

EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC: KEY FIGURES

2010
Edition



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Foreword

Employment in Québec: Key Figures offers readers an easy-to-understand overview of the labour market in Québec and its administrative regions.

The document features a series of charts showing changes in the Québec labour market from various perspectives. The "Regional Overview" section provides data for each of Québec's 17 administrative regions (the data for the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions are combined). This year's edition of *Employment in Québec: Key Figures* includes the five-year job-creation forecasts prepared by Emploi-Québec on an annual basis, breaking down labour demand driven by economic growth and by retirements, by region.

While providing an overview, *Employment in Québec: Key Figures* also comprises detailed data to complement the figures contained in the publication *État du marché du travail au Québec : bilan de l'année 2009*, released by the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ) in March 2010. The ISQ publication presents an update on the labour market situation in 2009, the results for major indicators, data about remuneration and hours of work, and a comparative look at the situations in Québec and Canada.

Québec was not spared by the 2009 recession, which led to the loss of 37,500 jobs (-1,0%). This situation was in sharp contrast with the ten previous years, during which the annual job growth rate was 1.8%. Following two years marked by a historic low of 7.2% unemployment, the Québec unemployment rate rose in 2009 to 8.5%.

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

Normand Roy

Director, Direction du Centre d'étude sur l'emploi et la technologie et de l'information sur le marché du travail

This document was prepared by the Direction du Centre d'étude sur l'emploi et la technologie et de l'information sur le marché du travail.

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Acknowledgements

Emploi-Québec thanks Luc Cloutier and Julie Rabemananjara of the Institut de la statistique du Québec for their valuable feedback.

Edition

Direction des communications
Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale

Legal deposit - Bibliothèque et Archives nationales du Québec, 2010
Legal deposit - Bibliothèque et Archives Canada, 2010
ISBN: 978-2-550-59192-4 (PDF)

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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 come from Statistics Canada.

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 et de l'évaluation et de la statistique, a branch of the Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

Population and Labour Market in 2009

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 working-age population (15 years old and over), and 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.

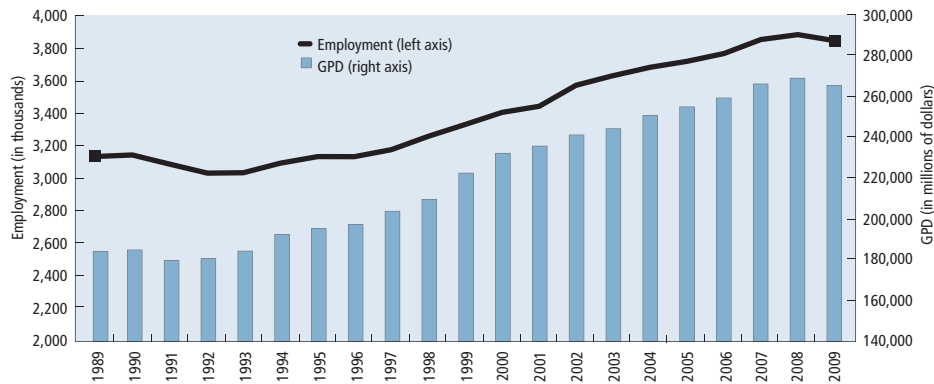
The working-age population is further divided into two subgroups: the labour force and people not in the labour force. The labour force includes both employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons are subdivided into full-time and part-time workers.

Population of Québec in 2009			
TOTAL			7,828,900
Men			3,878,800
Women			3,950,100
Working-age population (age 15 and over)		Population under 15 years and people excluded	
TOTAL	6,437,000		
Men	3,166,300		
Women	3,270,700	TOTAL	1,391,900
Labour force		Population not part of the labour force	
TOTAL	4,199,400		
Men	2,208,500		
Women	1,990,900		
PARTICIPATION RATE		TOTAL	2,237,600
TOTAL	65.2%	Men	957,800
Men	69.8%	Women	1,279,800
Women	60.9%		
Employment population		Unemployment population	
TOTAL	3,844,200	TOTAL	355,200
Men	1,990,200	Men	218,300
Women	1,854,000	Women	136,900
EMPLOYMENT RATE		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
TOTAL	59.7%	TOTAL	8.5%
Men	62.9%	Men	9.9%
Women	56.7%	Women	6.9%
Full-time		Part-time	
TOTAL	3,125,700	TOTAL	718,500
Men	1,748,400	Men	241,800
Women	1,377,200	Women	476,800

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

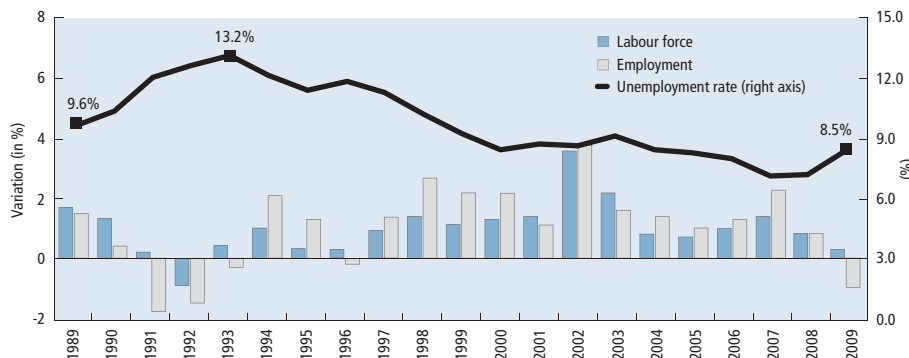
Labour Market Overview

Employment and real GDP – 1989 to 2009



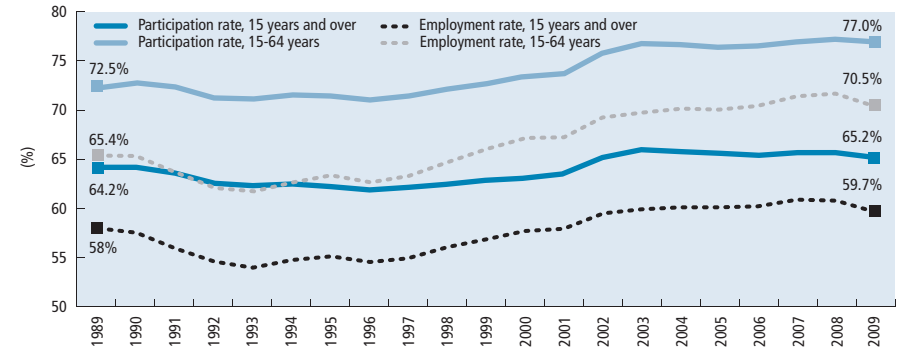
Job growth is driven by economic growth, which is measured by variations in gross domestic product (GDP). As shown by the chart, the periods of the most sustained increases in GDP correspond to the periods of the greatest job creation. In 2009, as in the early 1990s, recessions in Québec resulted in job losses. Since 2004, GDP has grown by an average of 1.2% per year, while the number of jobs has grown by 0.9%. The discrepancy between these two figures points to a potential rise in productivity. The pace of growth was much more sustained during the period from 1999 to 2004, with annual growth in GDP and employment reaching 2.4% and 2.0%, respectively.

Variations in labour force, employment and unemployment rate – 1989 to 2009



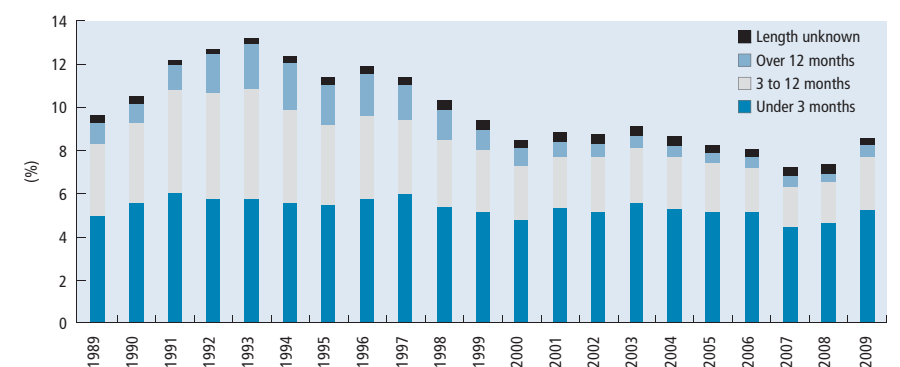
When the percentage of growth in employment outstrips the percentage of growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls. This phenomenon has occurred frequently over the past few years, leading to lower unemployment. The opposite occurred in 2009: employment shrank by 1.0% and the labour force grew slightly, by 0.3%. The result was higher unemployment, which rose from 7.2% to 8.5% in 2009.

Participation rate and employment rate – 1989 to 2009



There has been an almost continuous increase in the demographic weight of people aged 65 and over. This age group accounted for 12.4% of the population aged 15 and over in 1989, and 17% in 2009. Significantly lower labour market participation by people in this cohort (median retirement age of 59.9 in 2009) explains the generally lower participation rate for people aged 15 and over compared with the rate for people aged 15 to 64. The same applies to employment rates. The gaps between the two age groups have been growing for the past 20 years. Indeed, while the participation rate for people aged 15 and over grew by a single percentage point between 1989 and 2009, the rate for 15- to 64-year-olds rose by 4.5 points. The difference in the employment rate for people in these two age groups increased from 7.4 points in 1989 to 10.8 points in 2009.

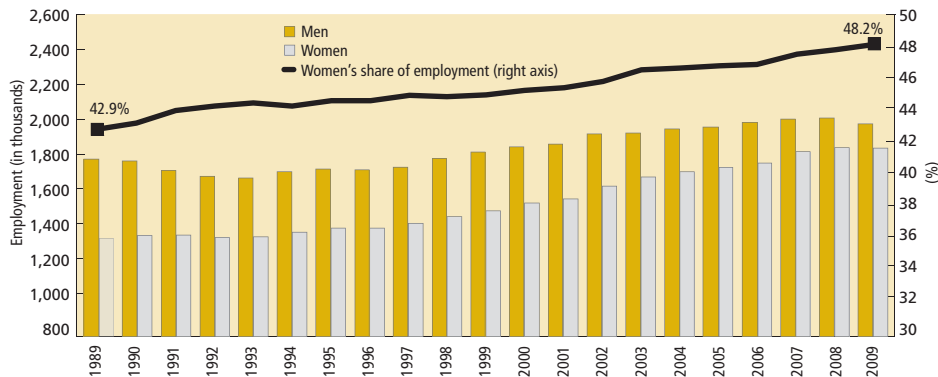
Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1989 to 2009



It is hard to reduce short-term unemployment. Many jobs are eliminated and created each year. Relatively high frictional employment may be explained by transition periods between jobs and 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.

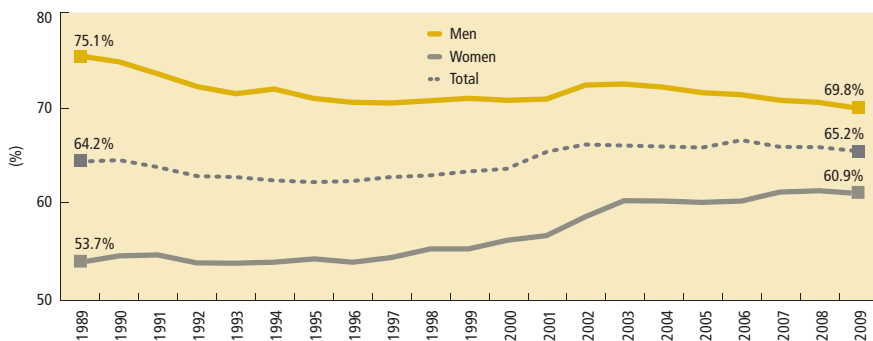
Labour Market by Sex

Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1989 to 2009



Bit by bit, women are catching up to men in terms of number of jobs held in the labour market. In 1989, men held close to 445,000 more jobs than women; 20 years later, this gap had shrunk considerably, to about 136,000 jobs. Women's share of employment grew from 42.9% to 48.2% during this two-decade period. In 2009, excluding self-employment, more women than men held paid employment (1,642,900 versus 1,636,700).

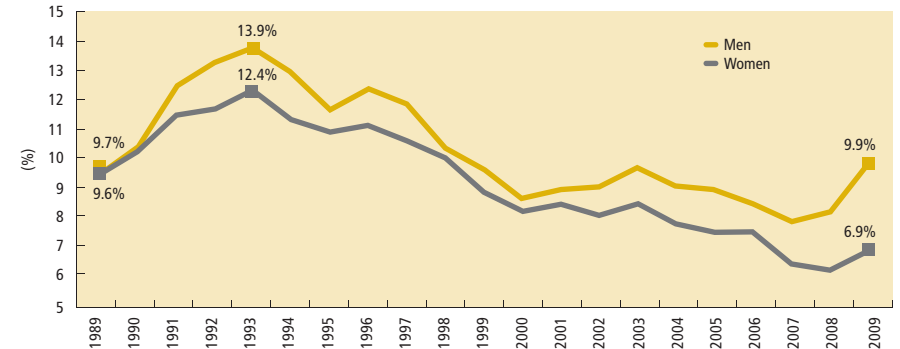
Participation rate by sex – 1989 to 2009



At 69.8% in 2009, the labour force participation rate for men shrank to an all-time low. 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. At the same time, the participation rate for men aged 15 to 24 has shrunk by 4.6 percentage points over the past 20 years.

At the same time, there has been a continuous increase in women's participation in the labour market, 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 58% in 1989 to 82% in 2009.

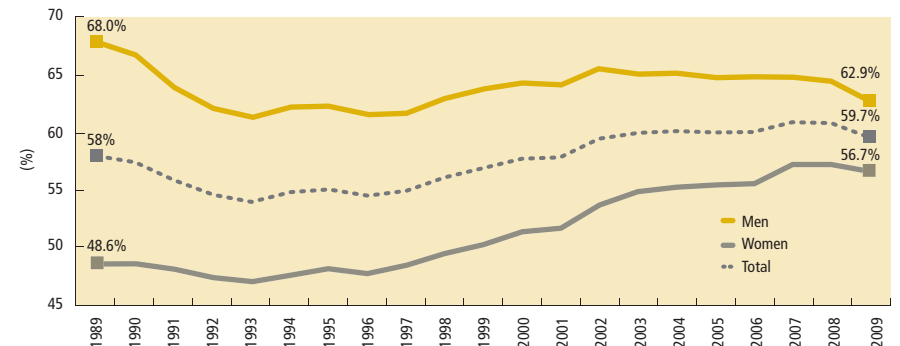
Unemployment rate by sex – 1989 to 2009



The unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women since 1991. This may be explained in part by the shift to a service economy. Men are relatively more present in manufacturing industries, and the service economy has been the driving force of job creation in recent years.

In 2009, the recession had a greater impact on men than women. The manufacturing sector posted lower employment for both sexes. Job losses in the service sector, on the other hand, affected men more than women; indeed there was an increase in women's employment.

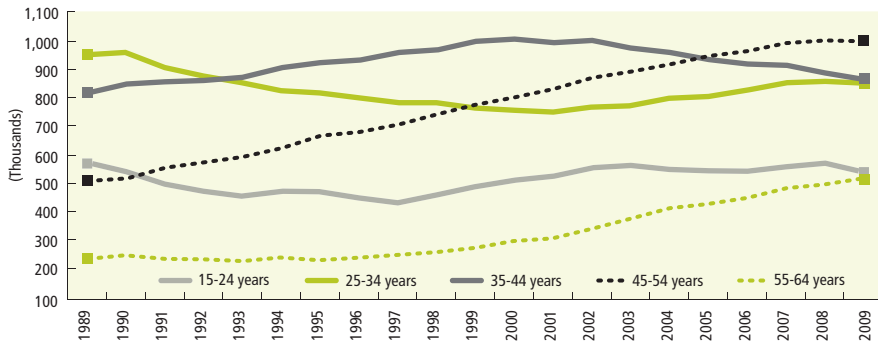
Employment rate by sex – 1989 to 2009



The gap between the employment rates for men and women has shrunk by more than two-thirds over the past 20 years. There was a slight dip in the employment rate for women in 2009: after peaking at 57.3% in 2008, it shrank back to 56.7%. The employment rate for men, on the other hand, was the lowest since 1997, at 62.9%. While the gap between the sexes remained substantial for people aged 55 to 64, with an advantage of 9.7 percentage points for men, the difference was much lower in 2009 than ten years earlier, when it was about 25 points.

Labour Market by Age Group

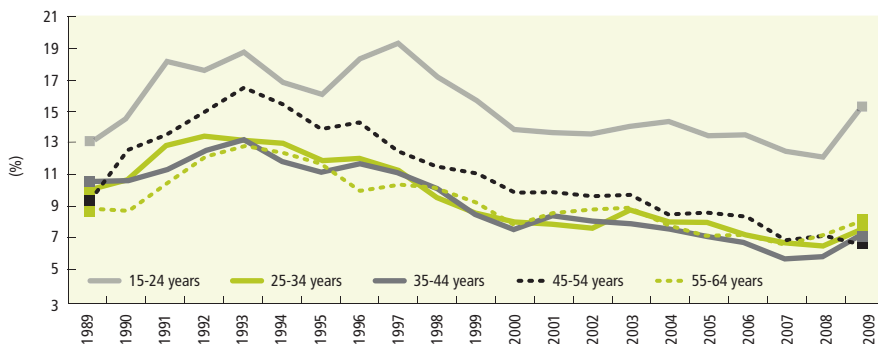
Employment by age group – 1989 to 2009



Between 1989 and 2009, there was a substantial increase in the number of jobs held by people aged 45 to 64. The share of jobs held by people in this age group rose from 24% to 39.5%. For people aged 15 to 34, the share of jobs shrank from 48.6% to 36% 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.

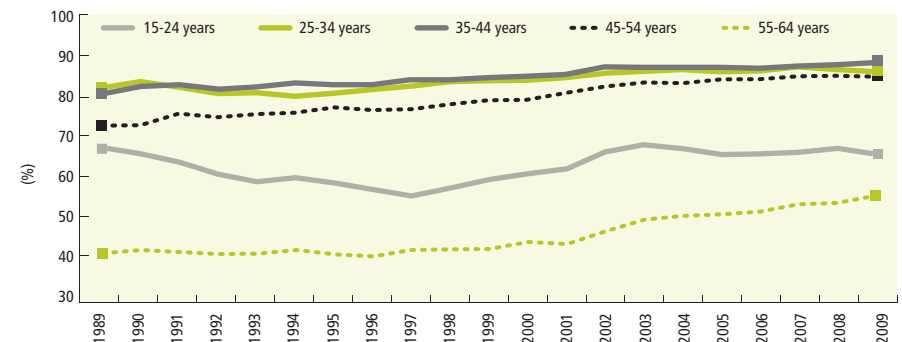
The population aged 35 to 44 has been shrinking since 2000. This decline has been mirrored by a decrease in the number of jobs held by people in this age group.

Unemployment rate by age group – 1989 to 2009



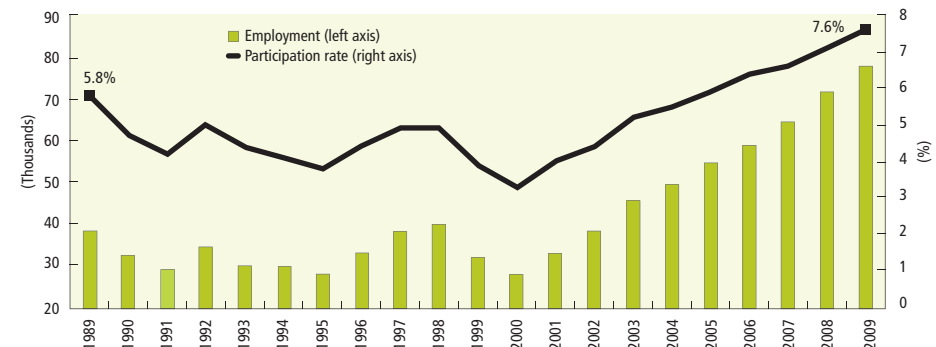
The unemployment rate in 2008 was the lowest in 30 years, with record lows for most age groups. In 2009, other than for people aged 45 to 54, unemployment rose for all age groups. The highest increase was for young people, who also had a substantially higher unemployment rate than the other age groups (15.3%, more than double the rate for people aged 25 to 64 in 2009). Young people have the disadvantage of having to compete on the labour market with people with more experience, who are relatively more attractive for employers. The unemployment rate for people aged 25 to 34 - 7.6% in 2009 - is an encouraging sign that young people are eventually successfully in entering the labour market.

Participation rate by age group – 1989 to 2009



People aged 25 to 54 are the largest cohort in the labour market, and their participation rate has grown continuously over the past ten years. They may be seen as the driving force of the labour market. Following an increase in 2008, the participation rate for people aged 15 to 24 shrank in 2009 to 66.2%. There has been a constant increase, on the other hand, in the participation rate for people aged 55 to 64. Compared with 41.6% in 1989, the rate for this age group reached 55.7% in 2008. The same phenomenon can be seen for people aged 65 and over, compared with a decline or stagnation in the participation rate for young people. The participation rate for people aged 55 to 64 nevertheless remained significantly lower than that for the overall working-age population.

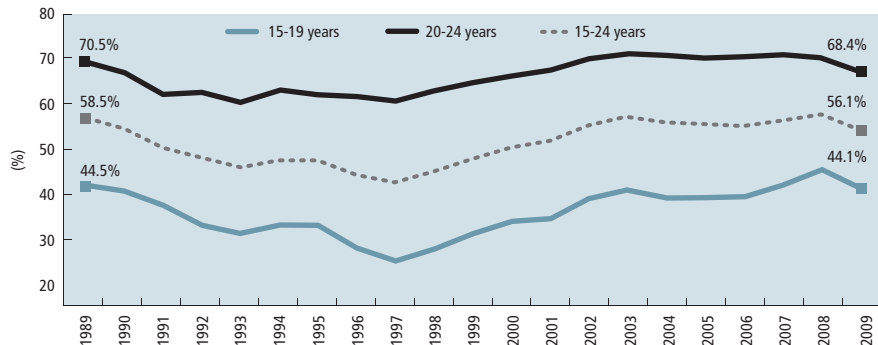
Participation rate and employment among people aged 65 and over – 1989 to 2009



Each year since the start of the current decade, there has been an increase in the number of people aged 65 and over and a rise in the labour market participation for this cohort. Although the participation rate for this age group has been relatively low in recent years, 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 an increase in the labour force and employment. The number of jobs held by people aged 65 and over has surged since 2000, reaching 78,200 in 2009.

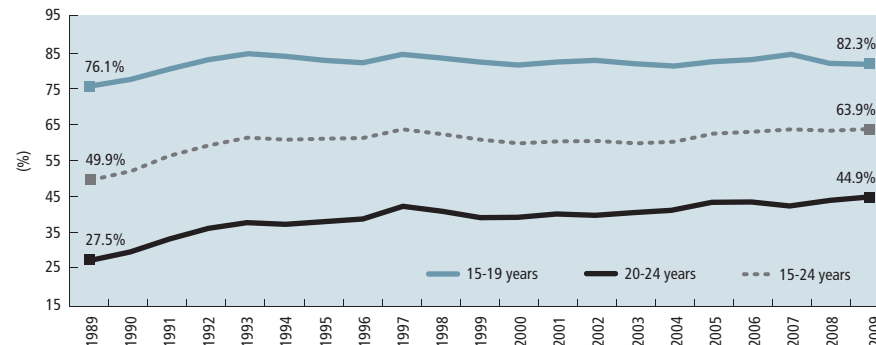
Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24

Employment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1989 to 2009



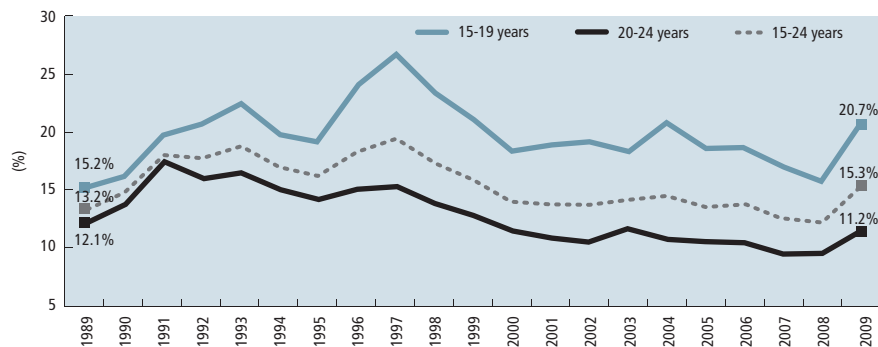
After peaking at 59.5% in 2008, the employment rate for people aged 15 to 24 dropped sharply in 2009, to 56.1%. The employment rate for people aged 20 to 24 was significantly higher than that for 15- to 19-year-olds. This difference may be explained to a large extent by the higher school attendance rate for the younger subgroup.

School attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1989 to 2009²



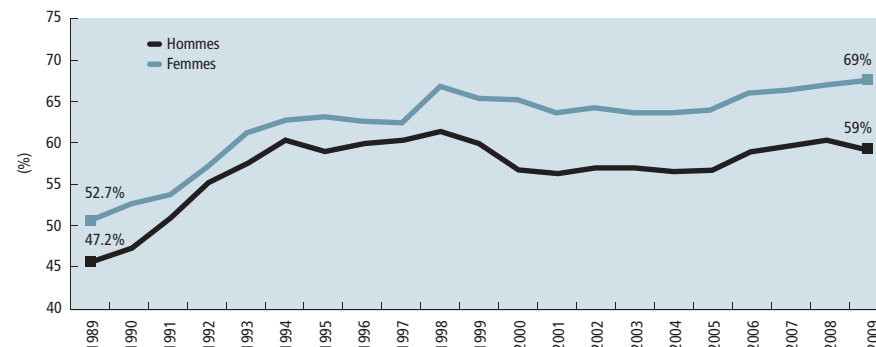
From 1989 to 2009, the school attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24 rose from 49.9% to 63.9%. The rate for 15- to 19-year-olds was 82.3% in 2009, more than twice that for people aged 20 to 24; this explains the lower labour market participation rate for the younger subgroup. The greatest increase in school attendance was nevertheless chalked up by 20- to 24-year-olds, for whom the rate grew from 27.5% in 1989 to 44.9% in 2009. This reflects young people's tendency to extend their studies and improve their level of education. Only 22% of 30- to 34-year-olds had a university education in 1999, compared with almost 30% in 2009.

Unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1989 to 2009



The difference between the unemployment rates for people aged 15 to 19 and people aged 20 to 24 was over nine percentage points in 2009. The gap is a sign that the members of the younger subgroup find it hard to enter the labour market without a certain level of education. People aged 15 to 29 were also more affected than those aged 20 to 24 by the economic slowdown, as shown by the significant rise in their unemployment rate in 2009.

School attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1989 to 2009²

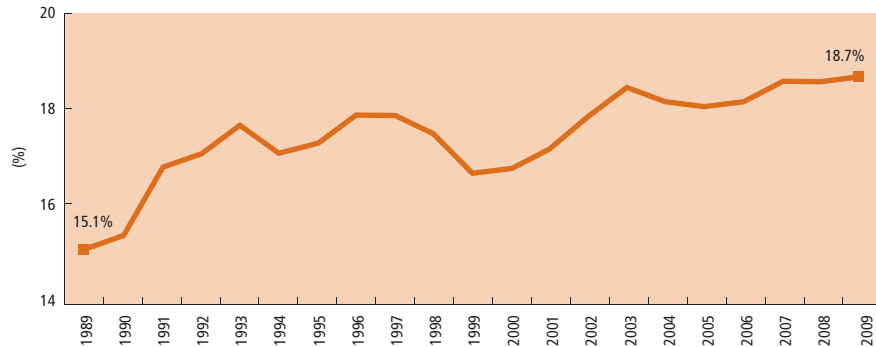


The school attendance rate for girls and young women aged 15 to 24 grew at about the same pace as that for boys and young men in this age group during the 1990s. In recent years, however, there has been a growing gap in favour of females: in 2009 the difference between the sexes was ten percentage points. 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.

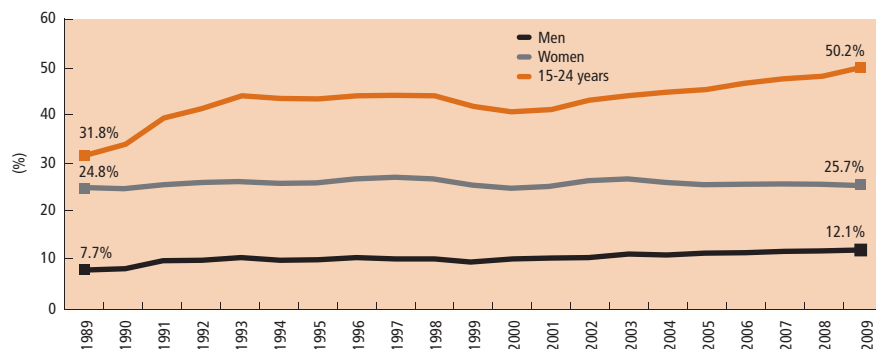
Labour Market and Types of Employment

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1989 to 2009



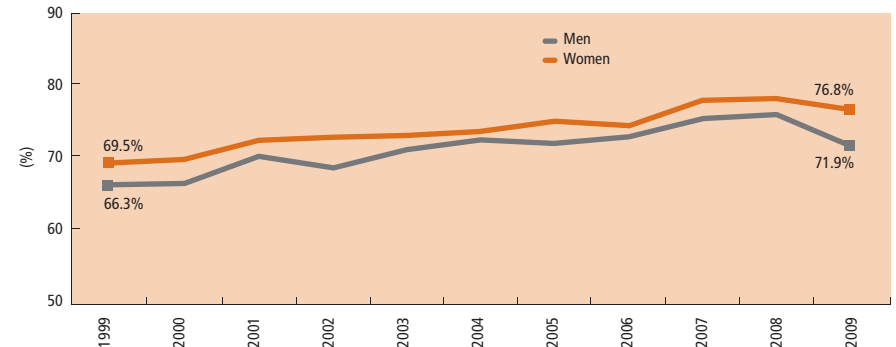
In addition to being influenced by the economic context, variations in part-time employment reflect people's changing labour market behaviours: e.g., balance between studies and employment for young people; phased retirement for older workers. Over the past 20 years there has been a trend toward part-time employment. In 2009, part-time jobs accounted for 18.7% of total employment.

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment among people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1989 to 2009



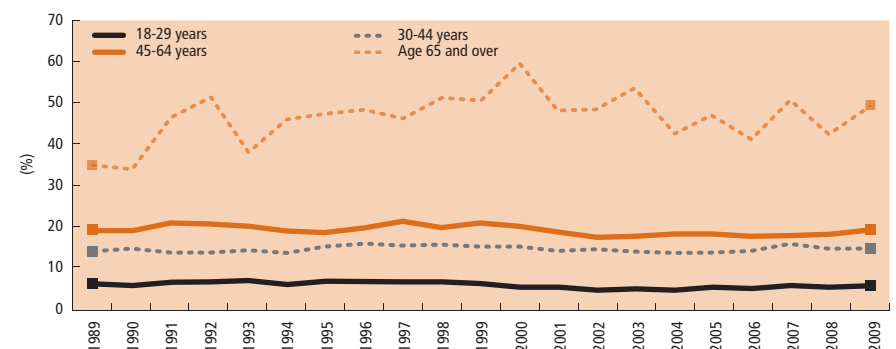
Part-time work is widespread among young people. About half of the employed people aged 15 to 24 held part-time jobs in 2009; this can be explained by the fact that many of these young people were students. The percentage of women in part-time jobs has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years. Slightly more than a quarter of employed women worked part-time in 2009 - considerably more than the corresponding share for men. Although part-time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men who work part-time grew from 7.7% in 1989 to 12.1% in 2009.

Voluntary part-time employment as a percentage of total employment, by sex – 1999 to 2009



The majority of people who work part-time do so by choice. Upon analysing people's labour market behaviour, one finds that over 70% of both male and female part-time workers have voluntarily chosen this type of employment. The 2009 recession nevertheless obliged a larger percentage of men to accept part-time work, failing full-time jobs, as there was a significant decrease in the percentage of people who voluntarily worked part-time.

Self-employment as a percentage of total employment, by age group – 1989 to 2009

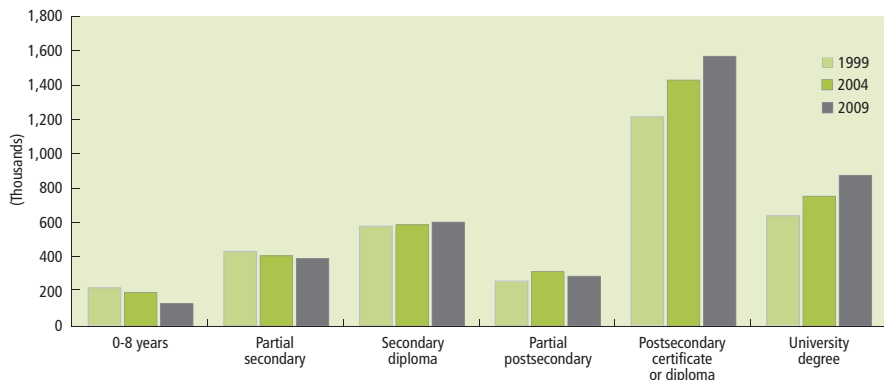


There was a slight increase in the level of self-employment in Québec. As a share of total employment, this type of work rose from 13.1% to 14.7% between 1989 and 2009. Self-employment is the most prevalent among older workers.

Contrary to popular belief, the data do not point to a growing trend toward self-employment among young people. The level of self-employment has remained relatively unchanged among 18- to 29-year-olds over the past 20 years. In 2009, self-employment accounted for 5.4% of total employment for people in this age group. Over 50% of workers aged 65 and over, on the other hand, were self-employed. A fifth of the self-employed people in this age group worked in the professional, scientific and technical sectors in 2009.

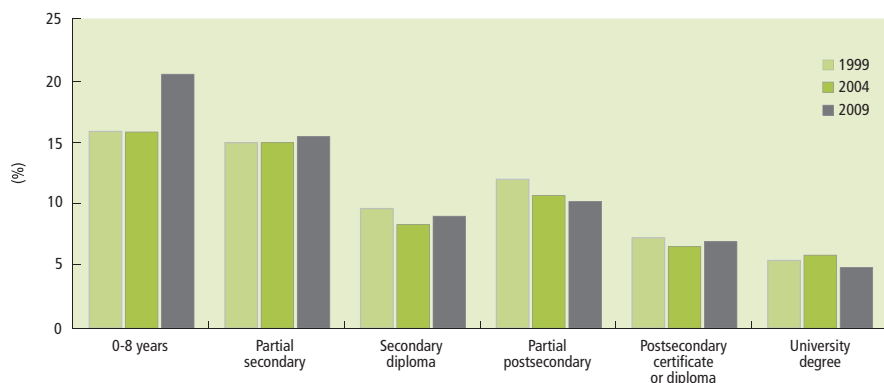
Labour Market by Level of Education

Employment by level of education – 1999, 2004 and 2009



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 1999 and 2009. The figures show an 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.

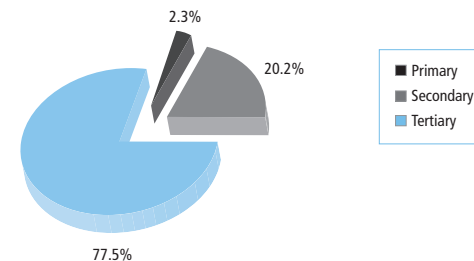
Unemployment rate by level of education – 1999, 2004 and 2009



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 20.6% in 2009, compared with just 4.8% for university graduates. Education is one of the most effective ways to avoid labour market exclusion and weather a recession. The decline in employment in 2009 affected above all people with a low level of education (zero to eight years of schooling).

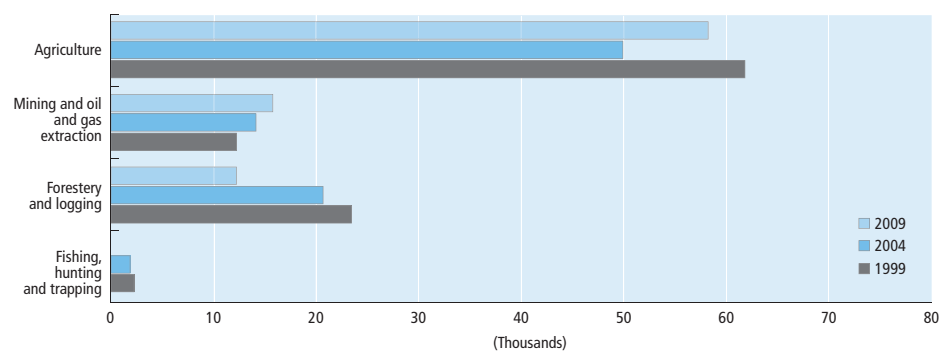
Labour Market by Economic Sector

Employment by economic sector – 2009



The tertiary (service) sector accounted for over three-quarters of employment in Québec in 2009. Between 1999 and 2009, 540,000 jobs were created in this sector. The primary and secondary sectors shed 12,300 and 11,600 jobs, respectively, over the same period.

Employment by industry – primary sector – 1999, 2004 and 2009³

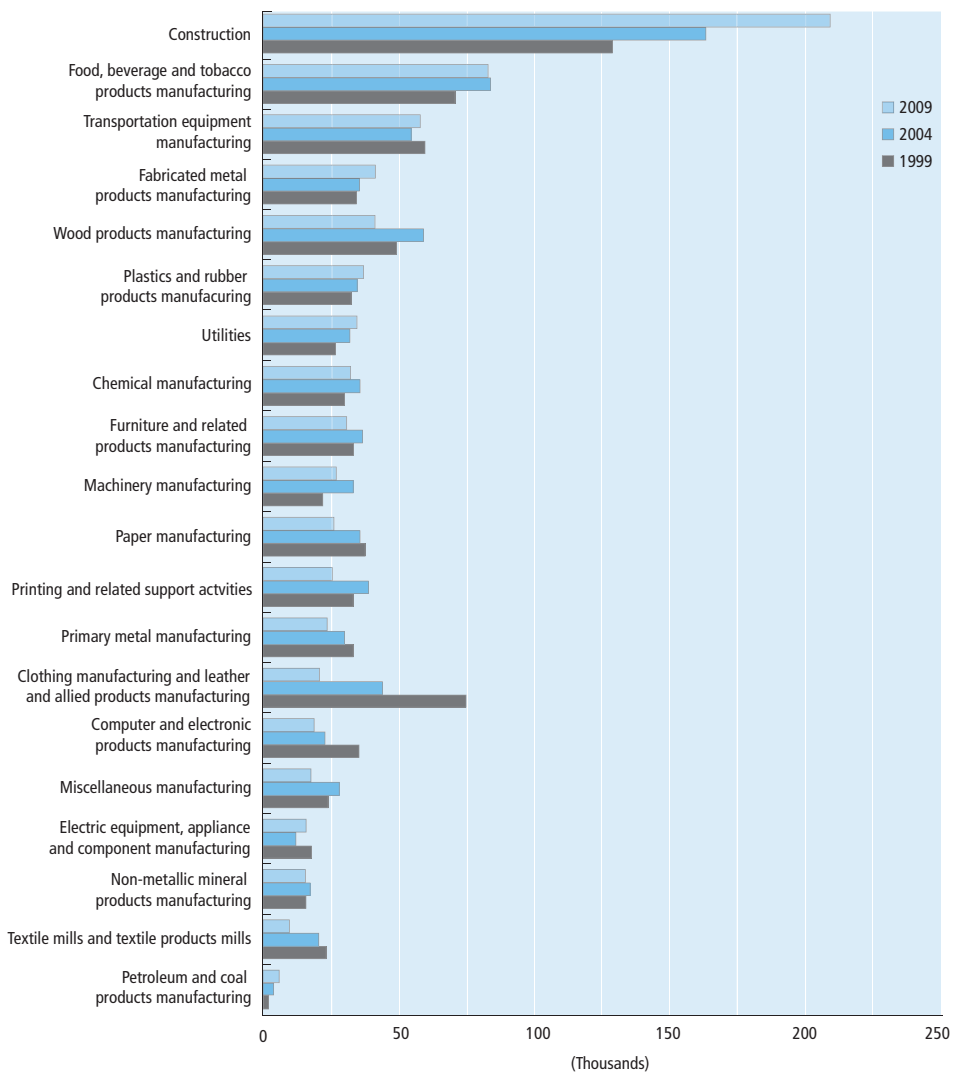


The primary sector is relatively small and has been shrinking for a number of years. The loss of 12,300 jobs in this sector since 1999 may be largely explained by a substantial drop in jobs in the forestry and logging industry (-11,300). Agriculture shed 3,600 jobs over the same period.

3. For sampling quality reasons, Labour Force Survey data are not published if under 1,500. This explains the absence of figures for 2009 in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector.

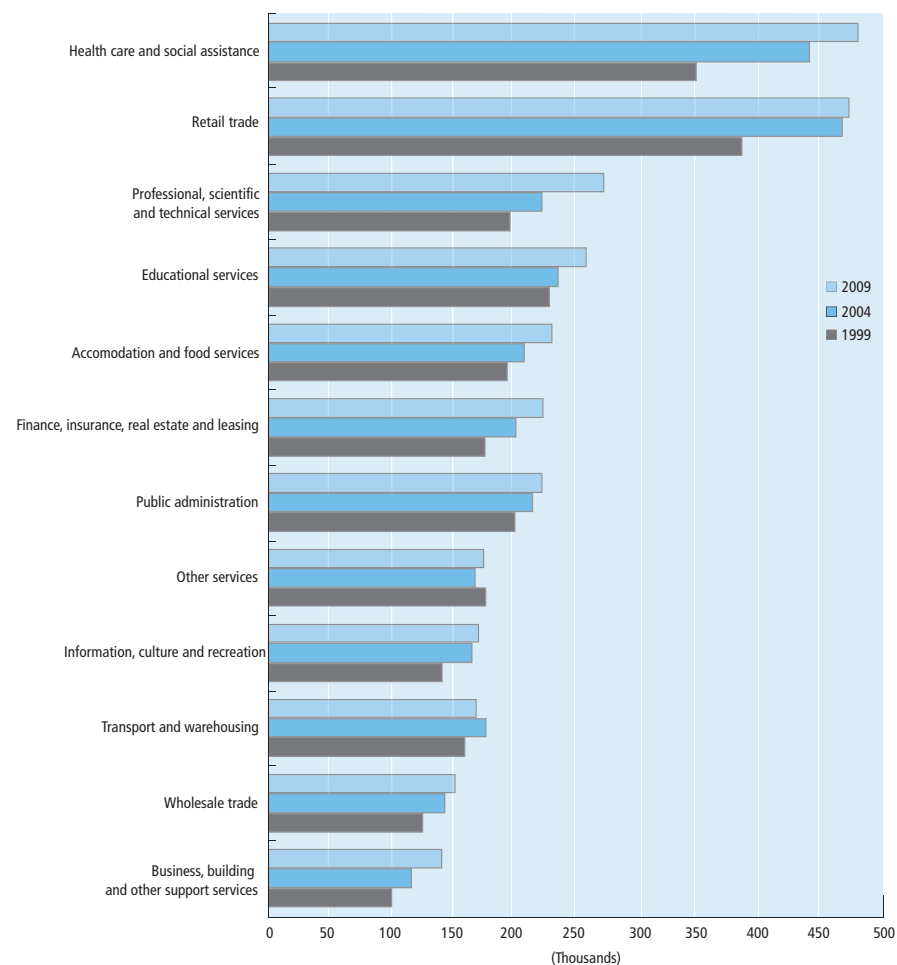
Labour Market by Economic Sector (continuation)

Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1999, 2004 and 2009



The construction industry continued to drive the secondary sector, creating 80,800 jobs between 1999 and 2009. The clothing and leather and allied product manufacturing industry, on the other hand, lost 54,500 jobs.

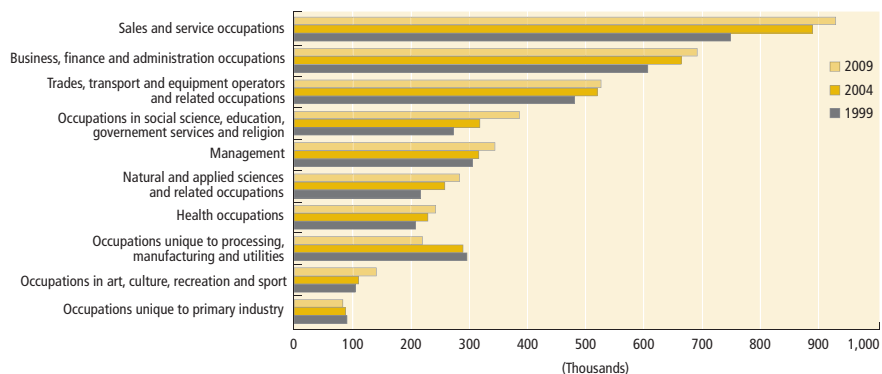
Employment by industry – tertiary sector – 1999, 2004 and 2009



In the tertiary sector, growth in employment was especially significant in health care and social assistance (+132,800), retail trade (+87,500), and professional, scientific and technical services (+77,400).

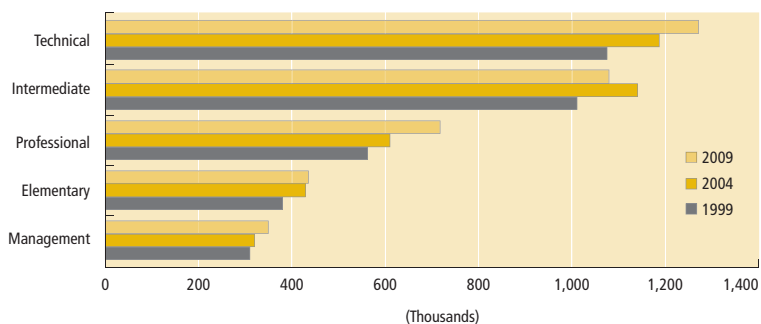
Labour Market by Occupation

Employment by skill type – 1999, 2004 and 2009



Growth in employment in Québec between 1999 and 2009 varied from one skill type (occupational category) to another. While the number of jobs in occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities shrank significantly (-76,300), jobs in sales and service occupations grew substantially (+179,400). On a percentage basis, the greatest increase was in social science, education and government services, which employed 111,100 more people in 2009 than in 1999 – a 40.6% increase.

Employment by skill level – 1999, 2004 and 2009



Professional employment, which generally requires a university degree, chalked up the highest percentage growth between 1999 and 2009 (+27.9%).

Technical and intermediate-level employment nevertheless continued to account for the greatest number of jobs. In 2009, over 60% of total employment was concentrated at these skill levels.

Job outlook for 2009 to 2013, by region

Regiona	Total labour demand	Expected job growth	Retirement replacement *
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	8,600	1,100	7,500
Bas-Saint-Laurent	16,700	1,700	15,000
Capitale-Nationale	59,500	9,500	50,000
Chaudière-Appalaches	32,000	3,000	29,000
Estrie	26,600	4,100	22,500
Centre-du-Québec	20,300	3,800	16,500
Montérégie	119,600	27,100	92,500
Montréal	133,500	39,000	94,500
Laval	33,100	12,100	21,000
Lanaudière	44,300	14,300	30,000
Laurentides	55,300	19,300	36,000
Outaouais	32,600	14,100	18,500
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	9,100	100	9,000
Mauricie	23,200	2,200	21,000
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	19,000	-1,000	20,000
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	8,500	1,500	7,000
All of Québec	642,000	152,000	490,000

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.

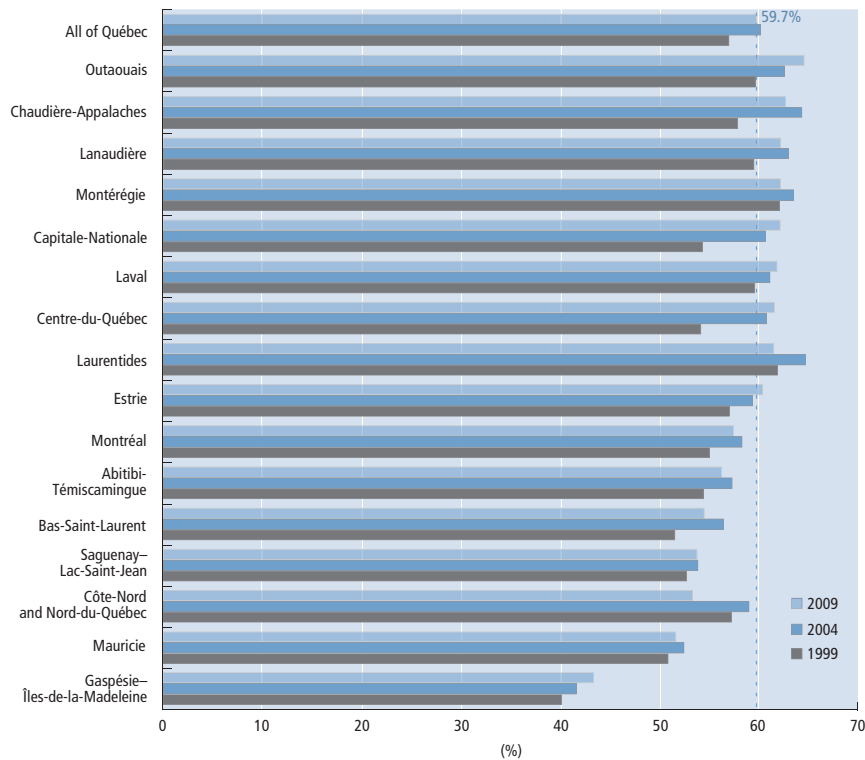
Emploi-Québec estimates that 152,000 new jobs will be created in Québec between 2009 and 2013. The challenging economic situation in 2009 led to the loss of 37,500 jobs compared with 2008, but the initial figures for 2010 show that the upturn is under way. Around 2013, the expected slowdown in demographic growth should dampen the pace of job growth.

Labour demand generated by economic growth is not the only factor behind job growth. 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 490,000 jobs will become vacant due to retirements between 2009 and 2013.⁴ All told, over 640,000 jobs will need to be filled during this period.

4. 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, 2006). See the RRQ publication *Analyse actuarielle du Régime de rentes du Québec, 2006*.

Regional Overview

Employment rate by region – 1999, 2004 and 2009

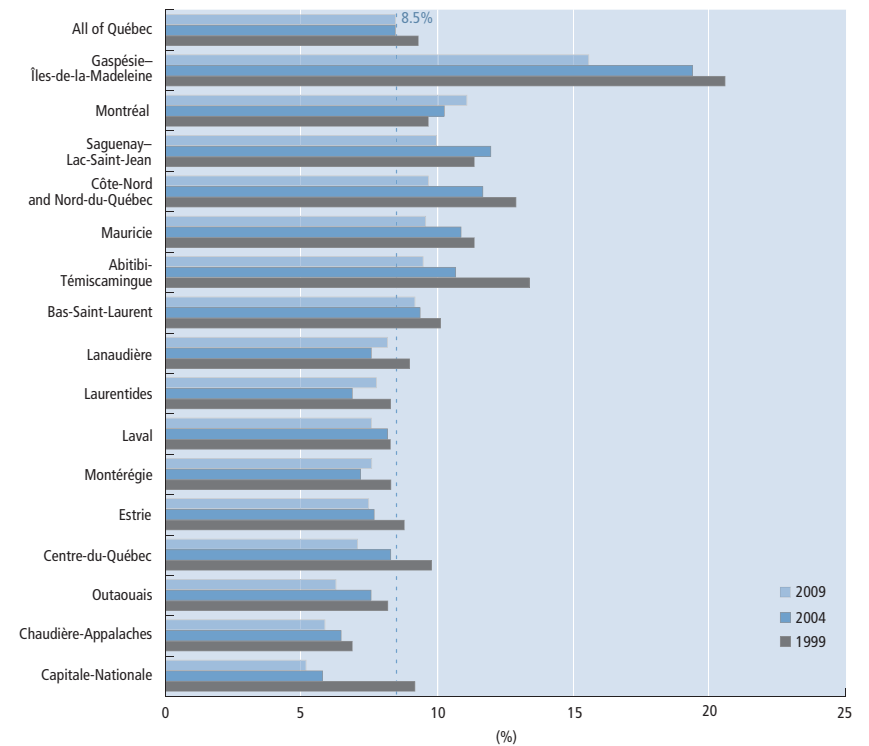


The labour market varies from one region to another.⁵ Despite a dip in 2009 in most regions, the employment rate was generally higher in 2009 than in 1999 across Québec, other than in the Laurentides region and the combined Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions.

The resource regions generally have lower employment rates than more urban regions. In 2009, the lowest employment rate was posted by the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region (43.4%) and the highest rate was posted by the Outaouais region (64.6%).

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

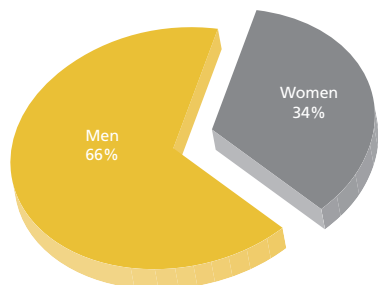
Unemployment rate by region – 1999, 2004 and 2009



Despite the significant rise in unemployment between 2008 and 2009, Québec's unemployment rate shrank from 9.3% to 8.5% between 1999 and 2009. 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 15.6%, in 2009. The Capitale-Nationale region boasted the lowest unemployment in 2009, with a rate of just 5.2%. Montréal was the only region where unemployment grew over the reference period, from 9.7% to 11.1%.

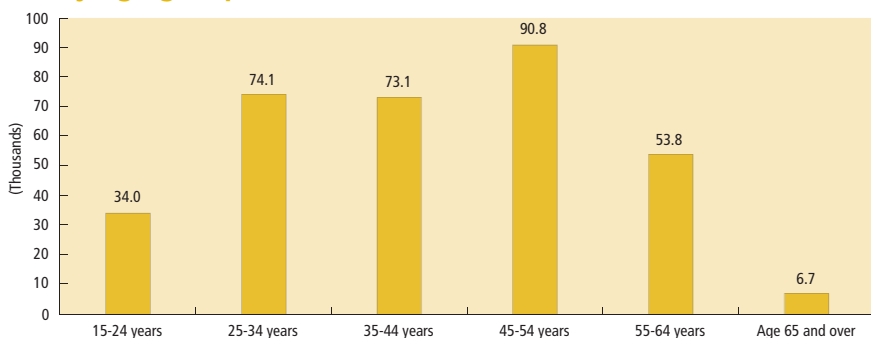
Employment Insurance Claimants and Social Assistance Recipients

Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2009



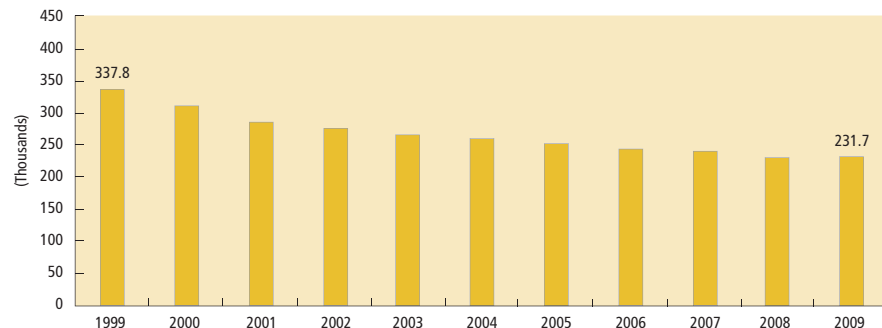
After shrinking for five years, the average number of employment insurance claimants increased in 2009 to 332,500. Men accounted for two-thirds of claimants, even though they made up slightly less than 53% of the Québec labour force.

Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2009



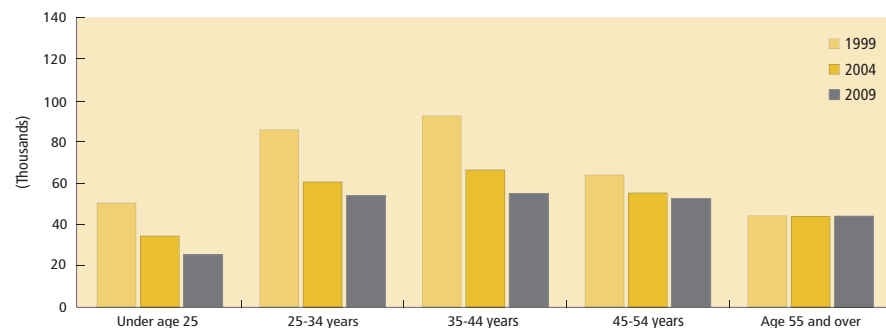
Since 2006, employment insurance claimants aged 45 to 54 have outnumbered claimants aged 35 to 44, becoming the largest cohort of people receiving benefits under the Employment Insurance Plan. This change reflects the greying of the workforce. Claimants aged 35 to 44 were also outnumbered in 2009 by those aged 25 to 34. People aged 25 to 54 continued to account for the bulk of EI claimants (71.6%); this percentage is slightly higher than the share of the labour force for people in this age group (69.4%).

Adult social assistance recipients – March 1999 to March 2009



Sustained job creation in Québec over a number of years resulted in a decrease in the number of adult social assistance recipients. In 2009, however, the number of people in this category was the same as in 2008. Between 1999 and 2009, the number of recipients shrank from 338,000 to just under 232,000.

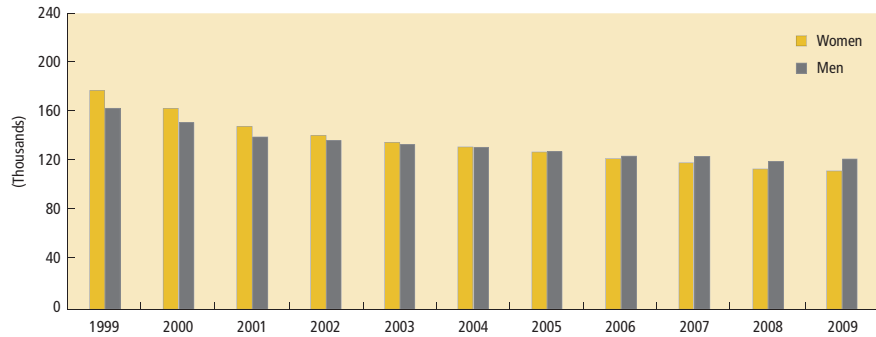
Adult social assistance recipients, by age group – March 1999, March 2004 and March 2009



In 1999, people aged 35 to 44 made up the largest group of social assistance recipients. Although the situation of this age group has improved considerably over the past ten years, people aged 35 to 44 were still the largest group of recipients in 2009, followed closely by the 25-to-44 cohort and the 45-to-54 cohort. While the share of the labour force of people aged 35 to 44 shrank by about 14% between 1999 and 2009, the number of social assistance recipients in this age group shrank by 40%.

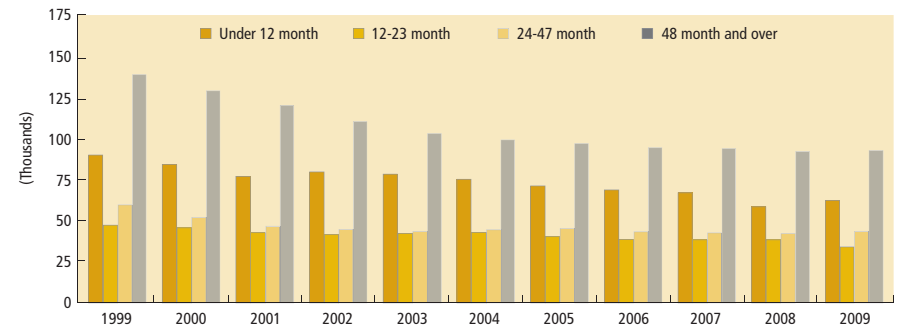
Employment Insurance Claimants and Social Assistance Recipients (continuation)

Adult social assistance recipients, by sex – March 1999 to March 2009



The number of social assistance recipients has declined among both men and women since 1999. Since 2005, slightly more men than women have relied on social assistance benefits, and this gap is growing. Men accounted for 52.1% of adult social assistance recipients in 2009.

Adult social assistance recipients, by length of uninterrupted assistance – March 1999 to March 2009



In addition to a decrease in the number of social assistance recipients between 1999 and 2009, there was a reduction in the length of time that people received social assistance benefits. The number of people who have received social assistance benefits for 48 months or longer has thus declined 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.

Labour market indicators by sex – 1989 to 2009

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	Men	2,628.7	2,660.5	2,692.5	2,716.1	2,738.2	2,758.9	2,781.8	2,805.1	2,822.6	2,843.6	2,863.4	2,886.7	2,914.1	2,942.8	2,970.1	3,002.5	3,038.0	3,073.4	3,105.0	3,133.6	3,166.3
	Women	2,764.6	2,796.5	2,824.5	2,848.5	2,872.7	2,892.9	2,912.0	2,932.2	2,949.4	2,962.4	2,981.7	3,002.3	3,025.8	3,052.2	3,079.2	3,110.3	3,144.2	3,178.1	3,209.5	3,238.5	3,270.7
	Total	5,393.3	5,457.0	5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.3	5,772.1	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,049.4	6,112.8	6,182.2	6,251.5	6,314.5	6,372.1	6,437.0
Labour force (thousands)	Men	1,975.3	1,986.8	1,974.5	1,955.0	1,953.5	1,977.6	1,968.6	1,975.7	1,984.4	2,003.6	2,026.7	2,037.8	2,060.6	2,125.5	2,146.7	2,158.8	2,168.5	2,184.3	2,191.1	2,205.0	2,208.5
	Women	1,485.8	1,518.6	1,536.5	1,526.0	1,540.2	1,552.3	1,572.3	1,575.9	1,597.9	1,627.9	1,643.8	1,679.7	1,710.5	1,782.2	1,846.1	1,865.3	1,884.2	1,909.9	1,959.0	1,979.9	1,990.9
	Total	3,461.2	3,505.4	3,510.9	3,481.0	3,493.7	3,529.9	3,540.9	3,551.7	3,582.3	3,631.5	3,670.5	3,717.5	3,771.1	3,907.7	3,992.8	4,024.1	4,052.7	4,094.2	4,150.1	4,184.9	4,199.4
Employment (thousands)	Men	1,786.5	1,781.9	1,725.4	1,692.6	1,681.0	1,719.3	1,735.5	1,729.7	1,745.7	1,794.3	1,830.8	1,860.8	1,875.4	1,932.1	1,939.2	1,961.4	1,973.8	1,998.4	2,017.4	2,025.0	1,990.2
	Women	1,342.3	1,358.4	1,359.0	1,346.0	1,349.9	1,375.5	1,399.8	1,400.1	1,427.1	1,463.2	1,497.3	1,542.0	1,564.8	1,637.8	1,689.7	1,719.1	1,743.5	1,767.0	1,834.3	1,856.7	1,854.0
	Total	3,128.8	3,140.3	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9	3,094.8	3,135.3	3,129.8	3,172.8	3,257.5	3,328.1	3,402.8	3,440.2	3,569.9	3,628.8	3,680.5	3,717.3	3,765.4	3,851.7	3,881.7	3,844.2
Full-time employment (thousands)	Men	1,648.1	1,635.9	1,556.6	1,524.9	1,503.7	1,546.6	1,561.5	1,548.8	1,568.6	1,614.6	1,655.0	1,674.5	1,682.7	1,729.5	1,723.4	1,745.6	1,750.3	1,769.2	1,778.6	1,783.0	1,748.4
	Women	1,009.2	1,019.8	1,009.6	993.6	991.7	1,019.5	1,031.4	1,021.4	1,036.1	1,072.0	1,115.7	1,156.2	1,166.7	1,201.3	1,234.3	1,266.5	1,293.3	1,310.2	1,358.1	1,375.0	1,377.2
	Total	2,657.3	2,655.6	2,566.2	2,518.4	2,495.4	2,566.1	2,593.0	2,570.2	2,604.8	2,686.6	2,770.7	2,830.7	2,849.4	2,930.8	2,957.7	3,012.2	3,043.6	3,079.4	3,136.8	3,158.0	3,125.7
Part-time employment (thousands)	Men	138.4	146.1	168.8	167.7	177.3	172.7	174.0	180.9	177.0	179.8	175.8	186.3	192.7	202.6	215.8	215.7	223.5	229.3	238.7	241.9	241.8
	Women	333.0	338.6	349.4	352.4	358.2	355.9	368.3	378.7	391.0	391.2	381.7	385.8	398.1	436.5	455.4	452.6	450.1	456.8	476.2	481.7	476.8
	Total	471.4	484.7	518.2	520.1	535.5	528.6	542.4	559.6	568.0	570.9	557.4	572.1	590.8	639.1	671.1	668.3	673.7	686.1	714.9	723.6	718.5
Unemployment (thousands)	Men	188.8	204.9	249.1	262.4	272.5	258.4	233.1	246.0	238.7	209.2	196.0	177.0	185.2	193.4	207.6	197.5	194.6	185.8	173.7	180.1	218.3
	Women	143.6	160.2	177.5	180.1	190.3	176.8	172.6	175.9	170.8	164.7	146.4	137.7	145.7	144.4	156.4	146.2	140.7	142.9	124.7	123.2	136.9
	Total	332.4	365.1	426.5	442.5	462.8	435.1	405.6	421.9	409.6	374.0	342.4	314.7	330.9	337.9	364.0	343.7	335.4	328.7	298.4	303.3	352.2
Unemployment rate (%)	Men	9.6	10.3	12.6	13.4	13.9	13.1	11.8	12.5	12.0	10.4	9.7	8.7	9.0	9.1	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.5	7.9	8.2	9.9
	Women	9.7	10.5	11.6	11.8	12.4	11.4	11.0	11.2	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.8	7.5	7.5	6.4	6.2	6.9
	Total	9.6	10.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.9	11.4	10.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.2	8.5
Participation rate (%)	Men	75.1	74.7	73.3	72.0	71.3	71.7	70.8	70.4	70.3	70.5	70.8	70.6	70.7	72.2	72.3	71.9	71.4	71.1	70.6	70.4	69.8
	Women	53.7	54.3	54.4	53.6	53.6	53.7	54.0	53.7	54.2	55.0	55.1	55.9	56.5	58.4	60.0	60.0	59.9	60.1	61.0	61.1	60.9
	Total	64.2	64.2	63.6	62.6	62.3	62.5	62.2	61.9	62.1	62.5	62.8	63.1	63.5	65.2	66.0	65.8	65.6	65.5	65.7	65.7	65.2
Employment rate (%)	Men	68.0	67.0	64.1	62.3	61.4	62.3	62.4	61.7	61.8	63.1	63.9	64.5	64.4	65.7	65.3	65.3	65.0	65.0	65.0	64.6	62.9
	Women	48.6	48.6	48.1	47.3	47.0	47.5	48.1	47.7	48.4	49.4	50.2	51.4	51.7	53.7	54.9	55.3	55.5	55.6	57.2	57.3	56.7
	Total	58.0	57.5	55.9	54.6	54.0	54.8	55.1	54.6	55.0	56.1	56.9	57.8	57.9	59.5	60.0	60.2	60.1	60.2	61.0	60.9	59.7

Source: Statistics Canada. Labour Force Survey.

Labour market indicators by age group – 1989 to 2009

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Population aged 15 and over	5,393.3	5,457.0	5,517.0	5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.8	5,737.3		5,772.1	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,049.4	6,112.8	6,182.2	6,251.5	6,314.5	6,372.1	6,437.0
15 to 24 years																						
Labour force (thousands)	659.7	633.6	606.9	575.8	560.0	569.8	561.6	551.6		538.4	557.1	580.8	594.5	607.3	640.3	655.0	643.8	629.4	629.0	635.5	649.1	637.3
Employment (thousands)	572.8	540.8	496.4	473.7	454.8	473.7	471.3	450.0		433.9	460.7	489.1	511.7	524.2	553.3	562.8	550.9	544.2	543.7	556.0	570.5	539.9
Full-time employment (thousands)	390.7	355.5	300.3	275.2	253.1	265.3	265.3	250.3		241.4	255.7	283.8	301.2	307.4	313.9	313.5	302.2	294.7	289.5	289.0	293.8	268.7
Part-time employment (thousands)	182.1	185.3	196.1	198.6	201.7	208.5	206.0	199.7		192.5	205.0	205.4	210.5	216.8	239.4	249.2	248.7	249.5	254.2	267.0	276.8	271.2
Unemployment (thousands)	86.9	92.8	110.6	102.1	105.2	96.1	90.3	101.7		104.5	96.4	91.6	82.7	83.0	87.0	92.3	92.9	85.2	85.3	79.5	78.6	97.4
Taux de chômage (%)	13.2	14.6	18.2	17.7	18.8	16.9	16.1	18.4		19.4	17.3	15.8	13.9	13.7	13.6	14.1	14.4	13.5	13.6	12.5	12.1	15.3
Taux d'activité (%)	67.4	66.2	64.2	61.2	59.5	60.3	59.1	57.5		55.9	57.6	59.9	61.3	62.6	66.4	68.4	67.6	66.2	66.2	66.6	67.7	66.2
Taux d'emploi (%)	58.5	56.5	52.5	50.4	48.3	50.1	49.6	46.9		45.1	47.7	50.4	52.7	54.0	57.3	58.8	57.8	57.3	57.2	58.2	59.5	56.1
25 to 34 years																						
Labour force (thousands)	1,054.7	1,071.2	1,039.4	1,004.2	981.1	943.6	925.4	906.9		883.7	865.5	836.2	822.1	816.9	830.3	846.2	866.9	875.1	892.4	911.9	914.7	914.8
Employment (thousands)	949.1	957.1	905.0	869.0	851.6	821.0	815.0	797.1		783.6	782.3	764.0	756.1	752.1	767.5	771.6	797.3	805.0	828.3	850.5	854.9	845.1
Full-time employment (thousands)	848.7	851.0	803.3	763.2	742.1	723.2	713.8	693.7		675.0	682.0	673.0	666.8	659.1	671.5	676.6	694.4	707.7	728.0	747.6	751.3	743.7
Part-time employment (thousands)	100.4	106.1	101.7	105.7	109.5	97.8	101.2	103.4		108.6	100.2	91.1	89.4	93.1	96.0	95.1	102.9	97.2	100.2	102.9	103.6	101.4
Unemployment (thousands)	105.6	114.1	134.4	135.2	129.5	122.6	110.4	109.8		100.1	83.2	72.1	66.0	64.8	62.8	74.6	69.6	70.1	64.2	61.5	59.8	69.7
Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	10.7	12.9	13.5	13.2	13.0	11.9	12.1		11.3	9.6	8.6	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.8	8.0	8.0	7.2	6.7	6.5	7.6
Participation rate (%)	82.6	84.0	82.3	81.1	81.2	80.4	81.2	82.1		82.8	84.2	84.1	84.6	84.9	85.8	86.5	87.1	86.4	86.8	87.7	87.1	86.3
Employment rate (%)	74.4	75.1	71.7	70.1	70.5	69.9	71.5	72.2		73.4	76.1	76.8	77.8	78.1	79.3	78.9	80.1	79.5	80.6	81.8	81.4	79.7
35 to 44 years																						
Labour force (thousands)	896.6	930.3	949.2	960.5	984.2	1,013.1	1,022.0	1,037.9		1,064.4	1,066.9	1,081.3	1,084.1	1,079.5	1,084.9	1,061.5	1,037.0	1,013.9	993.2	969.4	949.9	932.0
Employment (thousands)	818.5	847.5	855.5	855.4	870.2	904.6	918.5	930.6		957.0	967.8	995.6	1,006.1	991.0	997.9	973.9	955.7	934.9	919.5	908.3	888.2	863.5
Full-time employment (thousands)	736.8	757.2	753.9	760.5	765.9	804.2	810.1	820.0		842.5	853.0	884.4	891.2	878.0	876.3	854.7	849.7	824.0	814.6	804.2	794.1	774.2
Part-time employment (thousands)	81.7	90.3	101.6	94.9	104.3	100.4	108.4	110.6		114.6	114.7	111.2	114.8	113.0	121.7	119.2	106.0	110.9	104.9	104.1	94.2	89.3
Unemployment (thousands)	78.1	82.7	93.7	105.0	114.0	108.6	103.5	107.3		107.4	99.1	85.8	78.0	88.4	87.0	87.5	81.3	79.0	73.7	61.1	61.6	68.5
Unemployment rate (%)	8.7	8.9	9.9	10.9	11.6	10.7	10.1	10.3		10.1	9.3	7.9	7.2	8.2	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.4	6.3	6.5	7.3
Participation rate (%)	82.3	83.1	83.0	82.3	82.8	83.8	83.2	83.3		84.7	84.2	85.1	85.5	85.8	87.6	87.7	87.6	87.5	87.6	87.7	88.3	88.5
Employment rate (%)	75.2	75.7	74.8	73.3	73.2	74.8	74.8	74.7		76.1	76.4	78.3	79.3	78.7	80.6	80.5	80.7	80.7	81.1	82.2	82.6	81.9
45 to 54 years																						
Labour force (thousands)	549.0	569.1	617.8	641.1	672.1	700.4	737.3	755.0		776.0	809.7	838.9	864.3	897.8	939.0	966.4	982.2	1,016.4	1,032.4	1,052.0	1,063.1	1,068.9
Employment (thousands)	511.0	517.3	559.7	575.2	594.9	628.2	669.0	680.4		708.9	745.5	774.2	802.4	833.6	872.8	896.2	918.6	949.9	965.5	992.7	1,001.3	998.5
Full-time employment (thousands)	453.5	456.3	488.8	501.9	522.3	556.9	588.3	593.9		615.6	655.2	682.0	710.7	733.7	770.1	784.6	811.9	841.0	855.2	880.7	884.5	881.8
Part-time employment (thousands)	57.5	61.0	71.0	73.3	72.6	71.3	80.7	86.5		93.2	90.2	92.2	91.7	99.9	102.6	111.6	106.8	108.9	110.4	112.0	116.8	116.7
Unemployment (thousands)	38.0	51.8	58.1	65.9	77.2	72.2	68.3	74.6		67.2	64.3	64.7	61.9	64.2	66.2	70.2	63.6	66.4	66.9	59.3	61.8	70.3
Unemployment rate (%)	6.9	9.1	9.4	10.3	11.5	10.3	9.3	9.9		8.7	7.9	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.5	6.5	6.5	5.6	5.8	6.6
Participation rate (%)	73.5	73.2	76.1	75.5	75.9	76.2	77.6	77.1		77.1	78.5	79.2	79.6	81.0	83.0	83.7	83.5	84.7	84.7	85.3	85.3	85.2
Employment rate (%)	68.4	66.5	69.0	67.8	67.2	68.4	70.4	69.5		70.4	72.2	73.1	73.9	75.2	77.2	77.7	78.1	79.2	79.2	80.5	80.3	79.6
55 to 64 years																						
Labour force (thousands)	262.4	268.7	267.1	262.6	263.2	271.1	264.8	265.2		280.2	291.1	300.5	324.1	334.7	373.3	415.7	442.5	460.9	483.9	514.1	533.1	563.9
Employment (thousands)	239.1	245.3	239.0	230.9	229.6	237.6	233.7	238.7		251.4	261.5	273.3	298.8	306.2	340.3	378.7	408.4	428.6	449.5	479.6	494.8	518.9
Full-time employment (thousands)	204.9	216.2	201.0	195.4	194.1	197.4	196.7	195.3		208.4	214.3	228.7	243.1	251.1	275.5	302.4	328.0	347.1	359.0	377.8	394.0	413.3
Part-time employment (thousands)	34.2	29.1	38.0	35.5	35.5	40.2	36.9	43.4		43.0	47.1	44.6	55.7	55.1	64.8	76.3	80.4	81.5	90.4	101.8	100.8	105.6
Unemployment (thousands)	23.3	23.4	28.1	31.7	33.6	33.5	31.1	26.5		28.8	29.6	27.1	25.3	28.5	33.0	36.9	34.1	32.3	34.5	34.5	38.3	45.0
Unemployment rate (%)	8.9	8.7	10.5	12.1	12.8	12.4	11.7	10.0		10.3	10.2	9.0	7.8	8.5	8.8	8.9	7.7	7.0	7.1	6.7	7.2	8.0
Participation rate (%)	41.6	42.4	42.0	41.4	41.5	42.5	41.2	40.8		42.3	42.8	42.7	44.4	44.0	46.8	49.9	51.0	51.2	52.0	53.6	54.1	55.7
Employment rate (%)	37.9	38.7	37.6	36.4	36.2	37.2	36.4	36.7		38.0	38.4	38.8	41.0	40.3	42.7	45.5	47.1	47.6	48.3	50.0	50.2	51.2
Age 65 and over																						
Labour force (thousands)	38.7	32.5	30.5	36.8	33.2	31.8	29.8	35.0		39.6	41.1	32.9	28.4	34.9	39.9	48.1	51.8	57.0	63.1	67.1	75.0	82.6
Employment (thousands)	38.2	32.2	28.9	34.4	29.8	29.6	27.8	33.0		38.0	39.8	31.8	27.6	32.9	38.1	45.6	49.5	54.7	59.0	64.6	71.9	78.2
Full-time employment (thousands)	22.7	19.4	19.0	22.2	18.0	19.2	18.7	17.0		21.9	26.2	18.8	17.6	20.0	23.5	25.9	26.0	29.1	33.1	37.5	40.4	43.9
Part-time employment (thousands)	15.6	12.9	9.9	12.2	11.8	10.4	9.1	16.0		16.1	13.6	13.0	10.1	12.9	14.6	19.8	23.5	25.6	25.9	27.1	31.5	34.4
Unemployment (thousands)	N. D.	N. D.	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0		1.6	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	4.3
Unemployment rate (%)	N. D.	N. D.	5.2	6.5	10.2	6.9	6.7	5.7		4.0	N. D.											

Job creation by age group and sex – 1989 à 2009 (in thousands)

		1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Age 15 and over	Men	1.4	-4.6	-56.5	-32.8	-11.6	38.3	16.2	-5.8	16.0	48.6	36.5	30.0	14.6	56.7	7.1	22.2	12.4	24.6	19.0	7.6	-34.8
	Women	46.0	16.1	0.6	-13.0	3.9	25.6	24.3	0.3	27.0	36.1	34.1	44.7	22.8	73.0	51.9	29.4	24.4	23.5	67.3	22.4	-2.7
	Total	47.4	11.5	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7	63.9	40.5	-5.5	43.0	84.7	70.6	74.7	37.4	129.7	58.9	51.7	36.8	48.1	86.3	30.0	-37.5
15 to 24 years	Men	-11.9	-15.9	-34.0	-11.0	-8.9	12.1	1.4	-10.2	-9.0	11.9	20.5	13.2	2.9	10.8	-3.5	-7.1	-6.6	7.3	3.4	6.6	-19.4
	Women	-5.7	-16.0	-10.5	-11.7	-10.0	6.9	-3.9	-11.1	-7.1	14.9	7.9	9.4	9.6	18.2	13.1	-4.8	-0.1	-7.8	8.9	7.9	-11.2
	Total	-17.6	-32.0	-44.4	-22.7	-18.9	18.9	-2.4	-21.3	-16.1	26.8	28.4	22.6	12.5	29.1	9.5	-11.9	-6.7	-0.5	12.3	14.5	-30.6
25 to 34 years	Men	-6.4	-5.6	-27.2	-26.0	-7.5	-14.1	-3.4	-14.9	-8.3	3.3	-12.9	-5.9	0.8	7.9	-3.5	10.0	4.6	12.3	3.7	5.0	-12.4
	Women	13.7	13.6	-24.9	-10.0	-9.9	-16.4	-2.6	-3.1	-5.3	-4.6	-5.3	-2.0	-4.8	7.5	7.6	15.7	3.1	11.0	18.5	-0.5	2.5
	Total	7.3	8.0	-52.1	-36.0	-17.4	-30.6	-6.0	-17.9	-13.5	-1.3	-18.3	-7.9	-4.0	15.4	4.1	25.7	7.7	23.3	22.2	4.4	-9.8
35 to 44 years	Men	13.1	6.5	2.3	-4.3	4.4	20.3	5.5	3.9	10.2	10.9	13.0	2.9	-13.1	3.9	-13.3	-11.7	-11.9	-5.3	-9.0	-12.3	-22.3
	Women	20.6	22.5	5.7	4.2	10.3	14.2	8.4	8.1	16.3	-0.1	14.8	7.6	-2.0	3.0	-10.7	-6.5	-8.9	-10.1	-2.1	-7.9	-2.4
	Total	33.8	29.0	8.0	-0.1	14.8	34.4	13.9	12.1	26.4	10.8	27.8	10.5	-15.1	6.9	-24.0	-18.2	-20.8	-15.4	-11.2	-20.1	-24.7
45 to 54 years	Men	11.4	5.2	10.6	9.0	7.5	22.1	11.7	10.7	8.6	18.1	10.8	11.3	15.9	13.1	6.6	15.3	11.4	6.4	7.7	4.9	-2.8
	Women	10.8	1.0	31.9	6.5	12.2	11.2	29.0	0.8	19.9	18.4	18.0	16.9	15.3	26.1	16.8	7.1	19.9	9.2	19.5	3.7	0.1
	Total	22.2	6.3	42.4	15.5	19.7	33.3	40.8	11.4	28.5	36.6	28.7	28.2	31.2	39.2	23.4	22.4	31.3	15.6	27.2	8.6	-2.8
55 to 64 years	Men	-4.3	5.7	-7.1	-5.7	-3.7	-0.9	2.6	1.7	10.9	1.5	11.7	10.4	5.2	16.4	16.8	13.9	12.6	3.3	8.4	1.3	14.1
	Women	2.6	0.5	0.8	-2.4	2.4	8.9	-6.5	3.3	1.8	8.5	0.2	15.1	2.2	17.6	21.8	15.7	7.6	17.5	21.8	13.9	10.0
	Total	-1.7	6.2	-6.3	-8.1	-1.3	8.0	-3.9	5.0	12.7	10.1	11.8	25.5	7.4	34.1	38.4	29.7	20.2	20.9	30.1	15.2	24.1
Age 65 and over	Men	-0.5	-0.4	-1.1	5.2	-3.4	-1.2	-1.6	2.9	3.7	2.9	-6.7	-1.8	2.9	4.5	4.1	1.7	2.4	0.6	4.8	2.1	8.0
	Women	3.9	-5.5	-2.3	0.3	-1.2	1.0	-0.2	2.3	1.4	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4	2.5	0.6	3.4	2.2	2.8	3.6	0.9	5.2	-1.7
	Total	3.4	-6.0	-3.3	5.5	-4.6	-0.2	-1.8	5.2	5.0	1.8	-8.0	-4.2	5.3	5.2	7.5	3.9	5.2	4.3	5.6	7.3	6.3

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

Processing: Emploi-Québec.

Labour market indicators by region – 1989 to 2009

Employment (in thousands)⁶

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All of Québec	3,128.8	3,140.3	3,084.4	3,038.6	3,030.9	3,094.8	3,135.3	3,129.8		3,172.8	3,257.5	3,328.1	3,402.8	3,440.2	3,569.9	3,628.8	3,680.5	3,717.3	3,765.4	3,851.7	3,881.7	3,844.2
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	35.9	32.0	31.6	29.4	30.6	31.8	31.3	31.4		33.0	32.1	33.1	33.5	32.5	33.9	35.2	33.2	33.4	33.4	35.0	36.4	35.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	74.5	78.3	81.5	79.1	75.9	78.9	82.2	81.5		80.5	79.0	86.0	80.9	87.3	82.1	87.8	93.8	90.4	91.9	90.4	93.9	91.4
Capitale-Nationale	274.1	287.7	282.4	274.3	266.3	281.9	272.8	279.7		274.8	289.6	286.4	292.5	303.4	325.9	327.8	332.4	346.5	345.0	353.7	358.1	356.1
Chaudière-Appalaches	172.7	171.1	171.3	170.4	170.1	173.1	177.8	179.1		183.6	181.5	179.4	186.5	189.5	198.0	203.6	205.6	206.2	207.0	206.7	206.8	208.1
Estrie	124.1	122.6	115.9	111.5	115.9	119.2	124.5	122.1		121.4	124.4	130.7	135.8	135.5	141.0	146.1	143.3	145.5	146.1	149.3	148.8	153.2
Centre-du-Québec	88.3	87.1	81.8	88.8	91.9	96.7	98.7	92.7		95.9	99.3	94.5	99.5	98.4	104.9	107.5	109.8	112.8	115.0	116.4	115.5	115.8
Montréal	572.1	590.0	574.4	557.2	559.4	581.3	597.5	595.2		604.5	629.3	634.9	655.6	650.4	687.1	682.7	686.8	680.0	695.5	709.4	717.9	722.7
Montréal	848.9	828.6	795.1	770.0	768.6	772.3	758.7	758.0		763.1	795.4	820.9	834.2	862.7	886.4	895.6	906.5	920.3	940.2	950.0	956.2	918.3
Laval	157.3	145.5	152.4	156.0	150.1	146.3	161.6	154.0		166.9	163.9	163.3	169.9	170.0	174.8	178.0	180.6	181.7	187.5	203.0	203.3	197.5
Lanaudière	145.4	147.0	146.8	149.2	152.1	153.0	160.9	162.8		173.6	173.3	180.5	181.8	181.1	197.0	201.2	207.1	214.6	214.4	219.4	220.3	232.7
Laurentides	165.8	171.3	171.7	183.7	180.6	190.6	191.4	201.6		202.0	212.7	220.8	227.9	229.9	231.3	242.6	257.1	252.7	249.2	271.5	269.0	273.9
Outaouais	132.6	140.4	146.1	143.1	142.7	144.0	142.2	140.8		139.5	141.8	148.6	155.5	158.2	159.5	168.3	171.0	179.3	185.9	187.5	199.4	193.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	65.7	60.4	61.0	59.5	59.3	63.0	65.2	64.8		65.0	62.7	64.6	65.9	62.8	63.6	65.1	65.8	64.6	67.0	66.9	68.3	65.5
Mauricie	110.1	108.8	108.6	105.4	109.7	108.0	106.1	102.3		104.1	107.4	108.6	108.4	107.5	111.8	115.9	112.4	116.2	112.6	116.8	116.7	113.2
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	106.0	110.9	109.4	107.9	106.2	102.7	110.2	110.5		112.2	113.4	120.7	121.6	119.7	117.4	120.5	121.3	119.8	123.1	126.6	122.7	119.9
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	55.3	58.7	54.4	53.0	51.5	52.2	54.3	53.1		52.9	51.6	54.8	53.3	51.4	55.4	51.1	53.7	53.3	51.6	49.0	48.5	47.4

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

Unemployment rate (%)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All of Québec	9.6	10.4	12.1	12.7	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.9		11.4	10.3	9.3	8.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	8.5	8.3	8.0	7.2	7.2	8.5
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	19.7	20.4	18.3	20.7	22.2	21.3	20.6	18.4		23.4	22.1	20.6	19.9	20.0	21.2	17.6	19.4	17.9	18.3	17.3	17.3	15.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent	13.2	12.8	14.2	14.3	15.8	15.4	13.3	14.2		16.4	13.7	10.1	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.0	9.4	8.5	9.0	8.9	8.7	9.2
Capitale-Nationale	8.7	8.8	10.7	12.3	12.7	12.2	11.9	12.6		11.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.4	6.6	7.2	5.8	5.8	5.5	4.9	4.6	5.2
Chaudière-Appalaches	5.1	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.0	8.5	7.2	7.0		7.2	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.5	6.4	5.8	6.0	5.0	5.9
Estrie	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.2	11.0	9.6	10.5	9.8		10.5	10.2	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.6	8.2	7.0	5.9	7.5
Centre-du-Québec	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.1	10.6	8.7	8.0	10.4		9.3	10.0	9.8	8.9	9.8	7.9	8.9	8.3	8.1	7.4	6.7	7.8	7.1
Montréal	8.4	9.2	10.5	11.2	13.3	10.3	9.5	10.2		9.3	7.6	8.3	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.6	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.1	6.6	7.6
Montréal	11.0	11.4	14.0	14.9	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.8		12.4	11.5	9.7	9.6	10.1	9.9	11.4	10.3	10.8	10.1	8.5	8.7	11.1
Laval	6.7	10.6	10.3	8.8	13.7	12.3	10.1	10.4		11.1	8.4	8.3	6.5	7.2	8.5	8.6	8.2	7.9	6.6	5.1	6.7	7.6
Lanaudière	8.7	9.4	11.4	12.2	11.7	12.6	10.6	12.5		10.4	10.7	9.0	7.3	7.2	7.7	8.9	7.6	6.2	5.7	7.0	7.2	8.2
Laurentides	9.5	11.2	14.0	12.4	14.3	13.6	11.5	10.8		11.0	9.8	8.3	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.2	6.9	7.6	7.9	6.9	7.3	7.8
Outaouais	8.6	9.0	9.2	11.2	11.6	11.2	11.0	11.4		11.4	10.9	8.2	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.0	6.3	5.4	6.3
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	11.0	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.5	11.9	11.5	11.1		14.2	14.9	13.4	11.9	12.3	11.0	10.1	10.7	9.3	9.2	9.2	7.6	9.5
Mauricie	11.4	10.7	11.9	14.1	14.1	13.2	12.0	13.3		14.5	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.9	11.4	10.4	10.9	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.4	9.6
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	12.0	13.3	14.9	14.8	15.6	14.9	14.7	14.3		14.6	14.4	11.4	10.5	11.5	12.1	11.9	12.0	10.7	10.6	9.1	8.5	10.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	11.1	11.1	16.2	13.0	15.0	15.7	12.8	13.6		13.0	12.1	12.9	11.2	11.2	9.0	11.3	11.7	8.1	8.2	8.7	11.2	9.7

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

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

Job creation by region – 1989 to 2009 (in thousands)

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
All of Québec	47.4	11.5	-55.9	-45.8	-7.7	63.9	40.5	-5.5		43.0	84.7	70.6	74.7	37.4	129.7	58.9	51.7	36.8	48.1	86.3	30.0	-37.5
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-1.4	-3.9	-0.4	-2.2	1.2	1.2	-0.5	0.1		1.6	-0.9	1.0	0.4	-1.0	1.4	1.3	-2.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	1.4	-1.3
Bas-Saint-Laurent	-6.0	3.8	3.2	-2.4	-3.2	3.0	3.3	-0.7		-1.0	-1.5	7.0	-5.1	6.4	-5.2	5.7	6.0	-3.4	1.5	-1.5	3.5	-2.5
Capitale-Nationale	10.9	13.6	-5.3	-8.1	-8.0	15.6	-9.1	6.9		-4.9	14.8	-3.2	6.1	10.9	22.5	1.9	4.6	14.1	-1.5	8.7	4.4	-2.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	2.2	-1.6	0.2	-0.9	-0.3	3.0	4.7	1.3		4.5	-2.1	-2.1	7.1	3.0	8.5	5.6	2.0	0.6	0.8	-0.3	0.1	1.3
Estrie	5.8	-1.5	-6.7	-4.4	4.4	3.3	5.3	-2.4		-0.7	3.0	6.3	5.1	-0.3	5.5	5.1	-2.8	2.2	0.6	3.2	-0.5	4.4
Centre-du-Québec	3.7	-1.2	-5.3	7.0	3.1	4.8	2.0	-6.0		3.2	3.4	-4.8	5.0	-1.1	6.5	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.2	1.4	-0.9	0.3
Montérégie	28.9	17.9	-15.6	-17.2	2.2	21.9	16.2	-2.3		9.3	24.8	5.6	20.7	-5.2	36.7	-4.4	4.1	-6.8	15.5	13.9	8.5	4.8
Montréal	-9.9	-20.3	-33.5	-25.1	-1.4	3.7	-13.6	-0.7		5.1	32.3	25.5	13.3	28.5	23.7	9.2	10.9	13.8	19.9	9.8	6.2	-37.9
Laval	-2.8	-11.8	6.9	3.6	-5.9	-3.8	15.3	-7.6		12.9	-3.0	-0.6	6.6	0.1	4.8	3.2	2.6	1.1	5.8	15.5	0.3	-5.8
Lanaudière	10.0	1.6	-0.2	2.4	2.9	0.9	7.9	1.9		10.8	-0.3	7.2	1.3	-0.7	15.9	4.2	5.9	7.5	-0.2	5.0	0.9	12.4
Laurentides	11.4	5.5	0.4	12.0	-3.1	10.0	0.8	10.2		0.4	10.7	8.1	7.1	2.0	1.4	11.3	14.5	-4.4	-3.5	22.3	-2.5	4.9
Outaouais	-3.3	7.8	5.7	-3.0	-0.4	1.3	-1.8	-1.4		-1.3	2.3	6.8	6.9	2.7	1.3	8.8	2.7	8.3	6.6	1.6	11.9	-6.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.2	-5.3	0.6	-1.5	-0.2	3.7	2.2	-0.4		0.2	-2.3	1.9	1.3	-3.1	0.8	1.5	0.7	-1.2	2.4	-0.1	1.4	-2.8
Mauricie	-4.2	-1.3	-0.2	-3.2	4.3	-1.7	-1.9	-3.8		1.8	3.3	1.2	-0.2	-0.9	4.3	4.1	-3.5	3.8	-3.6	4.2	-0.1	-3.5
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-1.1	4.9	-1.5	-1.5	-1.7	-3.5	7.5	0.3		1.7	1.2	7.3	0.9	-1.9	-2.3	3.1	0.8	-1.5	3.3	3.5	-3.9	-2.8
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	-0.1	3.4	-4.3	-1.4	-1.5	0.7	2.1	-1.2		-0.2	-1.3	3.2	-1.5	-1.9	4.0	-4.3	2.6	-0.4	-1.7	-2.6	-0.5	-1.1

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*.

Processing: Emploi-Québec.

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 person⁷

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 employment

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. 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.

7. The term "employment" is used in this publication to refer to the number of employed people.

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