



Labour Market Bulletin

Quebec

September 2018



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 from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey, the Quebec labour market posted an employment decrease in the third quarter of 2018, for a second consecutive quarter since the beginning of the year. As a matter of fact, 15,500 jobs were lost in comparison to the previous quarter, amounting to a 0.4% decrease, in contrast to Ontario and Canada, where slight increases were registered during this period, respectively of 0.6% and 0.3%. These losses were exclusively attributable to full-time employment (-16,500 or -0.5%), while part-time employment rose modestly (+1,000 or +0.1%). The decrease in employment was seen among payroll employees, while employment for self-employed workers strengthened.

On a yearly basis, the Quebec labour market benefited from the creation of 17,500 jobs since the third quarter of 2017, amounting to a 0.4% increase in one year. The growth of full-time employment (+26,200 jobs) easily exceeded losses in part-time employment (-8,700 jobs). This increase was entirely attributable to private sector workers. Despite this improvement, the employment rate fell slightly, by 0.2 percentage point, and reached 60.8%, because the growth in the number of workers was slower than that of the working-age population. During the past year, the trend was similar, but more pronounced, in Ontario and Canada as a whole, where employment growth reached 1.6% and 1.2%, respectively.

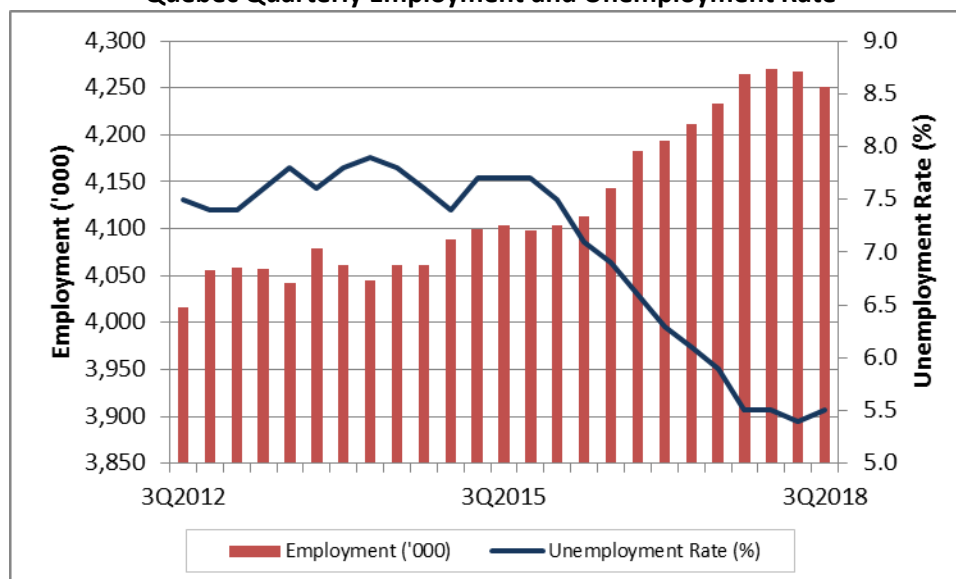
Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Quarterly Data	3rd Quarter 2018	2nd Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2017	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	6,994.4	6,976.5	6,939.9	17.9	0.3	54.5	0.8
Labour Force ('000)	4,498.2	4,508.8	4,500.1	-10.6	-0.2	-1.9	0.0
Employment ('000)	4,251.3	4,266.8	4,233.8	-15.5	-0.4	17.5	0.4
Full-Time ('000)	3,443.9	3,460.4	3,417.7	-16.5	-0.5	26.2	0.8
Part-Time ('000)	807.4	806.4	816.1	1.0	0.1	-8.7	-1.1
Unemployment ('000)	246.9	242.0	266.3	4.9	2.0	-19.4	-7.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.5	5.4	5.9	0.1	-	-0.4	-
Participation Rate (%)	64.3	64.6	64.8	-0.3	-	-0.5	-
Employment Rate (%)	60.8	61.2	61.0	-0.4	-	-0.2	-

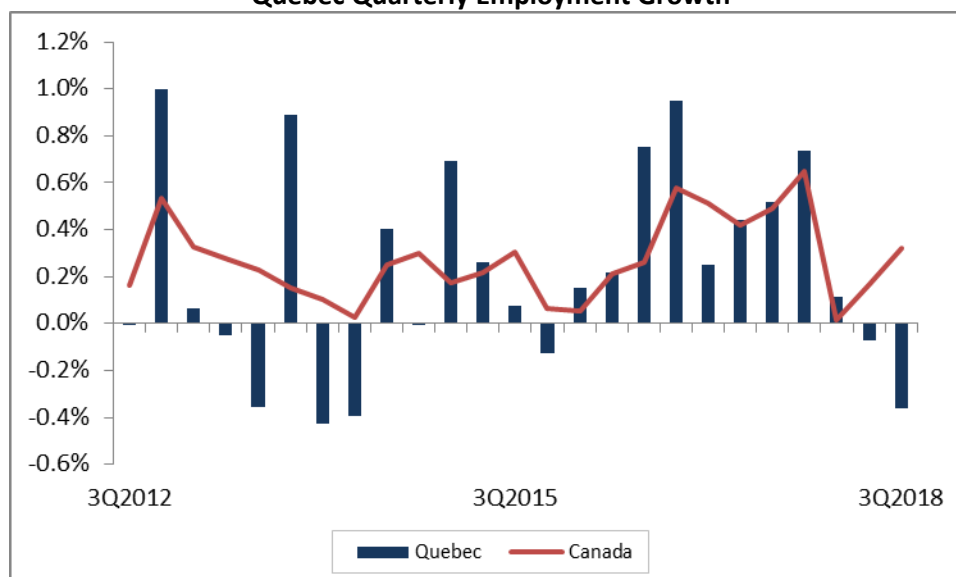
Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

Quebec Quarterly Employment and Unemployment Rate



Quebec Quarterly Employment Growth



In the third quarter, the participation rate dipped somewhat (-0.3 percentage point) in comparison to the previous quarter and settled at 64.3%, due to a slight decline in the labour force. This decrease was more pronounced over the past twelve months (-0.5 percentage point), because the working-age population grew at a faster pace than the labour force.

During the last quarter, 4,900 more people were looking for employment, resulting in a slight, 0.1 percentage point increase in the unemployment rate, which reached 5.5%, a level which, it must be said, remains historically low. In fact, it is the second lowest unemployment rate in Canada, behind British Columbia (4.8%). However, over a twelve-month horizon, the picture remained positive. In fact, the number of unemployed people decreased by 19,400 within a labour force which remained stable, leading to a 0.4 percentage point decline in the unemployment rate over one year.

Young people (ages 15-24) were the only group to see an unemployment rate decrease in the third quarter of 2018. This was true for both young men and young women, while the rate for all other age groups trended upwards. Despite this improvement, the unemployment rate for 15-24 year-olds remains the highest (9.2%). Over a yearly horizon, only the unemployment rate for young women decreased, settling at 7.5%, while the rate for young men increased, and reached 11.0%.

Quebec Quarterly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	3rd Quarter 2018 (%)	2nd Quarter 2018 (%)	3rd Quarter 2017 (%)	Quarterly Variation (% points)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Total	5.5	5.4	5.9	0.1	-0.4
25 years and over	4.9	4.7	5.3	0.2	-0.4
Men - 25 years and over	5.3	5.1	5.7	0.2	-0.4
Women - 25 years and over	4.5	4.3	4.8	0.2	-0.3
15 to 24 years	9.2	9.7	10.1	-0.5	-0.9
Men - 15 to 24 years	11.0	11.7	10.2	-0.7	0.8
Women - 15 to 24 years	7.5	7.7	10.0	-0.2	-2.5

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

Quebec - Labour Market Indicators for Indigenous People

3-month moving averages Seasonally unadjusted data	Indigenous		Yearly variation (Indigenous)		Non-Indigenous		Yearly variation (non-Indigenous)	
	Q3 2018	Q3 2017	Number	%	Q3 2018	Q3 2017	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	104.1	101.0	3.1	3.1	6,890.3	6,839.0	51.3	0.8
Labour Force ('000)	65.7	55.9	9.8	17.5	4,477.1	4,498.0	-20.9	-0.5
Employment ('000)	62.1	50.2	11.9	23.7	4,233.3	4,232.7	0.6	0.0
Full-Time ('000)	53.1	40.9	12.2	29.8	3,520.5	3,504.2	16.3	0.5
Part-Time ('000)	9.0	9.3	-0.3	-3.2	712.8	728.5	-15.7	-2.2
Unemployment ('000)	3.7	5.7	-2.0	-35.1	243.8	265.3	-21.5	-8.1
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	10.3	-4.7	-	5.4	5.9	-0.5	-
Participation Rate (%)	63.1	55.4	7.7	-	65.0	65.8	-0.8	-
Employment Rate (%)	59.6	49.7	9.9	-	61.4	61.9	-0.5	-

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 the third quarter of 2018, the total population aged 15 and over in Quebec was almost 7.0 million. The Indigenous population living off-reserve accounted for 1.5% of this total, or 104,100 persons. During the third quarter of 2018, 62,100 people in the Indigenous population were employed, corresponding to a significant increase of 11,900 jobs (+23.7%) year over year. This growth is explained by a gain in full-time jobs (+12,200), slightly offset by a loss in in part-time jobs (-300).

In the third quarter of 2018, the unemployment rate of the Indigenous population was 5.6%, a significant decrease of 4.7 percentage points in comparison to the third quarter of 2018. This rate also decreased for the non-Indigenous population, by 0.5 percentage point, and settled at 5.4%. Year over year, the participation rate of the Indigenous population increased by 7.7 percentage points, and settled at 61.5%, while this rate decreased somewhat (by 0.8 percentage point) for the non-Indigenous population, and settled at 65%. Finally, the employment rate increased for the Indigenous population (+9.9 percentage points), to settle at 59.6%, while the rate for the non-Indigenous population fell from 61.9% to 61.4%, amounting to a loss of 0.5 percentage point, in comparison to the second quarter in 2017.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

On an industrial basis, employment in the goods-producing sector posted a 0.3% growth in the third quarter of 2018, which represented 2,400 additional jobs over the previous quarter. Except for manufacturing (-0.7%), all other industries, including construction, saw workforce increases. On a yearly basis, the sector as a whole posted a 0.2% employment growth. Most industries benefited from this progression. Only agriculture (-3.3%) and manufacturing (-1.6%) saw employment decreases.

The services sector lost 17,900 jobs in comparison to the second quarter (-0.5%). Except for some industries (educational services, finance, insurance, real estate and leasing, information, culture and recreation, health care and social assistance, as well as business services, building services and other support services),

all others saw labour force decreases. However, the reverse trend was seen over a one-year period. The services sector benefited from a 0.5% growth in comparison to the third quarter of 2017, representing 16,000 jobs created over the past twelve months. Most industries in this sector contributed to this growth. Those benefiting the most included business services, building services and other services, educational services, as well as finance, insurance, real estate and leasing. Conversely, the number of workers declined in trade, as well as in professional, scientific and technical services.

Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	3rd Quarter 2018	2nd Quarter 2018	3rd Quarter 2017	Quarterly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	4,251.3	4,266.8	4,233.8	-15.5	-0.4	17.5	0.4
Goods-producing sector	857.2	854.8	855.7	2.4	0.3	1.5	0.2
Agriculture	55.9	54.7	57.8	1.2	2.2	-1.9	-3.3
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	39.9	38.8	36.4	1.1	2.8	3.5	9.6
Utilities	28.0	25.6	25.6	2.4	9.4	2.4	9.4
Construction	248.6	247.6	243.3	1.0	0.4	5.3	2.2
Manufacturing	484.8	488.2	492.6	-3.4	-0.7	-7.8	-1.6
Services-producing sector	3,394.1	3,412.0	3,378.1	-17.9	-0.5	16.0	0.5
Trade	649.1	665.5	664.2	-16.4	-2.5	-15.1	-2.3
Transportation and warehousing	214.1	219.7	209.9	-5.6	-2.5	4.2	2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	243.9	239.0	233.7	4.9	2.1	10.2	4.4
Professional, scientific and technical services	325.5	326.0	337.9	-0.5	-0.2	-12.4	-3.7
Business, building and other support services	192.6	191.2	175.5	1.4	0.7	17.1	9.7
Educational services	306.1	294.3	293.1	11.8	4.0	13.0	4.4
Health care and social assistance	590.5	588.4	584.8	2.1	0.4	5.7	1.0
Information, culture and recreation	181.1	177.6	185.6	3.5	2.0	-4.5	-2.4
Accommodation and food services	269.2	278.6	273.2	-9.4	-3.4	-4.0	-1.5
Other services	175.8	179.0	172.7	-3.2	-1.8	3.1	1.8
Public administration	246.2	252.8	247.5	-6.6	-2.6	-1.3	-0.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0355

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Most economic regions saw employment increases over the past year. The most significant growth was seen in Bas-Saint-Laurent (+15.6%). At the same time, the number of workers decreased in the following regions: Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (-12.2%), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (-8.1%), Lanaudière (-7.8%) and Centre-du-Québec (-4.6%).

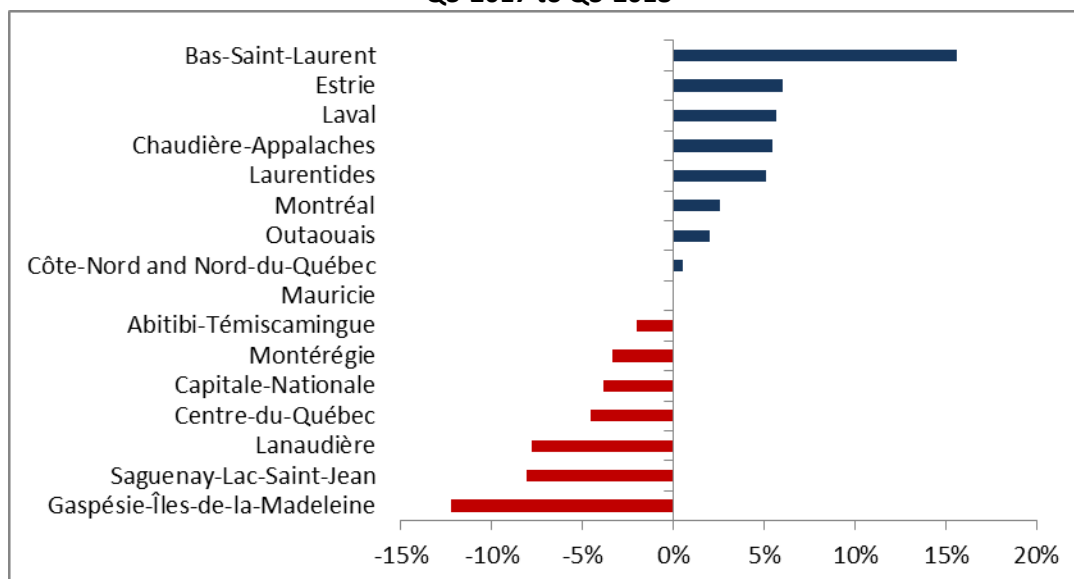
The unemployment rate declined over the past year in most of Quebec's economic regions. The most significant decreases were observed in Laval (-2.5 percentage points), Abitibi-Témiscamingue (-2.2 percentage points), and Laurentides (-1.5 percentage point). However, the unemployment rate rose in six economic regions. The most significant increases were observed in Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (+2.5 percentage points) and in Lanaudière (+1.0 percentage point).

Quebec Quarterly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	3rd Quarter 2018 ('000)	3rd Quarter 2017 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	3rd Quarter 2018 (%)	3rd Quarter 2017 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Quebec	4,295.8	4,287.5	0.2	5.5	5.9	-0.4
Economic Regions						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	35.2	40.1	-12.2	11.6	9.1	2.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent	95.6	82.7	15.6	4.6	5.5	-0.9
Capitale-Nationale	389.0	404.6	-3.9	4.3	4.1	0.2
Chaudière-Appalaches	224.9	213.2	5.5	3.3	3.0	0.3
Estrie	170.0	160.3	6.1	4.1	4.2	-0.1
Centre-du-Québec	119.5	125.2	-4.6	6.2	5.9	0.3
Montréal	790.7	817.8	-3.3	4.5	4.1	0.4
Montréal	1,077.5	1,050.0	2.6	7.4	8.5	-1.1
Laval	237.0	224.2	5.7	5.4	7.9	-2.5
Lanaudière	247.5	268.3	-7.8	6.2	5.2	1.0
Laurentides	321.5	305.8	5.1	5.1	6.6	-1.5
Outaouais	205.7	201.6	2.0	5.0	5.9	-0.9
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	74.9	76.4	-2.0	2.9	5.1	-2.2
Mauricie	127.2	127.2	0.0	4.3	5.7	-1.4
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	124.4	135.3	-8.1	5.2	5.4	-0.2
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	55.1	54.8	0.5	4.5	5.2	-0.7

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0293

Quebec Quarterly Employment Growth, by Economic Region
Q3-2017 to Q3-2018

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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http://www.esdc.gc.ca/cgi-bin/contact/edsc-esdc/eng/contact_us.aspx?section=lmi

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

www.statcan.gc.ca

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