

## ILO unemployment and labour market-related indicators (results of the Labour Force Survey)

### Sources used

The continuous Labour Force Survey is the only source allowing to measure the concepts of activity, unemployment, employment or inactivity as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO). In the survey, individuals describe their labour market situation in a given week, known as the “reference” week, through a number of factual questions.

The scope of the survey is made up of persons aged 15 or over residing in France excluding Mayotte<sup>1</sup> in private household (excluding communities: nursing homes, hospitals, prisons, etc.).

The survey sample is large: approximately 90,000 people answer the survey every quarter. In order to measure quarter-to-quarter changes more accurately, households are surveyed 6 quarters in a row. The sample is therefore renewed by one sixth each quarter. The first interview is carried out face-to-face; subsequent interviews are carried out by the internet or telephone.

Every ten years or so INSEE overhauls the Labour Force Survey to renovate the survey questionnaire or introduce methodological innovations. On that occasion, the long time series published with the *Informations Rapides* are backcast to make them consistent with the new survey. The latest overhaul happened at the beginning of 2021.

### In Q3 2024, the collection rate decreased over the year

In Q3 2024, the collection rate, which relates the number of successful surveys to the total number of dwellings in the sample, stood at 61.7%. It decreased over the year (-0.8 points). Excluding Mayotte, which joined the Labour Force Survey sample in Q1 2024, the collection rate decreased by 0.6 points over the year.

The response rate, which relates the number of successful surveys to the total number of dwellings in the survey area stood at 74.8%.

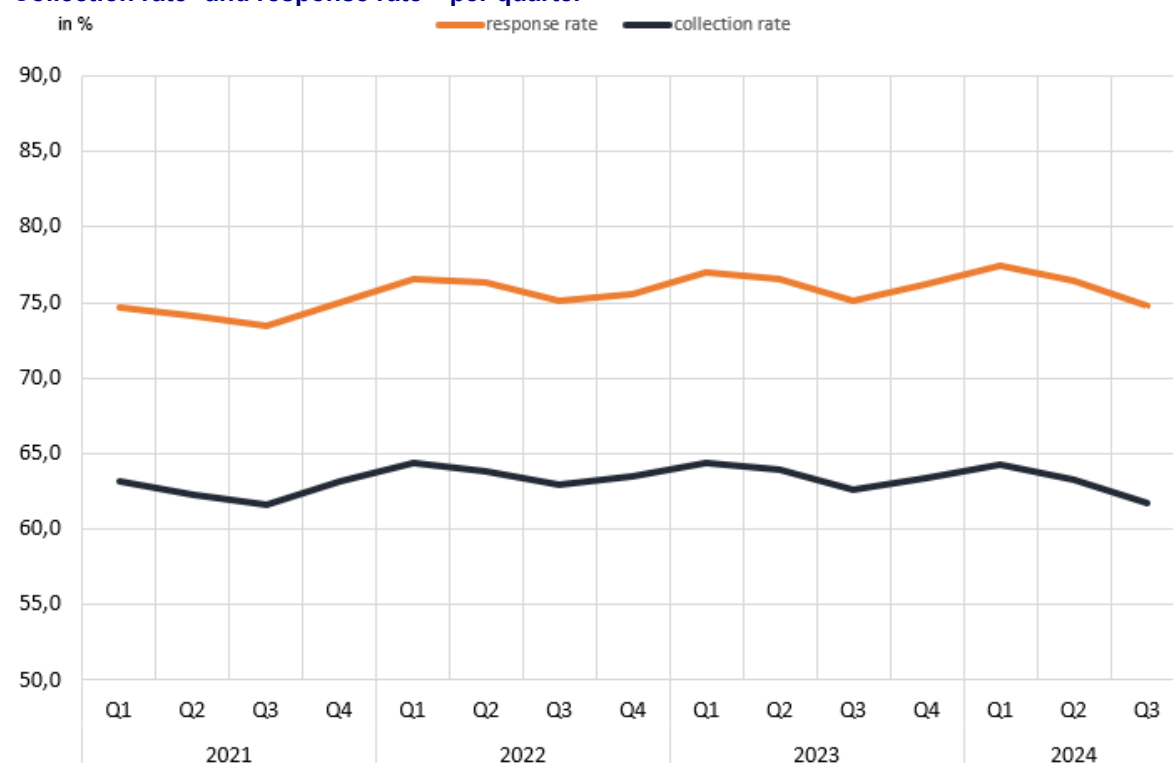
Since Q1 2021, except for the first interview, it is possible to carry on the interview by internet instead of telephone. In Q3 2024, the share of Internet among subsequent interviews stood at 46.3%.

The usual statistical adjustment methods make it possible to obtain data that remain representative of the entire population.

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<sup>1</sup> Since 2014, the four overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique, Réunion) where a yearly survey used to take place have been covered by the continuous Labour Force Survey. In Mayotte, a yearly survey has been conducted since 2013.

### Collection rate\* and response rate\*\* per quarter



Scope : France from Q1 2024, France excluding Mayotte until Q4 2023

\*collection rate relates the number of successful surveys to the total number of dwellings in the sample.

\*response rate relates the number of successful surveys to the total number of dwellings among the survey scope

## Publication and revision of series

The quarterly results of the Labour Force Survey for a given quarter are usually published **in the middle of the second month following the end of that quarter**. The seasonal adjustment coefficients are recalculated every quarter, which may result in a slight revision to the whole of each series. Seasonal adjustment models are recalculated once a year, when Q1 results are released. For the publications related to other quarters, the coefficients are recalculated under unchanged models.

All series are seasonally adjusted using the X13-ARIMA method implemented in the JDemetra+ software, and applied to the entire period from Q1 2003 to the current quarter.

Every year, for Q1 release, revisions of demographic data from the final resets of the census, known with a four-year lag, are taken into account. This results in slight changes being made annually to numbers and rates estimated using the Labour Force Surveys, up to four years before the reference year.

**At Q1 2021, the Labour Force Survey has been renovated, with changes in the questionnaire, collection protocol, or weighting methods. These changes resulted in a revision of the levels of the published series.**

## Labour Force Survey overhaul starting Q1 2021

In compliance with the new European regulation on social statistics (Integrated European Social Statistics), and to modernise its collection protocol, INSEE overhauled the French labour force survey from Q1 2021 onwards.

INSEE renovated the survey questionnaire to improve European harmonization, but also to better meet the needs of its users and the new challenges of the labour market. At the same time, INSEE modernized

the survey protocol: after an initial face-to-face interview, INSEE now offers the possibility of answering on the Internet for reinterviewing, in addition to the telephone. INSEE also revised the weighting method.

These changes have modified the level of the indicators produced by the survey, from the first quarter of 2021 release onwards. In order to prepare for this overhaul, a comprehensive methodological “Pilot survey” operation was conducted throughout 2020 and in the first quarter of 2021. It made it possible to estimate the breaks in series introduced by the change in survey. From Q1 2021 the economic indicators are directly derived from this new survey; those relating to previous quarters have been recalculated without breaks, in order to continue to shed light on the labour market situation in a long-term perspective.

All these changes and their impact on the main published indicators were presented in an [Insee Analyses](#) also published on 29 June 2021.

## Geographical scope: France excluding Mayotte

From the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of 2019, all quarterly indicators from the Labour Force Survey are released over the “France excluding Mayotte” scope. Previously, only unemployment was reported over this scope and the rest of the indicators were restricted to the “Metropolitan France” scope.

Since 2014, the Labour Force Survey has covered four of the five overseas departments (Guadeloupe, French Guiana, Martinique and Réunion), allowing direct observation of quarterly data on the new “France excluding Mayotte” scope. In 2019, the hindsight was considered sufficient for first estimates of seasonal adjustment coefficients. In addition, for the years 2003 to 2013, all series were backcast. Annual average series were first constructed based on the results of the annual overseas departments surveys that existed until 2013. In a second step, these series were converted to a quarterly frequency by extending the average seasonality of the overseas departments series observed over the period 2014-2018. A note detailing this work is available in the “documentation” section of this publication.

Since Q1 2024, the Labour Force Survey also covers Mayotte. However, due to the lack of historical data to create series without breaks on a scope that includes Mayotte, the data published on the main labour market indicators continue to relate to the France excluding Mayotte field.

## Understanding the *Informations Rapides* results

### **ILO UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE**

An **unemployed person as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO)** is a person aged 15 or over who meets the following three criteria:

- 1) is **not employed as defined by the ILO**, in the course of the reference week,
- 2) is available for work within two weeks,
- 3) has actively looked for a job in the last four weeks, or has found one starting within the next 3 months. Types of active job search considered are various: studying job advertisements, going to a job fair, mobilising one's social network or contacting “*France Travail*” (previously “*Pôle emploi*”, French unemployment agency), etc.

The **share of the unemployed** is the ratio of the number of unemployed to the number of people in a considered population; this is different from the **unemployment rate**, which is the ratio of the number of unemployed to the active population (in employment or unemployed).

A **long-term unemployed person** is a person who has been jobless and seeking a job for a year or more. The **long-term unemployment rate** is the ratio of the number of long-term unemployed to the active population.

### **ILO EMPLOYMENT**

An **employed person as defined by the ILO** is a person aged 15 or over who worked at least one hour for pay or profit during the reference week or was temporarily absent from such work due to

some listed reasons (leave, sick leave, short-time working, etc. sometimes with duration criteria). Employed people are either employees, self-employed, employers or family-helpers.

The **employment rate** is the ratio of the number of employed people to the total corresponding population.

The **permanent employment rate (respectively fixed-term or temporary)** is the ratio of the number of people employed on a permanent contract (respectively fixed-term contract or temporary contract) to the total population.

The **full-time equivalent employment rate** is the ratio of the number of people employed, converted into full-time equivalent for their principal employment, to the total population. Each position is then taken into account in proportion to its hourly workload compared to that of a full-time position. For example, an employee who has worked in a given position at 80% counts as 0.8 FTE.

The **underlying (or standardised) employment rate** is the arithmetic average of the detailed age-specific employment rates. It makes it possible to neutralise the unequal demographic weight of the age groups included in the employment rate. For example, from the 2000s onwards, the underlying employment rate of older people (50-64 years) makes it possible to measure an employment rate that does not take into account the fact that the baby-boom generations are gradually reaching retirement age and inflate the weight of the inactive age groups among the 50-64 year old.

### **ILO ACTIVITY**

An active person as defined by the ILO is a person who is either employed or unemployed according to ILO's definition.

The **activity rate** is the ratio of the number of people in the labour force (in employment or unemployed) to the total population. It can be calculated on the total population, but is most often limited to the population aged 15 to 64, or to a subgroup of the population (women aged 25 to 49 for example).

The **active life expectancy** represents the average duration of activity, in years, of a generation that would be subject to the activity conditions observed over the current period.

It is calculated as the sum of the activity rates at each age from a given initial age (for example, for the "active life expectancy at 50": the sum of the activity rates at 50, 51, 52, etc. observed over the current period). It is independent of the demographic structure. This indicator is described as "apparent", as it takes no account of deaths that may occur during the activity period, nor of changes that could affect activity behaviour by age in the years to come.

### **HALO AROUND UNEMPLOYMENT**

The **halo around unemployment** consists of people who are inactive as defined by the ILO, but who are close to the labour market: these are people who are seeking a job but do not match all ILO unemployment criteria: either they are looking for a job but are not available for work (component 1), or because they are available but have not been actively seeking work (component 2), or because they are neither available nor have been searching for a job (component 3).

The first two of these components correspond to the Eurostat definition of the halo. The third, which is more removed from the labour market, refers to the definition recommended in 2008 in the context of « Employment, unemployment, and precariousness. Better measurement for better discussion and better action<sup>2</sup> » a report by the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS).

### **ILO UNDEREMPLOYMENT**

**Underemployment** includes employed people who either are working part-time, would like to work more and are available to do so, or have worked less than usual during the reference week, due

<sup>2</sup>

De Foucauld J-B., Cézard M. and Reynaud M. (2008), « Emploi, chômage, précarité. Mieux mesurer pour mieux débattre et mieux agir » (*Employment, unemployment, and precariousness. Better measurement for better discussion and better action*), CNIS, Report no.108, September.

[https://www.cnis.fr/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/RAP\\_2008\\_108\\_emploi\\_chomage\\_prekarite.pdf](https://www.cnis.fr/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/RAP_2008_108_emploi_chomage_prekarite.pdf)

short-time working (technical unemployment, unemployment due to weather or partial activity scheme).

The definition of underemployment used by Eurostat does not include technical or partial unemployment and is therefore slightly more restrictive than the definition adopted by INSEE.

### **NEET**

A NEET (neither in employment nor in education or training) is a person who is neither in employment, education nor training (formal or non-formal). The NEET share is usually calculated for people aged 15-29.

### **NUMBER OF WORKED HOURS**

Worked hours includes all hours actually worked during the reference week, excluding holidays and absences for any reason. The average number of worked hours per week and per job relates the number of worked hours reported in the reference week to the number of persons in employment. Since Q3 2023, the average number of hours worked per week and per job is adjusted for seasonal variations and calendar effects.

Beginning in Q3 2023, the series for average hours worked per week per job has been adjusted for calendar effects, in addition to the usual seasonal adjustment. To assess calendar effects, an econometric model is used to estimate the impact of various types of days (public holidays, extended weekends, school holidays, etc.) on the number of hours worked.

### **CONSTRAINT IN THE LABOUR SUPPLY**

The concept of **labour supply constraint** is intended to cover different situations faced by people in the labour market whose labour supply is unused (if they are unemployed or in the halo around unemployment) or underused (if they are underemployed).

The labour supply constraint rate is defined as the ratio of the number of people aged 15-64 who are underemployed, unemployed or in the halo around unemployment to the number of “broadly defined” labour force participants (either active or in the halo around unemployment, sometimes also referred to labour market participants).

## **Accuracy of the main indicators**

The continuous Labour Force Survey is conducted on a sample of households, designed to be as accurate as possible at a given cost. Results from sample surveys are estimates, subject to some uncertainty which can affect results interpretations, especially for short-term comparisons.

Taking into account sampling variability, the quarterly unemployment rate can be estimated with a so-called “95% confidence interval” of plus or minus 0.3 percentage points. When the unemployment rate is estimated at 10.0%, one can be 95% confident that its real value, which would have been measured if the survey was conducted over the entire French population, is between 9.7% and 10.3%.

Quarterly changes' accuracy of the unemployment rate is also impacted by the survey methodology. To prevent uncertainty from adding up, a rotating sampling scheme was adopted, which creates correlation between two consecutive quarterly samples. Thus, quarterly changes of the unemployment rate are also estimated with a 95% confidence interval of plus or minus 0.3 percentage points.

## Main indicators accuracy in Q3 2024 (non seasonally adjusted)

	Non seasonally-adjusted level (thousands)			Non seasonally-adjusted rate (in %)		
		Accuracy	95 % confidence interval		Accuracy	95 % confidence interval
<b>Unemployment</b>	<b>2,262</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>[ 2,181 - 2,343 ]</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>[ 7.0 - 7.6 ]</b>
Men	1,193	52	[ 1,141 - 1,245 ]	7.5	0.3	[ 7.2 - 7.8 ]
Women	1,069	53	[ 1,016 - 1,122 ]	7.1	0.4	[ 6.7 - 7.5 ]
15-24 years	760	44	[ 716 - 804 ]	21.3	1.1	[ 20.2 - 22.4 ]
25-49 years	1,081	54	[ 1,027 - 1,135 ]	6.2	0.3	[ 5.9 - 6.5 ]
50 years or more	421	33	[ 388 - 454 ]	4.3	0.3	[ 4.0 - 4.6 ]
<b>Employment</b>	<b>27,963</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>[ 27,802 - 28,124 ]</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>[ 69.5 - 70.3 ]</b>
Men	14,337	91	[ 15,424 - 15,606 ]	72.8	0.5	[ 72.3 - 73.3 ]
Women	13,626	110	[ 14,580 - 14,800 ]	67.2	0.5	[ 66.7 - 67.7 ]
15-24 years	2,801	66	[ 2,735 - 2,867 ]	36.4	0.9	[ 35.5 - 37.3 ]
25-49 years	16,384	105	[ 16,279 - 16,489 ]	83.5	0.5	[ 83.0 - 84.0 ]
50-64 years	8,778	84	[ 8,694 - 8,862 ]	69.3	0.7	[ 68.6 - 70.0 ]
<b>Activity</b>	<b>30,205</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>[ 30,064 - 30,346 ]</b>	<b>75.5</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>[ 75.2 - 75.8 ]</b>
Men	15,515	70	[ 15,445 - 15,585 ]	78.7	0.4	[ 78.3 - 79.1 ]
Women	14,690	82	[ 14,608 - 14,772 ]	72.4	0.5	[ 71.9 - 72.9 ]
15-24 years	3,561	80	[ 3,481 - 3,641 ]	46.3	0.9	[ 45.4 - 47.2 ]
25-49 years	17,466	82	[ 17,384 - 17,548 ]	89.0	0.4	[ 88.6 - 89.4 ]
50-64 years	9,179	101	[ 9,078 - 9,280 ]	72.4	0.6	[ 71.8 - 73.0 ]
<b>Halo around unemployment</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>[ 1,675 - 1,825 ]</b>			
Men	755	43	[ 712 - 798 ]			
Women	995	51	[ 944 - 1,046 ]			
15-24 years	497	35	[ 462 - 532 ]			
25-49 years	855	47	[ 808 - 902 ]			
50 years or more	399	34	[ 365 - 433 ]			

Scope: people living in private households in metropolitan France, aged 15 years or over (unemployment, halo of unemployment) or 15-64 years (employment, activity)

Source: INSEE, Labour Force Survey

## Detailed documentation

- Continuous employment survey since 2003: description and methodology

<https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/s1223>

- Educational content on ILO unemployment (in French only)

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4805248>

- Documentation on French Labour Force Survey 2022

<https://www.insee.fr/en/metadonnees/source/operation/s2071/presentation>

- "The French Labour Force Survey is being overhauled in 2021: rationale behind the renovation and impact on the measurement of employment and unemployment", in *Insee Analyses*, n° 65, June 2021

<https://www.insee.fr/en/statistiques/5412790>