

Employment

In Q4 2022, payroll employment slowed: +0.2% (+44,000 jobs), after +0.4% in Q1 (+109,300 jobs) and Q2 2022 (+99,700 jobs) and +0.3% in Q3 (+84,100 jobs). This was the eighth consecutive quarter to see an increase since the end of 2020. At the end of December, payroll employment stood well above its level one year previously (+1.3%, or +337,100 jobs) and exceeded its pre-health crisis level at the end of 2019 by 4.5%, or almost 1.2 million extra jobs, a third of which were sandwich contracts. In Q4 2022, the slowdown in payroll employment affected virtually all sectors of activity, and was a little more pronounced in the market tertiary sector. After several quarters with a marked increase, work-study employment also contributed to the overall slowing in Q4 2022.

In H1 2023, payroll employment is expected to remain sluggish, both for sandwich contracts and other employment, in the wake of economic activity. Per capita productivity –the ratio of value added to employment– is likely to be almost stable. It would therefore remain well below its pre-health crisis level, especially in industry: this difference is partly explained by the substantial growth in sandwich contracts over the period (► **Focus** in *Economic Outlook* December 2022). By also taking into account an expected slowdown in self-employment, total employment is likely to increase by 43,000 during H1 2023, after +148,000 in H2 2022 and +229,000 in H1 2022. By mid-2023, the total number of jobs created since the end of 2019 should therefore reach about 1.5 million. ●

► 1. Change in payroll employment

(in thousand, SA, at the end of the period)

	Evolution over 3 months												Evolution over 1 year				
	2020				2021				2022				2023		2020	2021	2022
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
Payroll employment	-447	-53	470	-39	176	310	233	177	109	100	84	44	19	14	-69	895	337
	-1,7%	-0,2%	1,9%	-0,1%	0,7%	1,2%	0,9%	0,7%	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	-0,3%	3,5%	1,3%
Agriculture	-5	3	1	7	-1	7	2	-1	6	-10	0	9	0	1	6	7	4
Industry	-6	-16	0	-8	10	8	12	11	6	10	14	8	2	2	-29	42	38
Construction	9	13	17	14	21	9	14	7	4	2	4	1	1	1	53	51	11
Market tertiary	-439	17	332	-79	125	260	178	164	84	83	70	26	15	10	-169	727	262
Non-market tertiary	-6	-69	120	26	20	26	26	-4	10	15	-4	1	1	0	71	69	22
Self-employment	15	15	15	15	56	56	56	56	10	10	10	10	5	5	60	225	40
All	-432	-38	485	-23	232	367	289	233	119	110	94	54	24	19	-9	1 120	377
	-1,5%	-0,1%	1,7%	-0,1%	0,8%	1,3%	1,0%	0,8%	0,4%	0,4%	0,3%	0,2%	0,1%	0,1%	0,0%	3,9%	1,3%

■ Forecast.

Note: in this table, temporary workers are counted in the commercial tertiary sector.

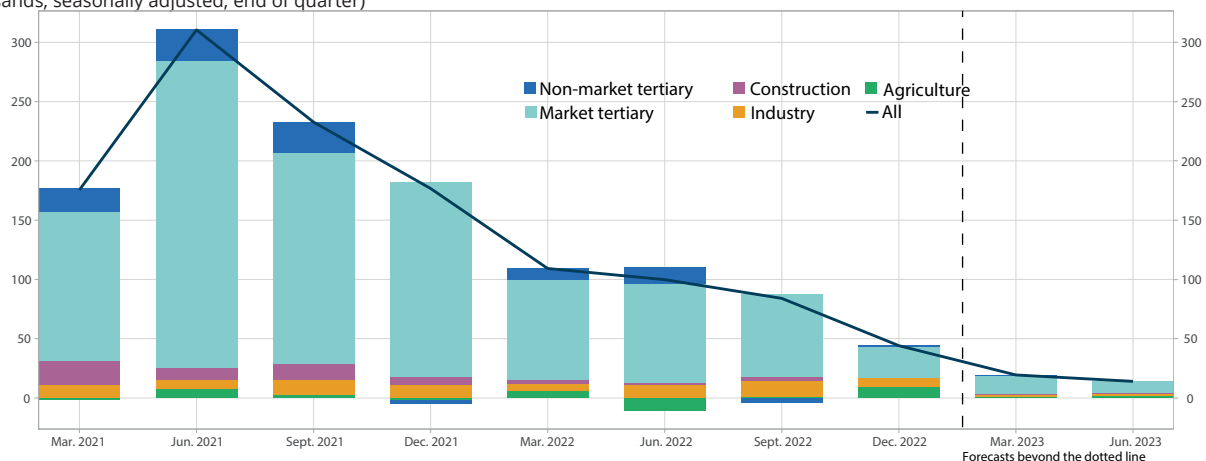
How to read it: in Q4 2022, payroll employment increase by 0.2%, or 44,000 net new jobs.

Scope: France (excluding Mayotte).

Source: INSEE.

► 2. Payroll employment, quarterly evolution by sector of activity

(in thousands, seasonally adjusted, end of quarter)



Note: temporary workers are counted in the market service sector.

Scope: France (excluding Mayotte).

Source: INSEE.