

ECONOMIC PORTRAIT OF NUNAVIK 2012

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*Final Report
on the
Construction
of a Social
Accounting
Matrix for
Nunavik*

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Abbreviations

FCNQ	Federation of Cooperatives of Northern Québec
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ISQ	Institut de la statistique du Québec (statistics institute)
KRG	Kativik Regional Government
KSB	Kativik School Board
MAMOT	Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire (municipal affairs and land occupancy)
MAPAQ	Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (agriculture, fisheries and food)
MELS	Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (education, recreation and sports)
NHS	National Household Survey
NLHCA	Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association
NRBHSS	Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services
RAMQ	Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (health insurance board)
SAA	Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones (Native affairs)
SAM	Social Accounting Matrix

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to present the economic portrait of Nunavik for 2012, along with the various data sources used to produce it. Although regional statistics have become easier to access and more readily available in recent years, they nonetheless fall short in forming a complete economic portrait of the region. Furthermore, the economic activity of Nunavik cannot be easily assessed on the basis of official provincial statistics because a large proportion of workers in the region are not actual residents.

Given Nunavik's relatively small economy compared to Québec as a whole and considering the rules of confidentiality that statistics institutes must work with, some types of information are simply unavailable for the entire region. As a result, the construction of an acceptable economic portrait requires prior collection of data on the activities of institutions in the region.

This report describes in layman's terms the methods used to study the characteristics of Nunavik's economy and the results obtained.

Approach for a Portrait of the Regional Economy

Social Accounting Matrix

A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is a table presenting monetary flows between a region's economic agents over a given period of time. The SAM is presented in the form of a square table in which each agent's revenue is listed in rows and its spending in columns. The SAM is balanced, i.e. an agent's total revenue is equal to its total spending. A simplified SAM model is given in Table 1.

Table 1: Simplified Social Accounting Matrix

	Factors of Production	Agents	Production Activities	TOTAL
Factors of Production			Remuneration of factors by activity	Total remuneration of factors
Agents	Agents' income from production activities	Transfers between agents		Agents' total income
Production Activities		Agents' consumption	Purchase of goods and services used in production	Total sales of production activities
TOTAL	Total remuneration of factors	Total agent spending	Operating spending for production activities	

Input-output tables typically provide the basis for the construction of SAMs, which present the relationships between production activities, the goods and services produced, and consumer agents. In Table 1, this information is presented in the row and column corresponding to

“Production Activities.” In addition to including information from input-output tables, a SAM shows the links between the remuneration of production factors, i.e. work and capital, the agents who receive this income, i.e. individuals, firms and public administrations, and all transfers between institutions. In the above table, this information is found in the rows and columns corresponding to “Factors of Production” and “Agents.”

A SAM has many uses, especially to provide a coherent framework for laying out a host of statistical and economic information that can be used for tracking the size of the economy, production and consumption patterns, agents’ sources of income, and so forth. This method of capturing the economy of a region also enables comparisons to similar tables established for other regions in Québec or across Canada. A SAM therefore provides a complete and coherent portrait that can also be used for comparison purposes.

Social Accounting Matrices for Nunavik

The first Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Nunavik was created for the year 1983 (Duhaime 1987) and made it possible to characterize the region’s economic portrait. The portrait highlighted certain factors in the region including prevalence of government activity in the regional economy, high importation levels and low participation by the private sector. The SAM has been updated four times since then. The first and second updates integrated data for 1991 (Robichaud, 1994) and 1998 (Robichaud et al., 2001) respectively, while the most recent update established the portrait of Nunavik for 2003 (Duhaime and Robichaud, 2007). The SAM presented in this report pertains to 2012, the year for which the most complete data were available at the time this project was launched in May 2014.

Methodology

The following paragraphs present a brief overview of the data sources used and the main steps in establishing the economic portrait of Nunavik.

Data Sources

SAMs are based on assumptions and adjustments to ensure consistency across the various sources of data. Contrary to national SAMs, there are no macroeconomic indicators that make it possible to benchmark the totals to achieve. The only official data available for the region are those provided by the Institut de la statistique du Québec (statistics institute, ISQ), but the concepts behind these data are different from those we are attempting to outline here. At any rate, the data contained in this SAM reflect the statistics released by the ISQ on disposable income and its main components for the Kativik Region (ISQ, 2014). The establishment of a SAM for Nunavik consists mainly in collecting data from the institutions active in Nunavik’s economy and then harmonizing the entire body of data collected. Information was gathered on each economic activity portrayed in the SAM.

Public Administrations

Various bodies and departments of the Québec government and the Kativik Regional Government (KRG) had a large role in the assessment of activity sectors within public administrations. These sectors include education, health and social services and childcare centres in addition to other public administration activities.

Provincial, regional and local public administration spending and transfers were collected directly from the publications of the various organizations. Both the Québec government (Secrétariat aux affaires autochtones (Native affairs, SAA), 2012 and 2013) and the KRG release reports on their spending each year. The KRG's annual report includes a host of data on the government programs available in the region. Both sources of information made it possible to track almost every type of data concerning Nunavik's public administration bodies.

Other regional organizations, including the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services (NRBHSS) and the health centres, also publish annual reports, from which further data were collected. Some information was sent to us by e-mail; for instance, the Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec (health insurance board, RAMQ) transmitted data on services it provides in the region, and the Ministère de l'Éducation, du Loisir et du Sport (education, recreation and sports, MELS) sent us the Kativik School Board's (KSB) financial statements.

The federal government's spending in the region was gleaned from data provided by the SAA and the KRG. Revenues and spending of municipal administrations published on the website of the Ministère des Affaires municipales et de l'Occupation du territoire (municipal affairs and land occupancy, MAMOT – www.mamrot.gouv.qc) were adjusted to reflect data published by the SAA and the KRG.

Private Businesses

Given the scarcity of public data on private companies, we contacted most of the companies directly. Further to our requests for information, the Federation of Cooperatives of Northern Québec (FCNQ) sent us the financial statements of each of its cooperatives as well as for the federation as a whole. Similarly, the Nunavik Landholding Corporations Association (NLHCA) disclosed some information on companies and corporations and the activities of its subsidiaries. The Makivik Corporation provided information on its subsidiaries, completing the information contained in its annual reports.

Glencore provided some information on the operation of the Raglan mine. The ISQ sent information on the distribution of mining investment in Nunavik (ISQ, *Relevé des dépenses d'exploration minière, de mise en valeur et d'aménagement des complexes miniers [statement of expenses for mineral exploration, development and mining complex construction]*). Data on fishing and hunting were estimated on the basis of public information released by the Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Pêcheries et de l'Alimentation du Québec (agriculture, fisheries and food, MAPAQ).

Given that the foregoing data sources did not enable us to track all the data necessary for establishing an economic portrait, we made some estimates based on additional sources.

Other Data Sources

The KRG's 2011 survey of Nunavik employers (*Jobs in Nunavik*) proved useful for estimating incomplete data by activity sector and the distribution of earnings among Native and non-Native workers. The data contained in the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS) helped round out some of our estimates concerning the income of Nunavik residents. The input-output table for Québec (Statistics Canada) was used to establish the distribution of total operating spending for some sectors for the purpose of the SAM. Components of personal income (ISQ, 2014) were used to estimate premiums paid to social insurance plans.

Data Harmonization

Because a variety of data sources were used and sometimes provided conflicting information, we had to narrow down the number of sources. We chose those that provided the most complete data versus those that offered fragmentary information. More specifically, we selected sources that had data on the year 2012 rather than those that covered financial years that did not coincide with the chosen calendar year. For organizations with financial years other than the calendar year selected, when information was available for several financial years, we assessed values in 2012 by prorating them to the number of months in 2012 that were included in the financial year.

The Economy of Nunavik in 2012

Sector Composition of the Economy

Table 2 captures Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at basic prices¹ by activity sector for Nunavik and the province of Québec in 2012.

A comparison of the two regions reveals stark differences. First, the economy of Nunavik is far less diversified than the economy of Québec. Mining, construction and public administration alone account for nearly 85% of all activities carried out in the region, with mining alone accounting for more than 40% of the region's economic activity, whereas it makes up less than 2% of the economic activity of the province as a whole.

Both mineral exploration and extraction were major activities in 2012 compared to previous years (Table 3). The ISQ reports that mining investment in Nunavik totaled \$715 million in 2012, while Glencore estimates that the Raglan Mine contributed \$650 million to the economy, including \$305 million in investments. These results are typical of the trends discussed in this report. Although Table 3 shows a decrease in the public administration's share over the last decade, this sector still accounts for more than 50% of non-mining economic activities. The

¹ GDP at basic prices is based on value added (i.e. salaries, compensation, mixed income and gross operating surplus) along with net indirect taxes on factors of production (property taxes, capital gains taxes and payroll taxes).

public sector grew in absolute terms, albeit more slowly than the private sector. The construction sector contributes more to the economy than before, mainly because of major work carried out at the Raglan mine, and to a lesser degree because of residential construction.

Lastly, the services sector has contracted while finance and real estate has grown. The latter includes not only financial and real estate activities such as those of land corporations and the Kativik Municipal Housing Bureau, but also all leasing activities. A portion of these activities were recorded under the services sector until recently. The aggregate of both sectors should be considered when making comparisons with previous SAMs.

Table 2: Gross Domestic Product at Basic Prices, Nunavik and Québec 2012

	Nunavik		Québec	
	\$K	%	\$M	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	537	0,1	5,358	1.6
Mineral and oil and gas extraction	337,892	40,3	4,926	1.5
Manufacturing	454	0,1	45,762	13.7
Construction	111,368	13,3	25,028	7.5
Transportation and warehousing	25,476	3,0	13,213	4.0
Communications	4,069	0,5	11,216	3.4
Energy	2,319	0,3	11,915	3.6
Trade	22,304	2,7	36,377	10.9
Finance and real estate	54,278	6,5	59,241	17.8
Public administration	265,218	31,6	73,319	22.0
Services	15,038	1,8	46,827	14.1
TOTAL	838,952	100	333,182	100

Source: Authors' calculations and ISQ (http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/economie/comptes-economiques/comptes-revenus-depenses/cea3_1.htm)

Table 3: Changes in Nunavik's Sector Composition from 1983 to 2012

	1983	1991	2003	2012
	%			
Fishing, hunting and trapping	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.1
Mining activities	17.5	4.3	17.2	40.3
Manufacturing	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.1
Construction	10.3	8.6	3.3	13.3
Transportation	7.7	10.0	6.7	3.0
Communications	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5
Energy	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.3
Trade	10.3	12.2	7.5	2.7
Finance and real estate	0.2	0.7	0.5	6.5
Public administration	41.7	54.2	55.6	31.6
Services	6.4	6.2	6.7	1.8
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Source: Authors' calculations

Gross Domestic Product

The GDP is determined on a *regional* basis. It measures the economic activity carried out in Nunavik regardless of whether the workers and investors were residents of the region. The salaries of temporary workers in Nunavik (at the Raglan mine or construction sites, for example), are accounted for in the GDP, as are profits earned by businesses owned by interests outside of the region. Note that the value of the GDP at market prices differs from GDP at basic prices (which we used earlier) in terms of the value of net indirect taxes on products (e.g., sales taxes such as GST and QST).

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices for Nunavik and Québec for 2012 is shown in Table 4. A comparison between the composition of Nunavik's and Québec's GDPs shows that personal spending per capita is fairly similar although slightly lower in Nunavik. In contrast, public spending is nearly four times higher for Nunavik than for the province as a whole. The prevalence of public administration in the region, as noted in previous SAMs, is confirmed by the data.

Nunavik and Québec also show wide disparities in investment values (gross fixed capital formation in the tables), imports and exports. As shown in Table 5, these three components of the GDP have grown considerably as part of the region's economic activity during the past decade, a trend once again attributable in large part to the performance of the mining sector. In fact, since all the extracted ore is shipped outside the region, increased extraction activities automatically lead to higher exports. Mining exploration has also led to major spending, considered to be an investment expense, which has a direct impact on gross fixed capital formation. Construction work at the Raglan mine increases this effect. In view of the size of investment spending and the sparse population levels of Nunavik, it is not surprising to note the high level of investment per capita (nearly \$70,000) compared to the level for Québec (scarcely over \$10,000 per resident).

Table 4: Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices, Nunavik and Québec, 2012

	Nunavik			Québec		
	\$K	\$ per capita	%	\$M	\$ per capita	%
Personal spending on consumer goods and services	299,831	24,033	33.3	211,754	26,192	59.2
Public spending on goods and services	511,207	40,975	56.8	86,558	10,706	24.2
Gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories	844,159	67,663	93.8	82,304	10,180	23.0
Exports	750,816	60,181	83.5	160,353	19,834	44.9
Imports	-1,506,465	-120,749	-167.5	-183,808	-22,735	-51.4
Statistical variation	0	0	0.0	270	33	0.1
GDP at market prices	899,548	72,102	100.0	357,431	44,210	100

Source: Authors' calculations and ISQ (http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/economie/comptes-economiques/comptes-revenus-depenses/cea2_2.htm)

Table 5: Changes in Nunavik’s GDP, 1983 to 2012

	1983	1991	2003	2012
Personal spending on consumer goods and services	62.4	59.1	63.2	33.3
Public spending on goods and services	92.8	99.6	88.5	56.8
Gross fixed capital formation and change in inventories	63.7	42.9	11.3	93.8
Exports	46.3	9.9	21.1	83.5
Imports	-165.2	-111.5	-84.1	-167.5
GDP at market prices	100	100	100	100

Source: Authors’ calculations

Previous studies have highlighted the prominence of imports in Nunavik’s economy (Duhaime and Robichaud, 2007). Table 5 confirms that imports have always accounted for a large part of GDP. To meet the needs of consumers and producers, goods and services, which are little produced in the region, are mainly imported. The increase in 2012 can be explained by the facts above. Investment and construction spending require materials, machinery and equipment that are not produced in Nunavik and must therefore be imported.

Lastly, the prevalence of mining (exploration and extraction) and construction activities, coupled with the region’s low population, makes Nunavik’s per capita GDP higher than the province’s as a whole.

Personal Income

While GDP is determined on a regional basis, personal income is calculated on the basis of residence. It therefore measures the sum of all incomes earned by Nunavik residents. Income refers to employee compensation, i.e. employment income, mixed income (or self-employment income), investment income and transfers received from governments, businesses, non-profits or agencies from outside the region. Disposable income is obtained by subtracting transfers paid (taxes, contributions to social programs, etc.) from income. The composition of disposable income in Nunavik and Québec for 2012 is presented in Table 6.

A comparison between the region and the province shows equivalent contributions of compensation to disposable income, nearly 90% in both cases. However, Nunavik residents receive proportionally fewer revenues from entrepreneurship (mixed income and investment income). Note that transfers received per capita are slightly lower in Nunavik than across the province. In fact, in Nunavik transfers received are about equal to the value of transfers paid, whereas in Québec, the value of transfers paid far exceeds that of transfers received. To fully understand the reason for this discrepancy, it would be necessary to delve into the demographic structure of Nunavik, which contrasts sharply with the rest of the province. Such an analysis, however, is beyond the scope of this report.

Table 6: Disposable Income, Nunavik and Québec, 2012

	Nunavik				Québec		
	Natives \$K	Non-Natives \$K	\$ per capita	%	\$M	\$ per capita	%
Employee compensation	171,319	79,681	20,119	88.4	190,917	23,614	89.0
Mixed and investment income	15,085	16,916	2,565	11.3	51,932	6,423	24.2
Transfers received	67,319	4,681	5,771	25.4	46,998	5,813	21.9
Transfers paid	-45,441	-25,559	-5,691	-25.0	-75,288	-9,312	-35.1
Disposable Income	208,281	75,719	22,764	100	214,559	26,539	100

Source: Authors' calculations and ISQ (http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/economie/comptes-economiques/revenu-menage/rp_qc-comp.htm)

Table 6 clearly details the composition of Natives' and non-Natives' disposable income. It is interesting to note that although the region's population is 90% Native, Natives' share of income is much less. Their disposable income accounts for only slightly more than 70% of the region's total income. On the other hand, household composition in Nunavik varies considerably according to ethnic composition. In this case too, a study of the region's demographic structure would help better explain the disparities noted in the results per capita, but is outside the scope of this report.

Table 7: Changes in disposable income per capita, Nunavik and Québec, 1983 to 2012

	1983	1991	2003	2012
	2012 constant \$			
Nunavik	12,447	14,385	18,884	22,764
Québec	18,554	20,370	23,954	26,539
Variation (%)	-32.9	-29.4	-21.2	-14.2

Source: Authors' calculations and ISQ (http://www.stat.gouv.qc.ca/statistiques/economie/comptes-economiques/revenu-menage/rp_qc-hab81-13.htm)

The most striking finding is undoubtedly the gap between disposable income per resident in Nunavik vs. Québec. Although the tables list a much higher per capita GDP for Nunavik than for Québec, disposable income is lower in Nunavik. The reason is simple: a large proportion of salaries in mining (exploration and extraction) and construction are paid to workers who do not reside in the region. In other words, the regional economy contributes positively to the disposable income of Québec residents who do not live in the region. An analysis of the gap between disposable income in Nunavik and Québec nonetheless shows that the gap has narrowed over the years (see Table 7), decreasing from over 30% in 1983 to less than 15% in 2012.

Conclusion

The 2012 SAM for Nunavik presents a host of statistical and economic information in a coherent framework. This information enables us to provide details on the size of the economy and describe production patterns and income sources for the region's residents. An analysis of the SAM reveals important characteristics of the region's economy.

This report shows that the region's GDP composition is much less diversified than Québec's. Nunavik's economy is in fact largely dominated by mining, construction and public administration, and the prevalence of mining activities (exploration and extraction) is the main reason for the trends noted. This is why investment, import and export spending are high, since they are three factors of the GDP directly affected by mining activity. Public spending is about four times higher in Nunavik than in the province as a whole, confirming the prominence of public administration in the region.

While economic activity combined with the region's low population is correlated to a much higher per capita GDP for Nunavik compared to the province as a whole, the reverse is noted for disposable income. This figure is lower than for the province as a whole, although the gap appears to be narrowing over time.

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Statistics Canada, Table 381-0029 - Table 381-0028 Provincial input-output tables, inputs and outputs, summary level, basic prices, annual (dollars), [online], (site consulted on January 20, 2015)

Appendix 1: Descriptive SAM

		FACTORS		CURRENT ACCOUNT			COMB.	PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES			EXT.	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
FACTORS	Labour	1						Payroll				Total employee compensation
	Capital	2						Operating surplus, depreciation				Total capital compensation
AGENTS	Firms	3	Corporate profit		Public transfers to firms	Transfers from non-profits to firms						Total corporate income
	Public administration	4	Social insurance plan dues		Corporate taxes	Transfers between administrations	Personal income tax		Municipal and indirect production taxes		Net funding of government activities	Total government income
	Individuals	5	Employee income	Non-profit profit	Dividends and transfers to non-profits	Public transfers to households	Transfers from non-profits to households					
COMBINED ACCOUNT		6	Depreciation	Agent savings / investments							Balance held outside the region	Total savings
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	Primary sector	7			Funding of public administrations	Household consumption	Investment	Input purchases			Exports	Operating revenue
	Secondary sector	8										
	Tertiary sector	9										
EXTERNAL		10	Non-resident employee income	Non-residents' profit	Dividends and transfers to non-residents	Transfers outside of Nunavik	Household consumption of imported products	Purchase of imported equipment	Input imports			Non-resident revenue
TOTAL			Total employee income	Total profit	Total spending	Total spending	Total investment	Total operating spending			Non-residents' spending in the region	

Appendix 2: Aggregated SAM for Nunavik for 2012

(in thousands of current dollars)

		FACTORS		CURRENT ACCOUNT			COMB.	PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES			EXT.	TOTAL
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
FACTORS	Labour	1						262,895	56,742	290,914		610,551
	Capital	2						69,169	48,907	76,710		194,786
AGENTS	Firms	3	69,813		1,704	833						72,350
	Public administrations	4	24,000	35,136	711,681	47,017		26,958	10,866	56,388	531,504	1,443,550
	Individuals	5	227,000	54,920	6,100	99,115	2,832					389,966
COMBINED ACCOUNT		6	30,657	77	103,173	39,453					670,798	844,159
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	Primary sector	7					409,936	6			715,177	1,125,119
	Secondary sector	8				122	356,409		254	2,341		359,126
	Tertiary sector	9			511,207	204,918		103,901	23,342	162,140	35,639	1,041,147
EXTERNAL		10	359,551	39,396	31,037	16,670	94,791	77,815	662,190	219,014	452,654	1,953,118
TOTAL			610,551	194,786	72,350	1,443,550	389,966	844,159	1,125,119	359,126	1,041,147	1,953,118

Appendix 3: SAM for Nunavik for 2012
(in thousands of current dollars)

			FACTORS			AGENTS						COMB.			
			Labour	Capital	Firms	Public Administrations			Individuals and Non-profits						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
FACTORS	Labour	Native	1												
		Non-Native	2												
	Capital		3												
AGENTS	Firms		4		69,813				1,704				833		
	Public Administrations	Local	5					19,923	51,305						
		Regional	6			16,126			46,823	480,247	31,996			17	
		Provincial	7	13,338	6,204	8,557					81,387	16,603	10,157		
		Federal	8	3,043	1,415	10,453					12,457	7,783			
	Individuals	Native households	9	154,938		15,085			20,459	27,766	17,234			1,860	
		Non-Native households	10		72,062	16,916			1,541	2,234	767			140	
Non-profits		11			22,920	6,100		318	28,797				832		
ACCUMULATION		12		30,657	77	16,437	86,736				8,252	31,201			
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	Fishing, hunting and trapping		13												
	Mining		14											409,936	
	Manufacturing		15												
	Construction		16												
	Transportation		17					12,021			122	15,708	29,018	356,409	
	Communications		18								5,316	1,110	2,394		
	Utilities		19												
	Trade		20								112,604	15,922			
	Finance, real estate and rentals		21					27,717			11,809	1,297			
	Public administration		22				88,406	359,671	23,391		1,177				
Services		23								6,339	176	2,049			
EXTERNAL		24		359,551	39,396	31,037			16,670		55,207	19,944	19,641	77,815	
TOTAL			171,319	439,232	194,786	72,350	104,843	575,209	632,114	131,384	237,341	93,659	58,966	844,159	

Appendix 3: SAM for Nunavik for 2012 (cont.)
(in thousands of current dollars)

			PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES											EXTERNAL	TOTAL		
			Fishing	Mining	Man.	Constr.	Transp.	Comm.	Utilities	Trade	Fin.	Adm.	Services				
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24			
FACTORS	Labour	Native	1	450	5,588	454	7,645	7,667	2,112	1,123	9,272	5,245	122,501	9,264		171,319	
		Non-Native	2	62	256,795		48,643	13,639	135	1,196	2,267	3,558	109,156	3,780		439,232	
	Capital	3	25	69,144		48,907	3,034	1,591		9,214	30,779	30,544	1,548		194,786		
AGENTS	Firms		4													72,350	
		Public Administrations	Local	5		6,366		6,173	1,137	231		1,551	14,696	3,017	445		104,843
			Regional	6													575,209
			Provincial	7		15,850		4,061	2,796	-183	976	16,548	2,566	1,054	431	451,768	632,114
	Federal	8		4,742		632	1,351	-57	26	5,797	3,470	291	245	79,736	131,384		
	Individuals	Native households	9													237,341	
		Non-Native households	10													93,659	
		Non-profits	11													58,966	
ACCUMULATION		12											670,798	844,159			
PRODUCTION ACTIVITIES	Fishing, hunting and trapping	13	6											12,976	12,982		
	Mining	14												702,201	1,112,137		
	Manufacturing	15								642					642		
	Construction	16				254	1,378					321			358,483		
	Transportation	17	21	19,407		2,815	13,479	62	23,059	416	167	18,091	119	33,616	167,999		
	Communications	18		1,916		287	393	90	13	604	242	1,782	173		14,319		
	Utilities	19	1			314	638	116		782	1,116	2,842	225		6,033		
	Trade	20	260	80,119	189	11,043	8,803	423	23,661	2,844	1,138	10,766	900	406	269,077		
	Finance, real estate and rentals	21	33	1,100		6,341	3,621	695	22	4,676	1,872	7,224	1,343		67,749		
	Public administration	22										4,423			477,069		
	Services	23	29	1,015		2,354	1,364	639	201	4,300	1,721	15,863	1,235	1,617	38,900		
EXTERNAL		24	12,095	650,096		219,014	108,702	8,466	-44,243	210,166	1,180	149,193	19,192		1,953,118		
TOTAL			12,982	1,112,137	642	358,483	167,999	14,319	6,033	269,077	67,749	477,069	38,900				