



# Labour Market Bulletin

## Quebec



## September 2022

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

### OVERVIEW

The labour market in Quebec remained stable in September, according to the most recent data from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey. In fact, employment was essentially unchanged compared to August (+200 or +0.0%). The increase in full-time jobs (+17,200 or +0.5%) was practically offset by the decrease in part-time jobs (-17,100 or -2.0%). Women’s employment level grew (+20,000 or +1.0%), while it decreased for men (-19,700 or -0.9%). In Canada as a whole, employment was little changed in September (+21,100 or +0.1%), while it decreased in Ontario (-31,500 or -0.4%).

Looking back, the employment level was virtually unchanged over the last six months in Quebec (+100 or 0.0%) after peaking in March 2022. Before April, some of the employment growth came from relaxing remaining health measures that affected certain sectors of the economy. However, since then, labour shortages combined with significant inflation and successive increases in the policy interest rate set by the Bank of Canada have hindered the labour market.

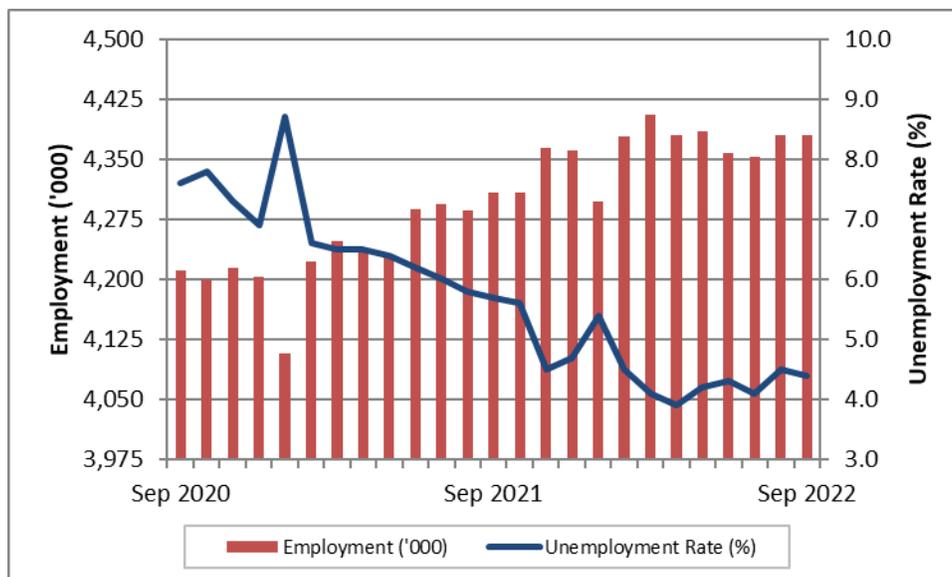
### Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	Sept. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Population 15 + ('000)</b>	7,173.6	7,165.4	7,107.3	8.2	0.1	66.3	0.9
<b>Labour Force ('000)</b>	4,579.9	4,588.0	4,569.4	-8.1	-0.2	10.5	0.2
<b>Employment ('000)</b>	4,380.5	4,380.3	4,307.8	0.2	0.0	72.7	1.7
Full-Time ('000)	3,558.7	3,541.5	3,546.2	17.2	0.5	12.5	0.4
Part-Time ('000)	821.7	838.8	761.6	-17.1	-2.0	60.1	7.9
<b>Unemployment ('000)</b>	199.5	207.7	261.6	-8.2	-3.9	-62.1	-23.7
<b>Unemployment Rate (%)</b>	4.4	4.5	5.7	-0.1	-	-1.3	-
<b>Participation Rate (%)</b>	63.8	64.0	64.3	-0.2	-	-0.5	-
<b>Employment Rate (%)</b>	61.1	61.1	60.6	0.0	-	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



Despite stable employment, the unemployment rate decreased slightly in September (-0.1 percentage points), settling at 4.4%. This drop was due to a decline in the labour force (-8,100 or -0.2%). More people stopped looking for work or left their jobs and are not looking for a new one. The activity level of men in all three of the main age groups decreased, whereas the number of women in the labour force increased compared to the previous month. Lastly, the employment rate, which was 61.1%, remained stable compared to August.

## Quebec Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	Sept. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2021	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
<b>Total</b>	4.4	4.5	5.7	-0.1	-1.3
<b>25 years and over</b>	3.8	4.2	5.3	-0.4	-1.5
Men - 25 years and over	4.3	4.7	5.5	-0.4	-1.2
Women - 25 years and over	3.3	3.5	5.0	-0.2	-1.7
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	7.8	6.8	8.7	1.0	-0.9
Men - 15 to 24 years	9.4	7.4	9.6	2.0	-0.2
Women - 15 to 24 years	6.0	6.1	7.7	-0.1	-1.7

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

## EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

From an industry perspective, the largest monthly declines in employment were in transportation and warehousing (-12,200 or -5.2%), information, culture and recreation (-9,000 or -5.0%), finance, insurance, real estate, rental and leasing (-7,500 or -2.8%) and construction (-6,500 or -2.2%). In fact, construction was down by 7.1% from its peak in March; this industry was one of the first to be affected by rising interest rates. These losses were offset by job gains in professional, scientific and technical services (+10,100 or +2.6%), accommodation and food services (+9,700 or +4.7%) and health care and social assistance (+8,300 or +1.4%).

## Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	Sept. 2022	Aug. 2022	Sept. 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
<b>Total employed, all industries</b>	4,380.5	4,380.3	4,307.8	0.2	0.0	72.7	1.7
<b>Goods-producing sector</b>	908.4	913.3	897.9	-4.9	-0.5	10.5	1.2
Agriculture	62.5	59.8	52.3	2.7	4.5	10.2	19.5
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	46.3	44.2	40.3	2.1	4.8	6.0	14.9
Utilities	27.0	27.5	29.5	-0.5	-1.8	-2.5	-8.5
Construction	283.1	289.6	286.4	-6.5	-2.2	-3.3	-1.2
Manufacturing	489.5	492.1	489.3	-2.6	-0.5	0.2	0.0
<b>Services-producing sector</b>	3,472.1	3,467.0	3,409.9	5.1	0.1	62.2	1.8
Trade	649.5	650.9	639.9	-1.4	-0.2	9.6	1.5
Transportation and warehousing	223.4	235.6	225.7	-12.2	-5.2	-2.3	-1.0
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	260.7	268.2	285.2	-7.5	-2.8	-24.5	-8.6
Professional, scientific and technical services	396.9	386.8	375.5	10.1	2.6	21.4	5.7
Business, building and other support services	167.8	165.9	165.6	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.3
Educational services	338.6	335.3	351.7	3.3	1.0	-13.1	-3.7
Health care and social assistance	612.8	604.5	602.6	8.3	1.4	10.2	1.7
Information, culture and recreation	170.8	179.8	152.8	-9.0	-5.0	18.0	11.8
Accommodation and food services	215.1	205.4	191.8	9.7	4.7	23.3	12.1
Other services	161.4	158.3	152.2	3.1	2.0	9.2	6.0
Public administration	275.0	276.2	266.9	-1.2	-0.4	8.1	3.0

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 September data therefore correspond to an average of July, August and September.

In September, seven economic regions in Quebec posted job increases compared to 12 months earlier. The most significant increases were in Chaudière-Appalaches (+27,900 or +12.9%), Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean (+10,000 or +8.3%), Lanaudière (+15,500 or +5.8%), and the Island of Montréal (+45,300 or +4.2%). The remaining nine regions had employment losses, specifically Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec (-5,000 or -10.3%), Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine (-2,800 or -7.4%) and Mauricie (-8,200 or -6.5%).

The unemployment rate increased in only two regions compared to September 2021: Mauricie (+0.5 percentage points, at 5.3%) and Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec (+0.1 percentage points, at 5.2%). In the other regions, the unemployment rate either decreased or remained stable. In several regions, the unemployment rate is still historically low. Centre-du-Québec (at 1.4%) and Chaudière-Appalaches (at 1.6%) posted the lowest rates.

Lastly, in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA), employment increased (+62,400 or +2.7%) compared to September 2021, and the unemployment rate decreased by 1.8 percentage points, reaching 5.1%.

## Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	Sept. 2022 ('000)	Sept. 2021 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	Sept. 2022 (%)	Sept. 2021 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
<b>Quebec</b>	4,430.2	4,354.1	1.7	4.4	5.7	-1.3
<b>Economic Regions</b>						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	34.8	37.6	-7.4	7.0	9.0	-2.0
Bas-Saint-Laurent	92.2	94.3	-2.2	3.3	3.3	0.0
Capitale-Nationale	395.6	397.4	-0.5	3.2	4.0	-0.8
Chaudière-Appalaches	243.4	215.5	12.9	1.6	3.6	-2.0
Estrie	165.3	163.3	1.2	3.8	4.5	-0.7
Centre-du-Québec	125.1	132.3	-5.4	1.4	5.1	-3.7
Montérégie	854.1	833.2	2.5	3.4	5.1	-1.7
Montréal	1,128.2	1,082.9	4.2	6.3	8.3	-2.0
Laval	216.6	231.2	-6.3	5.7	7.4	-1.7
Lanaudière	283.3	267.8	5.8	4.4	4.4	0.0
Laurentides	315.8	323.1	-2.3	4.5	5.0	-0.5
Outaouais	210.7	206.3	2.1	3.9	4.4	-0.5
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	73.5	74.3	-1.1	3.4	3.9	-0.5
Mauricie	117.9	126.1	-6.5	5.3	4.8	0.5
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	130.1	120.1	8.3	3.0	5.4	-2.4
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	43.7	48.7	-10.3	5.2	5.1	0.1

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)