



CHAIRE CONDITION AUTOCHTONE
Chaire de recherche du Canada sur la condition autochtone comparée

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NUNAVIK 2006

Gérard Duhaime

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FOREWORD

In 2004, the Kativik Regional Government and the Université Laval entered into a long-term co-operation agreement with the goal of improving the availability of statistical information about Nunavik. The agreement solidified a long-standing work relationship. For several years, the Kativik Regional Government has recognized the importance of using sound information to make decisions in all fields of public politics related to socio-economic issues. Beginning with Jean-Jacques Simard¹ in the 1970s, the work carried out at the Université Laval has led to the accumulation of a major body of knowledge to describe, analyze and understand the situation of Nunavik. The co-operation agreement incorporated the common interests of both parties and has furthermore led to the creation of Nunivaat, the Nunavik statistics program. The Program involves the implementation of certain studies and the operation of a public database (accessible over the Internet at www.nunivaat.org). The database was especially helpful in the preparation of the current document.

As further regards the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006*, it was recognized at the outset that, given the current state of statistical information, the realization of a socio-economic profile for the region would be difficult to achieve based solely on the statistical data published by the Québec government in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*. In that recurrent publication, Nunavik is grouped together with the neighbouring Cree territory and the Jamésie to form the administrative region Nord-du-Québec, with the result that there exists no useful indicators for Nunavik independently.

Several objectives guided the preparation of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006*. First, the aim was to produce a regional profile that would serve to correct the limits contained in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*. Consequently, the Profile was designed on the same model and, whenever possible, reproduces the same indicators, presentation, etc. Moreover, certain texts have been reproduced, for example, to provide a definition or the meaning of a specific indicator. In those instances where the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* is not cited verbatim, we hope that the authors of that document will forgive us: we have sincerely tried our best.

A further aim of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006* was to draw comparisons between Nunavik, the Nord-du-Québec (of which Nunavik is an administrative subregion) and Québec as a whole. And these comparisons lead to a descriptive analysis that highlights the most meaningful similarities and differences.

¹ Refer for example to Simard, Jean-Jacques et al. (1996) *Tendances nordiques. Les changements sociaux 1970-1990 chez les Cris et les Inuit du Québec*. Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, "Métrinord" collection, 263p. + 127p. statistical appendices. Simard, Jean-Jacques (2004) *La Réduction. L'Autochtone inventé et les Amérindiens d'aujourd'hui*. Québec, Éditions du Septentrion, 252 p. Govenor General's Book Award, 2004.

The research work required to prepare the first edition of this document eventually led to a widening of the scope of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik*. In other words, it became relevant not only to describe the situation but to include a few explanatory comments and hypotheses, often founded on other work that has been carried out in Nunavik over the past years. It was concluded that simple descriptive analysis would be too restrictive, and that readers would benefit from explanatory comments, gaining a better understanding of the raw data presented.

At the same time however, considerations related to statistical accuracy did not permit all the sections and tables included in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* to be repeated in this document. Indeed, research of the data available from the Institut de la statistique du Québec, from government databanks and from Statistics Canada clearly demonstrated that the statistical information available about Nunavik is less complete than for other regions. Even at this point in time, it is often impossible to obtain indicators for Nunavik that are similar to the indicators normally used for the administrative regions of a province, for the provinces and territories of Canada, and for Canada as a whole. Moreover when similar indicators do exist, their validity is sometimes doubtful. In such instances in this document, a comment on the methodology accompanies the descriptive analysis. That these circumstances exist is not in itself a new discovery; this situation has been known for some time. As for the rest, our on-going research over the years has been oriented by this missing information and, in other cases, the limits inherent in government statistical compilation work have been corrected by the Kativik Regional Government and the Université Laval. Notwithstanding, the state of this incomplete information placed restrictions on the contents of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006*.

Consequently, the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006* should be viewed as a draft document, an indication of what can be done best given the current state of data. Moreover, the limits of this data (as described later in this document) could provide a road map for future work aimed at improving available statistical information.

Gérard Duhaime

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HIGHLIGHTS

Population

- Nunavik's population is younger, and its growth more rapid than the population of Québec.
- Individuals of working age support more dependents than elsewhere in Québec.

Labour market

- The creation of regular, full-time jobs is more rapid in Nunavik than in Québec.
- The number of individuals entering the labour market is much higher than in Québec. This number is so high that even the rapid rate of job creation fails to satisfy the demand for employment.
- The number of regular, full-time jobs held by non-beneficiaries is smaller than the number of similar positions held by beneficiaries. Nonetheless, the relative growth of employment for non-beneficiaries is greater than for beneficiaries.
- The proportion of regular, full-time jobs held by women has increased to the current level of 42%.
- Labour force participation is similar in Nunavik and Québec, but the unemployment rate is higher in Nunavik.
- The number of employment assistance recipients decreased between 2000 and 2005, though to a lesser degree than in Québec.

Industrial structure

- Primary industry is relatively much more important to Nunavik's economy compared with the economy of Québec; the processing industry is much less important.
- The service industry in Nunavik carries an economic weight that is similar to the service industry in all of Québec.
- Of all industries, public administration is the most important.
- It appears that investment in Nunavik is lower than in Québec, and that the contribution of the private sector is greater in this respect.

Education

- In Nunavik, school enrolment continues to increase with the growth of the population.
- The proportion of individuals aged 15 and older who attend school is similar with the proportion in Québec.
- The highest level of schooling obtained is lower than in Québec.

Personal income

- Per capita, personal disposable income and employment income are slightly higher in Nunavik compared with Québec. Notwithstanding, per capita personal disposable income and employment income for residents alone are lower than levels for all of Nunavik and the whole of Québec.
- Per capita public transfer income is lower than in Québec.
- Employment income represents 82% of personal income, public transfers 11%, and investment income 6%.

Prices

- Prices for all categories of consumer goods and services are higher in Nunavik compared with the Quebec City area; as regards food prices, they are roughly 60% higher.

INTRODUCTION

Québec is divided into administrative regions. The region Nord-du-Québec (identified as region 10 by the Institut de la statistique du Québec) comprises two subregions. The first subregion is known as the Jamésie (identified as 991 by the Institut de la statistique du Québec). The Jamésie is bordered in the south by Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Mauricie and in the east by Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and the Côte-Nord. The second subregion is known as Kativik (identified as 992 by the Institut de la statistique du Québec). Kativik lies north of the 55th parallel and reaches Québec's border in the east, the north and the west; for statistical purposes, the subregion of Kativik is the same as Nunavik². These distinctions mean that a good deal of information about the Nord-du-Québec as a whole, as well as each of its subregions, is available from the Institut de la statistique du Québec. In this document, data on the Nord-du-Québec, including Nunavik, is systematically reproduced for comparative purposes as well as whenever appropriate.

In 2005, Nunavik had a population of approximately 10,000, representing roughly one quarter of the population of the Nord-du-Québec, but a very small proportion of the population of Québec.

Given the sheer size of the region, population density is low. In reality however, the population is distributed in 14 coastal villages. Even in this respect, the density of Nunavik's population is very low compared with the density of the population of Québec as a whole.

Nunavik's economic weight is proportional to its demographic weight in Québec as a whole. In 2003, the region's gross domestic product was around \$290.5 million, which is to say \$28,675 per capita, or approximately \$5000 lower per capita than that of Québec.

In terms of its absolute value and its per capita value, Nunavik's gross domestic product grew twice as quickly as Québec's between 1998 and 2003. As discussed later in this document, this growth was largely the result of the weakness of Nunavik's economy in 1998. During the same period, the difference between the gross domestic product per capita values for Nunavik and Québec remained unchanged, likely due to Nunavik's steady population growth.

Rapid population and economic growth therefore differentiate Nunavik from Québec as whole.

² "Nunavik is slightly larger than the Kativik administrative region created under the *James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement* in 1975 and lying north of the 55th parallel. [...] The name *Nunavik* was chosen from among eight proposals presented to the Inuit communities of Northern Québec in a referendum held between October and November 1986. It was approved by the Commission de toponymie du Québec in April 1988. Formed from the roots *nuna* and *vik*, it literally means the *land where we live*. [translation]" Source: Commission de toponymie du Québec.

<http://66.46.185.72/carto.asp?Speci=212518&Latitude=58,43333&Longitude=-71,48333&Zoom=1700>

Figure 1: Nord-du-Québec and its equivalent territories

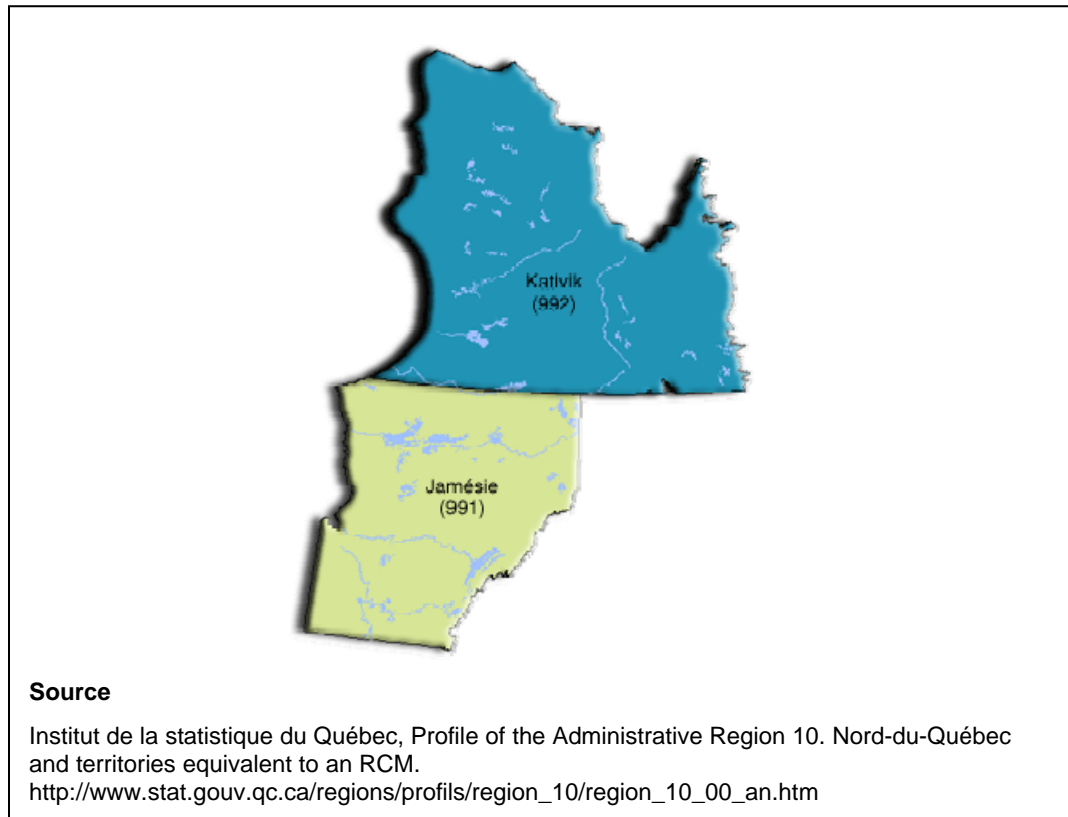


Table 1a
Population, area and economy, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005
 (N, %, km²)

Regions	Population	Demographic weight	Area	Density	Economic weight
	N	%	km ²	Inhabitant/km ²	
Nunavik	10 419	0.1	507 000	0.02	0.1
Nord-du-Québec	40 246	0.5	718 229	0.10	0.6
Québec	7 598 146	100.0	1 312 126	5.80	100.0

Source

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

Nunavik's economic weight is calculated based on the gross domestic product for Nunavik and for Québec in 2003. The total area of Nunavik, including coastal waters, is 660,000 km², according to the Makivik Corporation.

Table 1b

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, Nunavik and Québec, 1998 and 2003

(current \$, per capita \$ and %)

Regions	Gross domestic product				Change in \$		Change in \$ per capita	
	1998	2003	1998	2003	annual average	1998-2003	annual average	1998-2003
	\$		\$ per capita		%		%	
Nunavik	179 686 600	290 588 600	19 128	28 675	15.4	61.7	12.5	49.9
Québec	196 258 000 000	250 626 000 000	26 936	33 561	6.9	27.7	6.1	24.6

Sources

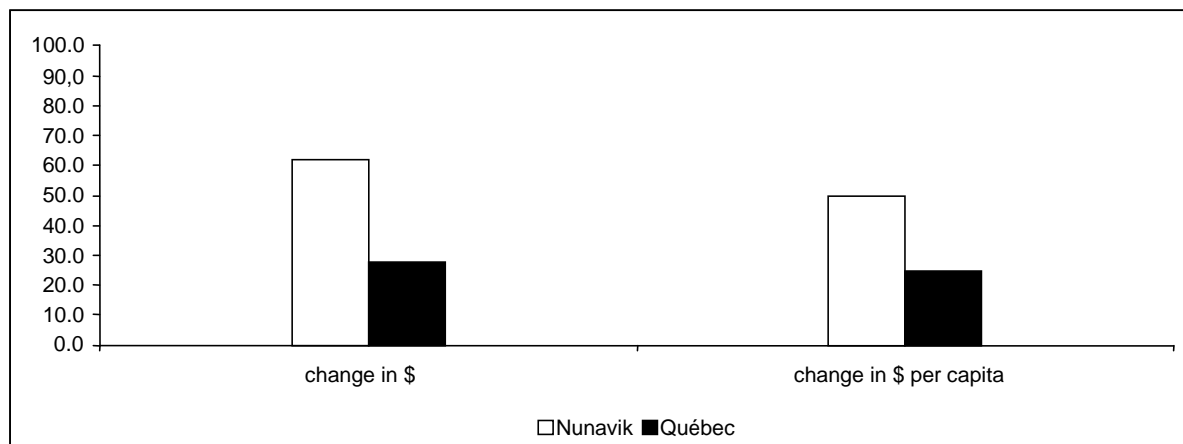
Nunavik: Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition.

Québec: Statistics Canada. CANSIM, table 384-0002. Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, provincial economic accounts, annual data. Institut de la statistique du Québec. Population migration (total population, births, deaths, net migration), Québec, 1971-2006.

Graph 1a

Gross domestic product, expenditure-based, Nunavik and Québec, 1998 and 2003

(%)



SECTION 1 – DEMOGRAPHY

1.1 POPULATION DEVELOPMENT

The pace of population growth in Nunavik, the Nord-du-Québec and Québec is very different. In Québec, growth has slowed considerably since 1991 in particular, and was recorded at 4.7% in 2001. In the Nord-du-Québec, overall growth is less regular, and seems to be tied to changing economic conditions, specifically those of the mining sector.

Population growth in Nunavik is much more pronounced. In the 30 years between 1971 and 2001, the region's population more than doubled. The pace of growth between 1981 and 1991 was especially high, likely due to the impact of improved living conditions in the region (new housing and better health care) and improved airport infrastructure that in particular permitted safer and more frequent travel to hospitals outside of the region in the case of high-risk pregnancies.

As well, population growth in Nunavik during this period may be associated with the increase and consolidation of regional and local governments. This phenomenon resulted in a positive net migration to the region as many workers from outside of Nunavik took up regular employment in the region. Notwithstanding, the data needed to confirm this statement remain incomplete.

Table 1.1
Population changes, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1971-2021
 (%)

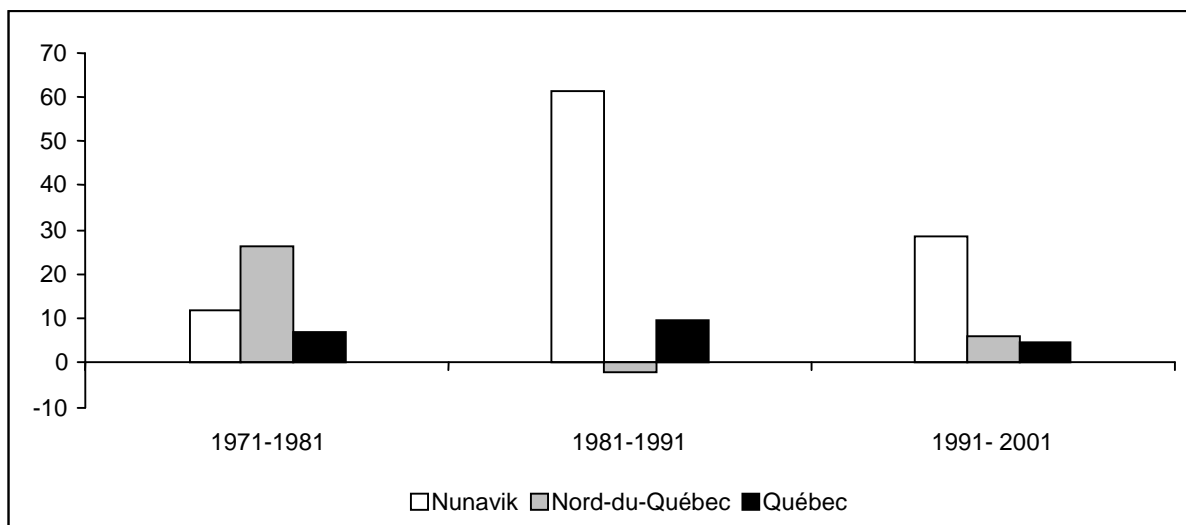
Regions	1971-2001	1971-1981	1981-1991	1991-2001	2001-2011	2011-2021
Nunavik	131.8	11.9	61.2	28.4	n/a	n/a
Nord-du-Québec	31.2	26.4	-2.0	5.9	-1.0	-3.6
Québec	22.7	6.8	9.7	4.7	5.0	3.2

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Graph 1.1
Population changes, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1971-2001
 (%)



1.2 CROSS-SECTION OF THE POPULATION BY AGE

Cross-sections of a population by age illustrate changes in that population over time. The comparison of cross-sections ten years apart underscores major differences between the populations in Nunavik, the Nord-du-Québec and Québec.

In Nunavik, rapid population growth considerably influences the cross-section of the population. Individuals aged 15 and younger still represented more than one third of the population in 2005. Between 1995 and 2005 however, there was noticeable movement: because the 30–64 age group increased by close to 5% over the ten years, Nunavik's population is growing older in relative terms. The proportion of elders aged 65 and older also increased slightly.

There are certain similarities between the cross-section of the population in Nunavik and that in the Nord-du-Québec: the populations aged 15 and younger are higher than in Québec as a whole and the proportion of elders is smaller. This situation may be attributed to two main factors: the significant size of the Cree population in the Nord-du-Québec, which shares many characteristics with the Inuit population of Nunavik, and the recent negative net migration from the Jamésie, for all age groups including elders, as a result of economic slowdown.

These results are clearly different than the results obtained for Québec as a whole. The population of Québec is older. The proportion of individuals aged 15 and younger is twice as small as in Nunavik, while the proportion of seniors is nearly five times greater.

These differences are illustrated by the shapes of the age pyramids for Nunavik and Québec. The relatively regular

pyramid-shape for Nunavik illustrates a growing population. Its slightly narrowed base representing the youngest age group indicates a slow in growth, while its short, pointed peak reflects the relatively limited number of elders. In contrast, the pear-shape of the Québec age pyramid illustrates an aging population.

These data are important: the characteristics of Nunavik's population provide a backdrop that allows certain unique regional issues to be identified. These will be discussed later in this document.

Table 1.2
Cross-section of the population by age group, 1995 and 2005
 (%)

Regions	1995				2005			
	0-14	15-29	30-64	65 and +	0-14	15-29	30-64	65 and +
	%				%			
Nunavik	40.3	28.1	29.5	2.5	35.6	27.4	34.0	3.0
Nord-du-Québec	30.8	26.7	39.2	3.3	28.5	24.0	42.4	5.1
Québec	19.2	20.6	48.4	11.8	16.6	19.7	50.0	13.8

Sources

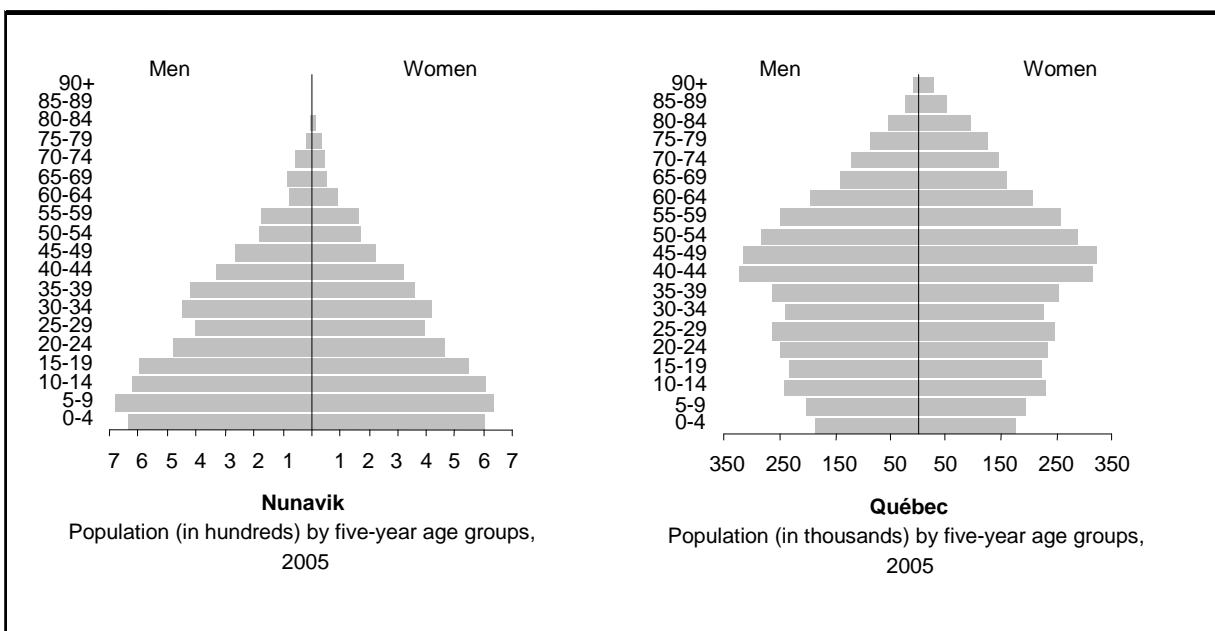
Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Population by age groups and sex, scenario, regional county municipalities and equivalent territories, Québec, 2001-2026. *Perspectives démographiques, Québec et régions, 2001-2051*, 2003 edition.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

The data for Nunavik shown as 1995 are actually for 1996.

Graph 1.2
Cross-section of the population by five-year age groups and sex, Nunavik and Québec, 2005
 (N)



1.3 DEPENDENCY RATIO

Population dependency ratios show the demographic weight of dependent individuals, which is to say those aged between 0 and 19 as well as 65 and older, in relation to individuals who are working or of working age. The greater the dependency ratio, the larger the dependent population in relation to the working-age population.

Based on population estimates produced by the Institut de la statistique du Québec, the dependency ratio was calculated to be consistently much higher in Nunavik than in Québec as a whole. Statistically in Nunavik, every individual of working-age supports at least one dependent individual. On the other hand in Québec, the dependency ratio is nearly half as great. Statistically in the whole of Québec, every individual of the working-age population supports only 0.6 dependent individuals, which is to say less than one dependent individual. This means that, even if household resources were the same in Nunavik and Québec, Nunavik households would still have to cover the needs of a greater number of dependent individuals. The effect of this result is re-examined later in this document in light of available household resources.

In Nunavik, the dependency ratio fell between 2000 and 2005. This drop was caused by a slowdown in population growth. In Québec, the dependency ratio fell between 1995 and 2000 as well as between 2000 and 2005. This drop was the result of a decrease in the number of youth. However, even while the two trends seem to correspond, the difference between Nunavik and Québec in 2005 remained practically the same as it was in 1995.

Table 1.3
Population dependency ratio, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1995, 2000 and 2005

Regions	Population dependency ratio			Difference		
	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005	1995- 2005
Nunavik	102.2	105.1	99.1	2.9	-6.0	-3.1
Nord-du-Québec	76.3	74.1	72.9	-2.1	-1.2	-3.4
Québec	60.9	59.4	57.3	-1.5	-2.2	-3.7

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Population estimate for regional county municipalities and equivalent territories by age group and sex, July 1 of the years 1996 to 2005 (geographic detail on January 1, 2006).

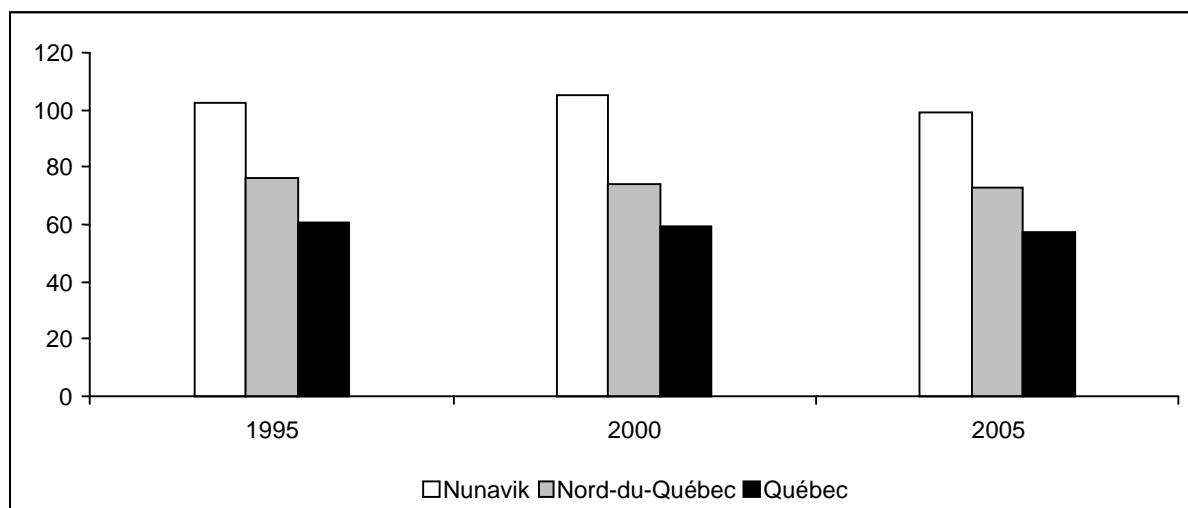
Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

Population dependency ratio is calculated by dividing the total of those aged 0-19 and 65 and older by those aged 20-64. The result is then multiplied by 100.

The data for Nunavik shown as 1995 are actually for 1996.

Graph 1.3
Population dependency ratio, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1995, 2000 and 2005



1.4 REPLACEMENT INDEX

The replacement index measures the substitution of those individuals in the labour market who are on the verge of retirement (aged 55 to 64) by those individuals entering the labour market (aged 20 to 29). A replacement index of 100 indicates that for every person preparing to leave the labour market, a younger person is available to replace him.

The replacement index for Nunavik is very different from the index for the whole of Québec. In Nunavik in 1995, there were more than four substitutes for each individual approaching retirement, and in 2005 the number of available substitutes was still greater than three. Even though the replacement index decreased relatively in Nunavik, the situation remains unique in relation to the situation of Québec as a whole.

The replacement index for Québec is lower than the index for Nunavik. In 2005, the Québec index was falling towards 100. Notwithstanding, care must be taken not to misinterpret the more moderate decrease in Québec: even though the Québec decrease is smaller than in Nunavik, the replacement index for Québec was already much lower than the index for Nunavik in 1995.

The situation in the Nord-du-Québec is also particular since the drop in the replacement index was greater over the last ten years than elsewhere. This decrease is likely related to the economic hardships experienced in the Jamésie.

The replacement indices for Nunavik and Québec do not have the same meaning. Québec will face a potential labour force shortage in the near future, which is being countered with extended working period measures for older workers. On the other hand in Nunavik, despite the relative decrease, the high replacement

index represents a major challenge since the number of jobs will have to rise sharply to accommodate those individuals entering the labour market. Even while throughout Québec economic development remains an on-going issue, in Nunavik it is especially important.

Table 1.4
Replacement index, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1995, 2000 and 2005

Regions	Replacement index			Difference		
	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005	1995- 2005
Nunavik	418.5	466.4	340.7	47.8	-125.6	-77.8
Nord-du-Québec	315.7	273.2	208.1	-42.5	-65.1	-107.6
Québec	152.7	132.1	113.3	-20.6	-18.8	-39.4

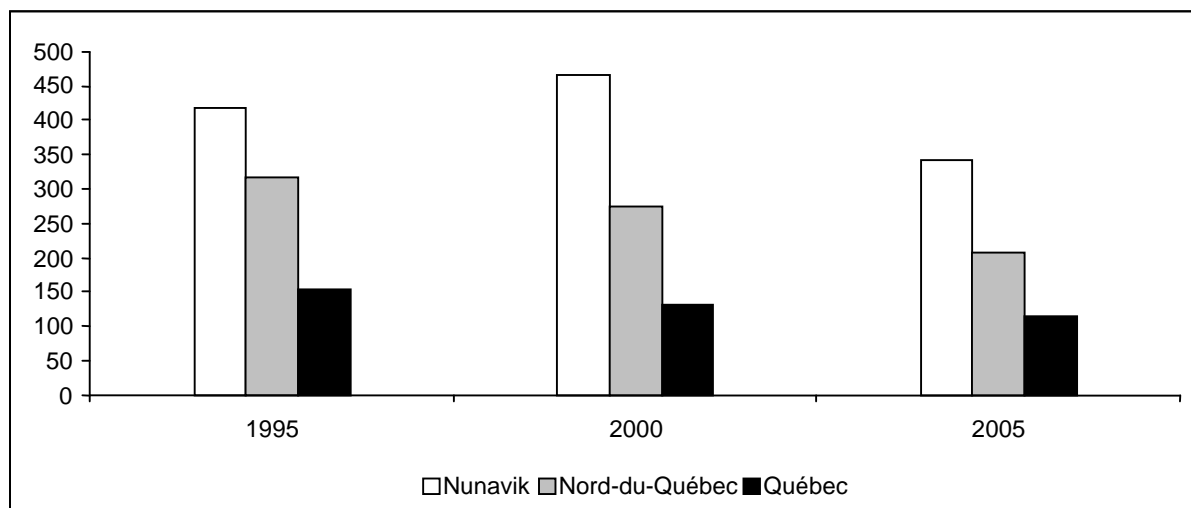
Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Population estimate for regional county municipalities and equivalent territories by age group and sex, July 1 of the years 1996 to 2005 (geographic detail on January 1, 2006).
 Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

The replacement index is the ratio between those aged 20-29 and 55-64 multiplied by 100.
 The data for Nunavik shown as 1995 are actually for 1996.

Graph 1.4
Replacement index, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1995, 2000 and 2005



SECTION 2 – LABOUR MARKET

INTRODUCTION

Special care must be exercised when comparing the labour markets of Nunavik and Québec since the statistics obtained from census data are not equally valid for the two areas. In Nunavik, the Kativik Regional Government conducted field investigations in 1995, 1998 and 2005; in this document, the data from these investigations are preferred to census data. Nonetheless, the results obtained from this source are difficult to compare with those for the Nord-du-Québec due to the methodology used by the Institut de la statistique du Québec to produce data for the administrative regions and for territories equivalent to regional county municipalities. For this reason, only the data produced through the Kativik Regional Government field investigations and data for Québec as a whole are compared.

2.1 EMPLOYMENT

Job creation is considered a good indicator of regional economic vitality. In Nunavik, job creation jumped during the period under review. Between 1995 and 2005, the number of regular, full-time jobs nearly doubled. This situation stands in contrast to that of Québec, where job creation progressed at a steady but more moderate pace.

The unusually rapid pace of job creation in Nunavik is attributable to several factors. First, certain characteristics of the region's population played a role in this result. For example, ever-increasing numbers of school-aged children in the education system have forced public authorities to increase educational services, which translates into more personnel. This same reasoning can also help explain job growth in other public service fields. As well, the transfer of new responsibilities to the Kativik Regional Government by the governments of Québec and Canada has contributed to job creation. Take for example the creation of the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau and the region's childcare network. Finally, the growth of business activities (such as the upgrading of the hotels of the Federation of Co-operatives of Northern Québec and the creation of local businesses by dynamic local entrepreneurs) with the support of economic development programs has also contributed to job creation.

Table 2.1
Full-time employment, Nunavik and Québec, 1995, 2000 and 2005
(N and %)

Regions	Jobs			Difference		
	1995	2000	2005	1995-2000	2000-2005	1995-2005
	N			%		
Nunavik	1 747	2 114	3 189	21.0	50.9	82.5
Québec	3 135 300	3 402 800	3 717 300	8.5	9.2	18.6

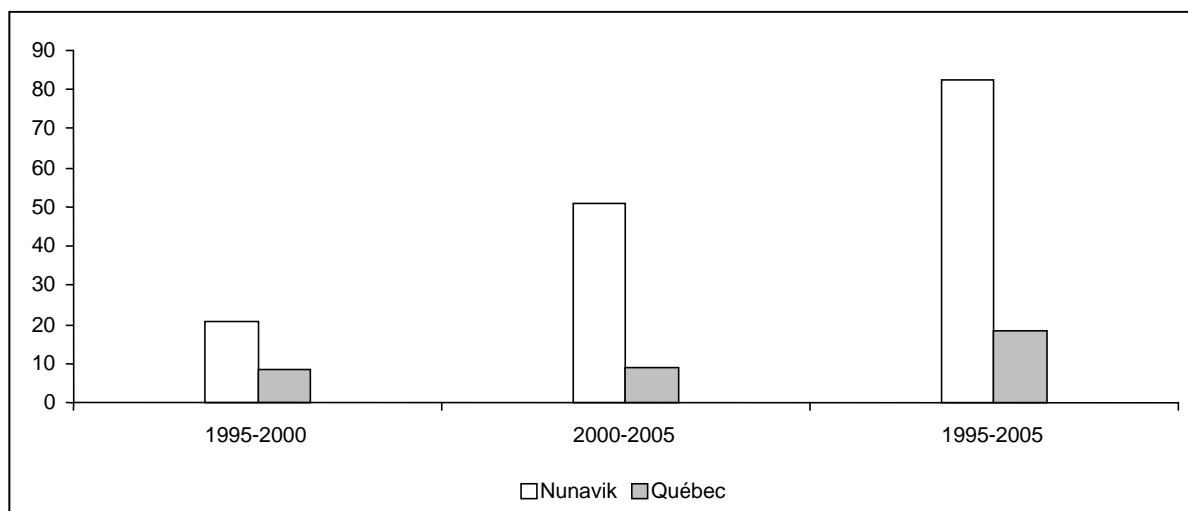
Sources

Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*.

Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Main economic indicators, Québec, annual levels.

Notes: The data for Nunavik shown as 2000 are actually for 1998.

Graph 2.1
Difference in full-time employment, Nunavik and Québec, 1995-2000, 2000-2005 and 1995-2005
(%)



2.2 REGULAR, FULL-TIME JOBS

Jobs in Nunavik in 2005 identifies significant trends related to the distribution of regular, full-time jobs. The document contains the most recent results in a series of studies conducted by the Kativik Regional Government over the past ten years concerning employment in Nunavik. It shows that the increase in regular, full-time jobs has benefited most often non-beneficiaries of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* (JBNQA), which is to say individuals hired for the most part for fixed terms of service from outside of Nunavik who possess skills not often held by JBNQA beneficiaries or other permanent residents. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005* also shows that over the past ten years the increase in regular, full-time jobs has benefited women more than men.

Strikingly, in absolute terms the increase in the number of jobs over the past ten years is the same for JBNQA beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, but in relative terms this increase has benefited non-beneficiaries to a greater degree. This trend has led to a situation where, even though JBNQA beneficiaries make up a large majority of Nunavik's population, beneficiaries hold only a little more than half of all regular, full-time jobs. Moreover, this proportion has decreased over the past ten years: JBNQA beneficiaries held 61% of regular, full-time jobs in 1995, but only 56% in 1998 and 2005. All indications suggest that the increase in the proportion of non-beneficiaries is related to the skills needed to perform the available jobs, which even to this day are only rarely met by JBNQA beneficiaries. If true, this analysis indicates that skills development and certification efforts will need to be patiently maintained in order to reverse the situation in the coming years.

In 2005, women held 42% of all regular, full-time jobs, which represents a trend increase. The proportion of women holding regular, full-time employment was 38% in 1995 and 34% in 1998. The recent increase in this proportion is the result of job creation in traditionally female job fields, including health and education.

Table 2.2

Regular, full-time employment by status and sex, Nunavik, 1995, 1998 and 2005

(N and %)

Status	Jobs			Difference		
	1995	1998	2005	1995-1998	1998-2005	1995- 2005
	N			%		
Beneficiaries	1 059	1 184	1 782	11.8	50.5	68.3
Non-beneficiaries	688	930	1 407	35.2	51.3	104.5
Men	1 087	1 395	1 863	28.3	33.5	71.4
Women	660	719	1 326	8.9	84.4	100.9
Nunavik	1 747	2 114	3 189	21.0	50.9	82.5

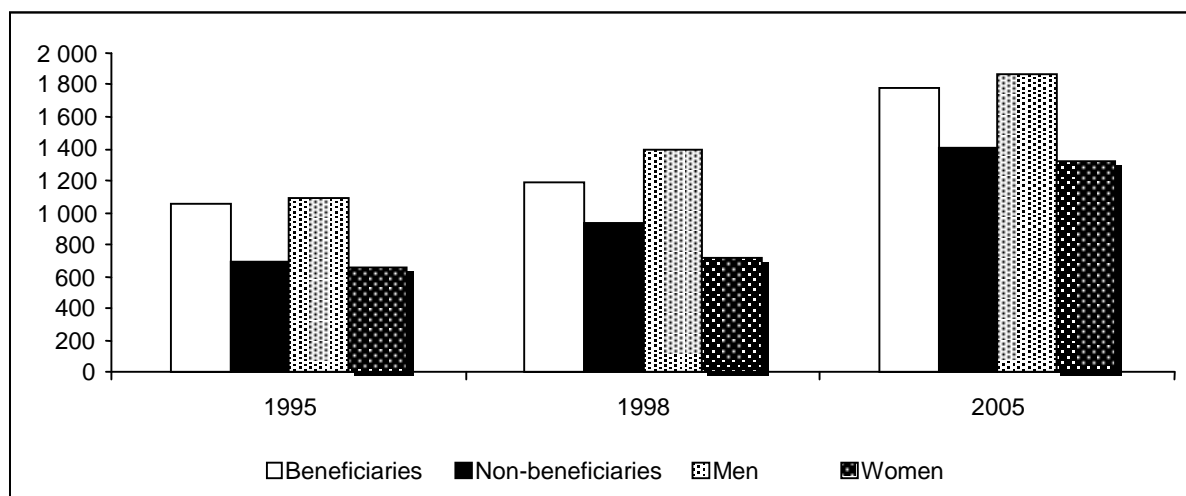
Sources

Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*.

Graph 2.2

Regular, full-time employment by status and sex, Nunavik, 1995, 1998 and 2005

(N)



2.3 FULL-TIME, PART-TIME, SEASONAL AND CASUAL JOBS

In Nunavik, regular, full-time jobs do not make up the entire labour market. The region also has a large number of part-time, seasonal and casual jobs. According to *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*, there are a greater number of jobs in these other categories in Nunavik than in the full-time category, at least according to the 2005 version of the study.

Regular, part-time jobs are essentially in the service industry. Their number increased over the past ten years, in particular most rapidly over the past five years. Seasonal jobs are mainly found in the construction and tourism sectors; their number fluctuated over the past ten years, but in 2005 seemed to have returned to their 1995 level.

These results illustrate several unique phenomena in Nunavik. First, they underscore the significant growth of regular, full-time jobs throughout the labour market. Despite this growth, the labour market is grossly inadequate to meet the demand for jobs. If regular, full-time employment increases by close to 82% over ten years, the replacement index will rise at a greater rate (as discussed earlier in this document) since each worker approaching retirement will be replaced by more than three new workers. Theoretically, to meet this demand, the increase in jobs will need to be greater than 300%. Secondly, these results indicate the economic significance of jobs other than those that are regular, full time. Not only are there many of these other categories of jobs, but it seems that they contribute significantly to total family incomes.

Table 2.3

Jobs by employment period, Nunavik, 1995, 1998 and 2005

(N and %)

Employment period	Jobs			Difference		
	1995	1998	2005	1995-1998	1998-2005	1995- 2005
	N			%		
Regular, full-time	1 747	2 114	3 189	21.0	50.9	82.5
Regular, part-time	718	787	979	9.6	24.4	36.4
Seasonal	892	415	853	-53.5	105.5	-4.4
Casual	n/a	n/a	1 638	n/a	n/a	n/a

Sources

Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*.

Notes

Part-time jobs are found in the service sector.

Seasonal jobs are found mainly in the construction and tourism sectors.

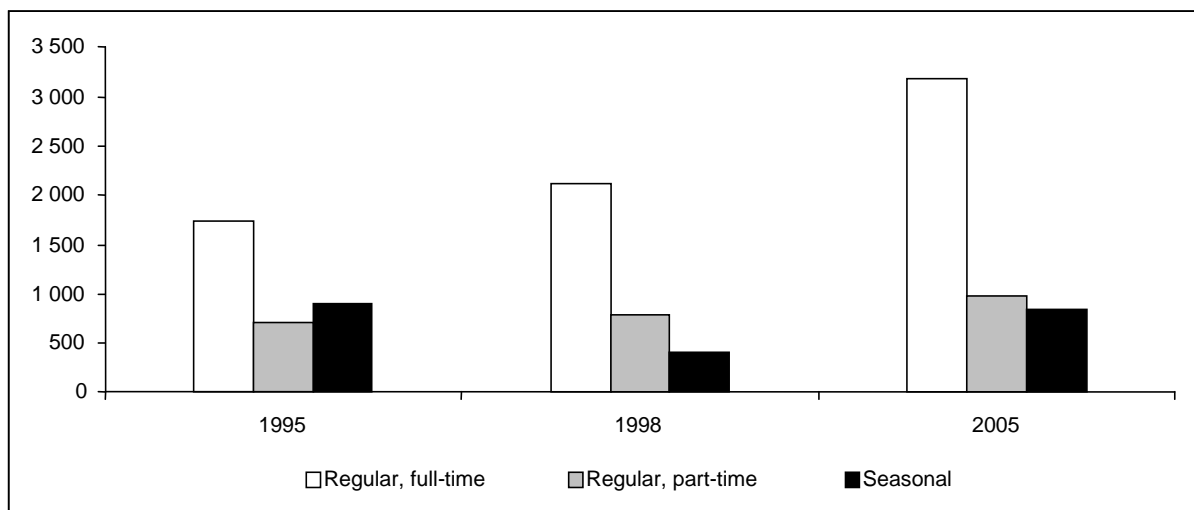
Casual jobs are found mainly in the service sector.

Data for 2005 show jobs outside of Nunavik.

Graph 2.3

Jobs by employment period, Nunavik, 1995, 1998 and 2005

(N)



2.4 LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT

For Nunavik, there exists very little data concerning the labour force participation rate and the unemployment rate. Based on the little data available, the labour force participation rate is slightly higher in Nunavik than in the whole of Québec. Nunavik's unemployment rate is also higher than Québec's as a whole. Moreover, while the unemployment rate dipped in Québec as a whole between 1996 and 2001, it rose slightly in Nunavik over the same period.

In the end, there is very little that can be learned from the available data, which does not contain recent indications for Nunavik. Taken as they are, the data indicate that, relatively speaking, the labour force is slightly bigger in Nunavik than in Québec, but there exists less employment.

Table 2.4a
Labour force participation, Nunavik and Québec, 1996 and 2001
 (%)

Regions	Labour force participation		Difference
	1996	2001	1996-2001
Nunavik	66.0	66.2	0.2
Québec	62.3	64.2	1.9

Sources

Statistics Canada. 1996 population census. Statistics Canada. 2002. 2001 Community Profiles.
 Released on June 27, 2002. Modified: 2005-11-30. No. 93F0053XIE in the Statistics Canada catalogue.

Notes

The labour force participation rate represents the proportion of the labour force during the week (from Sunday to Saturday) preceding the day of the census (May 15, 2001) in relation to those aged 15 and over.

Graph 2.4a
Labour force participation, Nunavik and Québec, 1996 and 2001
 (%)

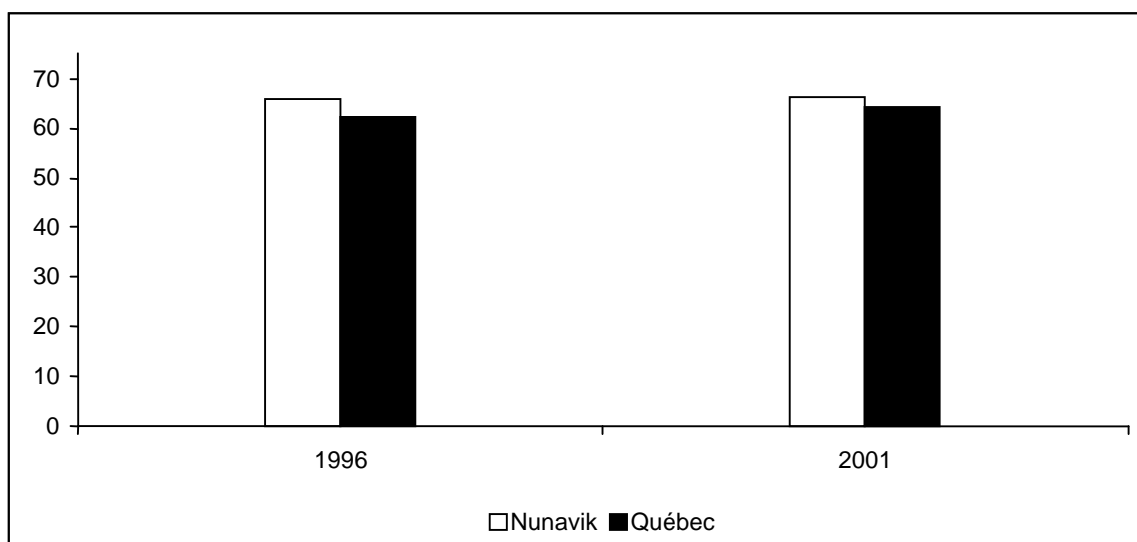


Table 2.4b

Unemployment rate, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1996, 2001 and 2005

(%)

Regions	Unemployment rate			Difference		
	1996	2001	2005	1996-2001	2001-2005	1996- 2005
Nunavik	13.6	14.4	n/a	0.8	n/a	n/a
Nord-du-Québec	5.7	9.8	6.2	4.1	-3.6	0.5
Québec	11.9	8.8	8.3	-3.1	-0.5	-3.6

Sources

Nunavik: Statistics Canada. 1996 population census. Statistics Canada. 2002. 2001 Community Profiles. Released June 27, 2002. Modified: 2005-11-30. No. 93F0053XIE in the Statistics Canada catalogue.

Nord-du-Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Main economic indicators, Québec, annual levels.

Notes

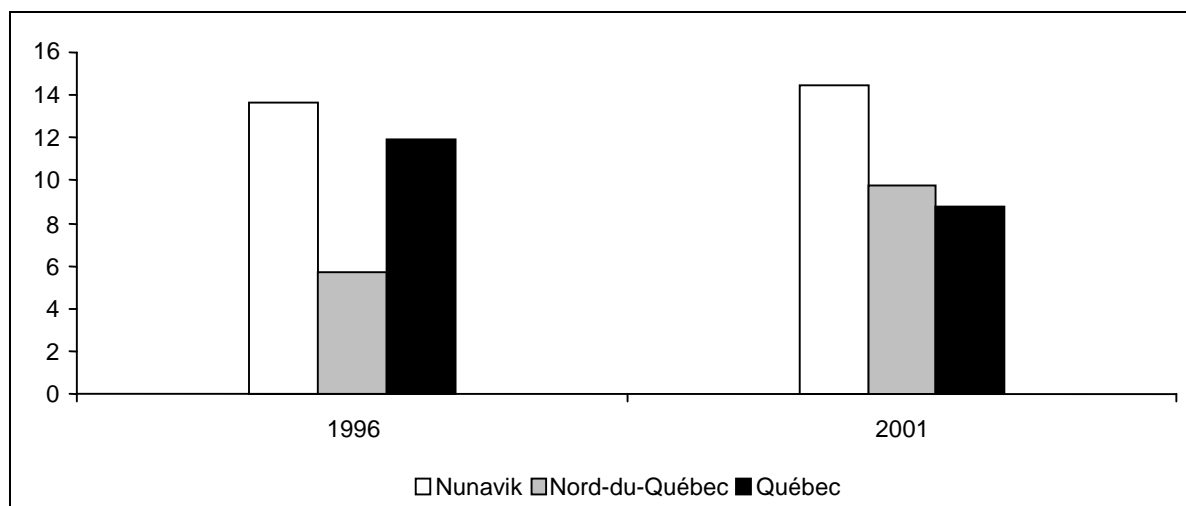
The unemployment rate represents the proportion of the population that is unemployed in relation to the total labour force during the week (from Sunday to Saturday) preceding the day of the census (May 15, 2001). The data for Québec for 2005 do not include a description of the methodology.

The data for the Nord-du-Québec shown as 1996 are actually for 1995, and those shown as 2001 are for 2000.

Graph 2.4b

Unemployment rate, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 1996 and 2001

(%)



2.5 EMPLOYMENT-ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

The number of adult employment-assistance recipients is more accurate, and especially more up to date, than unemployment figures. Notwithstanding, it is a different type of measurement. The unemployment rate measures the proportion of the population that is unemployed in relation to the entire labour force during the week preceding the census. Employment assistance measures the number of adults capable of work who receive last resort financial assistance under the Québec government's Employment-assistance Program³.

Over the past five years, the number of employment-assistance recipients has diminished in Nunavik. Recipients represented 13% of the region's labour force in 2000, and 11% in 2005. Notwithstanding, the numbers are so low, and the data so irregular, it is impossible to say whether they reveal a trend or rather a simple combination of current conditions. It is likely that the decrease is connected with the increase in jobs that was recorded in Nunavik between 1998 and 2005 as well as with the relative weakness of Nunavik's economy in 1998, which is discussed later in this document.

Elsewhere in Québec, the number of employment-assistance recipients also decreased, though to a greater degree than in Nunavik. If these results are connected with job creation, which was proportionally less significant in Québec than in Nunavik, this may indicate that job creation, even when it is higher in

Nunavik, is unable to lower the number of employment-assistance recipients at the same rate. In other words, even more jobs must be created in Nunavik to deflate the number of employment-assistance recipients in the region at the same pace as elsewhere in Québec.

³ R.S.Q., c. S-32.001. *Act respecting Income Support, Employment Assistance and Social Solidarity*, s. 13.

Table 2.5

Adult employment-assistance recipients capable of work, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2000-2005

(N and %)

Regions	Total recipients		Difference	
	2000	2005	2000-2005	2000-2005
	N		N	%
Nunavik	637	570	-67	-10.5
Nord-du-Québec	1 366	999	-367	-26.9
Québec	323 768	263 105	-60 663	-18.7

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec. Adult employment-assistance recipients by family situation and sex, equivalent territories of the Nord-du-Québec, 2001-2005.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

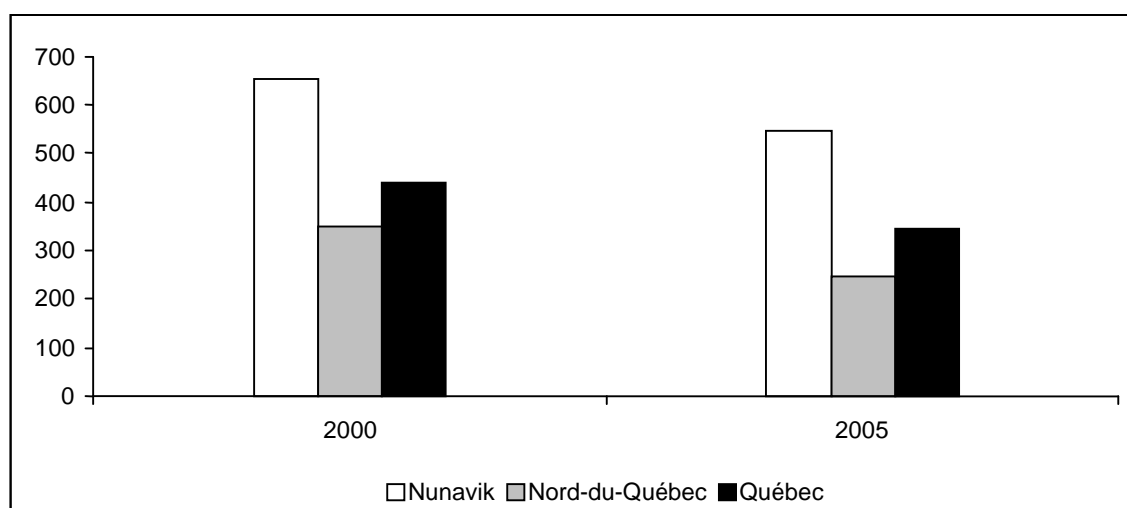
Notes

The data for Nunavik shown as 2000 are actually for 2001.

Graph 2.5

Adult employment-assistance recipients capable of work, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2000-2005

(N for 10,000 inhabitants)



SECTION 3 – INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

INTRODUCTION

Comparisons of the distribution of economic activity in Nunavik by industry and sector is very complicated. The *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* favours a distribution by establishment and job. For Nunavik however, there exists additional data based on valid field investigation; it is these data that are given preference in this document. The use of these data nonetheless result in obvious incompatibilities between the data available for the Nord-du-Québec and those for Nunavik. These incompatibilities, which are further mentioned in the following section, limit the accuracy of inter-regional comparisons.

Moreover, compared with the distributions of establishments and jobs, the distribution of gross domestic product by industry is an equally, if not more, appropriate indicator of industrial structure, even though the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* does not use this type of distribution. Since such data for Nunavik could not be located with the Institut de la statistique du Québec, previous independent work performed by the authors of this document is presented herein.

3.1 ESTABLISHMENTS BY INDUSTRY

Data on the number of establishments in Nunavik are not complete. Taking into account only private-sector enterprises and regionally owned co-operatives, the data reveal a strong concentration of establishments in the service industry. Proportionally speaking, this situation is close to that for the whole of Québec. The proportion of establishments in Nunavik's primary industry and manufacturing sector is also similar to the situation of Québec as

a whole. On the other hand, the data reveal a lower proportion of establishments in the construction sector.

These results for Nunavik illustrate certain seemingly unique elements. First, the relatively low proportion of establishments in the construction sector may be explained by the large number of these establishments that have their places of business outside of Nunavik. Secondly, the proportion of establishments in Nunavik's manufacturing sector is surprising because it is a sign of relatively recent entrepreneurial vitality. A few years ago, there were few establishments in this sector, or few establishments were identified. Finally, the high proportion of establishments identified in Nunavik's service industry is proof of the importance of this industry, which has grown steadily since the settlement of Inuit in villages around the 1960s and following the signing of the *James Bay and Northern Québec Agreement* in the middle of the 1970s.

By and large, if despite their limitations the available data adequately reflect the reality of the situation, the distribution of establishments in Nunavik by industry is close to that of Québec as a whole. This could be interpreted as an indication of the integration of Nunavik's economy into that of Québec.

Table 3.1
Establishments by industry, Nunavik and Québec, certain years
(N and %)

Regions	Establishments	Primary	Processing		Service
	N		Construction	Manufacturing	
			%		
Nunavik	106	4.7	1.9	8.5	84.9
Québec	238 964	5.8	10.6	7.1	76.5

Sources

Nunavik: Katutjiniq Nunavik's Regional Development Council. *Nunavik Regional and Private Business Directory*, 2003.

Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

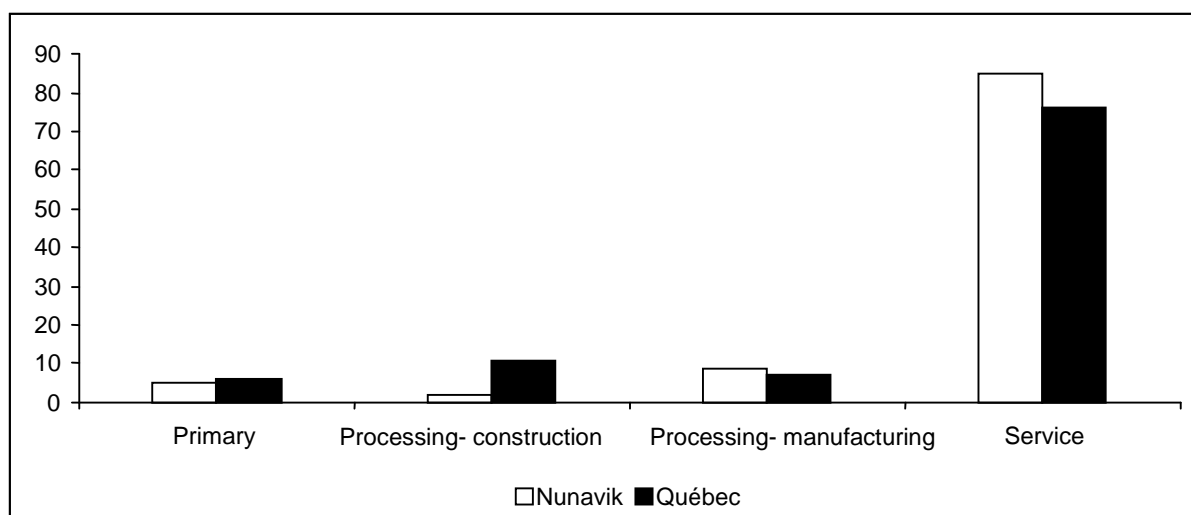
Notes

The data for Nunavik are for 2003 while those for Québec are for 2005.

The data for Nunavik do not include establishments which are not regionally owned, such as the mine at Katinik, and establishments which, even though they have activities in Nunavik, do not have their places of business in the region, such as mineral exploration companies. The data also do not include public administration establishments.

With respect to the data for Québec, it is unknown whether or not these kinds of establishments were included in the calculation.

Graph 3.1
Establishments by industry, Nunavik and Québec, certain years
(%)



3.2 JOBS BY INDUSTRY

The obvious incompatibilities mentioned in the introduction to this section become particularly evident when comparing the data produced by the Institut de la statistique du Québec for the Nord-du-Québec and the data produced by the Kativik Regional Government for Nunavik. Specifically, the data contained in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* make it possible to calculate roughly 598 jobs throughout the Nord-du-Québec, including Nunavik, in the primary sector in 2005. On the other hand, the Kativik Regional Government's study identifies in Nunavik alone in the very same year 554 regular, full-time jobs. As was the case in the preceding subsection, due to the inconsistency of these results, in this document jobs-by-industry comparisons are only made with Québec. While no attempt is made herein to explain these inconsistencies, such a review should eventually be carried out.

The distribution of regular, full-time jobs by industry also reveals certain unique information about Nunavik, especially when compared with the distribution of establishments. First, the primary industry, which comprises only 4.7% of establishments, provides a much higher proportion of jobs. This situation may be due to the fact that the primary industry is labour intensive.

On the other hand, establishments in the processing industry have a smaller proportion of regular, full-time jobs. In the case of the construction sector, this lower proportion may be explained by the fact that the related jobs are generally casual, and this category of employment is not contemplated herein. Finally, in the manufacturing sector, the lower proportion may be due to the fact that the establishments are generally small businesses, or micro-enterprises to use a term coined in the *Nunavik Regional and*

Private Business Directory (2003). These establishments have few or no regular, full-time employees, and are essentially owner-operated businesses.

The situation described above would be slightly different if regular, part-time jobs as well as seasonal and casual jobs were taken into consideration; as discussed earlier in this document, there are many such jobs in Nunavik. The large majority of regular, part-time and casual jobs are in the service industry. While this additional data would not change the overall pattern, the weight of the processing industry would be affected: as discussed earlier in this document, in 2005 roughly 853 seasonal jobs were identified specifically in the construction sector.

Table 3.2
Jobs by industry, Nunavik and Québec, 2005
 (N and %)

Regions	Processing			Service	Processing			Service
	Primary	Construction	Manufacturing		Primary	Construction	Manufacturing	
		N				%		
Nunavik	551	9	2	2 627	17.3	0.3	0.1	82.4
Québec	100 367	178 430	617 072	2 825 148	2.7	4.8	16.6	76.0

Sources

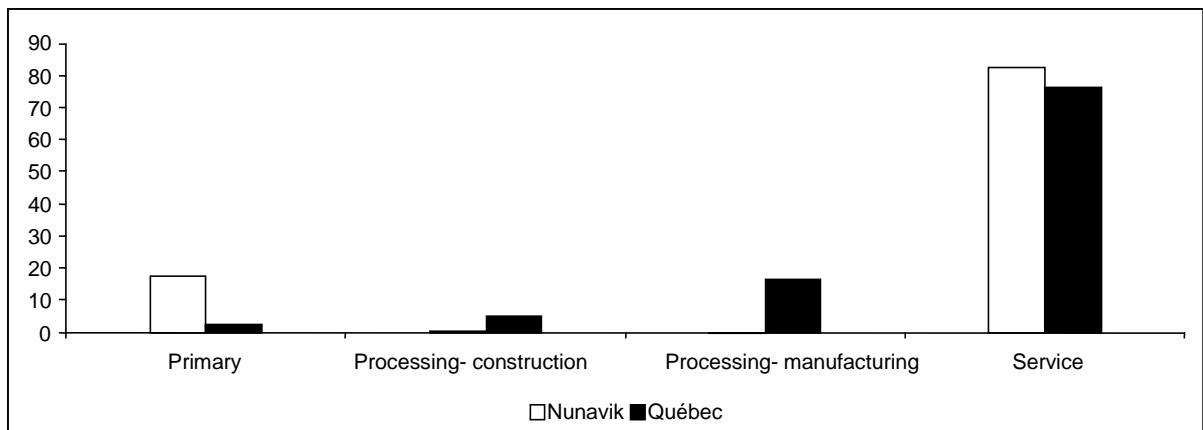
Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*.

Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

The data for Nunavik are solely for regular, full-time employment. The data for Québec were calculated based on the proportions available at the source, and the totals may not correspond with those appearing in the tables in the preceding section on employment.

Graph 3.2
Jobs by industry, Nunavik and Québec, 2005
 (%)



3.3 JOBS IN THE SERVICE INDUSTRY

The importance of the service industry in Nunavik's economy requires more in-depth analysis. The *Portrait socio-économique des régions du Québec* divides the distribution of service-industry jobs into three groups: household services (retail, accommodations, etc.), public services (teaching, health, power, etc.) and driving-force services (financial, wholesale, professional and administrative, etc.). As regards regular, full-time jobs in Nunavik's service industry, the distribution reveals a proportion that is twice as great in Nunavik as in the whole of Québec for public services, a slightly lower proportion for household services, and a proportion that is four times less for driving-force services.

The importance of public services is not surprising. The administrative structures resulting from the *James and Northern Québec Agreement*, various subsequent agreements between the Kativik Regional Government and the Canadian and Québec governments, as well as the rising demand for services by a growing population have contributed to make public services the number one source of employment in Nunavik. This same result has furthermore been demonstrated in several other studies.

Household services are proportionally less important in Nunavik than in Québec as a whole, if the data are to be believed. This result is due to the very limited size of the Nunavik market, which does not permit the cost-effective delivery of a range of services as complete as in urban regions. Notwithstanding, it is possible that this result under-estimates the importance of these services since the data contemplated were solely for regular, full-time jobs and since, as discussed earlier in this document, a number of jobs in this field are seasonal or occasional, as in the tourism sector for example.

The clear under-representation of driving-force services is a distinguishing characteristic of Nunavik. This situation may again be explained by the limited size of the regional market, which does not stimulate businesses in this field, as well as by the fact that several establishments in this sector have their places of business outside of Nunavik, and these are not contemplated in this document.

Table 3.3
Jobs in the service industry by field, Nunavik and Québec, 2005
 (N and %)

Regions	Household services	Public services	Driving-force services	Household services	Public services	Driving-force services
	N			%		
Nunavik	669	1 752	200	21.0	54.9	6.3
Québec	1 018 540	936 760	866 131	27.4	25.2	23.3

Sources

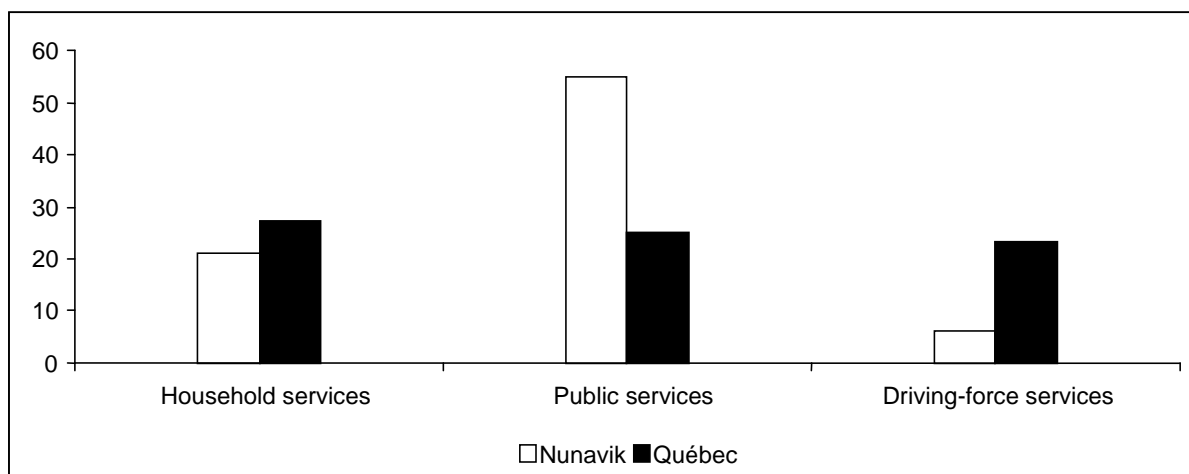
Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government. *Jobs in Nunavik in 2005*.

Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Notes

The data for Nunavik are solely for regular, full-time jobs. The data for Québec were calculated based on the proportions available at the source, and the totals may not correspond to those appearing in the tables in the preceding section on employment, in particular because numbers were rounded off.

Graph 3.3
Jobs in the service industry by field, Nunavik and Québec, 2005
 (%)



3.4 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY INDUSTRY

As stated in the introduction to this section, the industrial structure of Nunavik's economy is more justly illustrated by the distribution of gross domestic product, and it is possible for this purpose to draw on independent work recently completed by the authors.

The distribution of gross domestic product by industry identifies much more clearly characteristics of Nunavik's economy, in addition to qualifying the results obtained concerning the distribution of establishments and jobs. The primary industry comprises a large proportion of Nunavik's gross domestic product. Alone, it represents 20% of all regional economic activity. Yet only 5% of the region's establishments are involved in this industry, indicating that these are large-scale establishments. This situation is very different from that of the whole of Québec where the primary industry makes up less than 3% of all economic activity. This contrast confirms Nunavik's status as a resource region.

With respect to the weight of Nunavik's processing industry, the results obtained through the distribution of establishments and jobs were somewhat ambiguous. The results obtained through the distribution of gross domestic product are much clearer; they show that the processing industry represents roughly 4% of all economic activity or clearly less than the proportion of the industry in Québec as a whole. If it is true that the manufacturing sector comprises a relatively high number of small businesses that generate little employment, it is also true that the value of this sector in Nunavik remains very weak. Moreover, if it is true that a small number of regional businesses (and likely several businesses from outside of Nunavik) have activities in the construction sector and generate little regular employment, the

economic weight of this sector is more accurately measurable by gross domestic product.

Finally, the change observed in the distribution of industries in Nunavik between 1998 and 2003 more or less reflects the change observed during the same period in Québec as a whole, which serves as proof of the integration of Nunavik's economy into that of Québec.

Table 3.4a

Gross domestic product by industry, Nunavik and Québec, 1998 and 2003

(\$)

Regions	Year	Primary	Processing		Service
			Construction	Manufacturing	
			\$		
Nunavik	2003	48 931 600	9 001 600	868 100	192 041 900
	1998	31 537 100	4 865 500	607 400	119 690 400
Québec	2003	5 693 400 000	11 884 600 000	46 455 000 000	168 696 600 000
	1998	5 152 400 000	8 792 700 000	39 593 700 000	128 713 100 000

Table 3.4b

Gross domestic product by industry, Nunavik and Québec, 1998 and 2003

(%)

Region	Year	Primary	Processing		Service
			Construction	Manufacturing	
			%		
Nunavik	2003	19.5	3.6	0.3	76.6
	1998	20.1	3.1	0.4	76.4
Québec	2003	2.4	5.1	20.0	72.5
	1998	2.8	4.8	21.7	70.6

Sources

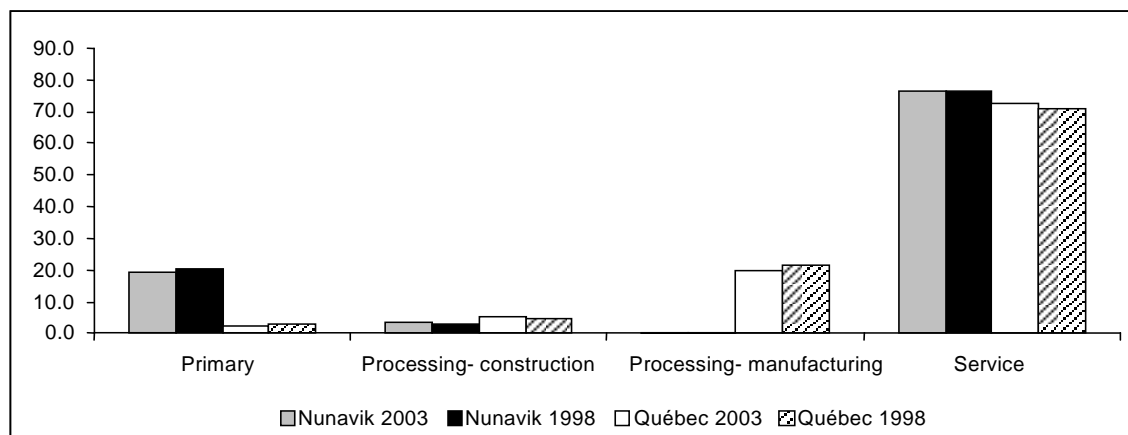
Nunavik: Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition.

Québec: Statistics Canada. CANSIM table 379-0025. Gross domestic product (GDP) at base prices, by North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) and province, annual (dollars x 1,000,000).

Graph 3.4

Gross domestic product by industry, Nunavik and Québec, 1998 and 2003

(%)



SECTION 4 – INVESTMENT

INTRODUCTION

Few data are available to permit a comparison of investments in Nunavik with those in the Nord-du-Québec and Québec. The Kativik Regional Government's 2005 annual report represented the most reliable source of information in this respect, although it is uncertain if the data reported are exhaustive. It is not clear for example if investments by regional corporations outside of Nunavik were taken into account.

If such comparative data were accurate and exhaustive, they would reveal that the proportion of investments in Nunavik is much lower than those for investments in the Nord-du-Québec and Québec. They would also reveal that the private sector is responsible for close to two thirds of investments, which is lower than the proportion of investments in Québec, but higher than that in the Nord-du-Québec.

Given the current status of these data, it would be risky to propose an interpretation. These data appear to be fragmented and an effort should be made in the future to validate them and, subsequently, to provide analysis.

Table 4.1a
Private- and public-sector investment, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005-2006
 (\$ and %)

Regions	Private sector	Public sector	Total	Private sector	Public sector
	\$	\$	\$	%	%
Nunavik	2 544 064	1 186 686	3 730 750	68.2	31.8
Nord-du-Québec	211 000 000	1 181 000 000	1 392 000 000	15.2	84.8
Québec	37 641 000 000	13 087 000 000	50 728 000 000	74.2	25.8

Sources

Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government, 2005 annual report, p. 104.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Note

The data for Nunavik are for 2005, while the data for the Nord-du-Québec and Québec are for 2006.

Graph 4.1a
Private- and public-sector investment, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005-2006
 (%)

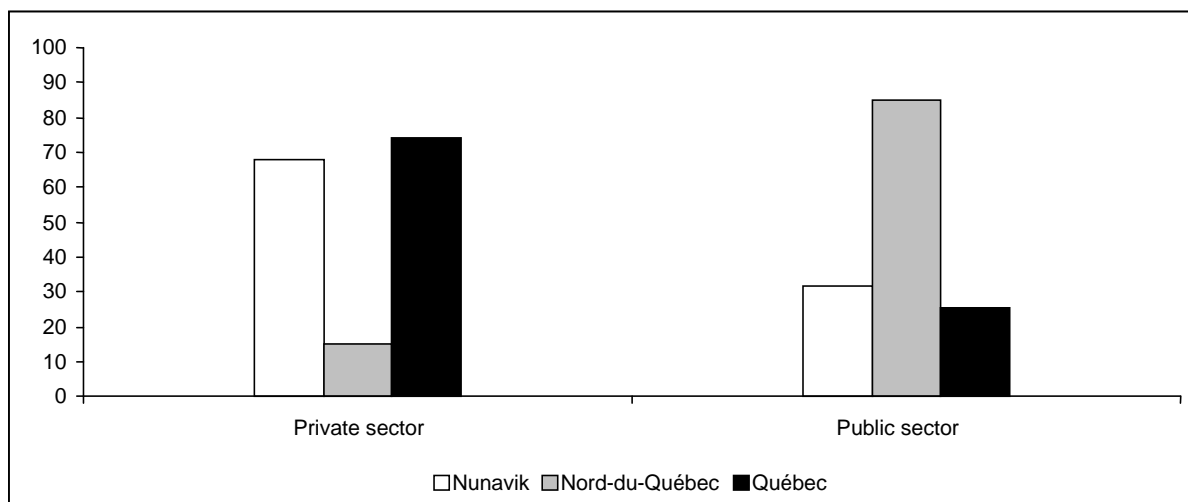


Table 4.1b
Private- and public-sector investment, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005-2006
(\$ per capita)

Regions	Private sector	Public sector	Total
	\$ per capita		\$
Nunavik	244	114	358
Nord-du-Québec	5 326	29 812	35 138
Québec	4 951	1 721	6 672

Sources

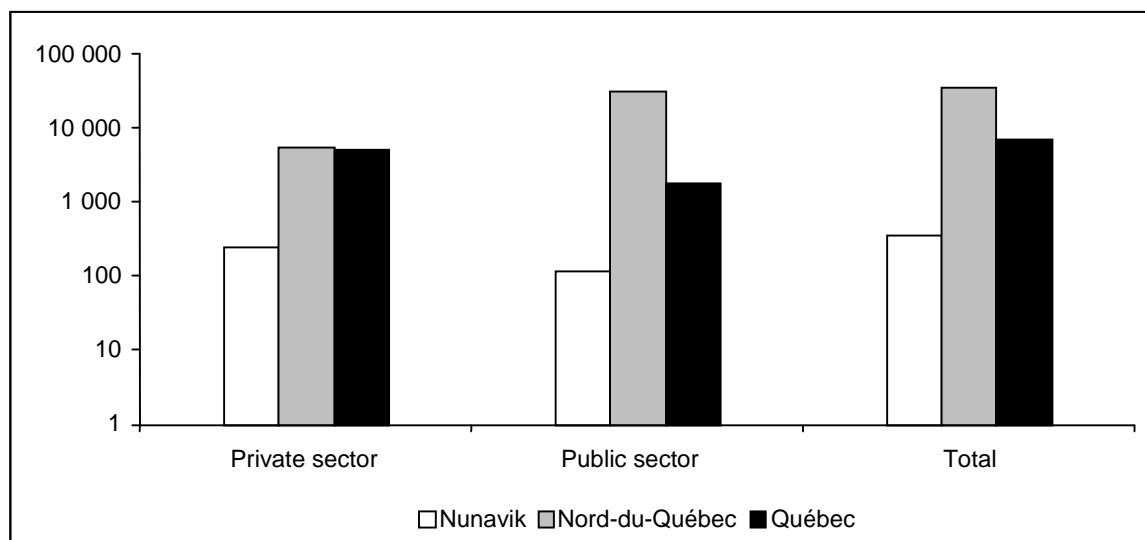
Nunavik: Kativik Regional Government, 2005 annual report, p. 104.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, 2006 edition. Québec, Développement économique, Innovation et Exportation.

Note

The data for Nunavik are for 2005, while the data for the Nord-du-Québec and Québec are for 2006.

Graph 4.1b
Private- and public-sector investment, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005-2006
(\$ per capita, logarithmic scale)



SECTION 5 – EDUCATION

5.1 SCHOOL ENROLMENT

Given the current status of available data, it is difficult to carry out a systematic comparison of school enrolment in Nunavik and enrolment in the whole of Québec, according to the method used in the *Portrait socio-économique des régions du Québec*. Certain characteristics can nonetheless be described.

Overall, school enrolment has increased in the past ten years, with the difference between 1994 and 2004 being 17.2%. The increase has been slower in the past five years. There is furthermore little difference in enrolment data for elementary students (including pre-schoolers) and for high school students.

These characteristics are closely tied with the population growth discussed earlier in this document. The proportion of school-age youth is high in Nunavik, explaining the jump in enrolment. As well, the slowing pace of population growth explains the less rapid increase in enrolment over the past five years.

Table 5.1

School enrolment by level, pre-school to high school, Nunavik, 1994, 1999 and 2004

(N and %)

Level	Enrolment			Difference		
	1994	1999	2004	1994-1999	1999-2004	1994-2004
	N			%		
Pre-school and elementary	1 784	2 068	2 090	15.9	1.1	17.2
High school	747	866	890	15.9	2.8	19.1
Total	2 531	2 934	2 980	15.9	1.6	17.7

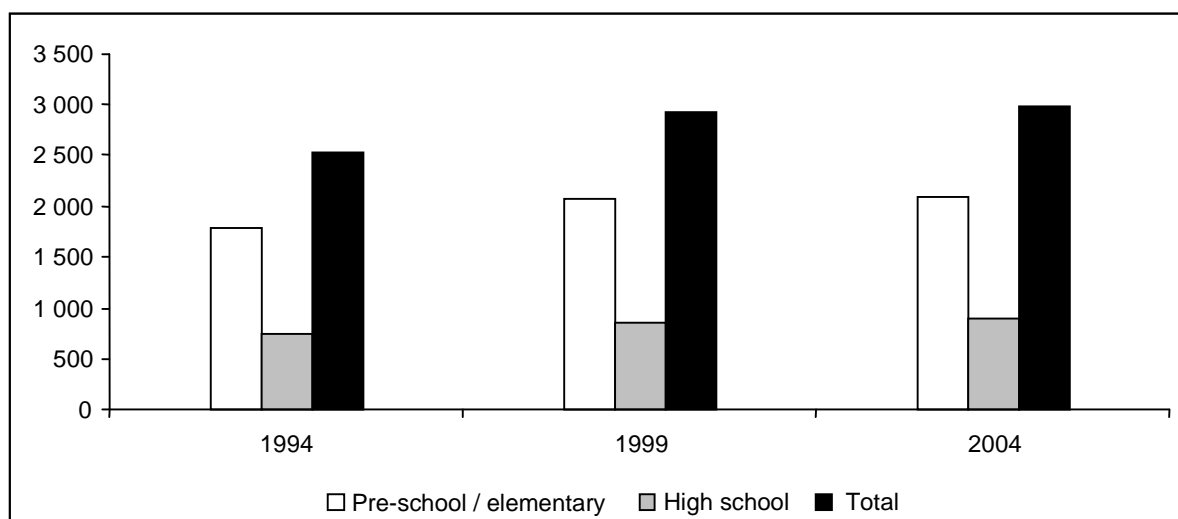
Sources

Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec 1993, 1996; Ministère de l'Éducation, des Loisirs et du Sport 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, compiled on Nunivaat.org, table 2006-10-24-1.

Graph 5.1

School enrolment by level, pre-school to high school, Nunavik, 1994, 1999 and 2004

(N)



5.2 SCHOOL ATTENDANCE OF THOSE AGED 15 AND OLDER

In 2001, the proportion of full-time students aged 15 and older was almost the same in Nunavik and in Québec. The proportion was slightly lower for part-time students.

This result shows that schooling for those aged 15 and older is practically speaking the same in Nunavik as in the whole of Québec. This result could reflect a positive attitude towards schooling among the general population, based on the understanding that increased skills and qualifications can lead to better living conditions.

Table 5.2
School attendance, individuals aged 15 and older, Nunavik and Québec, 2001
(N and %)

Regions	Full time	Part time	Full time	Part time
	N		%	
Nunavik	705	170	12.01	2.90
Québec	700 425	258 160	11.78	4.34

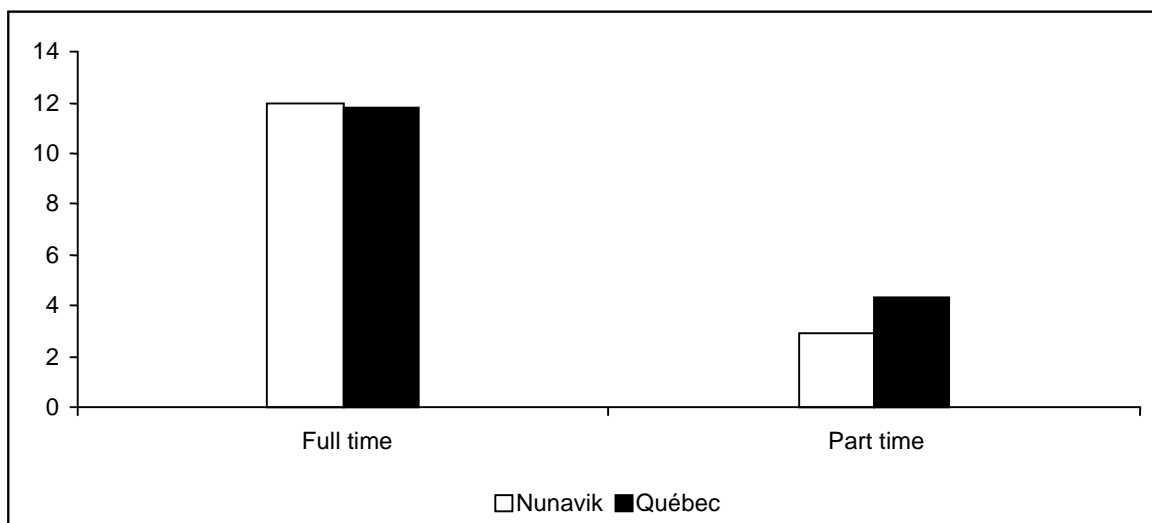
Source

Statistics Canada, 2001 Community Profiles. Compiled on Nunivaat.org, table 2006-10-10-1.

Notes

The percentage data shown was calculated based on the population aged 15 and older.

Graph 5.2
School attendance, individuals aged 15 and older, Nunavik and Québec, 2001
(%)



5.3 HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOLING

In 2001 in Nunavik, 54% of those aged between 20 and 64 possessed a level of schooling below that of high school graduation certificate, which is proportionally 30% greater than the situation in Québec as a whole. In fact, the highest level of schooling attained in Nunavik is almost always less than the averages for Québec as a whole. The only exception is for trades certificates, a category that comprises tailored training programs.

One of the reasons for this unique difference is likely the small proportion of elders who received little or no formal schooling at a young age. In 2004 for example, 68% of Inuit aged 60 and older declared that they had received no formal schooling, while 30% had participated, at least partially, in high school studies or some postsecondary education.

Table 5.3a
Population aged between 20 and 64 by highest level of schooling, Nunavik and Québec, 2001
 (N)

Regions	Population between 20 and 64	Less than high school	High school certificate or some secondary studies	Trades certificate	College certificate or diploma	University certificate, diploma or degree
	N					
Nunavik	4 650	2 494	809	537	350	445
Québec	4 493 920	1 057 330	1 159 630	566 347	784 230	925 735

Source
 Statistique Canada, Community profile 2001.

Notes
 Postsecondary certificate or diploma: from any non-university institution that does not award degrees, such as community colleges, Cégeps, private-commercial colleges and technical institutes.

University degree: bachelor's degree or higher.

Table 5.3b
Population aged between 20 and 64 by highest level of schooling, Nunavik and Québec, 2001
 (%)

Regions	Population between 20 and 64	Less than high school	High school certificate or some secondary studies	Trades certificate	College certificate or diploma	University certificate, diploma or degree
	%					
Nunavik	100	53,6	17,4	11,6	7,5	9,6
Québec	100	23,5	25,8	12,6	17,5	20,6

Source
 Statistique Canada, Community profile 2001.

Notes
 Postsecondary certificate or diploma: from any non-university institution that does not award degrees, such as community colleges, Cégeps, private-commercial colleges and technical institutes.

University degree: bachelor's degree or higher.

Graph 5.3a
Population aged between 20 and 64 by highest level of schooling, Nunavik and Québec, 2001
 (%)

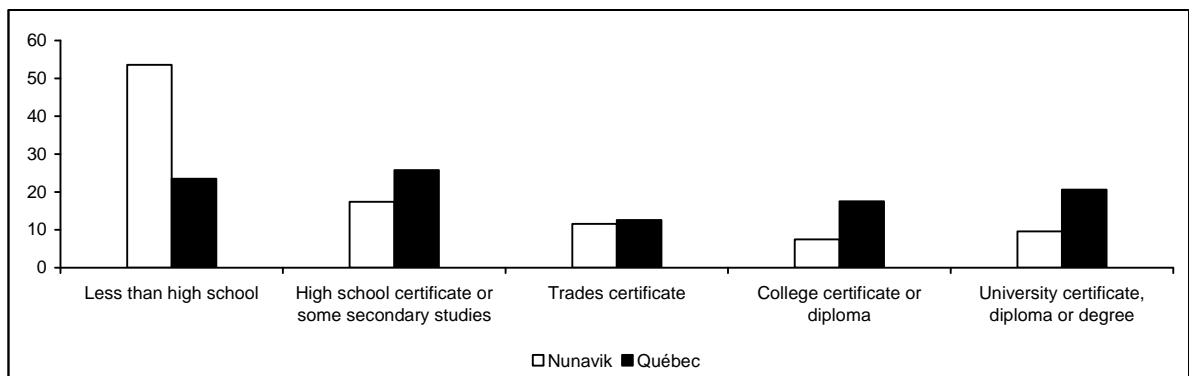


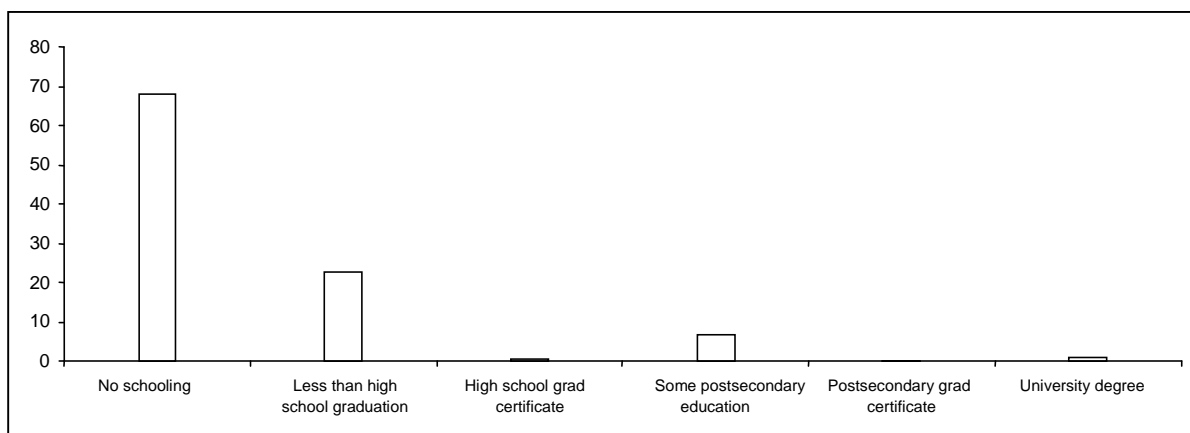
Table 5.3c
Inuit population aged 60 and older by highest level of schooling, Nunavik, 2004
 (N and %)

Units	Inuit population aged 60 +	No schooling	Less than high school graduation certificate	High school graduation certificate	Some postsecond. education	Postsecond. certificate or diploma	University degree
N	348	237	80	2	24	1	4
%	100.00	68.10	22.99	0.57	6.90	0.29	1.15

Source

Bernard, Nick (ed G. Duhaime), 2005, *Socio-economic Profile of Elders in Nunavik*. Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition, Université Laval, Table 5, p.23.

Graph 5.3b
Inuit population aged 60 and older by highest level of schooling, Nunavik, 2004
 (%)



SECTION 6 – LIVING CONDITIONS

INTRODUCTION

Similar to some of the data reported in other parts of this document, the data on living conditions in Nunavik is fragmented. This section mainly presents personal income data because, practically speaking, it is the only segment of this field described in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* that can be documented with currently available data.

6.1 PERSONAL INCOME

The data used in this subsection was prepared independently by the authors of this document, even though other sources do exist. The reasoning for this choice is explained in the appendix describing different methodologies.

6.1.1 *Personal disposable income*

According to the results produced by the authors of this document, personal disposable income per capita was \$22 655 in Nunavik in 2003. This amount is slightly higher than that for Québec as a whole.

As described earlier in this document, a certain number of the jobs in Nunavik are held by workers whose permanent residences are situated outside of the region. As a result, a portion of the income generated through regional economic activity ends up being transferred out of the region. Taking into consideration only permanent residents, the level of personal disposable income is different than the level mentioned above. Personal disposable income per capita for permanent residents is \$18,973. This amount is 16% lower than the personal disposable income for all Nunavik workers,

and 9% lower than personal disposable income per capita in Québec as a whole.

This result suggests that a high level of employment income is paid to non-residents. This situation may be explained by the high salaries paid in certain industries (such as mining, where a majority of jobs are held by workers from outside of Nunavik) and by the fact that many of the jobs that require advanced schooling and have higher pay are held by non-residents.

The results also show that the growth of personal disposable income is twice as great in Nunavik compared with the whole of Québec.

Analysis of available data over 20 years suggests that this greater increase in Nunavik may relate to the regional economic slowdown that occurred in 1998 as a result to limited housing construction and mining production.

Table 6.1.1

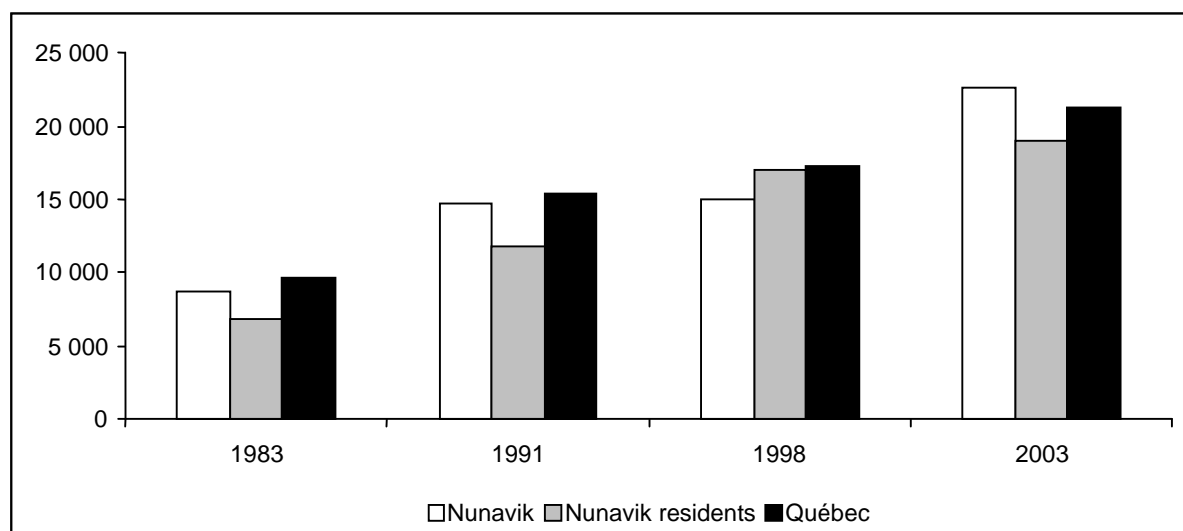
Personal disposable income per capita, Nunavik, Nunavik residents only and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003*(current \$ per capita and %)*

Regions	Personal disposable income per capita				Variation
	1983	1991	1998	2003	1998-2003
	\$ per capita				%
Nunavik	8 772	14 684	15 048	22 655	50.6
Nunavik residents only	6 904	11 815	17 003	18 973	11.6
Québec	9 687	15 437	17 223	21 325	23.8

Sources

Nunavik: Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Québec, Canada Research Chair In Comparative Aboriginal Condition. Duhaime, G., Fréchette, P. and V. Robichaud, 1998. *Social Accounting Matrix for the Nunavik Regional Economy*, Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, collection "Recherche", 14p. Robichaud, V. 1994. *La construction d'un modèle calculable d'équilibre général pour le Québec arctique*. Québec, Université Laval (Master's thesis in economics), 83p. Duhaime, G. 1991, "Contraintes économiques à l'autonomie politique. Une matrice de comptabilité sociale du Nunavik (Canada)". *Canadian Journal of Regional Sciences*, 14(1): 93-112. Québec: calculations based on the Institut de la statistique du Québec. Source of personal income and personal disposable income, expressed in millions of dollars, Québec, 1961-2005. Population migration (total population, births, deaths, net migration), Québec, 1971-2006.

Graph 6.1.1

Personal disposable income per capita, Nunavik, Nunavik residents only and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003*(current \$ per capita)*

6.1.2 *Employment income*

Taking into consideration only employment income, the results produced are in line with the results for personal disposable income. Employment income is slightly higher in Nunavik than in Québec as a whole, but it is lower for Nunavik residents compared with Nunavik as a whole and with Québec.

These results could reflect a difference in salaries. For example, salaries in the mining industry are high, and employee remote-region benefits are included in labour costs. This latter factor could clarify the difference in employment income in Nunavik as a whole compared with the income of only residents: not all residents receive remote-region benefits. The difference could also be attributed to the fact that Nunavik residents hold more lower-paying jobs (retail and seasonal jobs, for example).

In addition, the growth of employment income is greater in Nunavik than in Québec as a whole. But as was stressed earlier in this document, the difference between Nunavik and Québec is relatively unchanged, in all likelihood due to the steady growth of the population in Nunavik.

Table 6.1.2

Employment income per capita, Nunavik, Nunavik residents only and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
(\$ per capita and %)

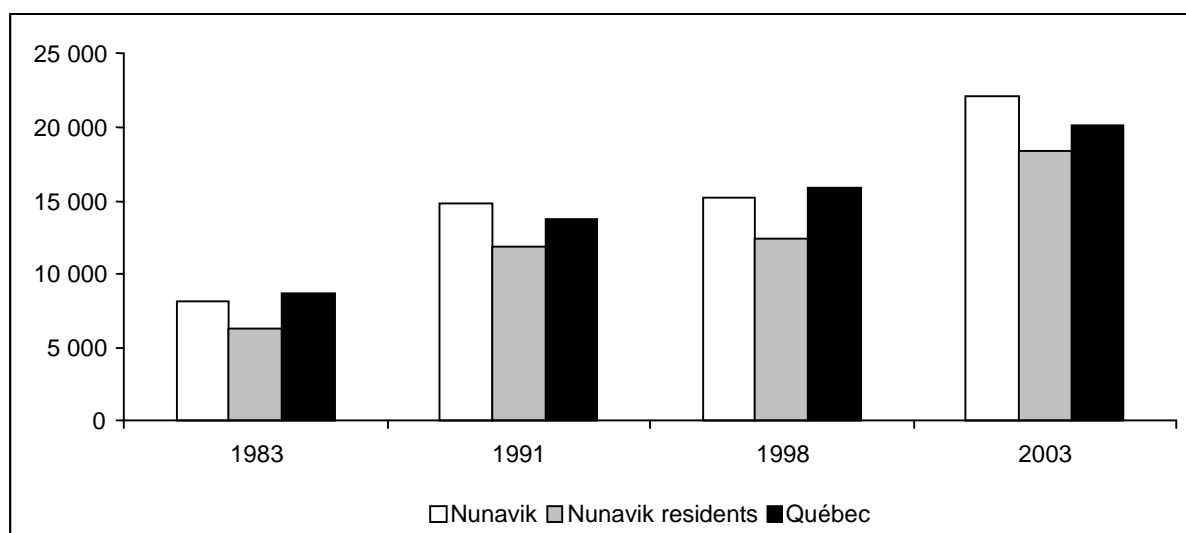
Regions	Employment income per capita				Variation
	1983	1991	1998	2003	1998-2003
	\$ per capita				%
Nunavik	8 184	14 793	15 184	22 119	45.7
Nunavik residents only	6 316	11 921	12 481	18 437	48.3
Québec	8 657	13 758	15 907	20 135	26.6

Sources

Nunavik: Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition. Duhaime, G., Fréchette, P. and V. Robichaud, 1998. *Social Accounting Matrix for the Nunavik Regional Economy*, Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, collection "Recherche", 14p. Robichaud, V. 1994. *La construction d'un modèle calculable d'équilibre général pour le Québec arctique*. Québec, Université Laval (Master's thesis in economics), 83p. Duhaime, G. 1991, "Contraintes économiques à l'autonomie politique. Une matrice de comptabilité sociale du Nunavik (Canada)". *Canadian Journal of Regional Sciences* 14(1): 93-112. Québec: calculations based on the Institut de la statistique du Québec, Source of personal income and personal disposable income, expressed in millions of dollars, Québec, 1961-2005. Population migration (total population, births, deaths, net migration), Québec, 1971-2006.

Graph 6.1.2

Employment income per capita, Nunavik, Nunavik residents only and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
(\$ per capita)



6.1.3 Public transfer income

Transfer income includes all types of payments made by public authorities to individuals. In Nunavik, transfer income is lower per capita than transfer income of individuals in Québec as a whole, taking into account the same transfers. This same situation has existed since 1991, according to the observations made by the authors of this document. The difference is significant: per capita transfer income in Nunavik is 25% lower than per capita transfer income in the whole of Québec.

Having not completed in-depth analysis of the data and their components, it is difficult to propose a credible explanation for this situation. One hypothesis maintains that transfer income for Québec as a whole is influenced by the province's aging population, which increases the benefits payable to seniors.

It should also be noted that, during the last five years, transfer payments have increased more rapidly in Nunavik than in Québec. Although a more solid explanation requires more thorough analysis of the data and their components, it may be proposed that the rapid growth of the population (due to a high birth rate) has partially contributed to this result.

Finally, over the past 20 years during which time this data was periodically produced, transfer payments have increased twice as much in Québec as whole compared with Nunavik. Based on current knowledge, this situation may be attributed to a relatively high level of transfer payments early in the period under study, followed by a relatively rapid increase in jobs (and of course employment income). But this statement is merely speculation and needs to be verified.

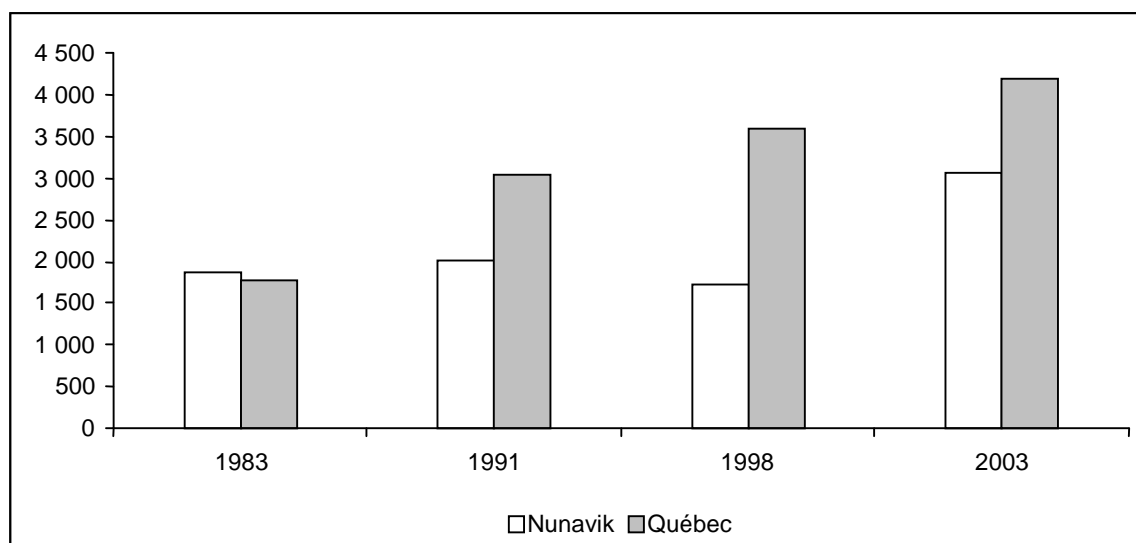
Table 6.1.3
Public transfer income per capita, Nunavik and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
 (\$ per capita and %)

Regions	Public transfer income per capita				Variation
	1983	1991	1998	2003	1998-2003
	\$ per capita				%
Nunavik	1 870	2 022	1 725	3 063	77.6
Québec	1 785	3 035	3 596	4 187	16.5

Sources

Nunavik: Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition. Duhaime, G., Fréchette, P. and V. Robichaud, 1998. *Social Accounting Matrix for the Nunavik Regional Economy*, Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, collection "Recherche", 14p. Robichaud, V. 1994. *La construction d'un modèle calculable d'équilibre général pour le Québec arctique*. Québec, Université Laval (Master's thesis in economics), 83p. Duhaime, G. 1991, "Contraintes économiques à l'autonomie politique. Une matrice de comptabilité sociale du Nunavik (Canada)". *Canadian Journal of Regional Sciences*, 14(1): 93-112. Québec: calculations based on the Institut de la statistique du Québec, Sources of personal income and personal disposable income, expressed in millions of dollars, Québec, 1961-2005. Population migration (total population, births, deaths, net migration), Québec, 1971-2006.

Graph 6.1.3
Public transfer income per capita, Nunavik and Québec, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
 (\$ per capita)



6.1.4 Sources of personal income

In Nunavik, employment income is by far the main source of personal income. This component has represented more than 80% of personal income sources since at least 1991.

For its part, the proportion of transfer income has decreased since 1983: at that time, it represented 18% of total personal income but, since 1991, represents roughly 10%. Transfer income was at its lowest level in 1991 and in 1998. Even though, as described earlier in this section, transfer income has increased over the past five years: the proportion was 11.4% in 2003, which was still below the 1983 level, the first year taken into consideration in this document.

Finally, investment income, which was proportionally low in 1983, has been increasing ever since. Very little is known about the components of investment income: Are they generated by business income, personal savings, rebates, dividends or other sources, such as private retirement savings plans? Given the current state of knowledge, no solid conclusions can be drawn.

This relatively stable distribution of personal income sources is an indicator of the major importance (for at least 20 years) of employment income as the main means of livelihood, of the accessory role of social security transfer income (as elsewhere in Québec), and of the emergence of investment income.

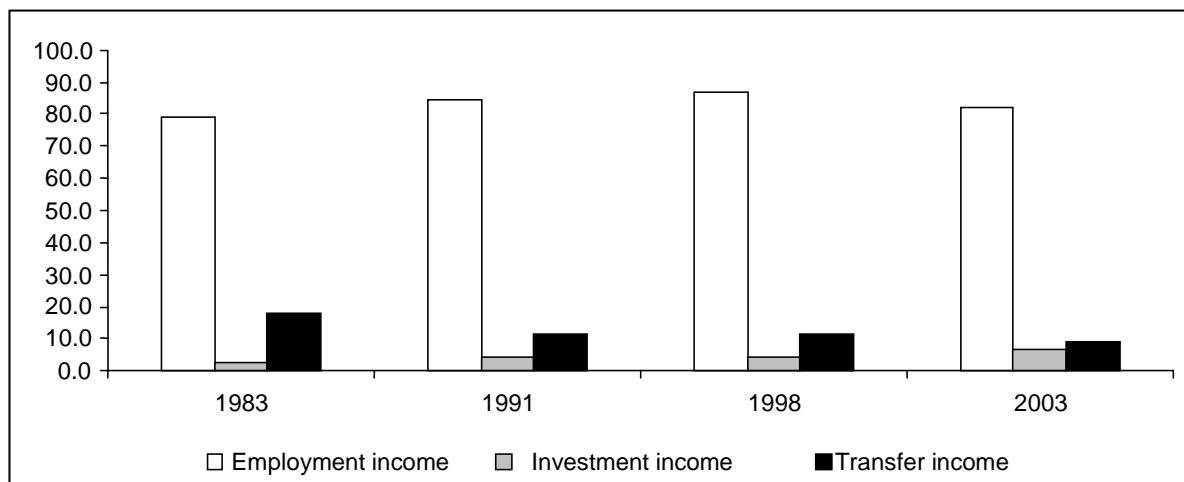
Table 6.1.4
Sources of personal income per capita, Nunavik, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
 (%)

Years	Sources of personal income			Total
	Employment income	Investment income	Public transfer income	
2003	82.2	6.4	11.4	100
1998	86.7	4.2	9.1	100
1991	84.5	4.0	11.5	100
1983	79.1	2.8	18.1	100

Sources

Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*. Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition. Duhaime, G., Fréchette, P. and V. Robichaud, 1998. *Social Accounting Matrix for the Nunavik Regional Economy*, Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, collection "Recherche", 14p. Robichaud, V. 1994. *La construction d'un modèle calculable d'équilibre général pour le Québec arctique*. Québec, Université Laval (Master's thesis in economics), 83p. Duhaime, G. 1991, "Contraintes économiques à l'autonomie politique. Une matrice de comptabilité sociale du Nunavik (Canada)" *Canadian Journal of Regional Sciences*, 14(1): 93-112.

Graph 6.1.4
Sources of personal income per capita, Nunavik, 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003
 (%)



6.2 COMPARATIVE PRICE INDEX

Although the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* does not contain any data on consumer prices, this indicator is included in this document because it is available through other work carried out by the Université Laval. The comparative price index was updated in 2006. The method employed made it possible to compare consumer prices in Nunavik, with those of other regions. Those discussed herein are uniquely for Northern Québec and the Quebec City area⁴.

The results reveal that consumer prices are higher in Nunavik than in the control regions, regardless of the type of product under consideration. In most cases, the differences are significant. For example, a standard food basket costs 60% more in Nunavik than in the Quebec City area.

⁴ Bernard, Nick (ed. G. Duhaime), *Nunavik Comparative Price Index 2006: Complementary study Magdalen Islands, Northern Québec, Lower North Shore*. Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition.

Table 6.2
Comparative price index by type of product, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2006
(Québec = Index 100)

Region	Types of product				
	Food	Snowmobile	Gasoline	Household products	Personal care products
Nunavik	160	116	179	179	141
Nord-du-Québec	106	100	101	107	108
Québec	100	100	100	100	100

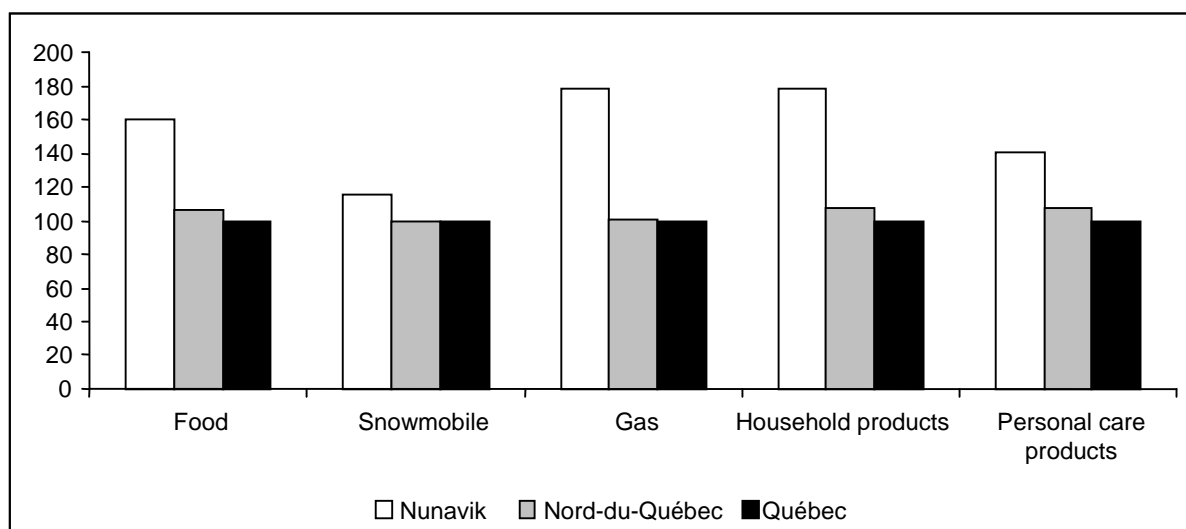
Sources

Bernard, Nick (ed. G. Duhaime) *Comparative Price Index for Nunavik 2006 – Complementary study, Magdalen Islands, Northern Québec, Lower North Shore.* Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition, p. ii.

Notes

Québec: Quebec City area
 Regular unleaded gasoline; average monthly price in September 2006.

Graph 6.2
Comparative price index by type of product, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2006
(Québec = Index 100)



CONCLUSION

This very first edition of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik* has produced results that describe the characteristics of the regional situation as well as the characteristics of the statistical information available about regional realities.

KEY ELEMENTS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF NUNAVIK 2006

The population of Nunavik is young and continues to grow rapidly. Each individual of labour force age in Nunavik supports a greater number of dependents, youth and elders. To meet household consumer needs, earned wages are by far the most important source of income. Nonetheless, while employment opportunities have grown significantly, the increased number of jobs is not meeting the demand created by the ever-growing number of individuals entering the labour force.

Moreover, the average income of Nunavik residents is lower than the average income of other Québécois, as well as of all workers in Nunavik. Specifically, the region's population comprises a segment of non-residents, which is to say workers who are temporarily in the region and who receive high wages based on their qualifications generally obtained through many years of schooling. The relatively low incomes of residents is likely the result of a number of factors: the limited number of full-time jobs, the growth of precarious employment opportunities, the characteristics of available jobs including lower pay, labour force characteristics including insufficient training to access higher-paid positions as shown through education statistics, and so on and so forth.

When this description of the situation is juxtaposed to the other results produced in this document, an additional important regional characteristic is revealed. Nunavimmiut have lower incomes than other Québécois as a whole. And with

these lower incomes, they must meet the needs of a greater number of dependents in the context of a higher cost-of-living, specifically for food which represents a considerable portion of household budgets. Although this document does not present data in this respect, in all probability sharing networks, in particular food obtained through hunting and fishing, help Nunavimmiut to overcome the limits imposed by their personal incomes. These networks represent an "informal social safety net" that helps families to meet their basic needs.⁵

Rapid population growth, limited job opportunities, the state of education (not to mention other characteristics documented elsewhere including the state of the health of the population and social housing)⁶ represent major challenges for public governments. Indeed, all indicators suggest that the demand for public services will continue to grow rapidly to meet essential needs in the fields of health, education, housing, municipal infrastructure and social assistance programs such as employment insurance.

⁵ For example, refer to: Duhaime, G. (et al.), 2002, "Food Networks in the North American Arctic" in Duhaime, G. (ed.), *Sustainable Food Security in the Arctic. State of Knowledge*. Edmonton, University of Alberta, CCI Press & GÉTIC (Occasional publications series, 52), pp. 63-74; Auclair, R., 2003, *Des ordres sociaux: marché et réciprocité dans l'Arctique*, Master's degree in Sociology, Université Laval; Duhaime, G. and N. Bernard (eds), in preparation, *Arctic Food Security*, Edmonton, Canadian Circumpolar Institute Press; Kruse, J. (et al.), 2007, *Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic: Results*. Anchorage, Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska Anchorage; Statistics Canada, 2006, *Harvesting and Community Well-Being Among Inuit in the Canadian Arctic: Preliminary Findings from the 2001 Aboriginal Peoples Survey-Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic*, Ottawa, Statistics Canada, Catalogue no 89-619-XIE; Duhaime, G. and N. Bernard (to be published), *Stratification économique et conditions de vie dans l'Arctique canadien*.

⁶ For example, refer to: Simard, Jean-Jacques, 2004, op. cit.; Simard, Jean-Jacques et al., 1996, op. cit.

Even though, available results for regional investment do not seem to be exhaustive, it is very likely that increased public participation will be necessary in the coming years to meet demands in this respect. In Nunavik, where public government is the major industry, the private sector will not alone be capable of playing a dominant investment role, despite its expanding importance.

METHODOLOGICAL CONCLUSIONS

The *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik 2006* was intended to provide an assessment of current available data in order to characterize certain socio-economic realities of Nunavik and compare them with those of the Nord-du-Québec and Québec as a whole, where applicable. During this work, it became apparent that several sources of reliable information would permit key components of the situation to be documented. The majority of the tables used to compose those appearing in this document were drawn from Statistics Canada and the Institut de la statistique du Québec. They may be accessed directly through the Nunivaat Program's database.

It was also observed on several occasions that there continues to this day to be insufficient data in several important fields. For example, the Institut de la statistique du Québec and Statistics Canada do not possess adequate or sufficient data to accurately determine gross domestic product, the components of personal incomes or the employment situation in Nunavik. In these identified cases, however, it was possible to employ the results produced independently by the authors of this document and by the Kativik Regional Government.

In the case of many other variables however, it was impossible to draw on results produced elsewhere due to any one of several reasons, including a shortage of

resources to further develop the investigation, unfamiliarity with other such resources, or simply an absence of such information for the region.

Some of these flaws could very easily be corrected, in the opinion of the authors of this document, if agencies such as the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services, the Kativik School Board, the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, the Kativik Regional Police Force and the Avataq Cultural Institute were to co-operate in an eventual updating of this document. For example, this kind of co-operation would make it possible to complete the section on the population by adding data that is already contained in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* (total fertility rate, life expectancy) and by significantly enhancing the section on living conditions by adding data on mortality, suicide, health care personnel, and so on, all of which are already contained in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec* for the Nord-du-Québec. Similarly, co-operation with the above-mentioned organizations could help to make a future edition of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik* more complete with comparative data about housing, culture, crime, fields which already appear in the *Portrait socioéconomique des régions du Québec*, but have been skipped over in this document.

Of all these fields, economic activity likely represents the greatest challenge for increased statistical information. Gross domestic product data for Nunavik are not regularly compiled by any agency or permanent statistical program. Such results only appear in this document because, over the course of the years and when funding was available, the authors of this study were able to independently compile related data. For the time being, it is difficult to expect that the Institut de la statistique du Québec will become responsible for this work. As well, despite the "regionalization" calculations performed

by the Institut to produce data related to individual incomes, the results obtained are considerably distorted. The basic data and the method used are only partially appropriate to the context of Nunavik. The repeated job surveys carried out by the Kativik Regional Government were, for their part, extremely useful for the preparation of this document, as was the *Nunavik Regional and Private Business Directory*.

These surveys could furthermore be enhanced to collect the basic data required for the continued observation of Nunavik's socio-economic situation. For example, with the next job survey, more accurate data could be collected about remuneration, various characteristics of workers and their households, the length of employment, occupational history, and so on. Also for example, with the preparation of the next *Nunavik Regional and Private Business Directory*, it might also be possible to collect the basic data necessary to calculate gross domestic product by extending coverage to all the institutions with activities in Nunavik, whether regionally operated or not, as well as private or public. In particular, these institutions might be asked to provide additional information about their revenues, expenses and investments.

In light of the eventual creation of a Nunavik government, the authors of this document recommend that all available regional resources (including interested provincial and federal agencies) be concentrated in a systematic data collection program. Such a program would not only make it possible to significantly improve the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik*, but would serve to provide relevant data to public governments and the private sector which face major challenges in developing Nunavik, some of which are described in this document. Such a systematic statistics program would also enhance the educational value of the *Socio-economic Profile of Nunavik* by increasing our collective ability to follow,

understand and interpret the socio-economic changes occurring in the region.

Notwithstanding, in-depth studies will continue to be necessary to understand certain phenomena already described in this document, and that require continual updating. The breakdown of individual incomes is one such topic that requires further investigation for example, in order to understand the sources of increased investment and the detailed sources of public transfer incomes. Propective studies could also be carried out to measure the impacts of population growth on employment, the standard of living, and the cost of public services.

Some of these above-mentioned studies could be performed under the Nunivaat Program. However, despite the important resources directed to the Program by the Kativik Regional Government, it should not be expected to complete all of the work. In addition, more work should be carried out to interpret the results that are already available; although this work should probably not be incorporated into another descriptive report like the current document, and might best be postponed to a later date. In short, our collective understanding of the current socio-economic reality of Nunavik remains rich with important research topics.

APPENDIX: PERSONAL INCOME DATA

Section 6 concerning personal income in Nunavik did not make use of data prepared by the Institut de la statistique du Québec. This exception was intentional and possible because the Institut was not the only source for data in this respect. Other sources already exist which in the opinion of the authors of this document are more valid. To back up this decision, the current appendix explains the method and the results generated by the data from the Institut de la statistique du Québec, as well as the method employed by the authors of this document through independent work. Several lines are also devoted to the fragmented data available from Statistics Canada, which confirm the authors' decision to privilege one source of data over another.

DATA FROM THE INSTITUT DE LA STATISTIQUE DU QUÉBEC

The data available from the Institut de la statistique du Québec are based on an explicit method.⁷ This method measures personal income in a given region without regard for the geographical origin of the income: "Employment income is attributed to the place of residence and not to the actual place of work, which may differ from the place of residence" [translation].

As a result, worker remuneration data (the greatest proportion of personal income) are produced by Revenu Québec for the Institut "based on individual taxation statistics, according to their place of residence" [translation]. In other words, the remuneration of a contractual or seasonal worker in Nunavik (a construction worker for example) is included as personal income in the region where he lives, which

is typically outside of Nunavik. The same may occur for a regular worker in Nunavik (a teacher for example) if this individual maintains for tax purposes his place of residence/ outside of Nunavik. This method results in an under-estimation of the personal income generated by economic activity in Nunavik.

Moreover, regional results are obtained by the Institut de la statistique du Québec "by breaking down provincial data proportionally to the worker remuneration data compiled by Revenu Québec" [translation], which is to say that total provincial remuneration is « regionalized » based on proportions that already underestimate the income generated by economic activity in Nunavik, where a portion of workers have their places of residence outside of the region. Appropriate at the provincial level, and certainly adequate to produce valid data in most regions where the labour force is typically local, when applied in Nunavik, this method leads to a significant distortion of the situation.

Finally, the method employed by the Institut de la statistique du Québec to measure public transfer payments appears to be more accurate. For example, it is indicated that data are drawn from sources that clearly identify Nunavik, including data published by the Société d'habitation du Québec and the Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones, or from sources that allow Nunavik to be identified such as administrative data produced by the Ministère des Affaires municipales et des Régions. This method results in more accurate statistical information about public transfer payments for individuals. However, if worker remuneration data are under-estimated while data concerning public transfer payments for individuals are more complete, and if these results are used to calculate a breakdown of personal income, the proportion of public transfer payments will be over-estimated, compared with the proportion of worker remuneration.

⁷ Institut de la Statistique du Québec. Methodological notes. Personal communication.

DATA FROM WORK ON NUNAVIK'S ECONOMY

In this document, data produced by the Université Laval research team based on another explicit method are presented instead.⁸ Specifically, this work involves the measurement of Nunavik's economy by applying the concepts and methods of the System of National Accounts. This approach differs from the method employed by the Institut de la statistique du Québec in that it measures all economic activity in Nunavik, regardless of whether or not the workers reside in the region, or whether the institutions are regionally operated or not.

Moreover, the work of the Université Laval research team makes use of the Social Accounting Matrix method, which has two advantages that are particularly relevant. First, the method takes into consideration all personal income, revealed either by the institutions participating in the surveys or estimated according to data cross-sections in cases of institutional data that was complete or fragmented. Secondly, the method makes it possible to split personal income between households living in

Nunavik and those living elsewhere, in the case of non-resident workers.

Finally, the work of the Université Laval research team is based on in-depth surveys carried out with Nunavik institutions (including local and regional institutions, institutions with economic activities in the region but their place of business elsewhere, as well as public administrations) that were asked to provide information according to the required level of disaggregation to produce all the macro-economic aggregates included in the System of National Accounts.

According to this approach, surveys and results were produced for 1983, 1991, 1998 and 2003. Based on this first-hand data, descriptions of the regional economy were developed that were conceptually comparable with results for all of Québec and Canada. By avoiding an under-estimation of the remuneration of individuals (divided between those who reside and do not reside in Nunavik), this approach produces more complete results than available from the Institut de la statistique du Québec

DATA FROM STATISTICS CANADA

At the time of the 2001 Census, Statistics Canada focussed on its methodology to improve the validity of the data collected concerning Native realities, including Northern realities. The Université Laval research team was closely involved in this work through its involvement in the preparation of the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. An implementation committee was created by Statistics Canada to guide the preparation of these surveys so that certain essential variables of the Native context that are poorly measured in standard census questions (more appropriate to an urban or industrial context) might be adequately obtained. The committee comprised representation from Canada's main Native organizations

⁸ Robichaud, V. (ed. G. Duhaime), 2007. *L'économie du Nunavik 2003*, Québec, Canada Research Chair in Comparative Aboriginal Condition. Duhaime, G., Fréchette, P. and V. Robichaud, 1998, *Social Accounting Matrix for the Nunavik Regional Economy*, Québec, GÉTIC, Université Laval, collection "Recherche", 14 p. Robichaud, V. 1994, *La construction d'un modèle calculable d'équilibre général pour le Québec arctique*. Québec, Université Laval (Master's degree in Economy), 83p. Duhaime, G. 1991, "Contraintes économiques à l'autonomie politique. Une matrice de comptabilité sociale du Nunavik (Canada)", *Canadian Journal of Regional Sciences*, 14(1): 93-112. Duhaime, G., 1987, *Ni chien, ni loup. L'économie, l'État et les Inuit du Québec arctique*. Doctoral thesis in Sociology, Université Laval, Québec, 571 p. Duhaime, G., 1987, *Les pays des Inuit. La situation économique 1983*. Québec, Université Laval (Laboratoire de recherches sociologiques), 518 p.

and from the Université Laval research team, which was already involved in the preparation of the Survey of Living Conditions in the Arctic (SliCA) in co-operation with national and regional Inuit organizations. While in progress, this survey was integrated into the 2001 Census and the Aboriginal Peoples Survey. In this regards, the Université Laval research team contributed to the reformulation of questions specifically, but not exclusively, on personal income⁹.

The results obtained from this source provide the following distribution for personal income in Nunavik in 2000: 81.4% from wages, 17% from government transfers, and 1.6% from other sources¹⁰. These results are much closer to those obtained by the authors of this document through their independent work, and just as different from those obtained through the data of the Institut de la statistique du Québec.

⁹ Interested readers may consult the questionnaires from these different surveys at the following addresses:

<http://www.chaireconditionautochtone.fss.ulaval.ca/>
and
<http://www.arcticlivingconditions.org/>

¹⁰ Statistics Canada. 2002. 2001 Community Profiles. Released June 27, 2002. Last modified: 2005-11-30. Catalogue no. 93F0053XIE.

Table A1

Personal disposable income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005

(\$ per capita and %)

Regions	Personal disposable income per capita				Variation	Index	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002-2005	2002	2005
	\$ per capita				%	Québec = 100	
Nunavik	10 007	11 447	13 520	13 498	11.6	49.1	61.0
Nord-du-Québec	17 235	19 227	19 295	18 404	2.3	84.6	83.2
Québec	20 370	21 007	21 631	22 123	2.9	100.0	100.0

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, territories equivalent to regional county municipalities of the Nord-du-Québec, 2002-2005. Nunivaat.org, table 2006-11-21-32.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, administrative regions and all of Québec, 2001-2005.

Notes

The variation is the average annual difference calculated between 2002 and 2005.

Graph A1

Personal disposable income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005

(\$ per capita)

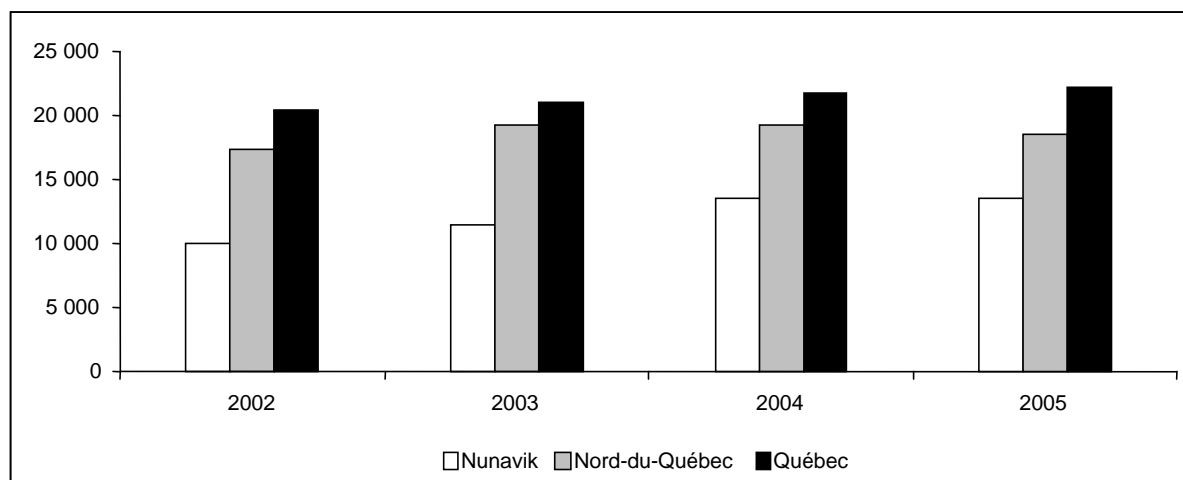


Table A2

Employment income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005

(\$ per capita and %)

Regions	Employment income per capita				Variation	Index	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002-2005	2002	2005
	\$ per capita				%	Québec = 100	
Nunavik	7 227	7 282	7 633	7 525	1.4	37.3	35.1
Nord-du-Québec	12 938	14 020	14 215	13 170	0.6	66.7	61.4
Québec	19 394	20 135	20 751	21 448	3.5	100.0	100.0

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, territories equivalent to regional county municipalities of the Nord-du-Québec, 2002-2005. Nunivaat.org, table 2006-11-21-32.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, administrative regions and all of Québec, 2001-2005.

Notes

The variation is the average annual difference calculated between 2002 and 2005.

Graph A2

Employment income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005

(\$ per capita)

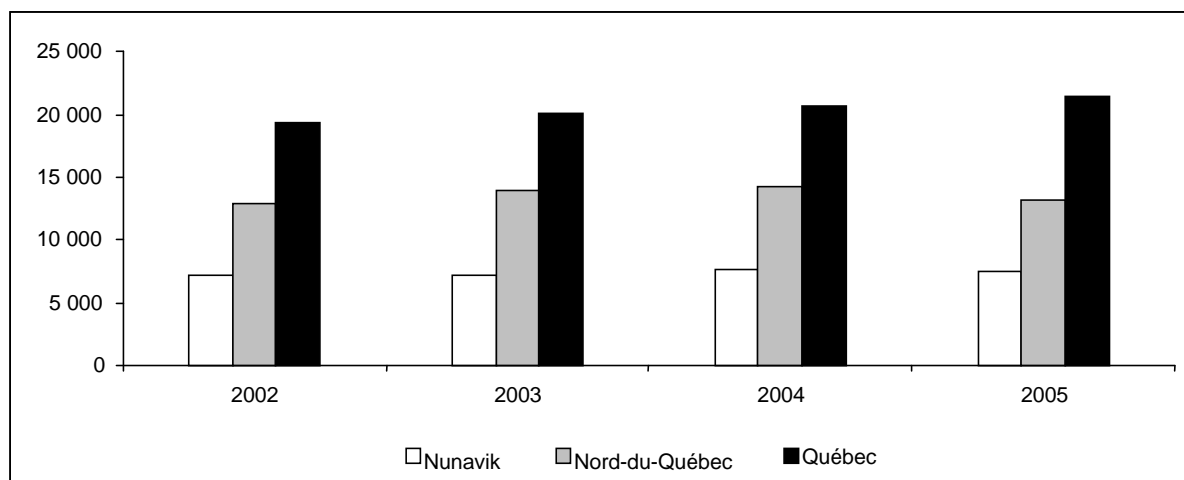


Table A3
Public transfer income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005
 (\$ per capita and %)

Regions	Public transfer income per capita				Variation	Index	
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2002-2005	2002	2005
	\$ per capita				%	Québec = 100	
Nunavik	5 007	5 829	7 682	7 926	19.4	123.5	174.3
Nord-du-Québec	7 460	7 951	8 033	8 394	4.2	184.0	184.6
Québec	4 055	4 173	4 387	4 548	4.1	100.0	100.0

Sources

Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, territories equivalent to regional county municipalities of the Nord-du-Québec, 2002-2005. Nunivaat.org, table 2006-11-21-32.

Nord-du-Québec and Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, administrative regions and all of Québec, 2001-2005.

Notes

The variation is the average annual difference calculated between 2002 and 2005.

Graph A3
Public transfer income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2002 to 2005
 (\$ per capita)

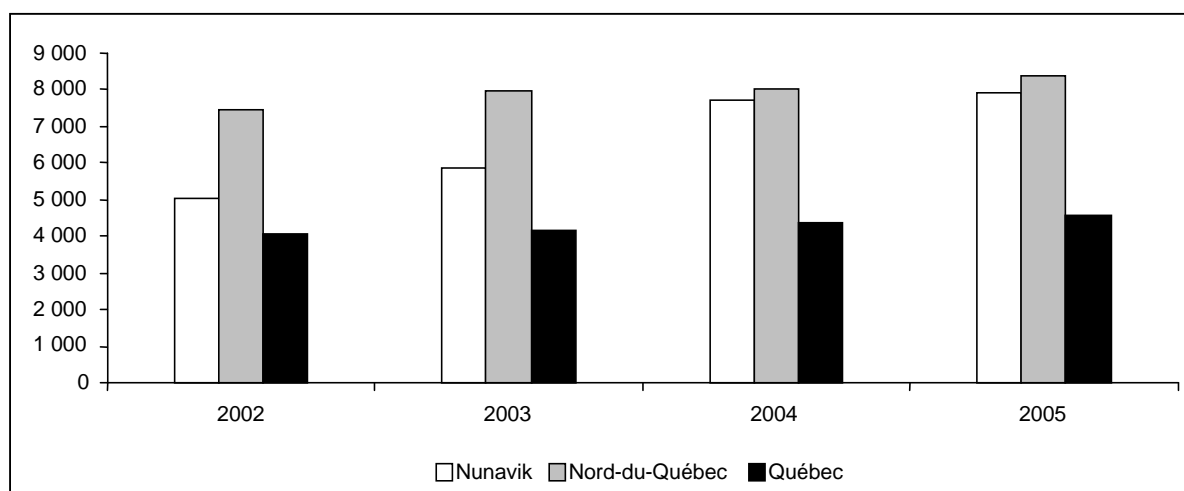


Table A4
Sources of personal income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005
 (%)

Regions	Sources of personal income per capita		
	Employment income	Investment income	Public transfers
Nunavik	48.6	0.3	51.2
Nord-du-Québec	59.3	2.9	37.8
Québec	73.0	11.5	15.5

Sources

Calculations for Nunavik: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, territories equivalent to regional county municipalities of the Nord-du-Québec, 2002-2005. Nunivaat.org, table 2006-11-21-32.

Calculations for the Nord-du-Québec and Québec: Institut de la statistique du Québec: Indicators of income per capita, administrative regions and all of Québec, 2001-2005.

Graph A4
Sources of personal income per capita, Nunavik, Nord-du-Québec and Québec, 2005
 (%)

