

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
AND NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT

JBNQA COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF
CONDITIONS AND EXPENDITURES
IN NATIVE COMMUNITIES

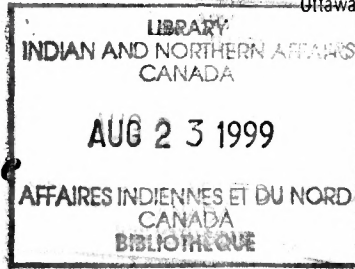
INTERIM REPORT

JULY 1988

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Price Waterhouse



July 4, 1988

Mr. W.D. Clevette
Director of Operations
Financial Transfer Arrangements/
Implementation and Operations
DIAND
Les Terrasses de la Chaudière
Room 2017
10 Wellington Street
Hull, Quebec
K1A 0H4

Dear Mr. Clevette:

We are pleased to submit the attached interim report comparing service levels in the Cree and Naskapi communities covered by the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement with those in 30 other Indian communities in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba and with Inuit communities covered by the Agreement.

Expenditure comparisons will be provided at a later date when difficulties in obtaining the information in a suitable format have been resolved.

We are available to answer any questions you may have with respect to the interim report.

Yours very truly,
PRICE WATERHOUSE

Oliver Kent
Partner

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PURPOSE

Price Waterhouse was contracted by the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) to provide accurate and reliable information on federal government services and funding to communities covered under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement and the Northeastern Quebec Agreement as compared to certain other similar native communities. The project deals with both agreements, but for brevity, we refer to both under the single title "JBNQA" in this study.

The study evolved from the federal government's 1987 decision to initiate negotiations on the implementation of the agreements because of concerns expressed by the native groups involved that the federal government had not fulfilled significant obligations under the agreements. The government felt that the negotiations would be assisted if better information, from a reliable, unbiased source, were made available.

More specifically, the terms of reference were to:

- provide a review of the levels of federal government funding directed towards the Cree and Naskapi communities under the JBNQA in a form which facilitates comparison with levels of funding provided to other similar communities outside the agreement;
- carry out a comparative analysis of these expenditures with a view to:
 - providing a basis upon which to assess the magnitude of federal government spending under the JBNQA as opposed to outside of the agreement;
 - identifying possible patterns of spending by the government for the communities under study, wherever possible using data for the three-year fiscal period 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87;
- carry out a comparative analysis of services provided to the communities under study;
- produce a report presenting the financial information and comparative statistics described above.



This study focussed on the Cree and Naskapi because a study has already been carried out in which expenditures on Inuit communities were compared with those for communities in the Northwest Territories (Axford, 1987). The Inuit beneficiaries under the JBNQA were therefore included in the study only as one of the groups with which the Cree and Naskapi were compared. This information is presented separately in Part II of the report.

Part I of the report focusses on comparisons between the Cree and Naskapi communities covered by the JBNQA and a group of similarly situated bands not covered by the agreement.



BASIS OF COMPARISON

Selection of Comparative Communities - Part I

A key factor to the relevance of this study is the selection of appropriate communities with which to compare the Cree and Naskapi communities.

Comparisons were made with the recognized Indian communities in the three former DIAND administrative districts in Quebec which border the Cree and Naskapi territories. These are the Abitibi, Pointe-Bleue and Sept-Iles districts. The James Bay district of Ontario was included because it is the DIAND administrative area outside Quebec which is closest to the JBNQA territory. A group of bands in Northeast Manitoba was also included to provide a broader range of comparisons.

In selecting these communities, it was assumed the JBNQA communities could most appropriately be compared with communities in comparable geographic areas and under similar administrative jurisdictions. The communities selected reflect the range of geographic zones found in the Cree and Naskapi communities, as identified by DIAND in their classification of bands for funding purposes.

Comparisons between the JBNQA communities and non-native communities were felt by the Department to be inappropriate because of the unique historical relationship between native people and the federal government and the substantial socio-economic and cultural differences that exist between native and non-native communities. Moreover, a broader national study of comparative expenditures in Indian and non-Indian communities has recently been completed for the Department.

Exhibit A, which follows, lists the 9 Cree and Naskapi communities under study, as well as the 30 communities with which they were compared. The geographic zones of the communities have been included.



It should be noted that certain communities in Quebec, normally associated with a district, have been excluded for purposes of this study because they are classified as "settlements" and not as reserves by DIAND. While the Department's policy is not entirely clear on the subject, these settlements do not always receive the same level of funding and services from the Department as communities having reserve status. For purposes of this study, we have included only those settlements which appear to receive the full range of benefits and services provided reserves, including capital funding for housing and infrastructure. Those settlements which appear to receive a lower level of service and funding have been excluded. Following this logic, in the Abitibi district, we have excluded the settlements of Grand Lac Victoria and Wolf Lake, but included Long Point. In the Sept-Iles district, we have included St. Augustin.

In addition, the Naskapis of Schefferville, as beneficiaries under the JBNQA have been removed from their normal classification within the Sept-Iles district.

Two special situations in the James Bay district of Ontario should be noted:

- the Albany band has two reserves, Fort Albany and Kashechewan. Data on both reserves is included in this study;
- the majority of members of the New Post band live in a community which is not on their reserve lands. Since these band members receive full benefits under the Indian Act, they are treated as "on-reserve" in this report.



EXHIBIT A

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
LIST OF BANDS
JBNQA COMMUNITIES - CREE AND NASKAPI

CREE

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0058	Fort George (Chisasibi)	3
0057	Eastmain	4
0075	Mistassini	2
0059	Nemaska (Nemiscau)	4
0061	Rupert House (Waskaganish)	4
0056	Waswanipi	2
0060	Old Factory (Wemindji)	4
0095	Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/Whapmagoostui)	4

NASKAPI

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0081	Kawawachikamach	4

note: geographic zones, as defined by DIAND, describe the distance (km) of a band, by road, from the nearest DIAND identified service centre:

- zone 1: 50 km, year-round road access
- zone 2: between 50 km and 350 km, year-round road access
- zone 3: over 350 km, year-round road access
- zone 4: no year-round road access

Reference: Classification and Housing Economic Categorization of Indian Bands by Zone, DIAND, April, 1986



EXHIBIT A (cont'd)

BANDS SELECTED FOR COMPARISON WITH THE JBNQA COMMUNITIES
QUEBEC

Abitibi District*

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0055	Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	1
0065	Kipawa (Kebaowek)	2
0063	Lac Simon	1
0067	Long Point (Winneway)	2
0064	Timiskaming	2

Pointe-Bleue District*

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0078	Manowan	2
0076	Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	1
0079	Obedjiwan	4
0077	Weymontachie	4

Sept-Iles District*

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0085	Betsiamites (Bersimis)	1
0082	Mingan	2
0086	Montagnais des Escoumins	2
0087	Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)	4
0080	Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Sept-Iles/Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	1
0083	Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	4
0084	Romaine	4
0088	St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	4

* Refers to administrative districts formerly used by DIAND

Notes: - The Naskapis de Schefferville (0081), normally under the Abitibi District, have, as beneficiaries under the JBNQA, been identified separately for purposes of this study.

- Grand Lac Victoria and Wolf Lake, part of the Abitibi District, have been excluded from the list of comparable bands because they do not receive the same level of funding and services accorded to the other bands under study.



EXHIBIT A (cont'd)

ONTARIO

James Bay District**

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0142	Albany (includes both the Fort Albany and Kashechewan Reserves)	4
0143	Attawapiskat	4
0144	Moose Factory	4
0145	New Post	3
0146	Weenusk (Winisk, Peawanuck)	4

MANITOBA

Island Lake Region***

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0301	Oxford House	4
0302	God's River	4
0296	God's Lake	4
0300	Red Sucker Lake	4
0297	Garden Hill	4
0298	St. Theresa Point	4
0299	Wasagamack (Waasagomach)	4

** Refers to existing DIAND administrative district.

*** There are no DIAND administrative districts in Manitoba. For convenience, we have created a district which describes the general geographic location of the bands.



Identification of JBNQA Communities - Part II

Part II of the study compares the Inuit, Cree and Naskapi with respect to the levels of federal government expenditures made in their communities and the community services provided.

Exhibit B, which follows, lists the Inuit communities included in these comparisons.



QUEBEC INUIT COVERED UNDER THE JBNQA

Band Number	Band Name	Geographic Zone
0066	Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik/Poste-de- la-Baleine)	4
0097	Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac/ Port Harrison)	4
0048	Akulivik (Cape Smith)	4
0099	Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)	4
0093	Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq/ Maricourt)	4
0091	Koartak (Quaqtaq)	4
0049	Aupaluk (Hopes Advance Bay)	4
0092	Payne Bay (Kangirsuk/Bellin)	4
0094	Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	4
0089	Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)	4
0090	George River (Kangijsualujjuaq/ Port Nouveau Québec)	4
0066	Umiujaq (separated from Great Whale River and relocated to Umiujaq on December 4, 86 but still included under Great Whale, for DIAND financial reporting purposes)	4
0096	Ivujivik*	4
0098	Povungnituk*	4

* Dissenting communities. These communities have not signed the JBNQA. However they are considered beneficiaries and receive funds and services comparable to those received by signatories.



Population Groups

The focus of this study is on beneficiaries under the JBNQA and, for comparative purposes, their counterparts outside of the agreement.

"Registered beneficiaries", as identified in the registry maintained by the Quebec Ministère de la Santé et des Services Sociaux, include the Inuit, status and non-status Indians, residing in the native communities, outside of the native communities (hors communauté autochtone), and outside of the territory covered by the agreement (hors territoire). In reality, only those residing in the communities receive the full range of benefits as provided by the agreement. It is therefore this latter group of "actual beneficiaries" which is the focus of this report.

For communities not covered under the JBNQA, only status Indians living on reserve or in recognized communities on Crown land receive full benefits. It is these "actual beneficiaries" who are included in the study, maintaining comparability with the JBNQA community.



METHODOLOGY

Data was obtained primarily through government departments and agencies. Individual communities/bands and their representative organizations were also contacted.

Details on sources of information and data collection methods are provided within each subject area of the report.



PART I

Part I of the study compares federal government expenditures and community services provided to the Cree and Naskapi covered by the JBNQA with those provided to the non-agreement bands in Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba identified earlier in this paper.



POPULATION DATA

Population data by community groups is presented over the three year period of the study, in totals, percentages and percentage changes, in the summary tables at the end of this section. (Exhibit C - graph of total on reserve population, by community groups, Exhibit D - graph of % changes from year before, Exhibit E - population change from previous year, Exhibit F - % of total residing on and off reserve.

The study, during all of the three years examined (1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87), compared approximately 8,000 - 9,000 Cree and Naskapi beneficiaries to between 30,000-32,000 non-beneficiaries residing on reserves. The Cree and Naskapi represent approximately 27% of the total population studied.

Total populations in both agreement and non-agreement communities increased over each year of the study. However, the growth was much more pronounced in non-agreement communities, particularly between 1985-86 and 1986-87, and was concentrated in the off-reserve population. Manitoba's population was least affected.

The increases in total populations, particularly in off reserve residency in non-agreement communities, are likely due to the effects of Bill C-31. Bill C-31, passed in June 1985, allows certain native people to regain their Indian status. The bill would have had little effect on agreement communities since population data for these communities is based on the number of beneficiaries covered under the JBNQA, including both status and non-status Indians. On the other hand, data for non-agreement communities is based on the number of status Indians only and any change in status would be reflected in the population figures.

The bill's effects would have begun to be felt to a lesser degree during its first year of implementation, 1984-85 to 1985-86, and to a much greater degree in the following year, 1985-86 to 1986-87, when the bill would have



been in operation for a full year. Since most reinstates would initially be residing off the reserve, it is not surprising that the greatest increases are found in the off reserve population figures.

More detailed population data, by community group, is presented in Appendix A (population by groups, totals). Population data on each community within a group is found in Appendix B (population by community, totals).

Population Distribution by Age Groups

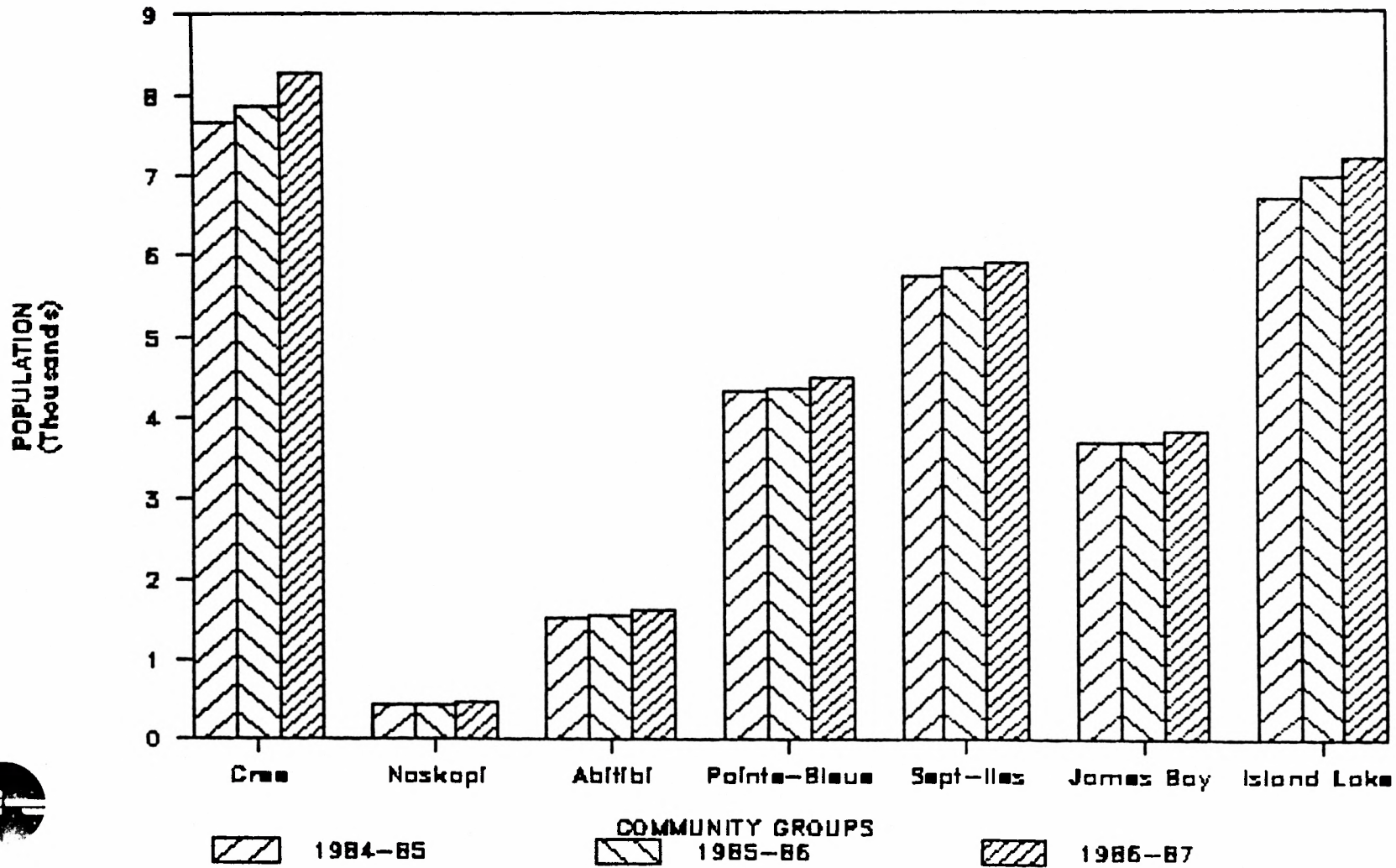
To provide the reader with an indication of the age distribution of the population within groups of communities, data by age groups, in totals and percentages, is presented for the fiscal year 1986-87 and is found in Exhibit G (population statistics by age groups, as a % of the total population), which immediately follows. Appendix C provides population data, by age groups, in totals.

The study found little difference in the age distribution between the JBNQA bands and the non-JBNQA bands. The population across all groups is very young and is concentrated in the 5-24 age groups. The Naskapi have a slightly older population than the other groups.

The percentage of the population in the 0-4 age group appears to be lower than in other groups, which may imply a future decline in demand for certain services such as elementary education. Alternatively, the lower representation in this age group may be explained by a delay in the registration of children until school enrollment takes place. This may not apply to the Cree and Naskapi however, who may stand to benefit under the agreement from the prompt registration of their children.



ON RESERVE POPULATION



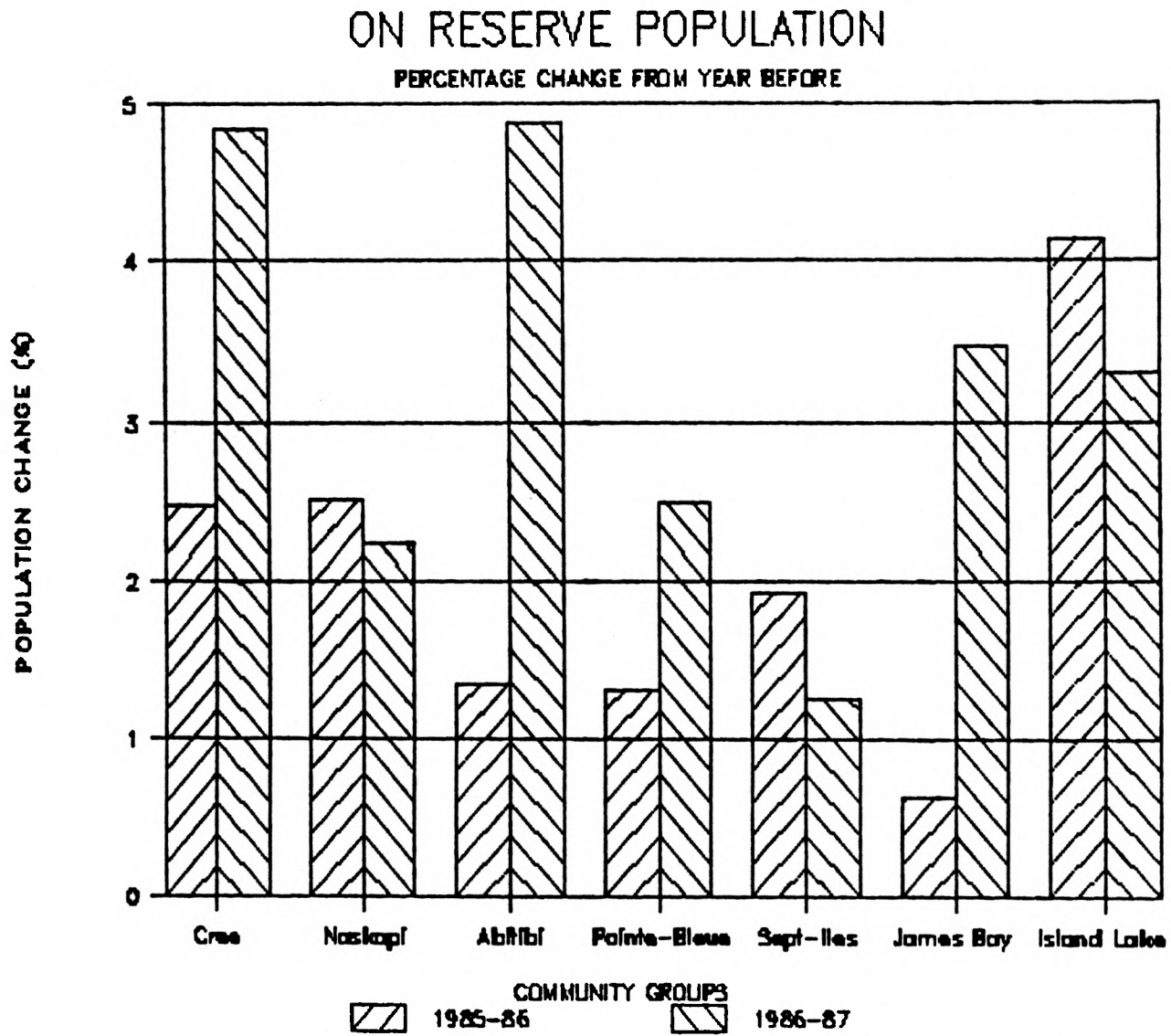


EXHIBIT E

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
(% change from previous year)

Community Group	Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
<u>J.B.N.Q.A.</u>								
Cree	3.51%	2.48%	9.51%	0.00%	5.30%	4.84%	7.85%	0.00%
Naskapi	2.71%	2.52%	25.00%	0.00%	2.20%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%
<u>NON - J.B.N.Q.A.</u>								
<u>Quebec</u>								
Abitibi	2.16%	1.36%	4.44%	0.00%	17.58%	4.87%	52.74%	0.00%
Pointe-Bleue	1.74%	1.32%	4.18%	0.00%	12.44%	2.49%	68.78%	0.00%
Sept-Iles	2.20%	1.93%	9.09%	0.00%	5.01%	1.26%	81.25%	0.00%
<u>Ontario</u>								
James Bay District	0.77%	0.63%	1.04%	0.00%	8.07%	3.48%	16.81%	0.00%
<u>Manitoba</u>								
Island Lake Region	3.71%	4.13%	-0.28%	0.00%	3.92%	3.31%	9.99%	0.00%
TOTAL	2.56%	2.29%	4.06%	0.00%	7.07%	3.28%	27.52%	0.00%

* High percentage is due to use of small numbers and not to significant changes in population.

EXHIBIT F

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
(% of total residing on and off reserve)

Community Groups	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other

J.B.N.Q.A.												
Cree	100.00%	85.38%	14.60%	0.01%	100.00%	84.54%	15.45%	0.01%	100.00%	84.17%	15.82%	0.01%
Naskapi	100.00%	98.87%	0.90%	0.23%	100.00%	98.68%	1.10%	0.22%	100.00%	98.71%	1.08%	0.22%
NON - J.B.N.Q.A.												
<u>Quebec</u>												
Abitibi	100.00%	74.02%	25.98%	0.00%	100.00%	73.44%	26.56%	0.00%	100.00%	65.49%	34.51%	0.00%
Pointe-Bleue	100.00%	85.34%	14.66%	0.00%	100.00%	84.99%	15.01%	0.00%	100.00%	77.47%	22.53%	0.00%
Sept-Iles	100.00%	95.56%	4.44%	0.00%	100.00%	95.31%	4.69%	0.00%	100.00%	91.91%	8.09%	0.00%
<u>Ontario</u>												
James Bay District	100.00%	65.66%	34.34%	0.00%	100.00%	65.56%	34.44%	0.00%	100.00%	62.78%	37.22%	0.00%
<u>Manitoba</u>												
Island Lake Region	100.00%	90.51%	9.49%	0.00%	100.00%	90.88%	9.12%	0.00%	100.00%	90.34%	9.66%	0.00%
TOTAL	100.00%	84.56%	15.43%	0.01%	100.00%	84.34%	15.65%	0.01%	100.00%	81.35%	18.64%	0.01%

note: a small number of the Cree and Naskapi are classified for statistical purposes as "other"



POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(PERCENTAGES)

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

AGE GROUP	Cree			Naskapi		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
	0-4	7.0%	7.7%	3.6%	10.4%	10.3%
5-9	12.0%	12.2%	11.5%	11.0%	11.1%	0.0%
10-14	13.8%	13.8%	13.4%	10.8%	10.9%	0.0%
15-19	13.7%	13.5%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	40.0%
20-24	11.7%	11.6%	12.6%	13.8%	13.8%	20.0%
25-29	8.9%	8.8%	9.1%	14.0%	14.0%	20.0%
30-34	7.0%	6.7%	8.5%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%
35-39	5.4%	5.2%	6.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%
40-44	5.2%	4.9%	6.4%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
45-49	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%
50-54	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
55-59	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%
60-64	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
65+	5.2%	5.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



EXHIBIT G cont'd

POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
 (PERCENTAGES)
 Non J.B.N.Q.A.

AGE GROUP	ONTARIO			MANITOBA		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
0-4	9.6%	10.6%	4.6%	12.2%	12.9%	6.2%
5-9	12.2%	12.7%	6.7%	14.6%	14.8%	11.8%
10-14	11.9%	12.5%	6.5%	13.9%	13.9%	14.0%
15-19	13.0%	13.0%	7.7%	12.5%	12.2%	15.3%
20-24	11.2%	11.8%	6.0%	10.4%	10.5%	10.4%
25-29	9.1%	8.4%	6.1%	8.3%	8.6%	5.4%
30-34	7.0%	6.7%	4.4%	6.3%	6.1%	8.4%
35-39	5.8%	4.8%	4.5%	4.8%	4.4%	7.8%
40-44	4.2%	3.8%	2.9%	4.2%	3.7%	8.2%
45-49	2.9%	3.0%	1.6%	3.3%	3.1%	5.6%
50-54	2.9%	2.5%	2.2%	2.3%	2.3%	1.9%
55-59	2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	1.7%	1.6%	2.3%
60-64	2.3%	2.0%	1.7%	1.7%	1.8%	1.3%
65+	5.5%	5.9%	2.9%	3.7%	4.0%	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Schools

DIAND is responsible for the funding of elementary and secondary education for all on reserve Indians in non-agreement communities. The schools in non-agreement communities are generally owned by the federal government and operated by either DIAND or the Indian band. In a few cases, the school located on or adjacent to the reserve may be owned by the province and operated by either the province (Lac Simon), or the band (Long Point, Romaine, St. Augustin).

Schools in the Cree and Naskapi communities are under provincial jurisdiction. The Cree School Board is responsible for the administration of the schools in Cree communities and the Northeast Quebec School Board, under consultation with the Naskapi Education Committee, is responsible for the school in the Naskapi community.

Under the JBNQA, education is cost-shared on a 75/25 basis between DIAND and the Quebec Ministry of Education.

Data on schools in the non-agreement communities was provided by DIAND regional offices and in agreement communities by the Cree and Naskapi School Boards. All findings are based on 1986-87 data, unless otherwise indicated.

Exhibit H, on the following pages, presents data on elementary and secondary schools as of 1986-87. It should be noted that the grade structure varies across provinces and sometimes within provinces. For example, in Manitoba, elementary schools offer kindergarten for ages 4 and 5 and grades 1 to 8. Secondary school includes grades 9-12. Elementary grades are the same in Ontario, but secondary school goes to grade 13. Quebec elementary grades include kindergarten for ages 4 and 5, followed by grades 1-6. There are 5 secondary grade levels.



Cree and Naskapi schools offer pre kindergarten and grades 1-6 or 1-7 at the elementary level, and 5 grades at the secondary level. Grade 7, at the elementary level, is a remedial grade and is offered when necessary.

The grade level "SS" is for special students who require extra attention or special treatment.

The number of teachers includes only full-time or full-time equivalency positions, unless otherwise indicated. In non-agreement Quebec communities, information on the number of teachers is available only for federal or band-operated schools. Data is not available for teachers hired by the province or the band.

The classroom count comprises all rooms where instruction is given, including gymnasiums, industrial arts and home economics facilities, arts and crafts rooms, libraries, etc. Rooms used for school administration purposes, such as offices and conference rooms, have not been included.

Due to variations in the definitions of teachers and classrooms and in the level of completeness of the data, results should be interpreted cautiously. Student/teacher ratios, for example, are useful only as general indicators of the quality of educational services available to students.

The study found that the Cree and Naskapi have schools in each community which offer the full range of elementary and secondary grade levels, often in both English and French. In addition, the school at Nemaska offers pre-kindergarten in the Cree language.

Every band in Manitoba has a school in the community which provides the full range of elementary and secondary grade levels. The student populations in these communities tend to be larger than in the other agreement and non-agreement communities.



By contrast, a number of non-agreement bands do not have schools on the reserve and the schools that are available offer only lower level grades. Ontario on reserve schools, in particular, offer only elementary grades and students must leave the community in order to receive their secondary level education. This implies greater expenditures for student travel, room and board, student allowances and social support services.



J.B.N.O.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total Student Popul- ation	No. of Teach- ers *	Student/ Teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms **	School Size (sq. m.)	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other (Cree)
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
CREE												
Fort George/Chisasibi	James Bay Eyou		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-5	pre K-7 Sec. 1-5	895	59.0	15.17	65	15,319	
Eastmain	Wabannutao		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	113	11.5	9.83	9	866	
Mistassini	Mistassini		x		pre K-6 Sec. 1-2	pre K-5	535	36.0	14.86	19	556	
Nemaska (Nemiscau)	Nemasceau		x		Grades 1-6 Sec. 1	Grades 1-4	114	10.0	11.40	9	795	
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	Waskaganish		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	376	32.0	11.75	45	3,609	
Waswanipi	Waswanipi		x		Grades 1-7	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	239	18.0	13.28	19	1,668	
Old Factory (Wemindji)	Wemendji		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3		261	18.0	14.50	18	2,925	
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	Great Whale Cree		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3		127	12.0	10.58	15	1,860	
NASKAPI												
Kavavachikanach	Jimmy Sandy Memorial School		x	x†	pre K-6 Sec. 1-5		129	14.5	8.90	16	22,585	

* full-time positions
** for Cree communities does not include gyanasiums
† provincial school operated by the Band

Exhibit H cont'd

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1986-87

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total Student Popul- ation	No. of Teach- ers *	Student/ Teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms **	School Size (sq. m.)	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
ABITIBI DISTRICT												
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	Migwan			x	K4-6 + SS		100	---	---	9	1,227	
Kipawa	---											
Lac Simon	Anik-wiche		x		K4 Sec. 1-5		168				3,685	
Tiniskaming	Teniscamingue Federale	x			K4-4		51	3.0	17.00	4	289	
Long Point	Aao Ososwan			x†	K4-6 Sec. 1-5 + SS		82			15	2,558	
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT												
Manovan	Wapoc	x			K4-6 Sec. 1-3 + SS		342	18.0		22	5,018	
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Nashtewiatsh)	Ecole Anishk			x	K4-6 + SS Sec. 1		358			14	4,186	
Obedjivan	Ecole D'Obedjivan	x			K4-6		256	10.0		17	2,857	
Weymontachie	Weymontachie			x	K4-6 Sec. 1-2 + SS		202			11	1,905	

† provincial school operated by the band

* only teachers funded by DIAND are included

** may not include rooms such as gymnasiums, industrial arts and home economics rooms, libraries, etc.

Exhibit H cont'd

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1986-87

MON J.B.N.O.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total :Student :Popul- :ation	:No. of :Teach- :ers :*	:Student/ :Teacher :Ratio	:No. of :Class- :rooms :**	:School :Size :(sq. m.)	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other
		:Fed. :Gov't	:Prov. :Gov't	:Band								
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT												
Betsiamites	:Ecole Nussia			x	:pre K-4		260			22	3,348	
	:Ecole Kapatakan			x	:Grades 5-6		130			8	1,199	
	:Uashkaikan Secondary			x	:Sec. 1-5		230			14	3,242	
Mingan	:Ecole Teuaitan	x			:K4-1		31	4.0		4	681	
					:Sec. 1-2 + SS							
Montagnais des Escouains	---											
Montagnais de Schefferville	:Matiaekosh	x			:K4-6		118	9.0		24	8,084	
					:Sec. 1-5							
Montagnais de Sept- Iles et Maliotenaa	:Johnny Pilot			x	:K4-6		136			10	1,633	
	:Tsheshtshenu			x	:K4-6 + SS		136			10	2,219	
	:Manikanefish			x	:Sec. 1-4 + SS		134			10	1,650	
Natashquan	:Natashquan	x			:K4-6		131	9.0		11	1,597	
					:Sec. 1-2							
Romaine	:La Romaine			x†	:K4		1			1	80	
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)				x†	:K4-6		59			7	571	
					:Sec. 1-5							

† provincial school operated by the band

* only teachers funded by DIARD are included

** may not include rooms such as gymnasiums, industrial arts and home economics rooms, libraries, etc.

Exhibit H cont'd

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1986-87

NON J.B.N.O.A.
ONTARIO

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades*			Total Student Popul- ation	No. of Teach- ers ***	Student/ Teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms	School Size (sq. m.) ****	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
JAMES BAY DISTRICT												
Fort Albany	St. Anne's Elem. School	x			K-8		150	13.0	11.54	9	5,531	
Kashechewan	St. Andrews School	x			K-8		253	18.0	14.06	14	1,619	
Attavapiskat	J.R. Makogee School	x			K-8		259	20.0	12.95	14	3,080	
Moose Factory	Ministik School		x		K-8		**307	unknown	--	unknown	unknown	
New Post	---											
Weenusk (Peawanuck)	Muskegog Keewaytin School	x			K-8		30	4.0	7.50	2	341	

* All James Bay District students must leave the community for secondary level education. Moose Factory secondary students attend the Northern Lights Secondary School at Moosonee which is approximately 4 km. away by water; during the spring ice break-up, students must reside in Moosonee for 4-6 weeks; otherwise Moose Factory students must go to Timmins, North Bay or Sault Ste. Marie.

Secondary level students in all other communities must go to Timmins, North Bay or Sault Ste. Marie.

** Includes 92 non-native students.

*** Only teachers funded by DIAND included.
Numbers represent full-time equivalents.

**** The school size given for Fort Albany includes dimensions for 5 unused classrooms.

The school size given for Weenusk is for 2 temporary structures which were constructed following flooding in 1986.



ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1986-87

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
MANITOBA

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total Student Popul- ation	No. of Teach- ers #	Student/ Teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms **12	School Size (sq. m.) ***	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
ISLAND LAKE REGION												
Oxford House	Oxford House	x			K4-12*		484	25.0	19.36	17	3,037	
God's River	God's River	x			K4-9		125	6.5	19.23	**12	1,118	
God's Lake	God's Lake Narrows	x			K4-11		327	19.0	17.21	**18	3,344	
Red Sucker Lake	Red Sucker Lake	x			K4-10		164	10.0	16.40	9	1,360	
Garden Hill	Garden Hill	x			K4-10 + SS		593	30.5	19.44	27	3,914	
St. Theresa Point	St. Theresa Point	x			K4-10 + SS		614	32.5	18.89	34	4,742	
Wasagamack (Waasagomach)	George Knott	x			K4-10 + SS		300	15.0	20.00	17	3,373	

* Only teachers and teacher's aides funded by DIAND are included
 Numbers represent full-time equivalents for teachers and teacher's aides
 ** Approximation
 *** Current data



Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

Elementary/secondary school enrollment data was obtained from DIAND. Enrollment statistics, by grades, are presented for the school year 1986-87 only (Exhibit I). They are intended to provide the reader with an overview of the distribution of students among the grade levels. There is no evidence to suggest that the distribution varies significantly from the previous two years under study.

Data is also presented on total elementary and secondary school enrollment for each community grouping over the three year period of the study (Exhibit J).

The study found that there is little difference between the JBNQA groups and the non-agreement groups with respect to changes in total enrollment levels over the three year period. Enrollment among the majority of groups is stable or declining. Only the Sept Iles District bands show a small increase over each year of the study. Some of the increase may be due to the effects of Bill C-31 which allows certain native people to regain their Indian status and the benefits that accompany status. The Naskapi experienced the greatest decline in enrollment, at 6%, from 1984-85 to 1985-86, followed by a decline of 4% in the following year.

With respect to the distribution of students within grade levels, the majority of enrollment, across all groups, is concentrated in the K-6 level. The lower enrollment in grades 7-11 could be due to the higher dropout rates that occur at higher grade levels.

The Naskapi stand out in that they have a lower representation than the other groups in the K-6 grades with a greater enrollment in the 7-11 grades. This could be related to a slightly older population than the other groups and/or lower secondary school dropout rates.



If birth rates are declining, as implied by our earlier finding of a lower concentration of the population in the 0-4 age category (see Population), we could expect a future decline in need for elementary school services and an increase in need for secondary school services, as students currently concentrated in the elementary grades progress through the secondary school system. The impact on total elementary and secondary enrollment would be lessened if dropout rates were to decrease.



Exhibit I

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION
 ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY GRADES, 1986-87
 (TOTALS)

J.B.H.Q.A.
 QUEBEC

SCHOOL TYPE	Cree				Naskapi							
	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- trolled	Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- trolled	Total	%
GRADES												
K-6	0	1910	3		1913	67.4%	2	61	3		66	53.2%
7-11	1	843	0		844	29.7%	0	54	1		55	44.4%
12-13	0	46	0		46	1.6%	0	3	0		3	2.4%
SS	0	36	0		36	1.3%	0	0	0		0	0.0%
Total	1	2835	3		2839	100.0%	2	118	4		124	100.0%
%	0.0%	99.9%	0.1%		100.0%		1.6%	95.2%	3.2%		100.0%	

Exhibit I cont'd

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY GRADES, 1986-87
(TOTALS)

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

SCHOOL TYPE	Abitibi					Pointe-Bleue					Sept-Îles				
	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Total	%
GRADES															
K-6	57	173	145	375	66.8%	481	16	397	894	63.9%	202	338	655	1195	61.0%
7-11	0	133	18	151	26.9%	108	164	103	375	26.8%	68	247	288	603	30.8%
12-13	0	7	4	11	2.0%	0	27	0	27	1.9%	1	46	45	92	4.7%
SS	0	17	7	24	4.3%	9	35	60	104	7.4%	7	3	58	68	3.5%
Total	57	330	174	561	100.0%	598	242	560	1400	100.0%	278	634	1046	1958	100.0%
%	10.2%	58.8%	31.0%	100.0%		42.7%	17.3%	40.0%	100.0%		14.2%	32.4%	53.4%	100.0%	

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION
 ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY GRADES, 1986-87
 (TOTALS)

NON J.B.N.Q.A.

SCHOOL TYPE	ONTARIO				MANITOBA					
	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- Total	%
GRADES										
K-6	555	174	0	729	60.5%	1804	6	8	1818	67.3%
7-11	129	293	0	422	35.0%	703	111	4	818	30.3%
12-13	0	44	0	44	3.7%	6	39	0	45	1.7%
SS	4	6	0	10	0.8%	13	6	0	19	0.7%
Total	688	517	0	1205	100.0%	2526	162	12	2700	100.0%
%	57.1%	42.9%	0.0%	100.0%		93.6%	6.0%	0.4%	100.0%	

Exhibit J

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
 TOTALS + % CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Group	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87	
	Total	Total	% Change	Total	% Change
J.B.N.Q.A.					
Cree	2942	2981	1.3	2839	-4.8
Naskapi	137	129	-5.8	124	-3.9
Non - J.B.N.Q.A.					
<u>Quebec</u>					
Abitibi District	568	562	-1.1	561	-0.2
Pointe Bleue District	1509	1443	-4.4	1400	-3.0
Sept-Iles District	1835	1881	2.5	1958	4.1
<u>Ontario</u>					
James Bay District	1155	1215	5.2	1205	-0.8
<u>Manitoba</u>					
Island Lake Region	2686	2650	-1.3	2700	1.9
TOTAL	10,832	10,861	0.3	10,787	-0.7

Post-Secondary School Enrollment

Our sources of post-secondary enrollment information for the non-agreement communities were DIAND regional offices, who in turn rely on native groups and associations for enrollment data. Data on agreement communities was obtained directly from the Cree and Naskapi.

It was the intention of the study to provide data for the three year period of the study. However, data for the Quebec non-agreement bands was unavailable for fiscal year 1984-85 and for the Ontario bands for 1984-85 and 1985-86.

The JBNQA communities have much lower levels of university and college enrollment than do the non-agreement communities. Manitoba is the only non-agreement area where enrollment is at the same level as that found in the Cree and Naskapi communities.

The non-agreement communities in Quebec have, on average, approximately four times as many students proportionately as the Cree and three times as many students as the Naskapi enrolled in university and college. The lower enrollment levels in the agreement communities may be due, in part, to the greater isolation of the Cree and Naskapi communities as compared to some of the non-agreement Quebec communities.

University and college enrollment in Ontario appears to far surpass the levels of enrollment found elsewhere. Computerization of the post-secondary enrollment data may have resulted in greater accuracy in the data collected. On the other hand, the apparent participation rate is so much higher than in other districts that it rises doubts about the accuracy of the data.

Data on technical, vocational and other types of post-secondary education should be interpreted with caution. Some regions did not include any of these categories as part of their post-secondary education program. Others



included students who would not normally be considered as being at the post-secondary level. Consequently, we have grouped together all categories of post-secondary institutions, outside of colleges and universities.

Exhibit K, on the following page, summarizes our findings. More detailed data on post-secondary enrollment by community and by type of institution is available in Appendix D.



POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY GROUP
(Totals)
1986-87

EXHIBIT K

Group	University and College				Technical, Vocational and Other				Total			
	F/T	P/T	Total	Total as % of pop aged 15+	F/T	P/T	Total	Total as % of pop aged 15+	F/T	P/T	Total	Total as % of pop aged 15+
<u>J.B.N.O.A</u>												
Cree	94	0	94	1.7	80	96	176	3.2	174	96	270	4.9
Naskapi	8	0	8	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	8	0	8	2.6
<u>Non J.B.N.O.A</u>												
<u>Quebec</u>												
Abitibi	101	19	120	11.3	0	0	0	0.0	101	19	120	11.3
Pointe-Bleue	177	19	196	6.7	0	0	0	0.0	177	19	196	6.7
Sept-Iles	301	5	306	7.5	0	0	0	0.0	301	5	306	7.5
<u>Ontario</u>												
James Bay District	548	126	674	27.4	25	10	35	1.4	573	136	709	28.9
<u>Manitoba</u>												
Island Lake Region	112	28	140	3.3	0	0	0	0.0	112	28	140	3.3



HEALTH

Health Care Facilities

Methodology

Health facilities in non-agreement communities are provided by Health and Welfare Canada and in agreement communities by the province of Quebec.

Under the JBNQA, responsibility for health services and federally-operated health facilities was transferred to Quebec. Currently, health programs and facilities are under the administration of the Boards of Health and Social Services established for the Cree and Inuit communities under the agreement. NNADAP is the only program which continues to be offered by the federal government.

Data on health facilities in Cree communities is limited because the Cree Board did not respond to our request for more detailed information. Data on the Naskapi was obtained from the Director of the Local Community Health Clinic. All data on agreement communities is current.

Health and Welfare Canada provided us with information on facilities in non-agreement communities. Information on health facilities is based on 1986-87 data, while information on staff is current.

The facilities identified in our survey reflect the range that is commonly provided by Health and Welfare Canada and that is available in both agreement and non-agreement communities. It includes hospitals, nursing stations and NNADAP facilities. The category "other", unless otherwise indicated, groups health facilities whose functions are not always distinct from each other. These are health clinics, centres and stations.



In the hierarchy of facilities, nursing stations, which are generally equipped with one or more beds, would represent a higher level of facility than those listed under "other", which normally do not have beds.

NNADAP facilities refer to Treatment Centres or Recovery Homes. Where no NNADAP facility exists, day-to-day activities under the program are carried out in whatever other health facility may be available in the community.

Key Findings

Although data on health facilities for the Cree is incomplete, from the information that is available, it appears that the Cree and the Naskapi have facilities comparable to those found in Manitoba communities, and superior to those found on-reserve in the Ontario and Quebec non-agreement areas.

The Cree communities are served by a 43-bed hospital located in Chisasibi; ten of the beds are reserved for long-term care. In addition, each community has a nursing station.

The Naskapi are currently awaiting the completion of a major renovation to the existing, provincially-operated health dispensary. The renovation will result in a multi-purpose health and social services center. Two observation beds and a crib will be available.

All communities in Manitoba, except God's River, have nursing stations.

Ontario and Quebec non-agreement communities have fewer nursing stations than the agreement and Manitoba communities, although the majority of communities without nursing stations have some sort of alternative local health facility.

The Moose Factory reserve in Ontario is the only non-agreement community that has a hospital.



The location of nursing stations in non-agreement areas is consistent with Health and Welfare Canada's policy of providing nursing stations in isolated communities with restricted access to other health facilities. In fact, most of the non-agreement communities that do have nursing stations are without year round road access.

The construction of the Moose Factory Hospital was also a part of the Department's commitment to provide comprehensive health care, including hospital services, to people who live in isolated areas where hospital services would not otherwise be available.

None of the communities have separate NNADAP facilities. Those communities which receive funding under NNADAP carry out their day-to-day activities in whatever health facilities may exist in the community.

Exhibit L, on the following pages, provides a survey of the health facilities found in the communities.



Exhibit L

HEALTH 1986-87

J.O.D.Q.L.
CREE AND WASKAPU

	HOSPITALS				NURSING STATIONS				OTHER				TOTAL			
	Site	No. of Beds	No. of Staff		Site	No. of Beds	No. of Staff		Site	No. of Beds	No. of Staff		Site	No. of Beds	No. of Staff	
	sq. m.		Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.		Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.		Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.		Medical	Non-medical
			P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y		P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y		P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y
COMMUNITY																
CREE*																
Port George (Chisasibi)																
Bastma																
Histassini																
Remask (Senlacan)																
Sopert House (Washaganish)																
Wasmuipi																
Old Factory (Wenindji)																
Great Whais River (Whapmagostoo Aeyooch/ Whapmagostoi)																
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WASKAPU*																
Esowuchlianach									497	3	2	2	1	1	497	3
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	497	3	2	2	1	1	497	3

* Represents current data.
The facility indicated under "Other" is a multi-purpose health and social services center which is currently under construction. The square meterage indicated will include space for WADAP and social services activities. The non-medical staff will serve both the health and social services programs.



Exhibit L cont'd

HEALTH 1966-67
000 J.O.O.O.A.
ONTARIO AND NANTYOGA

COMMUNITY	HOSPITALS								NURSING STATIONS								OTHER								TOTAL			
	Size		100. of		No. of Staff				Size		100. of		No. of Staff				Size		100. of		No. of Staff							
	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical								
			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T								
ONTARIO																												
(James Bay Region)																												
Fort Albany																												
Kochbeewas								204	4	2	0	1	0															
Attawapiskat														97	0	1	0	0	0									
Hoose Factory	142	50	50	12	35	2								306	0	5	0	2	0	510	50							
New Post														2-	0	0	0	0	0									
Violst (Peawanock)														8-	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	142	50	50	12	35	2	204	4	2	0	1	0	3	0	401	0	7	0	2	0								
NANTYOGA																												
(Island Lake Region)																												
Oxard House							405	1	0	0	0	0							405	3	0							
God's River														112	0	2	0	0	0	132	0							
God's Lake							741	2	0	0	0	0							741	1	0							
Red Sucker Lake							422	1	4	0	0	0							422	1	0							
Gardie Hill							1179	5	9	0	0	0							1179	5	9							
St. Theresa Point							350	2	0	0	0	0							350	2	0							
Wasagonack							754	2	2	0	3	0							754	2	2							
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	3061	15	39	0	3	0	3	0	131	0	2	0	0	0								

* data on size of facility not available; there is no staff at the New Post facility
 † includes: Hoose Factory Clinic, Hoose Factory Dental, Hoose Factory Public Service Health
 ‡ designate 1 crib



HOUSING

DIAND has primary responsibility for on reserve housing in all non-agreement communities and in the Cree and Naskapi communities covered by the agreement. It provides most of the funds for new house construction and for the repair and renovation of existing housing units. Additional money is expended on loan default payments.

DIAND funds for housing in Cree communities are administered directly by the Cree Housing Authority. The Naskapi have a similar arrangement with DIAND.

CMHC also plays a significant role in the construction and repair of on reserve housing by providing funds in a variety of forms, including loans and subsidies, under individual cost-sharing arrangements with each province. It administers on reserve housing programs in both agreement and non-agreement communities.

Housing data for all non-agreement areas except Ontario was provided by DIAND regional offices. Information for the Ontario communities of Kashechewan, Moose Factory and Peawanuck was obtained directly from the bands, while information for the Fort Albany, Attawapiskat and New Post bands was received from DIAND headquarters and is not complete for all communities.

Information on the Ontario bands is more current and is based on data collected between 1987 and 1988. Quebec and Manitoba housing data is from 1984-85.

DIAND updates records of on reserve housing stock and housing conditions every five years, with the last update having taken place in 1984-85. The Department is currently in the process of implementing a new system where records on housing will be updated annually.



Records on housing in the Naskapi community are maintained by the band and in the Cree communities by the Cree Housing Authority. Neither the Naskapi nor the Cree have responded to our request for housing information. Consequently, data for these communities is not available.

From the data that is available, it appears that most non-agreement communities have a high percentage of housing stock requiring major repairs. The Abitibi district in Quebec may be an exception, with the majority of its communities requiring fewer major housing repairs than are required by communities in other areas.

Housing in Manitoba communities appears to be in the poorest condition, with a high percentage of housing in most communities requiring major work.

Data on house repairs is incomplete for some Ontario communities. Half of the Ontario communities for which data is available, have a high percentage of housing requiring major repairs. The other half are new, much smaller communities, which have recently been relocated and reconstructed. These new communities have all new housing stock.

Consistent with our findings under infrastructure, the data on the percentage of houses with centralized water and sewage systems indicate that Quebec communities have services superior to those found in Ontario and Manitoba. Most Quebec communities had piped in water and sewage systems in 1984-85, at the time the last housing survey was taken, while not one Manitoba community had centralized systems, and half of the Ontario communities were still not connected by 1987-88.

For further information on housing, by community, see Exhibit M, on the following pages.



HOUSING

Exhibit M

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC*

Community	% of total units requiring only regular maintenance or minor repairs	% of total units requiring major repairs	Total units	% of total with piped in water	% of total connected to a sewage system
ABITIBI DISTRICT					
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	89	11	65	100	100
Kipawa (Kebaowek)	94	6	36	100	100
Lac Simon	84	16	91	87	87
Long Point (Winneway)	69	31	52	100	100
Timiskaming	90	10	73	95	95
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT					
Manowan	49	51	141	93	93
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	72	28	389	100	100
Obedjiwan	49	51	155	100	100
Weymontachie	91	9	93	100	0

* represents 1984-85 data

HOUSING

Exhibit M cont'd

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC*

Community	% of total units requiring only regular maintenance or minor repairs	% of total units requiring major repairs	Total units	% of total with piped in water	% of total connected to a sewage system
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT					
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	68	32	332	100	1
Mingan	72	28	81	100	100
Montagnais des Escoumins	100	0	52	100	100
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosk)	100	0	13	100	100
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	71	29	156	100	100
Natashquan (Montagnais de (Natashquan)	51	49	74	100	100
Romaine	58	42	124	100	100
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	48	52	29	100	100

* represents 1984-85 data

HOUSING

Exhibit M cont'd

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO*

Community	% of total units requiring only regular maintenance or minor repairs	% of total units requiring major repairs	Total units	% of total with piped in water	% of total connected to a sewage system
JAMES BAY DISTRICT					
Fort Albany	--	--	172	19	19
Kashechewan	58	42	160	0	0
Attawapiskat	--	--	207	0	0
Moose Factory	50	50	215	90	25
New Post	100	0	15	100	100
Winisk (Peawanuck)	100**	0	38	***	***

* data on maintenance for the Fort Albany and Attawapiskat bands not available; information for Kashechewan, Moose Factory and Winisk is current; information for remaining bands dates to 1987

** does not include 10 homes which are currently under construction

*** water and sewage systems connected to each dwelling are currently under construction

HOUSING

Exhibit M cont'd

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - Manitoba*

Community	% of total units requiring only regular maintenance or minor repairs	% of total units requiring major repairs	Total units	% of total with piped in water	% of total connected to a sewage system
ISLAND LAKE REGION					
Oxford House	52	48	201	0	less than 1
God's River	53	47	30	0	0
God's Lake	87	13	176	0	less than 1
Red Sucker Lake	28	72	69	0	0
Garden Hill	70	30	251	0	0
St. Theresa Point	94	6	247	0	0
Wasagamack	72	28	112	0	0

* represents 1984-85 data



INFRASTRUCTURE

Infrastructure includes electrical power, water, sewage and solid waste facilities.

Funds for housing related infrastructure in both agreement and non-agreement communities are provided by DIAND. Infrastructure funds for the Naskapi and Cree communities are included in the capital grants for housing transferred to the Cree Housing Authority and the Naskapi band, under special agreements.

The study focussed on services currently received by the majority of the residents within a community. DIAND regional offices were our major sources of information. Data on the Cree communities was available only as of April, 1986 and may be slightly dated.

It was found that the JBNQA communities, overall, have services comparable to those available in non-agreement Quebec communities. The non-agreement communities did, however, have somewhat superior access to electrical power. Sewage treatment plants were also more common in non-agreement communities than in the agreement communities.

The Ontario and Manitoba communities had a lower level of service than that found in both the agreement and non-agreement Quebec communities.

A more detailed analysis, by type of service, follows.



Power

There are more Cree than non-agreement Quebec native people who are still on the more limited diesel generator power system. The Naskapi are all on the provincial grid.

A much lower percentage of the population in Ontario and Manitoba than in both the agreement and non-agreement communities in Quebec is connected to the provincial power system. No one in the Manitoba communities and only one-third of the population in the Ontario communities is connected to the provincial power network. In Quebec, the majority in both the agreement and non-agreement communities is receiving power from the provincial network.

In addition, Ontario and Manitoba communities have a lower number of kilowatts/capita of power than do most of the agreement and non-agreement communities in Quebec. It should be noted that the Ontario communities, in addition to having somewhat lower kilowatts of power per capita than communities in Quebec, are also on a 20 amp. restricted consumption plan.

Exhibit N, on the following pages, provides details on the electrical power available to communities.



**INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER**

	J.B.N.Q.A.		Non - J.B.N.Q.A				
	GREE	NASKAPI	QUEBEC			ONTARIO	MANITOBA
			ABITIBI DISTRICT	POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT	SEPT-ILES DISTRICT	JAMES BAY DISTRICT	ISLAND LAKE DISTRICT
% of total population on provincial grid	67	100	100	61	87	33	0
% of total population with diesel generators	33	0	0	39	13	67	100
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
average kilowatts/capita for communities with diesel generators	3.42	--	--	1.32	13.64*	1.83	1.34

* The average kilowatts/capita figure should be interpreted with caution. Only 2 communities out of the total of 8 have diesel generators, Romaine and St. Augustin. The generator at Romaine provides 4.20 kw/capita of power, while the one at St. Augustin provides 23.08 kw/capita.



INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity (kw)	Kilowatt/ Capita
CREE					
Fort George (Chisasibi)	*X				
Eastmain		X	Fed gov't	1,350	3.76
Mistassini	X				
Nemaska	X				
Rupert House (Waskaganish)		X	Fed gov't	2,650	2.22
Waswanipi	X				
Old Factory (Wemindji)**		X	Fed gov't	1,800	2.30
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)		X	Quebec Hydro	2,400	5.39
NASKAPI					
Kawawachikamach	X				

* Serves both Cree and Inuit

** The Band provides the power through a contract with the Federal gov't. The generator remains the property of the gov't.



INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity	Kilowatt/ Capita
ABITIBI DISTRICT					
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	X				
Kipawa (Kebaowek)	X				
Lac Simon	X				
Long Point (Winneway)	X				
Timiskaming	X				
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT					
Manowan	X				
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	X				
Obedjiwan		X	Fed. Govt.	1,500	1.37
Weymontachie		X	Fed. Govt.	850	1.26



INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity	Kilowatt/ Capita
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT					
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	X				
Mingan	X				
Montagnais des Escoumins	X				
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)	X				
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	X				
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	X				
Romaine		X	Hydro Que.	2,800	4.20
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)		X	Hydro Que.	3,000	23.08

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity	Kilowatt/ Capita
JAMES BAY DISTRICT					
Fort Albany		*X	Ont. Hydro	2,350	1.67
Kashechewan					
Attawapiskat		X	Ont. Hydro	1,505	1.49
Moose Factory	X				
New Post	X				
Winisk (Peawanuck)		X	band		2.32

* serves both Fort Albany and Kashechewan

note: all communities served by Ontario Hydro are on a 20 amp. restricted consumption plan



INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity	Kilowatt/ Capita
ISLAND LAKE REGION					
Oxford House		X	Man. Hydro	1,650	1.29
God's River		X	Man. Hydro	525	1.68
God's Lake		X	Man. Hydro	1,600	1.62
Red Sucker Lake		X	Man. Hydro	650	1.58
Garden Hill		X	Man. Hydro	1,600	.83
St. Theresa Point		X	Man. Hydro	1,475	.93
Wasagamack		X	Man. Hydro	1,100	1.46



Water

Water services are more advanced in the agreement communities than in the non-agreement areas in Ontario and Manitoba. All of the agreement communities have water piped directly into individual homes. Most also have treatment plants. In contrast, only half of the Ontario and none of the Manitoba communities have piped in water systems, and the greater majority of all Ontario and Manitoba communities lack treatment plants or other facilities for even very rudimentary levels of treatment such as chlorination.

In Quebec, the JBNQA communities have water services and treatment facilities comparable to those found in non-agreement areas. The majority of all communities have piped in water systems and the water, in most cases has received some sort of treatment. Exhibit O, on the following pages, provides details on the water treatment and distribution systems found in each community under study.



INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER
J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
CREE								
Fort George (Chisasibi)	river	X		X				
Eastmain	river	X		X				
Mistassini	lake	X		X				
Nemaska	lake	-		X				
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	river	X		X				
Waswanipi	river	X		X				
Old Factory (Wemindji)	river	-		X				
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	river	X		X				
NASKAPI								
Kawawachikamach	lake		X	X				

note: The "Other" category under treatment includes any basic type of water treatment. Most often, it refers to some level of chlorination.

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
ABITIBI DISTRICT								
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	Municipality of Amos	X		X				
Kipawa (Kebaowek)	river		X	X				
Lac Simon	well		X	X				
Long Point	well		X	X				
Timiskaming	Municipality of Notre Dame du Nord	X		X				

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER
Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT								
Manowan	well		X	X				
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	lake	X		X				
Obedjiwan	well	X		X				
Weymontachie	river	X		X				

**INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER
Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC**

	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT								
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	river		X	X				
Mingan	well/river	X	X	X				
Montagnais des Escoumins	Municipality of les Escoumins	X		X				
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekoshe)	river			X				
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	well		X	X				
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	Municipality of Natashquan		X	X				
Romaine				X				
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	well	X	X	X				

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
JAMES BAY DISTRICT								
Fort Albany	lake		X			X		
Kashechewan	river		X			X		
Attawapiskat	lake	fire destroyed plant				X		
Moose Factory	treatment plant off-reserve operated by H&W Canada	X		X				
New Post	well			X				
Winisk (Peawanuck)	well		X	X*				

* under construction

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
ISLAND LAKE REGION								
Oxford House	lake		X		X			
God's River	river					X		
God's Lake	lake					X		
Red Sucker Lake	lake				X			
Garden Hill	lake				X	X		
St. Theresa Point	lake					X		
Wasagamack	lake				X			

Sewage

The JBNQA communities have more advanced sewage collection and treatment facilities than do the non-agreement Ontario and Manitoba communities. All of the Cree and Naskapi communities have piped systems from each dwelling and the majority have lagoons for sewage treatment. By contrast, all of the Manitoba communities and the majority of the Ontario communities are still using outhouses.

Sewage collection facilities in the JBNQA communities are most directly comparable to those found in the non-agreement Quebec communities. Most agreement and non-agreement Quebec communities have piped systems from each dwelling.

However, far more non-agreement Quebec communities have access to sewage treatment plants than do agreement communities. Only one Cree community and the Naskapi community have treatment plants, while the rest of the agreement communities use lagoons for sewage treatment. Exhibit P, on the following pages, provides information on the sewage collection and treatment facilities found in the communities.



EXHIBIT P

INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treatment plant	Lagoon	Out-house
CREE						
Fort George (Chisasibi)	X					
Eastmain	X			X	X	
Mistassini	X				X	
Nemaska	X					
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	X				X	
Waswanipi	X				X	
Old Factory (Wemindji)	X				X	
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	X				X	
NASKAPI						
Kawawachikamach	X			X*		

* Connected to Municipal System

**INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE**

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treatment plant	Lagoon	Out-house
ABITIBI DISTRICT						
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	X			X		
Kipawa (Kebaowek)	X			X	X	
Lac Simon	X				X	
Long Point (Winneway)	X			X		
Timiskaming	X			X*		
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT						
Manowan	X		X	X*		
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	X				X	
Obedjiwan	X		X			
Weymontachie	X					

* under construction

**INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE**

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treat- ment plant	Lagoon	Out- house
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT						
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	X					
Mingan	X		X			
Montagnais des Escoumins	X		X			
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)	X			X*		
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	X			X*		
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	X			X		
Romaine	X			X		
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	X			X		

* Connected to Municipal System

INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treatment plant	Lagoon	Out-house
JAMES BAY DISTRICT						
Fort Albany		-	-	-	+X	X
Kashechewan		-	-	-	*+X	X
Attawapiskat		-	-	+X	-	X
Moose Factory	X	X			X	
New Post	X				X	
Winisk (Peawanuck)	*X				*X	

* under construction

+ provides sewage treatment for most non-residential buildings only

INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field*	Treat-ment plant*	Lagoon	Out-house
ISLAND LAKE REGION						
Oxford House				X		X
God's River			X			X
God's Lake				X		X
Red Sucker Lake				X		X
Garden Hill				X		X
St. Theresa Point				X		X
Wasagamack				X		X

* Provide sewage treatment for the schools, teacherages and sometimes nursing stations, but not individual residences. Individual residences use outhouses.

Solid Waste

This study found that there is no substantial difference between the JBNQA communities and the non-agreement communities with respect to solid waste disposal facilities. The vast majority of communities have either a landfill or a refuse site, with the exception of Weymontachie, in the Pointe-Bleue District of Quebec, which has an incinerator.

The difference between a refuse site and a landfill site is not always obvious. The distinguishing factor, as far as can be determined, is that in a landfill site refuse is, at certain points, covered with a layer of soil.

The fact that more agreement communities than non-agreement Quebec communities have garbage compactors is not significant, since a large number of the non-agreement communities have garbage collection services provided by neighboring municipalities. Exhibit Q, on the following pages, provides data on the solid waste disposal facilities found in the communities.



EXHIBIT Q

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
CREE				
Fort George (Chisasibi)		X		X
Eastmain		X		
Mistassini		X		
Nemaska		X		X
Rupert House (Waskaganish)		X		
Waswanipi		X		
Old Factory (Wemindji)		X		X
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)		X		X
NASKAPI				
Kawawachikamach		X		

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
ABITIBI DISTRICT				
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	*			
Kipawa	*			
Lac Simon	*			
Long Point		X		
Timiskaming		X		
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT				
Manowan		X		
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)		X		
Obedjiwan		X		
Weymontachie			X	

* Service is provided by neighboring municipality and garbage is picked up by the Municipality.

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT				
Betsiamites (Bersimis)		X		X
Mingan	*			
Montagnais des Escoumins	*			
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)	*			
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	*			
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	*			
Romaine		X		
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)		X		

* Service is provided by neighbouring municipality. Garbage is picked up by municipality in all cases except the Montagnais de Schefferville where the band has its own garbage pickup truck.

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
<p>JAMES BAY DISTRICT</p> <p>Fort Albany</p> <p>Kashechewan</p> <p>Attawapiskat</p> <p>Moose Factory</p> <p>New Post</p> <p>Winisk (Peawanuck)</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>			<p>X</p> <p>X</p>

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

Non - J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Community	Community Dump	Landfill Site	Incinerator
<p>ISLAND LAKE REGION</p> <p>Oxford House</p> <p>God's River</p> <p>God's Lake</p> <p>Red Sucker Lake</p> <p>Garden Hill</p> <p>St. Theresa Point</p> <p>Wasagamack</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p> <p>X</p>	

TRANSPORTATION

Transportation facilities were examined to determine their degree of accessibility to the communities under study. Information was collected from a variety of sources including DIAND regional offices, Transport Canada, Provincial Ministries of Transportation, Energy, Mines and Resources - Surveys and Mapping Branch, Kativik Regional Authority and sometimes airline companies and the communities themselves.

The study found that, relative to other bands, the JBNQA communities have comparable if not better access to the two modes of transportation most important to the majority of communities under study, road and air.

Although, in general, the Quebec non-agreement bands have better road access, the agreement communities have better access to air transportation facilities, which in the majority of cases, are located right on or immediately adjacent to the community.

Both the agreement and non-agreements bands in Quebec have better road access than do bands in Ontario and Manitoba, who can be reached by road only during the winter.

The agreement communities have air services comparable to those available to bands in Ontario and Manitoba, although a number of Manitoba communities must travel by water to reach the airports nearest to them.

Few agreement or non-agreement communities have access to passenger rail services and only a small number of non-agreement communities in the James Bay District of Ontario and in the Pointe-Bleue District of Quebec have regularly scheduled marine transportation services. Exhibit R, on the following pages, provides a summary of transportation accessibility, by mode of transportation. A more detailed comparative analysis of transportation accessibility by type is presented below.



EXHIBIT R

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
 Accessibility by Mode of Transportation
 Summary Table

J.B.N.Q.A.
 QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS	AIR SERVICE		RAIL SERVICE		MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE	
		Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)
CREE							
Fort George	YES	R		---		---	
Eastmain	---	R		---		---	
Mistassini	YES	Chibougamau-Chapais	140	---		---	
Nemaska (Nemiscau)	YES	R		---		---	
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	---	R		---		---	
Waswanipi	YES	Chibougamau-Chapais	132	---		---	
Old Factory (Wemindji)	---	R		---		---	
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	---	R		---		---	
NASKAPI							
Kavavachikanach	---	Schefferville	15	Schefferville	15	---	

notes: - R = on or adjacent to reserve/community
 - only regularly scheduled marine passenger transportation services have been indicated



EXHIBIT R cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
Accessibility by Mode of Transportation
Summary Table

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS	AIR SERVICE		RAIL SERVICE		MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE	
		Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)
ABITIBI SERVICE CENTRE							
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	YES	Rouyn	140	Amos	145	---	---
Kipawa	YES	North Bay	70	Matava	85	---	---
Lac Simon	YES	Val D'or	40	Senneterre	55	---	---
Timiskaming	YES	Rouyn	100	New Liskeard	24	---	---
Long Point (Winneway)	YES	Earlton	170	New Liskeard	170	---	---
POINTE-BLEUE							
Manowan	YES	---	---	---	---	---	---
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatch)	YES	Dolbeau	46	Chambord	24	---	---
Obedjivan	YES	---	---	---	---	---	---
Weymontachie	YES	R	---	Weymontachie	R	---	---



EXHIBIT R cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
Accessibility by Mode of Transportation
Summary Table

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS	AIR SERVICE		RAIL SERVICE		MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE	
		Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)
SEPT-ILES							
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	YES	Baie Comeau	50	---	---	---	---
Mingan	YES	Havre St. Pierre	28	---	---	Havre St. Pierre*	28
Montagnais des Escoumins	YES	Baie Comeau	50	---	---	---	---
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekoshe)	---	Schefferville	1	Schefferville	1	---	---
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	YES	Sept-Iles	5	Sept-Iles	5	---	---
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	---	Natashquan	8	---	---	Natashquan*	16
Romaine	---	---	---	---	---	Romaine*	2
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	---	St. Augustin	2	---	---	St. Augustin*	9

* ferry service



EXHIBIT R cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
 Accessibility by Mode of Transportation
 Summary Table

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
 ONTARIO

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS	AIR SERVICE		RAIL SERVICE		MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE	
		Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)
Fort Albany	winter only	R		---		---	
Kashechewan	winter only	R		---		---	
Attavapiskat	winter only	R		---		---	
Moose Factory	winter only	Moosonee	4 (by ferry)	Moosonee			R+
New Post	YES	Cochrane	34	Cochrane	34		
Weenusk (Peawanuck)	---	R		---			

+ water taxi and freight barge service



EXHIBIT R cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
 Accessibility by Mode of Transportation
 Summary Table

NON J.B.N.O.A.
 MANITOBA

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS	AIR SERVICE		RAIL SERVICE		MARINE TRANSPORTATION SERVICE	
		Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)	Location	Distance from Community (km)
Oxford House	winter only	R		---		---	
God's River	winter only	R		---		---	
God's Lake	winter only	God's Lake	adjacent to community	---		---	
Red Sucker Lake	winter only	Red Sucker Lake	adjacent to community	---		---	
Garden Hill	winter only	Island Lake	adjacent to community	---		---	
St. Theresa Point	winter only	St. Theresa Point	adjacent to community	---		---	
Wasaganack (Waasagomach)	winter only	St. Theresa Point	8	---		---	



Road

Roads were examined from the point of view of accessibility. The condition of the roads was relevant only to the extent that the roads had to be serviceable all year round, unless otherwise indicated (e.g. winter roads).

Just over half of the JBNQA communities cannot be reached by road, compared to a majority of non-agreement Quebec communities which are linked to year-round usable roads. More specifically, in Quebec, the Abitibi and Pointe Bleue District bands overall have better road accessibility than do the agreement bands. It should be noted that three out of four Pointe Bleue bands are linked to other regions by logging roads. These roads are considered to be serviceable all year round however. The Sept Iles District bands are divided equally between those that are right on the provincial road network and those that have no road access.

The agreement communities on the whole have better road access than do native communities in Ontario and Manitoba. The Ontario and Manitoba communities have road access only during winter when freezing permits transportation by winter road.

Although the study provides data on roads within communities, direct comparisons between communities of internal road systems cannot be made due to the variations in size and levels of disbursement of communities.

The study did find that few communities had paved roads. The only communities with any paved roads were in Quebec.

Exhibit S, on the following pages, presents road access by community.



EXHIBIT S

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	On Prov. Rd. Ntwk.	Yr. Rnd. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
CREE*							
Fort George		X					21.60
Eastmain				X			4.20
Mistassini		X					35.30
Nemaska (Nemiscau)		X					1.00
Rupert House (Waskaganish)				X			27.00
Waswanipi		X					2.60
Old Factory (Wemindji)				X			15.50
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)				X			23.00
Total					0.00	0.00	130.20
NASKAPI							
Kawavachikazach				X		1.00	1.00
Total					0.00	1.00	1.00

* - based on April, 1986 data provided by the Technical Services and Contracts Branch of DIAND

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

Non J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	On Prov. Rd. Ntwk.	Yr. Rnd. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
ABITIBI DISTRICT							
Abitibiwinni	X				0.80	1.30	2.10
Kipawa	X					0.90	0.90
Lac Simon	X				1.30	5.00	6.30
Timiskaming	X				4.50	16.70	21.20
Long Point	X					2.30	2.30
Total					6.60	26.20	32.80
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT							
Manowan		X				8.50	8.50
Montagnais of Lake St. John	X				13.40	6.90	20.30
Obedjiwan		X				11.50	11.50
Weymontachie		X				11.90	11.90
Total					13.40	38.80	52.20



EXHIBIT S cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

Non J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	On Prov. Rd. Ntwk.	Yr. Rnd. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT							
Betsiamites	X				4.80	7.10	11.90
Mingan	X				0.10	5.00	5.10
Montagnais des Escoumins	X				1.30	0.30	1.60
Montagnais de Schefferville				X		0.50	0.50
Montagnais de Sept-illes et Maliotenam	X				9.70	1.00	10.70
Natashquan				X		4.30	4.30
Romaine				X		3.90	3.90
St. Augustin				X		1.80	1.80
Total					15.90	23.90	39.80



TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

EXHIBIT S cont'd

Non J.B.N.Q.A.

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	On Prov. Rd. Ntwk.	Yr. End. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
ONTARIO							
(James Bay District)							
Fort Albany			X			5.40	5.40
Kashechewan			X			8.22	8.22
Attavapiskat			X			9.86	9.86
Moose Factory			X			* 9.00	9.00
New Post		X				0.60	0.60
Weenusk				X		4.61	4.61
Total					0.00	37.69	37.69
MANITOBA							
(Island Lake Region)							
Oxford House			X			10.00	10.00
God's River			X			0.00	0.00
God's Lake			X			11.55	11.55
Red Sucker Lake			X			13.07	13.07
Garden Hill			X			23.50	23.50
St. Theresa Point			X			16.20	16.20
Wasagamack (Haasagemach)			X			16.00	16.00
Total					0.00	90.32	90.32

* approximation

Air

The study focused on public, regularly-scheduled air service and facilities. It did not examine a community's access to private facilities and services.

Agreement communities have air transportation services superior to those found in most non-agreement communities.

The majority of Cree communities have facilities right on, or directly adjacent to the community and flights to and from the communities are available on a daily basis.

By contrast, residents of most non-agreement Quebec communities must travel to reach the closest town with scheduled air services, sometimes substantial distances. For some non-agreement Quebec communities, particularly in the Pointe-Bleue District, the closest public air transportation facility is too distant to make this mode of transportation a practical option.

The Ontario communities, on the other hand, have air transportation services comparable to those available to the Cree communities, while the communities in Manitoba have more limited access. The Manitoba communities, many of which are located on islands, must travel by water to the airports, which are in fact, very short distances away. Access is therefore limited by weather conditions.

Exhibit T, on the following pages, presents data on air service availability, by community.



EXHIBIT T

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				Operator	SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd.	Un- pvd.		Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	Dist. from Comm. (km.)	
CREE								
Fort George	1	1143		X	Transport Canada			daily
Eastmain	1	1070		X	Transport Canada			daily
Mistassini						Chibougamau-Chapais	140	daily
Nemaska (Nemiscau)	1	1524		X	Transport Canada			daily
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	1	1067		X	Transport Canada			daily
Waswanipi						Chibougamau-Chapais	132	daily
Old Factory (Wemindji)	1	1070		X	Transport Canada			daily
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	1	1524		X	Transport Canada			daily
Total	6	7398						
NASKAPI								
Kawawachikamach						Schefferville	15	daily
Total								

note: daily = 5x/wk. or more



EXHIBIT T cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd. pvd.	Un- Operator	Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	Dist. from Comm. (km.)	
ABITIBI DISTRICT							
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)					Rouyn	140	daily
Kipawa					North Bay	70	daily
Lac Simon					Val d'Or	40	daily
Timiskaming					Rouyn	100	daily
Long Point (Winneway)					Earlton	170	daily
Total	0	0					
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT							
Manowan							
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatch)					Dolbeau	46	
Obedjiwan							
Weymontachie	1	762		X Band			
Total	1	762					



EXHIBIT T cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

NON J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				Operator	SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd. /pvd.	Un- pvd.		Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	Dist. from Comm. (km.)	
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT								
Betsiamites (Bersimis)						Baie Comeau	50	daily
Mingan						Havre St. Pierre	28	daily
Montagnais des Escoumins						Baie Comeau	170	
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekoshe)						Schefferville	1	daily
Montagnais de Sept-iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)						Sept-iles	5	daily
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	1	1219	X		Dand	Natashquan	8	daily
Romaine								
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)						St. Augustin	2	daily
Total	1	1219						



EXHIBIT T cont'd

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

NON J.B.N.G.A.

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd. Un- pvd.	Operator	Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	Dist. from Comm. (km.)	
ONTARIO							
(James Bay District)							
Fort Albany	1	1067	X	Ontario Government			daily
Kashechewan	1	1067	X	Ontario Government			daily
Attavapiskat	1	1067	X	Ontario Government			daily
Moose Factory					Moosonee	4	daily
	** 1		heli- port	Moose Factory Hospital		(by ferry)	as required
New Post					Cochrane	34	daily
Wannusk (Paawanuck)	1	1067	X	Ontario Government			1 3x/wk.
Total	5	4268					
MANITOBA							
(Island Lake Region)							
Oxford House	1	914	X	Manitoba Government			daily
*God's River	1	1219	X	God's River Lodge (Private)			daily
*God's Lake	1	695	X	Manitoba Government			daily
Red Sucker Lake	1	914	X	Manitoba Government			daily
*Garden Hill					Island Lake	adjacent	daily
*St. Theresa Point	1	975	X	Manitoba Government			daily
*Wasagamack (Wasagamach)					St. Theresa Point	8	daily
Total	5	4717					

* residents must travel by boat in summer, winter road in winter and by private helicopter service in spring and fall to reach the airport adjacent to them.

** used for emergencies; also available for private hire
+ just purchased from Band by Manitoba government



Rail

Few of the communities under study have access to rail passenger services. No agreement communities except the Naskapi have access to rail services. A few non-agreement Quebec communities (Timiskaming, Weymontachie, Montagnais of Lake St. John, Montagnais of Schefferville, Montagnais of Sept-Iles et Maliotenam) and two Ontario communities (Moose Factory, New Post) have access. None of the Manitoba communities are located near rail lines.

Water

Although a large number of the communities under study are located on or very near to water systems, few areas have marine transportation services or even adequate boat landing facilities for small craft. The Cree communities on water may be slightly disadvantaged with respect to services, relative to other water-based non-agreement communities. No regular services or landing facilities are available to the Cree, although plans are underway to build a dock at Chisasibi, further to the terms of a federal/provincial agreement signed in 1986. Barges do occasionally arrive from Moosonee, Ontario and a boat anchored at sea is used to transport construction materials from Montreal for special projects. Transfers of materials from boat to land are made by barge.

In contrast, half of the non-agreement bands situated along the north shore of the St. Lawrence River, in the Sept-Iles District of Quebec, have access to scheduled ferry services (Mingan, Natashquan, Romaine, St. Augustin).

The Moose Factory band in Ontario also has regular water taxi service during all seasons except winter. The Ontario communities of Fort Albany, Attawapiskat and Kashechewan all have freight barge service twice in the summer.

The Manitoba bands, the majority of which are on lakes, do not have any marine facilities or services.



It should be noted that many non-agreement communities use float planes which land directly on the water and thus preclude any immediate need for landing facilities on shore.



PROTECTION

Fire

The JBNQA communities have fewer fire-fighting facilities than do non-agreement communities. No Cree or Naskapi community has a fire truck, while at least one community in each non-agreement region has one.

Comparisons between Cree and non-agreement communities with respect to fire-fighting staff are not possible due to the unavailability of data for the Cree communities. A few general comments about fire-fighting staff in non-agreement areas can be made however.

The study found that none of the non-agreement communities have permanent fire-fighters, although some communities may have a fire chief and/or volunteers. Alternatively, some communities may have a fire chief and/or volunteers, but no fire truck.

Ontario and Manitoba appear to have fewer fire hydrants than either the agreement or the non-agreement communities in Quebec. This is not surprising since most Ontario communities and all Manitoba communities lack centralized water systems.

Exhibit U, on the following pages, provides a survey of the fire-fighting staff and facilities available in the communities.



EXHIBIT U

PROTECTION
FIRE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF*			FACILITIES**			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No.)	Volunteers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
CREE							
Fort George (Chisasibi)				0	No		Yes
Eastmain				0	No		Yes
Mistassini				0	No		Yes
Nemaska				0	No		Yes
Rupert House (Waskaganish)				0	No		Yes
Waswanipi				0	No		Yes
Old Factory (Wemindji)				0	No		Yes
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)				0	No		Yes
NASKAPI							
Kawawachikamach	No	0	0	0	No		Yes

* data not available for the Cree

** April, 1986 data

PROTECTION
FIRE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No.)	Volunteers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
ABITIBI DISTRICT							
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	No	0	0	0	No		Yes
Kipawa (Kebaowek)	No	0	0	0	Yes		Yes
Lac Simon	Yes	0	16	1	No	3 fire stations	No
Long Point (Winneway)	No	0	15	0	Yes	3 fire stations	No
Timiskaming	No	0	0	0	No		Yes



PROTECTION
FIRE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No)	Volunteers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT							
Manowan	No	0	15	0	Yes		Yes
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	Yes	0	15	2	Yes		Yes
Obedjiwan	No	0	0	0	Yes		Yes
Weymontachie	No	0	15	1	Yes		Yes



PROTECTION
FIRE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No)	Volun- teers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT							
Betsiamites (Bersimis)	Yes	0	15	1	Yes		Yes
Mingan	Yes	0	15	1	Yes		Yes
Montagnais des Escoumins	No	0	0	0	No		Yes
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)	No	0	0	0	No		Yes
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	Yes	0	15	1	Yes		Yes
Natashquan (Montagnais de (Natashquan)	Yes	0	15	0	No	2 fire stations	Yes
Romaine	Yes	0	15	0	No	4 fire stations	Yes
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	Yes	0	7	0	No	1 fire station	No

PROTECTION
FIRE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No)	Volun- teers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
JAMES BAY DISTRICT							
Fort Albany	Yes	0	0	0	No		Yes
Kashechewan	No	0	0	0	No		Yes
Attawapiskat	Yes	0	10	1	Yes		Yes
Moose Factory*	Yes	0	30	3	Yes		No
New Post	No	0	0	0	No		Yes
Winisk (Peawanuck)	No	0	0	0	No	Portable fire pump	+Yes

* fire department jointly operated by the Band, Ontario Gov't and Health and Welfare Canada

+ under construction

PROTECTION
FIRE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. MANITOBA

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No)	Volun- teers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
ISLAND LAKE REGION							
Oxford House	Yes	0	12	0	water truck garage		no
God's River	No	0	0	0	no		no
God's Lake	No	0	0	1	*no		no
Red Sucker Lake	No	0	0	0	no		no
Garden Hill	Yes	0	10	1	1		yes
St. Theresa Point	No	0	0	0	no		no
Wasagamack	No	0	0	0	no		yes

* Fire hall construction materials are on site. Completion of the building is scheduled for Fall of 1988

Police

Policing services for agreement communities and for the non-agreement Sept-Iles District band, Betsiamites, are provided by the Province of Quebec, through the Quebec Provincial Police (QPP). Although the JBNQA provides for federal/provincial sharing of responsibility for policing services in agreement communities, the terms of this section of the agreement were never carried out as such. Quebec has assumed full responsibility and costs for policing, since the signing of the agreement.

All non-agreement bands in Quebec which are a part of this study receive services through the Conseil de la Police Amerindienne. The Conseil is entirely funded by DIAND. The Police Amerindienne, although not part of the regular police force, have full legal policing powers on reserves.

Ontario reserves are policed by the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) Special Constables. Policing costs are shared with the province on a 46/54 basis.

Manitoba pays 54% of the costs of policing services provided by the RCMP through the Special Constable (3B) program, while DIAND pays the remaining 46%.

Manitoba bands often train their own band constables to work on the reserve. The authority of the band constables is confined to the reserve and their policing responsibilities are restricted to the control of minor offenses. DIAND generally provides 100% of the funding for these constables.

Data on the number of police officers working in the agreement communities was not made available by Quebec. The Conseil de la Police Amerindienne provided information for the non-agreement bands. Ontario statistical data was provided by the OPP and DIAND provided information on police services in Manitoba communities.

All data is current.



From the data available on non-agreement bands, it appears that on reserve policing services are comparable across all groups, with the exception of Manitoba, where, on average, there appear to be fewer police officers per capita. As well, policing services in Manitoba are, in most cases, provided by band constables whose duties appear to be more restricted than that of constables found in other areas.

Exhibit V, on the following pages, presents data on the number of police officers working in individual communities.



PROTECTION
POLICE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	POLICE			
	Special Constables 3 B's(No.)	Band Constables (No.)	Police Am-erindienne (No.)	Prov. Police and Detach-ment (No.)
ABITIBI DISTRICT				
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)			3	
Kipawa (Kebaowek)				3
Lac Simon				4
Long Point (Winneway)				4
Timiskaming				4+ 1 auxiliary*
POINTE-BLEUE DISTRICT				
Manowan				3
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)				5+ 2 auxiliary*
Obedjiwan				2+ 3 auxiliary*
Weymontachie				2

* auxiliary police are permanent members of the Police Amerindienne who have not yet received their training

PROTECTION
POLICE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Community	POLICE			
	Special Constables 3 B's(No.)	Band Constables (No.)	Police Am-erindienne (No.)	Prov. Police and Detach-ment (No.)
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT				
Betsiamites (Bersimis)*				
Mingan			2	
Montagnais des Escoumins			2	
Montagnais de Schefferville (Matimekosh)			1+ 3 auxiliary**	
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)			5	
Natashquan (Montagnais de (Natashquan)			3	
Romaine			2	
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)			1	

* served by the Quebec Provincial Police

** auxiliary police are permanent members of the Police Amerindienne who have not yet received their training

PROTECTION
POLICE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Community	POLICE			
	Special Constables 3B's (No.)	Band Constables (No.)	Police Am erindienne (No.)	Prov. Police and Detachment (No.)
JAMES BAY DISTRICT				
Fort Albany*	3			
Kashechewan*	3			
Attawapiskat*	3			
Moose Factory	2			
New Post	-			O.P.P. Moosonee
Winisk (Peawanuck)*	1			O.P.P. Cochrane or Smooth Rock

* receive assistance from the Northeast Patrol Unit, Timmins, which falls under the South Porcupine Detachment



PROTECTION
POLICE

Non-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Community	POLICE			
	Special Constables 3 B's(No.)*	Band Constables (No.)	Police Am-erindienne (No.)	Prov. Police and Detach-ment (No.)
ISLAND LAKE REGION				
Oxford House		2		RCMP Norway House
God's River		1		RCMP God's Lake
God's Lake	3	1		RCMP God's Lake
Red Sucker Lake		1		RCMP Island Lake
Garden Hill	2	2		RCMP Island Lake
St. Theresa Point		2		RCMP Island Lake
Wasagamack		1		RCMP Island Lake

* the Oxford House and God's River bands use the 3 3B's at God's Lake and the Red Sucker Lake, St. Theresa Point and Wasagamack bands use the 2 3B's at Garden Hill (Island Lake Detachment)

Note: all communities have access to the services provided by 3 provincial contract officers at Norway House

COMMUNICATIONS

Radio, Television and Newspapers

Information on the radio and television services and the newspapers available in the communities under study was obtained from a variety of sources, including the CBC, which provided information on its programming and services, and the Ontario and Manitoba DIAND regional offices, which provided data on communication services in the communities within their respective areas. In addition, we used a directory of communications services available in native communities in Quebec, published by the Quebec Ministry of Communications.

We found that the agreement communities, while having access to all types of media, have less variety within each category than do most non-agreement communities in Quebec. This is not unreasonable in light of the greater isolation of some of the agreement communities. Services in agreement communities are more comparable to those available in Ontario and Manitoba communities.

All communities have access to native language newspapers published by communications organizations which represent their particular linguistic group.

The Quebec non-agreement groups have greater access than other groups to non-native newspapers.

Consistent with government policy to provide northern communities with radio and television broadcasting services, almost all agreement communities have CBC or community owned radio and television transmitters. The majority of communities across all groups have access to CBC radio and/or television Northern Services Programs. A limited number have access to the transmitters in their communities for local radio programming.



In addition to CBC and community broadcasting services, most Sept Iles and Abitibi District bands in Quebec have access to a wide selection of radio and television stations.

Telephone and Postal Services

A general survey of telephone services in the communities under study indicates that there is no substantial difference between groups with respect to the level of services provided. All communities appear to have adequate telephone services.

Data on postal services was not provided by Canada Post and is therefore unavailable.



PART II

Part II of this study compares federal government expenditures and services within the Inuit, Cree and Naskapi communities covered by the JBNQA.

The methodology and any program descriptions found in Part I of the study are applicable to this part and will not be repeated here.

Descriptions of data pertaining to the Cree and Naskapi, which are available in Part I will not normally be repeated in Part II unless necessary for the better understanding of the material. Only new information pertaining to the Inuit will be presented.



POPULATION DATA

Total on reserve population in all agreement groups remained relatively stable over the three-year period of the study, 1984-85 through 1986-87.

The Cree experienced the greatest change between 1985-86 and 1986-87 when the on-reserve population grew by 4.84%. Inuit population grew slightly each year. The Naskapi experienced the least change. (See Exhibit A, graph of total on reserve populations, by group, and Exhibit B, graph of changes in population from the previous year, by group, in the following pages).

The Inuit and Naskapi have a higher proportion of their total population residing on reserve than do the Cree.

A small annual decline in the proportion of Cree and Naskapi residing on reserve was paralleled by an increase in the proportion of off-reserve residency. Conversely, the proportion of Inuit residing off reserve fell. (See Exhibit C, population by community groups, %, on the following pages).

More detailed population data is found in Appendices E, (population by community groups, totals), F, (population change from previous year), and G (population by community, totals).

1986-87 population data, by age groups, shows that the majority of on reserve inhabitants are very young, falling in the 25-29 age group, or below. (See Exhibit D, population statistics by age groups, 1986-87, percentages), on the following pages.)

The Naskapi have a slightly older population than do the Cree and Inuit, with the greatest proportion of their population falling in the 25-29 age category, compared to the Inuit who are concentrated in the 15-19 age group and the Cree, who are in the 10-14 group.



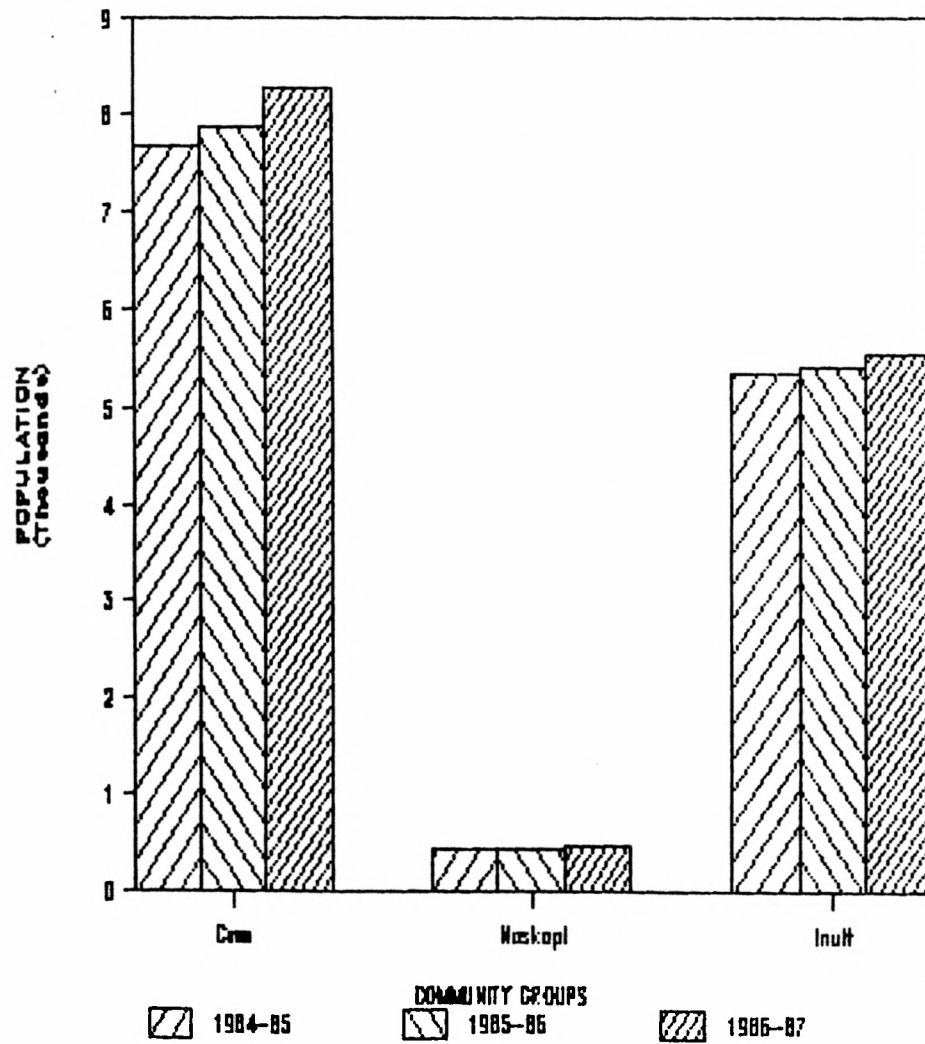
There is a marked drop in population in the 0-4 age group for the Cree and Inuit with a less significant drop for the Naskapi. This may be a sign of declining birth rates, which could have future implications for certain services such as elementary education. Alternatively, it may be due to delays in the registration of children below school age.

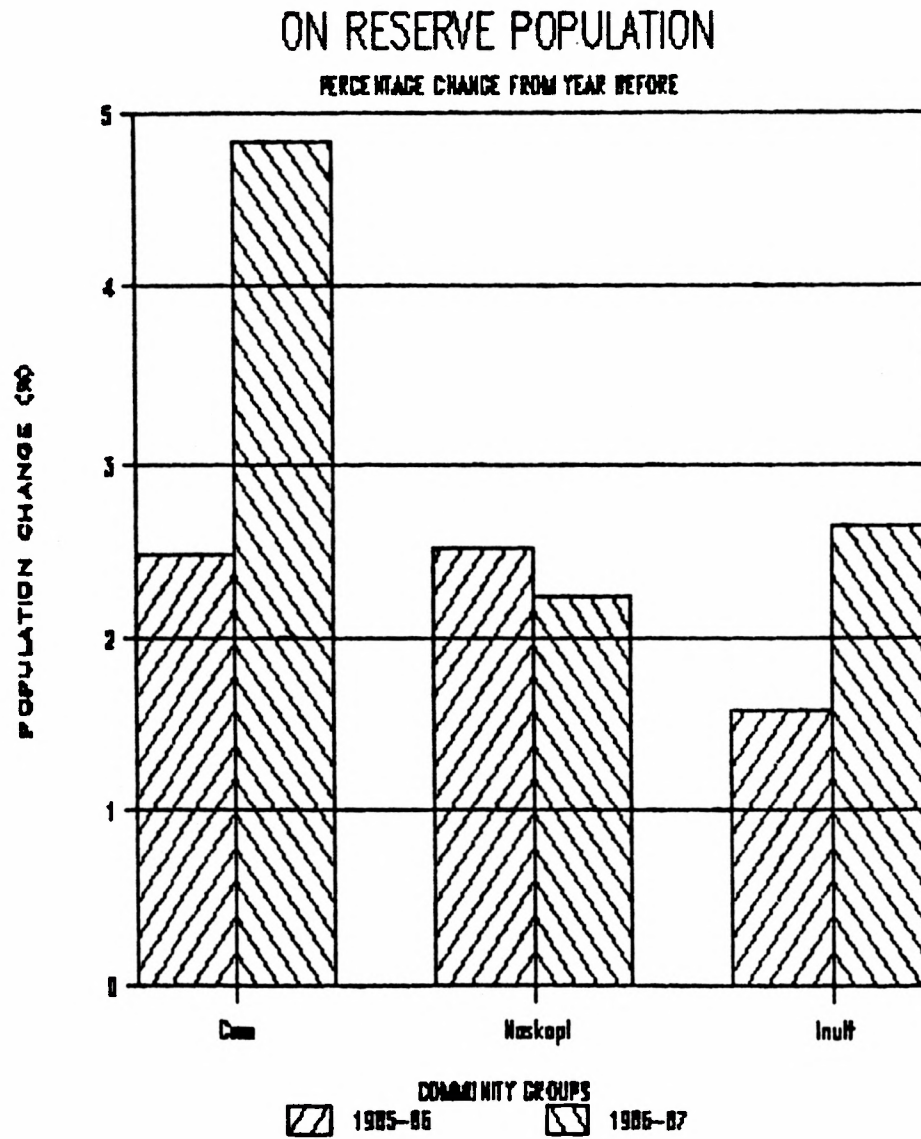
Additional data on population may be found in Appendix H, population statistics by age groups, 1986-87, totals.



Exhibit A

ON RESERVE POPULATION





DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY GROUPS (%)

CREE, NASKAPI, INUIT

Community Groups	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
Cree	100.00%	85.38%	14.60%	0.01%	100.00%	84.54%	15.45%	0.01%	100.00%	84.17%	15.82%	0.01%
Naskapi	100.00%	98.87%	0.90%	0.23%	100.00%	98.68%	1.10%	0.22%	100.00%	98.71%	1.08%	0.22%
Inuit	100.00%	92.16%	7.81%	0.03%	100.00%	92.24%	7.73%	0.03%	100.00%	92.38%	7.60%	0.02%
TOTAL	100.00%	88.35%	11.62%	0.03%	100.00%	87.84%	12.13%	0.03%	100.00%	87.61%	12.37%	0.02%

POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(PERCENTAGES)

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

AGE GROUP	Inuit			Cree			Naskapi		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
0-4	5.9%	6.4%	0.7%	7.0%	7.7%	3.6%	10.4%	10.3%	20.0%
5-9	10.8%	11.3%	5.2%	12.0%	12.2%	11.5%	11.0%	11.1%	0.0%
10-14	13.1%	13.3%	11.1%	13.8%	13.8%	13.4%	10.8%	10.9%	0.0%
15-19	14.0%	14.1%	13.3%	13.7%	13.5%	14.6%	13.4%	13.1%	40.0%
20-24	12.2%	11.9%	16.2%	11.7%	11.6%	12.6%	13.8%	13.8%	20.0%
25-29	10.4%	10.3%	11.8%	8.9%	8.8%	9.1%	14.0%	14.0%	20.0%
30-34	7.2%	7.1%	9.0%	7.0%	6.7%	8.5%	6.3%	6.3%	0.0%
35-39	6.0%	5.6%	10.9%	5.4%	5.2%	6.6%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%
40-44	4.2%	4.1%	5.7%	5.2%	4.9%	6.4%	5.0%	5.0%	0.0%
45-49	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%	3.0%	3.7%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%
50-54	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.0%	3.0%	2.9%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
55-59	3.1%	3.1%	3.7%	1.9%	1.9%	2.1%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%
60-64	2.0%	2.0%	2.6%	2.1%	2.1%	1.8%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
65+	3.9%	4.0%	2.8%	5.2%	5.5%	3.3%	3.5%	3.5%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%



EDUCATION

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Inuit elementary and secondary schools are under provincial jurisdiction. Responsibility for the administration of the schools rests with the Kativik School Board.

Under the JBNQA, Inuit elementary and secondary education costs are shared on a 25/75 basis by the federal government and the province of Quebec.

Data on Inuit schools was provided by the Kativik School Board and is based on 1986-87 information.

The Cree and Inuit communities appear to have comparable schools. All Inuit schools offer kindergarten up to grade 2 in Inuktitut. Subsequent grades are generally offered in both English and French. Aupaluk and Leaf Bay are the only Inuit communities which offer grades beyond 2 in English only.

Cree communities also generally offer all grade levels in both English and French. However, only Nemaska offers a few grade levels, pre-kindergarten and kindergarten, in the Cree language.

More detailed information on elementary and secondary schools is presented in Exhibit E, on the following pages.



Exhibit E

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1986-87

J. B. N. O. A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total Student Population	No. of Teach- ers *	Student/ teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms	School Size (sq. m.)	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other (Inuktitut)
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
INUIT												
Great Whale River (Kuujuaruaq/ Poste-de-la-Baleine)	Asinaulaq	x		Grades 3-6 Sec. 1-5	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	148	12	12.33	18	1666	
Inuljuat (Inou-djouac/ Port Harrison)	Innalik	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-5	Grades 2-6 Sec. 1-3	K5 Grade 2	270	18	15.00	40	1509	
Atulivik (Cape Smith)	Tukisinarvik	x		Grades 3-6 Sec. 1-3	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	K5-Grade 2	100	9	11.11	20	1594	
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluil)	Ilusik	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	230	15	15.33	25	1759	
Wahman Bay (Kangiqsujuaq/Maricourt)	Arsaniq	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-5	K5-Grade 2	133	11	12.09	13	1904	
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	Uviluq	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	52	6	8.67	16	630	
Aupaluk (Hopes Advance Bay)	Taqsalallak	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4		K5-Grade 2	37	4	9.25	10	1060	
Payne Bay (Kangiqsul/Bellin)	Saujuik	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	Grade 3 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	110	10	11.00	19	1565	
Leal Bay (Tasiujaq)	Ajagudak	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3		K5-Grade 2	47	4	11.75	9	1060	
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)	Jaantamarik	x		Grades 1-7 Sec. 1-5	Grades 1-6 Sec. 1-4	K5-Grade 2	346	25	13.84	42	5400	
George River (Kangiqsuul-ujuaq/Port Nouveau Quebec)	Satuunavik	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-3	Grades 3-6 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	116	10	11.60	18	1954	
Uniujaq	Kiluulaq	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-5	Grades 3-6 Sec. 1-3	K5-Grade 2	50	9	5.56	15	1966	
Ivujuvik	Ivujuvik	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-2	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	K5-Grade 2	80	7	11.43	14	1713	
Povungnituk	Tupiqzialuk	x		Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	Grades 3-7 Sec. 1-4	K5-Grade 2	312	21	14.86	26	2700	

* includes full time positions only; part-time positions have not been included to give full-time equivalency

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	SCHOOL			Grades			Total Student Popul- ation	No. of Teach- ers *	Student/ Teacher Ratio	No. of Class- rooms **	School Size (sq. m.)	
	Name	Operated by			English	French						Other (Cree)
		Fed. Gov't	Prov. Gov't	Band								
CREE												
Fort George/Chisasibi	James Bay Eyou		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-5	pre K-7 Sec. 1-5	895	59.0	15.17	65	15,319	
Eastmain	Wabannutao		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	113	11.5	9.83	9	866	
Mistassini	Mistassini		x		pre K-6 Sec. 1-2	pre K-5	535	36.0	14.86	19	556	
Nemaska (Nemiscau)	Nemasceau		x		Grades 1-6 Sec. 1	Grades 1-4	114	10.0	11.40	9	795	
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	Waskaganish		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	376	32.0	11.75	45	3,609	
Waswanipi	Waswanipi		x		Grades 1-7	pre K-7 Sec. 1-3	239	18.0	13.28	19	1,668	
Old Factory (Wemindji)	Wemendji		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3		261	18.0	14.50	18	2,925	
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	Great Whale Cree		x		pre K-7 Sec. 1-3		127	12.0	10.58	15	1,860	
NASKAPI												
Kawavachikamach	Jimmy Sandy Memorial School		x	x+	pre K-6 Sec. 1-5		129	14.5	8.90	16	22,585	

* full-time positions

** for Cree communities does not include gymnasiums

+ provincial school operated by the Band

Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

Enrollment by grade levels is provided for 1986-87 only, while data on total enrollment, by groups, is available for the three-year period of the study. All data was provided by DIAND.

1986-87 enrollment for all agreement groups is concentrated in the K-6 grades. The Naskapi have a higher proportion of students in the 7-11 grade levels than the other two groups however. (See Exhibit F, enrollment statistics by grades, 1986-87, totals, on the following pages). This may be attributed to a slightly older population and/or lower secondary school dropout rates.

Total elementary and secondary school enrollment appears to be on the decline for all groups, particularly for the Naskapi, who experienced a decrease in enrollment minimally over the first year of the study and decreased over the second year. (See Exhibit G, elementary and secondary school enrollment by community groups, totals and % changes from the previous year, on the following pages.) A continuing decline would suggest a reduction in need for elementary and secondary school services in the future. Most immediately, declining birth rates and a concentration of the population in the 0-4 age category (see Population), combined with the current concentration of enrollment in the lower grades, imply a more immediate reduction in need for elementary school services coupled with an increased need for secondary school services, as lower grade students advance through the higher grade levels.



Exhibit F

ELEMENTARY/SECONDARY EDUCATION
ENROLLMENT STATISTICS BY GRADES, 1986-87
(TOTALS)

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

SCHOOL TYPE	Cree					Naskapi					Inuit								
	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- trolled	Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- trolled	Total	%	Federal	Prov- incial	Band trolled	Con- trolled	Total	%	
GRADES																			
K-6	0	1910	3		1913	67.4%	2	61	3	66	53.2%	0	1162	0		1162	58.5%		
7-11	1	843	0		844	29.7%	0	54	1	55	44.4%	0	751	0		751	37.8%		
12-13	0	46	0		46	1.6%	0	3	0	3	2.4%	0	73	0		73	3.7%		
SS	0	36	0		36	1.3%	0	0	0	0	0.0%	0	1	0		1	0.1%		
Total	1	2835	3		2839	100.0%	2	118	4	124	100.0%	0	1987	0		1987	100.0%		
%	0.0%	99.9%	0.1%		100.0%		1.6%	95.2%	3.2%	100.0%		0.0%	100.0%	0.0%		100.0%			



Exhibit G

ELEMENTARY & SECONDARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY GROUPS

TOTALS + % CHANGE FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

Group	1984-85	1985-86		1986-87	
	Total	Total	% change	Total	% change
Inuit	1965	1997	1.63	1987	-0.50
Cree	2942	2981	1.33	2839	-4.76
Naskapi	137	129	-5.84	124	-3.87
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL	5044	5107	1.24	4950	-3.07



Post-Secondary School Enrollment

The Inuit appear to be lagging behind both the Cree and Naskapi, over each year of the study, with respect to post-secondary enrollment.

Exhibit H, which follows, provides enrollment data for the three groups, by type of institution. Appendix I, provides enrollment data, by community.



POST-SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY GROUP
 INUIT, CREE, NASKAPI

EXHIBIT H

	University and College					Technical, Vocational and Other					Total				
	F/T	P/T	Total	% change in totals	Total as % of pop aged 15+	F/T	P/T	Total	% change in totals	Total as % of pop aged 15+	F/T	P/T	Total	% change in totals	Total as % of pop aged 15+
1984-85															
Inuit	22	0	22		n/a	16	0	16		n/a	38	0	38		n/a
Cree	60	0	60		n/a	46	50	96		n/a	106	50	156		n/a
Naskapi	8	0	8		n/a	0	0	0		n/a	8	0	8		n/a
1985-86															
Inuit	18	0	18	-18.2	n/a	11	0	11	-31.3	n/a	29	0	29		n/a
Cree	99	0	99	65.0	n/a	35	60	95	-1.0	n/a	134	60	194		n/a
Naskapi	8	4	12	50.0	n/a	0	0	0	0.0	n/a	8	4	12		n/a
1986-87															
Inuit	31	0	31	72.2	0.8	10	0	10	-9.1	0.3	41	0	41		1.1
Cree	94	0	94	-5.1	1.7	80	96	176	85.3	3.2	174	96	270		4.9
Naskapi	8	0	8	-33.3	2.6	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	8	0	8		2.6

HEALTH

Health Care Facilities

The methodology described under health care facilities in Part I of the study also applies to this part, as does the data on health facilities in the Cree and Naskapi communities.

Inuit health services and facilities are operated by two separate Inuit boards, each representing the communities located in its immediate area; these are the Ungava Board of Health and Social Services, representing the communities of Wakeham Bay, Koartak, Aupaluk, Payne Bay, Leaf Bay, Fort Chimo and George River, and the Hudson Bay Board of Health and Social Services representing, Great Whale River, Inukjuak, Akulivik, Sugluk, Umiujaq, Ivujivik and Povungnituk.

Since only limited data is available on health facilities in Cree communities, any comparisons between the three agreement groups should be interpreted with caution.

From the data that is available, the study found that the number of health facilities in all agreement communities is comparable.

Exhibit I, on the following pages, provides a survey of health facilities in Inuit, Cree and Naskapi communities.



Exhibit I

HEALTH 1986-87

J. O. O. A.
CREE AND BASTAP

COMMUNITY	HOSPITALS				DOWING STATIONS				WHADAP FACILITIES				OTHER				TOTAL				
	Size	No. of	No. of Staff		Size	No. of	No. of Staff		Size	No. of	No. of Staff		Size	No. of	No. of Staff		Size	No. of	No. of Staff		
	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	
			P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y	P/Y
CREE**																					
Port George (Chisashli)																					
Katmaie																					
Hiataasuf																					
Demake (Anisican)																					
Expert House (Whapgoonish)																					
Buwoolpi																					
Old Factory (Wenidji)																					
Great Whale River (Whapgoonish Keyouch/ Whapgoonish)																					
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BASTAP*																					
Kawuwachitanach												1		497	3	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	497	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

* Represents current data.
The facility indicated under "Other" is a multi-purpose health and social services center which is currently under construction. The square meterage indicated will include space for WHADAP and social services activities. The non-medical staff will serve both the health and social services programs.



Exhibit I cont'd

HEALTH 1986-87

J.O.H.Q.A.
INUIT*

COMMUNITY	HOSPITALS						NURSING STATIONS				NADAP FACILITIES				OTHER				TOTAL						
	Size		No. of		No. of Staff		Size		No. of		No. of Staff		Size		No. of		No. of Staff		Size		No. of		No. of Staff		
	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	sq. m.	Beds	Medical	Non-medical	Medical	Non-medical	
			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T			P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T	P/T
Great Whale River (Koojjuaraapik/ Pante-de-la-Baleine)							190	2	1	0	1	2								190	2	1	0	1	2
Inukjuak (Inooqjuoac/ Part Harrison)							190	2	4	0	1	5								190	2	4	0	1	5
Akuliivik (Cape Smith)							225	2	2	0	0	4								225	2	2	0	0	4
Suglak (Saglanac/Sallitli)							276	2	3	0	0	6	inaval.							276	2	3	0	0	6
Uakhan Bay (Uanglanoq/ Haricoart)							170	2	2	1	0	3								170	2	2	1	0	3
Uuartaq (Uuartaq)							170	2	2	1	0	1								170	2	2	1	0	1
Uupalak (Uupak Advance Bay)							260	2	1	1	0	1								260	2	1	1	0	1
U Payne Bay (Kanglanoq/Hellin)							170	2	2	1	0	1								170	2	2	1	0	1
U Leaf Bay (Uaninjoq)							270	2	1	1	0	1								270	2	1	1	0	1
U Part Chino (Koojjuoq)	2232	25	44	50	12	10						inaval.								2232	25	44	50	35	11
U George River (Kanglanoq/Hellin/ Part Nouveau Quebec)							170	2	2	1	0	3								170	2	2	1	0	3
U Ulujaq							276	2	2	0	1	1	inaval.							276	2	2	0	1	1
U Uvuivik							276	2	2	0	1	5								276	2	2	0	1	5
U Povunglutak	2497	25	21	15	15	16														2497	25	23	15	15	16
Total	1729	50	67	65	67	46	1041	24	26	10	6	41	0	0	0	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
																				7772	74	91	81	70	90

* Represents current data
 * Communities under the administrative jurisdiction of the Ungava Board of Health and Social Services; remaining communities are under the jurisdiction of the Nordoo Bay Board.

HOUSING

Major expenditures for on reserve housing in Inuit communities are made by DIAND, CMHC and the Province of Quebec through the Société d'Habitation du Québec (SHQ).

Under a number of specific, limited time agreements with the province, DIAND transfers funds for Inuit housing to the SHQ, which is responsible for their administration. DIAND involvement in Inuit housing will end following the expiration of the last of the agreements in 1988, at which time the province of Quebec will assume full responsibility.

CMHC plays much the same role in Inuit communities as it does in other agreement and non-agreement communities. However, in the case of the Inuit, the SHQ administers CMHC housing programs for the Inuit under a special federal provincial arrangement.

Data on Inuit housing was provided by the Inuit Regional Authority (see Exhibit J, on the following page). Although housing data is unavailable for the Cree and Naskapi, a few comments can be made on Inuit housing conditions.

Overall, Inuit housing appears to be in good condition. Over half of the Inuit communities have housing stock requiring no major repairs. These communities appear to be smaller than those which do have housing requiring substantial repairs.

The lack of centralized sewage and water systems in Inuit communities is related to the severe climatic conditions which render piped in systems inappropriate. As an alternative, the Inuit have water delivered to each home by truck. Individual septic tanks replace piped in sewage systems.



HOUSING

EXHIBIT J

J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT*

Community	% of total units requiring only regular maintenance or minor repairs	% of total units requiring major repairs	Total units	% of total with piped in water **	% of total connected to a sewage system
Great Whale River (Kuujjuaraapik)	43	57	98	44	0
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)	63	37	135	66	0
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	100	0	61	100	0
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)	59	41	105	62	0
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq)	100	0	70	100	0
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	100	0	45	100	0
Aupaluk	100	0	26	100	0
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)	99	1	65	100	0
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	100	0	26	100	0
Fort Chimo (Kuujjuaq)	64	36	183	89	0
George River (Kangijsualujjuaq)	57	43	67	61	0
Umiujaq	100	0	60	100	0
Ivujivik	100	0	37	100	0
Povungnituk	59	41	157	64	0

* Current data

** Although it is indicated that the water in Inuit homes is "piped in", it is, in fact, delivered to the individual home by water truck and not by way of a centralized water system. This type of system is more appropriate to the cold climate. For the same reason, piped in sewage systems are replaced by individual septic tanks.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Funds for housing-related infrastructure in Inuit communities are provided by the Quebec Ministry of Municipal Affairs. These funds include contributions made by the federal government under a February, 1981 federal/provincial agreement. The agreement provides for the regular transfer of specific amounts of funds to the province, over a nine year period.

Our source of information for infrastructure in Inuit communities was the Kativik Regional Government.

The study found that the Inuit may be somewhat disadvantaged relative to the Cree and Naskapi, with respect to infrastructure. Some of the disadvantage is related to the greater geographic isolation and more severe climatic conditions of Inuit communities.

The Inuit lack water and sewage systems piped directly to each home. The systems available to them, water delivery by truck and individual septic tank systems, albeit less convenient than piped-in systems, are more appropriate for the much colder climatic conditions.

Sewage treatment facilities are, with a few exceptions, non-existent in Inuit communities. Again, this may be due to engineering problems related to the treatment of sewage in areas where permafrost conditions exist.

All Inuit communities receive power from the more limited diesel generators, compared to the majority of Cree and Naskapi communities which are served by the provincial grid.

A more detailed analysis, by type of service follows.



Power

All of the Inuit communities receive electrical power from diesel generators, whereas the majority of the Cree and the entire Naskapi population are served by the provincial grid. There is little difference between communities on diesel generators in the average kilowatts/capita of power they receive.

The diesel generators in the Inuit communities are all owned by Hydro Quebec, while the generators in three out of the four Cree communities are owned by the federal government.

Exhibit K, on the following pages, provides detailed information on the power systems available in the communities.



EXHIBIT K

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER
J.B.N.Q.A.

	Cree	Naskapi	Inuit
% of total population on provincial power grid	67	100	0
% of total population with diesel generators	33	0	100
TOTAL	100	100	100
average kilowatts/capita for communities with diesel generators	3.42	---	3.60



Exhibit K cont'd

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity	Kilowatt/ Capita
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik)		*X	Hydro Que.	2,400	5.73
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)		X	Hydro Que.	1,620	2.21
Akulivik (Cape Smith)		X	Hydro Que.	600	2.00
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)		X	Hydro Que.	1,200	1.98
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq)		X	Hydro Que.	820	3.11
Koartak (Quaqtaq)		X	Hydro Que.	900	4.50
Aupaluk		X	Hydro Que.	550	5.93
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)		X	Hydro Que.	1,050	3.40
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)		X	Hydro Que.	440	4.15
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)		X	Hydro Que.	+2,800	2.79
George River (Kangijsualujjuaq)		X	Hydro Que.	900	2.20
Umiujaq		X	Hydro Que.	885	3.28
Ivujivik		X	Hydro Que.	975	6.41
Povungnituk		X	Hydro Que.	1,800	2.78

* serves both Cree & Inuit

+ a windmill with a 65 kw capacity, is used during peak periods only; it has been excluded from the total capacity figure because its operation is dependent upon wind conditions

note: average kilowatts/capita = 3.60

INFRASTRUCTURE
POWER

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Provincial Grid	Diesel Generator			
			Owned By	Total Capacity (kw)	Kilowatt/ Capita
CREE					
Fort George (Chisasibi)	*X				
Eastmain		X	Fed gov't	1,350	3.76
Mistassini	X				
Nemaska	X				
Rupert House (Waskaganish)		X	Fed gov't	2,650	2.22
Waswanipi	X				
Old Factory (Wemindji)**		X	Fed gov't	1,800	2.30
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)		X	Quebec Hydro	2,400	5.39
NASKAPI					
Kawawachikamach	X				

* Serves both Cree and Inuit

** The Band provides the power through a contract with the Federal gov't. The generator remains the

Water

The Cree, Naskapi and Inuit have different but comparable water distribution and treatment facilities. Each group has the system most appropriate to its region. The Cree and Naskapi have piped-in water systems and water treatment facilities. The Inuit, because of the permafrost conditions found in the far North, do not use a piped system but instead have water delivered to individual homes by truck. While only three out of the fourteen communities have some level of water treatment, this is not considered to be a drawback, since most of the villages have water of a sufficiently good quality to eliminate any need for treatment.

Detailed data on water distribution and treatment facilities is found in Exhibit L, which follows.



Exhibit L

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER
J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Source	Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
CREE								
Fort George (Chisasibi)	river	X		X				
Eastmain	river	X		X				
Mistassini	lake	X		X				
Nemaska	lake	-		X				
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	river	X		X				
Waswanipi	river	X		X				
Old Factory (Wemindji)	river	-		X				
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	river	X		X				
NASKAPI								
Kawawachikamach	lake		X	X				

note: The "Other" category under treatment includes any basic type of water treatment. Most often, it refers to some level of chlorination.

Exhibit L cont'd

INFRASTRUCTURE
WATER
J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT

Community	Source	*Treatment		Distribution				
		Plant	Other	Piped water to each dwelling	Water truck delivery	Standpipes	Well	Other
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik)	fire hydrant in winter-river in summer				X			
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)	river				X			
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	river				X			
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)	river				X			
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq)	lake				X			
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	lake				X			
Aupaluk	lake				X			
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)	lake				X			
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	river				X			
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)	lake	X			X			
George River (Kangijsualujuaq)	river		X**		X			
Umiujaq	artificial lake		X		X			
Ivujivik	lake				X			
Povungnituk	river				X			

* most villages have good quality drinking water and therefore do not require water treatment facilities.

** not yet operational. When the treatment plant is completed, water will come from a lake.

note: water trucks pick up water directly from the lake/river in all communities except Kuujuaq, Kangijsualujuaq and Umiujaq where water is picked up from distribution plants

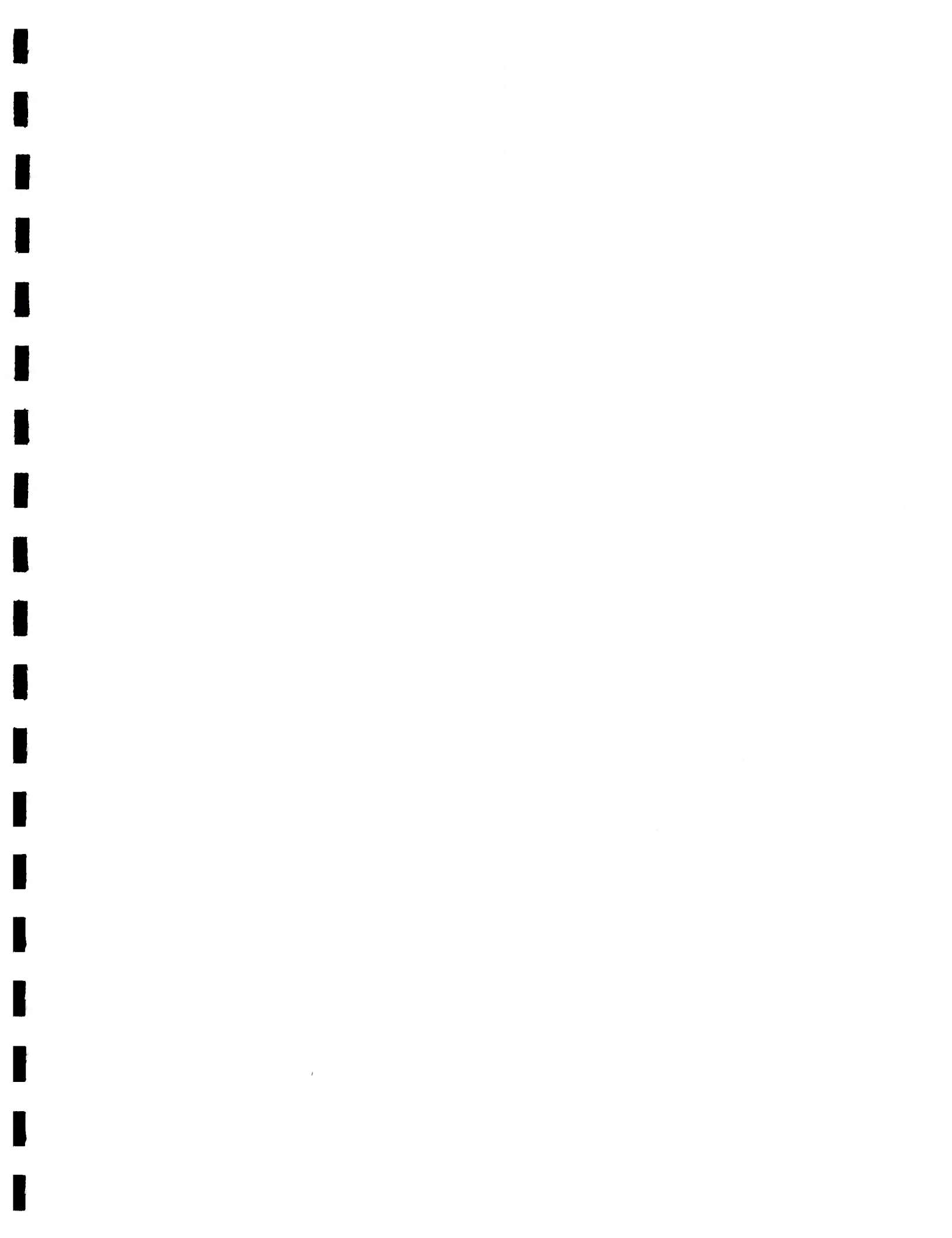
Sewage

The Cree, Naskapi and Inuit communities have different, but comparable sewage collection facilities. The Cree and Naskapi all have piped systems from each dwelling, while the Inuit, living in a region where permafrost conditions render piped systems inappropriate, have individual septic tanks with collection by truck.

However, few Inuit communities have any type of sewage treatment system, while the majority of Cree Communities and the Naskapi community have lagoons or plants for sewage treatment.

Additional information on the sewage collection and treatment facilities available to each community follows.





INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE

J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treat- ment plant	Lagoon	Out- house
Great Whale River (Kuujjuaraapik)		X				
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)		X				
Akulivik (Cape Smith)		X				
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)		X		X		
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq)		X				
Koartak (Quaqtaq)		X			X	
Aupaluk		X			X	
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)		X				
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)		X				
Fort Chimo (Kuujjuaq)		X				
George River (Kangijsualujjuaq)		X				
Umiujaq		X				
Ivujivik		X				
Povungnituk		X				

INFRASTRUCTURE
SEWAGE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Piped system from each dwelling	Individual septic tanks with collection by truck	Community septic tank & field	Treat-ment plant	Lagoon	Out-house
CREE						
Fort George (Chisasibi)	X					
Eastmain	X			X	X	
Mistassini	X				X	
Nemaska	X					
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	X				X	
Waswanipi	X				X	
Old Factory (Wemindji)	X				X	
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	X				X	
NASKAPI						
Kawawachikamach	X			X*		

* Connected to Municipal System

Solid Waste

Solid waste collection facilities are comparable across all groups. Exhibit N, which follows, provides details on the type of solid waste system found in each community.



**INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE**

J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik)	X			
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)		X		
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	X			
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)		+X		X
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq)		X		X
Koartak (Quaqtaq)		+X		X
Aupaluk		X		X
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)		X		
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)		+X		
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)		X		X
George River (Kangijsualujuaq)	X			(3) X
Umiujaq		X		
Ivujivik		X		X
Povungnituk	X			X

+ under construction

INFRASTRUCTURE
SOLID WASTE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	Refuse Site	Landfill Site	Incinerator	Garbage Compactor
CREE				
Fort George (Chisasibi)		X		X
Eastmain		X		
Mistassini		X		
Nemaska		X		X
Rupert House (Waskaganish)		X		
Waswanipi		X		
Old Factory (Wemindji)		X		X
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)		X		X
NASKAPI				
Kawawachikamach		X		

TRANSPORTATION

Most agreement communities are limited to either road or air transportation, with the exception of a few Cree communities which have access to both types of facilities.

The Inuit are restricted to air travel. The Cree have more options. The majority of the Cree communities have access to air transportation services and half have road access. A few have both road and air access.

In addition, air service in Cree communities is more frequent than in Inuit communities.

The Naskapi have access to air services and they are the only group with rail transportation services.

The Inuit are the most isolated of the agreement groups. Not only are they separated from other communities by greater distances, but they are also restricted to air travel. Since air travel is expensive, the Inuit will tend to leave their communities less frequently than those people who live in communities where access to other, cheaper modes of transportation is available. Greater isolation can imply less mobility and a more stable population.

Passenger marine transportation services are non-existent in all of the communities.

Cree communities located on or near water have access to a freighter which brings construction materials for special projects from Montreal.

The Inuit communities receive annual or bi-annual visits from marine transporters which bring provisions and construction materials to the villages. The service is operated by the private sector under contract with the Quebec government. In addition, a fuel boat visits each village



annually. The Hudson Bay Company also delivers freight by boat to the stores it operates in six Inuit villages.

None of the agreement communities have substantial docking facilities. Two Inuit villages, Ivujivik and Payne Bay, have boat docking facilities which consist of gravel runways sloping to the sea, but these are often unusable due to unpredictable tidal conditions.

For more detailed information on road and air access, refer to Exhibit O, road access, 1986-87, and Exhibit P, air transportation, 1986-87, in the following pages.



Exhibit O

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

J. B. N. D. A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	Dn Prov. Rd.	Yr. Rnd. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
INUIT							
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik/ Poste de la Baleine)				X		10.20	10.20
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac/ Port Harrison)				X		9.90	9.90
Akulivik (Cape Smith)				X		9.00	9.00
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)				X		11.00	11.00
Wakeham Bay (Kangiqsujaq/Maricourt)				X		5.70	5.70
Koartak (Quaqtaq)				X		4.70	4.70
Angaluk (Nopes Advance Bay)				X		6.90	6.90
Payne Bay (Kangiqsuk/ Bellin)				X		7.50	7.50
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)				X		4.00	4.00
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)				X	1.50	16.20	17.70
George River (Kangiqsualujjuag/Port Nouveau Quebec)				X		4.20	4.20
Uaiujaq				X		2.70	2.70
Ivuivivik				X		4.30	4.30
Povungnituk				X		10.10	10.10
Total					1.50	106.40	107.90

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
ROAD

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	ROAD ACCESS				INTERNAL ROADS		
	On Prov. Rd. Ntk.	Yr. Rnd. Access	Winter Rd. Only	No Road Access	Paved (km.)	Unpaved (km.)	Total (km.)
CREE*							
Fort George		X					21.60
Eastmain				X			4.20
Mistassini		X					35.30
Nemaska (Nemiscau)		X					1.00
Rupert House (Waskaganish)				X			27.00
Waswanipi		X					2.60
Old Factory (Weaindji)				X			15.50
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoc Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)				X			23.00
Total					0.00	0.00	130.20
NASKAPI							
Kawavachikazach				X		1.00	1.00
Total					0.00	1.00	1.00

* - based on April, 1986 data provided by the Technical Services and Contracts Branch of DIAND

Exhibit P

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

J.D.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

* under construction

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd. /pvd.	Un- pvd.	Operator	Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	
INUIT							
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik/ Poste-de-la Baleine)	1	1500		X	Quebec Government		daily
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac/ Port Harrison)	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		daily
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	1	300		X	Municipality		3x/wk.
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		3x/wk.
	1			X	Municipality (ICE)		
Malehar Bay (Kangiqsujaq/Haricourt)	1	375		X	Municipality		
	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		daily
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	1	500		X	Municipality		
	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		daily
Aupaluk (Hopes Advance Bay)	1	600		X	Municipality		3x/wk.
Payne Bay (Kangiqsuk/Bellin)	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		daily
Lea Bay (Tasiujaq)	1	750		X	Municipality		3x/wk.
Fort Chimo (Kuujujaq)	1	1800	X		Transport Canada		daily
	1	1500		X	Transport Canada		
George River (Kangiqsual-ajjuag/Port Nouveau Quebec)	1	560		X	Municipality		2x/wk.
Uuiujaq	1	300		X	Municipality		3x/wk.
Ivujuvik	1	1067		X	Municipality under Supervision of Quebec Government		3x/wk.
Povungnituk	1	760		X	Municipality		
	1	300		X	Municipality (SAND)		daily
Total	19	15647					

TRANSPORTATION, 1986-87
AIR

J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

COMMUNITY	RUNWAYS ON RESERVE (or adjacent to a reserve)				SCHEDULED FLIGHT SERVICES OFF RESERVE (where on reserve service not available)		FREQUENCY OF FLIGHTS
	No.	Length (m)	Pvd. Un- pvd.	Operator	Location of Closest Public Air Service Facility	Dist. from Comm. (km.)	
CREE							
Fort George	1	1143	X	Transport Canada			daily
Eastmain	1	1070	X	Transport Canada			daily
Mistassini					Chibougamau-Chapais	140	daily
Newaska (Memiscau)	1	1524	X	Transport Canada			daily
Rupert House (Maskaganish)	1	1067	X	Transport Canada			daily
Waswanipi					Chibougamau-Chapais	132	daily
Old Factory (Memindji)	1	1070	X	Transport Canada			daily
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	1	1524	X	Transport Canada			daily
Total	6	7398					
MASKAPI							
Kawavachikaoach					Schefferville	15	daily
Total							

note: daily = 5x/wk. or more

PROTECTION

Fire

Data on firefighting facilities for the Cree is more dated than that provided for the Inuit and Naskapi. Also, data on firefighting staff in Cree communities is unavailable.

From the data that is available, it appears that most agreement communities still have relatively limited fire protection services.

Cree and Naskapi communities all have fire hydrants, but no fire trucks.

Only the largest Inuit communities are equipped with fire trucks. Inuit communities lack central water systems. Consequently, no Inuit community, with the exception of Great White River, has a fire hydrant. The lack of fire hydrants raises the question of the adequacy of water supply for those communities having fire trucks, since the trucks have only a limited tank capacity.

Exhibit Q, on the following pages, presents data on firefighting staff and facilities.

Police

Data on the number of police officers working in agreement communities was unavailable from the Province of Quebec.



PROTECTION
FIRE

J.B.N.Q.A. - INUIT

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF			FACILITIES			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No)	Volun- teers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
Great Whale River (Kuujjuaraapik)	No	0	0	1	Yes		Yes
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)	Yes	0	12	1	No		No
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	No	0	0	0	No		No
Sugluk (Saglouac/Salluit)	No	0	0	0	No		No
Wakeham Bay (Kangiqsujuaq)	Yes	0	0	0	No		No
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	Yes	0	0	0	No		No
Aupaluk	No	0	0	0	No		No
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)	Yes	0	4	0	No		No
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	No	0	0	0	No		No
Fort Chimo (Kuujjuaq)	Yes	0	16	2	Yes		No
George River (Kangiqsualujjuaq)	No	0	0	0	No		No
Umiujaq	Yes	0	15	0	No		No
Ivujivik	No	0	0	0	No		No
Povungnituk	Yes	0	12	1	No		No

PROTECTION
FIRE

J.B.N.Q.A. - CREE AND NASKAPI

Community	FIRE						
	STAFF*			FACILITIES**			
	Fire Chief Yes/No	Permanent Firefighters (No.)	Volunteers (No.)	Fire Trucks (No.)	Fire Hall Yes/No	Other (Explain)	Fire Hydrants Yes/No
CREE							
Fort George (Chisasibi)				0	No		Yes
Eastmain				0	No		Yes
Mistassini				0	No		Yes
Nemaska				0	No		Yes
Rupert House (Waskaganish)				0	No		Yes
Waswanipi				0	No		Yes
Old Factory (Wemindji)				0	No		Yes
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)				0	No		Yes
NASKAPI							
Kawawachikamach	No	0	0	0	No		Yes

* data not available

** April, 1986 data

COMMUNICATIONSRadio, Television, Newspaper, Telephone and Postal Services

There is no appreciable difference between the Inuit, Cree and Naskapi with respect to most communications services. Every Inuit community and most Cree communities are equipped with CBC or community-owned radio and television transmitters. Most communities receive CBC Northern Service broadcasts. All have community radio stations. The Naskapi have access to a wider selection of radio and television channels than the Cree or Inuit. Otherwise services are comparable.

There is no difference between the groups with respect to the levels of telephone services provided.

Information on postal services was not provided by the Canada Post Corporation and is therefore not available.



APPENDICES



APPENDIX A

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
(TOTALS)

Community Group	Total	1984-85			Other	1985-86			Total	1986-87			Other
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other	
J.B.N.Q.A.													
Cree	9,004	7,688	1,315	1	9,320	7,879	1,440	1	9,814	8,260	1,553	1	
Naskapi	442	437	4	1	454	448	5	1	464	458	5	1	
NON - J.B.N.Q.A.													
<u>Quebec</u>													
Abitibi	2,082	1,541	541	0	2,127	1,562	565	0	2,501	1,638	863	0	
Pointe-Bleue	5,056	4,315	741	0	5,144	4,372	772	0	5,784	4,481	1,303	0	
Sept-Iles	6,013	5,746	267	0	6,145	5,857	288	0	6,453	5,931	522	0	
<u>Ontario</u>													
James Bay District	5,605	3,680	1,925	0	5,648	3,703	1,945	0	6,104	3,832	2,272	0	
<u>Manitoba</u>													
Island Lake Region	7,408	6,705	703	0	7,683	6,982	701	0	7,984	7,213	771	0	
TOTAL	35,610	30,112	5,496	2	36,521	30,803	5,716	2	39,104	31,813	7,289	2	

APPENDIX B

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - CREE AND NASKAPI

Band Name	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other

CREE												
Fort George (Chisasibi)		2,044				2,069				2,266		
Eastmain		339				359				359		
Mistassini		1,849				1,898				1,951		
Nemaska (Nemiscau)		338				349				362		
Rupert House (Waskaganish)		1,117				1,153				1,192		
Waswanipi		838				868				901		
Old Factory (Wemindji)		752				773				784		
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)		411				410				445		
TOTAL	9,004	7,688	1,315	1	9,320	7,879	1,440	1	9,814	8,260	1,553	1

NASKAPI												
Kawawachikamach	442	437	4	1	454	448	5	1	464	458	5	1

note: off reserve and total population figures, by community,
were not available for the Cree

APPENDIX B cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Band Name	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
ABITIBI itibiwinni (Pikogan)	485	349	136		485	349	136		511	358	153	
pawa	202	139	63		206	139	67		263	146	117	
c Simon	572	459	113		591	474	117		614	478	136	
ng Point	355	237	118		356	237	119		398	247	151	
miskaming	468	357	111		489	363	126		715	409	306	
TOTAL	2,082	1,541	541	0	2,127	1,562	565	0	2,501	1,638	863	0

APPENDIX B cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Band Name	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
POINTE-BLEUE owan	1,162	1,118	44		1,169	1,124	45		1,224	1,174	50	
tagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiash)	1,977	1,455	522		2,042	1,496	546		2,576	1,542	1,034	
djiwan	1,234	1,091	143		1,237	1,090	147		1,250	1,092	158	
montachie	683	651	32		696	662	34		734	673	61	
TOTAL	5,056	4,315	741	0	5,144	4,372	772	0	5,784	4,481	1,303	0

APPENDIX B cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC

Band Name	Total	1984-85		Other	Total	1985-86		Other	Total	1986-87		Other
		On Reserve	Off Reserve			On Reserve	Off Reserve			On Reserve	Off Reserve	
SEPT-ILES												
Atsiamites	2,111	2,004	107		2,156	2,038	118		2,185	2,039	146	
Angan	335	326	9		347	337	10		349	339	10	
Montagnais des Escoumins	143	113	30		150	120	30		231	137	94	
Montagnais de Schefferville	475	469	6		498	492	6		504	495	9	
Montagnais de Sept-Iles et Maliotenam (Montagnais de Uashat et Maliotenam)	1,724	1,620	104		1,749	1,639	110		1,881	1,643	238	
Matashquan	463	456	7		467	459	8		501	481	20	
Domaine	636	635	1		648	645	3		670	667	3	
St. Augustin	126	123	3		130	127	3		132	130	2	
TOTAL	6,013	5,746	267	0	6,145	5,857	288	0	6,453	5,931	522	0

APPENDIX B cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO

Band Name	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
IES BAY DISTRICT any (Fort Albany and Kashechewan Reserves)	1,990	1,339	651		2,011	1,353	658		2,206	1,407	799	
tawapiskat	1,621	1,014	607		1,622	1,010	612		1,655	1,013	642	
ose Factory	1,640	1,091	549		1,660	1,102	558		1,862	1,158	704	
w Post	78	78*	0		79	79*	0		88	88*	0	
enusk (Winisk, Peawanuck)	276	158	118		276	159	117		293	166	127	
TOTAL	5,605	3,680	1,925	0	5,648	3,703	1,945	0	6,104	3,832	2,272	0

Although officially residing "off reserve", band members receive the same benefits as "on reserve" residents. They will therefore be treated as "on reserve" for purposes of this study.



APPENDIX B cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS)

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA

Band Name	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87		
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
ISLAND LAKE REGION												
Oxford House	1,207	1,130	77		1,247	1,164	83		1,336	1,240	96	
God's River	278	269	9		311	301	10		324	313	11	
God's Lake	1,238	993	245		1,234	985	249		1,273	987	286	
Red Sucker Lake	417	402	15		427	408	19		432	412	20	
Garden Hill	1,979	1,801	178		2,018	1,865	153		2,087	1,921	166	
St. Theresa Point	1,563	1,418	145		1,670	1,518	152		1,744	1,588	156	
Wagasamack (Waasagomach)	726	692	34		776	741	35		788	752	36	
TOTAL	7,408	6,705	703	0	7,683	6,982	701	0	7,984	7,213	771	0



POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(TOTALS)

J.B.N.Q.A
QUEBEC

AGE GROUP	Cree			Naskapi		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
0-4	688	632	56	48	47	1
5-9	1182	1004	178	51	51	0
10-14	1351	1143	208	50	50	0
15-19	1343	1116	227	62	60	2
20-24	1152	957	195	64	63	1
25-29	872	731	141	65	64	1
30-34	686	554	132	29	29	0
35-39	528	426	102	10	10	0
40-44	507	408	99	23	23	0
45-49	309	251	58	11	11	0
50-54	292	247	45	17	17	0
55-59	190	158	32	12	12	0
60-64	205	177	28	5	5	0
65+	508	456	52	16	16	0
Total	9813	8260	1553	463	458	5
%	100.0%	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%



POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(TOTALS)

Non J.B.N.Q.A.
QUEBEC

AGE GROUP	Abitibi			Pointe-Bleue			Sept-Iles		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
	0-4	208	163	45	505	442	63	510	486
5-9	295	219	76	682	568	114	746	696	50
10-14	300	198	102	636	549	87	739	673	66
15-19	317	197	120	722	609	113	798	743	55
20-24	264	183	81	675	545	130	778	738	40
25-29	238	157	81	580	445	135	634	591	43
30-34	192	117	75	419	278	141	532	479	53
35-39	159	93	66	334	204	130	387	335	52
40-44	130	70	60	304	189	115	322	276	46
45-49	88	43	45	222	150	72	222	189	33
50-54	76	52	24	179	126	53	202	178	24
55-59	60	34	26	153	111	42	154	138	16
60-64	59	42	17	106	69	37	122	117	54
65+	115	70	45	267	196	71	307	292	15
TOTAL	2501	1638	863	5784	4481	1303	6453	5931	522
%	100.0%	65.5%	34.5%	100.0%	77.5%	22.5%	100.0%	91.9%	8.1%

APPENDIX C cont'd

POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(TOTALS)
Non J.B.N.Q.A.

AGE GROUP	ONTARIO			MANITOBA		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
0-4	584	407	177	976	928	48
5-9	746	488	258	1162	1071	91
10-14	724	480	244	1113	1005	108
15-19	795	499	296	999	881	118
20-24	682	453	229	834	754	80
25-29	556	321	235	665	623	42
30-34	425	255	170	502	437	65
35-39	355	183	172	380	320	60
40-44	256	144	112	333	270	63
45-49	179	116	63	266	223	43
50-54	180	97	83	181	166	15
55-59	144	89	55	136	118	18
60-64	140	75	65	139	129	10
65+	338	225	113	298	288	10
Total	6104	3832	2272	7984	7213	771
%	100%	63%	37%	100%	90%	10%



APPENDIX D

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
 POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - CREE AND NASKAPI
 1986 - 1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
CREE									
Fort George (Chisasibi)	25	0	25	26	18	44	51	18	69
Eastmain	2	0	2	2	15	17	4	15	19
Mistassini	16	0	16	32	19	51	48	19	67
Nemaska	2	0	2	2	2	4	4	2	6
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	19	0	19	4	10	14	23	10	33
Waswanipi	18	0	18	13	5	18	31	5	36
Old Factory (Wemindji)	4	0	4	1	16	17	5	16	21
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	8	0	8	0	11	11	8	11	19
Total	94	0	94	80	96	176	174	96	270
NASKAPI									
Kawawachikamach	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Total	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8



DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
 POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC
 1986-87

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
ABITIBI SERVICE CENTRE									
Abitibiwinni (Pikogan)	17	12	29				17	12	29
Kipawa	11	2	13				11	2	13
Lac Simon*	21	3	24				21	3	24
Long Point	37	1	38				37	1	38
Timiskaming	15	1	16				15	1	16
Total	101	19	120	0	0	0	101	19	120
POINTE-BLEUE									
Manowan	37	2	39				37	2	39
Montagnais of Lake St. John (Mashteuiatsh)	91	16	107				91	16	107
Obedjiwan	32	0	32				32	0	32
Weymontachie	17	1	18				17	1	18
Total	177	19	196	0	0	0	177	19	196

* includes data for Grand Lac Victoria students



APPENDIX D cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
 POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - QUEBEC
 1986-1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
SEPT-ILES DISTRICT									
Betsiamites	110	2	112				110	2	112
Mingan	15	1	16				15	1	16
Montagnais des Escoumins	13	0	13				13	0	13
Montagnais de Schefferville	35	0	35				35	0	35
Montagnais de Sept-Iles Maliotenam Uashatet et Maliotenam)	63	2	65				63	2	65
Natashquan (Montagnais de Natashquan)	40	0	40				40	0	40
Romaine	23	0	23				23	0	23
St. Augustin (Montagnais de Pakua Shipi)	2	0	2				2	0	2
Total	301	5	306	0	0	0	301	5	306



APPENDIX D cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - ONTARIO
1986-1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
JAMES BAY DISTRICT									
Fort Albany	100	46	146	8	1	9	108	47	155
Kashechewan	7	2	9	0	1	1	7	3	10
Attawapiskat	103	26	129	4	2	6	107	28	135
Moose Factory	304	52	356	13	6	19	317	58	375
New Post	19	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	19
Winisk (Peawanuck)	24	0	24	0	0	0	24	0	24
Total	557	126	683	25	10	35	582	136	718

NON-J.B.N.Q.A. - MANITOBA
1986-1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
ISLAND LAKE REGION									
Oxford House	15	4	19				15	4	19
God's River	4	2	6				4	2	6
God's Lake	7	4	11				7	4	11
Red Sucker Lake	3	0	3				3	0	3
Garden Hill	36	5	41				36	5	41
St. Theresa Point	34	13	47				34	13	47
Wasagamack	13	0	13				13	0	13
Total	112	28	140	0	0	0	112	28	140



APPENDIX E

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
(TOTALS)

CREE, NASKAPI, INUIT

Community Groups	Total	1984-85			Total	1985-86			Total	1986-87			Other
		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other		On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other	
Cree	9,004	7,688	1,315	1	9,320	7,879	1,440	1	9,814	8,260	1,553	1	
Naskapi	442	437	4	1	454	448	5	1	464	458	5	1	
Inuit	5,791	5,337	452	2	5,877	5,421	454	2	6,023	5,564	458	1	
TOTAL	15,237	13,462	1,771	4	15,651	13,748	1,899	4	16,301	14,282	2,016	3	

APPENDIX F

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

POPULATION CHANGE BY COMMUNITY GROUPS
(% CHANGE)

CREE, NASKAPI, INUIT

Community Groups	1985-86				1986-87			
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Other
Cree	3.51%	2.48%	9.51%	0.00%	5.30%	4.84%	7.85%	0.00%
Naskapi	2.71%	2.52%	25.00%	0.00%	2.20%	2.23%	0.00%	0.00%
Inuit	1.49%	1.57%	0.44%	0.00%	2.48%	2.64%	0.88%	50.00%
TOTAL	2.72%	2.12%	7.23%	0.00%	4.15%	3.88%	6.16%	25.00%



APPENDIX G

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

ON RESERVE POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS AND %)

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - INUIT

Band Name	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
Chisasibi (Inuit only)	53	0.99%	55	1.01%	55	0.99%
Great Whale River (Kuujuaraapik)	413	7.74%	422	7.78%	419	7.53%
Inukjuak (Port Harrison)	729	13.66%	727	13.41%	732	13.16%
Akulivik (Cape Smith)	292	5.47%	295	5.44%	300	5.39%
Sugluk (Salluit)	571	10.70%	586	10.81%	605	10.87%
Wakeham Bay (Kangijsujuaq/Maricourt)	265	4.97%	265	4.89%	264	4.74%
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	173	3.24%	188	3.47%	197	3.54%
Aupaluk (Hopes Advance Bay)	97	1.82%	97	1.79%	96	1.73%
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk/Bellin)	302	5.66%	305	5.63%	309	5.55%
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	107	2.00%	107	1.97%	106	1.91%
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)	933	17.48%	955	17.62%	1,003	18.03%
George River (Kangijsual-	353	6.61%	360	6.64%	409	7.35%

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

ON RESERVE POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS AND %)

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - INUIT

Band Name	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Total	% Total	Total	% Total	Total	% Total
Umiujaq	255	4.78%	265	4.89%	270	4.85%
Ivujuvik	152	2.85%	152	2.80%	152	2.73%
Povungnituk	642	12.03%	642	11.84%	647	11.63%
	5,337	100.00%	5,421	100.00%	5,564	100.00%



APPENDIX G cont'd

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES

ON RESERVE POPULATION BY COMMUNITY
(TOTALS AND %)

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - CREE AND NASKAPI

Band Name	1984-85		1985-86		1986-87	
	Total	%	Total	%	Total	%
CREE						
Fort George (Chisasibi)	2,044	26.59%	2,069	26.26%	2,266	27.43%
Eastmain	339	4.41%	359	4.56%	359	4.35%
Mistassini	1,849	24.05%	1,898	24.09%	1,951	23.62%
Nemaska (Nemiscau)	338	4.40%	349	4.43%	362	4.38%
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	1,117	14.53%	1,153	14.63%	1,192	14.43%
Waswanipi	838	10.90%	868	11.02%	901	10.91%
Old Factory (Wemindji)	752	9.78%	773	9.81%	784	9.49%
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostoo Aeyouch/ Whapmagoostui)	411	5.35%	410	5.20%	445	5.39%
TOTAL	7,688	100.00%	7,879	100.00%	8,260	100.00%
NASKAPI						
Kawawachikamach	437	100.00%	448	100.00%	458	100.00%

APPENDIX H

POPULATION STATISTICS BY AGE GROUPS, 1986-87
(TOTALS)J. B. N. Q. A.
QUEBEC

AGE GROUP	Inuit			Cree			Naskapi		
	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve	Total	On Reserve	Off Reserve
0-4	357	354	3	688	632	56	48	47	1
5-9	651	627	24	1182	1004	178	51	51	0
10-14	791	740	51	1351	1143	208	50	50	0
15-19	844	783	61	1343	1116	227	62	60	2
20-24	737	663	74	1152	957	195	64	63	1
25-29	625	571	54	872	731	141	65	64	1
30-34	435	394	41	686	554	132	29	29	0
35-39	361	311	50	528	426	102	10	10	0
40-44	253	227	26	507	408	99	23	23	0
45-49	198	183	15	309	251	58	11	11	0
50-54	223	206	17	292	247	45	17	17	0
55-59	189	172	17	190	158	32	12	12	0
60-64	121	109	12	205	177	28	5	5	0
65+	237	224	13	508	456	52	16	16	0
Total	6022	5564	458	9813	8260	1553	463	458	5
%	100.0%	92.4%	7.6%	100.0%	84.2%	15.8%	100.0%	98.9%	1.1%

DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - INUIT
1986 - 1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
INUIT									
Chisasibi	1	0	1	3	0	3	4	0	4
Great Whale River (Ku- ujjuaraapik)	7	0	7				7	0	7
Inukjuak (Inoucdjouac)	10	0	10	1	0	1	11	0	11
Akulivik (Cape Smith)				1	0	1	1	0	1
Sugluk (Saglouac/ Salluit)	4	0	4	1	0	1	5	0	5
Wakeham Bay (Kangiqsu- juaq)									
Koartak (Quaqtaq)	1	0	1				1	0	1
Aupaluk									
Payne Bay (Kangirsuk)	1	0	1				1	0	1
Leaf Bay (Tasiujaq)	6	0	6	3	0	3	9	0	9
Fort Chimo (Kuujuuaq)									
George River (Kangiq- sualujuaq)									
Umiujaq									
Ivujivik									
Povungnituk	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	2
Total	31	0	31	10	0	10	41	0	41



DIAND - COMPARATIVE STUDY OF NATIVE COMMUNITIES
POST SECONDARY INSTITUTIONAL ENROLLMENT BY COMMUNITY

J.B.N.Q.A. BANDS - CREE AND NASKAPI
1986 - 1987

Community	UNIV. & COLLEGE			TECH., VOC., & OTHER			GRAND TOTAL		
	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total	F/T	P/T	Total
CREE									
Fort George (Chisasibi)	25	0	25	26	18	44	51	18	69
Eastmain	2	0	2	2	15	17	4	15	19
Mistassini	16	0	16	32	19	51	48	19	67
Nemaska	2	0	2	2	2	4	4	2	6
Rupert House (Waskaganish)	19	0	19	4	10	14	23	10	33
Waswanipi	18	0	18	13	5	18	31	5	36
Old Factory (Wemindji)	4	0	4	1	16	17	5	16	21
Great Whale River (Whapmagoostui)	8	0	8	0	11	11	8	11	19
Total	94	0	94	80	96	176	174	96	270
NASKAPI									
Kawawachikamach	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8
Total	8	0	8	0	0	0	8	0	8

