

National Sustainable Development Strategy Indicators 2010-2013

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Insee

France's National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) was adopted by the Interministerial Committee for Sustainable Development on 27 July 2010. This document presents indicators updated in October 2012 in the second report submitted to Parliament on implementation of the NSDS.

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Introduction

As intended under the Grenelle Environment Planning Act, the French government has adopted the National Sustainable Development Strategy (NSDS) for the 2010–2013 period. Drafting of the strategy involved numerous public and private sector partners.

To facilitate the monitoring of the NSDS and contribute to its wide dissemination, 54 indicators were chosen within the framework of collaboration organised in accordance with the Grenelle's model of governance by five stakeholder groups. A commission constituted in line with this principle – and chaired by Philippe Le Clézio, a member of the Economic, Social and Environmental Council – worked through the winter of 2010–2011 to produce the scoreboard.

This open and lively collaboration conveyed the importance of widespread uptake of the sustainable development indicators and of their potential role in the public debate.

The indicators were selected in accordance with several criteria. They were chosen to:

- illustrate the key issues for sustainable development in response to the NSDS's nine key challenges:
- Challenge 1: Sustainable consumption and production;
- Challenge 2: Knowledge society (education and training, research and development);
- Challenge 3: Governance;
- Challenge 4: Climate change and energy;
- Challenge 5: Sustainable transport and mobility;
- Challenge 6: Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources;
- Challenge 7: Public health, risk prevention and management;
- Challenge 8: Demographics, immigration, social inclusion;

- Challenge 9: International challenges for sustainable development and world poverty;
- be consistent with the European headline indicators;
- be applicable to infra national territories (including overseas territories), to give expression to the concerns of populations as comprehensively as possible and as close as possible to the grassroots;
- provide information on breakdown by social category, income class, age or gender.

Three “categories” of indicators are distinguished for the scoreboard: fifteen headline indicators relating directly to the issues covered by the strategy (Level 1), four economic and social context indicators and thirty-five additional indicators relating to strategic choices (Level 2).

All of the indicators are updated every year since October 2011, for submission to Parliament of the report on implementation of the NSDS for 2010–2013.

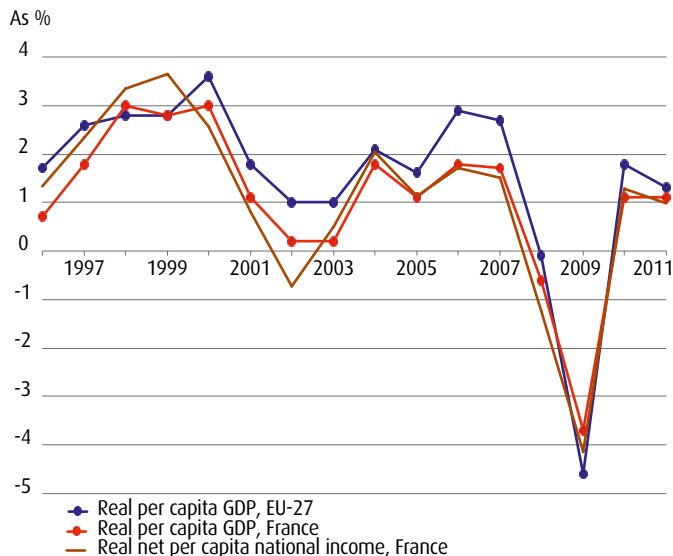
Calculation and updating of the indicators is coordinated by Insee and SOeS, with contribution from other ministerial statistics departments.

Net national income and GDP per capita

Context indicator 0.1

Between 2000 and 2011, the economic growth measured in terms of real net per capita national income increased, on average, by 0.3% per year. Against the yardstick of per capita gross national product (GDP), a more usable indicator for international comparison, growth in France between 2000 and 2011 was more moderate (0.5%) than for the whole of the 27-member-state European Union (1%). In France, as in the European Union, economic growth has slowed since the financial crisis of 2008.

Annual growth rate in real net per capita national income and GDP



Source: Insee, national Accounts – Eurostat, 2010, base 2005

Economic and social context

Issues

Economic prosperity is one of the pillars of sustainable development, on condition that it is shared and is environmentally benign. The strategy of the European Union for 2020, adopted in 2010 for the next 10 years (EU 2020), affirms the necessity for intelligent, sustainable and inclusive growth able to ensure high levels of employment, efficiency in use of resources and social cohesion.

Analysis

Dynamic per capita growth contributes to the development of mobilisable resources to meet current and future social and environmental needs. The dynamism of growth can be gauged from the evolution of per capita real net national income.

In France, between 2000 and 2011, per capita real net national income grew by 0.3% per year. It provides a measure of what is actually available per person at the national level once account has been taken of exchanges of primary income with the rest of the world and the need to renew fixed installed capital to ensure sustainability. It is a better indicator than per capita GDP for measurement of sustainable development. In gross terms, its evolution is, however, close to that of GDP, an indicator which makes international comparison easier.

The growth in real GDP (i.e. in volume) per capita was more moderate in France than for the European Union as a whole between 2000 and 2011: +0.5% per year against +0.7% per year for the EU-15 and +1% for the EU-27.

However, since 2006, and especially since the financial crisis of 2008, economic growth has slowed in France as in the rest of the European Union. As a result of the recession of 2008 and, above all, that of 2009, net national income per capita reduced by an average of 0.3% per year in France between 2006 and 2011. The drop in GDP was 0.1% per year, a level comparable with that for the 15-member European Union. Conversely, for the European Union as a whole, GDP continues to grow at 0.2% per year.

For further information

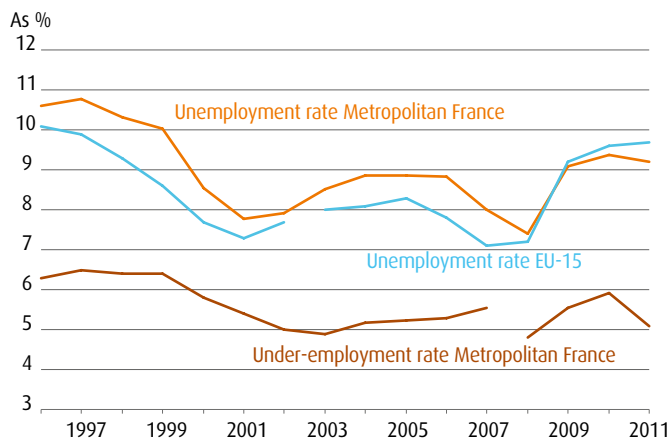
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Comptes nationaux et finances publiques
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Socio-economic development

Unemployment and underemployment rates

Context indicator 0.2

In 2011, the unemployment rate in metropolitan France was 9.2%, a level slightly below that of the EU-15 (9.7%). 5.2% of employed people, i.e. around 1.3 million, worked less than they would have wished.

Unemployment and underemployment rates



Note: Break in series for European unemployment rate in 2003 and for underemployment rate in France in 2008

Source: Insee, Employment Survey – Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, sustainable development indicators

Economic and social context

Issues

Variations in employment and in the active population result, on balance, in variations in unemployment. Like the unemployment rate, underemployment rate is an indicator of the mismatch between labour supply and demand. From the sustainability point of view, this mismatch can be seen both as a source of inefficiency in the use of existing human resources and a source of tension affecting the wellbeing and living standard of a part of the population.

Analysis

After reducing regularly since 2006, unemployment rose again sharply in France in 2009 and has remained at that high level since. The unemployment rate profile follows economic cycles with rises that can be of several points in cycle dips. In 2011, the unemployment rate in metropolitan France reached 9.2%, a level slightly below that of the EU-15 (9.7%). After a rise in 2009 and 2010, it has dropped slightly whereas the EU-15 rate continues to rise.

The underemployment rate represents the proportion of people in employment who have been obliged to work less than they would have wished. Its evolution has been similar to that of unemployment, with a slight reduction. In 2011, underemployment concerned 5.2% of the employed, that is around 1.3 million people. The difference between men and women is particularly marked: underemployment affected 7.9% of working women, against 2.6% of men.

For further information

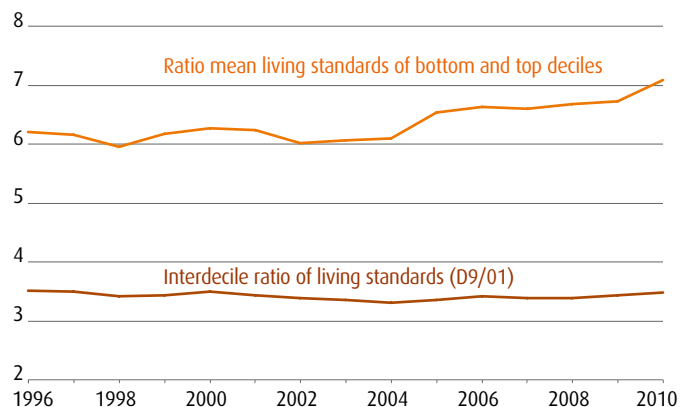
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Travail-Emploi
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected Statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Socio-economic development
- <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr> (Études et recherche Dares) Dares analyse n° 043, juillet 2012 « emploi, chômage, population active », bilan de l'année 2012

Income distribution

Context indicator 0.3

The gap between average living standards in the top and bottom deciles, social income included, has increased since 2002. The interdecile (D9/D1) ratio, for its part, remains stable.

Distribution of living standards: extreme deciles and interdecile ratio



Scope: Households in Metropolitan France with positive or zero declared income and where the reference person is not a student.

Note: Living standard: household disposable income divided by the number of consumer units (one consumer unit for the first adult, 0.5 for other people over 14 years of age and 0.3 for children less than 14).

• Living standard deciles (D1 to D9): threshold values dividing households into 10 sub-populations with equal numbers (10% of households have a living standard below D1, 20% below D2)

• Living standard of 1st decile (bottom decile): standard of living below D1 (above D9)

Source : Insee - DGI, fiscal incomes survey 1996-2005 and Insee-DGFIIP-Cnaf-CCMSA, fiscal and social incomes survey 2005-2010.

Economic and social context

Issues

The distribution of living standards, i.e. of income per consumer unit, gives an overview of monetary inequality. It can be interpreted in terms of sharing of the benefits of growth and of the importance afforded to questions of solidarity, equity and the risks arising from a deficit of social cohesion. A large gap between the top and bottom living standard deciles or a high interdecile ratio indicates a low degree of solidarity, which may entail social risk.

Analysis

In metropolitan France, the ratio between the mean living standards (including social income exclusive of direct income taxes) of the top and bottom deciles was 7.08 in 2010, according to the fiscal and social incomes survey. It corresponds to a mean disposable income of €56,190 per year per consumer unit above the 9th decile, related to a mean income of €7,940 per year below the 1st decile, including social income. This living standards ratio remained fairly stable from the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s, before increasing continuously, going from 6.01 in 2002 to 7.08 in 2010.

The interdecile ratio, that is to say the ratio between the top and bottom living standards deciles, is another measure of living standard inequality: it was 3.48 in 2010. It appears fairly stable throughout the period, oscillating between 3.3 and 3.5.

According to the European survey of incomes and living conditions, which allows international comparisons, the distribution of living standards in 2009 appears narrower in France than in the rest of the European Union. According to this source, the ratios between the mean living standards of the top and bottom quintiles were, respectively, 5.0 for EU-27 and 4.5 for France in 2009.

For further information

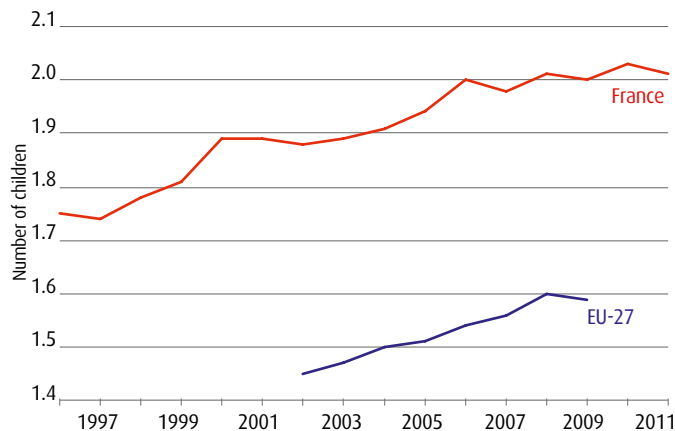
- <http://www.insee.fr>, *inégalités sociales* folder, then click on: Publications et services > Collections nationales > Insee références > Les revenus et le patrimoine -Edition 2012
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Social inclusion

Demographics: fertility rate

Context indicator 0.4

The total fertility rate in France has been progressing regularly for fifteen years. With 2.01 children per woman in 2011, France, together with Ireland, has the highest fertility rate in the European Union. The total fertility rate for the whole of the European Union in 2009 was 1.59, a result of the low level in Europe's southern and eastern countries.

Total fertility rate



Note: The total fertility indicator is a measure of the average number of children that would be born to a woman in her lifetime if the fertility rates observed in a specific year at each age remained unchanged.

Source: Insee, statistics and estimations for the civil population (provisional results 2009, 2010 and 2011, closed in 2011) – Eurostat (data available in January 2012).

Economic and social context

Issues

The total fertility rate is often used to provide a snapshot of a population's capacity to renew its numbers in the long term based purely on natural evolution (births, deaths). It is then compared to a replacement level, estimated at 2.1 for the developed countries. However, it should be noted that to ensure a degree of balance between generations or in the structure of the population in terms of the main age categories – thereby guaranteeing dynamism and continuity – solutions other than just natural fertility are also possible, notably the bringing in of other populations, used widely by countries of immigration.

Analysis

In 2011, the total fertility rate for France was at 2.01. It was above two for the fourth consecutive year, whereas this level had not been reached since the end of the "baby boom" in 1974. France, with Ireland (2.07 in 2010), has the highest fertility in the European Union. Fertility is very low in southern and eastern European countries such as Greece and Italy or Germany and Poland (around 1.4 children per woman). It is markedly higher (around 1.9) in the Nordic countries and in Great Britain.

For further information

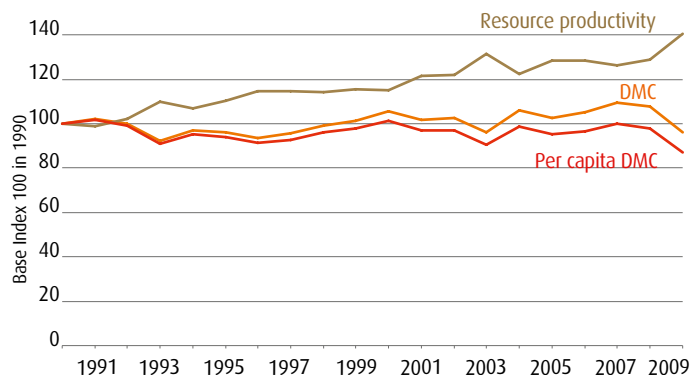
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Population
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected Statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Demographic changes
- <http://www.ined.fr>, click on: Population en chiffre
- Insee Première "Bilan démographique 2011: la fécondité reste élevée" n°1385, janvier 2011

Resource productivity

Headline indicator 111

Resource productivity increased by an average of 1.4% per year between 1990 and 2008. Increase in this indicator reflects lower need for materials to produce a same quantity of value added. In 2009, resource productivity increased markedly (by 9%), the result of a reduction in domestic material consumption (DMC), notably of building materials, greater than in GDP.

Resource productivity and per capita domestic material consumption



Note: Aggregate apparent domestic consumption, in tonnes, fossil fuels, mineral and agricultural products, extracted from national territory or imported as raw materials or finished products, minus exports.

Source: SOeS (DMC) - Insee (GDP, population), 2012. Overseas departments included.

Key challenge 1 "Sustainable consumption and production"



Issues

Resource productivity gives an indication of the material efficiency of an economy by linking the weight of materials used and the level of economic activity. Orienting modes of production and consumption towards an economy that uses less natural resources is a major challenge. The EU's strategy in favour of sustainable development, like that of France, aims to decouple economic growth from the environmental impact of use of natural resources and raw materials. Progress on decoupling can be ascertained via resource productivity indicators.

Analysis

Resource productivity is equal to GDP divided by the apparent domestic material consumption (DMC). Its increase indicates a lower need for materials to produce a same level of value added. Between 1990 and 2008, resource productivity increased, on average, by 1.4% per year. Increase is linked, partially, to the increasing share of net imports, which went from 120 million tonnes in 1990 to 170 million tonnes in 2008, under-estimated by the accounting method.

The per capita DMC, which had remained stable at around 14 tonnes per year from 1990 to 2008, went to 12.5 tonnes in 2009, mainly as a result of a fall in the consumption of construction materials linked to shrinking economic activity. In 2009, the reduction in DMC (-11%), more pronounced than in GDP by volume (-2,6%), resulted in a sharp increase in resource productivity (+9%), which reached €2/kg of material used.

In Europe, resource productivity in 2009 was €1.80 of GDP/kg of material used for the EU-15 and €1.60 for the EU-27, corresponding respectively to per capita DMCs of 14 and 15 tonnes per year.

For further information

- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Ressources et déchets > Gestion des ressources
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, click on: Selected Statistics > Sustainable development indicators

Waste generation per economic sector

Additional indicator 121

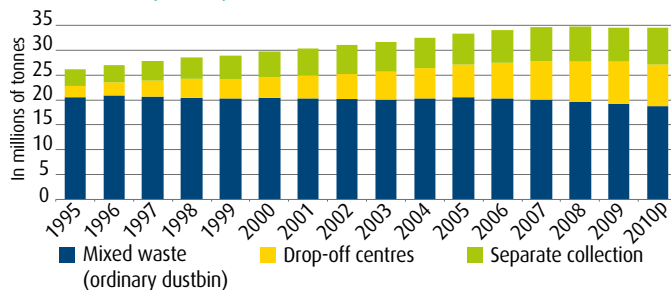
Human activities and economies generated 345 million tonnes of waste in 2008, i.e. around 5.3 tonnes per person. Nearly three-quarters of the wastes are mineral, from the construction and public works sectors. In France in 2010, 35 million tonnes of waste were collected by municipalities (around 533 kg per inhabitant), representing a slight reduction in relation to 2008. The Law of 3 August 2009 sets a reduction target for household and assimilated waste of 7% per inhabitant between 2009 and 2014.

Waste generation per economic sector in 2008

In millions of tonnes	Mineral waste	Non-mineral, non-hazardous waste	Hazardous waste	Total
Construction	238.1	12.4	2.5	253.0
Households	2.6	26.7	0.1	29.3
Services sector	0.5	21.7	2.0	24.2
Industry	2.6	18.4	2.8	23.8
Waste treatment, sanitation, pollution control	1.1	9.1	3.1	13.3
Agriculture, fishing	-	0.9	0.4	1.3
Total	245.0	89.1	10.9	345.0

Source: SOeS, 2012. Overseas departments included.

Waste collected by municipalities



Note: Overseas departments included, excluding excavated materials and rubble.

p = provisional data.

Source: SOeS, from Ademe, 2012.

Key challenge 1 "Sustainable consumption and production"



Issues

Reducing the amount of waste produced is an issue of considerable importance from both the environmental and economic points of view. In 2010, spending for waste management in France was evaluated at €15 billion. The amount of waste collected per capita by municipalities was 533 kg in 2010. The Law of 3 August 2009 sets a 7% per capita reduction target for production of household and assimilated waste between 2009 and 2014, with a 15% reduction in use of landfilling and incineration by 2012.

Analysis

Human activities and economies generated 345 million tonnes of waste in 2008, i.e. 5.3 tonnes per inhabitant. 71% are mineral wastes arising, essentially, from the construction sector; 26% are non-hazardous, non-mineral wastes arising mainly from households, the services sector and industry. The remaining 3% are hazardous wastes arising, notably, from industry, construction and the waste treatment and pollution control sectors.

Waste collected by municipalities (household, non-household, local authorities) represented 34.5 million tonnes in 2010 (excluding excavated materials and rubble), i.e. 10% more than in 2000. At the same time, this increase was accompanied by a 60% increase in material recycling (packaging, glass, paper-card, plastics), reaching 6 million tonnes in 2010.

The increase in tonnages from selective kerbside collection and from drop-off (containers, drop-off centres) contributed to a reduction of around 8% in quantities of mixed wastes collected between 2000 and 2010.

For further information

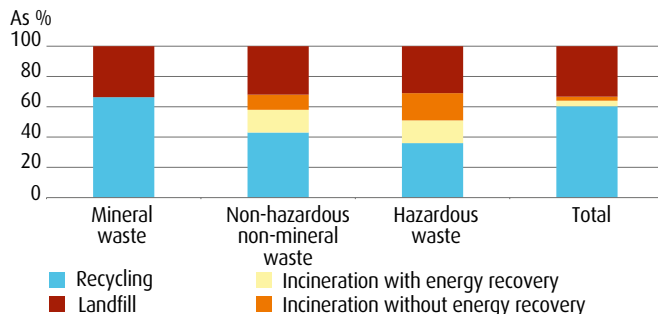
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Ressources et déchets > Déchets
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, click on: Selected Statistics > Sustainable development indicators

Waste recycling rate

Additional indicator 122

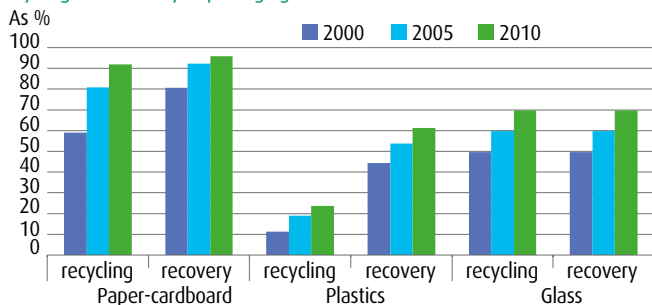
The waste recycling rate for all types of waste was 60% in 2008. One-third of the waste is sent to landfills and the rest is incinerated, with or without energy recovery. In 2010, the recycling rate for packaging, from all sectors continued to progress, reaching 92% for paper and cardboard and 24% for waste plastics.

Waste treatment in 2008



Source: SOeS, 2011.

Recycling and recovery of packaging



Source: SOeS, from Ademe, 2012. Overseas departments included.

Key challenge 1 "Sustainable consumption and production"



Issues

French regulations require all producers or holders of waste to ensure its disposal under conditions that avoid harmful environmental effects and that facilitate recovery or recycling of materials or recovery of energy.

For Europe, the framework directive on waste, transposed in December 2010, requires member states to develop waste prevention programmes and a hierarchy for waste treatment with the following priority order: prevention, treatment for reuse, recycling, other forms of recovery (notably of energy) and, lastly, landfilling.

Analysis

In 2008, 60% of waste was recycled. The recycling rate for mineral waste is slightly higher and involves around two-thirds of the waste produced. Non-mineral, non-hazardous waste encompasses wastes of very different types (non-hazardous industrial waste, service sector waste, household waste). Their recycling rate is lower (43%) but 15% are incinerated with energy recovery, bringing the overall recovery rate to around 60%. Household and assimilated wastes (34% of recycling) make up more than one-third of these non-hazardous wastes, with a large proportion from selective collection of household waste, notably of packaging waste.

Other waste streams are evolving in line with the principle that the producer or vendor of a product is responsible for its disposal. In 2010, the major streams regulated by decree accounted for more than 12 million tonnes of waste to be recycled, of which more than two-thirds were from household consumer packaging.

Amongst these packaging wastes, the proportion of recycling of paper-cardboard is the highest (92%). The recycling rate for glass from all sources is high (70%); it is almost 100% for glass from separate household collection, mainly from drop-off at "bottle banks".

For further information

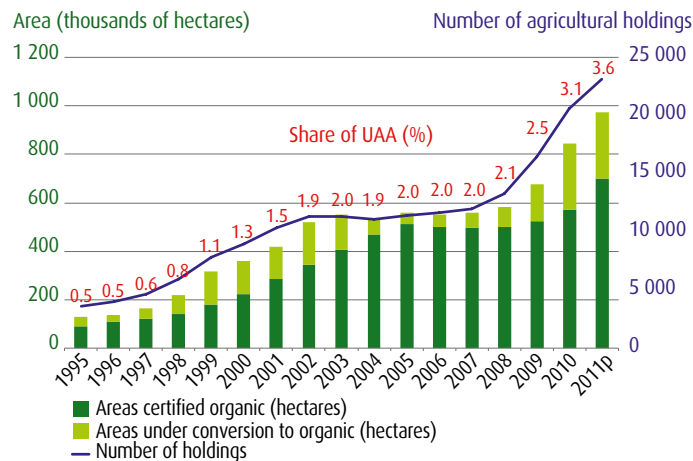
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Ressources et déchets > Déchets
- <http://www.ademe.fr>

Area under organic farming

Additional indicator 123

In 2011, organic farming involved 23,135 producers using 975,141 hectares of land, i.e. 3.6% of the utilised agricultural area (UAA).

Organic farming



Note: UAA = Utilised Agricultural Area; p = provisional data.
Source: Agence Bio. Overseas departments included.

Key challenge 1 “Sustainable consumption and production”



Issues

Organic farming makes an essential contribution to the preservation of our environment. Crop rotations, composting, organic fertilisation, biological pest control, holistic production management and absence of pesticides are all practices that help to preserve the soil and water resources and favour biodiversity.

Analysis

At the end of 2011 there were 23,135 agricultural holdings involved in organic farming (either certified or under conversion), an increase of 12.3% in relation to 2010. After the slow progress observed between 2002 and 2007, development of organic farming has accelerated in recent years. The agricultural area under organic production methods has reached 975,141 hectares i.e. 3.6% of the UAA. It has increased by 15.3% in relation to 2010. The extent of areas under conversion stabilised in 2011 after a pronounced increase in 2010 (+80.2%). Of the total organic area in 2011, around two-thirds were used for fodder and around 20% for major crops and 6% for vineyards. The greatest increase recorded between 2010 and 2011 was for dried vegetables (+27%) and for fodder crops (+23%).

For further information

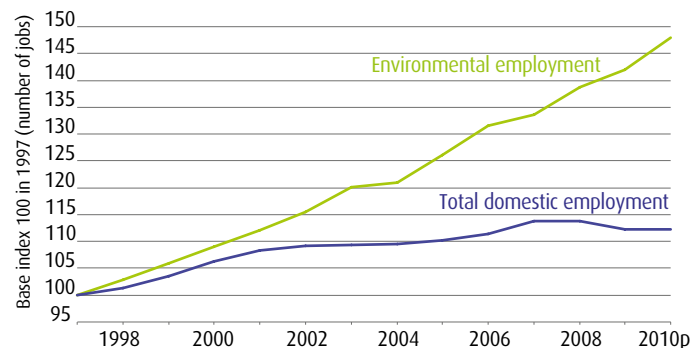
- <http://www.agencebio.org>, click on: La Bio en chiffres
- <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/agriculture-biologique>, click on: Thématiques > Environnement > Agriculture biologique
- <http://agrestre.agriculture.gouv.fr>

Employment in the environmental goods and services sectors

Additional indicator 124

In 2010, employment in the environmental goods and services sector (EGSS) progressed by 4.5% in relation to 2009 and represented 452,000 “full time equivalent” (FTE) jobs. This is one of the largest increases observed over the 2004-2010 period, where the average annual rate of progress of EGSS employment was 3.4%. Increase was more favourable than for the economy as a whole, which stagnated in 2010 (+0.1%). The increase in environmental employment does not necessarily mean net job creation; it can result from transformation or reconversion of existing jobs.

Environmental employment in France



Note: p = provisional data.

Source: SOeS, compte des éco-activités, 2012 (overseas departments included).

Key challenge 1 “Sustainable consumption and production”



Issues

EGSS activities are activities that produce goods or services aimed at environmental protection or resource management. They are factors for sustainable economic growth, although they do not represent the translation of all of the changes resulting from integration of sustainable development issues into economic activities.

Analysis

In 2010, EGSS activities accounted for 452,600 jobs, around 1.8% of total domestic employment. Amongst these jobs, 321,800 concern firms' business activities, notably in the areas of waste management, insulation work, manufacture of heat pumps, etc. Non-market services (firms' internal environmental protection services or public sector services) accounted for 130,800 jobs. Waste management (97,500), wastewater management (95,500) and renewable energy (62,500) accounted for almost 60% of environmental employment.

The FTE workforce engaged in EGSS activities increased by 4.5% in 2010. After the 2009 crisis, EGSS activities recovered with the highest increase observed since 2004. This is markedly better than the economy as a whole, which stagnated (+0.1%). Growth in employment inherent to development of renewable energy, especially installation of new production units, was particularly dynamic (+15.6% per year between 2004 and 2010).

This progress in EGSS employment should not, however, be interpreted in terms of net creation of green-economy related jobs: substitution effects, with possible losses of employment in some sub-sectors, are not included in the account.

For further information

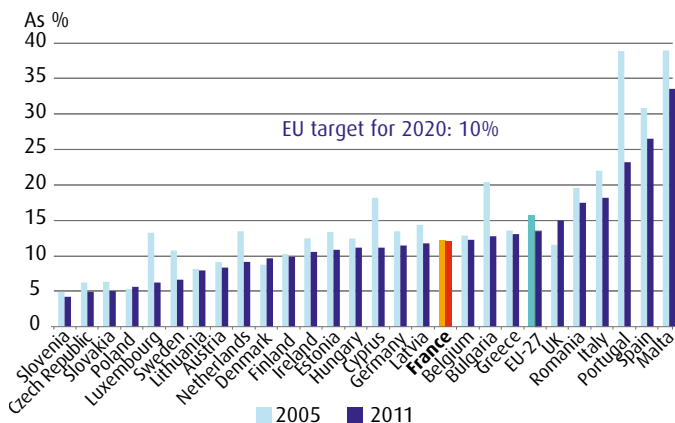
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Économie, emplois, formations

Early school leavers

Headline indicator 2.1.1

With 12.0% of 18–24 year olds early school leavers in 2011, France is approaching the EU's 2020 target level of 10%. The aim is to foster social inclusion and employability via education and training.

Early school leavers: proportion of 18–24 year olds neither in education nor in training and without qualifications other than the secondary school leaving certificate



Note: Countries ranked according to value in 2011.
Source: Eurostat 2011 (calculated from work force survey).

Key challenge 2 “Knowledge society”



Issues

Having higher secondary educational qualifications can be considered as a guarantee of an adequate level of education to participate in the knowledge society. That is why the EU has set as a target that, by 2020, “early leavers” amongst 18–24 year olds (i.e. young people in that group neither in education nor in training and without higher secondary level qualifications) should represent less than 10% of that age group. In France, that means 18–24 year olds no longer in education or training and not having attained the CAP (certificate of occupational aptitude) or BEP (school leaving certificate) or a higher qualification.

Analysis

With 12.0% of early school leavers in the 18–24 year old group in 2011, France is moving towards the European target of 10%. This 2011 value is slightly lower than that observed for previous years if the 2008 peak is excluded. The level of early school leavers for the whole of the European Union was 13.5% in 2011, after 15.8% in 2005 and 17.6% in 2000.

For further information

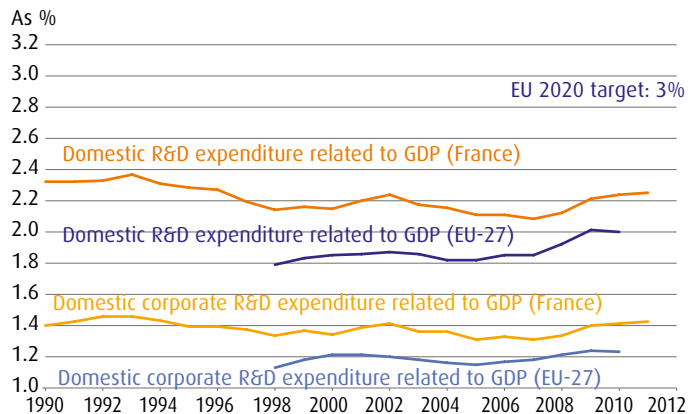
- <http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes> enseignement-éducation
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected Statistics Sustainable development indicators > Social Inclusion > Education
- <http://www.oecd.org/education>
- <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/pid20303/evaluation-statistiques.html>
- <http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid25496/statistiques.html>

Research and development

Headline indicator 2.1.2

Domestic expenditure on research and development (R&D) in France was 2.25% of GDP in 2011. Increasing for four years, it reached its highest level since 1996 but remained below the target of 3% set by the EU for 2020.

Share of R&D expenditure in GDP, including those of businesses



Note: estimated data for 2011, provisional data for 2010 and revised data for 2009.
Source: MESR-SIES, Eurostat.

Key challenge 2 “Knowledge society”



Issues

Research and development (R&D) is a key factor for growth and employment in the mid-term as it is the source of innovation that allows a competitive position in development of the knowledge society. It is one of the ways to meet the major challenges facing society (energy, climate change, health, etc.) and to encourage sustainable growth and a “green” economy.

Monitoring of R&D expenditure is a direct response to the European strategic target for 2020 of a level of investment in R&D corresponding to 3% of GDP, at both the European and national levels.

Analysis

In 2011, France invested 2.25% of its GDP in R&D expenditure, whereas this represented 2.32% of GDP in 1990. The proportion of this expenditure in relation to GDP, reducing since 1990, increased temporarily between 2000 and 2002, when the Lisbon strategy was introduced. It increased again after 2008 as a result of a sustained increase in corporate R&D spending, reaching its highest level since 1996. Although higher than the proportion for the EU-27 (2.0%), this is still less than in Germany (2.82%). The share of R&D expenditure invested by businesses has increased by three points over the past twenty years, going from 60% in 1990 to 63% in 2011. Its level is slightly higher than the proportions of public and private R&D expenditure in the EU-27 (61%), but remains below the level in Germany (67%).

For further information

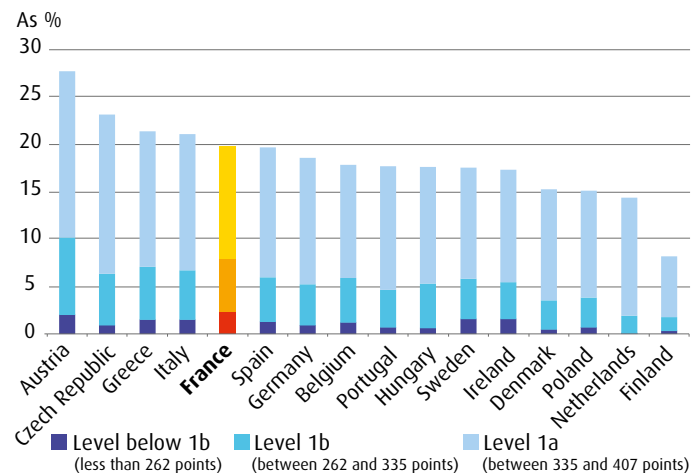
- <http://cisad.adc.education.fr/reperes/public/chiffres/> (Ministry of Higher Education and Research)
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu> (database of science and technology pages)
- <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/cid61338/depenses-de-recherche-et-developpement-en-2010-premieres-estimations-pour-2011.html> (Dépenses de recherche et développement en 2010 - Premières estimations pour 2011, Note d'information Enseignement supérieur & recherche 12.11, septembre 2012)

15-year olds with reading difficulties

Additional indicator 2.2.1

In 2009, 19.8% of young people aged 15 years had significant reading difficulties. France is amongst the European countries with bad results. This proportion of poor readers has increased since 2000, when it was at 15.2%.

Proportion of 15-year olds with low reading skills in 2009



Note: according to the literacy tests of the 2009 PISA Survey, 2.3% of French 15-year old school students were at a level below 1b (less than 262 points), 5.6% had a 1b level (between 262 and 335 points) and 11.8% were at level 1a (between 335 and 407 points), a total of 19.8% compared with 15.2% in 2000.

Source: OECD calculations from Programme for International Student Assessment data (PISA 2009, the next programme will be PISA 2012).

Key challenge 2 "Knowledge society"



Issues

15-year old school students encountering real difficulties in reading the most basic texts cannot use reading as an effective means to develop and to increase their skills and knowledge in other fields. This risks jeopardising their social insertion and their employability when they enter the labour market.

Analysis

With 19.8% of 15-year olds encountering significant reading difficulties in 2009 (reading level of 1a and below in the PISA tests), France is amongst the European countries with poor results, like most of the Mediterranean countries, but also Austria and the Czech Republic. These countries fall far behind Finland (8.1%); The Netherlands, Poland and Denmark (around 15%); but also, to a lesser degree, Ireland (17.2%); Sweden (17.4%); Hungary and Portugal (17.6%); and Belgium (17.7%).

This rate has increased since 2000, going from 15.2% to 19.8% in 2009. France is not the only European country in this situation: Sweden, the Czech Republic and Ireland all experienced worsening of similar or greater amplitude.

For further information

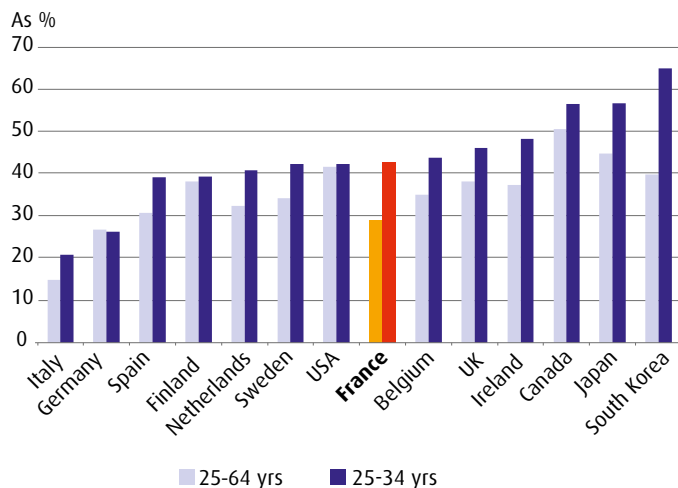
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/education/introduction>
- <http://www.oecd.org/education>
- <http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid132/les-publications.html>
- <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/pid20303/evaluation-statistiques.html>
- <http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes> (éducation-formation)

Higher educational qualifications in the 25-34 years age group

Additional indicator 2.2.2

France is well positioned in terms of higher educational qualifications amongst young adults between 25 and 34 years of age: they represented 43% in 2010, a level comparable with those of the USA and Sweden. This contributes to gradually resorbing the gap between some European countries and the USA, generally observed among the 25-64 years of age.

Proportion of young people and adults with higher educational qualifications in 2010



Source: OECD, Education at a glance, workforce survey.

Key challenge 2 "Knowledge society"



Issues

Human capital is a factor for adaptation which will be increasingly necessary in the face of globalisation of trade and of economic, environmental and social challenges. Reinforcing human capital enables better anticipation of foreseeable and necessary developments.

The importance of higher educational qualifications in the population of working age, and more specifically amongst the younger members, is a guarantee of the ability to respond to the challenges of the knowledge society, including the economic challenges of innovation and development.

Analysis

France, together with southern European countries and Germany, has a low proportion of people with higher educational qualifications amongst adults of working age. For the older age groups, secondary and higher level qualifications were fewer than in the USA or some other European countries.

However, the younger generation has benefited from important progress in secondary and higher education. The proportion of those with higher qualifications in the 25-34 years of age group observed in 2010 puts France amongst the most advanced countries. With 43% of this age group with a higher educational qualification, the country is at same level as the USA and Sweden and a little way ahead of Spain. Conversely, Asian countries – Japan, South Korea – still have markedly higher proportions of people with higher educational qualifications (around 60%).

For further information

- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>
- <http://www.oecd.org/education>
- <http://www.education.gouv.fr/pid132/les-publications.html>
- <http://www.enseignementsup-recherche.gouv.fr/pid20303/evaluation-statistiques.html>

Access to lifelong training

Additional indicator 223

In 2011, the average quarterly rate for access to training for people aged between 25 and 64 years was 8.5%, a figure close to that for previous years, after a slight dip in 2010. Access to training varies greatly with age: higher amongst younger people, rare amongst the older. Managers accede 2.5 times more frequently than routine workers.

Proportions of individuals having undergone training at least once in the past three months, by category of age

As %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Overall	8.4	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.6	8.0	8.5
25-29 yrs	12.8	13.6	11.8	11.7	11.0	10.4	11.1
30-34 yrs	11.3	12.5	12.3	11.3	10.9	10.0	10.5
35-39 yrs	10.3	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.3	10.3	10.8
40-44 yrs	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	9.9	9.4	10.3
45-49 yrs	8.7	9.6	10.0	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.9
50-54 yrs	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.3	7.7	8.1
55-59 yrs	4.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	6
60-64 yrs	1.5	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.5
Ratio 25-29 yrs/55-59 yrs	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9

Scope: individuals aged from 25 to 64 years having completed their initial education at least three months before the survey.

Source: Insee, enquêtes Emploi.

Proportion of individuals having undergone training at least once in the past three months, by socio-professional category

As %	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
All workers	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.1	9.7
Farmers	4.0	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	5.7
Trades people, merchants, company heads	3.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.6	3.7
Managers and higher intellectual professions	15.0	16.7	15.9	15.2	14.5	13.8	13.9
Intermediary professions	13.9	14.9	15.0	14.2	13.9	12.5	13.2
Non-managerial workers	8.7	9.6	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.0	8.8
Routine workers	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.0	5.3	5.7
Ratio Managers/ Routine workers	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.5

Scope: active individuals having worked, between ages of 25 and 64 years, having completed their initial education at least three months before the survey and of known socio-professional category.

Source: Insee, enquêtes Emploi.

Key challenge 2 "Knowledge society"



Issues

Equality of access to education and training for everyone is a major factor for social cohesion. Lifelong education and training contributes to development of society's human capital and will allow citizens to adapt to developments in the world and in society.

Analysis

In 2011, the quarterly rate of access to training for people of ages between 25 and 64 years was 8.5%, close to the figure for previous years, after a slight dip in 2010. Access to training varies greatly with age: higher amongst younger people, rare amongst the older. Managers accede 2.5 times more frequently than routine workers.

France gives priority to this indicator which refers to training undergone during the past three months. In line with the European strategic framework for employment, and subsequently with the Education and Training 2020 programme, Europe prefers to consider the proportion of adults between 25 and 64 years of age having been involved in training actions in the four weeks prior to the survey. A target of 12.5% for average participation of adults of age between 25 and 64 years in lifelong education in the European Union was set for 2010. In 2011, the level was 8.9% for the European Union and 5.5% for France.

For further information

- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected Statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Social inclusion
- <http://www.insee.fr>, dossier Inégalités sociales

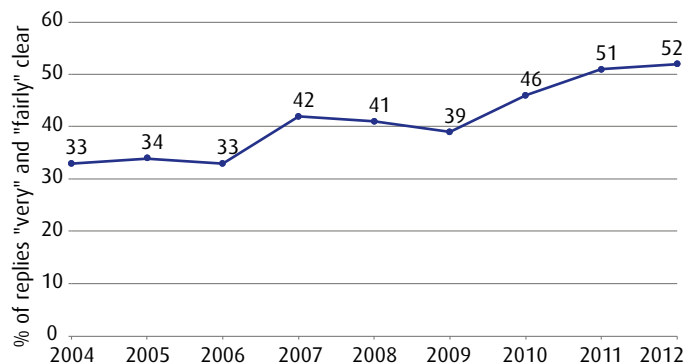
Households' knowledge of the concept of sustainable development

Additional indicator 224

In recent years appropriation by the French of the concept of sustainable development has progressed significantly: in 2012 more than one person in two declared that they had a clear idea of what the expression means.

Households' knowledge of the concept of sustainable development

"Do you, personally, have or not have a clear idea of what the expression 'Sustainable Development' means?"



Source: Crédoc, Conditions de vie et aspirations surveys, for Ademe.

Key challenge 2 "Knowledge society"



Issues

"Ecology", "environmental protection", "biodiversity" "responsible consumption": such concepts and phrases have multiplied in recent years, indicating increasing interest in our society for a different model for growth. In 1987 the Brundtland Report defined sustainable development as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs". Since then the concept has progressively entered the public arena but without necessarily becoming meaningful for French people. Regular measurement of opinion on this subject is therefore a necessity to gauge the perception of the concept amongst households.

Analysis

In 2004 only one-third of the population stated that they had a clear idea of sustainable development, today more than one person in two say they have a clear idea. Awareness of the concept nonetheless remains unevenly distributed. An important contrast persists between those below 60 years of age, for whom sustainable development is a meaningful term, and for older people for whom uncertainty remains. It is also observed that knowledge of the concept is closely linked to the level of educational qualifications and, by extension, to household income. Thus, 80% of people with higher qualifications state that they have a clear idea of the sustainable development concept while only 24% of those without qualifications say the same. Similar differences are also observed regarding the different aspects of sustainable development (environmental, economic and social).

In general, it seems that these three aspects are being progressively integrated by all social categories even though protection of the environment continues to be seen as the main issue for sustainable development.

For further information

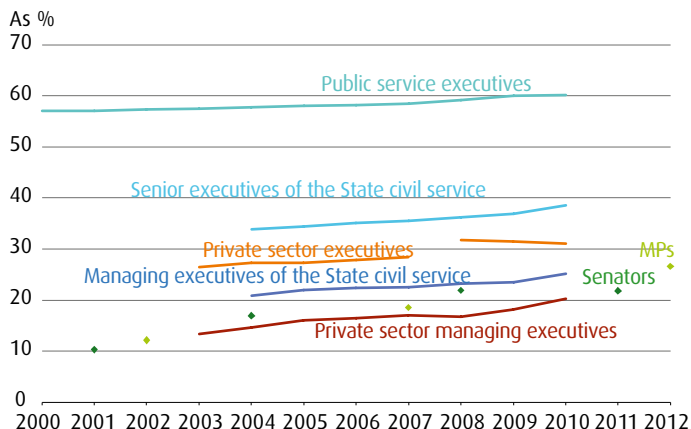
- www.credoc.fr (Centre de recherche pour l'étude et l'observation des conditions de vie)

Participation of women in governance bodies

Headline indicator 3.1.1

Women's participation in governance bodies is progressing but is still low level in the most advanced countries.

Proportion of women with responsible positions or jobs



Scope: private and semi-public sector executives working full time. Equivalent full time employees (FTE) in commercial non-agricultural sectors; state civil service, main jobs, physical numbers as of 31 December, France.

Note: break in sets between 2007 and 2008 for private sector executives as a result of change in DADS professional category codes.

Source: Ministry of Interior – DGAFP (FGE, processing DGAFP) – Insee (DADS, utilisation /12).

Key challenge 3 “Governance”



Issues

Improving male-female parity in the nationally elected and decision-making positions and in both the public and the private sector can be seen as a way of helping society to develop by mobilising all of its skills. The numbers of women in responsible jobs or positions also contributes to gauging the degree to which sustainable development is being achieved.

The main indicator on the proportion of female senators amongst all of the elected members of the Senate provides regular (three yearly) information that depends on the functioning of society as whole and not directly on laws on parity in electoral mandates promulgated since 2000 (local elections for municipalities with populations of over 3,500, regional and European elections).

Analysis

In 2011, 21.8% of elected members of the Senate were women, against 5.9% in 1998 and 1.7% in 1977. Although encouraged by the requirements of the Act of 10 July 2000, this increase nonetheless remains well below the proportion of women candidates (42%) and their proportion in the electorate (53%). 26.9% of members of parliament were women in 2012. The proportion of women amongst managing executives in the central state civil service reached 25% in 2010 (21% in 2004) but still remains low in relation to their proportion amongst senior managers (39%) and, above all, amongst executive staff as a whole (60%). This is slightly higher than for managing women executives in the private sector (15% in 2004, 20% in 2010). In the UNDP's Human Development Report, France ranked 17th in 2009 for its participation of women, notably behind the Nordic countries. This is a synthetic index with the drawbacks inherent to such indices, but it does indicate that France is lagging with regard to parity between men and women in relation to the most advanced countries (Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Netherlands, Australia).

For further information

- <http://www.insee.fr/fr/publications-et-services/sommaire.asp?codesage=FHPARIT12&nivgeo=0> (Femmes et hommes : regards sur la parité, Insee référence, édition 2012)
- <http://www.observatoire-parite.gouv.fr> (repères statistiques)
- <http://www.fonction-publique.gouv.fr/rubrique69.html> (partie statistiques)
- <http://www.undp.org/french/> (UNDP Human Development Report)

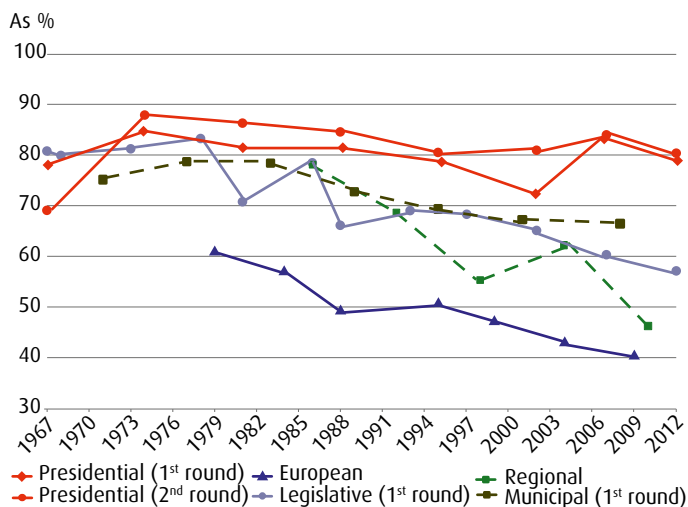
Participation rate in elections

Additional indicator 3.2.1

The number of abstentions has been growing from poll to poll since the 1970s. The least favoured members of society, people on the margins of the labour market and younger people are the most inclined to abstain.

Systematic abstention at different successive polls remains limited, concerning around 12% of registered voters.

Participation rate in different elections



Source: Ministry of the Interior.

Key challenge 3 "Governance"



Issues

Good governance facilitates adaptation to change and helps society to evolve by associating all of the stakeholders with the process. Consultation involving all of the actors plays a key part. Participation in elections is an indicator of participation in public life and of confidence in institutions.

Analysis

Numbers of abstentions have been growing from poll to poll since the 1970s, with the least favoured members of society, those at the margins of the labour market and the young most inclined to abstain. There are, however, also important differences between generations. Younger people are less likely to be on the electoral rolls than their elders and abstain more often, with the gap being markedly wider for the unqualified. Younger people appear to be under-represented amongst voters, as are the unemployed, residents of sensitive urban zones, single parent families, unqualified workers and sales personnel. Conversely, farmers and retired people are over-represented, as are residents of rural areas and executives.

Systematic abstention at successive different polls remains limited, concerning around 12% of registered voters: those who abstain most at a given election are, above all, occasional voters.

For further information

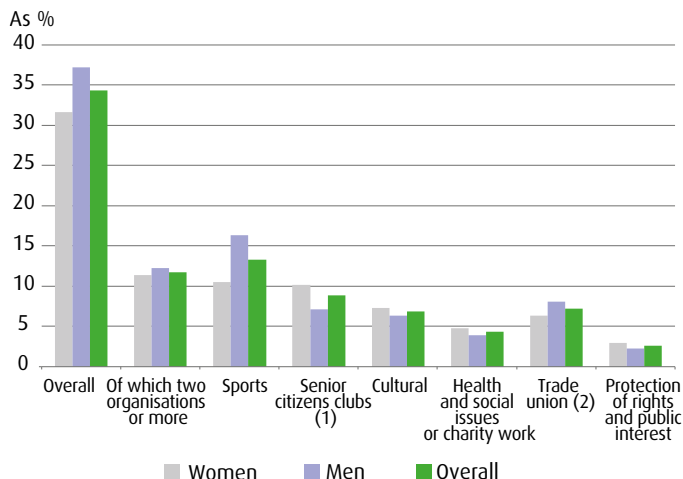
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1411
L'inscription et la participation électorale en 2012 : qui est inscrit et qui vote, IP N°1411
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=ip1169
La participation électorale en 2007, IP n° 1169
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=FPORSOC10F
Les enfants des baby-boomers votent par intermittence ; France portrait social édition 2011, vue d'ensemble

Participation in the voluntary sector

Additional indicator 3.2.2

In 2010, one-third of people in France aged 16 years and over were members of at least one voluntary sector association. Membership is more widespread amongst men as a result of their greater involvement in sports organisations and trade unions. Membership is also more frequent amongst executives, qualified people and the wealthy. Activity with such organisations culminates between 60 and 74 years of age.

Participation in the voluntary sector in 2010



Scope: Metropolitan France, individuals 16 years of age and over.

(1) Amongst people aged 60 years and over.

(2) Amongst people with a professional activity; the unemployed and retired people.

Interpretation: in 2010, 16% of men had been members of a sports organisation during the previous 12 months.

Source: Insee, statistiques sur les ressources et les conditions de vie (SRCV) 2010, transverse weighting.

Key challenge 3 "Governance"



Issues

Participation in voluntary sector associations can be considered as a measure of citizens' involvement in public life and therefore of their potential involvement, in one form or another, regarding sustainable development issues.

Analysis

In 2010, one-third of people of 16 years of age and over were members of a voluntary sector organisation; this proportion has been stable since 2006. More men are members than women (respectively 37% and 32%), as more of them are members of sports organisations (16% and 11%) and of trade unions.

The voluntary sector in France is characterised by a predominance of sports, cultural and leisure organisations, accounting for more than half of membership (respective levels of membership 13%, 7% and 6%). Conversely, the level of membership is only 4% for organisations addressing health, social and humanitarian issues and 3% for those dealing with the protection of rights and public interest issues (parent-teacher associations, consumer rights groups, etc.).

Membership progresses with standard of living (most recent available data 2008) and level of qualification, except for senior citizens' clubs. Membership is more frequent amongst people in employment (37%); amongst them it is executives and those in intermediate occupations that have highest membership (respectively 50% and 45%). Routine workers (29%) and trades people (30%) are the least likely to be members. Commitment to organisations culminates at between 60 and 74 years of age: 40% are members of at least one organisation, against 34% for the population as a whole. Members in this age group are also more likely to belong to several organisations: around half of them (45%) have multiple membership, against only 20% for those under twenty.

For further information

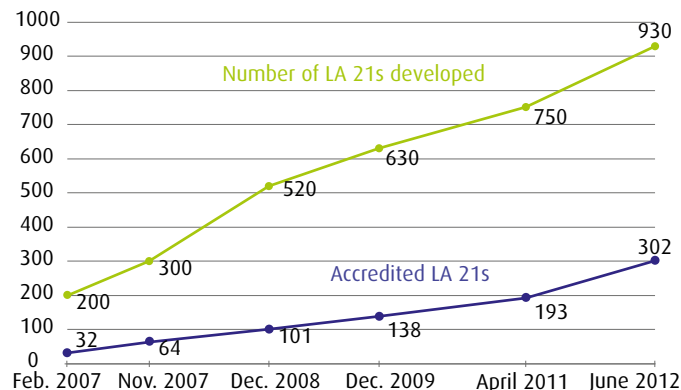
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Conditions de vie-société / Vie politique et sociale
- <http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/ipweb/ip1327/ip1327.pdf>

Local Agenda 21

Additional indicator 323

Between 2007 and 2012, the number of commitments to Local Agenda 21s (LA 21) in France went from around 200 to over 900. Three-hundred and two LA 21s have been accredited in the first six annual rounds of the national recognition scheme organised between 2006 and 2012. The target set in the 2010-2013 national sustainable development strategy (NSDS) to reach commitment to 1,000 LA 21s by 2013 - is well on the way to being achieved.

Number of Local Agenda 21s



Note: The number of LA 21s developed is taken from the census conducted by the Comité 21 on the basis of voluntary action by sub-national territorial authorities. Projects are taken into account as soon as the council of elected representatives for a sub-national territory commit that territory to an LA 21.

Source: CGDD, Observatoire national des agendas 21 locaux et Comité 21.

Key challenge 3 "Governance"



Issues

An outcome of the 1992 Rio Conference, the LA 21 is the primary tool for local authorities and sub-national territories to bring about transition to a sustainable mode of development.

France's Ministry for Sustainable Development has, since 2006, organised annual rounds of recognition of territorial sustainable development projects and LA 21s, during which the most promising approaches are accredited.

The aim is to encourage development of such approaches, which are the guarantee of the increasing commitment of territories to sustainable development

Analysis

A continuous-improvement approach giving impetus to the evolution of a territory's development in the mid- and long-term, LA 21s revitalise local governance. They feature the necessity for involvement of local stakeholders and the community in establishing a common strategy and programme for action.

The number of LA 21s undertaken in France has been growing regularly since the mid-2000s. Since 2006, between 40 and 115 candidates per year have put forward projects for national recognition. Stable in the first years, the number of candidate local authorities has been rising rapidly each year since 2010, an indication of an accelerating awareness of the need for sustainable development.

Amongst the LA 21s committed to, and amongst those accredited, there is a relatively high proportion of projects at the scale of the largest sub-national entities: 25 "departmental" LA 21s are now accredited (representing around 25% of France's "départements") and 7 regions out of 26 have accredited LA 21s, i.e. around one in four. Urban agglomerations and communities are not lagging, with 35 recognised projects. Regional natural parks (RNP) are also an important group, with 23 recognised RNP charters.

For further information

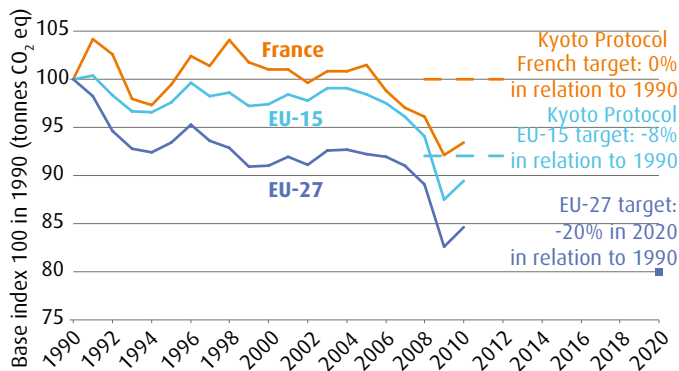
- www.observatoire-territoires-durables.org
- www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr, click on: Agendas 21 locaux
- www.agenda21france.org

Greenhouse gas emissions

Headline indicator 411

Between 1990 and 2010, the reduction in France's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reached 6.6%, ahead of the Kyoto Protocol's stabilisation target. However, 2010 was marked by a recovery in economic activity and a rise in GHG emissions was observed (+1.5%), mainly CO₂ emissions (+2.1%). The manufacturing industries and transport sectors contributed to this development.

Aggregated emissions of six GHGs in France and European Union



Note: Total emissions not including land use, its changes and forests. Maritime and international air traffic emissions are excluded.

Source: SOEs, from Citepa, UNFCCC inventory January 2012 (including overseas departments other than OCTs) – European Environment Agency, 2012.

Key challenge 4 "Climate change and energy"



Issues

Combating climate change is a major global challenge. Under the Kyoto Protocol, the 15 member state European Union (EU-15) committed to reducing its emissions by 8% in relation to 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012; France's aim was to stabilise its emissions, given the country's initial low level of per capita emissions. The 27 member state European Union (EU-27) has committed to reducing its emissions by 20% in relation to 1990 levels by 2020. France is taking part and has committed to reducing its emissions by 14% (outside of the European Emissions Trading Scheme – ETS) between 2005 and 2020 and to reduce its emissions by a factor of four by 2050.

Analysis

In 2010, France's emissions inventory showed a reduction of 6.6% for the gases in the Kyoto "basket" in relation to 1990, measured in terms of global warming potential.

Changes in GHG emission levels vary, however, depending on the gas considered. CO₂ emissions, which constituted 73% of total emissions in 2010, have reduced by 3.2% since 1990. 94% of CO₂ emissions arise from combustion for energy. The rise in CO₂ emissions in 2010 was mostly from the manufacturing industry (+7.4%) and transport (+1.2%) sectors. Emissions of methane (CH₄, 12% of emissions) have reduced by 0.8% since 1990 as a result, notably, of closures of coal mines and less livestock farming of ruminants. Emissions of nitrous oxide (N₂O, 11% of emissions) dropped one-third as a result of reduction in emissions from the chemical industry. Lastly, the use of fluorated gases in cooling systems explains the sharp increase in the associated emissions (+44%).

In the EU-15, GHG emissions dropped by 10.6% between 1990 and 2010, beating the Kyoto Protocol target of an 8% reduction. In that same period, the EU-27's emissions dropped by 15.4%.

For further information

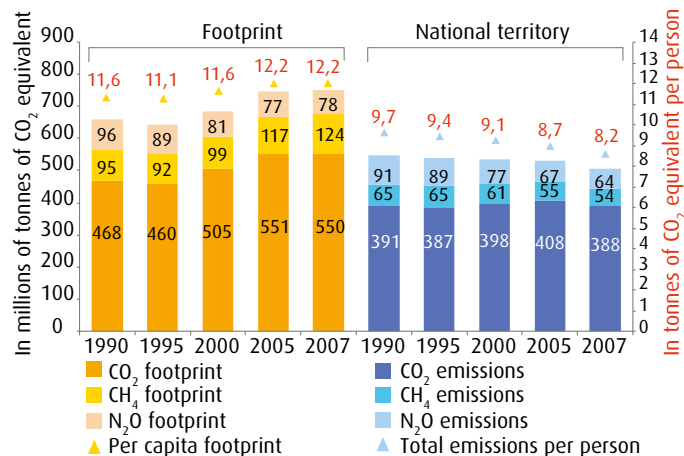
• www.citepa.org

Carbon footprint

Headline indicator 412

Between 1990 and 2007, France's per capita carbon footprint increased by 5%, whereas the average per capita level of emissions from French territory reduced by 15%. In 2007, a French person's carbon footprint, taking account of foreign trade, was around 12 tonnes CO₂ equivalent (of which 9 tonnes of CO₂), i.e. 48% greater than the amount emitted from national territory.

Carbon footprint for domestic final demand



Note: the carbon footprint of domestic final demand represents the greenhouse gas emissions induced in France and other countries by consumption by France's resident population.

Source: SOEs, for IEA, Citepa (version 2009 of GHG emissions inventory for UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change - Kyoto Protocol), Customs, Eurostat, Insee.

Key challenge 4 "Climate change and energy"



Issues

The inventories of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions prepared under the Climate Change Convention are drawn up on the basis of the perimeter of the national territories of the signatory nations. However, in the context of a global economy, it is necessary to take account of the emissions relating to all goods and services, including those generated beyond national boundaries, as well as transfer of activities to other countries (carbon leaks). Widening GHG monitoring beyond the perimeter of national territory and including the CO₂ equivalent content of external trade allows an appreciation of the global impact of a country's consumption on the climate, a global common.

Analysis

Calculation of the carbon footprint is based on three GHGs: carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O), which account for 97% of the six gases covered by the Kyoto Protocol.

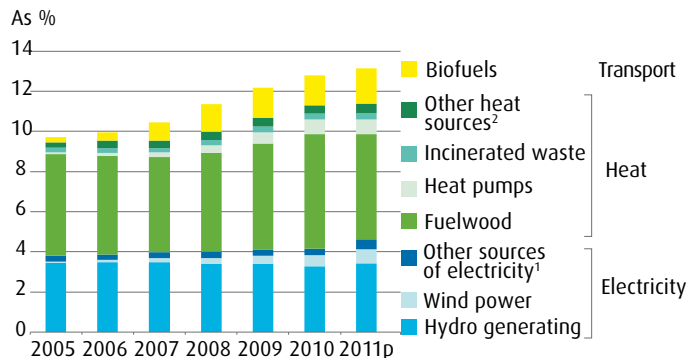
In 2007, France's per capita carbon footprint was around 12 tonnes CO₂ equivalent per year, against 8 tonnes for GHGs emitted from the metropolitan territory. The per capita footprint increased by 5% between 1990 and 2007, whereas the average per capita emissions from national territory reduced by 15%. During that period import related emissions increased by 64%, reaching around half of the carbon footprint for France's consumption in 2007.

For further information

- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement
- <http://carbonfootprintofnations.com>

Energy from renewable sources accounted for 13.1% of France's final energy consumption in 2011, an increase of 3.4 points in comparison with 2005. The law of 3 August 2009 set a target of 23% of energy from renewable sources in France's final energy consumption by 2020, in line with the European Directive of 2009.

Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption



Note: Final consumption of energy: consumption by final users (including line losses). All of the data are used in accordance with the calculation method defined in Directive 2009/28/EC.

(1) Solar photovoltaic, marine energy, geothermal electricity, biomass electricity (fuelwood, biogas, incinerated waste, bagasse).

(2) Thermal solar, geothermal, biogas, agricultural and agri-food wastes.

p = provisional data.

Source: SOeS, 2012. Whole of France.

Key challenge 4 "Climate change and energy"



Issues

Energy from renewable sources does not use up the stock of depletable natural resources. It also has the advantage, in relation to fossil fuels, of not emitting greenhouse gases in either its production or use (e.g. solar, wind, hydro) or, as in the case of biomass, is carbon neutral (the CO₂ emitted during combustion being assumed equal to that taken up during growth). Renewable energy therefore contributes to diversity and security of energy supply. Its development is also one of the most effective ways of combating climate change. The law of 3 August 2009 set a target of 23% of energy from renewable sources in France's final energy consumption by 2020, in line with the European Directive of 2009 on renewable energy.

Analysis

In 2011, final energy consumption from renewable sources in France was 21 million tonnes of oil equivalent, mainly from fuelwood (40%) and hydroelectricity (26%). The share of renewable energy in France's total final energy consumption in 2011 was 13.1%. More than half of the progress observed since 2005 (+3.4 points) stems from use of biofuels. Heat production has experienced a moderate increase, notably as a result of heat pumps. In spite of its being penalised by the continued drop in hydro production, generation of electricity has also experienced a slight but regular increase as a result of the strong growth in wind and photovoltaic generating.

In the EU-27, renewable energy was covering 12.4% of final energy consumption in 2010, the target being 20% by 2020.

For further information

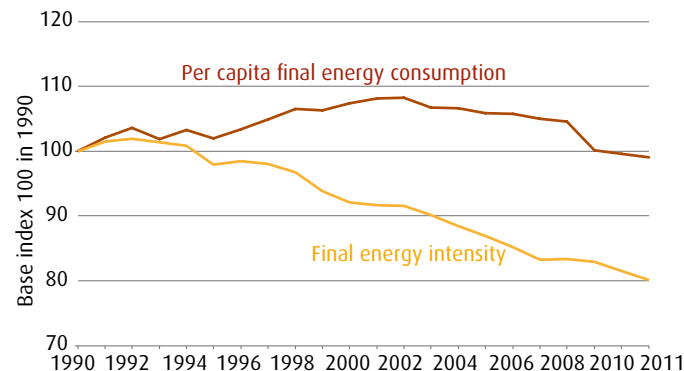
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Énergies et climat et Environnement
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators

Per capita energy consumption and energy intensity

Additional indicator 421

Since 2005, energy intensity has reduced on average by 1.3% per year. The act of parliament orienting energy policy (the “Pope” Act of 13 July 2005) set an annual reduction target of 2% by 2015 and of 2.5% between 2015 and 2030. Per capita final energy consumption has also been reducing, by around 1.1% per year, since 2005.

Per capita energy consumption and energy intensity



Scope: Metropolitan France (GDP overseas departments included).

Note: Energy consumption corrected for climate variations. Final energy intensity measures the ratio of final energy consumption, corrected for climate variations, and GDP volume.

Source: SOeS, Bilan énergétique de la France pour 2011.

Key challenge 4 “Climate change and energy”



Issues

Energy consumption is essential for both economic activities and everyday life. However, it has a considerable economic and environmental impact. Energy is expensive and results in dependence on producer countries, it consumes non-renewable resources, is a source of industrial hazard and its consumption causes pollution and emission of greenhouse gases.

France’s law orienting energy policy, passed on 13 July 2005 (the “Pope” Act) aims for a reduction in energy consumption of around 2% per year by 2015 and of 2.5% between 2015 and 2030.

The indicators usually used have limits that it is important to recognise:

- per capita consumption reflects the life style of households but is not limited to domestic consumption, it also includes consumption for all economic activities;
- the structure of the economy according to activity affects energy intensity directly: an industrialised country will, all other things being equal, have higher energy intensity. Some of the improvement in France’s energy intensity is due to the increase in the importance of the services sector in GDP, as the sector consumes relatively less energy.

Analysis

Between 1990 and 2011, final energy intensity reduced on average by 1% per year. In 2011, the reduction in final energy intensity was 1.7%.

Per capita energy consumption has been falling since 2002. The decrease was 0.5% in 2011, after a sharp drop of 4.2% in 2009 due to the recession. In 2011, each inhabitant of France used 2.5 tonnes of oil equivalent (toe) of final energy (excluding non-energy uses).

At the national level, final energy consumption in 2011 was 156 Mtoe. As part of the national reform programme of April 2011, France has set a final energy consumption target of 135 Mtoe by 2020.

For further information

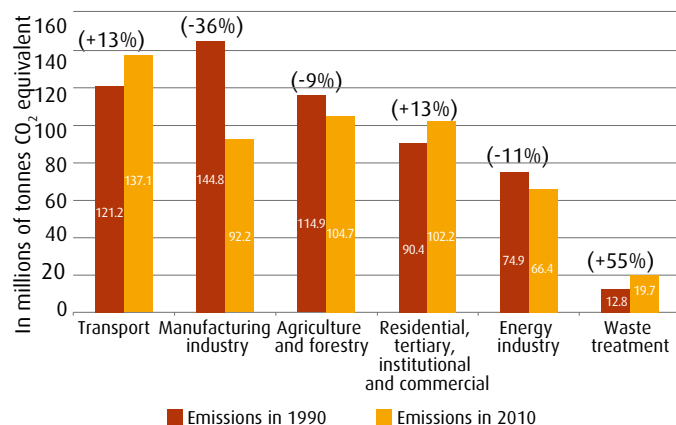
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Énergies et climat et Environnement

Greenhouse gas emissions per sector

Additional indicator 422

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 7% between 1990 and 2010. This reduction is the result of contrasting developments in different sectors. Transport, accounting for 26% of GHG emissions in 2010, is the main emitting activity, followed by agriculture and the residential-tertiary sector, manufacturing industry, the energy industry and waste treatment sector. Emissions from transport and from the residential-tertiary sector increased respectively by 13% between 1990 and 2010. The most significant reduction was from manufacturing industry (-36%).

GHG emissions per sector



Scope: Metropolitan area and overseas Kyoto perimeter (Guadeloupe, Guyana, Martinique, Reunion, St-Barthélemy, St-Martin).

Note: The percentages in brackets correspond to the evolution of emissions between 1990 and 2010.

Source: Citepa, UNFCCC inventory, January 2012.

Key challenge 4 "Climate change and energy"



Issues

The European Union is committed to a 20% reduction in GHG emissions by 2020 in relation to 1990 levels. For France, emissions from the sectors covered by the European Emissions Trading Scheme (energy, metallurgy, cement, chemicals, etc.) must be reduced by 21% between 2005 and 2020 and those from sectors outside of the scheme (agriculture, construction, transport, etc.) by 14%.

In France the law of 3 August 2009 sets ambitious sectoral targets which include a 20% reduction in GHG emissions from transport between 2005 and 2020, to bring them back to 1990 levels.

Analysis

In 2010, 70% of France's GHG emissions arose from use of fossil fuels. The remaining 30% arose from agriculture (not including combustion for energy), waste treatment, industrial processes and use of fluorated gases and solvents. The 7% decrease in GHG emissions between 1990 and 2010 is a reflection of contrasting developments, depending on the sector.

Emissions in the transport and residential-tertiary sectors increased by 13%. Emissions from transport have, however, been decreasing since 2005, a trend explained primarily by increased use of biofuels and a scrappage bonus which contributed to renewal of the fleet.

Manufacturing industry is the sector to have experienced the most significant decrease, notably due to reduced emissions relating to combustion of fossil fuels and to lower emissions from industrial processes.

Energy industry and agricultural emissions have also decreased, although their contributions to total emissions remained stable at 20% and 13% respectively in 2010.

In the energy industry, generating of electricity and production of heat account for two-thirds of emissions.

For further information

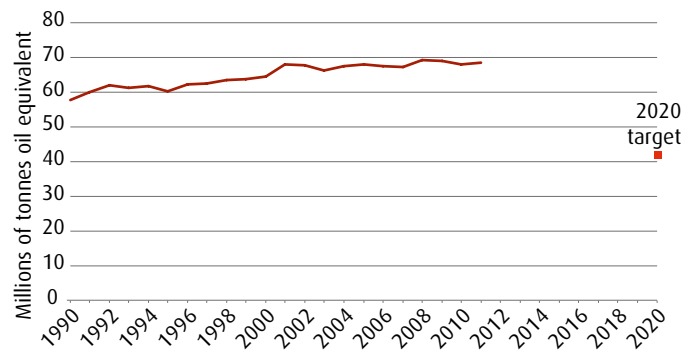
- www.citepa.org
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Énergies et climat et Environnement

Energy consumption in the residential and tertiary sectors

Additional indicator 423

After an average annual rise of 1.5 % between 1990 and 2001, energy consumption in the residential and tertiary sectors stabilised. In 2011, these sectors consumed 68.5 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe), accounting for 44% of France's final energy consumption. The government has set an energy reduction target of at least 38% between 2006 and 2020 for the existing stock of buildings.

Energy consumption in the residential and tertiary sectors



Source: SOeS, Bilan énergétique de la France pour 2011.

Note: Energy consumption corrected for climatic variations.

Key challenge 4 "Climate change and energy"



Issues

Controlling energy consumption is a major challenge for sustainable development, with special importance for combatting climate change. The energy consumed in the residential and tertiary sectors in France represents around 45% of the country's final energy consumption and is responsible for 20% of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

The State committed to a 38% reduction in the energy consumed by existing buildings between 2006 and 2020. To achieve this, the law of 3 August 2009 sets a target of renovation of 400,000 dwellings each year starting in 2013.

Analysis

In 2011, the residential and tertiary sectors consumed 68.5 Mtoe, representing 44% of France's final energy consumption. Three-quarters of this energy was consumed by the residential sector (60% for space heating) and one-quarter by the tertiary sector.

After an average annual rise of 2.5% between 1990 and 2001, residential-tertiary energy consumption stabilised; in 2011 it was at around its 2001 level. There are, however, several structural factors for increased consumption: more buildings, spread of new high-consumption needs (IT equipment, air-conditioning), etc.

This stagnation in consumption reflects better building energy performance resulting from energy management work on the existing housing stock and progressive tightening of thermal regulations for new buildings.

Between 1990 and 2010, GHG emissions from the residential and tertiary sectors increased by 13%. In 2010, these sectors were responsible for 20% of GHG emissions in France.

For further information

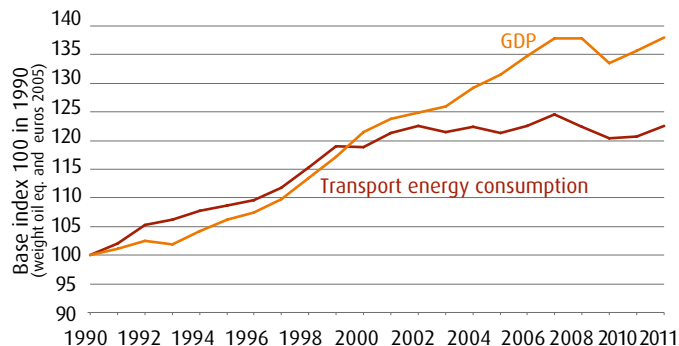
- <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Énergies et climat et Environnement

Transport energy consumption and GDP

Headline indicator 511

Until 1999, energy consumption for transport followed growth in GDP closely. Since then, it has been rising much more slowly. Not including biofuels, energy consumption for transport in 2011 returned to its 1999 level.

Energy consumption for transport and GDP



Note: final energy consumption of the transport sector, excluding international bunker quantities. Metropolitan France.

Source: SOeS, Bilan énergétique de la France pour 2011 - Insee.

Key challenge 5 “Sustainable transport and mobility”



Issues

France’s national sustainable development strategy, like the European sustainable development strategy, highlights the necessity of decoupling economic development from increasing transport flows in order to minimise damage to the environment. This implies, notably, opting for modes of transport and patterns of mobility that use less energy and are more respectful of the environment.

Analysis

Until 1999, transport energy consumption followed growth in GDP closely. Since 2000, it has progressed more slowly. This is mainly due to the much lower fuel consumption of the vehicle fleet, resulting from tightening of standards and the introduction of incentives for stakeholders (scrappage allowance schemes, bonus/malus). Increased fuel prices and better compliance with speed limits have also contributed.

Consumption of biofuels is now stagnating after increasing rapidly between 2005 and 2009, as a result of the regular increase in their regulatory level of incorporation (7% in 2010 for gasoline). Energy from renewable sources represented 4.9% of transport energy consumption in 2011, compared with 5.0% in 2009 and 0.8% in 2005.

In 2011, 83% of domestic passenger transport was by car, but this proportion has tended to reduce slightly since 1995. The share of passenger transport by rail has increased in parallel.

For goods transport, the share of modes other than road (rail and inland waterway) was 11.7% in 2011. The intention under the law of 3 August 2009 is to increase this proportion by one-quarter between 2006 and 2012; it, decreased, however, by more than one point between 2006 and 2010.

For further information

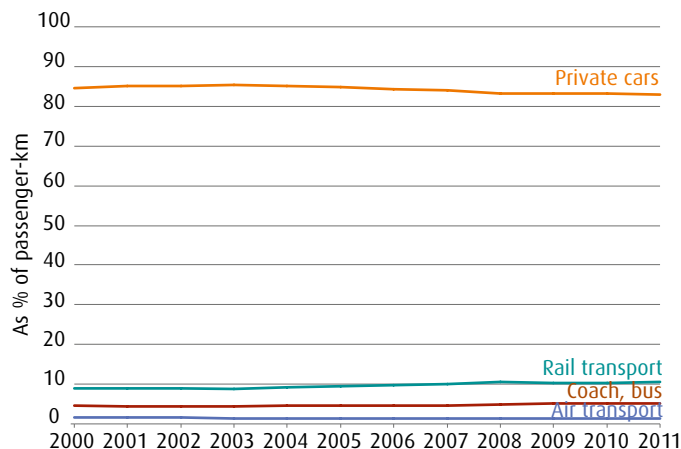
• <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Transports, Énergies et climat et Environnement

Modal distribution of domestic passenger transport

Additional indicator 521

Domestic passenger transport was dominated by the private car, which accounted for 83% of passenger-km covered in 2011. The share of terrestrial public transport was 15.8% in 2011. After a long period of decrease, it has been increasing since 1995 for public transport by rail and, since 2001, by coach and bus. Domestic air transport accounted for 1.4% of domestic flows in passenger-km.

Evolution in modes of domestic passenger transport



Note: The passengers series were re-based in 2011.

Source: SOeS, Commission des comptes des transports, June 2012, from Bilan de la circulation (hors véhicules routiers étrangers), RATP, UTP, Optile, Insee, SNCF, DGAC.

Key challenge 5 “Sustainable transport and mobility”



Issues

Public passenger transport by rail exerts less pressure on the environment than road or air transport, which consume more fossil fuels; it also emits less greenhouse gases and atmospheric pollutants. Within road transport, buses and coaches constitute forms of public transport that are able to transport more passengers per vehicle and, depending on their occupancy rate and vehicle size, are likely to have lower environmental impact than the private car.

Encouraging intermodality and developing alternatives to road transport (especially to the private car) and to air is one of the strategic choices of the national sustainable development strategy.

Analysis

Domestic passenger transport totalled 981 billion passenger-km in 2011; its growth rate remains slower than in 2000-2007, the pre-recession period. This type of transport is dominated by the private car (83% of total) but the share of public transport (road, rail and air) is increasing. After a continuous decrease between 1985 and 1994, the share of rail, including metro, increased to reach 10.6% in 2011 (compared with 8.1% in 1995). The share of public transport by road has increased slightly since 2003, when it represented 4.4% of the total, reaching 5.2% in 2011. Over this period, the share of transport by private vehicle was stable and that of air transport has tended to decrease slightly since 2000 (1.4% in 2011). Rail transport is stimulated by high-speed trains and, to a lesser extent, by the TER regional express network, whereas conventional main lines (excluding high-speed links) mark time.

For further information

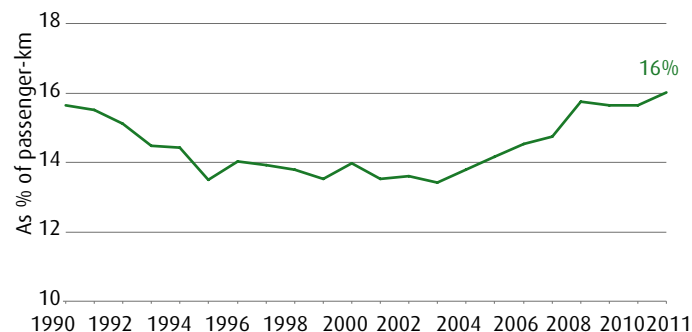
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Transports, Énergies et climat et Environnement

Share of public transport in terrestrial domestic passenger transport

Additional indicator 522

Public transport accounted for 16% of terrestrial domestic passenger transport in 2011 (passenger-km). After a long period of decrease followed by stabilisation, the share of public transport has increased since 1995 for public transport by rail, and since 2003 for terrestrial domestic passenger transport as a whole.

Share of public transport in terrestrial domestic passenger transport



Note: The passenger series were re-based in 2011. Terrestrial public transport includes rail (including metros) and public transport by road (coach and bus).

Source: SOeS, Commission des comptes des transports de la Nation, June 2012, from Bilan de la circulation, RATP, UTP, Optile, Insee, SNCF.

Key challenge 5 "Sustainable transport and mobility"



Issues

Amongst the different forms of terrestrial public passenger transport, rail exerts less pressure on the environment than road or air transport, which consume more fossil fuels; it also emits less greenhouse gases and atmospheric pollutants. For its part, public transport by road (bus and coach) is likely to transport more people per vehicle and, depending on seat-occupancy rate and vehicle size, to have lower environmental impact than the private car.

Encouraging intermodal transport and developing alternatives to road and air is one of the strategic choices of the national sustainable development strategy.

Analysis

Domestic passenger transport totalled 981 billion passenger-km in 2011, of which 968 billion were accounted for by terrestrial passenger transport. Growth has slowed since 2002. The share of public transport has been increasing since 2003, after decreasing for a long time.

After a continuous decrease between 1985 and 1994, the share of rail increased until 2007. It reached 10.6% in 2011, against 8.1% in 1995. Use of rail transport was stimulated by support from the regions for the regional express network and the increased availability of high-speed rail services.

The share of public transport by road has risen again slightly since 2003, after going from around 5.5% in 1990 to 4.4% in 2001. It represented 5.2% of terrestrial domestic passenger transport in 2011.

For further information

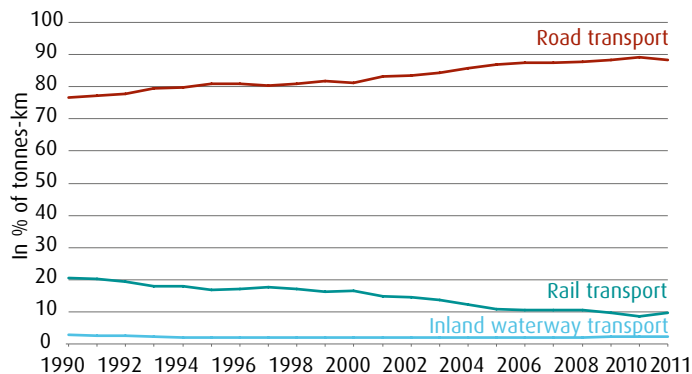
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Transports, Énergies et climat et Environnement

Modal distribution of terrestrial domestic freight transport

Additional indicator 523

Terrestrial domestic freight transport is heavily dominated by road transport. However, 2011 saw a slight decrease in the share of this mode which returned to its 2009 level (88.3% of tonnes-km). The share of rail increased for the first time since 2000 (9.5% in 2011). Transport by inland waterway, relatively stable since 1994, saw its share decrease slightly (2.2%).

Modal distribution of terrestrial domestic freight transport



Note: Transit included, oil pipelines excluded.

Source: SOeS, VNF.

Key challenge 5 "Sustainable transport and mobility"



Issues

Transport of freight by rail or inland waterway exerts less pressure on the environment than transport by road or air, modes which consume more fossil fuels. Rail and waterway transport also emit less greenhouse gases and atmospheric pollutants.

Encouraging intermodal transport and developing alternatives to road and air is one of the strategic choices of France's national sustainable development strategy.

The law of 3 August 2009 has set a target for 2012 of a 25% increase in the share of transport of freight by means other than road or air (taking 2006 levels as the baseline) and of doubling the share of freight carried to and from ports by means other than road by 2015.

Analysis

Domestic freight transport grew slowly in 2011, after a severe drop between 2008 and 2009 due to the economic crisis. The amplitude of the drop was such that, in spite of this recovery, domestic freight transport in 2011 was at the same level as 10 years previously.

The modal share of road transport, growing until 2010, experienced a slight decrease (88.3%), whereas that of rail (9.5%) increased in 2011. Making up for the disruption to rail traffic in 2010 (snow, strikes, etc.) partially explains this increase, which remains below the 2008 level.

Inland waterway transport of freight decreased slightly in 2011 (2.2%) following, notably, a sharp drop in transport of agricultural produce which benefited from an exceptional situation in 2010.

For further information

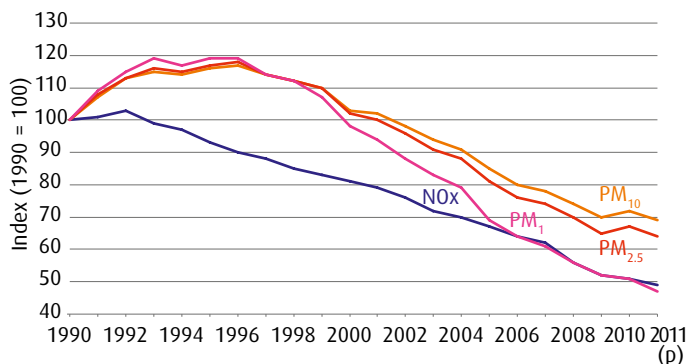
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Transports, Énergies et climat et Environnement

Polluting emissions from road transport

Additional indicator 524

Atmospheric emissions from transport arise mainly from transport by road. Between 1990 and 2001, polluting emissions from road transport (nitrogen oxides and particulates) were greatly reduced in spite of an increase in traffic.

Polluting emissions from road transport



Note: Metropolitan France. 2011: provisional data. There are three groups of particles: diameters less than 10 microns (PM₁₀); less than 2.5 microns (PM_{2.5}); and less than 1 micron (PM₁).

Source: Citepa, format Secten, April 2012.

Key challenge 5 "Sustainable transport and mobility"



Issues

The transport sector, and particularly road transport, weighs heavily in the balance of emissions of substances that pollute the atmosphere. Polluting emissions from transport are particularly harmful to health since they arise in the urban environment, close to the population.

Analysis

In 2011, road transport emissions accounted for 57% of NOx emissions and between 17% and 19% of particulate emissions in metropolitan France.

Road transport NOx emissions were halved between 1990 and 2011, in spite of a 35% increase in traffic. Since 1993, this decrease has been concomitant with the progressive fitting of cars with catalytic converters, application of increasingly stringent emission limit values (Euro standards) and renewal of the vehicle fleet. Particulate emissions from transport include those from vehicle exhausts and from wear of road surfaces, tires and brakes.

Exhaust fumes contribute mainly to emissions of the finest particles, especially PM_{2.5} and PM₁. PM₁ arise solely from combustion. In 2012, the International Agency for Research on Cancer classified the exhaust gases from diesel powered vehicles as carcinogenic. With 60% of its automobile vehicle fleet having diesel engines, France is very much concerned by this situation.

Evolution of particulate emissions from road transport between 1990 and 2011 differed in terms of particulate size: -31% for PM₁₀, -36% for PM_{2.5} and -53% for PM₁. Particulate emissions arising from abrasion have increased with traffic levels since 1990, whereas emissions from exhausts have been decreasing since 1993.

For further information

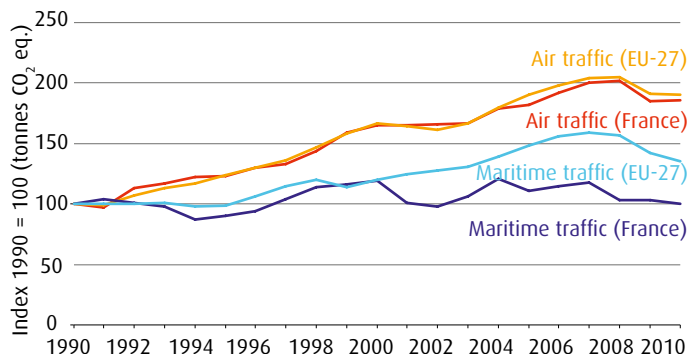
- www.citepa.org
- www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr, click on: Transports, Énergies et climat et Environnement

Greenhouse gas emissions from international air and maritime transport

Additional indicator 525

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from international air and maritime transport are not the subject of reduction commitments. However, in 2010, they represented the equivalent of 4.5% of France's emissions and around 6% of those of the EU-27. They are rising and those from air traffic have almost doubled over 20 years in France and in Europe.

Greenhouse gas emissions from international air and maritime traffic



Note: In the GHG inventories, international bunker emissions (fuel carried on board for international transport) are reported separately; they are of relevance for civil aviation and international maritime traffic and are based on fuel sales per country, regardless of the nationality of the operator.

Source: SOEs, from European Environment Agency – Citepa, 2012.

Key challenge 5 “Sustainable transport and mobility”



Issues

Amongst GHG emissions those arising from international maritime and air traffic are not the subject of any national reduction targets under the Kyoto Protocol, but such emissions are not negligible and are increasing markedly. The Protocol does, however, request that developed countries (Annex 1 Parties) work within the framework of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and International Maritime Organisation to seek to limit or reduce their emissions.

Analysis

For fuels sold in France, international bunker GHG emissions were around 16 million tonnes CO₂ eq for civil aviation and around 8 million tonnes CO₂ eq for maritime transport. That represents the equivalent of 4.5% of emissions from all of France's territory, excluding bunker quantities.

In the EU-27, international maritime and air traffic emissions represented, respectively, 150 million tonnes and 131 million tonnes in 2010. Together, the two sectors account for the equivalent of around 6% of the EU-27's GHG emissions. Between 1990 and 2010, international air traffic emissions in France and Europe (EU-27) increased by 3% per year on average; those for maritime traffic increased more slowly in Europe (1.5%) and tended to stabilise in France.

For further information

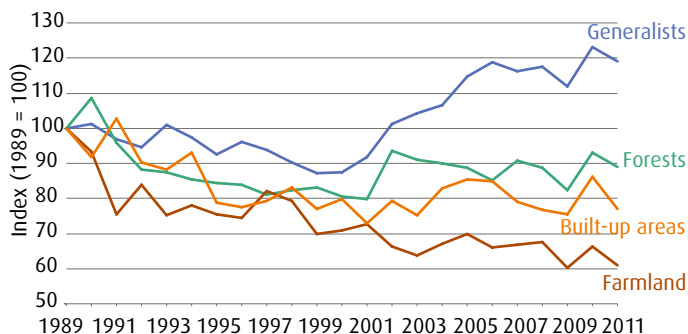
- <http://www.eea.europa.eu>
- <http://www.icao.int/fr>
- <http://www.imo.org>
- <http://www.iea.org/co2highlights/>

Common bird index

Headline indicator 611

Numbers of common birds declined during the 1990s. However, specialist forest, built-up area and farmland species appear to have stabilised over the past decade. Generalist species adapt better and show a clear increase. If confirmed, this evolution will constitute a threat to the avian fauna.

Abundance index for common bird populations per type of environment



Source: National Natural History Museum, 2012, Metropolitan France

Key challenge 6 “Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources”



Issues

In line with its international commitments, France introduced a national strategy for biodiversity in 2004, with the aim of arresting biodiversity loss between 2004 and 2010. The strategy was renewed for the 2011–2020 period and forms the “biodiversity” part of the national sustainable development strategy.

France, with Spain, has the most varied avian fauna in Europe. Monitoring of common birds throughout national territory constitutes a good marker of the pressures exerted on the environment.

Analysis

Between 1989 and 2011, common bird populations – species usually present on national territory – experienced a slight decline, with a drop of 10% in their numbers over the period. However, the situation varies greatly depending on the species considered. The development trend for the 74 species monitored is towards decline for the farmland species (-27%), for the built-up area species (-16%) and for forest species (-6%). Although the causes of decline are multiple, degradation or loss of habitat remains the primary threat.

Over the past decade, in spite of fluctuations, numbers seem to have stabilised for the specialist species.

Generalist species adapt better and showed net increase (+26%).

Similar trends are observed in Europe. The EU’s actions to preserve biodiversity are founded, principally, on the “Birds” and “Habitats” directives. Most of the sites designated under these two directives constitute the “Natura 2000” network. The network covers 17.5% of the EU-27’s land area.

For further information

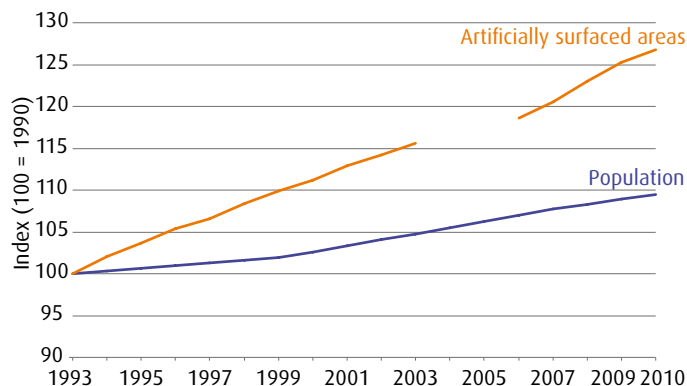
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Milieux > Nature et biodiversité
- <http://vigienature.mnhn.fr>, click on: Oiseaux

Artificialisation of soils

Headline indicator 612

Artificial surfaces are extending at a rate that is greater than that of population growth. They occupied around 5 million hectares in 2010, that is 9% of France's national territory, and are continuing to spread to the detriment of agricultural land. After a steady increase between 1993 and 2003, artificialisation appears to have accelerated since 2006.

Evolution of artificial surfaces in comparison with population growth



Note: Break in series between 2004 and 2005, year for which survey was conducted with restricted samples, 2006-2010 series revised in April 2011. Metropolitan France.

Source: Ministry for Agriculture (SSP), Teruti-Lucas survey and Insee, population census.

Key challenge 6 "Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources"



Issues

The spread of artificial surfaces engenders losses of natural and agricultural resources and sealing of surfaces, usually irreversible. It is accompanied by fragmentation or compartmentalisation of natural areas, which is prejudicial to numerous species. It also contributes to increased travel and, thereby, to increased emissions of greenhouse gases and other pollutants. Combating artificial covering of areas and uniformisation of landscapes is one of the strategic choices for the national sustainable development strategy.

Analysis

Artificially surfaced areas represented 8.9% of France's territory in 2010, i.e. 4.9 million hectares. 17% of these areas were built-up (houses, blocks, etc.), 47% were surfaced or stabilised areas (roads, parking areas, etc.) and 36% represented other types of artificial areas (gardens, worksites, etc.). Artificial surfaces increased by around 397,000 hectares between 2006 and 2011, mainly to the detriment of agricultural lands but also of semi-natural areas. The pace of this consumption of space seems to have accelerated since 2006 in relation to the evolution observed since 1993.

For further information

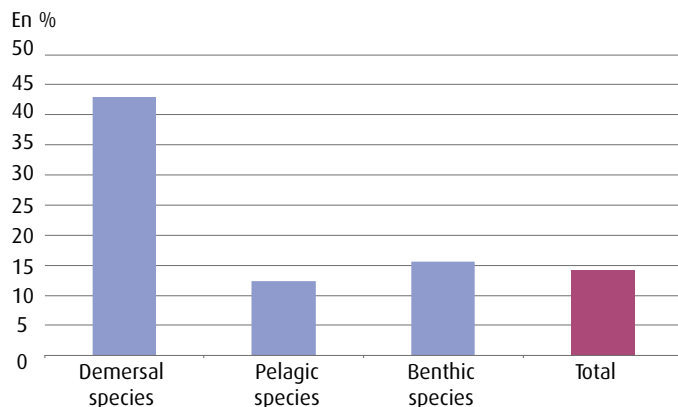
- <http://agreste.agriculture.gouv.fr>, click on: Territoire, Environnement
- www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr, click on: Environnement

Fish catches taken in excess of precautionary levels in the North-East Atlantic

Additional indicator 621

In the fishing grounds of the North-East Atlantic managed by the European Union, 14% of catches are made on stocks beyond the precautionary thresholds. Stocks of fish with high commercial value, such as cod, are the most severely threatened.

Fish catches above precautionary thresholds in 2010 in the North-East Atlantic



Note: the precautionary biomass is the level of a population (as number of reproducing individuals) below which the risk of reduction in the capacity to reproduce becomes very high. The term "safe biological limit" (SBL) is also used.

Pelagic species: species inhabiting the water column (herring, mackerel, whiting, tuna, etc.)

Demersal species: species living above the bottom (cod, hake, haddock, etc.)

Benthic species: living on sea bed or in the sediment (ray, sole, flat fish, etc.)

Source : Eurostat, 2012.

Key challenge 6 "Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources"



Issues

Overfishing brings about imbalance in diversity of marine flora and fauna as well as economic decline of the affected fisheries. The 2008 Marine Strategy framework directive provides a reminder that the aim is to establish a balance between fishing activities and potential renewal of fishing stocks. Species' capacity to reproduce is evaluated by comparing the spawning stock biomass and mortality from fishing with safety limits.

Analysis

In the North Atlantic fishing grounds managed by the European Union (North Sea, Baltic Sea, Bay of Biscay and Iberian peninsula), demersal species, generally of high commercial value, such as cod, hake and haddock, are the most threatened. In 2010, 43% of catches were from stocks below precautionary thresholds. The situation is less tense for pelagic species such as bluefish, mackerel and herring (12%) and for benthic species (16%).

However, the absence of information on the unmonitored part of the fish stocks, often a large part, creates a margin of uncertainty and counsels caution in analysis of the situation of the different species.

For further information

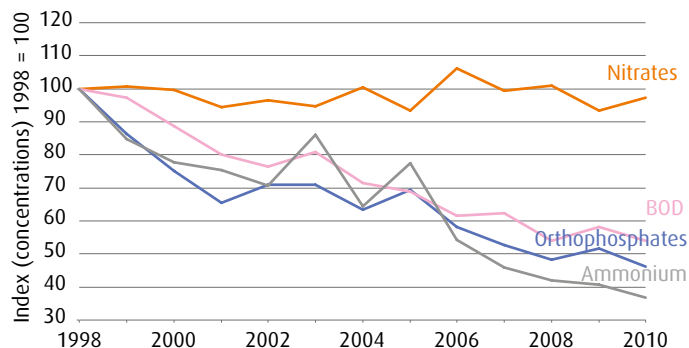
- <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>
- <http://www.ifremer.fr>

Pollution of rivers

Additional indicator 622

Between 1998 and 2010 indicators showed a real improvement in parameters relating to occasional discharges into rivers. Biological oxygen demand (BOD), ammonium and orthophosphates reduced by half as a result, notably, of better performance by treatment plants. Nitrate levels remained stable, with fluctuations resulting from climatic conditions.

Indices of pollution of rivers



Source: SOeS, from water agencies, 2012. Metropolitan France.

Key challenge 6 “Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources”



Issues

Long-term protection of water resources is a condition for sustainable development and figures amongst the priorities for Europe. The Water Framework Directive (WFD) adopted in 2000 set the targets for preservation and restoration of aquatic environments, including coastal waters and groundwater. It introduced an obligation on outcome: good chemical and quantitative status of groundwaters and good chemical and ecological status of surface waters.

Analysis

The four parameters monitored cover the spectrum of nitrogenated, phosphorated and organic pollutants. The indices point to a falling trend since 1998, with the exception of nitrates.

Over the entire territory, BOD and orthophosphate and ammonium levels in rivers generally decreased between 1998 and 2010, as a result of better performance by treatment plants. Orthophosphate levels also reduced after a significant drop in the use of phosphorous based fertilisers.

Conversely, at the national level, nitrate levels remained stable. The evolution is, however, contrasted geographically. A worsening situation is observed in drainage basins where nitrate levels were low while it has tended to improve for basins where concentrations were amongst the highest (highly agricultural basins in the west).

Over and above the long-term trends, variations in rainfall can explain differences between years.

For further information

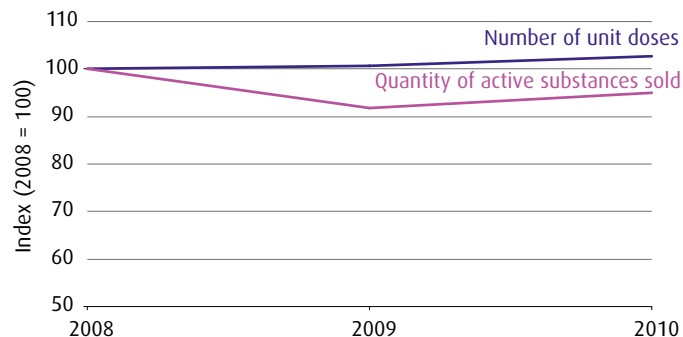
- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Milieux > Eau
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development Indicators

Consumption of phytosanitary products

Additional indicator 623

The slight rise in consumption of phytosanitary products observed between 2008 and 2010 was accompanied by a reduction in the toxicity of products on sale, reflecting the decision to withdraw certain mixtures from sale.

Comparative evolution of unit doses and quantity of substances sold



Note: agricultural use excluding seed treatment and non-agricultural uses.

Source: MAAF/DGAL, from Banque nationale des ventes des distributeurs (BNV-D) and MAAF/SSP.

Key challenge 6 “Conservation and sustainable management of biodiversity and natural resources”



Issues

The Ecophyto 2018 plan constitutes commitment by stakeholders aimed at withdrawal of the substances over which there is most concern and for which there are substitutes, and reduction by half over ten years in use of phytosanitary products for which there is no substitute.

Analysis

Implementation of the Ecophyto 2018 commenced in the 2008–2010 period, with one year of effective operation. This period constitutes the reference for an appreciation of the subsequent annual developments, based on sliding three year periods.

A reduction in sales of active substances that are harmful for the environment or for human health is observed over the 2008–2010 period with, notably, a reduction of 87% for carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances (class 1 or 2). This improvement results, partially, from the decision to withdraw the substances of greatest concern from the market. In addition, the classification of substances tends towards better protection of the environment.

In 2010, the increase in value in vegetable produce and reduced prices of inputs, phytosanitary in particular, created an economic context favourable to increased use of pesticides. This context may have encouraged the slight increase (2.6%) in the number of unit doses (Nodu) observed for agricultural and non-agricultural uses, excluding seed treatments, between 2008 and 2010. This rise was mainly due to increased purchases of herbicides.

Conversely, for seed treatments the quantities of active substances (QAS) sold decreased, as did the Nodu which had increased sharply in 2009 as a result of greater use of fungicides.

The downward trend indicated by the Ecophyto plan is only effective for products used by non-professionals.

For further information

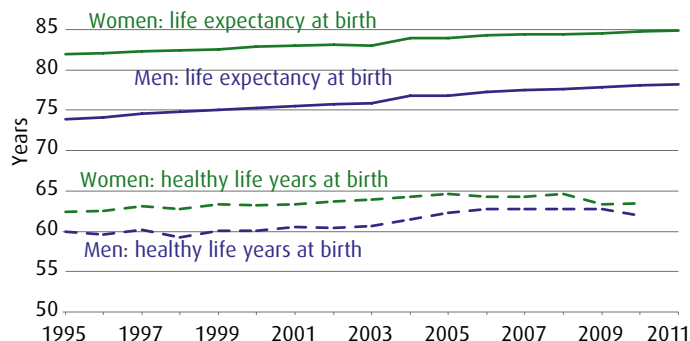
• www.agriculture.gouv.fr/ecophyto-2018

Life expectancy and healthy life years

Headline indicator 7.1.1

Life expectancy at birth and healthy life years continue to improve. The results for France are comparable with those for neighbouring countries but a little lower than for the Nordic countries. Differences in life expectancy between men and women are still great but reduce for healthy life years.

Life expectancy and healthy life years, at birth, in France



Note: Break in series in 2004 for healthy life years.

Life expectancy: results 2009, 2010 and 2011 provisional at end 2011.

Source: Insee, population estimates and statistics for the civil population, Metropolitan France. Eurostat.

Key challenge 7 “Public health, and risk prevention and management”



Issues

Life expectancy at birth, like the expected number of healthy life years (i.e. without limitation on activity or serious incapacity), is an aspect of wellbeing gauged by measuring the overall results of health policy. Differences between social categories indicate inequalities to be addressed in this area.

Analysis

In metropolitan France in 2010, the expected number of healthy life years at birth, that is to say without limitation on activity, was estimated at 63.5 years for women and 61.9 years for men. This result is comparable with those for neighbouring countries but a little lower than for the Nordic countries.

The difference in life expectancy at birth between men and women is greater – 84.9 years for women and 78.2 years for men in 2011 – even though gains in life expectancy for men have been more rapid than those for women in the past ten years.

Differences in expectancies between social categories are more marked for men than for women. In the mid 2000s, male executives at the age of 35 had a life expectancy of 47 years, against only 41 years for male routine workers. The difference was less than half of this for female executives and female routine workers (52 and 49 years respectively).

For further information:

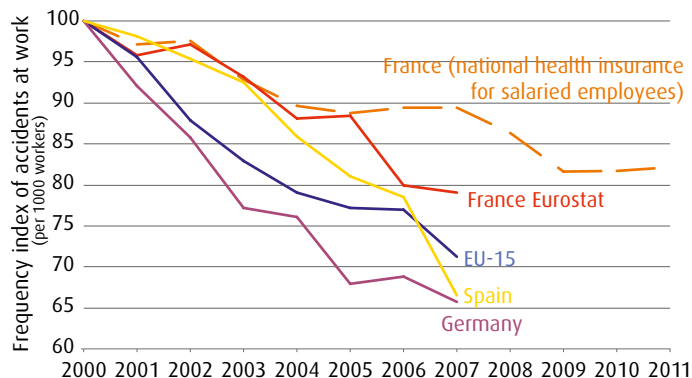
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thème > Population
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Public health
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1372
Insee Première « L'espérance de vie s'accroît, les inégalités sociales face à la mort demeurent » n° 1372 octobre 2011.
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1385
Insee Première « Bilan démographique 2011 : la fécondité reste élevée » n° 1385, janvier 2012

Accidents at work

Additional indicator 7.2.1

In 2011, the social security department recognised a figure of 36.2 accidents at work resulting in absence per 1000 employees. The employees most exposed to accident are routine workers, with men being more prone than women and younger people more than their elders. The risk of accident at work has decreased by 17.8% since 2000. According to Eurostat, the rate of decrease in risk is slower in France than the average rate of decrease in the rest of the European Union.

Evolution in index for accidents at work since 2000, in France and in Europe



Source : CNAM-TS, Eurostat, DARES.

Key challenge 7 “Public health, and risk prevention and management”



Issues

Any accident causing bodily lesion to a worker during work constitutes an accident at work. Reducing the risk of accident at work is, of course, a public health and social wellbeing issue but it also has implications for other less visible issues such as improving productivity and competitiveness, reducing early withdrawal from work and reducing health care costs.

Analysis

France's régime général de sécurité sociale (social security system) recorded 36.2 accidents at work entailing absence from work per 1000 workers in 2011. This frequency index rose to 82 for routine workers against 32 for semi-routine workers and only 5 for executives in 2010. For equal duration of exposure, men have twice as many accidents at work as women and younger people (16-24 years) twice as many as their elders. However, for the latter category, the consequences of an accident at work are often serious, leading more frequently to permanent incapacity to work or fatality.

Since 2000 in France (CNAM-TS - national health insurance for salaried workers) the frequency index has decreased by 17.8%. However, stabilisation has been observed since 2009. The decrease observed over the 2008-2009 period was no doubt partially a result of the economic slowdown, as the accident at work frequency index shows pro-cyclic behaviour.

According to Eurostat, France has the third highest risk of accident at work in Europe, just behind Portugal and Spain. International comparisons should, however, be viewed with caution even when estimates are for accidents resulting in more than three days of absence, notably because practices in reporting of accidents at work differ widely between countries. Measurement of evolution seems more trustworthy: the harmonised index for accidents at work decreased by 21% between 2000 and 2007 for France (Eurostat figure), against 29% for the whole of the 15-member EU.

For further information

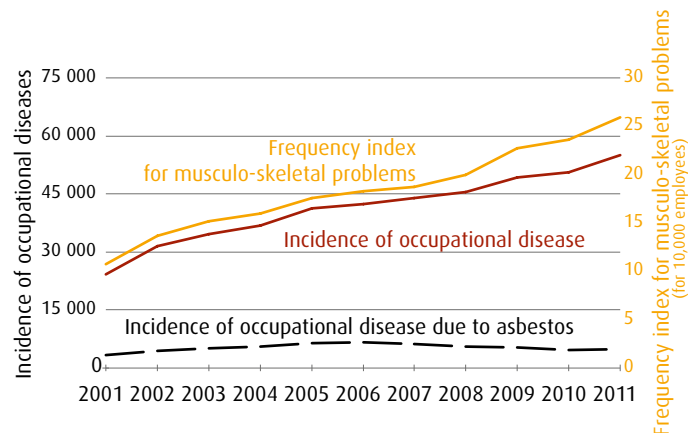
- <http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr>
- <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr>
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Occupational diseases

Additional indicator 7.2.2

The recognised incidence of occupational diseases has doubled since 2001, exceeding 50,000 in 2010. This increase is the result of recent developments in working conditions and of deferred effects of exposure to carcinogenic and mutagenic substances (mainly asbestos) but also of greater awareness on the part of workers and health professionals as to the occupational nature of diseases. However, under-reporting of occupational diseases remains high. Musculo-skeletal injuries (MSI) now account for more than 85% of recognised cases of occupational disease and more than 85% of occupational disease related deaths are caused by exposure to asbestos.

Evolution of indicators for occupational disease in France



Source: CNAM-TS, DARES.

Key challenge 7 “Public health, and risk prevention and management”



Issues

Reducing the risk of occupational disease is, of course, a public health and social wellbeing issue but it also has implications for other less visible issues such as increased production (by preserving the productive capacity of the workforce), employment of older workers and age of retirement, reduced spending on medicines and health care.

Analysis

The recognised incidence of occupational diseases has doubled since 2001, to exceed 50,000. This increase is mainly due to increased MSI which now account for 85% of occupational diseases. In fact, the risk of contracting MSI has increased by 55% since 2003. This is partially explained by a reduction in the margins for manoeuvre at work. It also, no doubt, arises from greater awareness on the part of health professionals as to the occupational nature of diseases. Under-reporting of occupational disease nonetheless remains high: around half of cases of MSI are thought to remain un-reported.

The recognised incidence of occupational diseases related to asbestos, mainly asbestosis and cancer of the pleural lining (mesothelioma) and of the lung, has also increased since 2001 (4,877 cases in 2011 compared with 3,354 in 2001). More than 85% of deaths caused by occupational diseases are attributable to exposure to asbestos.

For further information

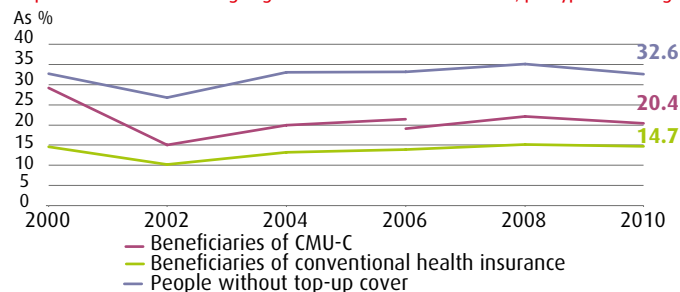
- <http://www.risquesprofessionnels.ameli.fr>
- <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr>

Foregoing health care for financial reasons

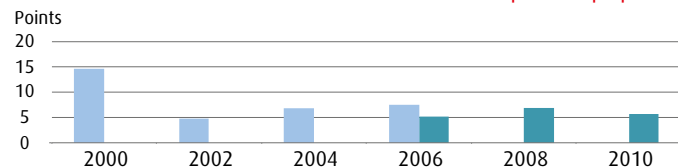
Additional indicator 7.2.3

In 2010, 16.2% of the population of metropolitan France aged between 18 and 64 years stated that they had foregone health care for financial reasons over the past 12 months. This was the case for 32.6% of people without "top-up" health insurance. For comparable age and gender structures, 20.4% of those benefiting from coverage by the CMU Complémentaire (CMU-C – state universal health-cover top-up scheme) had foregone care, while those with private coverage were 14.7%. The difference between these two levels seems to have stabilised at between 5 and 7 points since introduction of the CMU-C in 2000.

Proportion of individuals foregoing health care for financial reasons, per type of coverage



Difference between beneficiaries of CMU-C and those with private top-up cover



Scope: People aged between 18 and 64 years, in private households, in metropolitan France. The rates are standardised according to the age and gender structure of the general population.

Note: modification of survey between 2002 and 2004 means that evolution between those two dates cannot be interpreted. From 2006, over-sampling in the survey of beneficiaries of the CMU-C causes a break in the CMU-C/private-cover series.

Source: health and social protection survey 2010, Drees calculations.

Key challenge 7 "Public health, and risk prevention and management"



Issues

The issue is that of access to quality health care for all, notably for the less fortunate and more vulnerable members of society. The indicator used enables measurement of inequality in access to care between the large majority of the population having private insurance cover (89.5%) and the fraction of the population with CMU-C cover (5.7%), marked by low income and social characteristics that can influence recourse to health care (over-representation of deprived occupational and social categories and of single-parent families).

Analysis

In 2010, 16.2% of the metropolitan population aged between 18 and 64 years stated that they had foregone certain forms of health care for financial reasons in the past 12 months. The absence of top-up medical insurance was the main causal factor: 33% of people without cover said they had foregone, against 20% of beneficiaries of the CMU-C and 15% of those with private cover.

The difference between those foregoing care who have CMU-C cover and those with private top-up insurance aged between 18 and 64 years was 5.7 points in 2010 (after standardisation of rates according to age and gender structure). After a sharp drop between 2000 and 2002, after introduction of the CMU-C, the gap appears to have stabilised over the 2002-2010 period at a lower level: around 5 to 7 points depending on the year. The persistence of the gap is explained by socio-economic characteristics prevalent amongst beneficiaries of the CMU-C (low income, frequent unemployment, over-representation of routine and semi-routine workers) and by demographics (over-representation of single-parent families).

For further information

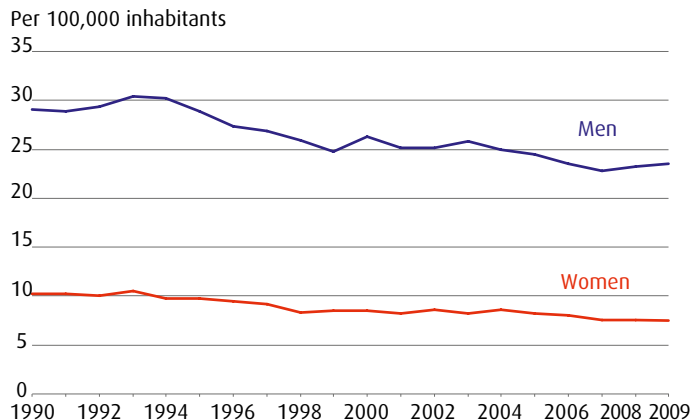
- <http://www.drees.sante.gouv.fr/le-renoncement-aux-soins,10931.html> (Papers from the « Renoncement aux soins » symposium of 22 November 2011 published by Drees)
- <http://www.irdes.fr/EspaceRecherche/BiblioResumeEtSommaire/2012/Rapport1886.htm> (Enquête sur la santé et la protection sociale 2010 (rapport 2012) survey carried out by Irdes)

Suicide rates

Additional indicator 724

Around 10,500 suicide deaths were recorded in metropolitan France in 2009. With a standardised global suicide rate of 15 per 100,000 inhabitants, France is in the group of countries with high suicide rates (EU-27 average is 10.2 per 100,000 inhabitants). The rates of deaths from suicide declined by around 20% between 1990 and 2009, representing a decrease in the number of suicides.

Rate of deaths from suicide



Note: Death rate per 100,000 inhabitants, standardised by age (according to Eurostat population, IARC 1976). Metropolitan France.

Source: Inserm-CépiDc.

Key challenge 7 “Public health, and risk prevention and management”



Issues

Reducing the number of suicides is an important public health issue that forms part of the wider aim of reducing premature mortality (mortality before the age of 65 years). A specific five-year target to reduce the number of suicides by 20% is included in the Public Health Act of 9 August 2004.

Analysis

10,471 deaths from suicide were recorded in metropolitan France in 2009. Within Europe, France is in the group of countries with a high frequency of suicide with a standardised global rate of 14.9 per 100,000 inhabitants, markedly above the European Union average (10.2 per 100,000 inhabitants). International comparisons, however, are made difficult by possible differences in the quality and exhaustiveness of reporting.

The suicide rate has dropped by around 10% since 2002 and by 21% since 1990 but has decreased three times more slowly than the rate for all violent deaths. The decrease is found more amongst the older population than amongst young people.

Males are more prone to suicide (around 75% of cases). The suicide rate increases with age more pronouncedly for men than for women. The rate of deaths from suicide is highest amongst widowers and the divorced.

For all suicides, 10% occur between 25 and 34 years of age. At that age, suicide is the most common cause of death amongst men (24% of deaths) and the second cause amongst women (16% of deaths), behind tumours.

There are marked regional differences where suicide is concerned: the western and northern regions are well above the national average.

For further information

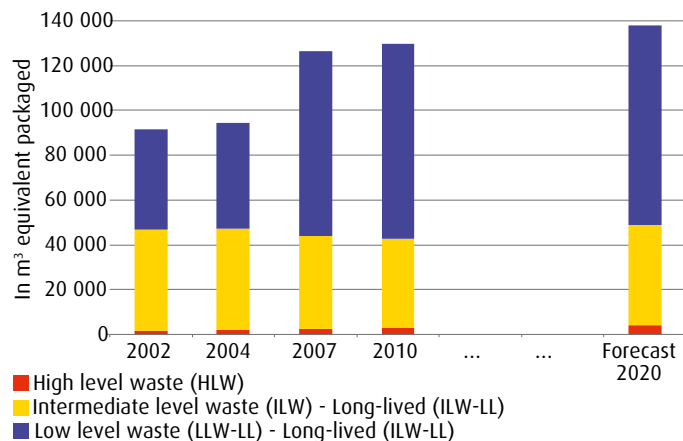
- <http://www.cepidc.vesinet.inserm.fr/>
- http://www.sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/esp2011_79_traumatismes_obj92.pdf
- http://www.sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/92_suicides.pdf
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/sdi/indicators>

Radioactive waste

Additional indicator 725

At the end of 2010, the volume of radioactive waste was 1.3 million m³. High level waste accounted for 0.2% of volume but for 96% of radioactivity. The nuclear power industry is the main producer of radioactive waste. Low level and/or short-lived wastes are stored for as long as necessary for their radioactivity to decrease, while long-lived and/or high level wastes are stored until suitable repositories will be available.

Long-lived radioactive waste



Note: These stocks of radioactive wastes do not include "radioactive materials" (Act 2006-739 of 28 June 2006) nor certain wastes covered by national security requirements on secrecy.
 Source: SOeS, from Andra (inventaire, éditions 2004, 2006, 2009, 2012).

Key challenge 7 "Public health, and risk prevention and management"



Issues

Certain economic activities use the properties of radioactivity and produce radioactive waste. These wastes contain substances that emit radiation that is harmful for human beings and for the environment. They therefore require special management to avoid exposing people and the natural environment to such risks.

Analysis

In France, most of the radioactive waste comes from the nuclear power industry and from the activities of the *Commissariat à l'énergie atomique* (CEA – atomic energy commission). Other sectors, such as health care and national defence, also produce radioactive waste.

Short-lived and/or low level wastes, representing 90% of the volume, are mainly stored in above-ground facilities for the time required for their radioactivity to decrease.

Long-lived and/or high level wastes are stored in special facilities awaiting the development of suitable repositories. Amongst these, high levels wastes represent 0.2% of volume but account for 96% of the radioactivity.

Addition of the volumes produced between 2007 and 2010 explains the increase in the stock of radioactive wastes and, notably, of long-lived and high level wastes. Optimising of the volume of conditioning of existing stocks and the orientation of some wastes to the low level long-lived waste stream have brought about reduction in the stocks of intermediate level long-lived waste.

The forecast volumes of radioactive wastes are 1.9 million m³ in 2020.

For further information

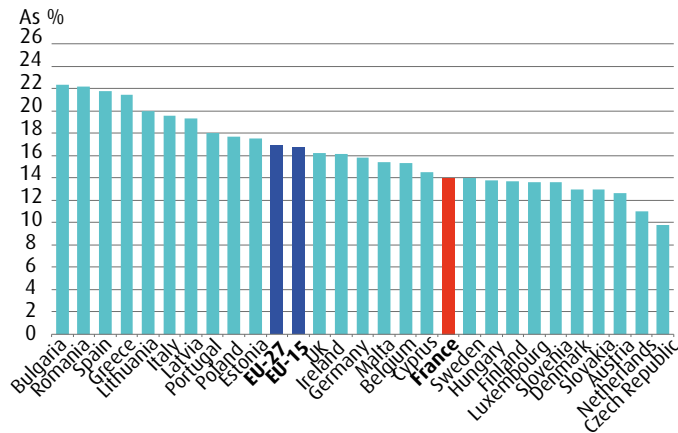
- <http://www.andra.fr/>
- <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr> > click on: Énergies, Air et climat > Énergies > Nucléaire > Démantèlement et déchets radioactifs

Monetary poverty rate after social transfers

Headline indicator 8.1.1

In 2010, 14.1% of people living in France were below the monetary poverty line of €964 euros per month. This proportion had risen by 0.6% in relation to 2009. The average for the European Union was 16.9% in 2010.

Monetary poverty rate after social transfers in 2010



Source: Eurostat, monetary poverty rate after social transfers, source EU-SILC

Key challenge 8 “Demographics, immigration, social inclusion”



Issues

Knowledge of national income enables calculation of average economic prosperity but gives no indication of how that prosperity is shared out amongst individuals. To get a picture of the objective of social cohesion, a core concept for the notion of sustainable development, income inequalities must be considered and, upstream of that, inequalities in access to employment and education. The main indicator used here is the level of monetary poverty, that is to say people whose standard of living (disposable income after consideration of tax and social transfer and taking account of the composition of the household) is below 60% of the median standard.

Analysis

Monetary poverty defined in this way affected 14.1% of the population of France in 2010, according to the fiscal and social incomes survey (ERFS). These people live on less than €964 per month. After showing a clear drop in 1970–1980, and a continuing downward trend in the 1990s, the poverty rate is no longer declining. The increase started in 2009 (+0.5%) and continued in 2010, reaching its highest level since 1997. Poverty affects around 32% of single parent families.

According to the European source on Income and Living Conditions (SILC-SRCV), the European average for monetary poverty in 2009 was 16.4%, with important differences between countries: 10% in the Netherlands and 12% in Austria against around 20% in Greece and 21% in Spain, for example. The Baltic countries, Bulgaria and Romania are the most affected.

For further information

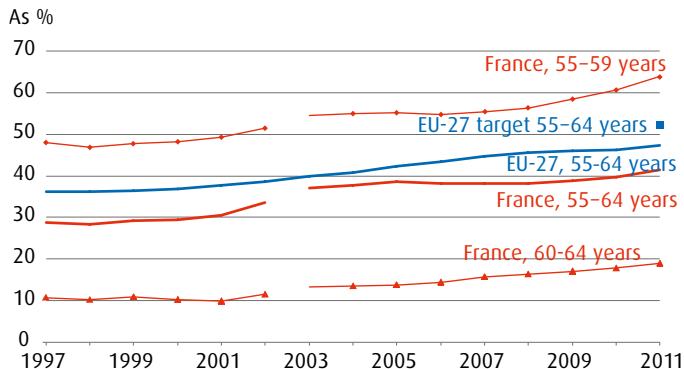
- http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=0&ref_id=ip1412, Les niveaux de vie en 2010, Insee première n° 1412, septembre 2012
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Publications et services > Dossier > Inégalités sociales
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Social inclusion

Employment rate of older workers

Headline indicator 812

In 2011, 41.5% of people aged between 55 and 64 years in France had a job. Although this rate is rising it remains low, below that for the EU-27 (47.4%) and very much lower than the 50% target fixed for 2010 by the Lisbon Strategy.

Employment rate of people aged 55 to 59 years, 55 to 64 years and 60 to 64 years



Note: break in French data series between 2002 and 2003, Metropolitan France

Source: Insee, employment survey, Eurostat, Labour Force Survey, sustainable development indicators

Key challenge 8 “Demographics, immigration, social inclusion”



Issues

Employment of 55 to 64 year olds is considered as an important lever for limiting their exclusion from the labour market. The EU target, included in the Lisbon strategy, is to reach an employment rate of 50% for this group by 2010.

Analysis

In 2011, the average employment rate of workers aged between 55 and 64 years of age was only 41.5% in France. It was 47.4% in the EU-27, whereas the EU's target, like that of France, is for 50% by 2010. However, there has been a notable improvement since 2000. The rise accelerated in 2011 with an increase of more than 3 points.

There is a large difference in France between the employment rate for 55-59 year olds, at 64% in 2010, and that for 60-64 years olds, at 18.9%.

For further information

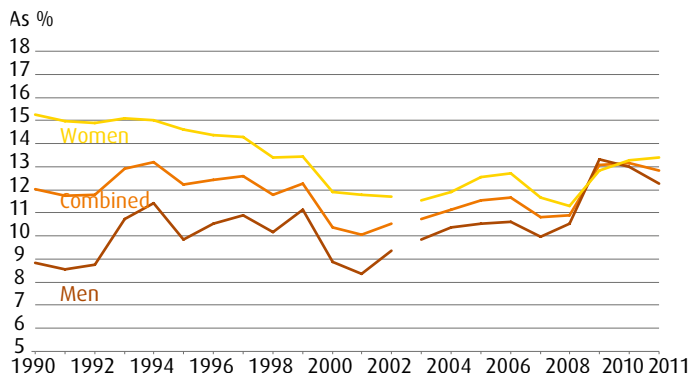
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Travail-Emploi > Emploi-Population active
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Demographic changes
- <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr>, click on: Études, recherche, statistiques de la Dares, study n° 049 of July 2011

Proportion of young people unemployed and not in training

Headline indicator 813

In 2011, 12.8 % of young people aged between 16 and 25 years were unemployed and not in training. This proportion has been stable since 2009, after having increased greatly between 2008 and 2009, returning to its mid-1990s level.

Proportion of young people between 16 and 25 unemployed and not in training



Note: break in series in 2003. Calculations made taking age at end of year.
Insee, quarterly employment survey since 2003, annual employment survey before. Metropolitan France

Key challenge 8 “Demographics, immigration, social inclusion”



Issues

Young people's access to employment and training is a determining factor for their social inclusion and for social cohesion. Their inclusion contributes to the development of human capital and to its mobilisation for future development.

Analysis

The proportion of young people aged between 16 and 25 who are unemployed or who are inactive without having recently been in training, even for a short period, is an indicator of the difficulties of their social inclusion and of an absence of prospects that can lead to their becoming marginalised.

In 2011, 12.8% of young people were in this situation. After the 2 point increase between 2008 and 2009, the proportion of young people between 16 and 25 unemployed and inactive stabilised at this high level, not attained since 1994. This situation is related to the economic crisis.

Young women are more exposed to this type of problem than young men: in 2011, 13.4% of them were unemployed and not in training, against 12.3% for men. The difference is, however, decreasing progressively: it was 6.4 points in 1990, although tending to rise over the very short term between 2010 and 2011 (0.3 points to 1.1 points).

For further information

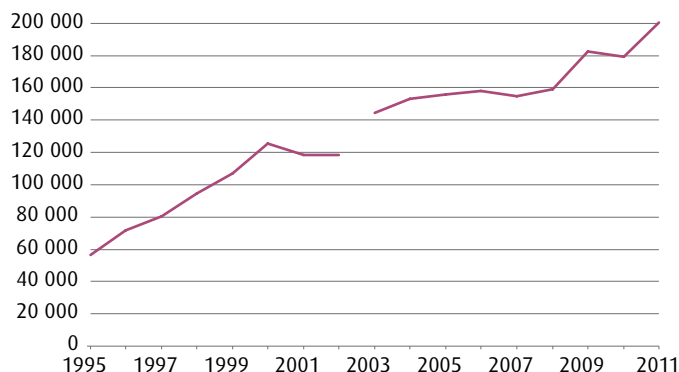
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Travail-Emploi
- <http://www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr>, click on: Études, recherche, statistiques de la Dares

Number of overindebted households

Additional indicator 8.2.1

The number of recorded and eligible applications for assistance with overindebtedness stabilised in 2010 (-1.8%) but rose again in 2011 (+11.5%). Taking account of the pronounced increase observed in 2009 (+15.1%) the number of recorded and eligible applications has increased by 26% since 2008, as a result of the economic crisis.

Number of recorded and eligible applications for assistance with overindebtedness



Scope: metropolitan France.

Note: the scheme was modified three times: 1995, 1998 and 2003. The break introduced by Law 2003-710 of 1 August 2003, known as the "Borloo Act" brought about significant modifications and a peak in 2003. In addition, the series [1995-2002] does not include the applications judged eligible after referral to the commission whereas the series starting in 2003 includes these. For information, in 2011, of the 202,971 applications judged eligible, 2,583 were subsequent to referral. The data in the [2003-2011] series were revised in 2012.

Source: Bank of France.

Key challenge 8 "Demographics, immigration, social inclusion"



Issues

Overindebtedness is a risk factor for poverty and social exclusion for the most vulnerable members of the population given their financial and social situation. Policies have been implemented to avoid breakdown in conditions of living that could lead to situations of social exclusion. Responding to the demand for application of these policies thus forms part of the effort to avoid such situations.

Analysis

In 2011, the number of recorded and eligible applications to the debt commissions increased sharply (+11.5%) after stabilising in 2010 (-1.8%). In addition, recourse to the procedure for cancellation of personal debt – a solution applied when the debtor's situation is irretrievably compromised – is increasing markedly (+35% since 2010). It accounted for 28.7% of eligible cases in 2011.

In the fourth quarter of 2011, 9.3 debts were listed on average for each eligible application. The average level of indebtedness observed for all of the eligible applications was around €36,800. In 2011, 83.6% of debt was financial debt (relating to property, consumption or authorised and unauthorised overdrafts); 8.9% related to arrears in current expenditure (housing, consumption, transport, insurance, health, education, food and taxes); and 7.5% was for other debts (social, professional, penal liabilities and returned cheques). In 2010, the overindebted population was characterised by a prevalence of people living alone (65%) and without dependants (53%). This observation is to be related to the causes of overindebtedness which indicate that 23% of applications for assistance are due to family difficulties (separation, divorce, death of a family member) resulting in reduced resources. Overindebted people are more and more frequently tenants (80% against 75% in 2001) and less often home owners. Lastly, the majority of overindebted people (54%) have income below the basic wage; 26% are registered as unemployed and 24% without activity.

For further information

- http://www.banque-france.fr/fr/instit/telechar/services/enquete_typo2010_suren-dettement.pdf (Banque de France : Enquête typologique 2010 sur le surendettement, mars 2011)
- <http://www.banque-france.fr/la-banque-de-france/missions/protection-du-con-sommateur/suren-dettement/barometre-du-suren-dettement.html> (Banque de France : Statistiques des commissions de surendettement de 1990 à 2011)

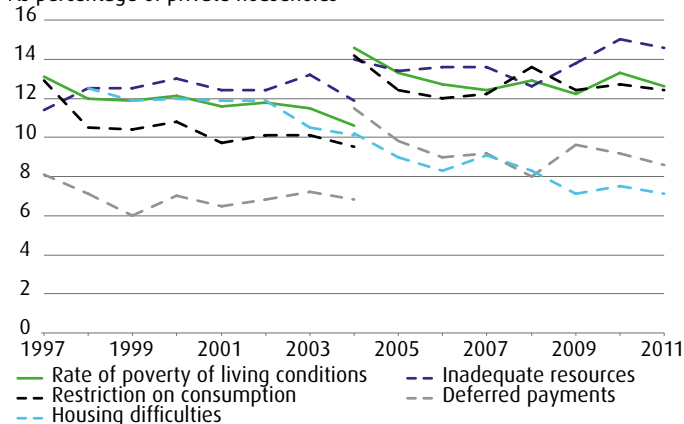
Poverty in living conditions

Additional indicator 822

After the sharp rise noted in 2010, poverty in terms of living conditions reduced in 2011, with 12.6% of households affected. The level nonetheless remains higher than in 2009. In total, 14.6% of households suffered from inadequate resources, 12.4% experienced restricted consumption, 8.6% had deferred payments and 7.1% suffered from unsatisfactory housing. Single-parent families, couples with three or more children and households in which the reference person was young or unemployed were most exposed to this type of poverty.

Poverty rate in terms of living conditions in metropolitan France

As percentage of private households



Source: Insee, SRCV system (statistics on households' resources and living conditions) since 2004, Enquêtes EPCV (on-going living standards survey) from 1997 to 2004, metropolitan France.

Key challenge 8 "Demographics, immigration, social inclusion"



Issues

Examination of poverty in living conditions completes the view of poverty in purely monetary terms. It measures the proportion of households experiencing at least 8 restrictions out of 27 identified. The restrictions, which can be broken down into four groups (consumption, inadequate resources, deferred payments, housing difficulties), are prejudicial to social cohesion or compromise access to essential services and equality of opportunity. Reducing this form of poverty is a lever to improving the living conditions of the most deprived members of society.

Analysis

After a sharp rise in 2010, 2011 was marked by a fall with the poverty of living conditions indicator at 12.6% of metropolitan households, a 0.7 point reduction in relation to 2010. The proportion of these households facing housing problems, with a lowering trend, affected 7.1% of households, thus returning to its 2009 level. The proportion of households faced with inadequate resources, even though the tendency is high, decreased slightly in relation to 2010 and reached 14.6%. That of households suffering from restrictions in consumption has been practically stable since 2009, at 12.4%. The proportion of households having to defer payments has continued to fall since 2010, reaching 8.6%, after a pronounced rise in 2009.

Poverty in living conditions is experienced more by single-parent families (29.5% of them) and by couples with three children (15.6% of them). In 2011, it continued to be experienced more by households where the reference person was young (13.5% of less than 25 year olds but, above all, 15.4% of 25-44 year olds) and people without qualifications. Although employment is not an absolute guarantee against this situation, unemployment is a clear risk factor: almost one unemployed person in two is affected.

For further information

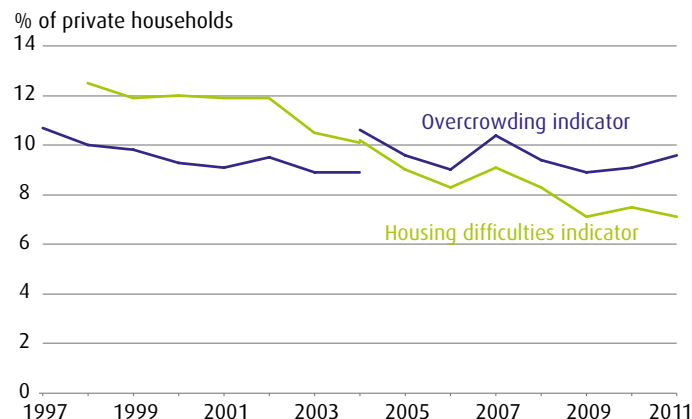
• <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Conditions de vie

Housing difficulties including overcrowding

Additional indicator 823

In 2011, 7.1% of private households experienced at least three housing-related difficulties out of nine difficulties identified. People living alone and single-parent families are the most affected. The overall trend for the indicator has been downwards for more than 10 years. Conversely, in 2011, 9.6% of households were suffering from overcrowding, a rise over 2009. Families with three children or more and single-parent families were proportionally the most affected.

Housing difficulties and overcrowding indicator



Note: the indicator does not cover homelessness or temporary lodging.

Source: Insee SRCV scheme, Statistics on households' resources and living conditions with transverse weighting, since 2004; EPCV surveys (permanent surveys of living conditions) from 1997 to 2004, metropolitan France.

Key challenge 8 "Demographics, immigration, social inclusion"



Issues

Housing difficulties in general and overcrowding in particular can be considered as a form of poverty in living conditions that runs counter to the objectives of social cohesion and access to essential services for all; such conditions also prejudice equality of opportunity.

Analysis

In 2011, 7.1% of households experienced at least three housing-related difficulties out of nine identified: lack of hot water (1), toilet (2), bathroom in the dwelling (3), central or electric heating system (4); actual overcrowding is experienced (5); the household has an unfavourable view of its situation regarding damp (6), noise (7), size of dwelling (8); and experiences heating difficulties (9). The reduction in relation to 2010, of 0.4 of a point, confirms the trend observed since 1998, in spite of increases seen in 2007 and 2010. These housing difficulties most affect people living alone (8.5% of them) and single-parent families (11.1% of them). The proportion of overcrowded dwellings confirms the rise that began in 2010, reaching 9.6% of households, the highest level since 2008. Overcrowded households are relatively more numerous amongst single-parent families (17.2% of them) or couples with three children (12% of them).

For further information

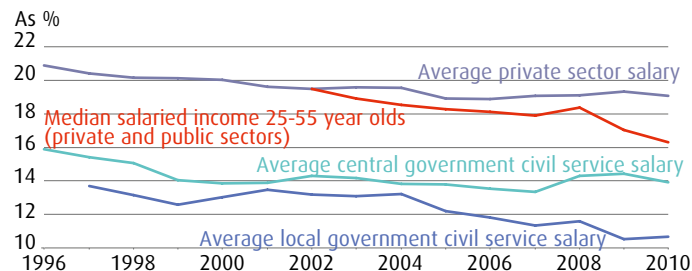
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/statistics/themes>
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Conditions de vie

Gender pay gap

Additional indicator 8.2.4

Focusing on the 25-55 year old age group, in order to avoid the complexities of start and end of career phases, the difference between men's and women's salaries in 2010 was 16.3% in favour of men throughout the private sector and for central government civil servants. It has decreased by 3.2 points since 2002. The indicator takes into account differences in working time. In 2010, the average salary difference between men and women for full time equivalent (FTE) employment was 19.1% for private sector workers and those in state-owned corporations and 13.9% for the central government civil service. Decreases since 1996 have been 2.6 and 1.8 points respectively.

The gender pay gap



Scope: workers in the private sector and state-owned corporations and local government officials, France; central government civil servants, metropolitan France until 2008, France since 2009. For the three populations: full time employment until 2008; FTE since 2009.

Note: in 2010, the median salary for women aged 25-54 was 16.3% lower than for men in the same category. In the private sector and state-owned corporations, the average salary for women was 19.1% lower than for men.

Source: private sector = DADS (used to 1/25 until 2001 for all sectors, to 1/12 from 2002 onwards) FPT = ADS (full) until 2008; SIASP since 2009 –FPE = salary slips for central government civil servants until 2009; SIASP since 2010, Insee.

Key challenge 8 “Demographics, immigration, social inclusion”



Issues

The national strategy for sustainable development is predicated on strengthening of social cohesion and access (or return) to the labour market; reduction in regional inequalities; development of inter-generational solidarity; and of people's access to knowledge, housing, transport and social protection. The gender pay gap indicator throws light on an important aspect of equal opportunity.

Analysis

Focusing on 25-55 year olds, to avoid the complex situations at start and end of career, the difference between salaries for men and women, calculated for all private and semi-public sector workers and central government civil servants, was 16.3% in 2010. The median salary for men in the 25-55 years age group was €20,660, that for women €17,290 €. The gap between men and women has reduced by 3.2 points since 2002.

In the private sector and in state-owned corporations the average gender pay gap for FTE employment was 19.1% in 2010 in favour of men. It has reduced by 1.8 point since 1996. The gap is structurally narrower in the civil service: 13.9% for central government workers and 10.7% for local government workers. Reduction was also a little sharper (2 points since 1996 for central government civil servants).

For European comparisons of sustainable development indicators, the hourly rate of pay is used (salary structures survey - scope: all sectors of activity excepting agriculture). The pay gap here is estimated at 16.0% in France in comparison with 16.4% for the EU-27. It is 19.5% in UK, 23.1% in Germany and appears very narrow in Italy, probably reflecting a highly theoretical approach in that country rather than the actual situation.

For further information

- <http://www.insee.fr> (Dossier inégalités sociales)

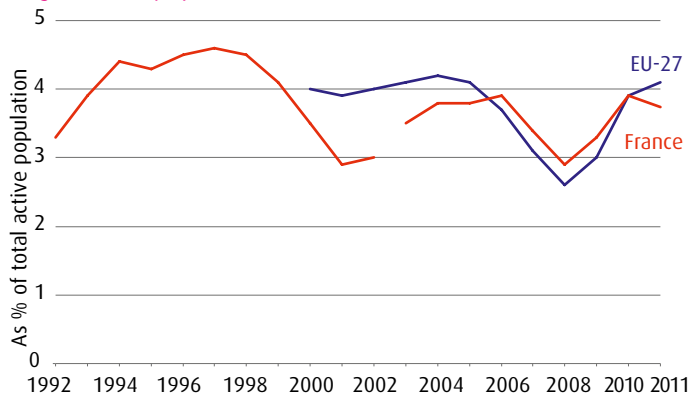
Long-term unemployment

Additional indicator 825

In 2011, 3.7% of France's active population had been unemployed for a year or more. In the 27 member state European Union the long-term unemployment rate was slightly higher, but with wide variations between countries.

Fluctuations with the economic cycle are pronounced. They represent more than 1 unemployment rate point and rose between 1992 and 1997 then reduced between 1997 and 2001. The long-term unemployment rate has been rising since 2008, linked to the recession. It dropped between 2010 and 2011.

Long-term unemployment rate



Source: Eurostat (LFS) and Insee (quarterly employment survey since 2003, annual employment survey formerly).

Key challenge 8 "Demographics, immigration, social inclusion"



Issues

The aim of the fight against social exclusion is to allow every citizen to have access to employment. Facilitating the return to work of the long-term unemployed is a determining factor for their social inclusion and for development of human resources.

Analysis

In 2011, 3.7% of France's active population had been unemployed for a year or more. That is a long-term unemployment rate slightly lower than the average for the EU-27. In France, the rate decreased slightly in 2011 (-0.2 of a point), whereas it continued to rise in the EU-27 (0.2 of a point).

Results vary widely across Europe. The Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden), The Netherlands, Austria and Luxemburg have very low long-term unemployment rates, at 1.8% Conversely, Baltic countries (between 8 and 8.5%), Ireland (8.6%), Greece (8.8%), Spain (9.0%) and Slovakia (9.32%) have high rates.

Fluctuations with the economic cycle are pronounced. They represent more than 1 employment rate point, rising between 1992 and 1997 then falling between 1997 and 2001.

Long-term unemployment affects workers over the age of 50 more than others (more than one unemployed person in two is in this age group).

For further information

- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Thèmes > Population Emploi
- www.travail-solidarite.gouv.fr, click on: Études et recherche de la Dares et de la Drees
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/social>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Social inclusion

The burden of debt of different economic agents

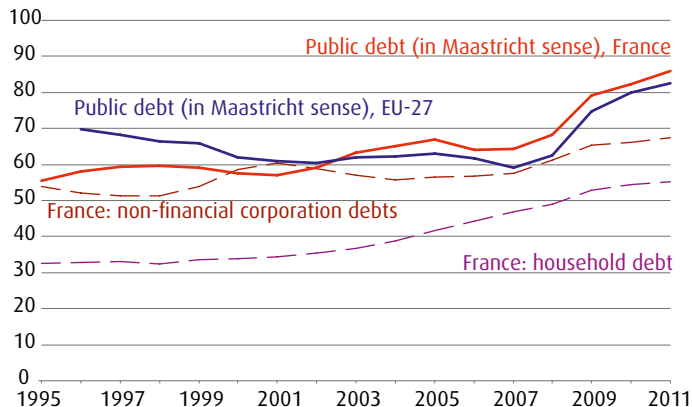
Additional indicator 8.2.6

From 2003 onwards the burden of France's public debt-to-GDP ratio went beyond the 60% mark, corresponding to the Maastricht Treaty convergence criteria. At around 70% between 2006 and 2008, it rose to 86.0% by the end of 2011 (against 82.5% for the European Union).

Indebtedness of non-financial corporations, highly cyclic, has increased slowly since 2009: its burden reached 67.4% of GDP at the end of 2011. Households indebtedness of households continued to grow, reaching 55.3% of GDP at the end of 2011.

Debt and economic agents

As % of GDP



Source : Eurostat and Insee national accounts for France.

Key challenge 8 "Demographics, immigration, social inclusion"



Issues

Public debt corresponds to a part of financial commitments made in the name of future generations, commitments that could weigh on their capacity to meet their needs. The Maastricht convergence criteria limit the burden of debt to 60% of GDP in order to ensure a degree of long-term stability, but allow exceptional and temporary excesses.

The burden of the debt of other non-financial agents (non-financial corporations, households) in relation to GDP gives a comparable measure of the financial commitments that may weigh upon them in parallel.

Analysis

After a sharp rise in most of the 1990s, the burden of France's public debt (in the Maastricht Treaty sense of the term) to-GDP ratio went beyond the 60% mark after 2003 and increased significantly. After a temporary decrease in 2006-2007, the debt burden increased strongly with the 2009 recession: it was at around 86.0% of GDP in 2011.

Germany has also been beyond the 60 % mark since 2002, but the burden of its public debt fell between 2010 and the end of 2011 (-1.8 of a point to 81.2%). Conversely, the public debt-to-GDP ratio increased greatly for Greece (+20.3 points in a year, reaching 165.3% by the end of 2011), for Ireland (+15.7 points, to 108.2%) and for Portugal (+14.5 points, to 107.8%). In total, the burden of public debt has increased greatly in the EU-27 since 2007 (by more than 20 points), reaching 82.5% of GDP in 2011.

Subsequent to the recession of 2009, increasing indebtedness of non-financial corporations (outstanding bank loans and negotiable debt securities) slowed: at the end of 2011 their level of indebtedness was equal to 67.4% of GDP.

Households' level of debt (outstanding bank loans) has increased sharply since 2000: it reached 55.3% of GDP at the end of 2011 (i.e. 83.5% of their gross disposable income), against 33.8% in 2000. Given the large increase in property prices in the 2002-2006 period, households greatly increased their level of debt to finance purchases of property. In 2010 and 2011, however, household debt increased more slowly (respectively +1.6 and 0.8 GDP points, against +3.9 points in 2009).

For further information

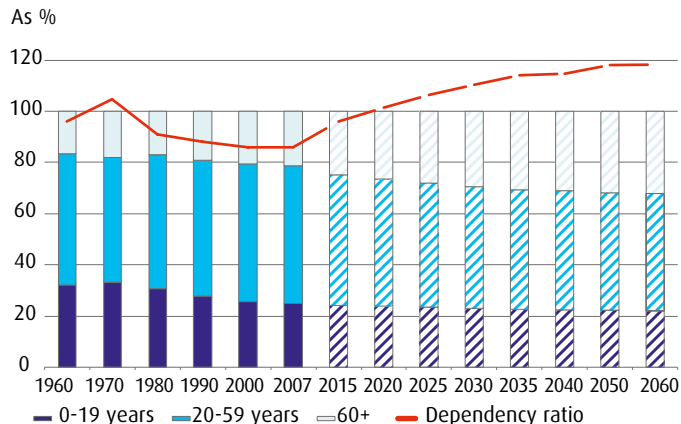
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/eurostat/home/>
- <http://www.insee.fr> (thème comptes nationaux - finances publiques)

Structure of the population by major age group

Additional indicator 8.2.7

If recent demographic trends continue one person in three in metropolitan France will be over 60 years of age in 2060. No demographic variant calls into question a large predicted increase in the numbers of over-60s in the population until 2035. The number of people of “non-working age” (less than 20 or more than 60 years) per 100 people of “working age” (between 20 and 59 years) will go from 86 in 2007 to 114 in 2035 and will reach 118 in 2060.

Evolution of population structure, metropolitan France



Note: the dependency ratio is the number of people of “non-working age” (i.e. less than 20 or more than 60 years) per 100 people of “working age” (between 20 and 59 years)

Scope: metropolitan France

Source: Insee, estimates of the population and civil status statistics to 2007 and projected population 2007-2060, central scenario

Key challenge 8 “Demographics, immigration, social inclusion”



Issues

The structure of the population is used to get a picture of:

- possible imbalances that may influence the country's dynamism and capacity for innovation;
- the potential burden on the working age population of ensuring education of the young and the living standards of the elderly.

Analysis

If recent demographic trends continue, one person in three will be over 60 years of age in 2060. No demographic variant calls into question a large predicted increase in the numbers of over-60s in the population until 2035. After 2035, the proportion of over-60s increases more slowly, more in line with the demographic evolution. The level of demographic dependency increases sharply. In 2007, there were 86 people of “non-working age” per 100 people of “working age”; there would be 114 for 100 in 2035 according to the central scenario, then 118 in 2060. Whereas the proportion of less than 20-year-olds will decrease slightly by 2060, going from 25% in 2007 to 22% in 2060, the proportion of over-75s will increase steadily and almost double in the same period (8.5 to 16.2%).

Ageing of the population is also observed for the European Union as a whole. According to the Eurostat EUROPOP2010 “convergence scenario” – based on an assumed long-term convergence of fertility, life expectancy and migration balance in member states – the part of the population aged 65 years and more will go from 10.4% in 2010 to 29.5% in 2060. The situation differs from country to country (Ireland 22% in 2060, 32% in Germany). In 2060, 12% of the European population will be aged over 80 years and, at that time, there will be two people aged between 15 and 64 years for one person of 65 years or more, against four people of 15 to 64 years for one person of 65 years or more in 2010.

For further information

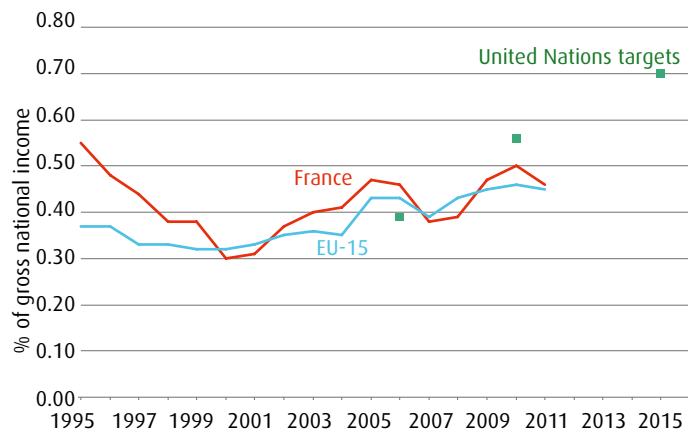
- <http://www.insee.fr/fr/ffc/ipweb/ip1320/ip1320.pdf> Insee première n° 1320
- http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-SF-11-023/EN/KS-SF-11-023-EN.PDF

Official development assistance

Headline indicator 911

In 2011, France allocated 0.46% of its gross national income to official development assistance (ODA). As in the rest of the European Union, the level declined in 2011. In 2000, the European countries made a commitment to the United Nations to attain 0.75% by 2015, to contribute to achieving the Millennium Goals.

Official development assistance



Source: Eurostat, Sustainable development indicators.

Key challenge 9 "International challenges for sustainable development and world poverty"



Issues

This challenge reflects a concern for global equity. Sustainable development is inconceivable without a reduction in world poverty and in the major imbalances in the distribution of wealth. Official development assistance (ODA) provides a measure of the effective solidarity of countries with regard to the rest of the world. The European Union is the source of around half of the world's efforts on ODA.

Analysis

In 2011, France allocated 0.46% of its gross national income (GNI) to ODA, a level that once again declined after increasing for three years. The decrease is similar to that observed in the EU-15 (0.45%) and in the EU-27 (0.42%), and is explained by member states' budget restraints which weigh on public finances. The picture is also one of a two-tier Europe, with the largest decreases coming from Greece and Spain, whereas aid from Germany increased. The leaders are in northern Europe: Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Luxemburg and The Netherlands. These are the only countries that have gone beyond the 0.7% of GNI level that represented the commitment for 2015 made by the European countries to the United Nations in 2000 to contribute to achieving the Millennium Goals.

For further information

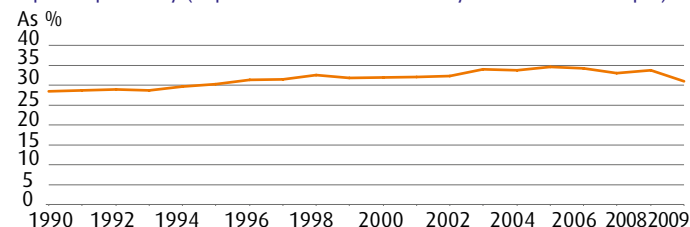
- <http://www.oecd.org/cad> (OECD's Development assistance committee)
- <http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>, click on: Selected statistics > Sustainable development indicators > Global partnership
- <http://www.insee.fr>, click on: Publications et services > Développement durable

Share of imports in the economy's direct material inputs and indirect flows in imports

Additional indicator 921

In 2009, imports accounted for 31% of the French economy's direct material inputs. However, these imports mobilise resources in other countries required for their manufacture or transport, known as "indirect flows". When all materials are taken into account, 1 kg of imported materials and goods generates, on average, 3 to 4 kg of indirect flows abroad.

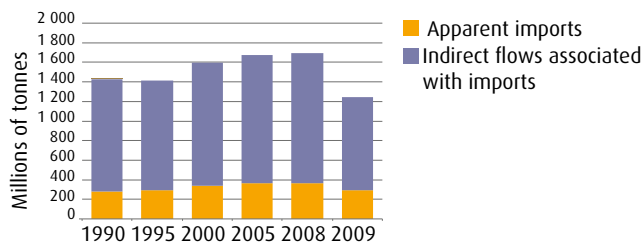
Import dependency (Imports related to the economy's direct material input)



Note: I/DMI = imported indirect flows (I) over the economy's direct material input (DMI).

Source: SOeS, 2012. Including overseas departments.

Material flows associated with imports



Source: SOeS, 2012. overseas departments included.

Key challenge 9 "International challenges for sustainable development and world poverty"



Issues

At global level, pressures on resources – whether renewable, like forests and agricultural resources, or non-renewable such as oil and metals – have increased in recent years. The different phases of production and consumption of resources generate a variety of environmental impacts such as destruction of fertile land or forests, consumption of energy, etc. Where imports are concerned, these pressures are exerted initially in other countries. In a globalised economy, an approach that takes a holistic view of resource consumption therefore seems necessary.

Analysis

All categories of resources considered, in 2009 imports provided 31% of the French economy's direct material input (DMI), compared to 28% in 1990. In some cases (metal ores and fossil products) dependency on imports is currently almost total. The environmental pressures linked to these imports are exerted abroad.

The decreases observed in 2009, for both imports and indirect flows, are a result of the recession.

When indirect flows were taken into account the materials mobilised for imports totalled around 1,250 million tonnes in 2009. Between 1990 and 2009, for all materials, importing of 1 kg of materials and products generated, on average, 3 to 4 kg of indirect flows abroad.

For further information

- <http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>, click on: Environnement > Ressources et déchets > Gestion des ressources

Glossary

Domestic research and development expenditure (in France DIRD): corresponding to the research and development (R&D) work carried out within national territory regardless of origin of funding. Part of this is carried out by the administration (DIRDA), and part by corporations (DIRDE). It includes both current expenses (R&D personnel wages and operating costs) and capital expenditure (purchase of equipment for R&D work and property transactions within the year in question).

Early (school) leavers: young people (between 18-24 years) no longer studying and not having successfully completed their secondary education (i.e. attaining levels 0 to 2, inclusive, in the International Standard Classification of Education). In France it means 18–24 year olds no longer in education or training and not having attained the CAP (certificate of occupational aptitude) or BEP (school leaving certificate) or a higher qualification.

Environmental goods and services sector (EGSS): activities in this sector (also known as environment industry or eco-industries) produce goods and services that aim to protect the environment and manage natural resources:

- protecting the environment means preventing or reducing emissions of pollutants and other cause of environmental degradation. That includes protection of air quality, wastewater management, management of wastes (including radioactive waste), rehabilitation of soils (including organic farming) and of water bodies, noise abatement, and protection of biodiversity and of landscapes;
- natural resource management aims to reduce depletion of natural resources (by energy management, development of renewable energy, recovery and sustainable water management).

Executives

- **private sector executives:** In France, people whose job codes in the French listing of socio-economic categories (PCS - nomenclature des Professions et Catégories Socioprofessionnelle) start with a “3”;
- **private sector managing executives:** people working in firms with more than 500 employees whose PCS job code is 371A (senior administrative, financial or business development executives in large firms) or 380A (technical directors in large firms);
- **public service executive:** category A executives in public service (per Article 29 of Act 84-16 of 11 January 1984);

- **senior executives of the state civil service:** all corps or functional positions (after category A) for which the terminal index of the higher grade is at least equal to off-scale B (French classification: HEB – hors échelle) or, failing this, an entry level equal to at least PhD;
- **managing executives of the state civil service:** amongst the top executives, all of the managerial corps and posts including government appointed and similar positions (chiefs of police, ambassadors, central administrative directors, treasury officials, etc.).

Expected healthy life years, at birth: number of years of healthy life a person can expect to live (from birth). Good health is defined as being free from limitations on activity in daily life and absence of incapacity.

Final consumption of renewable energy: electricity and heat from renewable sources and bio-fuels used for transport. The data were evaluated using the calculation method defined in EU Directive 2009/28/EC on energy from renewable sources. For hydro and wind power, the effects of climatic variation are smoothed by applying a normalising rule to production. For heat pumps and biofuels, a minimum performance threshold and a sustainability criterion are taken into account, respectively.

Greenhouse gases (the six GHGs in the Kyoto “basket”): carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆), hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) and perfluorocarbons (PFC).

Gross domestic product (GDP): value of all goods and services produced, minus the value of the goods and services used for their production. GDP is a measure of economic activity.

Gross national income (GNI): a measure of what is actually available within national territory, once account is taken of primary income exchanges with the rest of the world and the necessity of renewing installed fixed capital to ensure a degree of sustainability.

Holder of higher educational qualifications: holder of a qualification at level 5 or 6 in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 5 or 6).

Household debt: this comprises short- and long-term loans (respectively 3.5% of total and 96.5% of total in 2010) granted to households by financial institutions.

Household disposable income: total income of members of a household after redistribution, i.e. taking account of main social transfers and payment of direct taxes.

Indebtedness of non-financial corporations: this comprises non-financial corporations' short- and long-term loans (respectively 14% of total and 55% of total in 2010) granted by financial institutions, short-term negotiable debts (1% of total in 2008) and bonds and equivalents (29% of total in 2008).

Life expectancy at birth: length of an average life – in other words the average age at death – of an imaginary generation that would be subject to the year's conditions of mortality. It characterises mortality independently of age structure.

Monetary poverty threshold: standard of living corresponding to 60% of the median standard of living.

Number of unit doses (Nodu): the "Nodu" relates the quantity of each active ingredient sold to a specific unit dose to obtain a clearer picture of developments in the use of pesticides; it allows for the effects of substitution between products of different weights.

Official development assistance (ODA): net amount of donations and loans under favourable conditions granted by public bodies to countries and bodies on the OECD Development Assistance Committee's list of beneficiaries. In addition to financial contributions, assistance also includes technical cooperation.

Public debt in the Maastricht sense: consolidated debt of public administrative bodies including the State, local governments, the various organs of central government and social security bodies. In relation to the total liability of public administrative bodies as of 32 December as shown in national accounts, this definition:

- consolidates debt of public administrative bodies, i.e. it excludes debt held by another part of the public administration;
- excludes certain types of debt, essentially commercial credits and other accounts payable;
- assumes nominal value and not market value as in national accounts.

The indicator for the public debt in the Maastricht sense relates debt to nominal GDP.

Standard of living: household disposable income divided by the number of consumer units (CU). The standard of living is therefore the same for all of the individuals in a household. CUs are calculated using the OECD's modified equivalence scale which

attributes 1 CU for the first adult in the household 0.5 CU for other people over 14 years of age and 0.3 CU for children less than 14.

Standard of living deciles (D1 to D9): levels of standard of living that divide households into 10 equal sub-populations (i.e. 10% of households have a standard of living lower than D1, 20% have a standard lower than D2, etc.).

- Inter-decile ratio: D9/D1;
- 1st standard of living decile: standards of living below D1;
- last standard of living decile: standards of living above D9.

Total fertility rate: the average number of children that would be born to a woman in her lifetime if the fertility rates observed in a specific year at each age remained unchanged. It is obtained by summing the single-year age-specific rates at a given time.

Underemployment rate: ratio of underemployment to total employment. Underemployment applies to occupied active people (in ILO sense) who fulfil one of the following conditions:

- they are working part time and wish to work more during the reference period used to define employment, and are available to do so, whether actively seeking employment or not;
- they are working part time (and are in a situation other than that described above) or are working full time, but have worked less than usually within a reference week because of partial layoff, slowdown of activity, seasonal reduction in activity or bad weather.

Unemployment rate (in the ILO sense of the term): percentage of unemployed in the ILO sense in the active population (active people in employment and unemployed). An unemployed person in the ILO sense of the term is a person of working age (15 years or over) who simultaneously fulfils three conditions:

- without employment, i.e. not having worked, even for one hour, in a reference week;
- available to take up employment within 15 days;
- having actively sought employment in the preceding month or having found employment that will start within less than three months.

Long-term unemployment applies only to people who have been unemployed for a year or more.

Water Framework Directive (WFD): The WFD (Directive 2000/60/EC) of 23 October 2000 sets objectives for the protection and restoration of the quality of surface water (fresh water and coastal waters) and of groundwater. The overarching objective is to ensure good status of the different aquatic environments throughout European territory by 2015. Duly justified extensions of timescales remain possible for very particular cases. In France, the Grenelle Act sets an aim of not requesting extensions as permitted by the directive for more than one-third of water bodies.

Young people not employed and not in training: young people between 16 and 25 years of age who have not worked even one hour during a reference week, who have finished their initial studies and who have not taken up education or training (even short-course) for 3 months.

Acronyms

Agreste: website of the statistics and outlook department of the Ministry for Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Spatial Planning

BEP: French high school diploma

CAP: French school diploma of occupational aptitude

CCMSA: Central agricultural social fund

Citepa: Interprofessional technical centre for study of atmospheric pollution (France)

Cnaf: National family allowance fund (France)

Dares: Directorate of Outreach, Research, Studies and Statistics of the Ministry for Labour, Employment and Health

Drees: Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics of the Ministry for Labour, Employment and Health

DGAFF: Directorate general of administration and civil service (Ministry of Public Service)

DGFIP: Directorate of public finance (France)

DGI: Directorate-General of taxes

EU: European Union

Eurostat: Statistical Office of the European Union

GDP: Gross domestic product

GNI: Gross national income

IEA: International Energy Agency

ILO: International Labour Organisation

Ined: French National Institute for Demographic Studies

Insee: French National Office for Statistics and Economic studies

MESR: French ministry of higher education and research

NNI: Net national income

OECD: Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

SOEs: Department for Monitoring and Statistics of the French Ministry for ecology, sustainable development, transports and housing

UNFCCC: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Useful links

The national sustainable development strategy

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Click on: Développement durable > Stratégie nationale de développement durable

Reports to Parliament on the implementation of the national sustainable development strategy

<http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Click on: Développement durable > Stratégie nationale de développement durable

National sustainable development indicators

<http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Click on: Indicateurs et indices > Développement durable > Indicateurs de développement durable nationaux

<http://www.insee.fr>

Click on: Publications et services > Dossiers > Développement durable

Territorial sustainable development indicators

<http://www.statistiques.developpement-durable.gouv.fr>

Click on: Indicateurs et indices > Développement durable > Indicateurs de développement durable territoriaux

<http://www.territoires.gouv.fr/observatoire-des-territoires/fr>

Click on: Enjeux thématiques > Développement durable

European sustainable development indicators

<http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu>

Click on: Statistics > Sustainable development indicators



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