



Sectoral Profile

Textile Mills Textile Product Mills NAICS 313 and 314

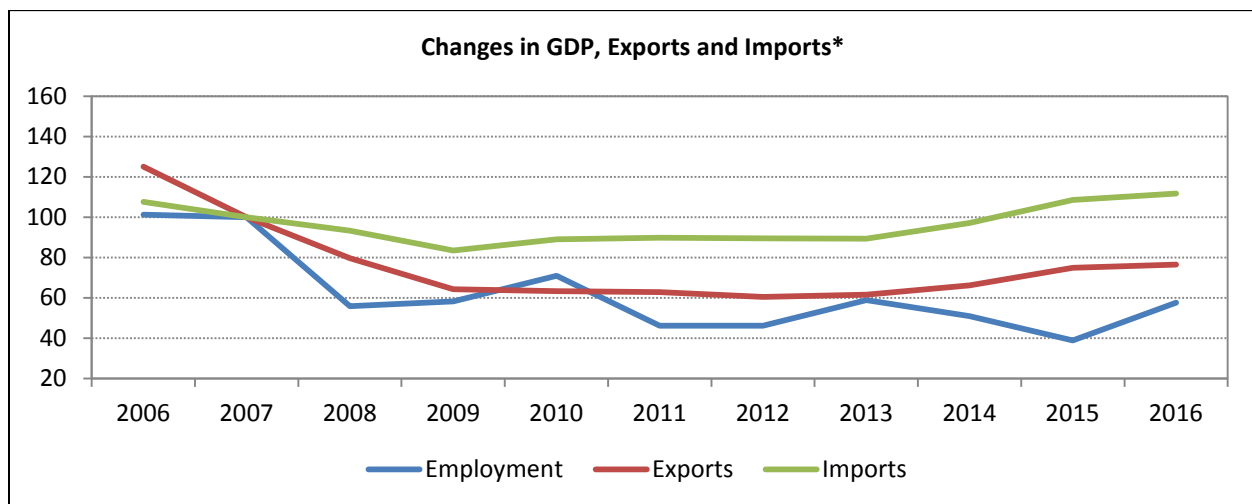
Quebec

2018–2020*



- Technical and value-added textiles help carry part of the industry
- Fifteen years after the latest major trade liberalization, the decline of labour seems to have slowed down enough to suggest some stabilization in the medium term

Textile mills are primarily engaged in manufacturing yarn or textile fabrics, or finishing yarn, textile fabrics or clothing. Textile product mills establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing textile products such as carpets, curtains and other products like canvas bags and upholstery materials.



*Data are expressed as indices with 2007 = 100

Sources: Statistics Canada, Employment – LFS

Industry Canada, Imports and Exports – Trade Data Online

With the liberalization of trade in the early 2000s, Quebec mills were no longer in a position to compete with low-wage countries anymore. Niches had to be found to help products from Quebec stand out. Part of the industry achieved this, thanks to technical textiles and value-added products that incorporate innovations. Following fifteen years of employment decline, the momentum seems to be stabilizing. However, growth is very slow because the job gains in innovating fields are very small in comparison to the losses still incurred by traditional sectors.

* This document is the result of analyses performed using information available as at April 5, 2018.

Therefore, the employment outlook for textile and textile product mills remains negative. Although innovative niches and low volume specific production are able to maintain or even grow their workforces, traditional production jobs remain subject to offshoring of production.

This does not mean that there are no job prospects. The aging workforce generates replacement needs each year. And the industry is facing a recruitment problem with the negative image brought by 15 years of significant layoffs, and competition for workers. Note that the outlook for the Chaudière-Appalaches region consists of about 15 jobs over the next three years, linked to potential growth considering the low value of the Canadian dollar, the new Canada–European Union agreement, and new markets available through partnerships and contracts.

Sectoral Dynamics for the Regions

Québec 2018-2020	In the Economic Regions	AAGR
Annual average growth: -1.2% Loss of approx.: 270 positions Yearly dynamics: 2018: ↘ 2019: ↘ 2020: ↘	Chaudière-Appalaches	0.5%
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.0%
	Outaouais	0.0%
	Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	0.0%
	Capitale-Nationale	0.0%
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.0%
	Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	0.0%
	Gaspésie–Les-Îles	0.0%
	Lanaudière	0.0%
	Mauricie	-0.4%
	Estrie	-0.7%
	Laurentides	-0.9%
	Montérégie	-1.1%
	QUÉBEC	-1.2%
Centre-du-Québec	-1.2%	
Montréal CMA	-1.7%	

n/a: not applicable

Source: 2018–2020 Sectoral Outlook annual exercise

Labour Market Analysis Directorate, Service Canada – Quebec Region, April 5, 2018.

The following textile mill and textile product mill occupations are the most likely to be affected by the anticipated dynamics (according to the occupation by industry matrix):

- 9441 Textile fibre and yarn, hide and pelt processing machine operators and workers
- 9446 Industrial sewing machine operators
- 9442 Weavers, knitters and other fabric making occupations
- 9616 Labourers in textile processing
- 9447 Inspectors and graders, textile, fabric, fur and leather products manufacturing
- 0911 Manufacturing managers
- 9217 Supervisors, textile, fabric, fur and leather products processing and manufacturing
- 7311 Construction millwrights and industrial mechanics
- 7231 Machinists and machining and tooling inspectors

- 6342 Tailors, dressmakers, furriers and milliners
- 7452 Material handlers
- 9445 Fabric, fur and leather cutters
- 9619 Other labourers in processing, manufacturing and utilities
- 5244 Artisans and craftspersons
- 1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers
- 7333 Electrical mechanics
- 1521 Shippers and receivers
- 6411 Sales and account representatives - wholesale trade (non-technical)
- 2233 Industrial engineering and manufacturing technologists and technicians.

SIZE AND DISTRIBUTION OF AND CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY IN QUEBEC

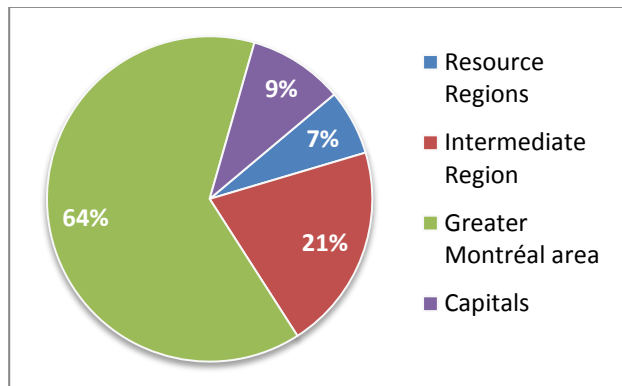
	Employment 2015–2017 Average			10-year Change in Employment	
	Employment In thousands	Provincial distribution	Regional employment share	In thousands	as a %
All of Quebec	7.9	100.0%	0.2%	-10.0	-55.8%
Resource Regions					
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	x	x	x	x	x
Bas-Saint-Laurent	x	x	x	x	x
Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	x	x	x	x	x
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	x	x	x	x	x
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	x	x	x	x	x
Intermediate Regions					
Centre-du-Québec	x	x	x	x	x
Chaudière-Appalaches	x	x	x	x	x
Estrie	x	x	x	x	x
Mauricie	x	x	x	x	x
Greater Montréal area					
Lanaudière	x	x	x	x	x
Laurentides	x	x	x	x	x
Laval	x	x	x	x	x
Montréal	2.0	25.3%	0.3%	-2.8	-58.0%
Montréal	2.2	27.8%	0.2%	-4.0	-64.3%
Capitals					
Capitale-Nationale	x	x	x	x	x
Outaouais	x	x	x	x	x

x: confidential data, fewer than 1,500 people employed in this region

Source: Historical estimates based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey

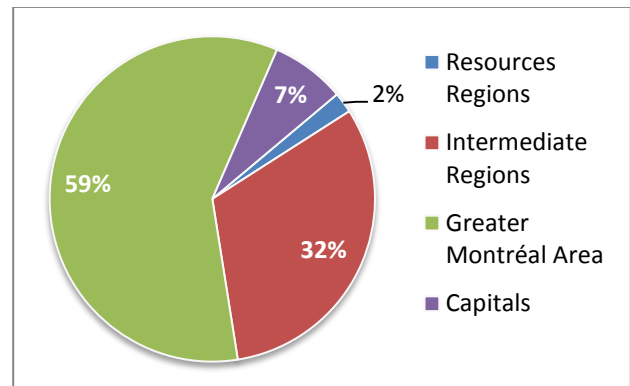
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY IN QUÉBEC

Establishment distribution by Region



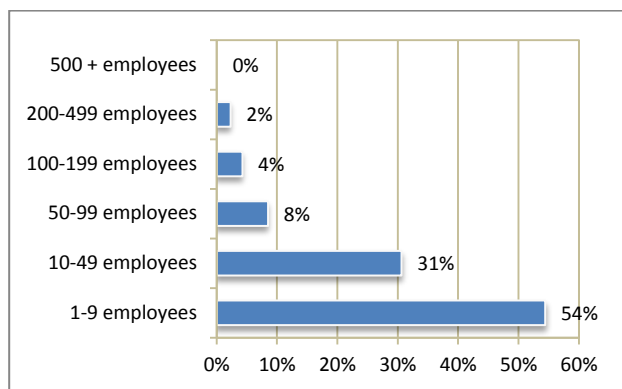
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

Employment distribution by Region



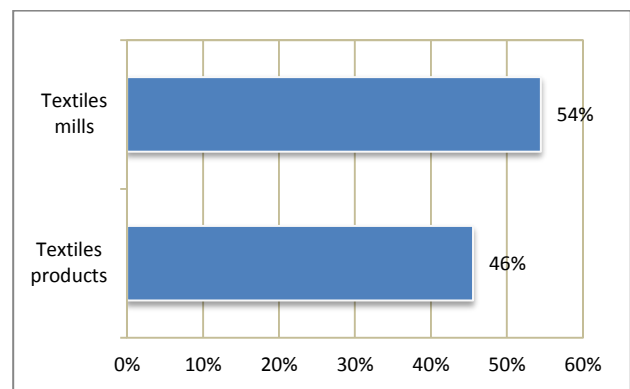
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; based on average employment in 2014-2016

Size of establishment



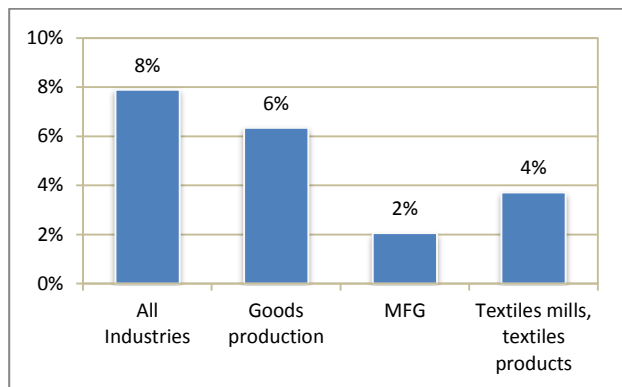
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

Employment by industry subsectors



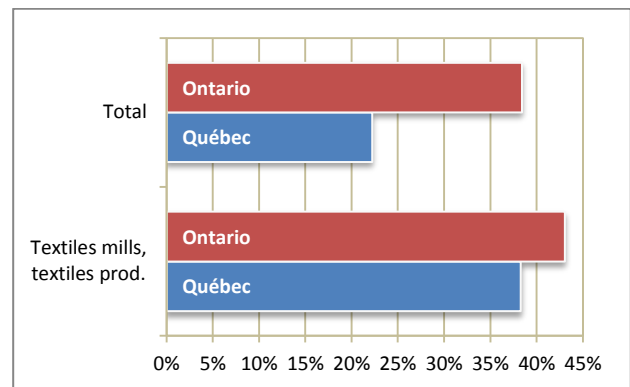
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; based on average employment in 2014-2016

Self-employed jobs compared to Total employment

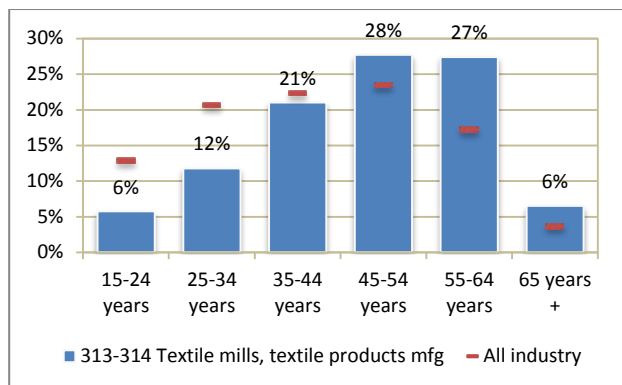


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 383-0031 Labour statistics, based on average employment in 2014-2016

Share of total employment and industry in Canada



Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; based on average employment in 2014-2016

Employed Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census, special tabulation for ESDC

Employment distribution by skill type

National Occupational Classification	
0. Management	11%
1. Business, finance and administration	12%
2. Natural and applied sciences and related	4%
3. Health	0%
4. Education, law and social, community and government services	1%
5. Art, culture, recreation and sport	3%
6. Sales and service	8%
7. Trades, transport and equipment operators	11%
8. Natural resources, agriculture and related production	0%
9. Manufacturing and utilities	52%

Source: Statistics Canada, 2016 Census, special tabulation for ESDC

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Job Bank (Canada) – [Job Market Trends and News](#): Information on jobs, skills and local labour market trends is important for making career decisions. In addition, information on wages, labour supply, labour demand and other factors helps employers recruit, train and retain workers and make business and investment decisions.
- North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) Canada 2012: Textile mills [NAICS 313](#) and Textile product mills [NAICS 314](#).

Note: In preparing this document, the authors took care to base their research on labour market information that was accurate and relevant at the time of publication. Since labour market conditions are dynamic, some of the data presented here may have changed since this document was published. Users are encouraged to consult 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 further information, please contact the LMI team at:

http://www.esdc.gc.ca/cqi-bin/contact/edsc-esdc/eng/contact_us.aspx?section=lmi

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