

## Increase in private payroll employment in the non-market tertiary sector: what activities are concerned?

Between the end of June 2019 and the end of June 2021, private payroll employment in the non-market tertiary sector increased by 2.5% (+62,000 jobs). If we exclude employees of private individual employers, it is even more dynamic: +4.1% over two years, or +95,000 jobs. After a drop in H1 2020 due to the health crisis, the rebound was particularly rapid. From the end of September 2020, payroll employment has returned to its pre-crisis level and has continuously exceeded it since then.

The non-market tertiary sector is often associated with public employment, but it is not limited to this. Virtually all public employment (96%) is indeed counted in this sector, or 5.6 million employees in mid-2021. However, the sector also includes 2.6 million private sector employees, for a total of 8.1 million employees, i.e. two thirds public and one third private. Jobs classified in the “non-market tertiary” sector are designated as such according to the French classification of activities (NAF). Whereas for the public part of the sector, a large majority of services are provided free or at prices that are not economically significant, for the private part the majority of activities are lucrative. Private employment in the non-market tertiary sector includes a very wide range of activities:

- **General government activities** (8% of the sector in Q2 2021)

Private employment in this sub-sector consists mainly of social security activities, in particular health insurance funds and family allowance funds. There are also private legal entities under ministerial supervision (e.g. local agencies or *Pôle Emploi*).

- **Teaching** (15%)

Private education employees work in private schools (from nursery schools to higher education), vocational training, and also in teaching driving, sports and recreation. Note that in private education under contract, teachers are civil service employees, not private sector employees.

- **Human health activities** (25%)

These are employees working in a variety of private structures (clinics, laboratories, ambulances) and with health professionals (general practitioners, specialists, surgeons, etc.).

- **Medical and social residential care** (21%)

This category includes residential nursing care and social structures for a wide range of people (the elderly, especially those living in EHPADs, the disabled, those with drug addictions or social difficulties).

- **Non-residential social action** (31%)

This sector consists of services with a social dimension (e.g. child care or assistance to dependent persons) and associations carrying out social action (e.g. the Red Cross).

Between the end of June 2019 and the end of June 2021, all sub-sectors contributed to boosting private employment overall in the entire non-market tertiary sector (+95,000 jobs; ► [Table](#)).

In some sectors there is a direct link with the health crisis. In particular, almost one third of the overall increase was in human health activities (+5.5% jobs in two years or +32,000) with an unprecedented increase in employment in medical analysis laboratories (+19.8% or +9,000) linked to the demand generated by the health crisis for carrying out screening tests.

The number of employees of social security funds increased by 3.7% (+4,000), mainly as a result of recruitment linked to the tracing of Covid cases.

Payroll employment in private education also increased significantly between the end of June 2019 and the end of June 2021: +4.4% or +15,000 jobs.

Finally, social action (residential or non-residential), which represents more than half of the private non-market tertiary sector, has also contributed to the overall dynamism (+3.5% or +43,000 jobs between the end of June 2019 and the end of June 2021). Notably, payroll employment in care for young children –private nurseries– has risen substantially (+8.4% or +9,000), although this carries on from previous years and is partly substitution for childcare previously carried out by the employees of private individual employers. Lastly, residential social care for children and families in difficulty is also buoyant. ●

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## ► Change in private payroll employment in the private non-market tertiary sector, between Q2 2019 and Q2 2021

Raw data

	Levels (in thousands)		Two-year change Q2 21/Q2 19	
	Q2 2019	Q2 2021	In Thousands	In %
<b>PRIVATE NON-MARKET TERTIARY</b>	<b>2 326</b>	<b>2 421</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>4.1 %</b>
<b>General government activities</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.8 %</b>
<i>General social security activities</i>	111	115	4	3.7 %
<i>Others</i>	79	80	1	1.5 %
<b>Teaching</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.4 %</b>
<b>Human health activities</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>5.5 %</b>
<i>Hospital activities</i>	303	303	0	0.0 %
<i>Medical analysis laboratories</i>	44	52	9	19.8 %
<i>Dental practice</i>	46	52	5	11.7 %
<i>Others</i>	183	201	17	9.5 %
<b>Medical and social residential care and non-residential social action</b>	<b>1 218</b>	<b>1 261</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3.5 %</b>
<i>Residential social care for people in difficulty</i>	91	99	7	8.2 %
<i>Residential social and nursing care for the elderly</i>	221	223	2	1.1 %
<i>Care facilities for young children</i>	103	112	9	8.4 %
<i>Home care</i>	264	270	6	2.4 %
<i>Others</i>	538	556	18	3.4 %

Scope: private sector employees excluding individual employers

Source: Acoess, INSEE Calculations