



Labour Market Bulletin

Quebec

July 2017



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

OVERVIEW

Recent data from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey show a positive picture of Quebec's labour market in July, with a slight, 0.1%, growth in employment. However, it is worth noting that employment levels were historically high and 32,000 full-time jobs were added. The number of part-time jobs fell by 27,700 over the last month. Public sector and self-employed workers contributed to this employment increase, while private sector workers saw their numbers decline. Canada also posted a 0.1% (+10,900 jobs) employment growth, while in the province of Ontario, job gains accounted for 0.4% (+25,500 jobs). On a yearly basis, employment growth in Quebec was 3% (+124,300 jobs) since last summer, which is a high rate compared to the rates of the last two years. Full-time jobs contributed significantly to this employment growth, gaining 101,400 jobs or 3.1%. The increase in part-time employment amounted to 23,000 jobs or 2.9%.

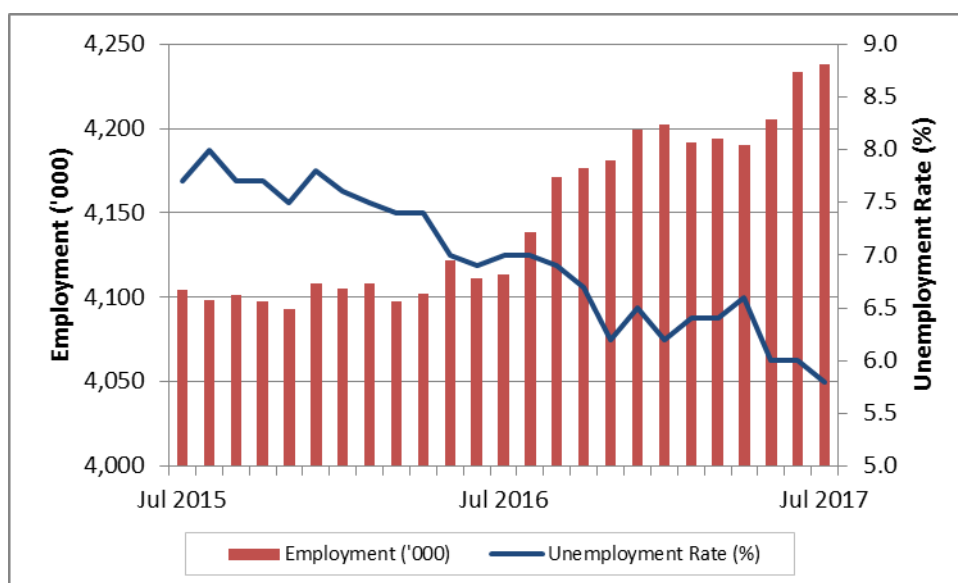
Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	July 2017	June 2017	July 2016	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	6,935.0	6,929.6	6,892.2	5.4	0.1	42.8	0.6
Labour Force ('000)	4,500.6	4,504.4	4,424.1	-3.8	-0.1	76.5	1.7
Employment ('000)	4,238.0	4,233.3	4,113.7	4.7	0.1	124.3	3.0
Full-Time ('000)	3,420.5	3,388.5	3,319.1	32.0	0.9	101.4	3.1
Part-Time ('000)	817.6	844.8	794.6	-27.2	-3.2	23.0	2.9
Unemployment ('000)	262.6	271.1	310.5	-8.5	-3.1	-47.9	-15.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.8	6.0	7.0	-0.2	-	-1.2	-
Participation Rate (%)	64.9	65.0	64.2	-0.1	-	0.7	-
Employment Rate (%)	61.1	61.1	59.7	0.0	-	1.4	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

Quebec Monthly Employment and Unemployment Rate



The participation rate declined by 0.2 percentage point in July, due to a decrease in the labour force combined with an increase in the working-age population. The employment rate remained stable, at 61.1%, in comparison to the previous month. However, it is worth mentioning that, year over year, the employment rate increased by 1.4 percentage point.

The unemployment rate stood at 5.8% in July, reaching a new historical low. The decrease of the unemployment rate, by 0.2 percentage point over the last month, can be explained by the decline in the number of unemployed people, by 8,500. Year over year, the unemployment rate fell by 1.2 percentage points, while the number of unemployed people decreased by 15.4% (-47,900 people).

The unemployment rate for the 15-to-24 year-old age group fell by 1.1 percentage point in July, and sat at 10.2%. Over the last year, the unemployment rate for young men declined by 4.6 percentage points, to 10.5%. The rate for young women fell by 0.7 percentage point, and sat at 10%. Thus the gap between the unemployment rates for young men and young women was small (0.5 percentage points), while it reached 4.4 percentage points at the same date one year ago.

Quebec Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	July 2017	June 2017	July 2016	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
Total	5.8	6.0	7.0	-0.2	-1.2
25 years and over	5.1	5.2	6.1	-0.1	-1.0
Men - 25 years and over	5.6	5.2	6.8	0.4	-1.2
Women - 25 years and over	4.7	5.1	5.2	-0.4	-0.5
15 to 24 years	10.2	11.3	12.8	-1.1	-2.6
Men - 15 to 24 years	10.5	11.3	15.1	-0.8	-4.6
Women - 15 to 24 years	10.0	11.3	10.7	-1.3	-0.7

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

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The goods-producing sector (+11,200 jobs) contributed to labour force gains of the province in July, while the service sector saw a slowdown (-6,500 jobs). In the goods-producing sector, manufacturing gained 14,200 jobs, while construction posted a loss of 4,400 jobs since last month. Business services, other services, as well as educational services were responsible for the employment decline in the service sector since June.

The trend over the last twelve months was positive in terms of employment, both in the goods-producing sector (+3.4%) and in the service sector (+2.9%). In terms of numbers, professional services (+27,300 jobs), public administration (+24,700 jobs) and trade (+21,600 jobs) posted the strongest labour force increases.

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	July 2017	June 2017	July 2016	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	4,238.0	4,233.3	4,113.7	4.7	0.1	124.3	3.0
Goods-producing sector	868.6	857.4	840.3	11.2	1.3	28.3	3.4
Agriculture	57.6	59.7	55.6	-2.1	-3.5	2.0	3.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	37.0	34.5	30.8	2.5	7.2	6.2	20.1
Utilities	27.2	26.3	25.7	0.9	3.4	1.5	5.8
Construction	244.6	249.0	233.6	-4.4	-1.8	11.0	4.7
Manufacturing	502.2	488.0	494.7	14.2	2.9	7.5	1.5
Services-producing sector	3,369.4	3,375.9	3,273.4	-6.5	-0.2	96.0	2.9
Trade	661.5	657.4	639.9	4.1	0.6	21.6	3.4
Transportation and warehousing	210.7	208.1	197.6	2.6	1.2	13.1	6.6
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	231.7	232.7	217.1	-1.0	-0.4	14.6	6.7
Professional, scientific and technical services	339.7	341.3	312.4	-1.6	-0.5	27.3	8.7
Business, building and other support services	169.2	175.2	184.1	-6.0	-3.4	-14.9	-8.1
Educational services	289.7	293.7	278.2	-4.0	-1.4	11.5	4.1
Health care and social assistance	580.5	577.0	590.7	3.5	0.6	-10.2	-1.7
Information, culture and recreation	191.2	190.4	176.1	0.8	0.4	15.1	8.6
Accommodation and food services	272.5	270.8	292.2	1.7	0.6	-19.7	-6.7
Other services	174.9	180.7	161.7	-5.8	-3.2	13.2	8.2
Public administration	247.9	248.7	223.2	-0.8	-0.3	24.7	11.1

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Again this month, the Montréal and Montérégie economic regions saw the most significant increases in employment, with 53,600 and 42,600 jobs, respectively. This positive trend did not spread to all regions. Six regions posted an employment decline, including Chaudière-Appalaches, which saw losses of 8,700 jobs.

The unemployment rate for many economic regions declined or remained stable, except for Bas-Saint-Laurent (+0.3 percentage point), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (+0.6 percentage point) and the Laval region (+2.2 percentage points). The following regions stood out with low unemployment rates: Chaudière-Appalaches (3.2%), Montérégie (4.0%) and Capitale-Nationale (+4.2%).

In July, the labour market of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region stood out with the strongest increase in the employment rate (3.3 percentage points, reaching 63%) and with a 5.4% employment growth.

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	July 2017 ('000)	July 2016 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	July 2017 (%)	July 2016 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Quebec	4,301.9	4,190.9	2.6	5.8	6.8	-1.0
Economic Regions						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	40.4	38.4	5.2	9.6	10.7	-1.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	84.8	89.2	-4.9	6.2	5.9	0.3
Capitale-Nationale	406.0	408.9	-0.7	4.2	4.2	0.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	211.9	220.6	-3.9	3.2	5.0	-1.8
Estrie	159.2	155.1	2.6	4.7	6.0	-1.3
Centre-du-Québec	129.1	127.3	1.4	4.6	4.6	0.0
Montérégie	818.3	775.7	5.5	4.0	6.2	-2.2
Montréal	1,053.0	999.4	5.4	8.5	10.0	-1.5
Laval	226.4	216.9	4.4	6.4	4.2	2.2
Lanaudière	269.0	257.6	4.4	4.9	5.4	-0.5
Laurentides	308.4	312.5	-1.3	5.6	6.8	-1.2
Outaouais	207.3	203.3	2.0	5.1	7.3	-2.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	75.8	71.9	5.4	4.7	6.4	-1.7
Mauricie	125.7	130.4	-3.6	4.6	5.3	-0.7
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	131.4	126.5	3.9	6.7	6.1	0.6
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	55.2	56.9	-3.0	5.8	6.7	-0.9

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.

Prepared by: Labour Market Analysis Directorate, Service Canada, Quebec

For further information, please contact the Labour Market Analysis Directorate at:

NC-LMI-IMT-GD@hrsdc-rhdcc.gc.ca

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

www.statcan.gc.ca

© Her Majesty the Queen in right of Canada, represented by Employment and Social Development Canada, 2017, all rights reserved