This research focuses on the topic of precarious (or atypical) forms of employment in France in 2008. This research addresses the geographic gap in the related literature through various exploratory spatial statistics based on data from the INSEE (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques). The results show that there is indeed a discernible spatial pattern of hot spots and cold spots in the distribution of precarious forms of employment across the French territory. I notably find that urban areas displayed statistically lower levels of precarious employment for part-time work and contracts of limited duration than rural areas, whereas the opposite situation was found for both interim and subsidized employment. Socio-economic variables were determined to be more strongly associated to precarious employment than industrial variables.