



Labour Market Bulletin

Quebec



July 2022

This Labour Market Bulletin provides an analysis of Labour Force Survey results for the province of Quebec and its regions.

OVERVIEW

According to the most recent data from the Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey, there was little change in employment in Quebec in July (-4,500 or -0.1%), after having declined more significantly over the past two out of three months. The total gains in full-time jobs (+3,700 or +0.1%) were cancelled out by a decline in part-time jobs (-8,100 or -1.0%). While men saw an increase in employment levels (+20,600 or +0.9%), women’s employment level decreased (-25,100 or -1.2%). Losses were observed for those aged 55 or over (-6,900 or -0.7%) and those aged 15 to 24 (-4,700 or -0.8%), while those aged 25-54 saw an increase (+7,200 or +3.3%). Ontario experienced a decline in employment (-27,400 or -0.4%), along with Canada as a whole (-30,600 or -0.2%).

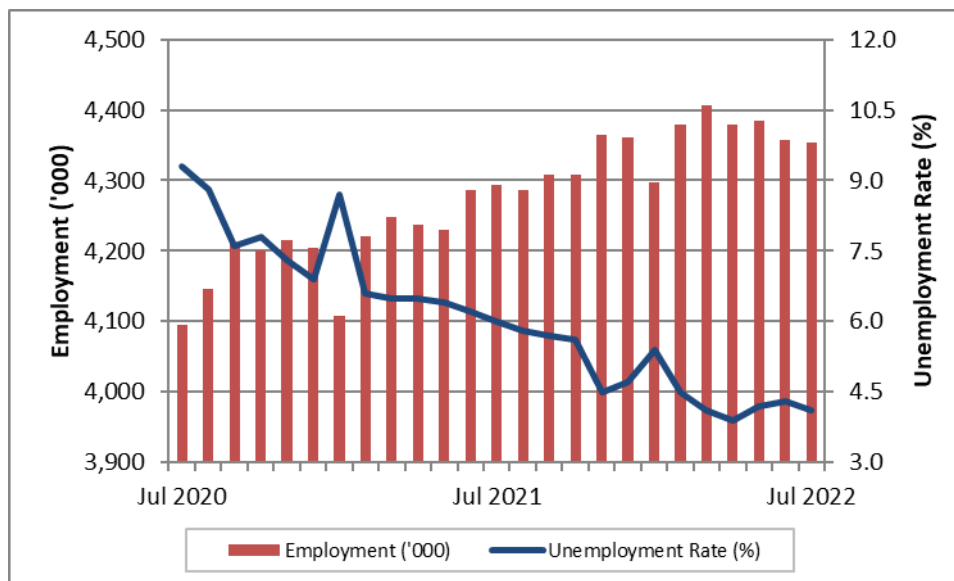
Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics

Seasonally Adjusted Monthly Data	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Population 15 + ('000)	7,157.9	7,151.2	7,098.0	6.7	0.1	59.9	0.8
Labour Force ('000)	4,538.3	4,551.5	4,567.9	-13.2	-0.3	-29.6	-0.6
Employment ('000)	4,353.1	4,357.6	4,293.9	-4.5	-0.1	59.2	1.4
Full-Time ('000)	3,570.1	3,566.4	3,514.6	3.7	0.1	55.5	1.6
Part-Time ('000)	783.1	791.2	779.3	-8.1	-1.0	3.8	0.5
Unemployment ('000)	185.1	193.9	274.0	-8.8	-4.5	-88.9	-32.4
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.1	4.3	6.0	-0.2	-	-1.9	-
Participation Rate (%)	63.4	63.6	64.4	-0.2	-	-1.0	-
Employment Rate (%)	60.8	60.9	60.5	-0.1	-	0.3	-

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

Quebec Monthly Employment and Unemployment Rate



On a yearly basis, the labour market has benefitted from the creation of 59,200 jobs, an increase of 1.4%, attributable mainly to full-time jobs (+55,500 or +1.6%) and, to a lesser extent, part-time jobs (+3,800 or 0.5%). However, when compared to the pre-pandemic level (February 2020), Quebec is slightly behind by 5,000 jobs (-0.1%), while Ontario (+2.6%) and the Canada as a whole (+2.2%) have shown employment gains despite the decline recorded in July. In terms of age groups, only those aged 15 to 24 saw a decline in employment (-45,400 or -7.4%), while those aged 25 to 54 (+34,600 or +1.2%) and 55 or over (+5,800 or +0.6%) remain higher than their respective pre-pandemic levels.

Quebec Monthly Unemployment Rates, by Gender and Age

Seasonally Adjusted Data	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation	Yearly Variation
	%	%	%	(% points)	(% points)
Total	4.1	4.3	6.0	-0.2	-1.9
25 years and over	3.5	3.8	5.8	-0.3	-2.3
Men - 25 years and over	4.2	3.9	5.8	0.3	-1.6
Women - 25 years and over	2.7	3.7	5.8	-1.0	-3.1
15 to 24 years	7.6	7.2	7.1	0.4	0.5
Men - 15 to 24 years	8.0	9.2	8.5	-1.2	-0.5
Women - 15 to 24 years	7.1	5.3	5.7	1.8	1.4

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0287

The number of unemployed individuals declined by 8,800 in July compared to the previous month, a significant decrease of 4.5%. This decline has allowed the unemployment rate to fall by 0.2 percentage points to 4.1%, remaining close to its record low (3.9%) despite stable employment. It remains among the lowest of all Canadian provinces, surpassed by Manitoba (3.5%) and Saskatchewan (4.0%). Note that, in Quebec, only those aged 25 to 54 benefitted from the decline in unemployment compared to the previous month (-0.4 percentage points at 3.2%). While those aged 15 to 24 maintained the highest rate, at 7.6%, with an increase of 0.4 percentage points compared to June.

Stable employment combined with a decline in the labour force, due to some unemployed individuals retiring from the labour force in Quebec in July, explain the decreases recorded in the participation rate (-0.2 percentage points at 63.4%) and employment rate (-0.1 percentage points at 60.8%) compared to the previous month.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

At the industrial level, 6,000 jobs were added to the goods-producing sector, with an increase of 0.7% compared to June. The construction (+0.9%) and manufacturing (+1.0) sectors have seen the largest increase in the workforce. Meanwhile, the services-producing sector lost 10,400 jobs compared to last month, with a decrease of 0.3%. While six industries are experiencing losses, the most notable are in educational services (-13,500 or -3.8%) and trade (-12,100 or -1.8%).

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Industry

Seasonally Adjusted Data ('000)	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	Monthly Variation		Yearly Variation	
				Number	%	Number	%
Total employed, all industries	4,353.1	4,357.6	4,293.9	-4.5	-0.1	59.2	1.4
Goods-producing sector	920.9	914.9	871.2	6.0	0.7	49.7	5.7
Agriculture	56.0	57.2	58.1	-1.2	-2.1	-2.1	-3.6
Forestry, fishing, mining, quarrying, oil and gas	43.7	41.3	37.8	2.4	5.8	5.9	15.6
Utilities	27.2	26.0	27.3	1.2	4.6	-0.1	-0.4
Construction	293.5	290.9	284.1	2.6	0.9	9.4	3.3
Manufacturing	500.6	499.6	464.0	1.0	0.2	36.6	7.9
Services-producing sector	3,432.2	3,442.6	3,422.7	-10.4	-0.3	9.5	0.3
Trade	643.1	655.2	656.8	-12.1	-1.8	-13.7	-2.1
Transportation and warehousing	233.5	222.9	227.4	10.6	4.8	6.1	2.7
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	268.5	265.4	286.5	3.1	1.2	-18.0	-6.3
Professional, scientific and technical services	377.5	379.4	365.4	-1.9	-0.5	12.1	3.3
Business, building and other support services	170.2	172.3	158.7	-2.1	-1.2	11.5	7.2
Educational services	339.4	352.9	353.4	-13.5	-3.8	-14.0	-4.0
Health care and social assistance	596.9	601.2	600.1	-4.3	-0.7	-3.2	-0.5
Information, culture and recreation	178.5	177.1	166.6	1.4	0.8	11.9	7.1
Accommodation and food services	191.4	184.6	195.8	6.8	3.7	-4.4	-2.2
Other services	155.4	156.2	158.4	-0.8	-0.5	-3.0	-1.9
Public administration	277.7	275.4	253.5	2.3	0.8	24.2	9.5

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0355

REGIONAL ANALYSIS

Labour Force Survey data for the economic regions are three-month non-seasonally adjusted moving averages; the July data therefore correspond to an average of May, June and July.

Quebec's annual assessment is divided. Among the economic regions, eight saw an increase in employment, the most significant (by percentage) were in Lanaudière (+22,600 or +8.4%), Chaudière-Appalaches (+18,300 or +8.4%) and Outaouais (+10,800 or +5.3%). At the same time, eight regions saw a decrease in employment, including Mauricie (-10,800 or -8.5%), Laval (-10,800 or -4.7%) and Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec (-2,300 or -4.6%).

In comparison with July 2021, every economic region experienced a decrease in unemployment rate, 12 of which saw a rate equal to or less than 4%. The most significant declines were observed in Montréal (-3.7 percentage points at 6.0%), Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (-2.2 percentage points at 3.5%), Outaouais (-2.2 percentage points at 2.9%), and Centre-du-Québec (-2.2 percentage points at 1.7%). This last region, as well as Chaudière-Appalaches (1.5%), have unemployment rates under 2%.

Quebec Monthly Labour Force Statistics, by Economic Region

3-Month Moving Averages Seasonally Unadjusted Data	Employment			Unemployment Rate		
	July 2022 ('000)	July 2021 ('000)	Yearly Variation (%)	July 2022 (%)	July 2021 (%)	Yearly Variation (% points)
Quebec	4,440.1	4,345.2	2.2	4.0	6.0	-2.0
Economic Regions						
Gaspésie—Îles-de-la-Madeleine	36.5	37.0	-1.4	6.6	8.2	-1.6
Bas-Saint-Laurent	91.0	92.1	-1.2	2.8	3.6	-0.8
Capitale-Nationale	402.7	387.8	3.8	2.8	3.7	-0.9
Chaudière-Appalaches	235.6	217.3	8.4	1.5	3.1	-1.6
Estrie	161.3	162.6	-0.8	2.9	4.4	-1.5
Centre-du-Québec	133.2	130.7	1.9	1.7	3.9	-2.2
Montérégie	839.7	832.6	0.9	3.6	5.2	-1.6
Montréal	1,129.1	1,082.3	4.3	6.0	9.7	-3.7
Laval	220.8	231.6	-4.7	5.4	6.7	-1.3
Lanaudière	292.8	270.2	8.4	2.7	3.6	-0.9
Laurentides	318.3	322.3	-1.2	4.4	5.3	-0.9
Outaouais	212.7	201.9	5.3	2.9	5.1	-2.2
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	75.1	76.2	-1.4	2.8	3.8	-1.0
Mauricie	116.9	127.7	-8.5	3.5	5.2	-1.7
Saguenay—Lac-Saint-Jean	126.5	122.8	3.0	3.5	5.7	-2.2
Côte-Nord & Nord-du-Québec	47.9	50.2	-4.6	4.0	4.2	-0.2

Note: Totals may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada Labour Force Survey – Table 14-10-0387

Note: In preparing this document, the authors have taken care to provide clients with labour market information that is timely and accurate at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the information presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to also refer to other sources for additional information on the local economy and labour market. Information contained in this document does not necessarily reflect official policies of Employment and Social Development Canada.

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For information on the Labour Force Survey, please visit the Statistics Canada website at:

www.statcan.gc.ca

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