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Introduction

The Europe 2020 strategy aims to make the EU a smart, sustainable and inclusive economy with high levels of employment, productivity and social cohesion. It is based on a limited number of guidelines, adopted by the Council of the European Union in October 2010, dealing in a comprehensive way the issues of employment and economic policy.

These integrated guidelines complement the five major targets such as the one consisting in raising the employment rate of women and men aged 20 to 64 to 75% by 2020, notably through a greater involvement of young people, older workers and the low-skilled and a better integration of migrants.

In order to facilitate the use of these statistics by all Member States within the context of multilateral surveillance, the nomenclature and format used for these indicators is based on the Joint Assessment Framework developed by the Employment Committee at European level to follow guidelines 7-9.

The selection of indicators presented in this annex is based on those selected by the "indicators group" of the Employment Committee, supplemented by the relevant national indicators that help monitor the implementation of French priorities.

Guideline no.7: Increasing labour-market participation of men and women, reducing structural unemployment and improving the quality of work

Guideline no.8: Developing a skilled workforce responding to labour market needs, and promoting lifelong education and training.

Guideline no.9: Improving the quality of educational and training systems and improving their performance at all levels, and increasing participation in higher education or equivalent

Note: The data contained in this document are exclusively taken from national statistical sources. Consequently, they can sometimes diverge from harmonized data published by Eurostat.

Summary

INCREASE LABOUR MARKET PARTICIPATION	4
- Employment rate in 2013.....	4
- Unemployment rate	4
- Unemployment rates by qualification and length of time since leaving initial education	5
- Youth unemployment ratio in 2013.....	5
- Participation rate.....	6
- Employment and unemployment rates for European Union nationals and nationals of non-EU countries in 2012	6
- Underemployment rate	7
- Average exit age from the labour market	7
- Employment rate and core employment rate for 55-64 year-old.....	7
ENHANCING LABOUR MARKET FUNCTIONING AND COMBATING SEGMENTATION	9
- Annual transitions between the various situations on the job market	9
- Part-time, special forms of salaried employment, and share of self-employed in total employment in 2013	10
- Dispersion of regional employment and unemployment rates	11
- Occupational accidents and occupational diseases	13
ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES	15
- Long-term unemployment rate	15
- Activation rate of Long Term registered Unemployed	15
- Prevention and participation in active measures by the long-term unemployed.....	16
- Active Labour Market Policy expenditure (categories 2 to 7) as a percentage of GDP	17
- Active Labour Market Policy expenditure (categories 2 to 7) per person wanting to work	17
- Labour Market Policy participants (categories 2 to 7) per 100 persons wanting to work	18
ADEQUACY OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND MAKE WORK PAY 1. ADEQUACY OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM	19
- People at risk of poverty according to a threshold at 60% of the median income by most frequent activity status (ILO definitions).....	19
- Out-of-work income maintenance expenditure (category 8) as a percentage of GDP	19
- Out-of-work income maintenance expenditure (category 8) per person wanting to work	19
ADEQUACY OF THE SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEM AND MAKE WORK PAY : 2. MAKE WORK PAY	20

-	Number of tax households concerned by the Prime pour l'Emploi.....	20
-	Beneficiaries of the Revenu de Solidarité Active (RSA).....	20
	RECONCILING WORK AND FAMILY LIFE	22
-	Conciliation between work and family in 2012 (in %)	22
-	Daycare facilities for young children.....	23
	EXPLOITING JOB CREATION POLICIES.....	25
-	Total employment growth in 2013	25
	GENDER EQUALITY	27
-	Employment gender gap	27
-	Gender pay gap.....	27
	IMPROVING SKILLS SUPPLY AND PRODUCTIVITY, LIFELONG LEARNING	28
-	Lifelong learning.....	28
-	Growth in labour productivity	29
	IMPROVING EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS	30
-	Educational levels of young people between 20 and 24 years of age	30
-	Educational attainment of adults aged 20-64 year-olds in 2012	31
-	Early school leavers	31
-	Public expenditure on education.....	32
-	Young people not in employment and not in education (NEET).....	33
	WAGE SETTING MECHANISMS AND LABOUR COST DEVELOPMENT	34
-	Evolution of social security contribution rates	34
-	Average taxation rate per earned income bracket	37
-	Evolution of nominal and real unit labour costs	38
-	Evolution of the average wage per head	38

I - Increase labour market participation

Table 1 • Employment rate in 2013

	In %			
	20 to 64 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 to 64 years
Total	69.5	47.0	80.7	45.6
Men	73.7	50.7	85.2	48.4
Women	65.6	43.4	76.3	43.1

Concepts: workforce employed as defined by the ILO (International Labour Office), exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Insee, Labour Force Surveys (provisional data for 2013); processed by Dares.

The employment rate for people aged 20 to 64, which is the proportion of people aged 20 to 64 in employment, reached 69.5% in 2013. It dropped off of one point in 2009 and stabilised since then. Due to the continued upward trend in female activity and the greater sensitivity of male employment to the economic situation, the employment rate for men (73.7% in 2013) showed a greater drop than that for women (65.6% in 2013), hence reducing the gender gap (8.1 points in 2013).

In 2013, less than 50% of young people aged 20 to 24 were in employment (47.0%). The decrease of youth employment rate observed during the crisis in 2009 continued afterwards, in relation to the further extension of schooling since 2009.

As concerns older age groups, their employment rate was not affected by the crisis and even steeply increased since 2010. Within this age group, the employment rate strongly decreases around 60 years old: while the employment rate of people aged 55 to 59 is therefore close to that of population as a whole, employment rate of people aged 60 to 64 remains far short of population as a whole (less than one out of four persons in 2013).

Table 2 • Unemployment rate

		In %							
		2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15 to 64 years	Total	8.3	7.7	7.1	8.8	9.0	8.8	9.4	9.9
	Men	7.5	7.3	6.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.5	10.1
	Women	9.1	8.1	7.4	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.4	9.8
18 to 24 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.0
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.9
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1
25 to 54 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.7
55 to 64 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.0
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.5
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.5

Concepts: unemployment as defined by the ILO, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, 9.9% of the workforce in Metropolitan France aged between 15 and 64 were unemployed. After a strong decrease in 2006 and 2007 (-0.8 ppt), the unemployment average rate continued to fall between 2007 and 2008 (-0.6 ppt), despite the sharp decline in the job market which resulted in a major increase in the unemployment rate

from the second half of 2008. Between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rate rose sharply (+1.7 ppt), then less significantly between 2009 and 2010 (+0.2 ppt), with a decreasing rate all over 2010. The decrease continued until mid-2011 when the unemployment rate started to increase again until the first semester of 2013. Despite a rise in annual average, the unemployment rate approximately stabilised since the beginning of year 2013, with a slight decrease (-0.1 ppt) at the end of the year.

Between 2008 and 2012, the rise of unemployment affected all age groups. The unemployment rate for young people is much higher than for other age groups: 24.0% of the workforce aged between 18 and 24 were out of work in 2013. The unemployment rate among people aged between 55 and 64 (7.0% in 2013) is lower than among younger members of the workforce but has increased faster than that of people aged between 25 and 54 since the beginning of the crisis.

The crisis hit more strongly sectors traditionally employing more men (industries, construction). Consequently, women's unemployment rate became inferior to that of men's, following the trend of reduction of the gender gap observed since 1975. The unemployment rates of men and women are close for young people aged between 18 and 24 and middle-aged people between 25 and 54. It is one point inferior for women aged between 55 and 64.

Table 3 • Unemployment rates by qualification and time since leaving initial education in 2013

	In %		
	Leaving initial education between 1 and 4 years ago	Leaving initial education between 5 and 10 years ago	Leaving initial education 11 or more years ago
Low qualifications	48.8	33.3	13.1
Medium qualifications	24.7	15.1	7.6
High qualifications	10.5	6.2	4.3
Total	20.3	12.5	7.8

Concepts: unemployment as defined by the ILO, ISCED educational nomenclature; 5 and 6: high qualifications, 3 and 4: medium qualifications (baccalaureate or CAP (Certificate of Professional Aptitude) / BEP (Diploma of Professional Studies), 1 and 2: low qualifications ("brevet" [certificate upon completion of lower secondary studies], CEP [Certificate of Primary Studies] or no qualifications)

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France, workforce having left initial education (school or universities studies without interruption of more than 1 year, including apprenticeship). People not having followed an initial educational programme have not been taken into account.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, the unemployment rate for young people who left initial education between 1 and 4 years ago stood at 20.3%. It varied very considerably depending on level of qualification: the unemployment rate for those with low qualifications (brevet, CEP, or no qualifications) stood at 48.8%, while that for those with high qualifications was 10.5%. Between 2008 and 2012, unemployment rates increased whatever the level of qualification and length of time on the job market.

Table 4 • Youth unemployment ratio in 2013

In % of the total population aged between 18 and 24

	18 to 24 years
Total	12.2
Men	13.2
Women	11.2

Concepts: unemployment as defined by the ILO, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, although the unemployment rate (ratio between the number of unemployed

people and the active population) for young people aged between 18 and 24 stood at 24.0%, the unemployment share (ratio between the number of unemployed people and the total population in the age group under consideration) for young people aged between 18 and 24 was only 12.2% for the same year, as around half of young people in this age group were continuing their studies without working. The unemployment share is much lower for young women than for young men (-2.0 pts in 2012).

Table 5 • Participation rate

		In %							
		2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
15 to 64 years	Total	69.8	69.7	69.9	70.3	70.2	70.2	70.7	71.1
	Men	75.7	74.7	74.7	75.0	74.8	74.6	75.2	75.4
	Women	64.1	64.9	65.2	65.7	65.8	65.8	66.3	66.9
18 to 24 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.8
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55.3
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.3
25 to 54 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	88.3
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93.3
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83.5
55 to 64 years	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.1
	Men	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52.3
	Women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.1

Concepts: activity as defined by the ILO, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, 71.1 % of people aged between 15 and 64 belonged to the labour force (i.e. in employment or jobless). For men, the rate was 75.4% in 2013. For women of the same age, the participation rate was close to 66.9%, in constant progression since 2003 (+2.8 points between 2003 and 2013). Due to longer schooling, the participation rate for young people aged between 18 and 24, which was 50.8% in 2013, is on a downwards path since 2009. Participation rate between 55 and 64 strongly increased for men and women alike (+8.2 points and +9.7 points respectively) between 2003 and 2013. Within this age group, the participation rate decreases strongly around 60 years old: while three out of four older workers aged 55 to 59 are active, less than one out of four is still active after 60 years of age.

Table 6 • Employment and unemployment rates for European Union nationals and nationals of non-EU countries in 2012

	European Union nationals			Non-European Union nationals		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Employment rate, 20 to 64 years						
Low qualifications	55,0	61,3	49,2	40,7	58,9	27,0
Medium qualifications	70,1	73,3	66,2	53,1	60,8	44,5
High qualifications	82,3	84,8	80,2	58,9	72,4	46,7
Total	70,6	74,2	67,1	48,5	62,9	36,0
Unemployment rate, 15 to 64 years						
Low qualifications	15,5	15,7	15,2	27,2	25,9	29,3
Medium qualifications	9,7	9,3	10,2	27,4	28,8	25,2
High qualifications	5,5	5,7	5,4	19,4	16,9	22,6
Total	9,4	9,4	9,3	25,0	24,4	26,0

Concepts: workforce as defined by the ILO, ISCED educational nomenclature; 5 and 6: high qualifications, 3 and 4: medium qualifications (baccalaureate or CAP/BEP), 1 and 2: low qualifications ("brevet", CEP or no qualifications).

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: 2013 Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data.

In 2013, the employment rate for European Union nationals aged between 20 to 64 (27 countries, including the French citizens) stood at 70.6% and that for non-European Union nationals at 48.5%. The gap in employment rates between EU nationals and non EU nationals was significantly higher for women (31 points) than for men (11 points).

The unemployment rate for non-European Union nationals aged between 15 and 64 (25.0%) was two and a half times higher than that for European Union nationals (9.6%) in 2013. The gap was particularly marked among those holding higher education qualifications, for which unemployment rate of non EU nationals is almost four times higher.

Table 7 • **Underemployment rate in 2013**

	In % of employment			
	20 to 64 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 to 64 years
Total	6.4	11.6	6.0	5.6
Men	3.4	7.2	3.1	2.9
Women	9.6	16.6	9.1	8.4

Definitions: employed labor force and underemployment (ILO definition), underemployment = involuntary part-time + temporary layoff or short time working, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, 3.4% of working men and 9.6% of working women aged between 20 and 64 are underemployed : they worked part-time but wanted to work more hours and were available to do so (involuntary part-time), or worked involuntary less than usual (temporary layoff or short time working). The underemployment rate is especially high for young women (16.6% of all 20 to 24 year old women jobs correspond to a situation of underemployment).

Table 8 • **Average exit age from the labour market**

[Average age of people aged 50 and over no longer participating in the labour force at the time of the survey but who declared having been in work or in unemployment 11 months earlier]

	2003	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	58.9	59.1	59.1	59.6	59.7	60.0	60.4	60.3

Concepts: declared participation to the labour forced, exact age at date of survey, people aged 50 and over who declared participating in the labour force 11 months before the survey but did no more participate at the time of the survey are considered as being exited from the labour force.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

People aged 50 and over no longer participating in the labour force in 2013 but who declared having been in work or in unemployment 11 months earlier were on average 60.3 years old in 2013. This average age slightly decreases compared to 2012 (60.4 years) but stays superior to that observed in 2008 (+5 quarters).

Table 9 • **Employment rate and core employment rate for 55-64 years of age**

	In %		
	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	55 to 64 years
Total	67.6	23.3	45.6
Men	71.4	24.8	48.4
Women	64.1	22.0	43.1

Concepts: employed workforce as defined by the ILO, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

Core employment rate

In %

	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	55 to 64 years
Total	67.7	23.4	45.6
Men	71.5	24.7	48.1
Women	64.0	22.1	43.1

Concepts: workforce occupied as defined by the ILO, exact age at the time of the survey, annual average.

Core employment rate: arithmetical average of rates by age detail; it is therefore not weighted by size of the various groups and enables neutralisation of the effects of demographic composition, which were of major consequence from 1996 onwards with the arrival of the "baby boom" generation in the 50 years old and over age group, with very considerable impact on the effective employment rate.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

Corrected to take account of baby-boom demographic effects, the employment rate for older members of the workforce (referred to as the core employment rate) was in constant growth between 2003 and 2012, with a marked rise between 2008 and 2010 and again between 2010 and 2012. The rise of the core employment rate concerned both people aged between 55 and 59 and people aged between 60 and 64, though with a smaller scale, men and women alike.

II - Enhancing labour market functioning and combating segmentation

Table 10 • Annual transitions between the various situations on the labour market

In %

		Situation, year N+1					
		Permanent contracts and self-employed	Non permanent contracts with a temporary work agency	Other non permanent contracts (including subsidized contracts)	Unemployed	Inactive	Total
Situation declared in year N	Unemployed in:						
	2007	20.1	5.6	15.1	41.0	18.2	100.0
	2008	16.4	3.7	14.6	47.7	17.6	100.0
	2009	17.3	5.1	15.8	44.6	17.2	100.0
	2010	16.1	5.5	14.1	45.6	18.7	100.0
	2011	14.1	4.7	15.6	48.6	17.1	100.0
	2012*	15.1	4.6	13.7	45.8	20.8	100.0
	Non permanent contracts with a temporary work agency:						
	2007	22.0	40.7	11.9	16.0	9.3	100.0
	2008	13.5	38.0	10.2	28.2	10.1	100.0
	2009	18.2	39.4	12.7	21.7	8.1	100.0
	2010	15.9	49.1	11.0	15.4	8.6	100.0
	2011	18.8	40.3	10.4	21.2	9.3	100.0
	2012*	18.7	41.3	10.4	20.1	9.5	100.0
	Other non permanent contracts (excluding assisted contracts) in:						
	2007	24.0	2.0	55.3	9.9	8.8	100.0
	2008	20.0	1.5	56.4	14.0	8.0	100.0
	2009	18.8	2.4	57.6	12.0	9.2	100.0
	2010	18.5	2.2	58.1	12.5	8.7	100.0
	2011	18.9	1.9	56.8	13.7	8.6	100.0
	2012*	18.4	2.1	55.7	13.7	10.1	100.0

Concepts: situation as defined by the ILO; the permanent contract category includes those with permanent contracts in the private sector and state-owned companies as well as civil service officials; other temporary contracts include fixed-term contracts in the private sector and state-owned companies, fixed-term contracts, assistants and part-time employees in the public sector and assisted jobs inventoried by the Employment Survey.

* In 2013, an upgrading of the survey questionnaire may have led to changes in the classification of individuals according to the activity status as defined by ILO. More particularly, individuals may have been categorized as unemployed whereas they would have been considered as inactive with the former questionnaire. Thus, the data on transitions between years 2012 and 2013 are not fully comparable with those reported in previous years.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys 2007-2013, Insee, processed by Dares on panel data; provisional data for 2013.

Among the unemployed in the year 2012, 45.8% were still unemployed one year later and 33.4% had found jobs: 15.1% under permanent contracts or as self-employed workers, 4.6% as temporary workers, and 13.7% under other non permanent contracts.

Workers with non permanent contracts in 2012 are more frequently under a permanent contract in 2013 than individuals who were unemployed : individuals working with a temporary work agency and those under other temporary contracts (including subsidised jobs) in 2012 were respectively 18.7% % and 18.4% under permanent contract (including non dependant jobs) one year later. However, a large share of workers remain in the same type of contract from one year to the next: 41.3% of those who had been employed by a temporary work agency were still working under the same kind of contract one year later. For other non permanent contracts, the share is 55.7%.

Table 11 • **Part-time, special forms of wage employment, and share of self-employed in total employment in 2013**

In %

	Share of self-employed in total employment	Share in salaried employment			
		Stable full-time jobs	Stable part-time jobs	Special forms of full-time employment	Special forms of part-time employment
Total	11.3	71.7	14.9	9.7	3.7
Men	14.5	82.5	4.4	10.9	2.2
Women	7.7	60.8	25.5	8.4	5.3

Concept: workforce occupied as defined by the ILO, special forms of employment include temping, FTCs (those under fixed-term contracts, auxiliaries and part-time workers in the public sector, as well as assisted jobs inventoried by the Employment Survey (essentially internships and non-commercial).

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys and Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013

In 2013, 11.3% of jobs were occupied by self-employed workers. The self-employed status is about twice as common among men (14.5% in 2013) than among women (7.7% in 2013).

In 2013, 13.4% of wage employment fell into the “special forms” category (temping, subsidized employment and fixed-term contracts). Women are a little more frequently employed in such jobs than men (13.7% and 13.1% respectively).

In 2013, 18.6% of employees worked part-time, the great majority of them women. More than three out of ten women worked part-time. The share of part-time work in wage employment as a whole was roughly stable until the crisis. Since 2008, it increased by 1.5 point for men and 1.1 point for women.

Full-time jobs under long-term contracts continued to be the predominant form in wage employment, accounting for 71.7% of all wage employment in 2013. This was above all the case for men, over eight out of ten of whom were in wage employment, against six out of ten for women.

Table 12 • Dispersion of regional employment and unemployment rates

Regional employment rates							In %
Region	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alsace	73.6	72.4	71.0	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.2
Aquitaine	69.4	69.5	68.7	68.6	68.8	69.1	68.6
Auvergne	68.4	69.4	68.4	68.2	68.2	68.3	68.1
Basse-Normandie	69.9	69.8	68.7	68.5	68.3	68.5	67.8
Bourgogne	69.0	70.1	68.8	68.4	68.4	68.8	68.3
Bretagne	69.4	70.4	69.4	69.4	69.4	69.6	68.8
Centre	71.0	71.6	70.7	70.6	70.5	70.5	70.0
Champagne-Ardenne	68.1	68.4	67.1	67.1	67.3	67.2	66.4
Corse	57.5	60.6	61.9	63.6	64.0	63.9	63.4
Franche-Comté	70.3	70.5	69.1	69.1	69.7	69.7	69.2
Haute-Normandie	67.8	69.5	68.0	67.4	67.3	67.3	66.7
Île-de-France	74.8	75.4	74.6	74.2	74.3	74.7	74.5
Languedoc-Roussillon	62.2	64.4	63.6	63.6	63.4	63.0	62.1
Limousin	68.6	67.9	66.7	66.5	66.3	66.3	65.5
Lorraine	67.5	68.1	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.4	65.5
Midi-Pyrénées	68.9	70.1	69.3	69.2	69.2	69.6	69.3
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	63.4	65.0	64.0	63.8	64.1	64.2	63.6
Pays De La Loire	71.6	72.9	71.4	71.2	71.2	71.3	70.7
Picardie	67.1	67.7	66.4	65.8	65.7	65.6	64.8
Poitou-Charentes	68.6	68.9	67.8	67.7	67.7	67.8	67.2
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	64.9	69.7	69.5	69.8	69.9	70.3	70.1
Rhône-Alpes	72.3	73.9	72.4	72.3	72.7	72.9	72.6
Metropolitan France	69.7	70.9	69.9	69.7	69.8	70.0	69.5

Note: Employment rates for the 20-64 age group are based on annual averages. Methodological differences explain the slight overestimation of employment rates for Metropolitan France presented in this table in comparison with those presented on Page 6.

Source: annual estimations of employment and estimations of population, calculations by the "Synthèse et Conjoncture de l'Emploi" unit (SCE – Employment Outlook Unit), Insee, provisional data for 2012 and 2013.

Table 13 • Dispersion of regional employment rates

	In % points						
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dispersion indicator	5.5	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.2

Interpretation: dispersion is measured by the coefficient of variation of regional employment rates, weighted by the region's population aged between 20 and 64 years old. Employment rates are annual averages.

The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the average. This coefficient decreases when employment rates approach the average and increases when rates diverge (i.e. when disparity between regions increases).

Source: annual estimations of employment and estimations of population, calculations by the "Synthèse et Conjoncture de l'Emploi" unit (SCE), Insee, provisional data for 2012 and 2013.

Between 2008 and 2009, regional employment rates fell sharply in most regions because of the outbreak of the economic crisis. Between 2009 and 2012, changes in employment rates were moderate, a little less than half of the regions experienced an increase in their employment rate over the three years. In 2013, employment rates were down in most regions and ranged in Metropolitan France from 62.1% for the Languedoc-Roussillon to 74.5% for the Ile-de-France. In Metropolitan France as a whole, employment rate of people aged 20 to 64 years has decreased from 70.0% in 2012 to 69.5% in 2013. After declining from 2000 to 2004, the indicator of regional dispersion of employment rates slightly increased until 2008. Between 2008 and 2011, the spread of employment rate between regions remained relatively stable. It then increased significantly between 2011 and 2013.

Table 14 • Regional unemployment rates

Region	In %						
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Alsace	4.8	6.4	8.3	8.4	8.0	8.7	9.2
Aquitaine	8.4	6.9	8.3	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.7
Auvergne	7.5	6.5	8.0	8.0	7.9	8.5	8.8
Basse-Normandie	7.7	6.8	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.9	9.2
Bourgogne	7.1	6.3	8.1	8.3	8.1	8.7	9.2
Bretagne	6.7	5.9	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.2	8.7
Centre	6.7	6.2	8.0	8.2	8.1	8.8	9.4
Champagne-Ardenne	8.3	7.7	9.4	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.8
Corse	11.2	7.6	8.3	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.9
Franche-Comté	6.1	6.7	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.8	9.3
Haute-Normandie	9.5	7.7	9.8	9.9	9.8	10.6	11.1
Île-de-France	7.2	6.4	7.6	7.9	7.8	8.3	8.7
Languedoc-Roussillon	12.9	10.0	11.8	12.0	12.2	13.2	14.0
Limousin	6.4	6.0	7.6	7.8	8.0	8.7	9.2
Lorraine	7.3	7.3	9.4	9.4	9.2	9.9	10.6
Midi-Pyrénées	8.6	7.1	8.6	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.1
Nord-Pas-de-Calais	11.6	10.1	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.7	13.2
Pays de la Loire	6.8	5.9	7.9	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.7
Picardie	9.2	8.3	10.4	10.6	10.4	11.3	11.8
Poitou-Charentes	8.0	6.8	8.5	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.4
Provence-Alpes-Côte D'azur	11.5	8.4	9.9	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.4
Rhône-Alpes	7.1	6.2	8.1	8.1	7.8	8.4	8.8
Metropolitan France	8.2	7.1	8.7	8.9	8.8	9.4	9.9

Note: unemployment rates are annual average. People aged 15 years old and over.

Source: unemployment estimations, calculations by the "Synthèse et Conjoncture de l'Emploi" unit (SCE, Employment Outlook Unit), Insee, provisional data for 2012 and 2013.

Table 15 • Dispersion of regional unemployment rates

Dispersion indicator	In % points						
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
	23.4	17.3	15.4	15.0	16.0	15.6	15.5

Interpretation: dispersion is measured by the coefficient of variation of regional unemployment rates, weighted by the region's active population. Unemployment rates are annual averages.

The coefficient of variation is the standard deviation divided by the average. This coefficient decreases when unemployment rates approach the average and increases when rates diverge (i.e. when disparity between regions increases).

Source: Insee, calculations by the "Synthèse et Conjoncture de l'Emploi" unit (SCE), Insee, provisional data for 2012 and 2013.

Between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rate rose sharply in all regions (+1.6 points for Metropolitan France). Between 2009 and 2010, though it affected a large majority of regions, the increase was more moderate (+0.2 point). Changes in regional unemployment rates were also slight in 2011. As the overall national trend was in small decline, two thirds of the regions experienced a decrease of their unemployment rates. Deterioration of the labor market observed since mid-2011 led to strong increases in regional unemployment rates in 2012 which continued in 2013. Unemployment rate rose in France by 0.6 percentage points in 2012 and 0.5 points in 2013 to 9.9%. In 2013, the unemployment rate for metropolitan areas ranged from 8.7% in Ile-de-France, Bretagne and Pays de la Loire to 14.0% in Languedoc-Roussillon.

The indicator of regional dispersion of unemployment rates fell during economic slowdowns (2001-2004 and 2008-2010) and was higher in cyclical improvement period (2004-2008). After rising by 1 percentage point between 2010 and 2011, the dispersion fell back in 2012 before remaining stable between 2012 and 2013.

Table 16 • **Occupational accidents and occupational diseases**

Evolution of reported occupational accidents

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Accidents with sick-leave in thousands	743	704	651	659	670	641
Deaths	730	569	538	529	552	558
Frequency index	44.1	38.0	36.0	36.0	36.2	35.0
Severity rate	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4

Note: the term "accidents with sick-leave" covers all Occupational Accidents compensated, for the first time during the year in question, by payment of a cash benefit (daily allowance, capital indemnity, or annuity), or which could be so compensated if the victim had a beneficiary.

Coverage: 18.3 million employees in the Social Security system in 2012, essentially from the non-agricultural private sector.

Source: Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (Cnam-TS – National Health Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers)

The risk of reporting an occupational accident (OA) may be measured by the frequency index (number of OAs with sick-leave per 1 000 employees). It is calculated here on 18.3 million employees in the Social Security system, essentially from the non-agricultural private sector.

The number of recognized cases of OA with sick-leave fell by 703,976 in 2008 to 640,891 in 2012. This decrease is a continuation of a long term trend of declining OA, in absolute and relative numbers: between 2000 and 2012 the number of recognized accidents fell by 100 000 cases, a decrease of 14 %, and the frequency index fell from 44.1 in 2010 to 35.0 in 2012, a decrease of 21 %.

As during every recession, the financial crisis has resulted in a significant decrease in the frequency index of OA between 2008 and 2009, which is partly due to the slowdown in economic activity. In fact, during a recession, work intensity tends to decrease because the cuts in employment do not match immediately with the reduction of output. Sectors¹ which had seen the greatest drop-off in their workforces (metallurgy, chemicals, wood industries, and services excluding banking and insurance) also saw the greatest reduction in occupational accidents' frequency, with -8% to -10% of OA's risk. Similarly, the decline in the use of temporary workers (-26 % in 2009) and perhaps, to a lesser extent, the possible change in main employment status of certain temporary workers to self-employed (whose OAs are no longer declared to the CNAM [Caisse Nationale d'Assurance Maladie – National Health Insurance Fund]), contribute to the fall of the frequency index between 2008 and 2009.

Although employees have been less exposed to OA risk over the last ten or so years, accidents that do occur are of greater severity. The severity rate (number of days lost following an OA per thousand work hours) has increased by 40 % since 2000.

Numbers of fatal occupational accidents, falling since 2000, has increased between 2010 and 2012 (730 deaths in 2000, 529 in 2010 and 558 in 2012).

1) *Comités techniques nationaux (National Technical Committees - CTN).*

Evolution of occupational diseases compensated each year

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Occupational diseases <u>in thousands</u>	21	45	49	51	55	54
Deaths	237	425	564	533	570	523

Note: the term "occupational diseases" covers all Occupational Diseases compensated, for the first time during the year in question, by payment of a cash benefit (daily allowance, capital indemnity, or annuity).

Coverage: 18.3 million employees in the Social Security system in 2012, essentially from the non-agricultural private sector.

Source: Caisse nationale d'assurance maladie des travailleurs salariés (Cnam-TS – National Health Insurance Fund for Salaried Workers)

The number of compensated occupational diseases (ODs) increased rapidly, passing from 21 697 in 2000 to 54 015 in 2012. The rise resulted from a trend towards greater labour intensification and improved legal recognition of ODs, along with greater awareness among the medical profession of the potentially occupational origin of certain pathologies. Year 2012 registered for the first time a decrease of the number of recognised occupational diseases.

The share of musculoskeletal disorders continued to grow, accounting for over 85% of occupational diseases compensated in 2012.

The number of deaths caused by recognised ODs increased more than twofold from 2000 to 2012. These fatalities are mostly due to asbestos.

III - Active labour market policies

Table 17 • Long-term unemployment rate

In % of the active population	
	2013
Total	4.0
Men	4.1
Women	3.9

Note: unemployed people for whom no information exists on duration of unemployment are divided up proportionally between less than a year and more than a year.

Concepts: activity as defined by the ILO.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Labour Force surveys, Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013.

In 2013, 4.0% of people participating in the labour force are unemployed since at least a year. Long-term unemployment rates of women and men are virtually at the same level.

Table 18 • Activation rate of Long Term registered Unemployed

	LTU benefiting from an activation measure, 2012 (a)	Long Term Unemployed (cat. A), 2012 (b)	LTU Activation rate, 2012 (a) / (a)+(b) (in %)	LTU Activation rate, 2011 (in %)
TOTAL	302 577	1 211 258	20,0	22,9
Total > 6m (<25)	59 770	189 322	24,0	27,3
Total > 12m (25+)	242 807	1 021 936	19,2	22,0
MEN	134 618	632 965	17,5	20,2
Total > 6m (<25)	26 990	97 459	21,7	26,0
Total > 12m (25+)	107 628	535 506	16,7	19,1
WOMEN	167 960	578 293	22,5	25,8
Total > 6m (<25)	32 781	91 863	26,3	28,7
Total > 12m (25+)	135 179	486 430	21,7	25,2
<i>Breakdown by category of measures</i>				
2 . Training	16 766	1 211 258	1,4	0,4
Men Total > 6m (<25)	1 942	97 459	2,0	0,8
Men Total > 12m (25+)	4 023	535 506	0,7	0,2
Women Total > 6m (<25)	4 932	91 863	5,1	0,3
Women Total > 12m (25+)	5 870	486 430	1,2	0,6
4 . Employment incentives	71 547	1 211 258	5,6	6,6
Men Total > 6m (<25)	11 695	97 459	10,7	13,4
Men Total > 12m (25+)	26 499	535 506	4,7	5,1
Women Total > 6m (<25)	9 151	91 863	9,1	11,6
Women Total > 12m (25+)	24 202	486 430	4,7	5,7
6 . Direct Job creation	146 183	1 211 258	10,8	12,5
Men Total > 6m (<25)	9 288	97 459	8,7	10,5
Men Total > 12m (25+)	41 778	535 506	7,2	8,2
Women Total > 6m (<25)	15 632	91 863	14,5	17,5
Women Total > 12m (25+)	79 485	486 430	14,0	16,5
7 . Start-up incentives	68 081	1 211 258	5,3	7,4
Men Total > 6m (<25)	4 065	97 459	4,0	6,8
Men Total > 12m (25+)	35 328	535 506	6,2	8,4
Women Total > 6m (<25)	3 066	91 863	3,2	5,4
Women Total > 12m (25+)	25 622	486 430	5,0	6,8

Source: Dares, Eurostat LMP database, 2012 ; data extracted on 22 april 2014. Estimations by Dares. Annual average. France.

Long-term Unemployed (monthly stock): "category A" (registered jobseekers obliged to actively seek a job, excluding those having performed short-term reduced activity).

Long-term unemployed : Youth (<25 years) with more than 6 month continuous spell of unemployment ; Adults (25 years or more) with more than 12 months continuous spell of unemployment.

- . Category 2: data very incomplete. Data by unemployment spell are not available for the training sessions organized by the Regions or by the Central government.
- . Category 3: no measure of "job rotation and job sharing" in France.
- . Category 4: Single inclusion contract (CUI-CIE), Professionalization contract, Economic integration enterprises and intermediary associations.
- . Category 5 (Sheltered and supported employment and rehabilitation): stock by unemployment spell are not available.
- . Category 6: Single inclusion contract (CUI-CAE), and new program Employment for the future (EAV).
- . Category 7: Aid for the unemployed setting-up or rescuing a company (ACCRE).

After a peak at 350 000 in 2010, the number of long-term unemployed (LTU) having benefited from an active measure slightly progressed compared to 2009 and 2011 (290 000), since it overtook a little 300 000 in 2012. However, with the continuous increase of unemployment, particularly long-term unemployment, coupled with a certain contraction of entries into subsidised contracts, the rate of activation yield in 20 % in 2012, after 23 % in 2011.

The average number of subsidised contracts' beneficiaries in the non profit sector progressed in 2012 (148 000 after 136 000 in 2011), but less than the long-term unemployment. Finally, the rates of activation for subsidised employment (categories 4, 6 and 7) continued to decrease in 2012.

Table 19 • **Prevention and participation in active measures by the long-term unemployed** In %

	Job seekers not benefiting from a « support service »		Job seekers not benefiting from a « new start »					
	Under 25 years	25 years and over	Under 25 years			25 years and over		
	Total	Total	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
By 4 months								
2004	24	35	27	26	28	39	38	40
2005	22	32	25	24	26	36	35	37
2006	20	28	23	22	24	33	32	34
2007	17	23	22	22	23	32	31	32
2008	19	25	26	26	25	34	34	34
2009	19	27	27	28	26	37	37	36
2010	17	25	25	25	25	35	35	35
2011	18	26	26	26	26	36	35	36
2012	19	28	28	29	28	37	37	37
By 12 months								
2004	4	10	5	4	5	13	12	14
2005	3	8	4	4	4	11	10	11
2006	2	5	3	3	4	8	8	9
2007	2	4	4	4	4	9	8	9
2008	2	5	5	5	5	10	11	10
2009	3	6	5	6	5	12	12	11
2010	2	6	5	5	5	11	11	11
2011	3	7	6	6	6	13	13	13
2012	3	8	6	6	6	13	13	13

Support services: number of jobseekers entering the Category A in month M and still looking for work 4 months/12 months later and not having participated in any support service (Category LMP 1.1.2) compared with the total number of jobseekers entering Category A in month M.

New start: number of jobseekers entering the Category A in month M and still looking for work 4 months/12 months later and not having participated in any support service (Categories LMP 2 to 7) compared with the total number of jobseekers entering Category A in month M.

Category A jobseekers: unemployed jobseekers obliged to look actively for a job.

Source: Pôle Emploi, log data file («fichier historique »).

In 2012, 19 % of the new Category A jobseekers under 25 continuously looking for employment during the 4 months following their entering the category did not take advantage of any support services (workshops, skills assessments, guidance support,

etc.) during that time. The rate was higher among new jobseekers aged 25 and over (28%). The same year, 3 % of new Category A jobseekers under 25 and 8 % of those aged 25 and over continuously looking for employment during the 12 months following their entering the category did not take advantage of any support service during that time.

In 2012, 28 % of the new Category A jobseekers under 25 continuously looking for employment during the 4 months following their entering the category did not take advantage of any support service enabling a New start (such as vocational training, job incentives, assisted and rehabilitation contracts, direct job creation, or assistance with company creation) during that time. The rate was higher among new jobseekers aged 25 years and over (37 %). In 2012, 6 % of new Category A jobseekers under 25 and 13 % of those aged 25 and over continuously looking for employment during the 12 months following their entry in the category, did not take advantage of any job-market policy measure during that time. Differences between women and men are not significant.

Table 20 • **Active Labour Market Policies expenditure (categories 2 to 7)**

	As a % of GDP					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ALMP expenditure / GDP (%)	0.72	0.64	0.73	0.83	0.67	0.64

Source: Dares, Eurostat LMP database, Insee.

In 2012, expenditure for the active measures (categories 2-7) of the labor market policies decreased by 5 % in volume, whereas the GDP was almost stable in volume. So, after the exceptional effort granted in 2009-2010, expenditure for the ALMP expressed in points of GDP still contracted a little in 2012, and reached the level of years prior to 2009.

Table 21 • **Active Labour Market Policies expenditure (categories 2 to 7) per person wanting to work**

	In constant € (2012 prices)					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
ALMP expenditure per person wanting to work (Euro)	4 306	4 178	3 881	4 431	3 693	3 387

Source: Dares, Eurostat LMP database, Insee.

Due to the reduction in expenditure for the active labour market policies for the second consecutive year, (categories 2-7), conjugated to the increase of the unemployment figures of about 6 % in 2012, the average expenditure per person wanting to work decreased by 10 % in constant euros in 2012.

Table 22 • **Active Labour Market Policies participants (categories 2 to 7) per 100 persons wanting to work**

	Total	Men	Women
2012	37.8	37.8	31.1
2011	40.4	43.1	31.6
2010	44.1	46.7	35.2
2009	41.8	43.2	32.6
2008	53.0	59.9	40.9
2007	53.4	57.6	39.5

Number of participants in regular activation measures (LMP categories 2-7) divided by the number of persons wanting to work (ILO unemployed plus labour reserve).

Source: Eurostat LMP database.

The share of the population wanting to work and benefiting from an active measure withdrew since 2009, because of the strong degradation of the labour market since the middle 2008. It rose in 2010, due to the economic recovery plan and the development of subsidised contracts. Since 2011, this ratio fell due to the weakening of entries into the active measures, combined with the increase of unemployment, particularly in 2012.

IV - Adequacy of the social protection system and make work pay

1. Adequacy of the social protection system

Table 23 • People at risk of poverty according to a threshold at 60% of the median income by most frequent activity status (ILO definitions)

	In %								
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2010*	2011*
Activity status⁽¹⁾ (ILO definition)									
Total (including people aged less than 15)	12.6	13.1	13.1	13.4	13.0	13.5	14.1	14.0	14.3
In work	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6	8.0
Unemployed	33.6	34.5	34.9	36.4	35.9	35.0	36.5	35.9	39.0

(1) The calculation of this ILO variable has been modified several times during the survey period, which could explain certain sharp evolutions. Age in year of revenue collection.

* From 2010, estimations of financial revenues refer to Property Income Survey 2010.

Individuals: person living in Metropolitan France in an ordinary household whose reference person is not a student.

Income: declared household's income is positive or zero.

Sources: Insee-DGI, Tax and Social Income Surveys retro-poled from 1996 to 2004 ; Insee-DGFIP-Cnaf-Cnav-CCMSA, Tax and Social Income Surveys 2005 to 2011.

People in work are much less often exposed to poverty than others: the relationship between the risk of poverty rate of people in work and that of the total population actually fell from 0.58 to 0.54 between 2004 and 2010. In contrast, the poverty rate of people unemployed is significantly higher than the average: in the recent period, the ratio between these two rates stayed stable at around 2.6 to 2.7. Employment remains the best safeguard against poverty and this protective role has even increased during the last decade.

Table 24 • Out-of-work income maintenance expenditure (category 8)

As a percentage of GDP

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
LMP expenditure (8)	1.20	1.16	1.42	1.44	1.40	1.45

Source: Dares, Eurostat LMP database, Insee and Dares.

Expenditure for unemployment benefits (LMP category 8) rose by 3.5% in constant euros in 2012 (29.4 billion euros after 28.0 billion euros) in a context of flat growth. The ratio of expenditure over GDP reached 1.45% in 2012, getting closer to the highest levels reached between 2002 and 2005.

Table 25 • Out-of-work income maintenance expenditure (category 8) per person wanting to work

In euro

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
LMP expenditure (8) per person wanting to work	7 202	7 515	7 542	7 702	7 658	7623

Source: Dares, Eurostat LMP database, Insee and Dares.

Expenditure for unemployment benefits (LMP category 8) rose by 3.5% in constant euros in 2012, while population wanting to work rose by 6.0% (including 8.0% ILO unemployed). The ratio of expenditure per person wanting to work slightly fell in 2012 but remains high since 2010. However, it stays inferior to ratios reached between 2003 and 2005.

2. Make work pay

Table 26 • Number of tax households concerned by the Prime pour l'Emploi

Year of taxation	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
In million	8.7	8.9	8.9	8.2	7.3	6.7	6.3	5.9
In % of total number of tax households	26.3%	25.0%	24.7%	22.5 %	20.0%	18.2%	17.4%	16.0%

Scope: France

Interpretation: In 2013, 5.9 million tax households benefited from the PPE for their income in 2012.

Sources: Figures from the General Directorate for Public Finances, processed by the General Directorate of the Treasury.

Created in 2001, the in-work benefit, Prime pour l'Emploi (PPE – Employment Bonus), was designed to enable an increase in the additional income available occasioned by a low-paid professional activity. This tax credit aims to partly reduce the difference in taxes and social benefits between an inactive person and a worker.

The freeze of the PPE scale since 2009 (leaving the scale unchanged since 2008) and the imputation of the RSA Activité, created in 2009, on the PPE explain the drop in numbers of tax households benefiting from the PPE, which decreased from 8.9 million households in 2008 to 5.9 million in 2013.

Table 27 • Beneficiaries of the Revenu de solidarité active (RSA)

	RSA "Activité"	RSA	RSA "Activité" in % of the RSA
2009	598 800	1 730 154	34.6
2010*	665 600	1 833 800	36.3
2011	675 600	1 869 600	36.1
2012	690 700	1 964 200	35.2

* Since 1st of September 2010, people who are under 25 years old (under conditions of work) can benefit of the RSA. They represent less than 1% of beneficiaries.

Coverage: Metropolitan France

Source: CNAF and MSA

	RSA "Activité"	RSA	RSA "Activité" in % of the RSA
2011	707 800	2 067 300	34.2
2012	727 000	2 176 200	33.4

Coverage: France

Source : CNAF and MSA

In June 2009, the RSA replaced the RMI and the API in Metropolitan France. The RSA is a family means-tested scheme designed for households. It may be paid to any person residing in France and aged 25 years and over, or, regardless of age, to anyone assuming responsibility for at least one child already born or yet to be born. Since September 2010, it was extended to people aged under 25 who had worked for at least two years during the previous three years. It has been implemented in French Overseas Departments since January 2011.

The RSA is a differential allowance, complementing households' initial resources to bring them up to a guaranteed income calculated as the sum of two components:

- a lump sum, which scale depends on composition of the household;
- a percentage (62%) of the professional income drawn by household members.

Beneficiaries no longer receive the allowance once household income exceeds guaranteed income level. For members of a household whose resources fall below the lump sum, the RSA acts as a minimum welfare benefit (RSA "Socle" ["base"]). For people receiving a professional income and belonging to a household whose resources fall below the guaranteed income, the RSA acts as a complement to income from professional activity (RSA "Activité"). The difference must be made between the RSA "Activité seul" ("Activity only" – for those in work and whose total resources are greater than the lump sum), and the RSA "Socle + Activité" (for those in work and whose total resources fall below the lump sum). It is not necessary to have received the RSA "Socle" in order to receive the RSA "Activité".

By the end of 2012, 2.18 million households in the whole of France have benefited from the RSA. During the same year, 727 000 people benefited from the RSA "Activité" in Metropolitan France (33.4% of the total number of RSA recipients). In Metropolitan France, in 2010, the beneficiaries of RSA "Activité" have grown much faster than the whole population of beneficiaries. On the other hand, since then, the growth of the number of RSA "Activité" has been lower than that of the whole number of recipients of RSA, and is then decreasing in comparison to 2010. Nevertheless, only the share of RSA "Activité seul" beneficiaries is decreasing (25.1% in 2010 versus 23.8% in 2012), while that of RSA "Socle + Activité" is stable since 2010.

V - Reconciling work and family life

Table 28 • Conciliation between work and family in 2012

Participation, working time and unemployment according to household situation in 2012

In %

Household situation	Participation rate		Full time		Part time		Unemployment in total population		Employment rate	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
In couple	66.6	77.0	41.4	66.9	19.5	4.0	5.7	6.1	60.9	70.9
Without children	63.7	70.8	43.1	61.2	15.5	4.8	5.1	4.9	58.6	66.0
1 child aged less than 3	80.8	95.8	54.2	84.0	16.6	4.2	10.0	7.6	70.8	88.2
2 children with at least one aged less than 3	66.2	96.5	33.2	86.0	27.7	4.0	5.4	6.5	60.9	90.0
3 children with at least one aged less than 3	40.5	86.9	17.6	70.0	18.3	5.1	4.6	11.8	35.9	75.1
1 child aged 3 or more	72.3	79.6	47.4	68.8	18.5	4.1	6.4	6.7	65.9	72.9
2 children aged 3 or more	71.9	78.9	42.6	70.7	24.3	3.1	4.9	5.1	66.9	73.8
3 children aged 3 or more	55.8	68.9	28.3	57.6	20.7	3.4	6.9	7.9	49.0	61.0
Single	66.8	70.9	43.5	54.7	14.3	5.4	9.0	10.8	57.8	60.1
Without children	67.8	75.7	47.5	60.2	13.3	5.7	7.0	9.8	60.8	65.9
With 1 child at least	65.6	60.4	38.9	42.7	15.4	4.8	11.3	12.9	54.3	47.5
Total	66.6	75.3	42.0	63.6	18.0	4.4	6.7	7.4	60.0	68.0

Note: annual average.

Coverage: Metropolitan France, person of reference in the household and potential partner aged 15 to 64.

Source: Insee Labour Force Survey (2012).

In 2012, 66.6% of women in couple aged 15 to 64 are participating in the labor force, either being employed full time (41.4%), employed part-time (19.5%) or unemployed (5.7%). For mothers living in couple, having one or two children, when they are 3 years old or more is often combined with work. With at least three children, all 3 years old or more, female activity is weaker than with only one or two children above 3 years old. These disparities in labor force participation according to the number of children are more pronounced amongst women having at least one child aged less than 3 years. Besides, when these mothers work, they more likely work part-time. Unlike women, men's participation is relatively unaffected by the number and the age of their children.

Table 29 • Daycare facilities for young children on the 31st December 2012
(not including nursery schools)

Daycare facilities	Number of facilities	Number of places	Number of places in comparison with number of children in the age range
Collective crèches	2 117	81 393	3.5 % (0 - 2 years old)
Of which, parental crèches	145	2 301	0.1 % (0 - 2 years old)
Kindergartens and Toddler daycare	263	8 617	0.2 % (2 - 6 years old)
Day nurseries	1 542	25 866	0.5 % (0 - 6 years old)
Multiple care types facilities (Structures multi-accueil)	7 556	- collective 218 021	9.4 % (0 - 2 years old)
		- family 10 629	0.2 % (0 - 6 years old)
Total collective facilities (not including family daycare)	11 478	333 897	6.1 % (0 - 6 years old)
Family daycare services	695	42 585	0.8 % (0 - 6 years old)
Total establishments	12 173	387 111	7.1 % (0 - 6 years old)
	Number of practising child minders with valid certifications at 31/12/2012	Theoretical day care capacity	Theoretical day care capacity compared with number of children in the age range
Practising child minders	314 226	944 279	17.3 % (0 - 6 years old)

Notes

- Percentages given for children attending daycare facilities should be treated with caution: firstly, the same child may attend more than one such facility and secondly, the estimations given refer to the number of places available and is not the number of children actually attending such facilities. Data are based on authorised capacities compared with: the number of children under three years old on the 31st December 2012 (2 319 511); the number of children between 0 and 6 years old on the 31st December 2012 (5 460 322) ; the number of children between 2 and 6 years old on the 31st December 2012 (3 924 593).
- Collective crèches take in children under three years old.
- Parental crèches, referred to as “parent-managed establishments” since the decree of the 1st August 2000, are institutions set up in association with the parents who initiated their creation and who are responsible for managing them. They participate in provision of daycare for children alongside professionals in the field (number of places limited to 20). Daycare for under three-year-olds.
- Family daycare services or family crèches are made up of registered child minders, each of whom looks after from 1 to 4 children at home under the supervision of a nursery nurse, physician or educator specialising in young children. Daycare for 0 to 6 year-old, but distinction by age is unknown.
- Kindergartens act as alternatives to nursery schools and take in children from 2 to 6 years old.
- Toddler daycare (between infant daycare and Kindergarten) act as alternatives to nursery schools and take in children from 2 and 3 years old.
- Day nurseries are facilities providing occasional or part-time daycare for children under six years old.
- Multiple care types facilities are institutions providing combinations of regular/occasional and family/collective daycare services.
- Practising child minders are those registered by the Local Authority (Conseil général) and actually in activity. They provide daycare by the day for children between 0 and 6 years old, but usually between 0 and 3 years old. Their intake capacity depends on the number of children covered by their accreditation, to a maximum of four children each. Such child minders do not necessarily take in as many children as they are authorised to do; the total number of children actually taken care of is unknown.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Sources: Drees (PMI 2012 survey), Insee (estimates of population - provisional results established at end 2013), Ircem (Practising child minders).

Taking into account the age ranges covered by each type of daycare facility along with practising child minders, overall potential is around 24.4 places per 100 children between 0 and 6 years old. However, if only children under three years old are taken into consideration, the various modes of daycare currently on offer provide 57,4 places per 100 children.

Table 30 • **Percentage of children under 3 years old entrusted primarily to a “formal” mode of daycare provision**

	In %	
	2002	2007
Percentage of children under 3 years old primarily entrusted to a “formal” mode of daycare*	23	29

* Collective daycare facilities (excluding kindergartens), family crèches, and child minders paid by private individuals (including home daycare)

Note: Primary daycare mode is the one in which the child spends most of the time from Monday to Friday between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Coverage: Metropolitan France

Sources: “Modes de garde et d’accueil des jeunes enfants” survey (Patterns of child minding and daycare provision), 2002 and 2007, DREES, calculations by DREES.

VI - Exploiting job creation policies

Table 31 • Total employment growth in 2013

	Level at the end of the year	Year-on-year change at the end of the year						Year-on-year change at the end of the year					
	(in thousands)	(in thousands)						(in %)					
	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total employment. including:	26 373	-167	-212	150	125	-51	10	-0.6	-0.8	0.6	0.5	-0.2	0.0
Agricultural employees	239	-10	-2	-4	4	4	10	-4.0	-0.8	-1.6	2.0	1.6	4.4
Mainly non-agricultural market sectors	15 895	-187	-262	58	59	-106	-62	-1.1	-1.6	0.4	0.4	-0.7	-0.4
Industry	3 175	-79	-167	-85	-17	-28	-53	-2.2	-4.7	-2.5	-0.5	-0.9	-1.6
Construction	1 392	10	-39	-18	-9	-18	-26	0.7	-2.6	-1.2	-0.6	-1.3	-1.8
Tertiary market sector	11 328	-119	-55	161	85	-59	17	-1.1	-0.5	1.4	0.8	-0.5	0.1
Of whom. temporary workers	545	-134	-18	99	-21	-61	34	-20.8	-3.4	19.9	-3.6	-10.7	6.6
Mainly non-market services sectors	7 667	14	46	4	7	22	42	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5
Self-employed	2 572	16	5	91	54	30	20	0.7	0.2	3.8	2.2	1.2	0.8
Employment in the competitive	17 871	-154	-213	105	74	-83	-42	-0.8	-1.2	0.6	0.4	-0.5	-0.2

Interpretation: at the end of 2013, the level of employment in the industry was equal to 3 238 000, a decrease of 53 000 in comparison with end 2012 (-1.6 % in one year).

Concepts: synthesis of administrative sources on employment; employment in the competitive sector is made up of wage employment in the mainly non-agricultural market sectors and wage employment in the private non-market service sectors.

Coverage: Metropolitan France.

Source: Insee, employment estimations for 2007 to 2012 and estimations of wage employment in private institutions not including agriculture for 2013; employment forecasts for 2013, for the agricultural sector, the public sector and self-employment.

In 2006 and 2007, net job creation was important, exceeding 300 000 for each year. With the sharp decline in the economic situation, employment decreased from the 2nd quarter of 2008 onwards. In 2009, job losses reached -212 000 posts after -167 000 posts in 2008. Temporary employment and industry were the most affected: respectively 153 000 and 245 000 jobs have been destroyed during these two years.

Total employment is rising again since the 4th quarter of 2009: 150 000 jobs were created in 2010 and 98 000 new jobs between the end of 2011 and the 1st semester of 2012. Then employment returned to a downward trend from the 3rd quarter of 2012 (-51 000 jobs during the year despite a rise of +52 000 on the first semester) to the 3rd quarter of 2013. The upturn observed on the 4th quarter compensated for the loss at the beginning of the year (+10 000 on the whole year, of which +59 000 on the last quarter).

The upturn of total employment in 2013 was supported by tertiary non market sectors mainly (+42 000), in relation to the development of subsidised jobs and, to a lesser extend, by self employment (+20 000). By contrast in the market sectors, jobs were destroyed faster in the industry (-53 000) and construction sectors (-26 000). In the services sectors, job creation started again thanks to temporary agency work (+34 000), while wage employment excluding temping stayed oriented on a downward trend (-17 000).

VII - Gender equality

Table 32 • Employment gender gap in 2013

	In %			
	20 to 64 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 54 years	55 to 64 years
Men	73.7	50.7	85.2	48.4
Women	65.6	43.4	76.3	43.1
Gender gap	8.1	7.3	8.9	5.3

Concepts: workforce occupied as defined by the ILO, exact age at date of survey, annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys, Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013.

In 2013, the employment rate gap between men and women aged between 20 and 64 stood at 8.1 points (73.7% as against 65.6%). Overall, with the continued development of female activity, women's employment rate has been getting closer to men's. Furthermore, from 2008 to 2009, the employment rate fell more strongly for men than for women, sectors most affected by the crisis (industry, construction and temping) being male dominated. From 2011 to 2012, the evolutions have been similar. In the last years, in contrast to what happens for the whole population, the employment gap has increased for youth (2009 to 2012) and for seniors (2010 to 2012) because of specific factors: longer schooling and apprenticeship for youth and removal of early retirement public measures and pension reforms for elders.

Table 33 • Gender pay gap

Comparison of average net salaries for women with average net salaries for men, by full time equivalent

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Ratio women/men	0.78	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.80	0.80	0.81

Coverage: France, private sectors and public enterprises, all salaried workers excluding agriculture, employees of households, apprentices and interns.

Sources: annual declaration of social data (DADS), Insee, processed by Dares.

Gender pay gap has decreased since 2000. For the 2007-2011 period as a whole, the average net monthly salary for women is 20 % lower than for men.

Methodology: Dares decided to change its gender pay gap indicator. From now on, it is calculated according to annual declaration of social data (DADS), a comprehensive data source much more accurate regarding wages than the sample of the Labor Force Survey (LFS), which was used before. Effects of part-time work are corrected because the indicator calculates average salaries by full time equivalent (FTE): it is therefore similar to the former "net hourly salaries" indicator from the LFS, apart from the fact that it is an average, not a median, with larger coverage, explaining a deeper gender pay gap than the former indicator. Indeed, this new indicator covers the entire France, including overseas departments.

VIII - Improving skills supply and productivity, lifelong learning

Tables 34 • Lifelong learning

In 2013, the survey questionnaire of the Labour Force Surveys has been deeply modified: the questions about training programmes are very different between 2012 and 2013. Consequently, it is impossible to compare the statistics obtained in 2012 and 2013 for all training programmes and vocational training.

Quarterly rate of access to training programmes of people aged between 25 and 64 (all training programmes)

In %

	2012			2013		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
25 to 34	10.7	10.9	10.6	26.9	26.1	27.6
35 to 44	11.0	10.7	11.3	26.3	24.7	28.0
45 to 54	8.6	8.4	8.8	22.6	19.9	25.3
55 to 64	4.7	4.3	4.9	15.9	12.6	19.0
Total	8.7	8.6	8.8	22.9	20.8	24.9

Coverage: individuals aged between 25 and 64 who have completed their initial studies at least 3 month before the survey, belonging to households in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys, Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013.

Quarterly rate of access to vocational training programmes of salaried employees aged between 25 and 64

In %

	2012			2013		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Cadres (managers / professionals)	14.0	13.1	15.5	20.8	21.5	19.9
Professions intermédiaires (Intermediate occupations)	12.8	12.4	13.2	17.8	17.6	18.1
Employés (White-collar workers)	8.1	9.3	7.7	10.7	12.8	10.1
Ouvriers (Blue-collar workers)	5.4	5.8	4.1	7.7	8.0	6.7
Total	9.9	9.7	10.1	13.9	14.3	13.5

Coverage: salaried employees aged between 25 and 64 who have completed their initial studies at least three month before the survey, belonging to households in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys, Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013.

Quarterly rate of access to training programmes by people between 25 and 64 years of age by situation on the job market (all training programmes)

In %

	2012			2013		
	Total	Men	Total	Men	Total	Men
Employed	10.2	9.7	10.7	26.1	23.5	29.0
Unemployed (ILO)	7.1	6.6	7.7	18.7	15.7	22.1
Inactive	4.0	3.8	4.2	12.5	9.5	14.3
Total	8.7	8.6	8.8	22.9	20.8	24.9

Coverage: individuals aged between 25 and 64 who have completed their initial studies at least 3 month before the survey, belonging to households in Metropolitan France.

Sources: Labour Force Surveys, Insee, processed by Dares; provisional data for 2013.

Table 35 • Growth in labour productivity

Average annual growth in %

	2000 - 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Productivity (per head)								
Total economy	1.2	1.0	-0.1	-1.5	1.6	1.4	0.5	0.6
Business sectors excluding agriculture	1.3	1.1	-0.6	-2.2	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.7
Productivity (per hour)								
Total economy	1.9	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.6
Business sectors excluding agriculture	2.0	0.4	-0.6	-1.2	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.7
Gross Value Added								
Total value Added	2.1	2.4	0.3	-2.6	1.7	2.1	0.6	0.4
Business sectors excluding agriculture	2.4	2.9	0.1	-3.9	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.2
Employment								
Total Employment	0.9	1.4	0.5	-1.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	-0.2
Business sectors excluding agriculture	1.1	1.8	0.6	-1.8	0.0	1.1	0.2	-0.5
Hours worked								
Total Hours worked	0.2	2.3	0.5	-2.0	0.0	0.9	-0.3	-0.2
Business sectors excluding agriculture	0.5	2.5	0.7	-2.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	-0.5

Base year: 2010

Sources: National Quarterly Accounts, Insee.

In 2008 and 2009, because of the delay between the adjustment of employment and the reduction of economic activity, productivity per head gains fell strongly (-1,6 % in total economy and -2,8 % in business sectors excluding agriculture). This decrease has been more important than what productivity cycle observed in the past would let us expect. However a decrease in productivity per head in 2009 contributed to highlight the decrease in productivity per head during the crisis.

In 2010 the rise in activity together with a more progressive upturn of employment led to a recovery of productivity per head compensating the drop of the productivity level during the crisis without catching up the secular productivity gains : during the first half of years 2000, productivity per hour rose by +1,9 % in average in total economy, and by +2,0 % in business sectors excluding agriculture; it did not rise between 2006 and 2010.

Since 2011, productivity gains flattened out again. The catching up process observed in 2010 did not go on with the quick rebound of job creation. Productivity then continued to slow down in 2012 and 2013, in a context of weak economic activity and subdued employment growth. These evolutions of productivity during these two years are more in line with usual productivity cycle than between 2008 and 2011.

IX - Improving education and training systems

Table 36 • Educational levels of young people between 20 and 24 years of age

Highest qualifications gained and highest grades completed by young people aged between 20 to 24

Qualifications and Grades	ISCED *	NF **	2000			2012		
			Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
Total of young people holding tertiary degrees, Baccalauréat, BEP, CAP (ISCED 3-5 qualifications)	3-6		81.8	80.2	83.4	84.4	82.1	86.7
Hold tertiary degrees, Baccalauréat or equivalent qualifications	3-6	I-IV	62.2	57.2	67.0	69.8	65.2	74.3
Hold CAP or BEP qualifications	3C	V	19.6	23.0	16.4	14.6	16.9	12.4
Total of young people without qualification at ISCED 3-5 levels	0-2		18.2	19.8	16.6	15.6	17.9	13.3
Have completed an ISCED 3 programme but did not obtain the final examinations	2		10.4	11.9	9.0	7.4	9.0	5.9
* Baccalauréat programme completers	2	IV	4.6	4.7	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.4
* CAP or BEP programmes completers	2	V	5.8	7.2	4.4	3.5	4.6	2.5
Dropped out before completion of ISCED 3	0-2		7.8	7.9	7.6	8.2	8.9	7.4
* dropped out of Baccalauréat programme, after Grade 10 (Seconde) or Grade 11 (Première)	2	V	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.6	1.8	1.3
* dropped out of CAP or BEP programmes after Grade 10, or dropped out of lower level (include non-respondents)	0-2	Vbis -VI	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	7.1	6.1
Total			100	100	100	100	100	100

* International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), version 1997: UNESCO classification shaping comparability across countries of statistics on education systems. The French educational programmes and qualifications are classified by ISCED-97 levels in compliance with the mapping released on the website of the UNESCO institute for statistics (<http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/ISCEDMappings/Pages/default.aspx>).

** Niveaux de Formation (NF): nomenclature for French education and training (version 1969).

Reading: In 2012, 84 % of young people aged 20 to 24 year-olds report holding a tertiary degree, a Baccalauréat, a Brevet d'Études Professionnelles (BEP) or a Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle (CAP) (qualifications classified at levels 3 and 5 of ISCED-97).

Scope: young people aged 20 to 24 year-olds (at survey time) living in a regular household in the metropolitan territory of France.

Sources: Labour Force Survey, Insee, processed by DEPP; data files of May 2013 for year 2012.

In 2012, 70 % of young people aged 20 to 24 years held a tertiary degree or a Baccalauréat, and 14 % held a Brevet d'Études Professionnelles (BEP) or a Certificat d'Aptitude Professionnelle (CAP). Thus, 84 % of young people aged between 20 and 24 have successfully attended upper-secondary education. This percentage increased by 2 points since 2000.

A higher percentage of young women (87 %) successfully completed an upper secondary programme of education than their male counterparts (82 %). A greater proportion of women held a Baccalauréat than men, who more frequently left education after gaining a vocational qualification such as a BEP or a CAP.

On the other hand, 15.6 % of the 20-24 age-groups do not have a sufficient educational background for the needs of a knowledge-based economy. They are a little fewer than

they were in 2000. Their educational pathways separates these young people in two groups. The first group (7.4 % of the 20-24 age group) has attended an upper-secondary education programme, but did not successfully complete it (students failed to exams). The second group, comparable in term of prevalence (8.2%), did not enrol until the final grade of upper-secondary education. Within this latter group, 6.6 % of the age group dropped out after grade 10, grade 11 or sooner at lower secondary level. These young people did not complete an education programme at "CAP level" and dropped-out education at French levels VI-Vbis.

Table 37 • **Educational attainment of adults aged between 20 and 64 in 2012**

Proportions of graduates from upper secondary education and tertiary education (ISCED 3 and above), by age group and gender (20 to 64)

	Men	Women	Total
20 to 24	82.1	86.7	84.4
25 to 29	81.4	85.5	83.5
30 to 34	81.7	84.6	83.2
35 to 44	78.6	80.4	79.5
45 to 54	70.1	67.2	68.6
55 to 64	63.2	55.3	59.1
Total	74.3	73.3	73.8

Reading: In 2012, 74 % of men and 73 % of women aged 20 to 64 report holding a qualification at tertiary or upper-secondary levels of education (ISCED level 3 and above).

Scope: people aged between 20 and 64 (at survey time) and living in a regular household of the metropolitan territory of France.

Sources: Labour Force Survey, Insee, processed by DEPP; data files of May 2013 for year 2012.

The proportion of graduates of tertiary and upper secondary education stands at least 83 % among the three age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34. These age groups have had more opportunities to study and succeed in school than their elders. In general, French population studies and obtains degrees in young ages.

Table 38 • **Early school leavers**

For 100 pupils leaving formal secondary education and training

Grade attained:	NF *	2000	2003	2008	2010	2011
Grade 12 of 'Baccalauréat' programmes	IV	66.9	68.5	70.0	72.8	77.2
Grade 11 of CAP or BEP (BEP until 2009)	V	21.3	20.1	19.9	16.8	12.7
Grade 12 of a 'Brevet professionnel' or 'Bac professionnel' accessible after successful completion of CAP or BEP		2.4	2.6	2.6	0.7	-
Total pupils completing upper-secondary education		90.6	91.2	92.5	90.3	89.9
Grades 10 or 11 of a general 'Baccalauréat' programme ('Bac. Général' and 'Bac. Technologique')	V	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0
Grades 10 or 11 of a vocational 'Baccalauréat' programme ('Bac professionnel' accessible after successful completion of ISCED 2**)		-	-	-	4.7	6.4
Lower secondary (Grades 9 and lower), Grade 10 of CAP or BEP programmes (BEP until 2009)	VI-Vbis	7.0	6.5	5.7	3.7	2.7
Total pupils who did not complete upper-secondary		9.4	8.8	7.5	9.7	10.1
Total pupils leaving formal secondary education and training		100	100	100	100	100

Reading: out of 100 pupils leaving formal secondary education in 2011, 89.9 have completed upper-secondary education.

* "Niveaux de formation" is a French nomenclature for education and training (see table page 33 for details and relationships with ISCED).

** Only Grade 10: 2.4% 2010, 2.6% 2011.

Scope: France, metropolitan territory (excludes overseas regions); lower and upper-secondary education. Without young people who never accessed to secondary education (less than 1 % of an age group).

Source: enrolment synthesis; Ministries for Education and Tertiary education and research, DEPP (directorate for evaluation and prospects). For more information: "Repères et références statistiques 2013" pages 270-271 (<http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid57096/reperes-et-references-statistiques.html>).

89.9 % of young people leaving secondary education in 2011 (or “secondary leavers”) had completed upper-secondary education, according to enrolments synthesis. The significant increase in the Baccalauréat completers and the decrease in the CAP and BEP completers reflect, mid-2011, the schooling of the first cohort of the reform of the vocational programmes.

Following ISCED 3, the reform of the vocational programmes develops programmes of three years duration instead of programmes of two and four years. The new vocational Baccalauréat is prepared in three years by young people who successfully complete lower secondary education. The former vocational Baccalauréat was a two year duration programme, prepared after successful completion of a first two year programme at ISCED 3, called Brevet d’Etudes Professionnelles (BEP); these two consecutive programmes of two years duration remain the rule for pupils preparing a Certificat d’Aptitude Professionnelle (CAP) and a Brevet professionnel (BP).

Out of 100 young people leaving secondary education in 2011, 10.1 % dropped out education before completing upper-secondary level. Among this group, 2.7 % of young people dropped out after enrolling at lower secondary level or after enrolling in the 10th grade of CAP. 1.0 % of young people dropped out after attending 10th grade (Seconde) or 11th grade (Première) of a general and technological Baccalauréat programme. 6.4 % of young people dropped out after attending 10th grade (Seconde) or 11th grade (Première) of a vocational Baccalauréat programme. One who drops out after grade 10 or 11 of a Baccalauréat programme does not complete the upper secondary level. The proportion of secondary leavers who stopped enrolling in secondary education without completing ISCED 3 is slightly increasing for the first cohort of the reform, who took (and gained) a Baccalauréat in much higher proportions than its elders. (The slight increase of drop-outs might be temporary and disappear among the following cohorts.)

Table 39 • Public expenditure on education

Domestic Education Expenditure (DEE) and the share of public expenditure on education (1980 – 2011)

Metropolitan France + overseas department	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012
DEE						
At then current prices (in billions of Euros)	28.5	68.0	104.9	136.2	137.4	139.4
At 2011 prices (in millions of Euros)	73.4	95.3	128.1	138.0	137.4	139.4
DEE/GDP (in %)	6.4 %	6.6 %	7.3 %	7.0 %	6.9 %	6.9 %
DEE/inhabitant at 2011 prices (in Euros)	1 360	1 640	2 110	2 130	2 110	2 130
Average expenditure per pupil *						
At then current prices (in Euros)	1 760	4 030	6 200	8 200	8 250	8 330
At 2011 prices (in Euros)	4 540	5 640	7 570	8 310	8 250	8 330
Structure of initial financing (in %) **						
Public expenditure on education	83.7	82.9	87.2	85.2	85.1	85.1
State	69.1	63.7	65.2	59.0	58.7	58.5
of which Ministries in charge of education National Education /	60.9	56.5	57.4	53.6	53.6	53.5
Local authorities	14.2	18.5	19.9	24.4	24.5	24.5
Other public authorities (Family Allowance Fund)	0.4	0.7	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.1
Firms	5.5	5.9	5.4	6.8	6.8	7.0
Households	10.8	11.2	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.9
Total public expenditure on education / GDP (in %)	5.4	5.5	6.4	6.0	5.9	5.8

* The DEE is assessed on a yearly basis by the “Education Account”, a satellite account of the French National Accounts. This latter was revised for the whole period because of breaks in series in 1999 and 2006. In 2006, the organic law relating to the Finance Laws (LOLF) modified the State’s budgetary and accounting rules; social contributions in particular are now better assessed and assigned to remuneration of State officials. For more

details, consult the 2013 edition of "L'état de l'École" (<http://www.education.gouv.fr/cid57102/l-etat-de-l-ecole-31-indicateurs-sur-le-systeme-educatif-francais.html#Coûts>).

** Initial financing: financing effectively chargeable to each player (before taking account of transfers existing between the various economic players).

Source: DEPP/Ministry for National Education / Ministry for Higher Education and Research; Amounts given for 2012 expenditures are provisional.

The DEE represents total expenditure funding by all economic stakeholders, central and local government, companies and households on educational activities, including initial education and continuing training activities at all levels, activities bearing on organisation of the education system (general administration, educational documentation and research on education), activities designed to encourage school attendance (cafeterias and boarding facilities, school medical services, transport, etc.) and expenditure required by educational institutions themselves (supplies, books and clothes).

In 2012, such domestic education expenditure came to 139.4 billion Euros – 6.9% of the national wealth (GDP). The national community, taking all funders together, is making a major financial effort for education, up to 2,130 Euros per inhabitant or 8,330 Euros per pupil or student.

International data compare to national GDPs the expenditure devoted to the only initial education (continuing education is excluded). They stand on older data, on year 2010. In 2010, France is at the average for OECD countries (6.3%), below Norway (7.6%) and United States (7.3%) but ahead of Spain (5.6%), Japan (5.1%) or Italy (4.7%).

Table 40 • **Share of young people not in initial education and not in employment (NEET rate)**

In %

	15 to 24			15 to 19			20 to 24		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
2004	10.8	10.1	11.5	5.2	5.8	4.5	16.5	14.5	18.4
2007	10.5	9.9	11.2	5.5	6.1	4.8	15.8	13.9	17.6
2008	10.4	10.2	10.6	5.3	6.0	4.7	15.6	14.7	16.5
2009	12.7	13.1	12.2	6.6	7.3	6.0	18.7	19.1	18.3
2010	12.6	12.6	12.6	6.5	7.2	5.7	18.6	17.9	19.2
2011	12.2	11.8	12.5	6.2	6.9	5.4	17.9	16.5	19.3
2012	12.5	12.8	12.1	6.4	7.3	5.5	18.3	18.1	18.4

Concepts: employment according to ILO, initial education = school or university study without interruption over a year, exact age at the time of the survey. annual average.

Coverage: Population of households in Metropolitan France.

Source: Labour Force Surveys. Insee, processed by Dares; data for 2012.

In 2012, 12.5% of the young people aged between 15 and 29 are neither in education nor in employment (NEET): 6.4% between 15 and 19 and 18.3% between 20 and 24, the last being less often in education than younger people. Following the crisis, the proportion of young people aged between 15 and 24 in NEET rose by 2.3 percentage points between 2008 and 2009. In 2012 the level is close to the level reached in 2009.

X - Wage setting mechanisms and labour cost development

Table 41 • Evolution of social security contribution rates

Employees paid the SMIC (minimum wage), 35-hour working week – non-agricultural business sectors

	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monthly gross minimum wage (in euros)	1012	1280	1321	1338	1344	1365	1398	1430	1445
In contribution points (compared to gross wage)									
Employee contribution rates (a)	20.9%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.9%
Employer reduction rates	26.0% (1)	26.0% (2)	27.1% (3)	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%	27.1%
Employer contribution rates after reduction (b) (4)	19.1%	20.3%	19.3%	19.3%	19.5%	19.5%	19.5%	19.7%	19.9%
Total employer and employee social security contributions (a+b)	40.0%	41.7%	40.8%	40.8%	41.0%	41.0%	41.1%	41.4%	41.8%
Total excepting mandatory supplementary pensions	30.5%	32.2%	31.3%	31.3%	31.5%	31.5%	31.6%	31.9%	32.1%
In labour cost points									
Total employer and employee social security contributions	33.6%	34.7%	34.2%	34.3%	34.3%	34.3%	34.4%	34.6%	34.9%

Contribution rates are calculated at 1 January. SMIC level is that following adjustment on 1st of July of the year before 2010 and on 1st of January afterwards.

Notes: 1. 18.2% in companies that have not adopted the 35-hour working week.

2. Between 2003 and 2005, at the time when the SMIC and the "Garanties Mensuelles de Rémunération" (GMR – Monthly Wage Guarantees) converged, reductions at SMIC level were brought progressively to 26.0% in all companies at the same time; in companies still working a 39-hour week, they stood at 20.8% in 2003 and 23.5% in 2004.

3. On 1st of July 2007, reduction rates for the SMIC were raised from 26% to 28.1% in companies with fewer than 20 employees – concerning around 66% of employees paid the SMIC.

4. Reduction applied to the rate of employers contributions in companies with more than 20 employees.

Interpretation: on 1st of January 2014, employees paid the hourly SMIC rate on the basis of 35 hours' work per week were subject to a wage contribution rate equal to 21.9% of their gross salary. At this time, employers of employees paid the SMIC on the basis of 35 hours' work a week were subject to an effective contribution rate equal to 20.3% of the gross wage: their common-law contribution rate was subject to a general reduction of 26.0% if their company had 20 or more employees, and of 28.1% if not – an average of 26.6% for all employers taken as a whole.

Source: Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industry. General Directorate for the Treasury.

Employees paid the average wage – non-agricultural business sectors

	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Monthly gross average wage (in euros)	2124	2578	2649	2681	2746	2815	2874	2927	2985
In contribution points (compared to gross wage)									
Employee contribution rates (a) (1)	20.9%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.5%	21.6%	21.7%	21.9%
Employer contribution rates (b) (2)	45.1%	46.3%	46.4%	46.4%	46.6%	46.6%	46.6%	46.8%	47.0%
Total employer and employee social security contributions (a+b)	66.0%	67.7%	67.8%	67.9%	68.1%	68.1%	68.2%	68.5%	68.9%
In labour cost points									
Total employer and employee social security contributions	45.5%	46.3%	46.3%	46.4%	46.4%	46.4%	46.5%	46.7%	46.9%

Contribution rates are calculated on 1st of January. Wage level corresponds to gross wage (annual average, equivalent to full time).

Notes: 1. Common-law rate with regard to the Social Security ceiling.

2. Rates in companies with more than 20 employees. Between 2000 and 2002, a flat-rate reduction in Social Security payments existed for companies adopting the 35-hour working week, corresponding to a reduction rate of 2.3% on the monthly gross average wage.

Source: Ministry for the Economy, Finance and Industry. General Directorate for the Treasury.

Since the 1st of July 2005, the reductions in employer Social Security contributions relative to the process of convergence between the SMIC and the GMR (monthly guaranteed pay) implemented at the time of the adoption of 35-hours working week act have been unified and are no longer dependent on the weekly number of hours worked in a company. All employers now benefit from a 26% reduction in their Social Security contributions with regard to employees paid at the SMIC level (28.1% in companies with fewer than 20 employees since 1st of July 2007).

The following modifications were made to Social Security contributions between 2009 and 2012:

Between 2009 and 2010

- The Wage Guarantee Fund rate stood at 0.4 % instead of 0.2 % since the 1st of October 2009.
- The social contribution (not on wages, but on employee saving schemes for example) increased from 2% to 4%.

Between 2010 and 2011

- The tax base for the CSG (Supplementary Social Security Contribution) and the CRDS (Contribution for the Reimbursement of Social Debt) remained at 97 % of the wage for the proportion of the wage under 4 Social Security ceilings, but increased to 100% beyond (Article L136-2 of the French Social Security Code).
- Since 1st of January 2011, the employer contribution rate for work-related accidents and occupational diseases (accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles, AT/MP) has been revised upwards of 0.1 point.
- The corporate contribution to financing APEC (Association for the Employment of Executive Staff) (only of concern to managerial personnel) is no longer only applied to income between 1 and 4 Social Security ceilings, but rather to all income lower than 4 Social Security ceilings.
- Employers' contributions to the FNAL (National Housing Aid Fund), which finances a percentage of accommodation allowances, have been modified. The rate specific to companies with 20 or more employees now stands at 0.4% below the social security ceiling and 0.5% above. Previously, the rate was 0.4% on the wage taken as a whole.

- In 2011, the calculation on an annual basis of general reductions in contributions payable by employees earning low wages led to lower rates of reduction by introducing variable elements of remuneration over the year into their calculation.

Between 2011 and 2012

- The tax base for the CSG (Supplementary Social Security Contribution) and the CRDS (Contribution for the Reimbursement of Social Debt) increased to 98.25 % of the wage (97 % in 2011) for the proportion of the wage under 4 Social Security ceilings, and remained at 100% beyond (Article L136-2 of the French Social Security Code).
- From the 1st of April 2011, the corporate contribution to financing AGS (a fund that aims to guarantee the payment of employees in case of liquidation) has decreased to the rate of 0.30 % (0.40 % before).

Between 2012 and 2014

- Financing the early retirement scheme for individuals who began working at a young age will be achieved by increasing both employer and employee contributions by 0.25 point. The increase will be incremental and will be completed by 1st of January 2016. On 1st of November 2012, employer and employee contributions to the basic pension scheme rose by 0.1 point.
- Adjustments to rates paid by employers to cover work-related accidents and occupational diseases (accidents du travail et maladies professionnelles, AT/MP), as stipulated in the Ministerial Order of 28 December 2012, will result in an increase of roughly 0.1 point in the average national AT/MP rate.
- The 3% allowance in the base for calculating the General Social Security Contribution (CSG) and the Social Security Debt Repayment Contribution (CRDS) was eliminated with respect to employers' contributions to supplementary pension schemes.
- Although the Tax Credit for Encouraging Competitiveness and Jobs (CICE) will not bring about a corresponding reduction in employers' social security contributions, it significantly reduces labour costs. The CICE, which is based on gross wages paid to salaried employees (within a limit of 2.5 times the French minimum wage) is set at 4% for wages paid in 2013 and 6% as from 2014. The credit will be offset against corporate income tax owed in the year following the payment of wages (i.e. starting in 2014).
- Within the framework of the 2013 pension reform, an increase of the contribution rate of the employers and the employees will be distributed over 4 years, from 2014 till 2017, at the rate of: 0.15 % of for the contributions of the employers and the employees in 2014 on the whole salary and 0.05 % in 2015, 2016 and 2017.
- Within the framework of the Responsibility and Solidarity Pact, several social security reductions are scheduled from 2015 as the increasing exemption of employer contributions for wage-earning from 1 to 3.5 times the Smic.

Table 42 • Average taxation rate per earned income bracket

Share of Smic	Gross monthly wage of the household	Average taxation rate (excluding RSA "Activité") *			Average taxation rate (including RSA "Activité") **		
		Household non eligible to or not taking up "RSA Activité" in 2014 (in %)	Household eligible to and taking up "RSA Activité" in 2014 (in %)	Single. no children	Monoactive couple without children	Monoactive couple with two children	Single. no children
0.5	723	14.6	13.6	12.8	-9.5	-26.3	-26.3
1	1 445	18.5	17.5	17.1	16.9	7.8	-2.0
1.5	2 168	26.8	21.8	21.5	26.8	16.8	15.7
2	2 891	28.1	23.9	22.1	28.1	23.9	19.8
2.5	3 613	30.5	25.7	23.1	30.5	25.7	23.1
3	4 336	32.5	26.5	23.9	32.5	26.5	23.9
4	5 782	34.9	27.4	25.5	34.9	27.4	25.5
5	7 227	36.3	29.9	26.5	36.3	29.9	26.5
6	8 672	37.8	31.9	29.0	37.8	31.9	29.0
7	10 118	39.6	33.4	30.9	39.6	33.4	30.9
8	11 563	40.9	34.5	32.3	40.9	34.5	32.3
9	13 008	42.1	35.4	33.5	42.1	35.4	33.5
10	14 454	43.0	36.1	34.4	43.0	36.1	34.4
13	18 790	45.1	39.1	37.8	45.1	39.1	37.8
15	21 681	46.0	40.8	39.6	46.0	40.8	39.6

* Average taxation rate (excluding RSA "Activité") = (wage contributions + income tax (including PPE) + CSG+ CRDS) / gross wage. For calculation of the rate, the household is considered as not being eligible for the RSA (a young person under 25 years of age without children, for example) or not exerting its right.

** Average taxation rate (including RSA "Activité") = (wage contributions + income tax (including PPE together with RSA) + CSG (Cotisation Sociale Généralisée – General Social Contribution) + CRDS (Contribution au Remboursement de la Dette Sociale – Contribution to Repayment of the Social Debt) – RSA "Activité") / gross wage. For calculation of the rate, the household is considered as being eligible for the RSA and exerting its right.

Notes: Calculation of taxation rates does not take account of any tax advantages households might enjoy, with regard to household employees for example, or of benefits (excluding RSA "Activité") that might be paid to them (Housing allowances, family benefits, etc.). Above the Social Security ceiling (3 129€ gross monthly, that is 2.2 Smic), contributions applied are those for managerial staff. The employee is considered as working in a company with over 20 employees and children are considered as attending primary school.

Interpretation: in 2014, a single person without children working half-time and paid the Smic (€715 gross per month) has an average taxation rate of 14.6 % if he/she is not eligible for the RSA or does not exert his/her right and -9.5% if he/she is eligible for the RSA and exerts his/her right.

Source: General Directorate for the Treasury. Paris model. Average legislation for 2014.

The implementation of the "Revenu de Solidarité Active" (RSA) on the 1st of June 2009 and its linkage with the "Prime Pour l'Emploi" (PPE) in accordance with a non-concurrency principle (RSA "Activité" totals for year N are deducted from PPE totals paid out in year N+1 with regard to income for year N) suggested a widening of the definition of the tax rate to include RSA "Activité".

In order to take into account the fact that support for low-income workers' purchasing power has in part been transferred from the tax sphere (PPE) to the social sphere (RSA), two taxation rate concepts have been selected here:

- a taxation rate for a household ineligible for the RSA or not exerting its right;
- a taxation rate extended to include the RSA "Activité" for an eligible household exerting its right.

In comparison with average taxation rates bearing on 2012 legislation, one can observe an increase in taxation rates of a few tenths of percentage points, especially for both low and high-income households. It is explained by:

- the income tax schedule freeze, while income increased;
- for the higher income households, the new tax rate at 45%;

- for the lower income households :
 - the PPE schedule freeze since 2009;
 - the indexation of the RSA on the basis of the Consumption Price Index, while the Smic grew faster.
- for the families, the cap on family fiscal advantages has been lowered (from 2 336 € to 2 000 € for the first and second children, and twice for third and following).

Table 43 • Evolution of nominal and real unit labour costs

	In %						
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Nominal unit labor costs	1.7%	3.2%	3.7%	0.7%	1.3%	2.1%	1.1%
Real unit labour costs	-0.9%	0.7%	3.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%

Source: Insee National Quarterly Accounts. Processed by Dares. Eurostat definitions of Nominal unit labour costs and Real unit labour costs.

Note: Data of year 2013 have been estimated using National quarterly accounts, as National annual accounts were not available for this draft.

Nominal unit labour costs, i.e. the ratio between hourly labour cost and productivity per hour, have slowed down in 2013: +1.1, after +2.1% in 2012. In total, between 2000 and 2013, nominal unit labour costs have increased by 29%. Real unit labour costs have been more stable, although they are slightly superior in 2013, in comparison with the year 2000 (+3.1%).

Table 44 • Evolution of the average wage per head

	In %					
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total Economy	2.6	1.5	2.5	2.2	1.8	1.3
Business sectors excluding agriculture	2.7	1.2	2.5	2.6	1.9	1.5

Source: Insee. National Quarterly Accounts. Average year to year evolution.

In 2013, the increase of the average wage continued to slow down: +1.3% after +1.8% in 2012 (+1.5% after +1.9 % in the business sector excluding agriculture). This can be explained by a further deterioration of the labour market in 2013 (increasing unemployment) and by the end of the inflation that passed progressively to nominal wages after the rise in energy prices at the beginning of year 2012. On the contrary, lagged effects of rises in wages that occurred during the preceding years, together with the increase of the minimum wage (+2.3 % between January 2011 and January 2012 after +2.4 between January 2011 and January 2012) may have supported the growth of the average wage in 2013.