

# Employment

Payroll employment has slowed substantially since the beginning of 2023 (+0.3% in Q1 2023 then +0.1% in Q2 and Q3 2023), after a very dynamic 2021 (+0.8% on average per quarter) and a slightly less dynamic 2022 (+0.3% on average per quarter). In Q3 2023, payroll employment stood at 4.8% above its level of the end of 2019, which represents a little over 1.2 million additional jobs. The overall slowdown is the result mainly of the slowdown in the tertiary sector, excluding temporary workers.

In Q3 2023, payroll employment rose by 0.2% in the market tertiary sector, excluding temporary workers, and by 0.4% in industry. In contrast, it fell back for the third consecutive quarter for temporary workers (-2.1% in Q3 2023), and for the second consecutive quarter in construction (-0.3%).

Work-study programmes made a significant contribution to earlier increases (accounting for about one third of increases between the end of 2019 and the end of 2022) then stabilised, and they are forecast to remain stable. This concerns about 1.1 million young people. Payroll employment excluding temporary workers is also expected to be at a standstill, although with a slight acceleration in Q2 2024, in line with activity. Given the fairly modest increase in economic activity, apparent labour productivity per capita is expected to pick up very slightly over the three quarters covered by the forecast. By mid 2024, however, it will probably still be well below its pre-health crisis level, especially in construction and industry.

Finally, when the slight rise forecast in self-employment is also taken into account, total employment is expected to remain more or less stable. In June 2024, the increase in the number of jobs created over the year should reach +0.3% (or +82,000 jobs), a sharp decline after the rise that could still be observed one year earlier (+1.1% or +337,000 jobs from mid-2022 to mid-2023).

## ► 1. Change in payroll employment

(in thousand, seasonally adjusted, at the end of the period)

	Evolution over 3 months								Evolution over 1 year					
	2022				2023				2024		2021	2022	2023	2024
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q4	Q4	Q4	Q2
<b>Payroll employment</b>	77	105	106	61	82	27	37	5	0	20	818	349	150	62
	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.2%	1.3%	0.6%	0.2%
Agriculture	2	-10	-5	15	-3	-1	-3	0	0	0	7	2	-7	-3
Industry	5	11	14	8	9	6	12	5	5	10	41	39	31	32
Construction	5	5	2	3	0	-5	-6	-5	-10	-5	51	14	-15	-26
Market tertiary	55	99	87	31	65	17	17	5	5	15	665	272	103	42
Non-market tertiary	10	0	8	5	12	10	16	0	0	0	55	22	38	16
<b>Self-employment</b>	25	25	25	25	5	5	5	5	5	5	225	100	20	20
<b>All</b>	102	130	131	86	87	32	42	10	5	25	1,043	449	170	82
	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	3.6%	1.5%	0.6%	0.3%

■ Forecast.

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

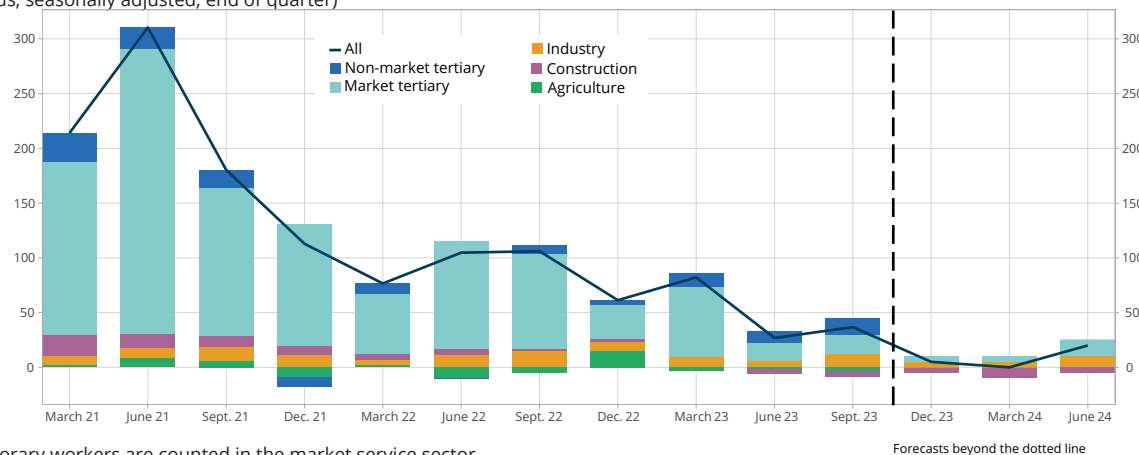
**How to read it:** in Q3 2023, payroll employment increase by 0.1%, or 37,000 net new jobs.

**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.

**How to read it:** in Q1 2021, salaried employment rose by 214,000.

**Scope:** France (excluding Mayotte).

**Source:** INSEE.