

The challenges posed by the health crisis in relation to social inequalities: an assessment of the first lockdown

*Meriam Barhoumi, Anne Jonchery, Sylvie Le Minez, Philippe Lombardo, Thierry Mainaud, Ariane Pailhé, Catherine Pollak, Émilie Raynaud, Anne Solaz**

In France, in March/April 2020, 27,000 excess deaths occurred (+27%), from all causes, compared with the same period in 2019, essentially as a result of the excess mortality caused by Covid-19. Île de France (+91%) and Great East (+55%) were the regions most heavily impacted. The eldest, people born abroad and those residing in the poorest and most densely populated municipalities were most affected. The risk of exposure to the virus varied depending on the social background: manual workers and employees most frequently continued to go to work outside the home; the poorest people most often live in densely populated municipalities and overcrowded housing. Additionally, these people most frequently suffered from obesity or a medical condition associated with an increased risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19. 715,000 jobs were lost in the first semester of 2020, primarily in the temporary sector. Nevertheless, the fall in economic activity essentially related to people who remained in employment: their working hours fell by 34% on average between 16 March and 10 May compared with the same period in 2019. Partial unemployment primarily affected manual workers (54%) and employees (36%), whereas managers more often worked from home (81%). A quarter of households were of the view that their financial situation worsened, particularly those whose activity was reduced during the lockdown, those with children and those whose income was low at the outset. Looking to the future, a quarter of people believed, at the end of April, that they would have difficulties paying their rent, housing loan or outgoings in the next twelve months.

People living alone were more likely than couples to have found lockdown difficult (31% compared with 24%). Access to a private outdoor area and the size of the housing also had an impact on this perception, particularly in poor households or those with children.

In lockdown, women continued to take on most of the domestic and parenting duties, even when they worked outside the home: 19% of women and 9% of men aged between 20 and 60 devoted at least four hours per day on average to domestic tasks; 43% of mothers and 30% of fathers spent over six hours a day on childcare. 13% of people in a couple argued more often than usual.

A third of secondary level pupils having educational difficulties devoted three or more hours to their education, compared with half of good pupils. Pupils from poor backgrounds or those having educational difficulties more often encountered material difficulties or difficulties getting help from their parents.

During the lockdown, more people engaged in music, dance, drawing, painting and sculpture, audio or video editing and scientific or technical activities. Social divergence in amateur cultural pursuits narrowed.

*Meriam Barhoumi (Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring (Depp)), Anne Jonchery, Philippe Lombardo (Department of Studies, Foresight and Statistics (Deps)), Sylvie Le Minez, Thierry Mainaud, Émilie Raynaud (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee)), Ariane Pailhé, Anne Solaz (Institute for Demographic Studies (Ined)), Catherine Pollak (Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (Drees)).

On 17 March 2020 at midday, with a view to curbing the Covid-19 epidemic, France entered a lockdown. From the day before, schools and universities had been closed, along with shops deemed to be non-essential and numerous social and leisure venues. Travel was restricted and limited to what was strictly necessary, with certificates allowing people to go to work, do their food shopping, attend medical appointments or make short trips near their home [Pénicaud, 2020]. Some people in employment, including those classified as “key” workers, continued to leave their homes to go to work, whereas others worked remotely, when they were able to do so, or were faced with the partial or total cessation of their activity, sometimes to look after children.

Public statistics and research initiatives were actively pursued during this exceptional period, so that as clear a description of possible could be given of the economic circumstances and changes in the job market and living conditions. To this end, new data was sought or data was used in novel ways (statistics on deaths, mobile phone data, etc.), some surveys were extended (monthly consumer confidence survey (CAMME), the survey on Living Conditions and Aspirations carried out by the research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc), etc.) and new surveys produced (monthly flash survey on Labour Activity and Employment Conditions (Acemo-Covid), the survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), etc.) [Tavernier, 2020] (appendix). Relying on the numerous studies available and advancing further analyses, this overview reports on the social situation in France¹ during this very specific first lockdown period, although it does not claim to cover all aspects of it. It focusses particularly on social and regional inequalities and inequalities between women and men which were highlighted or even reinforced by the health, economic and social crisis caused by the Covid-19 epidemic.

Mortality increased significantly in March/April 2020, but not equally across all regions.

Sylvie Le Minez

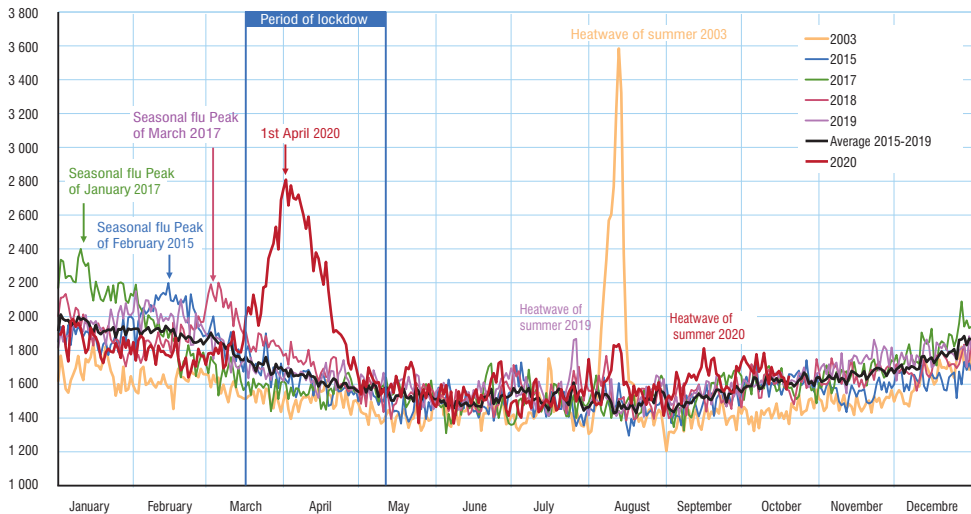
In the first fortnight in March 2020, just before the first lockdown, the number of deaths from all causes (*appendix*) was 1,800 per day on average, that is at the same level as for the same period in 2019 or on average for the past five years (National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee, 2020e). It then increased sharply, peaking on 1 April, with 2,809 deaths occurring on that day (*figure 1*). It then started to decrease, going from an average of 2,600 deaths per day during the first fortnight in April to 1,900 in the second fortnight. Between May and September 2020, the number of deaths was again in line with the average for previous years². In total, in March/April 2020, excess deaths of 27,000 occurred compared with the same period in 2019 (+27%), and compared with the average for this period over the past five years (+26%). This excess is significantly higher than excesses relating to episodes of flu or heat waves during the past ten years, or to the heat wave of 2003, which was more intense but lasted for a much shorter period [Desriviere et Fabre, 2020]. The excess deaths occurring in France under lockdown are the result of both excess mortality caused directly or indirectly by Covid-19 and reduced mortality due to a protective effect of the lockdown against other causes of death, such as road traffic or workplace accidents³.

1. Information on international comparisons is provided in a box at the end of the survey paper.

2. The peak in deaths was not followed by a deficit. There was therefore no “harvesting” effect: mortality associated with Covid-19 does not seem to have primarily involved persons who would have died in the following weeks.

3. The level of such accidents is however, far below the excess mortality due to Covid, with 238 less people killed within thirty days in a road traffic accident in March/April 2020 than in March/April 2019 (-49%) and in fatal workplace accidents which usually total around fifty per month.

1. Daily deaths in 2020 compared with the last five years (2015-2019) and with the heatwave of 2003



Reading Note: on 1 April 2020, 2,809 deaths occurred in France, compared with 1,684 on average on the same date during the previous five years.

Coverage: France.

Sources: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), statistics from the civil status registry of 30 October 2020.

The excess deaths are close to the numbers of deaths due to Covid-19 identified by hospitals and care homes for the elderly [Fouillet, 2020; Bayet et al., 2020], and to the number of death certificates mentioning confirmed or suspected Covid-19 for the months of March and April 2020⁴ [Inserm CépiDc, 2020 (national institute of health and medical research - centre for epidemiology on the medical causes of death)].

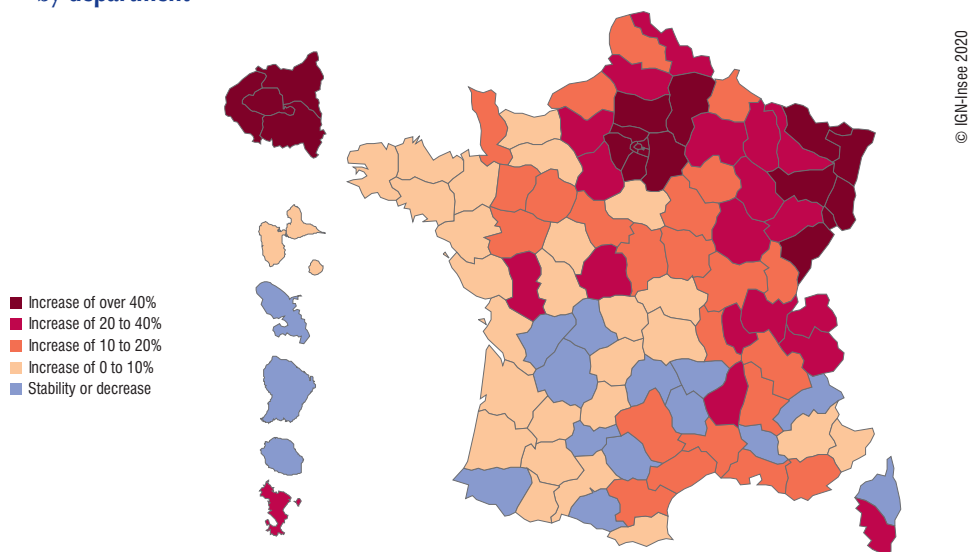
Île-de-France was the region most heavily impacted by the first wave of the epidemic⁵: +91% of deaths in March/April 2020 compared with the same period in 2019 (figure 2). Excess mortality was initially observed in the north of the region, before extending to all departments [Allard et al., 2020]. The second most affected region was Great East (+55%), in which Upper Rhine recorded significant excess deaths from the week prior to the lockdown [Pic et al., 2020]. Excess deaths also extended to part of Burgundy-Franche-Comté (+27%). The same occurred in Hauts-de-France (+28%), where the inhabitants of the Oise were affected from the first week of the lockdown. Certain regions were affected more moderately, such as Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes (+19%), others were not affected or hardly affected at all, such as Brittany, New Aquitaine and Occitania. In the overseas regions, only Mayotte experienced very high excess deaths during the period March/April 2020, but this could be due to other epidemics, notably dengue fever.

The number of deaths rose more steeply in densely populated regions, including outside Île-de-France [Gascard et al., 2020], the contact risk being higher.

4. On 19 November 2020, 97% of death certificates were received by the national institute of health and medical research - centre for epidemiology on the medical causes of death (Inserm CépiDc) for the month of March 2020 and 96% for the month of April 2020, 29,000 of which make such a reference 1. Information on international comparisons is provided in a box at the end of the survey paper.

5. The regions and the departments are the places where the deaths occurred, and not the places of residence of the deceased.

2. Change between 2019 and 2020 in cumulative deaths between 1 March and 30 April by department



© IGN-Insee 2020

Note: the department means the department where death occurred.

Reading Note: in Seine-Maritime, the total number of deaths between 1 March and 30 April increased by 15% between 2019 and 2020.

Coverage: France.

Sources: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), statistics from the civil status registry of 30 October 2020.

The increase in mortality particularly affected the eldest, people born abroad and those from the poorest municipalities.

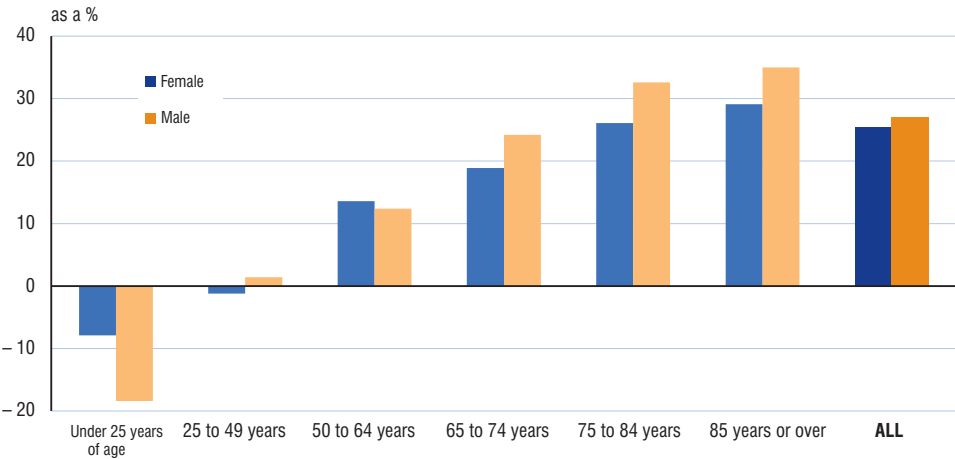
The rise in mortality in March/April 2020 compared with the same period in 2019 differed little between women (+25%) and men (+27%). However, in the two regions most affected by Covid-19, Île-de-France and Great East, there was a more marked increase in mortality for men (respectively +93% and +58% compared with +86% and +52% for women). The excess deaths related essentially to persons aged 50 or above and increases with age: +13% for those aged between 50 and 64, +22% for those aged between 65 and 74, +30% for those aged between 75 and 84 and +31% for those aged 85 and above (*figure 3*). Conversely, less young people aged under 25 died in March/April 2020 than in the same period in 2019, particularly young men (-18% compared with -8% for young women), probably due to lockdown measures that may have had an impact on other causes of death, particularly accidental causes. Mortality remained more or less stable for those aged between 25 and 49 (+1%).

Deaths occurring during the period cannot yet be distinguished on the basis of profession or standard of living⁶. Social inequalities in the face of Covid-19 are evidenced, however, by the high increase in mortality of people born abroad, in Africa or Asia, and by the particularly significant increase observed in Seine-Saint-Denis.

Whereas deaths in March/April 2020 increased by 22% for people born in France, deaths for people born in Africa increased by 54% for the Maghreb region and 114% for other African countries, and by 91% for people born in Asia. Additionally, people born abroad were affected at a younger age: deaths increased far more markedly for them under the age of 65 than for people born in France (+96% for people born in Africa excluding the Maghreb region) [Papon et

6. Such studies will eventually be possible using the permanent demographic sample [Blanpain, 2018].

3. Change between 2019 and 2020 in cumulative deaths between 1 March and 30 April by gender and age



Reading Note: the total number of deaths between 1 March and 30 April of men aged between 75 and 84 increased by 33% between 2019 and 2020.

Coverage: France.

Sources: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), statistics from the civil status registry of 30 October 2020.

Robert-Bobée, 2020]. Some factors may have contributed to the increase in mortality of people born in Africa or Asia: a significant concentration in Île-de-France and in densely populated municipalities, heavily affected by Covid-19; the fact of occupying more cramped housing on average; more frequently working in professions in which activity was not restricted during the lockdown; greater use of public transport, in ordinary times.

Seine-Saint-Denis experienced the most marked excess mortality in March/April 2020 (+123%). In this department, the increase in deaths was particularly high for people born in Africa (+191% for the Maghreb region and +368% for other countries in Africa). This singularity is partly explained by the socio-demographic characteristics of this department: it is very densely populated, there is a significant level of **over-occupied** housing (21% compared with 8% to 16% in other departments of Île-de-France and 5% in France excluding Mayotte), the labour force, in which the proportion of manual workers was particularly high, do not necessarily have jobs which can be carried out remotely, all of which factors were likely to have facilitated the circulation of the virus [Allard *et al.*, 2020]. Additionally, Seine-Saint-Denis is the department most affected by poverty, often associated with a worse state of health, which increases the risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19.

Developing a severe form of Covid-19: a higher risk for the poorest

Catherine Pollak

Three factors, often cumulative, entrench social health inequalities during epidemics: inequalities in relation to the risk of exposure, differences in vulnerability when faced with illness and gaps in access to care [Blumenshine *et al.*, 2008; Sydenstricker, 1931]. In the case of Covid-19, in addition to the epidemic there are the effects of lockdown.

The risk of infection is higher for certain professions, notably those involving close contact with people who are ill, and generally all professions that cannot be carried out remotely. This risk also varies depending on modes of home-to-work travel. Face-to-face work during

lockdown, associated with the need to take public transport, was more frequent among manual labourers and employees than among managers, the vast majority of whom worked from home⁷. There is no doubt that the most exposed jobs included in particular the health professions (nurses, healthcare assistants, doctors, etc.) and those that ensure the continuity of certain activities (farm workers, non-specialist salespeople or employees of self-service stores, police officers, etc.) [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020]. Living conditions and overcrowding also increased the risk of infection for people living in shared housing, in closed establishments and in over-occupied or **overcrowded** housing. Further, compliance with the health protection measures required not only access to equipment (masks, water, hygiene products), but also preventive behaviour, not adopted equally across the population [Santé Publique France, 2020]. When the first lockdown ended in France, the proportion of people who had developed antibodies against the virus responsible for Covid-19 was effectively higher among health and care professionals, people who lived in large numbers in a single housing unit, those aged 30-49 and immigrants born outside Europe [Warszawski *et al.*, 2020]. It was also higher at the two extremes of distribution of standards of living: among the poorest, but also among the wealthiest.

The risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19 increases significantly with age. Aside from this factor, persons suffering from a medical condition associated with a risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19⁸ are not distributed equally across the country or on the basis of social background. There are more such people in the north and east of France, in La Réunion, in Corsica, and to a lesser extent in the departments of the Centre and in Mediterranean areas. There are also more such people among recipients of universal complementary health cover (CMU-C) and in socially disadvantaged municipalities⁹ (16% compared with 13% in wealthy municipalities). All else being equal, the 20% of people with the lowest standards of living are one and a half times more likely to suffer from obesity or from a medical condition associated with a risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19 than the 20% with the highest standard of living (*figure 4*). Conversely, managers, intermediate professions and farmers are less vulnerable than employees and manual workers.

Reduced use of healthcare during the lockdown increased risks to health

The mobilisation of the health services to combat Covid-19 and the limitation of travel had an impact on other care. Delays in providing urgent care during the lockdown are measured through a fall in use of emergency departments for life-threatening medical conditions: in the region of 40% for ischemic heart disease and almost 30% for strokes. Similarly, delayed cancer screening worsened patients' prospects. Outpatient medical treatment fell sharply during the lockdown. According to health insurance data, general medical practice consultations fell by 40% and specialist consultations by 50%. Consultations relating to the monitoring of chronic medical conditions, pregnancy and paediatric care also fell by half for almost one general practitioner out of two, according to the panel of general medical practitioners [Monziols *et al.*, 2020].

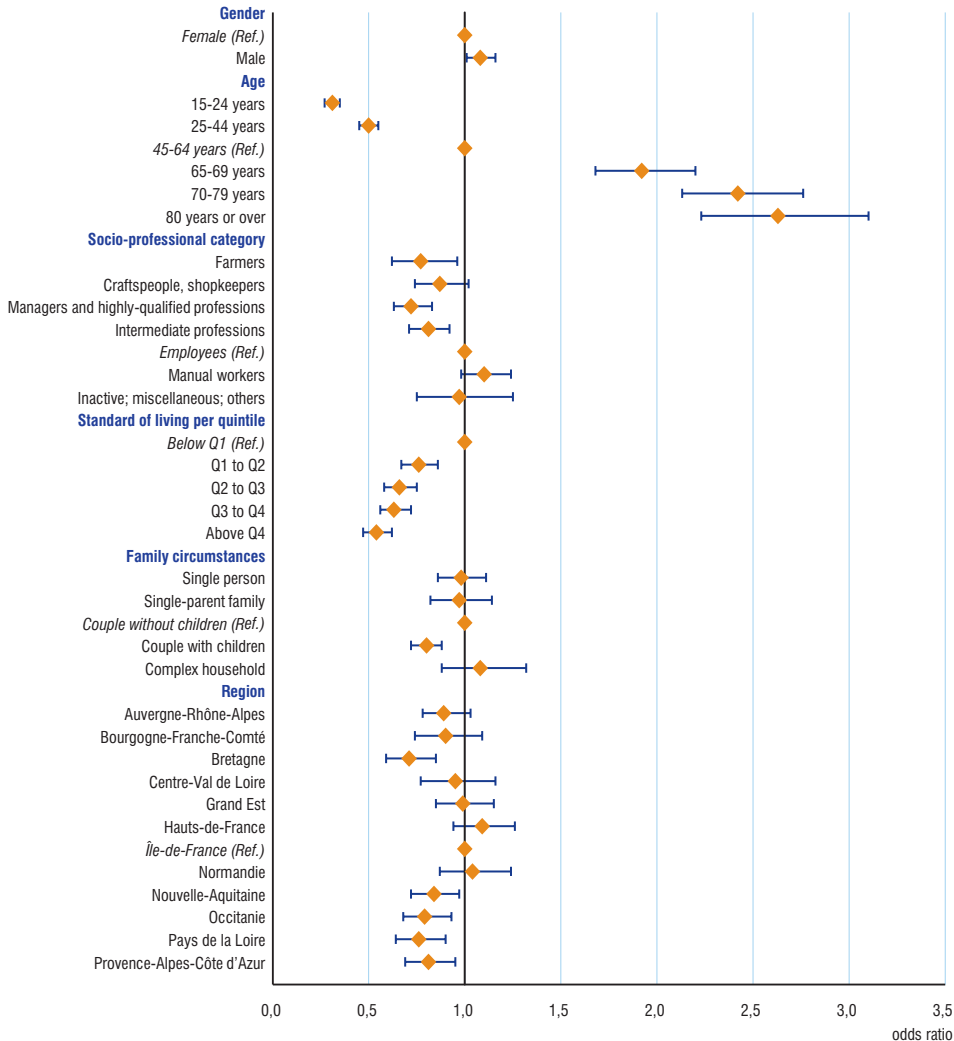
Studies on experiences of lockdown during previous epidemics demonstrated negative psychological consequences, the most common being anxiety, fear and guilt, leading to a feeling of permanent stress, and even to post-traumatic effects and, in the worst cases, suicide [Brooks *et al.*, 2020]. The consequences in terms of mental health may be more severe

7. Whilst teleworking was adopted more frequently by managers, partial unemployment was more common among manual workers and employees (*infra*). Taking these two phenomena into consideration, along with the failure to renew contracts, redundancies and special leave authorisations (childcare and vulnerable people), among people employed on 1 March (therefore before the start of the lockdown), 55% of manual labourers, 42% of employees, 38% of intermediate professions and 28% of managers worked outside the home during the 7th week of lockdown [Lambert *et al.*, 2020b].

8. The list of people considered to be at risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19 is produced by the French public health council (Haut Conseil de santé publique). The list used here is the version from April 2020.

9. Depending on the social deprivation index, which determines the socio-economic level of municipalities on the basis of various criteria (income, qualifications, social categories).

4. Factors having an impact on the likelihood of suffering from obesity or a medical condition with a risk of a severe form of Covid-19



Ref.: reference; below Q1: Poorest 20% of people, ..., above Q4: Wealthiest 20% of people.

Note: the influence of a modality is significant when 1 is outside the confidence interval of 95% of the odds ratio (extremity of the bars).

Reading Note: people aged between 15 and 24 have a significantly lower probability of suffering from obesity or from a medical condition associated with a risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19 compared with individuals aged between 45 and 64.

Coverage: France excluding Mayotte, people aged 15 or over living in an ordinary household.

Sources: Institute for Research and Information in Health Economics (Irdes)-Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (Drees), European health survey (EHIS) 2014, Drees calculations.

for people who are single or elderly, for children and people having pre-existing psychiatric problems, and for people whose living conditions are the most insecure and have deteriorated the most [Qiu *et al.*, 2020; Reger *et al.*, 2020]. Mental health consultations with general medical practitioners increased during the lockdown [Monziols *et al.*, 2020]. According to the initial surveys, in early April 2020, one third of adults were suffering psychological distress, with a higher proportion for those spending the lockdown in over-occupied housing, those whose financial situation had deteriorated with the lockdown and those having sought mental health care during the previous twelve months [Gandr   et Coldefy, 2020].

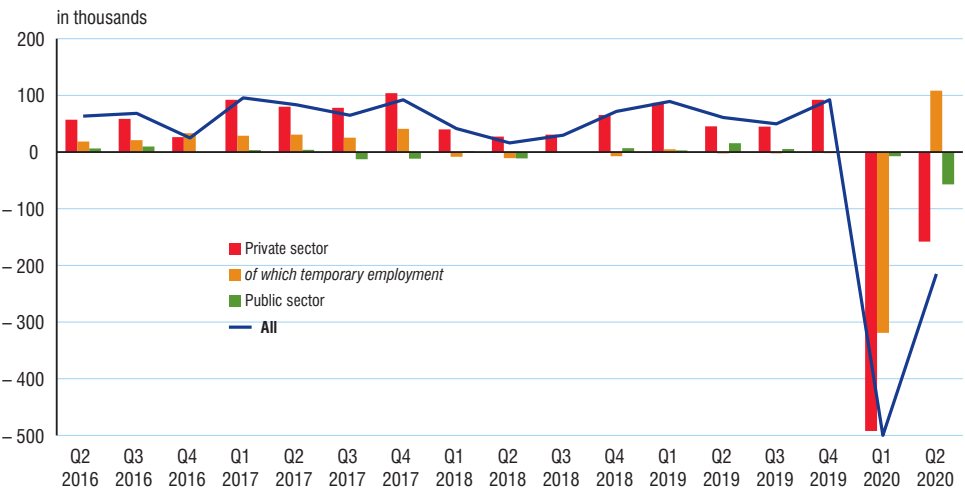
With the fall in activity, job losses affected those in the most insecure situations first

Thierry Mainaud

Given the combination of the cessation of “non-essential” activities, loss of prospects, supply problems or lack of staff, constrained by the risk of illness or childcare, the first lockdown had immediate repercussions on economic activity. According to the Acemo-Covid survey, (appendix), at the end of March, in companies with ten or more employees in the non-farming private sector, half of employees saw their company halt its activity (19%) or reduce it by over half (30%) [Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (Dares), 2020b]. Following a period of adaptation, activity recommenced before the end of the lockdown, but still did not return to normal. Total cessation of companies with ten or more employees in the non-farming private sector only affected 12% of employees in April and 5% in May. In the first quarter of 2020, which includes the first two weeks of the lockdown, economic activity therefore fell by 6% in terms of volume compared with the previous quarter; in the second quarter, it fell by a further 14% notwithstanding the partial recommencement of activity [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020d]. In the third quarter, it saw a marked recovery (+18%), but remained significantly below its pre-crisis level (-4%).

During the first semester as a whole, 715,000 jobs were lost, mostly at the end of March, during the first two weeks of the lockdown (figure 5) [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020f]. Having been seriously affected at the end of March, temporary employment recovered in the second quarter, but by the end of the semester a quarter of temporary jobs existing prior to the health crisis had disappeared. Non-temporary jobs continued to fall in the second quarter. The private sector bore the bulk of the losses (-650,000 jobs), but the health crisis also restricted the renewal of fixed term contracts (contractors, temporary workers, etc.) in the public sector (-65,000). Young people, who are more likely to have temporary jobs, were particularly affected: 9% of those aged between 15 and 24 employed before the lockdown

5. Changes to salaried employment



Notes: data adjusted to compensate for seasonal variations at the end of the quarter; quarter on quarter.
 Reading Note: in the first quarter of 2020, net job losses stood at 500,000, of which 492,000 were in the private sector, including 319,000 temporary jobs.
 Coverage: France excluding Mayotte, people aged 15 and over.
 Sources: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), employment estimates; quarterly estimates Central Agency of Social Security Associations (Acoss)- Social security contribution collection office (Urssaf), Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (Dares), National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee).

lost their job compared with less than 2% of those aged between 40 and 65 [Givord et Silhol, 2020]. In the third quarter of 2020, private salaried employment nevertheless recovered strongly, with net job creation of 344,000, including 136,000 temporary jobs; compared with the end of 2019, the fall in private salaried employment therefore reduced by more than half to -306,000 [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020c].

Whilst **unemployment as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO)** continued to fall in the first semester of 2020, except for young people, this fall is deceptive [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020b]. As a result of the difficulties in actively seeking a job or making oneself available for work in a lockdown situation, many people without a job did not meet the ILO criteria to be considered unemployed. The **unemployment halo**, which records people aged between 15 and 64 without a job who, whilst not being considered to be unemployed, wish to find a job, therefore rose to 2.5 million people in the second quarter of 2020 (+813,000 compared with the final quarter of 2019). In the third quarter of 2020, however, with job search behaviour returning to normal, the unemployment halo returned to its pre-health crisis level, whereas unemployment stood at 9.0%, that is 0.9 points higher than in the fourth quarter of 2019 [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020b].

The number of job seekers registered with Pôle emploi has increased since the start of the lockdown: +177,500 in March, +209,300 in April, then +61,000 in May (categories A, B and C), that is +8% in three months [Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (Dares), 2020a]. This increase is due in particular to less people being taken off the register of job seekers. Job seekers also found it difficult to keep up an activity, even on a reduced basis: the number of job seekers who had undertaken no activity in the month (category A) increased significantly, to 4.6 million in April (+31% compared with February 2020). In the third quarter, the number of job seekers in category A started to decline (-483,000 on average compared with the previous quarter), but there was a corresponding increase in the number of job seekers undertaking reduced work (categories B and C); in total, the number of job seekers in category A remained 10% above its pre-crisis level (+6% for job seekers in categories A, B and C).

Manual workers and employees more likely to be partially unemployed while managers worked remotely

The exceptional arrangements for partial activity enabled job losses to be mitigated; at the end of April, in companies with ten employees or more in the non-farming private sector, 63% of employees were with a company which had placed at least part of its workforce on partial unemployment¹⁰ [Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (Dares), 2020b]. Therefore, the fall in economic activity during the lockdown was attributable not to job losses but to the fall in activity of people remaining **in employment as defined by the ILO**: according to the Labour Force Survey ([appendix](#)), every week from mid-March to mid-May 2020, 45% of these people did not work for all or part of the week¹¹, and 37% did not work at all [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020]. The primary reason put forward is partial unemployment or temporary lay-off, which affected a quarter of the people in employment on average each week (24%). Absence from work due to sickness also increased, but to a lesser extent (6% compared with 4% for the same period in 2019), whereas leave remained at a similar level to 2019 (12% compared with 11%). When questioned in May 2020, 36% of people employed prior to the start of the lockdown stated that they had experienced temporary lay-off or partial unemployment [Givord et Silhol, 2020]. Manual workers and employees were affected the most (54% and 36% respectively), managers significantly less (26%), as they were more often able to work from home.

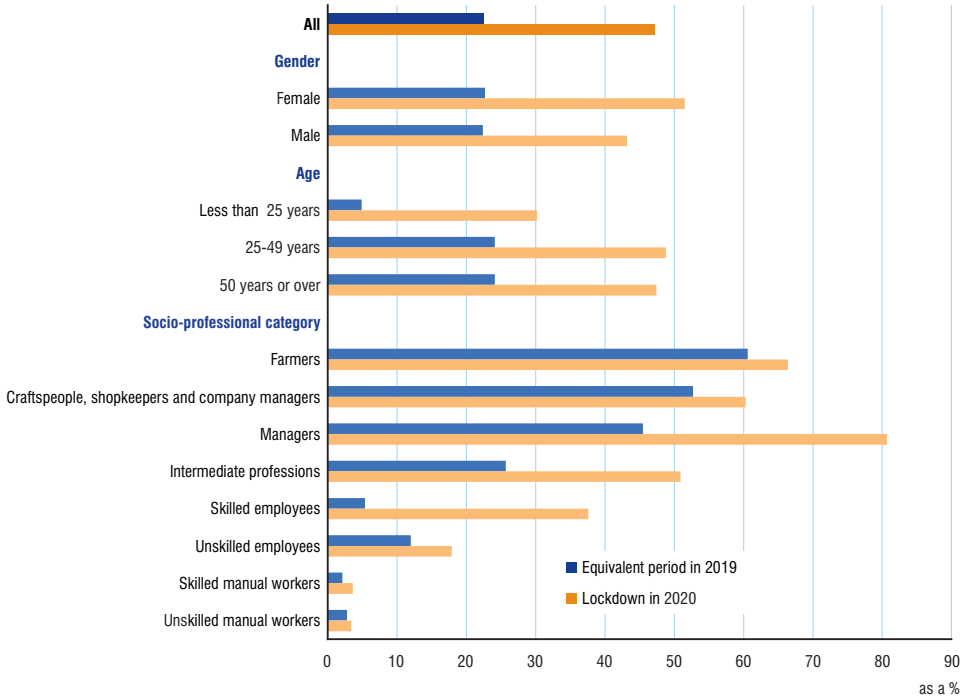
10. The proportion increased to 73% at the end of May, following the changeover for employees undertaking childcare from sick leave to partial unemployment on 1 May.⁸ The list of people considered to be at risk of developing a severe form of Covid-19 is produced by the French public health council (Haut Conseil de santé publique). The list used here is the version from April 2020.

11. Depending on the social deprivation index, which determines the socio-economic level of municipalities on the basis of various criteria (income, qualifications, social categories).

During the first lockdown, there was a significant expansion in working from home, by teleworking or otherwise: 47% of people who worked for at least one hour during the week stated that they had worked from home during the previous four weeks, that is more than double the number in 2019 for the same period (figure 6) [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020]. Further, its intensity increased: 80% of people who had worked from home had done so for at least half of their working hours, compared with 30% in 2019. The frequency of working from home increased sharply for categories of employees had who already been working in this way in 2019: 81% of managers and 51% of intermediate professions who had worked for at least one hour during the week did so during this first lockdown (46% and 26% respectively in the same period in 2019). Nevertheless, skilled employees experienced the most marked change: 38% of them worked from home, that is seven times more than for the same period in 2019. Conversely, a very small proportion of manual workers (4%) or unskilled employees (18%) worked from home.

Five employment situations emerged during the first lockdown, each relating to very specific professions [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020]. Continued activity on site primarily involved professions which were called upon as a result of the health situation and lockdown (9% of jobs, mainly in health, trade and the police). Heavy reliance on teleworking occurred in 17% of jobs, principally held by managers. These two groups saw the smallest reduction in their working hours. In other professions, particularly in administrative services, working from home

6. Working at home in 2020 during the first lockdown and for the equivalent period in 2019



Notes: working at home at least once over the last four weeks, whether or not it is the usual place of work, whether or not in the context of teleworking.
 Reading Note: in 2020, on average each week during lockdown, among women having worked at least one hour during the week, 51.5% worked at least once at home over the previous four weeks.

Coverage: France excluding Mayotte, household population, people having worked at least one hour in the week, between 18 March and 12 May 2019 and between 16 March and 10 May 2020.

Source: National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), Labour Force Surveys 2019 and 2020.

increased significantly, limiting the decline in activity (26% of jobs). Conversely, the volume of hours fell sharply for professions in which options for working from home were limited (child-minders, lorry drivers, etc., 26% of jobs) or in which activity was brought to a sudden halt with the lockdown (specialist sellers, waiters, etc., 19% of jobs).

In fact, people in employment reduced their weekly working hours by 34% on average compared with the same period in 2019, with significant disparities depending on sector and socio-professional category [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020]. Craftspeople, traders and company managers (-48%), manual workers (-48%) and employees (-41%) saw the greatest reduction to their working hours, as they were more involved in activities most affected by the lockdown or which could not easily be carried out at home (hospitality, the arts, entertainment and recreational activities, construction, personal services, transport, etc.). Managers reduced their working time to a far lesser extent (-17%), whereas farmers worked at the same levels as for the equivalent period in 2019. Time spent working fell in comparable proportions for men and women. Conversely, in the absence of the usual childminding options as a result of lockdown, the presence of a young child caused the activity of the parents concerned to be reduced more significantly, all else being equal. In families with at least one child under the age of three, single parents reduced their working time by 60% on average compared with the same period in 2019, and those in a couple by 38%.

A quarter of households were of the view that their financial situation had worsened, particularly where their activity was reduced

Émilie Raynaud

In the second quarter of 2020, loss of gross disposable household income was at the highest level for a quarter since 1949 (-2.7% after -0.8% in the first quarter) [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020d]. From the start of the first lockdown, the public authorities implemented emergency measures aimed at companies, the self-employed and households [Pénicaud, 2020]. Accordingly, whereas job losses and partial unemployment had a heavy impact on the wage bill, compensation for partial activity, exceptional welfare aid associated with the health emergency paid in May 2020 to the most insecure households and allowances relating to absences for childcare were paid in addition to unemployment benefits and to the statutory minimum, to which entitlement was extended¹², so as to partially offset income losses. Notwithstanding these exceptional measures, the populations who were most precarious in economic and social terms were severely affected during the period [HCFIPS (high council for the funding of social protection), 2020].

When questioned in May 2020, 23% of households stated that their financial situation had worsened with the lockdown [Givord et Silhol, 2020]. Of these, 42% felt that their financial situation was fair and that caution was needed, 27% that their financial situation was difficult and 7% that they could not manage without getting into debt. The lower the household income was initially, the more severely the financial situation had worsened.

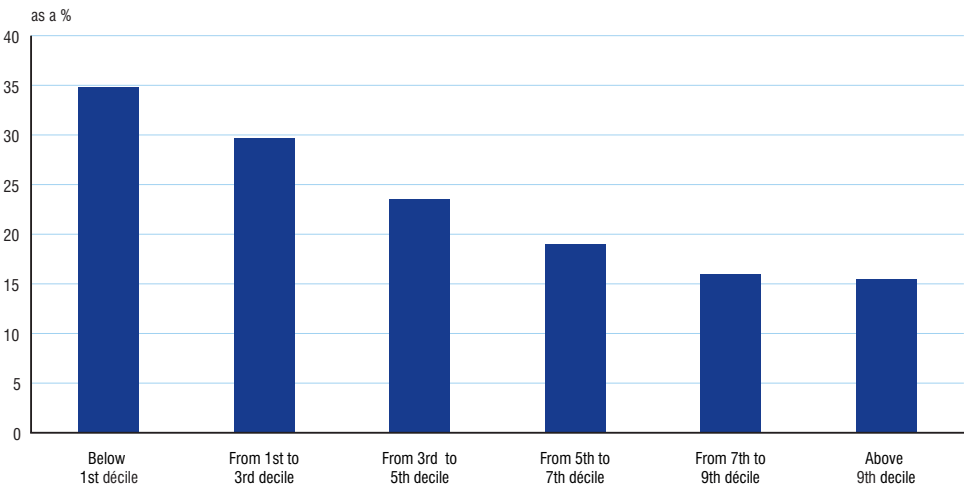
12. For example, between March and May 2020 the family allowance funds restored the entitlement of recipients of RSA (active solidarity income) or of employment premium (prime d'activité) which had been suspended, and paused inspections, entitlement continuing even where declarations of resources were not submitted. The provisions of the general law were reinstated in June 2020.

Among the poorest 10% of households, 35% considered their financial situation to have worsened. This proportion was two times lower for the wealthiest 10% of households (figure 7).

Retired people had generally been spared, from a financial perspective: 89% of them considered that their situation had been stable since the start of the lockdown. Indeed, the perception of financial loss was primarily explained by the fall in economic activity: 53% of craftspeople and traders and 37% of manual workers stated that their financial situation had worsened, these being the two categories for which working hours had reduced most significantly. Conversely, teleworkers, who were able to continue their activity at least partially, were less likely to state that their situation had worsened (19% to 22%) depending on the proportion of teleworking), even when their socio-professional category had been taken into consideration. People who had experienced temporary lay-off or partial unemployment were also more likely to cite financial losses associated with the first lockdown [Bajos et al., 2020]. Although some companies supplemented the partial unemployment benefit¹³, there was no guarantee that full pay would be maintained beyond the minimum wage.

33% of households with children stated that their financial situation had worsened, compared with 18% of those without children, working hours having reduced further notably for parents of children aged under 3¹⁴. Even where other characteristics were identical, notably age, socio-professional category, standard of living, or the fact of having experienced partial unemployment or teleworking, the presence of a child aged under 3 increased the risk of a worsening financial situation by a quarter [Givord et Silhol, 2020]. The increase in outgoings due to the lockdown was likely to have affected these households more strongly. In particular,

7. Worsening financial situation with the first lockdown depending on households' standard of living



Reading Note: in May 2020, of the 10% of households having the lowest standard of living, 35% stated that their financial situation had deteriorated since the start of the lockdown.

Coverage: Mainland France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and La Réunion, people aged 15 or over living in an ordinary household.

Sources: National institute of health and medical research (Inserm) - Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and statistics (Drees), survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), first wave of questioning from 2 May to 2 June 2020.

13. The benefit represented 84% of the net wage during the period of the lockdown.

14. Absence from work for childcare reasons was paid from the month of May on the same basis as partial activity.

meals taken at home were likely to have proved costly for children who usually used a school canteen or recreation facility, where pricing is often means-tested.

Looking to the future, significant concerns for the poorest

The tangible repercussions of this worsened situation were the source of concerns, notably in relation to housing, the principal item of expenditure for households with the lowest incomes [Demoly et Schweitzer, 2020]. At the end of April 2020, a quarter of people believed that they would have difficulties paying their rent, housing loan or outgoings in the next twelve months [Lambert *et al.*, 2020a]. This fear was greater amongst the poorest¹⁵, four out of ten of whom expressed it. It primarily concerned those people who had already encountered such difficulties in the past twelve months (85% of these people), but also people who had not had difficulties before (14%). Households with the lowest incomes also had a lower margin of manoeuvre in relation to their budget: **fixed expenses**, predominantly relating to housing, were more of a burden when income fell, as was the case for **essential expenses**. In 2017, the 20% of households with the lowest standards of living only had flexibility in relation to 35% of their expenses, compared with 50% for the wealthiest 20% [Accardo et Billot, 2020].

Since September, the health situation has worsened and the economic outlook is more subdued. People who are more precarious in economic and social terms could suffer further as a result, including recipients of the statutory minimum, employees who are unemployed, working under temporary or short-term contracts, and the self-employed. A sustained slowdown in economic activity would mean that recipients of the statutory minimum are less likely to return to employment¹⁶, and also that people could fall under this scheme for the first time. The professional integration of young people finishing their studies is also likely to be particularly difficult: unfavourable economic circumstances mean that it takes longer to get a first job and affects starting salaries, although the effects diminish overtime [Gaini *et al.*, 2013], with wider repercussions on their living conditions (acquiring their own housing, living as a couple, etc.) [Robert et Sulzer, 2020].

More difficult material lockdown conditions for poor households and those with children

In March 2020, the announcement of the first lockdown initially led to movements of the population in mainland France: 1.4 million people returned to their usual department of residence [Galiana *et al.*, 2020]. There were significant departures from certain large metropolitan areas, which were frequently attended by people on business or leisure trips. Further, there was a high presence of students around the university hubs in the large agglomerations, which they were likely to leave to return to their parents' home in another department. In Paris in particular, the population reduced by 20%. Half of this fall was attributable to residents leaving the city. Conversely, the rural departments of Ardèche, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Haute-Loire, Lot, Nièvre, Orne and Yonne saw their populations increase significantly during the lockdown. This was also the case in certain coastal departments, where there was a concentration of second homes.

15. Defined here as households having disposable income per unit of consumption of less than 1,320 euros per month.

16. Employment is the primary reason for stopping claiming statutory minimum benefits such as RSA (active solidarity income) or ASS (specific solidarity allowance): of people who had received basic RSA, ASS or AAH (adult disability allowance) at the end of 2015 and had stopped claiming the statutory minimum by the end of 2016, 44% had paid employment by the end of 2016, 24% were without employment, registered with Pôle emploi, and 29% had experienced a change in family circumstances or another change [Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (Drees), 2020].

How to comply with the lockdown: a specific problem for the homeless

Thierry Mainaud and Émilie Raynaud

The imposition of a national lockdown raised the specific issue of homeless people. The latest Homelessness survey, carried out by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) and the Institute for Demographic Studies (Ined) in 2012 estimated in that year that there were 143,000 adults and children who were homeless, living on the street, in emergency housing or housed by associations for longer periods, including in asylum seekers' centres [Mordier, 2016]. On a like-for-like basis, the number of homeless people living in agglomerations of 20,000 inhabitants or more who used housing or meal distribution services increased by 58% compared with 2001, an increase which is likely to have continued after 2012, notably as a result of the migrant crisis. Accordingly, at the end of 2016, housing facilities offered 140,000 permanent spaces¹, up by 40% compared with the end of 2012, with an occupancy rate of 96% [Pliquet, 2019].

Although probably a significant proportion of homeless people were able to take up permanent spaces in housing centres to comply with the lockdown, this was not the case for those with no place of shelter at all, spending the night in a place not intended to be lived in (street, underground,

station, entrance hall to an apartment block, etc.), or those accommodated in a shared facility which they were required to leave in the morning. In 2012, they respectively represented 10% and 12% of homeless adults in agglomerations of 20,000 inhabitants or more [Mordier 2016]. In order to provide these people with shelter during the lockdown, the 14,000 winter spaces were made available for longer and additional emergency spaces were gradually created (21,000 as at 4 May according to the Ministry for Territorial Cohesion [2020]), notably by the requisitioning of hotel rooms and the opening of specialist accommodation centres for people suffering from Covid-19. At the same time, the health situation nevertheless meant that the housing capacity of certain establishments was restricted.

The services relating to food aid or assistance with administrative steps usually provided by these establishments, and by other facilities or associations which depend on the presence of volunteers, were also disrupted by the travel restriction and the circumstances of the health crisis. However, those who usually only worked for the winter period extended their activity in many cases.

1. Including the 14,000 spaces in temporary housing, not taken into consideration in the Homelessness survey.

Generally, housing conditions had an even greater impact than usual on people's daily lives, most notably for the homeless (*box 1*). The lockdown revealed situations of loneliness in particular: in 2016, 10.5 million people lived alone in their housing, that is 16% of the population, and they were often poorer than others¹⁷. Of single people, 2.4 million were aged 75 or over [Bernard et al., 2020], 13% of whom also lived in a municipality without any general food store, which was likely to have made daily life more difficult given the limitation on travel. When questioned in May 2020, people living alone were indeed more likely than couples to have found lockdown difficult (31% compared with 24%) [Albouy et Legleye, 2020]. However, single parent families and **complex households** also had a worse experience of lockdown, to the same extent as single people. Similarly, retired people were more likely to have found this period difficult (30%) than people in employment (25%) and the unemployed (24%). During the lockdown, feelings of loneliness increased even more for people aged 60 or over [Lambert et al., 2020c]. It was higher among the youngest: it increased from 26% to 46% for those aged between 18 and 24 during the lockdown, whilst it increased from 11% to 37% for those aged 60 or above.

Access to a private outdoor area was likely to mitigate the feeling of confinement for those with such an area. Two thirds of the population usually lived in a house, 95% of which had a garden. The other third lived in an apartment building, of which only 6% had a private

17. In 2018, 20% of single people aged under 65 were poor, compared with 16% of people living in a household in which the reference person was aged under 65. For those aged 65 or above, this was the case for 14% of single people compared with 9% overall.

garden, land or courtyard [Bernard *et al.*, 2020]. The type of housing occupied depended on the household resources: 58% of the poorest 20% of households lived in an apartment in 2013, compared with 43% of the 20% of households with a standard of living immediately above this¹⁸ and 36% for the wealthiest 60% of households [Calvo *et al.*, 2019].

The size of the home was also crucial, particularly given that with the lockdown the occupants of a single housing unit spent more time together. In 2016, over 5 million people lived together with one or more others in housing in which the number of rooms was inadequate in view of the size of their household [Bernard *et al.*, 2020]. This situation of over-occupation affected 3.2% of people living in a house and 16.5% of those living in an apartment. This was the case in particular for households living in large agglomerations and those having children aged under 10: 10% of couples and 25% of single parent families with one or more children aged under 10 lived in over-occupied housing. This also affected the poorest households more severely: in 2013, overcrowded housing affected 20% of the poorest 20% of households, 10% of the 20% of households with a standard of living immediately above this and only 4% of the wealthiest households [Calvo *et al.*, 2019]¹⁹.

The arrangements relating to the occupation of housing had repercussions on the working conditions of adults, and also on the learning conditions for children and young people being schooled at home during the lockdown. In the Paris agglomeration, 40% of people working from home at the end of April 2020 were doing so in a room shared with other people, compared with 34% for the whole of mainland France [Lambert *et al.*, 2020b]. Even though predominantly managerial households were more prevalent in large agglomerations, working in a separate room devoted entirely to work, such as an office, also appeared to be as common in these households as working in a shared room (around 40% for both situations). In households of predominantly manual workers or those having a single employed person who was a manual worker or employee, 60% of the people involved worked in a room shared with others. Lastly, when schooled at home, 56% of children living in a predominantly managerial household could work in a separate room, compared with 40% to 45% of other children.

Even when they worked outside the home, women devoted more time than men to domestic tasks and childcare

Ariane Pailhé, Émilie Raynaud and Anne Solaz

During the lockdown from March to May 2020, the closure of a large proportion of workplaces, schools, canteens, childminding facilities and the fact of having to stay at home led to more meals needing to be prepared, and more shopping and more housework needing doing. For parents of young or school age children, the children also needed to be looked after and their schooling monitored more intensely. Women made a greater contribution than men, the division of domestic work remaining significantly unequal between couples.

When questioned in May 2020 in the EpiCoV survey ([appendix](#)), 19% of women and 9% of men aged between 20 and 60 stated that they devoted at least four hours per day on average to daily domestic tasks (cooking, shopping, housework, laundry) and 32% and 19% respectively between two and four hours. Women and men just as often (32%) spent between one and two hours on these tasks, whereas significantly more men stated that they dedicated less than an hour a day to them (40% compared with 17% of women).

18. Standard of living is defined by Calvo *et al.* [2019] as the sum of income from activity, replacement income and income from assets, the statutory minimum and social benefits, except housing benefit, before tax, compared with the number of units of consumption in the household.

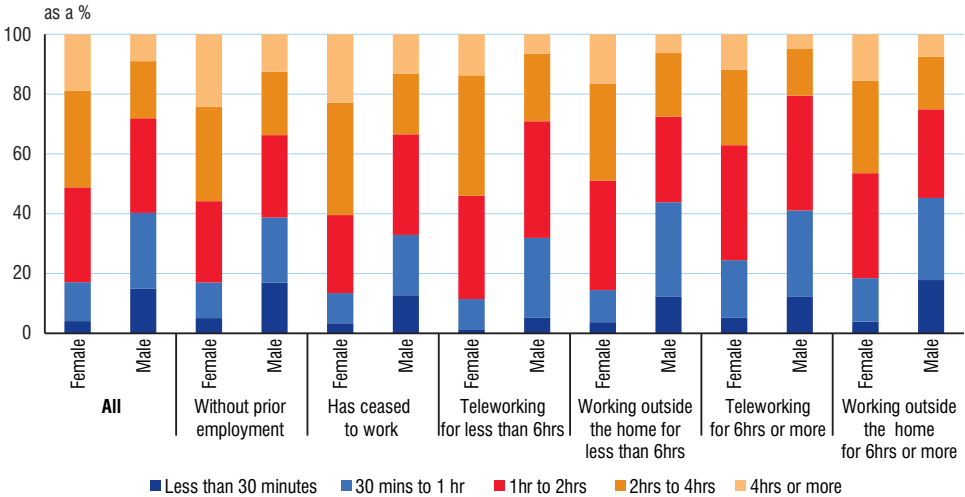
19. The Housing survey, the latest edition of which dates from 2013, enables overcrowding to be measured accurately. In 2020 the EpiCoV survey confirmed, on the basis of an approximate definition of overcrowding and income, that the greater incidence of situations of overcrowded housing was among the poorest [Bajos *et al.*, 2020].

People who did not work during the lockdown, both women and men, spent more time on domestic tasks than those who worked, there being no difference between people without employment prior to the lockdown and those who had had to interrupt their activity because of it (figure 8). Women who were teleworking spent less time on domestic tasks than those who worked outside the home: 37% of women who worked for over six hours a day at home devoted over two hours per day to domestic tasks, compared with 46% of those who worked for the same period outside the home. Domestic time was heavily dependent on the social and financial situation of the household. Teleworking was adopted more often by women occupying skilled jobs. Over the period, 27% of women from poor backgrounds (whose household income fell within the lowest 10%) devoted over four hours per day to domestic tasks, compared with 11% from the wealthiest backgrounds (income falling within the top 10%)²⁰.

In couples, irrespective of their employment situation, women undertook a greater share of domestic tasks than their partners. The division of tasks, already more equal in normal times for couples who both worked, was also slightly more balanced for couples where both partners continued to work during the lockdown. Nevertheless, the place of work had an asymmetric effect: women took on more domestic tasks when the man was working outside the home rather than at home, whereas the distribution of tasks between partners did not differ depending on whether the women worked outside the home or at home.

Women also undertook more childcare than men. Whichever period of the first lockdown is considered, they stated far more often than men that they devoted four hours or more per day to their children²¹. In the EpiCoV survey, 43% of mothers of a minor child stated in May 2020

8. Daily time dedicated to domestic tasks depending on gender and professional activity



Reading Note: in May 2020, of women who had ceased to work with the lockdown, 23% stated that they dedicated an average of four hours or more per day to domestic tasks.

Coverage: Mainland France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and La Réunion, people aged between 20 and 60 living in an ordinary household.

Source: National institute of health and medical research (Inserm) - Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and statistics (Drees), survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), first wave of questioning from 2 May to 2 June 2020.

20. The gaps in domestic time between women who teleworked and those who worked outside the home nonetheless remained significant given identical socio-professional category, level of household income and partner's activity status.

21. In the monthly consumer confidence survey (CAMME) carried out from the end of April to mid-May 2020, asking retrospectively about the overall lockdown period (appendix), the gap between women and men who stated that they spent more than four hours a day looking after children aged 14 or less was 26 points. In the broader range of children aged under 18, this gap was 16 points for the month of May in EpiCoV.

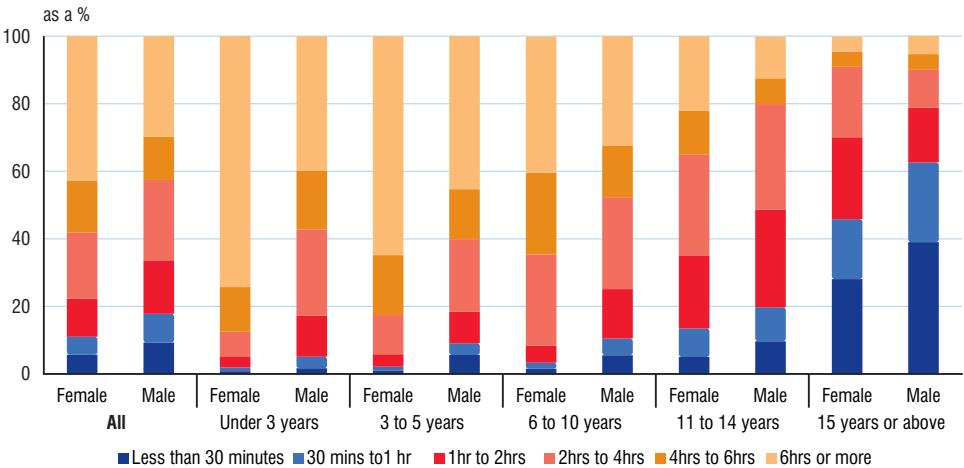
that they had spent over six hours a day looking after children, compared with 30% of fathers (figure 9). Parents of young children dedicated these amounts of time to their children even more often: this was the case for 74% of mothers and 40% of fathers whose youngest child was under the age of 3, 65% of mothers and 45% of fathers where the youngest was under the age of 6.

Fathers working outside the home dedicated less time to their children than those teleworking, whereas for mothers the place where they worked made no difference, even in a given socio-professional category. According to the monthly consumer confidence survey (CAMME), among women who continued with their activity, 45% worked a “double day”, accumulating a daily total of over four hours of work and over four hours spent with children, compared with only 29% of men. Further, the choice between work and childcare was disadvantageous to women: among people in employment, mothers were twice as likely as fathers to be affected by absence from work or a special leave authorisation to look after their children aged under 14 (21% compared with 12%) [Albouy et Legleye, 2020].

Lockdown and the increase in domestic tasks led to increased family conflict

In circumstances of great uncertainty, the lockdown was prone to increasing tensions within the family, due to routines being broken down, increased time spent together, particularly in a constrained space, and, for those women and men teleworking, due to the erosion of the barriers between professional and domestic activities. [Lambert et al., 2020b]. Accordingly, 13% of people in a couple stated that they had argued more often than usual about daily life, children or professional life: an observation made slightly more often by women (14% compared with 12%) (figure 10). Arguments further increased because domestic work was not shared equally, whether the principal burden rested on the woman or the man. Arguments happened more frequently for parents (16%), particularly those in large families (18%). The move to teleworking or the fact of stopping work due to the lockdown were factors having little impact on the arguments reported between partners. Conversely, housing conditions affected couple's relationships: having an outdoor area was a factor which eased the situation, whereas overcrowding generated conflicts.

9. Daily time dedicated to domestic tasks depending on gender and age of youngest child

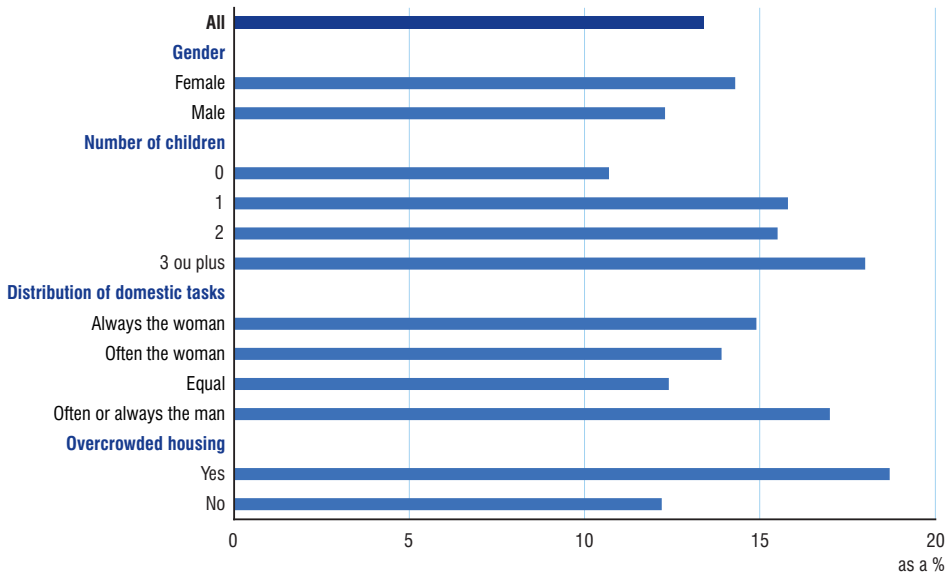


Reading Note: in May 2020, of women whose youngest child was aged between 3 and 5, 65% stated that they dedicated an average of six hours or more per day to looking after their children.

Coverage: Mainland France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and La Réunion, people aged between 20 and 60 living in an ordinary household.

Source: National institute of health and medical research (Inserm) - Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and statistics (Drees), survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), first wave of questioning from 2 May to 2 June 2020.

10. Proportion of people in a couple stating that they had argued more often than usual about daily life with the first lockdown



Reading Note: in May 2020, of people in a couple with a child, 16% stated that they had argued more often than usual.
 Coverage: Mainland France, Guadeloupe, Martinique and La Réunion, people aged between 20 and 60 living in an ordinary household.
 Source: National institute of health and medical research (Inserm) - Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and statistics (Drees), survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), first wave of questioning from 2 May to 2 June 2020.

Family tensions and conflicts were sometimes exacerbated to the point of becoming violent. Whereas most crimes and offences recorded reduced significantly during the lockdown compared with the same period in 2019, the number of people aged 15 or over who have pressed charges for assault and battery within the domestic setting increased by 4% to 17,600²² [Delobel *et al.*, 2020]. Women were the principal victims of domestic violence: 1.4% of women stated that they had been victims of physical or sexual violence on the part of their partner or ex-partner in 2017 or 2018, compared with 0.8% of men [National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), 2020a]. In 2018, 88% of people who were the victims of domestic violence committed by their partner²³ recorded by the police or gendarmerie were women [Vacher, 2019]. Less incidences of sexual violence were, however, recorded during the lockdown, although this was followed by a gradual increase, as for most other crimes and offences. The figures nevertheless only cover some of the situations, offences of sexual violence taking the longest to be recorded and being among the least frequently reported [Baux *et al.*, 2020]. In 2018, almost three quarters of women who stated that they had been victims of sexual violence on the part of their partner or ex-partner did not approach the security forces [Vacher, 2019]. It would seem that it was even more difficult to approach them during the period of the lockdown, when there were restrictions on going out and partners were present. Associations for the prevention and combating of gender-based and sexual violence, as well as telephone lines and platforms saw a significant increase in reports during the lockdown: 29,000 calls to 3919, the national number for women who are victims of violence, in April, and 23,000 in May 2020, compared with around 10,000 per month on average from October 2019 to March 2020 [Moiron-Braud, 2020].

22. Number of incidents recorded by the police or gendarmerie for the period between 17 March and 10 May, compared in 2020 and 2019.
 23. Physical and psychological violence, threats, harassment, rape and other sexual assault.

During first lockdown, a third of secondary level pupils having educational difficulties devoted three hours or more to their education compared with half of good pupils

Meriam Barhoumi

With the closure of schools as of Monday 16 March 2020, a new method of remote teaching was put in place to ensure the continuity of education. The survey on continuity of education carried out among families of secondary level pupils (in *collèges* (middle schools) and *lycées* (secondary schools)) and their children enabled an initial assessment of this experience to be produced ([appendix](#)).

According to their parents, four out of ten secondary level pupils devoted an average of at least three hours per day to their school work during the lockdown ([figure 11](#)). Conversely, one out of ten worked for less than one hour per day. Pupils whose parents indicated that they were having educational difficulties (35% of pupils) devoted less time to their education. Indeed, 33% of these pupils devoted an average of three hours or more per day to school work, compared with 47% of children considered by their parents to be good or excellent pupils. Conversely, 15% of pupils having difficulties worked for less than one hour per day, compared with 6% of good or excellent pupils.

Differences in commitment depending on level of educational attainment during the lockdown were observed notwithstanding the pupil's **social background**. Nevertheless, at equivalent levels of educational attainment, pupils from wealthy backgrounds worked for longer on average. Accordingly, among pupils having educational difficulties, 38% of those from very wealthy backgrounds worked for three hours or more per day, compared with 27% of those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Among pupils who were not having educational difficulties, there is a similar gap (53% and 40% respectively).

11. Daily time dedicated by secondary level pupils (collège (middle school) and lycée (high school)) to their educational activities during the period of closure of schools depending on their social background

	as a %				
	Less than 1 hr	More than 1hr but less than 2hr	More than 2hr but less than 3hr	More than 3hr but less than 4hr	4hr or more
All	10	21	28	20	21
Pupil with educational difficulties	15	25	27	18	15
Disadvantaged social background	18	28	27	15	12
Average social background	15	24	25	21	14
Wealthy social background	13	21	29	18	18
Very wealthy social background	12	23	27	19	19
Pupil without educational difficulties	6	18	28	22	25
Disadvantaged social background	7	22	31	18	22
Average social background	7	20	28	22	23
Wealthy social background	6	17	28	24	25
Very wealthy social background	6	14	27	24	29

Note: Presence or absence of educational difficulties reported by parents.
 Reading Note: according to their parents, 18% of secondary level pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds having educational difficulties dedicated less than one hour per day to educational activities during the period of closure of schools due to the first lockdown.
 Coverage: France.
 Sources: Ministry for National Education, Youth and Sport (MENJS) - Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring (Depp), survey on continuity of education carried out among families of secondary level pupils and their children 2020.

The most vulnerable pupils, from large families or disadvantaged backgrounds, encountered more significant difficulties

Six parents out of ten stated that their children often or very often encountered at least one difficulty relating to school work (figure 12). 23% stated that their child often or very often encountered connection difficulties, 22% cited difficulties in organising their work and 19% difficulties in working independently. Lack of equipment (computer, printer, etc.) was less common (11%), as were difficulties in understanding the lessons (14%) or relating to lack of teacher support (13%).

Disparities existed between pupils depending on their family circumstances, notably in relation to difficulties associated with material conditions (lack of equipment, connection problems, lack of space). Children living in large families encountered more difficulties in terms of connection problems, lack of equipment or lack of space to work in: 10% of children from large families stated for example that they lacked space to work in, that is five times more than for single children.

The difficulties varied depending on social background. 14% of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds lacked equipment needed for their work and 5% lacked space at home, compared with only 5% and 2% for pupils from very wealthy backgrounds. They also encountered

12. Difficulties encountered by secondary level pupils (collège (middle school) and lycée (high school) according to their parents during the period of closure of schools

as a %

	At least one difficulty ¹	including:						
		Lack of equipment needed to work	Connection difficulties	Lack of space at home	Difficulty in organising work time	Difficulty in working autonomously	Difficulty in understanding the lessons	Lack of teacher support
Social background								
Disadvantaged	61	14	27	5	21	18	17	12
Average	59	11	25	4	24	21	15	13
Wealthy	57	9	20	3	21	20	13	13
Very wealthy	52	5	15	2	22	18	9	15
Level of student ²								
Severe difficulties	95	20	36	7	67	65	69	29
Slight difficulties	75	13	27	5	33	29	21	18
Good level	49	8	20	3	13	10	4	10
Excellent level	34	6	15	3	6	4	1	5
Type of family ³								
Couple	55	8	21	4	21	18	13	12
Shared custody	62	12	21	4	26	26	13	15
Single-parent family	65	18	29	5	25	21	19	16
Number of siblings								
One child	57	8	21	2	24	20	15	14
Two children	56	8	19	3	23	20	13	13
Three children	59	12	26	5	21	18	14	13
Four or more children	63	20	32	10	21	17	16	13
All	58	11	23	4	22	19	14	13

1. Including parents' difficulties in helping the child to understand the lesson or parents' lack of time to help the child, not detailed here.

2. Reported by the parents.

3. Family where the child lives for most of the time, shared custody therefore being classified separately. Couples include blended families.

Reading Note: according to their parents, 14% of secondary level pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds often or very often encountered difficulties relating to the lack of equipment needed to work during the period of closure of schools due to the first lockdown period.

Coverage: France.

Sources: Ministry for National Education, Youth and Sport (MENJS) - Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring (Depp), survey on continuity of education carried out among families of secondary level pupils and their children 2020.

connection difficulties twice as often. All of these difficulties were also more common for pupils usually living in a single parent family than for pupils usually living with two parents (including in a blended family). They were particularly acute for children and teenagers cared for by the **child welfare services** (box 2).

In addition to the material difficulties there were difficulties relating to the content of lessons and the ability to work in a novel setting. There again, significant gaps were observed depending on family circumstances and above all depending on level of educational attainment. The lower the pupil's level of educational attainment, the more often he or she had difficulties with organisation or in understanding lessons. These difficulties are particularly pronounced for pupils having severe educational difficulties: 69% often or very often encountered difficulties understanding lessons and 67% difficulties in organising their work during the lockdown, compared with only 1% and 6% respectively for those considered to be excellent pupils by their parents²⁴. Children living in single parent families more often encountered difficulties in organising themselves and in understanding lessons than those living with two parents. Moreover, 17% of pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds encountered difficulties in understanding lessons, that is twice as many pupils as for very wealthy backgrounds. Conversely, pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds, like those from very wealthy backgrounds, were less likely to experience difficulties organising themselves or working independently than others. This could be explained by the fact that pupils from disadvantaged backgrounds were more used to managing alone in their studies, whereas the most wealthy pupils were more often helped by their family [Gouyon, 2004] and more frequently made use of private tutoring [Caille, 2010].

Whilst 13% of parents stated that their child lacked support on the part of teachers, this opinion varied little with family circumstances. Conversely, the educational attainment level of pupils has a greater bearing: 29% of pupils having severe educational difficulties lacked support according to their parents, compared with 5% of excellent pupils.

Box 2

Increased difficulties for children and teenagers monitored by the child welfare services

Thierry Mainaud

During the first lockdown, 119, the emergency number of the national telephone helpline for at-risk children (Snated), was used especially frequently, partly as a result of a media campaign which started on 30 March. Between 18 March and 10 May 2020, 97,542 calls were received, that is 56% more than during the equivalent period in 2019 [Snated, 2020]. Of the calls dealt with, the proportion of those made by minors or neighbours increased notably. The risks of psychological violence were invoked more frequently than in 2019 (32% compared with 28%); the risk of physical violence (19%), compromised educational conditions or violence between a couple (9% in both cases) at equivalent levels to 2019, and neglect at lower levels (16% compared with 23%).

The lockdown was often particularly difficult for children, teenagers and young adults cared for by the child welfare services (ASE). Some of them had

to leave the place where they usually lived, either to enable them to return to their family instead or, conversely, to avoid them staying in their family setting due to risks incurred. For those housed in establishments, eight establishments out of ten were unable to uphold the visiting and accommodation right of parents during the lockdown [Abassi, 2020].

Whereas, in child welfare services (ASE) establishments, nine young people aged between 6 and 21 out of ten are in education, the closure of schools meant that staff were required to monitor the young people's learning. Very few establishments were unable to provide any educational monitoring and support (2%), but only half of the establishments were able to do so for all young people in education [Abassi, 2020]. Only 29% of establishments were able to provide computer equipment for all children in education who needed it.

24. Pupils whose parents stated that they had severe educational difficulties represented 7% of pupils and those considered to be excellent pupils by their parents 19%.

Parents were not always able to help their child: 12% often or very often had difficulty helping their child to understand lessons and 19% often or very often lacked the time to do so. The more difficulties the parents considered their child to have, the more often they stated they had encountered problems of this type. Conversely, whilst parents' difficulties in aiding understanding of lessons were more common for children from disadvantaged backgrounds than for those from very wealthy backgrounds, the lack of time to do so was conversely more common for children from very wealthy backgrounds than for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. Indeed, children from disadvantaged backgrounds more often had a parent who was not working, whereas working parents were less likely to have reduced their activity during the lockdown in very wealthy backgrounds.

In lockdown, cultural pursuits appear to be less socially divided

Anne Jonchery, Philippe Lombardo

The first lockdown period led to an expansion of amateur cultural and artistic pursuits. A comparison of lockdown activities ([appendix](#)) with those reported in the 2018 Cultural Pursuits survey effectively demonstrates the extension of certain trends, but also shows the disruption caused by this exceptional situation.

During this lockdown, 13% to 20% of the population aged 15 years or over pursued music, dancing, drawing, painting and sculpture, or audio or video editing, that is an increase of 5 to 6 points compared with the participation rates observed during 2018 ([figure 13](#)). Even more marked was the 10-point increase in the pursuit of a scientific or technical activity (astronomy, historical research, etc.), reported by 17% of the population in lockdown. These results notably reflected an increase in the number of pursuits: in lockdown the participants each undertook an average of 2.5 activities, compared with 1.8 in 2018. The numbers involved seemed to have increased little: during the lockdown, 44% of individuals pursued at least one amateur artistic or cultural activity, compared with 43% throughout 2018. However, pursuits in lockdown were observed over a shorter period²⁵, which may have masked an increase in numbers, given that participants did not necessarily represent the same social groups before and during the lockdown.

Those aged between 15 and 24, who had engaged in the most amateur pursuits in 2018, expanded these types of cultural activity in particular during the first lockdown (71% of them practised at least one, that is +14 points compared with 2018), widening the gap with those age 60 or above, in which the proportion of participants remained stable (35%). Whilst in 2018 managers were twice as likely to pursue an amateur activity than manual workers, the gap disappeared in the lockdown situation, due to a reduction on the part of managers (43% compared with 61% in 2018) and an increase on the part of manual workers (40% compared with 28%). A turnaround was also seen in the case of drawing, painting or sculpture, 1.6 times more manual workers than managers engaging in these pursuits during the lockdown period, the inverse of the 2018 ratio. People teleworking and those whose professional activity was interrupted were more likely to pursue an amateur activity (48% and 51% of these groups respectively). Nevertheless, for a given social category, people teleworking did not pursue such activities more than others. Manual workers were also more severely affected by cessation of activity, which may have been a factor in their greater participation than usual.

25. The 2018 Cultural Pursuits survey asked about activities during the past twelve months, whereas the cultural section of the flash survey undertaken by the research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc) during the lockdown relates to pursuits as of mid-March (that is a period of a month and a half to two months).

13. Amateur pursuits and cultural consumption in 2018 and during the first lockdown in 2020

as a %

	2018					First lockdown in 2020				
	All	including:		including: ¹		All	including:		including: ¹	
		15 to 24 years	60 years or above	Managers	Manual workers		15 to 24 years	60 years or above	Managers	Manual workers
At least one amateur pursuit	43	57	35	61	28	44	71	35	43	40
Music or singing	11	20	8	16	7	16	35	7	13	13
Dance	7	10	6	8	5	13	29	3	8	10
Audio or video editing	9	17	4	15	5	14	29	7	14	9
Drawing, painting, sculpture	14	27	8	16	10	20	40	7	12	19
Scientific or technical activity	7	12	3	13	4	17	29	10	20	13
Writing a private or personal diary	5	7	4	8	1	7	14	4	5	4
Writing poems, short stories, novels	4	9	3	6	2	6	13	3	4	5
Photography	19	22	17	29	12	19	30	18	17	19
Cultural consumption in at least one area	99	100	98	100	99	97	97	98	96	98
Music ²	92	98	83	97	88	70	86	57	70	67
Films or series	95	99	91	95	94	93	94	91	90	94
Internet videos	53	93	18	60	45	66	88	48	64	68
Video games	44	83	17	41	42	53	79	34	44	58
Cards, board games	50	62	42	55	41	47	65	33	46	45
Books (novels, essays, practical books, etc.)	62	59	62	85	41	52	46	59	63	38
Cartoons or manga	20	37	9	31	11	18	23	12	19	14

1. Socio-professional category (manager or manual worker) corresponds to the current profession or to the last profession occupied for retired persons.

2. Listening to music includes all types of listening media (record, MP3 or MP4 player, radio, Internet). Conversely, in Lombardo and Wolff [2020], music and radio listening were analysed separately.

Notes: for 2018, pursuits during the twelve months preceding the survey were recorded. For the period of the health-related lockdown in 2020, pursuits between 17 March and 11 May 2020 were recorded. Changes in pursuits between the two periods should therefore be considered with caution to the extent that the periods covered are not identical.

Coverage: Mainland France, people aged 15 or over living in an ordinary household.

Sources: Department of Studies, Foresight and Statistics (Deps), 2018 Cultural Pursuits survey; research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc) - Department of Studies, Foresight and Statistics (Deps), 2020 Flash survey, Department of Studies, Foresight and Statistics (Deps) calculations.

The lockdown led to extensive consumption of on-screen cultural content. Whilst consumption of films or series was similar during the lockdown and in 2018 (93% and 95% of individuals respectively), the viewing of videos on the Internet (clips, reports, streamed videos, etc.) increased sharply: two thirds of the population engaged in these activities, compared with half in 2018. This increase nevertheless reflects a pre-lockdown trend, which is likely to have been accelerated by the first lockdown. The same applies to the wider use of social networks (accessed by 78% of the population during the first lockdown compared with 53% in 2018), which undoubtedly contributed to this interest in on-line videos, particularly where they were broadcast by these platforms. Use of social networks expanded notably among the older groups: daily access by those aged between 40 and 59 increased to 53% (+18 points) and by those aged 60 or above to 43% (+31 points). Whilst these rates were lower than for the youngest individuals, the generation gap narrowed considerably: whereas in 2018, those aged between 15 and 24 accessed social networks daily almost seven times more than those aged 60 or above, but this ratio was only 1.7 during the lockdown.

The boom in video-gaming observed in the past twenty years also increased, with 53% playing games during the first lockdown, compared with 44% in 2018. This increase primarily related to women, 51% of whom played games, compared with only 39% in 2018. The gap with men therefore narrowed (55% played games compared with 49% in 2018). Video-gaming also expanded among the older groups, aged 40 and above, and even more for those aged 60 and above: whilst those aged between 15 and 24 played almost five times more than those aged 60 and above in 2018, the ratio reduced by half. The pursuit increased in all social categories,

although the increase was greater for unskilled and manual workers (up respectively from 28% and 42% in 2018 to 44% and 58% in lockdown).

Conversely, listening to music fell significantly: 70% of the population aged 15 or above engaged in the pursuit during the first lockdown compared with 92% in 2018. This fall was consistent with the data relating to downloads provided by streaming platforms, which confirmed a fall in listening volumes. Whilst the decrease affected all categories of the population, those aged 40 or above, and managers, intermediate professions and employees were most affected, with a decrease of over 25 points in the proportion of them who listened to music. The elimination of travel time, which can be a time for listening to music, for people who were teleworking or unemployed, partially or otherwise, only partly explains this decrease: people who pursued their professional activity on site also stated that they listened to music less.

Lastly, whilst the reading of cartoons continued at the same level, the reading of books fell by ten points (52% of individuals compared with 62% in 2018). However, the observation period was much shorter and could well have masked a surge in reading in the context of the lockdown. This result was combined with a reduction in social disparities, relating to a greater decrease in readers from wealthy classes: higher education graduates were 2.1 times more likely than unskilled workers to have read at least one book during the last twelve months in 2018, but this ratio fell to only 1.5 during the first lockdown.

Box 3

An international crisis

By early November 2020, the Covid-19 epidemic had already led to 1.2 million deaths worldwide¹, resulting in a health, economic and social crisis on a global scale. No country was spared, although each was affected with different timing and intensity, depending on geographic area, the characteristics of the population, health system and economy and the response delivered by the public authorities. Analysis of the various reactions to this complex crisis is a particularly difficult exercise. A comparison not only requires the data to be compared with the characteristics of each country (population structure by age and gender, state of health, health system, education system, labour market, unemployment rate, activity rate for women, distribution of jobs across the various sectors, type of housing, standard of living and living conditions, etc.), but also extensive knowledge of the national statistics systems (origin of data, mechanisms for collection or transmission, coverage of the figures provided, etc.) [Tavernier, 2020].

Between 2 March and 26 April, the excess deaths from all causes, compared with the 2016-2019 average, were slightly higher in France (+28%) than in the rest of Europe, although still

below the level in Spain (+70%), Italy (+47%), the United Kingdom and Belgium (+43%), and the Netherlands (+36%) [Eurostat, 2020a]. Conversely, in Germany, the excess death rate was significantly lower (+4%). This was also the case in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. Whilst deaths peaked in both France and Spain in the week of 30 March, they peaked earlier in Italy, but later in Belgium and in the United Kingdom, whereas excess mortality continued throughout the month of May in Sweden. The oldest people were the most affected everywhere [Dahoo et Gaudy, 2020]². A comparison of the deaths specifically due to Covid-19 is difficult given the existence of different rules in relation to the classification of diseases and causes of death, and problems of coverage. The health authorities of the various countries produced rapid but often incomplete feedback relating to Covid-19 deaths, whereas exhaustive feedback on causes of death was often delayed. The principal difference between the rapid feedback from the various countries related to whether or not deaths in nursing homes and at home were taken into account, with monitoring efforts varying from one country to another. In France, a comparison of deaths from all causes and

1. According to the figures of the European Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (ECDC) as at 4 November 2020.

2. The 2018 Cultural Pursuits survey asked about activities during the past twelve months, whereas the cultural section of the flash survey undertaken by the research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc) during the lockdown relates to pursuits as of mid-March (that is a period of a month and a half to two months).

Covid-19 deaths indicated that coverage of the latter seemed to be of good quality compared with other countries [Morgan *et al.*, 2020; Pittet *et al.*, 2020].

One of the immediate consequences of the lockdowns or restrictions was the fall in economic activity. In France, the number of hours worked by people in employment fell by 5% in the first quarter and 19% in the second quarter compared with the corresponding quarters in 2019³, against 5% and 15% respectively on average in the European Union [Eurostat, 2020b]. The fall was particularly marked in Italy as of the first quarter (-10%, then -24%), this country having been the first to enter a lockdown in Europe. Spain was affected less in the first quarter, but more markedly in the second (-4%, then -28%). The fall was less pronounced in Eastern and Northern Europe. The reduction in time actually worked depended on the lockdown measures, which varied depending on the country, but also on the proportion of activities which could continue remotely. According to the OECD, almost 40% of jobs could be carried out by teleworking in France, a proportion higher than the average in OECD companies, only exceeded in Switzerland and in the countries of Northern Europe [OECD, 2020b]. Nevertheless, in mid-April, teleworking seems to have been higher in New Zealand, the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia, France⁴ being distinguished notably for a low proportion of working from home among the lowest paid employees [Galasso et Foucault, 2020]. Moreover, nine OECD countries out of ten set up job retention schemes⁵. In France, 33% of employees appear to have benefited from such schemes in May, that is less than in Austria (37%), the same proportion as in the United Kingdom (32%), but more than in Germany (19%) or Spain (18%) [OECD, 2020a]. In the United States, these arrangements were virtually non-existent, others

having been prioritised, notably easier and more generous access to unemployment benefits on a temporary basis. Changes in unemployment during the pandemic were often deceptive as in France (*supra*) and varied significantly from one country to another, depending on the policies implemented, the data collection arrangements and the specific local features of the labour market.

Like the French official statistics system, foreign national statistics institutes took steps to clarify the situation in their countries. The British Office for National Statistics (ONS) accordingly adapted its monthly *Opinions and Lifestyle Survey*, making it a weekly questionnaire asking about the effects of the crisis on everyday life. Although the French and British surveys were not strictly comparable due to different methods of collection and timing, certain common traits were evident. Accordingly, as in France, poor households, together with households with intermediate income in Great Britain, reported a loss in income in the initial weeks of the lockdown more often than the wealthiest⁶ [ONS, 2020a]. The British were also more likely to see their income fall when they were parents (29% compared with 14% of people without children).

The unequal distribution of parenting tasks between men and women was also identified in Great Britain: in households with at least one child who was a minor, women devoted on average 1.7 times more time to the children than men during the lockdown [ONS, 2020b].

Time and care will be needed if relevant comparative analyses are to be produced. Even the indicators usually compared at an international level must be used with caution and the analysis of the gaps for 2020 must take account of the measures implemented by governments, the mechanisms for supporting the economy and people, as well as the duration and details of the lockdown.

3. The figures for France are lower than those cited elsewhere in this overview, notably because the period considered here is broader than that of the first lockdown.

4. The figure for France is significantly lower than the figure reached on the basis of the Labour Force Survey (*supra*). The Labour Force Survey covered people in employment who had worked at home at least once during the previous four weeks. The survey for the REPEAT (REpresentations, PErceptions and ATtitudes on the Covid-19) project carried out by Galasso and Foucault covered people working from home at the time of questioning (15-16 April 2020).

5. These schemes varied in terms of generosity towards employers and employees, and in terms of eligibility conditions. They included measures which directly subsidised hours not worked (*chômage partiel* (partial unemployment) in France, *Kurzarbeit* in Germany, *furlough* in the United Kingdom, etc.) or which supplemented the income of employees whose activity was reduced (*Noodmatregel Overbrugging Werkgelegenheid* in the Netherlands, *Job Keeper Payment* in Australia, etc.).

6. Results obtained for the period from 3 April to 10 May 2020 [ONS, 2020a].

Definitions

Child Welfare Services (ASE): service of the department which aims to provide material, educational and psychological support to minors and their families faced with difficulties which are likely to jeopardise the minors' health, safety or mental well-being or severely compromise their education or their physical, emotional, intellectual and social development. It also helps emancipated minors and adults under the age of 21 who are facing family, social and educational difficulties which are likely to seriously compromise their stability. Notably, ASE arranges housing in an establishment or with a foster family and educational support measures for protected minors (the minor being kept within his/her family setting in this case).

Complex household: a household including more than one family or several single people usually sharing the same home, or any other combination of families and single people. They include in particular households in which several generations are cohabiting, and people living in shared rental premises.

Essential expenses: consumption items which are non-negotiable in the short term because they represent essential needs: costs of food, health, education, fuel or transport services

Fixed expenses: expenses incurred in relation to a contract which cannot easily be renegotiated in the short term. They essentially include housing expenses and associated costs (water, electricity and other running costs), together with financial services and insurance (excluding life insurance). They are considered here excluding imputed rent, that is the rent which home-owning households would pay for housing if they were tenants.

Overcrowding of housing: as compared with over-occupation, overcrowding includes a notion of minimum surface area per person. Overcrowding occurs when the housing includes the number of rooms required by the standard or more, but offers less than 18m² per person or, in the case of a studio flat occupied by a single person, where the surface area is less than 25m².

Over-occupation of housing: housing is over-occupied when it lacks at least one room when compared with a standard based on the composition of the household who occupies it: a living room for the household, a room for each reference person of each family occupying the housing, a room for people who are not members of the family and are not single and single persons aged 19 or over: for single persons aged under 19: one room for two children if they are of the same gender or aged under 7, otherwise one room per child. Studio flats occupied by a single person are excluded from the coverage

Person in employment as defined by the ILO: any person aged 15 or over having worked (for at least one hour) in a given week, either in employed work, on his or her own account, as employer or assistant in the family business or undertaking, or temporarily absent from his or her employment (leave, sickness, partial unemployment, etc.).

Social background: defined for secondary level pupils on the basis of a grouping of the parents' socio-professional categories under four headings:

- very wealthy: managers of companies having ten or more employees, managers and highly-qualified professions, primary school teachers, teachers;
- wealthy: intermediate professions (excluding primary school teachers and teachers), retired managers and those retired from intermediate professions;
- average: farmers, craftspeople, traders (and those retired from these roles), employees;
- disadvantaged: manual workers, retired manual workers and employees, inactive people (the unemployed who have never worked, people having no professional activity).

Unemployed as defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO): any person aged 15 or over who meets all three of the following criteria: not being in employment during the reference week; being available to take up employment within two weeks; having carried out activities to seek employment in the last four weeks or having found a job starting within the next three months. The activities carried out are varied: considering job advertisements, attending a trade fair, using a social networking site or taking advice from Pôle emploi, etc.

Unemployment halo: people who are inactive as defined by the ILO, but close to the labour market. These are people without employment who are looking for a job but who are not available for work within two weeks and people without employment who wish to work but have not carried out activities to seek employment in the previous month, whether or not they are available.

For further information:

Allard T., Bayardin V., Mosny E., « L'Île-de-France, région la plus touchée par le surcroît de mortalité pendant le confinement », *Insee Analyses Île-de-France* n° 118, juin 2020.

Abassi É., « Les établissements et services de l'aide sociale à l'enfance durant le confinement », *Dossiers de la Drees* n° 56, mai 2020.

Accardo J., Billot S., « Plus d'épargne chez les plus aisés, plus de dépenses contraintes chez les plus modestes », *Insee Première* n° 1815, septembre 2020.

Albouy V., Legleye S., « Conditions de vie pendant le confinement : des écarts selon le niveau de vie et la catégorie socioprofessionnelle », *Insee Focus* n° 197, juin 2020.

Bajos N., Warszawski J., Pailhé A., Counil E., Jusot F., Spire A., Martin C., Meyer L., Sireyjol A., Franck .-E., Lydié N., « Les inégalités sociales au temps du Covid-19 », *Questions de santé publique* n° 40, Iresp, octobre 2020.

Barhoumi M., « Pendant le confinement, c'est avant tout le niveau scolaire des élèves qui a pesé sur le vécu de la continuité pédagogique », *Document de travail* n° 2020-E06, Depp, décembre 2020.

Barhoumi M., « Confinement : un investissement scolaire important des élèves du second degré, essentiellement différencié selon leur niveau scolaire », *Note d'information* n° 20.42, Depp, novembre 2020.

Barhoumi M., Blouet L., Charpentier A., Cristofoli S., Fréchou H., Hubert T., Iasoni E., Lermite A., Michaudon H., Moyère R., Odin-Steiner D., Raffaëlli C., Solnon A., Stefanou A., Touahir M., Traore B., Wuillamier P., « Crise sanitaire de 2020 et continuité pédagogique : les élèves ont appris de manière satisfaisante », *Note d'information* n° 20.26, Depp, juillet 2020a.

Barhoumi M., Blouet L., Charpentier A., Cristofoli S., Fréchou H., Hubert T., Iasoni E., Lermite A., Michaudon H., Moyère R., Odin-Steiner D., Raffaëlli C., Solnon A., Stefanou A., Touahir M., Traore B., Wuillamier P., « Continuité pédagogique, période de mars à mai 2020 : enquêtes de la Depp auprès des familles et des personnels de l'éducation nationale, premiers résultats », *Document de travail* n° 2020-E03, Depp, juillet 2020b.

Baux D., Bernardi V., Delobel L., Estival A., Filatriau O., Hama S., Pramit J., Quélenec Y., Razafindranovona T., Tir D., « Insécurité et délinquance en 2019 », *Bilan statistique*, Service statistique ministériel de la sécurité intérieure, septembre 2020.

Bayet A., Le Minez S., Roux V., « Statistiques sur les décès : le mode d'emploi des données de l'Insee en 7 questions/réponses », *blog Insee*, mai 2020.

Bernard V., Gallic G., Léon O., Sourd C., « Logements suroccupés, personnes âgées isolées... : des conditions de confinement diverses selon les territoires », *Insee Focus* n° 189, avril 2020.

Blanpain N., « L'espérance de vie par niveau de vie. Méthode et principaux résultats », *Document de travail* n° F1801, Insee, février 2018.

Blumenshine P., Reingold A., Egerter S., Mockenhaupt R., Braveman P., Marks J., "Pandemic influenza planning in the United States from a health disparities perspective", *Emerging Infectious Diseases* n° 14(5), mai 2008.

Brooks S., Webster R., Smith L., Woodland L., Wessely S., Greenberg N., Rubin G., "The psychological impact of quarantine and how to reduce it: rapid review of the evidence", *The Lancet* n° 395(10227), février 2020.

Caille J.-P., « Les cours particuliers en première année de collège : un entrant en sixième sur dix bénéficie de soutien scolaire payant », *Éducation & Formations* n° 79, décembre 2010

Calvo M., Hananel J., Loubet A., Richet-Mastain L., « Conditions et dépenses de logement selon le niveau de vie des ménages », *Les dossiers de la Drees* n° 32, février 2019.

Champagne C., Pailhé A., Solaz A., « 25 ans de participation des hommes et des femmes au travail domestique : quels facteurs d'évolution ? », *Documents de travail* n° 203, Ined, 2014.

Dahoo U., Gaudy L., « En France, comme en Europe, un pic de surmortalité lié à la Covid-19 fin mars-début avril », *Insee Focus* n° 200, juillet 2020.

Dares, « Focus sur les demandeurs d'emploi inscrits à Pôle emploi en mai 2020 », *Tableaux de bord*, juin 2020a.

Dares, « Activité et conditions d'emploi de la main d'œuvre pendant la crise sanitaire Covid-19 », *Synthèse des résultats de l'enquête flash*, juin 2020b.

Delobel L., Hama S., Quélenec Y., Razafindranovona T., Tir D., « Délinquance enregistrée pendant le confinement : un premier éclairage », *Interstats* n° 28, SSMSI, juillet 2020.

Demoly E., Schweitzer C., « Les ménages les plus modestes dépensent davantage pour leur logement et les plus aisés pour les transports », *Insee Focus* n° 203, septembre 2020.

Desrivierre D., Fabre J., « Plus de décès pendant l'épisode de Covid-19 du printemps 2020 qu'au cours de la canicule de 2003 », *Insee Première* n° 1816, septembre 2020.

Drees, « Minima sociaux et prestations sociales – ménages aux revenus modestes et redistribution », *Panoramas de la Drees*, édition 2020.

Dubost C.-L., Pollak C., Rey S. (coord.), « Les inégalités sociales face à l'épidémie de Covid-19 : état des lieux et perspectives », *Les dossiers de la Drees* n° 62, juillet 2020.

Eurostat, "Weekly Death Statistics", *Statistics Explained*, octobre 2020a.

Eurostat, "Covid-19: Statistics serving Europe", *Overview*, 2020b.

Fouillet A., « Surveillance de la mortalité au cours de l'épidémie de Covid-19 du 2 mars au 31 mai 2020 en France », *Données de surveillance*, Santé publique France, juillet 2020.

Gaini M., Leduc A., Vicard A., « Finir ses études en période de mauvaise conjoncture : un désavantage qui perdure ? », *Insee Analyses* n° 8, février 2013.

Galasso V., Foucault M., "Working during Covid-19: cross-country evidence from real-time survey data", *Documents de travail de l'OCDE sur les questions sociales, l'emploi et les migrations* n° 246, Éditions OCDE, Paris, juillet 2020.

Galiana L., Suarez Castillo M., Sémécurbe F., Coudin E., de Bellefon M.-P., « Retour partiel des mouvements de population avec le déconfinement », *Insee Analyses* n° 54, juillet 2020.

Gandré C., Coldefy M., « Les inégalités face au risque de détresse psychologique pendant le confinement : premiers résultats de l'enquête COCLICO du 3 au 14 avril 2020 », *Questions d'économie de la santé* n° 249, Irdes, juin 2020.

Gascard N., Kauffmann B., Labosse A., « 26 % de décès supplémentaires entre début mars et mi-avril 2020 : les communes denses sont les plus touchées », *Insee Focus* n° 191, mai 2020.

Givord P., Silhol J., « Confinement : des conséquences économiques inégales selon les ménages », *Insee Première* n° 1822, octobre 2020.

Gouyon M., « L'aide aux devoirs apportée par les parents », *Insee Première* n° 996, décembre 2004.

Haut Conseil pour le financement de la protection sociale (HCFiPS), « 2020 : une rupture sans précédent pour la sécurité sociale », *Note du HCFiPS*, mai 2020.

Insee, « Insécurité, victimation », in *France, portrait social*, coll. « Insee Références », édition 2020a.

Insee, « Au troisième trimestre 2020, le taux de chômage rebondit fortement et atteint 9,0 % », *Informations Rapides* n° 287, novembre 2020b.

Insee, « Après une chute au premier semestre, l'emploi salarié privé rebondit de 1,8 % au troisième trimestre 2020 (estimation flash) », *Informations Rapides* n° 286, novembre 2020c.

Insee, « Le PIB rebondit au troisième trimestre (+ 18,2 %) mais reste nettement en dessous de son niveau d'avant-crise (- 4,3 % sur un an) », *Informations Rapides* n° 278, octobre 2020d.

Insee, « Nombre de décès quotidiens », *Chiffres détaillés*, octobre 2020e.

Insee, « Au deuxième trimestre 2020, l'emploi salarié baisse de nouveau nettement dans le secteur privé et chute dans la fonction publique », *Informations Rapides* n° 227, septembre 2020f.

Inserm CépiDc, « Visualisation des données du centre d'épidémiologie sur les causes médicales de décès de l'Inserm sur la Covid-19 », *en ligne*, consulté le 19 novembre 2020.

Jauneau Y., Vidalenc J., « Durée travaillée et travail à domicile pendant le confinement : des différences marquées selon les professions », *Insee Focus* n° 207, octobre 2020.

Lambert A., Cayouette-Remblière J., Guérait É., Bonvalet C., Girard V., Le Roux G., Langlois L., « Logement, travail, voisinage et conditions de vie : ce que le confinement a changé pour les Français », *Note de synthèse* n° 10, vague 6, Coconel, Ined, 2020a.

Lambert A., Cayouette-Remblière J., Guérait E., Bonvalet C., Girard V., Le Roux G., Langlois L., « Le travail et ses aménagements : ce que la pandémie de Covid-19 a changé pour les Français », *Population & Sociétés* n° 579, Ined, juillet 2020b.

Lambert A., Cayouette-Remblière J., Guérait E., Bonvalet C., Girard V., Le Roux G., Langlois L., « Comment voisine-t-on dans la France confinée », *Population & Sociétés* n° 578, Ined, juin 2020c.

Lombardo P., Wolff L., *Cinquante ans de pratiques culturelles en France*, Deps, ministère de la Culture, coll. « Culture études », 2020-2, juillet 2020.

Ministère de la Cohésion des territoires et des Relations avec les collectivités territoriales, « Actualisation : Plus de 21 000 places d'hébergement désormais ouvertes pour les sans domicile fixe et 97 sites d'hébergement spécialisés mis à disposition pour les malades du Covid-19 depuis le début de la crise sanitaire », *communiqué de presse*, 4 mai 2020.

Moiron-Braud E., « Les violences conjugales pendant le confinement : évaluation, suivi et propositions », *Rapport de la mission interministérielle pour la protection des femmes contre les violences et la lutte contre la traite des êtres humains (Miprof)*, juillet 2020.

Monziols M., Chaput H., Verger P., Scronias D., Ventelou B., « Comment les médecins généralistes ont-ils exercé leur activité pendant le confinement lié au Covid-19 ? », *Études et Résultats* n° 1150, Drees, mai 2020.

Mordier B., « Introduction de cadrage : les sans-domicile en France : caractéristiques et principales évolutions entre 2001 et 2012 », *Économie et Statistique* n° 488-489, septembre 2016.

Morgan D., Ino J., Di Paolantonio G., Murtin F., "Excess mortality: measuring the direct and indirect impact of Covid-19", *Documents de travail de l'OCDE sur la santé* n° 122, Éditions OCDE, Paris, 2020.

OCDE, "Covid-19: From a health to a jobs crisis", in *OECD Employment Outlook 2020: Worker Security and the COVID-19 Crisis*, Éditions OCDE, Paris, 2020a.

OCDE, "Capacity for remote working can affect lockdown costs differently across places", *en ligne*, juin 2020b.

Office for National Statistics (ONS), "Personal and economic well-being in Great Britain: June 2020", *Statistical bulletin*, juin 2020a.

Office for National Statistics (ONS), "Parenting in lockdown: Coronavirus and the effects on work-life balance", *Article*, juillet 2020b.

Papon S., Robert-Bobée I., « Une hausse des décès deux fois plus forte pour les personnes nées à l'étranger que pour celles nées en France en mars-avril 2020 », *Insee Focus* n° 198, juillet 2020.

Pénicaud É., « L'année sociale et législative en quelques dates », in *France, portrait social*, coll. « Insee Références », édition 2020.

Pic V., Hecker I., Breton D., Gagnon A., « Le Grand Est : deuxième région française la plus touchée par l'épidémie de Covid-19 », *Insee Analyses Grand Est* n° 115, juillet 2020.

Pittet D., Boone L., Moulin A.-M., Briet R., Parneix P., « Mission indépendante nationale sur l'évaluation de la gestion de la crise Covid-19 et sur l'anticipation des risques pandémiques - Rapport d'étape », *Rapport public*, octobre 2020.

Pliquet E., « Hébergement des personnes en difficulté sociale : 140 000 places fin 2016, en forte évolution par rapport à 2012 », *Études et Résultats* n° 1102, Drees, février 2019.

Qiu J., Shen B., Zhao M., Wang Z., Xie B., Xu Y., "A nationwide survey of psychological distress among Chinese people in the COVID-19 epidemic: implications and policy recommendations", *General Psychiatry* n° 33 (2), 2020.

Reger M., Stanley I., Joiner T., "Suicide mortality and coronavirus disease 2019: a perfect storm?", *JAMA Psychiatry*, avril 2020.

Robert A., Sulzer E., « Quitter le domicile parental : un processus très lié au parcours scolaire et professionnel », in *France, portrait social*, coll. « Insee Références », édition 2020.

Santé publique France, *Covid-19 : une enquête pour suivre l'évolution des comportements et de la santé mentale pendant l'épidémie*, 2020.

Service national d'accueil téléphonique de l'enfance en danger (Snated), *Bilan relatif à l'activité du 119 Période de confinement du 18 mars au 10 mai 2020*, 20 mai 2020.

Sydenstricker E., "The incidence of influenza among persons of different economic status during the epidemic of 1918", *Public Health Reports* n° 46(4), 1931.

Tavernier J.-L., « La statistique publique à l'épreuve de la crise sanitaire », *blog Insee*, mai 2020.

Vacher A., « Les violences au sein des couples et les violences sexuelles en 2018 », *La lettre de l'observatoire national des violences faites aux femmes* n° 14, Miprof, novembre 2019.

Warszawski J., Bajos N., Meyer L., de Lamballerie X., Seng R., Beaumont A.-L., Slama S., Hisbergues M., Rahib D., Lydié N., Legendre B., Barlet M., Rey S., Raynaud P., Leduc A., Costemalle V., Beck F., Legleye S., Castell L., Givord P., Favre-Martinoz C., Paliot N., Silhol J., Sillard P., « En mai 2020, 4,5 % de la population en France métropolitaine a développé des anticorps contre le SARS-CoV-2 », *Études et Résultats* n° 1167, Drees, octobre 2020.

Appendix:

Sources

Statistics for deaths from all causes, figures provided on an exceptional basis

National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) keeps the National Directory for the Identification of Natural Persons (RNIPP). Accordingly, municipalities provide information relating to any civil registry record drawn up in France. With regard to death certificates, the deadline for submission is a maximum of one week, plus, where necessary, a period for despatch by mail and input by the departments of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee). 90% of death certificates are now submitted electronically.

In order to assist with monitoring of the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) reported, every week from the end of March, every other week from the start of September, and then again every week from the start of November, the number of daily deaths recorded in each department as of 1 March 2020, compared with 2018 and 2019. The data provided was gradually extended (age and gender of the deceased, place of death, individual death file, death patterns as of 1 January for the period 2018-2020). Deaths are recorded in the department and on the date on which they occurred. The data covers all causes of death and is provisional. It is revised every time data is reported. Deaths submitted electronically are provided up to day D-7. The total number of deaths per department is available up until day D-11, as it takes longer to integrate deaths submitted on hard copy.

Alongside the distribution of this data and to aid interpretation, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) posted a detailed commentary of developments in relation to deaths on-line on a regular basis, and published two blog posts and several national and regional analyses.

The Labour Force Survey, specific ways of gathering and using data

The Labour Force Survey is the only source enabling unemployment and activity as defined by the International Labour Office (ILO) to be measured. It is carried out continuously every week of the year in France excluding Mayotte. About 100,000 people aged 15 or over and living in ordinary households (that is excluding hostels, hospitals, prisons, etc.) complete the survey each quarter. People describe their situation in relation to the labour market over the course of a given week, referred to as the "reference" week.

The gathering of data for the Labour Force Survey was significantly affected by the health crisis and the first lockdown of 2020. The first and last interviews, which are usually carried out face-to-face, had to be carried out exceptionally over the telephone. During the first interviews, for which the interviewers did not always have home telephone numbers, this resulted in a reduction in the completion rate. Ultimately, however, the effect has been limited because it only relates to part of the sample. Moreover, the usual adjustment methods mean that data that is still representative of the population as a whole could be obtained.

Usually used on a quarterly or annual basis, the survey was used for the first time on an infra-quarter basis to analyse the specific period of the lockdown [Jauneau et Vidalenc, 2020], namely the weeks included in the period between 16 March 2020 and 10 May 2020. This period was compared to the equivalent period a year earlier, that is the period from 18 March to 12 May 2019. The quarterly publications relating to the first and second quarters of 2020 also included infra-quarter observations, which enabled the changes under way on the labour market to be better understood.

The monthly flash survey on Labour Activity and Employment Conditions (Acemo-Covid), in place of the quarterly Acemo survey

In order to assess the way in which companies made economic changes to their workforce as a result of the Covid-19 crisis, the Directorate of Research, Economic Studies and Statistics (Dares) carried out a monthly Acemo-Covid flash survey, with the support of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), in place of the quarterly Acemo survey. Launched at the start of April, it interviewed 38,000 establishments every month up to December 2020. It covered establishments of companies with ten employees or more in the non-farming private sector located in France excluding Mayotte. Temporary workers and trainees were excluded from the coverage of the paid workforce. Ultimately, the survey therefore covered 15 million employees out of the 25 million in the economy as a whole. Three issues were considered: changes to workforce and activity, changes to employment conditions (partial unemployment, teleworking, other circumstances) and the preventive measures implemented.

Mobile phone data, regional counts based on network activation

The principal mobile telephone operators provided the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) with anonymous counts in relation to use in each department, cross-referenced with users' departments of residence, based on activation of the telephone network originating from mobile telephones present on their networks. These activations were listed in accordance with the relay antennas distributed across the country. The analysis focussed exclusively on night-time activation. The operators recalibrated this data to represent the entire population at a local level, because their customers only constitute a fraction of the mobile phone sector. This enabled the number of mobile phones which had connected to all radio antennas in a given geographical area to be counted over a given period.

The monthly consumer confidence survey (CAMME), questioning adapted in line with the lockdown

To monitor households' opinions on their economic circumstances and personal situation, the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee) carried out a monthly consumer confidence survey (CAMME). The questionnaire was adapted to ask the population of mainland France about its living conditions during the lockdown. Data was gathered by telephone between 27 April and 16 May 2020, that is during a period lending itself to retrospective questioning about the first lockdown as a whole. Over 1,600 people aged 15 or over responded.

The survey on epidemiology and living conditions (EpiCoV), a new initiative

The EpiCoV survey was set up by the Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (Drees) and the national institute of health and medical research (Inserm), in collaboration with Santé Publique France and the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (Insee), against the background of the Covid-19 pandemic. Its objective was two-fold: to estimate the momentum of the epidemic at a national and departmental level and to study the effect of lockdown and of the epidemic on living conditions.

The first wave of the survey took place between 2 May and 2 June 2020, part way between the first lockdown of the population and the start of release of this lockdown. 135,000 people aged 15 or over on 1 January 2020 living in an ordinary household (excluding residential homes

for the elderly, nursing homes, prisons, etc.) in mainland France, Martinique, Guadeloupe and Le Réunion were questioned. The survey took place primarily on the Internet, but also by telephone: use of the latter method allowed participation to be increased and people having no internet access or limited use of the internet to be questioned, thus ensuring that the replies gathered were more representative. The survey included detailed questions on the situation regarding employment (notably on partial activity), and working conditions, in particular the use of teleworking and working time. Antibody tests were also undertaken by 12,400 people questioned using a self-administered blood test which was carried out at home using blotting paper. These tests allowed the proportion of people who had been in contact with the virus between the start of the epidemic and the end of the first lockdown, and their characteristics, to be estimated.

Survey on continuity of education carried out among families of secondary level pupils and their children, a new survey

This was carried out by the Directorate of Evaluation, Forecasting and Performance Monitoring (Depp) of the Ministry of National Education, Youth and Sport, within the framework of a series of surveys on continuity of education during the period of closure of schools around the first lockdown. Most of the surveys were carried out among staff of the national education system. Conversely, this one was aimed directly at pupils and their families, but only concerned secondary level pupils. Data was gathered between the start of May 2020 and the end of June 2020.

50,000 pupils and their parents were questioned, 27% of whom replied. Checks were undertaken to ensure that the sample was representative compared against all secondary level pupils in education, based on the following variables: gender, parents' socio-professional category, class attended, type of establishment (*collège* (middle school), *lycée général et technologique* (general and technological high school), *lycée professionnel* (vocational high school)), membership of priority education networks, sector (public or private) and regional education authority.

The survey was carried out on the Internet. An explanatory letter informing parents and pupils that the survey was being launched and explaining the procedures was sent by email to the parents of pupils for whom an email address was known (85% of pupils in the sample) and by mail if not (15%). Failure to reply was higher for families contacted by mail only, compared with those contacted by email. Reweighting enabled the bias associated with this difference in contact method between the two groups of families to be mitigated.

The 2020 flash survey of the research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc) during the health-related lockdown, an exceptional wave during the first lockdown

The Living Conditions and Aspirations survey of the research centre for the study and observation of living conditions (Crédoc), carried out every year since 1978 in two waves (on-line in January, face-to-face in June), monitors the opinions, values and behaviour of the French. An exceptional wave was launched during the first lockdown to study perceptions and opinions in this unprecedented crisis situation. Data was gathered on-line between 20 April and 4 May 2020 from a sample of 3,000 people aged 15 or above living in France and in the overseas territories, selected using the quota method. These quotas (region, size of agglomeration, age, gender, socio-professional category and type of housing) are calculated on the basis of the results of the last general population census.

Specific questions on individual lockdown conditions (lockdown arrangements, household structure, Internet connection, facilities, work situation, etc.) were added to the usual questions on people's socio-demographic characteristics. A 12-question module on cultural pursuits

during the period of lockdown “since mid-March” 2020 was included in this exceptional wave and allowed the survey to be compared with the results of the 2018 survey on Cultural Pursuits in France. That survey, carried out throughout the year 2018 with a sample of over 9,200 people aged 15 or over in mainland France, is the sixth version of a series started in the early 1970s which is intended to measure participation of the population in hobbies and cultural life. However, the questions asked in the 2018 Cultural Pursuits survey relate to the past twelve months.

