



EUROPEAN
STATISTICAL
SYSTEM

PEER REVIEW REPORT

ON COMPLIANCE WITH THE EUROPEAN STATISTICS CODE OF PRACTICE AND FURTHER IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

FRANCE

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
2.	INTRODUCTION	8
3.	BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM	10
4.	PROGRESS/ADVANCEMENT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS	13
5.	COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE AND FUTURE ORIENTATION	15
5.1	STRENGTHS OF THE NSI AND THE PARTICIPATING ONAs IN RELATION TO THEIR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE	15
5.2	ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS	17
5.2.1	STRENGTHENING THE INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT	17
5.2.2	EMBEDDING QUALITY MANAGEMENT THROUGHOUT THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM	20
5.2.3	MEETING CHANGING USER NEEDS IN A CHANGING DATA ENVIRONMENT	22
5.3	VIEWS OF THE NSI, AS THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE NSS AND THE PEER REVIEW, ON THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS WHERE THEY DIVERGE FROM PEER REVIEW EXPERTS' ASSESSMENT	24
	ANNEX A – AGENDA OF THE VISIT	25
	ANNEX B – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FROM INSEE, SSMs, ASP, CNIS and the Label Committee	34

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

France has a mature, well-established Official Statistical Service (SSP in French) comprised of the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE in French) and 16 Ministerial Statistical Offices (SSMs in French). INSEE is a Directorate-General of the Ministry of the Economy, Finance and Recovery and the SSMs are in general, statistical departments or divisions of ministries.

Many of the principles of the European Statistics Code of Practice (ES CoP) are underpinned by French statistical legislation (Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951) and this legislation extends equally to all parts of the SSP as does application of the ES CoP. Professional independence (ES CoP, Principle 1) is established in Article 1, Section I of the national statistical legislation where it states that ‘official statistics are designed, produced and disseminated with complete professional independence’. The legal mandate to collect data directly and use administrative data for statistical purposes extends to all parts of the SSP. The Act for a Digital Republic, 2016-1321 of 7 October 2016, complements the legal framework for French official statistics. It includes the principle of compulsory and free-of-charge transmission of public data between administrations. Moreover, it makes it mandatory for private bodies, under certain conditions, to transmit data digitally for official statistical purposes.

Well-structured and integrated governance is a clear strength of the SSP. The assurance of professional independence provided by the Official Statistical Authority (ASP in French), the comprehensive determination of user needs by the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS in French), the quality certification of statistical surveys by the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee and the opinions of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee on data access requests all combine to provide assurance of an independent system for European statistics that meets user needs.

The high level of coordination across the SSP on quality governance and training and the commitment of INSEE and the SSMs to the 2017 Quality Strategy are also clear strengths of the SSP. The INSEE Quality Unit and the network of quality correspondents across the SSMs cooperate closely, have developed an integrated quality framework and a harmonised approach to metadata for use by all of the SSP.

France has a well-resourced statistical system with a strong base of analytical skills. Approximately 5 200 staff are deployed by INSEE at national and local levels in statistical work and over one third of the staff hold higher qualifications (i.e., A grade posts). The culture of professionalism that exists, supported by the training available through the National School of Statistics and Information Analysis (ENSAI in French) and the National School of Statistics and Economic Administration (ENSAE in French), underpins a strong corps from which the specialist and managerial posts throughout the statistical system are generally filled.

Overall, there is a high level of compliance with the ES CoP throughout the SSP. However, the peer review team identified one compliance-relevant and fifteen improvement-related recommendations grouped under three main issues, listed below with their related recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

I. Strengthening the Institutional Environment

The peer review team noted the introduction in 2016 of a Hearing Committee (Decree No 2016-663 of 24 May 2016) to oversee appointments of heads of all French ministerial departments who are directors of central administration or equivalent. However, the peer review team considers that a lack of transparency in the appointment procedures for the Director-General of INSEE and the heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration, specifically in relation to the commencement of the recruitment process and the advertisement of the vacancy, remains a weakness in the SSP that has the potential to impact negatively on the perception of professional independence of INSEE and the wider statistical system.

To comply with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

1. The ASP, INSEE and related ministries should apply greater transparency in the processes governing the appointment of the Director-General of INSEE and of certain SSMs, with particular focus on the commencement of the processes. (Compliance-relevant: ES CoP, Indicator 1.8)

At present, the ASP is not involved in the appointment of heads of SSMs who are not at the level of directors of central administration and has no mandate to put forward an opinion on the candidates. Building on the good practice of ASP's role in the appointment of the Director-General of INSEE and the heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration, recommendation 2 aims to strengthen professional independence consistently across the SSP.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

2. Expanding on their role in the appointment of the Director-General of INSEE and certain SSMs, the ASP should also have, in connection with the INSEE Director-General, an involvement in the appointment of heads of SSM for roles other than those at the level of directors of central administration. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.8)

To assure full transparency as to the independence of the SSP, the peer review team considers it important that clear statements on independence are progressively incorporated or clarified as soon as possible in the decrees of all SSMs.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

3. The ASP, INSEE, SSMs and their relevant ministries should complete progressively the inclusion of clear statements on professional independence in the decrees of all ministries of SSMs. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.3)

The peer review team noted the harmonisation work underway to strengthen the 'Official Statistical Service brand' through use of a shared logo across the SSP that would underline the independence of official statistics from other outputs and adherence to the ES CoP of all members of the SSP.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

4. INSEE and SSMs should complete the systematic use of logos to clearly delineate official statistics produced by the SSP from other reports and analysis at dissemination. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.6)

To maximise the statistical potential and ensure the continuity and quality of administrative data in statistical production as the use of administrative data expands, it is important that statistical authorities are systematically involved in the design and subsequent modifications of administrative data sources.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

5. To holders of administrative data, the Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement (SGG), Direction générale des Entreprises (DGE), Direction générale des Finances publiques (DGFIP), Direction de la Sécurité sociale (DSS), INSEE and the SSMs should be more involved in the design, development and discontinuation of administrative records in order to make them more suitable for statistical purposes. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 2.2 and 8.7)

On access to privately held data, France has been a leading country internationally in the modernisation of its Statistical Law with a view to enabling, under certain conditions, access to such data for the production of official statistics. However, legal impediments remain and while the transmission of private data for statistical purposes can be made compulsory, the restrictions around advance trials (requiring prior agreement of data holders) and use of the transmitted data (solely as a replacement for mandatory surveys) can be a barrier to access. It is well-recognised that the great potential of privately held data for the official statistical community is not only as a replacement for existing data collection, but also a means of informing policy decisions on new and emerging phenomena with much more granular and frequent or near real-time information.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

6. In future updates of the relevant legislation, INSEE, the DINUM Director (Direction interministérielle du numérique) as Chief Data Officer, Conseiller action publique et numérique au sein du Cabinet du Premier ministre, should enable wider access to privately held data for investigation of statistical potential and also broaden the scope of use of new data sources beyond that of replacement data for mandatory surveys. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 2.4)

II. Embedding Quality Management throughout the National Statistical System

The creation of the Strategic Committee for Quality (CoSaQ in French) and the development of a quality strategy based on five quality guidelines (governance, skills, implementation of quality approaches, adoption of recommendations and meeting user needs) and its adoption in 2017 by INSEE and the SSMs was noted by the peer review team. The progress to date on the strategy's implementation was also noted, as was the commitment to implement it across the SSP.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

7. INSEE and the SSMs should complete the implementation of quality approaches across the SSP as well as implementation and dissemination of quality reports. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 4.3)

The development of the central statistical metadata repository (RMÉS in French) to support management of concepts, classifications and information relating to statistical operations was noted by the peer review team, as was the commitment to using RMÉS across the SSP.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

8. INSEE and the SSMs should further promote the statistical metadata repository (RMÉS in French) in order to fully implement the use of it across the SSP. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 8.4)

Staff mobility is an important feature of INSEE's procedures. As part of harmonisation to underpin quality and to ensure operational continuity in the case of staff turnover, it is important to ensure that documentation for internal processes is standardised, structured, accessible, readable and up-to-date.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

9. INSEE should standardise documentation used for internal processes, in particular statistical procedures, in order to ensure operational continuity in the case of staff turnover. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 8.4.)

Across the SSP, there is a commitment to announcing and publishing revisions and corrections of errors and INSEE and the SSMs have developed policies and plans to harmonise these procedures.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

10. INSEE and the SSMs should complete the implementation of the revision and error policies across the SSP. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 6.3 and 12.3)

The procedures for pre-release access at INSEE and across the SSMs are transparent and were reviewed in 2017. However, the peer review team identified a potential for further rationalisation and limitation of the number of users benefiting from pre-release access across the SSMs.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

11. The SSMs should review their pre-release access arrangements to ensure harmonised adherence to the ES CoP, in particular in relation to the number of users having pre-release access. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 6.7)

The peer review team identified opportunities for improving security around the processes for transmitting pre-release material.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

12. INSEE should review its arrangements for secure and controlled transmission of pre-release material to ensure safe and managed transmission of the related material. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 6.7)

III. Meeting Changing User Needs in a Changing Data Environment

Wide-ranging arrangements exist to consult users on their needs for official statistics, including the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS in French) and its thematic working groups.

The peer review team identified areas for improvement across the SSP related to maximising the potential to engage with a wider audience of users through new channels, particularly social media channels, and opportunities to optimise the experience for users who engage with the INSEE website.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

13. SSMs should use a wider range of communication channels as appropriate, including social media platforms. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 15.2)

14. INSEE should improve the navigation of its website for all user types and should further optimise the website search engine to provide improved accessibility. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 15.2.)

15. INSEE should improve access to its dissemination databases for all users, particularly via Explorer and API web services. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 15.2 and 15.5)

Improvements since 2015 in the levels of access to microdata for researchers and the related protocols were noted by the peer review team, and to further support the research community, a broadening of scope to include researcher access to administrative data sources was identified as an improvement opportunity.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

16. SSMs should investigate the possibility of expanding access to microdata for research purposes and implement it where possible. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 15.4)

The implementation of several of the recommendations may require legislative or institutional changes and Recommendations 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 are addressed to the appropriate relevant authorities. All other recommendations are addressed to INSEE and the SSMs except where INSEE or the SSMs alone are explicitly referenced.

In the spirit of continuous improvement integral to the European Statistical System, INSEE will interpret the recommendations formulated in this report into improvement actions for implementation within the SSP.

2. INTRODUCTION

It is recognised that quality is one of the European Statistical System's (ESS) comparative advantages in a world experiencing a growing trend of instant information and new challenges, driven by exceptional circumstances or the continuous need for faster but quality-assured data. The European Statistics Code of Practice (ES CoP) is the cornerstone of the ESS common quality framework, and the ESS statistical authorities have committed themselves to adhere to it.

In this context, it is crucial for the ESS to be equipped with a review mechanism, the peer reviews, supporting with credible evidence this self-commitment to adhere to the ES CoP. The objective of this review mechanism is to enhance the integrity, professional independence and accountability of the ESS statistical authorities. The first round of peer reviews was carried out in 2006-2008, followed by a second round in 2013-2015.

In 2017, the ES CoP was reviewed and extended and now encompasses 16 principles. This revised version of the ES CoP triggered a third round of peer reviews, being carried out in the Member States of the European Union and of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), and Eurostat from 2021 to mid-2023. This round of peer reviews aims at improving the quality and trust in European statistics by assessing the compliance of the ESS with the principles of the revised ES CoP. The peer reviews cover the ESS statistical authorities (Eurostat, the National Statistical Institutes (NSIs) and selected Other National Authorities (ONAs)) developing, producing and disseminating European statistics. The peer reviews will be followed by a period of annual monitoring of the implementation of the improvement actions developed by the NSIs to address the recommendations laid down in the peer review reports.

The third round of peer reviews has the following two objectives:

- To review the compliance/alignment of the ESS with the ES CoP, in order to demonstrate to the ESS and to external stakeholders that the ESS is a system based on the principles of the ES CoP;
- To help NSIs, ONAs and Eurostat in their further improvement and development by indicating future-oriented recommendations; at the same time, they should stimulate government authorities to support the implementation of these recommendations.

Each peer review is conducted by a team of four statistical experts (both from inside and outside the ESS). The peer review has four phases: completion of the Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs) by a country; analysis of these SAQs by the peer review team; a country visit by the peer review team; and the preparation of the final report and ensuing recommendations by the peer review team. These recommendations are of two types:

- Compliance-related (ensuring compliance/alignment with the ES CoP);
- Improvement-related (less critical/technical supporting improvements).

A combination of an audit-like and a peer review approach is used when assessing the national statistical systems (NSS) in the countries to benefit from the positive aspects of both approaches. The audit-like approach requires the provision of documents as evidence, the ownership of the recommendations by the peer review expert team, and the right for the NSIs to express diverging views on the

recommendations and to formulate the corresponding improvement actions. Whereas the peer review approach allows for common agreement within the ESS on the methodology, the objectives, scope and implementation arrangements, the focus on improvements and a peer learning process.

Although all principles of the ES CoP will be reviewed for all countries through the SAQs, the peer review experts are free to customise the country visit to concentrate on those principles where more clarification/explanation is needed. However, certain principles such as those concerning professional independence and coordination and cooperation, as well as principles including elements of modernisation, will be assessed during the peer review visit for every member of the ESS.

In addition to these common principles to be addressed for every member of the ESS, the peer review team also placed an emphasis on relevance, on accuracy and reliability and on impartiality and objectivity.

Relevance (ES CoP, Principle 11) was identified as an important principle for review given the focus on modernisation and innovation in this round of peer reviews and because of the challenges emerging during the COVID-19 pandemic and the response of the SSP to meeting those existing and new user needs.

Output quality is a fundamental aspect of official statistics. Therefore, the assurance that statistical outputs are accurate and reliable statistics is critical for output quality. To underline the importance of output quality, accuracy and reliability (ES CoP, Principle 12), was an area of focus for the peer review team, complementing the focus on Commitment to Quality (ES CoP, Principle 4) in this round of peer reviews.

Development, production and dissemination of statistics in an objective and transparent manner was agreed by the peer review team as an additional area of importance, complementing the focus on professional independence in this round of peer reviews. To this end, Impartiality and Objectivity (ES CoP, Principle 6) was identified as a principle to be further discussed with INSEE.

Also, although the reports should not be used to compare one country to another, much effort has been made to ensure the harmonisation of the reports and the ensuing recommendations across the countries so that all countries are treated equitably.

The peer review of Eurostat was conducted by the European Statistical Governance Advisory Board (ESGAB).

3. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Outline of the French Statistical System and Statistical Law

The French Official Statistical Service (SSP), as defined by the Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951, consists of the National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies (INSEE) and 16 Ministerial Statistical Offices (SSMs). This law also defines the content of official statistics. While covering the majority of official statistics production, INSEE and the 16 SSMs do not produce the entire spectrum of official statistics in France. Other producers, for example, the Banque de France, the CépiDc (the Epidemiology Centre on Medical Causes of Deaths) and other non-ministerial bodies do not belong to the SSP.

INSEE itself has a longer history than the Statistical Law, as it was created by the Budget Law of 27 April 1946 (Art. 32 and 33), taking over responsibility for official statistics – work that had been continuously carried out since 1833. In January 2020, INSEE had 5 296 staff, of whom 1 488 were located in Paris and Metz, and the remaining 3 808 located in the 18 regional offices across the country (13 metropolitan and 2 overseas regions). The total number of staff across the SSMs was 1 914, of whom 1 133 were centrally located and 781 located in decentralised services.

The Statistical Law No 51-711 defines the legal obligation, coordination and confidentiality in the field of official statistics. It sets the general rules enabling the SSP to collect data through surveys or through access to administrative or privately held data sources. Amended on 7 October 2016 as a result of the Law for a Digital Republic, it further reinforces the legal mandate of the SSP to access public data free of charge and privately held data under certain conditions. Another legislative landmark is the Law No 2008-776 of 4 August 2008 on the modernisation of the economy, which created the Official Statistics Authority (ASP).

Embedding a common culture across the French Official Statistical Service

A unique characteristic of the SSP is the existence of a common corporate and statistical culture shared by INSEE and the SSMs, which has its roots in a common educational base and an effective staff mobility policy. Staff members in the SSMs are usually statisticians and many have previously worked for INSEE. Many statistical staff have graduated from one of the two schools of the Group of National Schools of Economics and Statistics (Genes). These schools were initially created to meet INSEE's needs for highly trained personnel and have continued to develop the relevant expertise required for the SSP.

People move regularly during their career and these movements are coordinated annually and even synchronised across INSEE and the SSMs. Mobility is particularly high at the beginning of the career due to the mandatory job change every three years for the first two jobs of staff holding higher qualifications (i.e., A grade civil servants). The majority of their moves are within the SSP, for example, 9 out of every 10 moves in 2021. The staff mobility between INSEE and SSMs is further facilitated in terms of a neutral impact on pay and career advancement. As for other parts of the French Civil Service, the SSP has therefore developed a dedicated corps of professionals sharing a common culture, which facilitates cooperation, coordination and effectiveness of the entire national statistical system.

Governance of the French Official Statistical Service

Official statistics in France are governed by a tripartite organisational structure: (1) The Official Statistical Service (SSP) itself with INSEE playing a key coordination role, (2) the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS), which ensures effective consultations between producers and users of official statistics, and (3) the Official Statistics Authority (ASP), which oversees compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice (ES CoP) as well as compliance with Regulation (EC) No 223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2009, amended in 2015.

Within the SSP, INSEE conducts its legally mandated coordination role effectively, with well-established procedures and practices including the chairing by its Director-General of the Statistical Programme Committee, the promotion and the adoption of common tools, policies and quality guidelines, acting as point of contact with Eurostat and other international bodies and ensuring adherence to the SSM Charter. The SSM Charter, developed by INSEE and updated in 2019, sets out the principles of coordination for the SSMs producing official statistics. The Charter covers the rights of the SSMs, as well as their duties related to production, dissemination, their role in harmonisation of classifications and concepts and their contribution to international statistics. The Charter also sets out the principle of compliance with the ES CoP. As noted above, coordination within the SSP is also strengthened through an effective staff mobility policy and practice between its constituent bodies.

The CNIS plays a key role in the definition and evaluation of the statistical programme by ensuring that user needs in terms of statistical production and dissemination of statistical information are taken into account. It consults with INSEE and the SSMs, expresses user needs for the following year and also carries out and publishes an evaluation of the execution of the annual statistical programme. Additionally, it elaborates a prospective analysis of user needs every five years. Its 45 members include elected politicians, trade unions, professional associations, civil society, media, academia, and specialists. The CNIS functions under an executive Board (Bureau) of 18 members, a General Secretariat (consisting of 8 members) and runs 7 thematic Commissions as well as a National Commission on the evaluation of the population census.

The ASP has a role similar to the European Statistical Governance Advisory Board (ESGAB). The ES CoP is the reference for the authority's work and expertise, not only for European statistics, but also for statistics produced by the SSP and any other official statistics produced by bodies, which are entrusted with a public service mission. The ASP comprises nine nominated members of high standing, with the President appointed by decree of the Council of Ministers based on his or her qualifications.

Two other important committees complement the list of key actors of French official statistics. The Statistical Confidentiality Committee (Comité du Secret Statistique in French), which ensures compliance with statistical confidentiality and gives its opinion on requests for researcher access to micro data. The Official Statistics Quality Label Committee (Comité du Label in French), initially entrusted with certifying the quality of statistical surveys on behalf of the CNIS, has seen its mission enlarged since 2013 to cover administrative and privately held data under procedures for labelling.

Appointment of the Director-General

The Director-General of INSEE, as well as those of the heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration, are appointed by the French President through a decree of the Council of Ministers.

In 2016, a Hearing Committee was introduced (Decree No 2016-663 of 24 May 2016) to oversee appointments of directors of central administration within French ministries. The membership of this Committee includes at least four people, one of whom works within the ministry with the job vacancy, one member who is external to this ministry, one member qualified in the fields of competence of the job to be filled and one member with expertise in human resource skills.

Although there is no specific reference in the Decree in this regard, a member of the ASP may participate in this Hearing Committee for the appointments of the Director-General of INSEE and those heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration. Furthermore, the ASP can put forward an opinion during the nomination process. This opinion is addressed to the Hearing Committee and relates to the professional competencies of the candidates being considered for appointment, in accordance with the principle of professional independence. The view expressed by the ASP on the selected candidate is published in the French Official Journal at the same time as the appointment decision.

Other National Authorities participating in this peer review

For the peer review, INSEE selected 3 out of 12 Other National Authorities based on their importance for producing European statistics and their perceived importance as seen by INSEE. The Other National Authorities selected were the:

- Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis and regional Departments of Statistical and Economic Information (SSPs) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food;
- Data and Statistical Studies Department (SDES in French) of the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition, Office of the Commission General for Sustainable Development;
- Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics (DREES) of the Ministry for Solidarity and Health, Ministry of Public Action and Accounts, and Ministry of Labour.

Some of the most important European statistics produced by SSPs include the agri-environmental accounts and statistics, farm prices, agricultural production of various items (cereal, milk, wine, fruit, horticulture, wood, etc.) and food safety. SDES produces the environmental accounts and statistics on the transport of goods and services, construction, energy, waste and fishing. DREES produces the social welfare accounts and statistics on health expenditure and the population's state of health.

SSPs and SDES also participated in the peer review of 2014. The participating Other National Authorities are comprised of central and decentralised offices based in different French regions. The workforce in the central offices of the SDES is split between two sites (Paris La Défense and Orléans), as is the SSPs' workforce (Paris and Toulouse), while those working in the head office of DREES are all located in Paris.

4. PROGRESS/ADVANCEMENT IN THE LAST FIVE YEARS

Professional Independence and Legal Mandate

Overall, the professional independence and the legal mandate of the French Official Statistical Service (SSP) has been further strengthened since 2015.

Regulation 223/2009 of 11 March 2009 and its subsequent revision have been applied in France. The French Law for a Digital Republic of 7 October 2016 provides a legal framework for free access to administrative data in order to meet statistical needs, in line with the French statistical legislation, (Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951, amended,) where the right of access to administrative data was already specified. Additionally, access to data held by private entities enabled by the 2016 Law for a Digital Republic is an area of significant progress and the SSP has used this mandate to access, for example, scanner data. Furthermore, partnerships have been set up with holders of privately held data, such as mobile network and bank card operators, in order to meet user needs, particularly the information requirements emerging in 2020 as part of the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

On the transparency of the processes governing the appointment and removal of the Director-General of INSEE, there has been clear progress, supported by the implementation of the revised Regulation 223/2009. Furthermore, under French Decree No 2016-663 of 24 May 2016, a Hearing Committee for the appointment of directors of central administration, such as the Director-General of INSEE and certain other Ministerial Statistical Offices (SSMs), has been established with the requirement that the committee be composed of at least four people, one of whom is 'qualified in the fields of competence of the position to be filled'. Also, the decree establishing the French Official Statistical Authority (ASP) was modified in September 2018 to specify that the ASP submits an opinion to the Hearing Committee established for the appointment of directors of central administration. The opinion refers to the skills of persons whose appointment is considered in compliance with the principle of professional independence as laid down in the ES CoP. The view expressed by the ASP on the selected candidate is published in the French Official Journal simultaneously to the appointment decision.

The precedence of statistical legislation over the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding access to data collected for statistical purposes has been clarified and access to confidential statistical data cannot be compelled as part of a judicial procedure.

Quality and Methodology

There has been significant progress on actions related to quality and methodology since 2015. A quality policy has been developed and adopted by the SSP and the governance of continuous quality improvement is overseen by the Strategic Committee for Quality (CoSaQ) established in 2015 with membership from across the SSP. A quality assurance framework, based on the GSBPM, has been developed and quality approaches have been conducted by statistical producers across the SSP with the help of the INSEE Quality Unit. There has been a significant investment in quality-related training for staff and a network of quality correspondents has been successfully established across the SSMs. Since 2015 there has been progress in the publication of quality reports for European Statistics by INSEE and the SSMs on their websites.

The progress on the RMÉS project to build a repository that covers metadata for concepts, classifications, statistical processes and products has been significant. Additionally, the repository has been designed to meet the Single Integrated Metadata Standard (SIMS) and since 2018, is supporting the ongoing completion of user-oriented quality reports by INSEE under the SIMS model. Use of RMÉS is currently being extended across the SSP.

With regard to progress on other policies and guidelines, INSEE and the SSMS have developed a formal policy and protocol for managing revisions in the statistical data and have published this policy on the INSEE website. Furthermore, a shared error correction policy has been established, and has to be formally validated in 2021. It sets out the principles and rules to be respected, as well as the protocol to be followed, both for classifying the error and for announcing it to users, correcting it and announcing the correction. Additionally, guidelines on common statistical methodology have been prepared and updated as required by the INSEE Methodology Department and are also available on the INSEE website.

Accessibility

Since 2015, the scope of the statistics subject to embargo and rules to be applied concerning their dissemination have been reviewed by INSEE and the SSMS producing European statistics. A framework document setting out the embargo rules for these statistics has been developed. INSEE and all SSMS producing European statistics have aligned their embargo rules with this framework and have published the framework document on their websites.

On access to microdata, INSEE and the Statistical Confidentiality Committee have worked to improve the timeliness of access to microdata files and a simplified procedure is now available on the Statistical Confidentiality Committee website. Additionally, the complete list of INSEE data sources is available on the INSEE website as well as a page describing the three different types of microdata (anonymised, pseudonymised and confidential microdata) and how to access them.

Finally, the adoption of a communication plan in March 2017 has greatly improved communication with users and the results of all external user surveys are now published on the INSEE website.

5. COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE AND FUTURE ORIENTATION

5.1 STRENGTHS OF THE NSI AND THE PARTICIPATING ONAs IN RELATION TO THEIR COMPLIANCE WITH THE CODE OF PRACTICE

Mature and well-established National Statistical System

Overall, there is a high level of compliance with the European Statistics Code of Practice (ES CoP) throughout the French Official Statistical Service (SSP). Many of the principles are underpinned by the national statistical legislation (Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951) and this legislation extends equally to all parts of the SSP, as does application of the ES CoP.

Professional Independence (ES CoP, Principle 1) is largely addressed in Article 1, Section I of the national statistical legislation, where it states that ‘official statistics are designed, produced and disseminated with complete professional independence’. This independence is reinforced further by Section II of the same article through the creation of the French Official Statistical Authority (ASP) with its mandate to inter alia ‘ensure compliance with the principle of professional independence’.

The well-structured and integrated governance system of the SSP is a clear strength. The assurance of professional independence provided by the ASP, the comprehensive determination of the needs of users by the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS in French), the quality certification of statistical surveys by the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee (Comité du Label in French) and the opinions of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (Comité du Secret Statistique in French) on data access requests all combine to provide assurance of an independent system for European statistics that meets user needs. (ES CoP, Principles 1 and 11)

On adequacy of resources, INSEE’s budget is established under a three-year contract. This multiannual budgetary approach gives visibility on numbers of staff for a three-year cycle and is a strong support for the resource planning needed to meet European Statistical requirements. (ES CoP, Principle 3)

A Commitment to Quality across the National Statistical System

The high level of coordination of quality governance and training across the SSP and the commitment of INSEE and the Ministerial Statistical Offices (SSMs) to the 2017 Quality Strategy are clear strengths of the system. The INSEE Quality Unit and the network of quality correspondents across the SSMs have cooperated closely to develop an integrated quality framework and a harmonised approach to user and producer metadata through adoption of the SIMS and the development of the Statistical Metadata Repository (RMÉS). (ES CoP, Principle 4, Indicators 1bis.2 and 8.4)

Quality guidelines have been developed for all SSMs and related quality roadmaps have been developed to support implementation. An indicator of the strength of coordination across the SSP is that all SSMs completed a self-assessment questionnaire (a lighter questionnaire was used for SSMs outside of the peer review process) and the findings of the peer review, along with the issues identified in the questionnaires, will be used to update the quality roadmaps of all SSMs. (ES CoP, Indicators 1bis.2 and 4.2)

Additionally, the collaboration across INSEE and the SSMs to develop formal policies and protocols for managing revisions and errors in the statistical data are a further demonstration of a highly coordinated system and of a strong commitment to transparency that extends to all parts of the SSP. (ES CoP, Principles 1bis, Indicators 6.3 and 12.3)

Meeting New User Needs and Increasing Use of New Data Sources

A clear strength of the SSP is the mandate to collect data directly and to use administrative and other data for statistical purposes that extends to all parts of the SSP. This mandate supports the collaboration by INSEE and SSMs to identify the administrative data available across all French ministries. (ES CoP, Indicators 2.1, 2.2 and 2.3)

The expanding use of privately-held data enabled by the 2016 Law for a Digital Republic is a further significant strength. In the spirit of this law and complementary to this right of access, the SSP has recognised the importance of building partnerships with the holders of privately held data, for example, the mobile network and bank card data operators, in order to pave the way for sustainable collaboration and to influence the quality of the privately held data where possible. The establishment in 2018 of two internal labs, the SSP Lab to lead innovation in data science and the Innovation and Information Systems Strategy Unit (UnISSI in French) to lead developments in information systems, was an innovation of the SSP ensuring that the skills, tools and platforms exist to maximise the potential of administrative and new data sources for the purposes of official statistics. (ES CoP, Indicator 2.4)

The INSEE response to meeting user needs during the COVID-19 pandemic has been very strong. Innovation and the strong analytical capacity of the SSP were demonstrated through rapid accessing of new data sources and rapid development of new pandemic-focused surveys across the SSP. Some noteworthy examples are the use of new data sources in the development of early indicators of the COVID-19 impact on economic activity and the EpiCOV epidemiological study undertaken by DREES and Inserm in cooperation with INSEE. (ES CoP, Indicator 10.3)

Professional Culture

France has a well-resourced statistical system with a strong base of analytical skills across the system. Over 5 200 staff are deployed at national and local levels on statistical work and over one third of the staff hold posts requiring higher qualifications (i.e., A grade posts). The culture of professionalism that exists, supported by the training available through ENSAI and ENSAE, underpins a strong corps from which the specialist and managerial posts throughout the statistical system are generally filled. Other staff – mostly posts outside the A grade category – are trained in an INSEE-specific school in Libourne (Cefil), which provides statistical and computer courses.

There is a high degree of mobility between INSEE and the SSMs contributing to coordination and sharing of expertise throughout the system. The peer review team recognises the mobility of staff in posts requiring higher qualifications (i.e., A grade posts) as a significant strength of the SSP. (ES CoP, Indicators 3.1, 7.5 and 7.6)

Engaging with Users and Researchers

Access for researchers to microdata is provided and controlled through a combination of the INSEE website (public use files), the Quetelet-Progedo data portal (pseudonymised databases for human and social sciences) and the Secure Access Data Centre (CASD in French). Since 2014, there have been significant improvements in the level of microdata available and the protocols on access and feedback from researchers expressed high levels of satisfaction. CASD holds ISO 27001 accreditation and since its establishment in 2010, has supported almost 800 research projects. As of March 2020, over 300 data sources were available to users via CASD. (ES CoP, Indicators 5.6 and 15.4)

Furthermore, in 2019, DREES was entrusted with the prefiguration of the Health Data Hub. Provided for by the Law on the organisation and transformation of the healthcare system of 24 July 2019, the Health Data Hub aims at encouraging and increasing the use of health data, particularly in the fields of research, training of health personnel, health system management and monitoring and informing patients. This public structure enables project coordinators, contributing to the public interest, to easily access, cross-reference and analyse non-nominative health data hosted on a secure platform, in compliance with regulations and citizens' rights.

In March 2020, INSEE developed a blog¹ and this additional channel is an innovative use of a new platform to communicate with users, particularly when a timely clarification is needed to address a misunderstanding or a misinterpretation of results or methodology. (ES CoP, Indicators 1.7 and 15.2.)

Innovative Practice

The peer review team identified innovative practices that are noteworthy and possibly applicable in some way in other national settings. The peer review team would like to highlight the following important initiatives from the French peer review:

- expanding the use of privately held data and the importance placed on building partnerships with private data holders;
- establishing two internal labs, the SSP Lab to lead innovation in data science and UnISSI to lead developments in information systems to ensure that skills, tools and platforms exist to maximise the potential of administrative and new data for the purposes of official statistics;
- developing the Blog as an additional and flexible communication channel for INSEE and the SSMs.

5.2 ISSUES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.2.1 Strengthening the Institutional Environment

Professional Independence

The importance of professional independence is clearly understood and embedded across the SSP and no concerns were raised with the peer review team in respect of the implementation of the principle. A strong legal underpinning for the principle is set out in Article 1 of the Statistical Law No 51-711 of

¹Le Blog de l'Insee: <https://blog.insee.fr/>

7 June 1951, where it is required that official statistics are designed, produced and disseminated with ‘complete professional independence’ and the ASP is clearly mandated, inter alia, to ensure compliance with the principle of professional independence (Decree No 2009-250 of 3 March 2009 on the ASP, Article 1).

The Director-General of INSEE, as well as those heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration, are appointed by the French President through a decree of the Council of Ministers. The peer review team noted the introduction in 2016 of a Hearing Committee (Decree No 2016-663 of 24 May 2016) to oversee appointments of heads of all French ministerial departments who are directors of central administration or equivalent. The membership of this committee includes at least four people, one of whom works within the ministry with the job vacancy, one member who is external to this ministry, one member qualified in the fields of competence of the job to be filled and one member with expertise in human resource skills. Although there is no specific reference in the decree in this regard, a member of the ASP may participate in this Hearing Committee for the appointments of the Director-General of INSEE and those heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration. Furthermore, the ASP can put forward an opinion during the nomination process. This opinion is addressed to the Hearing Committee and relates to the professional competencies of the candidates being considered for appointment in accordance with the principle of professional independence as laid down in the ES CoP. The view expressed by the ASP on the selected candidate is published in the French Official Journal at the same time as the appointment decision.

However, the peer review team considers that a lack of transparency in the appointment procedures, particularly at the commencement of the recruitment process and the advertisement of the vacancy for the Director-General of INSEE and the heads of SSMs who are directors of central administration, remains a weakness in the French system that has the potential to impact negatively on the perception of the professional independence of INSEE and the wider statistical system.

To comply with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R1. The ASP, INSEE and related ministries should apply greater transparency in the processes governing the appointment of the Director-General of INSEE and of certain SSMs, with particular focus on the commencement of the processes. (Compliance-relevant: ES CoP, Indicator 1.8)

The heads of SSMs who are not directors of central administration are recruited following a process starting with the publication of a vacancy notice. However, the ASP is not involved in such appointment procedures and has no mandate to put forward an opinion on the candidates.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R2. Expanding on their role in the appointment of the Director-General of INSEE and certain SSMs, the ASP should also have, in connection with the INSEE Director-General, an involvement in the appointment of heads of SSMs for roles other than those at the level of directors of central administration. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.8)

On the independence of the SSP, the peer review team noted the ASP recommendation for inclusion of a clear statement on independence in the individual decrees of the ministries containing SSMs and the progress to date on this recommendation. The peer review team considers it important that these

clear statements on independence are progressively incorporated or clarified as soon as possible in the decrees of all SSMs.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R3. The ASP, INSEE, SSMs and their relevant ministries should complete progressively the inclusion of clear statements on professional independence in the decrees of all ministries of SSMs. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.3)

Coordination and Cooperation

Currently, approaches vary across the SSP as to how official statistics are branded and identified. There is potential for confusion in distinguishing between official statistics and other reports and analysis at dissemination. The peer review team noted the harmonisation work underway to strengthen the 'Official Statistical Service brand' through the use of a shared logo across the SSP, which would underline the independence of official statistics from other outputs and adherence to the ES CoP of all members of the SSP.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R4. INSEE and SSMs should complete the systematic use of logos to clearly delineate official statistics produced by the SSP from other reports and analysis at dissemination. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 1.6)

Mandate for Data Collection

The SSP has a strong and comprehensive legal mandate for data collection founded in Articles 1, 3bis and 7bis of the Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951. The peer review team observed a high and shared awareness amongst INSEE and the three participating SSMs as to the overall strengths of this mandate, particularly in relation to access to administrative data sources for the purposes of compiling official statistics.

In particular, when administrative data are used for official statistical purposes (as set out in Art. 7bis), in order to maximise their statistical potential and ensure continuity and quality in the production of statistics, it is important that statistical authorities are systematically involved in the design and subsequent modifications of the administrative data sources.

While the peer review team was informed of examples of good collaboration between the statistical and administrative authorities on this issue, the need for consultation was identified in all cases where design or modification of administrative data used for official statistical purposes was planned.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R5. To holders of administrative data, the Secrétariat Général du Gouvernement (SGG), Direction générale des Entreprises (DGE), Direction générale des Finances publiques (DGFIP), Direction de la Sécurité sociale (DSS), INSEE and the SSMs should be more involved in the design, development and discontinuation of administrative records in order to make them more suitable for statistical purposes. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 2.2 and 8.7)

Concerning access to privately held data, France has been a leading country internationally in the modernisation of its Statistical Law with a view to enabling, under certain conditions, access to such data for the production of official statistics. Articles 1 and 19 of the Law for a Digital Republic, Law No 2016-1321 of 7 October 2016 establish the principle of the obligation to transmit public or privately held data free of charge for the preparation of official statistics. Furthermore, the decree implementing Article 3bis of the Statistical Law No 51-711 of 7 June 1951, introduced by the Law for a Digital Republic, was signed on 31 March 2017. However, the legal impediments remain and while the transmission of private data for statistical purposes can be made compulsory, the restrictions around advance trials (requiring prior agreement of data holders) and use of the transmitted data (solely as a replacement for mandatory surveys) can be a barrier to access. It is well recognised that the great potential of privately held data for the official statistical community is not only as a replacement for existing data collection, but also a means of informing policy decisions on new and emerging phenomena with much more granular and frequent or near real-time information.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R6. In future updates of the relevant legislation, INSEE, the DINUM Director (Direction interministérielle du numérique) as Chief Data Officer, Conseiller action publique et numérique au sein du Cabinet du Premier ministre, should enable wider access to private data for investigation of statistical potential and should also broaden the scope of use of new data sources beyond that of replacement data for mandatory surveys. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 2.4)

5.2.2 Embedding Quality Management throughout the National Statistical System

Commitment to Quality

A commitment to systematic and ongoing improvements to the quality of official statistics is clearly embedded in the strategies and work programmes of INSEE and the SSMs. Strong quality governance across the SSP is clearly demonstrated and is greatly supported by the Official Statistics Quality Label Committee (CL), which assesses the technical quality of all surveys included in the statistical programme. All new surveys must apply for the quality label and all existing surveys must re-apply for the label after five years.

The creation of the Strategic Committee for Quality (CoSaQ) and the development of a quality strategy based on five quality guidelines (governance, skills, implementation of quality approaches, adoption of recommendations and meeting user needs) and its adoption in 2017 by INSEE and the SSMs was noted by the peer review team. The progress to date on the implementation of the strategy was also noted, as was the commitment to implement it across the SSP.

INSEE has developed process-based quality approaches consisting of systematic process description, risk analysis and the subsequent development of an improvement action plan for the process in question. Implementation of the quality approaches will require significant investment and the peer review team noted that the quality approaches have been so far implemented for many processes at INSEE and some processes in the SSMs. INSEE has prepared a diagram of its statistical production processes and for some processes, the quality approach is missing. All SSMs participating in the peer review reported that they would like to further implement relevant quality approaches to their processes.

The importance of improvements in quality reporting is well understood by INSEE and the SSMs and quality reports are regularly produced for Eurostat but not always made publicly available. In particular, standardised, user-oriented quality reports are not always published or made available on the websites of INSEE or the SSMs.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R7. INSEE and the SSMs should complete the implementation of quality approaches across the SSP as well as implementation and dissemination of quality reports. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 4.3)

Additionally, the development of the central statistical metadata repository (RMÉS) to support management of concepts, classifications and information relating to statistical operations was noted by the peer review team. While the peer review team also noted the commitment to implementation across the SSP, full use of RMÉS is currently not in place.

R8. INSEE and the SSMs should further promote the statistical metadata repository (RMÉS in French) in order to fully implement the use of it across the SSP. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 8.4)

Appropriate Statistical Procedures

Observing the high staff mobility within INSEE, the internal documentation practices are of high importance. The quality approaches commence with a process description, which may be a good starting point for further standardisation of internal documentation. As part of harmonisation to underpin quality and to ensure operational continuity in the case of staff turnover, it is important to ensure that documentation for internal processes is standardised, structured, accessible, readable and up-to-date.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R9. INSEE should standardise documentation used for internal processes, in particular statistical procedures, in order to ensure operational continuity in the case of staff turnover. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 8.4)

Impartiality and Objectivity

INSEE and SSMs have committed to announcing and publishing revisions and corrections of errors on their websites. While there have been divergences observed in practices in the past, INSEE and SSMs have developed a plan to harmonise these practices. In 2019, INSEE formalised a general revision policy that is available on the INSEE website and sets out the rules to be followed when deciding on revisions and when organising, documenting and publishing revisions. This policy has inspired a shared revision policy for the SSMs, which was drawn up in 2020 and which most of the SSMs have published on their websites. In 2020, a working group made up of representatives of INSEE and the SSMs developed a shared error correction policy and protocol for measuring, rectifying and reporting errors that has yet to be formally adopted before implementation.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R10. INSEE and the SSMs should complete the implementation of the revision and error policies across the SSP. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 6.3 and 12.3)

The procedures for pre-release access at INSEE and across the SSMs are transparent and were reviewed in 2017. At that time, the interval between transmission of pre-release material and publication of results was further minimised. However, the peer review team identified a potential for further rationalisation and limitation of the number of users benefiting from pre-release access across the SSMs.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R11. The SSMs should review their pre-release access arrangements to ensure harmonised adherence to the ES CoP, in particular in relation to the number of users having pre-release access. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 6.7)

The peer review team identified opportunities for improving security around the processes for transmitting pre-release material.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R12. INSEE should review its arrangements for secure and controlled transmission of pre-release material to ensure safe and managed transmission of the related material. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 6.7)

5.2.3 Meeting Changing User Needs in a Changing Data Environment

Accessibility and Clarity

Wide-ranging arrangements exist to consult users on their needs for official statistics, including the National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS in French) and its thematic working groups.

INSEE has launched a project to comprehensively redesign dissemination processes. The Melodi project plans accessibility improvements by offering new open data services including a catalogue of outputs, a data mining function that builds tables on demand, a mass downloading tool, options to print tables on demand and an API covering all disseminated databases.

With the growth in the number of communication channels, particularly social media platforms, the peer review team identified areas for improvement across the SSP related to maximising the potential to engage with a wider audience of users through these new channels.

The peer review team furthermore, identified opportunities to optimise experience for all types of users – expert and casual – who engage with the INSEE websites and disseminate databases.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R13. SSMs should use a wider range of communication channels as appropriate, including social media platforms. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 15.2)

R14. INSEE should improve the navigation of its website for all user types and should further optimise the website search engine to provide improved accessibility. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 15.2)

R15. INSEE should improve access to its dissemination databases for all users, particularly via Explorer and API web services. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicators 15.2 and 15.5)

Improvements in the levels of access to microdata for researchers, and the related protocols, were noted as was the role of the Statistical Confidentiality Committee (CSS) in approving requests for access to data from across the SSP, either directly or via the access centres, Quetelet-Progedo and the Secure Access Data Centre (CASD). To further support the research community, and as researcher access to administrative data is currently limited, broadening of access for researchers to administrative data was identified as an improvement opportunity.

To improve beyond compliance with the ES CoP, the peer review team recommends:

R16. SSMs should investigate the possibility of expanding access to microdata for research purposes and implement it where possible. (Improvement-related: ES CoP, Indicator 15.4)

5.3 VIEWS OF THE NSI, AS THE NATIONAL COORDINATOR OF THE NSS AND THE PEER REVIEW, ON THOSE RECOMMENDATIONS WHERE THEY DIVERGE FROM PEER REVIEW EXPERTS' ASSESSMENT

None

ANNEX A – AGENDA OF THE VISIT

Timing	Topic	Participants
Day1		
09:00 – 09:45	Preparatory meeting with the national coordinator and other national participants as needed	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> French Coordinator
09:45 – 10:00	Welcome and introduction, adopting the agenda and organisational matters	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> General Director Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations French Coordinator
10:00 – 11:00	General information session on national statistical system INSEE presentation, 20-30 minutes	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of the Statistical and International Coordination Department French Coordinator
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:45	Professional independence, Official Statistics legislation and related legislation (ES CoP Principles 1, 2 and 5)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of Demographic and Social Statistics General Director's Office Head of the EASI Unit (Enterprise Architecture, Security, Innovation) Head of the Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit Deputy Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department French Coordinator
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	

13:45 – 15:15	Coordination and cooperation, Impartiality and objectivity (ES CoP Principles 1bis and 6)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of the Statistical and International Coordination Department General Director's Office Head of Economic Studies and National Accounts Head of the General Economic Studies Department Head of the Short-Term Statistics Department French Coordinator
15:15 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 17:00	Methodology, data processing and administrative data (ES CoP Principles 7 and 8)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of the Internal Audit Unit Head of the Statistical Methods Department Project manager on administrative data Head of the SSP Lab Head of Demographic and Social Statistics Deputy Head of Employment and Earnings Department Director of the RÉSIL programme Head of Business Statistics Head of the ESANE Unit (Annual Business Statistics programme) French Coordinator
17:00 – 18:00	Recommended: peer review expert team discussion <i>(not needed)</i>	The peer review expert team: All
Timing	Topic	Participants
Day2		
09:00 – 10:30	Quality and accessibility (ES CoP Principles 4, 14 and 15)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of the Quality Unit Deputy Head of the Quality Unit Head of the Dissemination Department Head of the Internet Dissemination Unit

		Deputy Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department Head of the Earnings and Wages Unit Member of the Internal Audit Unit
10:30 – 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 – 12:00	Relevance and reliability (ES CoP Principles 11 and 12)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of the Statistical Methods Department Expert in statistical methodology at the Surveys Unit Head of the Dissemination Department Head of the Internet Dissemination Unit Head of INSEE Info-Service Department French Coordinator
12:00 – 12:30	Meeting with the French Statistical Confidentiality Committee <i>Additional meeting</i> <u>A short presentation of maximum 10 minutes would be useful.</u>	The peer review expert team: All <u>The French Statistical Confidentiality Committee</u> (Comité du Secret Statistique) Head of the Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit French Coordinator
12:30 – 13:15	Lunch	
13:15 – 13:45	Meeting with the French Official Statistics Quality Label Committee <i>Additional meeting</i> <u>A short presentation of maximum 10 minutes would be useful.</u>	The peer review expert team: All <u>The French Official Statistics Quality Label Committee</u> (Comité du Label) Chair Rapporteur French Coordinator
13:45 – 14:45	Programming, planning and resources (ES CoP Principles 3, 9, 10 and 13)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> General Secretary Head of Financial Affairs and Work Resources Planning Department Head of Business Statistics Head of the Internal Audit Unit Head of Information Technology Services French Coordinator

14:45 – 15:00	Coffee Break	
15:00 – 16:00	Progress and plans for the future; innovations To include a 15-minute presentation by INSEE	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> General Director Head of Dissemination and Regional Action Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations General Secretary Head of the Internal Audit Unit French Coordinator
16:00 – 17:00	Meeting with junior staff only (staff with 2-5 years' experience in INSEE)	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> 9 representatives of junior staff Data Scientist at the SSPLab Statistical Researcher on Producer Price Indices Methodology Head of the Studies on Markets Section Head of Services to the INSEE Public library Data Transmission Coordinator, Member of the Melodi team for renewing data dissemination Expert at the profiling and large units' treatment unit Statistical Researcher, Social Studies Unit Head of the Census Methodology Team Person responsible for conjunctural wage and labour cost monitoring
17:00 – 18:00	Recommended: peer review expert team discussion <i>(not needed)</i>	The peer review expert team: All
Timing	Topic	Participants
Day 3		
09:00 – 09:30	Optional: General opening session with all ONAs producing European statistics that are taking part in the peer review visit	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of the Statistical and International Coordination Department DREES: Head of Service

		SSP: Head of Department, Deputy Head of Department (quality correspondent) SDES: Head of Department French Coordinator
09:30 – 11:00	<p>ONA SSP agriculture session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Legislation, collaboration and cooperation (P1, P1bis, P2) II. Methodology, data processing and administrative data (P7, P8) III. Quality and accessibility (P4, P14, P15) IV. Relevance and reliability (P11, P12) V. Confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity (P5, P6) VI. Programming, planning and resources (P3, P9, P10, P13) 	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>SSP agriculture:</u> Head of Department Deputy Head of department (quality correspondent) Head of the Regional Department of Statistical and Economical Information, Centre Val de Loire Region Deputy Head of the Statistical Methods and Informatics Unit</p> <p>French Coordinator</p>
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:45	<p>ONA DREES session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Legislation, collaboration and cooperation (P1, P1bis, P2) II. Methodology, data processing and administrative data (P7, P8) III. Quality and accessibility (P4, P14, P15) IV. Relevance and reliability (P11, P12) V. Confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity (P5, P6) VI. Programming, planning and resources (P3, P9, P10, P13) 	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>DREES:</u> Director Head of Service Head of Analysis of Social Accounts (Syntheses, Economic Studies and Assessment Branch (quality correspondent) Deputy Assistant Director of the ‘Solidarity monitoring Branch’ (quality correspondent) Publications and Communication Unit Head of Healthcare Institutions, Health and Health Insurance Monitoring Branch</p> <p>French Coordinator</p>
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	
13:45 – 15:15	<p>ONA SDES session:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Legislation, collaboration and cooperation (P1, P1bis, P2) II. Methodology, data processing and administrative data (P7, P8) III. Quality and accessibility (P4, P14, P15) IV. Relevance and reliability (P11, P12) V. Confidentiality, impartiality and objectivity (P5, P6) <p>Programming, planning and resources (P3, P9, P10, P13)</p>	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>SDES:</u> Head of Department Deputy Director of Energy Statistics Deputy Director of Transport Statistics Deputy Director of Environmental Information</p> <p>French Coordinator</p>

15:15 – 15:30	Coffee Break	
15:30 – 16:15	Meeting with the Official Statistics Authority (ASP) A 10-minute presentation on the mandate and work of ASP would be useful.	The peer review expert team: All <u>ASP Chair/Representative:</u> Chair Former Chair Rapporteur
16:15 – 17:00	Meeting with Statistical Council (CNIS) A 10-minute presentation on the mandate and work of CNIS would be useful.	The peer review expert team: All <u>CNIS Chair/Representative:</u> Chair Secretary-General <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations French Coordinator
17:00 – 18:00	Recommended: peer review expert team discussion <i>(not needed)</i>	The peer review expert team: All
Timing	Topic	Participants
Day 4		
09:00 – 09:30	Optional: General closing session with all ONAs producing European statistics that are taking part in the peer review visit	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of the Statistical and International Coordination Department <u>DREES:</u> Head of Service <u>SSP:</u> Head of Department, Deputy Head of Department (quality correspondent) <u>SDES:</u> Head of Department French Coordinator
09:30 – 11:00	Meeting with main data providers	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> Deputy Head of the National Accounts Department Head of the Household Resources and Living Conditions Department Head of the Short-Term Statistics Department

		<p>Head of the Earnings and Wages Unit</p> <p>4 representatives of the Main data providers and 1 representative of the Main data provider and co-producer</p> <p>French Coordinator Quality Expert Person responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:00	Meeting with providers of new data sources	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE:</u> Head of the SSP Lab Head of the Housing Unit Head of the Short-Term Statistics Department</p> <p>2 representatives of providers of new data sources</p> <p>French Coordinator Quality Expert Responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>
12:00 – 13:00	Meeting with main users – Media	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE:</u> Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department Head of the Dissemination Department</p> <p><u>Media:</u> 2 representatives of national media</p> <p>French Coordinator Person responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 – 15:00	Meeting with main users – Ministries and other public/private institutions (including Central Bank as a user)	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE:</u> Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department Deputy Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department</p>

		<p>Head of the Demographic and Social Studies Unit</p> <p><u>Main users:</u> 5 representatives of ministries and other public/private institutions</p> <p>French Coordinator Quality Expert Person responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>
15:00 – 16:00	Meeting with main users – business associations and federations and trade unions, as well as representatives of committee of users	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE:</u> Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department Deputy Head of INSEE Info-Service Department Head of the Trade Unit</p> <p><u>Main users:</u> 3 representatives of business associations, federations and trade unions</p> <p>French Coordinator Quality Expert Person responsible for preparing the third peer Review</p>
16:00 – 16:15	Coffee Break	
16:15 – 17:15	Meeting with main users – Scientific community	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE:</u> Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department Head of Library Resources and Archives Unit Head of the General Economic Studies Department</p> <p><u>Scientific Community:</u> 8 researchers in various fields</p> <p>French Coordinator Person responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>
17:15 – 18:00	Recommended: peer review expert team discussion <i>(not needed)</i>	The peer review expert team: All

Timing	Topic	Participants
Day 5		
09:00 – 12:00	Peer review expert team discussion	The peer review expert team: All
12:00 – 12:45	Clarifications, remaining or additional issues and focus areas	The peer review expert team: All <u>INSEE:</u> French Coordinator
12:45 – 13:45	Lunch	
13:45 – 16:45	Meeting with the senior management of the NSI: conclusions and recommendations	<p>The peer review expert team: All</p> <p><u>INSEE</u> General Director Head of Dissemination and Regional Action Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Head of Demographic and Social Statistics Head of Economic Studies and National Accounts General Director’s Office General Secretary Head of Business Statistics Head of the Internal Audit Unit Head of Information Technology Services</p> <p><u>ASP</u> Chair Former Chair</p> <p><u>ONAs</u> DREES: Head of Service SSP: Head of Department, Deputy head of department-quality correspondent SDES: Head of Department Person responsible for the international and quality mission</p> <p>French Coordinator Quality Expert Person responsible for preparing the third peer review</p>

ANNEX B – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FROM INSEE, SSMs, ASP, CNIS and the Label Committee

General Director

General Director's Office

Audit Unit

Head of Internal Audit Unit

The General Inspectorate carries out assessments, evaluations and audits of the work, operation and organisation of INSEE's central and regional offices, including inspections and forecasting assignments. It may be called to share work with external partners. It may intervene at the request of the Official Statistics Authority.

Member of the Internal Audit Unit

General Secretariat

General Secretary

The General Secretariat is responsible for overseeing and organising the Institute's support functions: Human Resources, Financial Affairs and Working Environment. It is responsible for planning and coordinating work and resources and managing all resources.

It coordinates relations with trade unions and also performs the statistical production duties of the Metz Statistical Centre.

Head of the Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit

The Legal Affairs and Litigation Unit fulfils all of the legal duties required by INSEE. It handles litigation risk management in terms of analysis as well as response, where applicable, in collaboration with the General Secretariat of the Ministries for the Economy and Finance. In collaboration with the secretariat of the National Council for Statistical Information mentioned in Article 8 (II), it provides the secretariat service for the Committee for Litigation on Mandatory Statistical Surveys established under Article 19 of the aforementioned decree of 20 March 2009. It is in charge of the secretariat for the Confidentiality Committee established under Article 16 of the aforementioned decree of 20 March 2009. It is responsible for ensuring that personal data are processed in compliance with the aforementioned law of 6 January 1978, in conjunction with the general secretariat of the Ministries for the Economy and Finance.

Head of the Financial Affairs and Work Resources Planning Department

The Financial Affairs and Work Resources Planning Department is responsible for overseeing and forecasting budgetary resources and their use (jobs, payroll expenses and other expenditure). It prepares budget distribution options. It is responsible for attending to expenses and receipts, and carrying out internal audits of budgets and accounts, performance monitoring and management auditing. It coordinates interaction with the budget and accounts controller from the Ministry for the Economy and Finance. It prepares the three-year work schedule and monitors its implementation. It also prepares options regarding the allocation of human resources and is responsible, along with the Human Resources Department, for meeting the detailed targets set for payroll expenses and jobs.

Information Technology Services

Head of Information Technology Services

The Information Systems Directorate (DSI) oversees and develops INSEE's information system. It devises the IT strategy and master plan and ensures the system's security. It provides the IT infrastructure needed to run the information system. It lends its support to the appropriate authority in regard to information systems security.

Head of the EASI Unit (Entreprise Architecture, Security, Innovation)

The EASI Unit is in charge of building, on the IT side, an Enterprise Architecture vision on ongoing and future software developments, promoting key values such as adoption of international standards, shareable tools and modular architectures. The unit sets up information systems' security policies and is accountable for the correct observance of safety principles and rules, by piloting audits and organising security certification work. The EASI Unit promotes and implements the technical innovation policy in close cooperation with all concerned parties, with both IT and business units.

Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations

Head of Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations

The role of the Methodology, Statistical Coordination and International Relations Directorate (DMCSI) is to develop and promote good statistical methods and practices, establish a quality assurance framework in a gradual, cooperative way and, within the Official Statistical System, organise the coordination of INSEE and Ministerial Statistical Offices nationally and internationally. It is the main contact for the Ministerial Statistical Offices. As such, it assists the Director-General in their role as coordinator of national statistics authorities as defined under European law. It promotes and leads innovation within the Official Statistical System.

Head of the Statistical Methods Department

The Statistical Methods Department develops, promotes and validates good practices in terms of sampling, data collection and processing, spatial analysis and statistical modelling for use across the Institute. The department is directly involved in statistical production, in particular in the sample selection process and survey adjustment activities and in ensuring compliance with confidentiality rules when disseminating results or databases. It ensures the Institute's geographic reference systems are maintained. It carries out methodological work at the request of operational departments. In collaboration with the SSP Lab, it contributes to developing synergies between the Institute and research world in the aforementioned fields and takes part in initial and continuing training activities. It is responsible for relations with the Ministerial Statistical Offices in regard to methodology-related matters.

Project manager on administrative data – Statistical Methods Department

The project on administrative data carries out an inventory of uses of administrative sources within the SSP and sets up coordination of monitoring administrative sources, by relaying information within the SSP to existing bodies and setting up a specific network. It identifies practices in terms of agreements, exchanges and partnerships with producers and draws up recommendations in this area, standardises the metadata on administrative sources, develops a methodological framework for the treatment of sources for which the survey theory does not apply and develops new tools to perform matching, quality indicator calculations, etc.

Expert in statistical methodology at the Surveys Unit

The Surveys Unit draws samples for household and business surveys: taking charge of the draws, carrying out methodological studies, providing support/advice to those responsible for the operation. It carries out precision computation, applying non-response treatment methods and estimation methods (adjustment, calibration, etc.) and develops methodological investments in cross-cutting subjects.

Head of the SSP Lab

The SSP Lab is a resource centre for leading applied research and for experimental development of new sources, new technology and new methods relating to the production of official statistics. It makes investments, either on its own or in partnership with others, to explore these issues, in close collaboration with the departments in charge of statistical output pertaining to the themes concerned. It maintains close relations with research laboratories whose activities concern official statistics, notably by welcoming and hosting renowned experts, to enable official statistical work to achieve a high degree of excellence.

Head of the Statistical and International Coordination Department

The Statistical and International Coordination department brings about synergies by coordinating INSEE and the Ministerial Statistical Offices within the Official Statistical System and coordinating the latter with its partners in the European Statistical System. In close liaison with the secretariat of the National Council for Statistical Information, it circulates information within the Official Statistical System and fulfils the secretariat duties for the

Statistical Programming Committee which, in consultation, adopts the work programme of the various components of the Official Statistical System. The department promotes and coordinates the development of INSEE's European strategy and coordinates its technical assistance activities. It assists the Director-General in their role as coordinator of national statistics authorities as defined under European law. It leads and coordinates INSEE's participation in the work of Eurostat and in the negotiation of official statistical documents submitted to the European Union's Council of Ministers. It ensures bilateral institutional relations are developed with other European national institutes of statistics and coordinates multilateral relations (primarily the OECD and United Nations). It coordinates the Institute's international cooperation activities with developing countries and economies in transition. It is responsible for coordinating INSEE's relations in regard to overseas issues and provides technical and methodological support to the statistical offices of France's overseas territories and New Caledonia.

Head of the Quality Unit

The Quality Unit is responsible for the design and collaborative implementation of a shared quality assurance framework within the French Official Statistical Service, in full compliance with the ES CoP. This unit thus provides the Official Statistical Service's project managers with dedicated methods, relevant tools, and full support for the carrying out various quality initiatives. In this way, it leads the overarching quality approach that enables the INSEE Director-General to guarantee the quality of the statistics sent to Eurostat. The Quality Unit also manages a specific statistical metadata repository, which is both structuring and cross-cutting for many of the Official Statistical Service's activities.

Deputy Head of Quality Unit

Quality Expert

Responsible for preparing the third peer review

Data scientist at SSP Lab (junior)

Business Statistics

Head of Business Statistics

The Business Statistics Directorate (DSE) coordinates all statistics on the production system. It takes particular care to implement the statistical obligations arising from the main European regulations regarding businesses and ensures everything required is done to meet this goal, both within and outside the Directorate-General. It manages the registers of companies and establishments (SIRENE inter-administrative register and statistical register), produces statistics on manufacturing, trade and market services, manages business databases, constructs short-term macroeconomic indicators and contributes to the preparation of the detailed annual national accounts by sector. It leads various sector audit boards.

Head of the ESANE Unit (Annual Business Statistics programme)

The ESANE scheme is used for producing structural business statistics, that is an annual snapshot of the population of enterprises belonging to the productive system and their main characteristics. These statistics respond to numerous, various and diverse needs emanating from the French political and administrative authorities, the European Commission (Eurostat), French statisticians and in particular national accountants, professionals and social partners in the business world, media or the general public. These statistics are produced by mobilising, as much as possible, administrative data complemented by ad hoc statistical surveys.

Head of the Short-Term Statistics Department

The Short-Term Statistics Department is responsible for compiling activity indices (industrial production index, turnover indices, etc.) in industry, trade and services, and various price indices (purchase and sales) gathered from businesses in industry and services. It also produces aggregate price indices in agriculture and various indices used in rent indexation (the benchmark rent index, ICC cost-of-construction index, ILC commercial rent index and ILAT tertiary activities rent index). It is also responsible for compiling annual statistics on industrial production.

Head of the Trade Unit

The Trade Unit is responsible for producing summary works based on multiple sources. It assists in preparing the detailed annual national accounts for the trade sector and leads trade sector audit boards, presenting studies and an annual report on the accounts to it. It is responsible for developing statistics on trade and it conducts surveys and studies on specific themes relating to the trade sector.

Statistical Researcher on Producer Price Indices Methodology (junior)
Expert at the Profiling and Large Units Treatment Unit (junior)
Head of Studies on Markets Section (junior)

Economic Studies and National Accounts

Head of Economic Studies and National Accounts

The Economic Studies and National Accounts Directorate (DESE) compiles and analyses short-term economic information and produces regular summaries of these data. It prepares the annual and quarterly national accounts, and designs and runs models, especially in the fields of macroeconomics and welfare. It produces economic studies and forecasts, and assessments of government policy.

Head of the General Economic Studies Department

The General Economic Studies Department produces applied macro and micro-economic studies that aim at shedding light on household and business behaviours, the global functioning of the French Economy, and its structural evolutions on the long run. To meet these goals, the department develops and implements various analytical and forecasting tools, notably macroeconomic and microsimulation models as well as micro-econometric analysis on individual data. The department also conducts assessments of the effects of public policies.

Deputy Head of the National Accounts Department

The National Accounts Department monitors the European national accounting system (financial and non-financial accounts and balance sheets), adapts it to French circumstances and implements it. It prepares the annual and quarterly non-financial national accounts for France and the annual balance sheets. It is responsible for assessing gross national income as well as public deficit and debt in previous years. It runs and disseminates the results of INSEE's consumer confidence survey, conducted amongst households. It conducts French surveys on purchasing power parity and validates the results.

Demographic and Social Statistics

Head of Demographic and Social Statistics

The Demographic and Social Statistics Directorate (DSDS) manages the National Directory for the Identification of Natural Persons (RNIPP) and the national electoral roll. Except for the devolved activities within the scope of the Metz centre for local social statistics, it designs and compiles statistics and studies on the population, households and social development, notably regarding demographics, employment, income, household wealth, consumer prices, housing and living conditions.

Deputy Head of the Employment and Earnings Department

The Employment and Earnings Department conducts surveys and utilises appropriate administrative sources in regard to employment, training and professional qualifications, adult skills, wages, cost of labour and earnings for non-salaried people. It produces longitudinal samples in regard to earnings. It conducts studies in those fields and compiles statistics and short-term forecasts on employment, unemployment and wages as well as long-term projections for the working population. It manages the classifications of specialist training, occupations and socio-professional categories.

Director of the RéSIL Programme

The RéSIL programme aims to create a system of individual, housing and household statistical registers based on the mobilisation of external data, particularly administrative data, in strict compliance with personal data protection requirements. Thus, through these registers, INSEE has a reference universe that will make it possible to constitute sampling frames as well as calibration margins for household surveys, to measure the quality of coverage of external sources, and to link different datasets to provide richer information.

Head of the Earnings and Wages Unit

The Earnings and Wages Unit is responsible for producing statistics on the wages of employees and, more generally, on the cost of labour, as well as on the earned incomes of self-employed workers in France. In particular, the

unit is in charge of the French component of the four-yearly European Structure of Earnings Survey (SES) and Labour Cost Survey (LCS), of the French component of the European Labour Cost Indices (LCI) and Gender Pay Gap statistics (GPG). It also produces and/or validates, with other units, databases and panels from administrative sources on employees, self-employed workers and their earnings. The unit produces short-term analyses on all of the above topics, as well as wage forecasts for INSEE's economic outlooks; it also conducts and publishes more structural studies on the labour market and, more specifically, on earnings.

Head of the Demographic and Social Studies Unit

The Demographic and Social Studies Unit develops demographic indicators and assessments and population projections. It produces surveys and longitudinal samples on socio-demographic themes. It carries out statistical work and studies on fertility, mortality, family, immigration, equality, redistribution and social groups, and conducts simulations of fiscal and social policy measures. It coordinates summary works on these themes.

Head of the Household Resources and Living Conditions Department

The Household Resources and Living Conditions Department produces basic statistics on consumption patterns, living conditions, inequalities and poverty. Through poll-based surveys and the use of administrative sources, it compiles structural statistics on people's income, consumption, daily activities, way of life and quality of life. It conducts studies in these areas.

Head of the Housing Unit

The Housing Unit produces statistics on housing, based on various data: surveys, register-based data, census data. It has in charge the housing survey, which aims at describing households housing conditions, difficulties in housing access, home-ownership, the structure of the housing stock, etc. It carries out, on a yearly basis, an estimation of the housing stock based mostly on the housing survey and the census data. It is also in charge producing quarterly statistics on housing prices, rents and transactions, thus providing the CPI, HPI, OOH and other indices with data on the current situation of the housing market in France.

Person responsible for conjunctural wage and labour cost monitoring (junior)

Head of the Census Methodology Team (junior)

Statistical Researcher, Social Studies Unit (junior)

Dissemination and Regional Action

Head of Dissemination and Regional Action

The Dissemination and Regional Action Directorate (DDAR) ensures that products and services generated by INSEE's official statistics activities and those of other departments producing statistics are made available to all users. It disseminates, promotes and distributes these products and services to meet public requirements. It coordinates the range of studies and dissemination activities offered by INSEE's regional offices. It performs the function of general secretariat for the National Council for Statistical Information, in conjunction with the Board of the Council.

Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department

The INSEE Info-Service Department assists in defining and implementing INSEE's dissemination and communication strategies. It takes note of the differing public requirements and measures the degree to which these requirements are met, provides services in response to public requests, and defines and conducts the Institute's external communications activities and promotional operations.

Deputy Head of the INSEE Info-Service Department

Head of the Dissemination Department

The Dissemination Department contributes to defining and implementing INSEE's dissemination strategies. It is responsible for the editorial functions for most of the Institute's national publications and their production. It is responsible for editing and administering the INSEE website and designs and produces the statistical output disseminated through it.

Head of the Internet Dissemination Unit

The Internet Dissemination Unit disseminates all figures and studies produced by INSEE. It ensures the effective application of editorial policy and proceeds to dissemination, assisted by three teams from the regional offices in Marseille, Montpellier and Nantes. It currently builds webpages and files (publications, key figures, detailed figures, time series, databases) on insee.fr.

Head of the Library Resources and Archives Unit

The Library Resources and Archives Unit provides INSEE and external users with all useful documentary resources and, in particular, builds up the French official statistical publications digital library. It is responsible for keeping statistical data files and making them available and archives notes and documents produced internally.

Data transmission coordinator, member of the Melodi team for renewing data dissemination (junior).

Head of services to the INSEE Library public (junior)

DREES: Directorate of Research, Studies, Evaluation and Statistics

Director

Head of Service

Head of Analysis of Social Accounts, 'Syntheses, Economic Studies and Assessment' Branch, (quality correspondent)

Deputy Assistant Director of the 'Solidarity Monitoring' Branch, (quality correspondent)

Publications and Communication Unit

Head of the 'Healthcare Institutions' and 'Health and Health Insurance Monitoring' Branch, (quality correspondent)

SSP: Department of Statistics and Foresight Analysis

Head of Department

Deputy Head of Department, (quality correspondent)

Head of Regional Department of Statistical and Economical Information, Centre Val de Loire region

Deputy Head of the Statistical Methods and Informatics Unit

SDES: Data and Statistical Studies Department

Head of Department

Deputy Director of Energy Statistics

Deputy Director of Transport Statistics

Deputy Director of Environmental Information

Person responsible for the international and quality mission

French Label Committee

Chair

Rapporteur

French Official Statistics Authority (ASP)

Chair

Former Chair

Rapporteur

National Council for Statistical Information (CNIS)

Chair

Secretary-General