

# ANNUAL REPORT 2024



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# INSEE AND OFFICIAL STATISTICS

INSEE collects, produces, analyses and disseminates information on the French economy and society to inform public debate and economic decision-making.

## The National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies

**T**he French National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) was created by the French Finance Law of 27 April 1946 (Articles 32 and 33), taking over the official statistics activity that has been performed without interruption since 1833. Today, INSEE is a Directorate-General of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance committed to achieving a strong and sustainable economy.

The Institute has offices across France and its employees are agents of the State. It is subject to public accounting regulations and its funds are part of the general State budget.

### Working with complete professional independence

INSEE operates with complete professional independence. Created by the Law on the Modernisation of the Economy of 4 August 2008, the Official Statistics Authority monitors compliance with the principle of independence in "the design, production and dissemination of official statistics" (Law No. 51-711, Article 1). The National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS) facilitates interactions between the producers and users of official statistics.

### Contributing to European and international statistics

Along with Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union (EU), and its EU counterparts, INSEE contributes to building the European statistical system. It also plays a



part in the statistical work of international bodies such as the United Nations (UN), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

### Coordinating Public Service Statistics

The Official Statistical System (SPP) is composed of INSEE and the 16 Ministerial Statistical Offices (MSOs), which carry out statistical operations in their field of competence (education, health, justice, etc.). INSEE coordinates the work of the SSP and decides together with the MSOs on the methods, rules and procedures for compiling and publishing statistics.

# EDITORIAL



**JEAN-LUC  
TAVERNIER**  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
OF INSEE

*In 2024, the challenges posed by unprecedented events were met by INSEE as it fulfilled its role as a pathfinder.*

**T**he year 2024 was marked by an unprecedented summer, which brought with it a period of political uncertainty but also the opportunity to celebrate the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

INSEE supported these two events, playing its role of enlightening the public debate by providing essential data and analyses for understanding these major events, while also adapting the Unique Electoral Register (REU, *Répertoire Électoral Unique*) to the circumstances of the early parliamentary elections.

Once again, this year, numerous other publications have contributed to the analysis of economic and social phenomena. While I cannot mention them all here, I would like to highlight the first publication of the "augmented" national accounts. This has made it possible to produce long-term indicators on redistribution and carbon emission flows. I would also like to draw attention to an analysis of the loss of overall productivity in the French economy prior to the onset of the pandemic, as well as an overview of long-term trends in income and wealth inequalities.

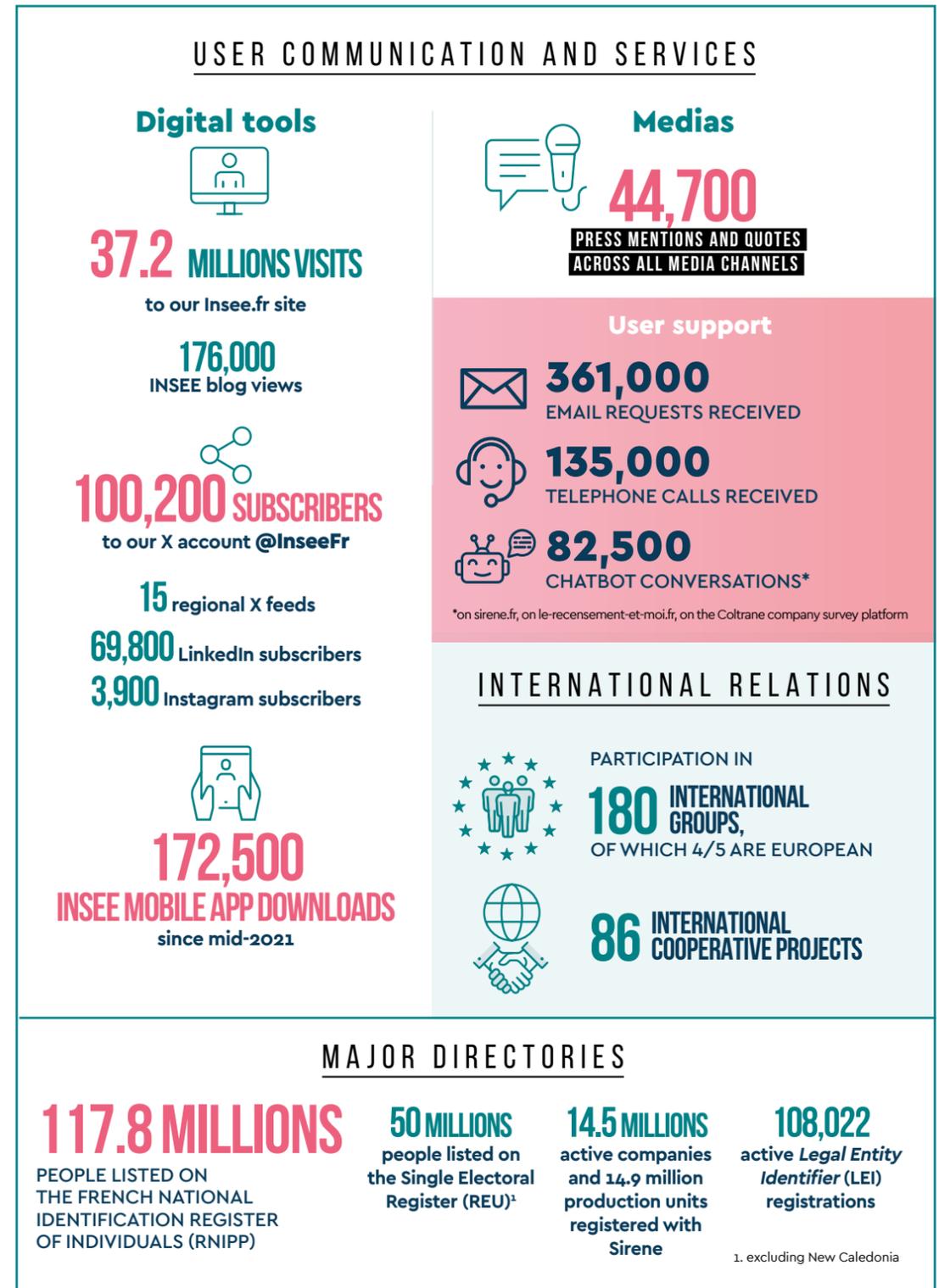
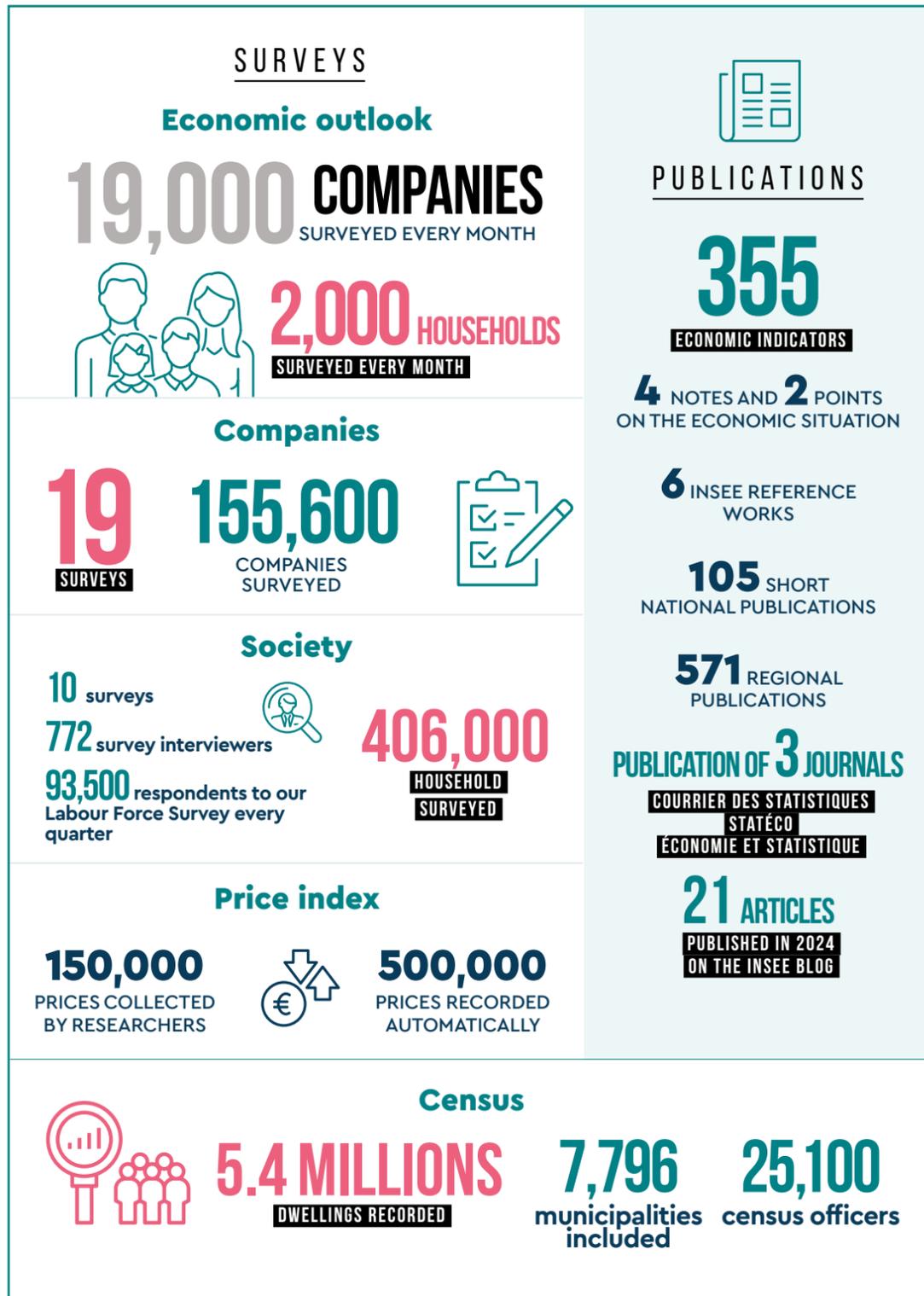
In 2024, the Institute's work focused on technical innovation, with the development of a new platform for responding to online surveys,

an Internet census questionnaire that has been redesigned to enhance accessibility and adaptability across various media, and the international acknowledgement of *Onyxia*, an open-source software solution that empowers data scientists to leverage high-performance working environments. Like its European counterparts, INSEE, as well as the Ministerial Statistical Offices, is innovating by making increasing use of new data sources such as private data (cash register, bank, electricity and gas meter data). The new European regulation may make the use of such data easier.

INSEE is committed to facilitating access to statistical information for all. To this end, it has put a catalogue of data online, created a new mapping tool at the sub-municipal level and strengthened its presence on social media by opening an Instagram account.

I would like to thank all the INSEE staff who, through their commitment and rigour, enable us to develop official statistics that meet the challenges of our time, with a special mention for the employees in Mayotte who have been severely affected by Cyclone Chido. This activity report invites you to discover all this work and the essential contributions it makes to our understanding of the world around us.

# 2024: THE YEAR IN FIGURES



# SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 2024

To produce information on the French economy and society, INSEE conducts major surveys of households and businesses. In 2024, 31 such surveys were conducted.

**Every year, INSEE organises and pilots the population census conducted in conjunction with local authorities.** This provides information on socio-demographic trends at a detailed territorial level, allowing infrastructure needs to be assessed. The labour force survey, which is carried out throughout the year, aims to describe the labour market and its development, in addition to its key indicator, the unemployment rate. In addition, other surveys of individuals on a range of subjects (income, expenditure, housing, training and skills, assets, etc.) are carried out to inform public debate in France and Europe. INSEE is responsible for collecting information from businesses on their structure (size, sector, workforce, etc.) and activity (order books, investment, etc.). In addition, INSEE conducts thematic surveys on subjects such as energy consumption, new technologies and innovation. Furthermore, INSEE is responsible for producing analyses and projections on the economic situation in France. In particular, it calculates the consumer price index on a monthly basis to assess inflation, a figure which has been under particular scrutiny in 2024.

Please find below the illustrated representation of the subjects of the surveys conducted by INSEE in 2024.

- 1 Recensement de la population
- 2 Enquête Logement 2024
- 3 Enquête pilote « Voyages professionnels et personnels » (VPP)
- 4 Enquête sur les Technologies de l'information et de la communication (TIC) auprès des ménages
- 5 Enquête sur les loyers auprès des bailleurs sociaux (ELBS)
- 6 Enquête auprès des personnes fréquentant des services d'aide, dite « Sans domicile », volet « Structures »
- 7 Enquête de conjoncture auprès des ménages mensuelle (CAMME)
- 8 Indice des prix à la consommation (IPC)
- 9 Enquête Statistiques sur les Ressources et les Conditions de Vie des ménages (SRCV)
- 10 Enquête nationale Loyers et Charges (L&C)
- 11 Enquête européenne sur les parités de pouvoir d'achat
- 12 Enquête sur l'emploi, le chômage et l'inactivité
- 13 Enquête sur le coût de la main-d'œuvre et la structure des salaires (Ecmoss), cycle « 2022-2025 »
- 14 Enquête sur les réseaux d'enseigne de commerce de détail et des services
- 15 Enquête mensuelle de conjoncture dans l'industrie
- 16 Enquête mensuelle de conjoncture dans l'industrie du bâtiment
- 17 Enquête mensuelle de conjoncture dans le commerce de détail et le commerce et la réparation automobiles
- 18 Enquête bimestrielle de conjoncture dans le commerce de gros
- 19 Enquête mensuelle de conjoncture dans les services
- 20 Enquête trimestrielle de conjoncture dans la promotion immobilière
- 21 Enquête de fréquentation des hébergements collectifs touristiques
- 22 Enquête annuelle sur les consommations d'énergie dans l'industrie (EACEI)
- 23 Enquête Observation des prix de l'industrie et des services (OPISE)
- 24 Enquête sur les chaînes d'activité mondiales 2023 (CAM)
- 25 Enquête « Filière de conception et fabrication de véhicules automobiles »
- 26 Enquête annuelle de production (EAP)
- 27 Enquête sectorielle annuelle (ESA)
- 28 Enquête européenne sur l'activité des filiales étrangères des groupes français (Outward FATS)
- 29 Enquête sur les technologies de l'information et



- de la communication et le commerce électronique - TIC entreprises
- 30 Enquête sur les investissements et les dépenses courantes pour protéger l'environnement (Antipol)
- 31 Enquête Crédit-Bail

Household surveys  
Household and businesses surveys  
Businesses surveys





# MAKING FIGURES MEANINGFUL

# ANALYSING ECONOMIC TRENDS

In 2024, INSEE analysed a French economy marked by political uncertainty, falling inflation and questions about its stalling productivity. Through national and regional studies, the Institute has provided valuable insights into these developments.



## Economic outlook in a climate of political uncertainty

**A**s usual, throughout the year, INSEE attempted to assess the situation and short-term outlook of the French economy. This was achieved by disseminating and commenting on economic indices and the most recent tendency survey results, as well as through its regularly published Economic Outlooks. In the second semester, economic analysis was hindered by a series of specific shocks that were unique to France and were linked to political uncertainty and its budgetary consequences. These included the unexpected announcement of the dissolution of the National Assembly in June and the no-confidence vote against the Government in December. This uncertainty is indeed likely to alter the behaviour of both households and businesses, particularly in terms of consumption and investment.

## The end of the high inflation period

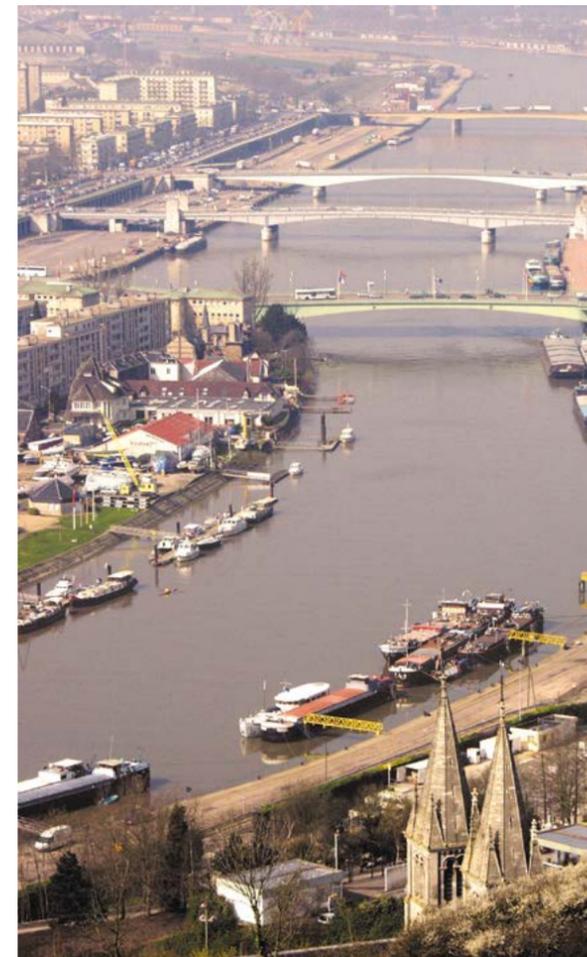
**I**n 2024, the main economic highlight was the end of the episode of high inflation. Each month, INSEE reported on the slowdown in the rise in consumer prices in France, which had remained on a plateau of around 6% for almost a year from mid-2022 and fell back below 2% in August 2024. The factors behind this fall in inflation were outlined, including the end of the rise in food and manufactured goods prices, energy prices being kept under control, and moderate inflation in the services sector. At the same time, INSEE continued to analyse the consequences of this high inflation on household purchasing power according to income level, on consumer behaviour and on the deterioration in public finances. For instance, an original study has been conducted analysing the increased savings observed in France and in certain neighbouring countries.

## Looking for lost productivity gains

**I**n 2024, INSEE has also sought to explain the French loss of labour productivity gains since 2019. A post on INSEE's blog has tried to shed light on the 5.5-point decline over four years in comparison to the previous trend, decline which is mostly unique to France.

## Diagnosis at the regional level

**A**t the regional level, INSEE has collaborated with local stakeholders to conduct economic analyses and to support the implementation of public policies. This was the case in the Normandie Region, where the Regional Office collaborated with the Prefecture to conduct a study on the Region's attractiveness, which highlighted the impact of the Paris region and the coast. Furthermore, another study was conducted in collaboration with *Logistique Seine Normandie* and the Interministerial Delegate for the Development of the Seine Valley, with a particular focus on the logistics sector along the Paris-Le Havre axis. As a port and river outlet for this economic area, the Normandie Region plays a major logistics role, accounting in the broad sense for almost 90,000 jobs in 2020. In the Île-de-France Region, as in other Regions, INSEE has assisted the Regional Prefecture and local stakeholders in comprehending and steering their initiatives with the eleven new industrial territories (*Territoires d'industrie*), which were defined in 2024. This support has involved providing comprehensive background information on the Region, its industrial base, and its workforce. The objective of the programme was to provide support to areas with a strong industrial component in their strategy to win back the sector. In the Corse Region, INSEE runs an active



economic circle, which brings together Government Services, the territorial authority and Consular Chambers, and with the aim of comparing and consolidating analyses of the island's economy. INSEE's quarterly regional Economic Outlook contributes to the diagnosis and is regularly presented to the Regional Government's governance body, the Regional Administration Committee, which is chaired by the Regional Prefect.

# EXPLORING THE DIVERSITY OF FRENCH SOCIETY

INSEE has continued to provide detailed insights on all aspects of French society. In particular, its analyses highlighted the fall in the number of births, perceived discrimination, the situation of senior citizens and evolving trends in purchasing power.

## Demography and housing

**T**he national and regional demographic balance sheet for 2024, in conjunction with the monthly figures for each *Département*, provided a clear indication of the decline in births. The current situation is the most precipitous we have witnessed since the conclusion of the baby boom era. With a view to guaranteeing access to housing for all, the public authorities have paid particular attention to the issue of housing vacancy, which gave rise to in-depth analyses at both national and regional level. In the *Bretagne Region*, INSEE has highlighted that the population living year-round on the Breton islands tends to be older, and that this population has been increasing slightly over the last quarter of a century. This study met the expectations of the Regional Prefecture and attracted significant media coverage.



## Training and skills

**T**he Lifelong Learning Survey, conducted from September 2022 to March 2023, resulted in two national publications. The first publication focused on illiteracy and the broader challenges faced by adults in literacy and numeracy skills. The second publication examined access to vocational training for adults, which increases with the level of qualification. Updated results and analyses of literacy and numeracy skills were also produced for each French overseas *département*, where they were eagerly awaited by the French national agency for the fight

against illiteracy (ANLCI, *Agence nationale de lutte contre l'illettrisme*) and the regional public bodies responsible for training policies (Regions, *Départements*, universities, local education authorities). In the *La Réunion Region*, a series of studies on young people has also been conducted in collaboration with the Region, the *Département* and the education authority, to shed light on the issues of short schooling and post-baccalaureate orientation and mobility, following the 2023 study on the access to autonomy.

## Immigration

**S**till in 2024, several studies were published to provide a better understanding of immigration and the diversity of related situations. A package of three national studies devoted to immigrants living in France according to their continent of origin (Europe, Africa or Asia) was presented. These studies provided an overview of the origins of immigrants living in France in 2023, trends in migration since 1968, reasons for coming to France, as well as a section specific to each continent of origin. A note has been posted on INSEE's blog to help readers make sense of the immigration figures, between the number of immigrants entering France in a given year according to the population census and the first residence permits issued in the same year. The subject of immigration has also been addressed at regional level in the *Bretagne* and *Bourgogne-Franche-Comté* Regions.

## Discrimination, inclusion

The 2024 edition of *France Portrait Social* provided a range of insights into perceived discrimination, based on three recent official statistics surveys. The release was accompanied by a post on INSEE's blog that provided an explanation and discussion of how the surveys measure discrimination. This measure is based on people's assessments of their experiences of unfavourable treatment in various areas of social life (education, employment, housing, access to public services, etc.). These insights complemented another study on people in employment who say they have experienced unequal treatment or discrimination at work. Furthermore, a dossier in *Insee Références* edition on Employment, Unemployment and Earned income provided a comprehensive overview of the situation of older people in the labour market in 2023.

## Income distribution and livings standards

The issue of income distribution and poverty is regularly in the spotlight, and has been the subject of in-depth analyses throughout the year. The 2024 *Insee Références* edition on Household Income and Wealth provides a long-term overview of trends in inequality of household income and estate, complementing the annual data on living standards, poverty rates and material and social deprivation. It also analyses the impact of the past year's social and fiscal measures on household living standards. At regional and local level, several studies have been carried out to gain a better understanding of the impact of separation on living standards (in the *Île-de-France* and *Occitanie* Regions), changes in poverty in the *Greater Paris metropolitan area*, and poverty among residents of social housing and senior citizens in the *Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes* Region.



# DEVELOPING ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSES

The Institute presented a series of innovative studies exploring the transformation of agriculture, changes in industrial production and the economic challenges of the ecological transition. At regional level, this work, carried out in partnership with a range of stakeholders, provides valuable insight into the impact of climate change on local territories.

## At national level

**R**leased in February 2024 and produced in collaboration with the French Ministry of Agriculture and Food's statistical office the new publication in the 2024 *Insee Références* edition on the Transformation of agriculture and food consumption not only provides an economic overview of agriculture in France and the changes it has undergone over the past fifty years, but also examines the environmental issues to which agriculture is contributing and which it must address, including carbon storage, pollution, bees, hedgerows and bird populations. The challenges are numerous. Each month, as part of the publication of the industrial production index, a focus has been placed on the activity of the main energy-intensive industries (steel, glass, basic chemi-

cals, etc.) compared with that of the second quarter of 2021, that being just before the sharp rise in energy prices.

In 2024, INSEE also continued to invest in studies dealing with the economic aspects of the ecological transition. A number of studies have been produced to measure the effects of economic activities on the environment, particularly in terms of biodiversity, health and greenhouse gas emissions; to analyse symmetrically the effects of the environment on economic activities or assets, such as exposure to disasters or heat urban zones; and to assess the effectiveness of transition policies, with studies on low-emission zones, incentives for thermal renovation and the modelling of the effects of taxing emissions.



## At regional level

**A** blog has been published on INSEE's blog to explain how the official statistics system has a role to play in informing the approaches and debates in the fight against climate change and the adaptation to its consequences in each territory.

The post proposes analysis tools which, in addition to spatialising the physical phenomena observed, establish a diagnosis of the populations concerned and the economic fabric. In 2024, coordinated operations involving the entire regional statistical network focused in particular on housing-related energy vulnerability of households and on greenhouse gas emissions due to commuting. In addition, Regional Offices have launched several initiatives in collaboration with local public bodies. For instance, the publication by the *Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur* Regional Office on people's exposure to tropical nights and hot days received significant media coverage. Another



relevant example is a study from the *Occitanie's* Regional Office of the risks of flooding from overflowing rivers to people and establishments. Finally, the regional network also participated in local seminars on these subjects, as did the *Bourgogne-Franche-Comté* Regional Office, who worked jointly with the Regional Prefecture's General Secretariat for Regional Affairs (SGAR, *Secrétariat Général aux Affaires Régionales*). Studies such as the one on the impact of drought on people and businesses in the Region were highlighted.



# SPOTLIGHT ON A KEY EVENT OF 2024, THE OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

INSEE was at the forefront of the Olympic and Paralympic Games in the summer of 2024, assessing their socio-economic impact.



**In 2024, INSEE joined forces with the Statistical Office of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sport to assess the sporting, economic, social and environmental impact of the Paris 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games.**

As Vincent Biauxque, deputy to the *Île-de-France* Regional Director in charge of the Olympic and Paralympic Games and methodological issues, explains: "A wide range of areas are being evaluated in connection with the Olympic and Paralympic Games: from sporting performance, to bathing in the Seine, to the environmental consequences. The one that concerns INSEE is the socio-economic impact, with three specific dimensions that we have been asked to look at in relation to these Games: the jobs created for the Olympic and Paralympic Games, the short- and long-term impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games on tourism and the socio-economic catch-up of the Olympic territories. These missions are part of a major evaluation plan designed from 2021 by the

Interministerial Delegation for the Olympic and Paralympic Games (DIJOP, *Délégation interministérielle aux Jeux Olympiques et Paralympiques*). The aim is to provide an independent socio-economic assessment based on factual data to inform society and, where relevant, to enlighten decision-makers as to whether or not renew the scheme for the next Games. By comparing the economic benefits with the costs, it is possible to monitor the commitment made: ambitious, exemplary and responsible Games."

All the key figures and economic and social studies produced by official statistics on sport and the impact of the 2024 Summer Olympics are available on a dedicated page of the [insee.fr](https://www.insee.fr) website. A blog post published in July 2024 also summarises all the work that has been or will be carried out to assess the impact of the Olympic Games.

## Socio-economic impact assessment

**The economic assessment began in the run-up to the event and will continue to measure the expected effects up to 2030 on France's gross domestic product (GDP) and that of the *Île-de-France* Region.**

The July 2024 Economic Outlook estimated the short-term effect of the Games on economic growth, based on London's experience in 2012. Accounting for ticket sales and broadcasting rights in the summer of 2024 would have boosted GDP by around 0.3 points in the third quarter of 2024. In the *Île-de-France* Region, the Games have boosted the volume of work in certain sectors, such as security and arts and entertainment.

In the lead-up to the Games, the INSEE *Île-de-France* Regional Office collaborated with the *Société de livraison des ouvrages olympiques* (Solideo) to conduct a study on the volume of jobs created to deliver the Olympic facilities. The partnership will continue with long-term monitoring of the career paths of people on occupational integration schemes who took part in the various Olympic and Paralympic Games worksites, and evaluation of the effectiveness of the scheme. The Regional Office has also published a study in partnership with the *Conseil départemental* on the socio-economic

dynamics of the *Seine-Saint-Denis*, an emblematic *département* where considerable investment has been made, particularly with the construction of the two Olympic villages. A blog post looked at rentals of furnished tourist accommodation via digital platforms during the Games period. Following the Olympic and Paralympic Games, INSEE and its partners sought to measure tourist flows during the Games, in the *Île-de-France* Région and more widely in France. Interviewers were deployed in the field (in airports, railway stations, etc.), to understand the phenomenon of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (what profile of people, what activities, what spending...). Ultimately, this will also enable us to quantify the number of tourists attending the 2024 Olympic and Paralympic Games and compare it with a standard year.

While the majority of the economic impact of the Olympic and Paralympic Games is observed in the *Île-de-France* Region, the economic impact of this sporting event in the *Centre-Val de Loire* Region has also been measured, given that the shooting events were organised in the City of Châteauroux and that the *Eure-et-Loir Département* borders on the *Yvelines Département*, where events were held at several venues.

### EXTERNAL PERSPECTIVE



**PIERRE-ANTOINE MOLINA**  
INTERMINISTERIAL DELEGATE FOR THE PARIS OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

**What did you expect from INSEE specifically in the context of designing the comprehensive evaluation plan for the Olympic and Paralympic Games?**

In the eyes of the DIJOP, INSEE's involvement was particularly important in order to lend credibility to and enhance the quality of the entire process, both in the design phase of the evaluation plan (2018–2021) and in its application, whether for its own work or to contribute to those of other study providers. It was indeed crucial for the State that this evaluation program meet the highest methodological standards, a condition for its

legitimacy, in a context where many players are publishing elements about the Games. INSEE's thoroughness and expertise permeated all of the work, thanks in particular to the truly collaborative approach adopted by INSEE's *Île-de-France* Regional Office, which was appreciated by many partners in the Paris 2024 ecosystem, foremost among them the DIJOP.

**What have you learned from the work carried out by INSEE? How have the initial evaluation work carried out by INSEE reinforced your opinion of the socio-economic impact of the Olympic Games?**

The work is still in progress, but the part already carried out by INSEE is making it possible to draw up a nuanced picture of the economic impact of the Games. It also allows to identify precisely the positive effects, for example on the sectoral and geographical distribution of the jobs generated by the Olympic

facilities. In addition, the DIJOP has high expectations of the methodological innovation currently underway concerning the monitoring of the future of beneficiaries of insertion hours, which is a real public policy challenge on which these data will be particularly valuable.

**How does this partnership with INSEE inspire you for the preparation of Alpes 2030?**

A new evaluation program will be set up, which has yet to be defined, but in which we hope to give their rightful place to official statistics (INSEE and INJEP in particular) and public research, which offer guarantees of particularly high standards and neutrality.

In addition, I hope that we can also rely on the work of INSEE to prepare the organization of the Games itself, as DIJOP has already done, for example with the mapping of private security jobs in *Île-de-France*.

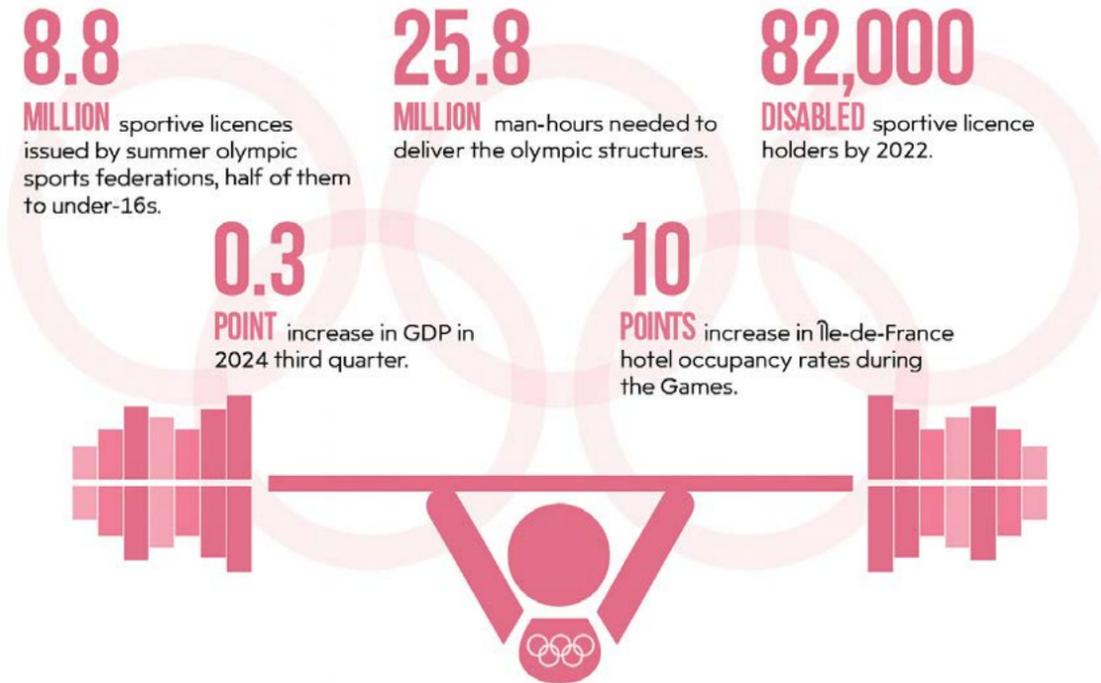
## A state of play of sporting activities and facilities.

**A**lthough the *Île-de-France* Regional Office was in the front line, all the Regional Offices were mobilised to draw up a detailed report on the current state of sporting activity in all the départements and Olympic federations in April 2024, 100 days prior to the opening ceremony. The national study, carried out in partnership with the National Institute for Popular Education and Youth (INJEP, *Institut national de la jeunesse et de l'éducation populaire*), and the 17 regional studies conducted, highlighted the fact that, in relation to the population, the number of memberships was higher in the Atlantic seaboard regions, as well as in urban areas of intermediate density or rural peri-urban areas. These regional publications were presented to the press, sometimes in innovative ways, such as at the conference organised in the *Centre-Val de Loire* Region in the presence of



the Regional Prefect, during which sportsmen and women gave testimonies and fencing demonstrations were organised. INSEE has also teamed up with stakeholders in the sports and voluntary sector, among them INJEP, to improve knowledge of sports facilities and their accessibility, using the permanent database of facilities (BEP, *base permanente des équipements*).

### Key figures



# INNOVATION AT THE FRONT LINE OF DATA SOURCES

# ENHANCED ECONOMIC INFORMATION

With enhanced measurement tools, INSEE is committed to providing key insights into business activity and the challenges ahead in terms of ecological transition.

## The automotive industry: measuring for better development

**T**he Business Surveys unit at Toulouse has conducted an unprecedented national survey of 14,000 businesses in the automotive industry. The results of which have been successfully collected and will be presented soon! Renewed every three years, this survey measures the economic weight, challenges, adaptations and prospects of activities linked to vehicle design, manufacture, recycling, reconditioning and electrification. The result of extensive consultation with industry professionals, this survey meets a growing demand for precise information on a strategic sector undergoing profound change, facing challenges such as the end of internal combustion engines by 2035, semiconductor shortages and rising energy costs.



## Precisely assessing regional economic outlook

**P**roduced each month by a specialist unit located in Nantes, the turnover indices provide invaluable information for assessing trends in business activity within each sector. Up until now, these indices have been used mainly at national level, but they are now also used to analyse the regional economic outlook for certain targeted sectors.

More robust regional indices were indeed produced in 2024, thanks to an adaptation of the methods used for seasonal adjustment. Methodological improvements will continue in 2025, with the production of volume indices and the dissemination of indices for targeted industrial sectors at the *département* level, further enhancing their usefulness.

## Widening the National Accounts vision

**P**ushing back the boundaries of traditional tools, INSEE has inaugurated a new era of analysis with the publication of the first "augmented" national accounts at the end of 2024. This innovation aims to capture economic activity, its consequences for climate change and the distribution of household incomes, and thus to correct the limitations commonly expressed with regard to GDP. Extensive work has led to the sustainable dissemination of indicators on income redistribution and carbon flows. Then, on an exploratory basis, INSEE also proposed the first synthetic indicators, notably integrating climate impacts linked to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

This work was at the heart of the Conference of European Statistics Stakeholders, organised in Paris in October with the support of the teams from INSEE and the Banque de France. So, what have these new accounts taught us about the state of the economy, society and the environment? In 2022, 57%

of households benefited from the so-called extended redistribution, i.e. including all monetary transfers and monetary valuation of public services. On the climate front, the evolutions in the carbon intensities of the major economic aggregates (GDP, imports, etc.) are generally falling, but with contrasting evolutions: the carbon intensities of GDP and imports are falling, and greenhouse gas emissions have fallen by 31% since 1990. However, the carbon footprint, including imports, has fallen by only 13%.

Experimental results have highlighted warning signs, such as the evaluation of net domestic product, adjusted for the cost of greenhouse gas emissions, 4% lower than the usual measure; or the estimate of adjusted net savings, which becomes negative once environmental costs are taken into account, signalling a lack of sustainability. These new tools offer unprecedented perspectives for guiding public policies, taking into account the transformations required for the ecological and social transition.

### EXTERNAL PERSPECTIVE



**PAUL SCHREYER,**  
ESCOE'S RESEARCH  
AND ENTERPRISE  
DIRECTOR, AND  
FORMER CHIEF  
STATISTICIAN  
OF THE OECD

#### What is your view on INSEE's production of augmented national accounts?

INSEE is one of the leading statistical offices in terms of the production of augmented accounts. The accounts developed in France are close to the essential dimensions of material well-being and environmental issues – a vast field that covers sectors such as tourism, health or areas such as atmospheric emissions.

#### What are the benefits for economic analysis?

I see three of them: Flexibility and relevance – augmented accounts make it possible to address and deepen the measurement of fields that are particularly relevant to a country. Detail – augmented accounts make a significant contribution to economic analysis by providing more detailed information than the standard accounts. Consistency – augmented accounts enable us to link the variables collected from a domain to other variables in a consistent and comparable way. For example, the Input-Output table, combined with the atmospheric emissions accounts, enables us to analyse the greenhouse gas content of imports, which helps to estimate the

indirect emissions due to the consumption in France of products manufactured abroad.

#### In your view, what should be the priority for further development?

There is a huge production of services by households, ranging from the time spent on raising children to home care for ill parents, especially those suffering from long-term illnesses such as dementia. These activities, which are outside the scope of GDP, deserve expanded accounts. The recently revised System of National Accounts (SNA) provides the framework for such an account, thus ensuring international comparability.

# NEW WAYS OF COLLECTING INFORMATION

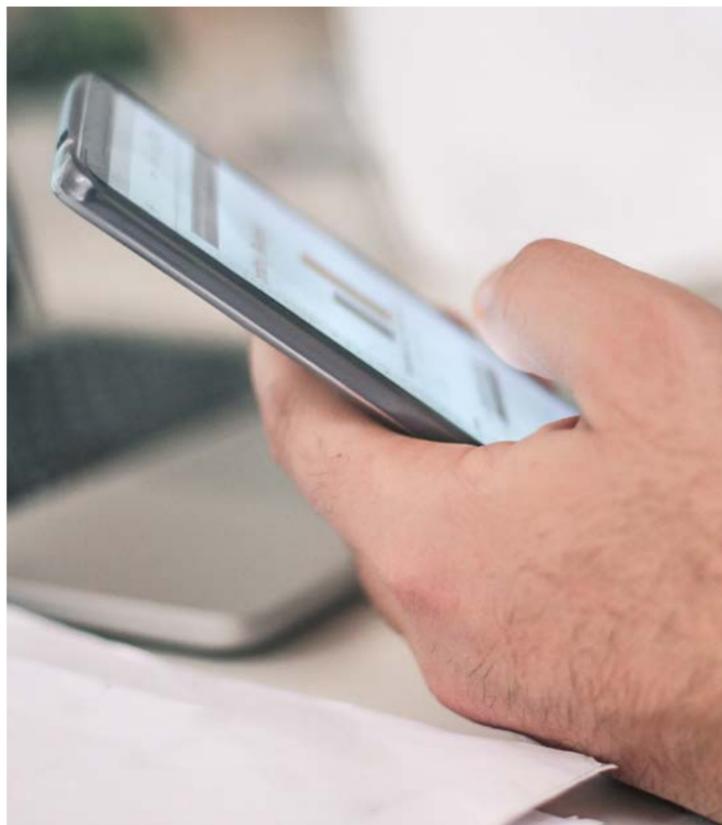
In 2024, further milestones in the modernisation of data collection were reached: a redesigned internet questionnaire for the population census, a data collection portal that simplifies access to online surveys and a European legal framework that paves the way for the exploitation of private data.

## A more accessible and ergonomic census questionnaire: a successful bet!

**W**ith 9 million respondents to the population census every year, simplifying and modernising the data collection process has always been a priority for INSEE. With this in mind, the ergonomics of the census questionnaire have been completely redesigned in 2024, thanks to the support of the *Entrepreneurs d'Intérêt Général* (EIG) programme, led by *Étalab* (a department of the Interministerial Direction for Digital (DINUM)).

The housing questionnaire and the individual form can now be adapted to different digital media (computers, tablets and smartphones). They are now accessible to all audiences, including people with disabilities. New functions (autocompletion, etc.) have been added to make it easier for respondents to complete the questionnaire, while ensuring that responses are more accurate and more complete.

Eventually, in 2024, the online response rate approached 70%, 5 points higher than the previous year. The operation was a success, not only for users, but also for municipalities and for INSEE, which found it easier to manage the questionnaires. On the strength of this success, these improvements will be extended to other surveys, starting with household surveys.



## A new mutualised platform for responding to online surveys

**T**he aim of the project of a "survey pathway" is to modernise and unify existing collection tools for both household and business surveys. This pathway (or range of tools) aims to pool and modernise the household and business surveys carried out by INSEE and the Ministerial Statistical Offices concerned, as part of an overall approach to the convergence of survey design and management processes. For internet surveys, a new platform has been designed to offer survey respondents a single portal providing access to questionnaires and various survey-related information. It aims to replace the two separate platforms that have existed until now, one for household surveys and the other for business surveys. In 2024, two INSEE surveys successfully used this new platform for the first time: the Housing survey, which had the particularity of being the first sequential multi-mode survey (several

response modes possible in sequence: internet, then telephone, then face-to-face); and the new survey on the automotive industry. In the future, an increasing number of household and business surveys will be hosted on this platform, including those involving more complex user paths (such as respondents involved in several surveys).



## Privately held data to contribute to the European debate

**T**he cornerstone of European statistics, Regulation 223/2009, establishes a legal framework for the development, production and dissemination of statistics in the European Union. Its latest revision, published on 6 December 2024, represents a major step forward in facilitating the use of privately held data for the production of national and European statistics: for example, data from tourist rental platforms or mobile phone operators, as pointed out in a blog post. In fact, INSEE had already made use of private data (data from supermarket receipts, for example), but within the strict framework of the 1951 National Statistical Law, which

restricts the obligation to transmit private data. The revision of Regulation 223 now lays down a solid legal framework that enforceable against holders of private data, so that the transmission of data is sustainable and of quality, while guaranteeing confidentiality. INSEE has made a major contribution to this revision process, by organising a seminar with Eurostat as part of the French Presidency of the European Union, which brought together the Directors-General of the European statistical Institutes in April 2022. New horizons are opening up for the production of harmonised statistics at European level!

# NEW METHODS

INSEE is innovating with artificial intelligence, refining its dissemination methods and modernising its statistical tools.

## Artificial Intelligence (AI) at the service of official statistics

**A**longside institutes in 13 other countries, INSEE is involved in a resource centre project launched by Eurostat in April 2024 to exploit AI and machine learning to accelerate and enhance the production and dissemination of statistics. Promoting innovation and collaboration, the project aims to improve accuracy and efficiency by developing solutions such as the detection of anomalies or the analysis of satellite images for

land use. The technical platform, which is operated by INSEE using *Onyxia* open-source technology for which it is the community leader, is made available to all project partners. In addition, INSEE is also using these new technologies in its work on a new, simpler and more accurate automatic coding system for occupations and socio-professional categories, according to the 2020 classification, derived from census and survey responses.

## Priority neighbourhoods for urban policy (QPV, *Quartier Prioritaire de la Ville*): a new method to ensure data confidentiality

**F**ollowing the revision of the boundaries of the urban policy districts (QPV), in January 2024, the statistics are now published simultaneously with the old and new boundaries. Instead of blanking a large number of data items to prevent the reconstitution of information, the "cell key method" guarantees statistical confidentiality

by limiting the deletion of information and facilitates the dissemination of statistics on several sub-municipal areas. Both national and regional studies have accompanied the release of this data, such as analysis of the residential mobility of residents living in these neighbourhoods and a portrait of the new QPVs in the *Centre-Val de Loire* Region.

## A new Information system for business demographics (SIDE, *Système d'Information de la Démographie des Entreprises*)

**I**n 2024, this new SIDE system completely replaced the Register of Entreprises and Establishments (REE, *Répertoire des entreprises et des établissements*), which had previously been used to monitor the dynamics of the productive fabric. Thanks to a revamped methodology and a broader scope, it is now possible to detect businesses that are actually economically active, and to deduce more relevant business creation and closure rates.

## Change of reference year for National Accounts

**I**n 2024, INSEE published national accounts with the 2020 reference year. This five-yearly revision, which concerns the majority of European Union countries, involves using better sources and modifying certain methods to provide a better description of the functioning of the economy. In France, 30,000 statistical series have been affected by this change.



# ENHANCING THE RANGE OF PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR EXPERT USERS

INSEE modernises its products and makes them easier to use its data, and is working to provide statistical information that is relevant to local areas.

## Actions to inform decision-makers

**A**ll over the country, INSEE has used its expertise to help local authorities and other public decision-makers better understand local issues and inform their strategic choices. For example, in the Normandïe Region, INSEE presented the future evolution of the working population at the '2050 commitments on proficiencies' seminar, the results of a study carried out in partnership with the Region. This led to a joint press conference with the President of the Region. It took part in another seminar organised by the Regional Health Agency and the Regional Prefect on the attractiveness of healthcare professions and their renewal needs, to mark the signing of the partnership commitment charter on the subject. It presented MEDEF Normandie with the studies on teleworking and residential mobility. The Institute also contributed its expertise to a project to relocate the courts in Marseille, at the request of the Regional Prefect and of the Ministry of Justice. In both the *Pays de la Loire* and *Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur* Regions, INSEE organised a number of events involving a wide range of participants and bringing in the *Banque de France* and other institutions responsible for economic development, such as the Chambers of Commerce and Industry to shed light on the regional economic situation and changes in the region. In the *Île-de-France* Region, as part of the Regional Committee for Economic and Social Information (CRIES, *Comité Régional de l'Information Économiques et Sociale*), a regional dashboard on the social situation has been drawn up, in connection with issues such as access to housing and employment.



### EXTERNAL PERSPECTIVE



**DENIS VANIER**  
INDEPENDENT  
DATA JOURNALIST,  
EXPERT OF  
GEOGRAPHICAL  
DATA

#### Could you explain to us your profession and the INSEE data you use?

I'm a freelance journalist, specialising in the use of geographical data. I often use data from the National Geographical Institute (IGN, *Institut Géographique National*) or satellite images, but also

## Tools to help users make the data their own

**M**elodi (for 'My delivery space in open data at INSEE'), the new application that makes it easier to access and use INSEE data, opened in summer 2024. Spearheading the modernisation of the dissemination of statistical data, this system offers the following services: a catalogue that enables users to search for a specific data set using filters (geographical level, axis of analysis or source), a system for previewing data sets and, lastly, a download system using an application programming interface (API). The data catalogue will be enriched over time and should accommodate almost all of INSEE's data sets by 2026.

At the end of the year, INSEE put online a thematic section on its website dedicated to business statistics. It offers a complete structural overview of the production system in France, with a series of educational videos in 4 episodes to help one understand the different business concepts. Another new feature is a sub-communal mapping tool which now covers the whole of France in squares with sides of 200 m and 1 km, and which calculates socio-economic indicators for these zones. Guaranteeing statistical confidentiality, the tool allows these indicators to be viewed in map form, and can be exported "by tiles", for



specific zones. This is a useful tool for local decision-makers, which will be further developed over time. This tool and the other devices used to visualise local data, in particular data from the population census, have been presented on a number of occasions, including to participants at events such as Geodadays, the International Geography Festival in Saint-Dié-les-Vosges and the 'Rendez-vous with history' in Blois, as well as at three webinars for local councillors in the *Nouvelle-Aquitaine* Region.

all the statistical information from INSEE available at very local scales, in particular at the Iris scale (sets of blocks for statistical information). For example, for a survey published by *Médiacités* on the school segregation in the Lille metropolitan area, I processed the detailed census files in order to identify the social profile of parents of secondary school age children within each Iris.

#### How does the sub-municipal mapping tool help you in your work as a journalist and what does it bring you that's new?

This tool is very useful to me to carry out an initial visualization of the grid data and check their availability on a 200 m scale in the sector that interests me. I recently used it to identify the proportion of older people on the coast of the *Bretagne* Region. A first exploration on the interactive map enabled me to put forward the hypothesis of an increasing median age as you approach the shoreline, on a regional scale. This was subsequently confirmed when analysing the map using geomatics tools.

#### Which options to you find most useful?

The fact that you can easily change the scale of the grid (20 km, 1 km, 200 m) by zooming in on the map means that you can decide on the most appropriate scale of analysis before downloading all the data for processing them in a programme in Python. Importing a file in GeoJSON format (format for exchanging geospatial data) is very practical to superimpose the boundaries of our working area on the map.

# REACHING OUT TO EVERYONE, ESPECIALLY YOUNG PEOPLE

As citizens are increasingly exposed to a profusion of data and 'fake news', INSEE is continuing its efforts to develop statistical literacy for all.

## Resources for understanding and making the most of data

**A**s an educational gateway dedicated to the provision of resources and tools primarily for teachers and students, the section intitled 'Discover, learn, teach' of the insee.fr website was enriched and restructured in 2024. In order to broaden its audience in the direction of younger people on social networks, INSEE opened its Instagram account in September 2024. In addition to content on topical subjects, it offers a series of posts linked to school curricula, for the benefit of secondary school students. Organised for the past 7 years by Eurostat and around twenty countries, the 2024 edition of the European statistics competition was a success in terms of registrations (1,000 high school students took part in France).



## Actions carried out all over the country

**A**cross the whole country, the institute runs initiatives to raise statistical awareness among young people, most often as part of partnership agreements between the regional directorates and education authorities, signed in 10 regions. Such actions include presentations made to 20 high schools in the *Bourgogne-Franche-Comté* Region, reaching 1,900 students; to 1,200 elementary school pupils in the *Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur* Region; or at the University of Caen. Training courses and presentations for teachers have also been organised, for example in the form of themed webinars for

teachers of economics and social sciences in the *Occitanie* Region, or to co-produce interdisciplinary resources in the *Bretagne* Region with teachers. To encourage the transfer of information to a wider audience, INSEE is also targeting journalists, with workshops offered to data journalists and meetings organised with local media editorial teams, for instance in the *Corse* Region. INSEE has also reached out to the general public, for example in the *Grand Est* Region by opening the doors of its Metz site during the European Heritage Days, a special opportunity to make statistics accessible to all.



# BUILDING SHARED STATISTICS

# AT NATIONAL LEVEL, REGISTERS AT THE SERVICE OF THE USERS

INSEE strives to be at the service of businesses and local authorities.

## The end of the SIRENE register modernisation project

**I**n March 2024, the fourth major overhaul of the SIRENE inter-administrative register, the National system for identifying and registering companies and their establishments, since its creation fifty years ago was completed. A complex task, given the sheer volume involved: over 16 million active establishments registered in the database! Fabrice Moreau, Audrey Rimlinger and Céline Teillagorry, from the Bordeaux SIRENE website team, who

were heavily involved in the development of the project, point out that "this overhaul, part of the roll-out of the 'one-stop-shop' for business formalities, has enabled us to process business formalities more efficiently, thanks to greater automation. The declaring business also has a better visibility of the follow-up to its file". For the public, consultation of the register is improved and more user-friendly, with the possibility of geolocating organisations.

## The Institute's sovereign functions put to the test by early legislative elections

**T**he rapid succession of political events (Cabinet reshuffle, snap elections, changes of government) in France in 2024 placed INSEE in an unprecedented situation in terms of its sovereign functions. This has brought to light some unusual registrations: those of Members of Parliament and Ministries. Indeed, as Caroline Piroth and Pascale Haye-Delise, in charge of the SIRENE "associations" unit at the Grand Est Regional Office and the SIRENE "public sector" unit in the Centre-Val de Loire Regional Office, explain, "every public body needs a SIRET number to operate. Without it, a Ministry, a Member of Parliament or a Senator could neither hire advisors nor pay bills".

**I**n addition, the Unique Electoral Register (*Répertoire Électoral Unique, REU*), which is managed by INSEE in collaboration with the Ministry of the Interior, was put to the test when the dissolution of the National Assembly led to legislative elections being called on June 30 and July 7. A high level of responsiveness was required to adapt to an unprecedented situation: the European elections followed by legislative elections within the space of three weeks! The teams also worked hard to ensure the smooth operation of the IT system in the face of a peak in requests from local authorities to register electoral roll applications, and a record number of proxies: 3.4 million voters, or 7% of registered voters, drew up a proxy for at least one of the two rounds.

# AT EUROPEAN LEVEL, INTERACTIONS BETWEEN STATISTICIANS

INSEE is strengthening its European commitment through projects and events that promote innovation and cooperation.



**A**s part of its participation in the European Statistical System (ESS), INSEE is actively involved in projects under the European Statistics Innovation Agenda. These collaborative projects aim to develop tools for statistical production. For example, INSEE is part of the European centre of excellence for time series analysis and data confidentiality, STACE (for Statistical Methods and Tools for Time Series, Seasonal Adjustment and Statistical Disclosure Control), whose work was concluded in August 2024. The Institute is also actively contributing to the methodology part of the Smart Survey Integration project, which aims to optimise data collection methods. In 2024, it also continued its work on European business profiling, in partnership with European institutes, with a grant obtained as part of the "Registers, micro-data linking and MNEs in business statistics" project. European profiling should now play a more central role in the analysis and evaluation of Globalization, and thus improve the quality of business statistics.

INSEE also participated in projects involving mobile telephony data.

The seminar "Towards a more statistically literate future", organised in Bruges by the Belgian Presidency of the Council of the European Union, brought together statisticians, researchers and experts in the field to discuss the challenges and opportunities of improving statistical literacy in society. INSEE shared with its partners the work carried out in France in partnership with the Ministry of Education, in particular the "Statistical culture and education" page on the Eduscol website for teachers, as well as the growing number of educational initiatives undertaken.

The European seminar on statistical quality, held in Estoril, Portugal, reflects the commitment of European statisticians to sharing knowledge. The theme of this 11th edition was "Official statistics, a pillar of Democracy". INSEE presented 8 papers on governance and quality management, as well as on methodological aspects and machine learning.

# ACTING AT INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

INSEE continues its international statistical cooperation by actively participating in global methodological developments.

**T**he first edition of the **Cosmos International Metadata Conference, organised by the Institute in April 2024 in Paris**, illustrates a key aspect of this cooperation. This event focuses on the use of metadata to improve the management and analysis of massive data, a major global challenge. It enables experts to share innovative practices, discuss technical and ethical challenges, and strengthen the interoperability of statistical systems. The 2024 edition was a great success, with over a hundred participants and more than twenty countries represented.

On December 12, the European Union delegation in Phnom Penh officially launched the twinning project with the Cambodian Institute of Statistics, implemented by a consortium led by the Italian Institute of Statistics, and of which INSEE is a stakeholder. The main aim of the project is to "improve the quality of the statistical system in Cambodia", and comprises three components, one of which, led by INSEE, focuses on the Institute's governance and the coordination of the Cambodian statistical system.

In parallel, INSEE experts spoke on the subject of data protection and IT infrastructures at the annual seminar co-organized by AFRISTAT, the economic and statistical observatory for sub-Saharan Africa, and INSEE, and which was held in Côte d'Ivoire. In this way, INSEE helps to build an African network of statisticians capable of responding to contemporary development challenges.

In June, the INSEE library hosted an international symposium on recent trends in the social sciences of quantification, during which researchers and statisticians exchanged views on innovative methods and theoretical and practical issues linked to the use of data in the social sciences. For the library, this was an opportunity to present its collections to over fifty researchers specializing in the study of statistics, from all over the world.

EXTERNAL PERSPECTIVE



**ELSA DHULI,**  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
OF INSTAT (STATISTICAL  
INSTITUTE OF ALBANIA)

**When did INSEE's support for your Institute begin?**

Against a backdrop of Albania's opening up to the rest of the World, and the reforms adopted at the time, INSTAT was created in 1993. INSEE was one of the first and most enduring partners, providing crucial assistance in various statistical fields to help the Institute meet the challenges of improving professional capacity, infrastructure and statistical methodologies.

**What has INSEE contributed "over time"?**

The most important assistance has been investment in the production of reliable economic statistics, and capacity building in national accounts, social statistics and other economic statistics. A business register was created for the first time, providing the basis for modern statistical production. INSEE also provided substantial support for the development of price statistics, the business register and the structural business statistics survey.

**And what are the issues that INSEE is currently supporting you with?**

INSTAT is working intensively on the stages of Albania's integration into the European Union, which requires the strengthening of the national statistical system. We particularly appreciate the support given to the preparation of the next population and housing census, based on the use of administrative sources and modern technologies. Mutual cooperation between our institutions should help us to achieve these objectives, and thus reach European standards for the production and transmission to Eurostat of high-quality, up-to-date statistics.



# INSEE'S RESOURCES AND ORGANISATION



# INSEE'S MISSION AND BUDGET

In order to carry out its missions of collecting, producing, analysing and disseminating data on the French economy and society, INSEE relies on an organisational structure and human and material resources spread throughout all of France and its territories.

## Establishing diagnoses of the economic outlook

INSEE regularly produces diagnostic assessments and makes forecasts on France's economic situation. It measures the unemployment rate every quarter, estimates household consumption and gross domestic product, and calculates the consumer price index each month in order to measure inflation.

## Understanding companies

INSEE collects data on the structure (size, sector, etc.) and activity (order books, investment, etc.) of companies. It also conducts a range of thematic surveys on topics such as energy consumption, new technologies, innovation, etc.

## Observing changes in society

INSEE conducts statistical surveys of households and individuals. Regular surveys measure changes in major economic and social conditions (consumer confidence, employment, information technologies, etc.), and structural surveys, carried out every five to ten years, focus on certain behaviours or phenomena (day-to-day life and health, housing, resources and living conditions, etc.). Administrative files are used to obtain data without relying on surveys that are expensive for local authorities to carry out, particularly those data pertaining to employment, salaries and income distribution.

## Carrying out the population census

Each year, INSEE runs the population census survey. This enables us to be aware of demographic shifts in the population, to help assess the resulting needs in terms of infrastructure, and to determine the allocation of government funding to municipalities.

## Describing and analysing regions and territories

Thanks to its regional presence, INSEE is able to gain a detailed knowledge of the French territories. The INSEE regional divisions often produce studies in partnership with local public stakeholders, to whom they also provide advice and expertise when implementing public policies.

## Managing large repositories

INSEE is bound by law to keep three national registers and repositories up to date: the National Directory for the Identification of Individuals (RNIPP), the Single Electoral Register (REU) and the Business register identification system (Sirene). INSEE also contributes to the Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) global register, and issues this identifier for French legal entities.

# THE INSEE BUDGET

INSEE's total budget is

**€473.5 MILLION**

according to the *Loi de finances initiale de 2024* (payment appropriations)



**€395.9 MILLION**

STAFF BUDGET



**€55.7 MILLION**

OPERATING BUDGET



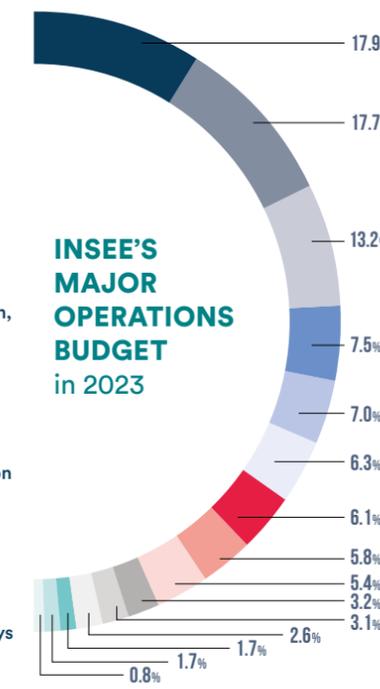
**€21.9 MILLION**

INTERVENTION BUDGET

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BUDGET ACCORDING TO THE FULL COST\* OF INSEE'S MAJOR OPERATIONS

### OPERATIONS

- Household surveys
- Population census
- Regional activities (including regional studies and dissemination)
- Company structural statistics
- Business registers and directories
- Strategic management, coordination, international
- National dissemination
- Consumer price index
- Short-term company statistics
- Administrative statistics on employment and income
- Civil status and electoral register
- National accounts
- National studies
- Thematic company surveys
- Short-term economic analysis



\*The full cost includes in each operation the cost of support and cross-functional functions (administrative management, real estate, IT...). In 2022, with the resumption of the annual census surveys, these have once again become the operations consuming the largest budget at INSEE.

## Disseminating its statistics and studies

INSEE is not only an institute of statistics; its remit also includes economic and social studies. Subjects of study are selected to best meet the needs of public and private sector decision-makers and respond to the public's preoccupations. An active communication strategy seeks to ensure that its studies are disseminated as widely as possible, notably through the media and via INSEE's digital communication tools. A broad range of freely accessible publications on insee.fr allows the needs of its various users to be met.

## Perfecting its methods and assessing quality

INSEE is constantly seeking to improve its methods; it tests out new data and develops statistical processes to take full advantage of them. It also strives to optimise the data collection protocols for its surveys. These activities are carried out with the Ministerial Statistical Offices as well as in partnership with other organisations.

## Contributing to European and international statistics

INSEE works closely with the European Statistical System, which aims to develop, produce and disseminate statistics that are comparable between the European Union countries. It also contributes to the creation of international statistics by cooperating with international agencies and providing its expertise to National Statistical Institutes.

# THE WOMEN AND MEN AT INSEE

INSEE's resources are distributed between the head office, located in Montrouge, the regional divisions and the national IT centres and services. In the overseas territories, the regional divisions take the form of inter-regional divisions supported by regional services.

## Staff in figures

# 5,010 OFFICERS

INCLUDED 3,850 THROUGHOUT THE 15 REGIONAL DIVISIONS

**55%**

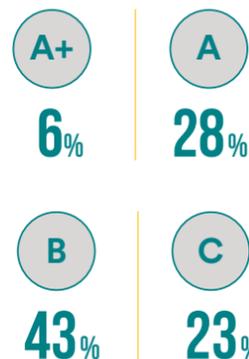
OF TOTAL STAFF ARE FEMALE

**53%**

OF STAFF UNDER 50 YEARS OLD



### DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL STAFF BY GRADE



# 40%

OF EXECUTIVES ARE FEMALE

## Directorate-General organisation chart

(as at 31 march 2024)

 <b>YAËLLE HAUSEUX</b> CABINET DIRECTOR	 <b>JEAN-LUC TAVERNIER</b> DIRECTOR GENERAL	 <b>PASCAL RIVIÈRE</b> HEAD OF THE INTERNAL AUDIT OFFICE	 <b>SYLVIE LAGARDE</b> DELEGATED TO SENIOR MANAGEMENT
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### Secretary general

 <b>KARINE BERGER</b> SECRETARY GENERAL	<b>ADRIEN FRIEZ</b> Head of the Coordination of Cross-Cutting Initiatives Unit	<b>PATRICK REDOR</b> Head of the Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit	<b>NICOLAS VANNIEUWENHUYZE</b> Head of the Financial Affairs Department	<b>JEAN-CHRISTOPHE FANOUILLET</b> Head of the Living and Working Conditions Department	<b>ISABELLE RÖLIN</b> Head of the Human Resources Department des ressources humaines
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### Directions

 <b>JEAN-SEVERIN LAIR</b> DIRECTOR OF THE INFORMATION SYSTEM	 <b>SYLVAIN MOREAU</b> DIRECTOR OF BUSINESS STATISTICS	 <b>CHRISTEL COLIN</b> DIRECTOR OF DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS	 <b>NICOLAS CARNOT</b> DIRECTOR OF ECONOMIC STUDIES AND REPORTS	 <b>ALAIN BAYET</b> DIRECTOR OF DISSEMINATION AND REGIONAL ACTION	 <b>CORINNE PROST</b> DIRECTOR OF METHODOLOGY, STATISTICAL COORDINATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
<b>JEAN-FRANÇOIS EUDELINÉ</b> Head of IT Production and Infrastructure	<b>OLIVIER HAAG</b> Head of the Registers, Infrastructure and Structural Statistics Department	<b>SYLVIE LE MINEZ</b> Head of the Demographic and Social Studies Unit	<b>DORIAN ROUCHER</b> Head of the Department of Short-Term Economic Analysis	<b>FRANÇOIS GUILLAUMAT-TAILLIET</b> Head of the Secretariat of the National Council for Statistical Information	<b>ÉRIC LESAGE</b> Head of the Department of Statistical Methods
<b>ALAIN DIVE</b> Head of the Information Systems Development Department	<b>NICOLAS STUDER</b> Head of the Short-Term Statistics Department	<b>VLADIMIR PASSERON</b> Head of the Employment and Earnings Department	<b>PAULINE GIVORD</b> Head of the Economic Studies Department	<b>NICOLAS SAGNES</b> Head of the Documentary Resources and Archiving Unit	<b>FRÉDÉRIC MINODIER</b> Head of the Quality Unit
<b>PIERRE LAMARCHE</b> Head of the Innovation and Information System Strategy Unit	<b>PIERRE BISCOURP</b> Head of the Sectoral Economic Outlooks Department	<b>MICHEL DUÉE</b> Head of the Household Resources and Living Conditions Department	<b>MARIE LECLAIR</b> Head of the National Accounts Department	<b>LIONEL JANIN</b> Head of the Editorial Content Department	<b>OLIVIER BIAU</b> Head of the Statistical Coordination and International Relations Department
	<b>MURIEL BARLET</b> Head of the Demography Department	<b>AURÉLIEN DAUBAIRE</b> Head of the Consumer Prices and Household Surveys Department		<b>XAVIER BONNET</b> Head of the Regional Action Department	<b>ROMAIN LESUR</b> Head of the SSP Lab Unit
				<b>CÉLINE ZANA ROUQUETTE</b> Head of the Public Communication and Services Department	<b>GWENÉLLE BRILHAUT</b> Head of the Service Provision Unit of the Investigation Department

# INSEE IN THE REGIONS

**NORMANDY REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: PHILIPPE SCHERRER  
**302 OFFICERS**

**BRITTANY REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: NATHALIE CARON  
**163 OFFICERS**

**PAYS DE LA LOIRE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: ARNAUD DEGORRE  
**348 OFFICERS**

**WEST INDIES-FRENCH GUIANA INTERREGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: JEAN-BAPTISTE HERBET  
**208 OFFICERS**

**BAIE-MAHAULT**  
**FORT-DE-FRANCE**

**CAYENNE**

**REUNION MAYOTTE INTER-REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: LOUP WOLFF  
**139 OFFICERS**

**MAMOUDZOU**

**CENTRE-VAL DE LOIRE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: FRANÇOIS-PIERRE GITTON  
**183 OFFICERS**

**NOUVELLE-AQUITAINE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: DANIEL BRONDEL  
**312 OFFICERS**

**REUNION MAYOTTE INTER-REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: LOUP WOLFF  
**139 OFFICERS**

**OCCITANIE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: CAROLINE JAMET  
**279 OFFICERS**

**HAUTS-DE-FRANCE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: CATHERINE RENNE  
**302 OFFICERS**

**ÎLE-DE-FRANCE REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: ISABELLE KABLA-LANGLOIS  
**230 OFFICERS**

**GRAND EST REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: FRANÇOIS BRUNET  
**627 OFFICERS**

**BOURGOGNE-FRANCHE-COMTÉ REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: BERTRAND KAUFFMANN  
**188 OFFICERS**

**AUVERGNE-RHÔNE-ALPES REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: JÉRÔME HARNOIS  
**304 OFFICERS**

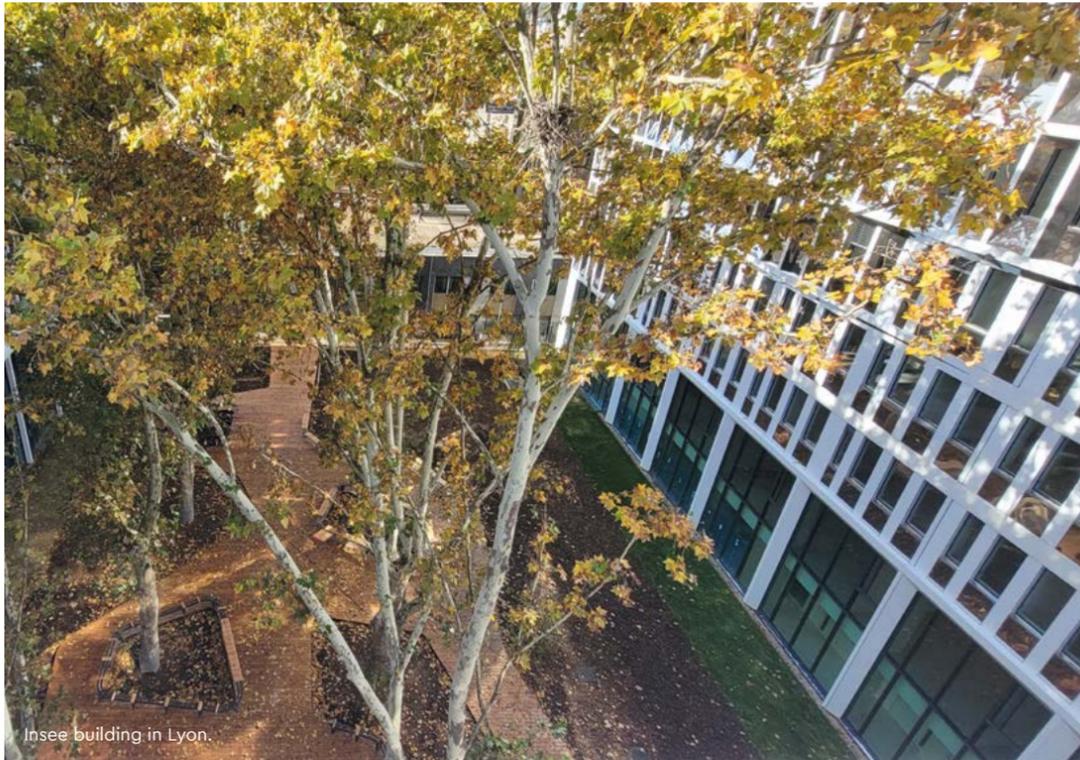
**PROVENCE ALPES-CÔTE D'AZUR REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: VALÉRIE ROUX  
**215 OFFICERS**

**CORSICA REGIONAL DIVISION**  
 DIRECTOR: CHRISTOPHE BASSO  
**46 OFFICERS**



- Head Office
- Regional Division Head Office
- Regional institute
- Inter-regional division
- Training centre

# WORKING AT INSEE



Insee building in Lyon.

## Diversity and awareness-raising initiatives

In 2023, INSEE obtained a very favourable decision for the renewal of the "professional equality" and "diversity" labels awarded by AFNOR. In 2024, for example, the Bourgogne-Franche-Comté Regional Office carried out a number of communication campaigns, relaying national initiatives or following up specific themes (visual, hearing and psychological disabilities, etc.). In all, more than fifteen actions were carried out.

## Modernity and ecology: new premises in Bordeaux and Lyon

INSEE is continuing its environmentally-friendly approach by modernising its premises. In Bordeaux, 125 employees have moved into the Insight building, inaugurated by the Director General in March 2024. This inter-administrative building embodies a new generation of construction, synonymous with high architectural and environmental quality (energy savings, numerous bicycle parking spaces,

etc.) and offers a high-quality professional environment. In Lyon, 200 employees moved into a new, modern and environmentally-friendly building in April 2024, located in the heart of the Part-Dieu district. Designed to meet their needs and environmental challenges, they benefit from bright, collaborative spaces equipped for soft mobility.

## Middle and high school trainees: immersion at the heart of INSEE's professions

In 2024, INSEE welcomed 150 middle and high school trainees from a variety of backgrounds: school partnerships, priority zones (REP, Réseau d'Éducation Prioritaire, QPV, Quartier Prioritaire de la Ville), online recruitment, unsolicited applications or close to staff, within its General and Regional Offices. The aim was to raise their awareness of statistical

culture and introduce them to the Institute's professions and missions through presentations and practical activities. For example, high school students on an internship at the Île-de-France regional Office, conducted a complete survey on the Paris 2024 Olympic Games, from the creation of the questionnaire to the presentation of the results.

## A dynamic, user-centric IT system

Since March 2024, all the Institute's staff have been benefiting from a new, more powerful, cloud-based data science platform: LS<sup>3</sup>, for "Libre Service Kube". This environment integrates *Onyxia*, an open-source software developed at INSEE. It features a simplified, user-friendly interface, providing access to powerful working environments. Its advantages have led to its adoption by a growing number of government agencies, non-governmental organizations and businesses, including those in other countries (Genes, Statistics Norway, Mercator Ocean International...). These developments are part of a DevOps approach combining development (Dev) and operations (Ops, commonly known as Service Production). In addition, other convergences between services are at work with positive returns, as illustrated by the project to overhaul the applications used for the consumer price index, developed in product mode with an end-user-centric approach.



Against a backdrop of heightened cyber-threats, IT security is more than ever at the heart of every decision taken by the Institute: in 2024, major work was carried out to consolidate infrastructure and network security.

INSEE plays a key role in data science innovation by being a creative force. In June 2024, for example, the fourth edition of the Funathon took place in a collaborative setting, on the theme "Take-off for data science" supported by the French Civil Aviation Authority (DGAC, Direction Générale de l'Aviation Civile). The 80 participants were able to practice in R or Python in a guided way, through thematic notebooks.

### Goodbye SAS, hello R

For decades, SAS software has been a staple of statistical processing. The Institute has now opted to use the alternative, open-source R software, which a large majority of our staff are gradually being trained to use.

## PROFESSIONS

**INSEE calls on a wide range of skills covering the following areas:**

- 
**• statistical production:** methodology, design and management of statistical operations.
- 
**• statistical analyses and studies:** national statistical studies, economic summaries and analyses of economic environment.
- 
**• regional action, relations with the public and coordination:** consultancy-expertise missions with regional public players, dissemination of publications and data, responses to users, coordination of public statistics.
- 
**• IT:** development and production, management and development of the Institute's information system and cybersecurity.
- 
**• support functions:** documentation and/or archiving management; human resources management; financial management; domain expertise (law, communication, public procurement, prevention); secretarial and management assistance; and logistical support.
- 
**• data collection:** INSEE relies on a network of specialized surveyors, whether for household or business surveys.



## Competitive entrance examinations, the INSEE training centre and schools

### Competitive entrance examinations

INSEE recruits its staff mainly through competitive entrance examinations. There are 18 internal or external competitive examinations covering 5 grades, enabling candidates to join INSEE: surveyor; principal administrative assistant; controller assistant; statistical *attaché*; administrator. From 2025, 31 additional places per year will be allocated to *attaché* students, to meet the demand for data and information systems management specialists.

### The INSEE training centre

Created on February 1, 1996 in Libourne, Gironde, CEFIL is the INSEE training centre. Its main mission is to design and deliver initial training courses for administrative assistants, controller assistants and surveyors joining INSEE or being promoted to a new position. It is also responsible for developing distance learning courses, hosting an integrated preparatory class (*classe prépa Talents*) for the external controller assistant competitive examination, and organising and hosting national and international meetings and seminars.

### Continuing training

In order to encourage the construction of diversified and constructive career paths, INSEE's Human Resources Department offers public-sector employees enhanced training rights and individualized support. INSEE's strategy of transitioning to the use of open-source software (R- Python...) is accompanied by a special training effort to develop a high level of autonomous competence, its new languages and best practices.

### GENES - Groupe des écoles nationales d'économie et statistique

**INSEE is the technical supervisory body for GENES, a public higher education and research establishment attached to the Ministry of the Economy. It comprises four entities:**

- *École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Administration Économique (ENSAE)*, which trains administrators for the official statistical service and economic statisticians for the private sector;
- *École Nationale de la Statistique et de l'Analyse de l'Information (ENSAI)*, which trains official statistics officers, as well as executives in statistical engineering, information processing and general economics for the private sector;
- The *Centre d'Études des Programmes Économiques (CEPE)*, a continuing training centre working for both the public and private sectors;
- The *Centre de recherche en économie et statistique (Crest)*.

#### Key numbers 2024

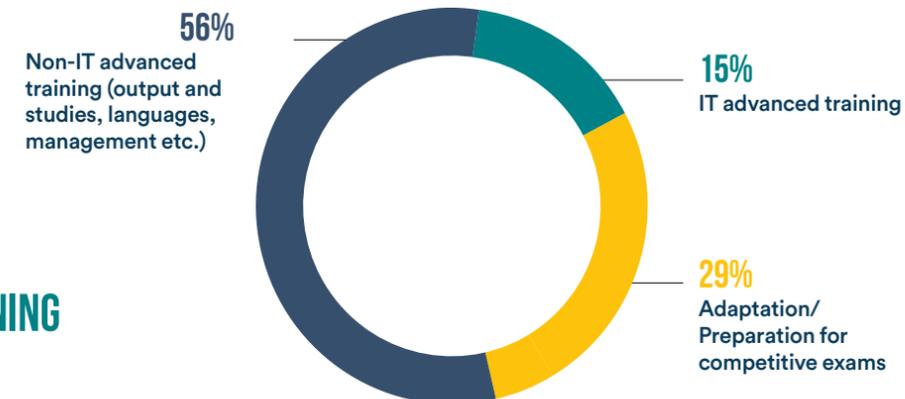
**82.3%**

**OF OFFICERS ATTENDED AT LEAST ONE TRAINING COURSE**

**EACH OFFICER RECEIVED**

**7.7 DAYS OF TRAINING ON AVERAGE**

#### BREAKDOWN OF TRAINING HOURS BY TYPE



**Publishing Director:** Jean-Luc Tavernier  
**Editorial design and Editor-in-Chief:** Ingrid Lefebvre Hoang  
**Editing:** Patrice Clochard, Myriem Lebrun, Ingrid Lefebvre Hoang, Sabrina Nowicki et Sébastien Seguin  
**Graphic design and layout:** Citizen Press  
**Photo credits:** Getty images; Insee.

#### **Acknowledgements**

**For their "external perspective":** Elsa Dhuli, Pierre-Antoine Molina, Paul Schreyer, Denis Vannier  
**For their testimonies:** Pascale Haye-Delise, Fabrice Moreau, Caroline Piroth, Audrey Rimlinger et Céline Teillagorry (Insee).  
**For their participation in updating the document:** Aloïsia Teillet

#### **Printed in may 2025**

**Printer:** Paragon Transaction

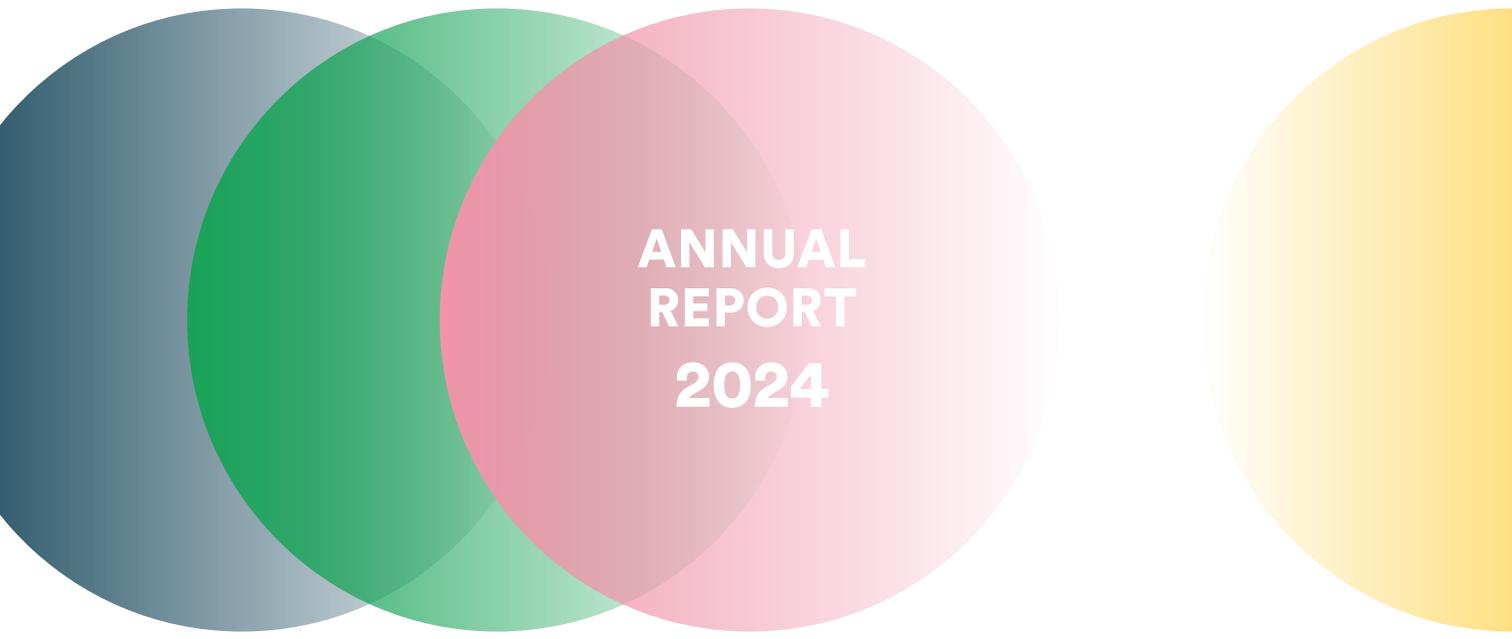
**Publisher:** Insee – 88, avenue Verdier – CS 70058 – 92541 Montrouge cedex

**ISSN:** 2804-5483

**ISBN:** 978-2-11-162474-0

**Legal deposit:** mai 2025





ANNUAL  
REPORT  
2024