

## ANNEXE

### Ensemble des contrôles synthétiques individuels

L'analyse individuelle de chaque zone d'emploi avec la méthode du contrôle synthétique vise à déterminer si, au-delà de la baisse significative observée en moyenne, cette tendance se manifeste également de manière individuelle. Cette annexe présente l'évolution de l'emploi dans chaque zone ayant connu un choc supérieur à 3 % ainsi que l'évolution de son contrôle synthétique.

Dans le contexte de la méthode de contrôle synthétique, la p-value est utilisée pour tester l'hypothèse nulle que le « traitement » (le choc de la crise de 2008-2009 dans notre cas) n'a pas d'effet sur l'unité traitée. Cette p-value représente la probabilité de constater, par hasard, un effet d'une ampleur aussi importante sur une unité non exposée au traitement que celui observé sur l'unité effectivement exposée, en partant du principe que le traitement est sans effet.

Autrement dit, lorsque les p-values sont inférieures à 10 %, cela indique que la probabilité de mesurer par hasard un effet de la même envergure que celui observé sur les unités effectivement traitées est de moins de 10 %.

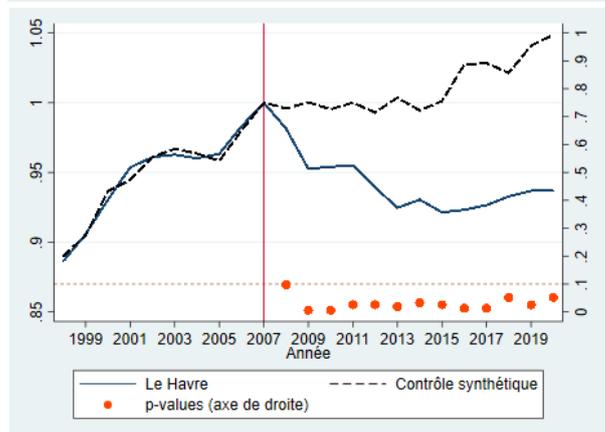
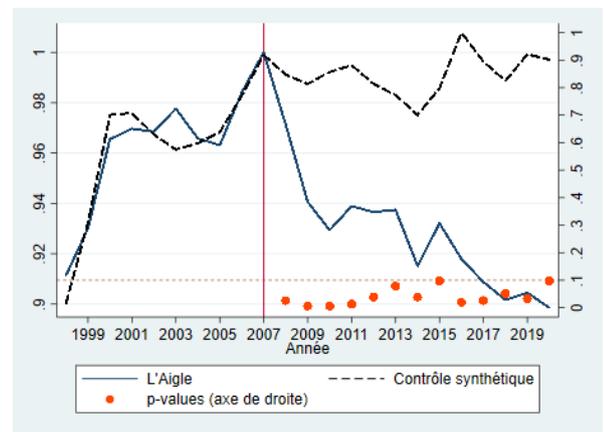
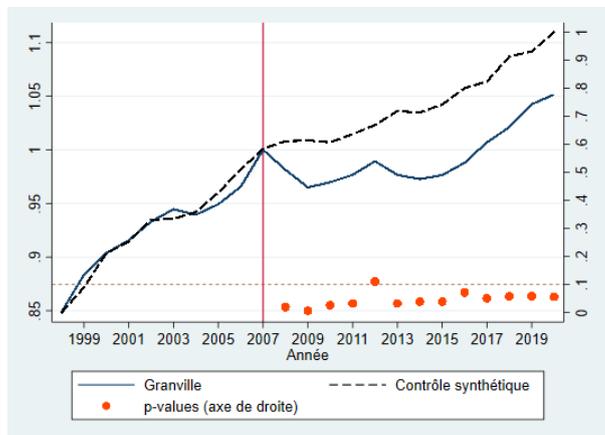
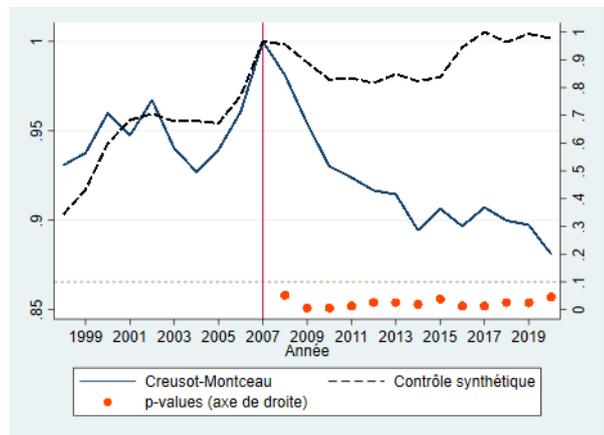
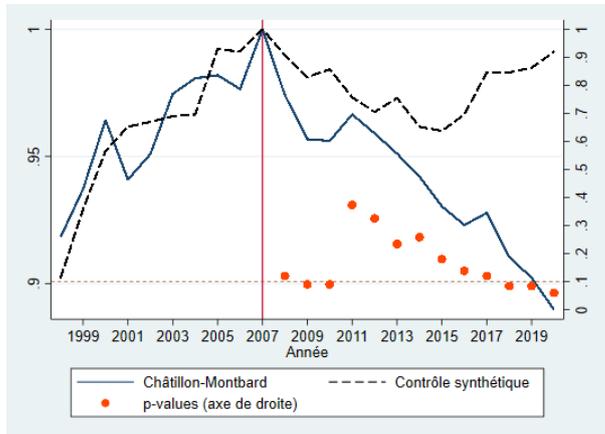
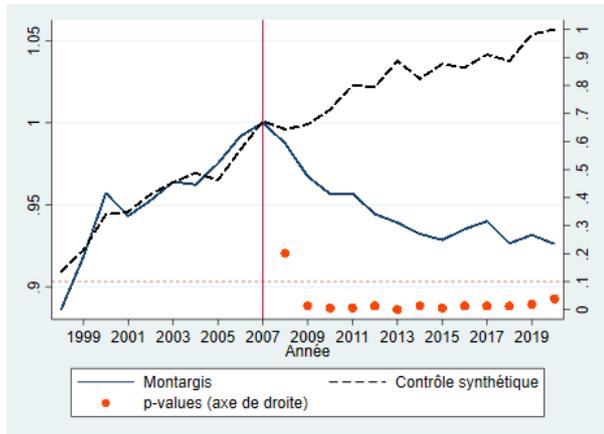
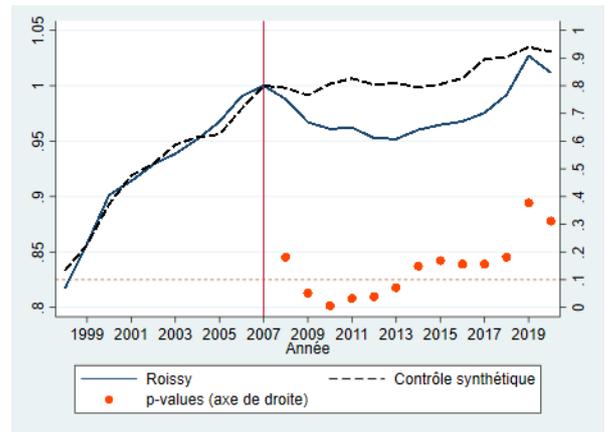
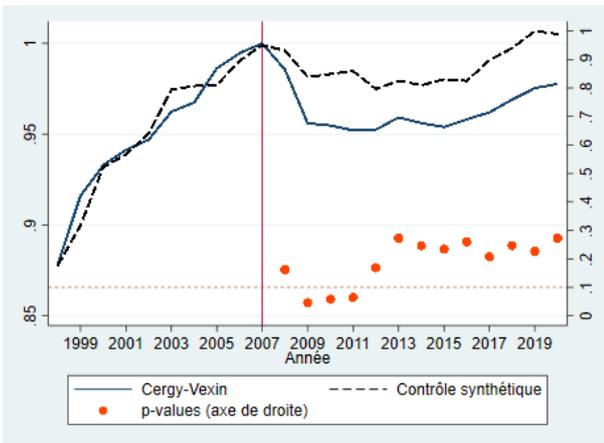
Lors de cette analyse individuelle, nous trouvons que certaines zones présentent des effets significativement négatifs jusqu'en 2020 par rapport à leurs contrefactuels synthétiques, alors que dans d'autres zones, à cette même période, l'écart à la situation contrefactuelle n'est plus statistiquement significatif.

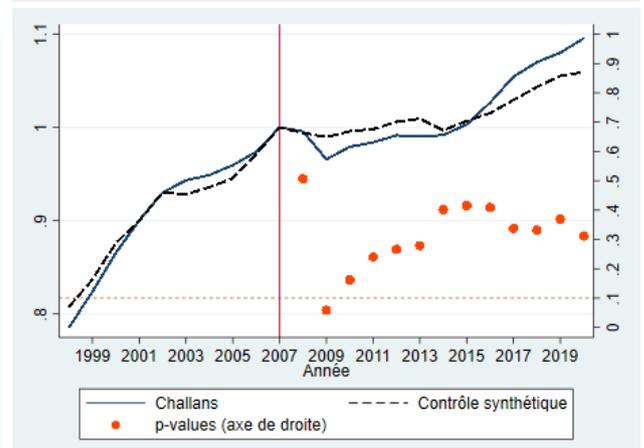
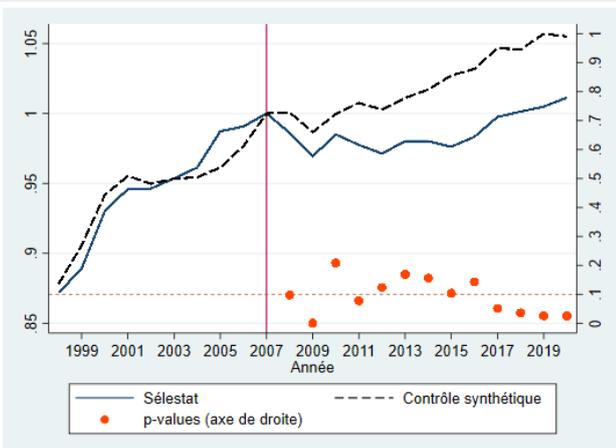
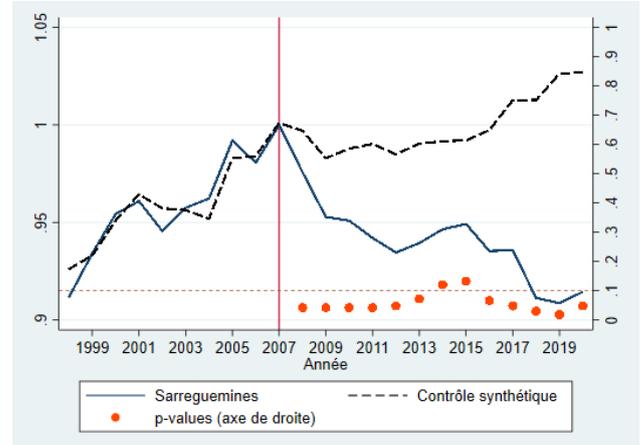
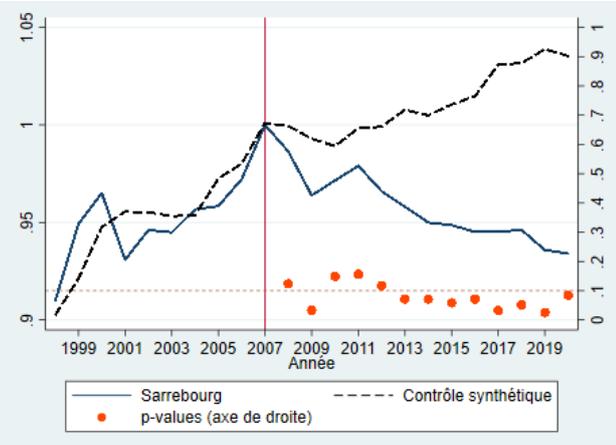
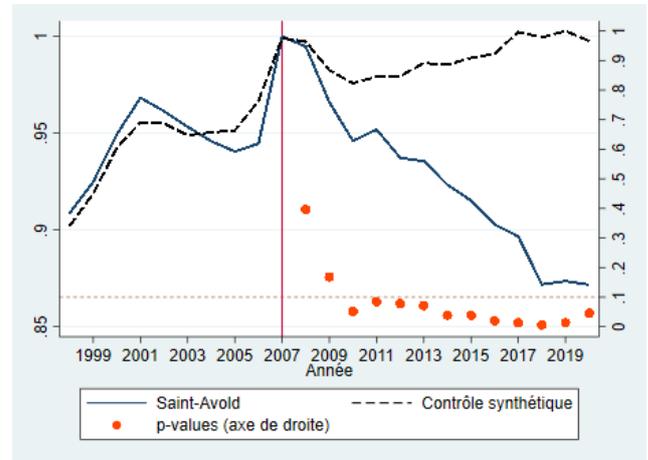
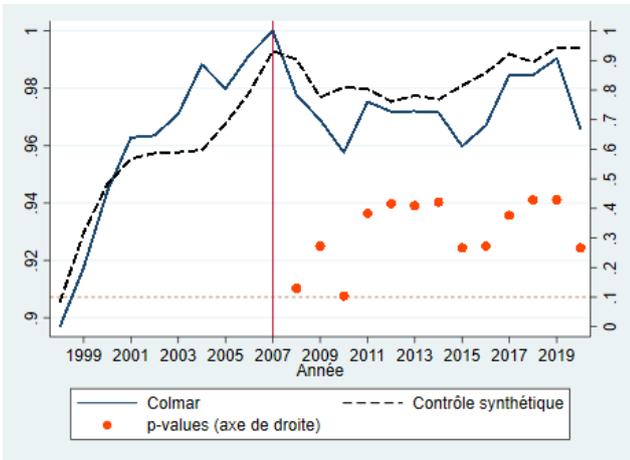
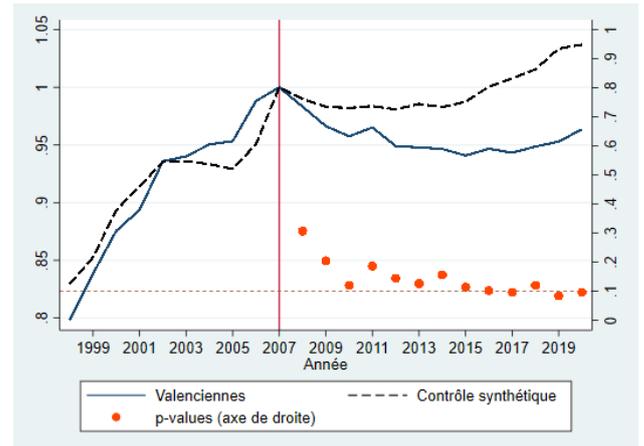
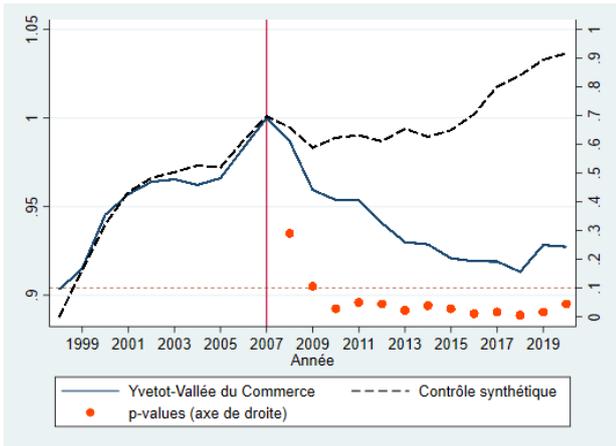
Les graphiques présentés dans cette annexe s'interprètent selon les mêmes principes que ceux du graphique 12 de la *Note d'analyse* n° 134. Ils sont regroupés en fonction du dynamisme pré-crise distinguant les zones dynamiques, les zones en perte de vitesse et les zones intermédiaires.

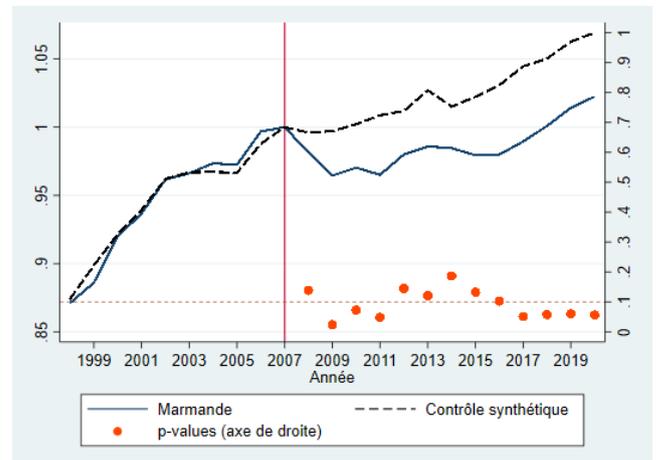
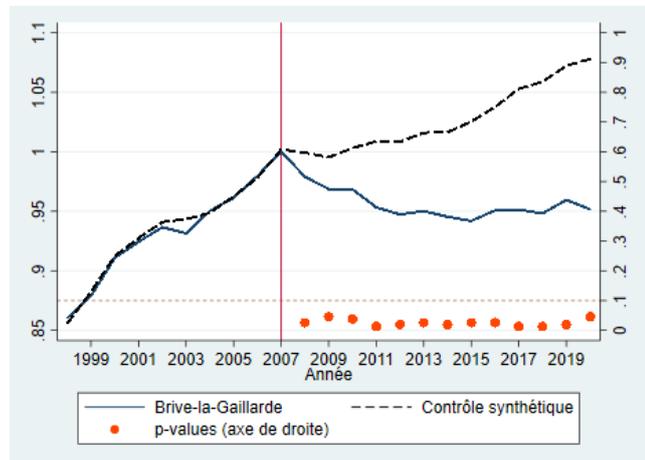
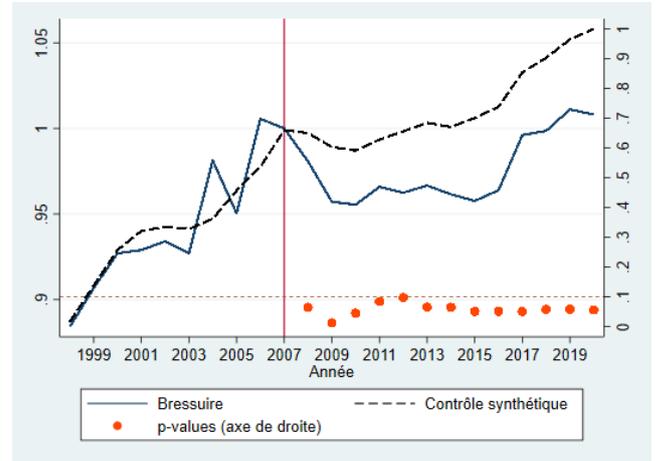
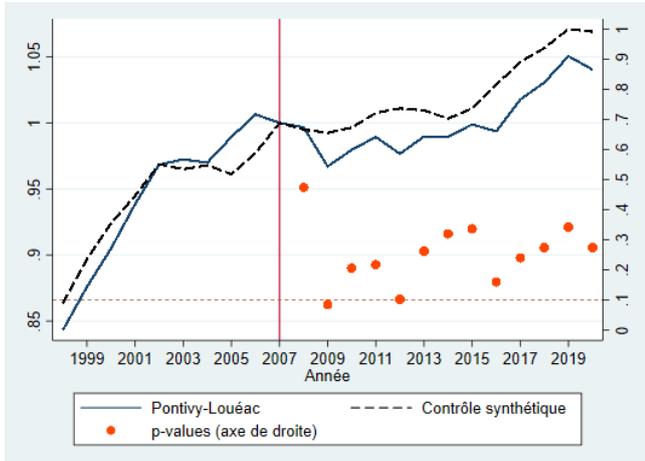
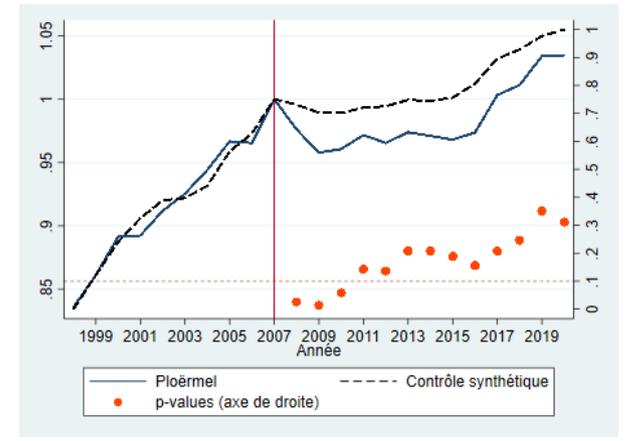
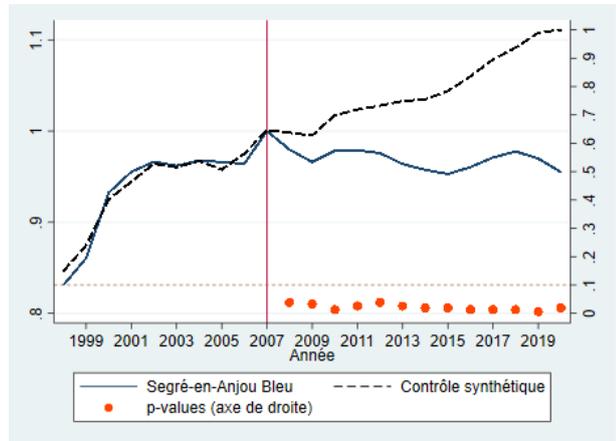
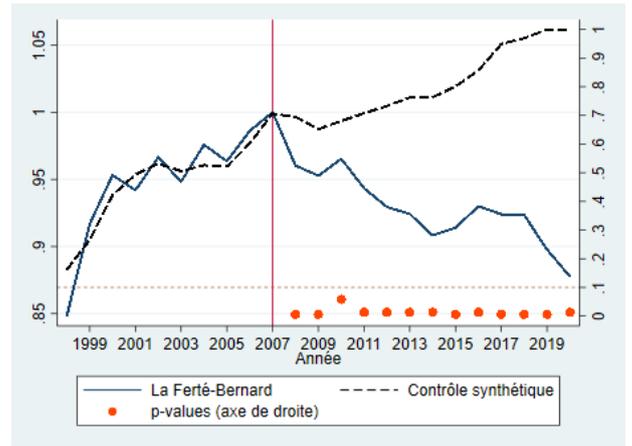
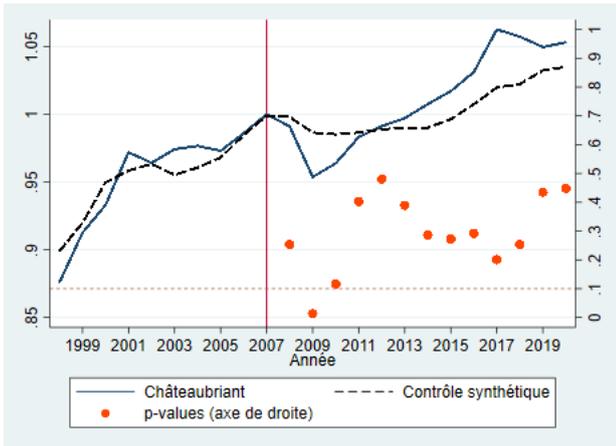
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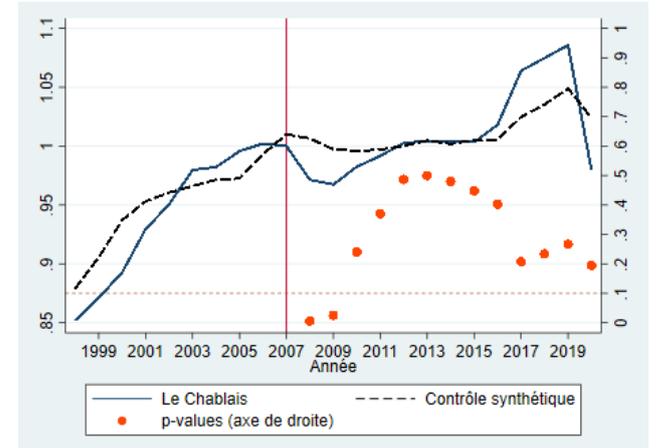
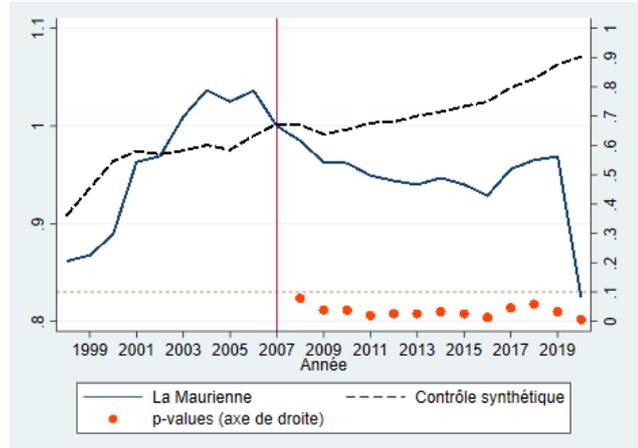
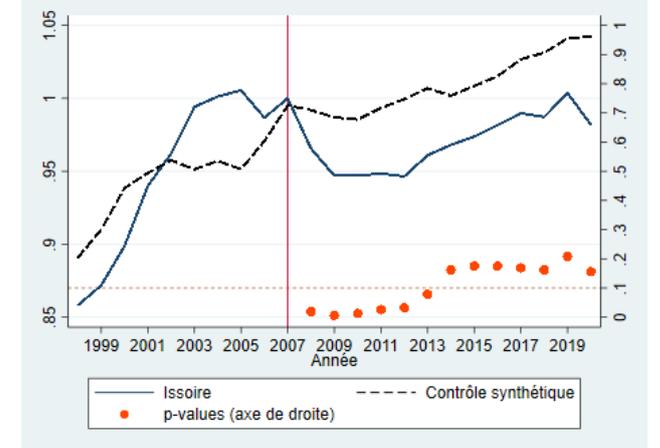
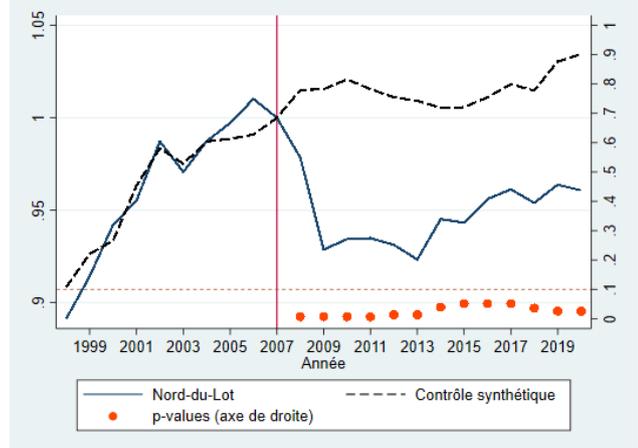
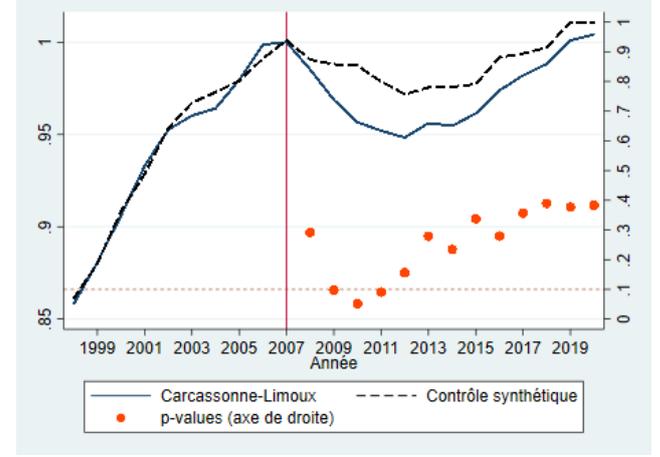
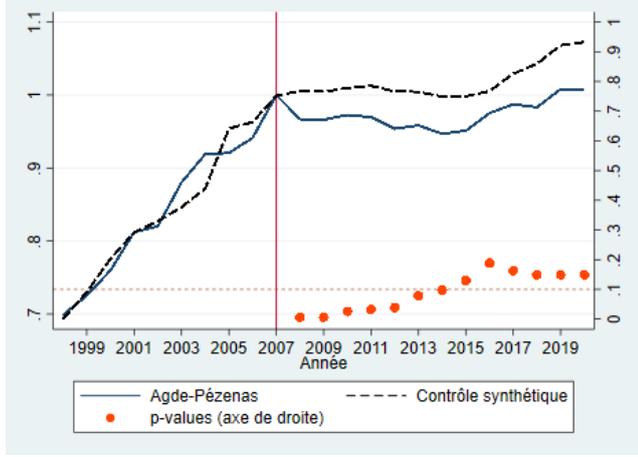
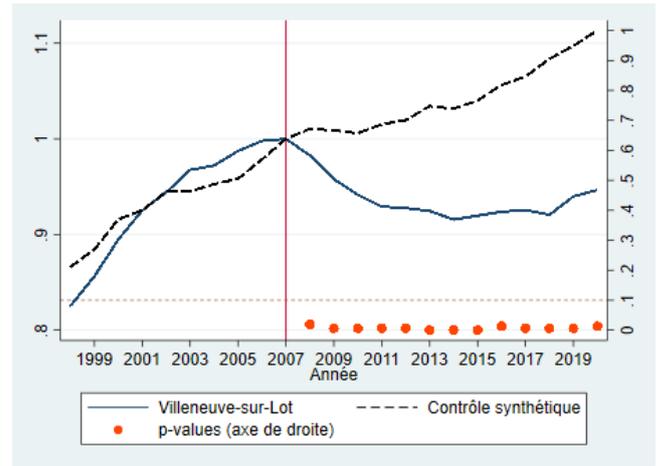
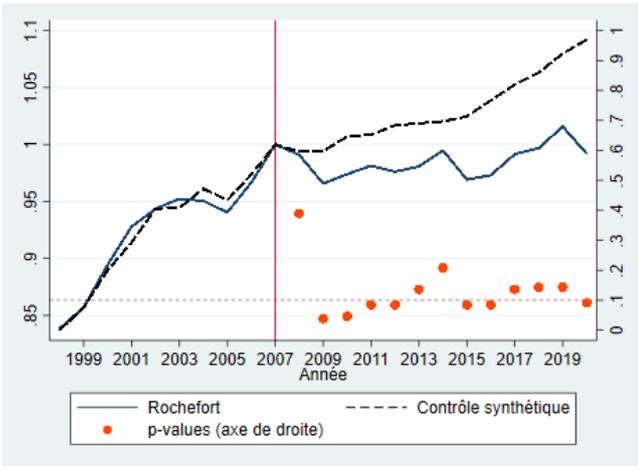
<sup>1</sup> E. Boekwa Bonkosi, A. Epaulard et L. Lahellec (2024), « [Quel rebond local après des pertes d'emplois massives ?](#) », *La Note d'analyse*, n° 134, France Stratégie, mars.

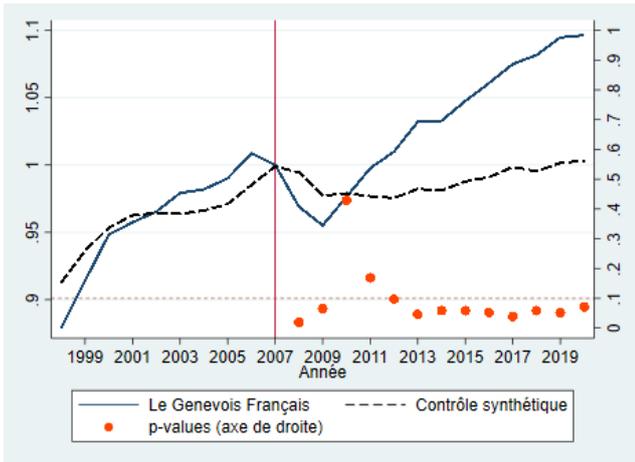
## 1. Zones dynamiques



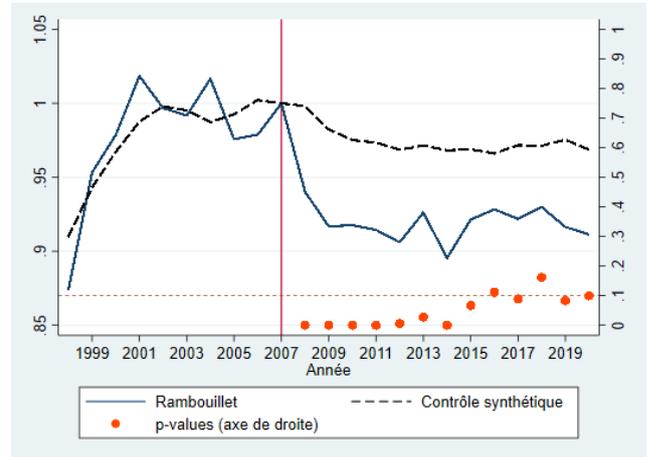
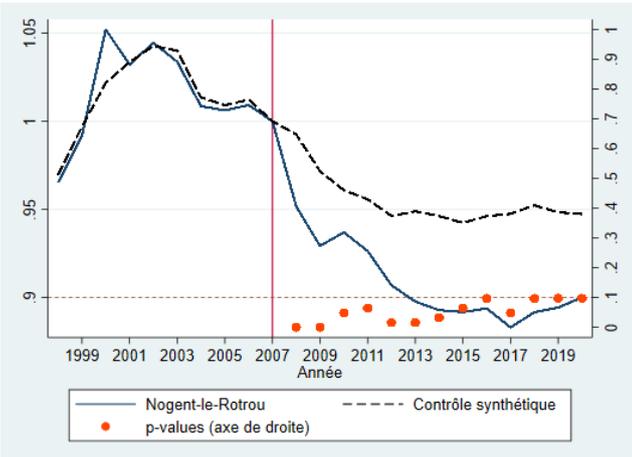
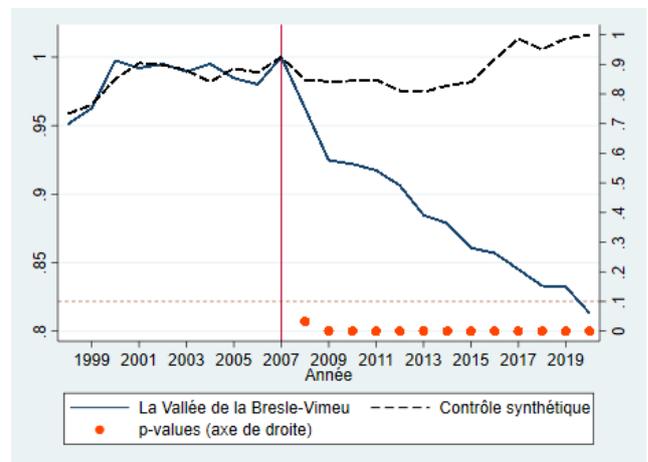
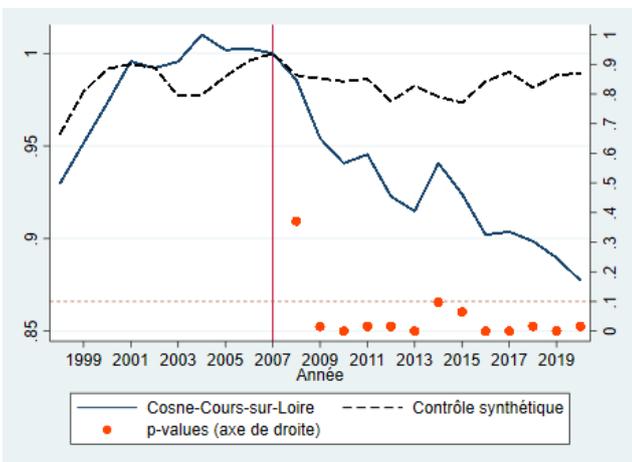


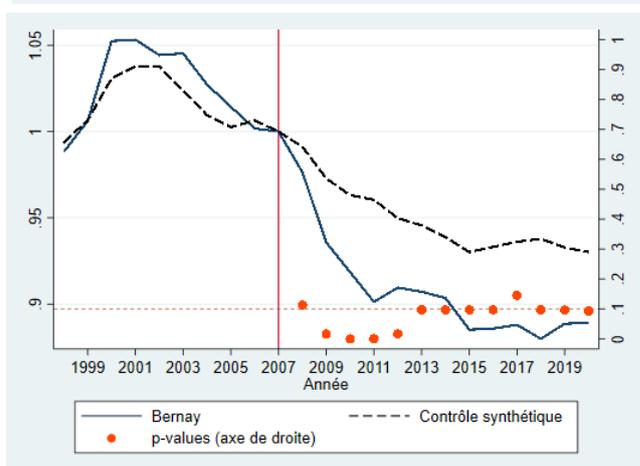
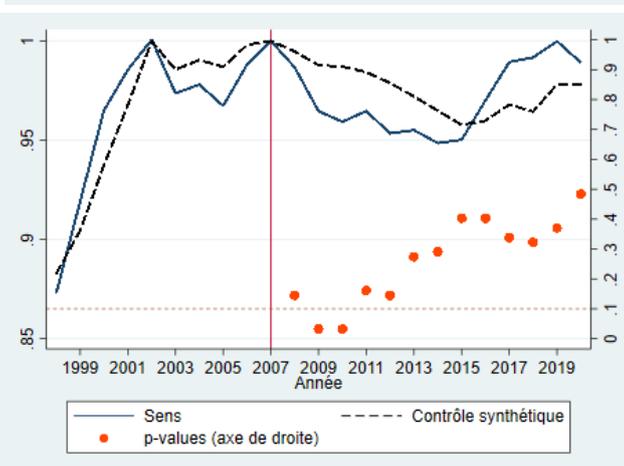
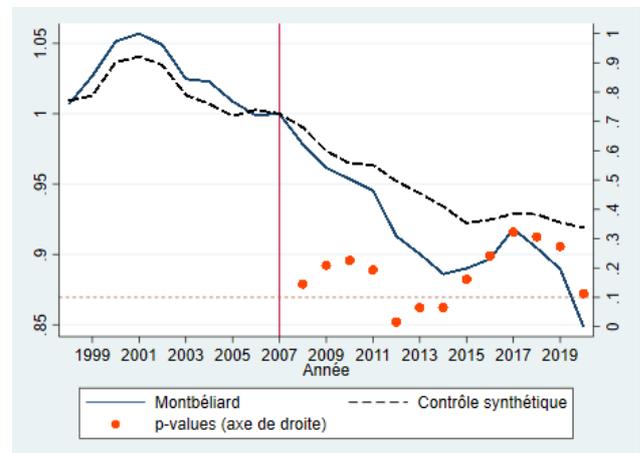
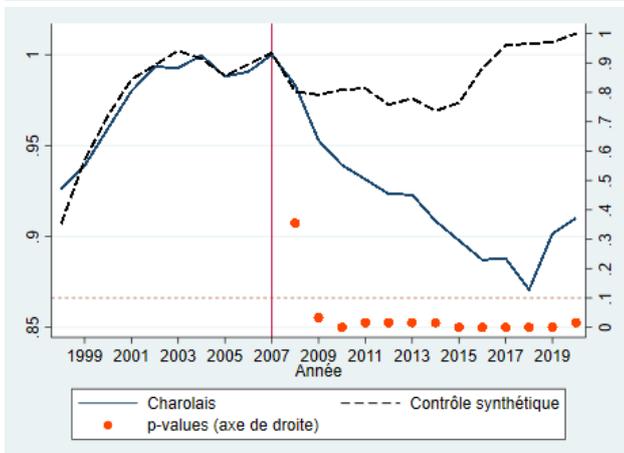
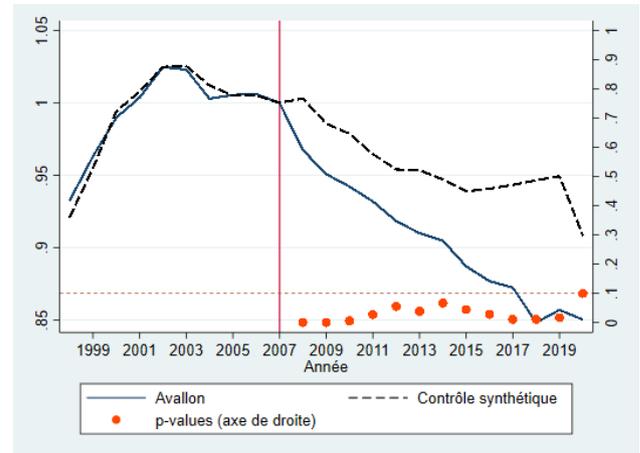
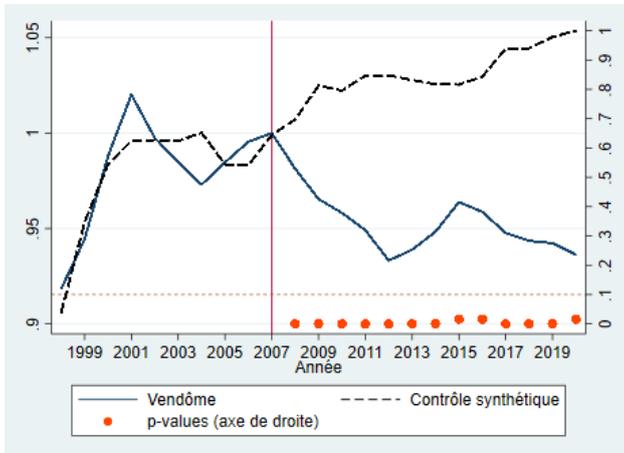
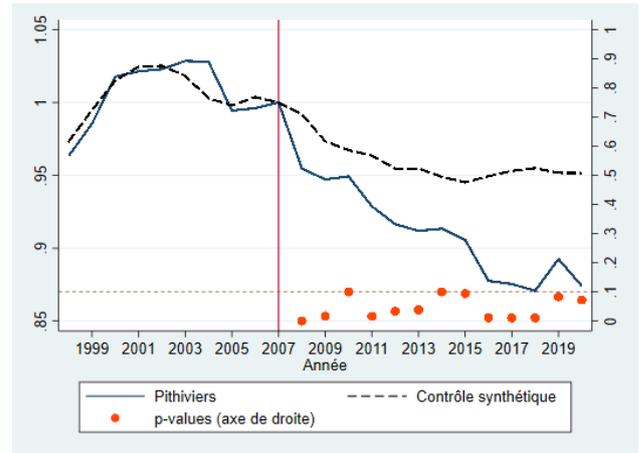
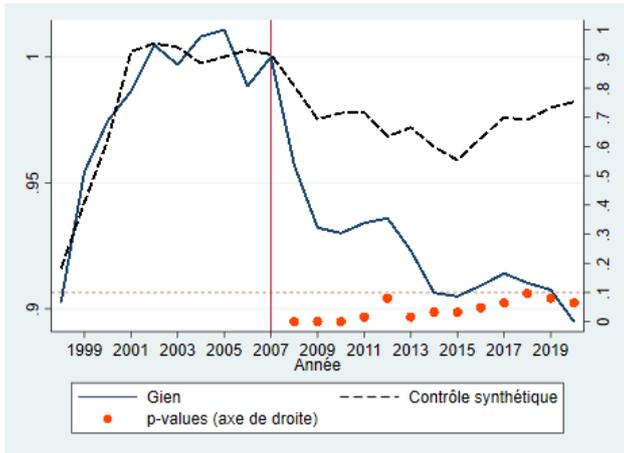


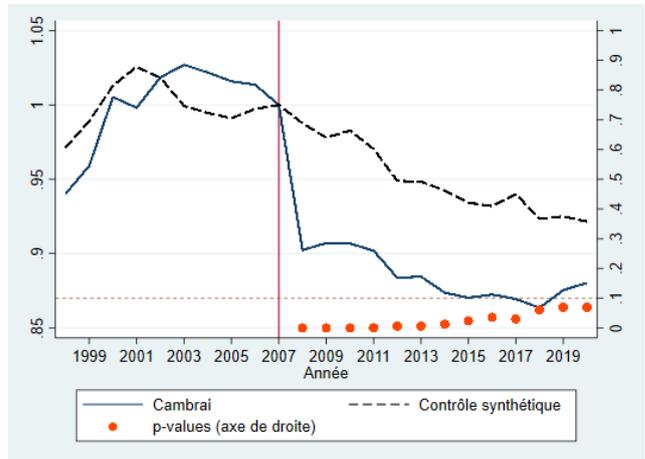
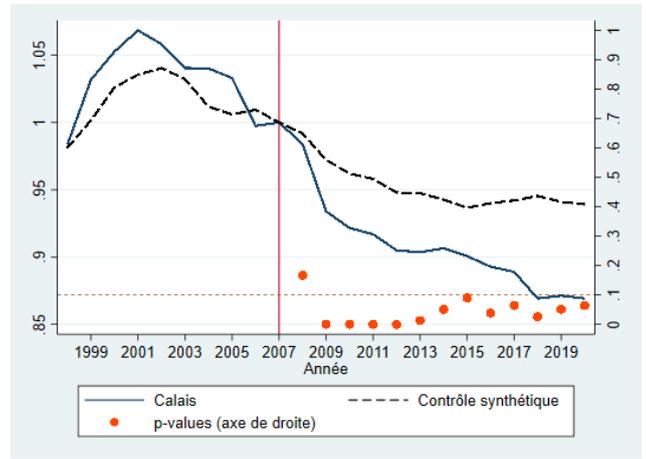
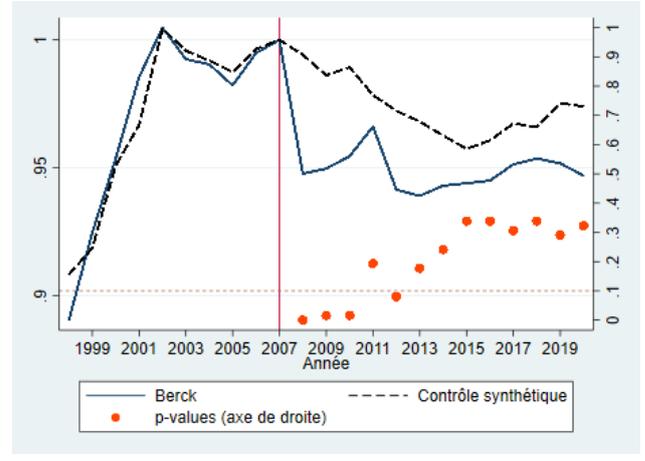
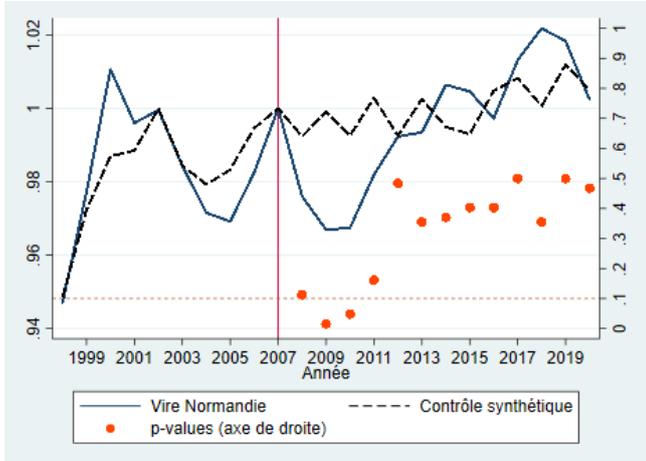
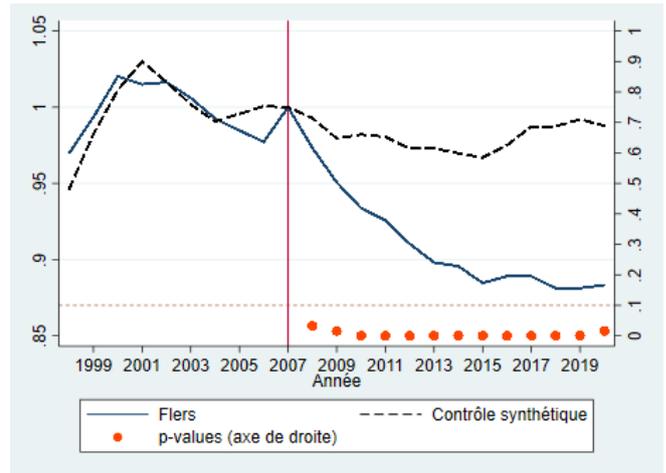
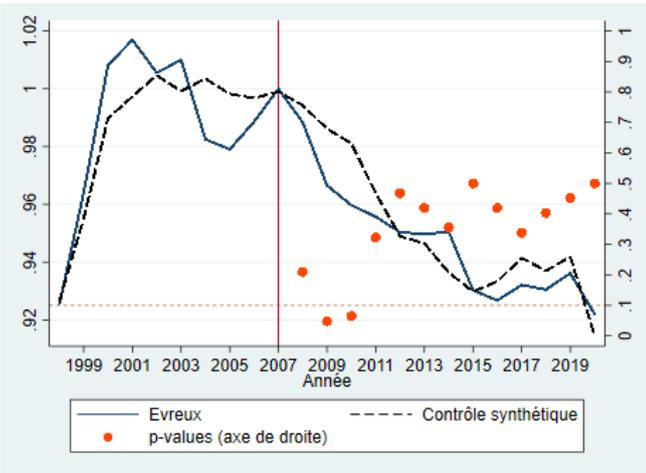


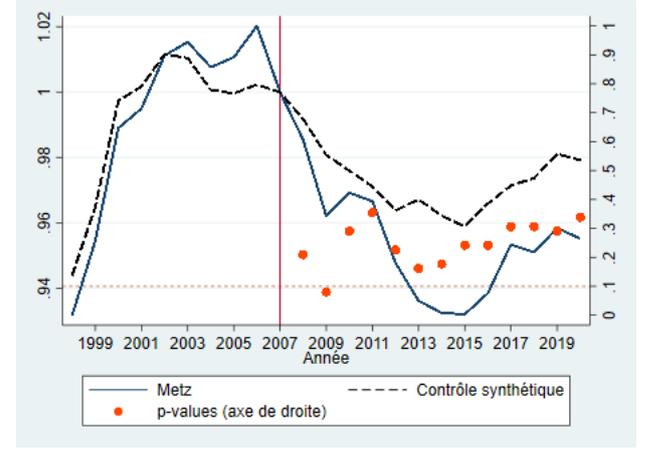
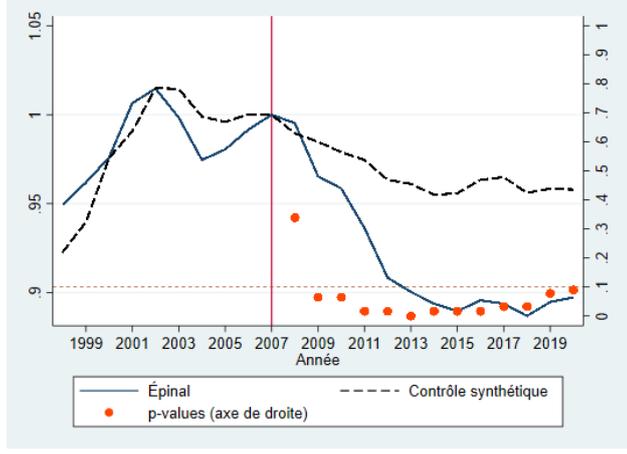
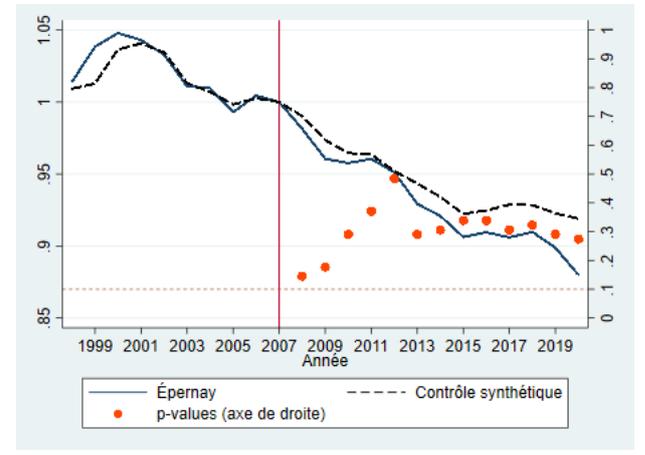
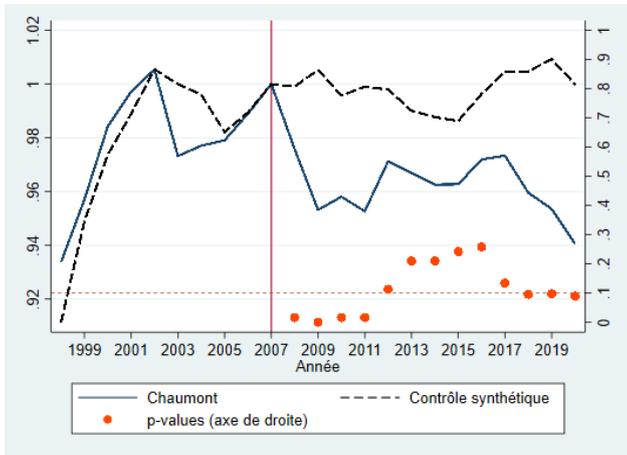
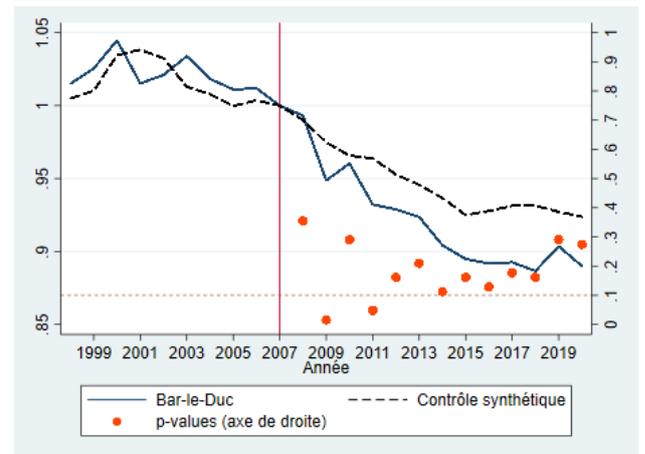
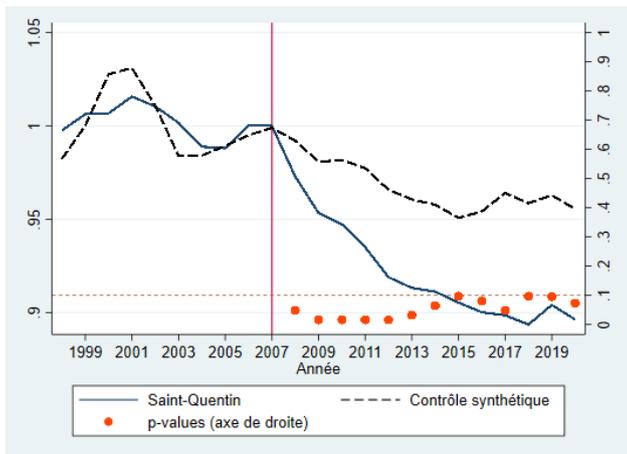
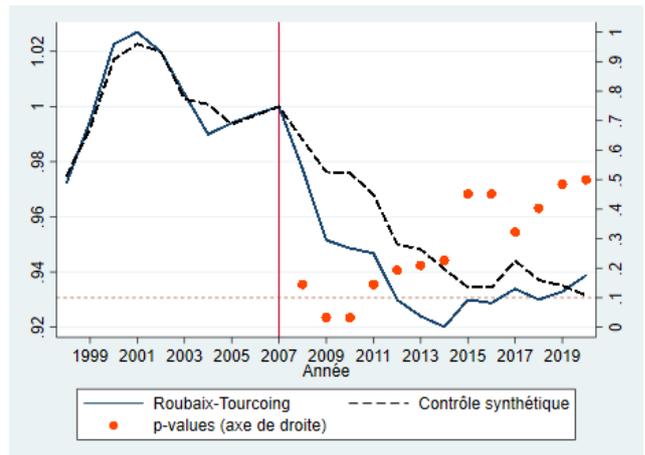
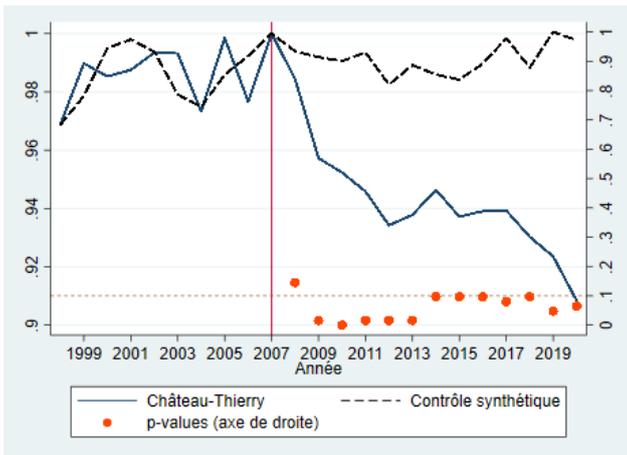


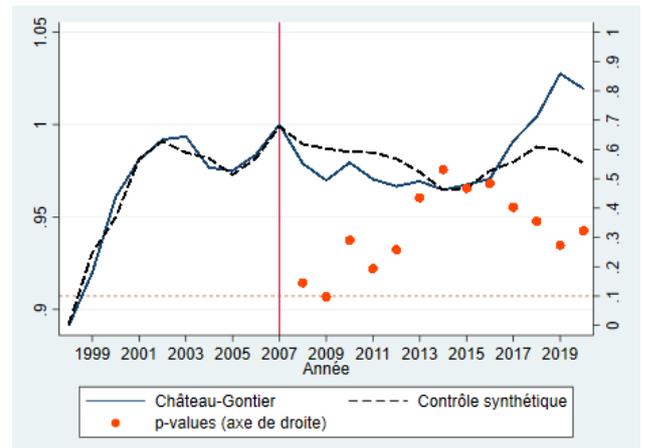
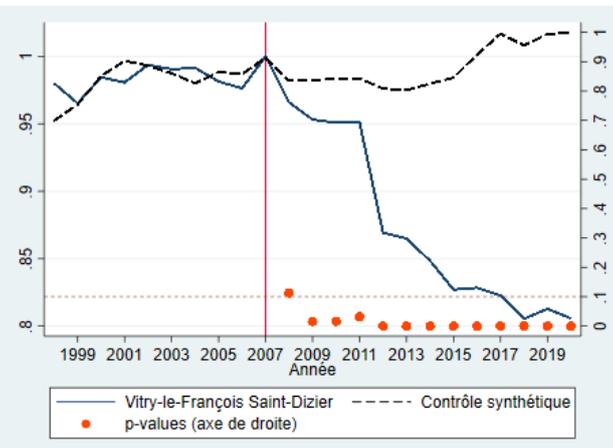
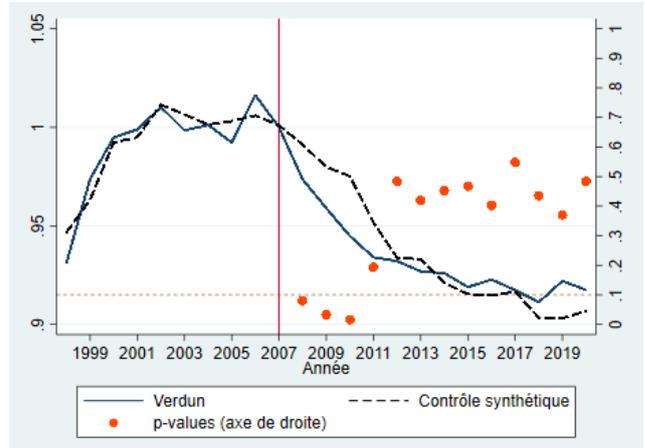
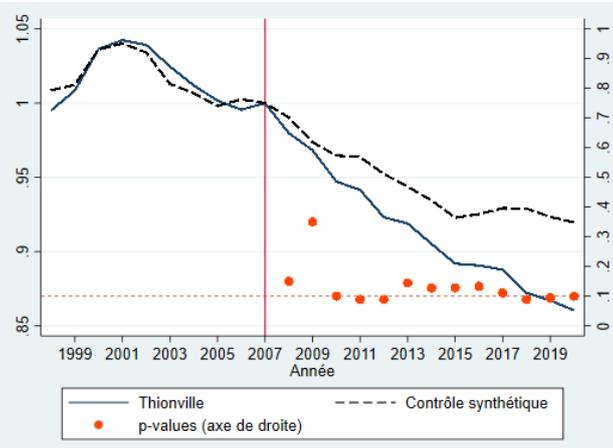
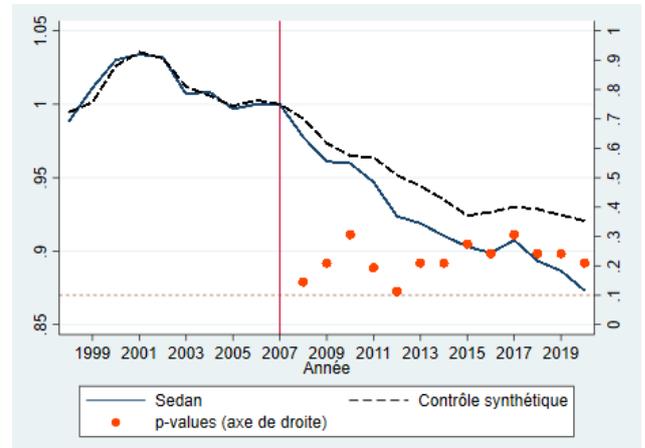
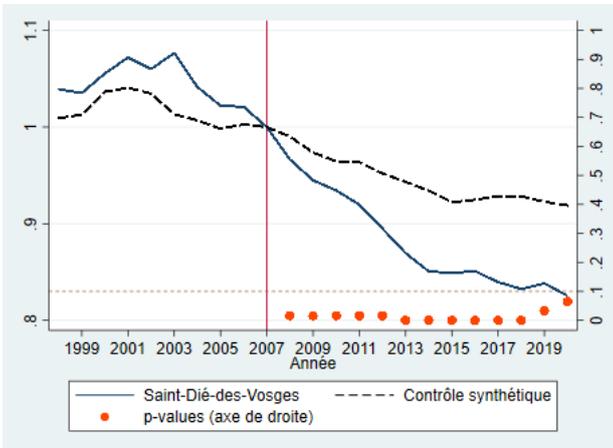
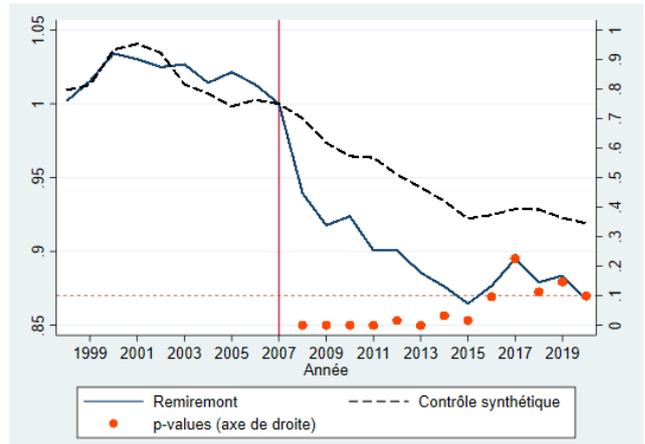
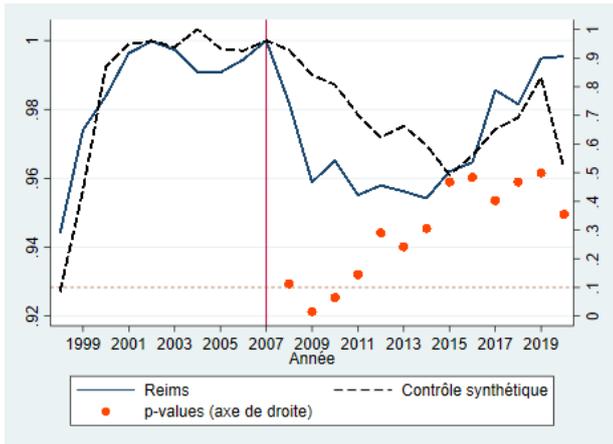
## 2. Zones en perte de vitesse

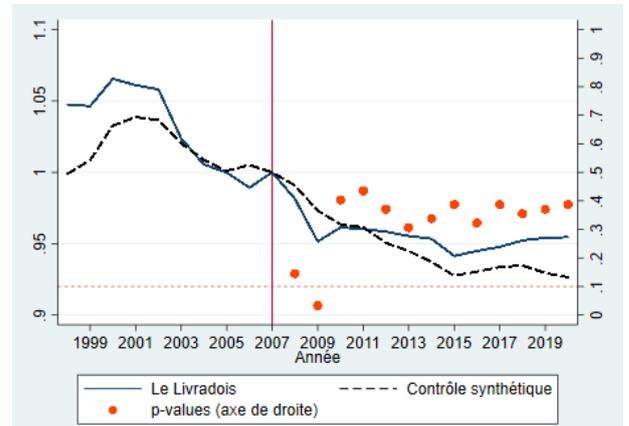
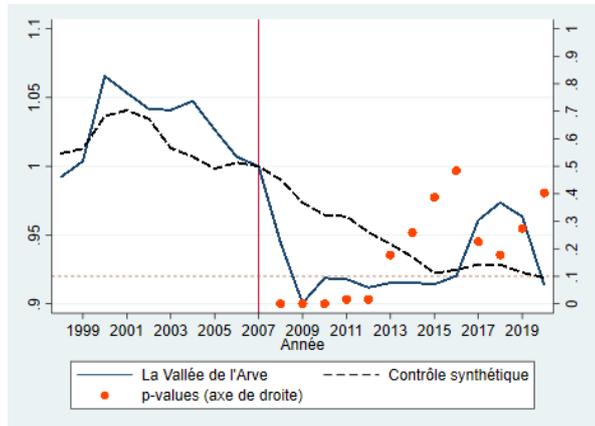
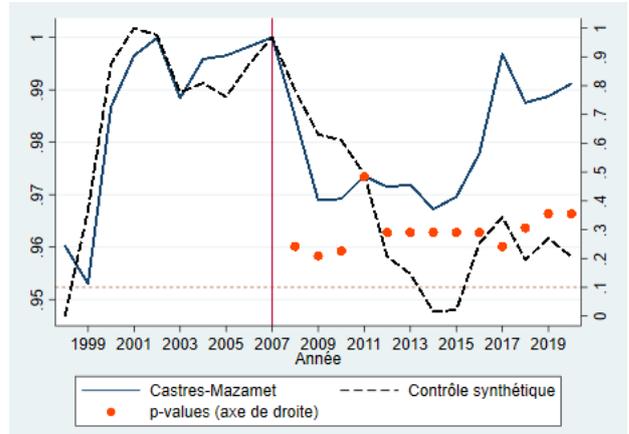
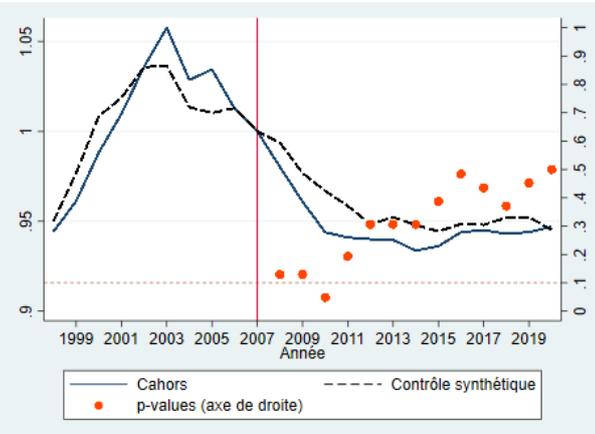
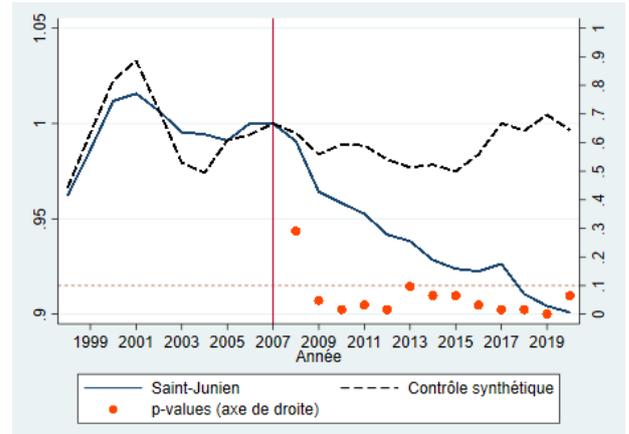
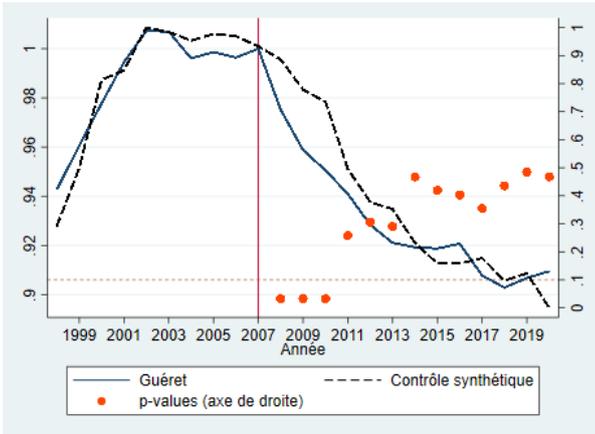
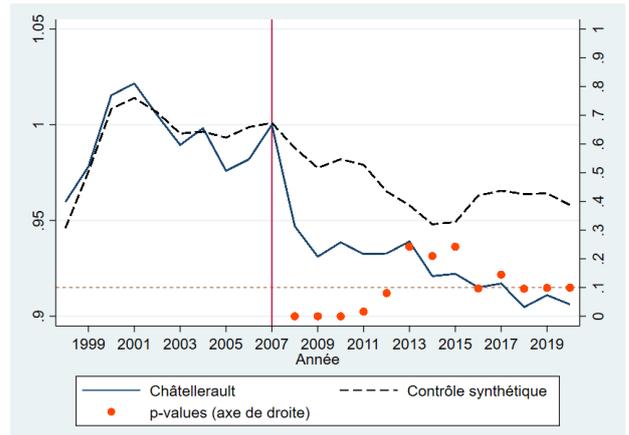
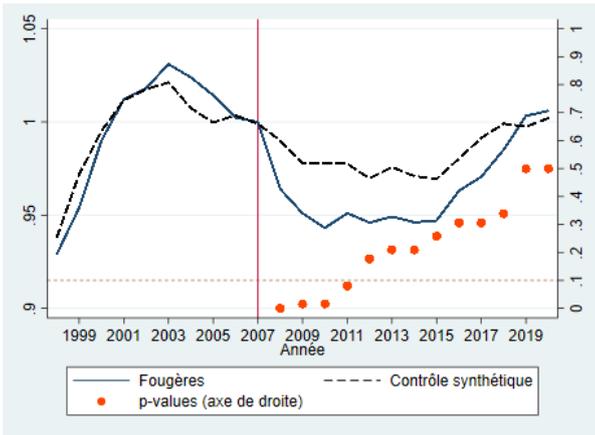


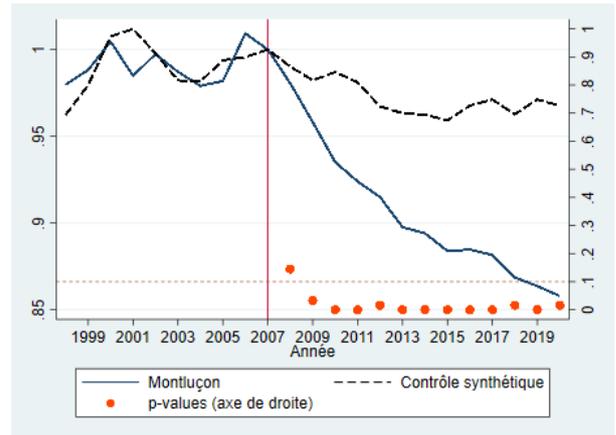
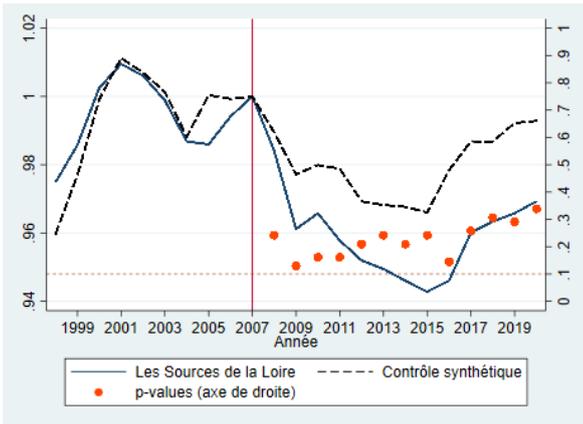












### 3. Zones intermédiaires

