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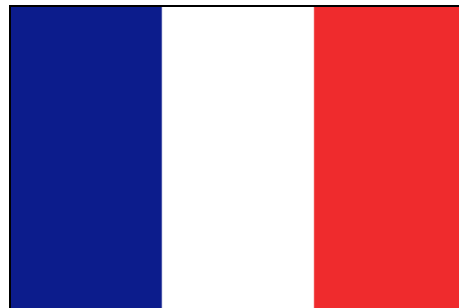
European Union  
Union Européenne

Partnership between the European Commission  
and the Council of Europe in the field of Youth

# FACTSHEET

## ON LIVING CONDITIONS AND LIFESTYLES

### IN FRANCE



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## 1. Social Networks

### 1.1 Family

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who are married or are in a civil partnership	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	5.80
Percentage (%) of respondents who have never been married and never in a civil partnership	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	93.12
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever given birth or fathered a child	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	3.62
Percentage (%) of respondents who still live with their parents	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	66.18
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they can't afford to move out	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 72	2007	15-30	30.00
Percentage (%) of respondents, who are living with parents because there aren't enough affordable housing available	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 72	2007	15-30	43.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they want to have home comforts without responsibilities	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 72	2007	15-30	16.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they get married later than used to	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 72	2007	15-30	5.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who are living with parents because they financially support their parents	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 72	2007	15-30	2.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living with parents	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)</a>	2003	18-34	30.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living with parents	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)</a>	2003	18-34	18.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living alone	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)</a>	2003	18-34	36.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living alone	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks (2006)</a>	2003	18-34	24.00

Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as childless couple	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	16.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as childless couple	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	23.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are living as couple with children	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	15.00
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are living as couple with children	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	23.00
Percentage (%) of male respondents who are lone parent	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	-
Percentage (%) of female respondents who are lone parent	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Families, work and social networks</a> (2006)	2003	18-34	6.00
Maternity and paternity leave			<b>Annex</b>	

## 1.2 Friends

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who weekly spend time with their friends	<a href="#">World Values Survey</a>	1999-2000	15-29	83.65
Percentage (%) of respondents to whom friends are very and rather important in life	<a href="#">World Values Survey</a>	1999-2000	15-29	96.85
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree with the statement that they have someone to discuss intimate and personal matters with	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	89.09

## 2 Housing

### 2.1 Quality of Housing

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 18–24	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 23	2006	18-24	1.50
Average number of rooms at home for young people between ages 25–34	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 23	2006	25-34	1.60
Percentage (%) of young people living independently	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 29	2006	18-24	39.00
Percentage (%) of 18–24 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 33	2006	18-24	28.00
Percentage (%) of 25–34 years old people claiming the lack of space in housing	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 33	2006	25-34	32.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 18–24)	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 44	2006	18-24	2.00
Percentage (%) of households lacking flushing toilet indoor (age range 25–34)	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 44	2006	25-34	2.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 18–24 years olds	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 56	2006	18-24	24.00
Percentage of owners (with or without mortgage) of 25–34 years olds	<a href="#">First European Quality of Life Survey: Social dimensions of housing</a> (2006) p. 56	2006	25-34	31.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who personally have a mobile phone	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	97.09

### 2.2 Homelessness

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Amount of young homeless persons	-	-	-	-

### 3. Health

#### 3.1 State of Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (males)	<a href="#">WHO Mortality Database</a>	2002	15-24	3221
Numbers of registered deaths between ages 15 and 24 years (females)	<a href="#">WHO Mortality Database</a>	2002	15-24	1151
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered male deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	<a href="#">WHO Mortality Database</a>	2002	15-24	81.60
Rate (per 100 000 population) of registered female deaths between ages 15 and 24 years	<a href="#">WHO Mortality Database</a>	2002	15-24	30.10
Percentage of people who self assessed their state of health as bad or very bad	<a href="#">EurLIFE Database</a>	2004	16-29	3.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who subjectively state their general health to be good or very good	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	81.52

#### 3.2 Physical Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77</a>	2005-2006	15	14.00
Percentage (%) of girls who reported they are over-weight according to the body mass index	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey p. 77</a>	2005-2006	15	8.00
Percentage (%) of boys who think they are too fat	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81</a>	2005-2006	15	21.00
Percentage (%) of girls who think they are too fat	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 81</a>	2005-2006	15	44.00
Percentage (%) of boys report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73</a>	2005-2006	15	46.00
Percentage (%) of girls who report at least one medically attended injury in the last 12 months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 73</a>	2005-2006	15	37.00
Work Related Injuries	-	-	-	-

### 3.3 Mental Health

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Suicides crude death rate per 100 000 persons	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>	2005	15-19	4.50
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves depressed most or all of the time during past week	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	10.22
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves lonely most or all of the time during past week	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	8.33
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves anxious most or all of the time during past week	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	14.86
Percentage (%) of respondents who felt themselves tired most or all of the time during past week	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	31.64
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161</a>	2005-2006	15	9.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have been bullied at school at least twice in the past couple of months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 161</a>	2005-2006	15	10.00
Percentage of 15 year-old boys who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165</a>	2005-2006	15	18.00
Percentage of 15 year-old girls who have bullied others at school at least twice in the past couple of months	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 165</a>	2005-2006	15	8.00

### 3.4 Use of Intoxicants

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who has drunken any alcohol during last 12 months	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	80.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who has been drunk during last 12 months	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	29.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	<a href="#">The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets</a>	2004	15-34	3.50
Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cocaine	<a href="#">The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets</a>	2004	15-16	3.00
Percentage (%) of 15-34 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	<a href="#">The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets</a>	2004	15-34	43.60

Percentage (%) of 15-16 years old respondents who have ever used cannabis	<a href="#">The European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), Country Data Sheets</a>	2004	15-16	38.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have ever used or tried cannabis	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	38.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who have used any other drug than cannabis	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	7.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who has ever smoked a cigarette	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	68.00
Percentage (%) of 16 year olds who have smoked in last 30 days	<a href="#">European School Survey Project on Alcohol and Other Drugs (ESPAD)</a>	2003	16	33.00

### 3.5 Nutrition

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat breakfast every school day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87</a>	2005-2006	15	65.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat breakfast every school day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 87</a>	2005-2006	15	51.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who eat fruit every day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91</a>	2005-2006	15	24.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who eat fruit every day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 91</a>	2005-2006	15	29.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who drink soft drinks daily	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95</a>	2005-2006	15	35.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who drink soft drinks daily	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey, p. 95</a>	2005-2006	15	25.00



### 3.6 Health Behaviour

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who brush their teeth more than once a day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 99	2005-2006	15	33.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who brush their teeth more than once a day	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 99	2005-2006	15	23.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who engage in weight reduction behaviour	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 103	2005-2006	15	6.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who engage in weight reduction behaviour	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 103	2005-2006	15	18.00

### 3.7 Sexual Behaviour and Teenage Pregnancies

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old boys who have had sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 144	2005-2006	15	33.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year- old girls who have had sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 144	2005-2006	15	23.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 148	2005-2006	15	17.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used contraceptive pill at last sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 148	2005-2006	15	26.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old boys who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 152	2005-2006	15	88.00
Percentage (%) of 15 year-old girls who used a condom at last sexual intercourse	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey</a> , p. 152	2005-2006	15	80.00
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, total numbers all births	<a href="#">European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate</a>	2005	15-19	23506
Live births by mothers between ages 15 and 19, percentage of all births	<a href="#">European Commission – Health and Consumer Protection Directorate</a>	2005	15-19	2.91
Abortion				-
HIV / Aids				-
Chlamydia				-

## 4. Leisure Time

### 4.1 General Leisure Time Issues

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly go for walk, bike ride, sport during their leisure time	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 85-87	2007	15-30	44.80
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly read during their leisure time	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 85-87	2007	15-30	18.10
Percentage (%) of respondents who regularly meet friends, go dancing, go out to eat/drink during their leisure time	<a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a> p. 85-87	2007	15-30	31.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "I seldom have time to do things I really enjoy"	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	40.94

### 4.2 Sports

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage of people aged between 16 and 25 who regularly play sports during their leisure time	<a href="#">EurLIFE Database</a> (EU15)	2001	16-25	56.00
Percentage (%) of respondents who agree or strongly agree with to following statement: "My life involves a lot of physical activity"	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	51.45
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old boys who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey,</a> p. 107	2005-2006	15	14.00
Percentage (%) of 15-year-old girls who report at least one hour moderate-to-vigorous activity daily	<a href="#">Inequalities in young people's health. HBSC international report from the 2005/2006 survey,</a> p. 107	2005-2006	15	5.00

### 4.3 Media Usage

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of boys aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	<a href="#">EurLIFE Database</a> (EU15)	2001	16-25	94.00

Percentage (%) of girls aged between 16 and 25 who regularly watch TV, listen to music, use a computer or play video games during their leisure time	<a href="#">EurLIFE Database</a> (EU15)	2001	16-25	94.00
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total TV watching time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	33.58
Percentage (%) of respondents whose total radio listening time on average weekday is more than 2 hours	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	22.26
Percentage (%) of respondents who read newspaper on average weekday	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	55.07
Percentage (%) of respondents who use internet/email/www every day	<a href="#">European Social Survey Data</a>	2007	15-24	46.74

#### 4.4 Cultural Activities

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited library (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	58.50
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited library at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	41.50
Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited museum in their own country (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	71.70
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited museum at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	28.30

Percentage (%) of the respondents who never visited ballet/dance (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	87.30
Percentage (%) of the respondents who visited ballet/dance at least once (in the past 12 months)	Christensen, Thomas. Eurobarometer 56.0: Information and Communication Technologies, Financial Services, and Cultural Activities, August-September 2001 [electronic data].	2001	15-25	12.70

## 5. Mobility

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### 5.1 Migration

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Immigration	-	-	-	-
Emigration	-	-	-	-

### 5.2 Tourism

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Number of tourists (persons participating in tourism)	<a href="#">Eurostat</a>		15-24	3651256

## 6. Youth delinquency

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	<b>Source</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Age Range</b>	<b>Result</b>
Number of minors among suspected offenders	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003</a>	2003	18 or less	179762
Number of minors convicted of criminal offences	<a href="#">3<sup>rd</sup> Edition (2006) of the European Sourcebook of Crime and Criminal Justice Statistics 2000-2003</a>	2003	18 or less	31272

## 7. Source of Income

	Source	Year	Age Range	Result
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: My regular job	1) <a href="#">Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe</a> , 2) <a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a>	2007	15-30	45.30
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was Training allowance or educational grant	1) <a href="#">Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe</a> , 2) <a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a>	2007	15-30	3.80
Percentage (%) of 15-30 years old whose main source of income was: Relatives, partner	1) <a href="#">Eurobarometer 2003.1 Youth in New Europe</a> , 2) <a href="#">Flash Eurobarometer 202. Young Europeans. 2007.</a>	2007	15-30	30.30

## ANNEX 1

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### Maternity leave

**Scope:** Maternity protection in the Labour Code covers all persons employed on the basis of a contract of employment in the private and public sectors, in the liberal professions, trade unions and associations of all kinds.

**Qualifying conditions:** The worker must inform the employer of the reason of her absence and of the date on which she intends to resume work.

**Normal duration:** A woman is entitled to a period of maternity leave of 6 weeks before and 10 weeks after the expected date of birth. For the third and each subsequent child (if the woman already has two or more children or if her household is in charge of two or more children) the duration is extended to 8 weeks before and 18 weeks after the expected date of birth. The 8 weeks' period of prenatal leave may be extended by two weeks with a corresponding reduction of postnatal leave. The period of maternity leave is counted as time worked for the purpose of calculating seniority rights.

**Compulsory leave:** 8 weeks of compulsory leave, of which at least 6 weeks must be taken after childbirth.

**Extension:** Maternity leave may be extended on medical grounds arising out of pregnancy and confinement by a maximum of two weeks before and 4 weeks after the birth. If the birth takes place more than 6 weeks before the expected date and the child must be hospitalised after the birth, the period of maternity leave is extended with the period between the actual and the expected date of birth.

**Leave in case of illness or complications:** Maternity leave may be extended on medical grounds arising out of pregnancy and confinement by a maximum of two weeks before and 4 weeks after the birth. If the birth takes place more than 6 weeks before the expected date and the child must be hospitalised after the birth, the period of maternity leave is extended with the period between the actual and the expected date of birth. If the child is hospitalised until the end of the sixth week following confinement, all or part of the leave remaining beyond the sixth week following confinement may be postponed until the end of the hospitalisation.

### Paternity leave

**Coverage:** The Labour Code covers all persons employed on the basis of a contract of employment in the private and public sectors, in the liberal professions, trade unions and associations of all kinds.

**Qualifying conditions:** The worker must notify his employer one month before the date when he intends to take paternity leave and indicate the date on which he intends to resume work.

**Length:** At the birth of his child the father is entitled to 11 consecutive days of paternity leave or to 18 consecutive days in case of multiple births. Paternity leave should be used during the 4 months that follow the birth. However, the paternity leave can be postponed and used after these 4 months in the following cases: if the child is hospitalised (in this case the leave should be used during the 4 months following the end of the hospitalisation), or if the mother dies (in this case the leave should be taken during the 4 months that follow the end of maternity leave which can be used by the father if the mother dies). All workers are also entitled to a special leave for family reasons of 3 days for the birth or adoption of a child.

**Source:** <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/condtrav/database/index.htm>