



Sectoral Profile

Educational services
NAICS 61

Quebec

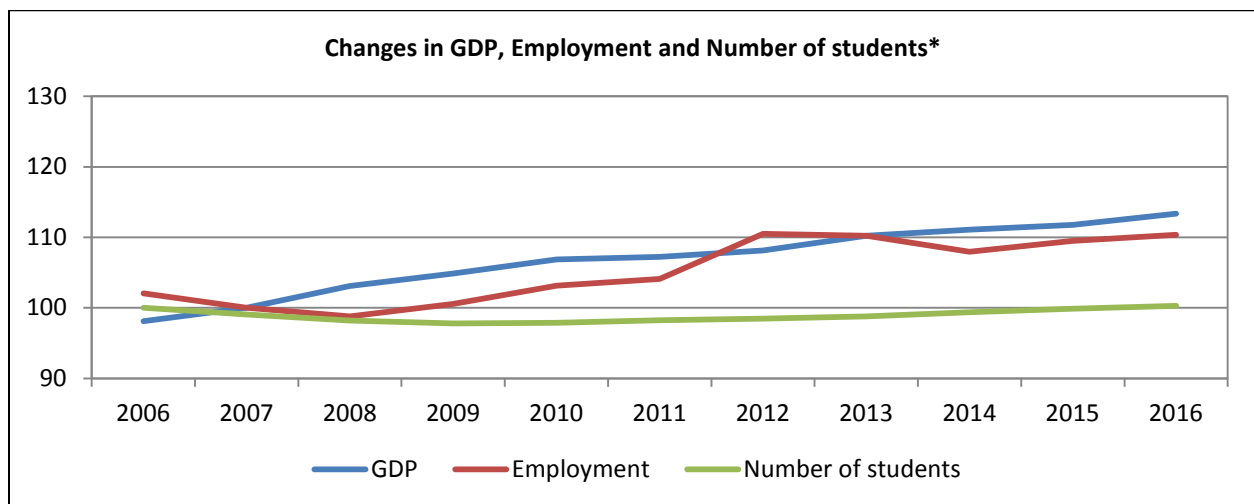
2018-2020*



- The under 25 age group is the main source of the demand for services, while public funding represents the main determinant of supply
- The number of primary and secondary students is expected to rise over the next few years
- At the college level, numbers will continue to decline until 2020; at the university level, the forecast for the student population shows a decline until 2024

In educational services, the demand is driven by the population of youth between the ages of 4 and 25, while the service offer is determined by public spending.

According to projections by the *Ministère de l'éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur du Québec* in regards to the student population, their number at the preschool, primary and secondary levels should continue to grow during the forecast period. At the college level, the decline of the student population should end between now and 2020, which could signal new needs when the cohort currently attending secondary school will access this level. On the other hand, the university student population at the undergraduate level has been dropping continuously since 2015, and will do so into the forecast period.



* Data are expressed as indices with 2007 = 100

Sources: Statistics Canada, GDP – CANSIM 379-0030, Employment – LFS

Ministère de l'éducation et de l'Enseignement supérieur, Québec, Number of students – Prévion de l'effectif scolaire

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

On the budget side, the government of Québec made several announcements towards significant investments in educational infrastructures and staffing over the last few years. The *Education and Higher Education portfolio* is the second most important item in the Québec government's budget, after health and social services.

With its 2017 and 2018 economic plans, the Quebec government announced several measures and investments to hire more educational and non-educational staff over the next five years, in order to increase student success, adapt occupational training to labour market needs, and so forth. Funding was also announced for the improvement of infrastructures and technology acquisition.

Sectoral Dynamics for the Regions

Québec 2018-2020	In the Economic Regions	AAGR
Annual average growth: 1.8% Gain of approx.: 16,200 positions Yearly dynamics: 2018: ↗ 2019: ↗ 2020: ↗	Lanaudière	1.9%
	Montréal CMA	1.9%
	Laurentides	1.8%
	QUÉBEC	1.8%
	Montréal	1.8%
	Outaouais	1.8%
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1.4%
	Capitale-Nationale	1.4%
	Centre-du-Québec	1.4%
	Estrie	1.3%
	Mauricie	1.3%
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.3%
	Chaudière-Appalaches	1.0%
	Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0.8%
	Gaspésie-Les-Îles	0.8%
Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	0.1%	

n/a: not applicable

Source: 2018–2020 Sectoral Outlook annual exercise

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

The following occupations in educational services are most likely to be affected by the predicted dynamics in the various sub-sectors (according to the occupation by industry matrix):

- 4032 Elementary school and kindergarten teachers
- 4031 Secondary school teachers
- 4021 College and other vocational instructors
- 4413 Elementary and secondary school teacher assistants
- 4011 University professors and lecturers
- 4012 Post-secondary teaching and research assistants
- 4214 Early childhood educators and assistants
- 4215 Instructors of persons with disabilities
- 0422 School principals and administrators of elementary and secondary education
- 4033 Educational counsellors

- 5254 Program leaders and instructors in recreation, sport and fitness
- 0421 Administrators - post-secondary education and vocational training
- 4216 Other instructors
- 4151 Psychologists
- 4212 Social and community service workers.

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

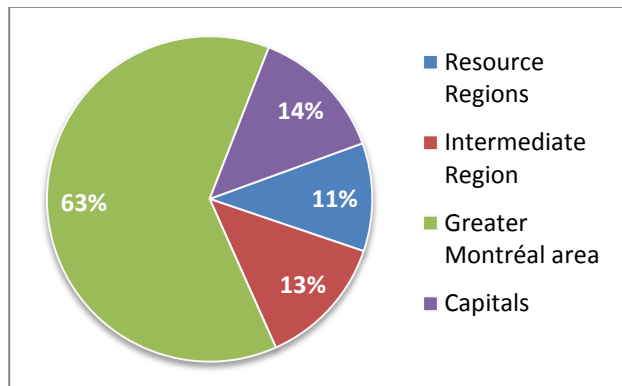
	Employment 2015–2017 Average			10-year Change in Employment	
	Employment In thousands	Provincial distribution	Regional employment share	In thousands	as a %
All of Quebec	283.8	100.0%	6.8%	31.4	12.4%
Resource Regions					
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4.6	1.6%	6.4%	0.2	3.7%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	6.4	2.3%	7.5%	0.6	11.0%
Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	3.5	1.2%	6.6%	0.4	12.8%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.3	0.8%	6.5%	0.0	1.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	8.8	3.1%	6.8%	-0.1	-1.1%
Intermediate Regions					
Centre-du-Québec	7.6	2.7%	6.3%	1.2	18.2%
Chaudière-Appalaches	13.0	4.6%	6.0%	2.4	22.2%
Estrie	12.1	4.3%	7.8%	-0.7	-5.2%
Mauricie	8.5	3.0%	7.1%	0.8	10.4%
Greater Montréal area					
Lanaudière	14.9	5.3%	5.9%	1.6	12.3%
Laurentides	17.7	6.2%	5.7%	1.0	6.2%
Laval	12.4	4.4%	5.8%	0.5	4.2%
Montérégie	47.4	16.7%	6.0%	4.3	9.9%
Montréal	78.4	27.6%	7.8%	8.4	12.0%
Capitals					
Capitale-Nationale	30.2	10.7%	7.5%	7.1	30.9%
Outaouais	15.7	5.5%	7.9%	3.6	29.7%

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

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

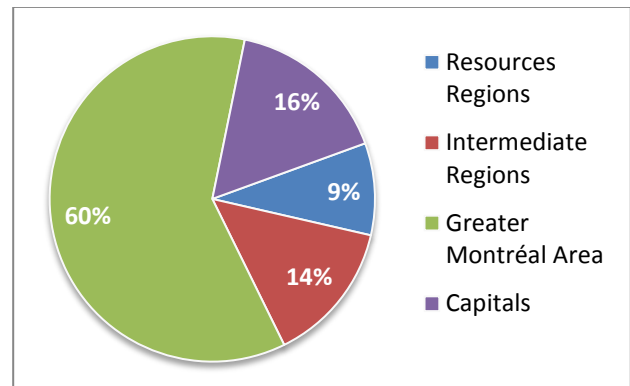
SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY IN QUÉBEC

Establishment distribution by Region



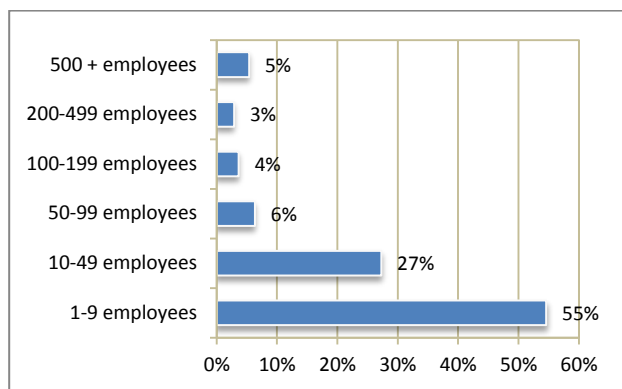
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

Employment distribution by Region



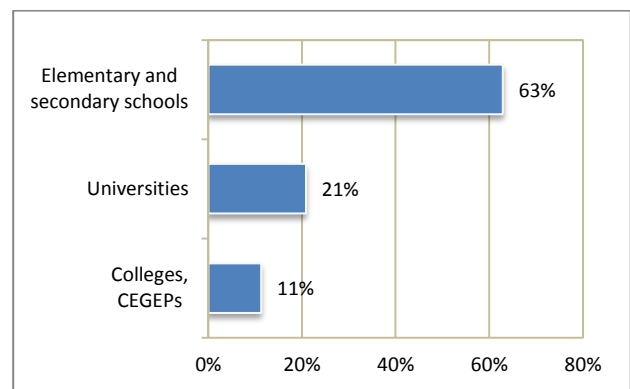
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; based on average employment in 2014-2016

Size of establishment



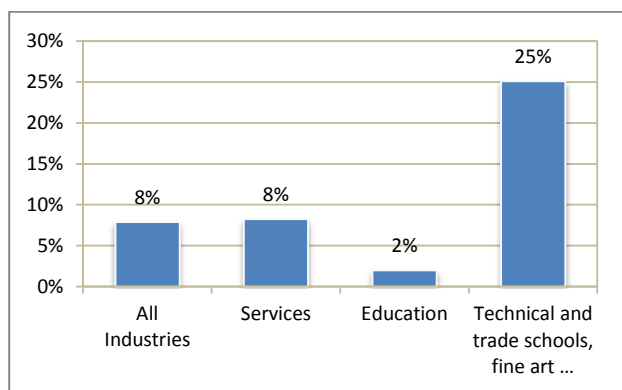
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

Employment by industry segment



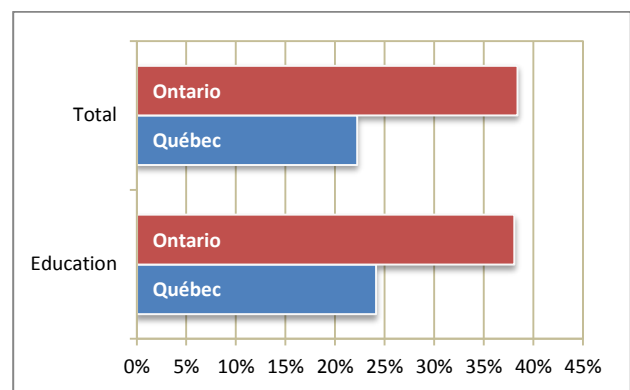
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; based on average employment in 2014-2016

Self-employed jobs compared to Total employment

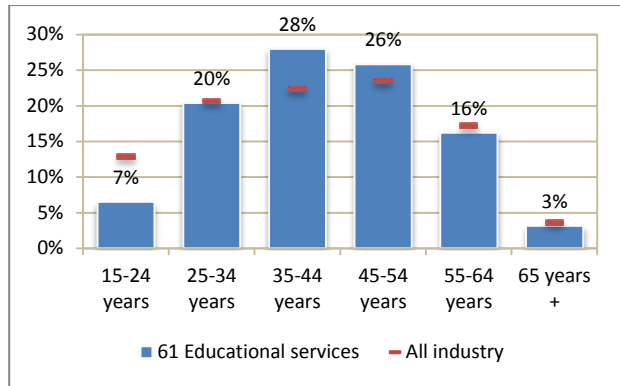


Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 383-0031 Labour statistics, based on average employment in 2014-2016

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	4%
1. Business, finance and administration	10%
2. Natural and applied sciences and related	3%
3. Health	1%
4. Education, law and social, community and government services	71%
5. Art, culture, recreation and sport	4%
6. Sales and service	5%
7. Trades, transport and equipment operators	1%
8. Natural resources, agriculture and related production	0%
9. Manufacturing and utilities	0%

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

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- Job Bank (Canada) – [Job Market Trends and News](#): Information on job, 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: Educational services [NAICS 61](#)

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.

Prepared by: Labour Market Analysis Directorate, Service Canada, Quebec

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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