



Labour Market Bulletin

Quebec

November 2015



This Labour Market Bulletin provides an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Quebec and its regions.

OVERVIEW

Compared to last month, employment in Quebec dropped slightly, with the loss of 4,000 jobs. The increase in the number of full-time jobs (+43,700) was able to offset, in part, the losses of part-time jobs (-47,600). However, the picture is more favourable than at the same date a year ago. On an annual basis, employment grew 0.7%, which is the same rate as Canada's, but higher than Ontario's (0.5%). This upward trend is entirely attributable to full-time jobs (+71,300), whereas part-time employment fell by 41,300. It is worth noting that this growth took place primarily in the private sector.

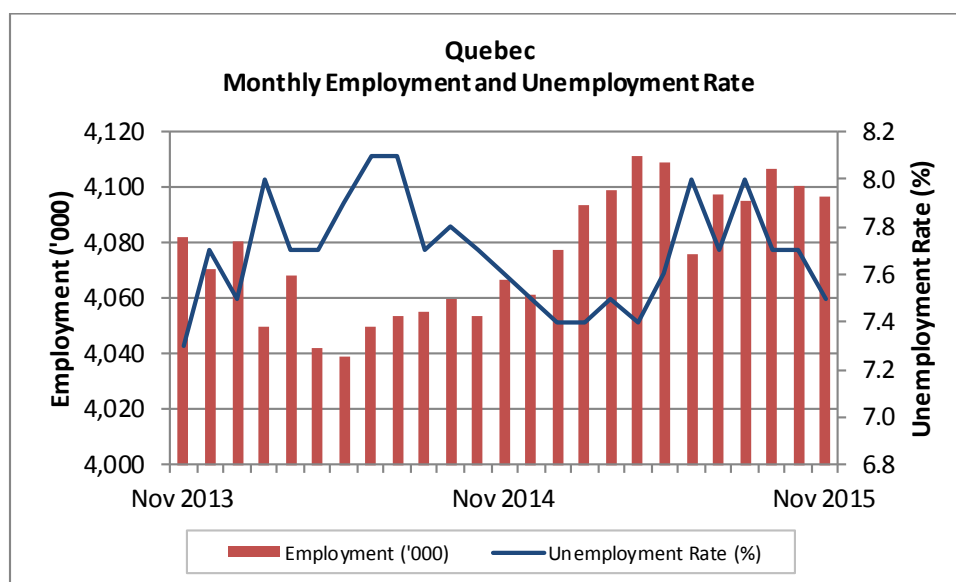
The unemployment rate has dropped by 0.1 percentage points over one year, to 7.5%. Still, this rate remains higher than Canada's (7.1%) and Ontario's (6.9%). This decline can be explained by a growth in number of unemployed people, combined to a growth of the labour force. The employment rate rose by 0.1 percentage points and reached 59.7%, while the participation rate went from 64.6% to 64.5% (-0.1 percentage points).

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	November 2015	October 2015	November 2014	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	6,859.4	6,856.3	6,819.2	3.1	0.0	40.2	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	4,427.1	4,440.7	4,402.6	-13.6	-0.3	24.5	0.6
Employment ('000)	4,096.7	4,100.7	4,066.8	-4.0	-0.1	29.9	0.7
Full-Time ('000)	3,320.2	3,276.5	3,248.9	43.7	1.3	71.3	2.2
Part-Time ('000)	776.5	824.1	817.8	-47.6	-5.8	-41.3	-5.1
Unemployment ('000)	330.5	340.0	335.9	-9.5	-2.8	-5.4	-1.6
Unemployment Rate (%)	7.5	7.7	7.6	-0.2	-	-0.1	-
Participation Rate (%)	64.5	64.8	64.6	-0.3	-	-0.1	-
Employment Rate (%)	59.7	59.8	59.6	-0.1	-	0.1	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0087



Since the same period last year, employment among men grew 1.4%, compared to only 0.1% among women. To the exception of young men (aged 15-24) who lost 13,600 jobs, all other age groups benefited from job growth, particularly the 55+ age group, which showed the strongest variation (+5.2% or +22,100 jobs). The reverse trend is observable among women. Only young women saw an increase in employment (6,400 or +2.2%), whereas women in other age groups (25+ years old) suffered losses (-5,400 or -0.3%).

The unemployment rate among young people (aged 15-24) dropped among both men and women over the past 12 months. Losses are however more significant among young men (-2.8 percentage points), due to a faster decline of the labour force than that of the number of young unemployed workers. In regards to the unemployment rate for other age groups, the rate remained stable among men, whereas it rose slightly among women (0.4% percentage points).

Quebec Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	November 2015	October 2015	November 2014	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
Total	7.5	7.7	7.6	-0.2	-0.1
25 years and over	6.8	6.8	6.6	0.0	0.2
Men - 25 years and over	7.5	7.1	7.5	0.4	0.0
Women - 25 years and over	6.0	6.4	5.6	-0.4	0.4
15 to 24 years	11.5	12.6	13.4	-1.1	-1.9
Men - 15 to 24 years	12.9	16.1	15.7	-3.2	-2.8
Women - 15 to 24 years	10.1	9.3	11.1	0.8	-1.0

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0087

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Since November 2014, employment gains are entirely attributable to the service sector, which grew 2.1% (or 66,500 jobs). The highest growth was posted by professional, scientific and technical services, as well as business, building, and other support services, at 10.2% and 8.0%, respectively. On the other hand, a lesser number of people were employed in the other services (10,400 jobs).

During the same period, the goods-producing sector shed 36,700 jobs (-4.2%). Due to a decline in the number of housing starts over the last year, the construction industry has experienced the most significant losses (-53,100 jobs, representing 19.4% of the labour force). On the other hand, manufacturing and agriculture added 14,700 and 3,900 jobs, respectively.

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	November 2015	October 2015	November 2014	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	4,096.7	4,100.7	4,066.8	-4.0	-0.1	29.9	0.7
Goods-producing sector	832.2	821.1	868.9	11.1	1.4	-36.7	-4.2
Agriculture	57.2	54.2	53.3	3.0	5.5	3.9	7.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	31.9	28.6	34.0	3.3	11.5	-2.1	-6.2
Utilities	26.9	27.0	29.6	-0.1	-0.4	-2.7	-9.1
Construction	220.7	223.4	273.8	-2.7	-1.2	-53.1	-19.4
Manufacturing	495.6	487.9	478.2	7.7	1.6	17.4	3.6
Services-producing sector	3,264.4	3,279.5	3,197.9	-15.1	-0.5	66.5	2.1
Trade	667.6	665.4	645.7	2.2	0.3	21.9	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	192.1	199.7	186.2	-7.6	-3.8	5.9	3.2
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	211.8	210.2	215.0	1.6	0.8	-3.2	-1.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	325.5	320.0	295.3	5.5	1.7	30.2	10.2
Business, building and other support services	172.5	171.6	159.7	0.9	0.5	12.8	8.0
Educational services	268.4	265.8	274.5	2.6	1.0	-6.1	-2.2
Health care and social assistance	574.6	577.8	566.3	-3.2	-0.6	8.3	1.5
Information, culture and recreation	174.5	175.3	175.7	-0.8	-0.5	-1.2	-0.7
Accommodation and food services	276.6	284.2	284.4	-7.6	-2.7	-7.8	-2.7
Other services	161.6	154.4	172.0	7.2	4.7	-10.4	-6.0
Public administration	239.3	255.1	223.0	-15.8	-6.2	16.3	7.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0088

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

From a regional perspective, 10 economic regions registered employment increases. The most significant growth was posted by the Outaouais (5.8%), as well as the Capitale-Nationale (5.6%) and Côte-Nord/Nord-du-Québec (5.6%). However, in terms of the number of jobs created, the most significant gains were observed in Montreal (29,700), followed by the Capitale-Nationale region (21,200).

Conversely, 6 economic regions posted employment losses. The most significant variations can be found in Laval and Abitibi-Témiscamingue (-16.3% and -8.8%). In terms of the number of jobs lost, the Laval region suffered the most losses (-37,900).

The unemployment rates of nine economic regions were lower than the provincial rate. Compared to November 2014, the Laurentides region showed the most significant losses. On the other hand, among the regions with the highest unemployment rates, i.e. Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine, Montréal and Laval, the latter region posted the highest unemployment rate increase.

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	November 2015 ('000)	November 2014 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	November 2015 (%)	November 2014 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Quebec	4,121.3	4,086.2	0.9	6.8	6.9	-0.1
Economic Regions						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	37.2	37.3	-0.3	12.7	14.4	-1.7
Bas-Saint-Laurent	85.7	85.5	0.2	6.0	5.0	1.0
Capitale-Nationale	403.1	381.9	5.6	3.7	5.0	-1.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	218.5	224.6	-2.7	4.3	4.0	0.3
Estrie	153.5	159.9	-4.0	5.2	5.2	0.0
Centre-du-Québec	117.2	111.2	5.4	5.0	5.5	-0.5
Montréal	790.5	789.6	0.1	5.7	5.6	0.1
Montréal	976.8	947.1	3.1	9.8	9.7	0.1
Laval	194.6	232.5	-16.3	9.3	5.7	3.6
Lanaudière	256.7	254.4	0.9	6.6	6.4	0.2
Laurentides	317.9	302.4	5.1	4.4	6.8	-2.4
Outaouais	202.9	191.8	5.8	6.9	7.4	-0.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	68.7	75.3	-8.8	5.8	5.5	0.3
Mauricie	117.8	112.6	4.6	7.9	6.9	1.0
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	127.4	129.8	-1.8	7.3	8.5	-1.2
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	52.9	50.1	5.6	8.3	6.0	2.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – CANSIM Table 282-0122

Note: In preparing this document, the authors have taken care to provide clients with labour market information that is timely and accurate at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the information presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to also refer to other sources for additional information on the local economy and labour market. Information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect official policies of Employment and Social Development Canada.

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For information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit the Statistics Canada website at:

www.statcan.gc.ca

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