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# **EMPLOYMENT IN QUÉBEC: KEY FIGURES**

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Québec 

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**Writing:** Richard Legris, Economist

**In conjunction with:** Carole Gravel, Research Technician

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## Foreword

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**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.

After a decline in 1996, employment in Québec increased an average of 2.1% annually between 1996 and 2004. In addition, unemployment rates since 2000 have been among the lowest in the past thirty years, with a rate of 8.5 in 2004. Also note that in 2004 the labour force participation rate remained near the historic level of 2003, reaching 65.9%.

We trust that this document will answer your main questions about Québec's labour market. We invite you to visit our website or go to the nearest local employment center 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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## Sources of data

The labour market data in this document comes from the *Labour Force Survey* (LFS)<sup>1</sup>, a monthly household survey conducted by Statistics Canada. 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 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 et de la Solidarité sociale.

<sup>1</sup> 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 2004

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 population<sup>2</sup> 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.

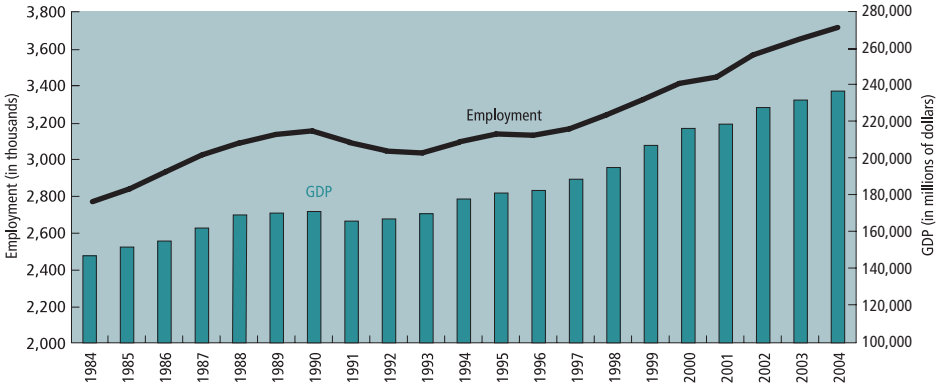
Lastly, employed persons are subdivided into full-time and part-time workers.

Total Québec population in 2004			
<b>TOTAL</b>			7,542,800
Men			3,722,200
Women			3,820,600
Working-age population (age 15 and over)			Population under age 15 and excluded persons
<b>TOTAL</b>		6,110,900	
Men		3,001,700	
Women		3,109,200	<b>TOTAL</b> 1,431,900
Labour force		Population not in the labour force	
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,027,500	<b>TOTAL</b>	2,083,400
Men	2,157,500	Men	844,200
Women	1,870,000	Women	1,239,200
<b>PARTICIPATION RATE</b>			
<b>TOTAL</b>	65.9%		
Men	71.9%		
Women	60.1%		
Employed persons		Unemployed persons	
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,685,900	<b>TOTAL</b>	341,500
Men	1,961,000	Men	196,400
Women	1,724,900	Women	145,100
<b>EMPLOYMENT RATE</b>		<b>UNEMPLOYMENT RATE</b>	
<b>TOTAL</b>	60.3%	<b>TOTAL</b>	8.5%
Men	65.3%	Men	9.1%
Women	55.5%	Women	7.8%
Full-time		Part-time	
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,016,200	<b>TOTAL</b>	669,700
Men	1,745,100	Men	215,900
Women	1,271,100	Women	453,800

<sup>2</sup> 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.

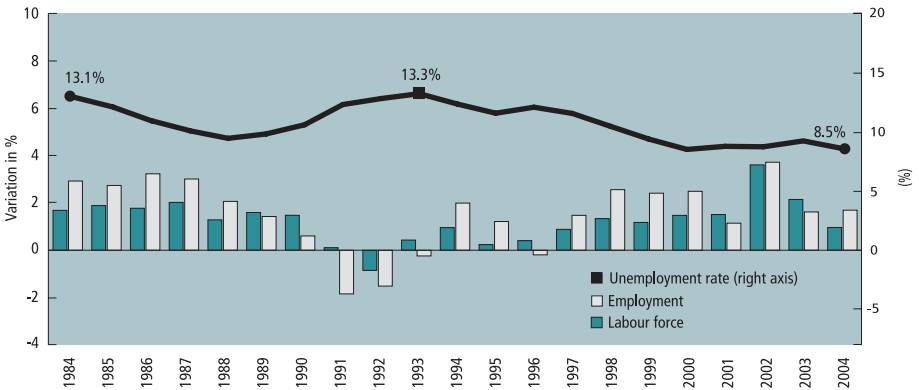
# Labour Market Overview

## Employment and real GDP – 1984 to 2004



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 2.7% average annual economic growth posted between 1999 and 2004 led to major job creation, with an average annual rate of 2.1%.

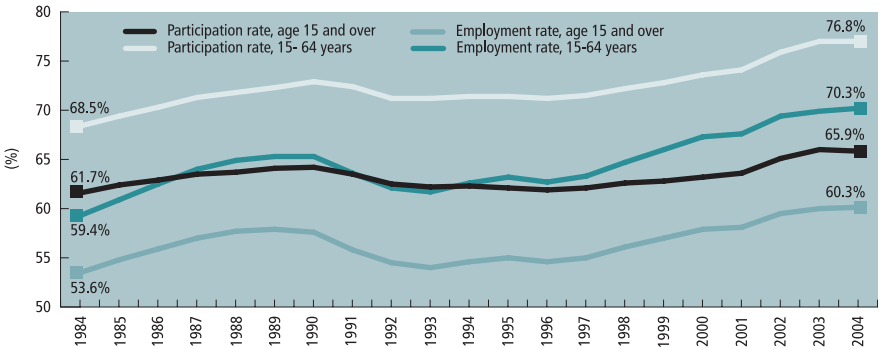
## Variations in the labour force and employment, and unemployment rate – 1984 to 2004



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 dropped sharply in 2004, from 9.2% to 8.5%. This was due to the fact that employment grew faster than the labour force.



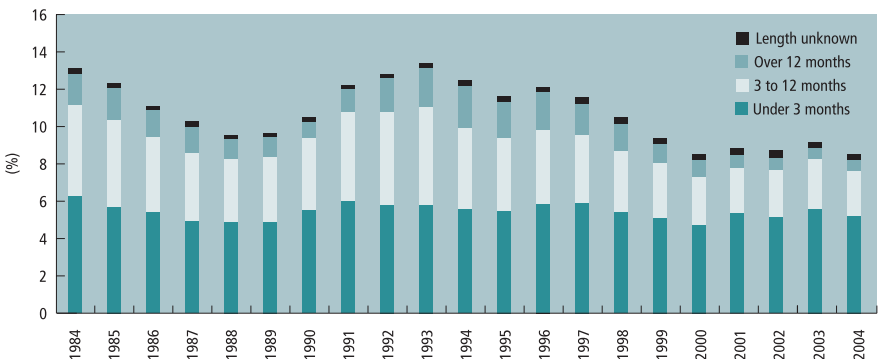
## Participation rate and employment rate – 1984 to 2004



The proportion of people aged 65 and over in the working-age population is constantly on the rise in Québec. It rose from 11.1% to 15.3% between 1984 and 2004. 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 6.8 points in 1984, hit 10.9 points in 2004. As for the employment rate, the gap increased from 5.8 points in 1984 to 10 points in 2004.

Participation (76.8%) and employment (70.3%) rates for people aged 15 to 64 hit all-time highs in 2004. Rising participation by women in the labour market has played a role.

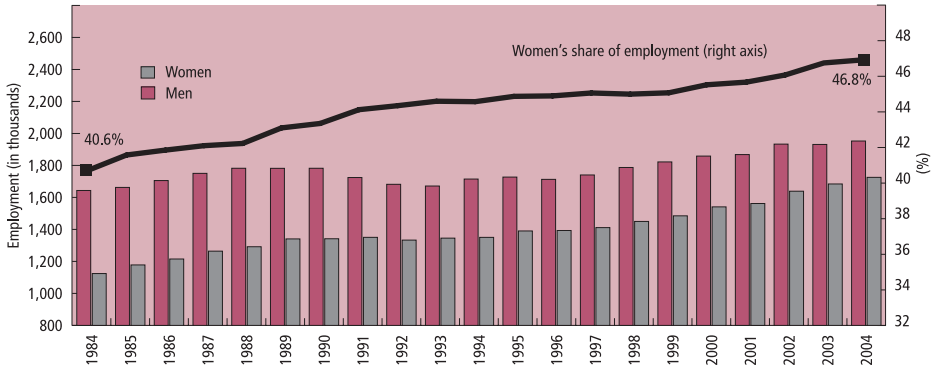
## Unemployment rate by length of unemployment – 1984 to 2004



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.

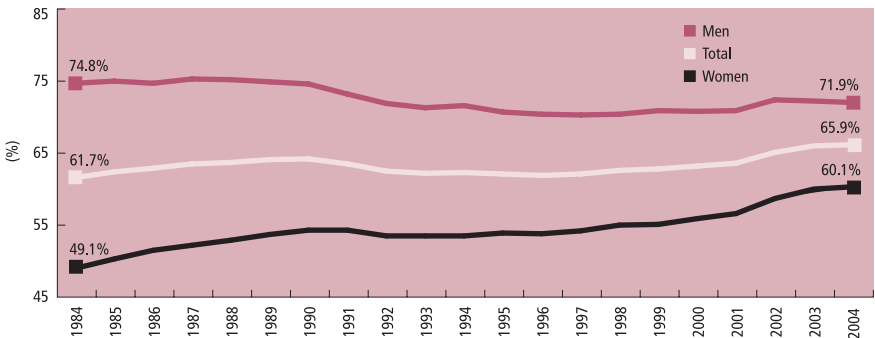
# Labour Market by Sex

## Employment by sex and share of jobs held by women – 1984 to 2004



More jobs continued to be held by men than women in 2004; the share of jobs held by women was 46.8%. But the gap is shrinking and has dropped from 518,100 in 1984 to 236,100 in 2004—the narrowest to date.

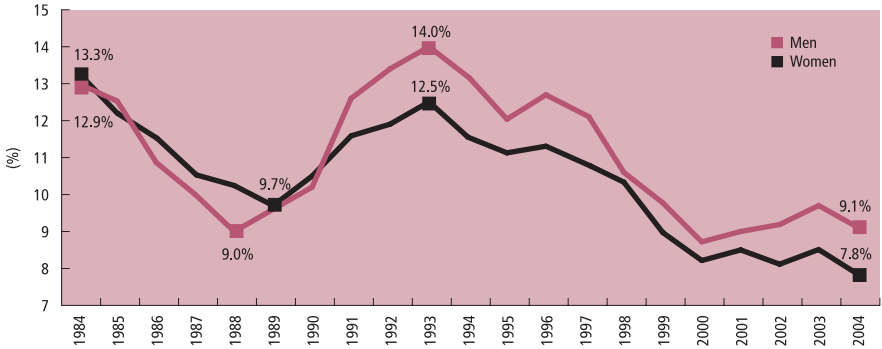
## Participation rate by sex – 1984 to 2004



Men's participation rate (71.9%) 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 twenty years. This affects the participation rate of all men.

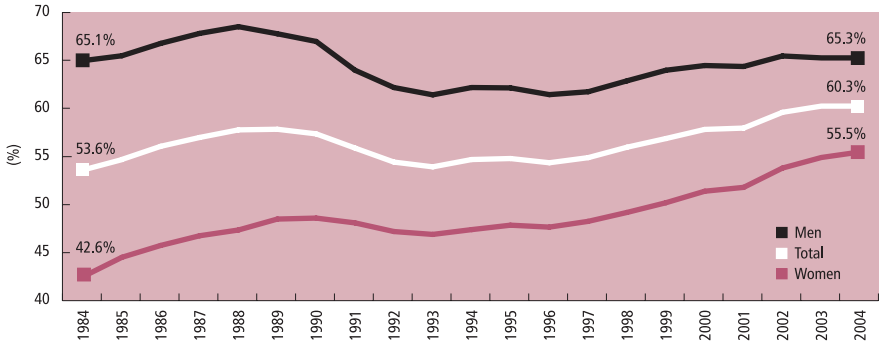
Moreover, men have a higher participation rate than women. However, this gap is narrowing (25.7 points in 1984 versus 11.8 points in 2004). The growing presence of women aged 45 to 54 in the labour market explains this situation to a large degree. In fact, it is the participation rate of women of this age group that has grown the most in this period, up from 48.5% in 1984 to 78.1% in 2004.

## Unemployment rate by sex – 1984 to 2004



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 1.3 percent difference between the two in 2004.

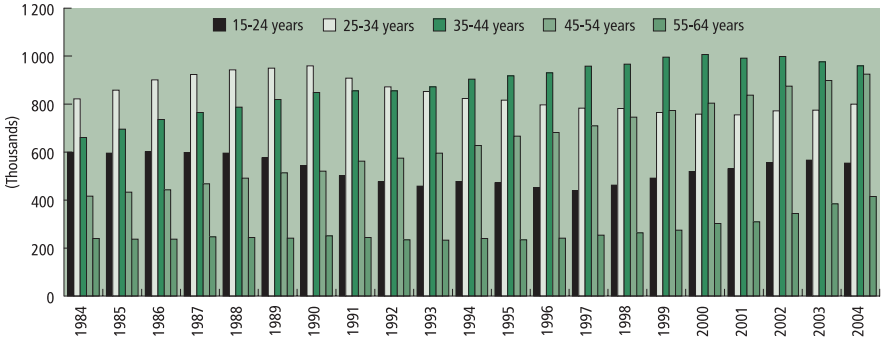
## Employment rate by sex – 1984 to 2004



The gap in employment rates between men and women has narrowed considerably in the last twenty years. From 22.5 points in 1984, it dropped to under 10 points in 2004. The employment rate for women hit an all-time high of 55.5% in 2004, whereas the rate for men has been relatively constant since 2002. It was 65.3% in 2004.

# Labour Market by Age Group

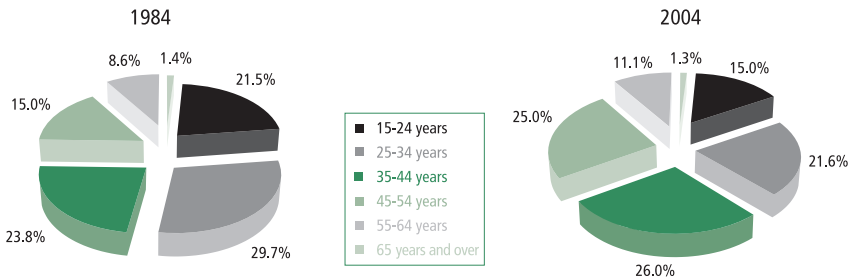
## Employment by age group – 1984 to 2004



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.

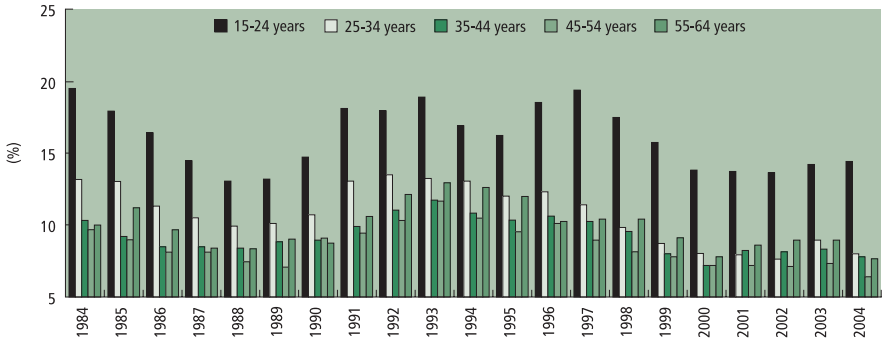
In addition, the decrease in the 35-to-44 age cohort since 2000 also translates into a decline in the number of jobs held by people in this group.

## Share of employment by age group – 1984 and 2004



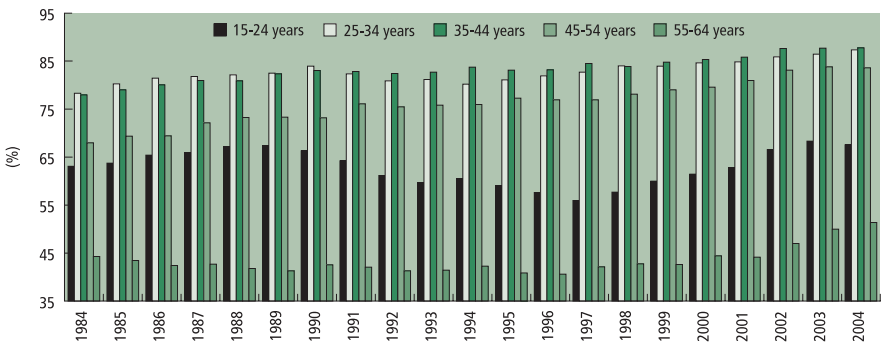
Between 1984 and 2004, the share of jobs held by 45-to-64-year-olds rose from 23.5% to 36.1%, while the share of jobs held by 15-to-34-year-olds dropped from 51.3% to 36.6%, reflecting, among other things, the aging of the population.

## Unemployment rate by age group – 1984 to 2004



The unemployment rate recorded for 2004 is the lowest in the past 30 years. However, at 14.4%, 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. In addition, young people tend to change jobs more frequently than older people, which inflates their unemployment rate. The 2004 unemployment rates for 25-to-29-year-olds (8.5%) and 30-to-34-year-olds (7.4%) nevertheless seem to confirm that sooner or later, young people successfully enter the labour market.

## Participation rate by age group – 1984 to 2004



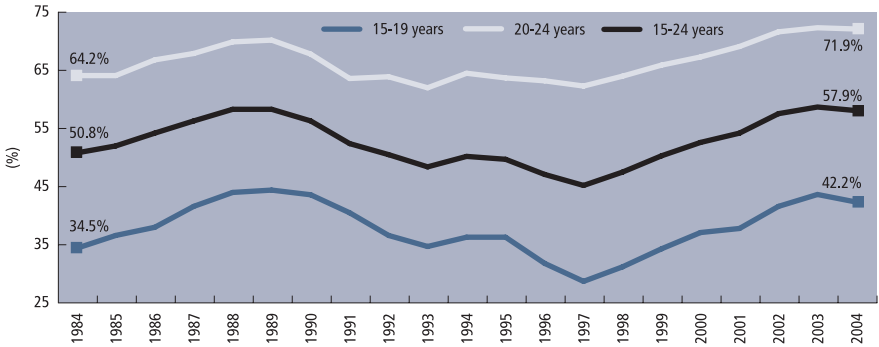
The highest participation rate was posted by people aged 25 to 54. Their participation has grown continuously for ten years. This age cohort constitutes the “heart” of the labour market.

Participation by 15-to-24-year-olds grew significantly in recent years before dipping slightly in 2004 to 67.6%, still one of the highest rates since 1984.

After falling between 1984 and 1996, the participation rate of 55-to-64-year-olds increased by more than ten percentage points between 1996 and 2004. This group’s participation rate was 51.2% in 2004 but remains much lower than for the population as a whole, with the median retirement age at approximately age 60.

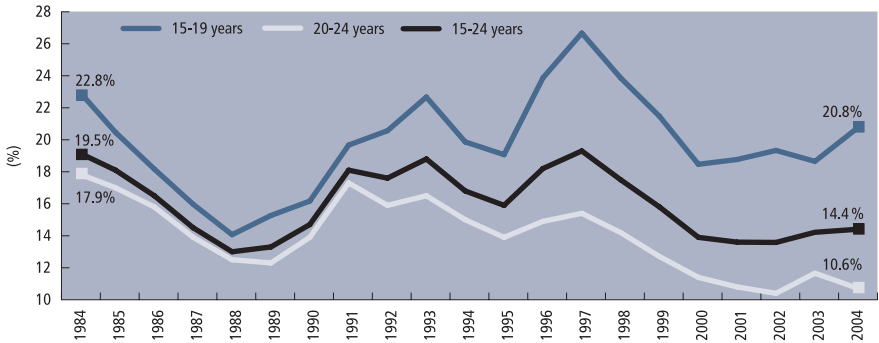
# Labour Market and Population Aged 15 to 24

## Employment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1984 to 2004



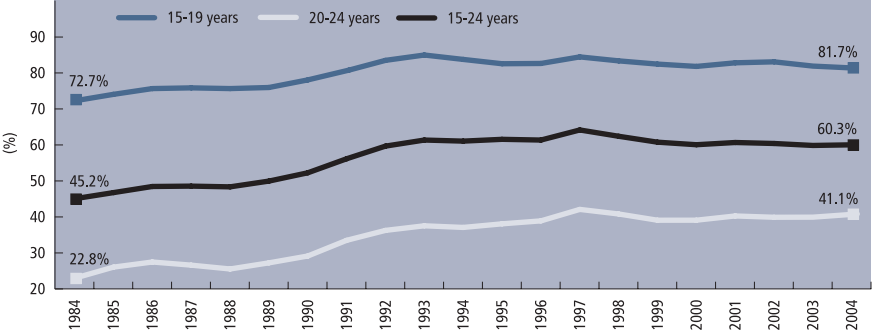
Despite a dip in 2004, the employment rate among 15-to-24-year-olds has grown continuously in recent years. The employment rate among 20-to-24-year-olds is much higher than among 15-to-19-year-olds, with the latter showing a higher school attendance rate.

## Unemployment rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1984 to 2004



The gap in unemployment rates between 15-to-19-year-olds and 20-to-24-year-olds grew in 2004 to over ten percentage points. The unemployment rate for 15-to-19-year-olds increased sharply from 2003 to 2004, rising from 18.6% to 20.8%. The unemployment rate for 20-to-24-year-olds dropped one percentage point in 2004, to stand at 10.6%.

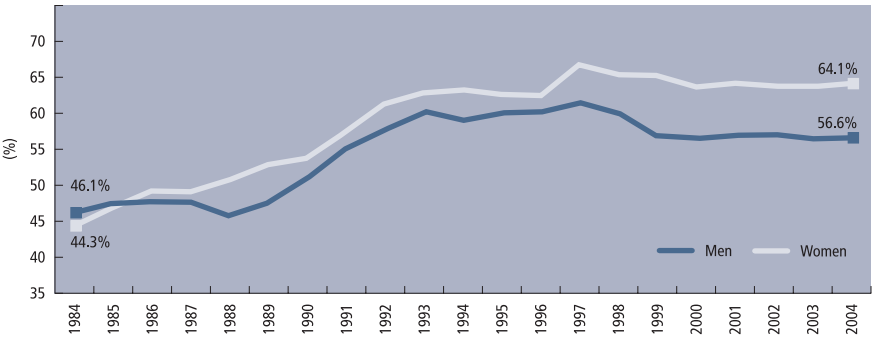
### School attendance rate among people aged 15 to 24 – 1984 to 2004<sup>3</sup>



From 1984 to 2004, the school attendance rate among 15-to-24-year-olds rose from 45.2% to 60.3% but seems to have leveled off since 1999.

School attendance by 15-to-19-year-olds is 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 – 1984 to 2004<sup>3</sup>



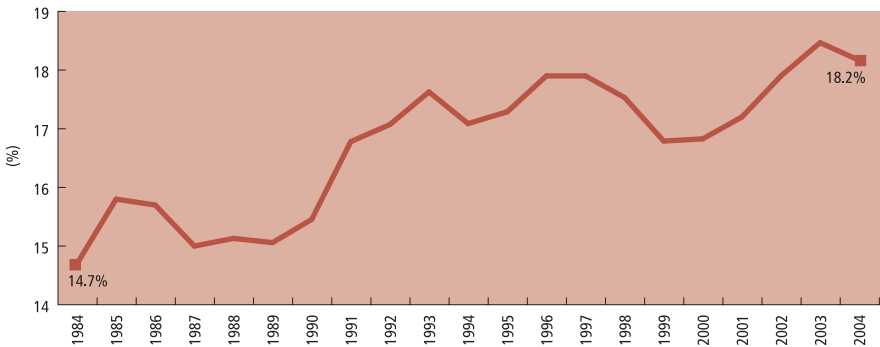
After growing at much the same pace during the 1990s, school attendance rates among females and males aged 15 to 24 have diverged in recent years, with the gap near eight percentage points in 2004.

Attendance rates for both females and males have leveled off since 1999.

<sup>3</sup> Average for January to April and September to December

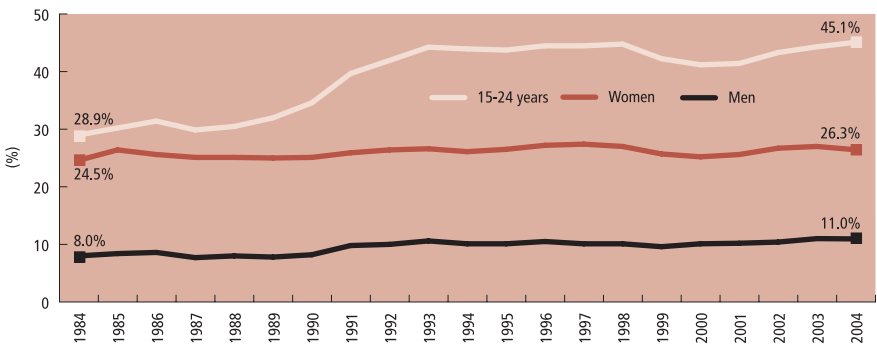
# Labour Market and Types of Employment

## Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment – 1984 to 2004



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. In 2004, the proportion of part-time employment dropped to 18.2%, the first decline since 1999.

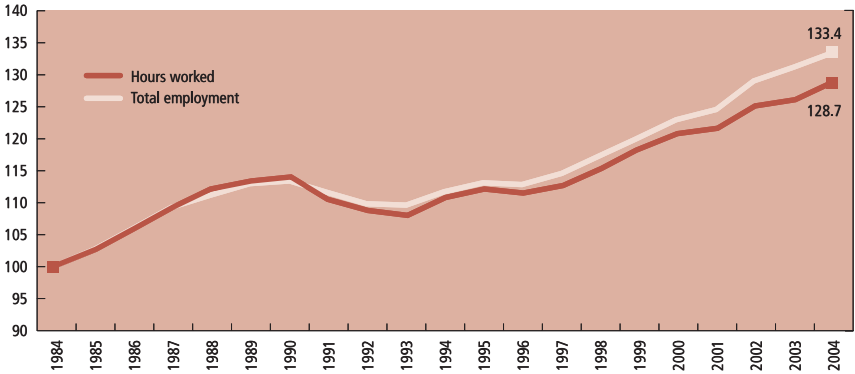
## Part-time employment as a percentage of total employment by sex and among people aged 15 to 24 – 1984 to 2004



Part-time work is dominated by women and young people. Among employed women, the percentage of part-time workers grew from 24.5% to 26.3% between 1984 and 2004. After increasing in the early 1990s together with school attendance, the percentage among employed young people leveled off to 45.1% in 2004. Even though part-time employment is less frequent among men, the percentage of employed men working part-time rose from 8% to 11% between 1984 and 2004.

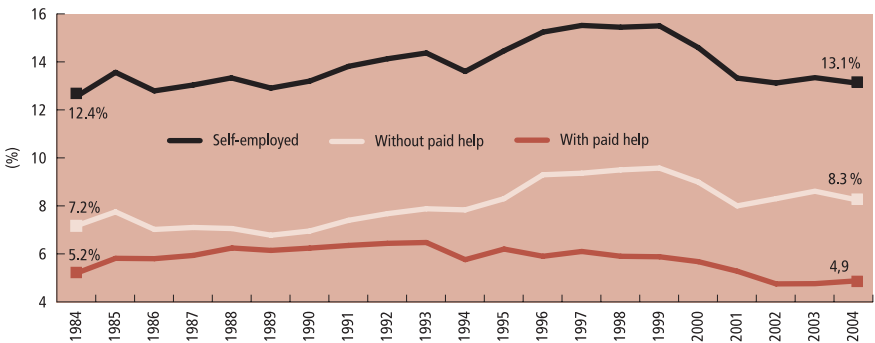


## Employment and number of hours worked – 1984 to 2004



Usually, when employment increases, the number of hours worked also goes up (1984 = 100). In the recession of the early 1990s, the relative number of hours worked fell more sharply than the relative number of jobs. 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 relative weight of part-time jobs during this period.

## Self-employment as a percentage of total employment – 1984 to 2004

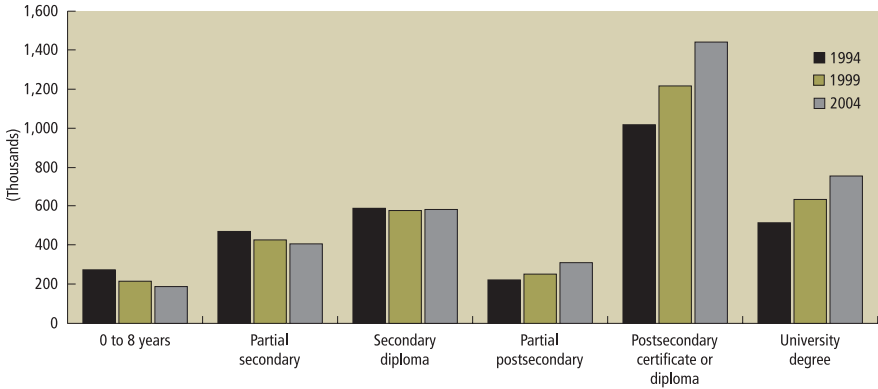


Self-employment rose slowly in the 1980s and 1990s before declining and then leveling off recently. These fluctuations are mainly attributed to an increase in self-employed workers without paid help, as the percentage of self-employed workers with paid help has remained relatively stable.

When unemployment is relatively low, self-employment as a percentage of total employment tends to shrink, as seen at the end of the 1990s. Since 2001, self-employment has remained relatively stable as a percentage of total employment, and stood at 13.1% in 2004.

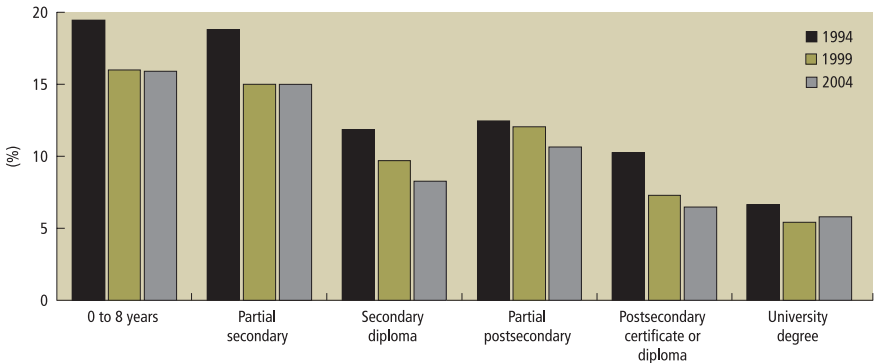
# Labour Market and Education

## Employment by level of education – 1994, 1999, 2004



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.

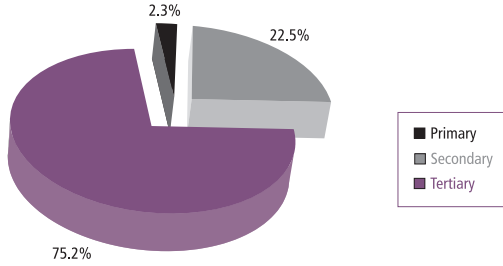
## Unemployment rate by level of education – 1994, 1999, 2004



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 15.9% in 2004, compared to just 5.8% for university graduates. However, even though the unemployment rate for people with university degrees remains low, it was higher in 2004 than five years prior. This is because the labour force grew faster than the number of jobs in this group.

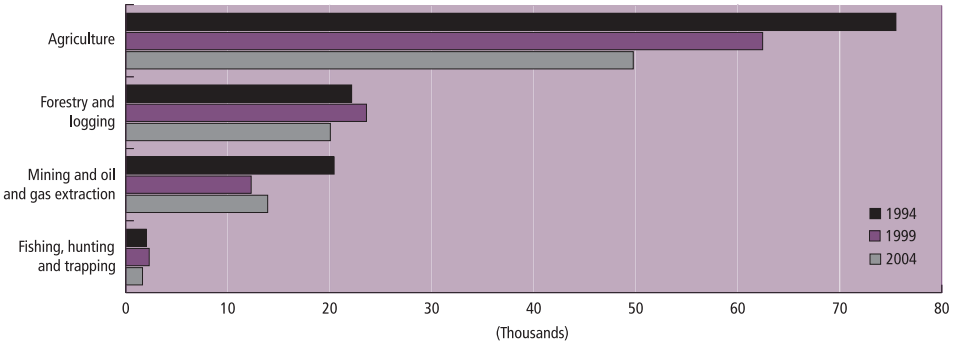
# Labour Market by Economic Sector

## Employment by economic sector – 2004



In most industrialized countries, the service sector accounts for more than 70% of employment. In Québec, it accounted for three-quarters of jobs in 2004. While employment in this sector grew at a slightly faster pace than overall employment in Québec between 1994 and 2004 (22.9% compared to 19.4%), growth in the primary sector declined significantly. As for the secondary sector, it employed 16.8% more people in 2004 than in 1994.

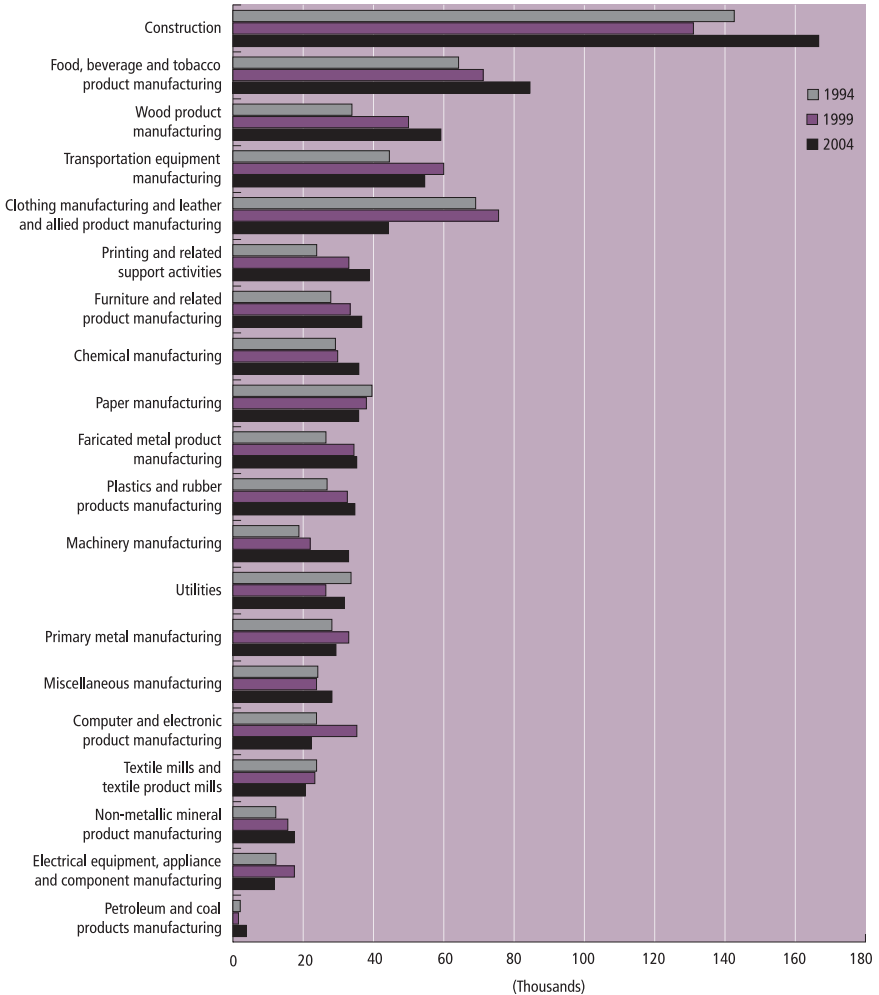
## Employment by industry – primary sector – 1994, 1999, 2004



The primary sector is small and it is declining. The drop in employment in this sector since 1994 (-29%) is mainly due to significant gains in labour productivity in recent years, particularly in agriculture.

# Labour Market by Economic Sector

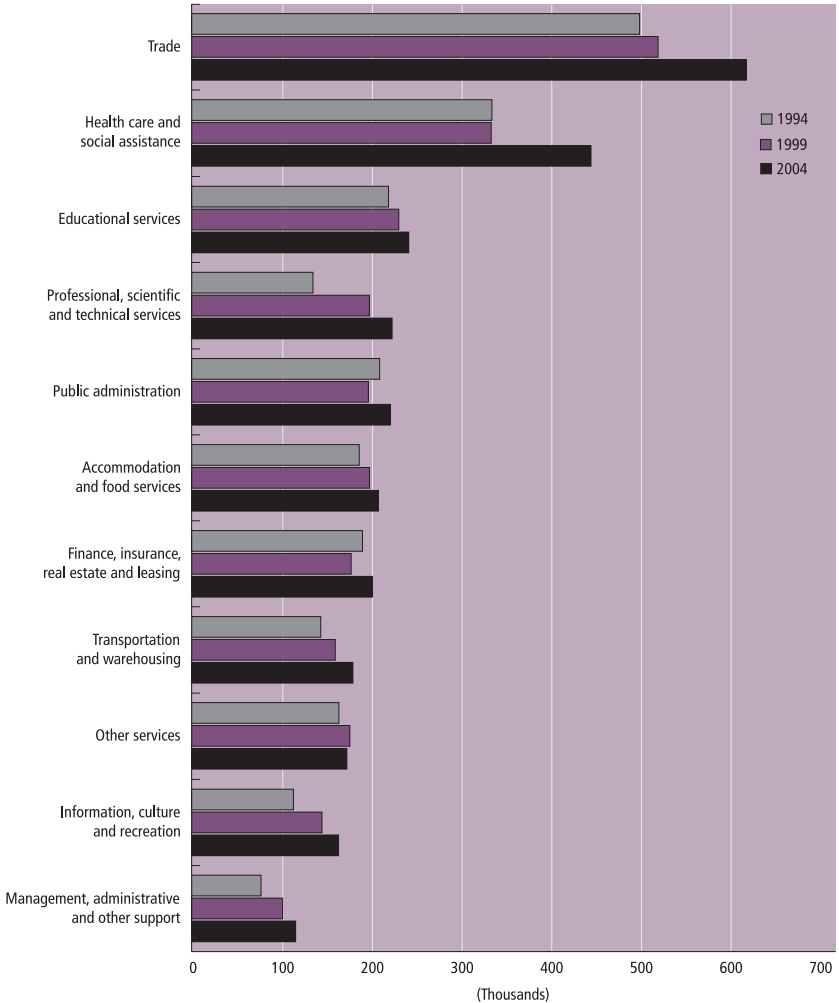
## Employment by industry – secondary sector – 1994, 1999, 2004



While overall employment in Québec grew by 11% between 1999 and 2004, the secondary sector grew 4.8%.

The construction industry drove job creation in the secondary sector (+35,600) during this period. Significant growth in employment between 1999 and 2004 was recorded in the manufacture of food, beverages, and tobacco products (+13,200), machines (+11,400), and wood products (+9,600). The most significant decline was in the manufacture of clothing, leather, and similar products (-31,300).

## Employment by industry – service sector – 1994, 1999, 2004



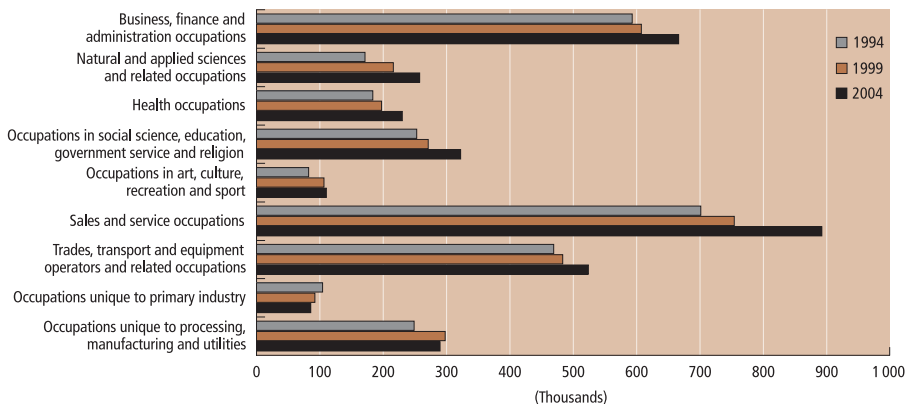
More than 90% of the jobs created between 1999 and 2004 were in the service sector. All industries in this sector except one employed more workers in 2004 than in 1999.

Growth has been particularly strong in the following industries: health care and social assistance (+109,100); trade (+99,200); professional, scientific, and technical services (+23,800); the public service (+22,500); and finance, insurance, real estate, and leasing (+22,200).

The only industry where employment declined slightly was other services, including businesses that primarily provide personal care, laundry, and other services to individuals.

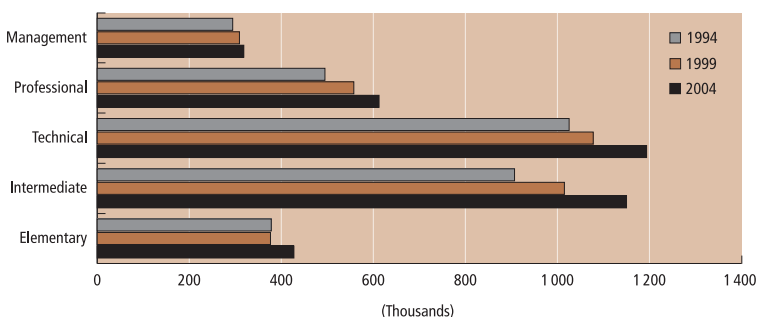
# Labour Market by Occupation

## Employment by skill type – 1994, 1999, 2004



Between 1999 and 2004, employment grew in all occupational categories except the primary sector (-5,100) and processing, manufacturing, and utilities, which declined by 7,300 after noteworthy growth between 1994 and 1999 (+48,600). Sales and service occupations, which accounted for nearly one-quarter of total employment in 2004, rose by over 18.5% (+138,800) between 1999 and 2004. Employment in the natural and applied sciences grew by 19.6% between 1999 and 2004 (+42,000).

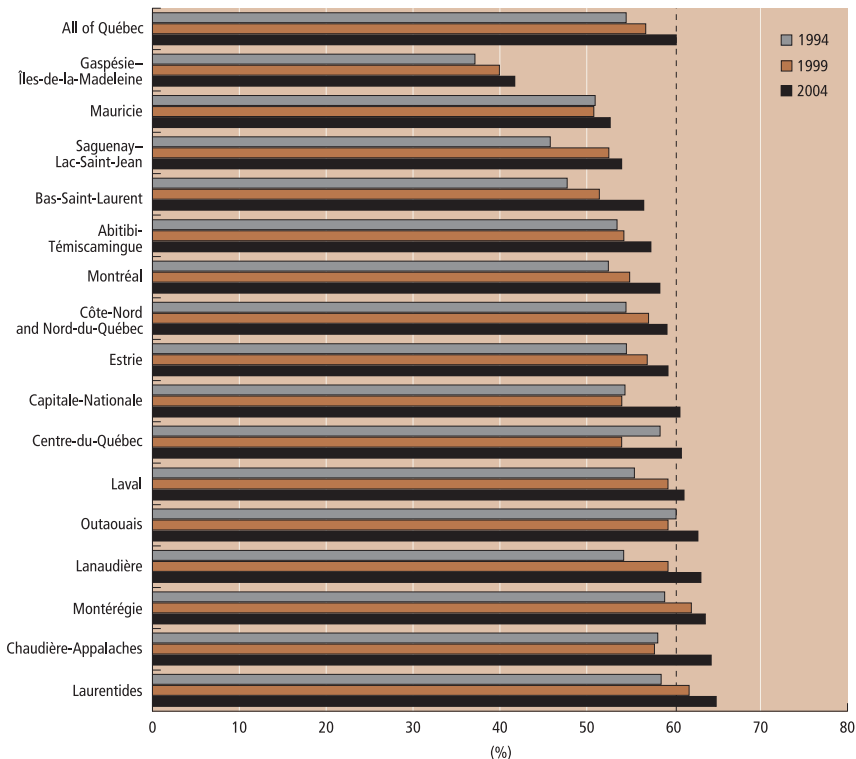
## Employment by skill level – 1994, 1999, 2004



The intermediate and elementary skill levels saw the fastest growth in employment between 1999 and 2004. 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 professional level remained virtually the same between 1994 and 2004, at about 16%.

# Regional Overview

## Employment rate by region – 1994, 1999, 2004



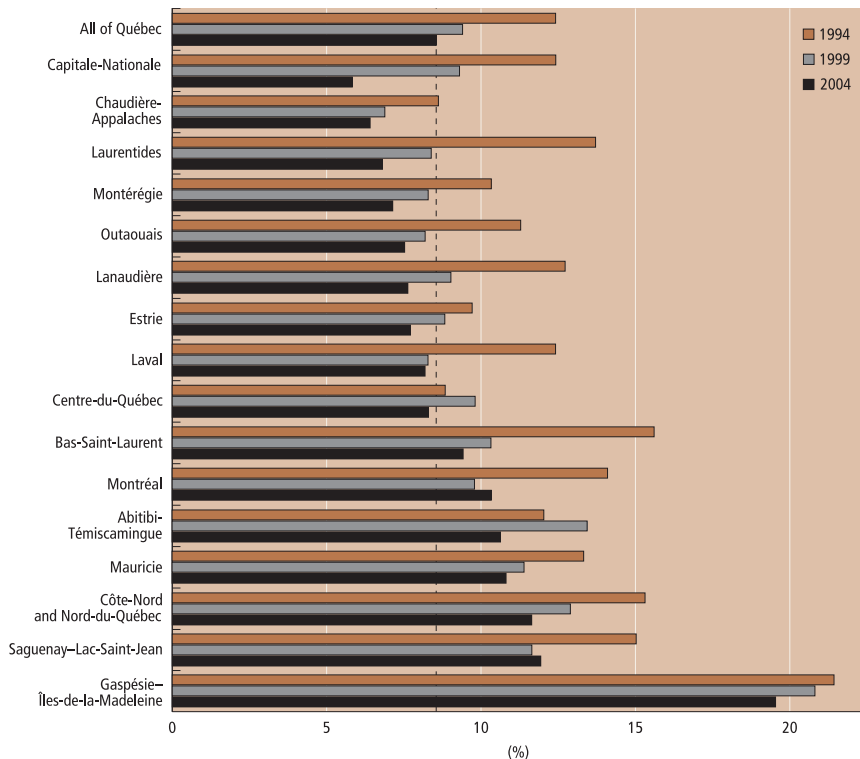
The labour market varies from one region to another.<sup>4</sup> However, one constant was seen between 1999 and 2004: The employment rate grew in all regions of Québec.

Urban regions generally have higher employment rates than so-called resource regions. In 2004, the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posted the lowest employment rate (41.7%), while the Laurentides region saw the highest employment rate (64.8%).

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

# Regional Overview

## Unemployment rate by region – 1994, 1999, 2004

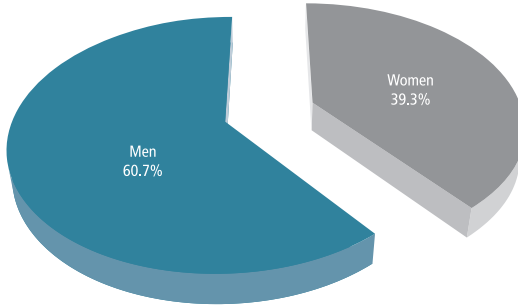


The unemployment rate generally decreased in the regions between 1994 and 2004. The Québec-wide unemployment rate dropped from 12.4% in 1994 to 8.5% in 2004. Resource regions generally have the highest unemployment rates, with the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region posting the highest rate in 2004 (19.5%).



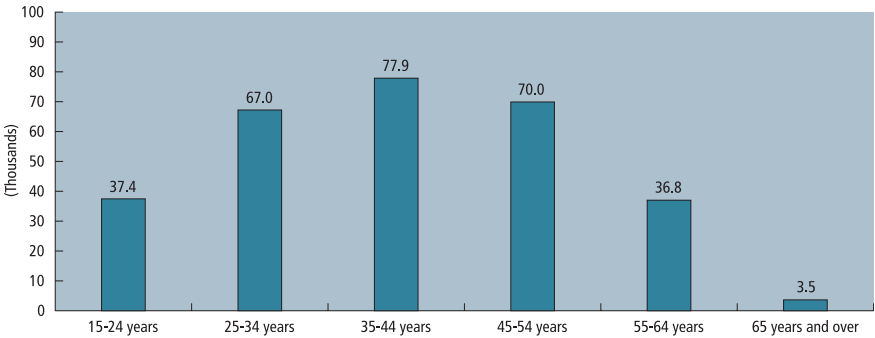
# Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

## Employment insurance claimants able to work, by sex – 2004



In 2004, the average number of employment insurance claimants dropped slightly to 292,600. Men accounted for some 61% of all claimants, whereas they made up 54% of the labour force.

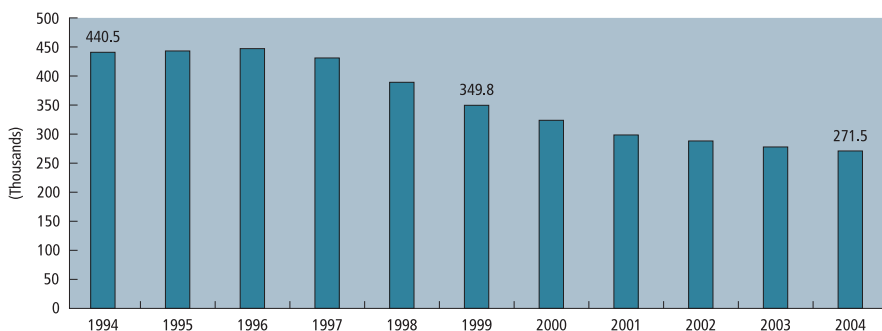
## Employment insurance claimants able to work, by age group – 2004



In 2004, 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 2004.

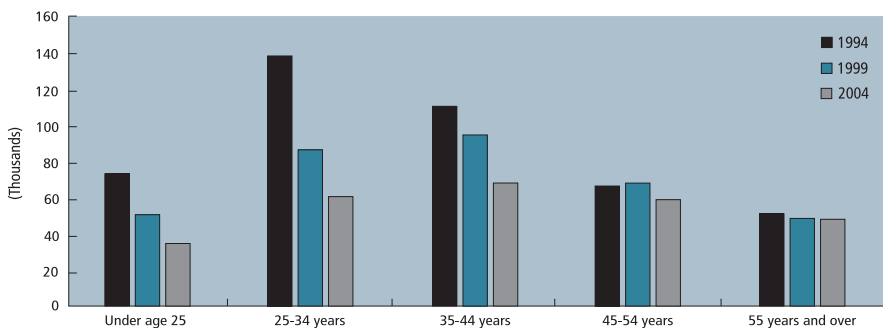
# Employment Insurance Claimants and Employment-Assistance Recipients

## Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work – March 1994 to March 2004



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 271,500 in 2004. This reflects the sustained job creation Québec posted during this period.

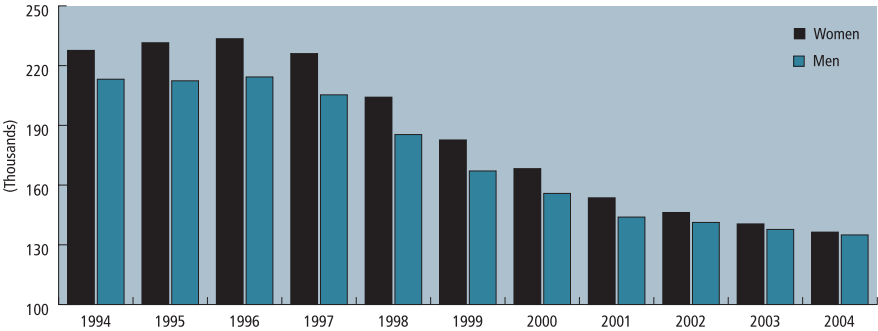
## Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by age group – March 1994, March 1999, March 2004



The 25-to-34-year-old cohort was the one with the most employment-assistance recipients in 1994. The situation has considerably improved for this group in the past ten years. This cohort's labour force dropped by 8.1% between 1994 and 2004, but the number of recipients plunged by more than half.

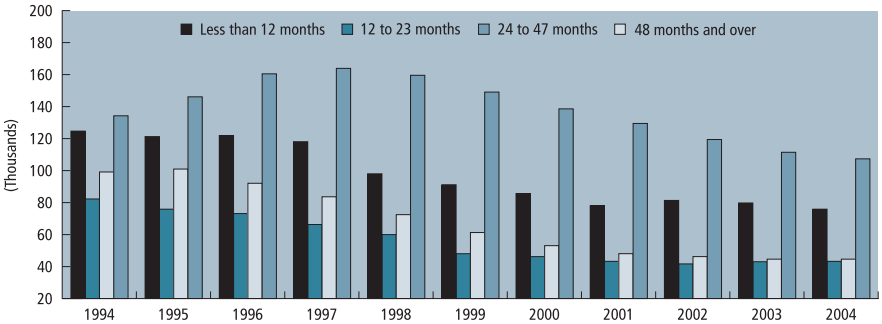
The 35-to-44-year-old cohort had the most employment-assistance recipients in 2004. However, this group's situation has improved because the number of its recipients has greatly decreased (-38.3%) while its percentage of members in the labour force increased by 2.6%.

## Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by sex – March 1994 to March 2004



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, had narrowed to 1,400 in 2004. However, the percentage of women in this group (50.3%) remains slightly higher than their weight in the labour force (46.4%).

## Adult employment-assistance recipients able to work, by length of assistance – March 1994 to March 2004



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. Except for a slight increase in 2002, the number of new recipients<sup>5</sup> has dropped steadily since 1996 to about 75,000 in 2004. In addition, of the 79,400 new recipients in 2003, 43,300 remained one year later, meaning that about 45% had entered the labour market.

<sup>5</sup> Under 12 months

# Labour Market Indicators by Sex – 1984 to 2004

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>Population aged 15 and over</b> (thousands)	Men	2,519.2	2,538.5	2,559.4	2,581.9	2,604.1	2,628.7	2,660.5	2,692.5
	Women	2,636.0	2,657.5	2,681.1	2,709.0	2,734.6	2,764.6	2,796.5	2,824.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,155.2</b>	<b>5,196.0</b>	<b>5,240.5</b>	<b>5,290.9</b>	<b>5,338.7</b>	<b>5,393.3</b>	<b>5,457.0</b>	<b>5,516.9</b>
<b>Labour force</b> (thousands)	Men	1,883.6	1,895.6	1,913.6	1,946.5	1,962.1	1,972.3	1,987.7	1,974.7
	Women	1,294.9	1,341.6	1,380.8	1,414.7	1,441.5	1,484.4	1,518.9	1,533.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,178.4</b>	<b>3,237.1</b>	<b>3,294.4</b>	<b>3,361.2</b>	<b>3,403.6</b>	<b>3,456.7</b>	<b>3,506.6</b>	<b>3,508.6</b>
<b>Employment</b> (thousands)	Men	1,640.3	1,659.1	1,707.5	1,751.2	1,784.8	1,782.1	1,782.3	1,726.1
	Women	1,122.2	1,179.1	1,221.7	1,266.0	1,294.0	1,340.3	1,357.6	1,355.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,762.5</b>	<b>2,838.1</b>	<b>2,929.2</b>	<b>3,017.2</b>	<b>3,078.8</b>	<b>3,122.4</b>	<b>3,139.9</b>	<b>3,081.5</b>
<b>Full-time employment</b> (thousands)	Men	1,509.7	1,520.2	1,560.0	1,616.2	1,642.8	1,644.0	1,636.0	1,557.4
	Women	846.7	868.4	910.2	949.9	971.1	1,008.7	1,018.9	1,006.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,356.4</b>	<b>2,388.6</b>	<b>2,470.2</b>	<b>2,566.1</b>	<b>2,613.8</b>	<b>2,652.6</b>	<b>2,655.0</b>	<b>2,564.1</b>
<b>Part-time employment</b> (thousands)	Men	130.6	138.9	147.5	135.0	142.1	138.1	146.3	168.7
	Women	275.5	310.6	311.4	316.1	322.9	331.6	338.6	348.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>406.1</b>	<b>449.5</b>	<b>459.0</b>	<b>451.1</b>	<b>465.0</b>	<b>469.7</b>	<b>484.9</b>	<b>517.4</b>
<b>Unemployment</b> (thousands)	Men	243.2	236.5	206.1	195.3	177.2	190.2	205.3	248.6
	Women	172.7	162.5	159.1	148.7	147.6	144.2	161.3	178.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>415.9</b>	<b>399.0</b>	<b>365.3</b>	<b>344.0</b>	<b>324.8</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>366.7</b>	<b>427.1</b>
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	Men	12.9	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.0	9.6	10.3	12.6
	Women	13.3	12.1	11.5	10.5	10.2	9.7	10.6	11.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Participation rate (%)</b>	Men	74.8	74.7	74.8	75.4	75.3	75.0	74.7	73.3
	Women	49.1	50.5	51.5	52.2	52.7	53.7	54.3	54.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>61.7</b>	<b>62.3</b>	<b>62.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>64.3</b>	<b>63.6</b>
<b>Employment rate (%)</b>	Men	65.1	65.4	66.7	67.8	68.5	67.8	67.0	64.1
	Women	42.6	44.4	45.6	46.7	47.3	48.5	48.5	48.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>53.6</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>55.9</b>	<b>57.0</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>57.9</b>	<b>57.5</b>	<b>55.9</b>

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
2,716.0	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	2,969.9	3,001.7
2,848.5	2,872.7	2,892.9	2,911.9	2,932.2	2,949.4	2,962.4	2,981.6	3,002.3	3,025.8	3,052.2	3,078.9	3,109.2
5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.7	5,737.3	5,772.0	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,048.7	6,110.9
1,955.4	1,954.4	1,975.9	1,962.6	1,970.4	1,980.4	2,001.0	2,023.8	2,036.8	2,060.0	2,124.2	2,145.9	2,157.5
1,522.6	1,537.5	1,547.9	1,569.3	1,574.3	1,595.1	1,621.1	1,639.6	1,680.2	1,712.3	1,783.4	1,845.1	1,870.0
3,478.0	3,491.9	3,523.8	3,531.9	3,544.7	3,575.5	3,622.1	3,663.4	3,717.0	3,772.3	3,907.6	3,990.9	4,027.5
1,692.1	1,680.1	1,716.1	1,727.4	1,721.1	1,740.0	1,788.8	1,827.2	1,859.5	1,874.0	1,928.6	1,936.7	1,961.0
1,341.7	1,345.9	1,369.7	1,394.8	1,395.7	1,422.4	1,454.1	1,492.9	1,542.7	1,566.2	1,639.3	1,688.4	1,724.9
3,033.8	3,026.1	3,085.8	3,122.2	3,116.8	3,162.4	3,242.9	3,320.1	3,402.2	3,440.2	3,568.0	3,625.1	3,685.9
1,524.8	1,503.6	1,543.7	1,554.4	1,540.9	1,563.8	1,609.6	1,651.2	1,673.2	1,681.5	1,726.5	1,721.5	1,745.1
991.3	989.2	1,015.0	1,028.1	1,018.1	1,032.7	1,064.9	1,111.7	1,156.9	1,167.8	1,202.3	1,233.9	1,271.1
2,516.1	2,492.7	2,558.7	2,582.5	2,559.1	2,596.5	2,674.5	2,763.0	2,830.0	2,849.3	2,928.8	2,955.4	3,016.2
167.4	176.6	172.4	173.0	180.1	176.2	179.2	176.0	186.3	192.5	202.2	215.2	215.9
350.3	356.8	354.8	366.7	377.6	389.7	389.1	381.2	385.9	398.4	437.0	454.5	453.8
517.7	533.3	527.1	539.7	557.8	565.9	568.4	557.2	572.2	590.9	639.2	669.7	669.7
263.3	274.3	259.8	235.1	249.3	240.4	212.1	196.6	177.3	186.0	195.6	209.1	196.4
180.9	191.6	178.2	174.5	178.6	172.7	167.0	146.7	137.5	146.1	144.1	156.7	145.1
444.2	465.9	438.0	409.7	427.9	413.1	379.2	343.3	314.8	332.1	339.7	365.8	341.5
13.5	14.0	13.1	12.0	12.7	12.1	10.6	9.7	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.7	9.1
11.9	12.5	11.5	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.3	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.1	8.5	7.8
12.8	13.3	12.4	11.6	12.1	11.6	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.5
72.0	71.4	71.6	70.6	70.2	70.2	70.4	70.7	70.6	70.7	72.2	72.3	71.9
53.5	53.5	53.5	53.9	53.7	54.1	54.7	55.0	56.0	56.6	58.4	59.9	60.1
62.5	62.2	62.3	62.0	61.8	61.9	62.4	62.7	63.1	63.5	65.2	66.0	65.9
62.3	61.4	62.2	62.1	61.4	61.6	62.9	63.8	64.4	64.3	65.5	65.2	65.3
47.1	46.9	47.3	47.9	47.6	48.2	49.1	50.1	51.4	51.8	53.7	54.8	55.5
54.5	53.9	54.6	54.8	54.3	54.8	55.9	56.8	57.8	57.9	59.5	59.9	60.3

# Labour Market Indicators by Age Group – 1984 to 2004

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	
<b>Population aged 15 and over</b>		5,155.2	5,196.0	5,240.5	5,290.9	5,338.7	5,393.3	5,457.0	5,516.9	
<b>15-24 years</b>	Labour force (thousands)	738.8	720.4	715.3	695.7	679.9	659.2	633.5	606.7	
	Employment (thousands)	595.0	591.8	598.0	594.9	591.7	572.1	540.2	496.5	
	Full-time employment (thousands)	423.0	413.6	411.8	417.5	412.2	390.1	355.4	300.5	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	172.0	178.2	186.1	177.3	179.4	182.0	184.8	196.0	
	Unemployment (thousands)	143.7	128.6	117.3	100.8	88.3	87.1	93.3	110.1	
	Unemployment rate (%)	19.5	17.9	16.4	14.5	13.0	13.2	14.7	18.1	
	Participation rate (%)	63.1	63.6	65.4	66.0	67.2	67.3	66.2	64.2	
	Employment rate (%)	50.8	52.2	54.7	56.4	58.4	58.4	56.4	52.5	
	<b>25-34 years</b>	Labour force (thousands)	946.8	982.8	1,012.0	1,030.3	1,043.7	1,054.1	1,071.3	1,039.1
		Employment (thousands)	821.4	854.7	897.1	922.5	940.7	947.8	956.9	904.3
Full-time employment (thousands)		738.9	754.1	792.2	818.3	838.8	847.7	850.8	802.9	
Part-time employment (thousands)		82.6	100.5	104.9	104.2	101.9	100.1	106.1	101.4	
Unemployment (thousands)		125.4	128.2	114.8	107.8	103.0	106.3	114.4	134.8	
Unemployment rate (%)		13.2	13.0	11.3	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	13.0	
Participation rate (%)		78.5	80.2	81.4	81.8	82.1	82.6	84.0	82.3	
Employment rate (%)		68.1	69.8	72.2	73.3	74.0	74.3	75.1	71.6	
<b>35-44 years</b>		Labour force (thousands)	732.4	764.9	800.5	833.6	855.9	896.0	930.3	948.4
		Employment (thousands)	657.1	694.7	732.3	762.5	783.6	817.3	847.2	854.3
	Full-time employment (thousands)	589.7	614.3	653.6	680.9	700.0	736.1	756.8	753.2	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	67.5	80.4	78.7	81.6	83.6	81.1	90.3	101.1	
	Unemployment (thousands)	75.2	70.2	68.2	71.1	72.3	78.7	83.1	94.1	
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.3	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.8	8.9	9.9	
	Participation rate (%)	78.1	78.9	80.1	81.0	80.9	82.3	83.1	82.9	
	Employment rate (%)	70.1	71.7	73.3	74.1	74.1	75.1	75.7	74.7	
	<b>45-54 years</b>	Labour force (thousands)	458.8	469.2	476.9	505.1	527.0	548.4	569.4	617.0
		Employment (thousands)	414.3	427.1	438.4	464.2	487.9	510.0	517.3	558.7
Full-time employment (thousands)		368.6	376.8	390.8	421.2	431.6	452.7	456.0	487.7	
Part-time employment (thousands)		45.7	50.4	47.6	43.0	56.3	57.3	61.3	71.0	
Unemployment (thousands)		44.5	42.1	38.5	40.8	39.2	38.4	52.1	58.3	
Unemployment rate (%)		9.7	9.0	8.1	8.1	7.4	7.0	9.1	9.4	
Participation rate (%)		67.9	69.2	69.5	72.2	73.1	73.4	73.2	76.0	
Employment rate (%)		61.3	63.0	63.9	66.4	67.7	68.2	66.5	68.9	
<b>55-64 years</b>		Labour force (thousands)	263.4	262.5	259.1	265.2	261.8	260.7	269.2	266.8
		Employment (thousands)	237.0	233.2	233.9	243.0	240.2	237.3	245.8	238.6
	Full-time employment (thousands)	212.3	206.1	203.0	208.6	208.6	203.6	216.4	200.7	
	Part-time employment (thousands)	24.7	27.1	30.9	34.4	31.6	33.7	29.4	37.9	
	Unemployment (thousands)	26.4	29.3	25.2	22.2	21.6	23.4	23.4	28.2	
	Unemployment rate (%)	10.0	11.2	9.7	8.4	8.3	9.0	8.7	10.6	
	Participation rate (%)	44.3	43.4	42.3	42.7	41.7	41.3	42.5	41.9	
	Employment rate (%)	39.9	38.6	38.2	39.1	38.2	37.6	38.8	37.5	
	<b>65 years and over</b>	Labour force (thousands)	38.3	37.3	30.8	31.4	35.2	38.3	32.8	30.6
		Employment (thousands)	37.5	36.7	29.6	30.1	34.8	37.9	32.5	29.0
Full-time employment (thousands)		24.0	23.8	18.8	19.6	22.5	22.4	19.5	19.1	
Part-time employment (thousands)		13.6	12.9	10.8	10.5	12.3	15.5	13.0	9.9	
Unemployment (thousands)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.6	
Unemployment rate (%)		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.2	
Participation rate (%)		6.7	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.3	
Employment rate (%)		6.6	6.3	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.7	4.0	

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

1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
5,564.5	5,610.9	5,651.8	5,693.7	5,737.3	5,772.0	5,806.0	5,845.0	5,889.0	5,939.9	5,995.0	6,048.7	6,110.9
575.4	560.1	570.5	560.4	551.3	538.5	556.7	581.0	594.8	608.5	640.7	653.7	644.0
472.6	454.2	474.2	469.6	449.2	434.1	459.4	489.5	512.7	525.3	553.3	560.9	551.3
274.7	253.0	266.2	264.6	250.2	241.6	254.7	283.7	301.7	308.1	314.1	312.8	302.4
197.8	201.2	208.0	205.1	199.0	192.5	204.8	205.8	211.0	217.2	239.2	248.1	248.9
102.8	105.9	96.3	90.8	102.1	104.4	97.3	91.5	82.1	83.2	87.4	92.8	92.7
17.9	18.9	16.9	16.2	18.5	19.4	17.5	15.7	13.8	13.7	13.6	14.2	14.4
61.2	59.5	60.4	58.9	57.5	55.9	57.6	59.9	61.3	62.7	66.4	68.3	67.6
50.2	48.2	50.2	49.4	46.8	45.1	47.5	50.4	52.8	54.2	57.3	58.6	57.9
1,003.9	981.0	942.9	924.5	906.1	882.9	863.5	835.1	822.2	817.2	830.2	845.8	866.8
868.5	851.2	820.0	813.4	794.9	782.1	779.1	762.8	756.1	752.3	767.0	770.9	797.7
763.2	742.3	722.5	712.8	692.4	674.8	679.8	671.9	666.9	659.4	670.9	675.9	694.6
105.3	108.9	97.5	100.6	102.5	107.3	99.3	90.9	89.2	92.9	96.1	94.9	103.1
135.4	129.8	122.9	111.1	111.2	100.8	84.4	72.3	66.1	64.9	63.2	74.9	69.2
13.5	13.2	13.0	12.0	12.3	11.4	9.8	8.7	8.0	7.9	7.6	8.9	8.0
81.0	81.2	80.3	81.1	82.0	82.7	84.0	84.0	84.7	84.9	85.8	86.5	87.2
70.1	70.4	69.8	71.4	72.0	73.3	75.8	76.7	77.9	78.2	79.3	78.8	80.2
959.8	983.3	1,011.7	1,020.2	1,036.3	1,062.8	1,064.7	1,079.4	1,083.9	1,079.7	1,084.8	1,061.2	1,037.6
854.2	868.3	902.0	915.4	926.8	954.0	963.8	993.1	1,005.7	990.9	997.4	973.1	956.9
759.7	764.9	801.9	807.7	816.4	840.0	849.5	882.1	891.1	878.0	875.6	854.0	850.7
94.5	103.5	100.1	107.8	110.4	114.0	114.3	110.9	114.6	113.0	121.8	119.1	106.2
105.6	114.9	109.6	104.8	109.5	108.8	100.8	86.3	78.3	88.8	87.4	88.0	80.7
11.0	11.7	10.8	10.3	10.6	10.2	9.5	8.0	7.2	8.2	8.1	8.3	7.8
82.3	82.7	83.7	83.1	83.2	84.5	84.0	84.9	85.4	85.8	87.6	87.7	87.7
73.2	73.0	74.6	74.5	74.4	75.9	76.1	78.1	79.3	78.7	80.6	80.4	80.9
640.0	671.4	698.5	734.7	752.2	773.4	806.6	836.2	864.0	897.8	939.0	966.5	983.5
573.8	593.4	625.5	665.2	676.0	704.9	741.3	771.1	801.9	833.3	872.5	895.9	920.6
501.0	521.0	554.6	584.7	590.0	612.2	651.6	678.9	710.2	733.5	769.7	784.4	813.7
72.8	72.4	70.9	80.5	86.0	92.8	89.7	92.3	91.7	99.8	102.7	111.6	106.9
66.2	78.0	73.0	69.5	76.3	68.5	65.4	65.0	62.1	64.5	66.6	70.5	62.9
10.3	11.6	10.5	9.5	10.1	8.9	8.1	7.8	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	6.4
75.4	75.8	76.0	77.3	76.8	76.8	78.2	79.0	79.6	81.0	83.0	83.8	83.6
67.6	67.0	68.1	70.0	69.0	70.0	71.8	72.8	73.9	75.2	77.2	77.6	78.3
262.3	262.9	268.8	262.5	264.2	278.7	289.5	299.0	323.8	334.5	373.2	415.7	443.7
230.5	229.1	235.1	231.0	237.4	249.6	259.6	271.9	298.4	305.9	339.9	378.7	409.8
195.3	193.6	194.7	194.2	193.4	206.4	212.7	227.5	242.8	250.7	275.1	302.4	328.9
35.1	35.5	40.4	36.8	43.9	43.3	46.8	44.3	55.6	55.2	64.8	76.2	81.0
31.8	33.8	33.8	31.5	26.9	29.0	30.0	27.1	25.4	28.6	33.3	37.1	33.9
12.1	12.9	12.6	12.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	9.1	7.8	8.6	8.9	8.9	7.6
41.3	41.4	42.1	40.9	40.6	42.1	42.6	42.5	44.4	44.0	46.8	49.9	51.2
36.3	36.1	36.8	36.0	36.5	37.7	38.2	38.6	40.9	40.3	42.7	45.5	47.3
36.6	33.2	31.3	29.5	34.6	39.1	41.0	32.8	28.3	34.6	39.7	48.2	51.9
34.2	29.8	29.0	27.5	32.5	37.6	39.7	31.7	27.5	32.6	37.9	45.7	49.6
22.0	17.9	18.7	18.5	16.6	21.6	26.2	18.8	17.5	19.8	23.4	25.9	26.0
12.2	11.9	10.3	9.0	16.0	16.0	13.5	12.9	10.0	12.8	14.5	19.8	23.6
2.4	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.2
6.6	10.2	7.3	6.8	5.8	4.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.8	4.5	5.2	4.2
5.0	4.4	4.1	3.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.9	4.4	5.3	5.5
4.7	4.0	3.8	3.5	4.1	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.2	3.7	4.2	5.0	5.3

## Job Creation by Age Group and Sex – 1984 to 2004 (in thousands)

		1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
<b>15 years and over</b>	Men	38.8	18.8	48.4	43.7	33.6	-2.7	0.2	-56.2
	Women	39.9	56.9	42.6	44.3	28	46.3	17.3	-2.1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>78.7</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>91.1</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>-58.4</b>
<b>15-24 years</b>	Men	10.0	-3.4	4.3	-1.8	3.5	-12.3	-15.7	-33.8
	Women	-0.9	0.2	1.9	-1.3	-6.7	-7.3	-16.3	-9.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>-3.1</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>-19.6</b>	<b>-31.9</b>	<b>-43.7</b>
<b>25-34 years</b>	Men	15.9	7.8	20.7	16.5	12.1	-7.2	-4.5	-27.0
	Women	15	25.4	21.9	8.8	6.1	14.3	13.6	-25.6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-52.6</b>
<b>35-44 years</b>	Men	15.2	18.1	16.5	11.2	10.8	12.5	7.2	2.4
	Women	24.7	19.4	21.1	19	10.3	21.2	22.7	4.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>30.2</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>33.7</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>45-54 years</b>	Men	-0.9	-1.0	9.4	13.3	8.4	10.9	5.8	10.5
	Women	-0.3	13.8	1.9	12.6	15.2	11.2	1.5	30.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-1.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>25.8</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>41.4</b>
<b>55-64 years</b>	Men	-2.7	-5.4	2.9	3.1	-3.4	-5.6	7.1	-7.3
	Women	-3.5	1.6	-2.2	6	0.6	2.7	1.5	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-6.2</b>	<b>-3.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>-2.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
<b>65 years and over</b>	Men	1.3	2.7	-5.3	1.4	2.2	-1.0	0.2	-1.1
	Women	4.8	-3.5	-1.8	-0.9	2.5	4.1	-5.6	-2.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>-5.4</b>	<b>-3.5</b>

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



1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
-34.0	-12.0	36.0	11.3	-6.3	18.9	48.8	38.4	32.3	14.5	54.6	8.1	24.3
-13.8	4.2	23.8	25.1	0.9	26.7	31.7	38.8	49.8	23.5	73.1	49.1	36.5
-47.7	-7.7	59.7	36.4	-5.4	45.6	80.5	77.2	82.1	38	127.8	57.1	60.8
-11.7	-8.5	13.1	-0.9	-9.2	-8.7	12.0	20.7	13.0	3.3	10.0	-3.3	-5.7
-12.3	-9.7	6.8	-3.7	-11.2	-6.4	13.4	9.4	10.1	9.3	18	10.9	-3.9
-23.9	-18.4	20	-4.6	-20.4	-15.1	25.3	30.1	23.2	12.6	28	7.6	-9.6
-26.4	-7.4	-14.8	-3.6	-15.4	-7.7	2.6	-12.0	-5.4	0.8	7.4	-3.6	10.4
-9.3	-10	-16.4	-3	-3.1	-5.1	-5.6	-4.3	-1.3	-4.6	7.3	7.4	16.5
-35.8	-17.3	-31.2	-6.6	-18.5	-12.8	-3	-16.3	-6.7	-3.8	14.7	3.9	26.8
-4.2	3.7	19.9	5.0	2.8	11.3	10.8	13.4	3.8	-13.1	3.5	-13.2	-11.2
4.1	10.5	13.7	8.5	8.5	15.9	-1	15.8	8.9	-1.7	3	-11	-5.1
-0.1	14.1	33.7	13.4	11.4	27.2	9.8	29.3	12.6	-14.8	6.5	-24.3	-16.2
8.9	7.2	21.6	10.7	10.5	8.9	18.5	11.3	12.0	15.8	12.7	6.9	15.7
6.2	12.3	10.7	28.9	0.3	20	17.8	18.7	18.7	15.6	26.4	16.6	9
15.1	19.6	32.1	39.7	10.8	28.9	36.4	29.8	30.8	31.4	39.2	23.4	24.7
-5.4	-3.7	-2.3	1.9	2.1	11.4	1.7	11.7	10.7	5.0	16.3	17.1	13.7
-2.7	2.3	8.3	-6	4.3	0.8	8.3	0.6	15.8	2.5	17.7	21.7	17.5
-8.1	-1.4	6	-4.1	6.4	12.2	10	12.3	26.5	7.5	34	38.8	31.1
5.0	-3.4	-1.6	-1.6	2.8	3.7	3.1	-6.5	-1.8	2.7	4.6	4.3	1.4
0.3	-1.1	0.8	0.2	2.1	1.4	-1.1	-1.4	-2.4	2.4	0.7	3.5	2.5
5.2	-4.4	-0.8	-1.5	5	5.1	2.1	-8	-4.2	5.1	5.3	7.8	3.9

# Labour Market Indicators by Region – 1988 to 2004

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Employment (in thousands)<sup>6</sup></b>							
All of Québec	3,078.8	3,122.4	3,139.9	3,081.5	3,033.8	3,026.1	3,085.8
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	37.2	35.7	31.9	31.5	29.2	30.4	31.5
Bas-Saint-Laurent	80.4	74.3	78.3	81.3	78.9	75.6	78.5
Capitale-Nationale	262.7	273.6	287.5	281.8	273.1	265.5	280.5
Chaudière-Appalaches	170.5	172.4	171.1	171.2	170.0	169.7	172.2
Estrie	118.3	123.8	122.6	116.0	111.2	115.7	118.9
Centre-du-Québec	84.7	88.2	87.2	81.8	88.7	91.7	96.5
Montréal	543.2	571.0	590.2	574.1	556.8	558.8	580.2
Montréal	858.5	847.1	828.7	794.8	769.2	768.2	770.2
Laval	160.1	157.1	145.6	152.4	155.7	150.4	145.8
Lanaudière	135.4	145.1	146.9	146.6	148.8	152.3	152.7
Laurentides	154.2	165.4	171.3	171.6	183.5	180.6	190.2
Outaouais	135.8	132.2	140.0	145.6	142.5	142.1	143.5
Abitibi–Témiscamingue	62.3	65.5	60.4	60.9	59.4	59.2	62.8
Mauricie	114.2	109.9	108.7	108.5	105.3	109.5	107.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	107.0	105.7	110.8	109.3	107.7	106.0	102.3
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	54.4	55.4	58.7	54.3	53.7	50.6	52.7

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>							
All of Québec	9.5	9.7	10.5	12.2	12.8	13.3	12.4
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	16.6	20.0	20.7	18.4	21.1	22.3	21.4
Bas-Saint-Laurent	12.4	13.2	12.9	14.2	14.4	15.9	15.6
Capitale-Nationale	9.4	8.7	8.8	10.7	12.4	12.8	12.4
Chaudière-Appalaches	6.0	5.1	7.4	7.4	8.5	8.1	8.6
Estrie	8.1	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.2	11.1	9.7
Centre-du-Québec	8.6	9.4	11.3	13.0	12.1	10.7	8.8
Montréal	8.6	8.4	9.2	10.5	11.2	13.4	10.3
Montréal	10.5	11.0	11.4	14.0	14.9	14.2	14.1
Laval	6.2	6.7	10.6	10.4	8.9	13.7	12.4
Lanaudière	8.4	8.7	9.4	11.4	12.3	11.7	12.7
Laurentides	11.3	9.6	11.2	14.0	12.4	14.3	13.7
Outaouais	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.3	11.3	11.8	11.3
Abitibi–Témiscamingue	9.8	11.0	13.3	13.5	13.8	13.7	12.0
Mauricie	9.9	11.4	10.8	11.9	14.1	14.3	13.3
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	13.1	12.1	13.4	14.9	14.8	15.7	15.0
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	12.3	11.5	11.6	16.2	13.4	15.9	15.3

Source: Statistics Canada, *Labour Force Survey*

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

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
3,122.2	3,116.8	3,162.4	3,242.9	3,320.1	3,402.2	3,440.2	3,568.0	3,625.1	3,685.9	
30.8	31.0	32.6	31.8	32.8	33.4	32.6	33.8	35.2	33.2	
81.6	81.1	80.0	78.5	85.9	80.8	87.4	82.1	87.6	93.8	
270.9	278.1	273.3	288.1	284.8	292.3	303.3	325.8	327.7	333.4	
177.0	178.7	183.2	180.8	179.1	186.4	189.4	197.9	203.6	206.2	
124.0	121.5	120.9	123.9	130.5	135.7	135.4	140.9	146.1	143.8	
98.3	92.5	95.7	98.9	94.4	99.5	98.3	104.8	107.4	109.9	
595.7	593.1	602.9	627.7	634.4	655.8	650.3	686.4	681.0	687.0	
757.3	755.2	760.8	790.4	818.9	834.5	863.1	886.3	896.2	909.0	
161.2	153.9	166.8	163.2	163.0	170.0	170.0	174.7	177.5	180.8	
160.2	162.2	173.1	172.8	180.2	181.7	181.0	196.6	200.2	206.6	
190.4	201.5	201.6	212.1	220.6	227.8	229.9	231.1	242.2	257.6	
141.3	139.9	139.0	141.0	147.9	155.4	158.1	159.4	168.4	171.4	
64.8	64.4	64.9	62.4	64.5	65.9	62.8	63.5	65.0	65.6	
105.4	102.1	103.7	107.0	108.3	108.4	107.5	111.8	115.8	112.5	
109.7	110.0	111.7	112.9	120.3	121.6	119.7	117.4	120.3	121.3	
53.6	51.5	52.5	51.4	54.6	53.2	51.5	55.3	50.9	53.9	

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
11.6	12.1	11.6	10.5	9.4	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.2	8.5	
21.1	18.8	23.8	22.4	20.8	19.9	19.9	21.2	17.8	19.5	
13.6	14.5	16.6	13.9	10.3	10.4	11.1	10.8	10.2	9.4	
12.2	12.9	11.6	9.8	9.3	8.7	8.4	6.6	7.3	5.8	
7.4	7.1	7.3	6.8	6.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	
10.6	9.9	10.6	10.4	8.8	7.9	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.7	
8.1	10.5	9.4	10.2	9.8	8.9	9.9	7.9	9.0	8.3	
9.6	10.3	9.4	7.7	8.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	7.6	7.1	
13.7	14.0	12.6	11.8	9.8	9.6	10.1	9.9	11.5	10.3	
10.1	10.5	11.2	8.5	8.3	6.5	7.3	8.5	8.7	8.2	
10.8	12.7	10.5	10.9	9.0	7.3	7.2	7.8	9.0	7.6	
11.6	10.8	11.1	9.9	8.4	7.5	7.6	8.3	7.2	6.8	
11.1	11.6	11.6	11.0	8.2	7.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	
11.6	11.3	14.4	15.1	13.4	11.9	12.3	11.2	10.1	10.6	
12.2	13.5	14.6	12.4	11.4	11.1	11.9	11.5	10.4	10.8	
14.8	14.5	14.7	14.5	11.6	10.5	11.5	12.2	11.9	11.9	
13.3	15.2	13.2	12.3	12.9	11.2	11.2	9.0	11.3	11.6	

## Job Creation by Region – 1988 to 2004 (in thousands)

	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
All of Québec	61.6	43.6	17.5	-58.4	-47.7	-7.7	59.7
Gaspésie–Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.6	-1.5	-3.8	-0.4	-2.3	1.2	1.1
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.2	-6.1	4.0	3.0	-2.4	-3.3	2.9
Capitale-Nationale	2.4	10.9	13.9	-5.7	-8.7	-7.6	15.0
Chaudière-Appalaches	9.3	1.9	-1.3	0.1	-1.2	-0.3	2.5
Estrie	5.5	5.5	-1.2	-6.6	-4.8	4.5	3.2
Centre-du-Québec	-1.5	3.5	-1.0	-5.4	6.9	3.0	4.8
Montérégie	2.9	27.8	19.2	-16.1	-17.3	2.0	21.4
Montréal	-8.5	-11.4	-18.4	-33.9	-25.6	-1.0	2.0
Laval	13.2	-3.0	-11.5	6.8	3.3	-5.3	-4.6
Lanaudière	6.6	9.7	1.8	-0.3	2.2	3.5	0.4
Laurentides	6.4	11.2	5.9	0.3	11.9	-2.9	9.6
Outaouais	9.9	-3.6	7.8	5.6	-3.1	-0.4	1.4
Abitibi–Témiscamingue	3.0	3.2	-5.1	0.5	-1.5	-0.2	3.6
Mauricie	5.3	-4.3	-1.2	-0.2	-3.2	4.2	-2.2
Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	-0.2	-1.3	5.1	-1.5	-1.6	-1.7	-3.7
Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec	5.7	1.0	3.3	-4.4	-0.6	-3.1	2.1

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

1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
36.4	-5.4	45.6	80.5	77.2	82.1	38.0	127.8	57.1	60.8
-0.7	0.2	1.6	-0.8	1.0	0.6	-0.8	1.2	1.4	-2.0
3.1	-0.5	-1.1	-1.5	7.4	-5.1	6.6	-5.3	5.5	6.2
-9.6	7.2	-4.8	14.8	-3.3	7.5	11.0	22.5	1.9	5.7
4.8	1.7	4.5	-2.4	-1.7	7.3	3.0	8.5	5.7	2.6
5.1	-2.5	-0.6	3.0	6.6	5.2	-0.3	5.5	5.2	-2.3
1.8	-5.8	3.2	3.2	-4.5	5.1	-1.2	6.5	2.6	2.5
15.5	-2.6	9.8	24.8	6.7	21.4	-5.5	36.1	-5.4	6.0
-12.9	-2.1	5.6	29.6	28.5	15.6	28.6	23.2	9.9	12.8
15.4	-7.3	12.9	-3.6	-0.2	7.0	0.0	4.7	2.8	3.3
7.5	2.0	10.9	-0.3	7.4	1.5	-0.7	15.6	3.6	6.4
0.2	11.1	0.1	10.5	8.5	7.2	2.1	1.2	11.1	15.4
-2.2	-1.4	-0.9	2.0	6.9	7.5	2.7	1.3	9.0	3.0
2.0	-0.4	0.5	-2.5	2.1	1.4	-3.1	0.7	1.5	0.6
-1.9	-3.3	1.6	3.3	1.3	0.1	-0.9	4.3	4.0	-3.3
7.4	0.3	1.7	1.2	7.4	1.3	-1.9	-2.3	2.9	1.0
0.9	-2.1	1.0	-1.1	3.2	-1.4	-1.7	3.8	-4.4	3.0

## Glossary

**Employed person<sup>7</sup>:** 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

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

You can also consult *Employment in Québec: Key Figures* online at [emploi.quebec.net](http://emploi.quebec.net).

The Website also includes our other publications on the labour market, including employment job prospects for all of Québec and in each of its regions.

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