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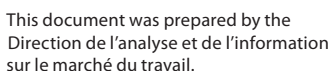
Information
sur le marché
du travail



EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC: KEY FIGURES

2012 EDITION





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FOREWORD

Employment in Québec: Key Figures provides an overview of the labour market in Québec and its administrative regions. The brochure contains a series of charts showing changes in the Québec labour market from various perspectives.

The document also features a wide array of data for each of Québec's 17 administrative regions (the data for the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions are combined), including the latest five-year job-creation forecasts prepared by Emploi-Québec. Expected labour demand, driven by economic growth and retirements, is broken down by region.

Following a dip in 2009, Québec's employment situation improved in 2010. The positive change in the Québec labour market continued in 2011, with 38,500 new jobs. At 7.8%, the unemployment rate shrank by 0.2 percentage points, towards the low of 7.2% posted in 2007 and 2008.

We hope that you find this publication useful, and invite you to visit our website (**emploiquebec.gouv.qc.ca**), where you can consult other publications about the Québec-wide, regional and local labour markets.

Dalil Maschino

Director, Direction de l'analyse et de l'information sur le marché du travail

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SOURCES OF DATA

The labour market data in this document have been taken from the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS),¹ a household survey carried out on a monthly basis by Statistics Canada. The purpose of the LFS is to provide descriptive and explanatory data on the population aged 15 years and over, divided into three categories, namely employed people, unemployed people and people who are not in the labour force. LFS data paint a picture of broad labour market trends.

The population data also come mainly from the LFS (2011). This does not constitute approval of this Statistics Canada product.

Data on gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices, in 2002 chained dollars, have been provided by the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

Data on employment insurance claimants come from Human Resources and Skills Development Canada.

Data on adult social assistance recipients have been provided by the Direction générale adjointe de la recherche, de l'évaluation et de la statistique, a branch of the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

1. Over 50,000 households in Canada are surveyed for the LFS, including about 10,000 in Québec.

POPULATION AND LABOUR MARKET IN 2011

The diagram below shows the main population categories for which Emploi-Québec has statistical and analytical data. The total population is broken down into two groups. The first group comprises the working-age population (15 years old and over). The second group is made up of the non-working-age population (under 15 years old) and people aged 15 and over who live on Indian reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces and residents of institutions.

The working-age population is further divided into two subgroups: the labour force and people not in the labour force. The labour force includes both employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons are subdivided into full-time and part-time workers.

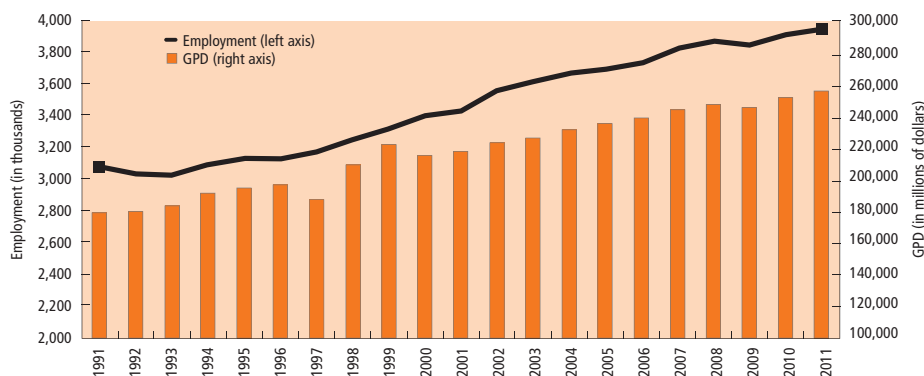
The following data have been rounded. The totals may therefore differ slightly from the sum of the parts.

Population of Québec in 2011			
TOTAL			7,979,700*
Men			3,958,200*
Women			4,021,400*
Working-age population (age 15 and over)			Population under 15 years and people excluded
TOTAL	6,575,800		
Men	3,249,000		
Women	3,326,900		
		TOTAL	1,403,900
Labour force		Population not part of the labour force	
TOTAL	4,285,800		
Men	2,257,700		
Women	2,028,100		
PARTICIPATION RATE		TOTAL	2,229,000
TOTAL	65.2%	Men	991,200
Men	69.5%	Women	1,298,800
Women	61.0%		
Employed population		Unemployed population	
TOTAL	3,953,600	TOTAL	332,300
Men	2,067,800	Men	190,000
Women	1,885,800	Women	142,300
EMPLOYMENT RATE		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
TOTAL	60.1%	TOTAL	7.8%
Men	63.6%	Men	8.4%
Women	56.7%	Women	7.0%
Full-time	Part-time		
TOTAL	3,194,000	TOTAL	759,600
Men	1,800,700	Men	267,100
Women	1,393,300	Women	492,500

* Provisional data (source: Institut de la statistique du Québec).

LABOUR MARKET OVERVIEW

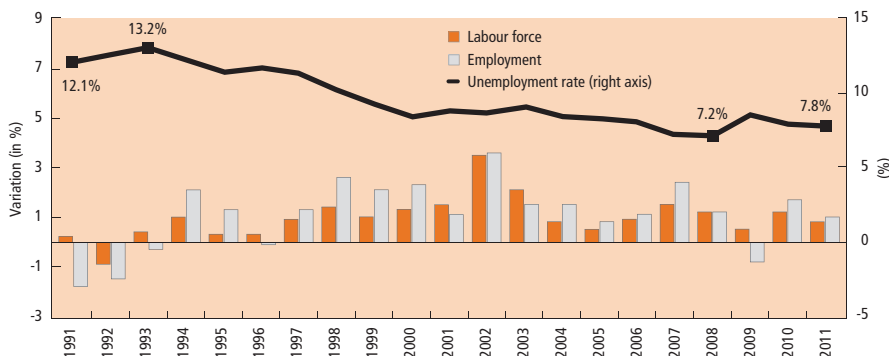
Employment and real GDP – 1991 to 2011



Job growth is driven primarily by economic growth, which is measured by variations in gross domestic product (GDP). As shown by the chart, the periods of the most sustained increases in GDP correspond to the periods of the greatest job creation. The recessions of the early 1990s and, more recently, 2009, resulted in job losses in Québec. The return to GDP growth in 2010 was accompanied by a corresponding rise in employment.

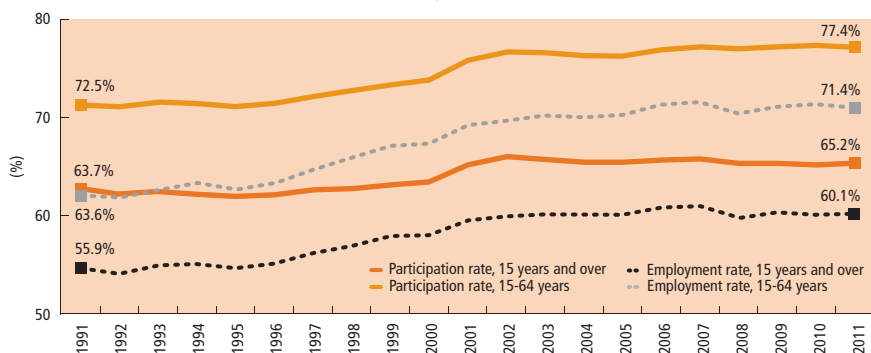
Between 2001 and 2011, GDP grew faster than employment thanks to higher per-worker productivity.

Variations in labour force, employment and unemployment rate – 1991 to 2011



When the percentage of growth in employment outstrips the percentage of growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls. This phenomenon has occurred frequently since 1993, leading to lower unemployment. The opposite occurred in 2009. Employment was back on the rise in 2010: the number of jobs grew by 1.7%, compared with a 1.2% increase in the labour force. As a result, unemployment shrank from 8.5% in 2009 to 8% in 2010 and 7.8% in 2011.

Participation rate and employment rate – 1991 à 2011

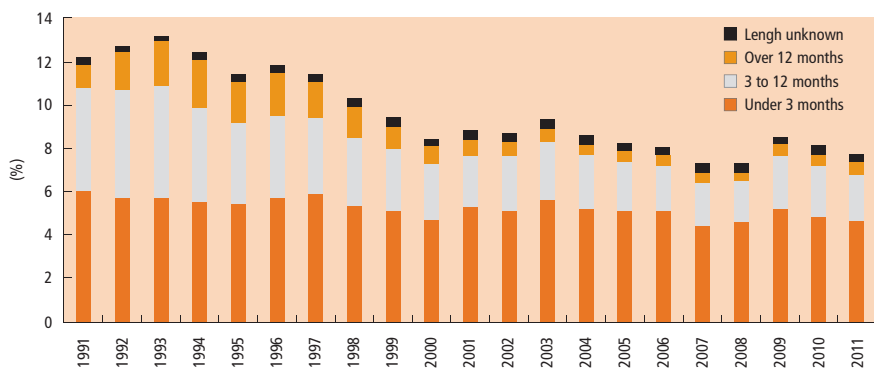


There has been a certain levelling-off of Québec's participation and employment rates since 2003. Both of these rates are very close to the maximums posted by other developed nations.

The participation rate for people aged 65 and over grew between 1991 and 2011, but at a slower pace than that for people aged 15 to 64. The gap between the rates for Quebecers aged 15 and over and those aged 15 to 64 has therefore increased over the past 20 years. The same applies to the employment rate.

The rise in the participation rate for the cohort aged 15 and over may be explained by growth in the labour force and an increase in the participation rate for people aged 45 to 64. While the ratio of people in the latter age group compared with the 15 and over cohort rose from 25.2% to 39.3% between 1991 and 2011, the participation rate for 45 to 64 year-olds grew from 61.1% to 72.6% over the same period.

Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1991 to 2011

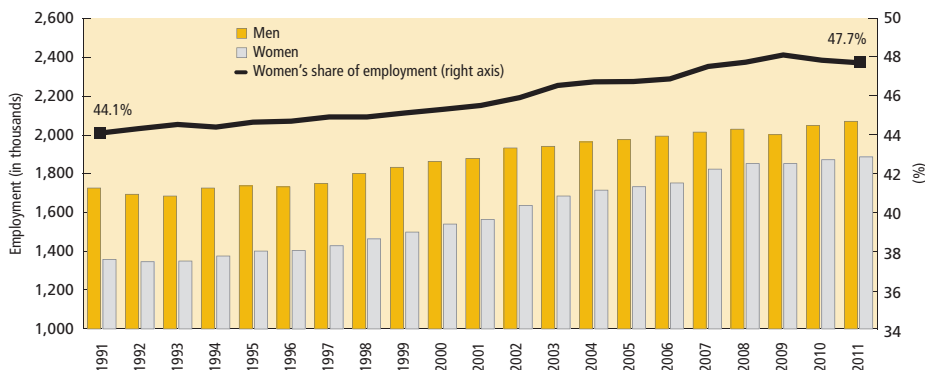


The term “short-term unemployment” applies to unemployment lasting less than three months. In a time of relatively high frictional unemployment, it can be hard to reduce short-term unemployment. Many jobs are eliminated and created each year, and frictional unemployment may be explained by transition periods between jobs and by people who enter the labour market for the first time. The economic context has a greater impact on long-term unemployment. During an economic slowdown, as in the early 1990s, long-term unemployment grows more than short-term unemployment. During an upturn, as in the second half of the 1990s, long-term unemployment shrinks more significantly.

During the 2009 recession, however, the highest increases were in the short-term and 3 to 12 month unemployment rates. Between 2009 and 2011, the short-term unemployment rate shrank by 0.6 percentage points; this explains the variation in the total unemployment rate over this period.

LABOUR MARKET BY SEX

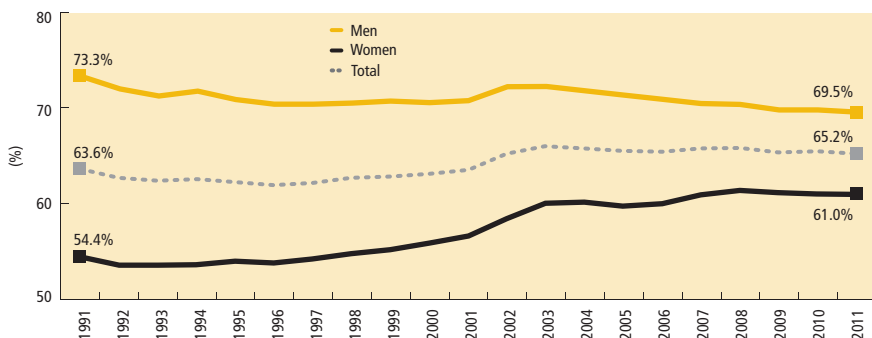
Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1991 to 2011



Bit by bit, women are catching up to men in terms of number of jobs held in the labour market. In 1991, men held close to 366,000 more jobs than women; 20 years later, this gap had shrunk considerably, to about 182,000 jobs. Women's share of employment grew from 44.1% to 47.7% during this two-decade period.

This narrowing of the gender gap may be explained by the fact that similar percentages of young people of both sexes are employed, while new retirees are predominantly men.

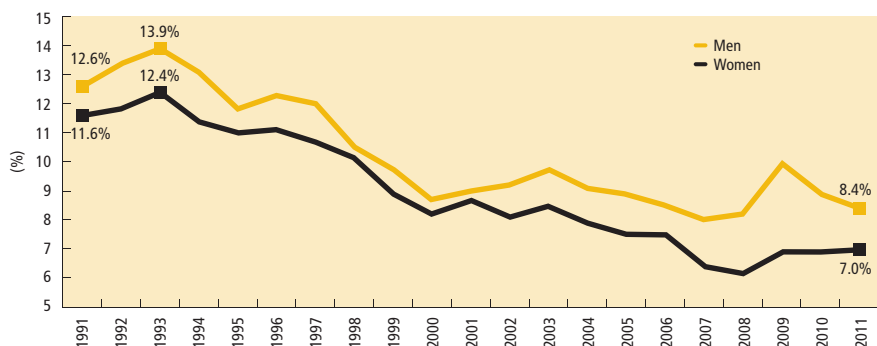
Participation rate by sex – 1991 to 2011



At 69.5% in 2011, the labour force participation rate for men shrank to an all-time low. The situation may be explained by the fact that the percentage of men over age 65 (the great majority of them retired) has been growing constantly over the past two decades, and this has an impact on the participation rate for men overall.

There has been a continuous increase in women's participation in the labour market over the past 20 years, particularly that of women aged 45 to 54. Indeed, the largest rise in labour force participation was for women in this age group, for whom the participation rate grew from 47.7% in 1991 to 68.3% in 2011.

Unemployment rate by sex – 1991 to 2011

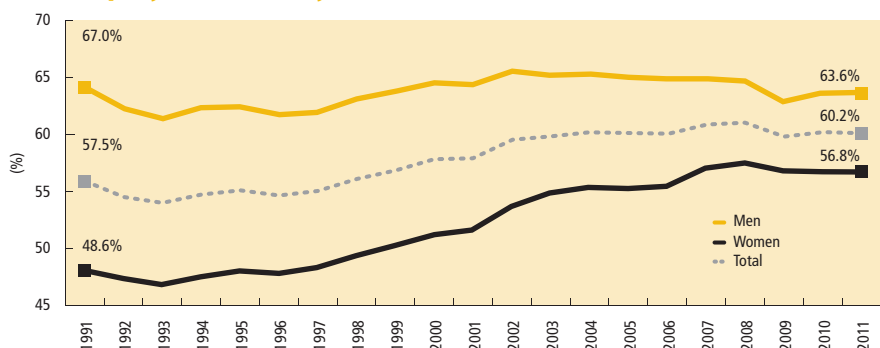


The unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women since 1991. This may be explained in part by the fact that men are relatively more present in manufacturing industries, where job creation has been anaemic in recent years, while women tend to target the service sector, which has posted higher job growth over the corresponding period.

The systemic gap between the unemployment rates for women and men is also due to the fact that many women choose to leave the labour market rather than remain unemployed, as witnessed by the lower female participation rate.

Job losses were lower for women than men in 2009, as the manufacturing sector was harder hit by the recession in terms of employment. In 2011, the unemployment rate declined for men (-0.5%) and was stable for women (+0.1%).

Employment rate by sex – 1991 to 2011

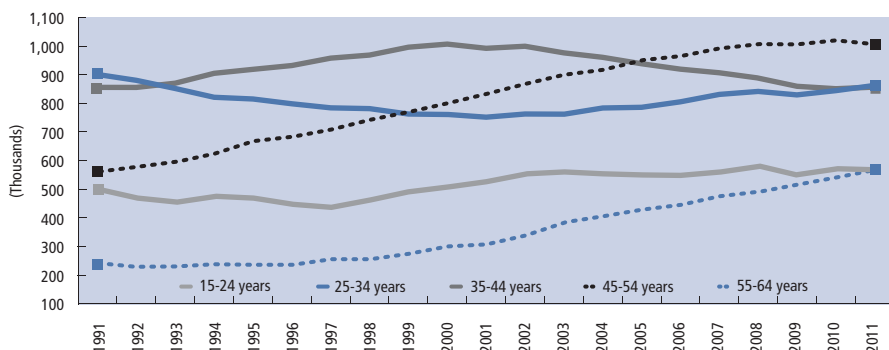


The gap between the employment rates for men and women has shrunk by more than two-thirds over the past 20 years. Following a significant dip in 2009, the employment rate for men rose slightly in 2010, from 62.9% to 63.6%. The rate was stable in 2011, at 63.6%.

The employment rate for women was 56.7% in 2011, down 0.1 percentage points compared with the figures for 2009 and 2010. The gap in favour of men is expected to continue to narrow over the coming years, as the employment rate for women in the 15 to 24 age group is higher than that for men of the same age.

LABOUR MARKET BY AGE GROUP

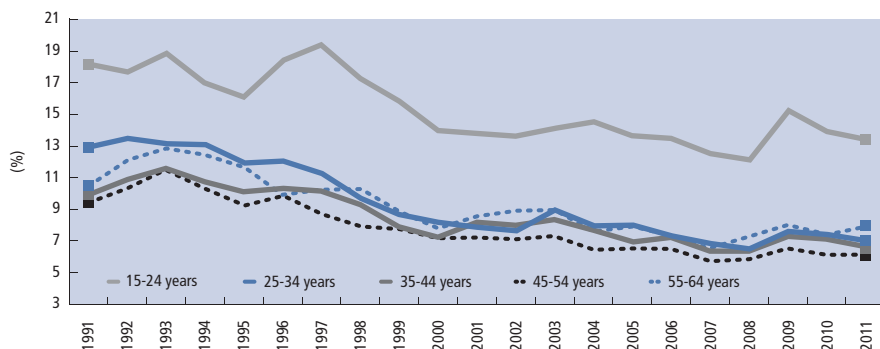
Employment by age group – 1991 to 2011



Between 1991 and 2011, there was a substantial increase in the share of jobs held by people aged 45 to 64, which rose from 25.9% to 39.8%. For people aged 15 to 34, the share of jobs shrank from 45.4% to 36.2% over the same period. This may be explained by the greying of the Québec population, combined with an increase in school attendance by young people.

The population aged 35 to 44 has been shrinking since 2000. This decline has been mirrored by a decrease in the number of jobs held by people in this age group.

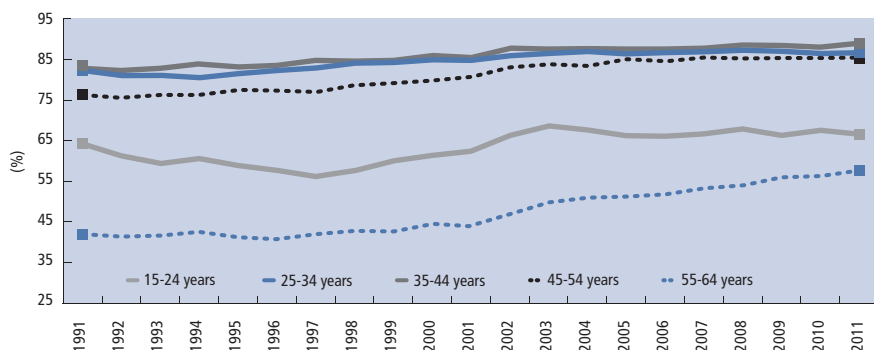
Unemployment rate by age group – 1991 to 2011



The unemployment rate in 2008 was the lowest in 30 years, with record lows for most age groups. In 2009, due to the recession, unemployment rose for all age groups, especially the cohort with the highest unemployment rate, namely people aged 15 to 24. In 2011, the unemployment rate for this group was 13.4%, close to double that for people aged 25 to 64 (6.8%). This may be explained by the fact that many young people change jobs frequently during a given year, as they generally fill entry-level positions such as seasonal employment.

It should be noted, however, that most young people are still full-time students. The unemployment rate for people aged 25 to 34 – 7% in 2011 – is an encouraging sign that young people are ultimately successfully in entering the labour market on a long-term basis.

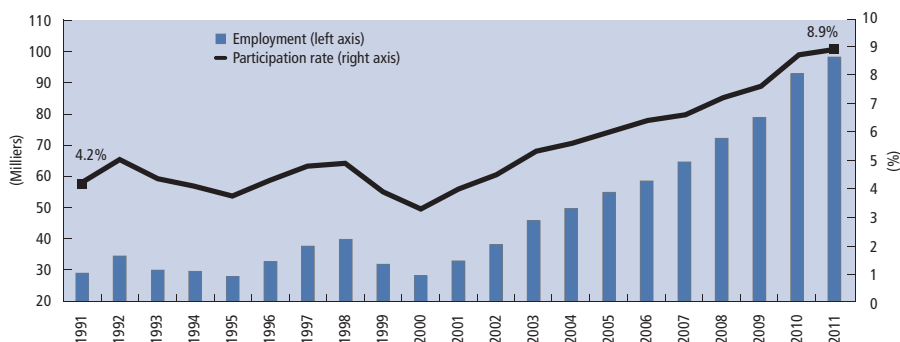
Participation rate by age group – 1991 to 2011



Quebeckers aged 25 to 54 have the highest labour market participation rate. Indeed, the rate for this people in this age group has been grown by 5.8 percentage points over the past 20 years. This cohort may be seen as the driving force of the labour market.

The participation rate for people aged 55 to 64 is also growing. From 42% in 1991, it rose to 57.6% in 2011. Labour market participation by people aged 15 to 24 has stabilized between 66% and 68% since 2012.

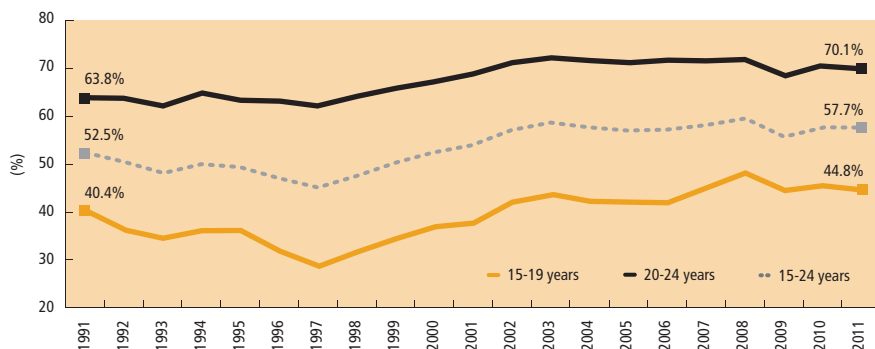
Participation rate and employment rate among people aged 65 and over – 1991 to 2011



Each year since 2000, there has been an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over and a rise in labour market participation for this cohort. Although the participation rate for this age group has been relatively low in recent years (8.9% in 2011), growth in the rate points to a certain vitality. The rising participation rate and the increase in the number of people in this group have led to growth in both the labour force and employment in Québec. The number of jobs held by people aged 65 and over has surged since 2000, reaching 98,300 in 2011 (69,400 more than in 2000).

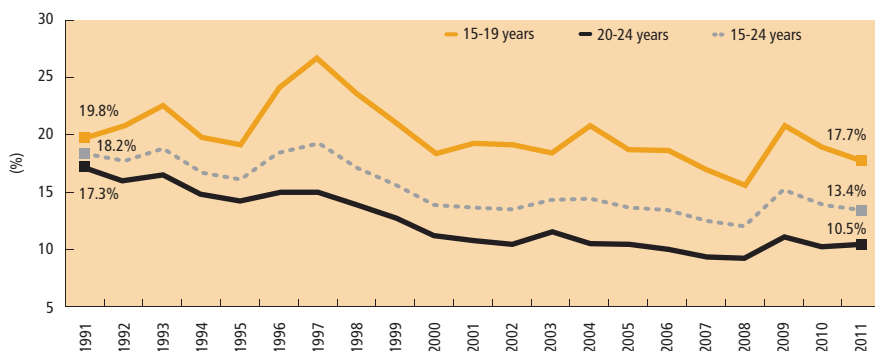
LABOUR MARKET AND POPULATION AGED 15 TO 24

Employment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1991 to 2011



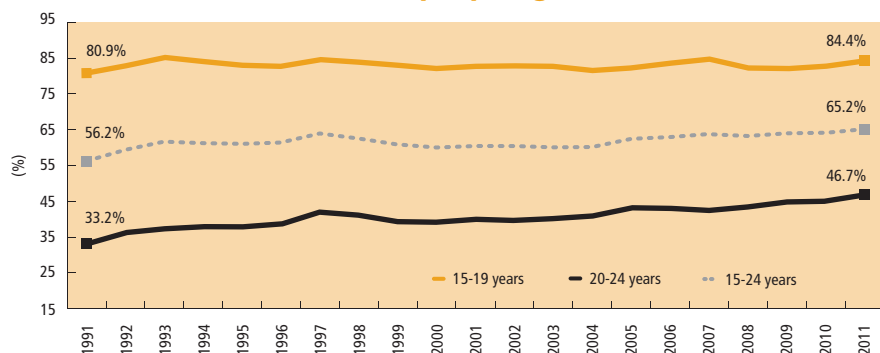
From 56.2% in 2009, the employment rate for people aged 15 to 24 climbed to 58% in 2010. In 2011, the employment rate for this cohort was 57.7%. The rate for people aged 20 to 24 was significantly higher than that for 15 to 19 year-olds. This difference may be explained to a large extent by the higher full-time school attendance rate for the younger subgroup.

Unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1991 to 2011



The difference between the unemployment rates for people aged 15 to 19 and people aged 20 to 24 was over 7 percentage points in 2011. This gap is a sign that the members of the younger subgroup find it hard to enter the labour market without sufficient education. People aged 15 to 19 were also more affected than those aged 20 to 24 by the 2009 economic downturn: between 2008 and 2009, the unemployment rates for these subgroups rose by 5 and 1.8 percentage points, respectively. In 2011, the unemployment rate for 15 to 19 year-olds shrank by 1.3 points (–3 points since 2009), compared with a 0.3 percentage point dip for people in the 20 to 24 age group (–0.6 points since 2009).

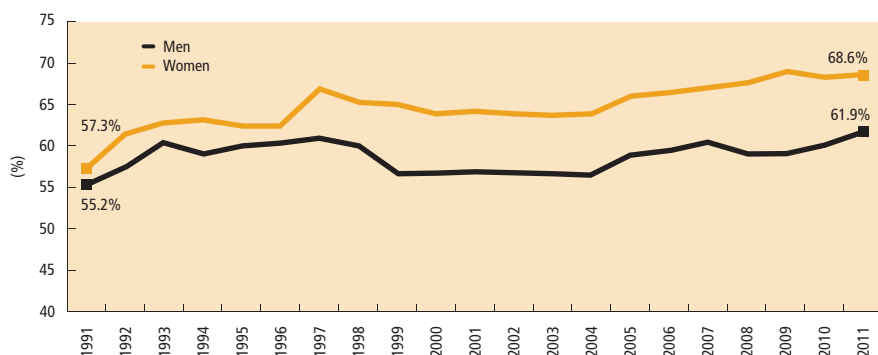
School attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1991 to 2011



From 1991 to 2011, the school attendance rate (full-time and part-time attendance) for people aged 15 to 24 rose from 56.2% to 65.2%. The rate for 15 to 19 year-olds was 84.4% in 2011, almost double that for people aged 20 to 24; this explains the lower labour market participation rate for the younger subgroup.

The full-time school attendance rate for 20 to 24 year-olds grew by 13.4 percentage points, compared with just 2.4 points for 15 to 19 year-olds, between 1991 and 2011. This reflects young people's growing tendency to extend their studies. Indeed, the proportion of 25 to 44 year-olds who held a university degree more than doubled between 1991 and 2011, rising from 23.3% to 30.7%.

School attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1991 to 2011²

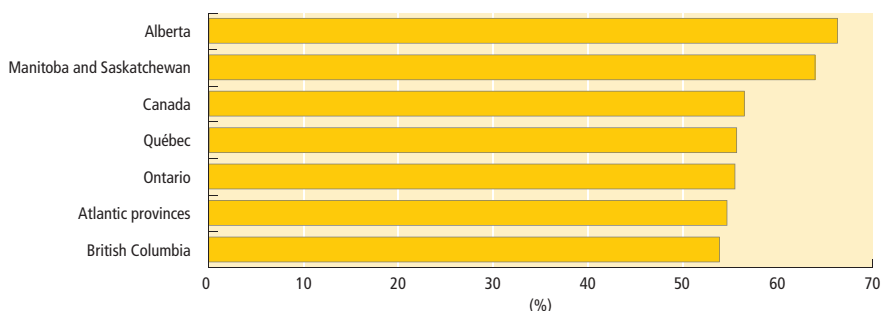


The school attendance rate for girls and young women aged 15 to 24 grew at about the same pace as that for boys and young men in this age group during the 1990s. In recent years, however, there has been a significant gap in favour of females: in 2011 the difference between the sexes was 6.7 percentage points. Almost all of this gap was due to the greater presence of females in full-time studies. Part-time school attendance was relatively low for both males and females.

2. Average rate for January to April and September to December.

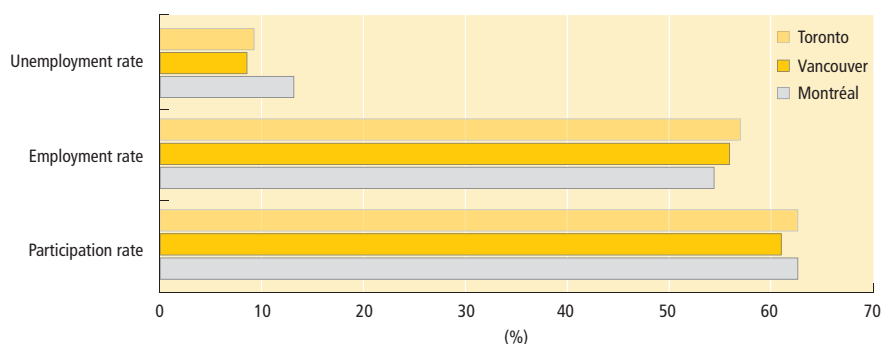
LABOUR MARKET AND IMMIGRANTS

Employment rate for immigrants, by Canadian province – 2011



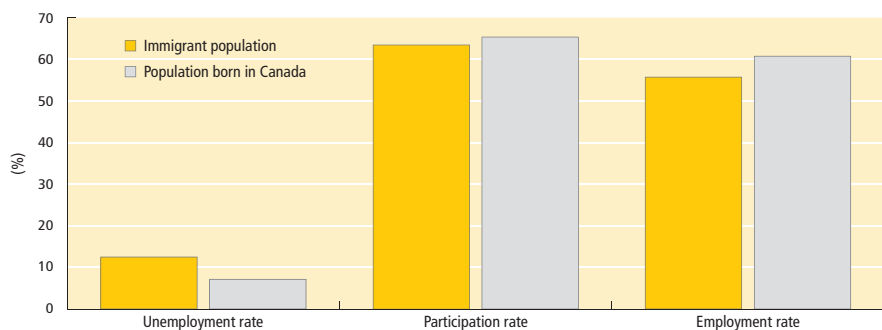
About 3.5 million immigrants hold employment in Canada, i.e., 56.4% of the immigrant population of working age. Close to 500,000 of these employed immigrants live in Québec. The Prairie provinces are the only provinces where the employment rate for immigrants is above 60%. The Québec rate (55.6%) is comparable to the pan-Canadian rate.

Participation, employment and unemployment rates for immigrants in Canada's three largest census metropolitan areas – 2011



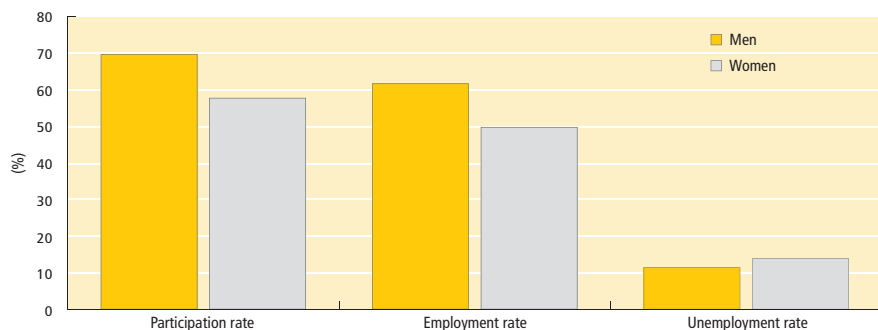
The Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver census metropolitan areas (CMAs) were home to 63.8% of the 6.4 million immigrants of working age in Canada in 2011. The immigrant employment and participation rates were similar in all three CMAs. The unemployment rate for immigrants, however, was higher in the Montréal CMA (13%) than in the Vancouver and Toronto CMAs (8.3% and 9%, respectively).

Comparison between the participation, employment and unemployment rates for the immigrant population and the population born in Canada – 2011



In 2011, the unemployment rate for immigrants aged 15 and over in Québec was close to double that for Quebecers born in Canada in the same age group. The participation rate for the immigrant population (73.5%), on the other hand, was very similar to that for the population born in Canada (77.3%). The participation rate for immigrants varied significantly depending on length of residence in Canada, sex and age group.

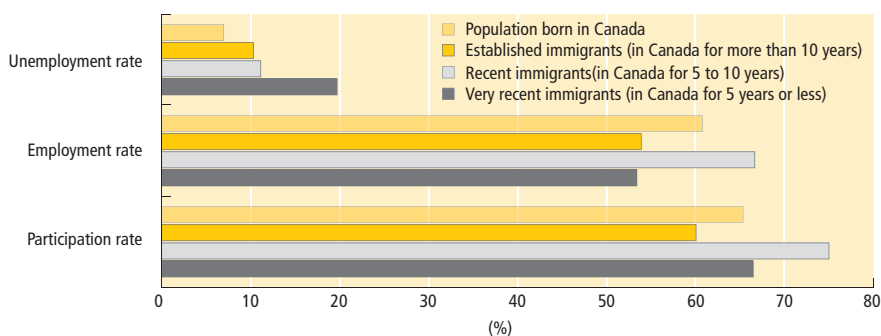
Participation, employment and unemployment rates for immigrants, by length of residence in Canada – 2011



In 2011, there was a 13.6-percentage-point gap between the participation rates for male and female immigrants. By comparison, for men and women born in Canada, the gap was 8.5 percentage points. There was also a significant difference between the employment rates for male and female immigrants (12.9 percentage points). The unemployment rate for male immigrants (11.9%) was lower than that for female immigrants (13.4%).

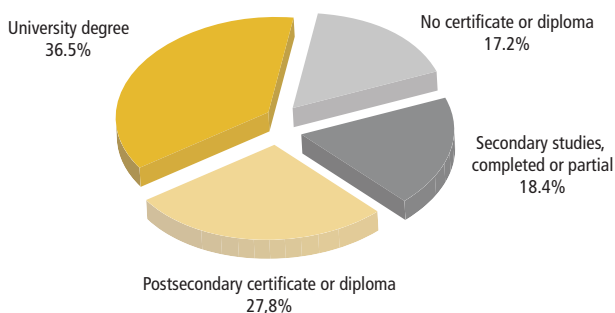
LABOUR MARKET AND IMMIGRANTS (CONTINUED)

Participation, employment and unemployment rates for immigrants, by length of residence in Canada – 2011



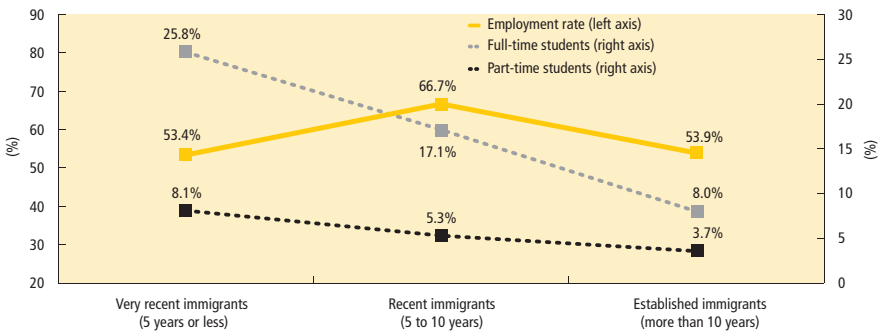
The unemployment rate for immigrants is inversely proportional to the length of time since their arrival in Canada. In 2011, the unemployment rate for established immigrants (10.3%) was close to that for populations born in Canada (7%). The unemployment rate for very recent immigrants (in Canada for five years or less) was 19.7%. It is interesting to note that the employment and participation rates for recent immigrants (in Canada for five to ten years) was higher than those for populations born in the country. The participation and employment rates were lower for established immigrants.

Breakdown of immigrants by level of education – 2011



In 2011, two-thirds of immigrants aged 15 and over had a postsecondary or higher education. In recent years, level of education has become an almost essential criterion for obtaining an immigrant visa. As a result, over a third of Québec's immigrant population holds a university degree, and over half of the immigrants without a degree are aged 55 and over.

Employment, full-time studies and part-time studies among immigrants, by length of residence in Canada – 2011

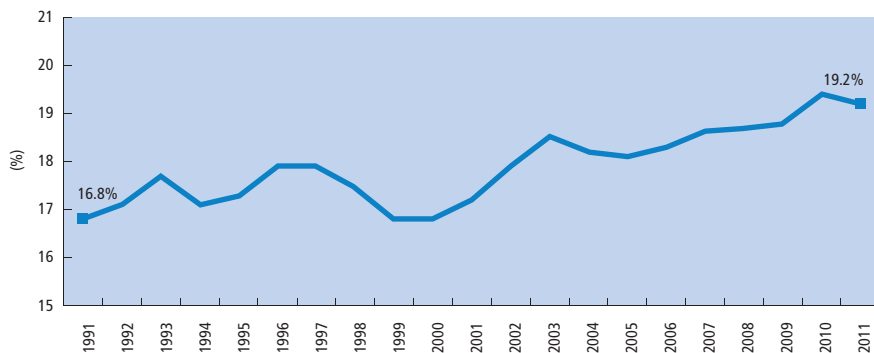


Among very recent immigrants (i.e., immigrants who have arrived in the country within the past five years) aged 15 to 64, one person out of four (25.8%) was enrolled in full-time studies and one out of two (53.4%) was employed in 2011. The full-time school attendance rate varied depending on the length of time spent in the country, from 8% for established immigrants (in Canada for more than ten years) to 25.8% for recent immigrants (in Canada for five to ten years). The employment rate for newcomers was the highest for recent immigrants (66.7%), compared with 53.9% for established immigrants.

The part-time school attendance rate was lower for established immigrants (3.7%) than for very recent immigrants (8.1%).

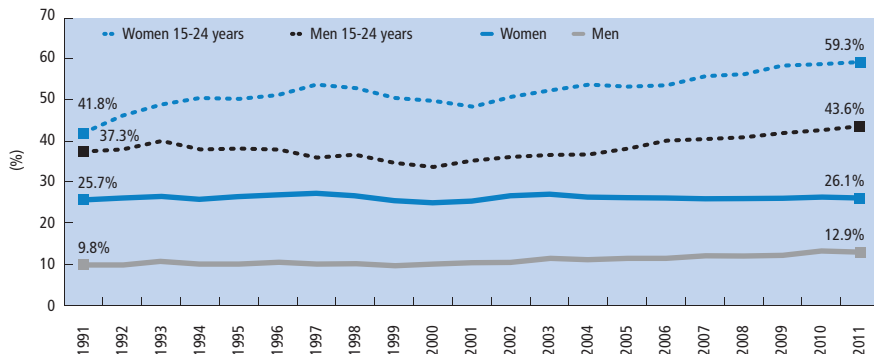
LABOUR MARKET AND TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1991 to 2011



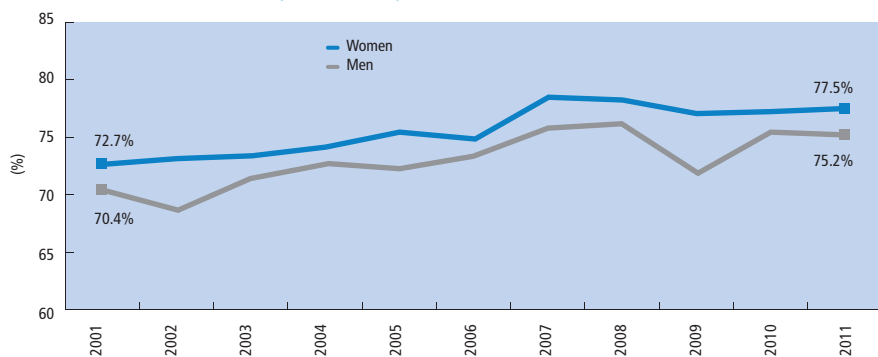
In addition to being influenced by the economic context, variations in part-time employment reflect people's changing labour market behaviours. For example, some older workers reduce their number of hours of work and extend their labour market participation, other older workers opt for phased retirement, and many young people combine studies with employment. Over the past 20 years there has been a trend toward part-time employment. In 2011, part-time jobs accounted for 19.2% of total employment (compared with 19.4% in 2010).

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment among people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1991 to 2011



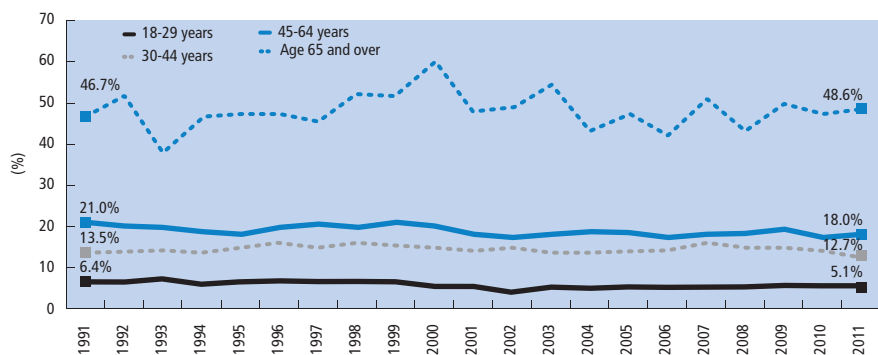
Part-time work is widespread among young people. About half of employed people aged 15 to 24 held part-time jobs in 2011. The percentage of women in part-time jobs has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years. Slightly more than a quarter of employed women worked part-time in 2011. The situation is different for young women, for whom the part-time employment rate grew from 41.8% in 1991 to 59.3% in 2011. Although part-time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men who work part-time rose by 3.1 percentage points between 1991 and 2011.

Voluntary part-time employment³ as a percentage of total part-time employment, by sex – 1997 to 2011



The majority of people who work part-time do so increasingly by choice. An analysis of people's labour market behaviour shows that over 75% of both male and female part-time workers have voluntarily chosen this type of employment. Overall, voluntary part-time work rose between 1997 and 2011.

Self-employment as a percentage of total employment, by age group – 1991 to 2011



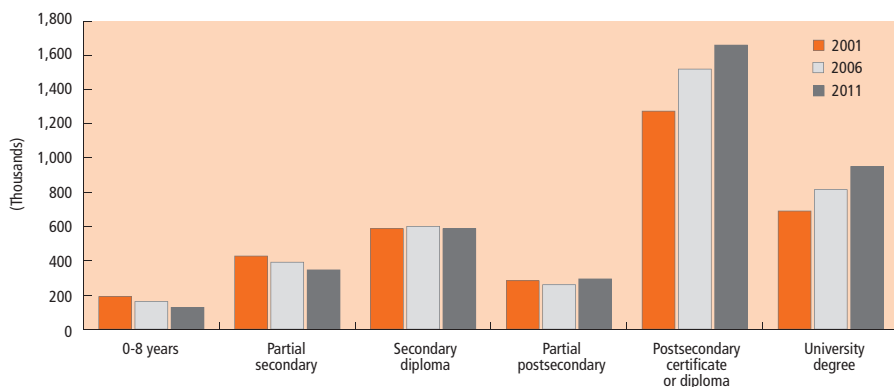
The percentage of self-employment was relatively stable in Québec between 1991 and 2011. For people aged 65 and over, however, the percentage varied from 38.3% in 1992 to 60% in 2000 and 48.6% in 2011.

There has been little variation in the percentage of self-employment for people in the other age groups over the past 20 years.

3. The definition of voluntary part-time employment changed in 1997. Data corresponding to the new definition are therefore available only as of 1997.

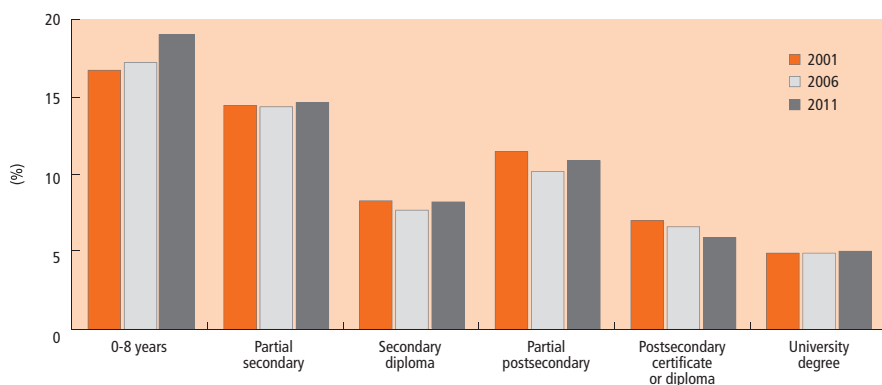
LABOUR MARKET AND LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Employment by level of education – 2001, 2006 and 2011



The most educated groups have posted the strongest growth in employment over the past 20 years. The share of total employment for people with a postsecondary diploma or university degree grew steadily between 1991 and 2011 (from 13.7% to 24%). This explains the improvement in the skills of people on the labour market, as younger generations with a higher level of education gradually replace their less educated elders.

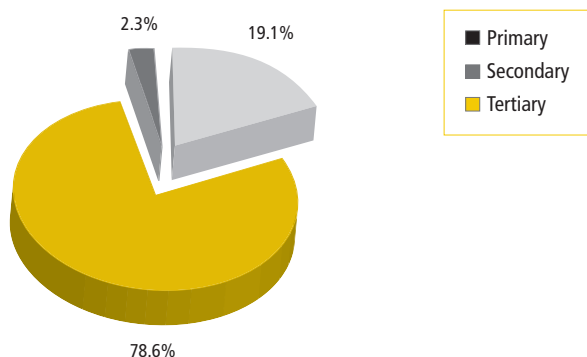
Unemployment rate by level of education – 2001, 2006 and 2011



Generally speaking, the unemployment rate drops as the level of education rises. The unemployment rate for people with less than nine years of education was 19.1% in 2011, compared with just 5% for university graduates. Despite the slight increase in unemployment among university graduates in 2011 (+0.1 percentage points), education remains one of the most effective ways to avoid labour market exclusion and weather a recession. Between 2006 and 2011 – a period that included a recession – the unemployment rate for people with no more than a secondary school diploma rose, while the rate for people who had completed postsecondary studies fell.

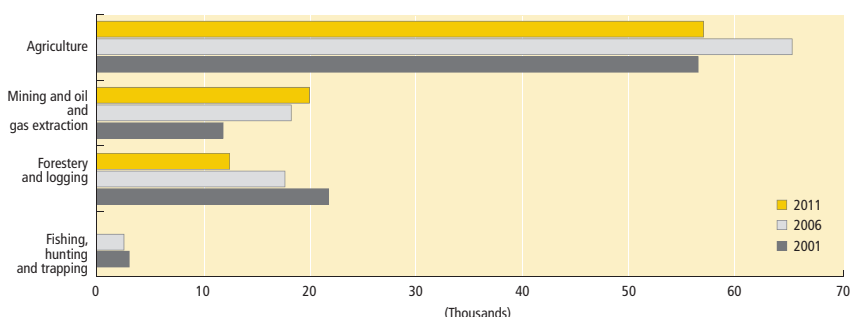
LABOUR MARKET BY INDUSTRY

Employment by sector – 2011



The share of employment in the tertiary (service) sector is growing. In 2011, this sector accounted for close to four-fifths of employment in Québec. Between 2001 and 2011, 603,000 jobs were created in Québec, even though the primary and secondary sectors shed 2,400 and 38,600, respectively.

Employment by industry – primary sector – 2001, 2006 and 2011⁴

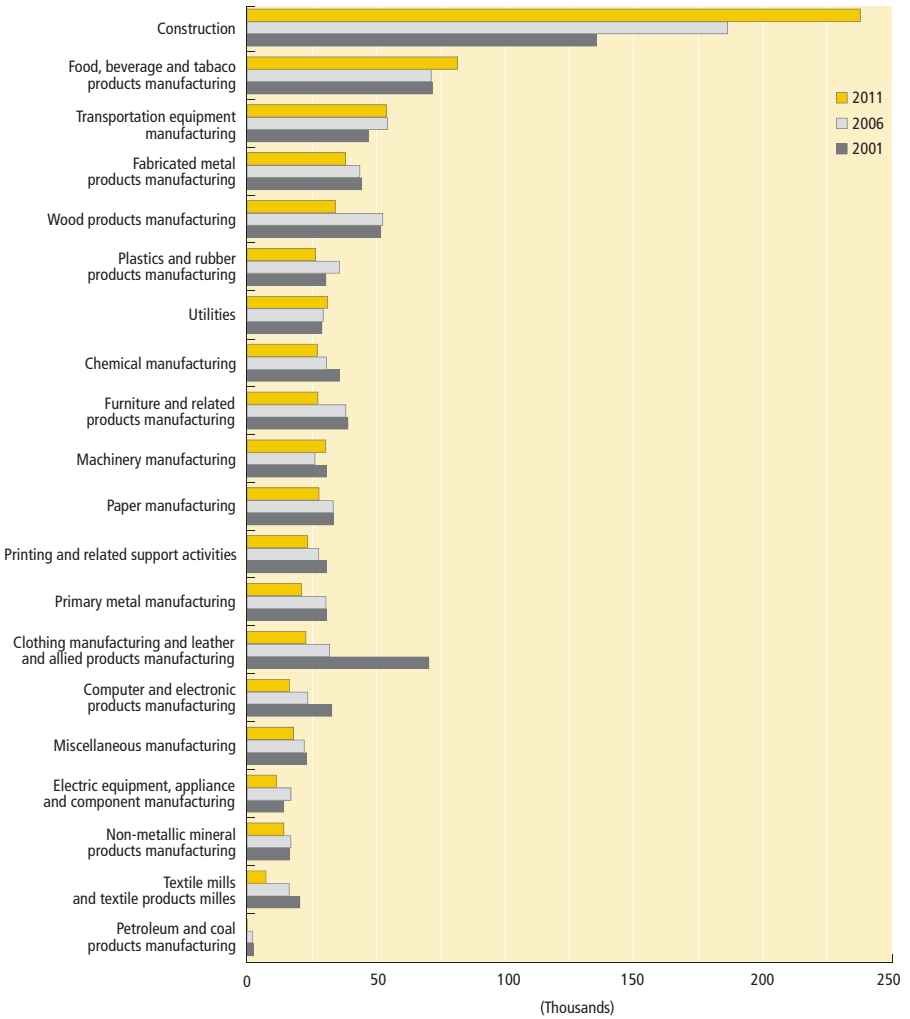


The primary sector is relatively small and has been shrinking for a number of years. The loss of 14,400 jobs in this sector since 2006 may be largely explained by a substantial drop in jobs in agriculture (-8,300) and the forestry and logging industry (-5,200). In the agriculture sector, the job losses do not mean that there has been a reduction in production, as higher productivity has enabled higher production with fewer workers.

4. For sampling quality reasons, Labour Force Survey data are not published if under 1,500. This explains the absence of figures for 2011 for the fishing, hunting and trapping sector.

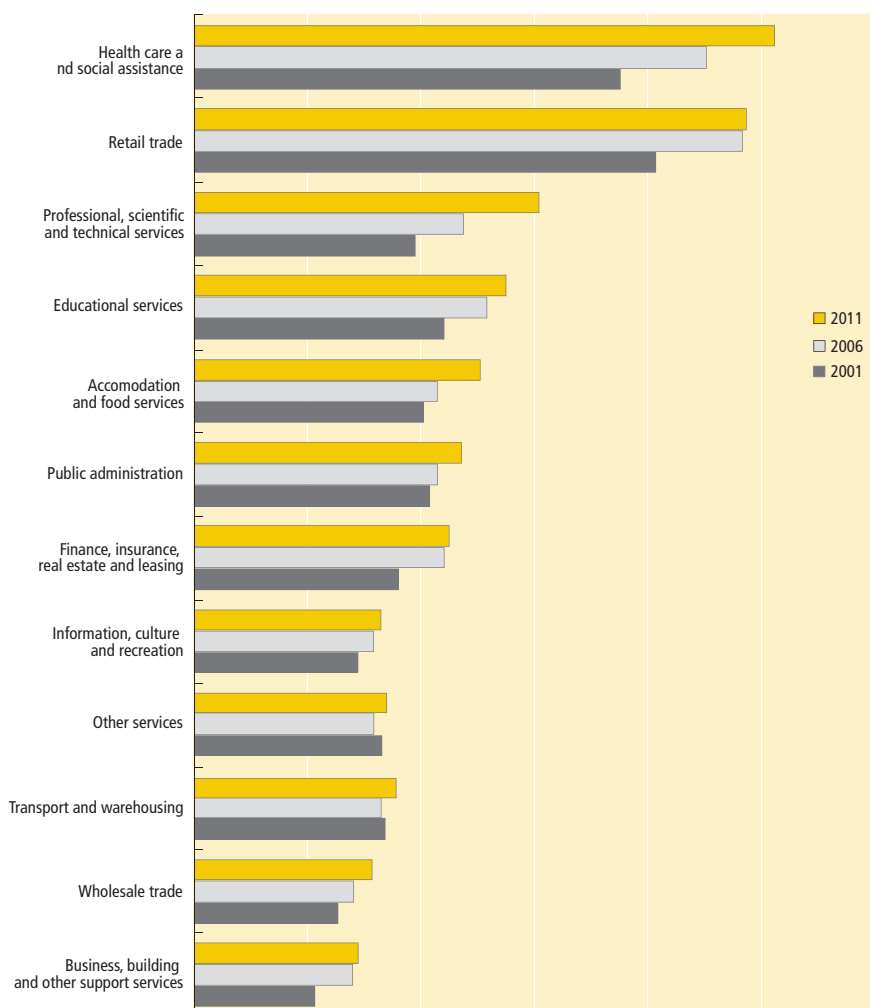
LABOUR MARKET BY INDUSTRY (CONTINUED)

Employment by industry – secondary sector – 2001, 2006 and 2011



The construction industry continued to drive the secondary sector, creating 102,100 jobs between 2001 and 2011. Without the construction industry, the secondary sector would have shed more than 140,000 positions, given job losses in the clothing and leather and allied product manufacturing industry (-47,500), wood products manufacturing (-17,500) and computer and electronic products manufacturing (-16,300).

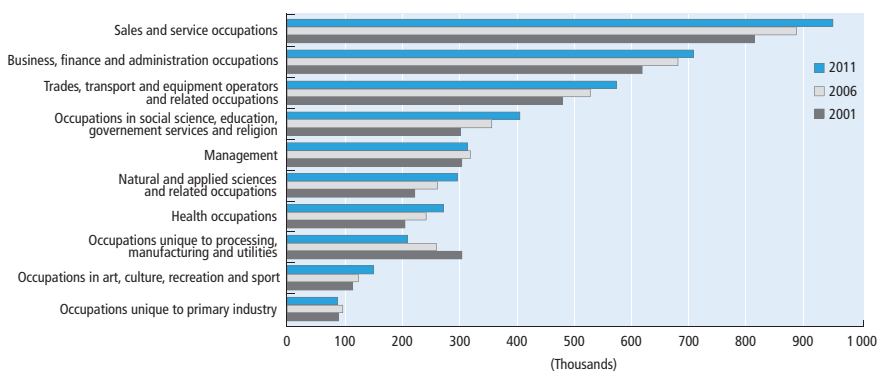
Employment by industry – tertiary sector – 2001, 2006 and 2011



In the tertiary sector, growth in employment was especially significant between 2001 and 2011 in health care and social assistance (+135,900), professional, scientific and technical services (+109,000) and retail trade (+79,800).

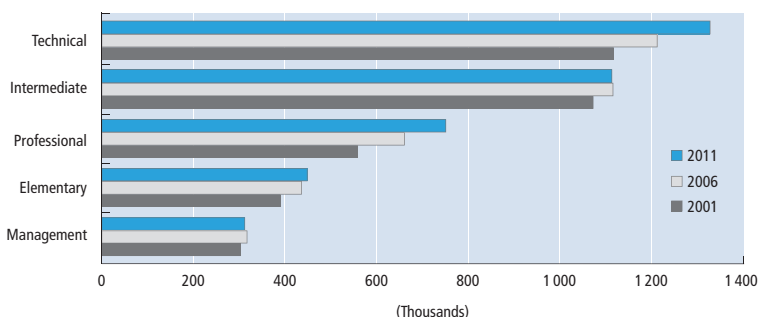
LABOUR MARKET BY OCCUPATION

Employment by skill type – 2001, 2006 and 2011



Growth in employment in Québec between 2001 and 2011 varied from one skill type (occupational category) to another. While the number of jobs in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities shrank significantly (-94,200), jobs in sales and service occupations grew substantially (+136,100). On a percentage basis, the greatest growth was in social sciences, education, government services and religion, which employed 103,300 more people in 2011 than in 2001 – a 34.4% increase.

Employment by skill level – 2001, 2006 et 2011



Professional employment, which generally requires a university degree, chalked up the highest percentage growth between 2001 and 2011 (+34.6%).

Technical and intermediate-level employment nevertheless continued to account for the greatest number of jobs. In 2011, just over 61% of total employment was concentrated at these skill levels.

JOB OUTLOOK FOR 2011 TO 2015, BY REGION

Region	Total labour demand	Expected job growth	Retirement replacement*
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	9,000	1,000	8,000
Bas-Saint-Laurent	18,100	2,100	16,000
Capitale-Nationale	65,300	16,300	49,000
Chaudière-Appalaches	40,000	8,000	32,000
Estrie	28,900	5,900	23,000
Centre-du-Québec	22,000	4,000	18,000
Montréal	135,100	40,100	95,000
Montréal	148,600	51,600	97,000
Laval	39,500	17,500	22,000
Lanaudière	52,800	21,800	31,000
Laurentides	61,700	25,700	36,000
Outaouais	33,700	13,700	20,000
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	12,700	2,700	10,000
Mauricie	26,600	4,600	22,000
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	24,200	3,200	21,000
Côte-Nord et Nord-du-Québec	69,900	3,500	7,000
Ensemble du Québec	728,800	220,800	508,000

Source : Emploi-Québec, *Perspectives professionnelles*, 2011-2015.

Note : The aggregate figures for the regions are not identical to the Québec-wide figures, as the numbers have been rounded.

* The figures in this column are regionalized numbers generated by Emploi-Québec. They correspond to the new pension recipients anticipated by the Régie des rentes du Québec (excluding new pension recipients outside Québec). The figures have been rounded.

Emploi-Québec estimates that 220,800 new jobs will be created in Québec between 2011 and 2015. At the end of this period, the expected slowdown in demographic growth should dampen the pace of job growth.

Labour demand generated by economic growth is not the only factor behind job growth in Québec. Labour demand resulting from retirements will be even more decisive, and is expected to accelerate over the coming years due to the greying of the workforce. Emploi-Québec estimates that about 508,000 jobs will become vacant due to retirements between 2011 and 2015. All told, close to 728,000 jobs will need to be filled during this period.

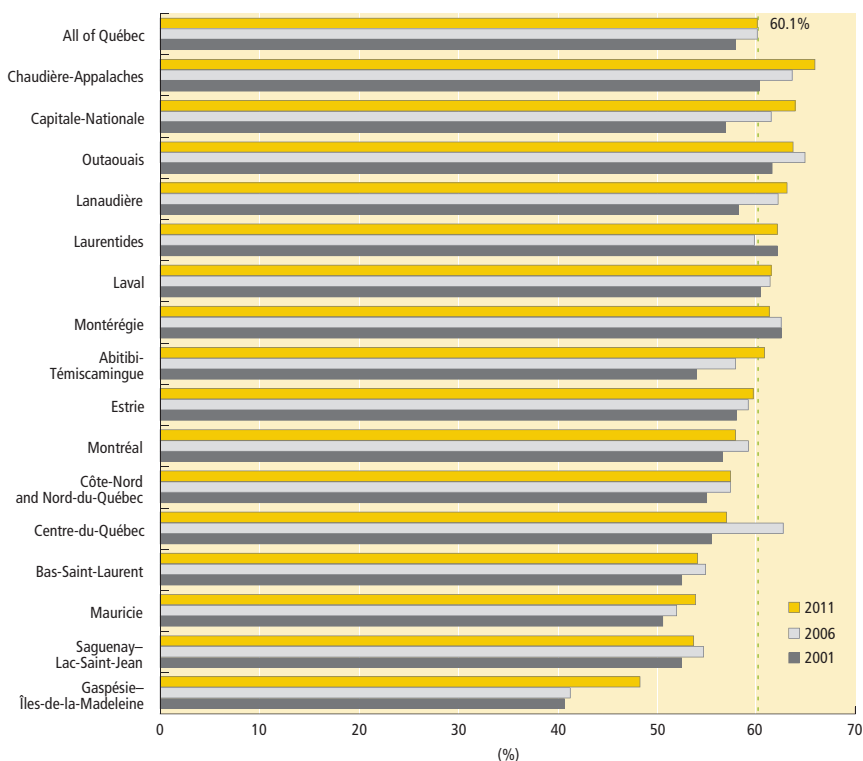
The increase in total labour demand due to retirements will be the lowest in the Laval, Laurentides, Lanaudière, Outaouais and Côte-Nord/Nord-du-Québec regions, varying widely from 10% to 59%. The percentage of job openings due to retirements will be the highest in Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine (88.9%), followed by Bas-Saint-Laurent (88.4%).

The Québec labour market may thus be seen as an aggregate of distinct regional markets.

5. This estimate is based on the forecasts for the number of new pension recipients prepared by the Régie des rentes du Québec (as at December 31, 2009). See the RRQ publication, *Analyse actuarielle du Régime de rentes du Québec au 31 décembre 2009*.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Employment rate by region – 2001, 2006 and 2011

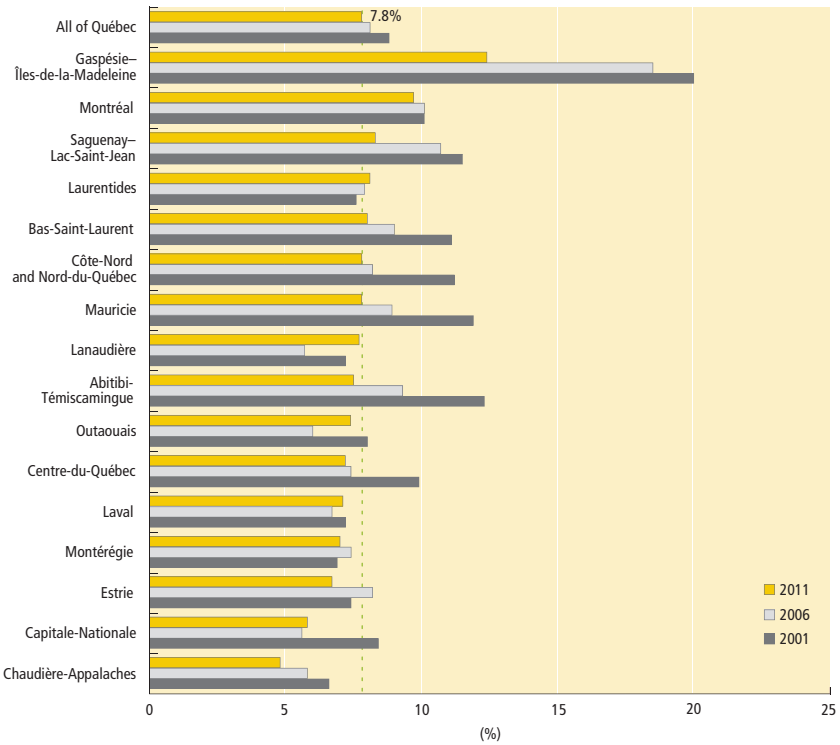


The labour market varies from one region to another.⁶ There was nevertheless a clear trend toward higher employment across Québec between 2001 and 2011. Despite a slump in 2009, the employment rate was higher in most regions in 2011 than in 2001.

In 2011, the lowest employment rate was posted by Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine (48.3%). The highest rate was posted by Chaudière-Appalaches (65.9%), which was in fifth place ten years earlier.

6. For more regional labour market information, see the publications prepared by the Emploi-Québec regional branches.

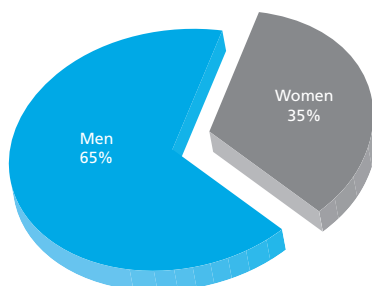
Unemployment rate by region – 2001, 2006 and 2011



Despite a spike in unemployment in 2009, Québec's unemployment rate shrank from 8.8%, to 7.8% between 2001 and 2011. The improvement in the labour market varied, however, from one region to another. Although unemployment in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region decreased significantly over the reference period, it was still high, at 12.4%, in 2011. Chaudière-Appalaches boasted the lowest unemployment in 2011, with a rate of just 4.8%. It was followed closely by the Capitale-Nationale region (5.8%). Montréal, Laurentides and Lanaudière were the only regions where unemployment grew over the reference period.

EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

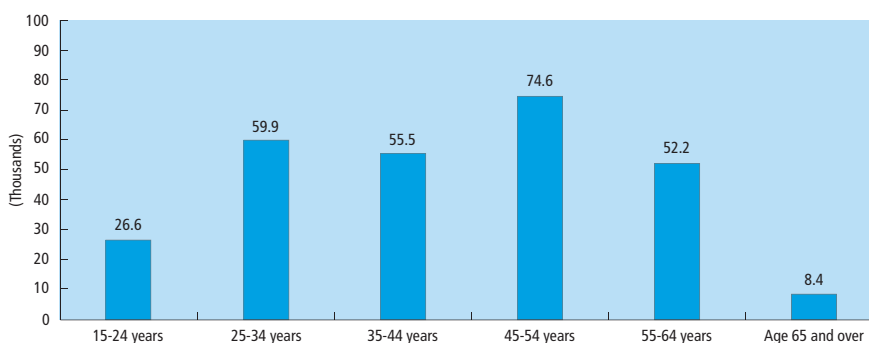
Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2011



After rising in 2009 and 2010 due to the recession, the number of employment insurance claimants in Québec was down significantly in 2011 (-58,400).

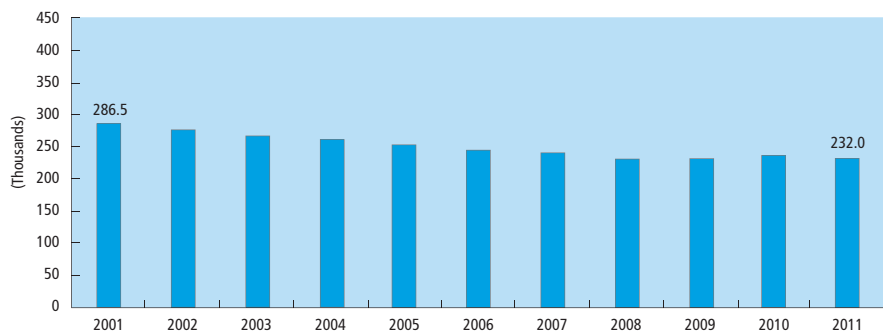
Men accounted for two-thirds of claimants, even though they made up just over 52% of the Québec labour force.

Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2011



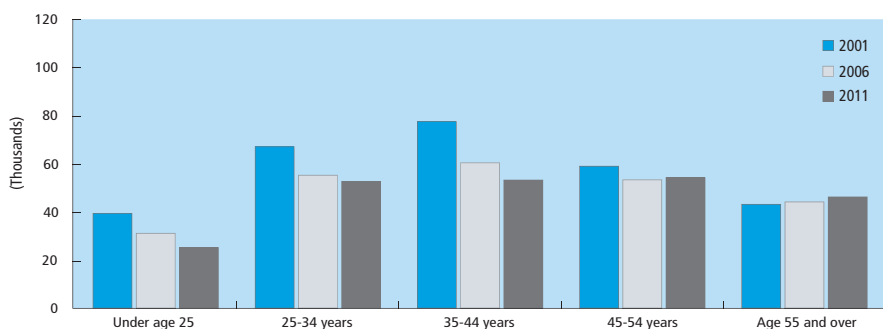
The breakdown of claimants by age group corresponds essentially to that of the labour force, with two exceptions. Although people aged 15 to 24 made up 15.2% of the labour force, they accounted for only 9.6% of employment insurance claimants. This underrepresentation may be explained by the fact that in order to be eligible for regular employment insurance benefits a person has to have held a job, and this is less widespread among unemployed young people than among people in the other age groups. People aged 55 to 64, on the other hand, were overrepresented, as they accounted for 18.8% of EI claimants but only 14.3% of the labour force.

Adult social assistance recipients – March 2001 to March 2011



Thanks to sustained job creation, the number of adult social assistance recipients shrank by about 20% between 2001 and 2011, despite a spike in 2009 and 2010 due to the recession. The number of adult recipients was down by 2% in 2011.

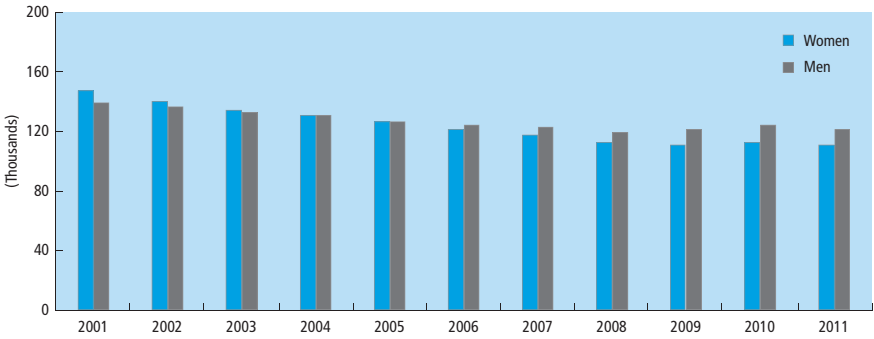
Adult social assistance recipients, by age group – March 2001, March 2006 and March 2011



In 2001, people aged 35 to 44 made up the largest group of social assistance recipients. The situation of this age group has improved considerably over the past ten years; as a result, people aged 45 to 54 were the largest group of recipients in 2011, followed closely by the 25 to 34 cohort and people aged 25 to 34. While the share of the labour force made up of people aged 35 to 44 shrank by about 16% between 2001 and 2011, the number of social assistance recipients in this age group declined by 31%.

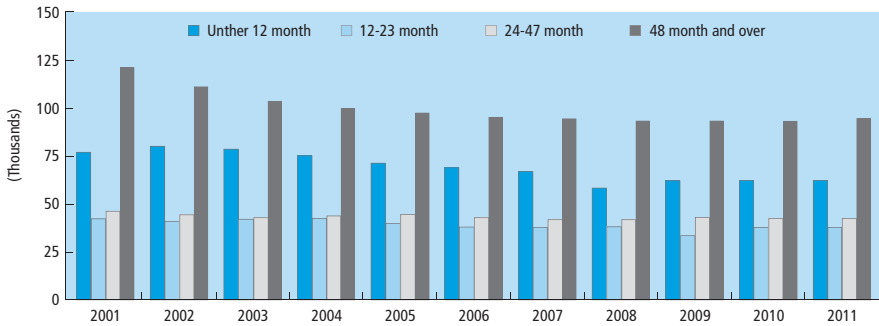
EMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS AND SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS (CONTINUED)

Adult social assistance recipients, by sex – March 2001 to March 2011



While the number of social assistance recipients has declined among both men and women since 2001, the trend has been more pronounced for women (-25%) than men (-13%). Since 2005, more men than women have relied on social assistance benefits, and the gap is growing.

Adult social assistance recipients, by length of uninterrupted assistance – March 2001 to March 2011



Other than in 2009 and 2010, there was a gradual decrease between 2001 and 2011 in both the number of adult social assistance recipients and the length of time that people received social assistance. The number of people who have received social assistance benefits for 48 months or longer has declined by 22% over the past ten years. This points to recipients' greater ability to free themselves of reliance on social assistance, combined with a more welcoming labour market. The recession had a negative impact on this trend in 2009 and 2010.

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY SEX – 1991 TO 2011

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	Men	2,692.5	2,716.1	2,738.2	2,758.9	2,781.8	2,805.4	2,823.9	2,843.3
	Women	2,824.5	2,848.5	2,872.7	2,892.9	2,912.0	2,932.0	2,948.2	2,963.3
	Total	5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.4	5,772.2	5,806.6
Labour force (thousands)	Men	1,974.5	1,955.0	1,953.5	1,977.6	1,968.6	1,975.1	1,986.0	2,004.4
	Women	1,536.5	1,526.0	1,540.2	1,552.3	1,572.3	1,577.2	1,597.6	1,627.9
	Total	3,510.9	3,481.0	3,493.7	3,529.9	3,540.9	3,552.3	3,583.6	3,632.4
Employment (thousands)	Men	1,725.4	1,692.6	1,681.0	1,719.3	1,735.5	1,731.3	1,748.2	1,794.9
	Women	1,359.0	1,346.0	1,349.9	1,375.5	1,399.8	1,401.3	1,426.4	1,462.8
	Total	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9	3,094.8	3,135.3	3,132.7	3,174.5	3,257.7
Full-time employment (thousands)	Men	1,556.6	1,524.9	1,503.7	1,546.6	1,561.5	1,550.5	1,571.1	1,615.3
	Women	1,009.6	993.6	991.7	1,019.5	1,031.4	1,022.6	1,036.5	1,071.8
	Total	2,566.2	2,518.4	2,495.4	2,566.1	2,593.0	2,573.1	2,607.7	2,687.1
Part-time employment (thousands)	Men	168.8	167.7	177.3	172.7	174.0	180.8	177.0	179.6
	Women	349.4	352.4	358.2	355.9	368.3	378.7	389.8	391.1
	Total	518.2	520.1	535.5	528.6	542.4	559.5	566.9	570.7
Unemployment (thousands)	Men	249.1	262.4	272.5	258.4	233.1	243.8	237.8	209.5
	Women	177.5	180.1	190.3	176.8	172.6	175.8	171.2	165.1
	Total	426.5	442.5	462.8	435.1	405.6	419.6	409.0	374.6
Unemployment rate (%)	Men	12.6	13.4	13.9	13.1	11.8	12.3	12.0	10.5
	Women	11.6	11.8	12.4	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.7	10.1
	Total	12.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.4	10.3
Participation rate (%)	Men	73.3	72.0	71.3	71.7	70.8	70.4	70.3	70.5
	Women	54.4	53.6	53.6	53.7	54.0	53.8	54.2	54.9
	Total	63.6	62.6	62.3	62.5	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.6
Employment rate (%)	Men	64.1	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.4	61.7	61.9	63.1
	Women	48.1	47.3	47.0	47.5	48.1	47.8	48.4	49.4
	Total	55.9	54.6	54.0	54.8	55.1	54.6	55.0	56.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, 2011.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
2,862.2 2,982.4	2,885.9 3,002.3	2,914.0 3,024.3	2,942.6 3,046.9	2,970.3 3,070.1	3,001.5 3,096.7	3,034.4 3,125.6	3,069.0 3,157.0	3,102.8 3,189.7	3,138.2 3,223.5	3,175.6 3,258.9	3,213.1 3,294.0	3,249.0 3,326.9
5,844.6	5,888.2	5,938.3	5,989.5	6,040.3	6,098.2	6,160.0	6,226.0	6,292.6	6,361.7	6,434.5	6,507.2	6,575.8
2,024.0 1,645.6	2,038.1 1,678.6	2,061.1 1,710.8	2,124.2 1,779.6	2,144.7 1,840.6	2,154.4 1,861.0	2,165.4 1,869.9	2,177.4 1,893.0	2,187.1 1,946.0	2,208.3 1,974.6	2,214.2 1,989.8	2,244.2 2,009.4	2,257.7 2,028.1
3,669.6	3,716.7	3,772.0	3,903.8	3,985.3	4,015.4	4,035.4	4,070.4	4,133.1	4,182.9	4,204.0	4,253.6	4,285.8
1,826.9 1,499.7	1,861.1 1,540.4	1,876.0 1,564.3	1,928.7 1,635.9	1,935.8 1,684.1	1,958.5 1,714.8	1,971.9 1,729.5	1,991.7 1,750.8	2,012.3 1,821.8	2,028.0 1,852.4	1,995.9 1,852.5	2,045.0 1,870.2	2,067.8 1,885.8
3,326.6	3,401.5	3,440.4	3,564.7	3,619.9	3,673.3	3,701.4	3,742.5	3,834.1	3,880.4	3,848.4	3,915.1	3,953.6
1,651.2 1,117.1	1,674.2 1,155.0	1,683.1 1,166.1	1,726.3 1,199.1	1,719.8 1,229.3	1,742.6 1,262.4	1,748.4 1,281.5	1,762.4 1,295.5	1,773.4 1,346.4	1,784.1 1,368.8	1,752.1 1,373.5	1,777.3 1,377.7	1,800.7 1,393.3
2,768.2	2,829.2	2,849.3	2,925.4	2,949.1	3,005.0	3,029.8	3,057.9	3,119.8	3,152.9	3,125.7	3,154.9	3,194.0
175.8 382.6	186.9 385.5	192.9 398.2	202.4 436.9	216.0 454.8	215.9 452.4	223.5 448.1	229.3 455.3	238.9 475.4	243.9 483.6	243.8 478.9	267.7 492.5	267.1 492.5
558.4	572.3	591.1	639.2	670.8	668.3	671.6	684.7	714.3	727.5	722.7	760.2	759.6
197.1 145.9	177.0 138.2	185.1 146.5	195.5 143.6	208.8 156.5	195.9 146.2	193.5 140.4	185.7 142.2	174.7 124.2	180.3 122.2	218.3 137.3	199.2 139.2	190.0 142.3
343.0	315.2	331.6	339.1	365.4	342.1	333.9	327.9	299.0	302.5	355.6	338.5	332.3
9.7 8.9	8.7 8.2	9.0 8.6	9.2 8.1	9.7 8.5	9.1 7.9	8.9 7.5	8.5 7.5	8.0 6.4	8.2 6.2	9.9 6.9	8.9 6.9	8.4 7.0
9.3	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	8.5	8.0	7.8
70.7 55.2	70.6 55.9	70.7 56.6	72.2 58.4	72.2 60.0	71.8 60.1	71.4 59.8	70.9 60.0	70.5 61.0	70.4 61.3	69.7 61.1	69.8 61.0	69.5 61.0
62.8	63.1	63.5	65.2	66.0	65.8	65.5	65.4	65.7	65.8	65.3	65.4	65.2
63.8 50.3	64.5 51.3	64.4 51.7	65.5 53.7	65.2 54.9	65.3 55.4	65.0 55.3	64.9 55.5	64.9 57.1	64.6 57.5	62.9 56.8	63.6 56.8	63.6 56.7
56.9	57.8	57.9	59.5	59.9	60.2	60.1	60.1	60.9	61.0	59.8	60.2	60.1

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY AGE GROUP – 1991 TO 2011

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Population aged 15 and over		5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.4	5,772.2	5,806.6
15 to 24 years	Labour force (thousands)	606.9	575.8	560.0	569.8	561.6	552.5	539.5	557.4
	Employment (thousands)	496.4	473.7	454.8	473.7	471.3	451.0	435.6	460.8
	Full-time employment (thousands)	300.3	275.2	253.1	265.3	265.3	250.8	242.5	255.9
	Part-time employment (thousands)	196.1	198.6	201.7	208.5	206.0	200.2	193.1	204.9
	Unemployment (thousands)	110.6	102.1	105.2	96.1	90.3	101.5	104.0	96.6
	Unemployment rate (%)	18.2	17.7	18.8	16.9	16.1	18.4	19.3	17.3
	Participation rate (%)	64.2	61.2	59.5	60.3	59.1	57.6	56.1	57.7
	Employment rate (%)	52.5	50.4	48.3	50.1	49.6	47.0	45.3	47.7
25 to 34 years	Labour force (thousands)	1,039.4	1,004.2	981.1	943.6	925.4	907.2	883.9	865.0
	Employment (thousands)	905.0	869.0	851.6	821.0	815.0	798.3	784.1	781.4
	Full-time employment (thousands)	803.3	763.2	742.1	723.2	713.8	694.8	675.9	681.2
	Part-time employment (thousands)	101.7	105.7	109.5	97.8	101.2	103.4	108.2	100.3
	Unemployment (thousands)	134.4	135.2	129.5	122.6	110.4	109.0	99.9	83.5
	Unemployment rate (%)	12.9	13.5	13.2	13.0	11.9	12.0	11.3	9.7
	Participation rate (%)	82.3	81.1	81.2	80.4	81.2	82.1	82.8	84.2
	Employment rate (%)	71.7	70.1	70.5	69.9	71.5	72.3	73.5	76.0
35 to 44 years	Labour force (thousands)	949.2	960.5	984.2	1,013.1	1,022.0	1,038.5	1,065.0	1,067.6
	Employment (thousands)	855.5	855.4	870.2	904.6	918.5	931.8	957.6	968.3
	Full-time employment (thousands)	753.9	760.5	765.9	804.2	810.1	821.3	843.5	853.7
	Part-time employment (thousands)	101.6	94.9	104.3	100.4	108.4	110.5	114.0	114.6
	Unemployment (thousands)	93.7	105.0	114.0	108.6	103.5	106.7	107.4	99.3
	Unemployment rate (%)	9.9	10.9	11.6	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.3
	Participation rate (%)	83.0	82.3	82.8	83.8	83.2	83.3	84.7	84.2
	Employment rate (%)	74.8	73.3	73.2	74.8	74.8	74.8	76.1	76.4
45 to 54 years	Labour force (thousands)	617.8	641.1	672.1	700.4	737.3	754.9	776.3	810.0
	Employment (thousands)	559.7	575.2	594.9	628.2	669.0	680.7	709.0	745.7
	Full-time employment (thousands)	488.8	501.9	522.3	556.9	588.3	594.3	616.1	655.5
	Part-time employment (thousands)	71.0	73.3	72.6	71.3	80.7	86.4	92.9	90.2
	Unemployment (thousands)	58.1	65.9	77.2	72.2	68.3	74.2	67.3	64.2
	Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.3	9.8	8.7	7.9
	Participation rate (%)	76.1	75.5	75.9	76.2	77.6	77.1	77.1	78.5
	Employment rate (%)	69.0	67.8	67.2	68.4	70.4	69.5	70.4	72.3
55 to 64 years	Labour force (thousands)	267.1	262.6	263.2	271.1	264.8	264.6	279.6	291.3
	Employment (thousands)	239.0	230.9	229.6	237.6	233.7	238.3	250.8	261.7
	Full-time employment (thousands)	201.0	195.4	194.1	197.4	196.7	195.1	208.0	214.6
	Part-time employment (thousands)	38.0	35.5	35.5	40.2	36.9	43.2	42.7	47.1
	Unemployment (thousands)	28.1	31.7	33.6	33.5	31.1	26.3	28.9	29.6
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.5	12.1	12.8	12.4	11.7	9.9	10.3	10.2
	Participation rate (%)	42.0	41.4	41.5	42.5	41.2	40.7	42.2	42.8
	Employment rate (%)	37.6	36.4	36.2	37.2	36.4	36.6	37.9	38.5
Age 65 and over	Labour force (thousands)	30.5	36.8	33.2	31.8	29.8	34.6	39.2	41.1
	Employment (thousands)	28.9	34.4	29.8	29.6	27.8	32.6	37.6	39.8
	Full-time employment (thousands)	19.0	22.2	18.0	19.2	18.7	16.9	21.6	26.2
	Part-time employment (thousands)	9.9	12.2	11.8	10.4	9.1	15.7	16.0	13.6
	Unemployment (thousands)	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	N. D.
	Unemployment rate (%)	5.2	6.5	10.2	6.9	6.7	5.8	4.1	N. D.
	Participation rate (%)	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.9
	Employment rate (%)	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.6	4.8

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, 2011.

N. D. : Data not available.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
5,844.6	5,888.2	5,938.3	5,989.5	6,040.3	6,098.2	6,160.0	6,226.0	6,292.6	6,361.7	6,434.5	6,507.2	6,575.8
581.2	593.5	607.1	639.9	655.0	645.4	632.9	635.5	643.0	661.5	648.3	659.9	653.1
489.5	510.7	523.6	552.6	562.4	552.2	547.0	549.8	562.5	581.6	549.6	568.4	565.8
283.6	300.4	306.9	313.3	313.1	302.8	296.6	293.5	292.7	299.3	273.3	281.0	274.1
205.8	210.3	216.7	239.3	249.3	249.4	250.4	256.4	269.9	282.4	276.4	287.4	291.7
91.8	82.8	83.5	87.3	92.6	93.3	85.9	85.6	80.5	79.8	98.7	91.4	87.3
15.8	14.0	13.8	13.6	14.1	14.5	13.6	13.5	12.5	12.1	15.2	13.9	13.4
59.9	61.2	62.6	66.4	68.4	67.6	66.2	66.2	66.6	68.0	66.3	67.4	66.6
50.4	52.6	54.0	57.3	58.7	57.8	57.2	57.2	58.2	59.8	56.2	58.0	57.7
834.8	820.9	816.2	825.5	837.2	852.0	854.4	868.2	891.7	900.2	905.9	918.7	931.0
762.5	754.8	751.5	762.6	763.0	783.6	786.0	805.2	831.0	841.4	836.8	850.9	865.4
671.2	665.4	658.5	667.0	668.9	682.3	691.1	707.6	730.4	739.3	736.3	743.4	756.5
91.3	89.4	93.0	95.6	94.1	101.3	94.9	97.6	100.5	102.2	100.5	107.5	108.9
72.4	66.1	64.7	62.9	74.3	68.4	68.5	63.0	60.7	58.8	69.1	67.8	65.5
8.7	8.1	7.9	7.6	8.9	8.0	8.0	7.3	6.8	6.5	7.6	7.4	7.0
84.1	84.6	84.9	85.7	86.4	87.1	86.3	86.7	87.6	87.1	86.3	86.4	86.8
76.8	77.8	78.2	79.2	78.8	80.1	79.4	80.4	81.7	81.4	79.7	80.0	80.7
1,081.8	1,084.8	1,080.5	1,086.5	1,064.3	1,041.7	1,017.0	993.0	967.7	947.7	927.4	908.8	911.9
995.8	1,006.6	991.9	999.1	976.0	960.4	938.0	919.1	906.5	886.6	859.3	844.2	852.0
884.4	891.5	878.6	877.0	856.5	853.8	826.9	814.0	802.5	792.7	770.7	747.3	762.3
111.5	115.0	113.3	122.1	119.5	106.6	111.1	105.1	104.0	94.0	88.6	96.9	89.6
85.9	78.3	88.6	87.4	88.4	81.3	79.0	73.9	61.2	61.1	68.1	64.6	59.9
7.9	7.2	8.2	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.3	6.4	7.3	7.1	6.6
85.1	85.5	85.8	87.6	87.6	87.6	87.4	87.5	87.7	88.3	88.5	88.0	88.7
78.3	79.3	78.8	80.6	80.4	80.8	80.7	81.0	82.1	82.6	82.0	81.8	82.8
839.0	864.5	898.2	938.4	965.3	982.3	1,014.3	1,030.6	1,052.8	1,066.6	1,075.0	1,083.4	1,073.6
774.3	802.5	833.8	871.9	894.7	919.1	948.1	963.8	993.3	1,004.9	1,004.6	1,017.5	1,008.3
682.1	710.7	734.0	769.4	783.0	812.3	839.6	853.6	881.4	887.9	887.4	903.0	892.7
92.3	91.7	99.9	102.6	111.7	106.9	108.5	110.2	111.9	117.0	117.2	114.5	115.6
64.7	62.0	64.4	66.5	70.6	63.1	66.1	66.8	59.6	61.7	70.4	65.9	65.3
7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	5.7	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.1
79.2	79.6	81.0	83.0	83.7	83.5	84.7	84.7	85.3	85.3	85.3	85.8	85.4
73.1	73.9	75.2	77.1	77.6	78.2	79.2	79.2	80.5	80.4	79.7	80.5	80.2
300.0	324.3	335.2	373.5	415.2	442.2	459.7	480.5	510.9	531.6	564.1	584.6	612.0
272.9	299.0	306.7	340.3	378.2	408.3	427.5	446.1	476.3	493.5	519.2	541.3	563.7
228.2	243.3	251.4	275.2	301.8	327.7	346.5	356.3	375.3	393.2	413.7	433.5	451.4
44.7	55.7	55.2	65.0	76.4	80.7	81.0	89.8	101.0	100.3	105.5	107.8	112.3
27.1	25.3	28.5	33.2	37.0	33.8	32.2	34.4	34.5	38.1	44.9	43.2	48.3
9.0	7.8	8.5	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.0	7.2	6.8	7.2	8.0	7.4	7.9
42.6	44.5	44.1	46.9	49.9	51.0	51.1	51.7	53.4	54.1	55.8	56.3	57.6
38.8	41.0	40.3	42.7	45.4	47.1	47.5	48.0	49.8	50.2	51.4	52.1	53.0
32.7	28.7	34.9	39.9	48.2	51.9	57.1	62.7	67.0	75.3	83.2	98.2	104.2
31.7	28.0	32.9	38.1	45.7	49.6	54.8	58.5	64.5	72.2	78.9	92.7	98.3
18.7	17.8	20.0	23.5	25.8	26.1	29.2	32.8	37.5	40.7	44.3	46.7	56.9
12.9	10.2	13.0	14.6	19.9	23.5	25.6	25.7	27.0	31.6	34.6	46.0	41.4
N. D.	N. D.	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	4.3	5.5	5.9
N. D.	N. D.	5.7	4.5	5.2	4.2	4.0	6.5	3.7	4.1	5.2	5.6	5.7
3.9	3.3	4.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.6	7.2	7.6	8.7	8.9
3.7	3.2	3.7	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.7	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.2	8.2	8.4

JOB CREATION BY AGE GROUP AND SEX – 1991 TO 2011 (IN THOUSANDS)

		1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Age 15 and over	Men	-56.5	-32.8	-11.6	38.3	16.2	-4.2	16.9	46.7
	Women	0.6	-13.0	3.9	25.6	24.3	1.5	25.1	36.4
	Total	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7	63.9	40.5	-2.6	41.8	83.2
15 to 24 years	Men	-34.0	-11.0	-8.9	12.1	1.4	-9.8	-7.4	10.0
	Women	-10.5	-11.7	-10.0	6.9	-3.9	-10.4	-8.2	15.3
	Total	-44.4	-22.7	-18.9	18.9	-2.4	-20.3	-15.4	25.2
25 to 34 years	Men	-27.2	-26.0	-7.5	-14.1	-3.4	-14.1	-8.6	2.5
	Women	-24.9	-10.0	-9.9	-16.4	-2.6	-2.7	-5.6	-5.2
	Total	-52.1	-36.0	-17.4	-30.6	-6.0	-16.7	-14.2	-2.7
35 to 44 years	Men	2.3	-4.3	4.4	20.3	5.5	4.9	9.7	10.7
	Women	5.7	4.2	10.3	14.2	8.4	8.4	16.1	0.0
	Total	8.0	-0.1	14.8	34.4	13.9	13.3	25.8	10.7
45 to 54 years	Men	10.6	9.0	7.5	22.1	11.7	11.0	8.6	18.0
	Women	31.9	6.5	12.2	11.2	29.0	0.8	19.7	18.7
	Total	42.4	15.5	19.7	33.3	40.8	11.7	28.3	36.7
55 to 64 years	Men	-7.1	-5.7	-3.7	-0.9	2.6	1.4	10.8	2.3
	Women	0.8	-2.4	2.4	8.9	-6.5	3.2	1.7	8.6
	Total	-6.3	-8.1	-1.3	8.0	-3.9	4.6	12.5	10.9
Age 65 ans ou plus	Men	-1.1	5.2	-3.4	-1.2	-1.6	2.6	3.6	3.2
	Women	-2.3	0.3	-1.2	1.0	-0.2	2.3	1.3	-1.0
	Total	-3.3	5.5	-4.6	-0.2	-1.8	4.8	5.0	2.2

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, 2011

Processing : Emploi-Québec.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
32.0	34.2	14.9	52.7	7.1	22.7	13.4	19.8	20.6	15.7	-32.1	49.1	22.8
36.9	40.7	23.9	71.6	48.2	30.7	14.7	21.3	71.0	30.6	0.1	17.7	15.6
68.9	74.9	38.9	124.3	55.2	53.4	28.1	41.1	91.6	46.3	-32.0	66.7	38.5
20.2	13.0	3.0	10.0	-1.8	-5.6	-6.5	8.2	3.2	8.7	-19.9	11.2	-3.9
8.5	8.2	9.9	19.0	11.6	-4.6	1.4	-5.4	9.4	10.4	-12.0	7.6	1.3
28.7	21.2	12.9	29.0	9.8	-10.2	-5.2	2.8	12.7	19.1	-32.0	18.8	-2.6
-14.0	-5.1	1.3	5.7	-5.3	7.2	2.9	10.3	5.7	8.1	-9.6	9.4	7.4
-4.9	-2.6	-4.6	5.4	5.7	13.4	-0.5	8.9	20.1	2.3	4.9	4.8	7.1
-18.9	-7.7	-3.3	11.1	0.4	20.6	2.4	19.2	25.8	10.4	-4.6	14.1	14.5
12.1	3.9	-12.8	4.0	-12.3	-10.2	-11.7	-7.4	-10.0	-12.1	-23.5	-4.0	7.9
15.4	6.9	-1.9	3.2	-10.8	-5.5	-10.6	-11.6	-2.5	-7.8	-3.7	-11.2	-0.1
27.5	10.8	-14.7	7.2	-23.1	-15.6	-22.4	-18.9	-12.6	-19.9	-27.3	-15.1	7.8
9.9	12.1	16.0	12.1	6.2	16.2	11.9	6.1	8.6	6.4	-1.6	10.0	-6.7
18.8	15.9	15.5	25.9	16.6	8.3	17.0	9.7	20.8	5.2	1.3	2.9	-2.4
28.6	28.2	31.3	38.1	22.8	24.4	29.0	15.7	29.5	11.6	-0.3	12.9	-9.2
10.6	11.6	4.9	16.2	16.3	13.4	13.9	2.2	8.4	2.0	14.5	13.0	12.4
0.5	14.7	2.7	17.3	21.6	16.9	5.2	16.4	21.9	15.1	11.2	9.2	9.9
11.2	26.1	7.7	33.6	37.9	30.1	19.2	18.6	30.2	17.2	25.7	22.1	22.4
-6.7	-1.4	2.6	4.6	4.0	1.6	3.0	0.5	4.8	2.4	8.0	9.5	5.7
-1.4	-2.4	2.4	0.6	3.6	2.3	2.2	3.3	1.1	5.4	-1.5	4.4	-0.14
-8.1	-3.7	4.9	5.2	7.6	3.9	5.2	3.7	6.0	7.7	6.7	13.8	5.6

LABOUR MARKET INDICATORS BY REGION – 1991 TO 2011

Employment (thousands)⁷

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All of Québec	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9	3,094.8	3,135.3	3,132.7	3,174.5	3,257.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	31.6	29.4	30.6	31.8	31.3	31.3	32.9	32.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	81.5	79.1	75.9	78.9	82.2	81.5	80.4	79.0
Capitale-Nationale	282.4	274.3	266.3	281.9	272.8	280.1	274.7	289.6
Chaudière-Appalaches	171.3	170.4	170.1	173.1	177.8	179.1	183.7	181.7
Estrie	115.9	111.5	115.9	119.2	124.5	121.9	121.5	124.5
Centre-du-Québec	81.8	88.8	91.9	96.7	98.7	92.8	96.2	99.7
Montréal	574.4	557.2	559.4	581.3	597.5	595.4	605.2	629.9
Montréal	795.1	770.0	768.6	772.3	758.7	759.0	762.9	794.3
Laval	152.4	156.0	150.1	146.3	161.6	154.1	167.1	164.1
Lanaudière	146.8	149.2	152.1	153.0	160.9	163.3	174.1	173.4
Laurentides	171.7	183.7	180.6	190.6	191.4	202.4	202.7	213.0
Outaouais	146.1	143.1	142.7	144.0	142.2	141.3	139.5	141.8
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	61.0	59.5	59.3	63.0	65.2	64.7	65.1	62.6
Mauricie	108.6	105.4	109.7	108.0	106.1	102.4	103.8	107.4
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	109.4	107.9	106.2	102.7	110.2	110.5	112.1	113.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	54.4	53.0	51.5	52.2	54.3	52.9	52.7	51.4

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, 2011.

Unemployment rate (%)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Ensemble du Québec	12.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.8	11.4	10.3
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	18.3	20.7	22.2	21.3	20.6	18.5	23.5	22.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	14.2	14.3	15.8	15.4	13.3	14.2	16.4	13.8
Capitale-Nationale	10.7	12.3	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.6	11.5	9.7
Chaudière-Appalaches	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.5	7.2	7.0	7.2	6.7
Estrie	12.7	13.2	11.0	9.6	10.5	9.6	10.5	10.2
Centre-du-Québec	13.0	12.1	10.6	8.7	8.0	10.5	9.3	9.9
Montréal	10.5	11.2	13.3	10.3	9.5	10.1	9.2	7.6
Montréal	14.0	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.7	12.4	11.6
Laval	10.3	8.8	13.7	12.3	10.1	10.4	11.1	8.3
Lanaudière	11.4	12.2	11.7	12.6	10.6	12.5	10.4	10.8
Laurentides	14.0	12.4	14.3	13.6	11.5	10.7	11.0	9.7
Outaouais	9.2	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.9
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	13.5	13.8	13.5	11.9	11.5	11.0	14.2	14.9
Mauricie	11.9	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.0	13.2	14.4	12.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	14.9	14.8	15.6	14.9	14.7	14.3	14.5	14.4
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	16.2	13.0	15.0	15.7	12.8	13.5	13.1	12.1

Source : Statistics Canada, *Labour force Survey*, 2011.

7. The *Labour Force Survey* focuses on individuals. The regional data are therefore based on place of residence, not place of work.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
3,326.6	3,401.5	3,440.4	3,564.7	3,619.9	3,673.3	3,701.4	3,742.5	3,834.1	3,880.4	3,848.4	3,915.1	3,953.6
33.1	33.4	32.5	33.7	34.8	32.8	32.8	32.7	34.3	35.7	34.4	36.4	38.0
86.0	80.9	87.2	82.0	87.6	93.7	90.4	91.9	90.4	94.0	91.3	89.4	90.2
286.7	292.8	303.8	325.4	326.5	331.2	343.5	341.6	351.4	358.1	357.9	366.6	376.1
179.5	186.6	189.4	197.8	203.2	205.5	206.3	206.7	206.6	206.7	207.7	215.4	219.8
130.6	135.7	135.6	140.9	146.1	143.2	145.6	145.9	149.1	149.1	153.5	145.7	154.2
94.7	99.7	98.2	104.8	106.6	109.3	112.6	114.7	115.8	115.1	115.3	108.6	108.6
634.7	655.5	649.9	685.0	679.2	685.4	679.3	695.0	710.0	718.9	721.6	730.7	729.5
820.0	834.0	863.3	886.2	896.2	903.9	909.2	922.2	932.3	950.0	919.8	949.6	939.4
163.4	170.0	170.2	174.4	177.2	179.9	180.8	186.1	202.6	204.1	199.0	202.1	204.9
180.3	181.4	180.7	196.7	200.6	208.0	217.5	218.6	223.8	223.5	234.3	237.7	246.9
220.9	227.9	230.2	231.3	242.3	257.4	253.4	250.2	272.4	270.0	274.1	282.9	287.4
148.6	155.4	158.1	159.2	167.8	169.8	175.7	181.8	184.2	196.1	190.2	192.0	194.8
64.5	65.7	62.6	63.3	64.7	65.4	64.3	66.7	66.8	68.6	65.8	68.2	71.5
108.5	108.4	107.6	111.6	115.8	112.2	115.9	112.3	116.8	116.7	113.4	115.2	119.4
120.5	121.3	119.6	117.2	120.4	121.4	119.9	123.3	127.5	124.1	121.5	120.6	120.9
54.5	53.0	51.4	55.2	50.9	54.0	54.2	52.5	50.1	49.8	48.7	53.9	52.1

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
9.3	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	8.5	8.0	7.8
20.7	19.9	20.0	21.1	17.7	19.4	18.0	18.5	17.3	17.2	15.7	14.8	12.4
10.1	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.1	9.4	8.5	9.0	9.0	8.7	9.2	10.0	8.0
9.2	8.7	8.4	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.1	5.8
6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.0	5.9	5.2	4.8
8.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.5	8.2	7.0	5.9	7.5	8.1	6.7
9.7	8.9	9.9	7.8	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.4	6.8	7.8	7.1	6.5	7.2
8.3	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.4	6.1	6.6	7.6	7.7	7.0
9.8	9.7	10.1	10.0	11.5	10.3	10.8	10.1	8.6	8.7	11.1	9.7	9.7
8.3	6.6	7.2	8.5	8.7	8.2	7.9	6.7	5.2	6.6	7.6	8.0	7.1
9.0	7.4	7.2	7.8	9.0	7.6	6.2	5.7	7.1	7.2	8.2	7.3	7.7
8.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.9	7.0	7.2	7.8	7.8	8.1
8.2	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.0	6.4	5.4	6.4	6.9	7.4
13.4	11.9	12.3	11.1	10.1	10.7	9.2	9.3	9.2	7.5	9.5	8.5	7.5
11.4	11.1	11.9	11.5	10.4	10.8	9.9	8.9	9.3	8.5	9.6	9.1	7.8
11.5	10.5	11.5	12.2	11.9	12.0	10.8	10.7	9.1	8.5	10.0	8.1	8.3
12.9	11.2	11.2	9.1	11.3	11.8	8.1	8.2	8.7	11.2	9.8	6.9	7.8

JOB CREATION BY REGION – 1991 TO 2011 (IN THOUSANDS)

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
All of Québec	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7	63.9	40.5	-2.6	41.8	83.2
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-0.4	-2.2	1.2	1.2	-0.5	0.0	1.6	-0.8
Bas-Saint-Laurent	3.2	-2.4	-3.2	3.0	3.3	-0.7	-1.1	-1.4
Capitale-Nationale	-5.3	-8.1	-8.0	15.6	-9.1	7.3	-5.4	14.9
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	3.0	4.7	1.3	4.6	-2.0
Estrie	-6.7	-4.4	4.4	3.3	5.3	-2.6	-0.4	3.0
Centre-du-Québec	-5.3	7.0	3.1	4.8	2.0	-5.9	3.4	3.5
Montérégie	-15.6	-17.2	2.2	21.9	16.2	-2.1	9.8	24.7
Montréal	-33.5	-25.1	-1.4	3.7	-13.6	0.3	3.9	31.4
Laval	6.9	3.6	-5.9	-3.8	15.3	-7.5	13.0	-3.0
Lanaudière	-0.2	2.4	2.9	0.9	7.9	2.4	10.8	-0.7
Laurentides	0.4	12.0	-3.1	10.0	0.8	11.0	0.3	10.3
Outaouais	5.7	-3.0	-0.4	1.3	-1.8	-0.9	-1.8	2.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	3.7	2.2	-0.5	0.4	-2.5
Mauricie	-0.2	-3.2	4.3	-1.7	-1.9	-3.7	1.4	3.6
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-3.5	7.5	0.3	1.6	1.2
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	-4.3	-1.4	-1.5	0.7	2.1	-1.4	-0.2	-1.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*, 2011.

Processing: Emploi-Québec.

1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
68.9	74.9	38.9	124.3	55.2	53.4	28.1	41.1	91.6	46.3	-32.0	66.7	38.5
1.0	0.3	-0.9	1.2	1.1	-2.0	0.0	-0.1	1.6	1.4	-1.3	2.0	1.6
7.0	-5.1	6.3	-5.2	5.6	6.1	-3.3	1.5	-1.5	3.6	-2.7	-1.9	0.8
-2.9	6.1	11.0	21.6	1.1	4.7	12.3	-1.9	9.8	6.7	-0.2	8.7	9.5
-2.2	7.1	2.8	8.4	5.4	2.3	0.8	0.4	-0.1	0.1	1.0	7.7	4.4
6.1	5.1	-0.1	5.3	5.2	-2.9	2.4	0.3	3.2	0.0	4.4	-7.8	8.5
-5.0	5.0	-1.5	6.6	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.1	1.1	-0.7	0.2	-6.7	0.0
4.8	20.8	-5.6	35.1	-5.8	6.2	-6.1	15.7	15.0	8.9	2.7	9.1	-1.2
25.7	14.0	29.3	22.9	10.0	7.7	5.3	13.0	10.1	17.7	-30.2	29.8	-10.2
-0.7	6.6	0.2	4.2	2.8	2.7	0.9	5.3	16.5	1.5	-5.1	3.1	2.8
6.9	1.1	-0.7	16.0	3.9	7.4	9.5	1.1	5.2	-0.3	10.8	3.4	9.2
7.9	7.0	2.3	1.1	11.0	15.1	-4.0	-3.2	22.2	-2.4	4.1	8.8	4.5
6.8	6.8	2.7	1.1	8.6	2.0	5.9	6.1	2.4	11.9	-5.9	1.8	2.8
1.9	1.2	-3.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	-1.1	2.4	0.1	1.8	-2.8	2.4	3.3
1.1	-0.1	-0.8	4.0	4.2	-3.6	3.7	-3.6	4.5	-0.1	-3.3	1.8	4.2
7.2	0.8	-1.7	-2.4	3.2	1.0	-1.5	3.4	4.2	-3.4	-2.6	-0.9	0.3
3.1	-1.5	-1.6	3.8	-4.3	3.1	0.2	-1.7	-2.4	-0.3	-1.1	5.2	-1.8

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GLOSSARY

Active employment insurance claimants able to work

People who apply for and receive “regular” employment insurance benefits, i.e., benefits granted for a reason other than illness, an injury, pregnancy or parental obligations.

Adult social assistance recipient

Adult recipient without a severely limited capacity for employment.

Employed person

Person 15 years of age or over who is employed.

Employment rate

Number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Full-time employment⁸

Persons who work 30 hours or more per week.

Gross domestic product (GDP) in chained dollars

Value of all finished goods and services produced in the economy in a given year, at the prices observed during the base year.

Note: The use of chained dollars allows us to take into account changes in consumer behaviour.

Labour force

Population 15 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed (excluding residents of institutions and members of the Armed Forces).

Participation rate

Total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over.

Part-time employment

Persons who work fewer than 30 hours per week.

Self-employed

Working owners of incorporated and unincorporated businesses, with or without paid help, as well as unpaid family workers and self-employed people who do not have a business (e.g., self-employed workers, babysitters, newspaper carriers).

Unemployed person

Person without a job who is actively looking for work.

Unemployment rate

Number of unemployed people expressed as a percentage of the labour force.

8. The term “**employment**” refers to the number of employed people.

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