Employment

In Q3 2022, payroll employment increased overall at the same pace as in the first two quarters of the year: +0.4%. This is a fairly dynamic pace, although only half that of the 2021 quarterly average (► **Figure 1**). At the end of September, payroll employment exceeded its level at the end of 2019 by 931,000 (or +3.6%). It was then above its pre-crisis level in all the major sectors of activity, whether in building construction, the tertiary sector or now in industry (► **Figure 2**). Sandwich contracts, and especially apprenticeship contracts, have made a considerable contribution to this buoyancy in payroll employment since the pre-crisis period, increasing it by about a third (► **Focus** on recent changes in productivity in the Eurozone – Box). At the same time, self-employment also continued to increase significantly, driven by microenterprise creations, and by the end of 2022 is expected to exceed its end of 2019 level by 250,000.

From Q4 2022, payroll employment looks set to slow in all sectors, in the wake of economic activity. However, the increase in sandwich contracts is expected to remain strong. Payroll employment should thus increase by 0.1% over the quarter, then continue at the same pace in Q1 2023, before stabilising. Meanwhile, the momentum in microenterprise creations is expected to run out of steam. All in all, total employment is expected to increase by almost 50,000 in H1 2023, after +186,000 in H2 2022 and +236,000 in H1 2022. By mid-2023, the total number of jobs created since the period before the health crisis should reach around 1.3 million (i.e. +4.4%). ●

► 1. Change in payroll employment

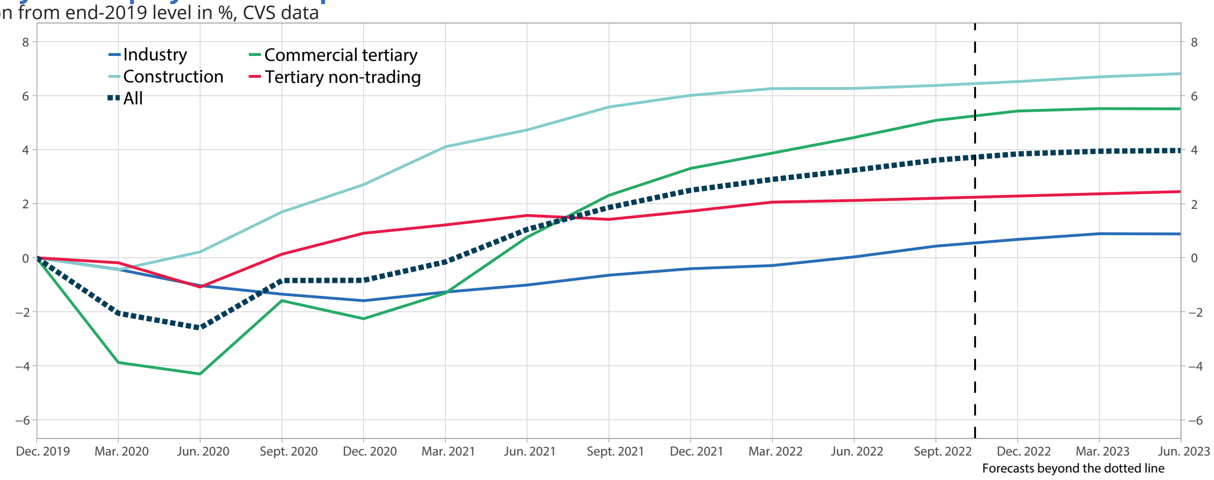
in thousand, SA, at the end of the period

	Evolution over 3 months														Evolution over 1 year			Evolution since end of 2019		
	2020				2021				2022				2023							
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	2020	2021	2022	End of Dec. 2021	End of Dec. 2022	End of June 2023
Payroll employment	**-535**	**-152**	**493**	**-24**	**167**	**300**	**251**	**141**	**96**	**90**	**103**	**33**	**27**	**12**	**-217**	**859**	**322**	**642**	**964**	**1 003**
	-2.1 %	**-0.6 %**	**2.0 %**	**-0.1 %**	**0.7 %**	**1.2 %**	**1.0 %**	**0.5 %**	**0.4 %**	**0.3 %**	**0.4 %**	**0.1 %**	**0.1 %**	**0.0 %**	**-0.8 %**	**3.4 %**	**1.2 %**	**2.5 %**	**3.7 %**	**3.9 %**
Agriculture	-9	-3	1	15	-3	6	4	0	4	-6	-3	-1	-1	-1	4	8	-6	12	6	4
Industry	-14	-20	-9	-7	10	7	13	9	3	9	16	4	3	2	-50	38	33	-12	21	26
Construction	-7	9	22	15	21	9	13	7	3	2	3	1	1	1	40	49	10	89	98	101
Commercial tertiary sector	-488	-58	341	-79	118	255	192	133	73	76	100	25	19	6	-284	698	275	413	688	714
Tertiary non-trading	-18	-80	138	33	22	24	29	-7	12	8	-13	4	4	4	74	67	11	140	151	159
Self-employment	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**25**	**5**	**5**	**42**	**110**	**100**	**152**	**252**	**262**
All	**-525**	**-141**	**503**	**-13**	**194**	**328**	**279**	**169**	**121**	**115**	**128**	**58**	**32**	**17**	**-175**	**969**	**422**	**794**	**1 216**	**1 265**
	-1.8 %	**-0.5 %**	**1.8 %**	**0.0 %**	**0.7 %**	**1.1 %**	**1.0 %**	**0.6 %**	**0.4 %**	**0.4 %**	**0.4 %**	**0.2 %**	**0.1 %**	**0.1 %**	**-0.6 %**	**3.4 %**	**1.4 %**	**2.8 %**	**4.2 %**	**4.4 %**

Forecast
How to read it: in Q3 2022, payroll employment increased by 0.4%, or 103,000 net new jobs.
Note: in this table, temporary workers are counted in the commercial tertiary sector.
Scope: France (excluding Mayotte)
Source: INSEE

► 2. Payroll employment compared to the end of 2019

deviation from end-2019 level in %, CVS data



Scope: France (excluding Mayotte)
Note: in this graph, temporary workers are counted in the commercial tertiary sector.
How to read it: at the end of September 2022, payroll employment is 3.6% higher than its level at the end of 2019.
Source: INSEE