

Information
sur le marché
du travail

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**EMPLOYMENT
IN QUÉBEC:
KEY FIGURES**

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Québec 

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Foreword

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

This document contains a series of graphs and charts showing changes in Québec's labour market from various perspectives. The "Regional Overview" section gives 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-wide labour markets.

The 1990s were the longest period of economic growth in North America since the Second World War. Despite a slight drop in 1996, employment in Québec grew in subsequent years. However, the unemployment rate rose above 9% in 2003 because the labour force grew faster than employment. The participation rate in fact hit a historic level in 2003.

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

Bernard Matte, Director
Direction de la planification et de l'information sur le marché du travail

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Sources of data

The labour market data in this document comes from the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS)¹, a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada. The purpose of the LFS is to provide descriptive and exploratory 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 the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

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

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

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

Population and labour market in 2003

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 2003			
TOTAL			7,487,200
Men			3,693,300
Women			3,793,900

Working-age population (age 15 and over)			Population under age 15 and excluded persons	
TOTAL	6,083,500		TOTAL	1,403,700
Men	2,988,500			
Women	3,095,000			

Labour force			Population not in the labour market	
TOTAL	4,016,500		TOTAL	2,066,900
Men	2,169,200		Men	819,300
Women	1,847,400		Women	1,247,600
PARTICIPATION RATE (%)				
TOTAL	66.0			
Men	72.6			
Women	59.7			

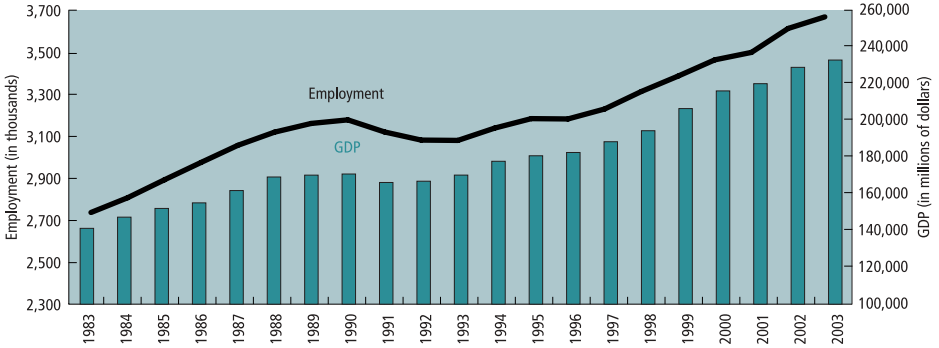
Employed population			Unemployed population		
TOTAL	3,649,900		TOTAL	366,600	
Men	1,960,700		Men	208,400	
Women	1,689,200		Women	158,200	
EMPLOYMENT RATE (%)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%)		
TOTAL	60.0		TOTAL	9.1	
Men	65.6		Men	9.6	
Women	54.6		Women	8.6	

Full-time		Part-time	
TOTAL	2,978,100	TOTAL	671,800
Men	1,744,600	Men	216,100
Women	1,233,500	Women	455,600

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.

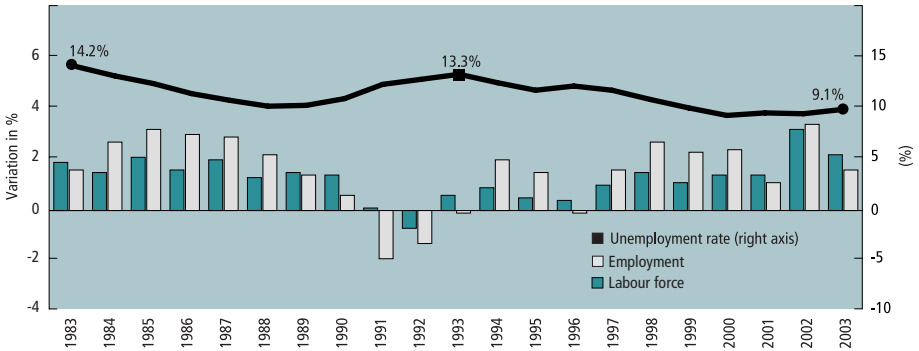
Labour market overview

Employment and real GDP – 1983 to 2003



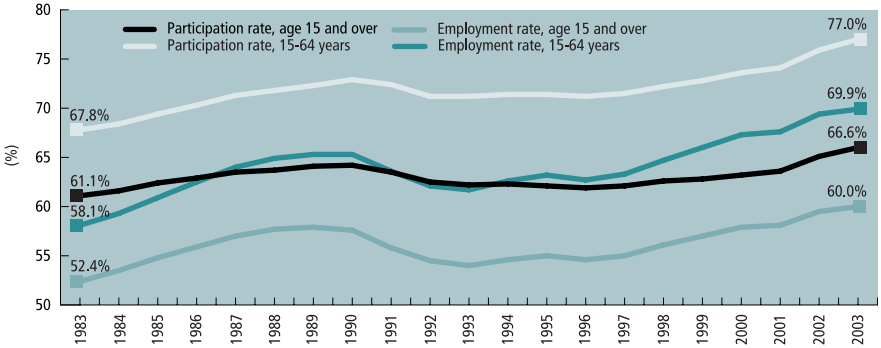
Job growth is driven by economic growth, which is measured by changes in the gross domestic product (GDP). As the graph shows, periods of strong growth in GDP correspond to periods when job creation is also strong. The recession that hit Québec at the start of the last decade resulted in job losses, whereas the 3.7% average annual economic growth posted between 1998 and 2003 led to major job creation, with an annual rate of 2.2%.

Variations in the labour force and employment, and unemployment rate – 1983 to 2003



When growth in employment outstrips growth in the labour force, the unemployment rate falls, as was the case from 1997 to 2000. Inversely, when the labour force grows more quickly than employment, the unemployment rate tends to rise, as we saw in 2003. In fact, the unemployment rate rose substantially in 2003 to hit 9.1% even though employment was up. This was due to the fact that the labour force grew faster than employment.

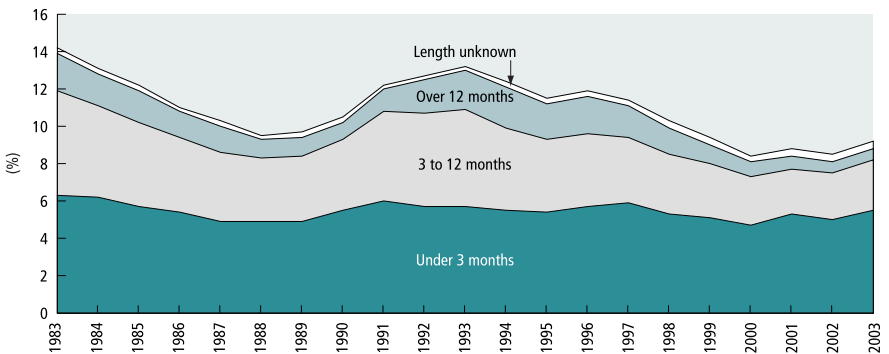
Participation rate and employment rate – 1983 to 2003



The proportion of people aged 65 and over in the working-age population is constantly on the rise in Québec. It rose from 10.9% to 15.3% between 1983 and 2003. The aging of the population partially explains why the participation and employment rates for people aged 15 and over have grown less quickly than for people aged 15 to 64 in recent years. The gap in the participation rate, which was 6.7 points in 1983, hit 11 points in 2003. As for the employment rate, the gap increased from 5.7 points in 1983 to 9.9 points in 2003.

The participation and employment rates, both for people aged 15 and over and people aged 15 to 64, hit all-time highs in 2003. Rising participation by women in the labour market has played a role.

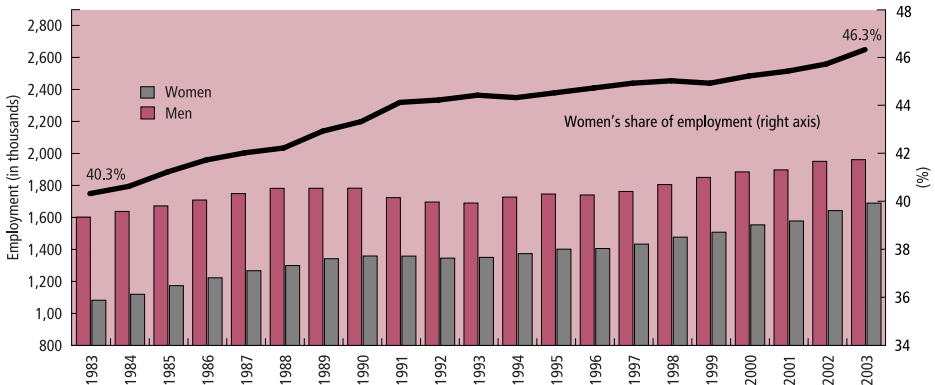
Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1983 to 2003



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.

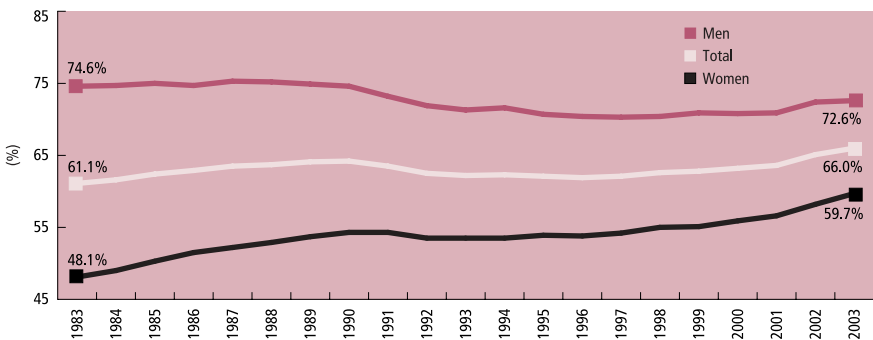
Labour market by sex

Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1983 to 2003



More jobs continued to be held by men than women in 2003; the share of jobs held by women was 46.3%. But the gap is shrinking and has dropped from 519,200 in 1983 to 271,500 in 2003—the narrowest to date. Rising participation by women in the labour market explains this trend.

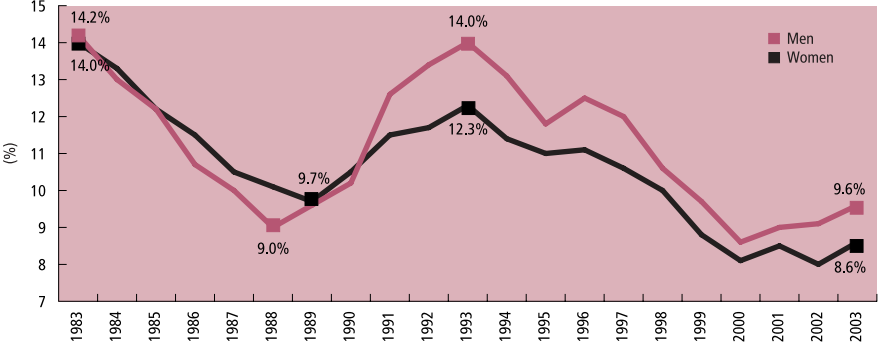
Participation rate by sex – 1983 to 2003



Despite the slight turnaround in recent years, men's participation rate (72.6%) is weaker than during the 1980s. The percentage of men having reached retirement age (a group with a participation rate lower than the average) has been constantly on the rise in the last twenty years. This affects the participation rate of all men.

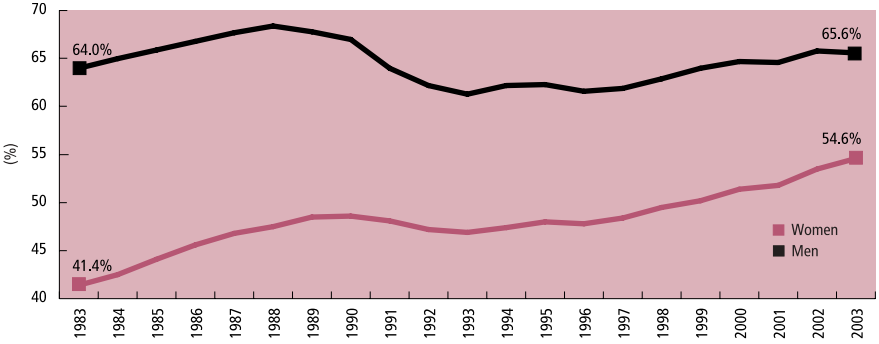
Moreover, men have a higher participation rate than women. However, this gap is narrowing (26.5 points in 1983 versus 12.9 points in 2003). The growing presence of women aged 45 to 54 in the labour market explains this situation to a large degree. In this age group, it is the women's participation rate that has grown the most in this period, up from 48% in 1983 to 78.3% in 2003.

Unemployment rate by sex – 1983 to 2003



Since 1991, the unemployment rate for men has been higher than that for women. Goods-producing industries, where a large percentage of jobs are held by men, were hit harder by the recession in the early 1990s. 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 one percentage point difference between the two in 2003.

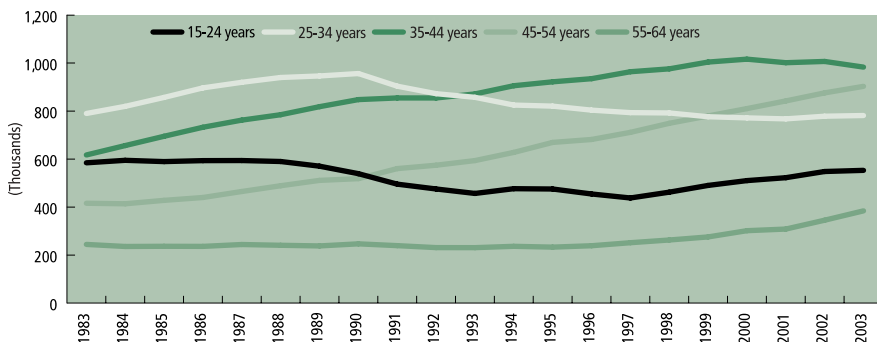
Employment rate by sex – 1983 to 2003



The gap in employment rates between men and women has narrowed considerably in the last twenty years. From 22.6 points in 1983, it fell by half in 2003 to settle at 11 points. In 2003, the employment rate for women hit an all-time high at 54.6%, whereas the rate for men fell slightly compared to 2002, dropping from 65.8% to 65.6%.

Labour market by age group

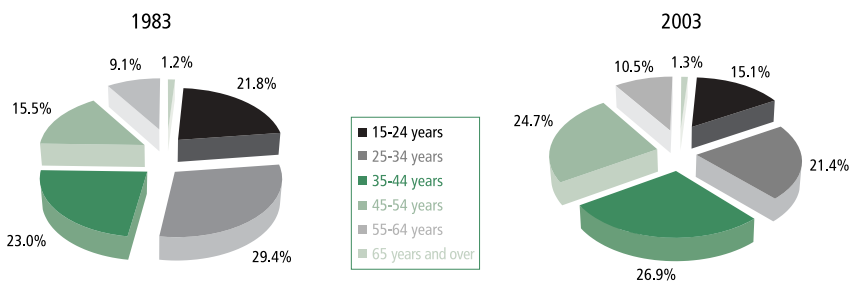
Employment by age group – 1983 to 2003



As their numbers increase, 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.

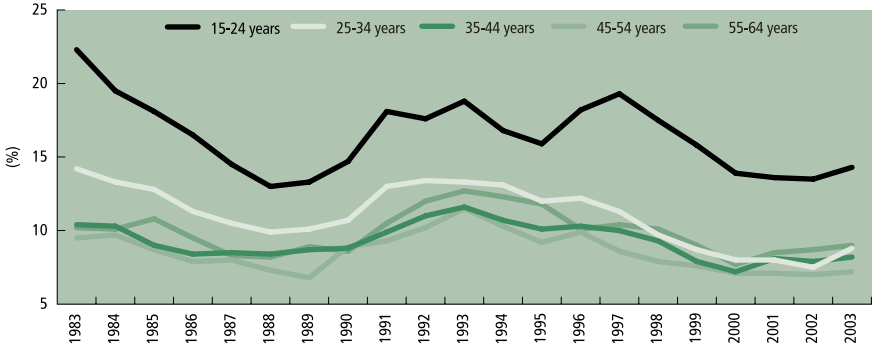
The number of jobs held by 15-to-24-year-olds has posted a marked increase since 1998 because employment prospects have improved, even though the size of this population cohort has dropped slightly.

Share of employment by age group – 1983 and 2003



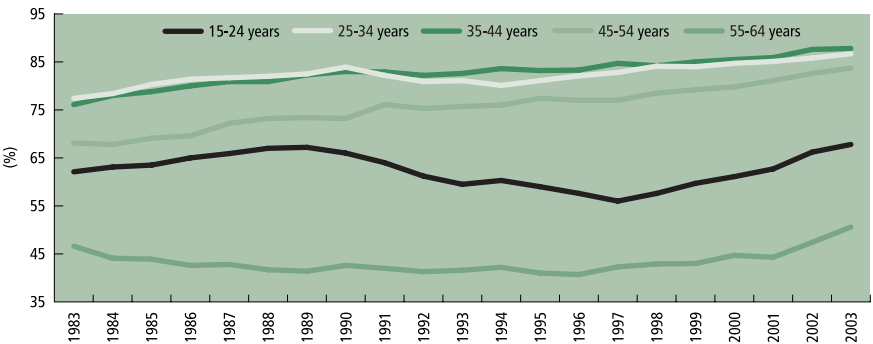
Between 1983 and 2003, the share of jobs held by 35-to-54-year-olds rose from 38.5% to 51.7%, while the share of jobs held by 15-to-34-year-olds dropped from 51.2% to 36.5%, reflecting, among other things, the aging of the population.

Unemployment rate by age group – 1983 to 2003



Despite an upward trend in 2003, the unemployment rate has remained relatively lower than in the last ten years, for all age groups. However, at 14.3%, the unemployment rate of 15-to-24-year-olds is double that of the 45-to-54 age cohort. Young people are more affected by the economic situation. They are the first to feel the impact of difficult times and the last to benefit from an upswing. In addition, young people tend to change jobs more frequently than older people, which inflates their unemployment rate.

Participation rate by age group – 1983 to 2003

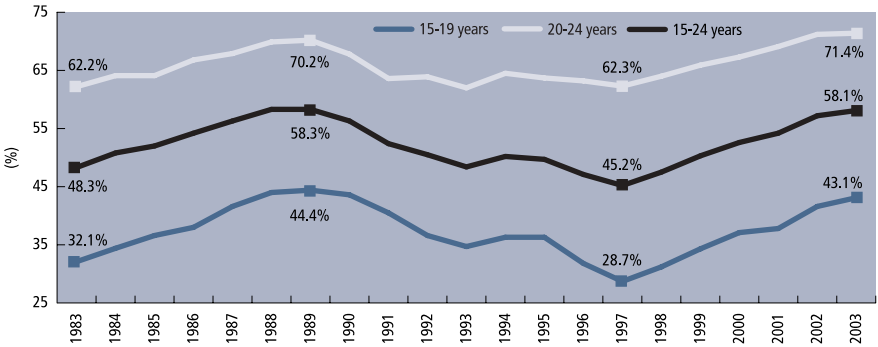


The highest participation rate was posted by people aged 25 to 54. Their participation has grown continuously for ten years. This age cohort constitutes the “heart” of the labour market. Participation by 15-to-24-year-olds has grown significantly in recent years. In 2003, they posted a participation rate of 67.8%, the highest in twenty years. The levelling off of school attendance among young people contributed to this situation.

After falling between 1983 and 1996, the participation rate of 55-to-64-year-olds increased by ten percentage points between 1996 and 2003. This group's participation rate was 50.6% in 2003, but remains much lower than for the population as a whole.

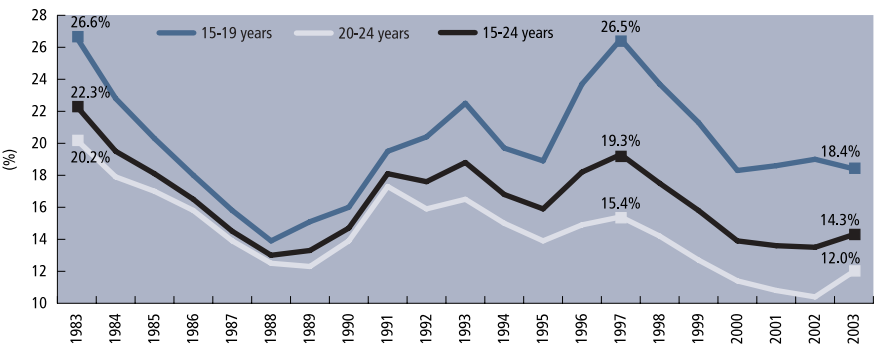
Labour market and population aged 15 to 24

Employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1983 to 2003



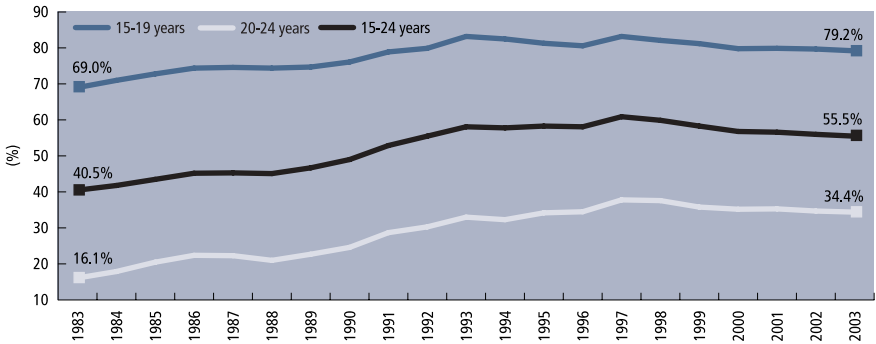
Following a significant dip during much of the 1990s, the employment rate among 15-to-24-year-olds has grown continuously in recent years. The employment rate among 20-to-24-year-olds is much higher than among 15-to-19-year-olds.

Unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1983 to 2003



The gap in the unemployment rates between 15-to-19-year-olds and 20-to-24-year-olds shrunk in 2003 to under seven percentage points. The unemployment rate for 20-to-24-year-olds increased sharply from 2002 to 2003, rising from 10.4% to 12.0%. The unemployment rate for 15-to-19-year-olds dipped slightly in 2003, but still stood at 18.4%.

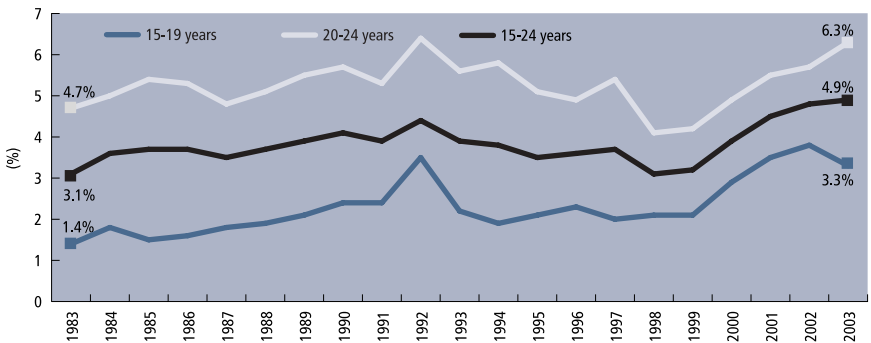
Full-time school attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1983 to 2003³



From 1983 to 2003, the full-time school attendance rate among 15-to-24-year-olds rose from 40.5% to 55.5%, but has dropped slightly since 1997.

Full-time school attendance by 15-to-19-year-olds is more than double that of 20-to-24-year-olds, which is likely related to the lower employment rate in the 15-to-19-year-old cohort.

Part-time school attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1983 to 2003³



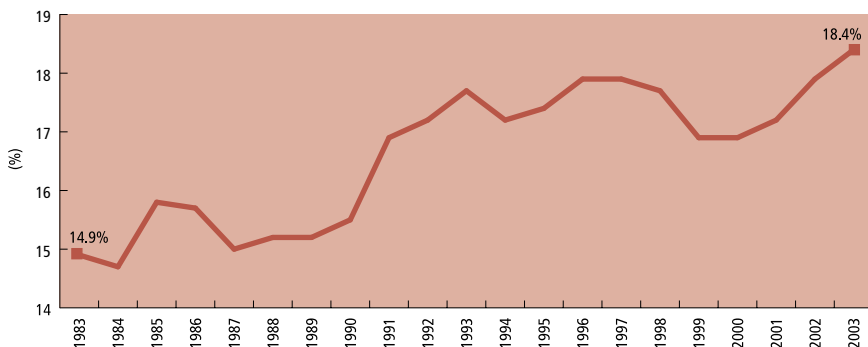
The part-time school attendance rate has been on the rise since 1999 among 15-to-24-year-olds, hitting 4.9% in 2003, the highest level in the past twenty years.

Among the younger subgroup (15-to-19-year-olds), this rate fell in 2003, dropping to 3.3%, while it rose sharply among the older subgroup (20-to-24-year-olds), to 6.3%.

³ Average for January to April and September to December.

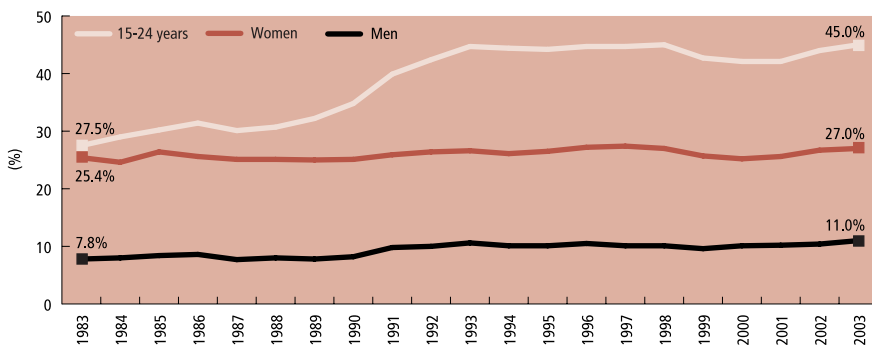
Labour market and types of employment

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1983 to 2003



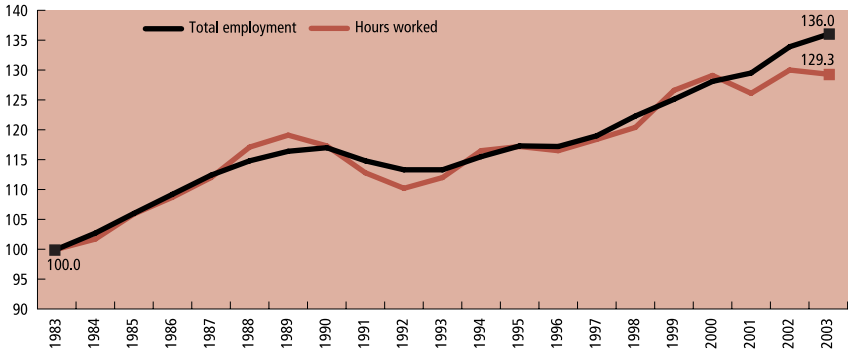
Variations in part-time employment rates are linked to the economic situation and changes in how work is organized. There has been a rising trend in part-time employment in the last twenty years. Part-time employment accounted for 18.4% of total employment in 2003.

Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1983 to 2003



Part-time work is dominated by women and young people. Among employed women, the percentage of part-time workers grew from 25.4% to 27% between 1983 and 2003. After increasing in the early 1990s, the percentage among employed young people levelled off. Even though part-time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men working part-time rose from 7.8% to 11.0% between 1983 and 2003.

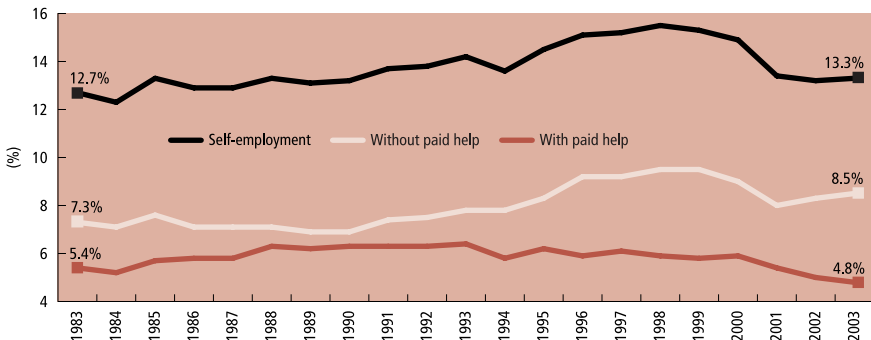
Employment and number of hours worked – 1983 to 2003



As the graph shows, when employment increases, the number of hours worked usually also goes up (1983 = 100). The ratio between employment and hours worked is relatively constant.

In the recession of the early 1990s, the relative number of hours worked fell more sharply than the relative number of jobs, which means there was a rise in part-time employment. Since 2000, job creation has not been accompanied by an equivalent relative increase in the number of hours worked. This reflects the increase in the percentage of part-time jobs.

Self-employment as a percentage of total employment – 1983 to 2003

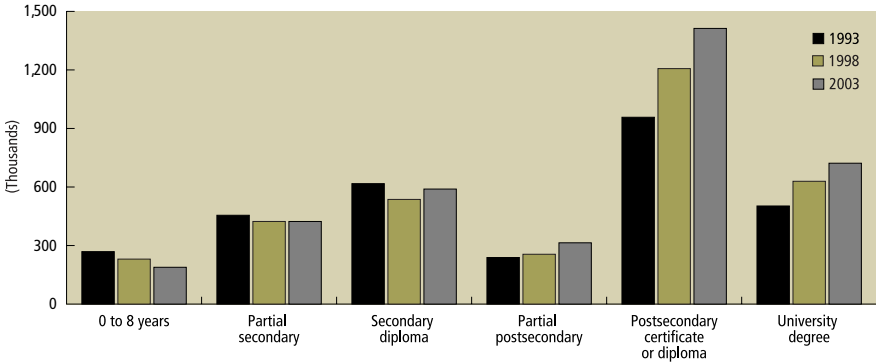


There has been a slow rise in self-employment over the past twenty years. The rise is mainly attributed to an increase in self-employed workers without paid help. The percentage of self-employed workers with paid help has remained relatively low.

During times of strong job creation and relatively low unemployment, self-employment as a percentage of total employment tends to shrink, as seen since the end of the 1990s. Since 2000, self-employment has remained relatively stable as a percentage of total employment, and stood at 13.3% in 2003.

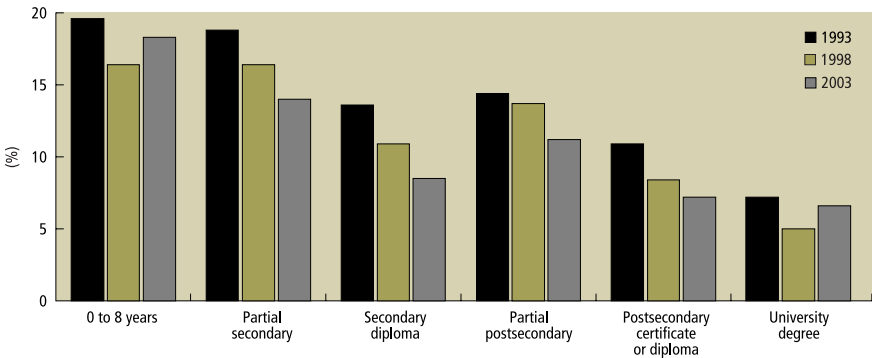
Labour market and education

Employment by level of education – 1993, 1998, 2003



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 high levels of education are gradually replacing older workers.

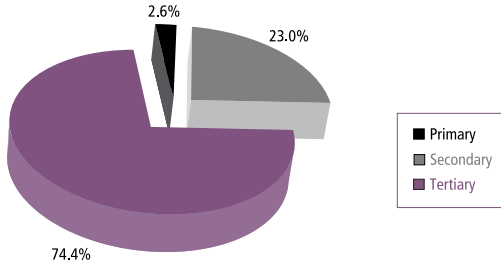
Unemployment rate by level of education – 1993, 1998, 2003



The tenet that education is one of the key factors to entering the labour market is confirmed by the breakdown of unemployment rates. 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 18.3% in 2003, compared to just 6.6% for university graduates. However, even though the unemployment rate for people with university degrees remains low, it climbed in 2003, after being only 5% five years prior.

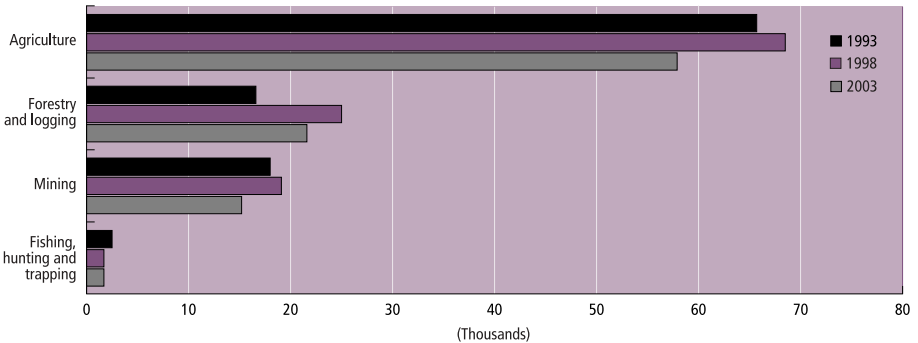
Labour market by sector of economy

Breakdown of employment by sector of economy – 2003



In 2003, the service sector accounted for three-quarters of employment in Québec. However, growth in this sector has plateaued in recent years. While overall employment in Québec grew by 20.1% between 1993 and 2003, the service sector grew at slightly slower pace (+19.6%). As for the secondary sector, it employed 25.8% more people in 2003 than in 1993.

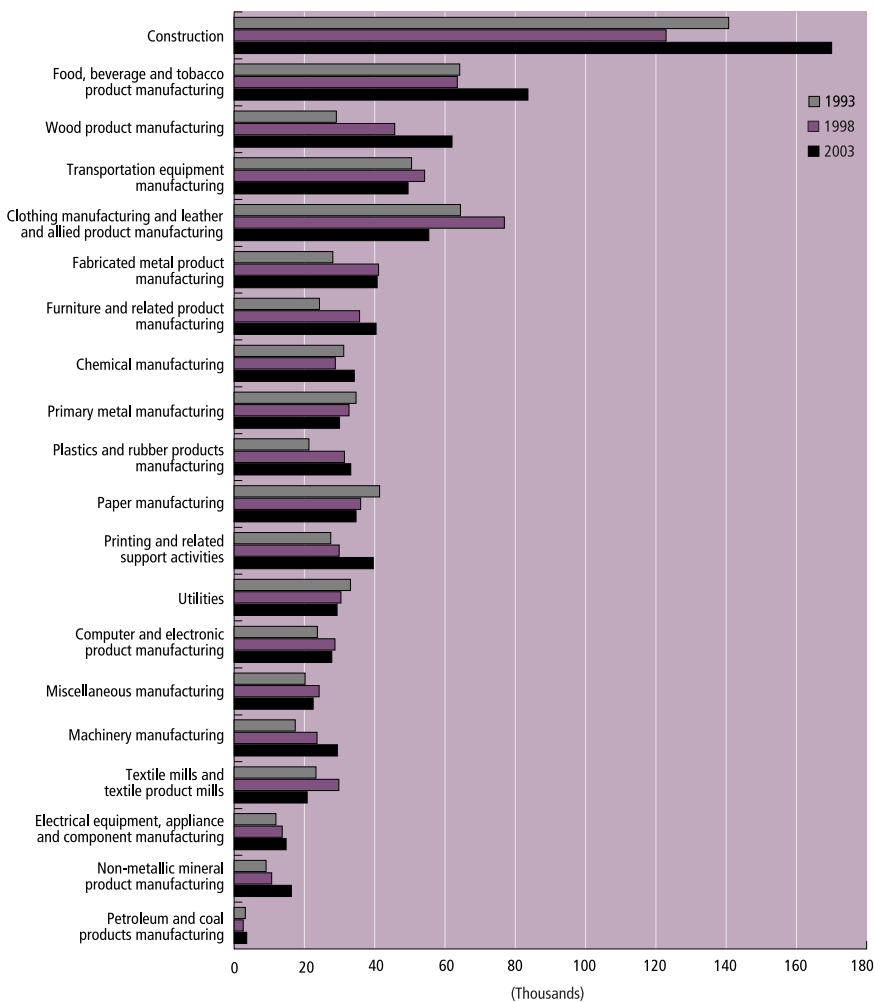
Employment by industry – primary sector – 1993, 1998, 2003



The drop in employment in the primary sector since 1993 (-6.2%) is mainly due to a big drop in agricultural employment between 1998 and 2003. In all, three primary sector industries (agriculture, forestry, and mining) saw their employment plummet between 1998 and 2003 after increases between 1993 and 1998.

Labour market by sector of economy

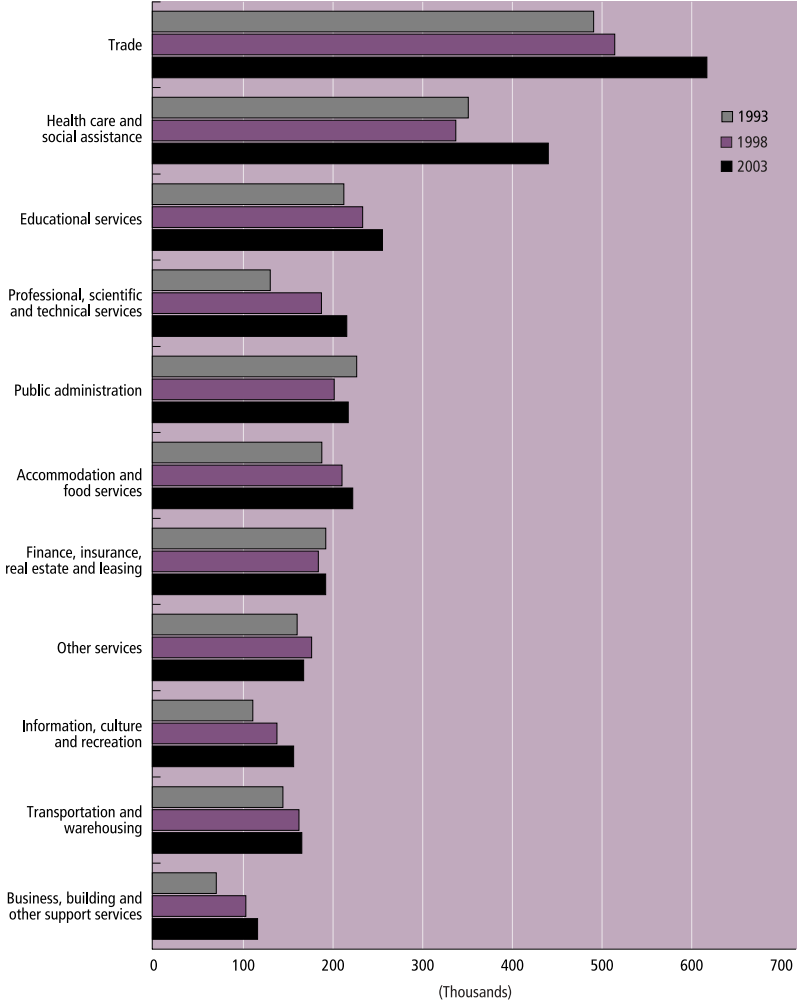
Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1993, 1998, 2003



The goods-producing sector is more sensitive to economic ups and downs than the service sector. The construction industry continued to drive employment in the secondary sector between 1998 and 2003.

The biggest growth in employment between 1993 and 2003 was in wood products (+32,900 despite a drop in 2003), construction (+29,300), and the production of foods, beverages, and tobacco products (+19,400). The most significant declines were recorded in the manufacture of clothing, leather, and similar products.

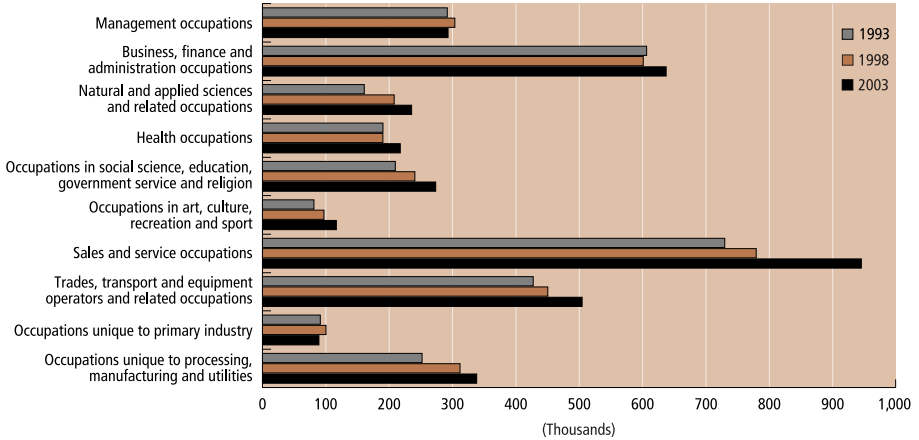
Employment by industry – service sector – 1993, 1998, 2003



Most service sector industries employed more workers in 2003 than in 1993. Growth has been particularly strong in the following industries: trade (+123,400); healthcare and social assistance (+87,200); professional, scientific, and technical services (+83,400); management, administrative, and other support services (+45,000); and information, culture, and recreation (+44,500). After a difficult year in 2002, the transportation and warehousing industry posted a considerable increase in employment (+13,100) in 2003. The public service was the only sector where employment fell between 1993 and 2003 (-9,200).

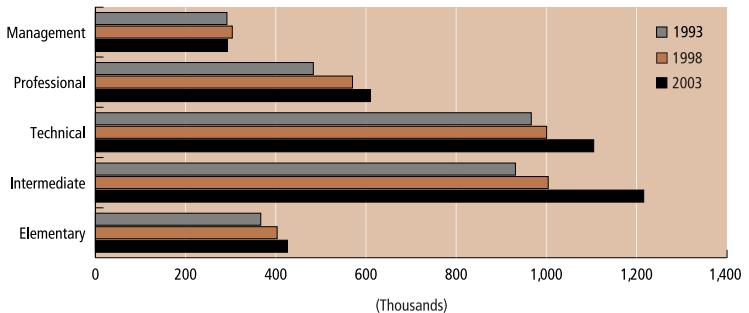
Labour market by occupation

Employment by skill type – 1993, 1998, 2003



Between 1993 and 2003, employment grew in all professional categories except the primary sector. Sales and service occupations, which accounted for over one-quarter of total employment in 2003, rose by over 20% between 1998 and 2003. After a lull between 1993 and 1998, health-related occupations started growing again in 1998.

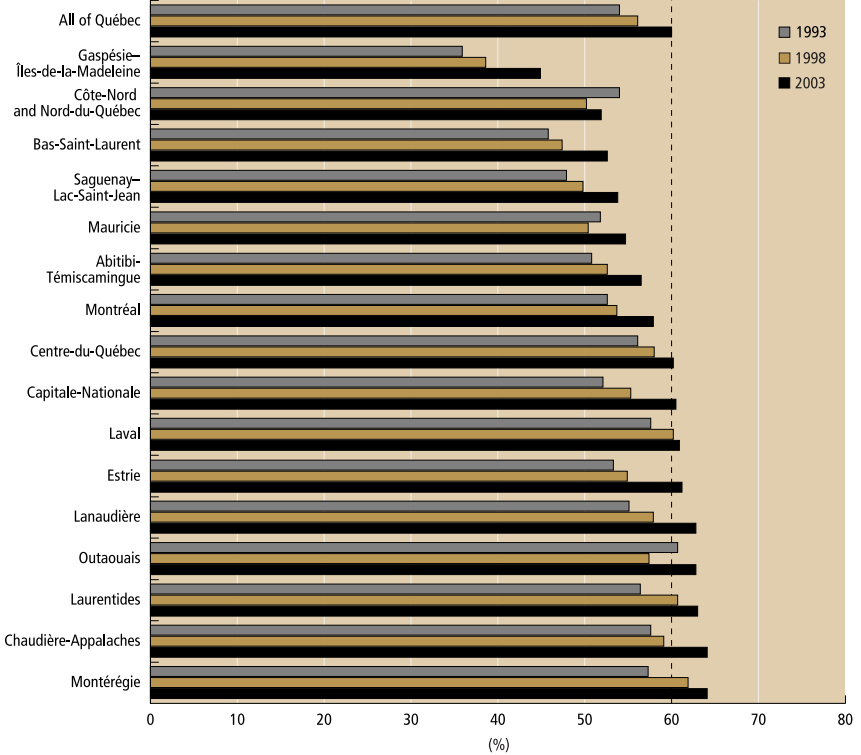
Employment by skill level – 1993, 1998, 2003



The only skill level that has seen continuous annual growth in employment between 1993 and 2003 has been the intermediate level. Job creation in this skill level accounts for over 45% of the total jobs added in the past ten years. After a slight decrease in the early 1990s, the number of jobs at the technical level has grown considerably in the past few years. The percentage of jobs at the elementary level remained steady at about 12% between 1983 and 2003.

Regional overview

Employment rate by region – 1993, 1998, 2003

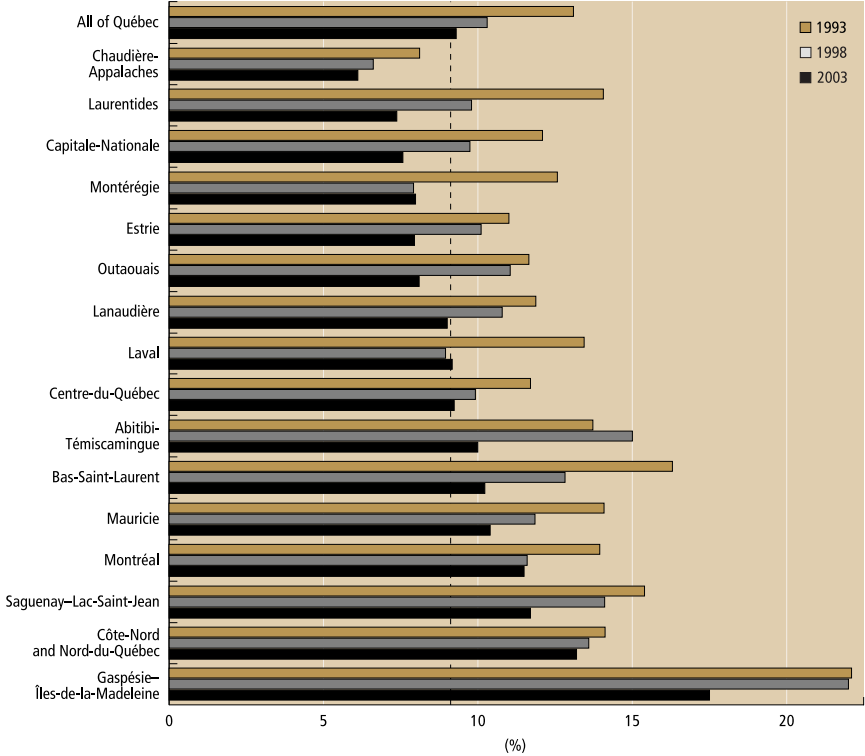


The labour market varies from one region to another⁴. However, one constant was seen between 1998 and 2003: the employment rate grew in all regions of Québec. Urban regions have higher employment rates than so-called resource regions. In 2003, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posted the lowest employment rate (44.9%), whereas, the Montréal and Chaudière-Appalaches regions saw the highest employment rates (64.1%).

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

Regional overview

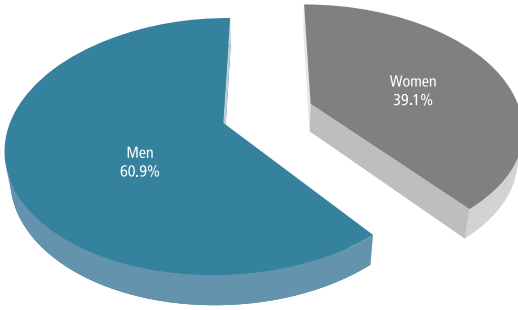
Unemployment rate by region – 1993, 1998, 2003



There was a decrease in the unemployment rate in all regions between 1993 and 2003. This reflects the trend during this period in which the Québec-wide unemployment rate dropped from 13.3% in 1993 to 9.1% in 2003. Resource regions generally have the highest unemployment rates, with the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region standing out with a rate of 17.5% in 2003.

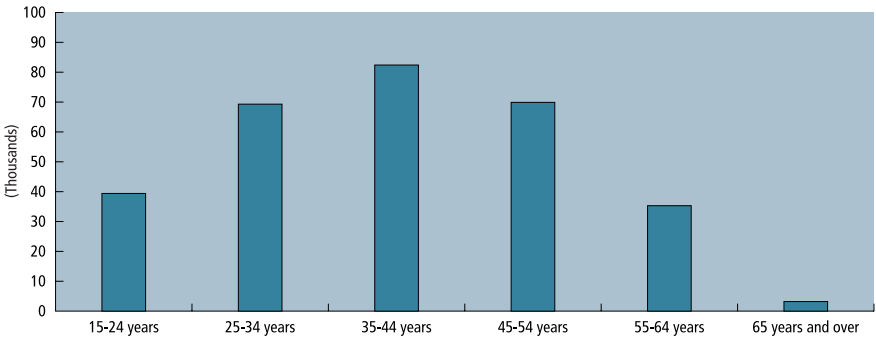
Employment insurance claimants and employment-assistance recipients

Employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2003



Even after increasing in 2003, the average number of employment insurance claimants remained under 300,000 in Québec. Men accounted for some 61% of all claimants in 2003, whereas they made up 54% of the labour force.

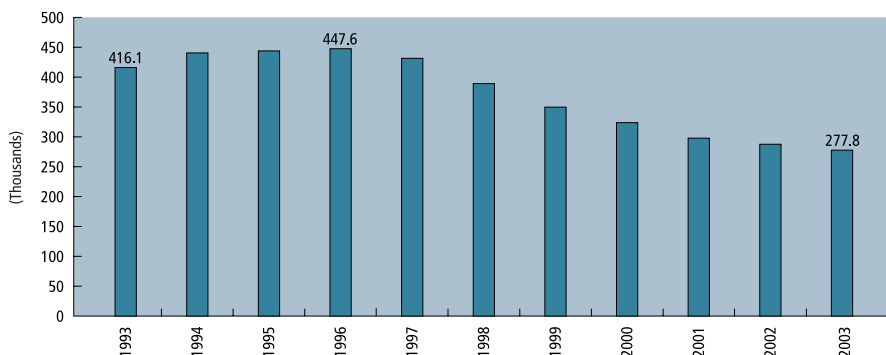
Employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2003



In 2003, 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 2003.

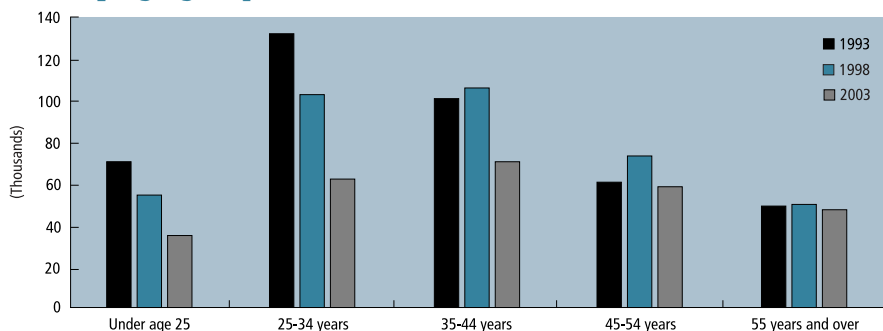
Employment insurance claimants and employment-assistance recipients

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work – March 1993 to March 2003



After peaking at 447,600 in 1996, the number of employment-assistance recipients able to work has since been on a continuous decline, and stood at 277,800 in 2003. This reflects the sustained job creation Québec posted during this period.

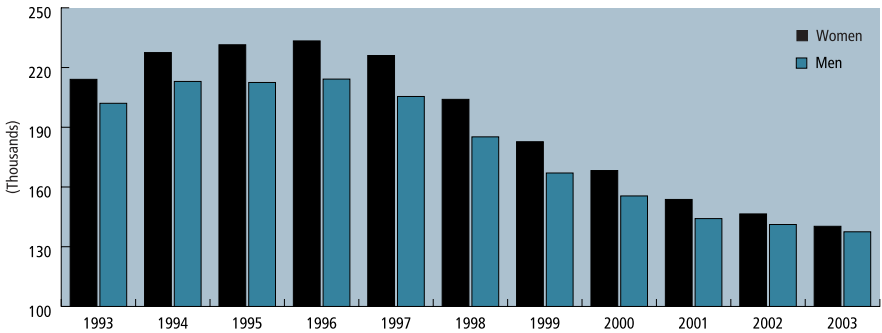
Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by age group – March 1993, March 1998, March 2003



The 25-to-34-year-old cohort was the one with the most employment-assistance recipients in 1993. The situation has considerably improved for this group in the past ten years. This cohort's percentage of the labour force dropped by 13.3% between 1993 and 2003, but the number of recipients plunged by 52.3%.

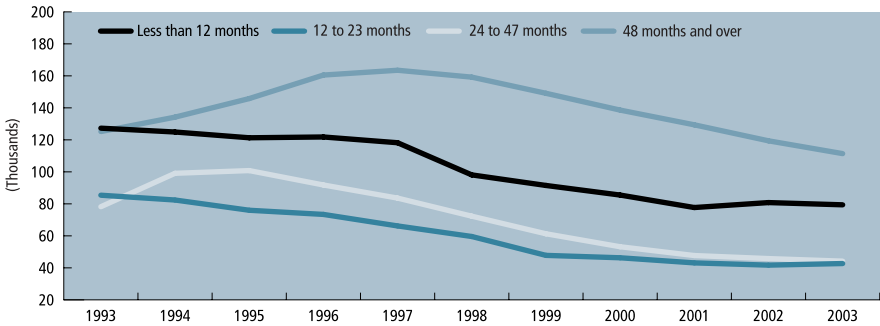
The 35-to-44-year-old cohort had the most employment-assistance recipients in 2003. However, this group's situation has improved because the number of recipients has greatly decreased (-29.1%) while its percentage of members in the labour force increased by 8.7%.

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by sex – March 1993 to March 2003



Changes in the number of recipients were similar for men and women. However, the gap between the sexes, which was 20,600 in 1997, had narrowed to scarcely 2,800 in 2003.

Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by length of assistance – March 1993 to March 2003



The number of people who receive employment-assistance benefits for twelve months or more depends on how many receive benefits for under twelve months and how easily these people re-enter the labour market. Both of these factors have played a role in reducing the total number of recipients in the last ten years. On the one hand, the number of new recipients⁵ dropped sharply to about 80,000 in 2003. On the other hand, there was an increase in the percentage of people in this group to re-enter the labour market. This percentage increased from under 40% in the early 1990s to almost 50% in 2003.

⁵ Under 12 months.

Labour market indicators, by sex – 1983 to 2003

		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Population aged 15 and over (thousands)	Men	2,502.0	2,519.1	2,538.3	2,559.2	2,581.9	2,604.3	2,629.0	2,660.6
	Women	2,617.3	2,636.1	2,657.6	2,681.2	2,709.2	2,734.9	2,765.0	2,796.7
	Total	5,119.3	5,155.2	5,195.9	5,240.4	5,291.0	5,339.2	5,393.9	5,457.4
Labour force (thousands)	Men	1,867.6	1,881.4	1,904.3	1,913.0	1,943.6	1,958.1	1,970.4	1,986.0
	Women	1,259.0	1,292.0	1,336.4	1,380.8	1,414.8	1,445.4	1,485.6	1,518.3
	Total	3,126.6	3,173.4	3,240.6	3,293.7	3,358.4	3,403.5	3,456.0	3,504.3
Employment (thousands)	Men	1,601.6	1,637.4	1,671.9	1,708.6	1,748.8	1,781.7	1,782.1	1,782.6
	Women	1,082.4	1,119.6	1,173.3	1,222.4	1,266.7	1,298.9	1,341.6	1,358.7
	Total	2,684.0	2,757.0	2,845.3	2,931.1	3,015.5	3,080.6	3,123.7	3,141.4
Full-time employment (thousands)	Men	1,477.1	1,506.7	1,532.0	1,561.1	1,613.4	1,639.0	1,642.7	1,635.8
	Women	807.6	844.0	863.4	909.1	949.0	973.4	1,005.9	1,017.3
	Total	2,284.6	2,350.8	2,395.4	2,470.2	2,562.5	2,612.4	2,648.6	2,653.1
Part-time employment (thousands)	Men	124.5	130.6	139.9	147.5	135.3	142.7	139.4	146.8
	Women	274.8	275.6	309.9	313.4	317.7	325.5	335.7	341.5
	Total	399.4	406.2	449.9	460.9	453.0	468.2	475.1	488.3
Unemployment (thousands)	Men	265.9	244.0	232.3	204.3	194.8	176.4	188.3	203.4
	Women	176.6	172.4	163.0	158.3	148.0	146.6	144.0	159.5
	Total	442.6	416.4	395.4	362.7	342.9	322.9	332.4	362.9
Unemployment rate (%)	Men	14.2	13.0	12.2	10.7	10.0	9.0	9.6	10.2
	Women	14.0	13.3	12.2	11.5	10.5	10.1	9.7	10.5
	Total	14.2	13.1	12.2	11.0	10.2	9.5	9.6	10.4
Participation rate (%)	Men	74.6	74.7	75.0	74.7	75.3	75.2	74.9	74.6
	Women	48.1	49.0	50.3	51.5	52.2	52.9	53.7	54.3
	Total	61.1	61.6	62.4	62.9	63.5	63.7	64.1	64.2
Employment rate (%)	Men	64.0	65.0	65.9	66.8	67.7	68.4	67.8	67.0
	Women	41.4	42.5	44.1	45.6	46.8	47.5	48.5	48.6
	Total	52.4	53.5	54.8	55.9	57.0	57.7	57.9	57.6

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
2,694.0	2,726.6	2,754.7	2,775.5	2,800.5	2,824.7	2,846.7	2,868.0	2,890.1	2,911.7	2,937.8	2,963.4	2,988.5
2,824.9	2,850.6	2,876.8	2,899.6	2,919.8	2,939.6	2,960.6	2,981.7	3,003.3	3,024.1	3,046.7	3,070.0	3,095.0
5,518.9	5,577.2	5,631.5	5,675.2	5,720.2	5,764.3	5,807.3	5,849.7	5,893.3	5,935.9	5,984.6	6,033.4	6,083.5
1,972.2	1,959.3	1,964.9	1,986.6	1,980.3	1,988.0	2,002.3	2,019.3	2,048.2	2,061.9	2,083.5	2,144.7	2,169.2
1,535.0	1,524.0	1,540.3	1,550.6	1,574.1	1,581.2	1,603.9	1,640.9	1,653.5	1,691.3	1,723.4	1,785.3	1,847.4
3,507.2	3,483.4	3,505.2	3,537.2	3,554.5	3,569.2	3,606.2	3,660.2	3,701.6	3,753.2	3,806.9	3,929.9	4,016.5
1,723.5	1,696.1	1,689.7	1,727.0	1,746.1	1,740.2	1,762.0	1,805.1	1,849.9	1,884.3	1,896.9	1,950.4	1,960.7
1,358.1	1,345.4	1,350.2	1,373.6	1,401.5	1,405.7	1,433.1	1,476.5	1,507.5	1,553.5	1,577.6	1,642.3	1,689.2
3,081.7	3,041.5	3,039.9	3,100.6	3,147.5	3,145.9	3,195.1	3,281.5	3,357.4	3,437.7	3,474.5	3,592.7	3,649.9
1,554.5	1,526.6	1,509.8	1,552.7	1,570.1	1,558.2	1,584.2	1,623.4	1,672.2	1,694.7	1,703.6	1,747.7	1,744.6
1,007.0	990.5	991.2	1,015.7	1,030.1	1,023.1	1,040.2	1,078.5	1,119.4	1,161.7	1,173.8	1,203.1	1,233.5
2,561.5	2,517.1	2,501.0	2,568.4	2,600.2	2,581.3	2,624.4	2,701.9	2,791.6	2,856.4	2,877.4	2,950.8	2,978.1
169.0	169.5	179.9	174.3	176.0	182.0	177.8	181.6	177.7	189.6	193.3	202.6	216.1
351.1	354.9	359.0	357.9	371.4	382.6	392.9	398.0	388.1	391.8	403.9	439.3	455.6
520.2	524.4	538.9	532.2	547.3	564.6	570.7	579.6	565.8	581.3	597.2	641.9	671.8
248.6	263.2	275.2	259.6	234.2	247.8	240.3	214.2	198.2	177.6	186.6	194.3	208.4
176.9	178.6	190.1	177.0	172.7	175.5	170.8	164.4	146.0	137.8	145.7	142.9	158.2
425.5	441.8	465.3	436.6	406.9	423.3	411.1	378.7	344.2	315.5	332.3	337.2	366.6
12.6	13.4	14.0	13.1	11.8	12.5	12.0	10.6	9.7	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.6
11.5	11.7	12.3	11.4	11.0	11.1	10.6	10.0	8.8	8.1	8.5	8.0	8.6
12.1	12.7	13.3	12.3	11.4	11.9	11.4	10.3	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.1
73.2	71.9	71.3	71.6	70.7	70.4	70.3	70.4	70.9	70.8	70.9	72.4	72.6
54.3	53.5	53.5	53.5	53.9	53.8	54.2	55.0	55.1	55.9	56.6	58.2	59.7
63.5	62.5	62.2	62.3	62.1	61.9	62.1	62.6	62.8	63.2	63.6	65.1	66.0
64.0	62.2	61.3	62.2	62.3	61.6	61.9	62.9	64.0	64.7	64.6	65.8	65.6
48.1	47.2	46.9	47.4	48.0	47.8	48.4	49.5	50.2	51.4	51.8	53.5	54.6
55.8	54.5	54.0	54.6	55.0	54.6	55.0	56.1	57.0	57.9	58.1	59.5	60.0

Labour market indicators, by age group – 1983 to 2003

		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	
Population aged 15 and over		5,119.3	5,155.2	5,195.9	5,240.4	5,291.0	5,339.2	5,393.9	5,457.4	
15-24 years	Labour force (thousands)	751.9	738.4	719.3	710.8	694.4	678.0	657.6	632.0	
	Employment (thousands)	584.3	594.7	589.4	593.4	593.8	589.8	570.3	539.1	
	Full-time employment (thousands)	423.8	422.1	411.2	407.0	414.8	408.8	386.6	351.5	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	160.4	172.5	178.1	186.4	179.0	181.0	183.7	187.5	
	Unemployment (thousands)	167.6	143.7	130.0	117.4	100.6	88.2	87.3	93.0	
	Unemployment rate (%)	22.3	19.5	18.1	16.5	14.5	13.0	13.3	14.7	
	Participation rate (%)	62.1	63.1	63.5	65.0	65.9	67.0	67.2	66.0	
	Employment rate (%)	48.3	50.8	52.0	54.2	56.3	58.3	58.3	56.3	
	25-34 years	Labour force (thousands)	920.8	945.3	983.1	1,011.1	1,028.2	1,042.5	1,052.7	1,070.3
		Employment (thousands)	789.9	819.6	856.8	896.6	919.8	939.8	946.2	956.3
Full-time employment (thousands)		705.4	737.0	756.0	791.2	815.5	836.9	844.8	849.5	
Part-time employment (thousands)		84.5	82.5	100.8	105.5	104.3	103.0	101.3	106.8	
Unemployment (thousands)		130.8	125.7	126.3	114.5	108.4	102.7	106.5	114.0	
Unemployment rate (%)		14.2	13.3	12.8	11.3	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	
Participation rate (%)		77.4	78.4	80.3	81.4	81.7	82.0	82.5	83.9	
Employment rate (%)		66.4	67.9	69.9	72.2	73.1	73.9	74.1	75.0	
35-44 years		Labour force (thousands)	688.7	731.5	763.8	799.8	832.7	856.4	895.8	929.4
		Employment (thousands)	617.0	656.2	694.9	732.5	762.2	784.7	818.2	847.7
	Full-time employment (thousands)	546.8	589.0	615.5	653.9	680.9	701.0	736.3	757.1	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	70.3	67.2	79.4	78.6	81.3	83.7	81.9	90.6	
	Unemployment (thousands)	71.7	75.3	69.0	67.3	70.5	71.7	77.5	81.7	
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.4	10.3	9.0	8.4	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.8	
	Participation rate (%)	76.1	78.0	78.8	80.0	80.9	80.9	82.3	83.0	
	Employment rate (%)	68.1	70.0	71.7	73.3	74.0	74.2	75.1	75.7	
	45-54 years	Labour force (thousands)	459.6	458.1	468.8	477.4	505.0	527.3	548.5	569.1
		Employment (thousands)	415.8	413.6	427.9	439.8	464.8	488.8	511.1	518.3
Full-time employment (thousands)		370.4	367.8	377.8	392.3	421.8	432.4	453.5	457.4	
Part-time employment (thousands)		45.5	45.8	50.1	47.5	43.1	56.4	57.6	60.9	
Unemployment (thousands)		43.8	44.5	40.8	37.6	40.2	38.5	37.4	50.8	
Unemployment rate (%)		9.5	9.7	8.7	7.9	8.0	7.3	6.8	8.9	
Participation rate (%)		68.1	67.8	69.1	69.6	72.2	73.2	73.4	73.2	
Employment rate (%)		61.6	61.2	63.1	64.1	66.4	67.8	68.4	66.6	
55-64 years		Labour force (thousands)	272.1	262.2	265.2	260.9	265.9	262.1	261.2	269.8
		Employment (thousands)	244.3	235.7	236.5	236.1	243.9	240.7	238.0	246.7
	Full-time employment (thousands)	216.2	211.0	209.6	205.2	209.4	209.5	204.0	217.5	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	28.1	24.7	26.9	31.0	34.5	31.2	34.0	29.1	
	Unemployment (thousands)	27.8	26.5	28.7	24.7	22.0	21.4	23.2	23.1	
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.2	10.1	10.8	9.5	8.3	8.2	8.9	8.6	
	Participation rate (%)	46.6	44.1	43.9	42.6	42.8	41.7	41.4	42.6	
	Employment rate (%)	41.9	39.6	39.1	38.5	39.2	38.3	37.7	38.9	
	65 years and over	Labour force (thousands)	33.5	37.9	40.5	33.8	32.1	37.1	40.2	33.7
		Employment (thousands)	32.6	37.2	39.8	32.6	30.9	36.7	39.8	33.4
Full-time employment (thousands)		22.0	23.7	25.3	20.7	20.1	23.8	23.3	20.0	
Part-time employment (thousands)		10.6	13.4	14.6	12.0	10.8	12.9	16.5	13.3	
Unemployment (thousands)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Unemployment rate (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Participation rate (%)		6.0	6.7	6.9	5.6	5.1	5.7	6.0	4.9	
Employment rate (%)		5.9	6.5	6.8	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.9	4.8	

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*
N/A: Data not available

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
5,518.9	5,577.2	5,631.5	5,675.2	5,720.2	5,764.3	5,807.3	5,849.7	5,893.3	5,935.9	5,984.6	6,033.4	6,083.5
605.0	576.7	562.2	572.6	564.9	555.5	542.6	560.3	582.0	592.7	604.3	634.1	645.3
495.4	475.3	456.7	476.5	475.2	454.5	437.8	462.0	490.1	510.2	522.3	548.1	552.9
297.7	273.8	252.6	264.9	265.2	251.4	241.9	254.2	280.8	295.3	302.6	306.7	304.3
197.7	201.5	204.0	211.6	210.0	203.1	195.9	207.8	209.4	214.9	219.7	241.4	248.6
109.6	101.4	105.5	96.1	89.7	101.0	104.8	98.3	91.8	82.5	82.0	85.9	92.4
18.1	17.6	18.8	16.8	15.9	18.2	19.3	17.5	15.8	13.9	13.6	13.5	14.3
64.0	61.2	59.5	60.3	59.0	57.6	56.0	57.6	59.7	61.1	62.7	66.2	67.8
52.4	50.5	48.4	50.2	49.7	47.1	45.2	47.5	50.3	52.6	54.2	57.2	58.1
1,038.7	1,007.8	988.5	949.2	932.8	915.3	894.7	877.5	849.9	838.5	833.9	842.0	857.0
903.6	872.4	857.2	824.9	820.5	803.8	793.4	792.1	776.3	771.5	767.5	778.5	781.4
801.3	765.6	746.2	726.0	718.5	699.6	683.7	689.4	682.9	680.3	673.1	681.3	685.8
102.3	106.8	111.0	98.9	102.0	104.2	109.7	102.7	93.4	91.3	94.4	97.2	95.6
135.1	135.4	131.2	124.3	112.3	111.5	101.2	85.4	73.6	67.0	66.5	63.5	75.7
13.0	13.4	13.3	13.1	12.0	12.2	11.3	9.7	8.7	8.0	8.0	7.5	8.8
82.2	80.9	81.1	80.1	81.1	82.1	82.8	84.1	84.0	84.7	85.1	85.8	86.7
71.5	70.0	70.3	69.7	71.3	72.1	73.4	76.0	76.8	78.0	78.3	79.4	79.1
948.0	960.2	985.6	1,014.4	1,025.6	1,042.5	1,071.3	1,075.8	1,090.3	1,094.5	1,090.2	1,093.4	1,070.9
854.6	854.5	871.3	905.5	921.8	934.8	963.8	975.8	1,004.1	1,016.2	1,001.4	1,006.7	983.1
752.5	759.3	766.4	804.8	812.9	823.4	849.5	859.8	891.7	900.3	887.0	885.3	862.8
102.1	95.2	104.9	100.7	108.9	111.3	114.3	116.0	112.4	115.9	114.4	121.4	120.3
93.4	105.7	114.3	108.9	103.8	107.7	107.5	100.0	86.2	78.4	88.8	86.6	87.9
9.9	11.0	11.6	10.7	10.1	10.3	10.0	9.3	7.9	7.2	8.1	7.9	8.2
82.9	82.2	82.6	83.6	83.2	83.3	84.7	84.2	85.0	85.5	85.9	87.6	87.8
74.7	73.2	73.1	74.6	74.7	74.7	76.2	76.4	78.2	79.4	78.9	80.7	80.6
617.8	639.8	670.9	699.7	737.4	756.0	778.0	813.0	843.9	871.9	906.2	942.1	973.3
560.2	574.3	593.6	627.7	669.3	681.5	711.2	748.9	779.6	810.2	842.1	875.7	902.9
489.2	500.6	521.6	556.5	588.5	594.3	618.8	657.1	686.5	717.6	741.6	772.6	791.4
70.9	73.7	72.0	71.1	80.8	87.2	92.4	91.8	93.2	92.6	100.5	103.1	111.4
57.6	65.5	77.2	72.0	68.1	74.5	66.7	64.2	64.3	61.7	64.2	66.3	70.4
9.3	10.2	11.5	10.3	9.2	9.9	8.6	7.9	7.6	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.2
76.1	75.3	75.7	76.0	77.4	77.0	77.0	78.5	79.2	79.8	81.1	82.6	83.7
69.0	67.6	67.0	68.2	70.3	69.4	70.4	72.3	73.2	74.1	75.4	76.8	77.6
267.2	262.4	264.5	269.5	264.1	265.5	280.6	292.2	302.7	326.6	337.2	378.2	422.0
239.2	231.0	230.8	236.4	233.0	238.8	251.4	262.7	275.5	301.5	308.4	345.2	384.1
201.7	195.7	195.6	196.7	196.4	195.6	208.8	215.1	230.8	245.1	252.9	280.7	308.0
37.5	35.3	35.2	39.7	36.6	43.2	42.6	47.6	44.7	56.4	55.5	64.5	76.1
28.1	31.4	33.7	33.1	31.1	26.7	29.2	29.5	27.3	25.1	28.8	33.0	37.9
10.5	12.0	12.7	12.3	11.8	10.1	10.4	10.1	9.0	7.7	8.5	8.7	9.0
42.0	41.3	41.6	42.2	41.0	40.7	42.3	42.9	43.0	44.7	44.3	47.4	50.6
37.6	36.3	36.3	37.0	36.2	36.6	37.9	38.5	39.1	41.3	40.5	43.2	46.0
30.4	36.5	33.6	31.8	29.7	34.5	39.0	41.4	32.8	28.9	35.1	40.2	48.0
28.8	34.1	30.2	29.7	27.7	32.5	37.5	40.2	31.8	28.2	33.0	38.4	45.7
19.1	22.1	18.6	19.6	18.7	16.9	21.7	26.4	19.0	17.8	20.2	24.1	25.9
9.7	12.0	11.7	10.1	9.0	15.6	15.8	13.8	12.8	10.3	12.8	14.3	19.8
1.6	2.4	3.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.1	1.8	2.3
5.3	6.6	9.8	6.6	6.7	5.5	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.0	4.5	4.8
4.2	5.0	4.5	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.2
4.0	4.6	4.0	3.9	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.9

Job creation by age group and sex – 1983 to 2003 (in thousands)

		1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
15 years and over	Men	10.5	35.8	34.5	36.7	40.2	32.9	0.4	0.5
	Women	32.2	37.2	53.7	49.1	44.3	32.2	42.7	17.1
	Total	42.7	73.0	88.3	85.8	84.4	65.1	43.1	17.7
15 - 24 years	Men	-3.0	10.2	-2.2	1.7	-0.5	3.3	-12.8	-15.9
	Women	0.0	0.2	-3.1	2.3	0.9	-7.2	-6.8	-15.4
	Total	-3.0	10.4	-5.3	4.0	0.4	-4.0	-19.5	-31.2
25 - 34 years	Men	1.7	15.3	11.8	17.1	14.8	12.6	-6.4	-4.0
	Women	17.8	14.3	25.4	22.8	8.3	7.4	12.8	14.1
	Total	19.4	29.7	37.2	39.8	23.2	20.0	6.4	10.1
35 - 44 years	Men	12.8	14.6	20.8	14.5	10.6	11.0	13.3	7.1
	Women	12.6	24.5	17.8	23.2	19.2	11.4	20.2	22.4
	Total	25.4	39.2	38.7	37.6	29.7	22.5	33.5	29.5
45 - 54 years	Men	-2.6	-1.6	1.8	8.1	12.3	8.4	11.7	6.1
	Women	-0.3	-0.5	12.5	3.7	12.8	15.5	10.7	1.0
	Total	-2.8	-2.2	14.3	11.9	25.0	24.0	22.3	7.2
55 - 64 years	Men	4.5	-3.7	-1.5	1.5	1.7	-4.1	-4.8	7.0
	Women	2.7	-4.9	2.3	-1.8	6.0	0.9	2.1	1.7
	Total	7.2	-8.6	0.8	-0.4	7.8	-3.2	-2.7	8.7
65 years and over	Men	-2.8	0.9	3.8	-6.1	1.2	1.7	-0.6	0.2
	Women	-0.7	3.7	-1.2	-1.1	-2.9	4.1	3.7	-6.6
	Total	-3.5	4.6	2.6	-7.2	-1.7	5.8	3.1	-6.4

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

1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
-59.1	-27.4	-6.4	37.3	19.1	-5.9	21.8	43.1	44.8	34.4	12.6	53.5	10.3
-0.6	-12.7	4.8	23.4	27.9	4.2	27.4	43.4	31.0	46.0	24.1	64.7	46.9
-59.7	-40.2	-1.6	60.7	46.9	-1.6	49.2	86.4	75.9	80.3	36.8	118.2	57.2
-33.5	-9.2	-8.5	13.2	1.5	-10.4	-9.6	10.2	20.9	10.6	2.3	10.4	-5.0
-10.1	-11.0	-10.1	6.7	-2.8	-10.3	-7.2	14.0	7.3	9.5	9.8	15.5	9.7
-43.7	-20.1	-18.6	19.8	-1.3	-20.7	-16.7	24.2	28.1	20.1	12.1	25.8	4.8
-28.1	-21.6	-6.0	-15.6	-2.5	-14.6	-6.4	1.5	-10.8	-4.4	0.4	6.1	-4.4
-24.6	-9.6	-9.2	-16.8	-1.8	-2.1	-3.9	-2.9	-5.0	-0.4	-4.5	4.9	7.4
-52.7	-31.2	-15.2	-32.3	-4.4	-16.7	-10.4	-1.3	-15.8	-4.8	-4.1	11.1	2.9
1.5	-4.1	6.1	20.4	6.7	4.4	12.7	10.1	14.4	4.3	-13.7	3.0	-11.7
5.4	4.1	10.6	13.8	9.6	8.6	16.3	1.9	13.9	7.7	-1.0	2.3	-11.9
6.9	-0.1	16.8	34.2	16.3	13.0	29.0	12.0	28.3	12.1	-14.8	5.3	-23.6
9.6	8.8	7.5	22.6	12.4	10.4	10.3	16.7	14.4	13.3	16.8	9.9	10.0
32.2	5.4	11.8	11.4	29.2	1.9	19.4	21.0	16.3	17.3	15.1	23.7	17.2
41.9	14.1	19.3	34.1	41.6	12.2	29.7	37.7	30.7	30.6	31.9	33.6	27.2
-7.4	-6.1	-2.6	-2.1	2.9	1.7	10.9	1.4	12.7	11.8	4.5	18.9	17.6
-0.2	-2.0	2.4	7.7	-6.3	4.1	1.7	9.9	0.0	14.3	2.4	17.9	21.3
-7.5	-8.2	-0.2	5.6	-3.4	5.8	12.6	11.3	12.8	26.0	6.8	36.9	38.9
-1.2	4.8	-3.0	-1.1	-1.9	2.6	3.9	3.2	-6.8	-1.3	2.4	5.1	4.0
-3.4	0.5	-0.9	0.6	0.0	2.2	1.0	-0.5	-1.6	-2.3	2.4	0.3	3.3
-4.6	5.3	-3.9	-0.5	-2.0	4.8	5.0	2.7	-8.4	-3.6	4.8	5.4	7.3

Labour market indicators by region – 1988 to 2003

Employment (thousands)⁶

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All of Québec	3,080.6	3,123.7	3,141.4	3,081.7	3,041.5	3,039.9
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	37.2	35.8	32.0	31.4	29.4	30.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent	80.2	74.6	77.9	79.9	78.0	75.2
Capitale-Nationale	261.4	270.3	288.2	281.1	275.4	268.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	170.6	172.2	170.2	171.2	169.5	168.9
Estrie	119.6	124.6	122.9	116.0	110.6	115.3
Centre-du-Québec	85.5	88.6	87.1	81.4	88.6	92.1
Montérégie	545.2	574.3	589.3	573.8	557.0	558.9
Montréal	859.2	845.7	830.2	795.5	773.4	777.4
Laval	160.0	158.1	146.0	152.6	156.8	150.6
Lanaudière	135.8	144.9	145.9	146.4	149.5	152.5
Laurentides	154.5	167.4	171.6	172.4	184.6	179.4
Outaouais	134.7	132.2	140.3	145.8	143.0	143.0
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	63.4	65.4	60.8	60.3	59.6	59.2
Mauricie	112.9	109.0	109.4	109.2	105.5	109.4
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	106.8	105.4	110.8	109.3	107.5	106.5
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	53.6	55.4	58.9	55.2	53.3	52.8

Unemployment Rate (%)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All of Québec	9.5	9.6	10.4	12.1	12.7	13.3
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	16.4	19.7	20.4	18.2	21.0	22.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	12.4	13.4	13.0	14.7	14.5	16.3
Capitale-Nationale	9.4	8.7	8.7	10.7	12.1	12.4
Chaudière-Appalaches	5.9	5.1	7.4	7.4	8.6	8.1
Estrie	7.9	9.0	9.2	12.5	13.1	11.0
Centre-du-Québec	8.8	9.6	11.3	12.9	11.9	10.8
Montérégie	8.4	8.3	9.1	10.4	11.1	13.3
Montréal	10.5	11.0	11.3	14.0	14.9	14.2
Laval	6.3	6.7	10.6	10.3	8.7	13.8
Lanaudière	8.4	8.8	9.4	11.4	12.3	11.7
Laurentides	11.2	9.3	11.2	13.9	12.3	14.3
Outaouais	8.1	8.6	9.0	9.2	11.3	11.6
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	9.7	11.0	13.3	13.8	13.7	14.0
Mauricie	10.2	11.5	10.6	11.8	14.1	14.3
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	13.1	12.0	13.2	14.9	14.8	15.7
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	11.8	11.1	10.9	15.5	12.9	14.4

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

⁶ Since the Labour Force Survey looks at individuals, regional data is based on place of residence and not place of work.

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	3,100.6	3,147.5	3,145.9	3,195.1	3,281.5	3,357.4	3,437.7	3,474.5	3,592.7	3,649.9
	31.7	31.3	31.4	33.2	32.6	33.5	34.5	33.7	35.2	36.8
	79.1	82.6	81.8	81.1	79.5	86.9	81.8	88.4	82.7	87.9
	282.6	273.7	280.8	275.9	290.8	286.0	292.5	302.7	322.7	326.5
	173.4	178.6	179.9	184.5	182.9	180.4	188.8	192.9	200.9	205.3
	118.5	124.7	122.8	121.9	125.5	132.0	137.3	137.5	142.3	146.7
	97.0	99.4	93.6	97.0	100.8	96.0	100.8	100.6	105.7	108.7
	581.3	600.4	598.5	610.8	636.6	645.7	670.4	668.6	702.3	695.7
	777.4	762.1	761.7	767.3	797.1	818.4	824.1	843.4	865.8	880.8
	146.1	162.6	154.8	168.0	165.8	166.5	173.9	173.6	178.1	179.1
	153.0	161.3	163.8	175.1	175.6	184.4	187.8	187.7	202.3	206.5
	191.2	192.0	203.2	204.4	215.7	225.9	233.4	236.1	238.3	248.2
	144.6	143.0	142.0	140.8	142.9	150.3	156.5	158.6	159.3	167.2
	61.2	65.2	65.3	65.6	63.5	65.9	68.5	66.0	66.6	67.8
	107.8	106.3	103.1	104.2	108.3	109.7	110.1	109.7	114.2	117.8
	102.7	110.7	111.1	112.9	114.5	122.2	124.0	123.3	121.2	124.9
	53.2	53.7	52.1	52.4	49.2	53.5	53.3	51.6	55.2	49.9

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
	12.3	11.4	11.9	11.4	10.3	9.3	8.4	8.7	8.6	9.1
	21.6	20.6	18.7	23.5	22.0	20.8	20.0	20.1	21.1	17.5
	15.3	13.1	14.1	16.2	13.6	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.7	10.1
	12.2	11.9	12.6	11.5	9.6	9.2	8.7	8.3	6.5	7.2
	8.5	7.2	7.0	7.3	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.1
	9.6	10.4	9.7	10.4	10.1	8.7	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.6
	8.7	8.1	10.6	9.3	9.9	9.4	8.8	9.7	7.9	9.0
	10.3	9.5	10.2	9.2	7.6	8.2	6.6	6.7	7.1	7.6
	14.0	13.6	13.8	12.3	11.6	9.6	9.5	10.0	9.7	11.5
	12.4	10.0	10.3	11.1	8.4	8.2	6.4	7.2	8.5	8.8
	12.5	10.6	12.6	10.4	10.7	8.9	7.2	7.2	7.6	8.7
	13.5	11.4	10.6	10.9	9.7	8.2	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.1
	11.1	10.9	11.3	11.3	11.0	8.1	7.1	8.0	7.9	7.7
	12.9	11.5	10.9	14.4	15.0	13.4	11.7	12.2	10.8	9.9
	13.0	12.1	13.2	14.4	12.2	11.5	11.0	11.7	11.1	10.4
	14.9	14.6	14.3	14.5	14.3	11.5	10.4	11.4	12.0	11.7
	14.5	13.4	15.1	14.8	14.0	14.4	12.6	13.1	10.8	13.7

Job creation by region – 1988 to 2003 (in thousands)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
All of Québec	65.1	43.1	17.7	-59.7	-40.2	-1.6
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.5	-1.4	-3.8	-0.6	-2.0	1.2
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.1	-5.6	3.3	2.0	-1.9	-2.8
Capitale-Nationale	0.8	8.9	17.9	-7.1	-5.7	-7.4
Chaudière-Appalaches	9.8	1.6	-2.0	1.0	-1.7	-0.6
Estrie	6.4	5.0	-1.7	-6.9	-5.4	4.7
Centre-du-Québec	-1.2	3.1	-1.5	-5.7	7.2	3.5
Montérégie	4.9	29.1	15.0	-15.5	-16.8	1.9
Montréal	-5.2	-13.5	-15.5	-34.7	-22.1	4.0
Laval	13.1	-1.9	-12.1	6.6	4.2	-6.2
Lanaudière	7.0	9.1	1.0	0.5	3.1	3.0
Laurentides	7.2	12.9	4.2	0.8	12.2	-5.2
Outaouais	8.7	-2.5	8.1	5.5	-2.8	0.0
Abitibi–Témiscamingue	4.5	2.0	-4.6	-0.5	-0.7	-0.4
Mauricie	5.1	-3.9	0.4	-0.2	-3.7	3.9
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-0.2	-1.4	5.4	-1.5	-1.8	-1.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	2.5	1.8	3.5	-3.7	-1.9	-0.5

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

1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
60.7	46.9	-1.6	49.2	86.4	75.9	80.3	36.8	118.2	57.2
1.1	-0.4	0.1	1.8	-0.6	0.9	1.0	-0.8	1.5	1.6
3.9	3.5	-0.8	-0.7	-1.6	7.4	-5.1	6.6	-5.7	5.2
14.6	-8.9	7.1	-4.9	14.9	-4.8	6.5	10.2	20.0	3.8
4.5	5.2	1.3	4.6	-1.6	-2.5	8.4	4.1	8.0	4.4
3.2	6.2	-1.9	-0.9	3.6	6.5	5.3	0.2	4.8	4.4
4.9	2.4	-5.8	3.4	3.8	-4.8	4.8	-0.2	5.1	3.0
22.4	19.1	-1.9	12.3	25.8	9.1	24.7	-1.8	33.7	-6.6
0.0	-15.3	-0.4	5.6	29.8	21.3	5.7	19.3	22.4	15.0
-4.5	16.5	-7.8	13.2	-2.2	0.7	7.4	-0.3	4.5	1.0
0.5	8.3	2.5	11.3	0.5	8.8	3.4	-0.1	14.6	4.2
11.8	0.8	11.2	1.2	11.3	10.2	7.5	2.7	2.2	9.9
1.6	-1.6	-1.0	-1.2	2.1	7.4	6.2	2.1	0.7	7.9
2.0	4.0	0.1	0.3	-2.1	2.4	2.6	-2.5	0.6	1.2
-1.6	-1.5	-3.2	1.1	4.1	1.4	0.4	-0.4	4.5	3.6
-3.8	8.0	0.4	1.8	1.6	7.7	1.8	-0.7	-2.1	3.7
0.4	0.5	-1.6	0.3	-3.2	4.3	-0.2	-1.7	3.6	-5.3

Glossary

Employed person⁷: 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

⁷ In this document, the term **employment** is used to designate the number of employed people.

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