelling the new series once the permanent scheme has been established and following the issuing of an opinion by the Labelling Committee.

The French Official Statistics Authority also noted that the provisions of the French Full Employment Law are likely to lead to significant changes in the series on activity, unemployment and employment rates as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO), established and published by INSEE on the basis of the Labour Force Survey. It therefore draws attention to the importance of monitoring and analysing these impacts in order to gain an understanding, in collaboration with the CNIS, of the consequences of the reform of all of the main labour market indicators.

# ANNEXE 9 : Opinions regarding labelling

25 October 2024

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC Text 98 of 107

## Opinions and Communications

### MISCELLANEOUS OPINIONS

#### MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

#### **Opinion of 17 October 2024 of the French Official Statistics Authority on the renewal and extension of the labelling of the data produced by the CCMSA (*Caisse centrale de la mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund)**

NOR: ECOO2428524V

Having regard to Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the opinion of 4 October 2024 of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee;  
Having regard to Article 6 of the decision of 30 October 2018 laying down the internal regulations of the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the letter of 4 September 2023 of the Director-General of the CCMSA,

The French Official Statistics Authority renews the labelling of all of the statistical series produced by the CCMSA and labelled in 2019, for a period of five years, and decides to label new series, a list of which is included in the Appendix, also for a period of five years.

In addition, the Authority requests that the CCMSA implement all of the recommendations set out in the opinion of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee dated 4 October 2024, and in particular that it draw a distinction between several levels of metadata documentation in addition to providing a glossary.

This opinion will be sent to the Director-General of the CCMSA. It will be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

#### APPENDIX

1. Statistical series produced by the CCMSA for which the label of public interest and statistical quality is renewed

Self-employment:

- number of farm and company managers;
- gross amount for social security contributions.

Salaried employment:

- paid hours;
- gross payroll.

Of those employed or self-employed in agriculture:

- households receiving a statutory benefit from the family branch.

Retirees in receipt of pension payments who were previously employed or self-employed in agriculture (“stock” series):

- headcount;
- average annual amounts received;
- average insurance term;
- average age.

Persons retired as at the effective date who were previously employed or self-employed in agriculture ("stock" series):

- headcount;
- average annual amounts received;
- average insurance term;
- average age.

New retirees by year in which they started drawing their pension (series of "flows" as at the effective date):

- headcount;
- average annual amounts received;
- average insurance term;
- average age.

For persons employed or self-employed in agriculture:

- health insurance expenditure:
- reimbursements and expenditure on healthcare at GPs and private clinics by date of reimbursement
- reimbursements and expenditure on healthcare at GPs by date of treatment;
- declarations of occupational accidents and diseases:
- number of first payments of daily allowances;
- number of first payments of victim's pensions;
- average permanent partial disability rate for new pensions of the victim.

## 2. Statistical series produced by the CCMSA obtaining a label of public interest and statistical quality

Self-employment in agriculture:

- number of new farm and business managers.

Of those employed or self-employed in agriculture:

- number of individuals covered by at least one statutory benefit from the family branch;
- number of dependent children entitled to a statutory benefit from the family branch.

Beneficiaries of the minimum old-age pension in payment among those employed or self-employed in agriculture ("stock" series):

- headcount;
- average annual amounts;
- average insurance term;
- average age of the beneficiaries.

New beneficiaries of the minimum old-age pension (series of "flows" as at the effective date):

- headcount;
- average annual amounts;
- average insurance term;
- average age of the beneficiaries.

Of those employed or self-employed in agriculture:

- number of individuals receiving reimbursements for healthcare at GPs by date of reimbursement;
- number of individuals receiving reimbursements for healthcare at GPs by date of treatment;



- number of individuals exempted from beneficiary co-payments due to chronic conditions;
- prevalence rate of chronic conditions;
- number of individuals newly exempted from beneficiary co-payments due to chronic conditions;
- incidence rate of chronic conditions.

## Opinions and Communications

### MISCELLANEOUS OPINIONS

#### MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

##### **Opinion of 15 November 2024 of the French Official Statistics Authority on statistical series relating to jobseekers registered with France Travail**

NOR: ECOO2431422V

Having regard to Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to Article 6 of the decision of 30 October 2018 laying down the internal regulations of the French Official Statistics Authority;

Having regard to the opinion of 21 May 2021 of the French Official Statistics Authority on the renewal and extension of the labelling of the statistics produced by Pôle emploi and the DARES on jobseekers registered with Pôle emploi;

Having regard to the report issued by the working group of the CNIS (*Conseil national de l'information statistique* – National Council for Statistical Information) dedicated to the “consequences of the introduction of the French Full Employment Law on statistics relating to jobseekers”;

Having regard to the statement of 14 November 2024 of the French Official Statistics Authority concerning labour market statistics with effect from 1 January 2025;

Given the changes that will be made with effect from January 2025 following the entry into force of French Full Employment Law No 2023-1196 of 18 December 2023, the French Official Statistics Authority has decided, with effect from 1 January 2025, to suspend the labelling of the statistical series produced by France Travail and the DARES with respect to jobseekers registered with France Travail, which was granted on 21 May 2021 for a period of five years;

In accordance with its statement of 14 November 2024, the French Official Statistics Authority will work in collaboration with the CNIS to perform regular monitoring of the statistical system and the studies in place, pending its consideration of a process for labelling the new series once a permanent scheme has been established for these statistics and following the issuing of an opinion by the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee;

This opinion will be sent to the Director-General of France Travail and the Director of the DARES. It will be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

Appendix: statistical series for which labelling is suspended with effect from 1 January 2025

##### 1. Quarterly and monthly national series as raw data and SA-WDA

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month, by category (A, B, C, D, E), whole of France (excluding Mayotte).

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month, by category (A, B, C) by gender and age group.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month, by category (B or C) by age group and number of hours worked.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month, by administrative category.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C by length of time that they have been registered and average length of registration of those leaving.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C by length of registration broken down by gender and age group. Entry and exit flows of jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi in categories A, B, C and accounting equation, whole of France (excluding Mayotte) for all entries and exits.

Entry and exit flows of jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi by category and by gender and age group (raw data only).

2. Regional and departmental series; quarterly and monthly, as raw data and SA-WDA. Coverage: whole of France (excluding Mayotte)

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C by new region, previous region and department.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C registered for a year or more, by new region, previous region and department.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in category A by new region, previous region and department.

Jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month, by category and by new region, previous region and department.

Entry flows of jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C by new region, previous region and department.

Exit flows of jobseekers registered at Pôle emploi as at the end of the month in categories A, B, C by new region, previous region and department.

## Opinions and Communications

### MISCELLANEOUS OPINIONS

#### MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY, FINANCE AND INDUSTRIAL AND DIGITAL SOVEREIGNTY

#### **Opinion of 9 January 2025 of the French Official Statistics Authority on the renewal of labelling for the statistical series produced by the CNAF (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales* – National Family Benefits Fund)**

NOR: ECO02501625V

Having regard to Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the opinion of 8 January 2025 of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee;  
Having regard to Article 6 of the decision of 30 October 2018 laying down the internal regulations of the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the letter of 6 November 2023 from the Director-General of the CNAF (*Caisse nationale des allocations familiales* – National Family Benefits Fund) requesting the renewal of the labelling of the family branch data published as open data;

The French Official Statistics Authority renews the labelling of the statistical series produced by the CNAF indicated in the Appendix, for a period of five years.

The statistics produced by the CNAF on the statutory social benefits paid by the CAF (*Caisses d'allocations familiales* – Family Benefits Funds) reflect the improvements made in 2024 as part of the overhaul of its dissemination site and contribute to the establishment of a vast wealth of data, used by both the Official Statistical Service and social stakeholders.

The Authority grants the general interest and statistical quality label to the statistical series at national, regional and departmental level.

The ASP noted that the CNAF also disseminated more finely localised statistical series, particularly at the municipal level, which are taken from the same information system and are useful for supporting public policies at regional level. They offer an almost identical statistical quality. However, their temporal continuity is not systematically guaranteed due to the possible changes to regional boundaries (merging or division of municipalities or changes to inter-municipal boundaries). The Authority also invited the CNAF to implement all of the recommendations set out in the opinion of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee dated 8 January 2025. For statistical consistency reasons, it is particularly desirable that the CNAF and the Official Statistical Service adopt the same anonymisation methods for the dissemination of detailed statistical data with the aim of guaranteeing compliance with statistical confidentiality with respect to information concerning the payment of statutory social security benefits by the CAF.

This opinion will be sent to the Director-General of the CNAF. It will be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

#### APPENDIX

Statistical series at departmental, regional and national level produced by the CNAF for which the general interest and statistical quality label is renewed.

The three indicators disseminated for each benefit are:

- a) The number of beneficiary households;
- b) The number of people linked to the beneficiary households;
- c) The total entitlements payable across all benefits.

The additional indicators (series) for each benefit are specified in the “Series: additional indicators” column.

The series are all broken down by:

- “age of the person responsible for the file” (detailed age at national level, five-year age groups at department level);
- “family composition” (detailed: single/couple × number of children 0,1,2,3+);
- departments, regions, based on place of residence.

Set No	Datasets	Series: additional indicators	Additional breakdowns of indicators
1	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory benefit		
2	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory early childhood benefit ( <i>petite enfance</i> , PE)		
3	Beneficiaries of the birth/adoption bonus ( <i>prime naissance/adoption</i> , PN)		
4	Beneficiaries of the basic allowance ( <i>allocation de base</i> , AB)		Rate of receipt (only for number of households and amount)
5	Beneficiaries of the supplement for the free choice of childcare ( <i>complément libre choix de mode de garde</i> , CMG)		- Type of CMG x Family composition (aggregated) (only for number of households)
6	Beneficiaries of the shared benefit to raise children ( <i>Prestation partagée d'éducation</i> , PreParE)		- Rate of receipt (only for number of households and amount) - Age of the person responsible for the file (by decade) x Rate of receipt (only for number of households and at national level) - Family composition x Rate of receipt (only for number of households and at national level)

7	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory childhood and youth benefit ( <i>enfance jeunesse</i> , EJ)		
8	Beneficiaries of family benefits ( <i>allocations familiales</i> , AF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase (only for number of households)</li> <li>- Family composition x Increase (only for number of households and amount at national level)</li> <li>- Type of AF (only for number of households)</li> <li>- Family composition x Type of AF (only for number of households and amount at national level)</li> <li>- Level of modulation of AF x Type of AF (only for number of households)</li> </ul>
9	Beneficiaries of the benefit for families with 3 or more dependent children ( <i>complément familial</i> , CF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Increase (only for number of households)</li> <li>- Family composition x Increase (only for number of households at national level)</li> </ul>
10	Beneficiaries of the family support allowance ( <i>allocation au soutien familial</i> , ASF)		
11	Beneficiaries of the back-to-school allowance ( <i>allocation de rentrée scolaire</i> , ARS)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type of ARS (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Type of ARS x Family composition (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Type of ARS x Age of the person responsible for the file (only for number of households and amount)</li> </ul>
12	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory disability/dependency benefit ( <i>handicap-dépendance</i> , HD)		
13	Beneficiaries of the allowance for adults with disabilities ( <i>allocation adulte handicapé</i> , AAH)	Number of beneficiaries of the AAH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gender of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>- Age x Gender of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries at national level)</li> <li>- Age x Disability rate of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>- Age x AAH supplement of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>- AAH rate of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>- Age x AAH rate of the beneficiary of the AAH (only for number of beneficiaries at national level)</li> <li>- Type of AAH supplement (only for number of beneficiaries)</li> <li>- Gender x Disability rate (only for number of beneficiaries at national level)</li> </ul>

14	Beneficiaries of the daily parental presence allowance ( <i>allocation journalière de présence parentale</i> , AJPP)	Number of beneficiaries of the AJPP	- Number of days of absence (only for number of beneficiaries)
15	Beneficiaries of the daily allowance for family carers ( <i>allocation journalière du proche aidant</i> , AJPA)	Number of beneficiaries of the AJPA	
16	Beneficiaries of the educational allowance for disabled children ( <i>allocation d'éducation de l'enfant handicapé</i> , AEEH)		
17	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory housing benefit ( <i>aide au logement</i> , AL)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student or not x Student status (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> </ul>
18	Beneficiaries of the family housing benefit ( <i>allocation de logement familiale</i> , ALF)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student or not x Student status (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Student status x Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> </ul>
19	Beneficiaries of the social housing benefit ( <i>allocation de</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)</li> <li>- Geographic zone of the dwelling x Type of dwelling (only for number of</li> </ul>

	<i>logement sociale, ALS)</i>		households and amount) - Student or not x Student status (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)
20	Beneficiaries of the personal housing benefit ( <i>allocation personnelle au logement, APL</i> )		- Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount) - Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount) - Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount) - Geographic zone of the dwelling x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount) - Student or not x Student status (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Type of housing stock (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Type of dwelling (only for number of households and amount) - Student status x Geographic zone of the dwelling (only for number of households and amount)
21	Beneficiaries of at least one statutory solidarity and business support benefit ( <i>solidarité et soutien à l'activité, SSA</i> )		
22	Beneficiaries of minimum statutory income ( <i>revenu de solidarité active, RSA</i> )		- Age of the person responsible for the file x Type of RSA - Family composition x Type of RSA - Type of RSA x Total entitlement (in groups of €100 at the national level and €200 at the department level (only for number of households)) - RSA x PA x Age of the person responsible for the file (only for number of households and number of individuals covered) - RSA x PA x Family composition (only for number of households and number of individuals)
23	Beneficiaries of in-work benefits ( <i>prime d'activité, PA</i> )		- Age of the person responsible for the file x Type of PA - Family composition x Type of PA - Type of PA x Total entitlement (in groups of €100 at national level and €200 at department level (only for number of households))
24	Beneficiaries of the overseas solidarity income ( <i>revenu de solidarité Outre-mer, RSO</i> )		
25	Beneficiaries of at least one international statutory benefit		



26	Beneficiaries of the differential allowance ( <i>allocation différentielle</i> , ADI)		
27	Beneficiaries of the differential supplement ( <i>complément différentiel</i> , CDI)		
28	Beneficiaries of the differential allocation ( <i>allocation différentielle</i> , AMI)		



# ANNEXE 10 : Opinions regarding the recognition of public interest statistics status

25 October 2024

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC Text 98 of 107

## Opinions and Communications

### MISCELLANEOUS OPINIONS

#### MINISTRY FOR THE ECONOMY, FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

#### **Opinion of 17 October 2024 of the French Official Statistics Authority on the renewal of the recognition of public interest statistics status for the data produced by the CCMSA (*Caisse centrale de la mutualité sociale agricole* – Farmers’ and Agricultural Workers’ Mutual Benefit Fund)**

NOR: ECOO2428488V

Having regard to Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the Order of 23 December 2022 on the verifications provided for in Article 1 of Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the French Official Statistics Authority and amending the Order of 2 May 2013 on the organisational terms and conditions for the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee;  
Having regard to the opinion of 4 October 2024 of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee;  
Having regard to Article 6 of the decision of 30 October 2018 laying down the internal regulations of the French Official Statistics Authority;  
Having regard to the letter of 4 September 2023 of the Director-General of the CCMSA,

The Authority has decided to renew, for a period of five years, the recognition of the public interest statistics status of the statistical series produced by the CCMSA that obtained this recognition in 2022 and which are listed in the Appendix.

In addition, the Authority requests that the CCMSA implement all of the recommendations set out in the opinion of the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee dated 4 October 2024, and in particular that it draw a distinction between several levels of metadata documentation in addition to providing a glossary. It also recommends that it increase its coordination with other public producers of statistical series, particularly in the field of health, in order to make all of the public interest statistics provided more consistent.

This opinion will be sent to the Director-General of the CCMSA. It will be published in the Official Journal of the French Republic.

#### APPENDIX

#### STATISTICAL SERIES PRODUCED BY THE CCMSA FOR WHICH RECOGNITION OF THE PUBLIC INTEREST STATISTICS STATUS IS RENEWED

- 6-year retention rate;
- churn rate of farmers and heads of agricultural companies;
- comparative index of the prevalence rate of chronic conditions.



## ANNEXE 11 : Acronyms used

ALS: Action Logement Services (an association tasked with providing affordable and intermediate housing to workers in France)

ANR: French National Research Agency (*Agence nationale de la recherche*)

API: Application Programming Interface

ASP: French Official Statistics Authority

BANATIC: National database on intermunicipal and other local authorities (*Base nationale sur les intercommunalités et autres collectivités*)

ECB: European Central Bank

BDF: Household Budget (*Budget des familles*) (survey)

ILO: International Labour Organization

CASD: Secure Data Access Centre (*Centre d'accès sécurisé aux données*)

CCFP: Joint Civil Service Council (*Conseil commun de la fonction publique*)

CCMSA: Farmers' and Agricultural Workers' Mutual Benefit Fund (*Caisse centrale de la Mutualité sociale agricole*)

EEA: Environmental Economic Accounts

CépiDc: Centre for Epidemiology on the Medical Causes of Death (*Centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès*)

CNAF: National Family Benefits Fund (*Caisse nationale d'allocations familiales*)

CNERP: National Population Census Evaluation Committee (*Commission nationale d'évaluation du recensement de la population*)

CNIL: National Committee on Information Technology and Civil Liberties (*Commission Nationale de l'Informatique et des Libertés*)

CNIS: National Council for Statistical Information (*Conseil national de l'information statistique*)

CoMIS: Ministerial committee for statistical information (*Comité ministériel de l'information statistique*) (Ministry for the Armed Forces)

CSNS: Non-Identifying Statistical Code (*code statistique non signifiant*)

CSS: Statistical Confidentiality Committee (*Comité du secret statistique*)

ESSC: European Statistical System Committee

DARES Research, Studies, and Statistics Directorate (*Direction de l'Animation de la Recherche, des Études et des Statistiques*)

DDAR: Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate (*Direction de la diffusion et de l'action régionale*)

DEPP: Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring (*Direction de l'évaluation, de la prospective et de la performance*)

DEPS: Department of Studies, Foresight, Statistics and Documentation (*Département des études, de la prospective, des statistiques et de la documentation*)

DESE: Directorate of Economic Studies and Reports (*Direction des études et synthèses économiques*)

DESF: Department of Fiscal Studies and Statistics (*Département des études et statistiques fiscales*)

DESL: Department of Local Studies and Statistics (*Département des études et statistiques locales*)

DFR: Lump-sum census allocation (*Dotation forfaitaire de recensement*)

DGAFP: Directorate-General for Administration and the Civil Service (*Direction générale de l'administration et de la fonction publique*)

DGCL: Directorate-General of Local Authorities (*Direction générale des collectivités locales*)

DGE: Directorate-General for Companies (*Direction générale des entreprises*)

DGER: Directorate-General for Teaching and Research (*Direction générale de l'enseignement et de la recherche*)

DGFIP: Directorate-General for Public Finance (*Direction générale des finances publiques*)

DGT: Directorate General of Labour (*Direction générale du travail*)

DINUM: Interministerial Directorate for Digital Affairs (*Direction interministérielle du numérique*)

DMTO: Real estate transaction registration fees (*Droits de mutation à titre onéreux*)

DREES: Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (*Direction de la Recherche, des Études, de l'Évaluation et des Statistiques*)

DROM: Overseas departments and regions (*Départements et régions d'outre-mer*)

DSE: Business Statistics Directorate (*Direction des statistiques d'entreprises*)

DSECE: Department of Foreign Trade Statistics and Studies (*Département des statistiques et des études du commerce extérieur*)

DSED: Department of Studies, Statistics and Documentation (*Département des statistiques, des études et de la documentation*)

DSN: Nominative Social Declaration (*Déclaration sociale nominative*)

EAP: Annual Production Survey (*Enquête annuelle de production*)

ECMOSS: Labour cost and structure of earnings survey (*Enquête sur le coût de la main-d'œuvre et la structure des salaires*)

EPCI: Public Inter-Community Cooperation Establishment (*Etablissement public de coopération intercommunale*)

ESAC: European Statistical Advisory Committee

ESANE: Elaboration of Annual Statistics of Companies (*Élaboration des statistiques annuelles d'entreprises*)

ESGAB: European Statistical Governance Advisory Board

ESOP: European Statistics On Population

Eurostat: Directorate-General of the European Commission responsible for statistical information at Community level

EVAC: Survey on job vacancies (*Enquête sur les emplois vacants*)

FQP: Professional training and qualifications (*Formation-qualification professionnelle*) (survey)

GENES: Group of National Economics and Statistics Schools (*Groupe des écoles nationales d'économie et statistique*)

GIP: Public Interest Group (*Groupement d'intérêt public*)

IEDOM: Institution of Issue for Overseas Departments (*Institut d'émission des départements d'outre-mer*)

IG INSEE: INSEE Internal Audit Unit

IGAC: Inspectorate General for Cultural Affairs

IGAS: Inspectorate General for Social Affairs

IGÉSR: Inspectorate General for of Education, Sport and Research

INJEP: National Institute of Youth and Non-Formal Education

NSI: National Statistical Institute

INSEE: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies

INSERM: National Institute of Health and Medical Research

CPI: Consumer price index

OPG: Olympic and Paralympic Games

LCU: Large case unit

LMB: Labour market statistics on businesses

Melodi: *Mon espace de livraison en open data à l'Insee* (My INSEE open-data supply area)

NAF: French Classification of Activities

ODAC: Other central government body (*Organisme divers d'administration centrale*)

ONA: Other National Authorities

GDP: Gross Domestic Product

PISA: Programme for International Student Assessment

RÉSIL: Statistical Register of Individuals and Dwellings (*Répertoire statistique des individus et des logements*)

RSA: Minimum statutory income (*Revenu de solidarité active*)

SDES: Statistical Studies and Data Service

ESAW: European Statistics on Accidents at Work

SIASP: System for information on civil servants (*Système d'information sur les agents des services publics*)

SIES: Information Systems and Statistical Studies Sub-Directorate (*Sous-direction des systèmes d'information et des études statistiques*)

SISE: Student Monitoring Information System (*Système d'information du suivi de l'étudiant*)

SNDS: National Health Data System (*système national des données de santé*)

ESS: European Statistical System

MSO: Ministerial Statistical Office

SSMSI: Ministerial Statistical Office for Internal Security

SSP: Official Statistical Service

SSER: Statistics, Studies and Research Service (*Service de la statistique, des études et de la recherche*)

SUMER: Medical surveillance of employee exposure to occupational risks (*Surveillance médicale des expositions des salariés aux risques professionnels*) (survey)

S2E: Sub-Directorate of Statistics and Economic Studies (*Sous-direction des Statistiques et des Études économiques*)

URSSAF: French Social Security and Family Allowance Contribution Collection Office (*Union de recouvrement de cotisations de sécurité sociale et d'allocations familiales*)

VILAS: Visualisation of Localised Indicators on Social Action (*Visualisation d'indicateurs localisés sur l'action sociale*)

VRS: Experiences and perceptions of security (survey) (*Vécu et ressenti en matière de sécurité*)





Publication provided free of charge

**French Official Statistics Authority**

88 avenue Verdier  
92541 Montrouge Cedex

[secretariat-general@autorite-statistique-publique.fr](mailto:secretariat-general@autorite-statistique-publique.fr)

ISBN: 978-2-11-162484-9