Insee Références

Enterprises in France

Press kit

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Contents

The *Insee Références* collection offers a periodic overview of major social and economic issues. The data and commentaries are based on official statistical sources and analysis methods.

In the same collection

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Emploi et revenus des indépendants, edition 2016
Tableaux de l'Économie Française, edition 2016
L'économie française - Comptes et dossiers, edition 2016

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France Portrait social, edition 2016
Couples et Familles, edition 2016

Introduction

This new issue in the *Insee Références* 2016 collection offers a series of studies and data on enterprises in France.

The publication contains an overview and four reports:

- **City centre retail trade**: vitality often limited to large cities and tourist areas
- **Financing exports for SMEs**: getting ready to make the jump ?
- **SMEs organised into groups**: a major phenomenon even in small-sized units
- **In the manufacturing industry**: service functions account for half of direct employment

The first study analyses city centre retail areas and how they have changed over the last 10 years. In particular, it shows that some activities moved to the outskirts while others remain in city centre retail areas, depending on the type of business.

The second report analyses the link between financing conditions and SME export behaviour in the manufacturing industry and wholesale trade between 2008 and 2013.

The third report describes the organisation of legal units into groups according to their size (especially among SMEs) and assesses to what extent taking this into account changes the analysis of the productive fabric.

And finally, the last report on service functions in the manufacturing industry shows the scale of these functions in enterprises.

Key points to remember from the reports

34% of exports in France are concentrated in **50** enterprises

4,150 enterprises with 250 employees or more employ **5.2 million payroll workers**

In 2014, the **food retail** represented only **14%** of payroll employment in city centre shops

In the majority of city centres, payroll employment in retail has **decreased** over the last 10 years

24% of the international turnover of exporting industrial SMEs is achieved by **1% of these enterprises**

Long payment delays are likely to weaken the export dynamics of SMEs

From 30 employees and upwards, there are more **groups** than **independent units**

Organisation into groups increases at around **50 employees**

In France, **56%** of direct payroll employment in industrial enterprises is devoted to **service** functions

The **administrative function** is almost as widespread as the **production function** in industrial enterprises with employees

For a better understanding

From legal unit to enterprise

In France, the enterprise has long been defined in purely legal terms. In statistics, as in the law, the enterprise was in fact associated with its legal personality, the “legal unit”, i.e. a sole proprietor or company carrying out a production function. The 2008 Economic Modernisation Act (*Loi de modernisation de l’économie*) and its decree provided an economic definition of enterprises for the first time: “the smallest combination of legal units that makes up an organisational unit producing goods and enjoying a certain decision-making autonomy”. This new definition gave a better understanding of the way a group was organised. When an enterprise was assimilated with a legal unit, this did not describe the true situation of companies that were owned by other companies within a group organisation, as they were likely to have little, if any, decision-making autonomy.

Group profiling

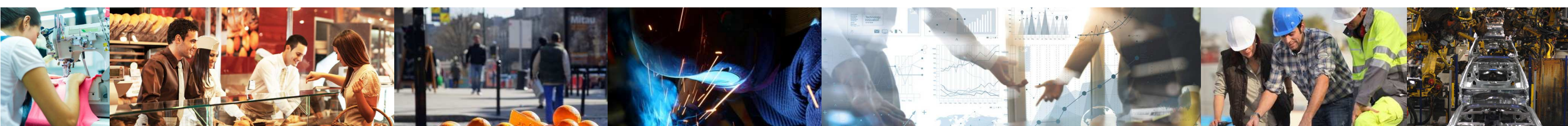
With the aim of implementing this new definition, profiling consists in identifying among groups the relevant enterprise(s) as defined by the 2008 Act and reconstructing their consolidated accounts. These are then “profiled enterprises”. Profiling operations carried out by INSEE are spread over several years. Large groups are profiled in close collaboration with the groups themselves.

Urban area

According to the 2010 zoning of urban areas, an urban area consists of an urban centre and usually a periphery. An urban centre is an urban unit (a continuously built-up zone with at least 2,000 inhabitants) with at least 1,500 jobs. Its periphery corresponds to municipalities or urban units where at least 40% of the employed resident population works in the centre or in the municipalities attracted by this centre.

City centre

The borders of city centre retail hubs have been defined in order to study the heart of agglomerations. Typically, they have a large geographic concentration of retail outlets within a limited space. More precisely, they group together at least 100 shops, located 50 metres apart, on average.



Overview

One enterprise in two invests, one in ten exports

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Here, the definition of the enterprise corresponds to legal units and profiled enterprises.

In 2014, 2.4 million enterprises in the mainly-market non-farm and non-financial sectors generated a turnover of 3,600 billion euros and value added of 974 billion euros, or 51% of value added of the economy as a whole.

Employment, value added, turnover: highly concentrated

4,150 enterprises with 250 employees or more employ 5.2 million workers and the 2.2 million enterprises with fewer than 10 employees have 2.6 million workers

In 2014, the 4,150 enterprises with 250 employees or more employed 5.2 million workers in all (42% of the mainly-market sectors), producing 1,620 billion euros in turnover, excluding taxes (45%), and 443 billion euros of value added (46%). In comparison, the 2.2 million enterprises with fewer than 10 employees had 2.6 million employees in all and generated 749 billion euros in turnover and 223 billion euros of value added.

Half of the 4,150 enterprises with 250 employees or more had a turnover of more than 104 million euros, a median value 420 times greater than that of enterprises with 1 to 9 employees and 2,500 times greater than that of enterprises with no employees.

These differences according to size are fairly similar to those for value added. With a median value added of 15,000 euros, 600,000 enterprises with no employees do not finance the equivalent of the minimum wage.[1]

Median value added: decreasing for enterprises with fewer than 10 employees, increasing for those with 10 employees or more

In 2014, dispersions of changes in turnover and value added for the mainly-market sectors were similar, or almost identical, to those of the previous year, due to low inflation, a slight decline in average turnover and stagnation of value added. In 2014, as in the previous two years, changes in turnover and value added were more favourable for enterprises with 10 or more employees than for smaller units. For half of enterprises with 250 employees or more, value added increased by over 1.3%, but it decreased for over half of enterprises with no employees and those with 1 to 9 employees.

Wages up, social contributions down

In 2014, in a context of stable payroll employment, wages increased in all sectors, with the exception of construction. Social contributions fell back in most sectors. This was due mainly to the accounting effect of the tax credit for competitiveness and jobs (Crédit d'impôt pour la compétitivité et l'emploi - CICE). The deductible tax credit may appear as a deduction either of social contributions or of corporation tax. The only two sectors where wages and social contributions increased - information & communication and real estate activities - were also the sectors where the wage bill eligible for CICE tax credit was lowest.

High margin rate: a need to fund investment rather than gain strong economic returns

In 2014, the margin rate was 25.3% for the mainly-market sectors. Depending on the sector, it varied between 16% and 27%, except in information and communication and in real estate activities, where it was considerably higher (31% and 68% respectively). A high margin rate is generally the result of implementing a large operating capital; it does not necessarily involve a strong economic return but is used to finance investment.

[1] Annual full-time cost, employers' contributions included: around 20,000 euros.

In 2014, with growth in value added at virtually zero, the margin rate of enterprises with employees was more or less stable, but lower than the margin rate overall. The spread was greatest in real estate activities (9 points), due to the presence of a large number of real estate companies with no employees. It was also strong in services to business (6 points), personal services (4 points) and construction (3 points), sectors in which there are many very small legal units. The sole proprietor often pays himself out of his financial results without withholding staff costs.

Median investment of 3,000 euros by enterprises with no employees, and more than 2 million euros by those employing 250 or more

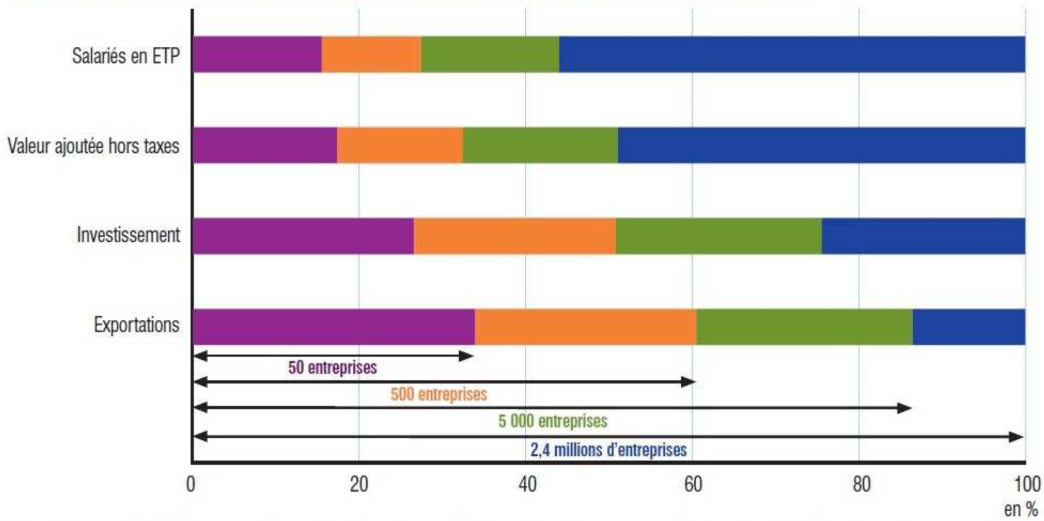
In 2014, tangible gross investment excluding capital contributions increased by 1.4% in value on average, to reach 175 billion euros. The sectors that invested the most are industry (51 billion euros) then real estate activities, services to business, transport, trade, and information and communication, especially the telephone sector.

Amounts invested by small enterprises were low, which is in line with their level of activity. In 2014, less than a third of enterprises with no employees invested; for a quarter, investment was less than 900 euros, and for one in two it was less than 2,700 euros. Median investment by enterprises with 1 to 9 employees was twice that of units with no employees; for units with 10 to 249 employees it was almost 13 times this amount. For enterprises with 250 employees or more, the median amount invested was over 2 million euros.

34% of exports concentrated in 50 enterprises

In 2014, export turnover for all companies studied was 608 billion euros, up 1.5%. While almost one in two enterprises invested in 2014, far fewer were involved in export activity. Out of a population of 2.4 million enterprises, less than 10% exported. Exports reflected particularly well the effects of concentration within the French economy. In 2014, 34% of all exports in the mainly-market sectors were concentrated in the 50 enterprises that exported most, with 61% of exports by the top 500 and 86% by the top 5,000.

10. Concentration dans les secteurs principalement marchands en 2014



Champ : France, unités légales et entreprises profilées des secteurs principalement marchands non agricoles et non financiers, hors micro-entrepreneurs et micro-entreprises au sens fiscal.
Lecture : les 50 entreprises ayant les plus fortes exportations concentrent 34 % des exportations totales, les 500 premières entreprises en concentrent 61 %, les 5 000 premières 86 %.
Source : Insee, Ésane (données individuelles).

Reports

1. City centre retail areas: a more favourable situation in large cities and tourist areas

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In 2014, city centre retail areas contained a third of the shops and a quarter of retail trade payroll employment in urban areas of more than 20,000 inhabitants. In the last ten years, employment in city centre outlets has increased in the large urban areas, but decreased in the smaller urban areas, especially those of medium size.
Although activity has tended to move towards the periphery, city centres remain prominent in retail sales of personal equipment (clothing, footwear, jewellery, leather goods, perfumes) and travel agencies. Tourism, architectural heritage and proximity to the coast are factors that contribute to the dynamism of city centre retail areas.

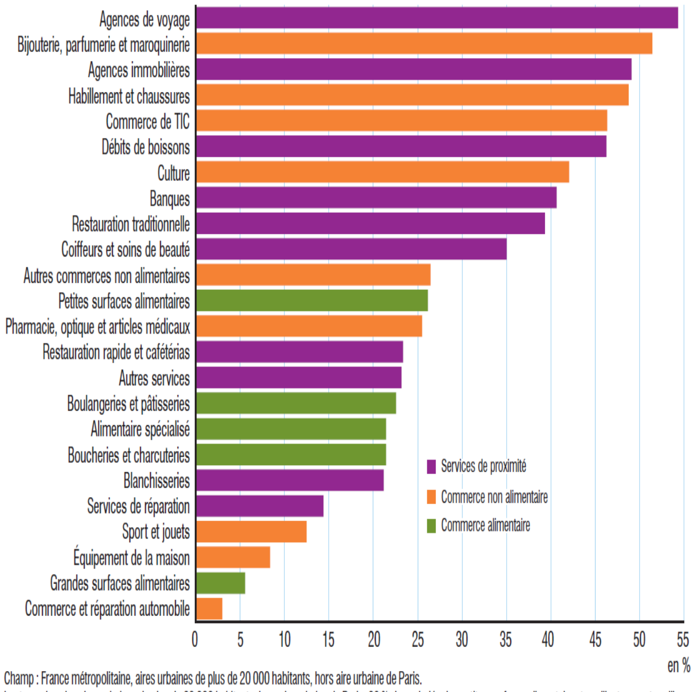
In urban areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants, almost 1 in 3 shops are located in the city centre

In urban areas with more than 20,000 inhabitants (excluding the Paris urban area), a third of outlets and a quarter of retail payroll employment are located in city centre retail areas. Shops are smaller than in other urban areas. Depending on the urban area, the proportion of retail trade employees who work in the city centre varies considerably: for a quarter of areas this proportion is less than 19% and for another quarter it is more than 27%.

City centre retail areas: mainly leisure purchases

Although city center retail areas gather a wide variety of food outlets, non-food stores and local services, there are only a few activities that are mainly located in city centres. This is the case for travel agencies, real estate agencies and beverage-serving activities, where about half of jobs are located in the city centre. Regarding retail outlets, the same is true for information and communication technology (ICT) stores and personal goods stores. In addition, more than two thirds of department stores, multi-trade stores and bookshops are located in the heart of agglomerations. Conversely, shops that require large sales floors and car parks, or shops for everyday needs that are located closer to their customer base, are less often found in the city centres.

1. Part des salariés travaillant en centre-ville par secteur en 2014



Champ : France métropolitaine, aires urbaines de plus de 20 000 habitants, hors aire urbaine de Paris.
Lecture : dans les aires urbaines de plus de 20 000 habitants, hors aire urbaine de Paris, 26 % des salariés des petites surfaces alimentaires travaillent en centre-ville.
Source : Insee, REE, Esane, Clap, BPE, 2013-2014.

The city centre customer base is by no means limited to its residents

Only 7% of the population of urban areas live in the city centre retail hubs, a much lower share than for retail employment. Moreover, only one tenth of employees in other market sectors (excluding agriculture) are located in city centres. Lastly, a large number of public services and facilities are concentrated in these hubs. Clearly, their catchment area extends beyond the immediate vicinity: three quarters of courthouses, almost half of all cinemas, two out of five theatres and one third of specialist doctors are located in city centres.

In the majority of city centres, salaried employment in retail trade has declined in the last ten years

Between 2004 and 2014, the change in employment depends largely on the size of the urban area. On average, salaried employment in city centre stores increased in urban areas with more than 500,000 inhabitants, excluding Paris (+5%), whereas it declined in smaller areas, with the largest decline found in medium-sized urban areas (50,000 to 199,000 inhabitants). Because of these wide disparities, the number of stores and payroll employment decreased slightly in the city centre retail hubs (–1%) overall, whereas it grew outside the city centres. As a result, the share of employees working in city centres fell by more than 4 percentage points in half of cities.

Employment in food outlets increased slightly in city centres

In 2014, in city centre retail areas, the food retail represented only 14% of retail payroll employment. Over ten years, employment substantially declined in city centre for butchers-delicatessens, bakeries, greengrocers and fishmongers. However, this was more than made up for by the growth in the number of employees in beverage outlets, confectionery and chocolate shops, and in grocery stores, often linked with the development of organic stores.

Significant relocation of non-food trade towards the periphery

The non-food retail trade represents over a third of payroll employment in the city centres. Between 2004 and 2014, in almost all non-food trade sectors, activity shifted towards the periphery, in other words the share of employees located outside city centres increased. In most personal good retails, employment fell slightly in city centres, while it increased outside. However, in the heart of the cities employment shrank significantly in sports shops and household goods shops, in favour of the rest of the urban area.

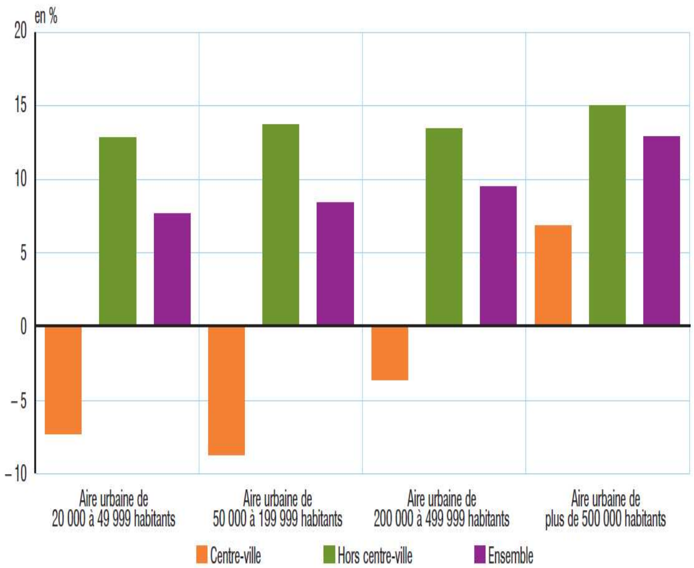
Food and beverage service activities are growing strongly, both in city centres and beyond

Half of employees in city centre retail hubs work in services, compared with a quarter in the rest of the urban area. In food and beverage service activities, employment has grown considerably in city centres in the last ten years and even more in the rest of the urban areas. Conversely, employment has fallen back significantly at the heart of city centres in laundries, repair services, travel agencies, while it only slightly decreased or even increased in other parts of urban areas. In facts, the share of employees in beverage serving activities working in city centres increased over this period.

A more favourable situation in large cities and tourist areas

Architectural heritage, tourism and the standard of living of the population contribute to increasing the importance of retail in city centres, supporting the idea that city centre retail areas are mainly devoted to leisure purchase. The dynamism of large cities takes precedence over other economic considerations. The economic climate of the last ten years, measured by change in the unemployment rate, appears to be a secondary factor. In addition, population growth and urban sprawl have tended to favour the development of retail trade at in the outskirts at the expense of city centres.

3. Évolution de l'emploi salarié du commerce entre 2004 et 2014



Champ : France métropolitaine, aires urbaines de plus de 20 000 habitants, hors aire urbaine de Paris.
Source : Insee, REE, Esane, Clap, BPE, 2013-2014.

2. Financing exports for SMEs: getting ready to make the jump ?

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In 2013, 20% of SMEs in the manufacturing industry and wholesale trade exported ; on average, they were larger and more productive than other SMEs. Since export operations generate greater, cash-flow requirements than transactions on the domestic markets due to longer payment delays, export decisions depends in part on the firm's liquidity holdings. A study of the effects of the 2008 Economic Modernisation Act (*Loi de modernisation de l'économie* - LME) aiming at reducing payment terms suggests that export dynamics are likely to be weakened by long payment delays.

Exporting SMEs: larger and more productive

In 2013, 20% of SMEs in the manufacturing industry and wholesale trade declared a positive export turnover. Exporting SMEs, which tend to be larger than other SMEs, have 12 employees on average, against 2 employees for non-exporting SMEs. Value added by worker (a proxy for the productivity of labor) reaches €71,000/employee on average for exporting SMEs, incontrast with €65,000/employee for the non-exporting SME's.

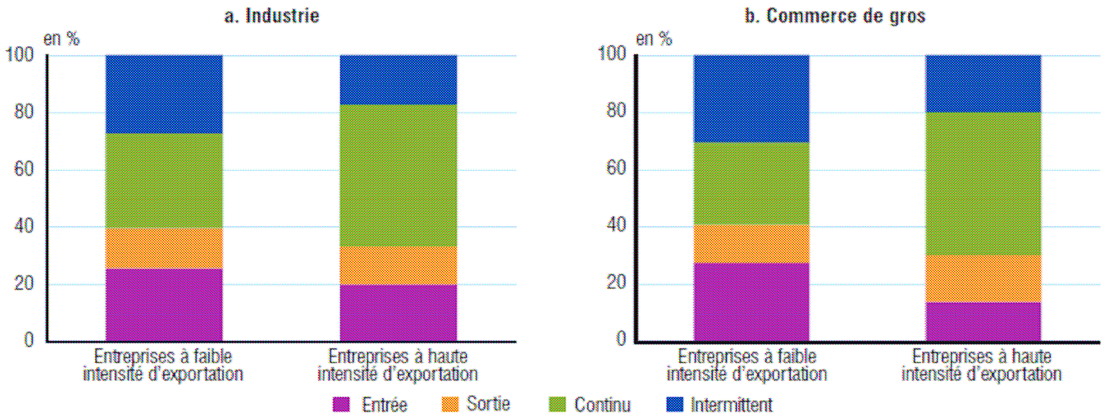
Exports are very concentrated among exporting SMEs

There is a very high concentration of exports among the exporting SMEs: 24% of the international turnover of exporting SMEs in industry (36% for wholesale trade) is generated by 1% of SMEs. On average, the smallest exporters export a single product to a single destination, while the largest SME exporters are present in more than 25 countries and export a little over 20 different products.

Differentiated strategies towards international markets according to SME export intensity

Exporting behaviour differ according to the firm's export intensity (i.e. export volume per employee). SMEs with low export intensity (below the median) allocated in 2012 a large proportion of their exports (27% for the manufacturing industry and 30% for wholesale trade) to countries to which they only exported in this single year during the period 2011-2013.

3. Comportement à l'exportation et volumes d'exportation des PME



Champ : PME exportatrices en 2012, de l'industrie manufacturière et du commerce de gros, hors micro-entreprises au sens fiscal.
Lecture : en 2012, les entreprises de la première moitié de la distribution des volumes d'exportation des PME de l'industrie réalisent en moyenne 26 % de leurs exportations vers des pays où elles ont commencé à exporter en 2012 (entrée), 14 % vers des pays où elles ont cessé d'exporter après 2012 (sortie), 33 % vers des pays où elles ont exporté en 2011, 2012 et 2013 (continu) et 27 % vers des pays où elles n'ont exporté qu'en 2012 (intermittent).
Source : DGDDI 2011-2013.

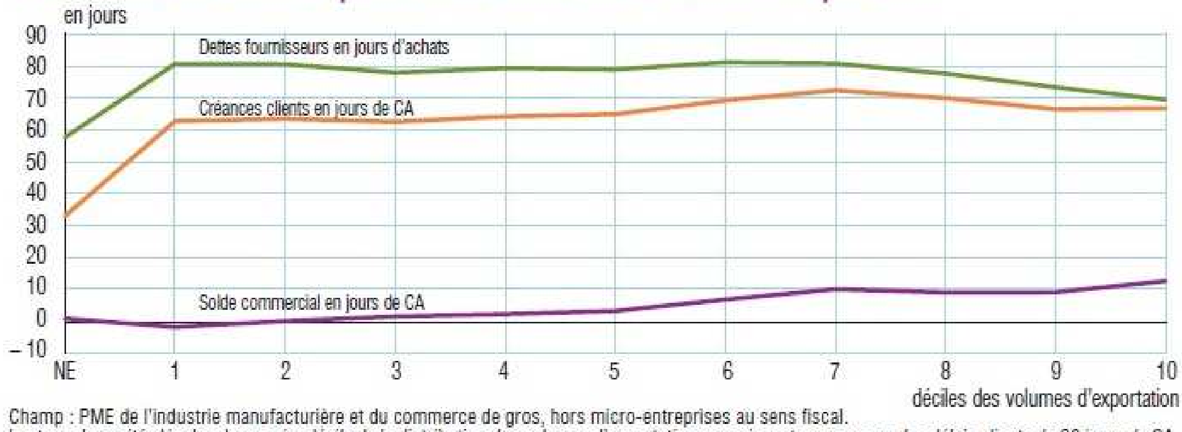
By contrast, exporting SMEs with a high export intensity sent a smaller proportion of their exports to countries to which they exported only one year. Countries to which enterprises exported continuously over the three years represented a larger share of the international sales of exporting SMEs with a high export intensity, suggesting a greater stability of their export spells.

Payment deadlines, a potential brake on SME exports

The increase in the length of payment delays for export transactions compared with domestic sales leads to greater short-term financing needs : in addition to the “traditional” payment delays comes the transportation time between countries, which for some products can be as long as several months.

There is little difference between customer and supplier deadlines for enterprises that export little or not at all. For the largest exporters, however, customer deadlines are longer than supplier deadlines. This difference, which can represent 13 days of turnover for the SMEs that export the most puts a strain on their cash-flow: short-term financing needs therefore tend to increase with export activity.

5. Évolution des délais de paiement en fonction du volume d’exportation



Champ : PME de l’industrie manufacturière et du commerce de gros, hors micro-entreprises au sens fiscal.
Lecture : les unités légales du premier décile de la distribution des volumes d’exportation connaissent en moyenne des délais clients de 63 jours de CA, des délais fournisseurs de 81 jours d’achats, et un solde commercial de – 2 jours de CA.
Note : Les entreprises sont définies au sens de l’unité légale, « NE » désigne les entreprises non exportatrices et les nombres 1 à 10 les entreprises des déciles d’exportations correspondants.
Source : Insee, Ésane 2013.

Long payment deadlines appear to weaken the export dynamics of SMEs

The 2008 Economic Modernisation Act (*Loi de modernisation de l’économie* – LME) limited contractual payment terms between enterprises to 60 days after receipt of the invoice, as from 2009. Thanks to this reform change, it is possible to evaluate the effect of payment delays encountered on the domestic market on SME export behaviour.

When considering enterprises which were operating in 2008 in sectors where payment deadlines were too long (and which therefore had to be reduced under the terms of the reform) they were more likely to enter new markets, were less likely to leave markets in which they were already operating and they increased their export volume in markets in which they remained. However, these effects are modest in size, probably due to the impact of the 2008 financial crisis, which affected exports in particular.

3. SMEs organised into groups: a major phenomenon even when units are small in size

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Over the last twenty years, group structures have developed significantly. Yet analyses of enterprises still sometimes disregard the fact that they may belong to a group and implicitly assume that the only prospects for growth for an SME would be to become a bigger unit.

However, when a legal unit joins a group, by creation or acquisition, this change in itself might be seen as a growing prospect, and this can constitute an alternative form of growth to increasing the workforce in this unit.

Large numbers of units are organised into groups, even among the small units. From 20 employees, the majority of legal units belong to a group. For larger sizes, an increase in the number of units in a group becomes a decisive factor.

Belonging to a group, a major phenomenon even when units are small in size

Over the last twenty years, group structures have developed significantly. Within the scope of independent legal units and private groups in non-farm market sectors that are employers, when the number of employees is 30 or more, there are more groups than independent units. We must not ignore this phenomenon if we are to understand the size of units in the productive system in terms of workforce numbers.

Take the example of a legal unit with 30 employees, an expanding company that wants to develop a second activity and plans to double its workforce. It could either hire “internally” and become a legal unit with 60 employees, or it could opt to develop “externally”, and buy or create a second legal unit of 30 employees and organise as a group. While the economic realities of the two scenarios are very similar, an analysis of legal units would see either “one large SME” or “two small SMEs”.

At around 50 employees, organisation into groups increases

When considering organisation into groups, we see that the productive fabric is made up of “independent entities”, i.e. either legal units that are not part of a group, or groups. If we go back to our example, there is then a symmetry between the two configurations: the legal unit with 60 employees, and the group made up of two units with 30 employees each are both independent entities with 60 employees.

In this respect, for around 50 employees, there are between 2.5 and 3 groups to one independent legal unit. The formation of groups intensifies at around the 50-employee threshold. An entity with between 45 and 50 employees is 46% more likely to be organised into a group than an entity with between 40 and less than 45 employees. This difference is no longer significant for an entity with between 50 and less than 55 employees compared with an entity with between 45 and under 50 employees.

Organisation into groups makes the possibilities for growth greater and more complex

Groups can increase their number of units by creating or acquiring new units, or even absorbing other groups. They can also increase the workforce of the existing units.

The average number of constituent units increases steadily with the size of the group. On average, with between 20 and 30 employees, groups have reached two units. From 70 employees onwards, they are approaching three legal units.

Beyond the 50-employee threshold, the number of constituent units in groups becomes an important explanatory factor of size

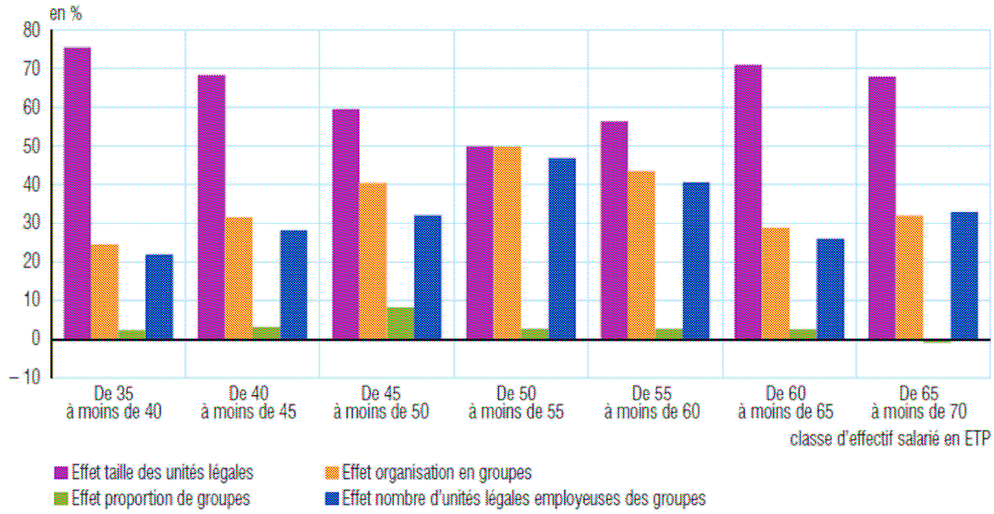
In order to differentiate between the increase in size of legal units and the way they are organised, we analyse on the one hand “size of legal units” and on the other “organisation into groups” which covers both the “proportion of groups” effect and the “number of legal units in the groups” effect.

For instance, when a unit increases from 30 to 60 employees this corresponds only to the “size of legal units” effect, with 30 more employees. When an entity switches from one unit of 30 employees to one group of two units, each with 30 employees, only the “organisation into groups” effect counts, and corresponds more specifically to a “proportion of groups” effect.

The contribution of “organisation into groups” is fairly significant even for the smallest sizes. A quarter of the difference in average size between independent entities with 10 to less than 20 employees and those with less than 10 employees can be attributed to this. This contribution of “organisation into groups” increases with the size of the entities. It becomes predominant when small SMEs with less than 50 employees are compared with the largest SMEs. Above 250 employees, the number of legal units in the groups becomes the most important explanatory factor for their size.

At around the 50-employee threshold, the greater contribution of organisation into groups suggests that unit size tends to increase less while the entities are more organised into groups. Beyond this threshold, entities increase their number of units and their size.

10. Décomposition des écarts de taille des entités indépendantes entre classes successives de 5 salariés en ETP



Champ : unités légales indépendantes et groupes privés employeurs des secteurs marchands non agricoles.
Lecture : entre les classes d'effectif de 40 à moins de 45 et de 45 à moins de 50 salariés en ETP, l'écart de taille des entités indépendantes s'explique à 60 % par l'écart de taille des unités légales (3 salariés) et à 40 % par les différences liées à l'organisation en groupes (2 salariés). Au sein de ce dernier effet, 8 % de l'écart de taille vient de l'effet « proportion de groupes » (0,4 salarié) et 32 % de l'écart sur le nombre d'unités légales employeuses des groupes (1,6 salariés).
Source : Insee, DADS et Lifi 2013.

4. In the manufacturing industry, service functions account for more than half of direct employment

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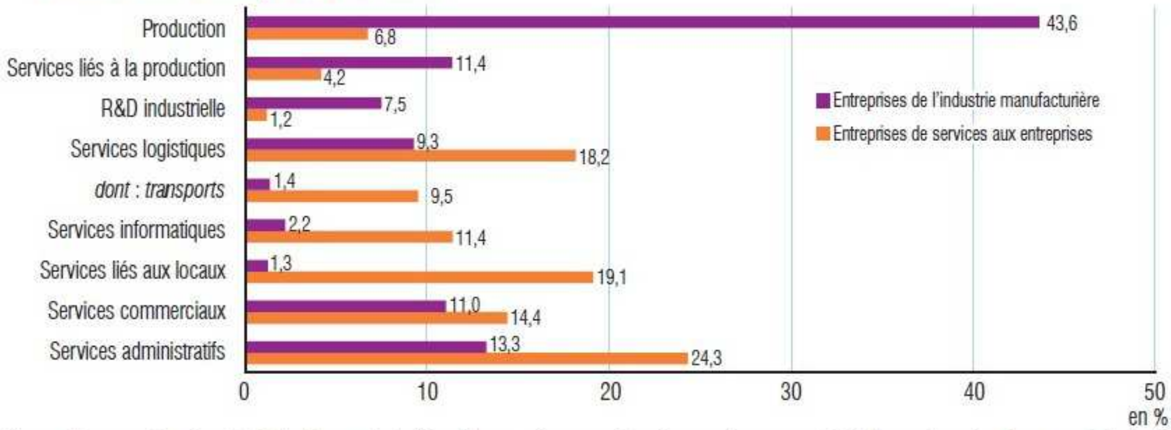
In France, 56% of direct payroll employment in industrial enterprises is devoted to service functions (in particular administrative and commercial services), although some of these functions are often outsourced (transport, computer technology and services related to premises).
Industrial research and development (R&D) is concentrated in a small number of enterprises and is often located at the heart of factories (as are services linked with production or logistics). This is one of the functions that are most often grouped together in establishments in the same enterprise.

Service functions account for a large proportion of jobs and this increases with the size of the company

In France, 56% of direct payroll employment in industrial enterprises is devoted to service functions: these are mainly administrative and commercial services (13 and 11% of jobs), production-related services such as installation-maintenance of equipment (6%) and quality control (5%), logistics (9%) and industrial R&D (7%).

Computer technology services (2.2% of jobs), transport (1.4%) and services related to premises (mainly cleaning and security, 1.3%) are the functions most often outsourced.

2. Répartition par fonction de l'emploi des entreprises industrielles et des entreprises de services aux entreprises en 2013



Champ : France, entreprises de l'industrie manufacturière et des services aux entreprises employeuses en 2013, hors microentreprises ; emploi salarié en ETP, hors intérim.
Lecture : les services liés à la production représentent 11 % de l'emploi des entreprises industrielles.
Source : Insee, DADS, Ésane, Lifi, Sirus 2013.

The larger the enterprise, the more the share of service functions in direct employment, to the detriment of production functions: starting from 47% for SMEs (excluding microenterprises) it rises to 66% for large enterprises. This increase is concentrated in R&D (+10 points) and quality control (+4 points). Each service function can be found in at least nine out of ten intermediate-sized enterprises and large enterprises

Administrative and commercial functions are the most widespread

All sizes of enterprise combined, the administrative function is almost as widespread as the production function: it is present in 93% of industrial enterprises with employees. Next come commercial services, logistics and production-related services (in 76% to 64% of enterprises). Industrial R&D is concentrated in only 39% of industrial enterprises. Services related to premises and computer services are scarce in direct employment (42% and 24% of enterprises), as they are often outsourced.

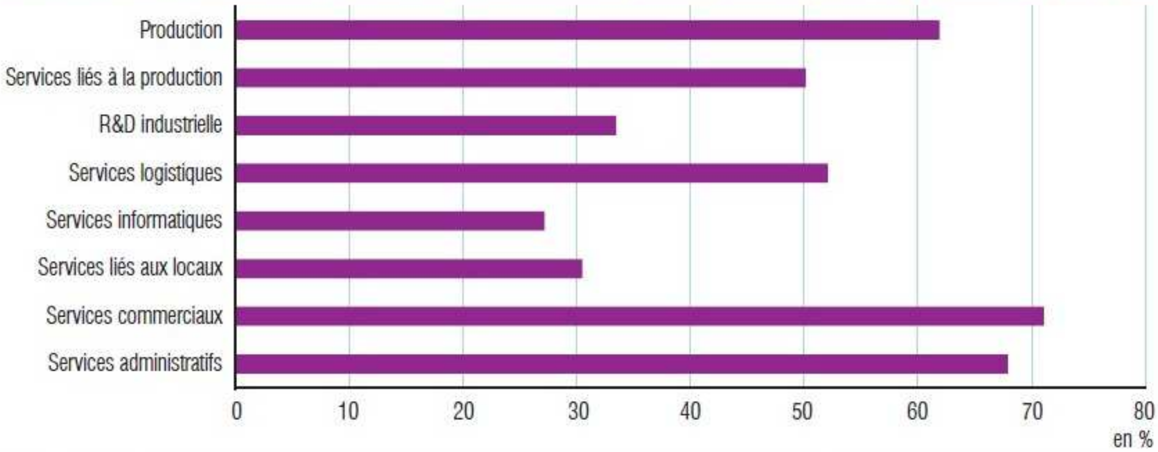
Within enterprises, the R&D function is agglomerated in a few often industrial establishments

The scarcest service functions in enterprises are also those which are usually grouped together in a small number of establishments. Industrial R&D is present in fewer than a third of employing establishments within companies that have this function. This is also the case for computer services and services related to premises, which may be carried out remotely or by service providers who are not employed directly by the industrial enterprises.

Conversely, commercial and administrative services are scattered over 71% and 68% of establishments respectively, which is even more than production (62%).

17% of direct employment in industrial enterprises is run by non-industrial establishments. This rate is over 40% for computer services, services related to premises and commercial services. Conversely, R&D is often located within industrial establishments.

6. Part des établissements possédant la fonction au sein des entreprises la possédant en 2013



Champ : France, entreprises de l'industrie manufacturière ayant plus de deux établissements employeurs en 2013, hors microentreprises ; emploi salarié en ETP, hors intérim ; pour chaque fonction, le champ est restreint aux entreprises la possédant.
Lecture : au sein des entreprises industrielles ayant une fonction commerciale et au moins deux établissements, la fonction commerciale est présente dans 71 % des établissements.
Source : Insee, DADS, Ésane, Lifi, Sirus 2013.

Key figures from the fact sheets

In the 2016 edition of *INSEE Références* on Enterprises in France, you will also find **themed fact sheets** on the structure of the productive system, economic activity, associations, employment and wage costs, energy and sustainable development, as well as **sector-based information sheets**, on industry, construction or market services.

Key points to remember from the thematic fact sheets

The **productive fabric** of France is highly **concentrated**;

274 large enterprises employ **4.3** million payroll workers or **29%** of the total;

Conversely, **3.6** million, or **96%,** are microenterprises;
they employ **2.8** million payroll workers (**19%** of the total);

Microenterprises cover a very varied population: micro-entrepreneurs, micro-enterprises in the fiscal sense, craftsmen, property investment companies, etc.;

France has **1.3 million active associations.** They are involved mainly in the areas of sport (24%) and leisure (22%);

Most associations rely only on **volunteers**;

Metropolitan France has **26.7 million jobs** of which 89% are salaried;

Almost 1 in 2 employees in enterprises in the market sectors work in a **multinational firm**, or **6.6** million employees;

Of these, **1.8** million are employed in a **foreign-controlled multinational**;

Among market companies with 10 or more employees located in France, a little under half (48%) have **innovated**;

¼ of enterprises with an economic activity in France are subject to **corporation tax**;

The **direct taxation** for which enterprises are liable represents almost **113** billion euros, or **4.7% of GDP**;

In 2014, industrial establishments with 20 or more employees spent **1.6** billion euros on **environmental protection**.

INSEE's latest "enterprise" publications

***Insee Première* Collection**

Auto-entrepreneur registrations in 2014: 54% of those starting out make this their principal activity
Insee Première n°1615, September 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1615

In the market economy, one out of eight employees work in a foreign-controlled company
Insee Première n°1611, July 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1611

Enterprise creators in 2014: fewer unemployed and more modest projects than in 2010
Insee Première n°1600, June 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1600

370 multinational firms at the heart of pharmacy in France
Insee Première n°1596, May 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1596

Digital security and social media in enterprises in 2015
Insee Première n°1594, May 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1594

Nine out of ten associations operate without employees
Insee Première n°1587, March 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1587

***Insee Focus* Collection**

French multinational groups in 2013: 5.4 million employees outside France
Insee Focus n°63, September 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=if66

3,000 enterprises at the heart of the French economy
Insee Focus n°56, March 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=if56

Tyre production in France: a concentrated industry
Insee Focus n°54, February 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=if54

1,632 state-controlled companies at the end of 2014
Insee Focus n°53, February 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=if53

***Insee Résultats* Collection**

Active associations in 2013
Insee Résultats n°88 eco, October 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=irecoasso13

Studies and investment in industry to protect the environment in 2014
Insee Résultats n°87 eco, September 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=irecoantipol14

ITC survey and E-commerce 2015
Insee Résultats n°86 eco, July 2016
http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/collection.asp?id=4

INSEE in brief

INSEE and official statistics

A prime goal: to shed light on the economic and social debate

INSEE collects, produces, analyses and disseminates information on the French economy and society. This information is relevant to public officials, government bodies, social partners, businesses, researchers, the media, teachers and private individuals. It helps them to deepen their knowledge, conduct studies, prepare forecasts and take decisions.

INSEE is …

- A Directorate General of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance, with locations across France, and whose personnel are government employees. INSEE operates under government accounting rules and receives its funding from the State’s general budget.
- An institute working in total professional independence. Article 1 of the law relating to French statistics states that “the design, production and dissemination of official statistics are carried out in complete professional independence”. The Official Statistical Authority (Autorité de la statistique publique), created by the Economic Modernisation Act (Loi de modernisation de l'économie) of August 4, 2008, specifically oversees compliance with this principle of professional independence.

INSEE coordinates the work of the official statistical service

The official statistical service comprises INSEE and the ministerial statistical offices (services statistiques ministériels - SSM), which conduct statistical operations in their areas of expertise. INSEE and the SSMs, under the coordination of the Institute, decide which methods, standards and procedures to apply in preparing and publishing statistics.

INSEE in EU and international bodies

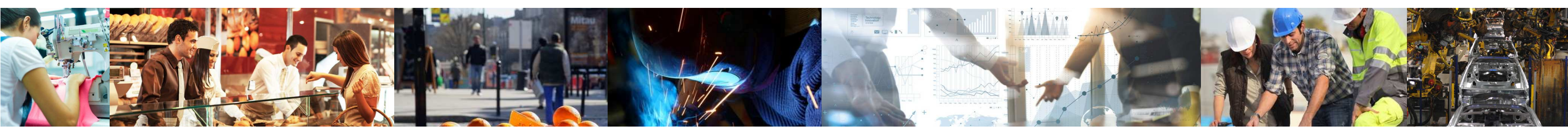
INSEE works on a daily basis with Eurostat (the Statistical Office of the European Communities) and its EU counterparts. It thus contributes to the construction of the EU’s statistical space. INSEE also participates in the statistical activities of the UN (United Nations), the IMF (International Monetary Fund), the OECD (Organisation for economic cooperation and development) and the World Bank. INSEE is a member of the UN Statistical Commission, the UN Economic Commission for Europe, and the OECD Committee on Statistics.

A brief history …

The National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques) - INSEE – was created by the Budget Law of 27 April 1946 (art. 32 and 33). This new institution took over responsibility for public statistics, work that had been carried out continuously since 1833.

Today, INSEE is organised into five main directorates:
- Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Directorate
- Business Statistics Directorate
- Demographic and Social Statistics Directorate
- Economic Studies and National Accounts Directorate
- Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate

INSEE is also present in the regions, with its regional offices.



Press Office

Press Office opening times
Monday to Thursday: 9:30-12:30 / 14:00-18:00
Friday: 9:30 -12:30 / 14:00-17:30

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