



# Labour Market Bulletin

## Quebec



## June 2022

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

### OVERVIEW

In Quebec, employment declined in June (-27,000 or -0.6%) compared to May, according to the most recent data published in Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey. There was a slight downward trend over the last three months since the employment peak in March. The decline in employment recorded in June came exclusively from full-time jobs (-40,100 or -1.1%) and was almost equally divided between men (-14,200 or -0.6%) and women (-12,800 or -0.6%). However, the decline was concentrated among persons aged 55 and over (-13,600 or -1.4%) and 15 to 24 (-11,300 or -1.9%). Employment was also down in Ontario (-0.3%) and the rest of Canada (-0.2%), though it was less pronounced than the decline in Quebec.

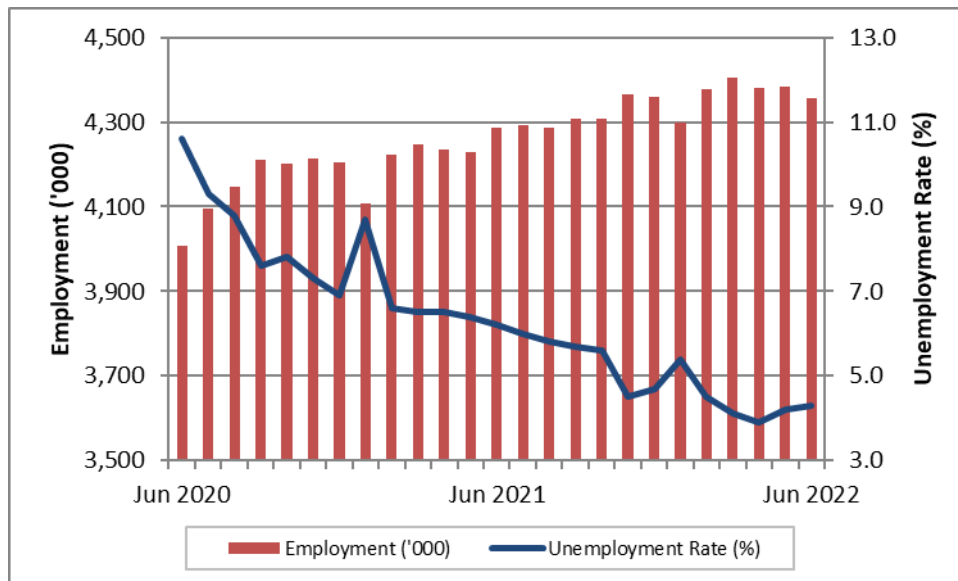
### Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Population 15 + ('000)</b>	7,151.2	7,144.0	7,093.6	7.2	0.1	57.6	0.8
<b>Labour Force ('000)</b>	4,551.5	4,577.6	4,569.7	-26.1	-0.6	-18.2	-0.4
<b>Employment ('000)</b>	4,357.6	4,384.6	4,287.0	-27.0	-0.6	70.6	1.6
Full-Time ('000)	3,566.4	3,606.5	3,500.0	-40.1	-1.1	66.4	1.9
Part-Time ('000)	791.2	778.2	787.0	13.0	1.7	4.2	0.5
<b>Unemployment ('000)</b>	193.9	192.9	282.7	1.0	0.5	-88.8	-31.4
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.3	4.2	6.2	0.1	-	-1.9	-
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	63.6	64.1	64.4	-0.5	-	-0.8	-
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	60.9	61.4	60.4	-0.5	-	0.5	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

## Quebec Monthly Employment and Unemployment Rate



Employment increased by 66,400 (+1.9%) compared to 12 months earlier, but the cumulative decline over the last three months brought it back to the pre-pandemic level (-500 or 0%). In terms of age groups, only the employment of persons aged 15 to 24 was below the pre-pandemic level (-40,700 or -6.7%), while that of those aged 25 to 54 (+27,400 or +1.0%) and 55 years and over (+12,700 or +1.0%) remained above their respective pre-pandemic levels.

The number of unemployed individuals increased slightly compared to last month (+1,000 or +0.5%), but the number of persons not in the labour force jumped significantly higher (+33,300 or +1.3%). These shifts explain the small change in the unemployment rate (+0.1 percentage points) at 4.3%. Although it remains below the Canadian unemployment rate (which is at a record low of 4.9%) and Ontario (at 5.1%), it is important to consider Quebec's aging population, which affects this indicator. Due to the decline in employment and the labour force, both the participation rate (-0.5 percentage points) and the employment rate (-0.5 percentage points) have declined.

## Quebec Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
<b>Total</b>	4.3	4.2	6.2	0.1	-1.9
<b>25 years and over</b>	3.8	3.8	5.8	0.0	-2.0
Men - 25 years and over	3.9	4.1	5.9	-0.2	-2.0
Women - 25 years and over	3.7	3.5	5.7	0.2	-2.0
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	7.2	6.9	8.4	0.3	-1.2
Men - 15 to 24 years	9.2	9.7	9.3	-0.5	-0.1
Women - 15 to 24 years	5.3	4.0	7.4	1.3	-2.1

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

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

The employment decline is affecting most industries. The greatest (by number) are in forestry, fishing and mining (-9,300 jobs or -18.4%), information, culture and recreation (-8,400 or -4.5%) and health care and social assistance (-7,500 or -1.2%). Certain industries experienced an increase in employment, namely professional, scientific and technical services (+9,600 or +2.6%) and manufacturing (+9,400 or +1.9%). In fact, employment in manufacturing is at its highest level (499,600) since the low in April 2020.

### Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	June 2022	May 2022	June 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	4,357.6	4,384.6	4,287.0	-27.0	-0.6	70.6	1.6
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	914.9	917.2	884.6	-2.3	-0.3	30.3	3.4
Agriculture	57.2	53.6	57.7	3.6	6.7	-0.5	-0.9
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	41.3	50.6	38.2	-9.3	-18.4	3.1	8.1
Utilities	26.0	27.9	27.7	-1.9	-6.8	-1.7	-6.1
Construction	290.9	294.8	287.0	-3.9	-1.3	3.9	1.4
Manufacturing	499.6	490.2	474.0	9.4	1.9	25.6	5.4
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	3,442.6	3,467.5	3,402.4	-24.9	-0.7	40.2	1.2
Trade	655.2	657.3	663.0	-2.1	-0.3	-7.8	-1.2
Transportation and warehousing	222.9	221.4	227.5	1.5	0.7	-4.6	-2.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	265.4	269.2	274.9	-3.8	-1.4	-9.5	-3.5
Professional, scientific and technical services	379.4	369.8	360.3	9.6	2.6	19.1	5.3
Business, building and other support services	172.3	175.2	162.0	-2.9	-1.7	10.3	6.4
Educational services	352.9	356.1	372.1	-3.2	-0.9	-19.2	-5.2
Health care and social assistance	601.2	608.7	599.1	-7.5	-1.2	2.1	0.4
Information, culture and recreation	177.1	185.5	156.6	-8.4	-4.5	20.5	13.1
Accommodation and food services	184.6	183.8	190.0	0.8	0.4	-5.4	-2.8
Other services	156.2	161.8	152.2	-5.6	-3.5	4.0	2.6
Public administration	275.4	278.6	244.7	-3.2	-1.1	30.7	12.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

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

## REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Labour Force Survey data for the economic regions are three-month non-seasonally adjusted moving averages; the June data therefore correspond to an average of April, May and June.

The majority of the economic regions posted employment gains compared to June 2021. The largest increases in employment were in Lanaudière (+22,500 or +8.5%), Outaouais (+16,300 or +8.3%), Chaudière-Appalaches (+13,200 or +6.1%) and Capitale-Nationale (+17,200 or 4.7%). Among the six regions with employment declines compared to 12 months earlier, the most significant are Mauricie (-9,000 or -7.2%), and Estrie (-3,300 or -2.0%). In the census metropolitan area (CMA) of Montréal, employment increased by 56,200 (+2.5%) over 12 months.

All of Quebec's economic regions had lower unemployment rates compared to June 2021. The greatest 12-month declines were observed in Montréal (-3.7 percentage points, reaching 5.8%), Outaouais (-3.3 percentage points, reaching 2.8%), and Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine (-3.3 percentage points, reaching 7.8%). Among Quebec's economic regions, 11 had unemployment rates below 4%. The lowest unemployment rates were recorded in Chaudière-Appalaches (at 1.9%), Centre-du-Québec (2.4%), Lanaudière (at 2.8%), and Outaouais (also at 2.8%). In Montréal's CMA, the unemployment rate was 4.9%, which is down by 2.8 percentage points compared to June 2021.

### Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	June 2022 ('000)	June 2021 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	June 2022 (%)	June 2021 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
<b>Quebec</b>	4,394.4	4,274.8	2.8	4.1	6.4	-2.3
<b>Economic Regions</b>						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	35.5	34.4	3.2	7.8	11.1	-3.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent	89.8	87.8	2.3	3.5	5.3	-1.8
Capitale-Nationale	395.6	378.0	4.7	3.0	5.3	-2.3
Chaudière-Appalaches	228.3	215.1	6.1	1.9	3.6	-1.7
Estrie	158.4	161.7	-2.0	3.0	4.8	-1.8
Centre-du-Québec	133.6	129.4	3.2	2.4	3.9	-1.5
Montérégie	827.1	813.2	1.7	3.7	5.5	-1.8
Montréal	1,117.1	1,077.5	3.7	5.8	9.5	-3.7
Laval	223.4	227.7	-1.9	4.8	7.1	-2.3
Lanaudière	287.2	264.7	8.5	2.8	3.8	-1.0
Laurentides	322.6	314.1	2.7	4.8	5.6	-0.8
Outaouais	212.4	196.1	8.3	2.8	6.1	-3.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	74.2	75.2	-1.3	3.5	4.2	-0.7
Mauricie	115.9	124.9	-7.2	3.5	5.7	-2.2
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	124.1	124.2	-0.1	4.3	6.5	-2.2
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	49.3	50.7	-2.8	3.7	4.2	-0.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0387

**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](http://www.statcan.gc.ca)

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