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Although every care was taken in producing this document, it has no legal force.
The reader should refer to the official documents as necessary.

**QUEBEC INDIAN AND INUIT
COMMUNITIES GUIDE
2003**

The Executive Services and Communications Directorate and the James Bay and Northern Quebec Implementation Office thanks the following for their co-operation:

- The First Nations of Quebec
- The Makivik Corporation
- Health Canada
- Régie régionale de la santé et des services sociaux du Nunavik
- The Kativik Regional Government
- Public Works and Government Services Canada
- The Solicitor General Canada
- Quebec government departments and agencies in charge of issues under provincial jurisdiction

Photo on cover page:

The art print appearing on the cover page is by Innu painter, Marc Siméon. It features four generations of a Matimekosh Innu family.

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It gives us great pleasure to present the Quebec Indian and Inuit Communities Guide 2002. Please note that this new edition includes profiles of Inuit communities in Northern Quebec, a region now known as Nunavik.

Having signed the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement in 1975, the Nunavik Inuit have constantly striven to obtain self-government. In 1999, the Inuit and the federal and Quebec governments signed the Political Accord establishing the Nunavik Commission, whose mandate was to propose a form of government for Nunavik. In December 2001, the Commission having tabled its report in March 2001, the parties agreed to start developing a framework agreement that would pave the way for tripartite negotiations on the creation of an autonomous assembly and government for Nunavik.

The publication of the Quebec Indian and Inuit Communities Guide 2002 bears witness to the increasing interest in Quebec's First Nations. In keeping with the goal it has pursued since its first publication in 1990, the Guide has two main functions. It is first and foremost a reference tool that readers, whether doing a school project, looking for the address of a band council or an Inuit municipality, or out of personal curiosity, can consult to find economic, geographical, sociological or demographic information. The Guide was also written to raise public awareness, provide information for people who have a special interest in Aboriginal matters in Quebec and inform readers about the reality faced by Aboriginal people. This, it is hoped, will contribute to their development.

This latest edition is the result of the efforts of many people working within Aboriginal organizations and communities. We would like to thank all of them and, more specifically, acknowledge their co-operation, which is both greatly appreciated and invaluable. This Guide is also the product of co-operation between the Quebec Regional Office and the James Bay and Northern Quebec Implementation Office, which put together the profiles of the Inuit communities.



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This Guide describes the Indian¹ and Inuit communities of Quebec. It is intended to respond to a sustained demand for information from those working in Aboriginal communities, the general public, and Aboriginal people themselves. A detailed portrait is given of each community, including data on its geographical location, population, economy, community services and local infrastructure.

Quebec's 40 Indian communities belong to ten nations that are represented by the Assembly of First Nations of Québec and Labrador Secretariat. The Inuit are represented by the Inuit Tapirisat Kanatami.

Data is derived essentially from band councils, the Kativik Regional Government and Indian and Northern Affairs Canada. We therefore recommend that you consult the explanatory notes for sources and dates. Data published can thus vary from departmental sources. Band councils update their information more than once a year, while INAC publications are edited annually.

For further information or additional copies of this Guide, the reader should contact INAC Executive Services and Communications Directorate, Quebec Regional Office.

We hope this Guide will promote a greater knowledge of Indian and Inuits communities and a better understanding of their reality. We appreciate any comments and suggestions for ways to improve this Guide.

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¹ The term "*Indian*," as defined in the *Indian Act*, does not include the Inuit. The term "*Aboriginal*" is used to refer to Indians, the Inuit and Métis.

Table of contents

Index of Current Names.....	1
Explanatory Notes.....	4
General Data on Indian Population.....	12
General Data on Inuit Population.....	13
Map of Indian Nations and Inuit of Quebec.....	16

The Communities

The Abenakis

Odanak.....	18
Wôlinak.....	20

The Algonquins

Abitibiwinni.....	24
Barriere Lake.....	26
Eagle Village - Kipawa.....	28
Kitcisakik.....	30
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg.....	32
Lac Simon.....	34
Long Point.....	36
Timiskaming.....	38
Wolf Lake.....	40

The Attikameks

Manawan.....	44
Opitciwan.....	46
Wemotaci.....	48

The Crees

Chisasibi.....	52
Eastmain.....	54
Mistissini.....	56
Nemaska.....	58
Oujé-Bougoumou.....	60
Waskaganish.....	62
Waswanipi.....	64
Wemindji.....	66
Whapmagoostui.....	68

The Hurons-Wendat

Hurons-Wendat.....	72
--------------------	----

The Malecites	
Malecites of Viger.....	76
The Micmacs	
Gesgapegiag.....	80
Gespeg.....	82
Listuguj.....	84
The Mohawks	
Kahnawake.....	88
Kanesatake.....	90
The Montagnais (Innus)	
Betsiamites.....	94
Essipit.....	96
Lac Saint-Jean.....	98
Ekuanitshit (Mingan).....	100
Natashquan.....	102
Pakua Shipi.....	104
Matimekush-Lac John.....	106
Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Unamen Shipu (La Romaine).....	110
The Naskapis	
Naskapis of Kawawachikamach.....	114
The Inuit	
Akulivik.....	118
Aupaluk.....	120
Inukjuak.....	122
Ivujivik.....	124
Kangiqsualujjuaq.....	126
Kangiqsujuaq.....	128
Kangirsuk.....	130
Kuujjuaq.....	132
Kuujjuarapik.....	134
Puvirnituq.....	136
Quaqtaq.....	138
Salluit.....	140
Tasiujaq.....	142
Umiujaq.....	144
Bibliographical References	146

Index of current names

Abenakis of Bécancour: see Wôlinak.....	20
Abenakis of Saint-François-du-Lac: see Odanak.....	18
Abenakis of Wôlinak: see Wôlinak.....	20
Abitibiwinni.....	24
Akulivik.....	118
Akwesasne: reserve under the responsibility of INAC's Ontario Regional Office.....	
Algonquins of Barriere Lake: see Barriere Lake.....	26
Atikamekw of Manawan: see Manawan.....	44
Aupaluk.....	120
Baie aux feuilles: see Tasiujaq.....	142
Barriere Lake.....	26
Bellin: see Kanjirsuk.....	130
Bersimis: see Betsiamites.....	94
Betsiamites.....	94
Cacouna: see Malecites of Viger.....	76
Caughnawaga: see Kahnawake.....	88
Chisasibi.....	52
Coucouchache: see Wemotaci.....	48
Cree Nation of Chisasibi: see Chisasibi.....	52
Cree Nation of Wemindji: see Wemindji.....	66
Doncaster: see Kahnawake and Kanesatake.....	88-90
Eagle Village - Kipawa.....	28
Eastmain.....	54
Ekuanitshit.....	100
Escoumins: see Essipit.....	96
Essipit.....	96
Fort Chimo: see kuujuaq.....	132
Fort George: see Chisasibi.....	52
Gaspé: see Gespeg.....	82
Gesgapegiag.....	80
Gespeg.....	82
Grand-Lac-Victoria: see Kitcisakik.....	30
Great Whale River: see Whapmagoostui.....	68
Great Whale River: see Kuujuararapik.....	134
Hunter's Point: see Wolf Lake.....	40
Hurons-Wendat.....	72
Innu Matimekosh - Lac John.....	106
Innu Takuaikan Uashat mak Mani-Utenam: see Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Inoucdjouac: voir Inukjuak.....	122
Inukjuak.....	122
Ivujvik.....	124
Kahnawake.....	88
Kanesatake.....	90
Kangiqsualujuaq.....	126
Kangiqsujuaq.....	128
Kangirsuk.....	130
Kawawachikamach: see Naskapis of Kawawachikamach.....	114
Kebaowek: see Eagle Village - Kipawa.....	28
Kipawa: see Eagle Village - Kipawa.....	28
Kitcisakik.....	30
Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg.....	32
Koartac: see Quaqtaq.....	138
Kuujuaq.....	132



Kuujuarapik.....	134
La Romaine: see Unamen Shipu.....	110
Lac Guillaume-Delisle: see Umiujaq.....	144
Lac John: see Matimekosh - Lac John.....	106
Lac Saint-Jean.....	98
Lac Simon.....	34
Leaf Bay: see Tasiujaq.....	142
Les Escoumins: see Essipit.....	96
Listuguj.....	84
Long Point.....	36
Malecites of Viger.....	76
Maliotenam: see Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Manawan.....	44
Maniwaki: see Kitigan Zibi Anishinabeg.....	32
Manouane: see Manawan.....	44
Maria: see Gesgapegiag.....	80
Maricourt: see Kangiqsujuaq.....	128
Mashteuiatsh: see Lac St-Jean.....	98
Matimekosh: see Matimekosh - Lac John.....	106
Micmacs of Gesgapegiag: see Gesgapegiag.....	80
Mingan: see Ekuanitshit.....	100
Mistassini: see Mistissini.....	56
Mistissini.....	56
Mohawk Council of Kahnawake: see Kahnawake.....	88
Mohawk Council of Kanosatake: see Kanosatake.....	90
Montagnais of Essipit: see Essipit.....	96
Montagnais of La Romaine: see Unamen Shipu.....	110
Montagnais of Mingan: see Ekuanitshit.....	100
Montagnais of Natashquan: see Natashquan.....	102
Montagnais of Pakua Shipi: see Pakua Shipi.....	104
Montagnais of Schefferville: see Matimekosh - Lac John.....	106
Montagnais of Sept-Îles: see Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Montagnais of Escoumins: see Essipit.....	96
Montagnais of Lac Saint-Jean: see Lac Saint-Jean.....	98
Naskapis of Kawawachikamach.....	114
Naskapis of Quebec: see Naskapis of Kawawachikamach.....	114
Naskapis of Schefferville: see Naskapis of Kawawachikamach.....	102
Natashquan.....	102
Nemaska.....	58
Nemiscau: see Nemaska.....	58
Notre-Dame-du-Nord: see Timiskaming.....	38
Obedjiwan: see Opitciwan.....	46
Odanak.....	18
Old Factory: see Wemindji.....	66
Opitciwan.....	46
Ouiatchouan: see Lac-Saint-Jean.....	106
Oujé-Bougoumou.....	60

Paint Hills: see Wemindji.....	66
Pakua Shipi.....	104
Payne Bay: see Kangirsuk.....	130
Pikogan: see Abitibiwinni.....	24
Pointe-Bleue: see Lac St-Jean.....	106
Port Harrisson: See Inukjuak.....	122
Port-Nouveau-Québec: see Kangiqsualujuaq.....	126
Poste-de-la-Baleine: see Whapmagoostui or Kuujuarapik.....	68-134
Puvirnituk.....	136
Puvungnituk: see Puvirnituk.....	136
Quaqtaq.....	138
Rapid Lake: see Barriere Lake.....	26
Restigouche: see Listuguj.....	84
Rupert House: see Waskaganish.....	62
Saglouc: see Salluit.....	140
Saint-Augustin: see Pakua Shipi.....	104
Saint-Régis: see Akwesasne in this present index.....	
Salluit.....	140
Schefferville: see Matimekosh - Lac John.....	106
Sept-Îles: see Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Suglouc: see Salluit.....	140
Tasiujaq.....	142
Témiscamingue: see Timiskaming.....	38
Timiskaming.....	38
Uashat mak Mani-Utenam.....	108
Umiujaq.....	144
Unamen Shipu.....	110
Viger: see Malecites of Viger.....	76
Village Huron: see Hurons-Wendat.....	72
Wakeham Bay: see Kangiqsujuaq.....	128
Waskaganish.....	62
Waswanipi.....	64
Wemindji.....	66
Wemotaci.....	48
Wendake: see Hurons-Wendat.....	72
Wendat: see Hurons-Wendat.....	72
Weymontachie: see Wemotaci.....	48
Whapmagoostui.....	68
Whitworth: see Malecites of Viger.....	76
Winneway: see Long Point.....	36
Wolf Lake.....	40
Wôlinak.....	20

Community name

The place names of Aboriginal communities are listed in alphabetical order under the nation to which the communities belong. Since the 1970s, the preferred practice has been to use traditional Indian and Inuit place names. These place names are generally a part of the name of the community itself.

Historically, an Indian community was known as an "Indian band". This term is also found in the current *Indian Act*. The name of a community subject to the *Indian Act* is determined by a resolution of the band council. This means that the name of the community is the name of the band, not that of the territory on which the reserve is located. The name of a community subject to the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* is established in that act or can be changed in accordance with its provisions.

Inuit communities used to be referred to as "village councils." Beginning in 1979, Inuit communities located north of the 55th parallel were referred to as "northern villages" and incorporated as non-ethnic northern village municipalities under the jurisdiction of Quebec pursuant to An *Act respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government*. The official names of these northern villages, all of which today are referred to by their Inuit place name, are those selected by local authorities at the time the communities were incorporated into municipalities.

Geographical maps

The geographical maps are intended to indicate the location of the communities and the main access routes to their territory. The size and limits of these territories as shown here are by way of indication only and in no way define the land area controlled by the communities. Readers should consult the maps published by Natural Resources Canada (Indian communities) and by the Ministère des Ressources Naturelles du Québec (Inuit communities) for more information and map updates.

Territory

This section indicates the name and the status of the territory assigned to a band or a municipality. For most Indian communities, the name of the territory is determined by resolution of the band council.

According to the *Indian Act*, a reserve is an area of land, the legal title to which is vested in Her Majesty, that has been set apart by Her Majesty for the use and benefit of a band.

A settlement is a territory without reserve status in which a community resides. In Cree, Inuit, and Naskapi communities, the territory corresponds to category I land on which a community resides. Category I lands are those that are for the exclusive use and benefit of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities pursuant to the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (JBNQA), the Northeastern Quebec Agreement (NEQA), the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act* and the *Act respecting the Land Regime in the James Bay and New Quebec Territories*.

Among the Cree and Naskapi, Category I lands are subdivided into 1A lands (Cree lands) and 1A-N lands (Naskapi lands). They come under federal jurisdiction, and are governed by the Aboriginal corporations defined by the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*.

Category 1B and 1B-N lands are lands under provincial jurisdiction that are vested in Cree corporations and the Naskapi Development Corporation outright, with the provision that the lands can only be sold or ceded to Quebec and that this shall constitute a prohibition

to sell or cede these lands other than to Quebec.

Among the Inuit, with the exception of Puvirnituk and Ivujivik, Category I lands are lands owned by Inuit land holding corporations, which are found in all communities. These landholding corporations were created under the land regimes prescribed in Section 7 of the JBNQA and An *Act Respecting the Land Regime in the James Bay & New Quebec Territories*.

Some milestones relative to lands:

Royal Proclamation of 1763

The Royal Proclamation recognized the existence of Indian settlements in the colony of Quebec. Delimitation of Quebec under the Royal Proclamation.

Extension of Quebec under the Quebec Act of 1774 (London)

Act of 1851

The *Act of 1851* authorized the Commissioner of Crown Lands to set aside areas in Lower Canada for the use of Indian bands. Under this act, the total area of lands set aside could not exceed 230,000 acres. These lands were administered by the Commissioner of Indian Lands.

Constitution Act 1867

The Constitution Act 1867 conferred on the Parliament of Canada jurisdiction "over Indians and lands reserved for Indians."

Indian Act (1876 and subsequent amendments)

The *Indian Act* established the land regime in Indian reserves.

Concurrent federal and provincial legislation respecting the extension of Quebec's borders (1898)

Legislation concerning the delimitation of the northwest, north and northeast borders of Quebec.

Quebec Boundaries Extension Act (1912)

Act respecting the Extension of the Province of Quebec by the Annexation of Ungava (1912).

Quebec Lands and Forests Act (1922)

The Quebec Lands and Forests Act (1922) authorized the Government of Quebec to reserve lands for the use of Indians. Under this act, the maximum area of Indian reserves in Quebec was increased from 230,000 to 330,000 acres. The lands thus reserved and transferred to the Government of Canada are administered by that government. Should the Indians surrender these lands, they revert to the Government of Quebec under the Act.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Canada (1939)

The Supreme Court of Canada grants responsibility for the Inuit to the Government of Canada. This jurisdiction concerns persons and not lands.

Report of the Commission Studying the Territorial Integrity of Quebec (1966)

This commission looked into the question of federal lands in Quebec. In 1971, it filed its report on the fourth section of its inquiry, concerning Indian land ownership: The Indian Domain.

James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement (1975)
The land regime established under the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement defines the extent of Cree and Inuit territories and the rights attached thereto.

Northeastern Quebec Agreement (1978)
The land regime established under the Northeastern Quebec Agreement defines the extent of the territory of the Naskapis and the rights attached thereto.

Federal riding Federal electoral district in which the territory of the community is located.

Provincial riding Provincial electoral district in which the territory of the community is located.

Geographical location The territory of a community is demarcated in relation to geographical reference points or to the nearest major city or village.

Area The area of a territory is given in hectares or square kilometres. There are 100 hectares in a square kilometre. The area thus measured includes only the territory set aside for the band or corporation and excludes zones for hunting, fishing or other activities. The area of territories is rounded off to the nearest one hundredth of a hectare or square kilometre. Data comes from the Department of Natural Resources of Canada and from the Ministère des Ressources naturelles du Québec.

Population Population data have been taken from DIAND's Indian Register (2001). The Indian Register covers all persons who are status Indians as defined by the *Indian Act*. The population within the territory does not include residents that are not members of the band.

The data on the Inuit population are taken from the Registers of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi beneficiaries of the JBNQA and the NEQA from the Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux du Québec (December 2002). The Inuit Registry includes all Inuit persons registered under Quebec's *Act respecting Cree, Inuit and Naskapi native persons*. The population represents the number of people affiliated with (members of) the community (community of affiliation). The community of residence includes the Inuit beneficiaries living there.

There are approximately 90 Inuit beneficiaries of the JBNQA who are permanent residents of Chisasibi, a Cree village located on James Bay. The Inuit of Chisasibi are considered members of the Chisasibi Cree Nation and can vote on the application of certain provisions of the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*. Under the Complementary Agreement No. 3 to the JBNQA, an area of 45.1 km² of Category I lands (not transferred) is set aside for the exclusive use of the Inuit of Chisasibi. There is no profile of this group in the present document.

Principal languages spoken The native tongue of the community is given first, followed by French or English, whichever is more commonly spoken by members of the community.

Band council A band council subject to the *Indian Act* consists of a chief and councillors elected as representatives of their community. The band councils manage a variety of programs and services offered to their members. Within their areas of jurisdiction, councils may adopt administrative by-laws provided that these are consistent with the *Indian Act* and other government regulations.

Among the Cree and Naskapi, the powers and composition of band councils are defined in the *Cree-Naskapi (of Quebec) Act*.

Municipal Council

Among the Inuit, the municipal councils of the 14 northern villages are governed by *Quebec's Act Respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government*. They consist of a mayor and six councillors. The municipal councils of northern villages assume responsibilities similar to those of the other municipal councils in Quebec, although some of their powers have been expanded. One of the members of the municipal council designated under the provisions of *An Act Respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government* assumes the role of regional councillor and represents the municipality on the Council of the Kativik Regional Government (KRG), the regional structure that has jurisdiction over all northern municipalities. The makeup and powers of the KRG are defined in the *Act Respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government*.

Election

The election of representatives to a band council that is subject to the *Indian Act* is carried out in accordance with that act. The Act provides for two methods of election: either following the procedures specified by the Act or else following band custom.

The election of the band council is carried out in accordance with the provisions of sections 74 to 80 of the *Indian Act*. These provisions specify that one councillor should be elected for every 100 band members, up to a maximum of 12 councillors (election by majority of votes cast). The chief may be elected by a majority vote of the councillors. A band council serves for two years.

The electoral process and term of office of a band council elected in accordance with local custom are not defined by the Act and vary according to the traditions and customs of each community.

The Cree-Naskapi of Quebec Act allows the communities to establish their own rules concerning the election and term of office of the members of the band council.

The election of representatives to the municipal council of a northern village is governed by the *Act Respecting Northern Villages and the Kativik Regional Government*. The members of the council are elected by voters. The municipal council's term of office is two years. Any candidate to the municipal council must normally have resided in the municipality for at least 36 months.

Economic activities

The principal economic activities of the community are shown. The number of people employed in each occupation and information on industry sectors were provided by Aboriginal communities. Entries for those communities that did not provide employment data or industry sector information read "data unavailable." Businesses are those located on community territory, which are generally owned by members of the community.

Nunavik is unlike other Aboriginal territories in that it comprises ethnic and non-ethnic businesses. The businesses featured in the Guide, listed by major industry sector, owned by Inuit residents, although their headquarters may or may not be located in Nunavik. Private businesses operating in the region but not owned by Inuit have been excluded. In the 1960s the Inuit started setting up co-operatives to market local products such as reproductions of works of art and engravings. Most of these co-operatives are under the umbrella of the Fédération des Coopératives du Nouveau-Québec (1967) and are currently operating general stores (selling items such as perishable goods, hardware, clothing, petroleum products retail) and small hotels. They also offer a wide range of services. The Kativik Regional Development Council is the main source of economic data (1998). The main source of employment data is the Kativik Regional Government.



Schools

This section gives the name, address and levels of instruction of schools located on the territory of a community. A table shows attendance for each level of instruction and type of school. Data for student-age populations are drawn from INAC's statistics.

A band school is administered by the band council. A provincial school is an institution belonging to the school system administered by the Government of Quebec. A federal school is administered by INAC. The administration of most federal schools has gradually been entrusted to band councils, with the former becoming band schools.

Cree schools are administered by the Cree School Board, which was set up under the *JBNQA* and is governed by the *Education Act for Cree, Inuit and Naskapi Native Persons*.

The Naskapi school is administered by the Eastern Quebec Regional School Board. The languages of instruction are Naskapi and English.

Inuit schools are administered by the Kativik School Board. This board was established under the *JBNQA* and is governed by the *Education Act for Cree, Inuit and Naskapi Native Persons*. In primary school, the language of instruction is Inuktitut during the first three grades. Beginning in Grade 4, parents may choose the second language of instruction (French or English). Pupils of a community without a school on its territory may attend the school of another Indian community or a school belonging to the provincial school network. Thus, in Chisasibi, Inuit pupils attend the Chisasibi Cree school. Data on school attendance in Inuit communities comes from the Ministère de l'Éducation du Québec.

Community services

The principal community services generally found in a community are briefly described. The data related to Indian communities are derived from DIAND's lists of assets and Indian communities lists.

Data related to Inuit communities are provided by the Kativik Regional Government, the Nunavik Regional Health and Social Services Board and the Makivik Corporation. The following main Quebec departments and agencies provide funding and institutional assistance to community services: the Ministère des Affaires municipales et de la Métropole, the Ministère de la Sécurité publique, the Société d'habitation du Québec, the Ministère de la Culture et des Communications, the Ministère des Transports, the Société de la faune et des parcs and the Ministère de l'Environnement.

Fire protection

Fire station

Building intended for firefighters and for storing firefighting equipment. The term "small fire station" refers to a small building for storing firefighting equipment.

Fire engine

Truck equipped with motor-powered fire pump.

Firefighting equipment

Equipment including portable pump, hoses, axes, shovels, helmets, clothing, etc.

Police services

Tripartite agreements and police services

In almost all Indian communities in Quebec, delivery, administration and funding of police services are provided under tripartite agreements involving Quebec's Ministère de la Sécurité publique, the Solicitor General of Canada, and a band council or its duly authorized representative.

As a rule, police services are managed by the band council. Aboriginal police officers are employees of the band council and are mandated to apply the laws and by-laws in force in the territory of the community.

In Inuit communities, the Kativik Regional Police Force was recognized by the federal and provincial governments under a tripartite agreement involving the Kativik Regional Government, Quebec's Ministère de la Sécurité publique and the Solicitor General of Canada.

Aboriginal police force

In some Indian communities, the police services provided by a band council were granted full autonomy and the status of Aboriginal police force under tripartite agreements.

Kativik Regional Police Force

Police force which reports to the Kativik Regional Government and is responsible for maintaining law and order and public security throughout the territory of Nunavik, and for preventing crime and violations of applicable laws and by-laws.

Sûreté du Québec (Quebec Police Force)

Police force, which, under the authority of Québec's Ministère de la Sécurité publique, is responsible for maintaining law and order and public security throughout the territory of Québec.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Police force which, under the authority of the Solicitor General of Canada, is responsible for enforcing federal laws throughout the territory of Québec.

Medical care

In Indian communities, medical care is provided by Health Canada or by the band councils under agreements with Health Canada.

Dispensary

Medical care facility in which minor surgery can be performed and patients are hospitalized for no more than one day.

Nursing Station

Facility on band territory in which nursing and support staff can carry out a public health program, offer care to patients and provide outpatient consultation services. It can accommodate short-term patients.

Health centre

Facility on band territory in which the staff can carry out a public health program and provide outpatient consultation services.

Transportation service

Under certain conditions, Health Canada defrays transportation costs so that patients may receive the adequate medical care that is most easily accessible from the territory of the community.

In Cree, Inuit and Naskapi communities, medical care is the jurisdiction of Québec's Ministère de la Santé et des Services sociaux. In Cree and Inuit communities, this care is provided by organizations established under the JBNQA: the Cree Council for Health and Social Services of James Bay, and the Nunavik Regional Board of Health and Social Services. In the Naskapi community, care is provided by health establishments governed by the Régie Régionale de la Santé et des Services sociaux de la Côte-Nord.

Health centre

Multi-purpose facility—hospital centre for general or specialized care, CLSC (local community social service centre), child and youth protection centre, residential and extended care centre, youth rehabilitation centre and centre offering long- and short-term hospital care as well as all related essential services such as dental care.

CLSC point of service

Facility in which CLSC staff provides routine health care and prevention services. Most service points have two or three nurses. Medical specialists go on tours of northern villages. In some of the larger communities, there is a resident doctor and dentist. Elsewhere, periodic visits are made. If no doctor is available locally, a nurse can, if necessary, call a doctor to decide a course of treatment on site or to transfer the patient.

Air transportation service

In Nunavik, doctors frequently consult specialists in the South. Whenever a patient requires specialized care, he or she is transferred to one of the referral hospitals in Montreal either by regular flight or air ambulance.

Patient Services

Montreal's Patient Services provides liaison and support for transfers.

Transition home

Home that may temporarily accommodate patients who need care but no longer require it in a hospital setting.

Infrastructure**Water supply**

Pipe network conveying water to households from a pumping station.

Water treatment

Process of water filtration and purification.

Reservoir

Tank used to store water intended for use by the community.

Community well

Water supply point serving several households. There may be several community wells on the territory of a community.

Sewers**Waste water sewers**

Pipe network conveying household waste water directly to the water purification plant. The term "waste water" refers to liquid waste originating from residential, industrial, public or commercial buildings.

Storm sewers

Pipe network to collect surface water.

Septic tank

Tank in which fecal matter is liquefied through fermentation.

Biological disk

Device used for waste water purification.

Aerated pond

Pond used for waste water purification.

Extended aeration

Purification method using sludge containing micro-organisms that are capable of transforming organic matter into stable substances.

Access

This section describes the principal access routes to the territory of the community.

Winter road

Road crossing bodies of water by means of ice bridges during winter.

Logging road

Road used by heavy vehicles for logging; usually unsuitable for cars.

Air travel

In northern Quebec, airplanes are the favoured means of transportation for persons and general use cargo. No road connects the Inuit communities between them nor with southern Quebec. Nunavik has fourteen airports. The James Bay territory has ten.

Cargo ship (freighter)

Seasonal service (summer and fall) used to carry passengers and supply Inuit communities.

Housing units

Any separate unit in a reserve, Inuit municipality or settlement, that has at least one bedroom and is considered a main residence. Housing data in Nunavik are provided by the Kativik Municipal Bureau (January 2002).

Sources

Most Indian communities have updated the data contained in this guide. Additional information is drawn from the databases of INAC, Public Works and Government Services Canada, Health Canada, the Solicitor General of Canada, the Makivik Corporation, the Kativik Regional Government and various Quebec government departments and agencies. Data provided by the First Nations takes precedence over that from other bodies that were consulted. The sources are indicated for information not provided by the First Nations or the Inuit.

Status Indian Population of Canada (Indian Register, INAC, December 2001)		
	Number of communities	Population
Canada	612	690 101
Atlantic Provinces	31	26 991
Quebec	39	64 404
Ontario	126	157 062
Manitoba	62	109 788
Saskatchewan	70	108 801
Alberta	44	87 703
British Columbia	198	112 305
Northwest Territories	26	15 296
Yukon	16	7 751

Indian Population of Quebec (Indian Register, INAC, December 2001)	
Total population	64 404
Male population	31 085
Female population	33 319
Population living within the territory of communities	44 857
Population living outside the territory of communities	19 547

Indian Population of Quebec by Nation (Indian Register, INAC, December 2001)	
Abenakis	2 009
Algonquins	8 652
Attikameks	5 465
Crees	13 649
Hurons-Wendat	2 927
Malecites	712
Micmacs	4 659
Mohawks	10 925
Montagnais	14 725
Naskapis	581
Status Indians on the general list (not associated with a nation)	100

General Data on Inuit Population

Inuit Population of Nunavik (Registers of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi beneficiaries, JBNQA and NEQA, December 2002)	
Total population	9 782
Male population	5 004
Female population	4 778
Population living within the territory of communities	9 251
Population living outside the territory of communities	531

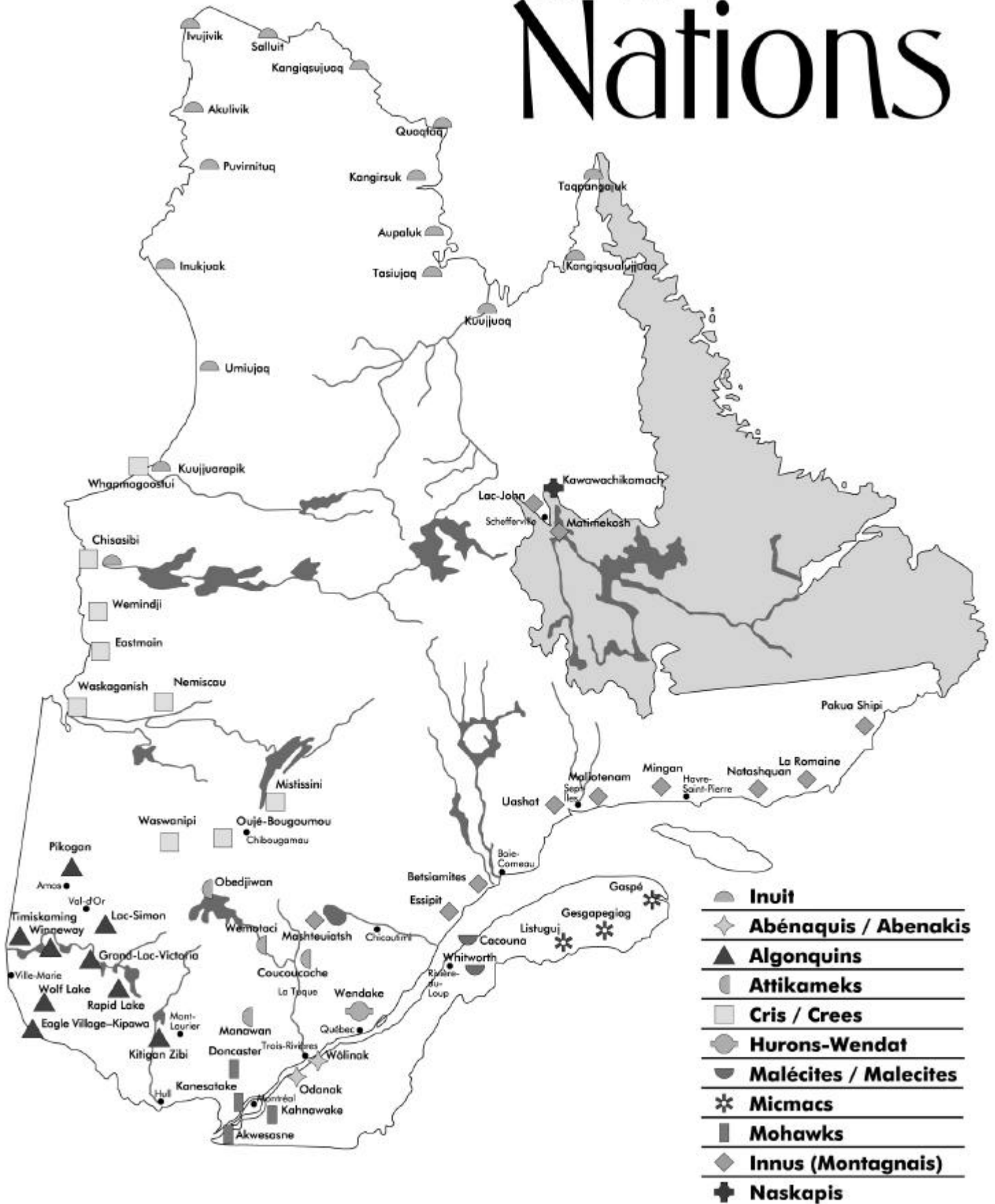
Inuit Population of Nunavik, by affiliation community (Registers of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi beneficiaries, JBNQA and NEQA, December 2002)			
Affiliation community	Residents	Non-residents	Total
Akulivik	468	14	482
Aupaluk	151	1	152
Chisasibi ¹	92	14	106
Inukjuak	1 195	118	1 262
Ivujivik	252	7	259
Kangiqsualujuaq	675	19	694
Kangiqsujaq	517	33	550
Kangirsuk	440	56	496
Killiniq ²	0	43	43
Kuujuaq	1 495	129	1 624
Kuujuarapik	469	118	587
Puvirnituq	1 261	143	1 404
Quaqtaq	308	25	333
Salluit	1 070	95	1 165
Tasiujaq	235	2	237
Umiujaq	338	50	388
Total	8 966	816	9 782

¹ Chisasibi is outside Nunavik. The Inuit of Chisasibi have been included because they are beneficiaries of the JBNQA.

² Killiniq is uninhabited.

Inuit Population of Nunavik, by place of residence (Registers of Cree, Inuit and Naskapi beneficiaries, JBNQA and NEQA, december 2002)	
Place of residence	Total
Akulivik	477
Aupaluk	155
Chisasibi ¹	92
Inukjuak	1 291
Ivujivik	275
Kangiqsualujuaq	727
Kangiqsujuaq	519
Kangirsuk	442
Kuujuaq	1 550
Kuujuarapik	479
Puvirnituaq	1 278
Quaqtaq	314
Salluit	1 076
Tasiujaq	235
Umiujaq	341
Outside the territory of communities	531
Total	9 782
¹	Chisasibi is outside Nunavik.

Les / The Nations



The Abenakis

Odanak.....	18
Wôlinak.....	20



Territory

Reserve of Odanak

Federal riding

Richelieu

Provincial riding

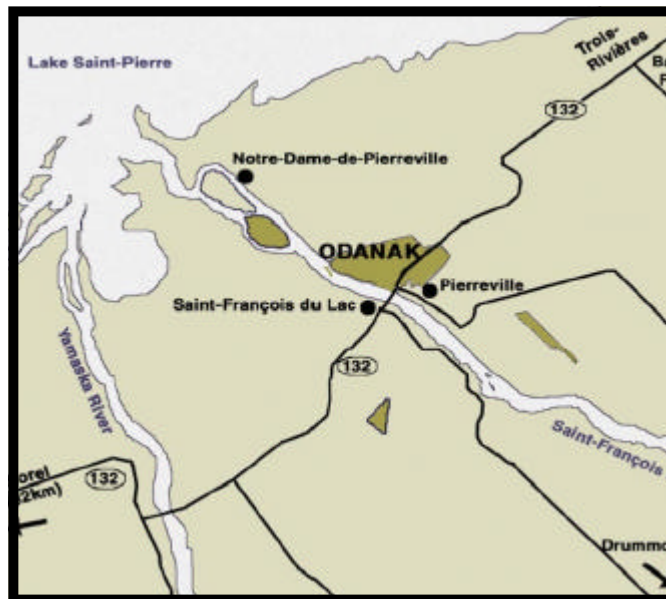
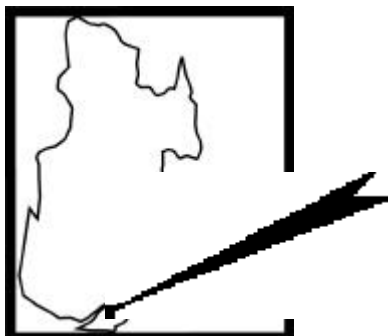
Nicolet - Yamaska

Geographical location

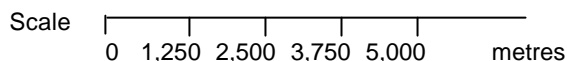
The reserve is located beside the Saint-François River, 32 km east of Sorel.

Area

561 hectares



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.



Population: 1,753

Men: 776

Women: 977

Within the territory: 307

Outside the territory: 1,446

Principal languages spoken:

Abenaki, French, English

Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:

Conseil de bande d'Odanak

102, rue Sibosis

ODANAK QC J0G 1H0

Telephone: (450) 568-2819

(450) 568-2810

Facsimile: (450) 568-3553

Web site: www.abenakis.ca/odanak

Economic activities:

Data unavailable

Odanak

Education: No school within the territory

School attendance 2000-2001					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	1	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	0	0	0	
Elementary	0	22	0	0	
Secondary	0	9	12	0	
Post-secondary					55
Total	0	32	12	0	55

Total student population: 99

Potential student population aged between 5 and 24: 342

Community services:

Fire protection:

provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville – Saint-François-du-Lac.

Police services:

provided by the police department recognized under a tripartite agreement between the band council, the Government of Canada and the Quebec Government.

Medical care:

health centre managed by the band council under a transfer agreement with Health Canada.

Waste disposal:

provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville – Saint-François-du-Lac.

Principal community facilities:

community hall, swimming pool, recreation hall, church, library, outdoor skating rink, museum, health centre.

Infrastructure:

Water supply:

household supply provided by the Régie intermunicipale de Pierreville – Saint-François-du-Lac.

Sewers:

waste water sewer and storm sewer systems, extended aeration.

Access:

highways 132, 143 and 226 provide access to the reserve.

Road network:

1,150 metres of gravel road and 6,750 metres of paved road.

Number of houses:

194

Electricity:

supplied by Hydro-Québec.

Territory

Reserve of Wôlinak

Federal riding

Richelieu

Provincial riding

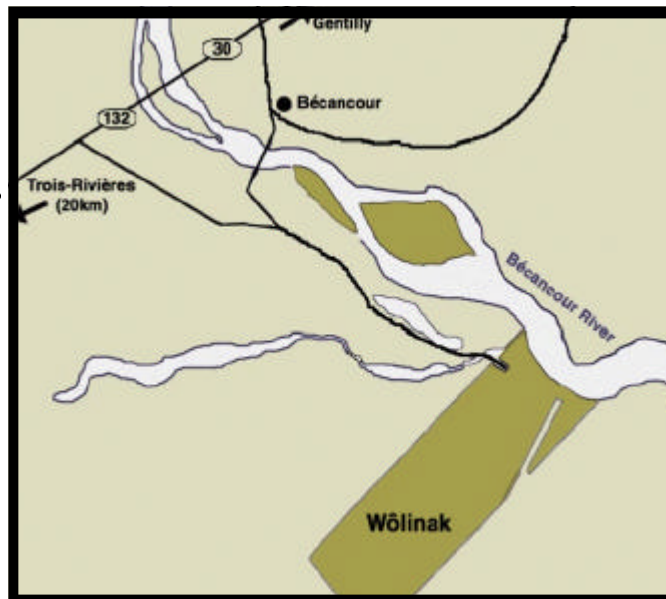
Nicolet - Yamaska

Geographical location

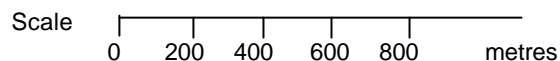
The reserve is located beside the Bécancour River, 20 km southeast of Trois-Rivières.

Area

80,4 hectares



Geographical location of territory. Limits shown only for purposes of illustration.



Population: 213

Men: 88

Women: 125

Within the territory: 65

Outside the territory: 148

Principal languages spoken:

Abenaki, French

Band Council:

The band council consists of a chief and four councillors elected in accordance with the procedures set out in the *Indian Act*.

Mailing address:

Conseil de bande des Abénaquis de Wôlinak

10120, rue Kolipaïo

WÔLINAK QC G0X 1B0

Telephone: (819) 294-6696

(819) 294-6698

Facsimile: (819) 294-6697

E-mail: secretaire@wolinak.qc.ca

Web site: www.abenakis.ca/wolinak

Economic Activities		Public	Community	Private	Mixed
Secondary sector	Service incidental to construction	0	0	x	0
	Plastic products	0	0	x	0
	Furniture and fixture	x	0	x	0
Tertiary sector	Food, beverage and drug	0	0	x	0
	General retail merchandising	0	x	x	0
	Accommodation service	x	x	0	0
	Food and beverage	x	x	0	0
	Amusement and recreational service	x	x	0	0
	Local government service	x	x	0	0

Employment : Full-time: 16
Part-time: 2
Seasonal: 2

Education: No school within the territory

School attendance 2000-2001					
	Band School	Provincial School	Private School	Federal School	CEGEP University
Nursery school	0	0	0	0	
Kindergarten	0	0	0	0	
Elementary	0	2	0	0	
Secondary:	0	2	8	0	
Post-secondary					7
Total	0	4	8	0	7

Total student population: 19

Potential student population aged between 5 and 24: 38

Source : INAC

Community services:

Fire protection: provided by the Municipality of Bécancour.
Police services: provided by the police department recognized under a tripartite agreement between the band council, the Government of Canada and the Quebec Government.
Medical care: health centre managed by the band council under an agreement with Health Canada.
Waste disposal: provided by the band council under an agreement with the intermunicipal management board of integrated waste in Nicolet-Bécancour-Yamaska.
Principal community facilities: community hall, bicycle trail, recreation park

Infrastructure:

Water supply: home delivery performed by the Bécancour Municipality
Sewers: sanitary sewer system
Access: the reserve can be reached by highways 132, 55 and 30
Road network: asphalt
Number of houses: 63
Electricity: supplied by Hydro-Québec.