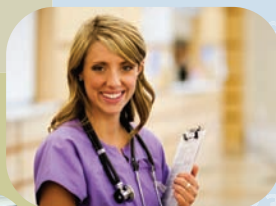


# EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC: KEY FIGURES

2009  
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 2008*, released by the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ) in March 2009. The ISQ publication presents an update on the labour market situation in 2008, the results for major indicators, data about remuneration and hours of work, and a comparative look at the situations in Québec and Canada.

Some 624,000 jobs were created in Québec between 1998 and 2008, i.e., an average annual job-growth rate of 1.8%. Despite the slower pace of job creation in 2008, unemployment was stable for the second year in a row, at 7.2% – the lowest level in 30 years. Given the current context, however, the labour market figures for 2009 promise to be less positive.

We hope that you find this publication useful, and invite you to visit our website ([emploi.quebec.net](http://emploi.quebec.net)), where you can consult other publications about the Québec-wide, regional and local labour markets.

### Diane Pruneau

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

### Text

Richard Legris, Economist  
Direction du Centre d'étude sur l'emploi et la technologie  
et de l'information sur le marché du travail  
Emploi-Québec

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## Sources of data

The labour market data in this document have been taken from the *Labour Force Survey (LFS)*<sup>1</sup>, 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 2008

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.

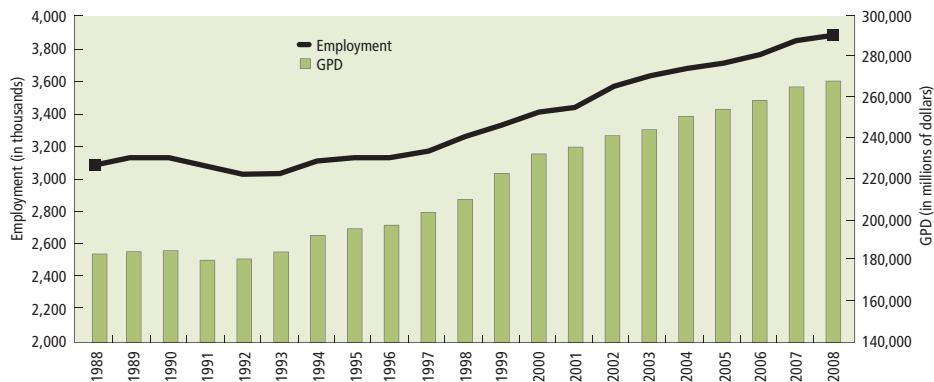
The working-age population is further divided into two subgroups: the labour force and people not in the labour force. The labour force includes both employed and unemployed persons. Employed persons are subdivided into full-time and part-time workers.

Population of Québec in 2008			
<b>TOTAL</b>			7,750,500
Men			3,838,100
Women			3,912,500
Working-age population (age 15 and over)		Population under 15 years and people excluded	
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,372,100		
Men	3,133,600		
Women	3,238,500	<b>TOTAL</b>	1,378,400
Labour force		Population not part of the labour force	
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,184,900	<b>TOTAL</b>	2,187,200
Men	2,205,000	Men	928,600
Women	1,979,900	Women	1,258,600
<b>PARTICIPATION RATE</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	65.7%		
Men	70.4%		
Women	61.1%		
Employment population		Unemployment population	
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,881,700	<b>TOTAL</b>	303,300
Men	2,025,000	Men	180,100
Women	1,856,700	Women	123,200
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATE</b>		<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	60.9%	<b>TOTAL</b>	7.2%
Men	64.6%	Men	8.2%
Women	57.3%	Women	6.2%
Full-time		Part-time	
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,158,000	<b>TOTAL</b>	723,600
Men	1,783,000	Men	241,900
Women	1,375,000	Women	481,700

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

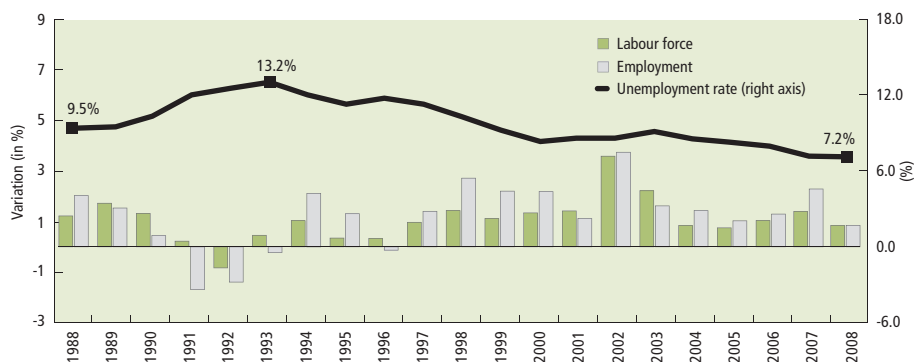
# Labour Market Overview

## Employment and real GDP – 1988 to 2008



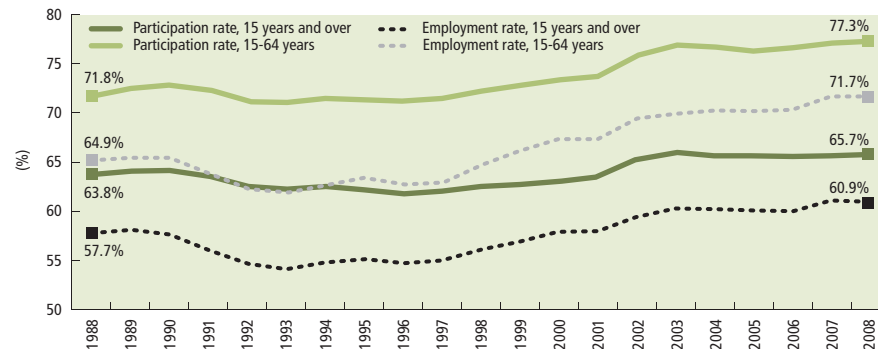
Job growth is driven by economic growth, which is measured by variations in gross domestic product (GDP). As shown by the chart, the periods of the most sustained increases in GDP correspond to the periods of the greatest job creation. The recession in Québec at the start of 1990s resulted in job losses. Since 1998, GDP has grown by an average of 2.5% per year, while the number of jobs has grown by 1.8%. The discrepancy between these two figures appears to point to a rise in productivity.

## Variations in labour force, employment and unemployment rate – 1988 to 2008



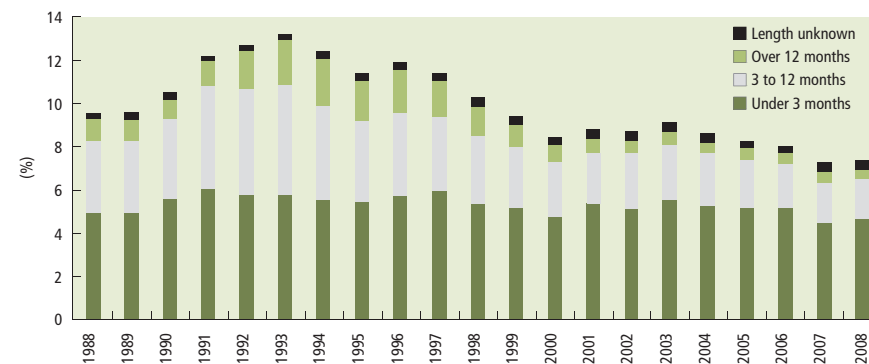
When the percentage of growth in employment outstrips the percentage of growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls. This phenomenon has occurred frequently over the past few years, leading to lower unemployment. In 2008, employment and the labour force grew at an identical pace of 0.8%; as a result, the unemployment rate remained stable at its 2007 level of 7.2%.

## Participation rate and unemployment rate – 1988 to 2008



The demographic weight of people aged 65 and over has been rising for the past 20 years. This age group accounted for 12.1% of the population aged 15 and over in 1986, and 16.6% in 2008. To a certain extent, significantly lower labour market participation by people in this cohort (median retirement age of about 60 in 2008) explains the divergent increases in the participation and employment rates for people aged 15 and over. While the labour market participation rate for people aged 15 and over grew by 1.9 percentage points between 1988 and 2008, the rate for 15- to 64-year-olds rose by 5.5 points. The gap in the employment rate for people in these two age groups increased from 7.2 points in 1988 to almost 11 points in 2008.

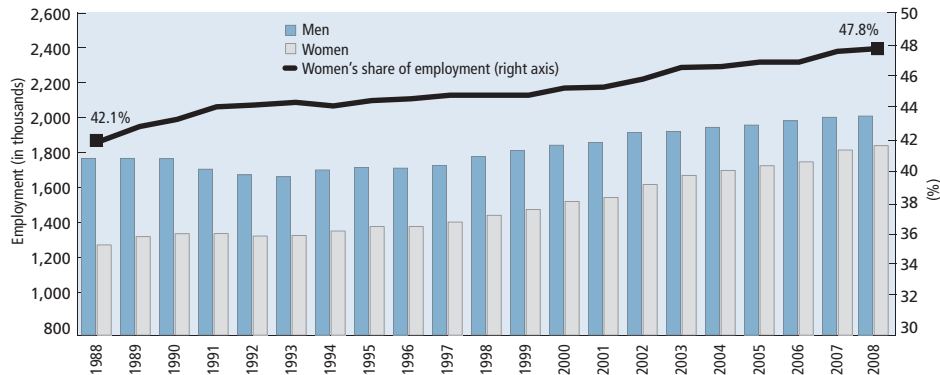
## Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1988 to 2008



It is hard to reduce short-term unemployment. Many jobs are eliminated and created each year. Relatively high frictional unemployment 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.

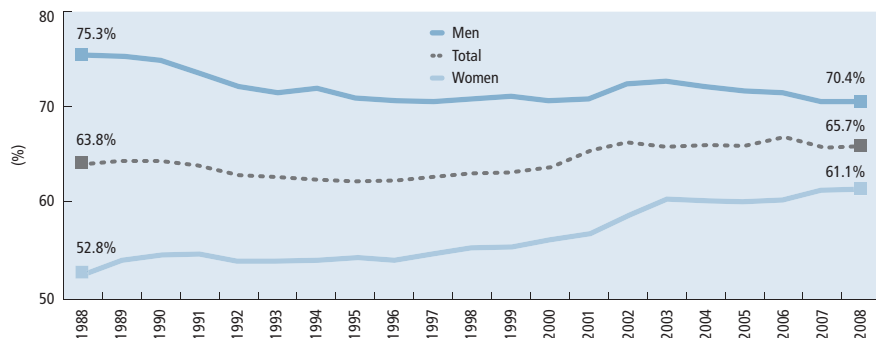
# Labour Market by Sex

### Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1988 to 2008



Bit by bit, women are catching up to men in terms of number of jobs held in the labour market. In 1988, men held close to 500,000 more jobs than women; 20 years later, this gap had shrunk by two-thirds. Women's share of employment grew from 42.1% to 47.8% during this two-decade period.

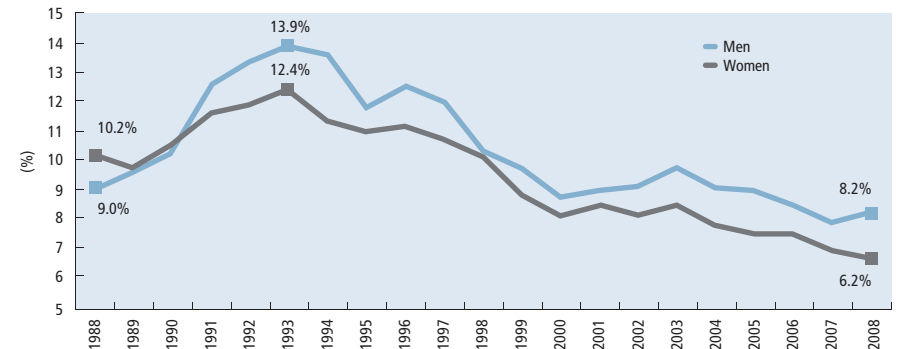
### Participation rate by sex – 1988 to 2008



At 70.4% in 2008, the labour force participation rate for men remained lower than in the 1980s. The percentage of men over age 65 (the great majority of them retired) has been growing constantly over the past 20 years, 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 2.9 percentage points over the past 20 years.

There has been a continuous increase in women's participation in the labour market over the past two decades, particularly that of women aged 45 to 54. Indeed, the participation rate for women in this cohort grew the most between 1988 and 2008, from 58.2% to 81.6%.

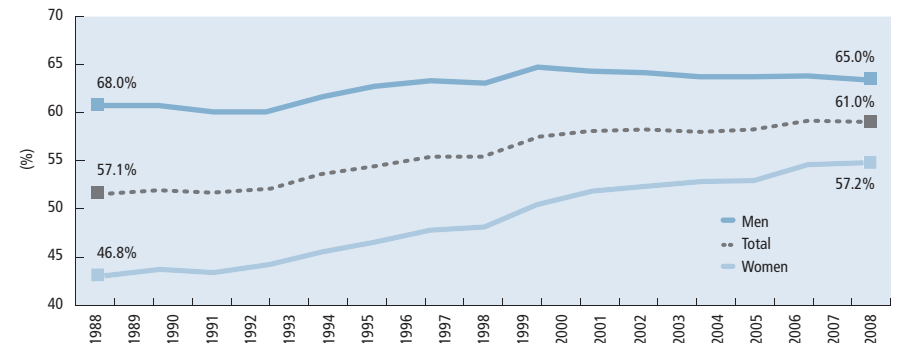
### Unemployment rate by sex – 1988 to 2008



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 job creation in these industries has been lacklustre in recent years.

Women are more naturally drawn by service industries, which have created the most jobs over the past few years.

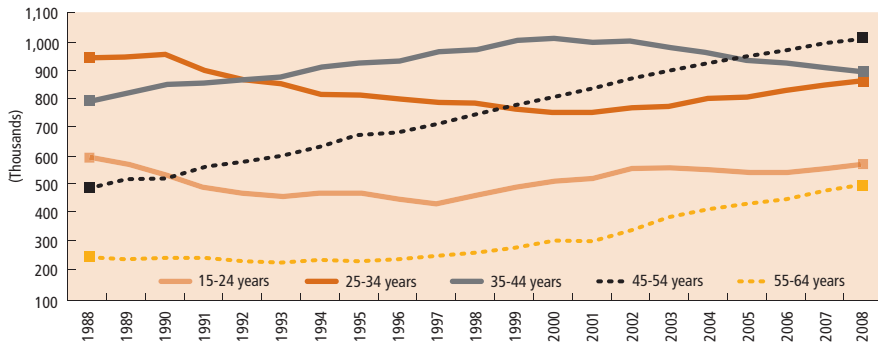
### Employment rate by sex – 1988 to 2008



The gap between the employment rates for men and women has shrunk by two-thirds over the past 20 years. In 2008, the employment rate for women reached an all-time high of 57.3%. The employment rate for men, on the other hand, was the lowest since 2001, at 64.6%. While the gap between the sexes remained substantial in 2008 for people aged 55 to 64, with an advantage of over 11 percentage points for men, the difference in 2008 was less than half that ten years earlier.

# Labour Market by Age Group

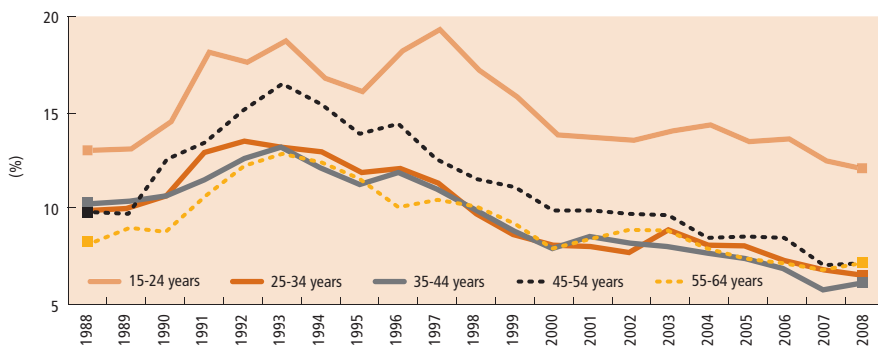
## Employment by age group – 1988 to 2008



Between 1988 and 2008, 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%. For people aged 15 to 34, the share of jobs shrank from 50% to 37% 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.

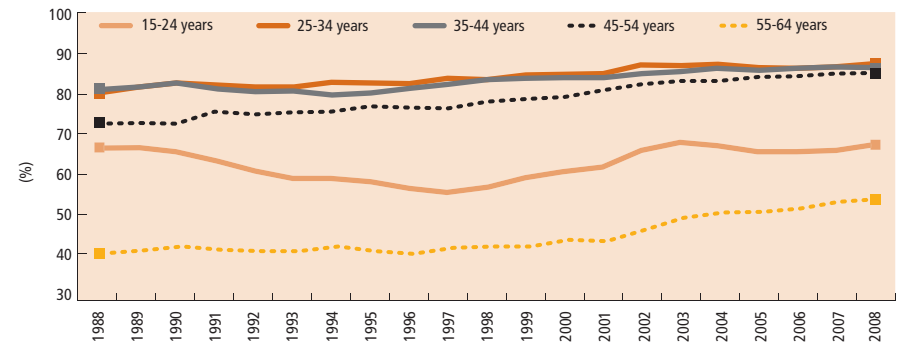
The population aged 35 to 44 has been shrinking since 2000. This decline has been mirrored by a decrease in the number of jobs held by people in this age group.

## Unemployment rate by age group – 1988 to 2008



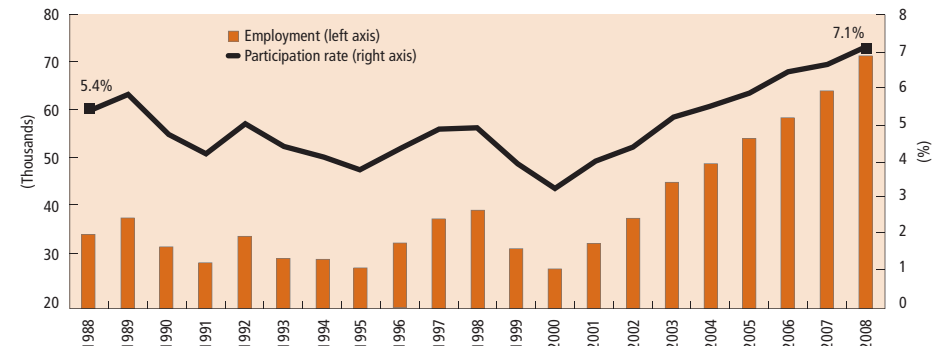
The unemployment rate in 2008 remained at the lowest level in 30 years. At 12.1%, the rate for people aged 15 to 24, however, was substantially higher (close to 5 percentage points) than that for the other age groups. Young people have the disadvantage of having to compete on the labour market with people with more experience, who are relatively more attractive for employers. The unemployment rate for people aged 25 to 34 — 6.5% in 2008 — is an encouraging sign that young people are eventually successfully in entering the labour market.

## Participation rate by age group – 1988 to 2008



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. The participation rate for people aged 15 to 24 was higher in 2008 than in 2007, at 67.7%. As for the participation rate for people aged 55 to 64, there has been a constant increase. Compared with 41.7% in 1988, the rate for this age group reached 54.1% in 2008. The participation rate for this group is nonetheless significantly lower than that for the overall population.

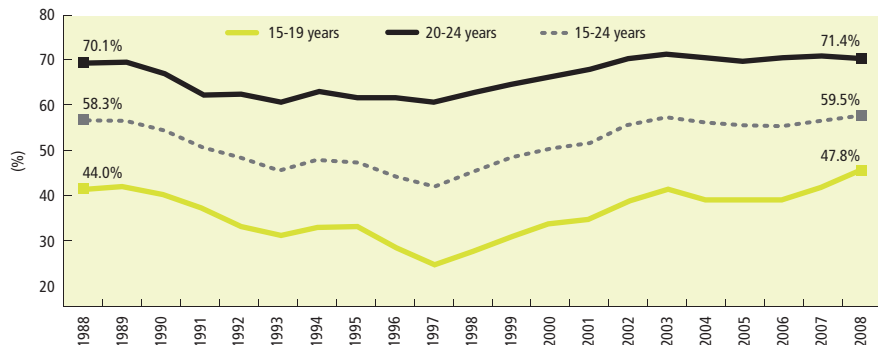
## Participation rate and employment among aged 65 and over – 1988 to 2008



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. The number of jobs held by people aged 65 and over has surged since 2000, reaching 71,900 in 2008.

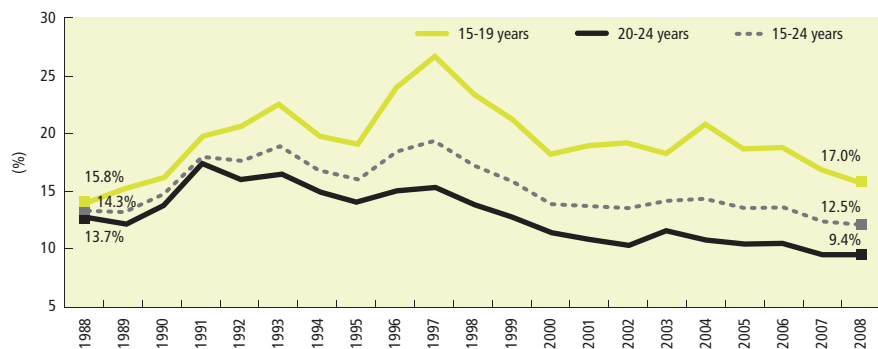
# Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24

## Employment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1988 to 2008



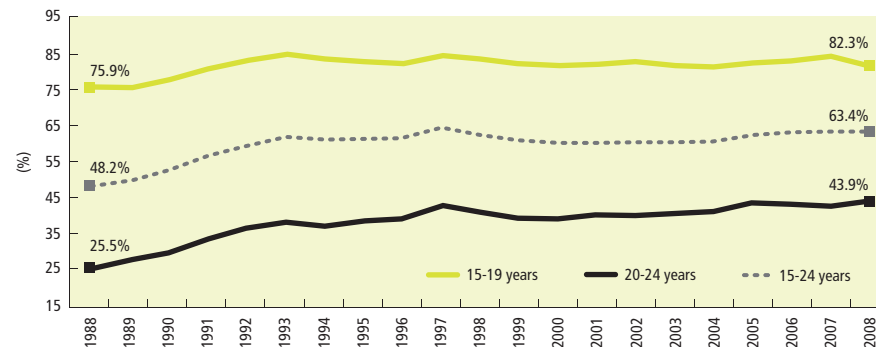
At 59.5% in 2008, the employment rate for young people aged 15 to 24 was the highest in 30 years. The employment rate for people aged 20 to 24 was significantly greater than that for 15- to 19-year-olds. This difference may be explained in part by the higher school attendance rate for the younger subgroup.

## Unemployment rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1988 to 2008



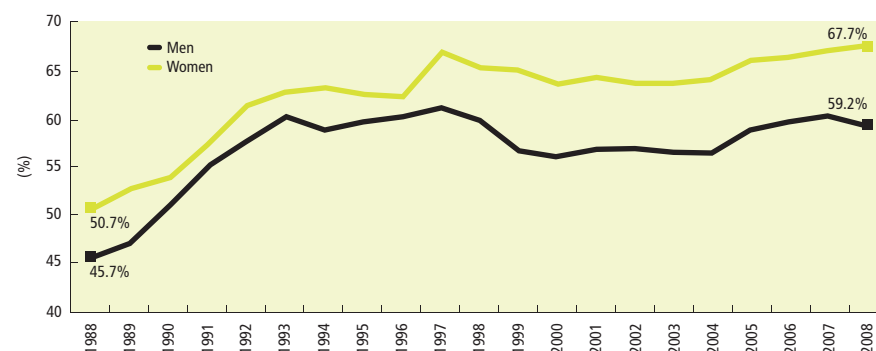
The difference between the unemployment rates for people aged 15 to 19 and people aged 20 to 24 was over six percentage points in 2008. The gap is a sign that the members of the younger subgroup find it hard to enter the labour market without at least a minimum level of education.

## Full-time school attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24 – 1988 to 2008<sup>2</sup>



From 1988 to 2008, the school attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24 rose from 48.2% to 63.4%. The rate for 15- to 19-year-olds was 82.3% in 2008, 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 25.5% in 1988 to 43.9% in 2008. This reflects young people's tendency to extend their studies and improve their level of education. Fewer than 22% of 30- to 34-year-olds had a university education in 1998, compared with almost 30% in 2008.

## School attendance rate for people aged 15 to 24, by sex – 1988 to 2008<sup>2</sup>

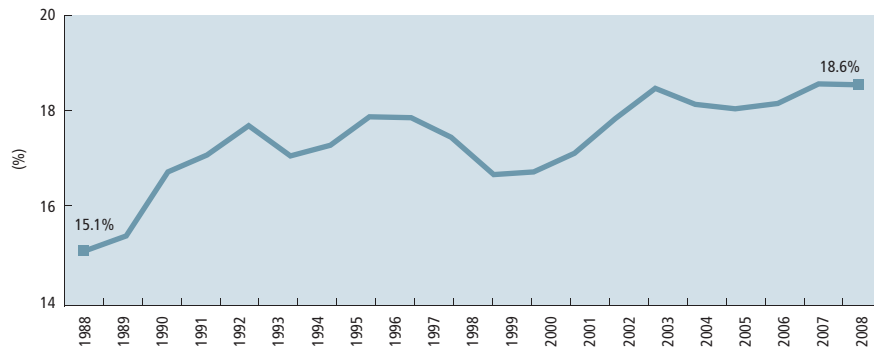


The school attendance rate for girls and young women aged 15 to 24 grew at about the same pace as that for boys and young men in this age group during the 1990s. In recent years, however, there has been a growing gap in favour of females; in 2008 the difference between the sexes was more than eight percentage 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.

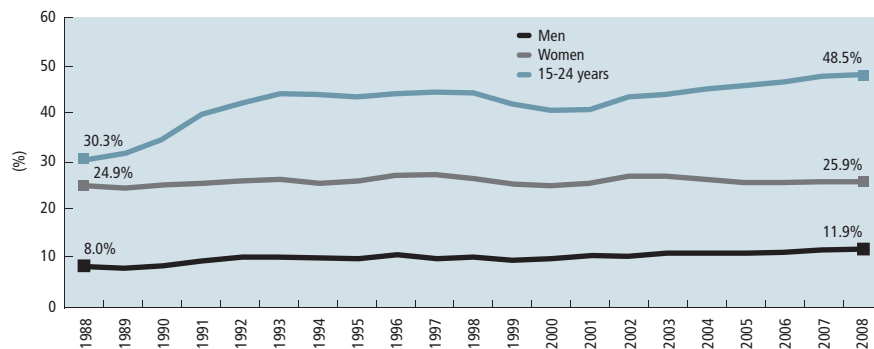
# Labour Market and Types of Employment

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1988 to 2008



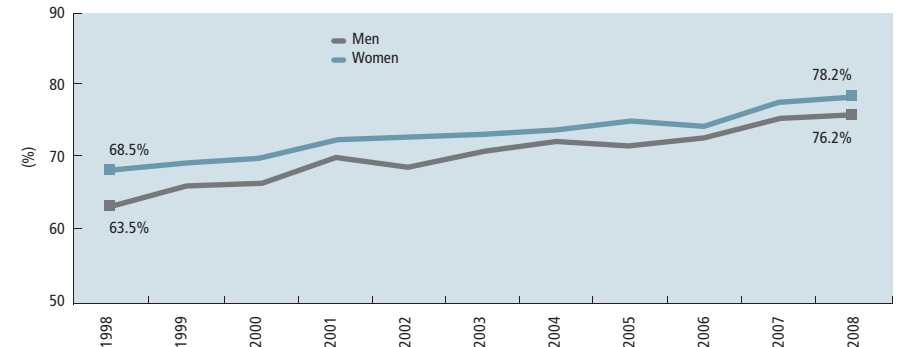
In addition to being influenced by the economic context, variations in part-time employment reflect people's changing labour market behaviours: e.g., balance between studies and employment for young people; phased retirement for older workers. Over the past 20 years there has been a trend toward part-time employment. In 2008, part-time jobs accounted for 18.6% of total employment.

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment, by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1988 to 2008



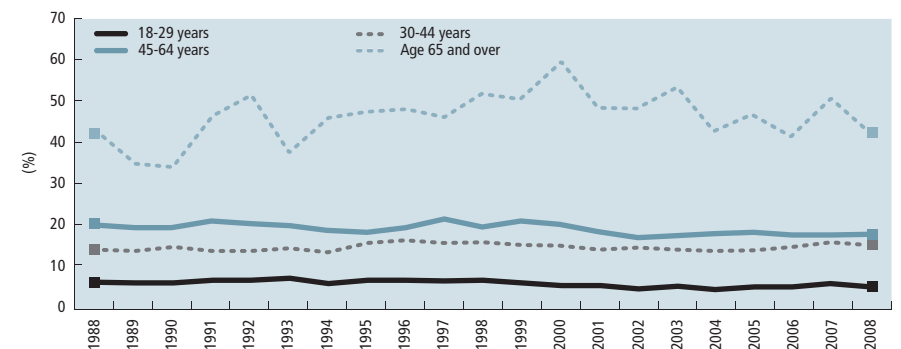
Part-time work is widespread among young people. About half of the employed people aged 15 to 24 held part-time jobs in 2008. The percentage of women in part-time jobs has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years. Slightly more than a quarter of employed women worked part-time in 2008 – more 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 8.0% in 1988 to 11.9% in 2008.

Voluntary part-time employment<sup>3</sup> as a percentage of total part-time employment, by sex – 1998 to 2008



More and more, the vast majority of people who work part-time do so by choice. Upon analysing people's labour market behaviour, one finds that over 75% of both male and female part-time workers have voluntarily chosen this type of employment.

Self-employment as a percentage of total employment, by age group – 1988 to 2008



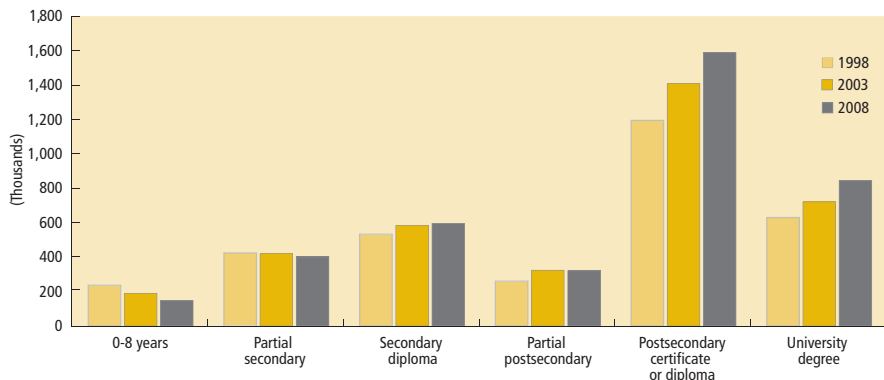
The level of self-employment is relatively stable in Québec. As a share of total employment, this type of work rose from 13.3% to 14% between 1988 and 2008. Self-employment is the most prevalent among older workers.

Contrary to popular belief, there is no sign of 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 2008, self-employment accounted for about 5% of total employment for people in this age group. Over 40% of workers aged 65 and over, on the other hand, were self-employed. A quarter of the self-employed people in this age group worked in the professional, scientific and technical sectors.

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

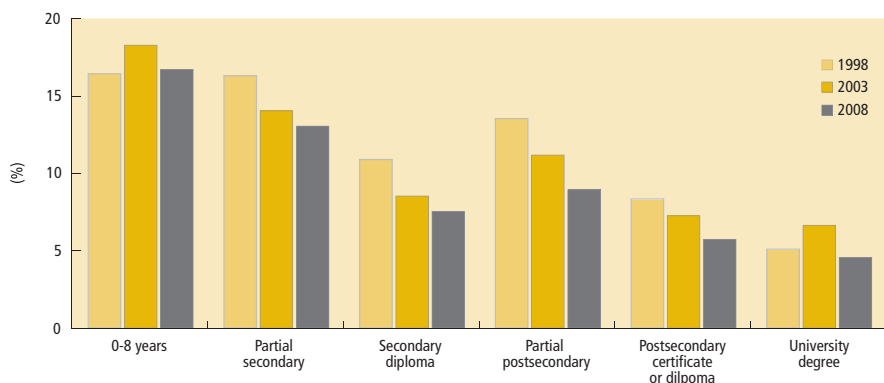
## Labour Market by Level of Education

Employment by level of education – 1998, 2003 and 2008



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 1998 and 2008. The figures show an improvement in the skills of people in the labour market, as younger generations with a higher level of education gradually replace their less educated elders.

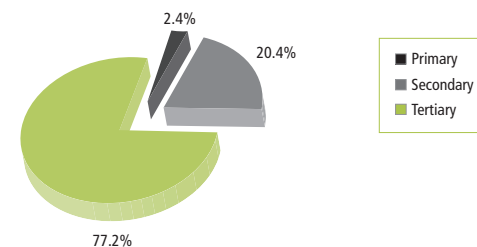
Rate of unemployment by level of education – 1998, 2003 and 2008



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 16.8% in 2008, compared with just 4.5% for university graduates. Education is one of the most effective ways to avoid labour market exclusion.

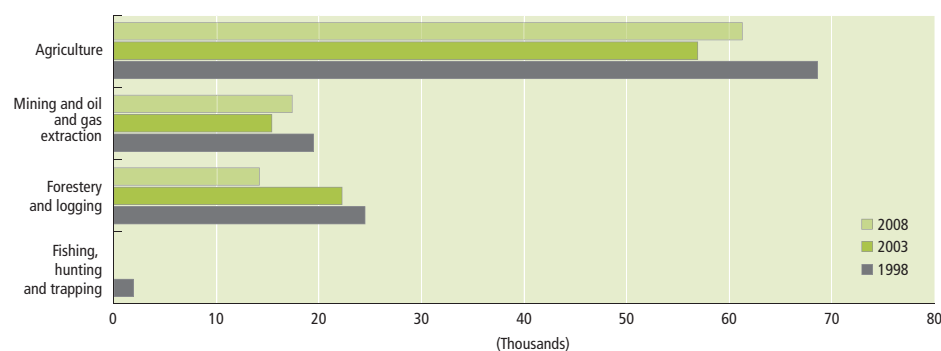
## Labour Market by Economic Sector

Employment by economic sector – 2008



The tertiary (service) sector accounted for over three-quarters of employment in Québec in 2008. Between 1998 and 2008, over 600,000 of the 624,100 jobs created in Québec were in the tertiary sector. The primary sector shed 20,100 jobs over the same period.

Employment by industry – primary sector – 1998, 2003 and 2008<sup>4</sup>

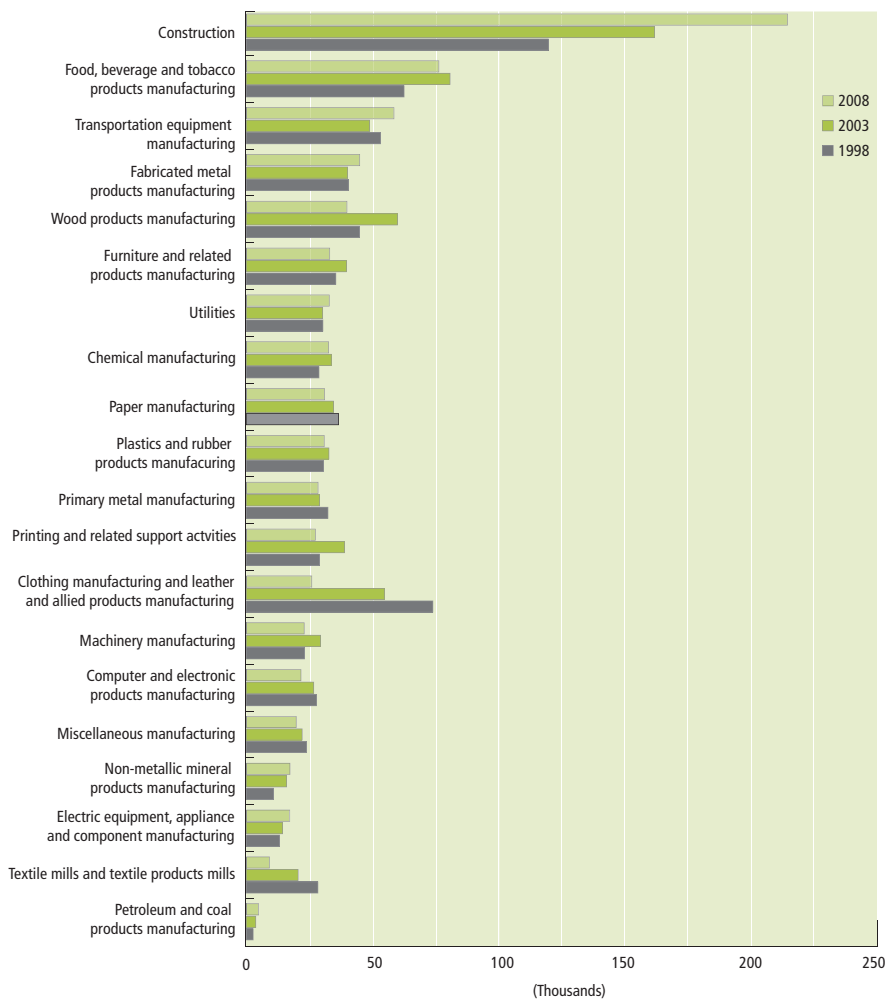


The primary sector is relatively small and getting smaller. The loss of 20,100 jobs in this sector since 1998 may be largely explained by a substantial drop in jobs in the forestry and logging industry (-10,400). Agriculture shed 7,300 jobs over the same period.

4. For sampling quality reasons, *Labour Force Survey* data are not published if under 1,500. This explains the absence of figures for 2003 and 2008 in the fishing, hunting and trapping sector.

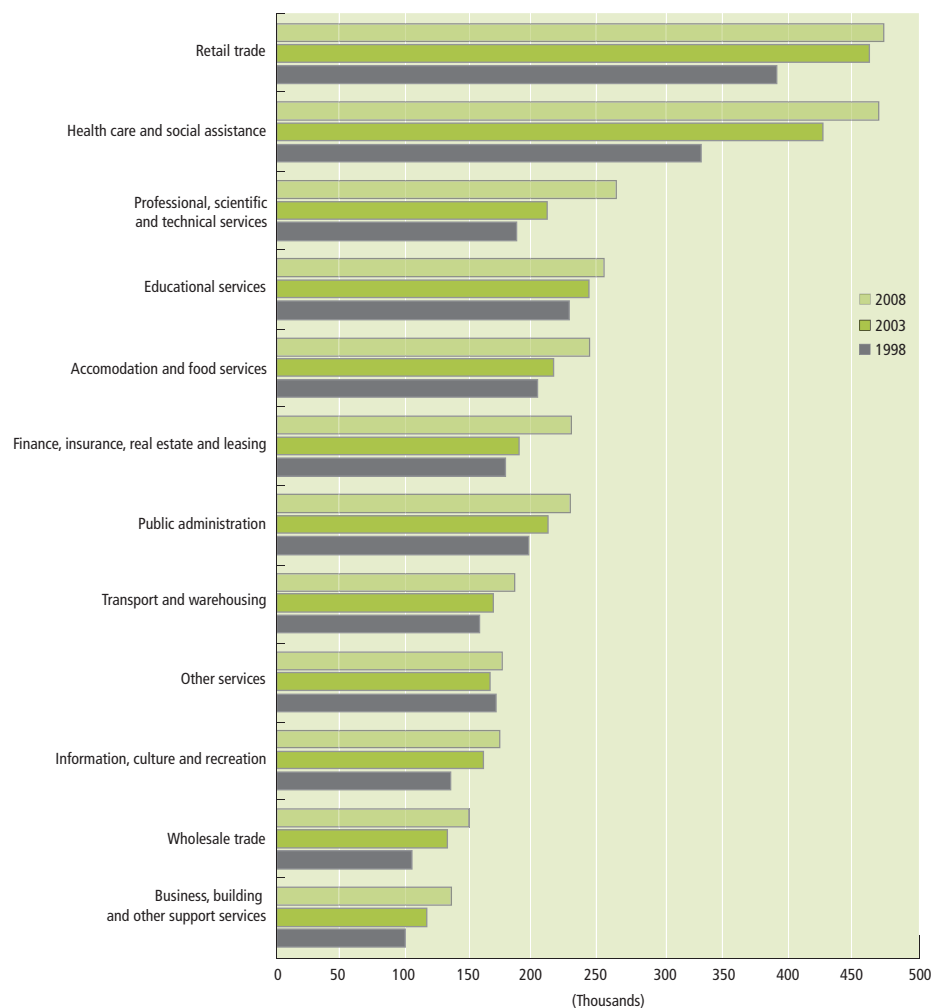
# Labour Market by Economic Sector (continuation)

### Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1998, 2003 and 2008



The construction industry continued to drive the secondary sector, creating 95,400 jobs between 1998 and 2008. The clothing and leather and allied product manufacturing industry, on the other hand, lost 48,500 jobs.

### Employment by industry – tertiary sector – 1998, 2003 and 2008

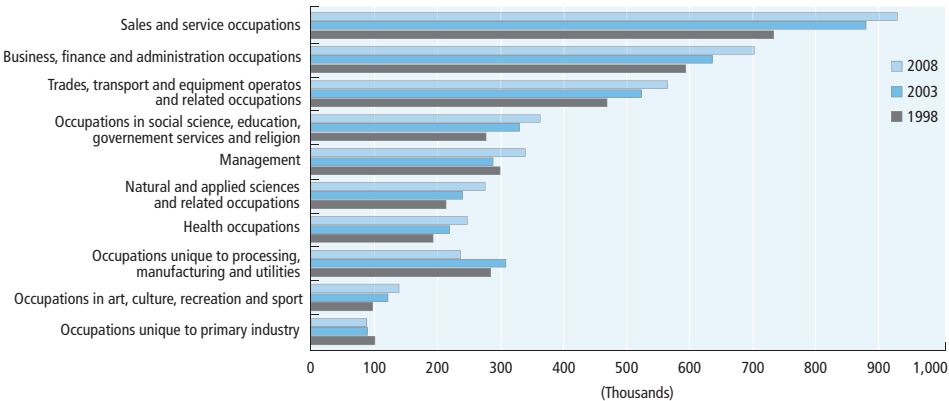


The tertiary (service) sector accounted for over 95% of the jobs created between 1998 and 2008.

Growth in employment was especially significant in the following industries: health care and social assistance (+138,700), retail trade (+84,100), and professional, scientific and technical services (+77,500).

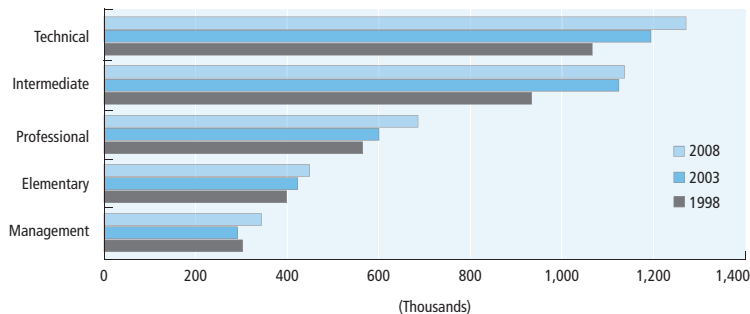
## Labour Market by Occupation

### Employment by skill type – 1998, 2003 and 2008



Growth in employment in Québec between 1998 and 2008 varied from one skill type (occupational category) to another. While the number of manufacturing jobs shrank substantially (-47,300), 196,900 jobs were created in sales and service occupations. On a percentage basis, the greatest increase was in social science, education and government services, which employed 85,700 more people in 2008 than in 1998 – a 31% increase.

### Employment by skill level – 1998, 2003 and 2008



Professional employment, which generally requires a university degree, chalked up the highest percentage growth between 1998 and 2008 (+22.8%).

Technical and intermediate-level employment nevertheless continued to account for the greatest number of jobs. In 2008, over 60% of total employment was concentrated at these skill levels.

## Job outlook for 2009-2013, by region

Region	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
Montréal	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
<b>All of Québec</b>	<b>642,000</b>	<b>152,000</b>	<b>490,000</b>

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.

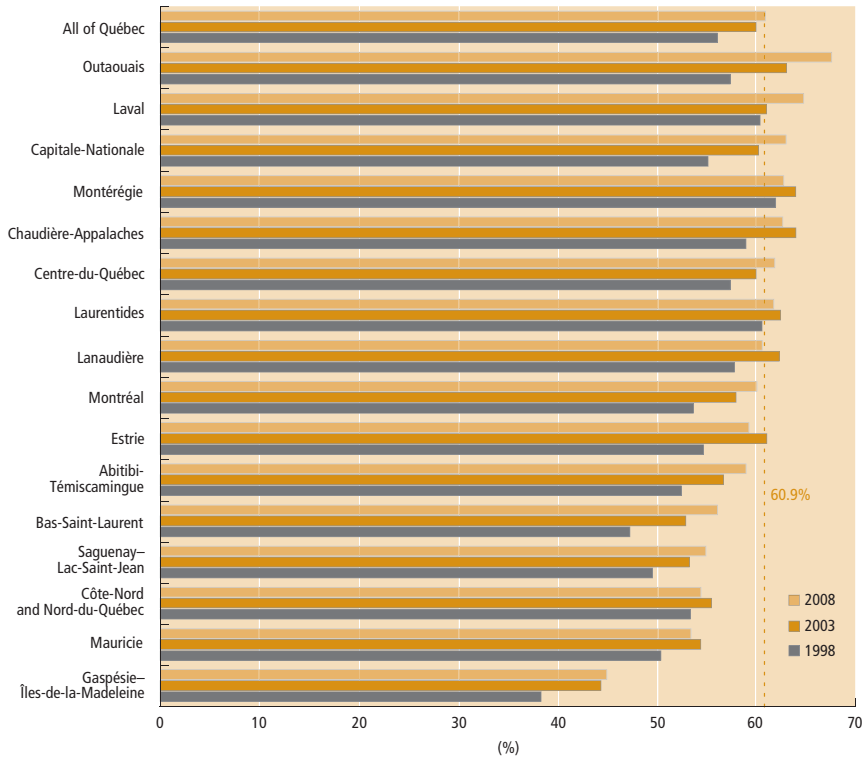
Emploi-Québec estimates that 152,000 new jobs will be created in Québec between 2009 and 2013. The challenging economic situation in 2009 should lead to a significant decline in employment (a loss of about 72,000 jobs), but the situation should improve as of 2010. At the end of the period, the expected slowdown in demographic growth should limit growth in employment.

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.<sup>5</sup> All told, over 614,000 jobs will need to be filled during this period.

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

# Regional Overview

## Employment rate by region – 1998, 2003 and 2008

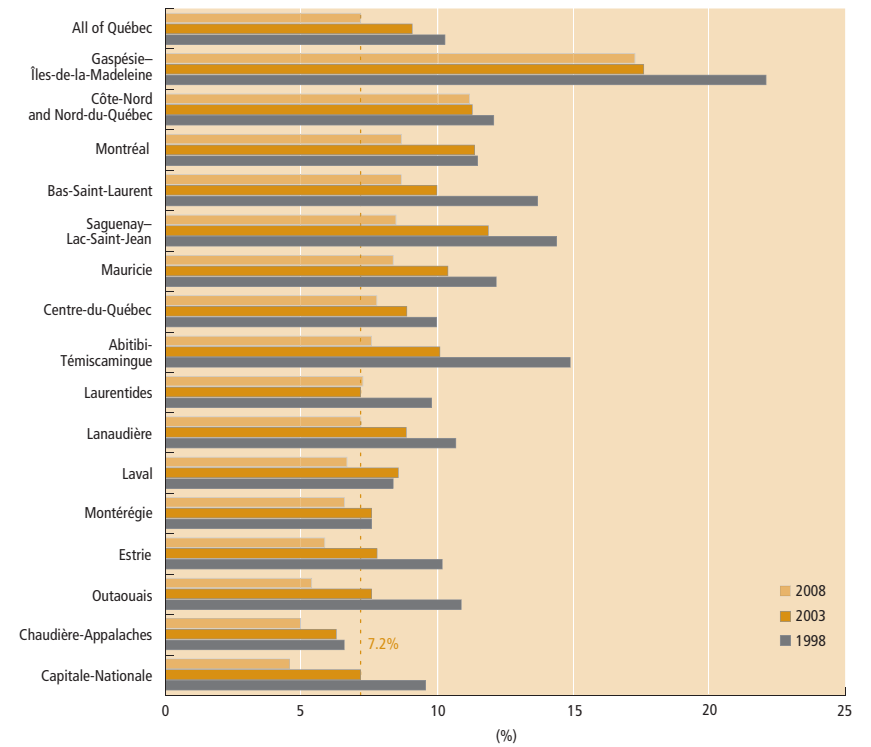


The labour market varies from one region to another.<sup>6</sup> The employment rate nevertheless grew in all regions of Québec between 1998 and 2008.

The resource regions generally have lower employment rates than more urban regions. In 2008, the lowest employment rate was posted by the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region (45%) and the highest rate was posted by the Outaouais region (67,6%).

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

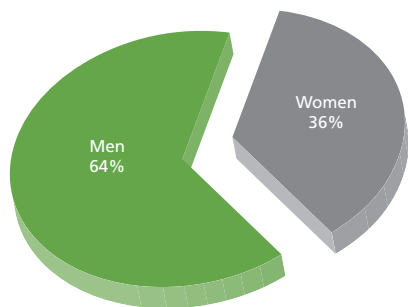
## Unemployment rate by region – 1998, 2003 and 2008



Québec's unemployment rate shrank from 10.3 to 7.2% between 1998 and 2008. The improvement in the labour market varied, however, from one region to another. Although all regions of Québec posted lower unemployment at the end of the reference period, Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine still had high unemployment – 17.3% – in 2008. The Capitale-Nationale region boasted the lowest unemployment in 2008, with a rate of just 4.6%.

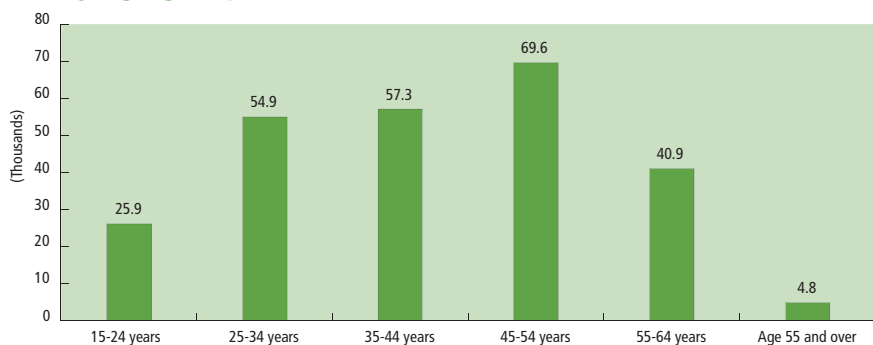
# Employment Insurance Claimants and Social Assistance Recipients

Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2008



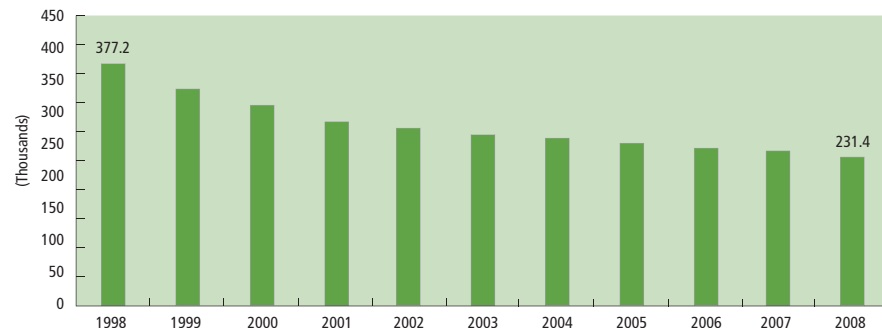
The average number of employment insurance claimants shrank for the fifth year in a row in 2008, to 253,000. Men accounted for close to two-thirds of claimants, even though they made up slightly less than 53% of the Québec labour force.

Active employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2008



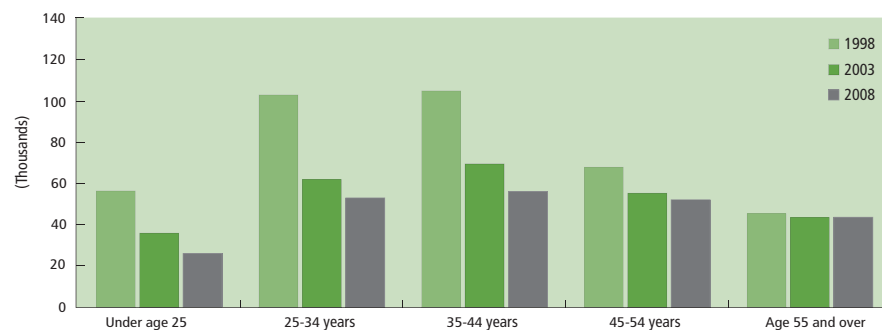
Since 2006, employment insurance claimants aged 45 to 54 have outnumbered claimants aged 35 to 44, becoming the largest cohort of people receiving benefits under the Employment Insurance Plan. This change reflects the greying of workforce and other demographic factors. People aged 25 to 54 continued to account for the bulk of EI claimants (72%); this percentage is slightly higher than the share of the labour force for people in this age group (70%).

Adult social assistance recipients – March 1998 to March 2008



Sustained job creation in Québec over the past ten years has resulted in a decrease in the number of adult social assistance recipients. The number of people in this category shrank from almost 377,000 in 1998 to just over 230,000 in 2008.

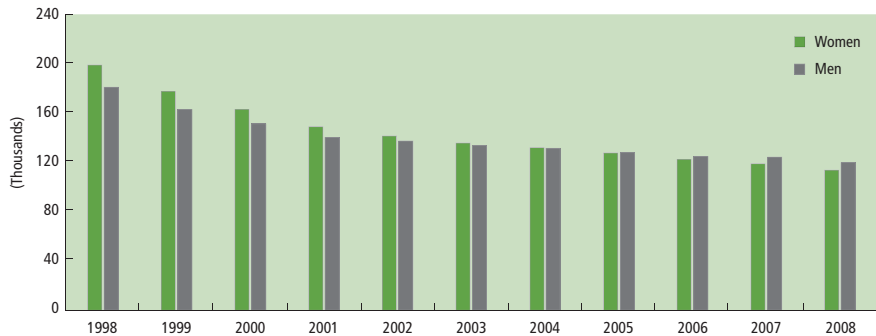
Adult social assistance recipients, by age group – March 1998, March 2003 and March 2008



In 1998, 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 2008. While the cohort's share of the labour force shrank by about 11% between 1998 and 2008, the number of social assistance recipients aged 35 to 44 shrank by close to half.

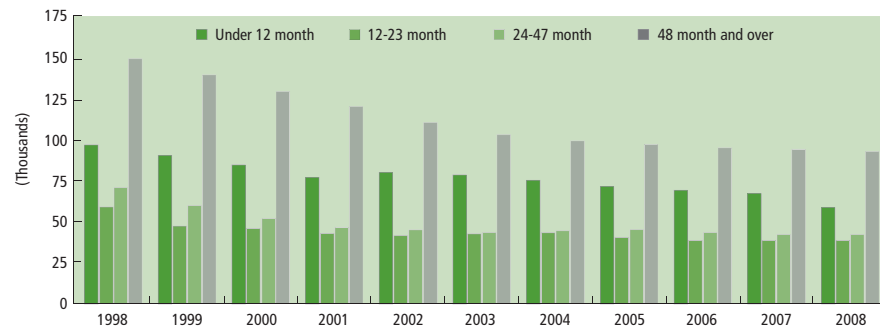
# Employment Insurance Claimants and Social Assistance Recipients (continuation)

**Adult social assistance recipients, by sex – March 1998 to March 2008**



The number of social assistance recipients has declined among both men and women since 1998. Since 2005, slightly more men than women have relied on social assistance benefits, and this gap is growing. Men accounted for 51.4% of adult social assistance recipients in 2008.

**Adult social assistance recipients, by length of uninterrupted assistance – March 1998 to March 2008**



In addition to a decrease in the number of social assistance recipients between 1998 and 2008, there has been a reduction in the length of time<sup>7</sup> that people receive social assistance benefits. The number of people who have received social assistance benefits for 48 months or longer has 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.

7. Uninterrupted duration.

# Labour market indicators by sex – 1988 to 2008

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Population aged 15 and over</b> (thousands)	Men	2,604.1	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
	Women	2,734.6	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,338.7</b>	<b>5,393.3</b>	<b>5,457.0</b>	<b>5,517.0</b>	<b>5,564.5</b>	<b>5,610.9</b>	<b>5,651.8</b>	<b>5,693.8</b>		<b>5,737.3</b>	<b>5,772.1</b>	<b>5,806.0</b>	<b>5,845.0</b>	<b>5,889.0</b>	<b>5,939.9</b>	<b>5,995.0</b>	<b>6,049.4</b>	<b>6,112.8</b>	<b>6,182.2</b>	<b>6,251.5</b>	<b>6,314.5</b>	<b>6,372.1</b>
<b>Labour force</b> (thousands)	Men	1,961.0	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
	Women	1,443.5	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,404.6</b>	<b>3,461.2</b>	<b>3,505.4</b>	<b>3,510.9</b>	<b>3,481.0</b>	<b>3,493.7</b>	<b>3,529.9</b>	<b>3,540.9</b>		<b>3,551.7</b>	<b>3,582.3</b>	<b>3,631.5</b>	<b>3,670.5</b>	<b>3,717.5</b>	<b>3,771.1</b>	<b>3,907.7</b>	<b>3,992.8</b>	<b>4,024.1</b>	<b>4,052.7</b>	<b>4,094.2</b>	<b>4,150.1</b>	<b>4,184.9</b>
<b>Employment</b> (thousands)	Men	1,785.1	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
	Women	1,296.3	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,081.4</b>	<b>3,128.8</b>	<b>3,140.3</b>	<b>3,084.4</b>	<b>3,038.6</b>	<b>3,030.9</b>	<b>3,094.8</b>	<b>3,135.3</b>		<b>3,129.8</b>	<b>3,172.8</b>	<b>3,257.5</b>	<b>3,328.1</b>	<b>3,402.8</b>	<b>3,440.2</b>	<b>3,569.9</b>	<b>3,628.8</b>	<b>3,680.5</b>	<b>3,717.3</b>	<b>3,765.4</b>	<b>3,851.7</b>	<b>3,881.7</b>
<b>Full-time employment</b> (thousands)	Men	1,643.1	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
	Women	973.0	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,616.1</b>	<b>2,657.3</b>	<b>2,655.6</b>	<b>2,566.2</b>	<b>2,518.4</b>	<b>2,495.4</b>	<b>2,566.1</b>	<b>2,593.0</b>		<b>2,570.2</b>	<b>2,604.8</b>	<b>2,686.6</b>	<b>2,770.7</b>	<b>2,830.7</b>	<b>2,849.4</b>	<b>2,930.8</b>	<b>2,957.7</b>	<b>3,012.2</b>	<b>3,043.6</b>	<b>3,079.4</b>	<b>3,136.8</b>	<b>3,158.0</b>
<b>Part-time employment</b> (thousands)	Men	142.0	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
	Women	323.3	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>465.3</b>	<b>471.4</b>	<b>484.7</b>	<b>518.2</b>	<b>520.1</b>	<b>535.5</b>	<b>528.6</b>	<b>542.4</b>		<b>559.6</b>	<b>568.0</b>	<b>570.9</b>	<b>557.4</b>	<b>572.1</b>	<b>590.8</b>	<b>639.1</b>	<b>671.1</b>	<b>668.3</b>	<b>673.7</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>714.9</b>	<b>723.6</b>
<b>Unemployment</b> (thousands)	Men	175.9	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
	Women	147.2	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>323.1</b>	<b>332.4</b>	<b>365.1</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>442.5</b>	<b>462.8</b>	<b>435.1</b>	<b>405.6</b>		<b>421.9</b>	<b>409.6</b>	<b>374.0</b>	<b>342.4</b>	<b>314.7</b>	<b>330.9</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>364.0</b>	<b>343.7</b>	<b>335.4</b>	<b>328.7</b>	<b>298.4</b>	<b>303.3</b>
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	Men	9.0	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
	Women	10.2	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>		<b>11.9</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	Men	75.3	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
	Women	52.8	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>62.6</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.2</b>		<b>61.9</b>	<b>62.1</b>	<b>62.5</b>	<b>62.8</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>65.7</b>	<b>65.7</b>
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	Men	68.5	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
	Women	47.4	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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>54.0</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>55.1</b>		<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>56.9</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>60.2</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>60.9</b>

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

# Labour market indicators by sex – 1988 to 2008

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
<b>Population aged 15 and over</b>	5,338.7	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	
<b>15 to 24 years</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	678.6	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	
Employment (thousands)	590.4	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	411.3	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	179.1	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	88.2	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	13.0	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	
Participation rate (%)	67.0	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	
Employment rate (%)	58.3	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	
<b>25 to 34 years</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	1,044.3	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	
Employment (thousands)	941.8	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	839.8	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	102.0	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	102.4	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	9.8	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	
Participation rate (%)	82.1	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	
Employment rate (%)	74.1	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	
<b>35 to 44 years</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	856.5	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	
Employment (thousands)	784.7	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	701.0	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	83.7	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	71.8	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.4	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	
Participation rate (%)	81.0	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	
Employment rate (%)	74.2	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	
<b>45 to 54 years</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	527.6	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	
Employment (thousands)	488.8	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	432.4	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	56.4	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	38.9	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	7.4	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	
Participation rate (%)	73.2	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	
Employment rate (%)	67.8	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	
<b>55 to 64 years</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	262.3	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	
Employment (thousands)	240.8	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	209.0	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	31.8	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	21.5	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	8.2	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	
Participation rate (%)	41.7	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	
Employment rate (%)	38.3	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	
<b>Age 65 and over</b>																						
Labour force (thousands)	35.2	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	
Employment (thousands)	34.8	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	
Full-time employment (thousands)	22.5	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)	12.3	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	
Unemployment (thousands)	N. D.	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	
Unemployment rate (%)	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	5.2	6.5	10.2	6.9	6.7	5.7	4.0	N. D.	N. D.	N. D.	5.7	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.0	6.5	3.7	4.1	
Participation rate (%)	5.4	5.8	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.9	3.9	3.3	4.0	4.4</							

## Job creation by age group and sex – 1988 to 2008 (in thousands)

		1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Age 15 and over</b>	Men	30.5	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
	Women	28.8	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
	<b>Total</b>	59.3	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
<b>15 to 24 years</b>	Men	1.7	-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
	Women	-8.5	-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
	<b>Total</b>	-6.8	-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
<b>25 to 34 years</b>	Men	11.7	-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
	Women	6.7	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
	<b>Total</b>	18.4	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
<b>35 to 44 years</b>	Men	10.5	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
	Women	11.1	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
	<b>Total</b>	21.5	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
<b>45 to 54 years</b>	Men	8.0	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
	Women	16.0	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
	<b>Total</b>	24.0	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
<b>55 to 64 years</b>	Men	-3.6	-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
	Women	1.2	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
	<b>Total</b>	-2.5	-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
<b>Age 65 and over</b>	Men	2.1	-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
	Women	2.5	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
	<b>Total</b>	4.6	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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*.  
Processing: Emploi-Québec.

# Labour market indicators by region – 1988 to 2008

## Employment (in thousands)<sup>8</sup>

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>All of Québec</b>	3,081.4	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
<b>Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine</b>	37.3	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
<b>Bas-Saint-Laurent</b>	80.5	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
<b>Capitale-Nationale</b>	263.2	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
<b>Chaudière-Appalaches</b>	170.5	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
<b>Estrie</b>	118.3	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
<b>Centre-du-Québec</b>	84.6	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
<b>Montréal</b>	543.2	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
<b>Montréal</b>	858.8	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
<b>Laval</b>	160.1	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
<b>Lanaudière</b>	135.4	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
<b>Laurentides</b>	154.4	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
<b>Outaouais</b>	135.9	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
<b>Abitibi-Témiscamingue</b>	62.5	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
<b>Mauricie</b>	114.3	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
<b>Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean</b>	107.1	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
<b>Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec</b>	55.4	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

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

## Unemployment rate (%)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>All of Québec</b>	9.5	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
<b>Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine</b>	16.4	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
<b>Bas-Saint-Laurent</b>	12.4	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
<b>Capitale-Nationale</b>	9.4	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
<b>Chaudière-Appalaches</b>	6.0	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
<b>Estrie</b>	8.1	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
<b>Centre-du-Québec</b>	8.6	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
<b>Montréal</b>	8.6	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
<b>Montréal</b>	10.4	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
<b>Laval</b>	6.2	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
<b>Lanaudière</b>	8.5	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
<b>Laurentides</b>	11.3	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
<b>Outaouais</b>	8.1	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
<b>Abitibi-Témiscamingue</b>	9.8	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
<b>Mauricie</b>	9.9	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
<b>Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean</b>	13.1	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
<b>Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec</b>	11.2	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

Source: Statistics Canada. *Labour Force Survey*.

8. The *Labour Force Survey* focuses on individuals. The regional data are therefore based on place of residence rather than place of work.

## Job creation by region – 1988 to 2008 (in thousands)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995		1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>All of Québec</b>	59.3	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
<b>Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine</b>	1.7	-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
<b>Bas-Saint-Laurent</b>	0.2	-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
<b>Capitale-Nationale</b>	2.5	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
<b>Chaudière-Appalaches</b>	9.2	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
<b>Estrie</b>	5.4	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
<b>Centre-du-Québec</b>	-1.5	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
<b>Montérégie</b>	2.3	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
<b>Montréal</b>	-9.6	-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
<b>Laval</b>	13.1	-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
<b>Lanaudière</b>	6.6	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
<b>Laurentides</b>	6.4	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
<b>Outaouais</b>	9.9	-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
<b>Abitibi-Témiscamingue</b>	3.1	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
<b>Mauricie</b>	5.4	-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
<b>Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean</b>	-0.2	-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
<b>Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec</b>	4.9	-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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*.  
Processing: Emploi-Québec.

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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<sup>9</sup>**

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.

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

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