

Information
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EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC: KEY FIGURES

2006
Edition

Québec 

Foreword

Key employment figures provide an easy-to-understand overview of Québec's labour market.

A series of graphs and charts illustrates changes in Québec's labour market from various perspectives. The "*Regional Overview*" section provides data for each of Québec's seventeen administrative regions (data for the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions have been combined).

The purpose of this publication is to provide concise information for people who wish to find out more about the regional and Québec labour markets.

After a decline in 1996, employment in Québec increased an average of 1.9% annually between 1996 and 2005. The unemployment rate for 2005 was the lowest in 30 years. In 2005, the employment rate remained above the 60% mark. The participation rate fell for the second consecutive year in 2005, to 65.6%.

We trust that this document will answer your questions about Québec's labour market. We also invite you to visit our website or go to the nearest local employment center (CLE) for publications about Québec and your local and regional labour markets.

Normand Roy,

Director of Centre d'étude sur l'emploi et la technologie

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Data Sources

The labour market data in this document comes from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada¹. The purpose of the LFS is to provide descriptive and explanatory data on the population aged 15 and over, divided into three categories: employed people, unemployed people, and people not in the labour force. LFS data provides information on major labour market trends.

Population data comes from the Demographic Division of Statistics Canada.

Data on gross domestic product (GDP) in 1997 chained dollars comes from Institut de la statistique du Québec.

Data on employment insurance claimants comes from Human Resources and Social Development Canada.

Data on adult employment-assistance recipients comes from Direction adjointe de la recherche, de l'évaluation et de la statistique of Ministère de l'Emploi et de la Solidarité sociale.

Population and Labour Market in 2005

The figure 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 population² and the non-working-age population (people under 15 and people who are specifically excluded).

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.

Lastly, employed persons are subdivided into full-time and part-time workers.

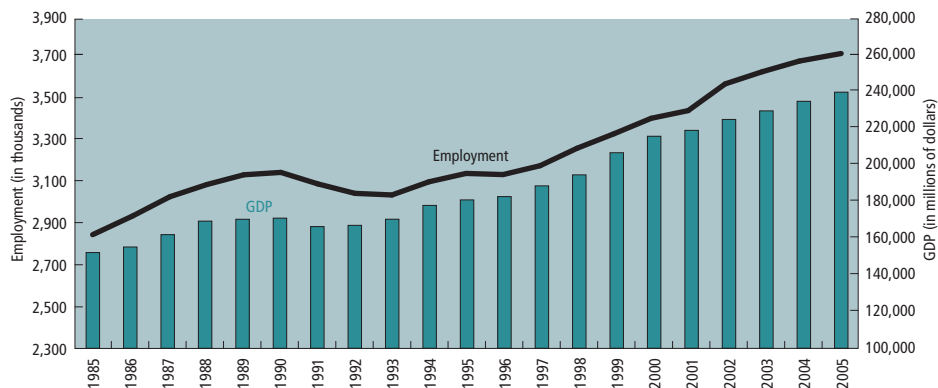
Total Québec population in 2005			
TOTAL			7,598,100
Men			3,750,100
Women			3,848,000
Working-age population (age 15 and over)		Population under age 15 and excluded persons	
TOTAL	6,182,200	TOTAL	1,415,900
Men	3,038,000	Men	
Women	3,144,200	Women	
Labour force		Population not in the labour force	
TOTAL	4,052,700	TOTAL	2,129,600
Men	2,168,500	Men	869,600
Women	1,884,200	Women	1,260,000
PARTICIPATION RATE			
TOTAL	65.6%		
Men	71.4%		
Women	59.9%		
Employed persons		Unemployed persons	
TOTAL	3,717,300	TOTAL	335,400
Men	1,973,800	Men	194,600
Women	1,743,500	Women	140,700
EMPLOYMENT RATE		UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
TOTAL	60.1%	TOTAL	8.3%
Men	65.0%	Men	9.0%
Women	55.5%	Women	7.5%
Full-time		Part-time	
TOTAL	3,043,600	TOTAL	673,700
Men	1,750,300	Men	223,500
Women	1,293,300	Women	450,100

1. Over 50,000 households in Canada are surveyed, including nearly 10,000 in Québec. Regional data prior to 1987 is unavailable.

2. Non-institutionalized civilian population aged 15 and over. Persons living on Indian reserves, full-time members of the Canadian Armed Forces, and boarding establishment residents are excluded.

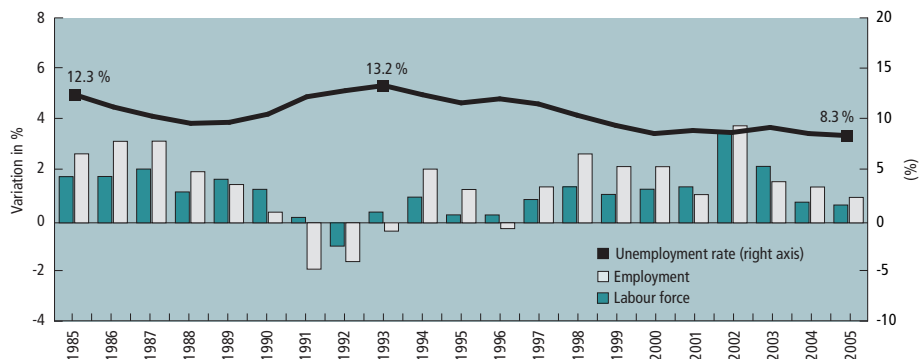
Labour Market Overview

Employment and real GDP – 1985 to 2005



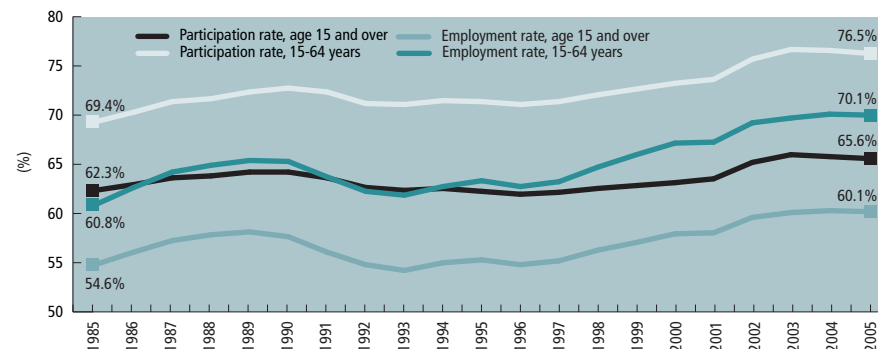
Job growth is driven by economic growth, which is measured by changes in the gross domestic product (GDP). As the graph shows, periods of strong growth in GDP correspond to periods when job creation is also strong. The recession in Québec at the start of the last decade resulted in job losses, whereas the 2.1% average annual economic growth posted between 2000 and 2005 led to job growth at an average annual rate of 1.8%.

Variations in labour force and employment, and unemployment rate – 1985 to 2005



When growth in employment outstrips growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls, as was the case from 1997 to 2000. The unemployment rate continued to fall in 2005, dropping from 8.5% to 8.3% due to the fact that employment grew relatively faster than the labour force.

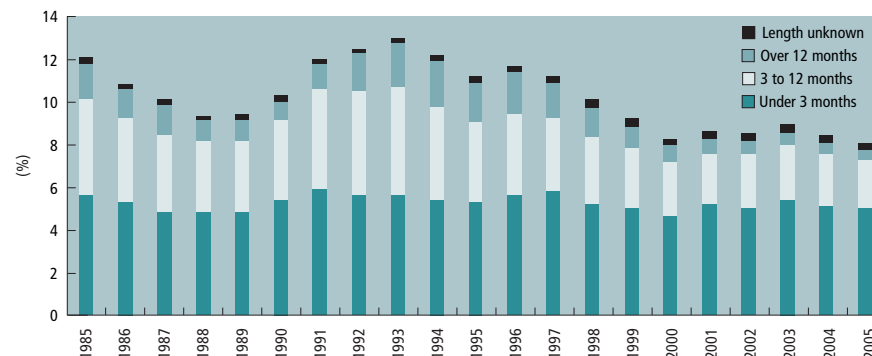
Participation rate and employment rate – 1985 to 2005



The proportion of people aged 65 and over continues to rise in Québec, increasing from 11.3% to 15.5% between 1985 and 2005. The aging of the population partially explains why the participation and employment rates for people aged 15 and over have increased more slowly than for people aged 15 to 64 in recent years despite the fact that labour market participation is rising in the 65-and-over cohort. The gap between the participation rate among people aged 15 to 64 and people aged 15 and over rose from 7.1 percentage points in 1985 to 10.9 in 2005. The gap in the employment rate climbed from 6.2 percentage points in 1985 to 10 in 2005.

Participation (76.5%) and employment (70.1%) rates for people aged 15 to 64 fell slightly in 2005.

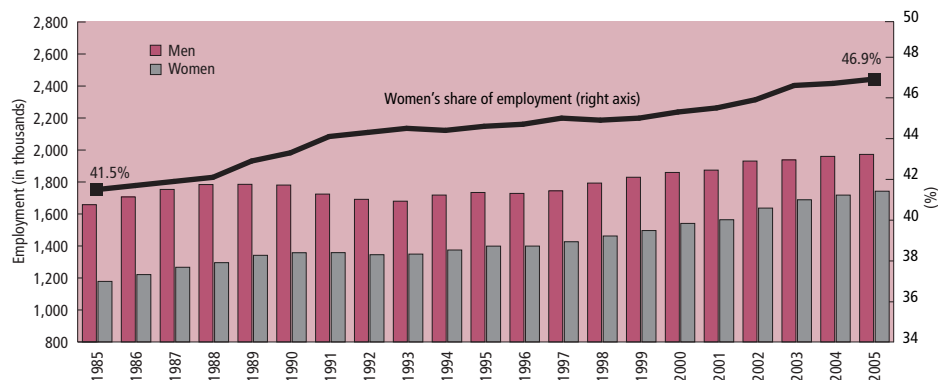
Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1985 to 2005



The short-term unemployment rate (under three months) is relatively stable and shows little variation between economic cycles. This frictional unemployment occurs because the labour market is vibrant and in constant flux. Economic conditions have a greater impact on long-term unemployment. During economic slowdowns, as in the early 1990s, long-term unemployment increases more than short-term unemployment. During a recovery like the one in the second half of the 1990s, long-term unemployment recedes more sharply.

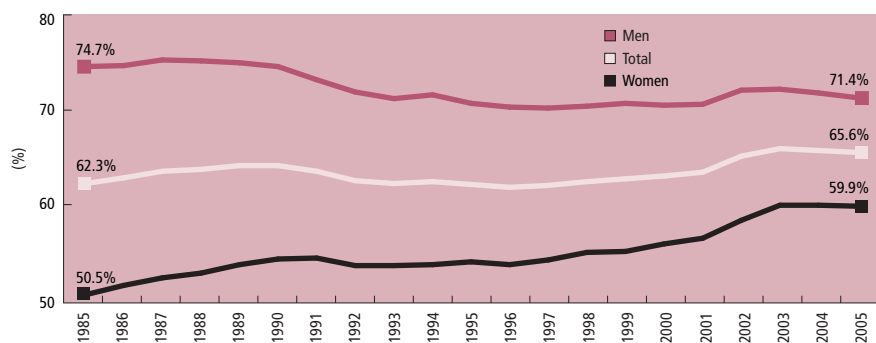
Labour Market by Sex

Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1985 to 2005



Men continue to hold more jobs than women. Women held 46.9% of jobs in 2005, and the rate tends to be on the rise. But the gap is shrinking and dropped from 480,000 in 1985 to 230,000 in 2005—the narrowest to date.

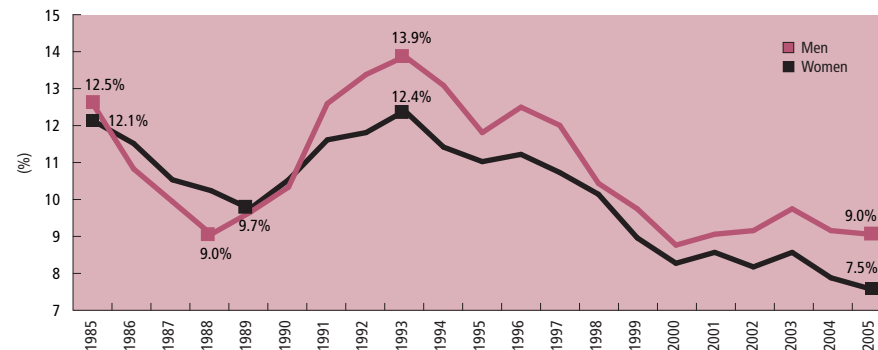
Participation rate by sex – 1985 to 2005



The participation rate of men (71.4%) is weaker than during the 1980s. The percentage of men over 65 (the vast majority of whom are retired) has been constantly on the rise in the last 20 years. This affects the participation rate of all men.

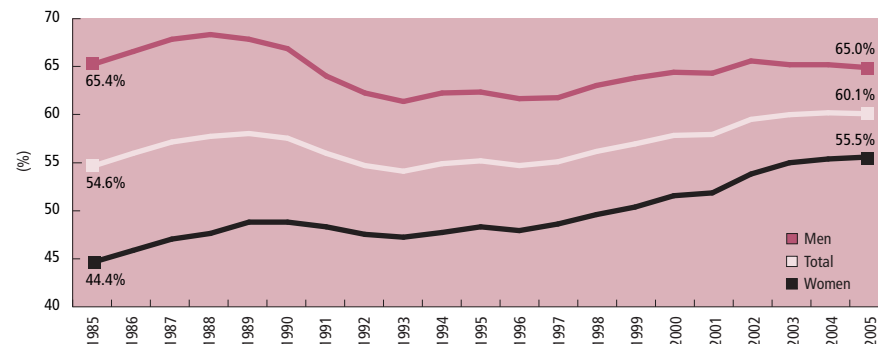
Men have a higher participation rate than women. However, this gap is narrowing (24.2 points in 1985 versus 11.5 points in 2005). The growing presence of women aged 45 to 54 in the labour market explains this situation to a large degree. In fact, it is the participation rate of women of this age group that has grown the most during this period, up from 51.8% in 1985 to 79.6% in 2005.

Unemployment rate by sex – 1985 to 2005



Since 1991, the unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women. After narrowing in the last few years of the decade, the gap between unemployment rates for men and women seems to be widening again. There was a 1.5 percent difference between the two in 2005.

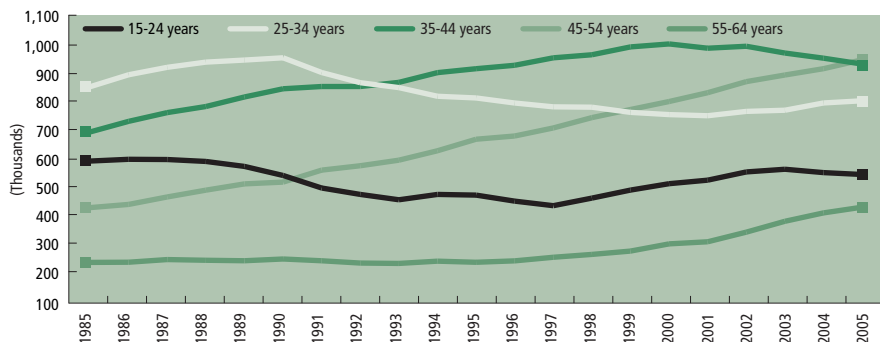
Employment rate by sex – 1985 to 2005



The gap in employment rates between men and women has narrowed considerably in the last 20 years. From 21 points in 1985, it dropped to under 10 points in 2005. The employment rate for women hit an all-time high of 55.5% in 2005, whereas the rate for men has fallen slightly since 2002, at 65% in 2005.

Labour Market by Age Group

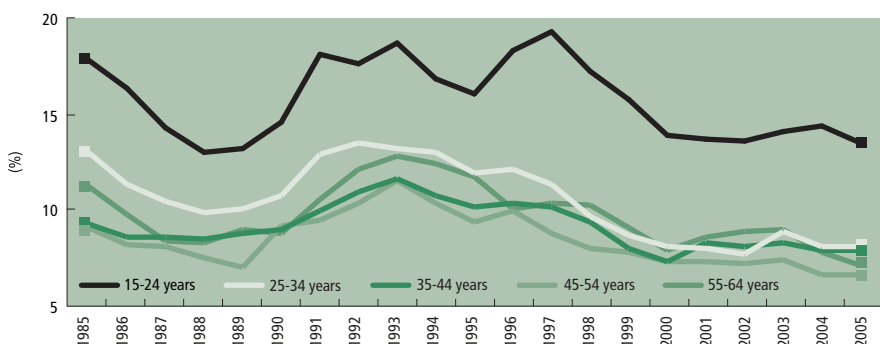
Employment rate by age group – 1985 to 2005



As their weight in the population increases, people in the 45-to-54 age cohort have seen constant employment growth over the past two decades. This may be explained by the aging of the population (larger numbers of people in older age cohorts) and by the fact that the women who leave this cohort are replaced by women who have a higher participation rate in the labour market. The same phenomenon is starting to appear among people aged 55 to 64 and should intensify in the coming years.

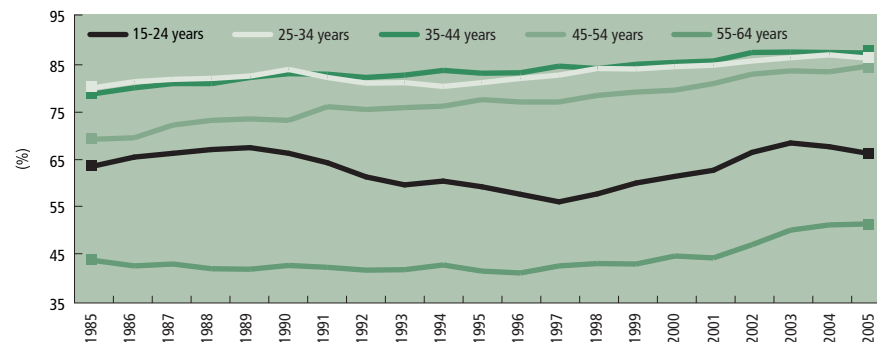
In addition, the decrease in the 35-to-44 age cohort since 2000 is also reflected in a decline in the number of jobs held by people in this group, despite an employment rate that remains high, at 80.7%.

Unemployment rate by age group – 1985 to 2005



The unemployment rate recorded for 2005 is the lowest in the past 30 years. However, at 13.5%, the unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds is more than double that of the 45-to-54 age cohort. Young people have the disadvantage of competing in the labour market with people who are more experienced and, therefore, relatively more attractive to employers. They are thus more sensitive to cyclical changes. In addition, young people tend to change jobs more frequently than older people, which inflates their unemployment rate. The 2005 unemployment rates for 25-to-29-year-olds (8.5%) and 30-to-34-year-olds (7.5%) nevertheless seem to confirm that sooner or later, young people successfully enter the labour market.

Participation rate by age group – 1985 to 2005

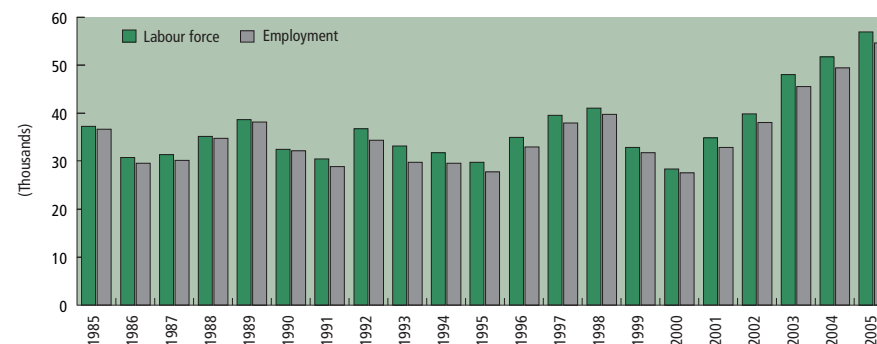


After levelling off in the early 1990s, the participation rate for the 25-to-54 age group has been rising continually. This cohort constitutes the “heart” of the labour market.

Participation by 15-to-24-year-olds grew significantly in recent years, but has recently fallen slightly. In 2005, their participation rate was 66.2%.

After falling between 1985 and 1996, the participation rate of 55-to-64-year-olds increased by more than ten percentage points between 1996 and 2005. This group's participation rate was 51.2% in 2005, but remains much lower than for the population as a whole, with the median retirement age at approximately age 60.

Variations in the labour force and employment among people aged 65 and up – 1985 to 2005



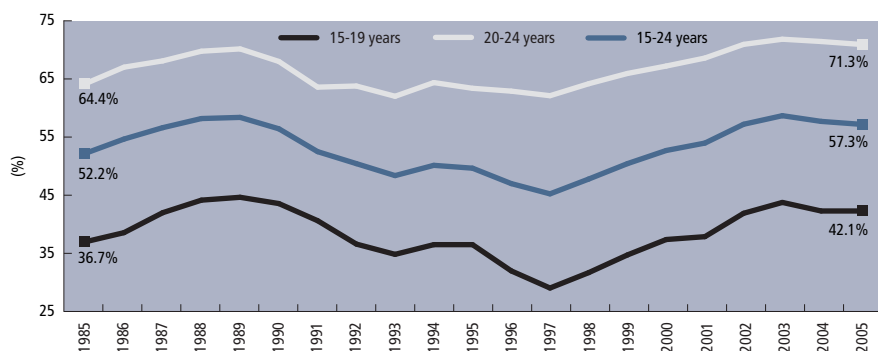
The number of Quebecers aged 65 and up increased from 586,500 in 1985 to 960,900 in 2005. While their participation rate dipped in 2000 (3.3%), it then took a substantial upturn, reaching 5.9% in 2005. That explains this age group's increased presence on the labour market.

The number of people on the labour market aged 65 or over has increased substantially since 2000. This growth can be expected to continue, on the one hand due to employers' efforts to retain their employees as the labour pool diminishes, and, on the other hand, due to the 35% forecast growth in this age group over the years ahead.

Among those aged 65 and over, the labour force and number of jobs doubled between 2000 and 2005, reaching 57,000 and 54,700 respectively.

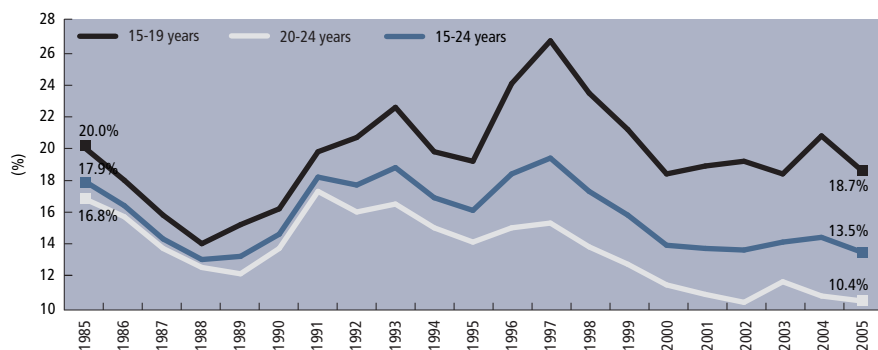
Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24

Employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1985 to 2005



Despite a dip since 2004, the employment rate among 15-to-24-year-olds grew considerably between 1997 and 2005, hitting 57.3% in 2005. The employment rate among 20-to-24-year-olds is much higher than among 15-to-19-year-olds, with the latter showing a higher school attendance rate.

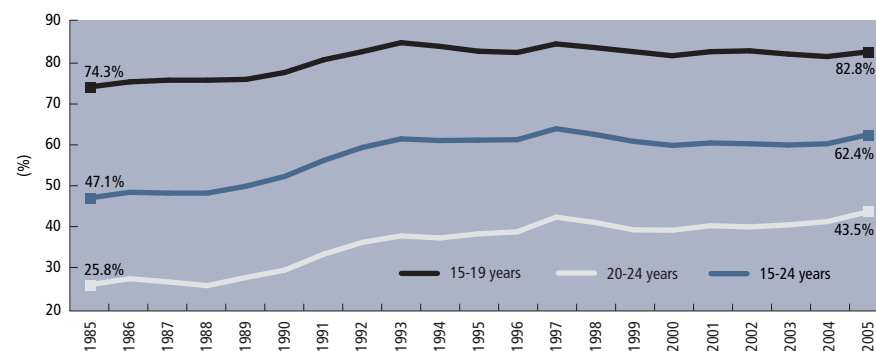
Unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1985 to 2005



Unemployment in the 15 to 19 age group has always been higher than in the 20 to 24 cohort. On average, this gap has been wider since 2000 compared to the previous decade, rising from 6.5 percentage points to 8.2 points.

In all, the unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 has been falling over the past years.

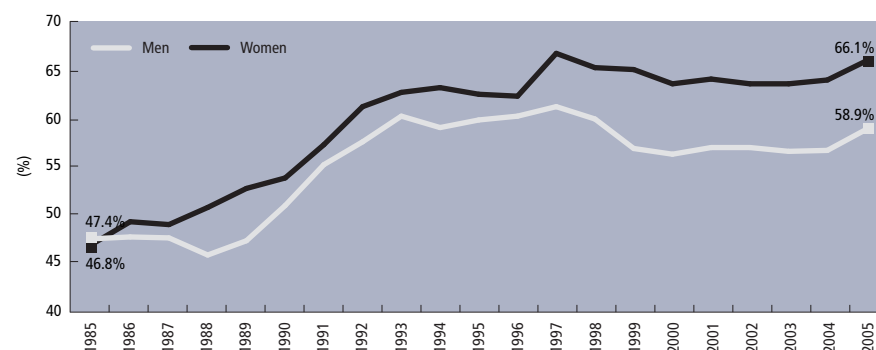
School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1985 to 2005³



From 1985 to 2005, the school attendance rate among 15-to-24-year-olds rose from 47.1% to 62.4%, but seems to have levelled off since 2000.

The school attendance rate for 15-to-19-year-olds is nearly double that of 20-to-24-year-olds, which echoes the lower employment rate in the younger cohort.

School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 by sex – 1985 to 2005³



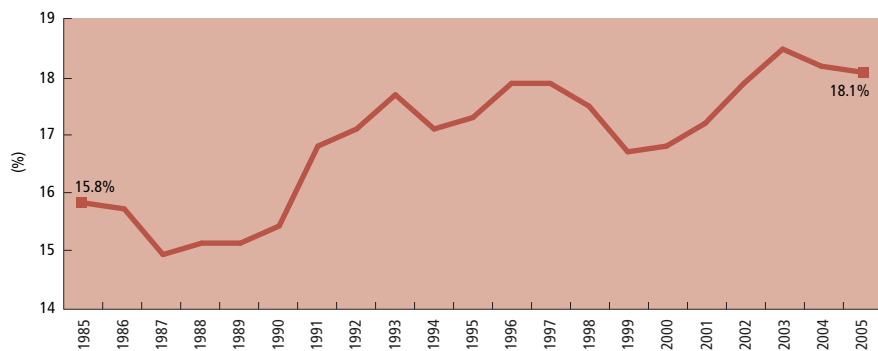
After growing at much the same pace during the 1990s, school attendance rates among females and males aged 15 to 24 have diverged in the past years, with a gap of more than seven percentage points in 2005.

Attendance rates for both females and males have levelled off since 2000.

3. Average for January to April and September to December.

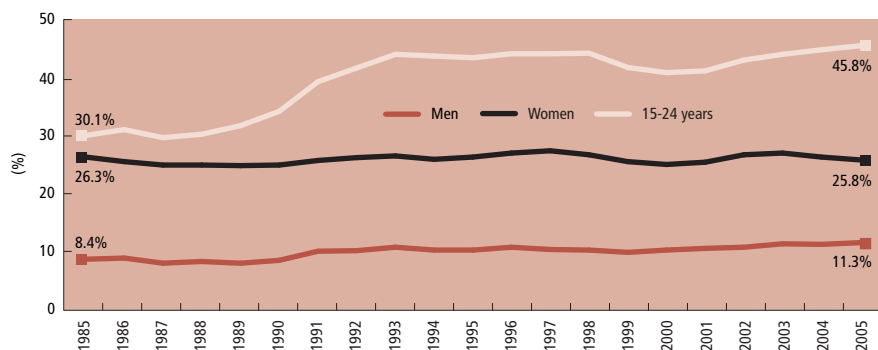
Labour Market and Types of Employment

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1985 to 2005



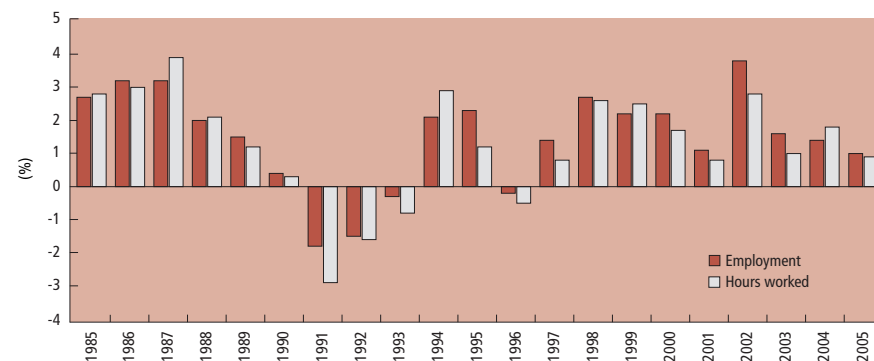
Variations in part-time employment are linked to the economic situation and changes in how work is organized. This type of employment has been on the rise over the past twenty years. Despite a steady rise since 2000, the proportion of part-time employment seems to have recently stabilized at around 18%.

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1985 to 2005



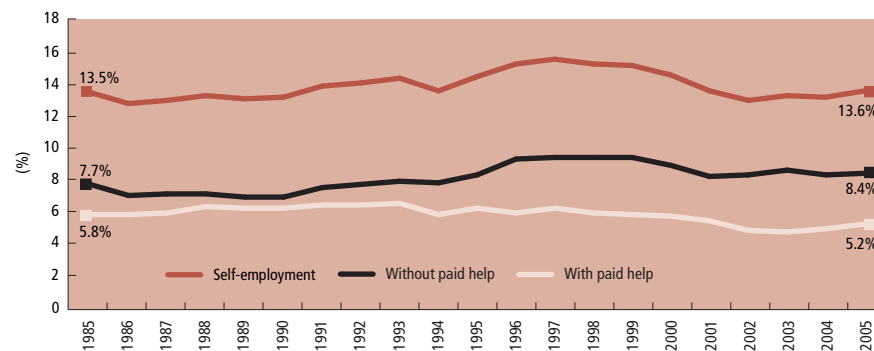
Part-time work is dominated by women and young people. Among employed women, the percentage of part-time workers remained relatively stable between 1985 and 2005, at around 26%. Among youth, after plateauing in the 1990s this proportion has increased in recent years, attaining 45.8% in 2005. Even though part-time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men working part-time was at an all-time high in 2005 of 11.3%.

Variations in the employment and hours worked – 1985 to 2005



Usually, when employment increases, the number of hours worked also rises. In the recession of the early 1990s, the relative number of hours worked fell more sharply than the relative number of jobs. Since 2000, annual job creation has not been accompanied by an equivalent relative increase in the number of hours worked, except in 2004. These dissonant changes often lead to an increase in the proportion of part-time employment.

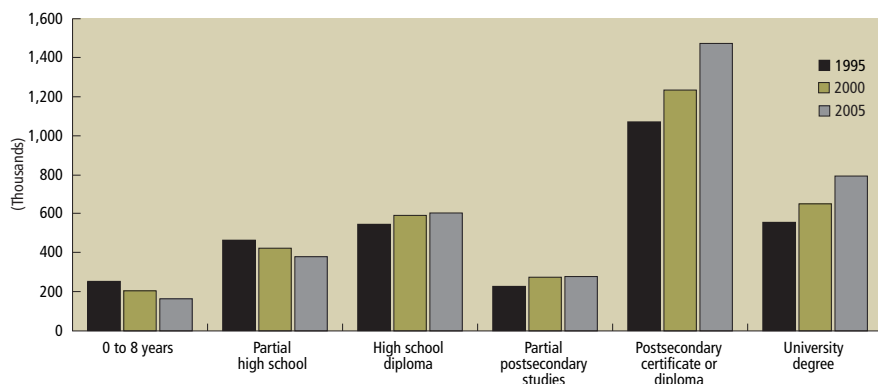
Self-employment as a percentage of total employment – 1985 to 2005



Self-employment has remained relatively stable over the past 20 years. Fluctuations are mainly attributed to an increase in self-employed workers without paid help, as the percentage of self-employed workers with paid help has remained quite stable.

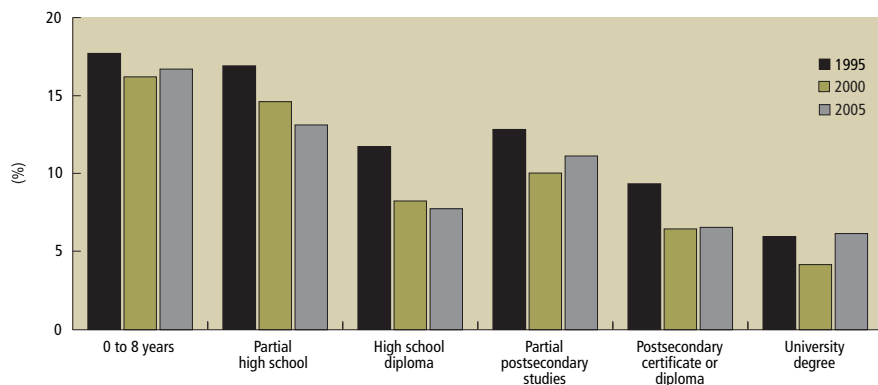
Labour Market and Education

Employment by level of education – 1995, 2000, 2005



While employment among highly educated workers is rising, the opposite is true for people with less schooling. This reflects the trend to more skilled workers in the labour market, i.e., young people with higher levels of education are gradually replacing older workers.

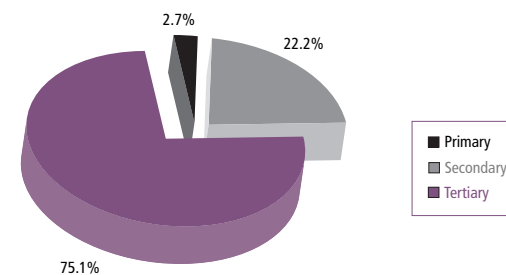
Unemployment rate by level of education – 1995, 2000, 2005



Generally speaking, the unemployment rate drops as the level of education rises. For people with less than nine years of education, the unemployment rate was 16.8% in 2005, compared to just 6.2% for university graduates. However, even though the unemployment rate for people with university degrees remains low, it was higher in 2005 than five years prior. This is due to the fact that the labour force in this group is growing more quickly than the number of jobs.

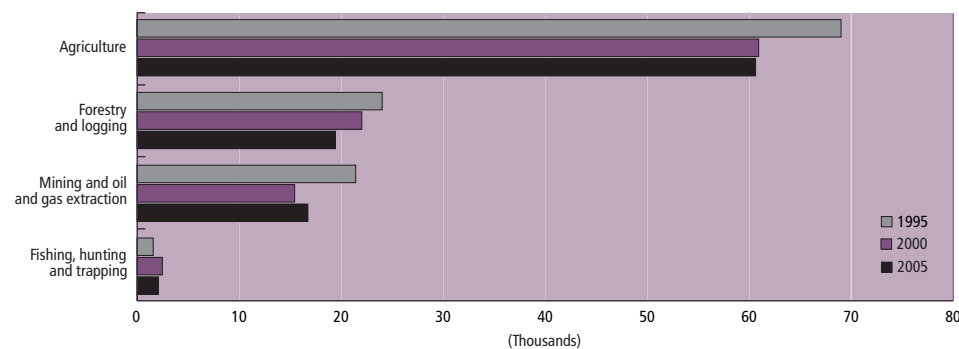
Labour Market by Economic Sector

Employment by economic sector – 2005



In most industrialized countries, the service sector accounts for 75% of employment. While employment in Québec in this sector grew at a slightly faster pace than overall employment between 1995 and 2005 (21.6% compared to 18.6%), growth in the primary sector declined significantly. Employment in the secondary sector increased by 14.2% between 1995 and 2005.

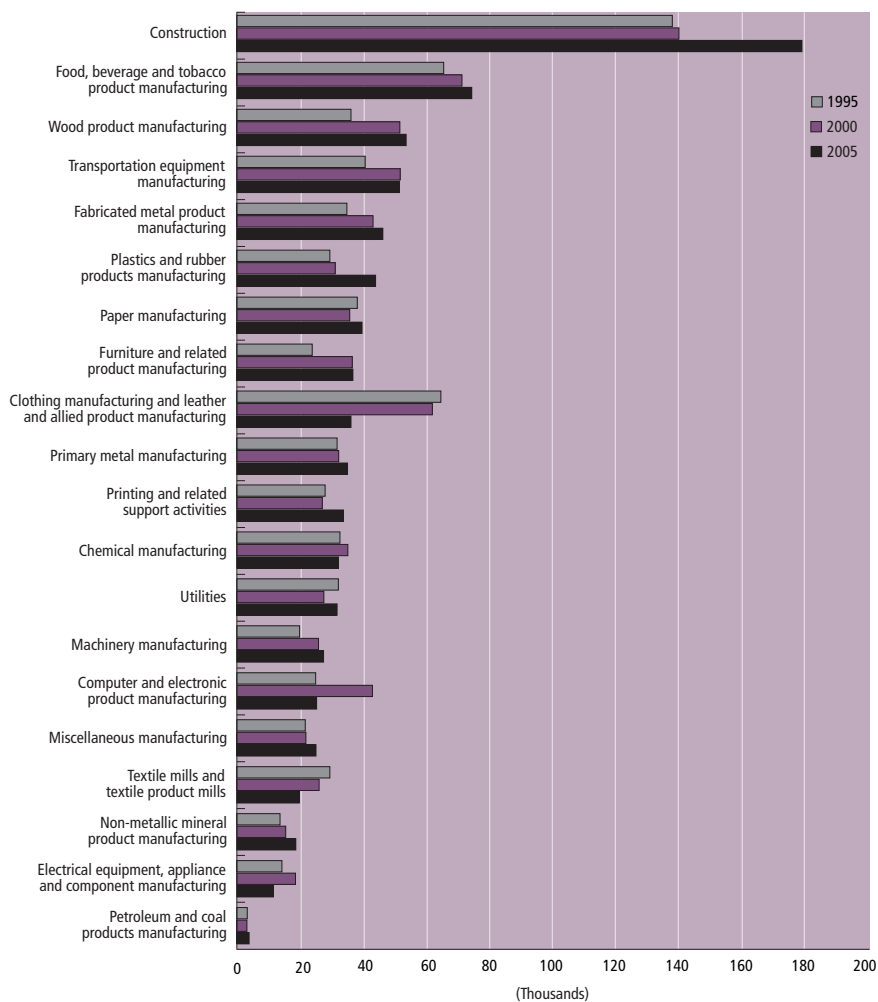
Employment by industry – primary sector – 1995, 2000, 2005



The primary sector is small and it is declining. The drop in employment in this sector since 1995 (-14.8%) is mainly due to significant gains in labour productivity in recent years, particularly in agriculture. However, employment increased in the mining industry between 2000 and 2005.

Labour Market by Economic Sector

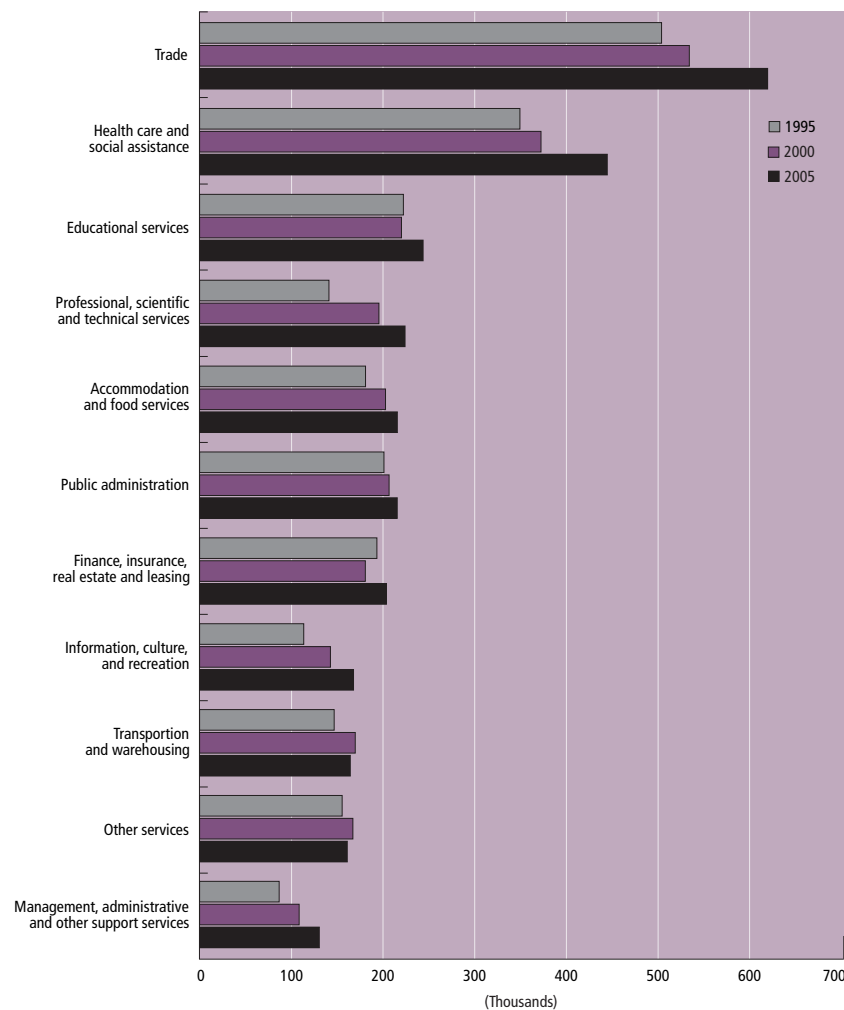
Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1995, 2000, 2005



While overall employment in Québec grew by 9.2% between 2000 and 2005, the secondary sector grew 3.3%.

The construction industry continued to drive job creation in the secondary sector (+39,000) during this period. Employment also grew considerably between 2000 and 2005 in plastic and rubber products manufacturing (+12,800) and printing and related activities (+6,100). The most notable reductions in employment were in the clothing, leather, and related product manufacturing (-25,800), as well as computer and electronic product manufacturing (-17,700).

Employment by industry – service sector – 1995, 2000, 2005



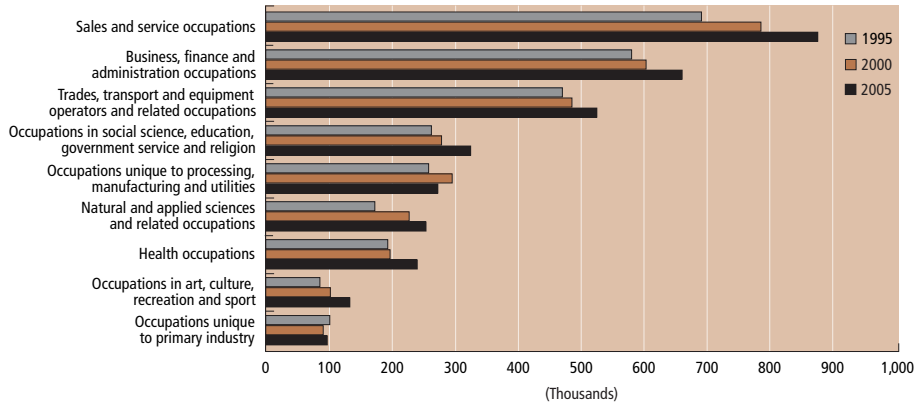
More than 90% of the jobs created between 2000 and 2005 were in the service sector. All industries in this sector except two employed more workers in 2005 than in 2000.

Growth has been particularly strong in the following industries: trade (+85,400), health care and social assistance (+72,300); professional, scientific, and technical services (+28,500); information, culture, and recreation (+25,200); and educational services (+23,600).

The two industries where employment declined were other services (-6,100), including businesses that primarily provide personal care, laundry, and other services to individuals, along with transportation and warehousing (-5,400).

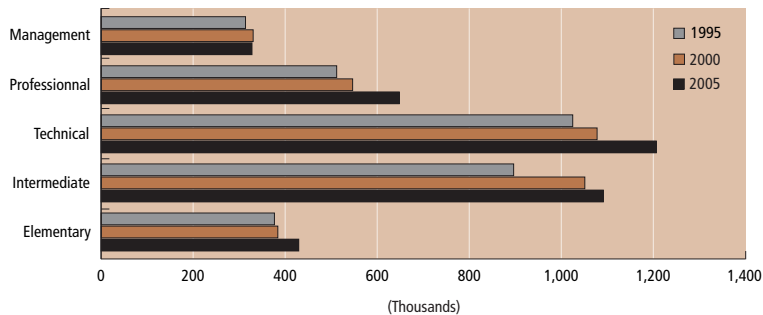
Labour Market by Occupation

Employment by skill type – 1995, 2000, 2005



Between 2000 and 2005, employment increased in all skill types except processing, manufacturing, and utilities (-22,800). This drop is due to the sluggish growth in certain manufacturing sectors. Sales and service occupations, which accounted for nearly one-quarter of total employment in 2005, increased by over 90,000 (+11.5%) between 2000 and 2005. Employment in business, finance, and administration increased by 57,200 during the same period, while social science, education and government jobs spiked by 46,200.

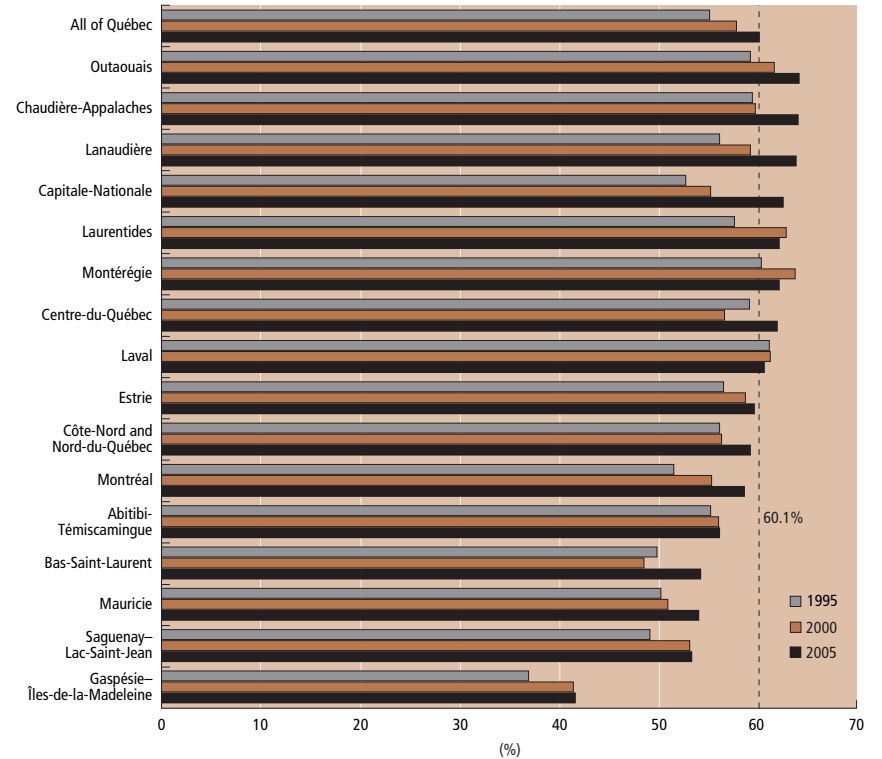
Employment by skill level – 1995, 2000, 2005



Professional employment saw the greatest proportional increase between 2000 and 2005, rising from 16.1% to 17.5%. Intermediate and technical jobs, which represent nearly two-thirds of all employment, increased much more slowly than employment as a whole during this period, notably due to weak growth in intermediate-level jobs.

Regional Overview

Employment rate by region – 1995, 2000, 2005



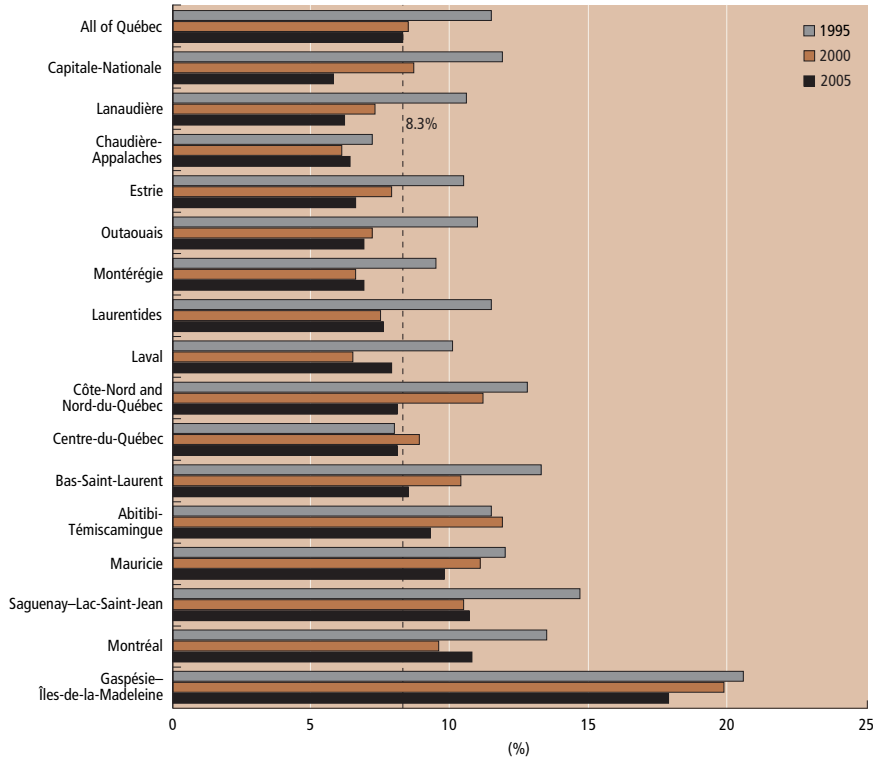
The labour market varies from one region to another.⁴ While the employment rate rose for Québec as a whole from 2000 to 2005, the increase varied by region. The rate declined in three regions: Laurentides, Montérégie, and Laval.

However, the resource regions have the lowest employment rates. In 2005, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posted the lowest employment rate (41.6%), while the Outaouais region had the highest rate (64.1%).

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

Regional Overview

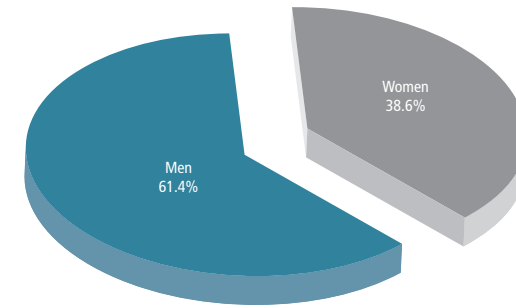
Unemployment rate by region – 1995, 2000, 2005



The unemployment rate in Québec fell slightly between 2000 and 2005, dropping from 8.5% to 8.3%. Regional unemployment rates evolved differently depending on the region. The resource regions continue to experience the highest unemployment rates on average. The Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posted the highest rate in 2005 (17.9%), which is still much lower than in 2000.

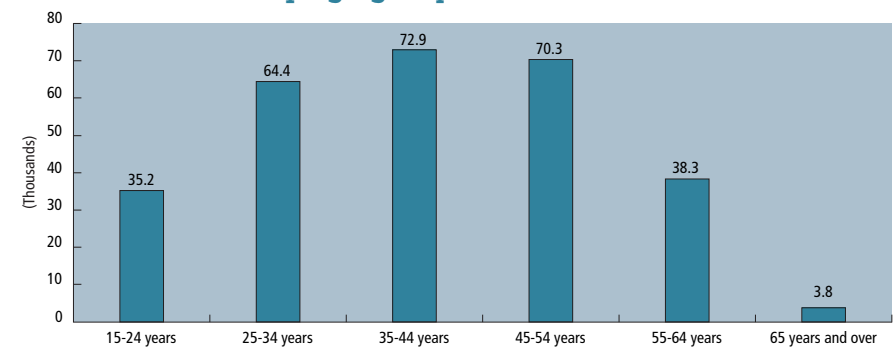
Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

Employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2005



In 2005, the average number of employment insurance claimants dropped slightly to 285,000. Men accounted for some 61% of all claimants, whereas they made up 54% of the labour force.

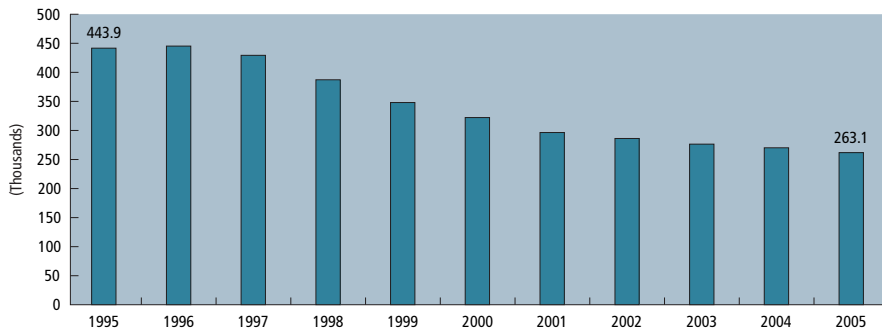
Employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2005



In 2005, in decreasing order, the leading age cohorts among employment insurance claimants were 35-to-44-year-olds, 45-to-54-year-olds, and 25-to-34-year-olds. These three cohorts accounted for nearly 75% of all claimants, or slightly more than their combined weight in the labour force in 2005.

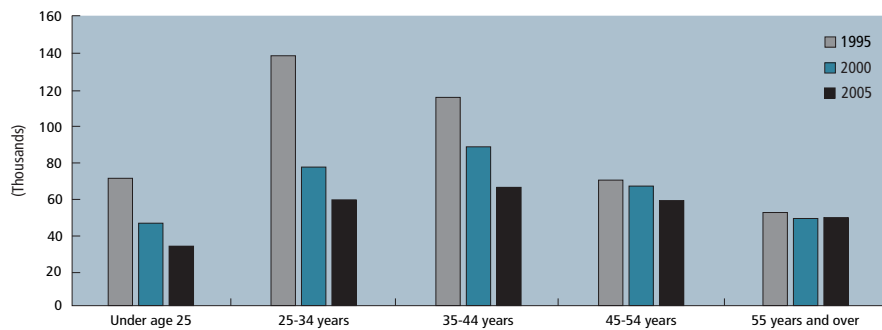
Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work – March 1995 to March 2005



After peaking at 447,600 in 1996, the number of adult employment-assistance recipients able to work has since been on a continuous decline, and stood at 263,100 in 2005. This reflects the sustained job creation Québec posted during this period.

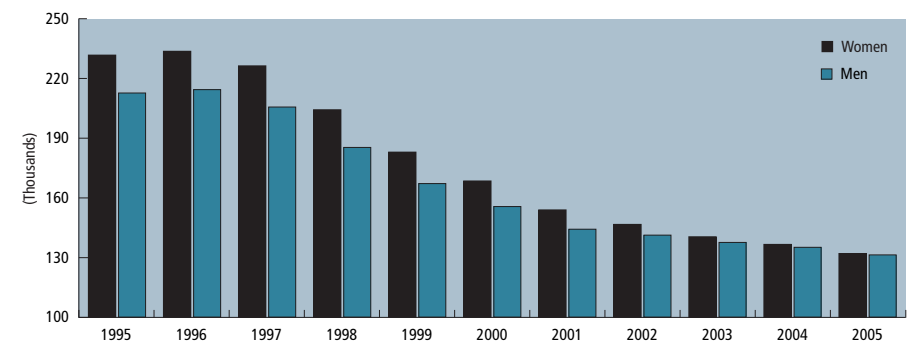
Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by age group – March 1995, March 2000, March 2005



The 25-to-34-year-old cohort was the one with the most employment-assistance recipients in 1995. The situation has considerably improved for this group in the past 10 years. This cohort's percentage of the labour force dropped by 5.4% between 1995 and 2005, but the number of recipients plunged by more than half (-57.7%).

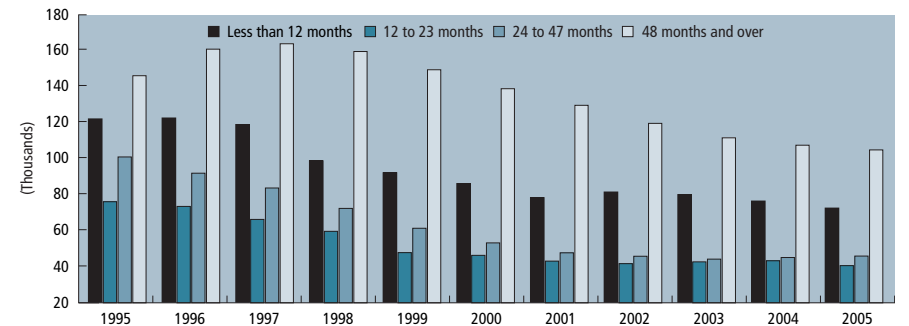
The 35-to-44-year-old cohort had the most employment-assistance recipients in 2005. However, this group's situation has improved because the number of its recipients has greatly decreased (-43.2%) while its percentage of members in the labour force remained virtually unchanged.

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by sex – March 1995 to March 2005



The number of employment-assistance recipients has declined among men and women since 1996. However, the gap between the sexes, which was 20,600 in 1997, virtually disappeared in 2005. However, the percentage of women in this group (50.1%) remains slightly higher than their weight in the labour force (46.5%).

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by length of assistance – March 1995 to March 2005



The number of people who receive employment-assistance benefits for 12 consecutive months or more depends on how many receive benefits for under 12 months and how easily these people re-enter the labour market. Except for a slight increase in 2002, the number of new adult recipients able to work has dropped steadily since 1996 to about 71,900 in 2005.⁵ Of the 75,800 in 2004, only 44,600 were still receiving assistance one year later,⁶ meaning that over 40% had entered the labour market.

5. Under 12 consecutive months

6. This number includes 40,600 people who received assistance for 12 to 23 consecutive months, and 4,000 who left employment-assistance, but then returned. Among them, 1,300 were no longer able to work.

Labour Market Indicators by Sex – 1985 to 2005

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	Men	2,538.5	2,559.4	2,581.9	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
	Women	2,657.5	2,681.1	2,709.0	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
	Total	5,196.0	5,240.5	5,290.9	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
Labour force (thousands)	Men	1,895.6	1,913.6	1,947.7	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
	Women	1,341.6	1,380.8	1,416.1	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
	Total	3,237.1	3,294.4	3,363.9	3,404.6	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
Employment (thousands)	Men	1,659.1	1,707.5	1,754.6	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
	Women	1,179.1	1,221.7	1,267.5	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
	Total	2,838.1	2,929.2	3,022.1	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
Full-time employment (thousands)	Men	1,520.2	1,560.0	1,619.3	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
	Women	868.4	910.2	951.6	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
	Total	2,388.6	2,470.2	2,571.0	2,616.1	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
Part-time employment (thousands)	Men	138.9	147.5	135.3	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
	Women	310.6	311.4	315.8	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
	Total	449.5	459.0	451.1	465.3	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
Unemployment (thousands)	Men	236.5	206.1	193.1	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
	Women	162.5	159.1	148.7	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
	Total	399.0	365.3	341.8	323.1	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
Unemployment rate (%)	Men	12.5	10.8	9.9	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
	Women	12.1	11.5	10.5	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
	Total	12.3	11.1	10.2	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
Participation rate (%)	Men	74.7	74.8	75.4	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
	Women	50.5	51.5	52.3	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
	Total	62.3	62.9	63.6	63.8	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
Employment rate (%)	Men	65.4	66.7	68.0	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
	Women	44.4	45.6	46.8	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
	Total	54.6	55.9	57.1	57.7	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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Market Survey*

Labour Market Indicators by Age Group – 1985 to 2005

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Population aged 15 and over		5,196.0	5,240.5	5,290.9	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	
15-24 years	Labour force (thousands)	720.4	715.3	697.2	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	
	Employment (thousands)	591.8	598.0	597.2	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	
	Full-time employment (thousands)	413.6	411.8	419.7	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	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	178.2	186.1	177.5	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	
	Unemployment (thousands)	128.6	117.3	100.0	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	
	Unemployment rate (%)	17.9	16.4	14.3	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	
	Participation rate (%)	63.6	65.4	66.2	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	
	Employment rate (%)	52.2	54.7	56.7	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	
	25-34 years	Labour force (thousands)	982.8	1,012.0	1,030.7	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
		Employment (thousands)	854.7	897.1	923.4	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
Full-time employment (thousands)		754.1	792.2	819.3	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)		100.5	104.9	104.1	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	
Unemployment (thousands)		128.2	114.8	107.3	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	
Unemployment rate (%)		13.0	11.3	10.4	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	
Participation rate (%)		80.2	81.4	81.9	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	
Employment rate (%)		69.8	72.2	73.3	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	
35-44 years		Labour force (thousands)	764.9	800.5	833.9	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
		Employment (thousands)	694.7	732.3	763.2	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
	Full-time employment (thousands)	614.3	653.6	681.7	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	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	80.4	78.7	81.5	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	
	Unemployment (thousands)	70.2	68.2	70.7	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	
	Unemployment rate (%)	9.2	8.5	8.5	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	
	Participation rate (%)	78.9	80.1	81.0	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	
	Employment rate (%)	71.7	73.3	74.1	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	
	45-54 years	Labour force (thousands)	469.2	476.9	505.3	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
		Employment (thousands)	427.1	438.4	464.8	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
Full-time employment (thousands)		376.8	390.8	421.9	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)		50.4	47.6	42.9	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	
Unemployment (thousands)		42.1	38.5	40.5	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	
Unemployment rate (%)		9.0	8.1	8.0	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	
Participation rate (%)		69.2	69.5	72.2	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	
Employment rate (%)		63.0	63.9	66.4	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	
55-64 years		Labour force (thousands)	262.5	259.1	265.3	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
		Employment (thousands)	233.2	233.9	243.3	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
	Full-time employment (thousands)	206.1	203.0	208.7	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	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	27.1	30.9	34.5	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	
	Unemployment (thousands)	29.3	25.2	22.1	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	
	Unemployment rate (%)	11.2	9.7	8.3	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	
	Participation rate (%)	43.4	42.3	42.7	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	
	Employment rate (%)	38.6	38.2	39.1	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	
	65 years and over	Labour force (thousands)	37.3	30.8	31.4	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
		Employment (thousands)	36.7	29.6	30.2	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
Full-time employment (thousands)		23.8	18.8	19.6	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	
Part-time employment (thousands)		12.9	10.8	10.6	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	
Unemployment (thousands)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.3	2.3	
Unemployment rate (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	6.5	10.2	6.9	6.7	5.7	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.0	
Participation rate (%)		6.4	5.1	5.0	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	5.2	5.5	5.9	
Employment rate (%)		6.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.6	4.0	4.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.8	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.3	5.7	

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Market Survey*
N/A: data not available

Job Creation by Age Group and Sex – 1985 to 2005 (in thousands)

		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
15 years and over	Men	18.8	48.4	47.1	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
	Women	56.9	42.6	45.8	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
	Total	75.6	91.1	92.9	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
15-24 years	Men	-3.4	4.3	-0.2	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
	Women	0.2	1.9	-0.6	-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
	Total	-3.2	6.2	-0.8	-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
25-34 years	Men	7.8	20.7	17.1	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
	Women	25.4	21.9	9.1	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
	Total	33.3	42.4	26.3	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
35-44 years	Men	18.1	16.5	11.7	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
	Women	19.4	21.1	19.2	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
	Total	37.6	37.6	30.9	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
45-54 years	Men	-1.0	9.4	13.8	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
	Women	13.8	1.9	12.6	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
	Total	12.8	11.3	26.4	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
55-64 years	Men	-5.4	2.9	3.2	-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
	Women	1.6	-2.2	6.1	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
	Total	-3.8	0.7	9.4	-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
65 years and over	Men	2.7	-5.3	1.4	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
	Women	-3.5	-1.8	-0.8	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
	Total	-0.8	-7.1	0.6	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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Market Survey*
Processed by Emploi-Québec

Labour Market Indicators by Region – 1990 to 2005

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Employment (in thousands)⁷																
All of Québec	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
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	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
Bas-Saint-Laurent	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
Capitale-Nationale	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
Chaudière-Appalaches	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
Estrie	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
Centre-du-Québec	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
Montréal	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
Montréal	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
Laval	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
Lanaudière	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
Laurentides	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
Outaouais	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
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	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
Mauricie	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
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	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
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	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

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Unemployment rate (%)																
All of Québec	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
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	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
Bas-Saint-Laurent	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
Capitale-Nationale	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
Chaudière-Appalaches	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
Estrie	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
Centre-du-Québec	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
Montréal	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
Montréal	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
Laval	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
Lanaudière	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
Laurentides	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
Outaouais	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
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	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
Mauricie	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
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	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
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Market Survey*

7. Since the Labour Force Survey looks at individuals, regional data is based on place of residence and not place of work.

Job Creation by Region – 1990 to 2005 (in thousands)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
All of Québec	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
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	-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
Bas-Saint-Laurent	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
Capitale-Nationale	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
Chaudière-Appalaches	-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
Estrie	-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
Centre-du-Québec	-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
Montérégie	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
Montréal	-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
Laval	-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
Lanaudière	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
Laurentides	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
Outaouais	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
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	-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
Mauricie	-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
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	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
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	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

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Market Survey*
Processed by Emploi-Québec

Glossary

Employed person⁸: Person 15 years of age or over who is employed.

Employment-assistance recipients able to work: Adult recipients without limitations to their capacity for employment or with a temporarily limited capacity for employment.

Employment insurance claimants able to work: People who apply for regular employment insurance benefits, i.e., for a reason other than illness, an injury, pregnancy, or parental obligations.

Employment rate: Number of employed people expressed as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years or over.

Gross domestic product (GDP) in chained dollars: Value of all finished goods and services produced in the economy in a given year, at prices observed during the base year.

Using chained dollars makes it possible to take changes in consumer behaviour into account.

Labour force: All those 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 total population aged 15 years or over.

Self-employed workers: Includes 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, etc.).

Unemployed person: Person without a job who is actively looking for a job.

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

8. In this document, the term **employment** is used to designate the number of employed people.

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