



# Sectoral Profile

## Public administrations

NAICS 91

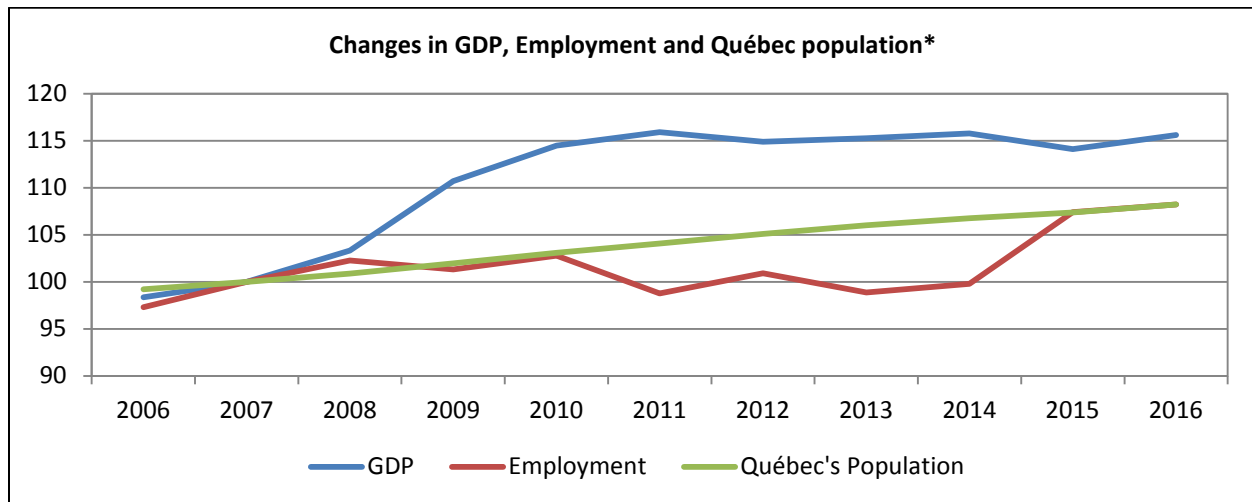
Quebec

2018-2020\*



- Federal government: 25% of public administration jobs in Quebec are held at that level of government, half of them located in the Outaouais region, and 28% in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA)
- Provincial government: 32% of public administration jobs in Quebec; 40% of them are located in the Québec CMA and 27% in the Montréal CMA
- Local governments: as the province has 1,133 municipalities, it is not surprising that 40% of public administration staff is found in this segment
- Aboriginal administration: 4% of public administration jobs in Quebec

The size of public administrations varies according to the economic situation, government policies and the implementation or withdrawal of policies and programs. Over several decades in Quebec, public administration staff dynamics have roughly followed that of the population.



\*Data are expressed as indices with 2007 = 100

Sources: Statistics Canada, GDP – CANSIM 379-0030, Employment – LFS, Population – 051-0001

Although the economy has recovered since the 2008-2009 recession, it was going at such a slow pace in some regions that labour markets were still struggling to improve. To deal with the situation, the Canadian government implemented measures to improve the economy, even if that meant the return of budget deficits. The amounts are significant and the areas are diverse. Implementation started already, but we expect that a more positive impact on federal employment will be seen in 2018 and 2019.

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

The provincial government also announced major investments in several sectors, including health and education. It also stated the desire to replenish its pool of expertise in such fields as information technology and engineering, the benefits of which will be felt mainly in paragovernmental activities (education, health) and the private sector, as well as a slight growth of employment in the provincial public administration.

Municipal administrations are facing many issues, ranging from a growing population and the ability to meet the demand for services, to devitalization and the capacity to maintain services. Taking into account population growth in general and the necessity to serve the population, slight growth is expected in this segment.

### Sectoral Dynamics for the Regions

Québec 2018-2020	In the Economic Regions	AAGR
Annual average growth: 0.3%  Gain of approx.: 2,500 positions  Yearly dynamics: 2018: ↗ 2019: ↗ 2020: ↗	Lanaudière	0.9%
	Outaouais	0.5%
	Laurentides	0.4%
	Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.4%
	Montréal	0.4%
	<b>QUÉBEC</b>	0.3%
	Montréal CMA	0.3%
	Estrie	0.3%
	Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	0.3%
	Gaspésie–Les-Îles	0.2%
	Capitale-Nationale	0.2%
	Mauricie	0.1%
	Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean	0.1%
	Chaudière-Appalaches	0.0%
	Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.0%
Centre-du-Québec	0.0%	

n/a: not applicable

Source: 2018–2020 Sectoral Outlook annual exercise

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

The public administration sector includes a wide variety of occupational groups. The following occupations of the sector's employees are likely to be affected by the expected labour market dynamics (according to the occupation by industry matrix):

- 4311 Police officers (except commissioned)
- 1241 Administrative assistants
- 1221 Administrative officers
- 1411 General office support workers
- 4313 Non-commissioned ranks of the Canadian Forces
- 1228 Employment insurance, immigration, border services and revenue officers
- 7621 Public works and maintenance labourers
- 1454 Survey interviewers and statistical clerks
- 6552 Other customer and information services representatives
- 2171 Information systems analysts and consultants

- 1111 Financial auditors and accountants
- 4312 Firefighters
- 1121 Human resources professionals
- 4422 Correctional service officers
- 6541 Security guards and related security service occupations
- 4212 Social and community service workers
- 4164 Social policy researchers, consultants and program officers
- 1311 Accounting technicians and bookkeepers
- 4112 Lawyers and Quebec notaries
- 5254 Program leaders and instructors in recreation, sport and fitness
- 0414 Other managers in public administration
- 1431 Accounting and related clerks
- 1123 Professional occupations in advertising, marketing and public relations
- 4168 Program officers unique to government
- 0433 Commissioned officers of the Canadian Forces.

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

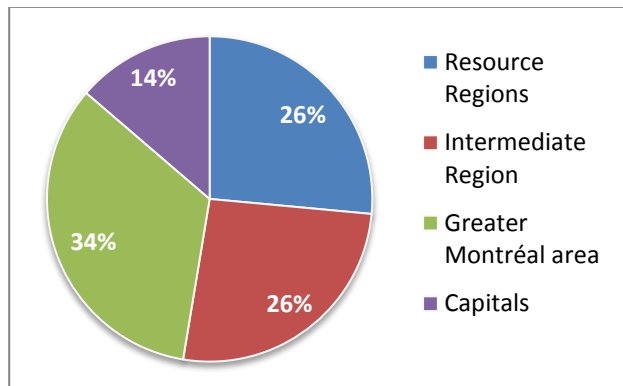
	Employment 2015–2017 Average			10-year Change in Employment	
	Employment In thousands	Provincial distribution	Regional employment share	In thousands	as a %
<b>All of Quebec</b>	<b>240.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>5.8%</b>	<b>24.1</b>	<b>11.1%</b>
<b>Resource Regions</b>					
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3.5	1.4%	4.8%	0.0	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	4.4	1.8%	5.2%	-0.2	-4.3%
Côte-Nord / Nord-du-Québec	3.0	1.2%	5.6%	0.1	2.3%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	2.4	1.0%	6.7%	0.1	5.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	5.5	2.3%	4.3%	-0.1	-1.2%
<b>Intermediate Regions</b>					
Centre-du-Québec	4.4	1.8%	3.6%	1.5	50.6%
Chaudière-Appalaches	11.8	4.9%	5.5%	1.3	12.0%
Estrie	7.0	2.9%	4.6%	1.3	22.0%
Mauricie	5.5	2.3%	4.6%	-0.9	-14.5%
<b>Greater Montréal area</b>					
Lanaudière	9.3	3.9%	3.7%	0.4	4.9%
Laurentides	14.7	6.1%	4.8%	2.1	17.0%
Laval	8.3	3.4%	3.9%	-1.8	-17.5%
Montérégie	34.6	14.4%	4.4%	7.1	25.8%
Montréal	35.7	14.8%	3.6%	2.4	7.2%
<b>Capitals</b>					
Capitale-Nationale	44.9	18.7%	11.1%	3.9	9.6%
Outaouais	45.8	19.0%	22.9%	7.0	18.1%

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

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

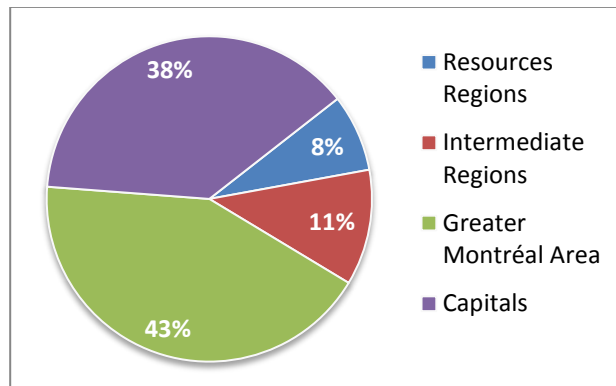
## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INDUSTRY IN QUÉBEC

**Establishment distribution by Region**



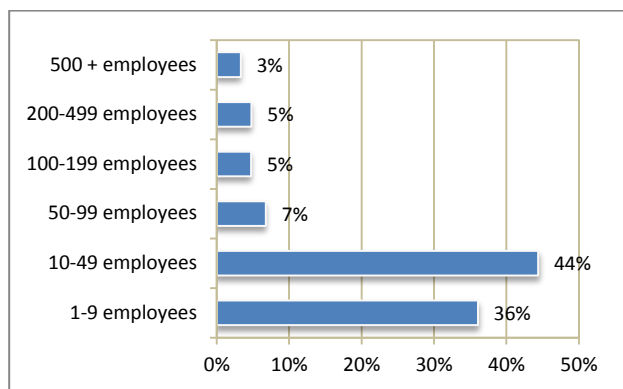
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

**Employment distribution by Region**



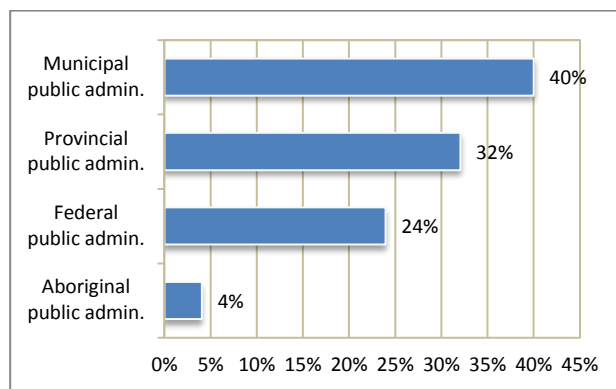
Source: Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; based on average employment in 2014-2016

**Size of establishment**



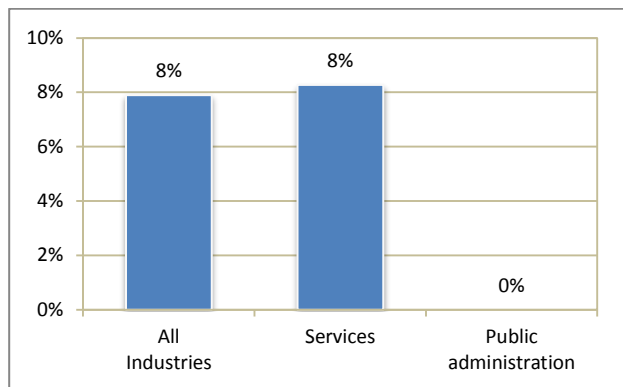
Source: Statistics Canada, Establishment Counts by Economic Region, industry, and Employee Size Ranges, December 2015

**Employment by industry segment**



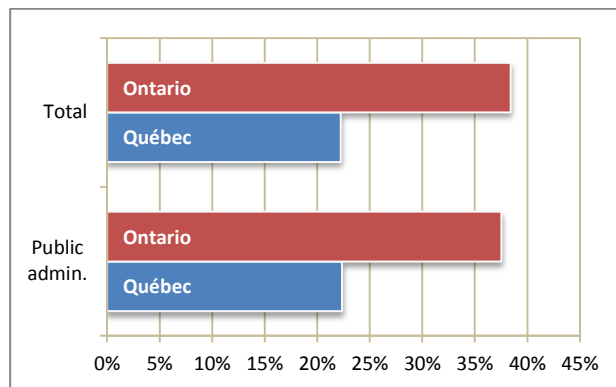
Source: Statistics Canada, Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours; based on average employment in 2014-2016

**Self-employed jobs compared to Total employment**



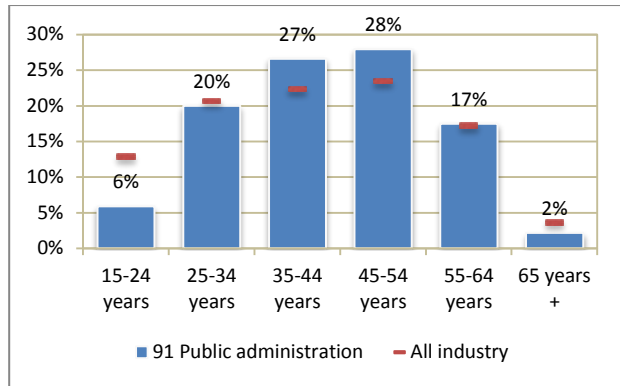
Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM 383-0031 Labour statistics, based on average employment in 2014-2016

**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	9%
1. Business, finance and administration	34%
2. Natural and applied sciences and related	13%
3. Health	1%
4. Education, law and social, community and government services	26%
5. Art, culture, recreation and sport	2%
6. Sales and service	6%
7. Trades, transport and equipment operators	8%
8. Natural resources, agriculture and related production	1%
9. Manufacturing and utilities	1%

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: Public Administrations [NAICS 91](#)

**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:

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