

# ECONOMIC BENEFITS

## GENERATED BY QUÉBEC'S MINING INDUSTRY



Study produced by  
EcoTec Consultants /  
September 2020







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## PREFACE

Each time we publish the results from the survey of economic benefits generated by the mining industry in Québec, we cannot help a feeling of pride. We are proud, of course, to be making a significant contribution to Québec's economic development but we are also proud to see that the benefits are spread throughout Québec, rather than just in the mining regions, and also, significantly, to note that the mining industry contributes to the wellbeing of the population as a whole by paying over a billion dollars each year to the Québec government.

The data presented here is the most recent available, and reveals the contribution made by the mining industry to Québec's socio-economic development. The study shows, once again in 2018, that the major urban areas are closer than one might think to the mining industry. The regions of Montréal and Montérégie still rank second and third in terms of the number of industry suppliers that are based there, and third and fourth for the number of jobs they provide. After the Abitibi-Témiscamingue and Côte-Nord regions, most mining company spending occurs in Montréal with \$1.2 billion out of a total of almost \$10 billion in spending for Québec as a whole by no means an insignificant amount!

Another finding is that mining companies employ an increasing number of women. Between 2014 and 2018, the number of female employees increased by 501, from 1,398 to 1,899. The mining sector has also become more attractive to Aboriginal workers over the same period. Although these results are admirable, an ongoing effort must be made to attract more people from both groups, since they constitute an important part of the workforce that will be needed in the future.

Thanks to the resilience of the mining industry's workers, and their ability to innovate, we have been able to return quickly to the level of activity that prevailed before the COVID-19 pandemic. However, it will be interesting to see the impact of the crisis, in particular on employment and expenditure, when the next study of economic benefits is completed for 2020.

In closing, a study of this kind could not be produced without the cooperation of the members of the Québec Mining Association. We would like to thank all the members who helped to highlight the real benefits generated by the mining industry in Québec. We also thank EcoTec Consultants for their rigorous approach and their painstaking work to present the data with a high degree of precision.

I hope you enjoy reading the report!



**JOSÉE MÉTHOT**, Eng., M.B.A  
President and Chief Executive Officer  
Québec Mining Association





## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study is based on a survey of the member mining companies of the Québec Mining Association (QMA) covering jobs, wages and expenditure in 2018. The data was the most accurate and up-to-date available and was used to calculate the economic benefits generated by Québec's mining industry.

The job total for each region counts direct jobs (mining company employees) based on the workers' permanent place of residence, rather than their place of employment. In other words, the jobs are counted in the region where most of the workers' income is spent. Québec-wide indirect benefits were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect benefits by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced benefits in other provinces.

The mining industry provided 14,613 direct jobs as of 31 December 2018 (Table 1). Male workers held 12,714 jobs (87.0%), while women workers held 1,899 jobs (13.0%). The number of women directly employed by mining companies grew by 501 between 2014 and 2018 (+35.8%), from 1,398 to 1,899, increasing the percentage of total direct jobs held by women from 11.2% to 13.0%.

The progress is even more striking among Aboriginal workers. The number of Aboriginal men employed by mining companies increased by 142, from 170 to 312, a remarkable jump of 83.5%. The number of jobs held by Aboriginal women increased by 59, from 88 in 2014 to 147 in 2018, a jump of 67.0%. Overall, the total number of Aboriginal workers directly employed by mining companies in Québec grew from 258 to 459, an increase of 77.9% (201) in four years.

**TABLE 1**

**Direct jobs, by region of employment and by gender, 2018**

REGIONS	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3,647	517	4,164	28.5%
Nord-du-Québec	3,424	494	3,918	26.8%
Côte-Nord	3,090	423	3,513	24.0%
Montréal	1,661	284	1,945	13.3%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	439	62	501	3.4%
Montréal	94	65	159	1.1%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	132	8	140	1.0%
Mauricie	84	17	101	0.7%
Estrie	82	0	82	0.6%
Capitale-Nationale	35	19	54	0.4%
Lanaudière and Laurentides	26	10	36	0.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,714</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

Table 2 shows the number of mining industry suppliers in each Québec administrative region and outside Québec. It is important to note that because many suppliers play a role in both extraction and exploration expenditure and investment expenditure, there is some overlap between the first two columns. The third column, however, shows the total number of suppliers with no overlaps.

The total number of mining industry suppliers in Québec in 2018 is estimated at 3,809. This number represents over three-quarters (77.1%) of the total number of suppliers. The remaining 1,129 suppliers are located in the rest of Canada and in other countries. The greatest number of suppliers is found in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, with 1,210 or 24.5% of the total. This is not surprising given the importance and long history of mining in this Québec region. The administrative region of Montréal<sup>1</sup> ranks second with 686 single suppliers (13.9%), followed by the Montérégie region with 435 (8.8%) and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 385 (7.8%), taking advantage of its relative proximity to Québec's three main mining regions.

<sup>1</sup> In this study, the Island of Montréal is referred to as "Montréal", the official name of the administrative region according to the Commission de toponymie du Québec.



**TABLE 2**
**Number of mining industry suppliers, 2018**

REGIONS	EXTRACTION AND EXPLORATION	INVESTMENT	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,097	324	1,210	24.5%
Montréal	625	125	686	13.9%
Montréal	409	59	435	8.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	344	81	385	7.8%
Capitale-Nationale	227	42	243	4.9%
Côte-Nord	165	19	174	3.5%
Laval	88	19	97	2.0%
Laurentides	91	14	96	1.9%
Nord-du-Québec	94	4	95	1.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	67	16	74	1.5%
Centre-du-Québec	62	9	69	1.4%
Mauricie	59	13	67	1.4%
Lanaudière	52	11	58	1.2%
Estrie	46	9	51	1.0%
Gaspésie- Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25	4	28	0.6%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	24	4	26	0.5%
Outaouais	12	3	15	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
Outside Québec	1,032	164	1,129	22.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

Total extraction and exploration expenditure by mining companies in Québec is estimated at \$10.3 billion for 2018. This amount includes wages and benefits for workers, amortization expenses, operating revenue and all other expenditure on goods and services. When investment expenditure of \$774.0 million is added, total expenditure by Québec's mining industry amounted to \$11.1 billion in 2018.

This expenditure is estimated to generate 62,039 person-years of employment, including 48,006 in Québec, and a gross domestic product (GDP) of \$10.6 billion, including \$9.0 billion in Québec. Three "resource" regions in particular benefited from mining industry activities in 2018. It is estimated that 14,907 person-years of employment and \$2.9 billion in GDP were generated in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (Table 3). This represents respectively 19.5% of the jobs in the region and 35.6% of its regional GDP.

Mining industry jobs in the Côte-Nord region (7,119 person-years) and the Nord-du-Québec region (1,460 person-years) represented around 15.8% of total employment in the two regions in 2018. The GDP generated in the Côte-Nord region (\$2.0 billion) was 31.6% of the region's GDP, while the GDP generated in the Nord-du-Québec region (\$1.2 billion) represented 28.0% of the regional GDP. The other regions that benefited substantially from mining industry activities were Montréal (6,405 person-years), the Montérégie region (4,517 person-years), the Saguenay–Lac-Saint-Jean region (2,372 person-years) and the Capitale-Nationale region (2,136 person-years).

**TABLE 3**

### Benefits generated by total mining company expenditure, 2018, person-years and M\$

REGIONS	JOB (person- years)	PERCENTAGE IN THE REGION	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	PERCENTAGE IN THE REGION *
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	14,907	19.5%	2,868.5\$	35.6%
Côte-Nord	7,119	15.8%**	1,970.8\$	31.6%
Nord-du-Québec	1,460		1,166.7\$	28.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	634	1.8%	,110.9\$	3.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	2,372	1.9%	,376.1\$	3.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	896	1.0%	,101.3\$	1.3%
Centre-du-Québec	1,177	1.0%	,125.0\$	1.2%
Montérégie	4,517	0.6%	,554.9\$	0.9%
Mauricie	972	0.8%	,95.7\$	0.9%
Estrie	1,124	0.7%	,107.7\$	0.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	1,145	0.5%	,156.3\$	0.8%
Laval	1,132	0.5%	,108.3\$	0.7%
Montréal	6,405	0.6%	,821.4\$	0.6%
Capitale-Nationale	2,136	0.5%	,217.8\$	0.5%
Laurentides	917	0.3%	,103.2\$	0.5%
Lanaudière	736	0.3%	,71.3\$	0.5%
Outaouais	357	0.2%	,36.0\$	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>48,006</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>8,991.9\$</b>	<b>2.2%</b>
Rest of Canada	14,033	--	1,581.9\$	--
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>62,039</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>10,573.8\$</b>	<b>--</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Compared to GDP for 2017 in the administrative regions and 2018 for Québec as a whole.

\*\* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

The fiscal and parafiscal revenue generated in 2018 is estimated at \$1.8 billion: \$1.3 billion for the Québec government (71.8%) and \$495.7 million for the federal government (28.2%) (see Table 4). The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was parafiscal revenue (\$480.2 million), followed by personal income tax (\$344.3 million), QST and other indirect taxes (\$220.9 million) and mining taxes (\$287.0 million).

**TABLE 4**

### Fiscal and parafiscal revenue generated by total mining company expenditure, 2018, \$ million<sup>2</sup>

REVENUE SOURCE	QUÉBEC GOVERNMENT	GOVERNMENT OF CANADA*	TOTAL
Personal income tax	344.3\$	323.2\$	667.5\$
QST and other indirect taxes	220.9\$	106.6\$	327.5\$
Mining taxes**	287.0\$	0.0\$	287.0\$
Parafiscal revenue***	480.2\$	65.9\$	546.1\$
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,332.4\$</b>	<b>495.7\$</b>	<b>1,828.1\$</b>

Source: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Federal government revenue in the whole of Canada.

\*\* Mining taxes paid according to the MERN.

\*\*\* Federal parafiscal revenue calculated for Québec.

<sup>2</sup> This data excludes corporate income tax.

## CONCLUSION

Eight key elements in the study need to be highlighted:

1. In 2018, total mining industry expenditure in Québec was \$11.1 billion, of which \$10.3 billion was spent on mineral extraction and exploration. This expenditure generated 48,006 person-years of employment and \$9.0 billion in GDP across Québec.
2. Wages for workers in the mining industry are proportionally higher than wages for all workers in all regions.
3. More women and Aboriginal workers are now employed directly by mining companies. From 2014 to 2018, the number of women increased by 501, from 1,398 to 1,899 (+35.8%). The total number of Aboriginal workers increased from 258 to 459, an increase of 77.9% (201) in the space of four years.
4. Mining companies make a substantial contribution to the economy in several regions of Québec, including in particular the so-called “resource” regions. The industry plays a prominent role in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, and accounts for a significant percentage of jobs and total GDP in each regional economy. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported represent 19.5% of all jobs in the region. In the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, the combined total of 8,579 person-years for both regions equals 15.8% of all employment in the two regions.
5. Mining industry activities in Québec also generate benefits for other regions, apart from the three regions where most mines are located. For example, 17,752 person-years of employment are generated in six regions: Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Capitale-Nationale, Montréal, Chaudière-Appalaches, Montérégie and Centre-du-Québec.
6. Over 3,800 businesses based in Québec are mining industry suppliers. The supplier network extends to all regions of Québec, but is especially important in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which is home to almost one-quarter of all industry suppliers. The network is also significant in several other regions including the Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Montérégie regions.
7. Mining industry activities generate fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the two main levels of government, with a total of over \$1.8 billion, including more than \$1.3 billion for the Québec government alone.
8. The mining industry is making a growing contribution to Québec's economy. Between 2014 and 2018, the number of jobs generated in Québec jumped from 45,563 to 48,006 person-years (+5.4%), while the contribution to the province's GDP increased from \$7.7 billion to \$9.0 billion (+16.8%). The fiscal revenue for the Québec government increased by 30.9%, from \$1.0 billion to over \$1.3 billion, excluding corporate income tax.







## INTRODUCTION

The mining industry is a key economic player in Québec, and is both dynamic and constantly evolving. This report presents the results of a study that estimates the economic benefits generated by mining companies that are members of the Québec Mining Association (QMA)<sup>3</sup> for 2018, using the most accurate and up-to-date data available. Questionnaires were developed, along with an interview guide, and sent to all QMA members. The data gathered is presented in this document, and has been used to calculate the economic benefits generated by the mining industry in Québec by administrative region, and by province for Canada as a whole.

The report is in four main sections:

- Section One presents the methods used to gather data from QMA members.
- Section Two presents data on mining industry workers in Québec, their administrative regions of work and residence, and the breakdown of jobs by gender. It also includes a calculation of the economic benefits in Québec resulting from mineral exploration and extraction expenditure by QMA members.
- Section Three presents the economic benefits in Québec resulting from investment expenditure by QMA members.
- Last, Section Four presents the aggregate economic benefits in Québec resulting from total expenditure by QMA members.

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<sup>3</sup> For QMA members, only the benefits generated by operating mines, including their treatment and refining facilities, and exploration firms were considered for the purposes of this study.



## SECTION I DATA COLLECTION

This study is based on data from member companies of the Québec Mining Association (QMA) engaged in mineral extraction and exploration activities. The data was collected in two phases. First, during the spring and summer of 2019, data on employment, wages and hours worked was gathered, taking into account employees' municipality of residence and place of work. For employment, four categories were considered: male Aboriginal workers, female Aboriginal workers, male non-Aboriginal workers and female non-Aboriginal workers. The number of workers was the number of people employed by mining companies on 31 December 2018. Total payroll was the payroll for the whole of 2018. To ensure data confidentiality<sup>4</sup>, the results were grouped for all the companies that participated in the survey.

The second data collection phase (fall 2019 to January 2020) concerned expenditure in 2018. The questionnaire for the second phase had three parts: extraction expenditure, exploration expenditure, and investment expenditure. It is estimated that the data provided for the survey by participating mining companies represented over 95% of the mining industry in Québec.

Direct benefits and indirect benefits were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect benefits by region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced benefits for the other provinces.

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<sup>4</sup> Confidentiality agreements were signed by EcoTec Consultants with the mining companies to ensure data confidentiality.

**TABLE I-1****QMA member companies that participated in the study, with their operating sites and sites under development**

NAME OF COMPANY	NAME OF SITE/PROJECT
Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd.	Goldex Mine
	Lapa Mine
	LaRonde Mine
ArcelorMittal Mining Canada G.P.	Mont-Wright Mining complex
	Fire Lake Mine
Arianne Phosphate Inc.	Lac à Paul Project
Bonterra Resources	Moroy Project
Canadian Malartic G.P.	Canadian Malartic Mine
Canadian Royalties Inc.	Nunavik Nickel Project
Eldorado Gold Québec	Lamaque Mine
Falco Resources	Horne 5 Project
Glencore	Horne Smelter
	Matagami Mine
	Raglan Mine
Graymont (Qc) Inc.	Bedford Plant
	Marbleton Plant
Hecla Québec	Casa Berardi Mine
IAMGOLD Corporation	Westwood Mine
K+S Windsor Salt Ltd.	Seleine Mines
Monarch Gold Corporation	Beaufor Mine
Nemaska Lithium	Whabouchi Project
Newmont	Éléonore Mine
Niobec, a Magris Resources company	Niobec Mine
North American Lithium	La Corne Mine
Nouveau Monde Graphite	Matawinie Project
Osisko Mining	
Québec Iron Ore	Lac Bloom Mine
Rio Tinto Fer et Titane	Havre-Saint-Pierre Mine
	Sorel Plant
Stornoway Diamonds Corporation	Renard Mine
Wesdome	Kiena Mine

## SECTION II

# ECONOMIC BENEFITS GENERATED BY MINERAL EXTRACTION AND EXPLORATION ACTIVITIES

As of 31 December 2018, the mining industry in Québec directly employed 14,613 workers. The total payroll (gross wages plus benefits) amounted to \$1.8 billion for the year as a whole. Jobs in the mining sector were well paid: the average annual salary was \$103,823, based on jobs at the end of 2018, an increase of 7.6% in two years. Table II-1 shows jobs by administrative region of employment.

The four regions of the province where the mining industry provided the most jobs were, in order: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, with 28.5% of jobs (4,164 jobs and \$578.5 million total payroll), Nord-du-Québec, with 26.8% of jobs (3,918 jobs and \$446.5 million total payroll), Côte-Nord, with 24.0% of jobs (3,513 jobs and \$536.6 million total payroll), and Montérégie with 13.3% of jobs (1,945 jobs and \$146.5 million total payroll). Together, these four regions provided employment for 13,540 workers (92.7% of the provincial total) and a total payroll of \$1.7 billion (97%).





**TABLE II-1****Direct jobs and total payroll\*, by region of employment, 2018, number and \$ million**

REGIONS	DIRECT JOBS		TOTAL PAYROLL	
	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,164	28.5%	578.5\$	32.8%
Nord-du-Québec	3,918	26.8%	446.5\$	25.3%
Côte-Nord	3,513	24.0%	536.6\$	30.5%
Montréal	1,945	13.3%	146.5\$	8.3%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	501	3.4%	**	**
Montréal	159	1.1%	39.7\$	2.3%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	140	1.0%	**	**
Mauricie	101	0.7%	7.4\$	0.4%
Estrie	82	0.6%	***	***
Capitale-Nationale	54	0.4%	6.3\$	0.4%
Lanaudière and Laurentides	36	0.2%	****	****
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>1,761.5\$</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

\* Total payroll = gross wages plus benefits

\*\* For reasons of confidentiality linked to the place of work, the data for the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine regions have been added to the data for the Côte-Nord region.

\*\*\* For reasons of confidentiality linked to the place of work, the data for the Estrie have been added to the data for the Montréal region.

\*\*\*\* For reasons of confidentiality linked to the place of work, the data for the Lanaudière and Laurentides regions have been added to the data for the Mauricie region.

Table II-2 shows that mining is a field where direct jobs tend to be held mainly by non-Aboriginal men, who held 12,402 direct jobs (84.9%) in mineral extraction and exploration in Québec. Non-Aboriginal women held 1,752 jobs (12.0%). Overall, non-Aboriginal workers held 14,154 jobs (96.9%) while Aboriginal workers held 459 jobs (3.1%), split between men 312 jobs (2.1%), and women 147 jobs (1.0%).

It is important to note the progress made between 2014 and 2018 by women and Aboriginal workers. The number of women working in the industry increased by 501, from 1,398 to 1,899, increasing the percentage of direct jobs in mineral extraction and exploration held by women from 11.2% to 13.0%.

From 2014 to 2018, the number of Aboriginal men employed by mining companies increased by 142, from 170 to 312, an increase of 83.5%. The number of Aboriginal women employed increased by 59, from 88 in 2014 to 147 in 2018, an increase of 67.0%. The total number of Aboriginal workers employed by mining companies in Québec increased from 258 to 459, a jump of 77.9% (201) in four years. The growth in the number of Aboriginal workers was especially noticeable in the Nord-du-Québec region, with a net gain of 190 jobs between 2014 and 2018.

It should also be mentioned that the number of jobs held by Aboriginal workers presented above represents a minimum, since a large number of Aboriginal-owned businesses provide services to mining companies. However, these are not, strictly speaking, direct jobs and cannot be counted as such

**TABLE II-2****Direct jobs, by gender, 2018**

	MEN	WOMEN	ABORIGINAL MEN	ABORIGINAL WOMEN	TOTAL
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,402</b>	<b>1,752</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>14,613</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

Table II-3 shows the numbers of men and women working in mineral extraction and exploration in Québec by region of employment.

**TABLE II-3****Direct jobs, by region of employment and by gender, 2018**

REGIONS	MEN		WOMEN		TOTAL
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	3,647	87.6%	517	12.4%	<b>4,164</b>
Nord-du-Québec	3,424	87.4%	494	12.6%	<b>3,918</b>
Côte-Nord	3,090	88.0%	423	12.0%	<b>3,513</b>
Montérégie	1,661	85.4%	284	14.6%	<b>1,945</b>
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	439	87.6%	62	12.4%	<b>501</b>
Montréal	94	59.1%	65	40.9%	<b>159</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	132	94.3%	8	5.7%	<b>140</b>
Mauricie	84	83.2%	17	16.8%	<b>101</b>
Estrie	82	100.0%	0	0.0%	<b>82</b>
Capitale-Nationale	35	64.8%	19	35.2%	<b>54</b>
Lanaudière and Laurentides	26	72.2%	10	27.8%	<b>36</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,714</b>	<b>87.0%</b>	<b>1,899</b>	<b>13.0%</b>	<b>14,613</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

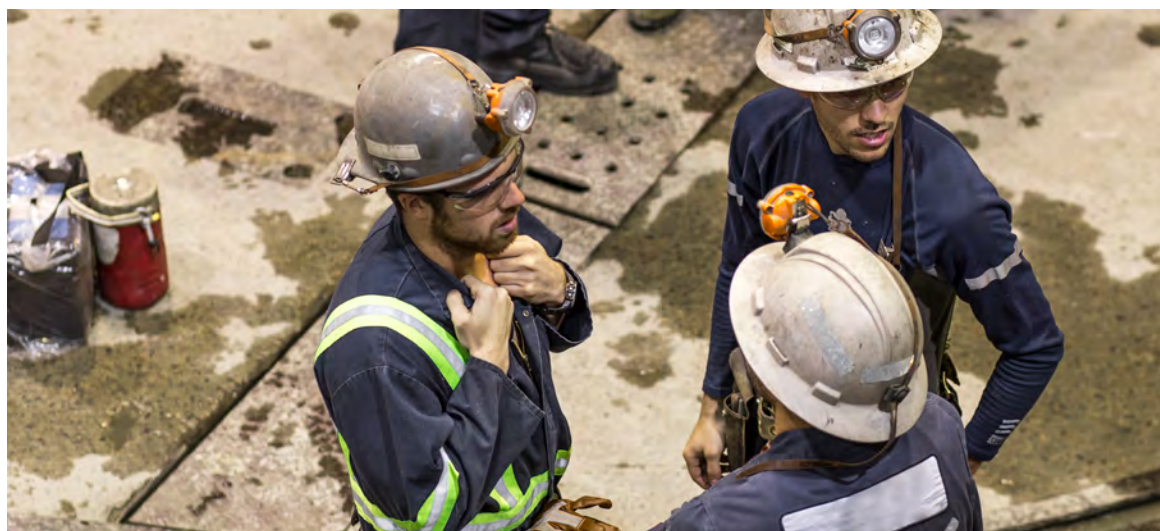
Table II-4 is a matrix that shows the relationship between the region of employment (column) and the region of residence (row) for mining company employees in Québec. The same data is shown as percentages in Table II-5. To take one example, the first column shows the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region as a region of employment, with a total of 4,164 jobs. Of these, 4,064 (97.6%) were held by residents of the region, 14 (0.3%) were held by residents of the Nord-du-Québec region, and 22 (0.5%) were held by people with a permanent address in Montréal. The total of the first row in Table II-4 (5,547) shows the total number of permanent residents of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region employed by mining companies in Québec.

The Nord-du-Québec region is a region with numerous mining industry jobs and also a wide variation in the workers' place of residence. For example, 1,464 workers in mines in the Nord-du-Québec region are residents of the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, representing a high percentage (37.4%) of the mining workforce in the North. Out of the 3,918 workers in the Nord-du-Québec region, 833, or 21.3%, are also resident there. The situation can be explained by the remote location of the mine sites and the number of "fly-in, fly-out" operations in the region, and also by the limited pool of labour available in the region.

In the Côte-Nord region, 2,324 out of 3,513 jobs were held by residents of the region (66.2%), 283 by residents of the Bas-Saint-Laurent region (8.1%), and 186 by residents of the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region (5.3%).

In the Montérégie region, 1,582 out of 1 945 jobs were held by residents of the region (81.3%). The remaining workers came from Montréal (105, or 5.4% of the total), the Centre-du-Québec region (86, or 4.4%), the Mauricie region (80, or 4.1%), as well as other places.

All jobs in the Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine region and practically all jobs in the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region (97.6%) were held by residents of the regions concerned. Administrative positions in Montréal were held mostly by residents of the city (69.2%) or residents of the Montérégie region (18.9%).



**TABLE II-4****Direct jobs, by region of employment and region of residence, 2018, number**

REGIONS OF RESIDENCE \ REGIONS OF EMPLOYMENT	ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	CÔTE-NORD	MONTÉRÉGIE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	4,064	1,464	16	0
Côte-Nord	0	16	2,324	2
Montérégie	20	104	69	1,582
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	4	223	186	3
Nord-du-Québec	14	833	19	0
Montréal	22	208	25	105
Capitale-Nationale	10	203	131	5
Bas-Saint-Laurent	2	79	283	1
Mauricie	4	99	59	80
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0	79	81	0
Centre-du-Québec	3	51	58	86
Chaudière-Appalaches	3	74	103	10
Estrie	7	56	46	17
Laurentides	2	139	34	6
Lanaudière	0	48	35	37
Outaouais	4	49	7	0
Laval	0	28	2	9
Ontario	7	119	6	2
New Brunswick	0	31	14	0
Newfoundland and Labrador	0	2	14	0
Other provinces	0	12	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,164</b>	<b>3,918</b>	<b>3,513</b>	<b>1,945</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

SAGUENAY-LAC-ST-JEAN	MONTRÉAL	GASPÉSIE-ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	OTHER REGIONS	TOTAL
0	2	0	1	<b>5,547</b>
1	0	0	0	<b>2,343</b>
4	30	0	2	<b>1,811</b>
489	0	0	2	<b>907</b>
0	0	0	1	<b>867</b>
5	110	0	7	<b>482</b>
1	3	0	27	<b>380</b>
0	0	0	0	<b>365</b>
0	0	0	92	<b>334</b>
0	0	140	0	<b>300</b>
0	0	0	15	<b>213</b>
0	0	0	20	<b>210</b>
0	0	0	73	<b>199</b>
1	5	0	9	<b>196</b>
0	4	0	20	<b>144</b>
0	0	0	2	<b>62</b>
0	4	0	0	<b>45</b>
0	1	0	2	<b>135</b>
0	0	0	0	<b>45</b>
0	0	0	0	<b>16</b>
0	0	0	0	<b>13</b>
<b>501</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>273</b>	<b>14,613</b>



TABLE II-5

### Direct jobs, by region of employment and region of residence, 2018, percentage

REGIONS OF RESIDENCE \ REGIONS OF EMPLOYMENT	REGIONS OF EMPLOYMENT			
	ABITIBI-TÉMISCAMINGUE	NORD-DU-QUÉBEC	CÔTE-NORD	MONTÉRÉGIE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	97.6%	37.4%	0.5%	0.0%
Côte-Nord	0.0%	0.4%	66.2%	0.1%
Montérégie	0.5%	2.7%	2.0%	81.3%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0.1%	5.7%	5.3%	0.2%
Nord-du-Québec	0.3%	21.3%	0.5%	0.0%
Montréal	0.5%	5.3%	0.7%	5.4%
Capitale-Nationale	0.2%	5.2%	3.7%	0.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.0%	2.0%	8.1%	0.1%
Mauricie	0.1%	2.5%	1.7%	4.1%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.0%	2.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Centre-du-Québec	0.1%	1.3%	1.7%	4.4%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.1%	1.9%	2.9%	0.5%
Estrie	0.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%
Laurentides	0.0%	3.5%	1.0%	0.3%
Lanaudière	0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	1.9%
Outaouais	0.1%	1.3%	0.2%	0.0%
Laval	0.0%	0.7%	0.1%	0.5%
Ontario	0.2%	3.0%	0.2%	0.1%
New Brunswick	0.0%	0.8%	0.4%	0.0%
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0%	0.1%	0.4%	0.0%
Other provinces	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

REGIONS OF RESIDENCE \ REGIONS OF EMPLOYMENT	REGIONS OF EMPLOYMENT				TOTAL
	SAGUENAY-LAC-ST-JEAN	MONTRÉAL	GASPÉSIE-ÎLES-DE-LA-MADELEINE	OTHER REGIONS	
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	<b>38.0%</b>
Côte-Nord	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>16.0%</b>
Montérégie	0.8%	18.9%	0.0%	0.7%	<b>12.4%</b>
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	97.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	<b>6.2%</b>
Nord-du-Québec	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	<b>5.9%</b>
Montréal	1.0%	69.2%	0.0%	2.6%	<b>3.3%</b>
Capitale-Nationale	0.2%	1.9%	0.0%	9.9%	<b>2.6%</b>
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>2.5%</b>
Mauricie	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	33.7%	<b>2.3%</b>
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.0%	0.0%	100%	0.0%	<b>2.1%</b>
Centre-du-Québec	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	<b>1.5%</b>
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	<b>1.4%</b>
Estrie	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%	<b>1.4%</b>
Laurentides	0.2%	3.1%	0.0%	3.3%	<b>1.3%</b>
Lanaudière	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	7.3%	<b>1.0%</b>
Outaouais	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	<b>0.4%</b>
Laval	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>
Ontario	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.7%	<b>0.9%</b>
New Brunswick	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>
Newfoundland and Labrador	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.1%</b>
Other provinces	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	<b>0.1%</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>



Table II-6 shows extraction and exploration expenditure by QMA member mining companies, amounting to \$10.3 billion in 2018. This estimate of expenditure comprises the total of employee wages and benefits, other expenditure, amortization expenses and operating revenue before tax for mining companies. This expenditure was estimated to ensure an overview of the financial situation of mining companies in Québec that was as broad as possible. Amortization expenses and net operating revenue were estimated and distributed by production site. All other expenditure was distributed by region, based on the suppliers' billing address or the workers' place of permanent residence (for wages and benefits).

Total payroll (gross wages and benefits paid by mining companies) was \$1.8 billion, representing \$1.7 billion in Québec and \$30.6 million in other provinces. Other expenditure and net operating revenue amounted to \$8.6 billion, representing \$7.5 billion in Québec and \$1.1 billion spent directly outside the province.

*Total extraction and exploration expenditure by mining companies in Québec in 2018 is estimated at \$10.3 billion, including 89.5% in Québec (\$9.2 billion). The remainder (\$1.1 billion) was spent in other Canadian provinces and in other countries. Expenditure in Québec was concentrated in four regions, which made up 72.8% of the total. Three "resource" regions were in this group: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region led with 30.7% of expenditure, amortization expenses and net operating revenue, followed by the Côte-Nord region, with 20.6%, and the Nord-du-Québec region with 11.3%. The fourth region was Montréal (10.2%).*

TABLE II-6

## Mining company extraction and exploration expenditure\*, 2018, \$ million

REGIONS	PAYROLL**	OTHER EXPENDITURE	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$745.4	\$2,419.5	<b>\$3,164.9</b>	30.7%
Côte-Nord	\$314.0	\$1,817.8	<b>\$2,131.8</b>	20.6%
Nord-du-Québec	\$89.6	\$1,080.1	<b>\$1,169.7</b>	11.3%
Montréal	\$58.8	\$991.2	<b>\$1,050.0</b>	10.2%
Montréal	\$144.2	\$382.8	<b>\$527.0</b>	5.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$106.1	\$283.0	<b>\$389.1</b>	3.8%
Capitale-Nationale	\$45.8	\$113.0	<b>\$158.8</b>	1.5%
Laurentides	\$27.0	\$107.7	<b>\$134.7</b>	1.3%
Estrie	\$21.2	\$60.7	<b>\$81.9</b>	0.8%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$35.3	\$45.2	<b>\$80.5</b>	0.8%
Laval	\$5.1	\$66.9	<b>\$72.0</b>	0.7%
Mauricie	\$28.5	\$41.1	<b>\$69.6</b>	0.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$24.4	\$34.1	<b>\$58.5</b>	0.6%
Lanaudière	\$14.8	\$39.7	<b>\$54.5</b>	0.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$43.9	\$7.9	<b>\$51.8</b>	0.5%
Centre-du-Québec	\$19.7	\$15.6	<b>\$35.3</b>	0.3%
Outaouais	\$7.2	\$3.3	<b>\$10.5</b>	0.1%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$1,731.0</b>	<b>\$7,509.6</b>	<b>\$9,240.6</b>	<b>89.5%</b>
Outside Québec	\$30.6	\$1,054.4	<b>\$1,085.0</b>	10.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,761.6</b>	<b>\$8,564.0</b>	<b>\$10,325.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members and EcoTec Consultants

\* Expenditure is considered by employee region of residence (payroll) and supplier place of business.

\*\* Payroll = gross wages and benefits



Table II-7 breaks down mining industry suppliers in Québec for extraction and exploration activities. A special effort has been made to eliminate as many overlaps as possible between the lists provided by the various mining companies by applying various measures to obtain a realistic number of suppliers. For example:

- Only incorporated suppliers with a corporate name were considered; the names of individuals with no mention of incorporation were removed from the list, unless they were registered with the Québec enterprise registrar.
- Social organizations, charities, sports teams and events that received contributions from mining companies were removed from the list since they cannot be considered as suppliers.
- Payments by companies (in the form of taxes or fees) to various government departments and agencies, including municipalities, are not considered in this section because they are not suppliers; the payments are, however, presented in Table II-11.
- All the enterprises active under the same corporate name (for example, Canadian Tire or Tim Hortons) were grouped together, to avoid duplication in the number of suppliers.

*The number of suppliers used by mining companies for extraction and exploration activities in Québec is estimated at 4,519. Of this number, 3,487 are suppliers (77.2%) based in Québec, and 1,032 (22.8%) have their place of business in the rest of Canada or abroad. The greatest number of suppliers, 1,097, is found in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, representing one quarter (24.3%) of all industry suppliers. Montréal ranks second with 625 suppliers (13.8%), followed by the Montérégie (409 – 9.1%) and Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean (344 – 7.6%) regions.*



**TABLE II-7****Number of suppliers for mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018**

REGIONS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,097	24.3%
Montréal	625	13.8%
Montérégie	409	9.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	344	7.6%
Capitale-Nationale	227	5.0%
Côte-Nord	165	3.7%
Nord-du-Québec	94	2.1%
Laurentides	91	2.0%
Laval	88	1.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	67	1.5%
Centre-du-Québec	62	1.4%
Mauricie	59	1.3%
Lanaudière	52	1.2%
Estrie	46	1.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	25	0.6%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	24	0.5%
Outaouais	12	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>3,487</b>	<b>77.2%</b>
Outside Québec	1,032	22.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,519</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

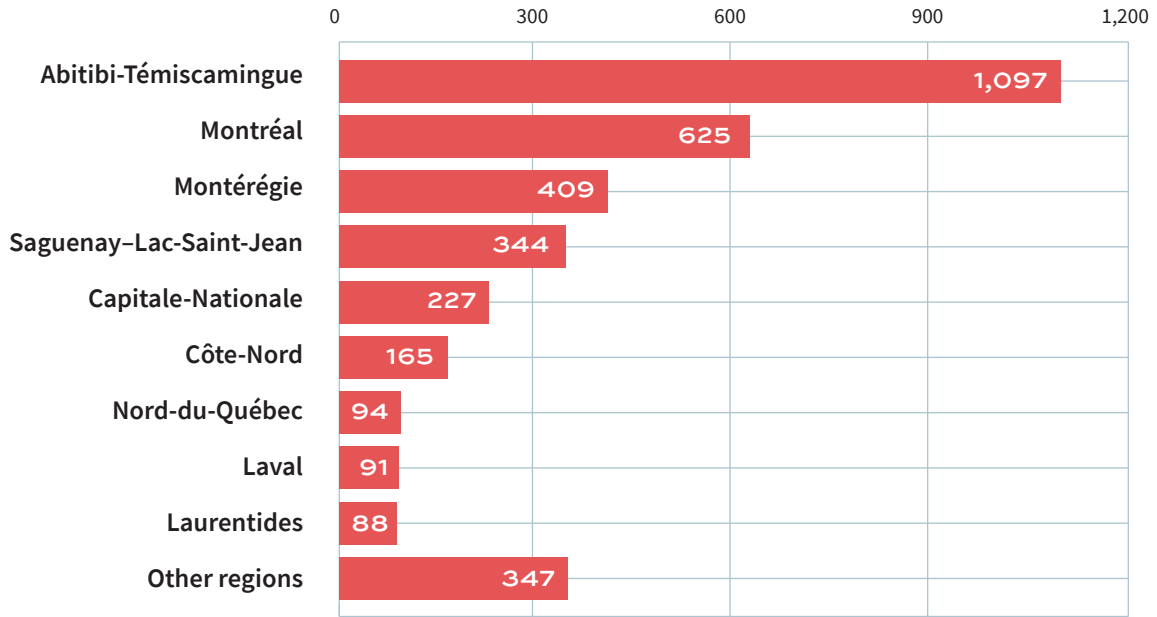
Source: Survey of QMA members

Figures II-1 and II-2 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution, by administrative region, of the Québec suppliers who support the mining industry's extraction and exploration activities in Québec.



**FIGURE II-1**

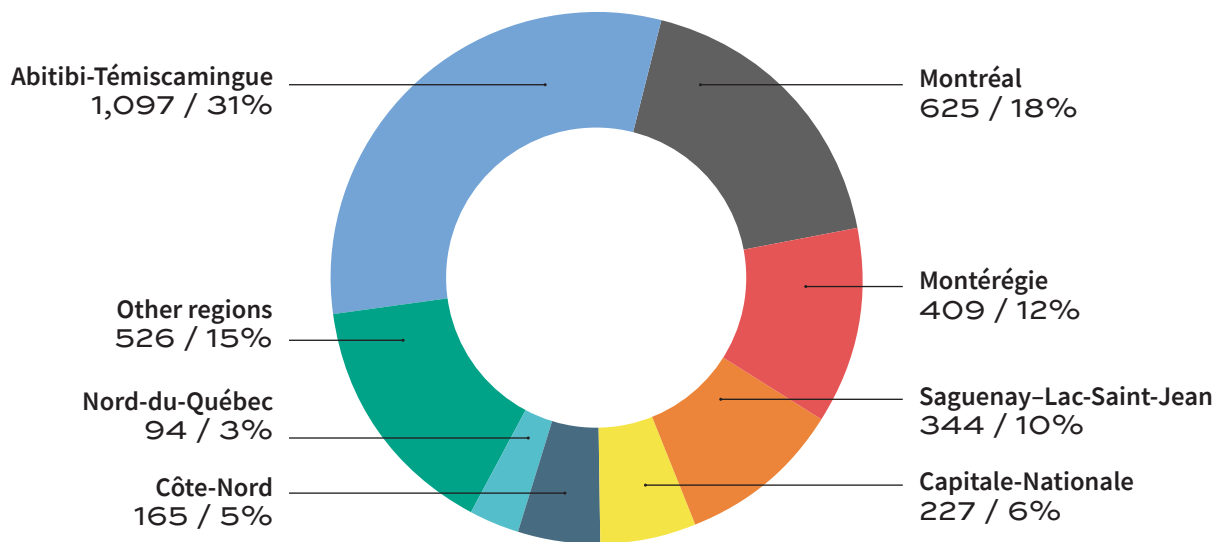
**Number of suppliers within Québec for mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018**



Source: Tableau II-7

**FIGURE II-2**

**Number of suppliers within Québec for mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018\***



Source: Table II-7

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.



Table II-8 shows estimates for the number of jobs supported, by Québec region and in the rest of Canada. The data on direct jobs by region was provided by mining companies, and is based on the **workers' place of permanent residence** and not their place of work. In other words, the jobs are counted in the region where most of the wages were spent. Indirect jobs in Québec as a whole were estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down the indirect benefits by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced benefits and break them down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced benefits in other provinces.

*Mineral extraction and exploration activities by mining companies active in Québec supported an estimated total of 43,112 person-years of employment in the province in 2018. A further 12,078 person-years of employment were supported in the rest of Canada, making an estimated total of 55,190. Of the total number of jobs, 78.1% were held by residents of Québec and 21.9% by residents of other provinces and territories. The jobs in Québec were concentrated in four regions, which together accounted for 53.5% of the employment provided. They included two “resource” regions: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which dominated the table with 13,160 person-years (23.8%), and the Côte-Nord region with 6,971 person-years (12.6%). Montréal was the industrialized region with the most jobs, accounting for 5,541 person-years (10.0%), followed by the Montérégie region in fourth place with 3,901 person-years (7.1%).*

**TABLE II-8**

### Jobs supported by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, person-years

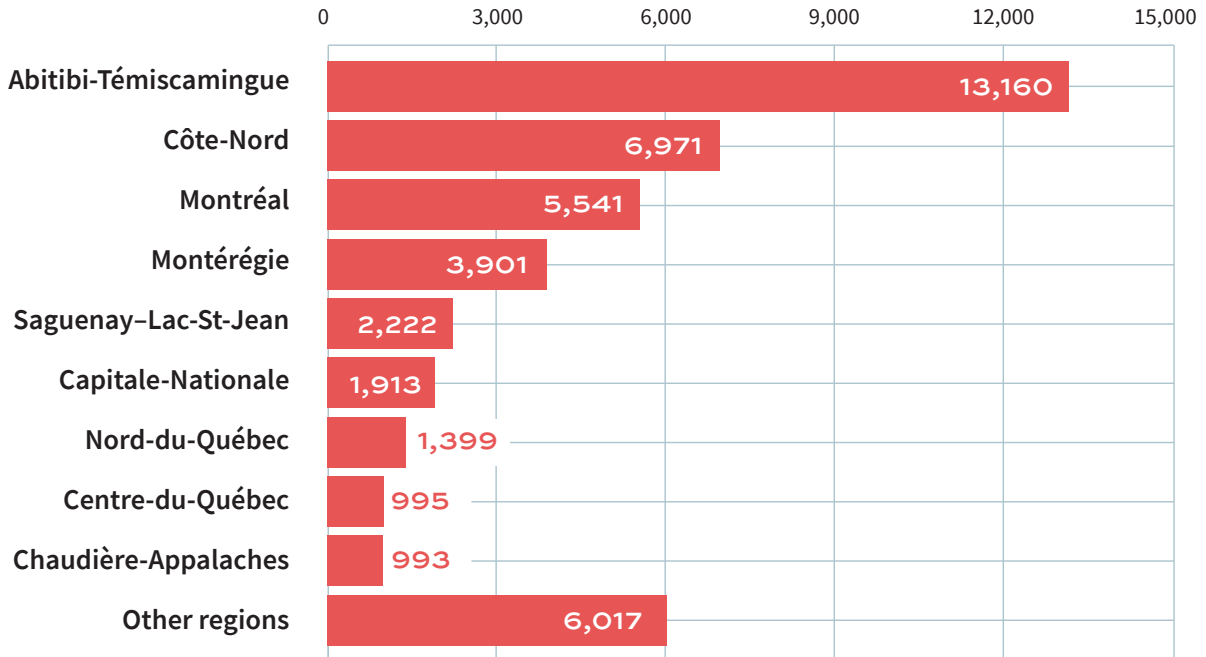
REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	5,547	5,438	2,175	<b>13,160</b>	23.8%
Côte-Nord	2,343	3,614	1,014	<b>6,971</b>	12.6%
Montréal	482	3,639	1,420	<b>5,541</b>	10.0%
Montréal	1,811	1,396	694	<b>3,901</b>	7.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	907	935	380	<b>2,222</b>	4.0%
Capitale-Nationale	380	950	583	<b>1,913</b>	3.5%
Nord-du-Québec	867	380	152	<b>1,399</b>	2.5%
Centre-du-Québec	213	485	297	<b>995</b>	1.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	210	496	287	<b>993</b>	1.8%
Estrie	199	508	275	<b>982</b>	1.8%
Laval	43	612	315	<b>970</b>	1.8%
Mauricie	334	324	228	<b>886</b>	1.6%
Laurentides	196	366	257	<b>819</b>	1.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	365	226	215	<b>806</b>	1.5%
Lanaudière	144	276	216	<b>636</b>	1.2%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	300	167	133	<b>600</b>	1.1%
Outaouais	62	130	126	<b>318</b>	0.6%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>14,403</b>	<b>19,942</b>	<b>8,767</b>	<b>43,112</b>	<b>78.1%</b>
Rest of Canada	210	8,235	3,633	<b>12,078</b>	21.9%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>14,613</b>	<b>28,177</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>55,190</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures II-3 and II-4 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution, by Québec administrative region, of the jobs supported by the mining industry's extraction and exploration activities in Québec.

**FIGURE II-3**

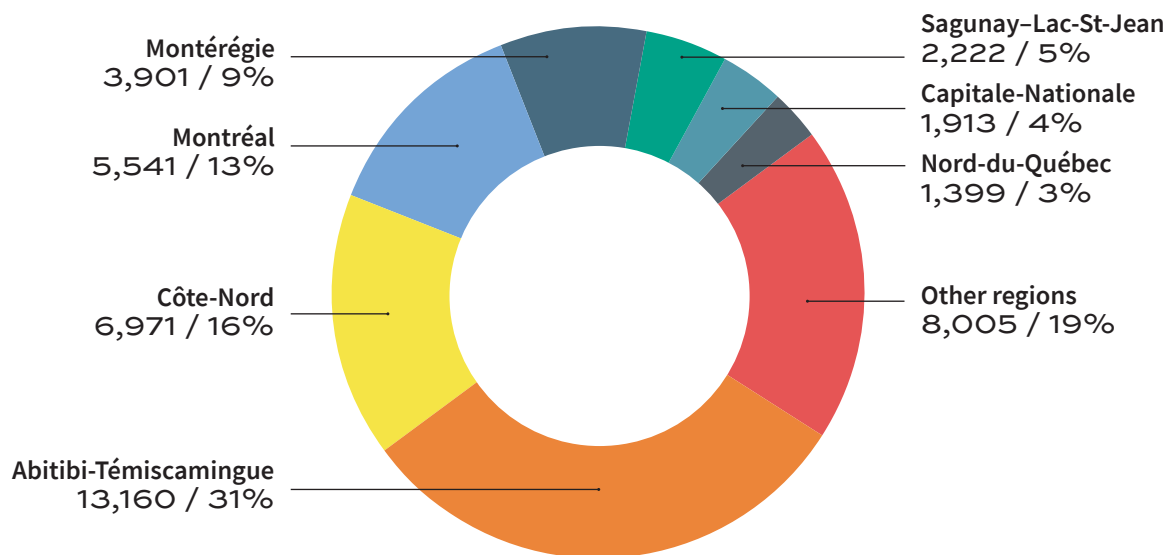
### Jobs supported by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, person-years



Source: Table II-8

**FIGURE II-4**

### Jobs supported in Québec by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, person-years\*



Source: Table II-8

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Table II-9 shows the estimated gross domestic product (GDP)<sup>5</sup> generated, in Québec's administrative regions and in the rest of Canada, by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in Québec. The data on direct GDP by region was (1) provided by mining companies for wages paid, considered by the region of residence of their employees, and (2) estimated for other gross revenue (amortization expenses and operating revenue), which was allocated to the production site (the region where the mine site was located). Indirect GDP for Québec as a whole was estimated using the Input-Output simulation model of the Institut de la statistique du Québec (ISQ). Models developed by EcoTec Consultants were used to break down indirect GDP by administrative region, and also to (1) calculate the induced GDP and break it down by region and (2) calculate the indirect and induced GDP in the other provinces and territories.

*Mineral extraction and exploration activities by mining companies active in Québec in 2018 generated an estimated gross domestic product (GDP) of \$8.5 billion in Québec as a whole and \$1.4 billion in the other provinces and territories of Canada, making a Canada-wide estimated total of \$9.9 billion. This means that 86.1% of the GDP was generated in Québec and 13.9% in the other Canadian provinces. The GDP in Québec was concentrated in four regions which, together, account for 66.3% of the total. They included three "resource" regions: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which led with \$2.7 billion (27.4%), the Côte-Nord region with \$2.0 billion (19.8%) and the Nord-du-Québec region with \$1.2 billion (11.7%). Montréal ranked fourth with \$728.5 million (7.4%).*

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<sup>5</sup> GDP represents the contribution to economic activity as measured by the value added. GDP is made up of wages and salaries and the remuneration of other production factors (for example, company revenue before tax and amortization). GDP also includes indirect taxes, net of subsidies. The sum of all these components indicates added value, and can be used to estimate the net contribution of an industry to Québec's economy.





**TABLE II-9****Gross domestic product generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, \$ million**

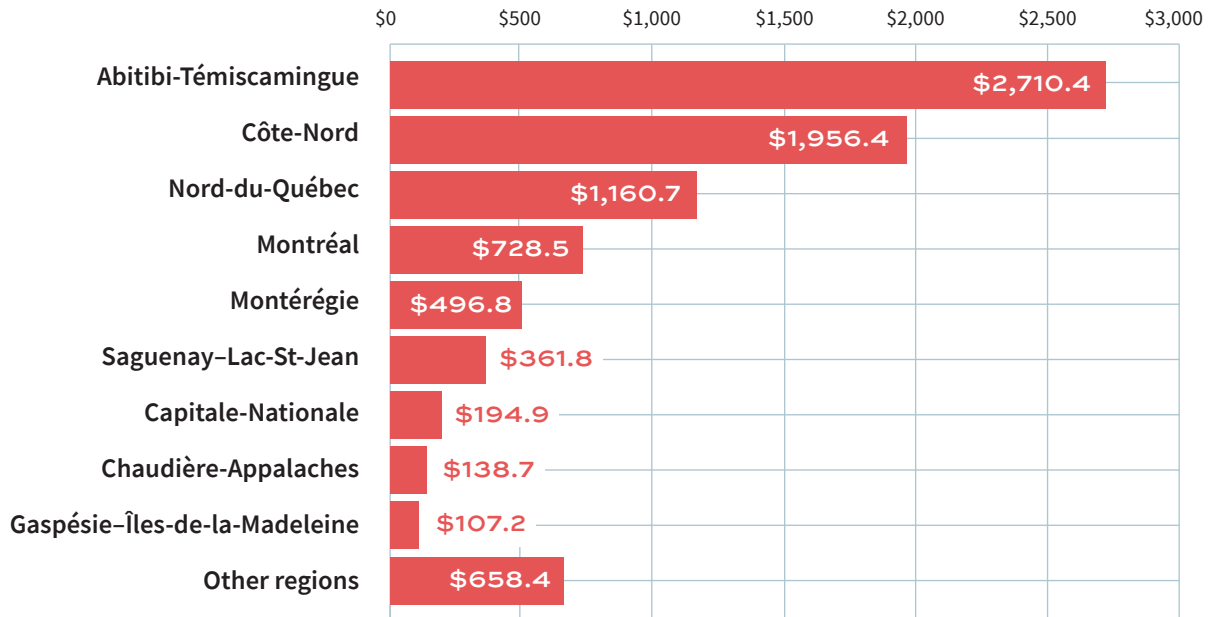
REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$1,999.2	\$476.6	\$234.6	<b>\$2,710.4</b>	27.4%
Côte-Nord	\$1,367.2	\$476.9	\$112.3	<b>\$1,956.4</b>	19.8%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,113.2	\$28.6	\$18.9	<b>\$1,160.7</b>	11.7%
Montréal	\$58.8	\$525.5	\$144.2	<b>\$728.5</b>	7.4%
Montréal	\$287.3	\$139.7	\$69.8	<b>\$496.8</b>	5.0%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$246.5	\$75.8	\$39.5	<b>\$361.8</b>	3.7%
Capitale-Nationale	\$45.8	\$92.3	\$56.8	<b>\$194.9</b>	2.0%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$24.4	\$83.7	\$30.6	<b>\$138.7</b>	1.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$71.8	\$22.3	\$13.1	<b>\$107.2</b>	1.1%
Centre-du-Québec	\$19.7	\$58.2	\$28.5	<b>\$106.4</b>	1.1%
Estrie	\$21.2	\$47.6	\$26.0	<b>\$94.8</b>	1.0%
Laurentides	\$27.0	\$42.3	\$23.8	<b>\$93.1</b>	0.9%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$43.9	\$26.3	\$22.1	<b>\$92.3</b>	0.9%
Laval	\$5.1	\$58.8	\$27.7	<b>\$91.6</b>	0.9%
Mauricie	\$28.5	\$36.7	\$21.7	<b>\$86.9</b>	0.9%
Lanaudière	\$14.8	\$28.2	\$18.3	<b>\$61.3</b>	0.6%
Outaouais	\$7.2	\$14.2	\$10.6	<b>\$32.0</b>	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$5,381.6</b>	<b>\$2,233.7</b>	<b>\$898.5</b>	<b>\$8,513.8</b>	<b>86.1%</b>
Rest of Canada	\$49.2	\$961.2	\$363.9	\$1,374.3	13.9%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>\$5,430.8</b>	<b>\$3,194.9</b>	<b>\$1,262.4</b>	<b>\$9,888.1</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures II-5 and II-6 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the GDP generated by expenditure on mineral extraction and exploration, by Québec administrative region.

**FIGURE II-5**

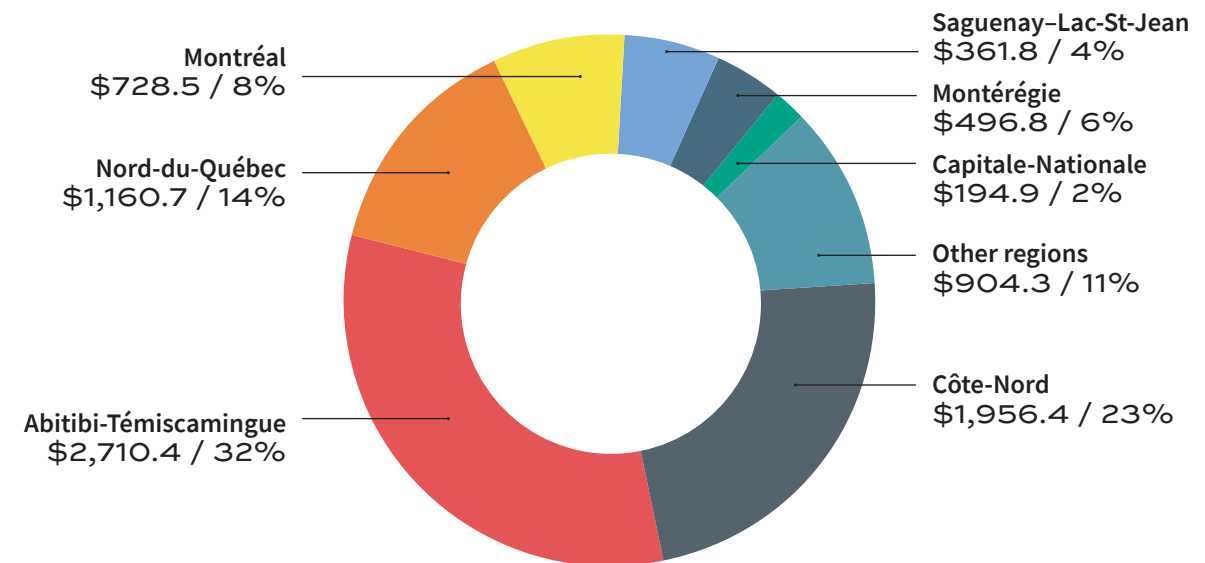
**Gross domestic product generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, \$ million**



Source: Table II-9

**FIGURE II-6**

**Gross domestic product generated in Québec by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, \$ million\***

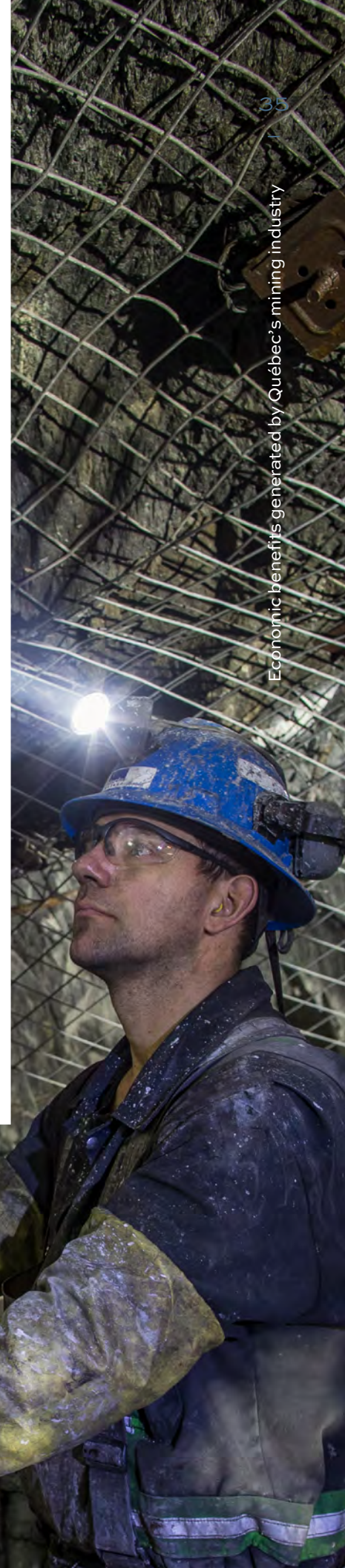


Source: Table II-9

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

The extent of the contribution made by the mining industry in Québec's regions is easier to understand when the statistics on the economic benefits generated are compared to the total economy in each region in 2018. Table II-10 shows the benefits generated by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in the economy of each region of Québec.

*The mining industry's mineral extraction and exploration activities had a major impact on the economy of three "resource" regions in 2018. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 17.2% of total employment in the region. In addition, the employment income accounted for 21.8% of the regional total, and the GDP generated by mining companies represented 33.6% of total GDP in the region in 2017. The benefits were also significant for the economies of the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions. The mining industry provided 15.4% of the average annual total of jobs in the two regions in 2018, while the employment income represented 18.6% of the regional total in the Côte-Nord region and 9.2% in the Nord-du-Québec region. Last, the GDP generated accounted for 31.3% of total GDP in the Côte-Nord region and 27.9% of total GDP in the Nord-du-Québec region.*



Economic benefits generated by Québec's mining industry



**TABLE II-10**

### Benefits generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure in the economy of the regions, 2018, percentage

REGIONS	JOBS	EMPLOYMENT INCOME	GDP*
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	17.2%	21.8%	33.6%
Côte-Nord	15.4%**	18.6%	31.3%
Nord-du-Québec		9.2%	27.9%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.7%	2.5%	3.3%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	1.8%	2.1%	3.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.9%	1.3%	1.2%
Centre-du-Québec	0.8%	1.0%	1.1%
Mauricie	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%
Montérégie	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%
Estrie	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Laval	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Montréal	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Capitale-Nationale	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%
Lanaudière	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Laurentides	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%
Outaouais	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Comparison of 2017 GDP for the administrative regions and 2018 GDP for Québec as a whole.

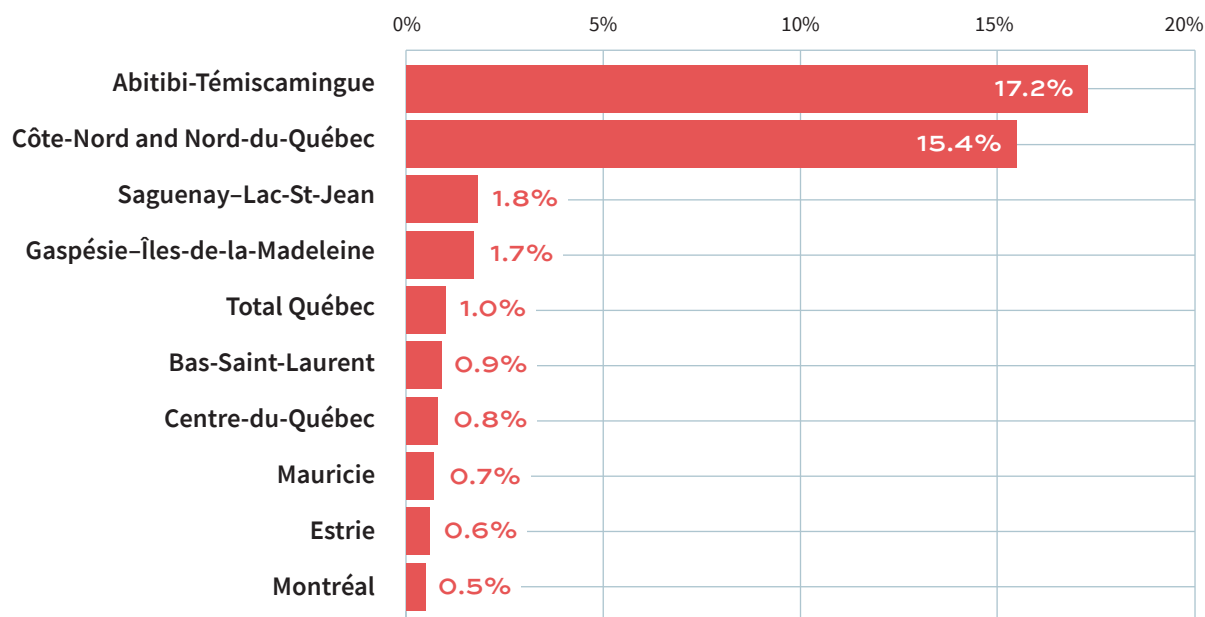
\*\* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

Figure II-7 provides a clearer illustration of the contribution to employment, as a percentage, made by the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in Québec in each administrative region. It shows the significant impact of mining industry activities in three regions in particular: Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.



**FIGURE II-7**

Percentage of total employment represented by jobs supported by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, selected regions ( $\geq 0.5\%$ ), 2018



Source: Table II-10

Table II-11 shows estimates of the fiscal<sup>6</sup> and parafiscal revenue derived by the Québec government and the Government of Canada from the mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies in Québec. The direct<sup>7</sup> and indirect fiscal revenue was calculated using the Input-Output simulation model of the ISQ. Induced fiscal and parafiscal revenue was estimated using the models developed by EcoTec Consultants.

*The mineral extraction and exploration activities of mining companies active in Québec in 2018 generated revenue estimated at \$1.2 billion for the Québec government and \$452.8 million for the Government of Canada, making a total of \$1.7 billion, not counting corporate income tax. Of this total, 73.3% was collected by the Québec government and 26.7% by the federal government. Parafiscal revenue was the main revenue source for the Québec government at \$436.7 million, followed by personal income tax (\$320.5 million), QST and other indirect taxes (\$201.8 million) and mining taxes (\$287.0 million). For the Government of Canada, the main revenue source was personal income tax, at \$296.8 million, followed by GST and other indirect taxes (\$96.6 million) and parafiscal revenue (\$59.4 million).*

<sup>6</sup> This fiscal revenue does not include corporate income tax.

<sup>7</sup> Mining taxes (included in direct fiscal revenue) paid to the Québec government are taken from a publication of the Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles du Québec (August 2020) and are not an estimate. The average exchange rate of \$1.2957 for 2018, established by the Bank of Canada, was used to convert from US dollars to Canadian dollars.



**TABLE II-11****Fiscal revenue generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, 2018, \$ million<sup>8</sup>**

REVENUE SOURCE	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
<b>Québec government</b>				
Personal income tax	\$194.9	\$105.8	\$19.8	<b>\$320.5</b>
QST and other indirect taxes	\$0.0	\$24.7	\$177.1	<b>\$201.8</b>
Mining taxes <sup>*</sup>	\$287.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	<b>\$287.0</b>
<b>Total Québec government</b>	<b>\$481.9</b>	<b>\$130.5</b>	<b>\$196.9</b>	<b>\$809.3</b>
<b>Government of Canada<sup>**</sup></b>				
Personal income tax	\$145.2	\$121.8	\$29.8	<b>\$296.8</b>
GST and other indirect taxes	\$5.8	\$17.9	\$72.9	<b>\$96.6</b>
<b>Total Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$151.0</b>	<b>\$139.7</b>	<b>\$102.7</b>	<b>\$393.4</b>
<b>Parafiscal revenue</b>				
Québec government	\$202.5	\$175.7	\$58.5	<b>\$436.7</b>
Government of Canada <sup>***</sup>	\$22.9	\$26.1	\$10.4	<b>\$59.4</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$225.4</b>	<b>\$201.8</b>	<b>\$68.9</b>	<b>\$496.1</b>
<b>Total with parafiscal revenue</b>				
<b>Québec government</b>	<b>\$684.4</b>	<b>\$306.2</b>	<b>\$255.4</b>	<b>\$1,246.0</b>
<b>Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$173.9</b>	<b>\$165.8</b>	<b>\$113.1</b>	<b>\$452.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$858.3</b>	<b>\$472.0</b>	<b>\$368.5</b>	<b>\$1,698.8</b>

Source: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

<sup>\*</sup> Mining taxes paid according to the MERN.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada.

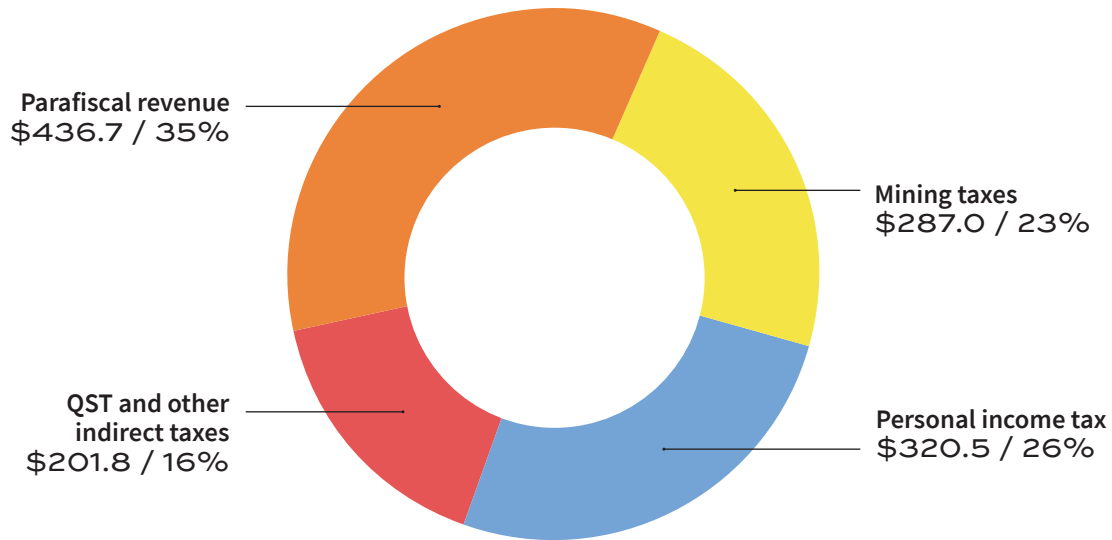
<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Federal parafiscal revenue calculated for Québec.

Figures II-8 and II-9 provide a clearer illustration of the various sources of fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the Québec government and the Government of Canada.

<sup>8</sup> This data excludes corporate income tax.

**FIGURE II-8**

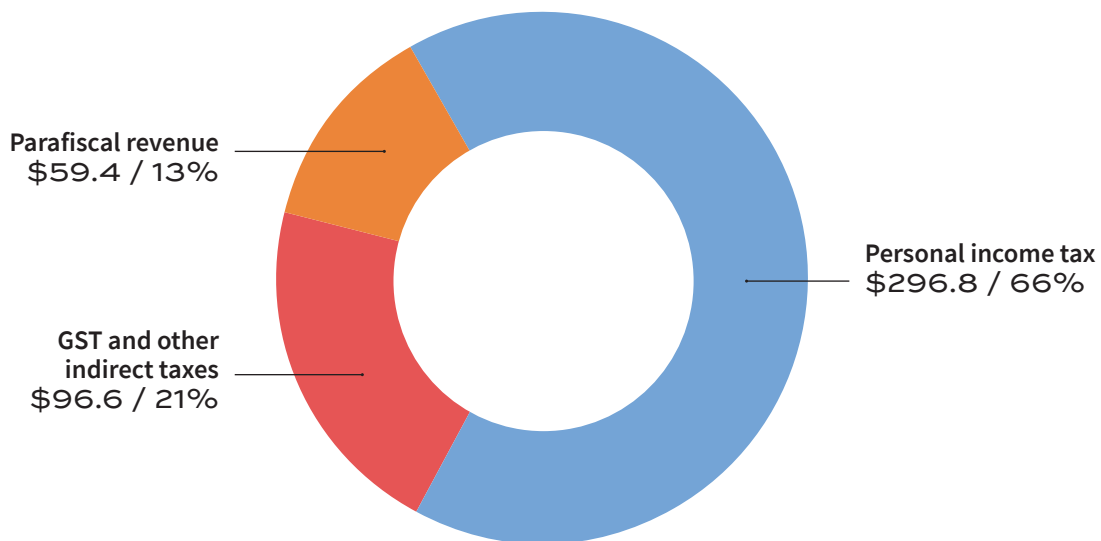
Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, Québec government, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table II-11

**FIGURE II-9**

Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by mining company extraction and exploration expenditure, Government of Canada, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table II-11



## SECTION III

# ECONOMIC BENEFITS GENERATED BY INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE

Table III-1 shows the investment expenditure of mining companies in Québec in 2018. It is important to note that the amounts concern invoices paid in 2018, just like the expenditure on mineral extraction and exploration in the previous section. The amounts paid were categorized by the supplier's place of business (the place where the payment was sent).

Care is needed in comparing this data with other sources of data on investment by the mining industry in Québec:

- The usual sources of data on investment classify expenditure by the geographic location of the project concerned. However, the economic benefits for a given region depend mainly on the place where the money is spent (the place of business of the supplier and the region of residence of the supplier's employees) rather than on the place where the project is situated.
- Public announcements of investment projects often mention the overall amount of spending on a given project. However, projects are often implemented over a period of years, and the temporal dimension remains unknown until the actual implementation of the various phases of a major investment project.
- The expenditure classified as investment expenditure in this study is the money spent on building a new mine, increasing the capacity of an existing mine or adding major infrastructures. The capitalizable expenditure to replace existing equipment or infrastructures or for routine repairs is classified as operating expenditure, based on the sustaining capital concept.
- It is possible that some investment expenditure was reported by mining companies in the questionnaire as operating expenditure under the sustaining capital concept, because it was investment made mainly to replace equipment already involved in production and not intended to increase production capacity.

Investment expenditure in Québec amounted to \$774 million in 2018, including around 82.3% in Québec (\$636.8 million). The remainder (\$137.2 million) concerned purchases made directly in other Canadian provinces or territories and other countries. The expenditure in Québec was concentrated in three regions that, together, accounted for 66.6% of mining company expenditure: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, with \$283.6 million (36.6% of expenditure), Montréal with \$124.9 million (16.1%), and the Montérégie region with \$107.5 million (13.9%).

**TABLE III-1**

**Investment expenditure by mining companies,  
2018, \$ million**

REGIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$283.6	36.6%
Montréal	\$124.9	16.1%
Montérégie	\$107.5	13.9%
Côte-Nord	\$26.9	3.5%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$20.0	2.6%
Estrie	\$18.4	2.4%
Capitale-Nationale	\$15.1	2.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$10.2	1.3%
Laval	\$8.0	1.0%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$7.1	0.9%
Mauricie	\$4.2	0.5%
Nord-du-Québec	\$3.6	0.5%
Laurentides	\$3.5	0.5%
Lanaudière	\$1.6	0.2%
Centre-du-Québec	\$1.5	0.2%
Outaouais	\$0.5	0.1%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$0.2	0.0%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$636.8</b>	<b>82.3%</b>
Outside Québec	\$137.2	17.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$774.0</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

The number of suppliers, by administrative region of place of business, for investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec is shown in Table III-2.

*The number of suppliers for investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec is estimated at 920. Of this number, 756 were Québec suppliers (82.2%) and 164 (17.8%) had their place of business outside Québec. Most suppliers in Québec were located in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, where there were 324 suppliers or 35.2% of all suppliers for investment expenditure. Montréal came second, with 125 (13.6%), followed by the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 81 (8.8%) and the Montérégie region with 59 (6.4%).*

**TABLE III-2**

### Number of suppliers for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2018

REGIONS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	324	35.2%
Montréal	125	13.6%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	81	8.8%
Montérégie	59	6.4%
Capitale-Nationale	42	4.6%
Côte-Nord	19	2.1%
Laval	19	2.1%
Chaudière-Appalaches	16	1.7%
Laurentides	14	1.5%
Mauricie	13	1.4%
Lanaudière	11	1.2%
Centre-du-Québec	9	1.0%
Estrie	9	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	4	0.4%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	4	0.4%
Nord-du-Québec	4	0.4%
Outaouais	3	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>82.2%</b>
Outside Québec	164	17.8%
<b>Total</b>	<b>920</b>	<b>100,0%</b>

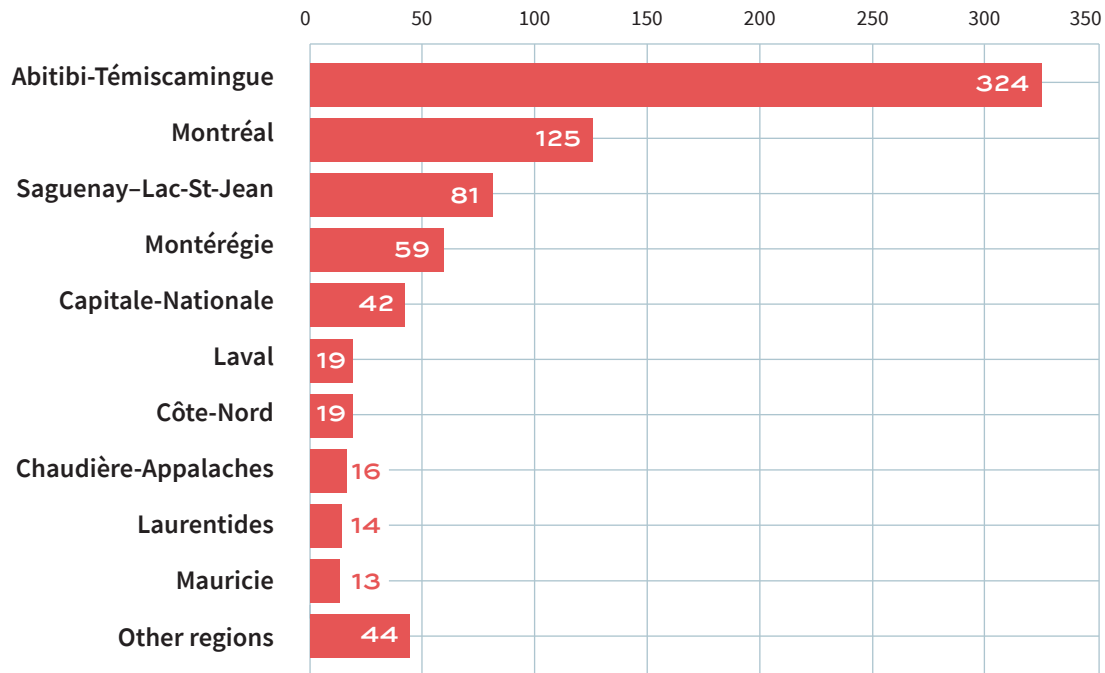
Source: Survey of QMA members



Figures III-1 and III-2 provide a clearer illustration of supplier distribution by Québec administrative region.

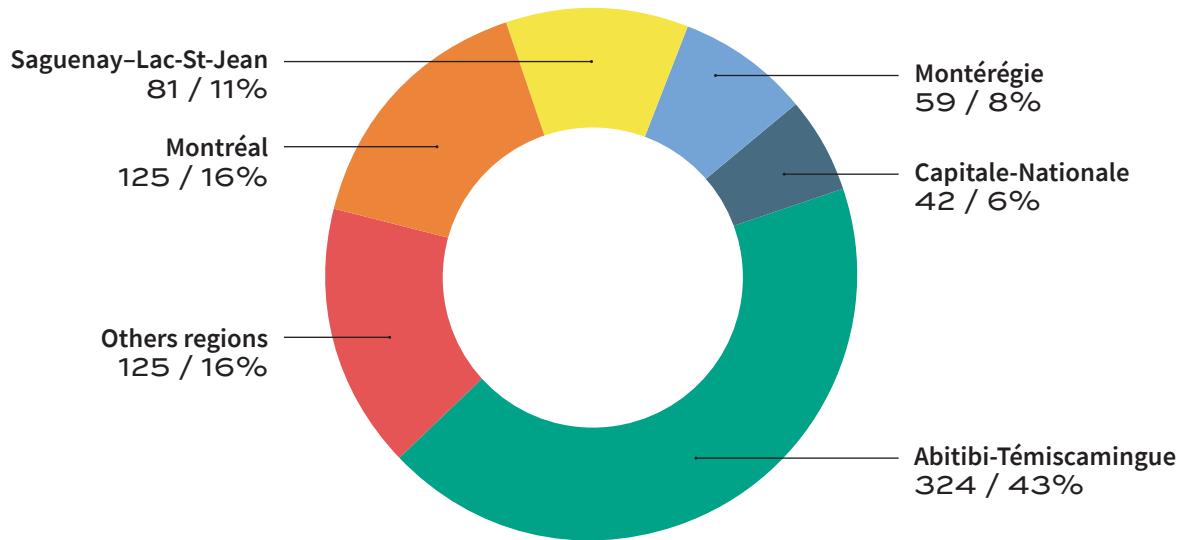
**FIGURE III-1**

**Number of suppliers for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2018**



Source: Table III-2



**FIGURE III-2****Number of suppliers in Québec for investment expenditure by mining companies, 2018\***

Source: Table III-2

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Investment expenditure in 2018 supported a large number of jobs in Québec and the rest of Canada, as shown by the data in Table III-3.

*In 2018, investment expenditure by mining companies in Québec supported an estimated total of 6,849 person-years of employment. Of this total, 4,894 person-years (71.5%) were in Québec and 1,955 (28.5%) were in the rest of Canada. Employment in Québec was distributed throughout the province, with a concentration in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, with 1,747 person-years (25.5% of the total). Other regions also saw significant benefits: Montréal with 864 person-years (12.6%) and the Montérégie region with 616 (9.0%).*

**TABLE III-3****Jobs supported by investment expenditure by mining companies, 2018, person-years**

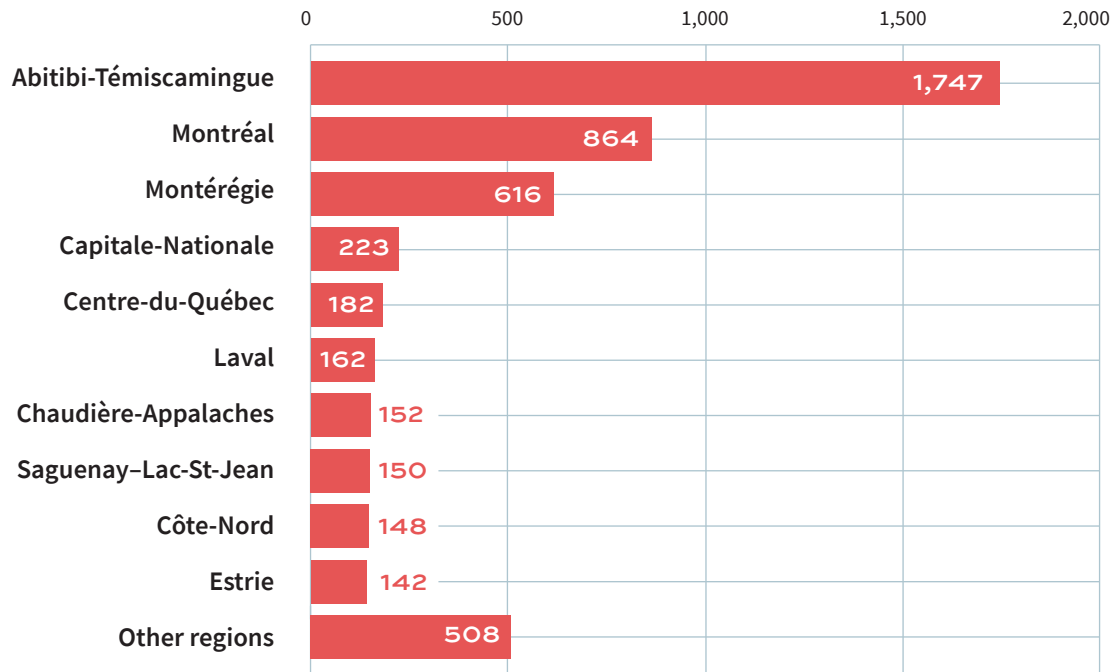
REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,068	410	269	<b>1,747</b>	25.5%
Montréal	414	283	167	<b>864</b>	12.6%
Montréal	305	192	119	<b>616</b>	9.0%
Capitale-Nationale	72	82	69	<b>223</b>	3.2%
Centre-du-Québec	86	57	39	<b>182</b>	2.7%
Laval	65	60	37	<b>162</b>	2.4%
Chaudière-Appalaches	61	54	37	<b>152</b>	2.2%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	78	40	32	<b>150</b>	2.2%
Côte-Nord	91	31	26	<b>148</b>	2.2%
Estrie	67	43	32	<b>142</b>	2.1%
Lanaudière	39	33	28	<b>100</b>	1.5%
Laurentides	33	36	29	<b>98</b>	1.4%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	43	26	21	<b>90</b>	1.3%
Mauricie	36	27	23	<b>86</b>	1.3%
Nord-du-Québec	39	12	10	<b>61</b>	0.9%
Outaouais	12	12	15	<b>39</b>	0.6%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	13	10	11	<b>34</b>	0.5%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>2,522</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>4,894</b>	<b>71.5%</b>
Rest of Canada	647	760	548	<b>1,955</b>	28.5%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>3,169</b>	<b>2,168</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>6,849</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures III-3 and III-4 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the jobs supported by the investment expenditure of Québec mining companies, by Québec administrative region.

**FIGURE III-3**

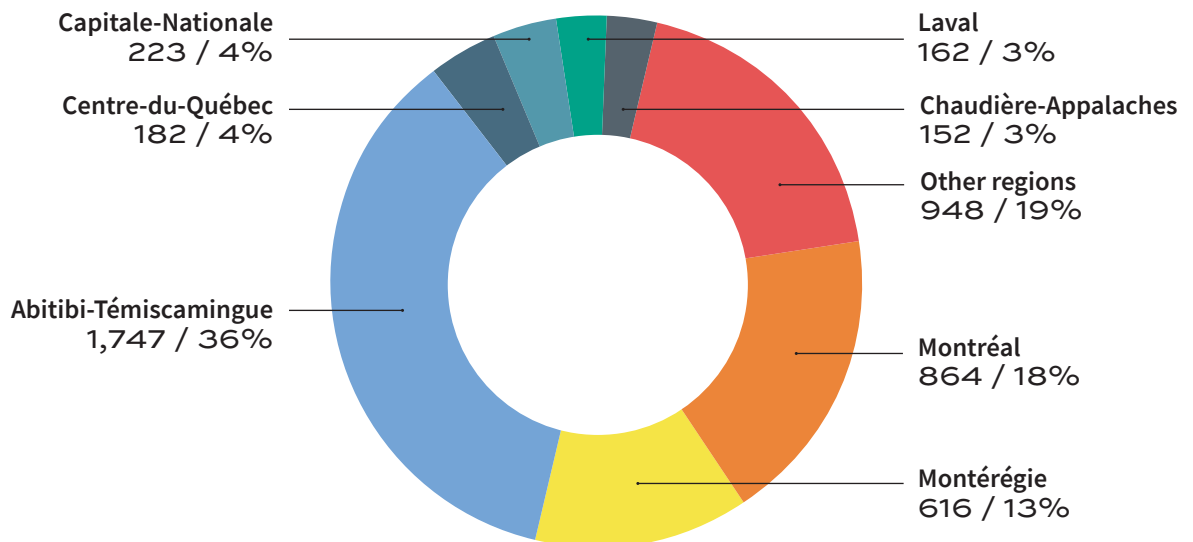
**Jobs supported in Québec by investment expenditure, 2018, person-years**



Source: Table III-3

**FIGURE III-4**

**Jobs supported in Québec by investment expenditure, 2018, person-years\***



Source: Table III-3

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Table III-4 shows the distribution of the gross domestic product (GDP) generated in Québec by the investment expenditure of mining companies.

*Investment by the mining industry in 2018 generated a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$478.1 in Québec (69.7% of the total) and \$207.6 million (30.3%) in the other provinces and territories, making an estimated total of \$685.7 million. The GDP in Québec was concentrated in three regions which, together, accounted for 45.2% of the total: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region leads with \$158.1 million (23.1%), followed by Montréal with 92.9 million (13.6%) and the Montérégie region with \$58.1 million (8.5%).*

**TABLE III-4**

### Gross domestic product generated by the investment expenditure of mining companies, 2018, \$ million

REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$89.0	\$42.3	\$26.8	\$158.1	23.1%
Montréal	\$48.1	\$28.0	\$16.8	\$92.9	13.6%
Montérégie	\$28.0	\$18.8	\$11.3	\$58.1	8.5%
Capitale-Nationale	\$8.6	\$7.8	\$6.5	\$22.9	3.3%
Centre-du-Québec	\$8.9	\$6.0	\$3.7	\$18.6	2.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$6.9	\$6.8	\$3.9	\$17.6	2.6%
Laval	\$8.1	\$5.1	\$3.5	\$16.7	2.4%
Côte-Nord	\$7.8	\$3.9	\$2.7	\$14.4	2.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$6.9	\$4.3	\$3.0	\$14.3	2.1%
Estrie	\$5.8	\$4.0	\$3.1	\$12.9	1.8%
Laurentides	\$4.0	\$3.5	\$2.6	\$10.1	1.5%
Lanaudière	\$4.4	\$3.2	\$2.4	\$10.0	1.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$4.4	\$2.5	\$2.2	\$9.0	1.3%
Mauricie	\$4.0	\$2.7	\$2.0	\$8.8	1.3%
Nord-du-Québec	\$3.4	\$1.5	\$1.1	\$6.0	0.9%
Outaouais	\$1.5	\$1.2	\$1.3	\$4.0	0.6%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$1.6	\$1.1	\$1.0	\$3.7	0.5%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$241.5</b>	<b>\$142.7</b>	<b>\$93.9</b>	<b>\$478.1</b>	<b>69.7%</b>
Rest of Canada	\$73.1	\$79.0	\$55.5	\$207.6	30.3%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>\$314.6</b>	<b>\$221.7</b>	<b>\$149.4</b>	<b>\$685.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

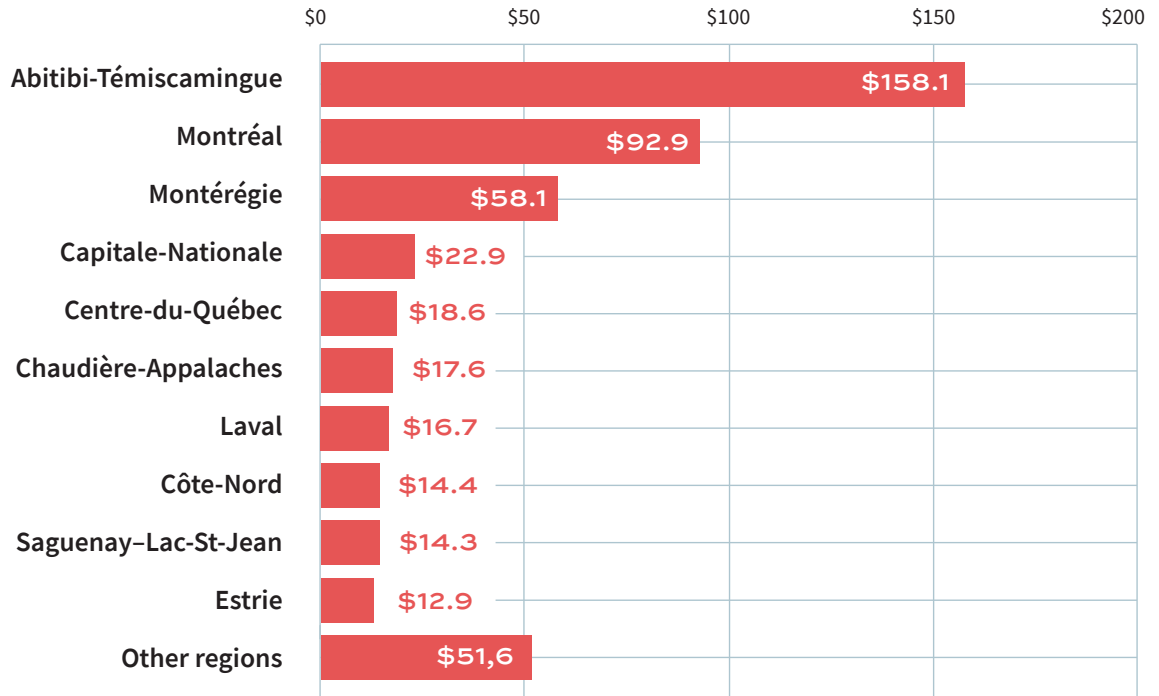
Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures III-5 and III-6 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the gross domestic product generated by the investment expenditure of mining companies, by Québec administrative region.



**FIGURE III-5**

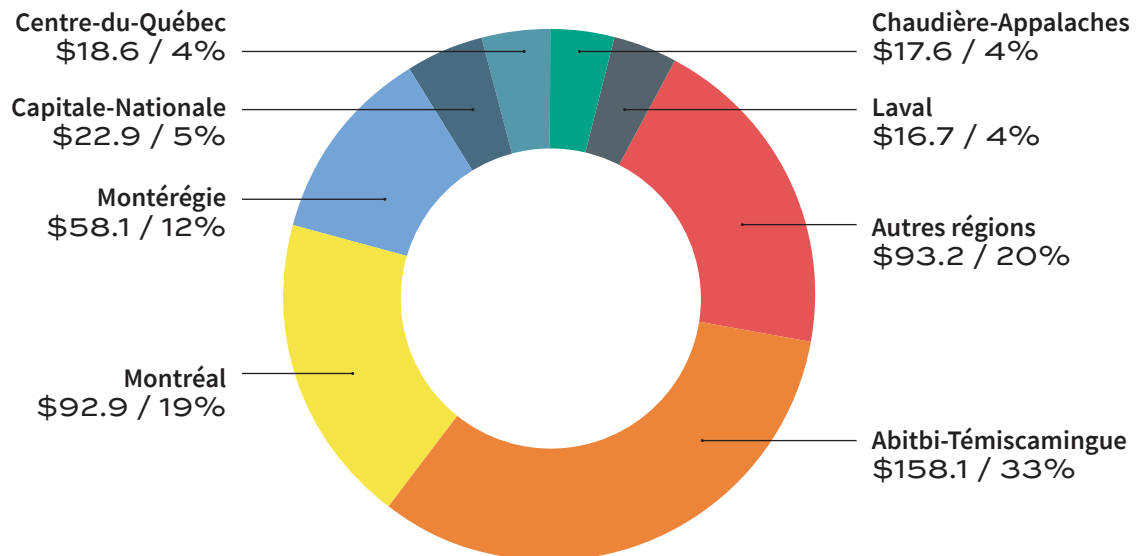
**Gross domestic product generated by investment expenditure, 2018, \$ million**



Source: Table III-4

**FIGURE III-6**

**Gross domestic product generated in Québec by investment expenditure, 2018, \$ million\***



Source: Table III-4

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Table III-5 highlights the economic benefits generated by the investment expenditure of mining companies in Québec in 2018 by comparing them to the official regional statistics.

*The Abitibi-Témiscamingue region in particular benefitted from investment expenditure by the mining industry in 2018. The jobs supported by the mining industry represented 2.3% of total employment in the region, 2.0% of employment income and 1.9% of the regional GDP.*

**TABLE III-5**

### Importance of benefits from investment expenditure in the economy of the regions, 2018, percentage

REGIONS	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT INCOME	GDP*
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	2.3%	2.0%	1.9%
Côte-Nord	0.4%**	0.3%	0.2%
Nord-du-Québec		0.3%	0.1%
Centre-du-Québec	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Capitale-Nationale	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Mauricie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Estrie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Montréal	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Laval	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Montérégie	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%
Lanaudière	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%
Laurentides	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Outaouais	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>	<b>0.1%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Comparison of 2017 GDP for the administrative regions and 2018 GDP for Québec as a whole.

\*\* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

The fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the two levels of government generated by investment expenditure by the mining industry in Québec is shown in Table III-6.

Investment expenditure in 2018 generated fiscal and parafiscal revenue estimated at \$86.4 million for the Québec government (63.2% of the total) and \$50.3 million for the Government of Canada (36.8%), making an estimated total of \$136.7 million. The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was parafiscal revenue at \$43.5 million, followed by personal income tax (\$23.8 million) and QST and other indirect taxes (\$19.1 million). The biggest revenue source for the federal government was personal income tax (\$26.4 million).

**TABLE III-6**

### Fiscal revenue generated by investment expenditure by mining companies, 2018, \$ million<sup>9</sup>

SOURCE OF REVENUE	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
<b>Québec government</b>				
Personal income tax	\$15.1	\$6.5	\$2.2	<b>\$23.8</b>
QST and other indirect taxes	\$0.1	\$3.1	\$15.9	<b>\$19.1</b>
<b>Total Québec government</b>	<b>\$15.2</b>	<b>\$9.6</b>	<b>\$18.1</b>	<b>\$42.9</b>
<b>Government of Canada*</b>				
Personal income tax	\$14.1	\$8.5	\$3.8	<b>\$26.4</b>
GST and other indirect taxes	\$0.3	\$9.5	\$7.6	<b>\$17.4</b>
<b>Total Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$14.4</b>	<b>\$18.0</b>	<b>\$11.4</b>	<b>\$43.8</b>
<b>Parafiscal revenue</b>				
Québec government	\$26.0	\$11.1	\$6.4	<b>\$43.5</b>
Government of Canada**	\$3.6	\$1.8	\$1.1	<b>\$6.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$29.6</b>	<b>\$12.9</b>	<b>\$7.5</b>	<b>\$50.0</b>
<b>Total with parafiscal revenue</b>				
<b>Québec government</b>	<b>\$41.2</b>	<b>\$20.7</b>	<b>\$24.5</b>	<b>\$86.4</b>
<b>Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$18.0</b>	<b>\$19.8</b>	<b>\$12.5</b>	<b>\$50.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$59.2</b>	<b>\$40.5</b>	<b>\$37.0</b>	<b>\$136.7</b>

Source: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada.

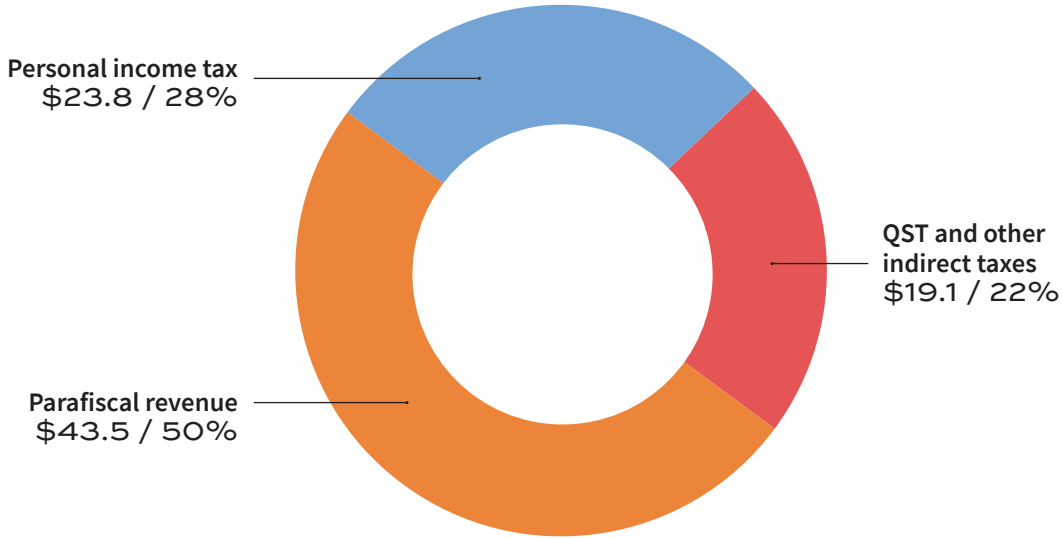
\*\* Federal parafiscal revenue calculated for Québec.

Figures III-7 and III-8 provide a clearer illustration of the importance of the sources of fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the Québec government and Government of Canada.

<sup>9</sup> This data excludes corporate income tax.

**FIGURE III-7**

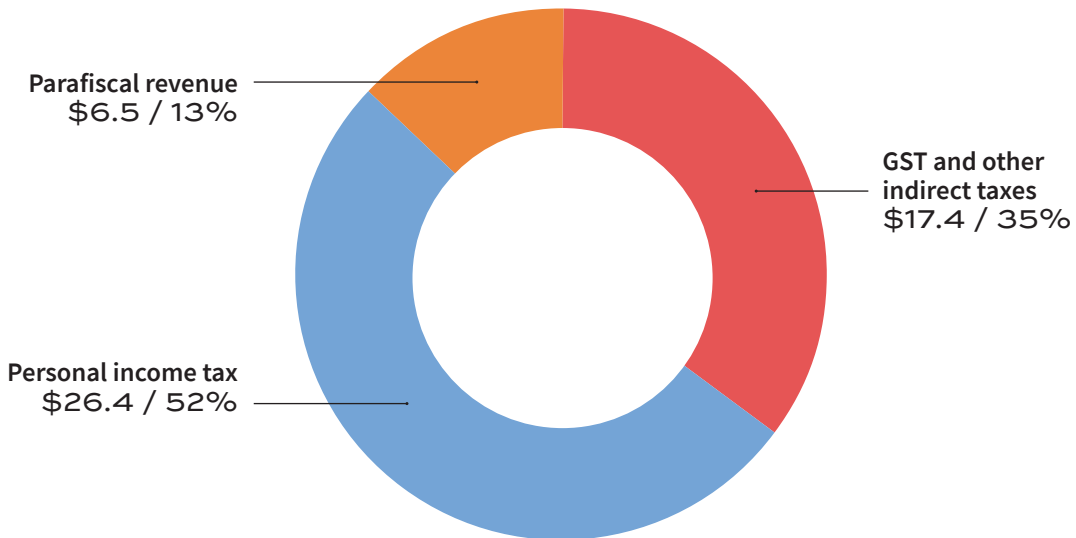
Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by investment expenditure, Québec government, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table III-6

**FIGURE III-8**

Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by investment expenditure, Government of Canada, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table III-6

## SECTION IV

# TOTAL ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Total mining industry expenditure on mineral extraction and exploration activities, as well as investment in Québec, are shown in Table IV-1.

*Total mining industry expenditure in Québec was \$11.1 billion in 2018, including \$9.9 billion in the province (89.0%) and \$1.2 billion (11.0%) outside Québec. In Québec, expenditure was concentrated in the regions where the industry is especially active and in two industrialized regions where many suppliers are located. Expenditure amounted to an estimated \$3.4 billion in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region (31.1% of the total), \$2.2 billion in the Côte-Nord region (19.4%), \$1.2 billion in Montréal (10.6%), \$1.2 billion in the Nord-du-Québec region (10.6%) and \$634.5 million in the Montérégie region (5.7%). These five regions accounted for a total of \$8.6 billion of expenditure, or 77.4% of total expenditure for 2018.*





**TABLE IV-1****Total expenditure by mining companies, 2018, \$ million**

REGIONS	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$3,448.5	31.1%
Côte-Nord	\$2,158.7	19.4%
Montréal	\$1,174.9	10.6%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,173.3	10.6%
Montérégie	\$634.5	5.7%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$409.2	3.7%
Capitale-Nationale	\$173.9	1.6%
Laurentides	\$138.2	1.2%
Estrie	\$100.3	0.9%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$80.7	0.7%
Laval	\$80.0	0.7%
Mauricie	\$73.9	0.7%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$65.6	0.6%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$62.0	0.6%
Lanaudière	\$56.1	0.5%
Centre-du-Québec	\$36.8	0.3%
Outaouais	\$11.0	0.1%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$9,877.4</b>	<b>89.0%</b>
Outside Québec	\$1,222.2	11.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,099.6</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

Table IV-2 shows the number of single suppliers for all mining company expenditure in Québec. The number of suppliers in the table is less than the sum of the two preceding tables (II-7 and III-2) because several suppliers are listed twice: once as suppliers for mineral extraction and exploration activities and once as suppliers for investment expenditure. This table reduces the overlap by counting the suppliers named in the two preceding tables once only.

The total number of mining industry suppliers is estimated at 3,809 in Québec and 1,129 outside Québec, making a total of 4,938. Québec suppliers represent just over three-quarters (77.1%) of the total number of suppliers. The greatest number of suppliers, 1,210, had their place of business in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, representing almost one-quarter (24.5%) of all suppliers. Montréal came second, with 686 (13.9%), followed by the Montérégie region with 435 (8.8%) and the Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean region with 385 (7.8%).

**TABLE IV-2**

### Number of suppliers for total expenditure by mining companies, 2018

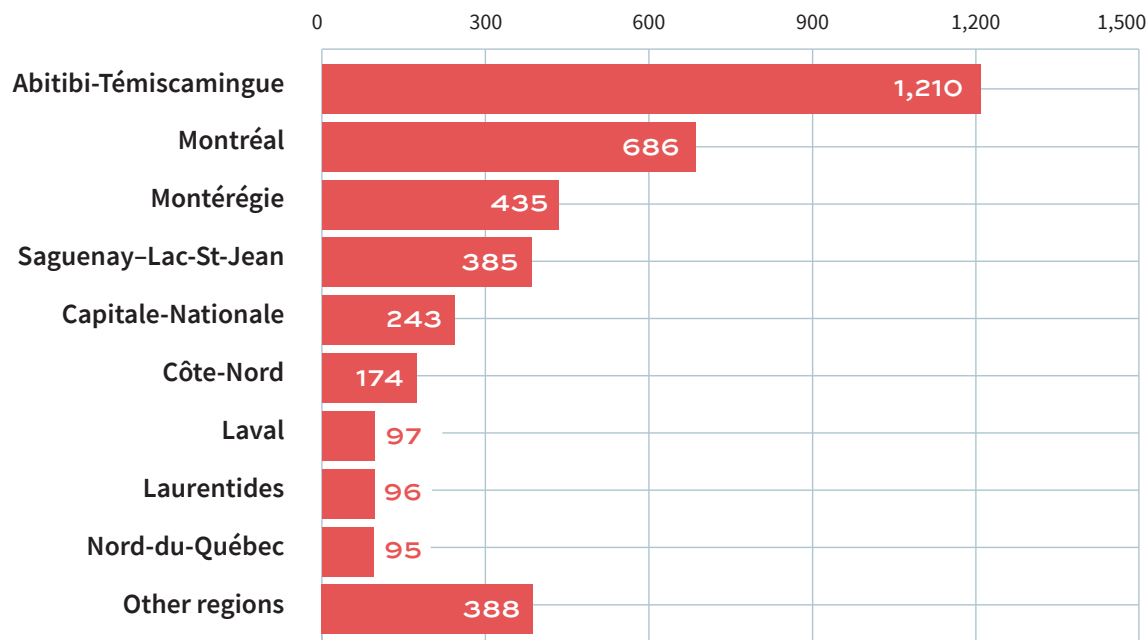
REGIONS	NUMBER	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	1,210	24.5%
Montréal	686	13.9%
Montérégie	435	8.8%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	385	7.8%
Capitale-Nationale	243	4.9%
Côte-Nord	174	3.5%
Laval	97	2.0%
Laurentides	96	1.9%
Nord-du-Québec	95	1.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	74	1.5%
Centre-du-Québec	69	1.4%
Mauricie	67	1.4%
Lanaudière	58	1.2%
Estrie	51	1.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	28	0.6%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	26	0.5%
Outaouais	15	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>3,809</b>	<b>77.1%</b>
Outside Québec	1,129	22.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members

Figures IV-1 and IV-2 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of suppliers for mining companies active in Québec, by the administrative region of their place of business.

**FIGURE IV-1**

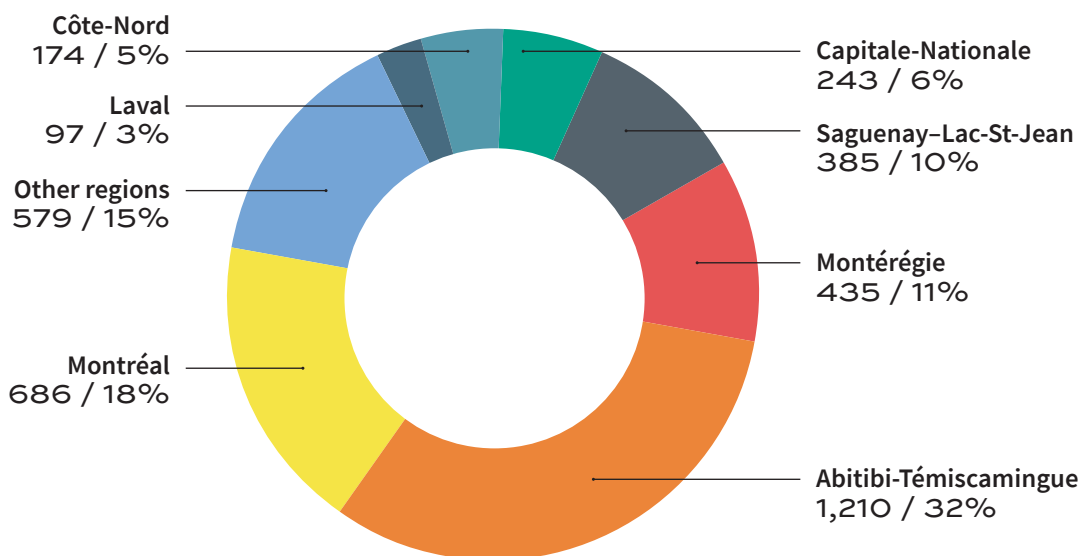
**Number of suppliers for total expenditure by mining companies, by region, 2018**



Source: Table IV-2

**FIGURE IV-2**

**Number of suppliers in Québec for total expenditure by mining companies, 2018\***



Source: Table IV-2

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

The jobs supported by all mining industry expenditure in Québec are shown in Table IV-3, based on the total number of jobs presented in the two previous tables (II-8 and III-3).

*Total expenditure by mining companies in Québec supported an estimated total of 62,039 person-years of employment in 2018. Of this total, 48,006 person-years were in Québec (77.4%) and 14,033 (22.6%) in the rest of Canada. The jobs in Québec were concentrated in four regions that, together, make up 53.1% of the total. Two “resource” regions are in this group: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which leads the other regions with 14,907 person-years (24.0%), and the Côte-Nord region with 7,119 (11.5%). Montréal is the industrialized region that benefits from the most employment with 6,405 person-years (10.3%), followed closely by the Montérégie region with 4,517 person-years (7.3%).*

**TABLE IV-3**

### Jobs supported by total mining company expenditure, 2018, person-years

REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	6,615	5,848	2,444	14,907	24.0%
Côte-Nord	2,434	3,645	1,040	7,119	11.5%
Montréal	896	3,922	1,587	6,405	10.3%
Montérégie	2,116	1,588	813	4,517	7.3%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	985	975	412	2,372	3.8%
Capitale-Nationale	452	1,032	652	2,136	3.4%
Nord-du-Québec	906	392	162	1,460	2.4%
Centre-du-Québec	299	542	336	1,177	1.9%
Chaudière-Appalaches	271	550	324	1,145	1.8%
Laval	108	672	352	1,132	1.8%
Estrie	266	551	307	1,124	1.8%
Mauricie	370	351	251	972	1.6%
Laurentides	229	402	286	917	1.5%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	408	252	236	896	1.4%
Lanaudière	183	309	244	736	1.2%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	313	177	144	634	1.0%
Outaouais	74	142	141	357	0.6%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>16,925</b>	<b>21,350</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>48,006</b>	<b>77.4%</b>
Rest of Canada	857	8,995	4,181	14,033	22.6%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>30,345</b>	<b>13,912</b>	<b>62,039</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

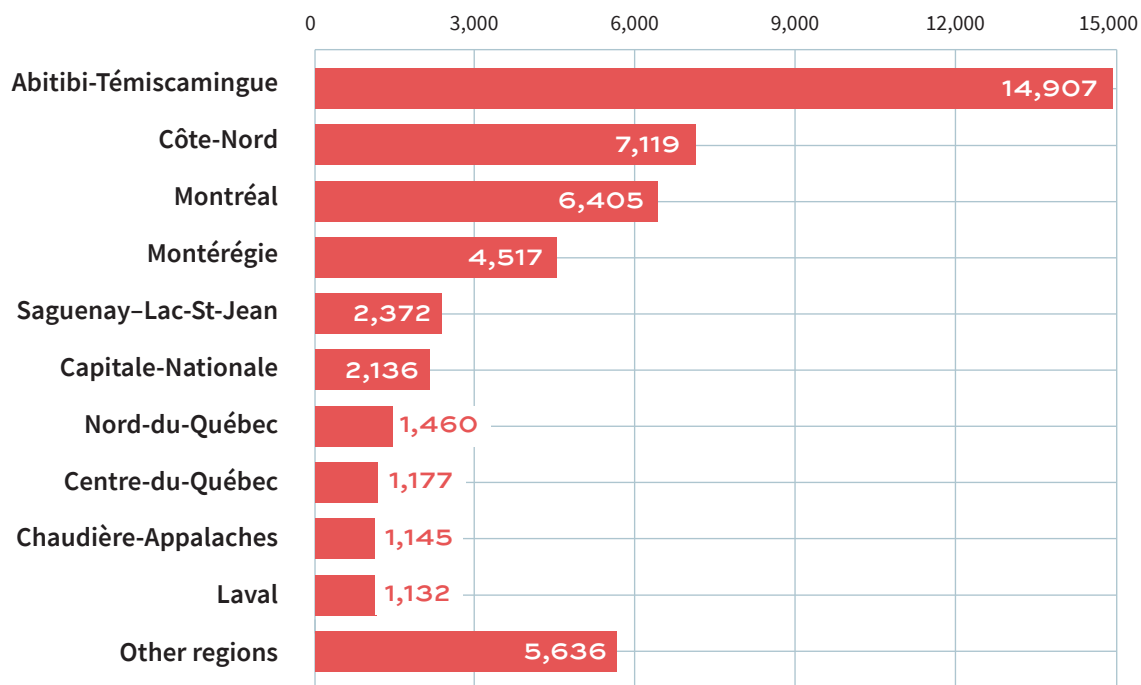
Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants



Figures IV-3 and IV-4 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the number of jobs supported by total mining company expenditure in 2018, by Québec administrative region.

**FIGURE IV-3**

### Jobs supported by total mining company expenditure, 2018, person-years

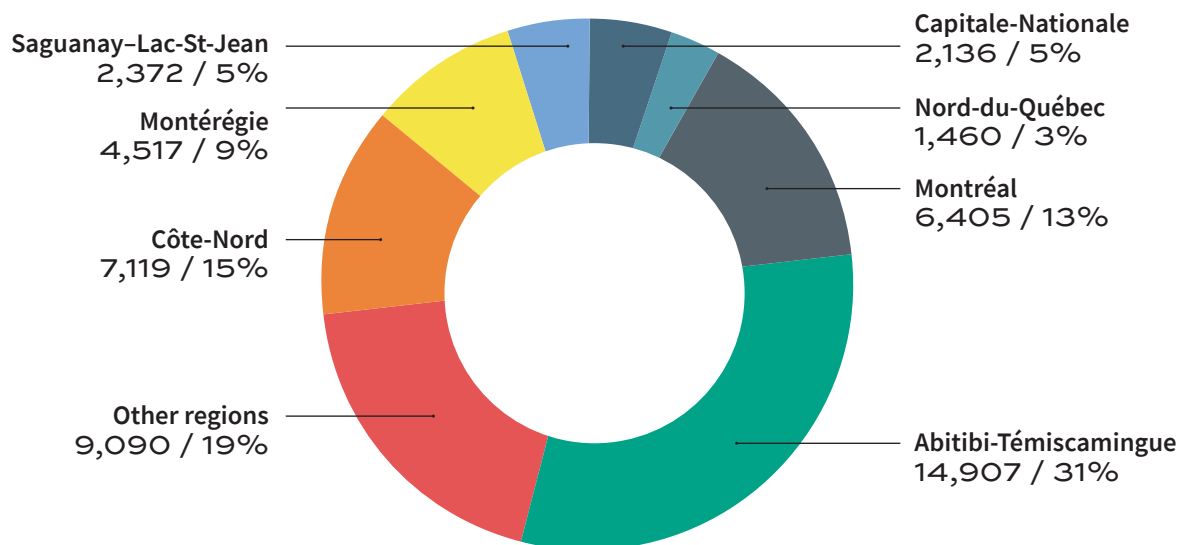


Source: Table IV-3



**FIGURE IV-4**

### Jobs supported in Québec by total mining company expenditure, 2018, person-years\*



Source: Table IV-3

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Table IV-4 shows the importance of total mining industry expenditure in Québec in creating added value.

Total mining industry expenditure in 2018 generated a gross domestic product (GDP) estimated at \$10.6 billion in Canada, including \$9.0 billion in Québec (85.0%). The contribution to GDP was concentrated in five regions which, together, represent 69.7% of the total: the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region leads with \$2.9 billion (27.1%), followed by the Côte-Nord region with \$2.0 billion (18.6%), the Nord-du-Québec region with \$1.2 billion (11.0%), Montréal with \$821.4 million (7.8%) and the Montérégie region with \$554.9 million (5.2%).

**TABLE IV-4****Gross domestic product generated by total mining company expenditure, 2018, \$ million**

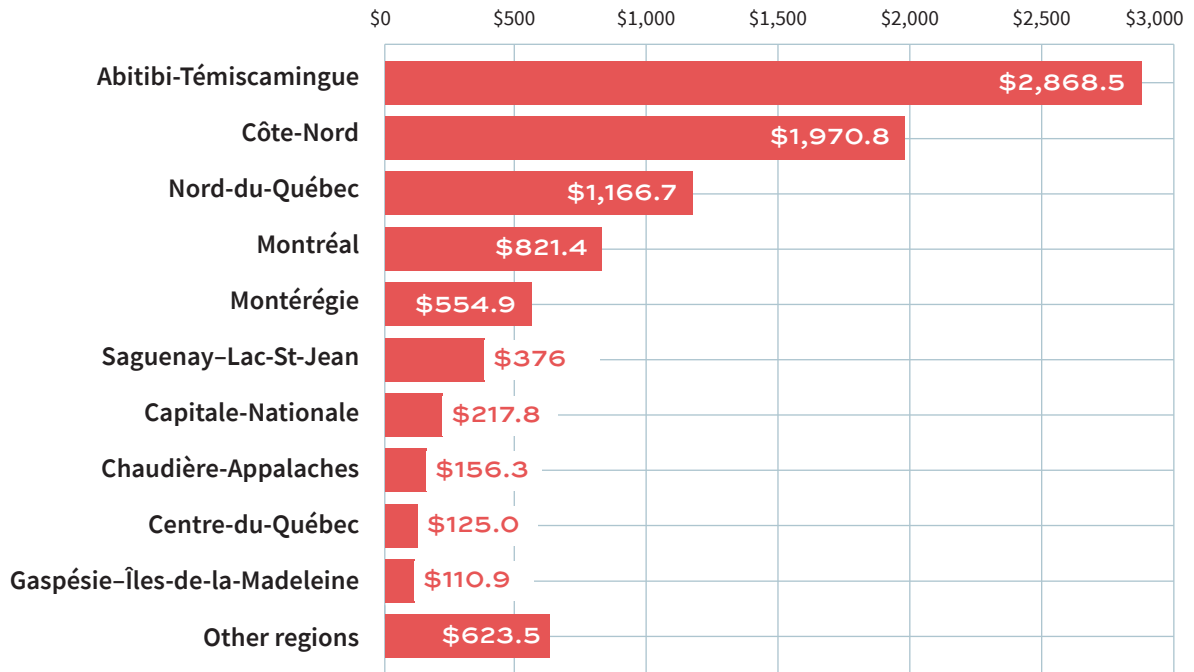
REGIONS	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	\$2,088.2	\$518.9	\$261.4	<b>\$2,868.5</b>	27.1%
Côte-Nord	\$1,375.0	\$480.8	\$115.0	<b>\$1,970.8</b>	18.6%
Nord-du-Québec	\$1,116.6	\$30.1	\$20.0	<b>\$1,166.7</b>	11.0%
Montréal	\$106.9	\$553.5	\$161.0	<b>\$821.4</b>	7.8%
Montréal	\$315.3	\$158.5	\$81.1	<b>\$554.9</b>	5.2%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	\$253.5	\$80.1	\$42.5	<b>\$376.1</b>	3.6%
Capitale-Nationale	\$54.4	\$100.1	\$63.3	<b>\$217.8</b>	2.1%
Chaudière-Appalaches	\$31.3	\$90.5	\$34.5	<b>\$156.3</b>	1.5%
Centre-du-Québec	\$28.6	\$64.2	\$32.2	<b>\$125.0</b>	1.2%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	\$73.4	\$23.4	\$14.1	<b>\$110.9</b>	1.0%
Laval	\$13.2	\$63.9	\$31.2	<b>\$108.3</b>	1.0%
Estrie	\$27.0	\$51.6	\$29.1	<b>\$107.7</b>	1.0%
Laurentides	\$31.0	\$45.8	\$26.4	<b>\$103.2</b>	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	\$48.3	\$28.8	\$24.2	<b>\$101.3</b>	1.0%
Mauricie	\$32.5	\$39.4	\$23.8	<b>\$95.7</b>	0.9%
Lanaudière	\$19.2	\$31.4	\$20.7	<b>\$71.3</b>	0.7%
Outaouais	\$8.7	\$15.4	\$11.9	<b>\$36.0</b>	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>\$5,623.1</b>	<b>\$2,376.4</b>	<b>\$992.4</b>	<b>\$8,991.9</b>	<b>85.0%</b>
Rest of Canada	\$122.3	\$1,040.2	\$419.4	<b>\$1,581.9</b>	15.0%
<b>Total Canada</b>	<b>\$5,745.4</b>	<b>\$3,416.6</b>	<b>\$1,411.8</b>	<b>\$10,573.8</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

Figures IV-5 and IV-6 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of the GDP generated by total mining company expenditure in Québec in 2018, in each Québec administrative region.

**FIGURE IV-5**

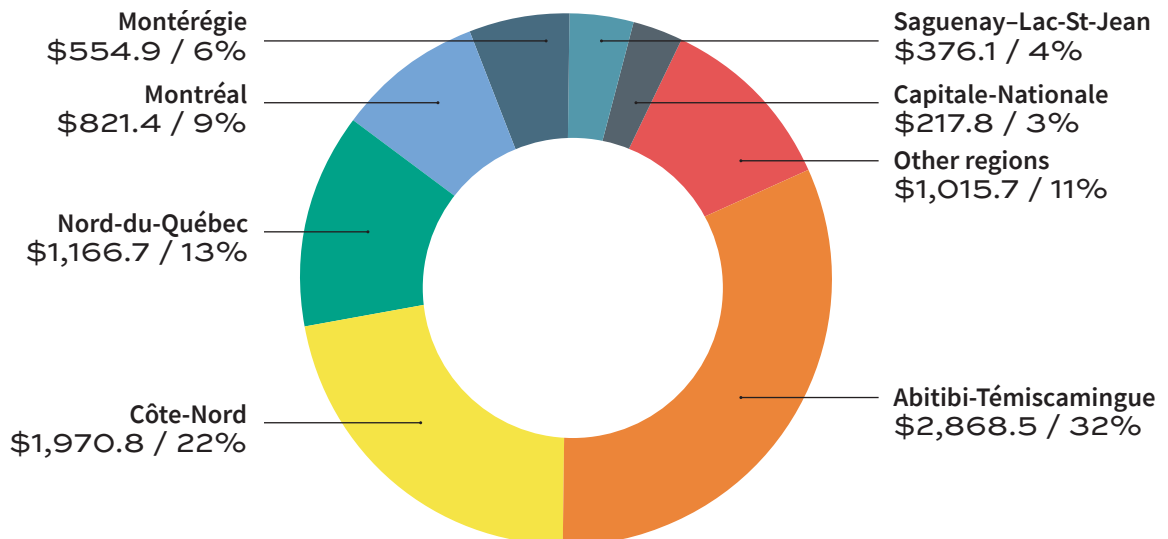
### Gross domestic product generated in Québec by total mining company expenditure, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table IV-3

**FIGURE IV-6**

### Gross domestic product generated in Québec by total mining company expenditure, 2018, \$ million\*



Source: Table IV-3

\* The percentage shows the proportion within Québec.

Table IV-5 clearly shows the importance of the mining industry for several “resource” regions in Québec.

*In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 19.5% of total employment in the region, 23.8% of employment income and 35.6% of the regional GDP for 2018. They were also significant for the economy in the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions. In 2018, mining industry jobs represented 15.8% of the average annual total employment in the two regions. Employment income represented 18.9% of the regional total in the Côte-Nord region and 9.6% in the Nord-du-Québec region. Last, the GDP generated represented 31.6% of GDP in the Côte-Nord region and 28.0% in the Nord-du-Québec region. For the Québec economy as a whole, the jobs supported by the mining industry represented 1.1% of all jobs, 1.3% of all wages and 2.2% of GDP.*

**TABLE IV-5**

### Importance of benefits generated by total expenditure by mining companies in the economy of the regions, 2018, percentage

REGIONS	EMPLOYMENT	EMPLOYMENT INCOME	GDP <sup>*</sup>
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	19.5%	23.8%	35.6%
Côte-Nord	15.8%**	18.9%	31.6%
Nord-du-Québec		9.6%	28.0%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	1.8%	2.6%	3.4%
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	1.9%	2.2%	3.3%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	1.0%	1.4%	1.3%
Centre-du-Québec	1.0%	1.2%	1.2%
Mauricie	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%
Montérégie	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%
Estrie	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%
Chaudière-Appalaches	0.5%	0.6%	0.8%
Laval	0.5%	0.5%	0.7%
Montréal	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%
Capitale-Nationale	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%
Lanaudière	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Laurentides	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%
Outaouais	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>1.1%</b>	<b>1.3%</b>	<b>2.2%</b>

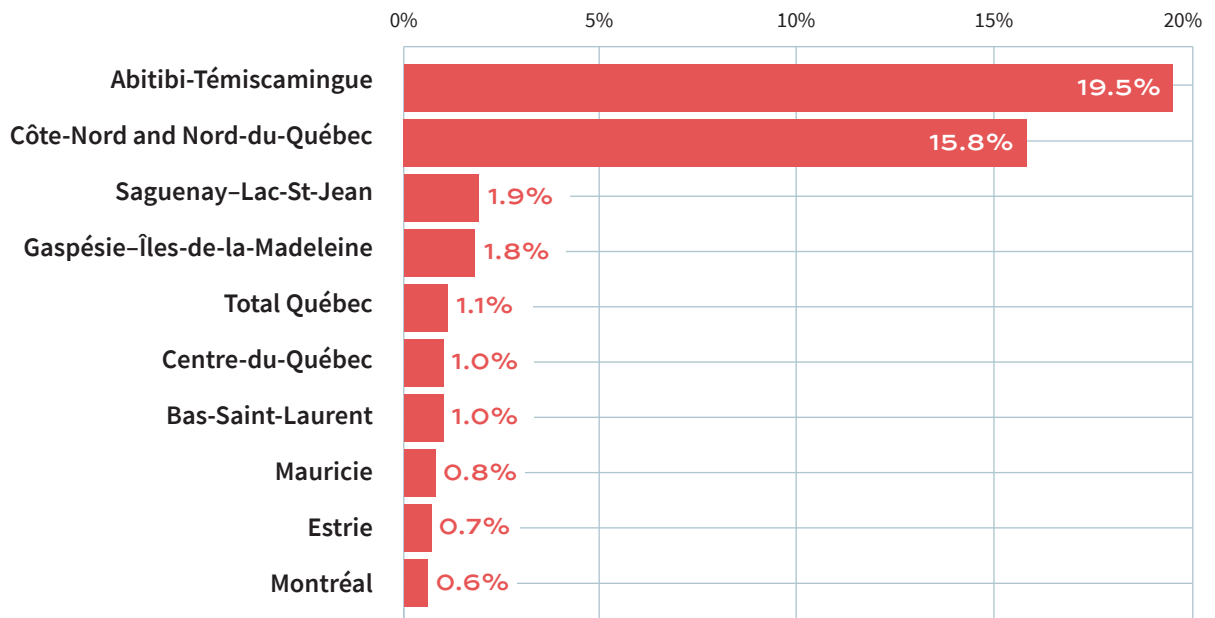
Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* Compared to GDP for 2017 in the administrative regions and 2018 for Québec as a whole.

\*\* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

**FIGURE IV-7**

### Percentage of total employment represented by jobs supported by total mining company expenditure, selected regions ( $\geq 0.6\%$ ), 2018



Source: Table IV-5

Employment provides a reasonably accurate measurement of the importance of an economic activity for the labour market, while GDP represents the contribution to economic activity measured by the value added. Fiscal and parafiscal revenue, in Table IV-6, highlights the monetary benefits generated for the two levels of government by mining company activities in Québec in 2018.

*Total mining industry expenditure in Québec in 2018 generated fiscal and parafiscal revenue estimated at over \$1.8 billion (not counting corporate income tax), including \$1.3 billion for the Québec government and \$503.1 million for the Government of Canada. The Québec government therefore collected 71.5% of the revenue and the federal government 28.5%. The biggest revenue source for the Québec government was parafiscal revenue at \$480.2 million, followed by personal income tax (\$344.3 million), QST and other indirect taxes (\$220.9 million) and mining taxes (\$287.0 million). The biggest revenue source for the Government of Canada was personal income tax (\$323.2 million), followed by GST and other indirect taxes (\$114.0 million) and parafiscal revenue from Québec (\$65.9 million).*



**TABLE IV-6****Fiscal revenue generated by total mining company expenditure, 2018, \$ million**

SOURCE OF REVENUE	DIRECT	INDIRECT	INDUCED	TOTAL
<b>Québec government</b>				
Personal income tax	\$210.0	\$112.3	\$22.0	<b>\$344.3</b>
QST and other indirect taxes	\$0.1	\$27.8	\$193.0	<b>\$220.9</b>
Mining taxes <sup>*</sup>	\$287.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	<b>\$287.0</b>
<b>Total Québec government</b>	<b>\$491.7</b>	<b>\$140.1</b>	<b>\$215.0</b>	<b>\$852.2</b>
<b>Government of Canada<sup>**</sup></b>				
Personal income tax	\$159.3	\$130.3	\$33.6	<b>\$323.2</b>
GST and other indirect taxes	\$6.1	\$27.4	\$80.5	<b>\$114.0</b>
<b>Total Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$165.4</b>	<b>\$157.7</b>	<b>\$114.1</b>	<b>\$437.2</b>
<b>Parafiscal revenue</b>				
Québec government	\$228.5	\$186.8	\$64.9	<b>\$480.2</b>
Government of Canada <sup>***</sup>	\$26.5	\$27.9	\$11.5	<b>\$65.9</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$255.0</b>	<b>\$214.7</b>	<b>\$76.4</b>	<b>\$546.1</b>
<b>Total with parafiscal revenue</b>				
<b>Québec government</b>	<b>\$725.6</b>	<b>\$326.9</b>	<b>\$279.9</b>	<b>\$1,332.4</b>
<b>Government of Canada</b>	<b>\$191.9</b>	<b>\$185.6</b>	<b>\$125.6</b>	<b>\$503.1</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$917.5</b>	<b>\$512.5</b>	<b>\$405.5</b>	<b>\$1,835.5</b>

Source: Ministère de l'Énergie et des Ressources naturelles (MERN), Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

<sup>\*</sup> Mining taxes paid according to the MERN

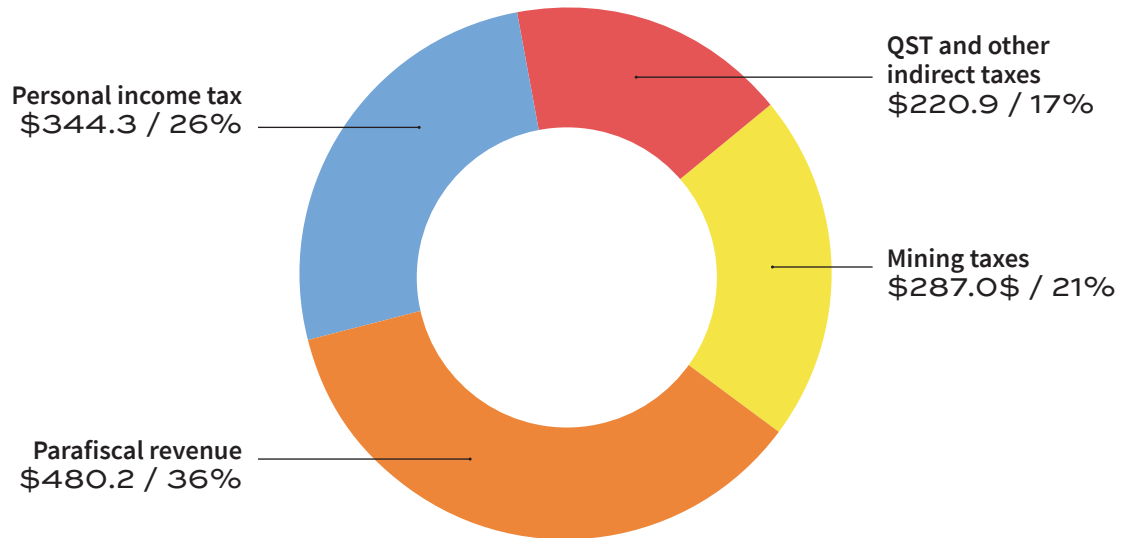
<sup>\*\*</sup> Federal government revenue for the whole of Canada

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Federal parafiscal revenue calculated for Québec

Figures IV-8 and IV-9 provide a clearer illustration of the distribution of fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams for the Québec government and Government of Canada.

**FIGURE IV-8**

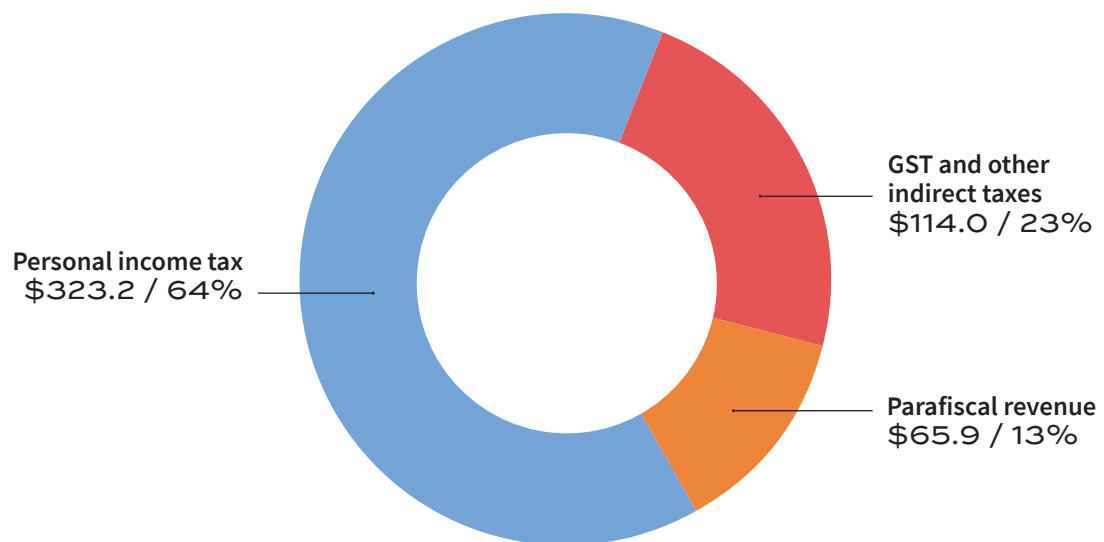
Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by total mining company expenditure, Québec government, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table IV-6

**FIGURE IV-9**

Fiscal and parafiscal revenue streams generated by total mining company expenditure, Government of Canada, 2018, \$ million



Source: Table IV-6



## CONCLUSION

### Eight key elements need to be highlighted:

1. In 2018, total mining industry expenditure in Québec was \$11.1 billion, of which \$10.3 billion was spent on mineral extraction and exploration. This expenditure accounted for over 48,006 person-years of employment and \$9.0 billion in GDP across Québec.
2. Even when the indirect jobs provided by suppliers and induced jobs are added to the direct jobs provided by mining companies in Québec, wages for workers in the mining industry are proportionally higher than wages for all workers in the regions considered.
3. More women and Aboriginal workers are now employed directly by mining companies. From 2014 to 2018, the number of female workers increased by 501, from 1,398 to 1,899 (+35.8%). The total number of Aboriginal workers increased from 258 to 459, an increase of 77.9% (201) in the space of four years.
4. Mining companies make a substantial contribution to the economy in several regions of Québec, including in particular the so-called “resource” regions. The industry plays a prominent role in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue, Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, and accounts for a significant percentage of jobs and total GDP in each regional economy. In the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, the jobs supported represent 19.5% of all jobs in the region. In the Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec regions, the combined total of 8,579 person-years for both regions equals 15.8% of all employment in the regions (Table C-1).

**TABLE C-1****Importance of the mining industry by region, 2018, person-years**

REGIONS	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE REGION
Abitibi-Témiscamingue	<b>14,907</b>	19.5%
Côte-Nord	<b>7,119</b>	15.8%*
Nord-du-Québec	<b>1,460</b>	
Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean	<b>2,372</b>	1.9%
Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine	<b>634</b>	1.8%
Centre-du-Québec	<b>1,177</b>	1.0%
Bas-Saint-Laurent	<b>896</b>	1.0%
Rest of Québec	<b>19,441</b>	0.5%
<b>Total Québec</b>	<b>48,006</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Source: Survey of QMA members, Institut de la statistique du Québec and EcoTec Consultants

\* This percentage is valid for two regions: Côte-Nord and Nord-du-Québec.

5. Mining industry activities in Québec also generate benefits for other regions, apart from the three regions where most mines are located. For example, over 17,752 person-years of employment are generated in six regions: Montréal, Montérégie, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean, Capitale-Nationale, Centre-du-Québec and Chaudière-Appalaches.
6. Over 3,800 businesses based in Québec are mining industry suppliers. The supplier network extends to all regions of Québec, but is especially important in the Abitibi-Témiscamingue region, which is home to almost one-quarter of all industry suppliers. The network is also significant in several other regions including the Montréal, Saguenay-Lac-Saint-Jean and Montérégie regions.
7. Mining industry activities in 2018 generated substantial fiscal and parafiscal revenue for the two main levels of government, with a total of over \$1.8 billion, including more than \$1.3 billion for the Québec, before corporate income tax is included.
8. The mining industry is making a growing contribution to Québec's economy. Between 2014 and 2018, the number of jobs generated in Québec jumped from 45,563 to 48,006 person-years (+5.4%), while the contribution to the province's GDP increased from \$7.7 billion to \$9.0 billion (+16.8%). The fiscal revenue for the Québec government increased by 30.9%, from \$1.0 billion to more than \$1.3 billion.



**ECONOMIC  
BENEFITS GENERATED  
BY QUÉBEC'S  
MINING INDUSTRY**



Study produced by  
EcoTec Consultants  
September 2020