



# Labour Market Bulletin

Quebec

June 2016



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

## OVERVIEW

According to the latest estimates of Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, the second quarter of 2016 closed with a positive performance, with an employment increase of 0.2% (+6,200 jobs), due essentially to job gains posted in May. This increase is attributable solely to full-time employment, which rose by 0.6% since the first quarter, whereas part-time employment declined by 1.7% during the same period. In addition, this was the third consecutive quarter of decline for part-time employment. In comparison, employment saw similar growth in Canada as well as Ontario since the last quarter. On the other hand, year over year, the results for Canada (+0.7%) and Ontario (+1.1%) were better than for Quebec (+0.3%). In Quebec, employment growth over the past year was fuelled exclusively by gains in full-time jobs (+1.2%), as the number of part-time jobs fell by 3.0%. The public sector contributed to employment over the past year, whereas the number of workers in the public sector and self-employed workers fell.

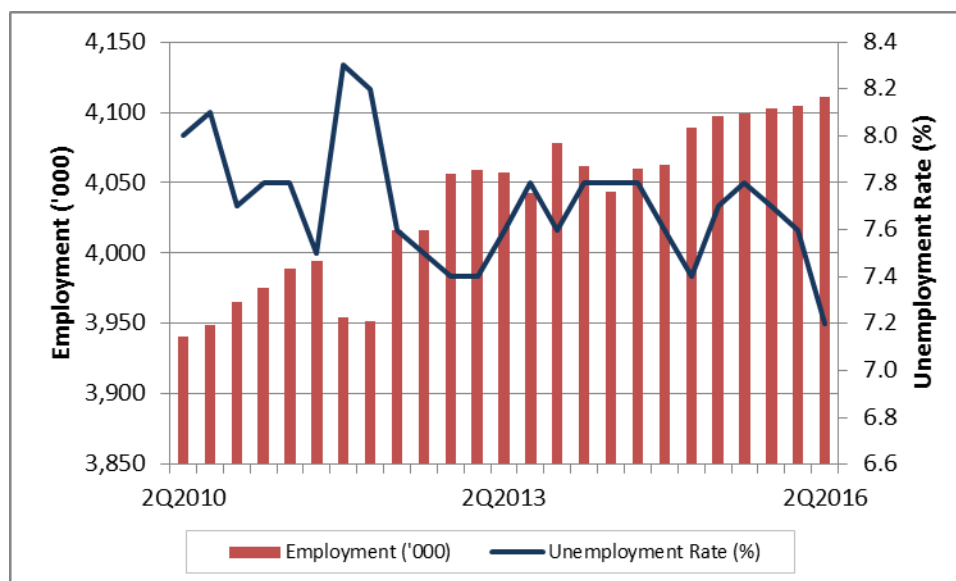
### Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Data	2nd Quarter 2016	1st Quarter 2016	2nd Quarter 2015	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Population 15 + ('000)</b>	6,881.4	6,869.6	6,837.5	11.8	0.2	43.9	0.6
<b>Labour Force ('000)</b>	4,429.5	4,440.9	4,439.4	-11.4	-0.3	-9.9	-0.2
<b>Employment ('000)</b>	4,111.1	4,104.9	4,097.1	6.2	0.2	14.0	0.3
Full-Time ('000)	3,337.2	3,318.0	3,299.1	19.2	0.6	38.1	1.2
Part-Time ('000)	773.9	787.0	798.0	-13.1	-1.7	-24.1	-3.0
<b>Unemployment ('000)</b>	318.4	336.0	342.3	-17.6	-5.2	-23.9	-7.0
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	7.2	7.6	7.7	-0.4	-	-0.5	-
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	64.4	64.6	64.9	-0.2	-	-0.5	-
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	59.7	59.7	59.9	0.0	-	-0.2	-

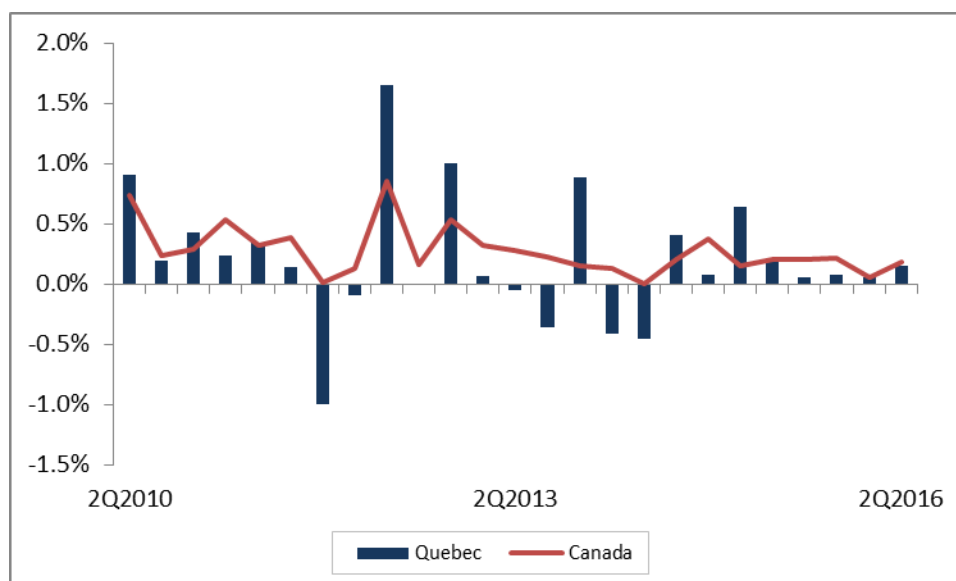
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

### Quebec Quarterly Employment and Unemployment Rate



### Quebec Quarterly Employment Growth



The unemployment rate saw a significant decline since the last quarter, going from 7.6% to 7.2%. The number of unemployed was lower due to an increase in the number of employed people, and especially due to a decline in the labour force. This is shown by the participation rate, which fell from 64.9% a year ago to 64.4% this quarter. This decline could be explained by discouraged unemployed workers who could find a job, but it also reflected the aging of the population. Finally, the employment rate remained stable since the last quarter, at 59.7%.

In regards to age groups, 25-54 year-olds and those aged 55 and over saw the greatest increases in employment since last year, and their unemployment rates fell, from 6.8% to 6% for 25-54 year-olds and from 7.4% to 6.9% for those aged 55 and over. However employment declined among 15-24 year-olds, both young men and women. Their unemployment rate remained stable, at 13.1%, during last year.

## Quebec Quarterly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	2nd Quarter 2016 (%)	1st Quarter 2016 (%)	2nd Quarter 2015 (%)	Quarterly Variation	Yearly Variation
				(% points)	(% points)
<b>Total</b>	7.2	7.6	7.7	-0.4	-0.5
<b>25 years and over</b>	6.2	6.7	6.8	-0.5	-0.6
Men - 25 years and over	7.1	7.7	7.5	-0.6	-0.4
Women - 25 years and over	5.2	5.6	5.9	-0.4	-0.7
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	13.1	12.4	13.1	0.7	0.0
Men - 15 to 24 years	16.8	15.4	15.8	1.4	1.0
Women - 15 to 24 years	9.3	9.3	10.4	0.0	-1.1

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

## Quebec - Labour Market Indicators for Indigenous People

3-month moving averages Seasonally unadjusted data	Indigenous		Yearly variation (Indigenous)		Non-Indigenous		Yearly variation (non-Indigenous)	
	Q2 2016	Q2 2015	Number	%	Q2 2016	Q2 2015	Number	%
<b>Population 15 + ('000)</b>	95.7	92.1	3.6	3.9	6,785.7	6,745.3	40.4	0.6
<b>Labour Force ('000)</b>	55.0	49.2	5.8	11.8	4,400.7	4,418.9	-18.2	-0.4
<b>Employment ('000)</b>	48.0	43.0	5.0	11.6	4,085.7	4,080.0	5.7	0.1
<b>Full-Time ('000)</b>	39.1	33.5	5.6	16.7	3,334.2	3,296.9	37.3	1.1
<b>Part-Time ('000)</b>	9.0	9.5	-0.5	-5.3	751.6	783.1	-31.5	-4.0
<b>Unemployment ('000)</b>	6.9	6.2	0.7	11.3	315.0	339.0	-24.0	-7.1
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	12.6	12.6	0.0	-	7.2	7.7	-0.5	-
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	57.5	53.4	4.1	-	64.9	65.5	-0.6	-
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	50.2	46.7	3.5	-	60.2	60.5	-0.3	-

Notes: The Labour Force Survey excludes those living on-reserve.

Estimates are based on three-month moving averages.

Totals may not add due to rounding.

Totals may be different from other tables due to adjustments done to indigenous statistics in the Labour Force Survey.

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey - ESDC custom table.

In June 2016, the total population aged 15 and over in Quebec was 6.8 million. The Indigenous population living off-reserve accounted for 1.4% of this total, or 95,700 persons. During the second quarter of 2016, 48,000 people in Indigenous population were employed, corresponding to a gain of 5,000 jobs (11.6%) year over year. This increase can be explained, for the most part, by a significant rise in full-time employment (+5,600 or +16.7%).

In the second quarter of 2016, the unemployment rate of the Indigenous population, at 12.6%, remained unchanged in comparison to the same period in 2015. The unemployment rate of the non-Indigenous population fell by 0.5% since last year, and stood at 7.2%. Between the first quarter of 2015 and that of 2016, both the participation and employment rates of the Indigenous population increased, and stood at 57.5% (+4.1 percentage points) and 50.2% (+3.1 percentage points), respectively. By way of comparison, the participation and unemployment rates of the non-Indigenous population remained virtually unchanged in comparison to the second quarter of 2015, at 64.9% (-0.6 percentage point) and 60.2% (-0.3 percentage point).

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

In comparison to the last quarter, the goods-producing sector posted a decline of 0.6% (-5,100 jobs). The construction industry (-1.0%), and less so than manufacturing industry (-0.3%) saw job losses. Conversely, thanks to job growth in agriculture (+7,500 jobs) and manufacturing (+3,700) over the past year, the goods-producing sector moved into positive territory, rising by 0.6%. Conversely, the construction industry saw employment losses of 1.8% over the past year.

Employment levels in the service industry increased by 0.3% since the last quarter, with the addition of 11,200 jobs. Since last year, employment grew by 0.3% (+9,200 jobs). Accounting for only 4% of jobs, the business services, building and other support services industry saw the strongest increase since last year, with the addition of 13,500 jobs (+7.9%). Public administration (+9,700 jobs or +4.3%) and the information, culture and recreation industry (+7,800 jobs or +4.7%) also rose significantly over the past year, although both saw a decline in comparison to the first quarter of 2016. Conversely, educational services (-11,400 jobs or -4.0%) and the finance, insurance, real estate and leasing sector (-8,900 jobs or -4.0%) saw the most significant employment declines in one year, but this downward trend could be blunted, since these sectors posted job gains in comparison to the first quarter of 2016.

### Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	2nd Quarter	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
	2016	2016	2015	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	4,111.1	4,104.9	4,097.1	6.2	0.2	14.0	0.3
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	843.3	848.4	838.6	-5.1	-0.6	4.7	0.6
Agriculture	58.8	57.7	51.3	1.1	1.9	7.5	14.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	29.1	30.9	32.0	-1.8	-5.8	-2.9	-9.1
Utilities	28.6	29.0	27.8	-0.4	-1.4	0.8	2.9
Construction	233.6	235.9	237.9	-2.3	-1.0	-4.3	-1.8
Manufacturing	493.3	494.8	489.6	-1.5	-0.3	3.7	0.8
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	3,267.7	3,256.5	3,258.5	11.2	0.3	9.2	0.3
Trade	653.0	647.1	661.0	5.9	0.9	-8.0	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	193.0	192.7	197.5	0.3	0.2	-4.5	-2.3
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	211.9	208.8	220.8	3.1	1.5	-8.9	-4.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	317.0	313.8	313.3	3.2	1.0	3.7	1.2
Business, building and other support services	183.4	181.7	169.9	1.7	0.9	13.5	7.9
Educational services	272.4	268.7	283.8	3.7	1.4	-11.4	-4.0
Health care and social assistance	580.1	586.0	580.5	-5.9	-1.0	-0.4	-0.1
Information, culture and recreation	175.0	176.5	167.2	-1.5	-0.8	7.8	4.7
Accommodation and food services	284.1	279.3	279.0	4.8	1.7	5.1	1.8
Other services	163.6	164.0	161.1	-0.4	-0.2	2.5	1.6
Public administration	234.2	237.8	224.5	-3.6	-1.5	9.7	4.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Among all economic regions in Quebec, Mauricie saw the most significant employment growth since the second quarter of 2016, with the addition of 11,100 jobs, or a rate increase of 9.5%. In comparison, the employed population of the Montréal region increased by 10,900 persons, which was equivalent to an employment growth of 1.1%. The Côte-Nord/Nord-du-Québec (+8.8%) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (+5.7%) also saw significant job increases. In terms of numbers, the largest declines occurred in Chaudière-Appalaches (-9,200 jobs), Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean (-6,700 jobs) and Laurentides (-5,800 jobs).

The Lanaudière region saw the most significant decline in its unemployment rate, which went from 10.0% to 5.9% in one year. The Laval (-2.0 percentage points), Centre-du-Québec (-1.9 percentage point) and Bas-Saint-Laurent (-1.4 percentage point) also posted significant drops in their unemployment rates. The same rate rose in six economic regions, with the most significant increases occurring in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (+1.9 percentage point), Chaudière-Appalaches (+1.9 percentage point), Chaudière-Appalaches (+0.8 percentage point) and Mauricie (+0.7 percentage point). The increase in Mauricie can be explained by a strong increase in the labour force, which was higher than that of the number of employed people, possibly due to an improvement of the labour market.

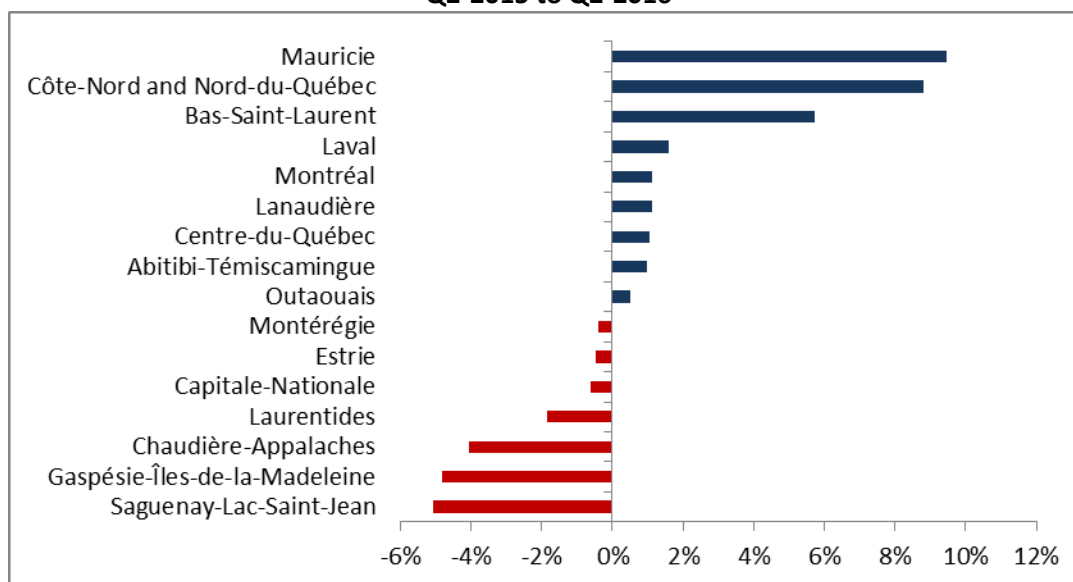
**Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region**

Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	2nd Quarter 2016 ('000)	2nd Quarter 2015 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	2nd Quarter 2016 (%)	2nd Quarter 2015 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
<b>Quebec</b>	4,138.4	4,128.1	0.2	7.2	7.7	-0.5
<b>Economic Regions</b>						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	35.6	37.4	-4.8	15.3	13.4	1.9
Bas-Saint-Laurent	88.8	84.0	5.7	7.1	8.5	-1.4
Capitale-Nationale	403.8	406.3	-0.6	3.9	4.4	-0.5
Chaudière-Appalaches	217.1	226.3	-4.1	5.4	4.6	0.8
Estrie	153.3	154.0	-0.5	6.6	6.6	0.0
Centre-du-Québec	123.6	122.3	1.1	4.7	6.6	-1.9
Montréal	772.2	775.4	-0.4	6.6	6.1	0.5
Montréal	986.1	975.2	1.1	10.0	10.9	-0.9
Laval	215.6	212.2	1.6	4.5	6.5	-2.0
Lanaudière	253.4	250.6	1.1	5.9	10.0	-4.1
Laurentides	308.3	314.1	-1.8	6.8	7.2	-0.4
Outaouais	200.7	199.7	0.5	7.4	7.5	-0.1
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	72.1	71.4	1.0	7.7	7.9	-0.2
Mauricie	128.3	117.2	9.5	6.7	6.0	0.7
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	125.2	131.9	-5.1	7.7	7.4	0.3
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	54.4	50.0	8.8	9.6	9.3	0.3

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

**Quebec Quarterly Employment Growth, by Economic Region  
Q2-2015 to Q2-2016**



**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:

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